

Cooperative Extension Service Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Serenoa repens¹

Edward F. Gilman²

Introduction

Saw Palmetto is an extremely sturdy palm with great textural interest which blends in well with natural or seaside landscapes (Fig. 1). This low, clumping, bushy palm has large, fan-shaped leaves and multiple trunks which creep along the ground, creating a dense ground cover. Most Saw Palmettos have green leaves, but a form with blue leaves can be found along the southeast coast of Florida. Three-foot-long flower stalks appear in spring, covered with small, yellow-white, fragrant flowers, the source of a commercial high-grade honey. The flowers are followed by small, yellow berries which turn black, ripening August through October. These berries are an important food source for many mammals and birds.

General Information

Scientific name: Serenoa repens Pronunciation: sair-ren-NOE-uh REE-penz Common name(s): Saw Palmetto Family: Aracaceae Plant type: palm USDA hardiness zones: 8 through 11 (Fig. 2) Planting month for zone 8: year round Planting month for zone 9: year round Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round Origin: native to Florida

Uses: mass planting; specimen; naturalizing; border; reclamation plant; accent; ground cover; attracts butterflies **Availablity:** somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the plant

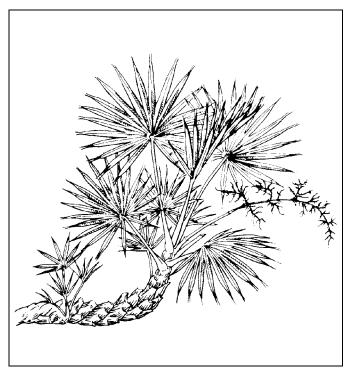


Figure 1. Saw Palmetto.

Description

Height: 5 to 10 feet Spread: 4 to 10 feet Plant habit: palm Plant density: open Growth rate: slow Texture: medium

- This document is Fact Sheet FPS-547, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Publication date: October, 1999 Please visit the EDIS Web site at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu.
- 2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.

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Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: parted Leaf shape: star-shaped Leaf venation: palmate Leaf type and persistence: evergreen Leaf blade length: more than 36 inches Leaf color: silver/gray; blue or blue-green Fall color: no fall color change Fall characteristic: not showy

Flower

Flower color: yellow-white Flower characteristic: spring flowering; pleasant fragrance

Fruit

Fruit shape: oval Fruit length: .5 to 1 inch Fruit cover: fleshy Fruit color: black Fruit characteristic: inconspicuous and not showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: showy; typically multi-trunked or clumping stems

Current year stem/twig color: not applicable **Current year stem/twig thickness:** not applicable

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun; plant grows in the shade Soil tolerances: alkaline; clay; sand; acidic; loam Drought tolerance: high Soil salt tolerances: good Plant spacing: 36 to 60 inches Roots: usually not a problem
Winter interest: no special winter interest
Outstanding plant: plant has outstanding ornamental features and could be planted more
Invasive potential: aggressive, spreading plant
Pest resistance: no serious pests are normally seen on the plant

Use and Management

Surviving only on rainfall once established, Saw Palmetto grows on any well-drained soil in full sun to shade, and is highly salt-tolerant. Best transplanted when young, larger specimens ideally should not be removed during land clearing since plants grow very slowly and transplant so poorly. This happens because stems frequently grow along the ground as they droop under the weight of the foliage. Therefore, the root system may not be located beneath the foliage but could be 5 to 10 feet away at the base of the stem. Twice the number of collected Saw Palmetto are often planted as desired since mortality is high. Saw Palmetto is becoming more available in containers from nurseries. Homeowners should make an effort to leave native stands in place beneath existing trees when developing a new lot since they require no maintenance.

Saw Palmetto should be planted on 3 to 5-foot centers to establish a new mass planting. They make a wonderful ground cover effect beneath existing or newly planted trees. Upright plants can be grown into beautiful multi-stemmed specimens but these are not common and quite expensive.

The variety sericea, Silver Palmetto, is recognized by some authorities and has beautiful silver leaves.

Propagation is usually by seed but seedlings grow very slowly.

Pests and Diseases

No pests or diseases are of major concern.