

SOUTH COAST CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 2

FEBRUARY, 2004

BOARD MEETING: Sunday, February 8, 1 P.M., in the classroom of the South Coast Botanical Gardens. The Board Meeting will be followed at 1:30 P.M. by the General Meeting. February's program is a result of requests made by several of the newer members. Everyone is to bring two-to-four plants (in addition to Plant-of-the-Month plants) and the more experienced club members will form a panel to answer questions concerning them. Bring in the plants you can't name, don't know how to take care of, don't know what's wrong with them, or would like to know how to propagate them. Or, bring a plant that you would like to enter in the April show and receive expert staging tips for it. We may not know all the answers, but I'm sure we will all learn something and have a great time!

MEMBERSHIP: Welcome to our newest members!!

Irene Brenner (310) 373-0560
207 Via La Soledad
Redondo Beach, 90277

Heuston Knight (562) 693-0707
13455 Hadley St.
Whittier, 90601

Tom Renger (310) 316-0707
438 Avenue E
Redondo Beach, 90277

SCC&SS SHOW AND SALE----April 10 and 11, 9 A.M.-4 P.M.

Set up time will be Friday beginning at noon. Dick Hulett needs everyone's help with the show and sale. Everyone should bring four-to-six plants (more are welcome) for the club's exhibit of different genera. Plan to help watch plants and talk about your plants with the visitors.

PRIVATE DISPLAYS: Call Dick at (310) 832-2262 if you would like to have a display table on some theme. In the past, there have been educational exhibits on a specific genus, cactus and succulent art or photographs, educational exhibits on specific regions/states/countries, educational exhibits on propagation, or following themes such as "this is what's in bloom in my greenhouse right now."

SELLING PLANTS: Call Jim Hanna (562) 920-3046 or e-mail him at aloecats@aol.com to reserve a table and understand the share plan.

PRESIDENT
Carol Causey
(310) 675-5843

1st VICE PRES.
Lowell Howard
(310) 533-8778

2nd VICE PRES.
Mary Duke
(714) 377-0064

SECRETARY
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TREASURER
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SHOW CHAIRMAN
Dick Hulett
(310) 832-2262

SUNSHINE HOSTS
Irma Rennie
(310) 375-3790

REFRESHMENTS
Gloria Crowley
(310) 547-3661

NEWSLETTER
Vera Thaxton
(760) 564-3285






PLANT-OF-THE-MONTH RULES

- A maximum of three plants may be entered in each category (cactus and succulent).
- Advanced entrants must have had the plant in their possession for at least six months, novices for three months.
- Advanced entrants will receive 6 points for first place, 5 points for second place, 4 points for third place and 2 points for showing a plant that does not place.
- Novice entrants will receive 4 points for first place, 3 points for second place, 2 points for third place and 1 point for showing a plant that does not place.
- At the discretion of the judges there may be up to three third places in a category. If plants are not deemed to be of sufficient quality, no third place will be awarded.
- For an entrant to receive points, the entry tags must be collected by the person in charge of record keeping for POM.
- At the annual Christmas party, award plants will be presented to the four highest cumulative point holders in both the advanced and novice classes.

PLANTS OF THE MONTH FOR 2004

	<u>CACTI</u>	<u>SUCCULENTS</u>
 February	Echinosis/Lobivia	Crassula
March	Ariocarpus	Euphorbia Caupiciform
April	- - - - - SHOW TIME - - - - -	
May	Copiapoa	Sedum
June	Crest/Montrose/ Vaaruegate	Crest/Monstrose/ Variegate
July	Cereus and other Columars	Kalanchoe/Cotyledon
August	Favorite Cacti (3)	Favorite Succulents (3)
September	Turbinicarpus	Dwarf Aloes
October	- - - - - NO MEETING - - - - -	
November	Miniature (3) under 3 inches	Miniature (3) under 3 inches
December	- - - - - CHRISTMAS PARTY - - - - -	

PLANT-OF-THE-MONTH TOTALS

<u>CACTUS</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>NOVICE</u>	<u>JAN</u>
<u>ADVANCED</u>			
Duke	3		
Fletcher	7		
Hulett	6		

<u>SUCCULENTS</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>NOVICE</u>	<u>JAN</u>
<u>ADVANCED</u>			
Duke	2	Capaldo	4
Fletcher	9	Gardner	10
Hanna	6	Hemingway	8
Hulett	1	Honore'	3
		Hutchison	2
		La Forest	1
		Lam	3
		Ponce	1

WINTER GROWERS (SUMMER DORMANT)

Usually referred to as the "winter growers", these genera are dormant during the warmer months of May through August. Their primary growth actually occurs during autumn and spring while slowing considerably during true winter. Many will exhibit marginal growth during the summer months as well, especially those that are part of the Lily and Crassula families:

Adromischus, Aeonium, Aloe, Anacampseros, Astroloba, Avonia, Bowiea, Bulbine, Ceraria, Conophytum, Cotyledon, Crassula, Dioscorea, Dudleya, Fouquiera, Gasteria, Gibbaeum, Graptopetalum, Haemanthus, Haworthia, Kalanchoe, Neohenricia, Othonna, Pachycormus, Pachyphytum, Pachyveria, Pelargonium, Peperomia, Portulacaria, Sansevieria, Sarcocaulon, Sedeveria, Sedum, Senecio, Stomatium, Talinum, Tylecodon.

Fresno newsletter

Coming events

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT CALENDAR OF UP COMING EVENTS FOR 2004

- APR. 10&11** SOUTH COAST CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY SHOW & SALE AT SO. COAST BOTONICAL GARDENS
26300 CRENSHAW BL., PALOS VERDES, CA # 310-832-2262
- APR.** SOUTH BAY EPIPHYLLIUM SOCIETY SHOW AND SALE
SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE INFO. CALL 310-831-1209
- APR 24 & 25** GREEN SCENE PLANT SALE—AT THE FULLERTON ARBORETUM
- MAY 1 & 2** SUNSET CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY SHOW AND SALE
VETERANS MEMORIAL CENTER, GARDEN ROOM
4117 OVERLAND AVE. CULVER CITY, CA. INFO. #310-822-1783
- MAY 16** HUNTINGTON PLANT SALE 10 TO 5 HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDEN 1151 OXFORD ROAD, SAN MARINO, CA 626 405-2160
- MAY 16** EPIPHYLLIUM SOCIETY SHOW AND SALE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY ARBORETUM, ARCADIA ,CA. 310-831-1209
- MAY & JUNE** GATES CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY 28th SHOW AND SALE—SAT. 9 TO 4 SUN. 9 TO 4 —SAT. SHOW STARTS AT 1 PM
JURUPA MOUNTAINS CULTURAL CENTER, 7621 GRANITE HILL DRIVE
GLEN AVON, CA.. INFO. 909-360-8802
- JUNE 5 & 6** SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY -SHOW AND SALE
BALBOA PARK ROOM 101, SAN DIEGO, CA. INFO.—#619-477-4779
- JUNE** LA CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY SHOW AND SALE
116633 MAGNOLIA BL. ENCINO—INFO. 818-363-3432—ARTIE
- JULY 1,2,3** CSSA ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE -HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS AT 1151 OXFORD ROAD, SAN MARINO, CA.
626-405-2160 or 2277 PLANT SALES ONLY ON THE 1ST,
THIS IS A FREE DAY
- AUG. 14 & 15** 17TH ANNUAL INTERCITY SHOW AND SALE-LA COUNTY ARBORETUM
301 NO. BALDWIN AVE., ARCADIA,CA. INFO. CALL TOM GLAVICH
AT 626-798-2430 or GENE OSTER AT 818-998-9306
- SEPT. 4TH** HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS SUCCULENT SYMPOSIUM
ALL DAY AT THE HUNTINGTON.
- SEPT. 26** LONG BEACH CLUB ANNUAL AUCTION AT DOMINGUEZ ADOBE
18127 SO. ALAMEDA ST. COMPTON (DOMINGUEZ HILLS) CA.
- OCT.** ORANGE COUNTY SHOW & SALE TO BE HELD AT THE FULLERTON ARBORETUM
- OCT. 16 & 17** SAN GABRIEL VALLEY CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
SHOW AND SALE— LA COUNTY ARBORETUM ADDRESS ABOVE.

Cacti of the Month

- *Lobivia* & *Echinopsis*

Like many plant groups, individuals in these genera have been reclassified. Formerly, the genus *Echinopsis* was defined as containing globular plants, mostly producing white, long-tubed, night blooming (and scented) flowers. The derivation of the name from the Greek reflects the plant shape: *Echinos* = sea-urchin and *opsis* = appearance. The genus *Lobivia* was created in 1922 by Britton & Rose as an anagram for the region in which most species were found: Bolivia. These plants are natives to the Andes and are subjected to fluxes in temperature. Now the genus *Echinopsis* has been expanded to include the day flowering *Pseudolobivias* with red, pink or yellow flowers and several other genera with similar flowers. (*Trichocereus*, *Helianthocereus*, *Leucosteles*, *Roseocereus*, and *Lobivia*)

Features uniting these genera are the scaly and very woolly, radially symmetrical flowers with a recessed ring of throat stamens. To further support this lumping together of the genera is the fact that there are many hybrids between *Lobivia* and *Echinopsis* (*x Lobiviopsis*). These include many of the famous Johnson 'Paramount Hybrids' and the Innes and Hewitt 'Sussex Hybrids'. These crosses try and take advantage of the growth habit of the *Echinopsis* (along with the long tubed flowers) and the color from the *Lobivia* parents.

The IOS (International Organization for Succulent Plant Study) consider all related genera under *Echinopsis*. In the CITES Cactaceae Checklist published this year there are 44 recognized species and 110 provisional species. They also list several other provisional species which do not have names under the genus *Echinopsis*. This classification system is not strictly adhered to. Some retain a more simple classification based on external form: *Trichocereus* (columnar) and *Echinopsis/Lobivia* (more globular) and according to flower tube length: *Trichocereus/Echinopsis* (long) and *Lobivia* (short). Realizing that these plants are closely related makes the exact classification less important. Hopefully, ongoing work by these scholars will make things less and not more confusing.

Echinopsis species like well drained soil and enjoy more humus in their mix than many other species. Many form clusters and can get rather large with plenty of water and fertilizer. They like bright light but many cannot tolerate direct midday sun. During the winter the water supply should be lessened. Plants that are kept too warm and moist during the winter or fed too much nitrogen will grow and produce pups but will not bloom well.

Members of the genus *Lobivia* like good ventilation and like other mountain plants enjoy marked temperature differences between day and night and between summer and winter conditions.

Selected Species

ECHINOPSIS

E. ancistrophora ssp. *cardenasiana* (Synonym *E. cardenasiana* or *Lobivia cardenasiana*) At 2-3 inches this plant will produce several long tubed violet flowers.

E. ancistrophora ssp. *arachnacantha* (Synonyms *E.* or *L. arachnacantha*) This plant forms dense clusters and has short tubed yellow flowers. The neat, spider-like clusters of wispy spines look good on the bronze to green colored stems.

E. eyriesii has a dark green body with 7-10 inch long flowers. (The white or pale lilac species tend to bloom at night and usually flowers last 1 to 3 days. They are from lower elevations. The day flowering species with red or yellow blooms come from higher elevations)

E. melanopotamica is from Argentina and has curved spines.

E. obrepanda is a wide spread species found in the highlands of central and southern Bolivia. It is quite variable across this distribution and many of its forms have been named as discrete varieties or even separate species. The flower colors can also vary from pure white through pink and magenta to scarlet. I prefer the darker flower colored forms.

E. sudenudata has short spines and a purple flushed body. It has long white flowers.

LOBIVIA

L. backebergii ssp. *wrightiana* v. *winteriana* (synonym *L. winteriana* or *L. wrightiana* v. *winteriana*) has spectacular, large, bright, deep-pink flowers with a paler throat.

L. ferox v. *longispina* has large fierce spines.

L. jajoiana has many different flower colors but has a blackish throat which sets off the flower. The variety *chrysacantha* (synonym *L. chrysacantha* v. *jajoiana*) tends to have yellow flowers (but can have orange or red colors).

L. tiegeliana or any of its varieties make nice plants. There is a yellow flowering (v. *flaviflora*) and red flowering (v. *reberrima*) variety.

Literature:

Cullman, Gotz & Groner, The Encyclopedia of Cacti, 1991

Hunt, CITES Cactaceae Checklist, 1992

Pilbeam, Cacti for the Connoisseur, 1987

Preston-Mafham, Cacti - The Illustrated Dictionary, 1991

by David Tufenkian

(From "Succulents for the Amateur" edited by Scott Haselton.)

The Crassulas of Southern Africa probably offer more in diversified plant forms than any other genus of succulents. They grow in situations of shade to full sun and from moist to the most arid conditions.

There are considerably over 200 species; some, however, are only annuals, others are only of botanical interest and many others are not in cultivation. However, there are enough forms available to intrigue the interest of any grower of succulent plants.

The small, five-petalled flowers are often congested into compact heads, especially those of the "shaving brush" inflorescences such as Crassula columnaris. The predominant color range of the flowers is from white, through pinks, to scarlets. In some, the flowers are very conspicuous, often quite beautiful, while in others they are of no significance.

Crassulas are, on the whole, very easily grown from seed or cuttings and usually flower freely. Some grow very fast indeed and need to be renewed by younger plants to keep them within the limits of the small greenhouse. Many are best in hanging pots where their graceful stems show to advantage. Some of the forms such as C. columnaris, pyramidalis, deceptrix, etc., require more porous and well-drained soil as well as better light to maintain their characteristic appearance than most of the Crassulas, many of which will stand some shade and still look well. They seem to be comparatively free from pests or disease. Some blighting of the leaves of certain plants, such as C. falcata, is usually associated with unhappy growing conditions, and can generally be helped by giving better light and drier conditions.

Crassula lycopodioides has leafy stems like one of the club mosses, Lycopodium sp.--the flowers are so small that they are seldom noticed yet they are typical of the family.

C. arborescens, as the name implies, is a large shrubby plant. It is also often known and sold as C. cotyledon or C. punctata. The leaves are large and silvery with a red margin and covered with tiny spots.

The largest-growing Crassula is C. argentea (C. portulacea), the "jade tree" which may attain a height of 8 to 12 feet; however, it is better known as a smaller plant and is probably grown more extensively for the planting of bowls, and as a pot plant, than any other succulent. It flowers at Christmas and through January and the bright green, shiny leaves, suffused with red and the dainty pink flowers make it very popular.

C. cordata, with its heart-shaped leaves, is very distinct and when given good light conditions the leaves have almost the same color as C. arborescens. C. tetragona, with its dark green, short, round, pointed leaves in four rows and straight, upright growth, is one of the best known and most easily grown.

C. perforata, "String o'Buttons", always causes interest, as each pair of leaves is so strongly united that they look as if threaded on the somewhat twisting stems, making a beautiful specimen with age. C. falcata is one of the most brilliant flowered succulent plants; its large sickle-shaped, grayish-green leaves, which are placed edgewise in two opposite rows, cause this plant to be quite remarkable. Related to it is C. perfoliata but this plant has tapering leaves in four rows and flowers not quite so showy. Flowers of both species remain brilliant for weeks.

Among the interesting miniature Crassulas are C. hemisphaerica, a small round plant, bearded C. barbata, C. deceptrix with its grayish-white columns, C. teres whose closely-packed leaves have a pale, shiny margin, and many, many more.

CACTUS and SUCCULENT SHOW and SALE

SAT. & SUN. APRIL 10 & 11, 2004, 9am
to 4pm

SOUTH COAST BOTANICAL GARDENS
26300 CRENSHAW BLVD. PALOS VERDES
PENINSULA

SEE outstanding displays by selected growers!

VOTE for the best!

ASK experts how they grow their plants!

BUY plants from top growers!

For more information contact Dick Hulett at 310-832-2262 (E-mail petplants@sbcglobal.net); Carol Causey at 310-675-5843; Jim Hanna at 562-920-3046 or aloecats1@aol.com.

DIRECTIONS: From I 10, take 405 south to Crenshaw, go south on Crenshaw or take 110 south to Pacific Coast Hwy., go west to Crenshaw and turn left.

**A SOUTH COAST CACTUS AND SUCCULENT
SOCIETY PRESENTATION**