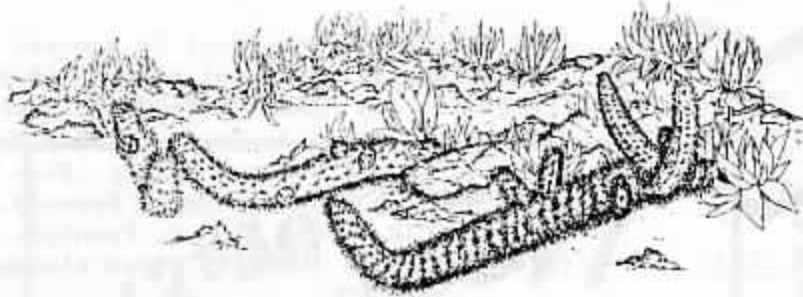


# Newsletter



SOUTH COAST CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

February 1987 NEWSLETTER

SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDENS

26300 Crenshaw Blvd.  
Palos Verdes Peninsula

FEBRUARY MEETING

FEBRUARY 8, 1987

TIME: 12:30 PM BOARD MEETING,  
Everybody welcome.  
1:30 PM Regular Meeting

PROGRAM: GARY LYONS WILL PRESENT A PROGRAM ON DESERT GARDENS, LANDSCAPING WITH SUCCULENTS. Gary is currently in charge of a major landscaping project at the LA Zoo, and recently completed the Ethel M. Garden in Las Vegas. You may know Gary best, however, from his days with the Huntington Desert Garden.

DOOR PRIZE: Yes. Sign in.!

BRAGGING TABLE: Bring what looks good or what's interesting or puzzling - to share.

REFRESHMENTS: Regretably there is no list available to the newsletter this month, but we thank in advance those of you who signed up to assist Verna. Please call her if you have any questions (645-5009).

SALES: Supplies and plants should be available, thanks to MaryBelle and Jim.

ALSO, we hope Norma will be bringing the 1987 MEMBERSHIP ROSTERS she's been hard at work on, and Bob will have some of our extensive library for you to check out.





BE A DEAR AND  
VOLUNTEER

1987 OFFICERS: President Ed Hancock (375-3410),  
1st VP (Publicity) Carol Kennedy (679-6021), 2nd VP  
(Programs) Jim Hanna (920-3046), Secretary Dorothy  
McArthur (547-5401), Treasurer Roz Hancock (375-3410).  
Show Chairmen are Norma Holley (also Membership, 212-  
6130) and Bob Causey & Carol Kennedy. N.L. Editor is  
Carol Wujcik, 10860 El Mar, Fountain Valley, 92708,  
(714-963-3146). (CREDITS given elsewhere in this N.L.)

CLUB NEWS:

Would you like to volunteer? Now or in the future? Talk to one of your officers or committee chairmen. Come to the board meeting. The show will be coming up SOON, and volunteers are needed; Other committees need help too.

WE HAVE A NEW SUNSHINE CHAIRPERSON. Virginia Russell kindly volunteered to take this on. Let her know if you or anyone in the club is ill or graduating or whatever. (213)378-3536.

We have a PROPAGATION COMMITTEE headed by Eleanor Barker. The Lau sees have arrived and will be divided up. Eleanor will let us know what is available. Let her know if you have good seed... (do not store seed in plastic).

MaryBelle Wallenhorst headed up the AUDITING COMMITTEE and reported that Virginia's books were "flawless!"

An ADVISORY RECOMMENDATION COMMITTEE has been formed to suggest useful ways to disperse any excess monies. Members are Eleanor Barker, Ed Hancock, Dick Kohlschreiber, and Doug Rawcliffe.

WELCOMING NEW MEMBERS should be a priority with everyone. Please say hi to any new faces. Please wear name badges. Suggest new members become involved. It's the only way to learn and get to know everyone.

As needed, someone to weed mound 8 and the walkways will be hired. We want our S. COAST DESERT GARDEN to look good. Weeds only cover up the hard work which has been accomplished. DOES ANYONE KNOW OF A SIGN PAINTER to paint "Stay Off" signs? For obvious reasons we don't want kids off the walkways. Same for adults, but presumably they can understand the danger. Still they need to be reminded to control their children.

Bob reports that he'd like to see a volunteer take over duties of the LIBRARIAN. Give him a call to see what's involved (675-5843).

We hope Verna McCarty is feeling much better! and want to report that things went well in here absence thanks to Eleanor and all our refreshments bringers. Refreshments were delicious.

A meeting of minds ...



And talk about Spines...

Cactus  
Club  
Board  
Meeting

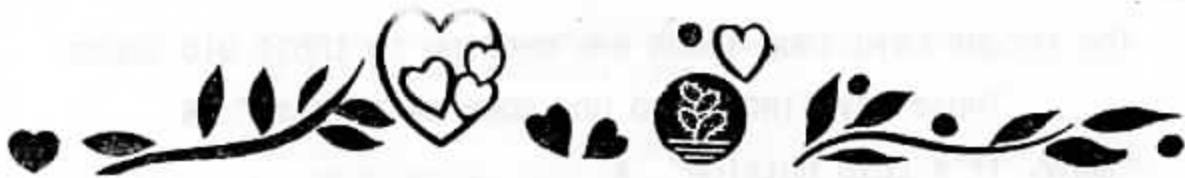
Above drawing is from an ad for the  
ARIZONA REPUBLIC/the PHOENIX GAZETTE.



The following is from the BROMELIADVISORY, bulletin of the S. Floriday Bromeliad Society, Sept. 1986.

### A GARDENER'S DICTIONARY

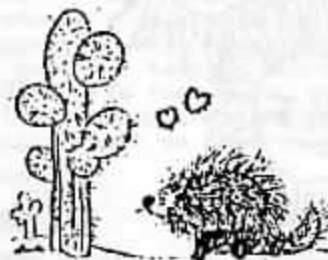
- A  
Annual Any plant that dies before blooming.  
Aphid Insect pest that inphests gardens and makes gardeners phoam at the mouth, stamp their pheet and utter phour-letter words.
- B  
Brochures Forms of entertaining fiction published by nurseries, and seedsmen and tool manufacturers catalogs.
- C  
Crows Canny birds that are rarely frightened either by dummies in the garden or dummies of dummies in the garden.
- D  
Dog The only garden pest to be successfully domesticated.
- F  
Furrow Horizontal line on forehead of gardener.
- G  
Gardening The art of killing weeds and bugs to grow flowers and crops for animals and birds to eat.  
Gazebo! Explosive sound produced by hayfever sufferers.  
Grape Uninteresting larval stage of wine.  
Ground Nut Soil expert.
- H  
Ha-Ha Strange noise made by nurserymen at closing time.  
Hardy A plant is said to be hardy if it remains alive in a nursery long enough to be sold.
- L  
Lie Common form of shorthand plant description used as a convenience by many nurseries.
- N  
Nursery The only known place where money grows on trees.
- O  
Ornamental A shrub, bush, or small tree that is transplanted at least twice in any calendar year.
- P  
Pest Any creature that eats green vegetables without being compelled to.  
Pinching Pruning method developed in Italian gardens.
- Q  
Quack grass 1. Duck weed. 2. Doc weed.
- R  
Rot Gardening advice



VALENTINE'S DAY, FEB. 14

- 
- S**  
Seed Costly, but highly nutritious form of bird food sold in handsome packets printed with colorful pictures of flowers and vegetables.
- Snail bait Highly colored outmeal pellets provided for those slugs and snails that can't find enough plants to eat.
- T**  
Toadstool Ugly lawn furniture preferred by amphibians.  
Tobacco 1. Delightful herb. 2. Filthy weed. 3. Valuable crop. 4. Fowl growth. 5. Source of discord among gardeners.
- W**  
Weed Any plant that will survive at least one week without being watered, fertilized, pruned, sprayed, staked, mulched, misted, dusted or wrapped in burlap, paper, or plastic.
- Z**  
ZZZZ 1. Sound produced by dozing gardener.  
2. Sound produced by bee trapped in dozing gardener's pants leg.

*Selected from "A Gardener's Dictionary" by Henry Beard & Roy McKie, Workman, New York.  
(Reprinted from BROMELINK, Journal of the Bromeliad Society of West Australia, Inc., January/February 1986)*

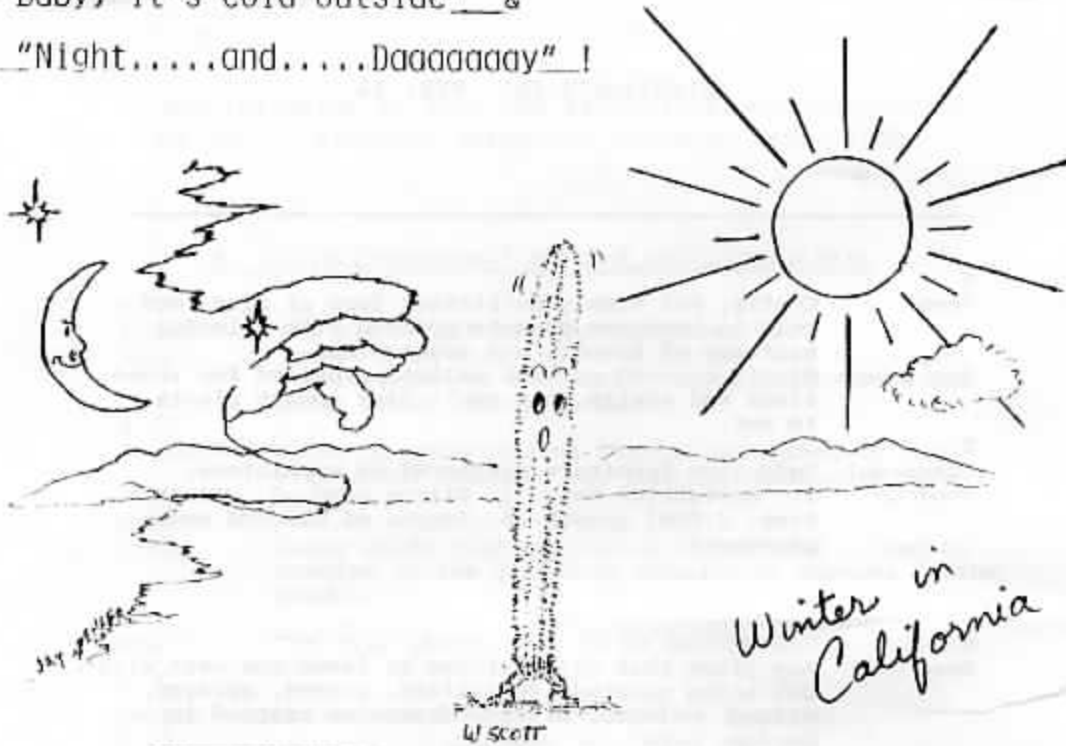


The recent cold snap lends new meaning to those old songs:

\_\_\_\_\_"Those icy fingers up and down my spines!"\_&

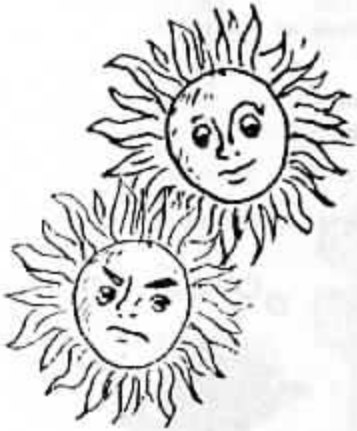
"Baby, it's cold outside"\_\_&

\_"Night.....and.....Daaaaaay"\_\_!



### WATCH THAT WEATHER...AND KEEP AN EYE ON THE SUN

(not literally of course). Although the cold grip of the winter nights may be over, it's best to stay tuned to the weather radio. As for any damage done last month, it may not be immediately apparent. Most South Coasters had no frost if near the ocean. Those of us inland had temps in the 20's (F.).



Although nights may be cool, days can heat up, and a sun angling low on a smogless, cloudless day can sometimes yellow or burn a plant even at this time of year. If you see yellowing, move the plant or toss some screening over it for shade.

Many succulents like cool nights and warm days. How much to water depends on how cool, how warm, how damp etc.

TEMPERATURE



20° Fahrenheit = 0° Celsius  
6° Fahrenheit = 1.5° Celsius



SOUTH AFRICA: 1982 - by Steve Hammer

I HAVE ALWAYS ATTEMPTED to raise my succulents in a natural manner. Until recently, I thought that this meant a very lean manner indeed. My first trip to South Africa - in 1980, near the end of a long severe drought - reinforced my theories. Most of the plants were living in very dry conditions and most seemed to tolerate this well enough, though I did see plant colonies which had struggled unsuccessfully.

In July 1982 I made a second trip to South Africa, in the middle of an exceptionally wet winter. This time my impressions were radically different and I have had to revise my ideas about what is natural and desirable in succulent plant culture. Our plants are, after all, succulent - juicy, fleshy storage vessels; I know now how they can expand.

Some statistics for the skeptical: in the Little Karoo I saw *Muiria hortenseae*, with bodies 55 mm (see below) across; in the Richterveldt, bilobed conophytums 80 mm tall, and *Lithops meyeri* protruding 60 mm above soil surface; in the Bushmanland, *Conophytum subrisum*, with heads nearly 70 mm broad! These are extremes, but everywhere the impression was one of abundance, of lushness.

East of Steinkopp I saw a plateau spilling over with succulents - in a square metre, dozens of creeping *anacampseros*, blue-ish white *cheiridopsis*, fat green *ophthalmophyllums* forming nests, towering *crassulas*, bilobed conos .....near the edge of the plateau, on the shaded cliff face, grew many more conophytums - those which favor a vertical life; and a few excess *ophthalmophyllums* also ventured away from the horizontal..... I cannot recall seeing any ruptured plants in South Africa, however fat they were. The only exception to this was a plant of *Gibbaeum pilosulum*; but it was in bud, a process which can create great internal pressure. Otherwise the plants seemed to expand gratefully; perhaps they have a skin tougher and yet more elastic than that of our tender greenhouse plants.

In the future, I'll be a more generous waterer, particularly with seedlings, now that I've seen how rapidly these can grow in nature. The aesthetics of minimalism no longer move me, though I was once highly influenced by Schwantes' *glottophyllum* formula: tiny pot, no food, little water. Such culture produces an interesting plant, highly coloured; but is it "authentic"? Even in 1980 the *glottophyllums* in the Little Karoo surprised me with their amplitude; in 1982 they had an unbelievable fatness, and yet they were as natural as the wild flowers which crowded round them.

A word about food. Near many conophytum colonies I saw masses of another sort of sphere; dung, piles and piles of it. Dung decomposes only slowly in the South African semi-deserts; but nutrients leach from the piles, nourishing nearby conophytums. I saw some absolutely enormous specimens of *Conophytum areolatum* growing a few inches from a heap of rabbit droppings. The conos had that Rubenesque look which might not suit all tastes, but they seemed very content. As it happens, I've raised rabbits for years, composting their droppings for my carrot patch. Now I realize that nature intended my rabbits productions for a higher purpose! I'll report on the results, perhaps my plants will multiply like.....

Taken from the XEROPHYTE, Vol. 6, No. 1, Spring 1983.

\* (55 mm is a little over 2 inches and 80 mm is a little over 3 inches)

## CARE OF SUCCULENTS

Most succulents prefer the outdoors. But I have found many do nicely in a sunny window such as an east window. A few shade loving succulents will even prefer a short distance away from direct sun in the window. When there is insufficient light the plant will grow leggy and weak stemmed and not be compact. When in too much sun they will burn. When succulents are outside almost all of them prefer some shade. When they are in a pot only the most sun hardy can tolerate full sun all day. The shade can be from a tree, half day from a house, shade cloth or even a taller plant. When succulents are planted in the ground they will tolerate more sun, but then you have to be even more careful to supply proper drainage. Never take a plant that has been indoors and put it directly in a sunny place, even if it is a sun loving plant. Put it in the shade and gradually move it to more sun.

Succulents do need water. They can survive longer than other plants, but they thrive on adequate water. They do NOT like to be kept wet all the time. When you water, water thoroughly, so the whole root ball is saturated, water until it comes out the drain holes. Then let them dry out between watering. The frequency depends on many variables - size of pot, dryness of air, porous or waterproof pot etc. Until you get used to how fast they dry out, the best way to check is to stick your finger a ways into the pot. Sometimes the surface of the soil feels dry but it is still damp immediately under the surface. They don't need to dry out completely, but at least a third of the pot should dry out. My tiny pots need water three times a week in my potting soil, bigger ones less often. In the winter when most succulents are dormant they need water less often.

Potting soil is very important. Succulents need a moderately coarse textured, well drained soil. My basic mix is half potting soil (any good quality commercial potting soil) and half drainage (coarse clean sand, sponge rock or pumice). Be sure sand is clean. Wash it if full of dust. Do not use beach sand. It's too fine and too salty. All succulents do need to be repotted. Many are forgiving and will go a long time, but when they need repotting they show such a good response to fresh soil.

Fertilizer is important. Fertilize during the growing season, approximately April to October in the Palisades. Use only half of the strength recommended for the fertilizer.

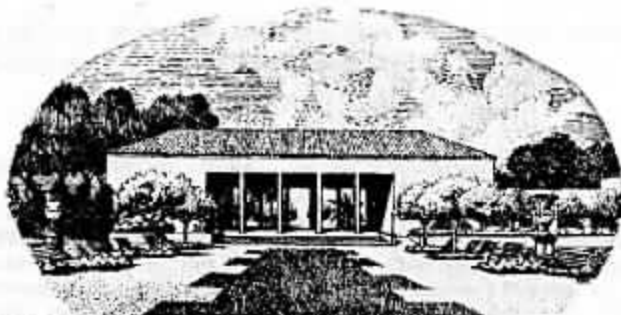


Patsy Wade - 454-1455

(written for the Sunset Succulent Society)



The fine line drawings of succulents in this month's N.L. are from the Huntington Desert Garden tour leaflet. All months of the year offer bloom - just now it's the Aloes...



# THE HUNTINGTON

**Hours:** Tuesday-Sunday: 1-4:30. Closed Mondays and major holidays.

**Telephone:** (818) 405-2100.

**Admission:** Visitors of all ages are welcome. No admission fee; suggested contribution \$2 per adult.

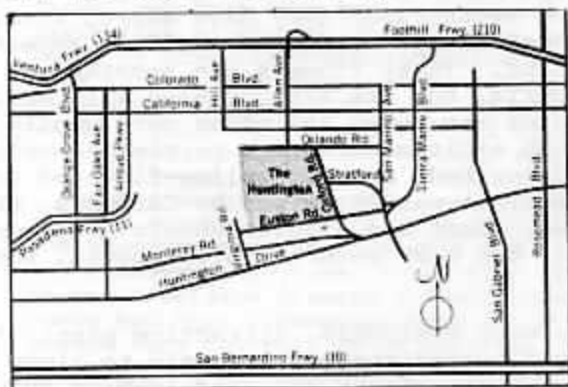
**Sunday Reservations:** The City of San Marino requires Sunday visitors who reside in Los Angeles County to have advance reservations. Sunday tickets are free and can be ordered by mailing a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Sunday Tickets, The Huntington Library, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, California 91108. Phone reservations are also accepted during the week before a proposed visit. For further information call (818) 405-2273.



The Desert Garden (south of the Pavilion) is the largest outdoor collection of desert plants in the world.

**EXITS:**

from the West take Hill; from the East take Allen.



1151 Oxford Road  
San Marino, California 91108  
Telephone: (818) 405-2100  
Sunday ticket information: (818) 405-2273



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CACTUS OF THE MONTH  
SULCOREBUTIA AND WEINGARTIA

by Phyllis Flechsig

Sulcorebutia and Weingartia are two related genera from the east slopes of the Andes; sulcorebutias all occur in Bolivia, while Weingartia grows in Bolivia and in northern Argentina. Both groups have been subject to much controversy that appears to have no end. For instance, Fred Brandt placed all the Sulcorebutias in Weingartia; Paul Hutchison placed all the Weingartias in Gymnocalycium; and the late Martin Cardenas, a Bolivian botanist, became quite annoyed at having botanists from other countries reclassify Bolivian plants, and refused to the end ever to accept the existence of Sulcorebutias at all. To him, they were all Rebutias. These are minority opinions, however, and the general consensus today has it that Sulcorebutia is a distinct genus, not closely related to Rebutia despite a superficial resemblance to it.

Sulcorebutias are all small, generally clustering plants with funnel-shaped flowers in yellow, orange, red, or purple; the flowers arise near the base of the plants. Flower tubes are covered with scales. The chief distinguishing characteristic of Sulcorebutia is the long groove-like areole that wraps around the tip of a tubercle; the plants' ribs are always broken up into more or less spiralling tubercles. Spines may be comb-like and appressed to the plant, or longer and straight, but they are never very long in comparison with those on other kinds of cacti.

Weingartias, on the other hand, are more or less globular, sometimes single, sometimes offsetting; they have short, straight spines, and their flowers, almost always orange to yellow, appear near the top shoulder or the plant. These flowers are shorter and broader than those of Sulcorebutia, but are also covered with scales on the flower tube. Areoles are round and often very woolly. A few years ago there was much excitement when a purple-flowered Weingartia--W. torotorensis--was described, as only yellow-flowered ones had been known up until then; it was described by Cardenas, who, of course, could not allow that any plant was a Sulcorebutia. By now, of course, the "purple Weingartia" has been moved to Sulcorebutia, where it probably belongs.

Sulcorebutias are very desirable, attractive plants for a collection; the yellow-flowered species are said to bloom more fully than the purple ones, but the plants are good-looking even without flowers. Popular species are S. rauschii, both the purple-bodied and the green-bodied forms, with purple flowers; there is also a form with gold spines. Also there are S. menesesii, with long, thin, flexible tan spines that curve about the plant, and yellow flowers; S. arenacea, nearly spineless, with handsome tan heads and dark

yellow to orange flowers; and S. flavissima, with the nice combination of bright yellow spines and purple flowers.

Weingartias are much less well known in collections; the best known is W. neocumingii, which exists in several forms, from very spiny to nearly spineless. W. lanata has very prominently woolly areoles.

When growing these plants, it pays to remember that they come from high altitudes where they are quite cold and dry in winter; they can be kept dry during our colder months, and will bloom better for a winter's rest. They are not generally plants for the outdoor landscape, but should be kept in small pots with very good drainage material added. Pests can be a problem: watch for spider mites and mealybugs, and stop them before they get a foothold. Propagation of Weingartias is generally from seed; they are reasonably easy to start that way. Sulcorebutias can be grown from seed, but it must be very fresh, and even then, germination can be poor. Most make offsets that are easily detached at the narrowest point, dried a while, then rooted.

LITERATURE CONSULTED:

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## Cactus Viruses

by D. C. Spiers

Do you own any variegated cacti? Is *Opuntia linguiformis* cv "Maverick" in your collection? And what do these two questions have to do with cuttings that become harder to root with each succeeding generation? The answer in all cases is that there may be a virus or mycoplasma-like organism (MLO) involved.

Most of the research on cactus viruses and MLO has been done on various *Opuntia* spp., *Zygocactus* hybrids, and the saguaro *Carnegiea gigantea*. One of the first reports of a cactus virus was by Rosenzopf in 1951, using an *Epiphyllum* species. Since that time several more viruses have been shown to occur, usually in cultivated plants or wild ones growing near urban areas. At least report there were five viruses, namely Sammons' *Opuntia* virus (SOV), cactus virus X (CVX), cactus virus 2 (CV2), *Zygocactus* virus (ZV) and saguaro virus (SV).

MLO have been implicated in witches' broom of *Opuntias*, of which the previously mentioned *O. linguiformis* cv "Maverick" is an example. Technically speaking, such cacti could not be considered as cultivars or protected by plant patents because they are diseased rather than being a mutant or selection.

It is not certain whether MLO caused the disease by themselves or require the assistance of viruses (Casper et al 1970). MLO are different from viruses in that they are non-motile, non-spore forming bacteria which lack a cell wall. Viruses, of course, are rod-shaped or polyhedral packages of nucleic acid wrapped in proteins.

Cactus viruses are generally latent, i.e., no external symptoms are visible. Any failure in rooting cuttings or growing the plants themselves might be due to the virus, instead of improper culture or growing conditions which usually get the blame. I hasten to add that this is based on speculation more than fact, and would not be expected for plants raised from seed. Seed-borne viruses are less common in the plant kingdom compared with systemic viruses and would not be expected very often in cacti, if at all.

Early workers who studied cactus viruses may have missed external symptoms in some infected cacti because of the long incubation period, up to two years in some case (Chessin et al 1983). Such symptoms include chlorotic flecking and ringspots, "crimping" of the cladodes, and yellowing followed by necrosis. Cactus viruses are commonly detected by sectioning a plant and looking for inclusions in the cells. Such inclusions are usually spindle shaped and can be thought of as crystallized masses of virus particles.

Another problem in identifying cactus viruses is to make sure that they are not something else, such as Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV), which is fairly common and has a wide host range. This is particularly true of rod-shaped viruses which can only be distinguished by slight differences in length.

Large numbers of viruses must be counted under the electron microscope and the average length compared with the average lengths of other viruses.

Most cactus viruses are rod-shaped but an exception is SV, which is isometric and about 32 nanometres in diameter. It appears to be latent in the saguaro and more common in reproductive parts such as buds, flowers, and fruit (Milbrath and Nelson 1972). The slow growth of this and other cacti, coupled with relatively sluggish translocation within each plant, suggests an explanation as to why external symptoms (if they exist) take so long to develop.

A large proportion of saguaros are infected in their native range, so it appears that SV has been around for quite some time. The vectors are unknown at present but since SV is concentrated in the flowers this suggests that pollinating insects may be responsible. Although the virus can be spread mechanically to other plant species in the laboratory it has not been isolated in nature from other species (Nelson and Tremaine 1975).

Another cactus virus is ZV which did not produce external symptoms in the *Zygocactus* hybrid from which it was first isolated (Casper and Brandes 1959), but did show lesions when inoculated to other plants such as *Chenopodium quinoa*. Like most of its kind, ZV is rod-shaped and notably occurs in low concentrations in cactus tissue. This virus is also suspected in some Arizona *Opuntia* spp. but has not been confirmed (Chessin and Lesemann 1972).

In the same study, on the Arizona cacti, a distinct pattern was observed with regards to virus distribution. Most cactus viruses were found throughout the area sampled but *O. basilaris* was apparently free of infection in northwest Arizona and southern Nevada. Why this is so is still open to question since other cacti appeared to escape infection in localized areas as well.

SOV is generally recognized by external symptoms such as chlorotic ringspots, although not all the infected pads on a given plant will show them. The ringspots, if severe, are depressed below the rest of the pad surface and extend through the palisade layer. As with other cactus viruses the greatest infection is near urban areas (Milbrath et al 1973). Since external symptoms were reported to vary with environmental conditions it appears that perhaps urban pollutants, etc., will stress the plants and predispose them to infection.

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CHESSIN M. and LESEMANN D. *Phytopathology* 62: 97-99 (1972).  
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MILBRATH G. M., NELSON M. R. and WHEELER R. E. *Phytopathology* 63: 1133-1139 (1973).  
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## Viruses Affecting Succulent Xerophytes

By D. C. Speirs

In an earlier article a brief review was given on cactus viruses (Speirs 1978). A few more references have since come to light, dealing mainly with viruses of the Euphorbiaceae and Agavaceae.

From central America, Kim & Flores (1978) report on Euphorbia mosaic virus, which localises in phloem (sap) cells and is transmitted by whitefly. This virus probably will not affect the average collection, unless the plants came from central America. One new virus that might be Euphorbia ringspot virus, ERV, known to occur in West Germany (Bode & Lesemann 1976). ERV was seen in a hybrid, *Euphorbia millii* x *lophogona*, and can be transmitted by grafting with a contaminated knife. This virus forms pinwheels and laminated inclusions in the epidermal cells. Symptoms include reduced growth, leaf and flower deformation, and ring-shaped leaf chlorosis (yellowing).

In Colombia, South America, a spherical virus infects various *Furcraea* species, and can be transmitted to sisal (Dabek & Castano 1978, Galvez *et al* 1977). Symptoms are stunting, chlorosis, and necrotic streaking of leaves, and may be masked by warm temperatures. Again, the average collector probably will not need to worry about this disease.

While discussing agave viruses, I would like to pose a query to readers concerning *Agave pumila*. Speculation in various journals has *A. pumila* being a virus-infected clone of some other species, perhaps *A. victoria-reginae*. This plant is slow growing and consequently rare. Could someone with this species test it for viruses? Or, as an alternative, give it a heat treatment, which should destroy the virus and cause it to revert to the normal form.

The most common virus in collections could well be Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV). As its name suggests, the typical symptom is a chlorotic mosaic. Tobacco users may spread this disease if not too careful, as it is occasionally in tobacco products, although not harmful to humans (tobacco, on the other hand, is harmful to humans!). Popular gardening journals have suggested washing hands

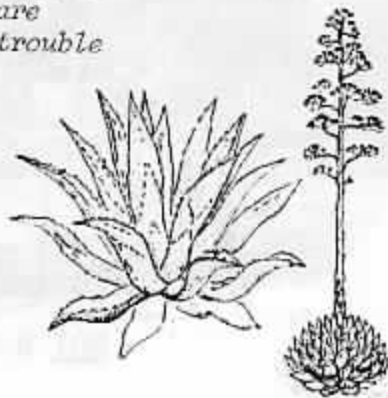
in whole milk to stop TMV. Being a non-smoker myself, I cannot vouch for this. Another report offers the possibility of aspirin for inducing resistance to TMV (White 1979). TMV has been found in *Opuntia basilaris* (Giri & Chessin 1975), and undoubtedly can be located in other genera.

Are viruses entirely harmful? Genetic engineering is in the news these days, but there have been suggestions that viruses have been doing it for aeons (Hartman 1977). After infecting the plant cell the virus inserts itself into the chromosomes, and when it leaves may alter them. Perhaps this could be the cause of some cristate or monstrous succulents.

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(Ed. Note: The above virus articles are included no doubt because I have a cold, and most colds are caused by viruses -- which apparently cause trouble for the plant world as well...)





1987 SHOW & SALE:

The show date will be the second weekend in June - the 13th & 14th. Setup is Friday. WE NEED ABLE-BODIED PEOPLE FRI. AM TO HELP SET UP AND ARRANGE THE TABLES! The entire show is dependent upon this first step.

Show Chairmen are Norma Holley, Bob Causey and Carol Kennedy. Plant Sales Chairmen are Ed Hancock and Jim Hanna. They will all need the entire club to help make this show another success.

It's not too soon to think about cuttings and divisions you will start for the plant sale. Soon the Crassula Family plants can be started. With a greenhouse, you may be able to start now.

The split for sales is usually 50 - 50. For members this year it might be changed. If you have a suggestion as to this or anything else, come to the board meeting.

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Drawing on the back cover is by Elibet Marshall of the San Diego Society Society's Espinas y Flores, Feb. 1987, Mary Aubuchon, editor.



NOI A DESERT GARDEN...





MORE CALENDAR: SHOW DATES (& sales) LA AREA

- May 2 - 3, Sunset Succulent Society Show & Sale, Veteran's Hall, Culver City.
- May 16 & 17, Orange County C & S Soc, Show & Sale, Yorba Linda Library, Yorba Linda.
- May 17, Huntington Invitational Plant Sale (contact the Huntington)
- May 16 & 17, Fiesta de Flores at S. Coast Plant Sale
- June 13 & 14, OUR S. COAST C & S SOC. SHOW & SALE. Setup Friday.
- July 3 - 5, CSSA Show & Sale, Ayers Hall, LA Arboretum on Baldwin in Arcadia.
- Aug. 1 & 2, S. Bay Bromeliad Associates Brom. show & sale at S. Coast Botanic Gardens.

Also in August - Cactus & Succulent Show with the Long Beach Club. More later.

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MORE CALENDAR: OUT-OF-TOWN SHOWS & EVENTS

- April 17 - 20, 1987 Convention of the Australian Confederation of Country Cactus Clubs, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. (just in case you're in the area)
- June 7, Toronto Cactus & Succulent club Show & Sale, The Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- June 21 - 25 CSSA CONVENTION IN TEMPE (Phoenix) ARIZONA, hosted by the Central Arizona C & S Soc. More info to come.

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SEE YOU AT THE MEETING

CALENDAR CALENDAR CALENDAR CALENDAR CALENDAR

- Feb. 8, Sun. 12:30 PM OUR BOARD MEETING, everybody welcome. Preceeds our 1:30 PM REGULAR MEETING at S.C. Botanic Gardens, (in which-ever room is allotted to us).
- Feb. 22, Sun., Long Beach Cactus Club's First Annual Rare Book Auction In conjunction with Rainbow Gardens Book Shop, at 1:00 PM at the Iacoboni Library, 5020 Clark Ave., Lakewood. First editions, out-of-print and current cactus books will be auctioned. Bids are expected to go from \$1 to much more depending on the book. If you have a book to auction (90% to you, 10% to LBCC) contact Darryl Tucker, 421-8175.
- Feb. 28, Sat., LA Arboretum Orchid and Specialty Plant Sale, 9 - 4 PM, 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia. Admission fee, unless member.
- March 7, Sat., UCI Arboretum Spring Open House for Friends. Or visit during this time of African bulb & succulent bloom from M - F, 8 - 3:30 except for Fed. Legal Holidays. Call to make sure they're open first (714)856-5833. Near the corner of Jamboree & Campus, in Irvine. No fee.
- April 25 & 26, Sat & Sun, Zoo Plant Sale at the LA Zoo. All kinds of plants, including succulents, for sale. Zoo admission fee..

SOUTH COAST CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY  
NEWSLETTER

10860 El Mar Avenue  
Fountain Valley, CA 92708



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