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Palm, any member of the Arecaceae, or Palmae, the single family of monocotyledonous flowering plants of the order Arecales. The great centres of palm distribution are in America and in Asia from India to Japan and south to Australia and the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, with Africa and Calamus with about 379 is the largest and Bactris (the peach palm) with approximately 239 is second. Several other genera, Licuala, Pinanga, Chamaedorea, and Daemonorops, have more than 100 species each. Nearly a third of the genera (64), however, have only a single species, and more than half have fewer than 5 species each. The small number of species per genus reflects the large amount of endemism in the family. Palm. Peach palm is a multi-stemmed, evergreen, leather palm with spiny stems that can grow up to 20 metres tall. The plant usually forms a clump of stems from suckers at the base; each unbranched stem being topped by a crown of large leaves that are up to 3 metres long. The stems can be 10–30cm in diameter[ 310. ]. It is regarded as probably the most nutritionally balanced of tropical fruits; has twice the protein content of the banana and can produce more carbohydrate per ha than maize[ 324. Title. Bactris gasipaes Kunth (peach palm) is a palm tree (Arecaceae) widely used by Amazon people, whose seeds have dormancy of unknown cause, which result in difficulties on producing uniform seedlings. This study aimed at identifying anatomical and histochemical aspects of peach palm seeds that may have influence on germination. All useful plants have not only identities, but stories: the mythical origins of the peach palm (Bactris gasipaes Kunth) according to the Peruvian Asháninka. J Sosnowska, M Kujawska, Trames: A Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences 18 (2), 173, 2014, 5, 2014. Relating neuroticism to emotional exhaustion: A dynamic approach to personality. J Sosnowska, J Hotmans, F De Fruyt, Frontiers in psychology 10, 2264, 2019. 4. Bactris gasipaes is a species of palm native to the tropical forests of Central America and South. It is well spread in these regions, where it is often cultivated by smallholders in agroforestry systems or more rarely, in monoculture. Common names include peach palm in English, peibaye in Spanish and pupunha in Portuguese. It is a long-lived perennial plant that is productive for 50 to 75 years on average. Its population has an important genetic diversity, leading to numerous fruits, colors, and