The Florida Tech Botanical Garden is an "old Florida" style garden—natural and relaxed. It contains more than 200 palms, bamboos and other rare and common botanical specimens—too many to appreciate in one visit. The self-guided walking tour outlined in this brochure will introduce you to some of the more interesting and accessible specimens in the garden. If you would like more information about palms or the other plants found in the garden, you are invited to visit Evans Library located adjacent to the garden's south entrance or use your smart phone to click on the QR codes on each tour plant label to access the online Plants Map database.

The main trail has been named the Dent Smith Trail in honor of the founder of the Palm Society, a worldwide organization primarily engaged in the study of the palm family, in all its aspects. Florida Tech's Garden, through the intense interest of Founding President Emeritus Jerome P. Keuper and the inspiration and help of Mr. Dent Smith in the 1960s, has become one of the most unique campus botanical gardens of its kind in the continental United States.

Also called "the Jungle," the garden is unique—very few university campuses have dedicated botanical gardens. To help protect the flora and the fauna and the safety of visitors, we ask that bicycles and skateboards be walked and dogs not be taken into the garden. Also, removing, cutting or tampering with the plant life in the garden is considered a serious offense. The garden will be a pleasant place for all, if all who use it will take pride in its cleanliness and beauty.

This is a public area. As there are natural water features and other potential hazards, please exercise caution during your visit. There are several specimens, delicate or possibly poisonous plants planted or naturally occurring in this garden and hammock.

Parents: Please maintain appropriate control over your children at all times. For your safety, please stay on the defined trails or within walled/patio areas.
**Botanical Garden Self-Guided Tour**

**START**
Melbourne's original schoolhouse. Relocated to the Botanical Garden on the grounds of Florida Tech, the old schoolhouse is a reminder of the education movements of times past.

**Lady Palms** (Musa velutina): little known from the south.

**Red Cabbage Palm** (Livistona australis): These palms are in the southern part of Florida.

**Taraw Palm** (Pseudophoenix sargentii): These palms are found in the Everglades and thunes in wet locations. The Pseudophoenix sanderi palm is placed to draw attention with its new and photogenic skin. These palms are relatively new and not yet well known.

**Foxtail Palm** (Pindo palm): A native of the tropical forests of New Guinea and adjacent Pacific islands. It is best viewed from this distant vantage point since, as you can see, they can get quite large (up to 100 feet). These palms are found in wet, swampy areas and are typically large. When the leaves are cut, they are used to make various types of hats.

**Bottle Palm** (Scheffer's Palm): This large-leaved, easily grown philodendron makes a perfect houseplant and can be successfully grown indoors. It is related to the common, locally planted Queen Palm and is not freeze tolerant. It likes sun and can be planted in groups. If you look carefully, you will notice a small number of purple and yellow leaves emerging from the underground rhizomes next to the existing culms (canes). Note also the alternating green and gold stripes on the matron stems. Origin: China.

**Schefflera Palm** (Schefflera arboricola): This clustering palm is a native of Southeast Asia. It is relatively fast growing to 15 feet and is a good choice for larger yards and spaces.

**Majesty Palm** (Ravenala madagascariensis): Another good choice for a palm tree that is not freeze tolerant. It likes sun and can be planted in groups. If you look carefully, you will notice a small number of purple and yellow leaves emerging from the underground rhizomes next to the existing culms (canes). Note also the alternating green and gold stripes on the matron stems. Origin: China.

**Licuala Spinosa** (Licuala madagascariensis): This palm is native to the Madagascar rainforest. It is easy to identify by its alternating green and gold stripes on the mature canes. Origin: China.

**Licuala grandis** (Licuala madagascariensis): This palm is native to the Madagascar rainforest. It is easy to identify by its alternating green and gold stripes on the mature canes. Origin: China.

**Butia capitata** (Butia capitata): This large-leaved, easily grown philodendron makes a perfect houseplant and can be successfully grown indoors. It is related to the common, locally planted Queen Palm and is not freeze tolerant. It likes sun and can be planted in groups. If you look carefully, you will notice a small number of purple and yellow leaves emerging from the underground rhizomes next to the existing culms (canes). Note also the alternating green and gold stripes on the matron stems. Origin: China.

**Green Bamboo** (Bambusa emeiensis 'Flavidorivens'): This tightly clumping bamboo can handle below freezing temperatures as well as heat. It grows to only 15–20 feet tall and can be planted as a standalone specimen or as a part of a hedge. Origin: China.

**Hazard Palm** (Dypsis leptocheilos): A self-cleaning palm, which means it sheds its leaves naturally. It grows relatively quickly to 25–40 feet in height if given adequate water and light. It is a self-cleaning palm, which means it sheds its leaves naturally. It grows relatively quickly to 25–40 feet in height if given adequate water and light. It is

**END**