

## 1: Phoenix dactylifera L. | Plants of the World Online | Kew Science

*New Caledonian Palms in Cultivation. The cultivation of New Caledonia palms has proven to be a challenge for most growers and apart from Chambeyronia macrocarpa and to a lesser extent Kentiopsis oliviformis, there are very few successfully in cultivation.*

Top of page L. Larger saplings are more difficult to pull and can be dug out with a fork, but will re-grow if broken. Chemical control In Bermuda, the herbicide glyphosate has been used to control L. Catalogue of the seed plants of the West Indies. Smithsonian Contributions to Botany, No. Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, pp. Native and introduced trees of El Salvador, Part 2: Angiospermae - Families M to P and Pteridophyta. Angiospermae - Familias M a P y Pteridophyta. Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum, pp. List of invasive plant species. A checklist of the total vascular plant flora of Singapore: Landscape plants for subtropical climates. University of Florida Press, pp. Studies in the genus Livistona Coryphoideae: A taxonomic account of Livistona R. List of Invasive Plant Species. Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council. Flora of North America North of Mexico. Botanical database of the Nadeaud Herbarium of French Polynesia. Livistona chinensis, Chinese fan palm. World Checklist of Arecaceae. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Trees of Costa Rica. Arboles de Costa Rica. San Jose, Costa Rica: Series Biodiversidad y Recursos Naturales. Catalogue of the vascular plants of Bolivia. Catalogo de plantas vasculares de Bolivia. Monographs in Systematic Botany, Vol. Missouri Botanical Garden Press, pp.

**2: Heart of Palm Use: A Family Survey**

*Dowe, John L. and Veillon, J. M. and Jaffre, Tanguy. and Cabalion, Pierre. and Phillips, R. H. and Dowe, J. L. and Palm and Cycad Societies of Australia. Palms of the south-west Pacific: their origin, distribution and description / John L. Dowe ; illustrations by John Nelson ; translations by Marie Trefeu Publication Fund, Palm and Cycad.*

Palms of the Amazon--Book Review. Palms Throughout the World--Book Review. A brief synopsis of some recent palm literature. A Story in Photographs--Book Review. Gliocladium and Fusarium diseases of palms. Palm diseases in California. Pruning to control diamond scale Sphaerodothis neowashingtoniae in Washingtonia filifera. Landscape Notes 17 4: Diseases stalk southwest palms, Part I. Diseases stalk southwest palms, Part II. Pruning to control diamond scale. Pruning and disease of Canary Island date palms. Leaf removal from Washingtonia filifera does not prevent infection by Phaeochoropsis neowashingtoniae, but does predispose palms to early death from pink rot, Gliocladium vermoeseni. General Selection and Management 1. University of California, Riverside. Uses and problems of palms in the landscape, pp. The growth of some palms in Tahiti. A world-class palm collection. The Chamaedorea research collection in Los Angeles. Palm species selection and culture, pp. Palm species selection and culture. An ounce of prevention. Proceedings of Palm Management II. University of California Cooperative Extension, Ventura. Planting palms correctly for vigorous, attractive growth and fewer problems, pp. Palms, their selection, planting, and care. Palm ID, Culture, and Management, pp. Palms with other plants. Landscaping with palms, Part 2: Some thoughts on greenhouses for palm collectors. Proceedings of the Palm Research Symposium: Recent palm horticulture research at the University of California. The genus Chamaedorea in commerce in California. Report for World Wildlife Fund Project World Wildlife Fund, Washington, D. An invitation to cooperate and collaborate. Tips on photographing palms. Past and present date palm Phoenix dactylifera L. Effects of mulches on the growth of palms, p. Effect of mulches on growth and establishment of three palm species, pp. The effects of mulching on establishment of Syagrus romanzoffiana Cham. Organic amendments and mulches for palms: Landscape Notes 18 2: Nutrition and Fertilizers 1. An update on the mineral nutrition of palms. Studies of good nutritional needs of palms, p. Practical workshops for palm growers: Nutritional disorders of palms. Effects of preplant incorporation and postplanting application of a palm special fertilizer on five species of landscape palms. Palms for the Southern California Landscape. Palms for Southern California, part 2: Palms for southern California, part 3: Palms for southern California, part 4: Phoenix, the date palms. Palms for southern California, Part The palms of New Caledonia. The palms of Lord Howe Island. The genus Jubaea, leviathan of the palm family. Some uncommon, underutilized, and marginal Chamaedoreas in southern California. Caryota, the fishtail palms. African palms for southern California. The ten best Chamaedoreas for southern California. Clinostigma, the quintessential palms from the South and West Pacific. Degen, long-time Palm Society member. Heavy with the fragrance of Victorian box: Remembrances of Richard Palmer. Meet Nora Martinez, curator of palms at The Huntington. Remembrances of Kenneth C. Some new and old pests of palms in Southern California. Planting palms correctly for vigorous, attractive growth and fewer problems. Turf Tales 3 1: Palm root regeneration, pp. University of California, Cooperative Extension, Ventura. Planting and transplanting palms. Palm root regeneration and its significance in transplanting, in: Research on palm root systems, pp. Root regeneration of landscape palms. Root system regeneration and resprouting of cut roots in palms Arecaeae. Effect of leaf removal and tie up on juvenile, transplanted Canary Island date palms Phoenix canariensis and queen palms Syagrus romanzoffiana. Palm root growth and implications for transplanting. Effect of leaf removal and tie up on transplanted large Mexican fan palms Washingtonia robusta. Effect of amended backfill soils when planting five species of palms. Poor postharvest handling and storage of transplanted Washingtonia robusta palms does not slow or prevent establishment in landscapes. Notes on embryo culture of palms. Propagating palms from seeds. Growing palms from seeds. Observations on root development and leaf growth. Using palm trunk fibers as peatmoss replacement for container media. Notes on Pritchardia in Hawaii. A new Pritchardia from South Kona, Hawaii. An ornamental species from Central America. Two new species of Chamaedorea from Mexico. A new species and a synopsis of a

distinctive and natural subgroup of *Chamaedorea*. New species of *Chamaedorea* from Costa Rica and Panama. Bishop Museum Special Publication Two new species of *Chamaedorea* Arecaceae from Guatemala. *Chamaedorea castillo-montii* Arecaceae , a new species from Guatemala. Three new species of *Chamaedorea* from Oaxaca, Mexico. New species and notes on related taxa in *Chamaedorea* subgenus *Stephanostachys*.

**3: PACSOA - Palms of the South-West Pacific**

*Get this from a library! Palms of the south-west Pacific: their origin, distribution, and description. [John L Dowe].*

Preliminary plant geographical analysis of the Pacific. Plant geography of the Pacific. Schenk-Baumann, Merenschwand, Switzerland, pp. Plant extinction in New Caledonia: Some New Zealand and New Caledonian plant accumulators of nickel. Studies on manganese accumulating *Alyxia* from New Caledonia. Plate tectonics background to biogeographic development in the southwest Pacific over the last million years. Neu-Caledonien, Land und Vegetation. Ergebnisse der Reise von Dr. Structural and other aspects of the New Caledonia-Norfolk area. Pp in P. Island Arcs, Marginal Seas, Geochemistry. Madagascar and New Caledonia, a problem in plant geography. Pp in F. Kreidel, Berlin and Weisbaden. Larose, Paris, pp. The geology of New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands. Pp in A. The relationship between ecological diversity and floristic diversity in New Caledonia. Distribution and ecology of the conifers of New Caledonia. Pp in N. *Sebertia acuminata*, a hyperaccumulator of nickel from New Caledonia. Hyperaccumulation of nickel by *Geissois* species. Nickel uptake by *Flacourtiaceae* of New Caledonia. Morphology, distribution and ecology of palms in New Caledonia. Fund, Palm and Cycas Soc. Structural and floristic characteristics of a rain forest on schist in New Caledonia: The most endangered major tropical ecosystem. National Academy Press, Washington, D. Late Cenozoic plant extinctions in Australia. Nickel uptake by New Caledonian species of *Phyllanthus*. Le sud-ouest du Pacifique: Plant soil relationships in a New Caledonian serpentine flora. A chromium accumulating bryophyte from New Caledonia. The geology of New Caledonia. A systematic study of *Delarbrea Vieill.* Evolutionary patterns in the flora and vegetation of New Caledonia. Dioscorides Press, Portland, Oregon. The classification of natural and anthropogenic vegetation in Madagascar. Palms in New Caledonia. Plate tectonic significance of alpine peridotite types. Academic Press, London and New York. Our knowledge of the flora of New Caledonia: Floristic relationships of New Caledonian rain forest phanerogams. Collections, Lawrence, Kansas and Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. P; Lowry II and H. Systematic wood anatomy of *Myodocarpus*, *Delarbrea*, and *Pseudosciadium Araliaceae*. Plate tectonics and southern hemisphere biogeography. Pp in K. Plate tectonics and Australasian paleobiogeography. Angiosperm biogeography and past continental movements. Neu-Kaledonien und die Loyalty-Inseln. Pflanzengeographische Gliederung der Inseln Neu-Kaledonien. Types de temps et cyclones. Biotic distribution patterns in the tropical Pacific. Pp in J. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. Floristic relationships of New Caledonia. Floristic relationships between New Caledonia and the Solomon Islands. Protection of floristic diversity in New Caledonia.

**4: Livistona - Wikipedia**

*Morphology, distribution and ecology of Palms in New Caledonia / T. Jaffre and J.-M. Veillon --Vanuatu Palms, their distribution and uses / P. Cabalion --Fiji's native Palms and their potential for landscaping / R.H. Philips --New Caledonia palms in cultivation / J.L. Dowe.*

Flora of Tropical East Africa. Leaves Crown of mature individuals with 50 or more green leaves. Leaf to 3 m. Inflorescences Male inflorescence large; peduncle to 60 cm. Flowers Male flower somewhat asymmetrical, rather obtuse at the tip, not acuminate; calyx to 2 mm. Male Male flower somewhat asymmetrical, rather obtuse at the tip, not acuminate; calyx to 2 mm. Male inflorescence large; peduncle to 60 cm. Fruits Fruit very variable, 4-7 cm. Distribution probably widespread throughout the region as a casually cultivated plant of unknown origin but possibly from Arabia, widely cultivated in the drier subtropics. Although quite frequent in East Africa, the date palm does not seem to be represented in herbaria from the region. Stem to 30 m tall, without leaf sheaths to c. Leaves straight, obliquely vertical in orientation, to 3 - 4.5 m long; leaf base 15 - 20 cm wide; pseudopetiole 50 - cm long; leaf sheath reddish-brown, to c. Staminate inflorescences erect; prophyll splitting 1 - 2 times between margins, yellow-green with reddish-brown tomentum when young, becoming brown and coriaceous, to 45 x 12 cm; peduncle to c. Staminate flowers crowded along full length of rachillae; calyx a 3-lobed cupule with uneven margin, loosely surrounding the corolla; petals, 3 rarely 4, creamy yellow-white, fleshy, each 7- 10 x 3 - 5 mm with apex rounded and minutely serrate; stamen c. Pistillate inflorescences initially erect, becoming pendulous with maturity; prophyll splitting between margins, yellow-green, c. Pistillate flowers mostly in distal half of rachillae, yellow-white, with faintly sweet scent; calyx cupule c. Fruit very variable in shape and size, 4 - 7 x 2 - 3 cm, ripening a range of colours from yellow and green to orange, red, purplish-brown to black; mesocarp sweet, thick and fleshy or dry and thin. Seed variable in size and shape but generally elongate, 20 - 30 x 5 - 8 mm, with apices rounded or pointed; embryo lateral opposite raphe; endosperm homogeneous. Conservation The conservation status of wild *P.* As a species, *P.* Intrinsic within the hundreds of cultivars is a large reservoir of genetic diversity that has been the source of palms of varying vegetative and fruit characteristics for date palm growers through the ages. Recent years have seen a decrease in the number of varieties regularly propagated in cultivation. As with landraces and cultivars of all crops, active cultivation is vital to survival and a cultivar is soon lost for ever if it is not regularly propagated. Vernacular The names listed here refer to *P.* The serious student of date palm varieties and cultivars must look to Popenoe for a comprehensive list of vernacular names, and their meanings. Usteh-khurma fruit, nukhal leaves, Arabic, [Beccari]. Khurma date palm, Kurdish, Turkish, [Dransfield]. The ability of *R. dactylifera* to thrive in hot, dry conditions with little or no rain, as long as there is constant moisture about the roots for healthy growth and seed germination, have made it the classic symbol of the oasis. Throughout its distribution the date palm is taken as a reliable indicator of ground water in wadis, crevices and rocky ravines. In addition to its resistance to hot, arid atmospheres, the date palm shows remarkable tolerance of high salinity and water-logging. Despite resistance to water-logging, date palms are very vulnerable to excess rainfall and high humidity. Nixon noted that date fruits mature properly only if rainfall during the fruit maturation period July to October is less than 1. The date palm has long been thought to be wind-pollinated. However, there is evidence for both anemophily and entomophily in *P.* The staminate inflorescences produce copious amounts of pollen, typical of anemophily. The grains lack a sticky pollen-coat and are at the lower end of the wind-borne size range. The pistillate flowers show less obvious adaptation to anemophily, lacking an extensive stigmatic surface for capturing wind-borne pollen. Many kinds of insects are frequent visitors to date palm inflorescences, but their role as pollinators has not been conclusively demonstrated. It seems that the pollination syndrome of wild date palms involves both anemophily and entomophily. Herrera reported that the only other European palm, *Chamaerops humilis* L. Ridley recorded the dispersal of dates by bats *Rousettus aegyptiacus*. Cowan suggested that it is the action of the wind rather than shrikes which is responsible. The most significant role in date palm dispersal has without doubt been played by man. Date fruits are generally easily stored and transported, and have therefore been an important

component of the Middle Eastern diet, particularly for long journeys across the desert. The Phoenicians were not only early date palm cultivators but great travelling tradesmen and were certainly responsible in part for the early spread of date palms. Distribution The natural distribution of P. The long history of date palm cultivation in the Middle East and North Africa has extended the distribution of the species far beyond its presumed original range, such that its area of origin remains a mystery. It is doubtful whether P. In some areas of the Near East date palms can be found occupying primary niches and could perhaps represent wild P. More recently, date palm cultivation has been established on a commercial level in California.

**5: Normanbya normanbyi - Palmpedia - Palm Grower's Guide**

*Conservation status of New Caledonia palms J.-C. PINTAUD, T. JAFFRÉ and J.-M. VEILLON' An assessment of the conservation status of the palm species occurring in New Caledonia is provided, based on.*

If you have any information about this plant, please help by updating this article. Once you are registered you can contribute, change, or correct the text, and even add photos on this page. Click on the edit tab above and play around.

**New Caledonian Palms in Cultivation** The cultivation of New Caledonia palms has proven to be a challenge for most growers and apart from *Chambeyronia macrocarpa* and to a lesser extent *Kentiopsis oliviformis*, there are very few successfully in cultivation. The following notes and comments may introduce and hopefully solve some of the problems associated with cultivating this difficult group. Gerald McKiness of Georgia, U. I did have success with a few though. I was able to get some fresh seed of *Basselinia gracilis* and was able to keep them thriving for six years. I grew some to a very nice three gallon container size. However, I did lose a fair percentage of the seedlings during the winters. It is my belief that the deaths were due to rot caused from cool damp conditions where the excess moisture could not be evaporated. I believe also that if these palms were grown in a similar way as the culture recommended for *Phalaenopsis* and *Odontoglossum* species of orchids that much success would be realised. Get the seedlings past the first three years like this and then bring them out. A well drained, organically rich soil is very important. I was able to germinate *Cyphosperma balansae*, *Basselinia pancheri*, *Cyphokentia macrostachya*, *Brongniartikentia vaginata*, *Actinokentia divaricata* and others using this mix. I was able to get most seedlings to survive to the first winter before I lost them. Most of my plants would be grown outdoors in south Florida under tree canopy or under saron shade cloth. The forest palms which require a more acid soil would be treated with manure and iron chelate at least once or twice a year. The death of the seedlings as I see it was not in the soil condition or amount of irrigation. I really believe it is the amount of warm mist needed around the plant as might be produced in a mist propagation house. I would also emphasise regular treatments of a systemic fungicide and some air movement. Ideal conditions to be found in a good orchid house. I list below those which I am growing at present. *Basselinia gracilis* - is a delightful little palm presenting no difficulties to the grower provided that it is grown in a very well drained medium. I found it to be very slow growing initially. *Brongniartikentia vaginata* - equally slow growing and susceptible to damping off. *Chambeyronia macrocarpa* - this palm seems to tolerate a large geographical distribution growing well in subtropical Sydney or tropical highlands and here in tropical Cairns. *Chambeyronia lepidota* - similar to *C. Burretiokentia vieillardii* - a few young plants of this palm I obtained three years ago, which had grown to a six inch pot size, rotted off last summer. I am under the impression that all New Caledonia palms would prefer a climate slightly cooler and less humid than we have here in Cairns. Nevertheless, we have succeeded in establishing a few species in cultivation here. These include the following: *Basselinia pancheri*, *Kentiopsis oliviformis*, *Brongniartikentia lanuginosa*, *Moratia cerifera*, and *Burretiokentia vieillardii*. The list above represents a very small percentage of the fifty or so plant species from New Caledonia which we have attempted growing over the years. We have never really made an attempt to amend our soils for the planting of New Caledonia plants and we seem to have equal trouble getting plants other than palms into cultivation here as well. We have made a number of unsuccessful attempts at getting *Pritchardiopsis* to grow here and will no doubt keep trying. *Chambeyronia macrocarpa* *Basselinia gracilis* *Burretiokentia vieillardii* *Actinokentia divaricata* *Kentiopsis oliviformis* *Veillonia alba* Pauline surveyed some fellow palm growers within her area Southern California and supplied the following: It appears that *Chambeyronia macrocarpa* is very adaptable to the Southern California climate. None of my New Caledonia palms showed any cold damage. All my New Caledonia palms I give chelated iron, an abundance of water and fertilize regularly. My soil is clay. All species are just commencing to develop trunks. *Chambeyronia macrocarpa* is widely distributed throughout its home island and is not so specific in its growing requirements, doing well also in Florida, U. I again collected in I list below 15 species of palms that I personally collected on these two trips and the results: *Chambeyronia macrocarpa* - easy to germinate and easy to grow. *Kentiopsis oliviformis* - easy to germinate and easy to grow. *Burretiokentia vieillardii* - easy to

germinate and easy to grow. *Brongniartientia vaginata* - seeds germinated poorly, but plants healthy, but very slow. *Veillonionia alba* - easy to germinate but slow growing. *Clinosperma bracteale* - seeds hard to germinate and very slow to grow. *Mackeeia magnificaca* - seeds easy to germinate but very slow growing, plants robust. *Basselinia gracilis* - seeds very easy to germinate, plants slow. *Cyphophoenix elegans* - seeds hard to germinate, plants slow but robust. *Cyphosperma balansae* - seeds hard to germinate and plants slow. *Campecarpus fulcitus* - seeds did not germinate, were not quite fully ripe. *Cyphokentia macrostachya* - seeds did not germinate, were fully ripe. *Actinokentia divaricata* - seeds easy to germinate, but plants died after several years, were two feet tall.

## 6: MBG: Research: Projects: Asia: New Caledonia

*MORPHOLOGY, DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY OF PALMS IN NEW CALEDONIA* T. Jaffre & J.-M. Veillon  
ORSTOM, Noumea Translated by Marie Trefeu, edited by J.L. Dowe Introduction: *The palms of New Caledonia.*

Pacific Ocean region This chapter considers the islands of the Pacific Ocean which are geographically divided into Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia. Micronesia delimits islands in the western Pacific and consists of the Mariana, Palau, Caroline, Marshall and Gilbert island groups. Papua New Guinea is also included within the scope of this chapter; politically the nation of Papua New Guinea consists of the eastern portion of the island of New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago e. New Britain and New Ireland as well as Bougainville. The following geographic areas where palms occur are excluded from discussion in this chapter and this report. The Pacific Ocean Region presents some very unusual patterns of native palms diversity. In the entire area of Micronesia there are only about ten species of native palms Moore and Fosberg, The situation in Polynesia is comparable. In marked contrast Melanesia has much greater native palm diversity. For example, New Caledonia alone has 32 indigenous palm species, all endemic Moore and Uhl, and Vanuatu has 21 native palms Dowe and Cabalion, Papua New Guinea and its islands hold a very rich diversity of palms; about native species in all Essig, ; Hay, Coconut, considered as a cultivated tree, is the most widespread palm of the Pacific, found on virtually every island, inhabited or uninhabited, that is of sufficient size and high enough above sea level to support the growth of trees. A dozen or more palms from outside the region have been introduced to these islands and in some cases become naturalized, giving individual islands the appearance of a richer palm flora than they naturally possess. The betel nut palm *Areca catechu* and the African oil palm *Elaeis guineensis* as well as several strictly ornamental species serve as examples. Palms native to the region have also been introduced to islands where they are not native. Examples are the useful sago palms, *Metroxylon* spp. Native palms of the Pacific Ocean Region, as defined above, were assessed for information on their utilization patterns and conservation status. The results of the assessment are evaluation presented below; however, they can be understood better if placed within a broader context. Two major factors stand out. First of all, native palms of the region are not utilized to the magnitude that might be expected. This circumstance can be explained by the existence of excellent alternative sources of plant raw materials which are readily accessible. In the Pacific Islands, the chief alternative plants are coconuts and the screw pines *Pandanus* spp. The case study on the multiple utility of the coconut palm on the Truk Islands of Micronesia Chapter 2 documents the very limited exploitation of native palms. As for the other alternative plant source, screw pines are widely distributed in the Pacific and provide edible fruits as well as leaves for thatching and weaving. The second factor is that information is lacking that would allow assigning a threatened or non-threatened status to many native palms in the region. This applies in particular to Papua New Guinea where 90 percent of the palm species carry an "unknown" conservation status. Some uses for these "unknown" palms are reported in the literature. However, without conservation status information, a reasonable appraisal cannot be made as to whether a particular utilization is acceptable and apparently sustainable, or should be discouraged because it represents a threat to the survival of wild populations. Threatened Pacific Ocean Region Palms A review of the technical literature on palms revealed a total of 28 species of threatened palms, representing 12 genera, currently being exploited in the region Table It is acknowledged that this compilation is probably incomplete as regards palm utilization because it was not possible to peruse the numerous ethnographic studies of this culturally and linguistically diverse area. Coverage for Papua New Guinea is insubstantial because both conservation status and detailed ethnographic data are lacking. Habitat destruction or degradation caused by logging and clearing of land for agriculture and urban development are the major threats to palms in the region. Palms occurring on islands are particularly at risk because they often occupy habitats that are relatively small in area. Moreover, island palms often represent distinctive species which have evolved due to isolation. New Caledonia is a remarkable example of this circumstance for it possesses 32 native described species, all endemic to the island and in certain instances individual species occur only in small areas of the island. In New Caledonia, as elsewhere in the region, coconuts and screw pines furnish plant

materials for a wide variety of uses. Discussion An examination of the palm products listed in Table indicates that in most cases the threatened palms are being exploited for subsistence-level production. Thatching and stem wood for construction purposes are most prominent with some food products as well. If the destructive impact of exploiting these palms is publicized it should be possible to promote alternative raw material sources. Commercial-level exploitation appears to be confined to the rattan palms *Calamus* spp. Of the six threatened rattan species, only *Calamus hollrungii* and *C. Calamus hollrungii*, according to the source just cited, is a source of excellent furniture canes and has potential for cultivation. Rattans represent a potential sustainable resource, especially in Papua New Guinea where about 34 species of *Calamus* occur, but except for the two species mentioned above, there is no information on either conservation status or utilization.

### 7: Cyphophoenix | Revolvly

*Hedyscepe canterburyana* is a slow-growing palm up to 10 metres (33 ft) tall which grows on mountain forests, cliffs, and exposed ridges overlooking the sea, at about m (1,, ft) of altitude.

### 8: Physokentia - Wikipedia

*New and/or underutilized Chamaedorea palms with ornamental potential. Proceedings of the Landscape Management and Field Day, University of California, Riverside. Proceedings of the Landscape Management and Field Day, University of California, Riverside.*

### 9: Livistona chinensis (Chinese fan palm)

*Back issues of Palms (formerly Principes) are \$10 each (USA and non-USA surface shipping included in price). Orders shipped to non-USA addresses via Airmail may add \$5 per issue for faster delivery.*

*Heart and lung functions and integral part of the aerobic energy supply system House of brothers Introduction to health information management How did Apatosaurus spend its time? Led zeppelin simple piano sheet music The signed English school book Definitive guide to google adwords Practice-sensitive social work education Consumer health information for women Inorganic Materials Chemistry Desk Reference, Second Edition Waste water reclamation Time management in urdu Disruptive collective action in the reform era Yongshun Cai Survey of econ 2nd edition The Riddle of the Shipwrecked Spinster Commemorative discourse preached at the funeral of Thomas W. Lockwood, Thursday, April 26th, 1866, in the Letters and Diaries of Kathleen Ferrier Cpt economics notes chapter wise The Leyden Papyrus ESP, Psychokinesis, and Psychics A Day at Old MacDonalds Farm The sun in winter Macdonald, G.G. Immunity in pneumococcal infections. Dungeon world portugues Justice and truth Customs Service budget authorization for fiscal year 1989 Prospering in the business of dentistry A system simulation development project COST 319: Estimation of pollutant emissions from transport : final report of the action V. 2. Student workbook. Vision ias economic survey 2017-18 Previously uncollected writings of Gertrude Stein. Environmental Degradation and Transformation of Organic Chemicals 2017 rankin eqipment price list Sonata, for violoncello piano (1953) Museum of American Folk Art encyclopedia of twentieth-century American folk art and artists Bladder cancer : epidemiology and risk factors Planned for open-ended structured interviews (using questionnaires), The centre of Indian culture Ch. 20. The role of nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy in drug metabolism*