




SOUTH COAST
CACTUS & SUCCULENT
SOCIETY



Greetings from Home!

I hope you are all staying safe, eating well and remaining healthy. This is an interesting time for plant lovers, some time to devote to our plants

and ourselves as never before. Being isolated and solitary can be challenging for those of us who love to socialize. I hope you are taking advantage of all the internet has to offer to keep engaged with friends and loved ones.

I have decided to cancel all meetings through the summer. Resuming meetings in September will depend on recommendations from public officials and the course of the pandemic. I am mostly concerned with everyone's safety and will not have gatherings until we are sure it is safe to do so. The Society will continue to provide articles in our Newsletter and updates on our website. I thank Clif Wong (Newsletter) and Mike Short (Webmaster) for their continued support and contributions. In addition, there are some member participation and educational opportunities **listed on the next page.**

*I am looking forward to hearing from you.
Stay well and be safe,*

MARIA CAPALDO, PRESIDENT

SHARE YOUR GARDEN



Email me with photos of your garden and/or plants that we can publish as a way of staying connected.
minnicap@icloud.com

OUR MISSION

We Aim To:

Promote education and cooperation among hobbyists and others interested in the study, culture, and propagation of succulent plants, including cacti. Support the activities of organizations whose goals include the conservation of cacti and succulents in their native habitats.

Learn facts, make friends, have fun!



[To learn more visit southcoastcss.org](http://southcoastcss.org)



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CALL FOR PHOTOS:

The Minishow categories have been published online with information about each genera. Our genera for May is Cactus: Parodia, Notocactus and Succulent: Euphorbia (not from Madagascar).

We would like to publish photos from your collection and will give one Mini show point each for a submitted photo of your cactus and succulent (up to 2 points) submitted by May 18. Please include full name if you have (and if you don't, we will seek advice for you just as we do during meetings). Let me know if you would prefer not to have your name published with the photos. The photos don't have to be professional quality but as high resolution as possible so they will publish well. This is for fun and to have a chance to learn from one another and show off your plants. You may send as many photos as you like. **Please email them to me at minniecap@icloud.com.**

VIDEO PRESENTATIONS:

Another source of information is brought to us by the generosity of CSSA (Cactus and Succulent Society of America). CSSA is sharing the complete video presentations of the lectures from the 2015 and 2017 Conventions. This is a chance to hear from world renowned lecturers and experience the high level information received at the Conventions.

Please go to this website <http://cactusandsucculentsociety.org/> to access the videos.

2015 - Claremont, CA
 Michelle Cloud-Hughes, *Cylindropuntia chockwatlanensis*, A New Cholla
 Brian Kemble, *Agaves of Northeastern Mexico*
 Stephen McCabe, *Durley's Conservation*
 Len Newton, *Succulent Plants and People in Africa*
 Greg Stein, *A Mexico Adventure*
 Joe Wood, *Propagating Plants and Cultivating Palms*

2017 - Tempe, AZ
 Peter Breslin, *Southeastern Arizona*
 Graham Charles, *Mesquites in Habitat and Culture*
 Graham Charles, *Colossal Cacti of Peru*
 Mark Dimmitt, *Adaptation: Development of a New Ornamental Plant*
 Jane Evans, *Lithops in Cultivation*
 Joël Lohé, *Succata*
 Marlon Machado, *The Cacti of Brazil*
 Marlon Machado, *The Succulents of Brazil*
 Woody Minick, *The New, Rare and Striking Bean Cacti & Other Succulents of Mexico*
 Everett Sandow, *Propagation of Cacti & Succulents*
 Gibson Smith, *Alcornoque and their Relatives*
 Gibson Smith, *Succulents of Southern Africa*
 Marcia Tatroe, *Rockin' with Cacti and Succulents*
 Marcia Tatroe, *Companion Plants for Hardy Cacti & Succulents*
 Robert Webb, *The Genus Sarcocolla*

Brian Kemble
of the Ruth Bancroft Garden
Agaves of Northeastern Mexico
Presented at the 2015 CSSA Convention

Michelle Cloud-Hughes
Cylindropuntia chockwatlanensis, A New Cholla from Riverside and Imperial Counties
Presented at the 2015 CSSA Convention



Marcia Tatroe
Rockin' with Cacti & Succulents
Presented at the 2017 CSSA Convention



Robert H. Webb
The Genus Sarcocolla
Presented at the 2017 CSSA Convention



SHARE YOUR GARDEN:

In addition, I would like to encourage members to email me with photos of your garden and/or plants that we can publish as a way of staying connected. Please also let me know if you have any suggestions or questions.



MINI Show Plant Calendar



Mini-show Plants for 2020-2021

May	Notocactus, Parodia	Euphorbia (not from Madagascar)
June	Opuntia, Tephrocactus, Cylindropuntia, Austrocylindropuntia	Cissus, Cyphostemma
July	Melocactus	Bromeliaceae (other than Tillandsia)
August	Astrophytum	Sedum, Pachyphytum, Sempervivum
September	Ariocarpus, Obregonia	Adenium, Adenia
October	Copiapoa	Graptopetalum, Graptoveria, Pachyveria
November	Crested and Monstrose	Crested and Monstrose
December	HOLIDAY POTLUCK	HOLIDAY POTLUCK
January 2021	Mammillaria - Hooked Spines	Caudiciform (Beaucarnia, Calibanus, Dioscorea, Fockea, etc.)
February 2021	Eriosyce, Neoporteria, Neochilenia, Islaya	Crassula
March 2021	Echinocereus	Gasteria and hybrids
April 2021	2021 Show and Sale	2021 Show and Sale



Monthly Cactus: Parodia

Parodia is a genus of flowering plants in the cactus family Cactaceae, native to the uplands of Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay. This genus has about 50 species, many of which have been transferred from Eriocactus, Notocactus and Wigginsia. They range from small globose plants to 1 m (3 ft) tall columnar cacti. All are deeply ribbed and spiny, with single flowers at or near the crown. Some species produce offsets at the base. They are popular in cultivation, but must be grown indoors where temperatures fall below 10 °C (50 °F).

The genus is named after Domingo Parodi, one of the early investigators of the flora of Paraguay.

Cactus: Parodia



Parodia buiningii



Parodia concinna



Parodia haselbergii



Parodia horstii



Parodia mammulosa



Parodia mueller-melchersii



Parodia leninghausii



Parodia magnifica



Parodia schumanniana



Parodia scopa



Parodia pennicillata



Parodia rutilans



Parodia tenuicylindrica



Parodia wernerii



By Tom Glavich



Monthly Cactus: Notocactus

Cactus: Notocactus

The genus **Notocactus** is now synonymous with *Parodia*, and in modern references, all Notocacti have been moved into *Parodia*. The number of species has also been greatly reduced. The original distinguishing characteristic was the red stigmas in the flowers of *Notocactus*, and the yellow stigma in those of *Parodia*. The distinguishing characteristic between the two genera evolved over time, eventually becoming a minor difference in the attachment of the seed to ovary. *Parodia* has swept up several other genera, and is likely to grow and swallow a few more as botanical and genetic studies continue.

Nonetheless, the two are separate in many seed catalogs, in older reference books, in our shows, and in most of our collections.

Notocactus are South American Cacti, with the center of the genus in Brazil and Argentina, but with members throughout the Eastern side of the Andes. All are easy to grow, growing freely in the spring through the fall, and going more or less dormant in the fall. Some will flower in mid winter, and given their native environment, most do better given a little water year-round. If watering *Notocactus* in the winter, avoid fertilization or weak growth may result. Some of the more tropical species need protection from colder weather to prevent scarring, but most will take normal Southern California winters without protection.

All the species are easy to grow from seed. Seed is available for nearly all the species and from many localities. Fresh seed germinates readily and can grow to a show quality plant in just a few years. Vegetative propagation of the clustering types is easy as well. Cuttings taken during the late spring and early summer root readily and show new growth before the season is over.



Notocactus herteri-spp.-roseoluteus



Notocactus ottonis



Notocactus schlosseri



Notocactus securituberculatus



Notocactus tabularis



By Tom Glavich



Monthly Succulent: Euphorbia (Not from Madagascar)

Euphorbia is one of the largest of the succulent plant families. The genus Euphorbia is found throughout the tropics and semi tropics around the world, with some members of the family growing well into temperate regions. The succulent species are largely African and Madagascan, although there are some interesting and rarely seen species from the Americas. Given the size of the African continent, and the distribution of interesting Euphorbias from the northernmost parts to the tip of the Cape, it is hard to make any sort of generalization on cultivation.

When buying a Euphorbia it is a good idea to find out where it comes from. Species native to the South Africa or Namibia are generally fairly easy to grow. Their natural environment is not that different from Southern California. It is best to ascertain whether they come from a winter or summer rainfall area, and treat them accordingly. Most are summer growers but there are exceptions.

The sap of many Euphorbias is toxic and an irritant. Care needs to be taken when handling the plant and eye protection should be worn when cutting into the plants, particularly in the spring when sap is sometimes under pressure. Careful attention to washing up after working on Euphorbias will avoid most problems.

Euphorbia gymnocalycioides found in Ethiopia and Somalia is a good example of a tropical species. Relatively difficult on its own roots, it is usually seen as a grafted plant.

Succulent: Euphorbia



Euphorbia brunellii



Euphorbia caput-medusae



Euphorbia decepta



Euphorbia flanagania



Euphorbia fortuita



Euphorbia unispina



Euphorbia knuthii



Euphorbia poissonii



By Tom Glavich



MAY

Monthly Succulent: Euphorbia (Not from Madagascar)

Euphorbia gorgonis is a good example of a medusoid from the Eastern Cape of South Africa. Coming from an environment very similar to Southern California it is easy to grow, requiring only some protection from winter rains, and doing best in a very open potting mix.

Euphorbia squarrosa, also from the Eastern Cape is a great example of a caudiciform Euphorbia. One of the easiest to grow, it makes an impressive specimen from cuttings in just a few years.

From the Western Cape a summer rainfall area, is *Euphorbia susanna*. This is a great example of a stem succulent Euphorbia.

Succulent: Euphorbia



Euphorbia gorgonis



Euphorbia susanna



Euphorbia squarrosa



Euphorbia obesa



By Tom Glavich



Euphorbia micracantha

Latin Lookup

Loquerisne Latine (Do you speak Latin)?
The meanings of latin plant names on the previous pages
– from <http://davesgarden.com/guides/botanary/>

buiningii [byoon-ING-ee-eye] Named for Albert Frederik Henrik Buining, 20th century prominent Dutch expert of Brazilian cacti.

concinna [kon-kin-na, kon-sin-na] From the Latin, meaning skillfully joined; neat, well-made.

haselbergii [has-el-BERG-ee-eye] Named for Dr. F. von Haselberg, its discoverer.

herteri [HER-ter-ee] Named for Professor Wilhelm Guillermo Herter, 20th century German botanist and cactus collector in Uruguay.

horstii [HORST-ee-eye] Named for Leopoldo Horst, 21st century Brazilian plant collector.

leninghausii [len-ing-HOW-see-eye] For 19th century German cactus collector Guillermo Leninghaus.

magnifica [mag-NIH-fee-kuh] Magnificent.

mammulosa [mam-uh-LO-sa] Having nipples.

Notocactus [no-to-KAK-tus] From the Greek notos (south) and kaktos (cactus), referring to the plant's native habitat in South America.

ottonis [o-TOE-nis] named for German botanist Christoph Friedrich Otto (1783-1856).

Parodia [par-ROH-dee-uh] Named for Lorenzo Raimundo Parodi, 20th century Argentinian botanist who specialized in native grasses.

penicillata [pen-iss-sil-LAY-tuh] Having a tuft of hair, very finely divided or pinnate.

roseoluteus [roh-see-oh-LOO-tee-us] Rose-yellow, referring to the bi-colored flowers.

rutilans [ROO-til-lanz] Reddish.

schumanniana [shoo-mahn-ee-AH-na] Named for Dr. Karl Moritz Schumann, 19th century German botanist, and founder of the German Cactus Society.

tabularis [tab-yoo-LAIR-iss] Flat; of or from Table Mountain in South Africa.

weneri [WER-ner-ee] Named for Abraham Gottlob Werner, 18th century German geologist.

brunellii [broo-NEL-lee-eye] For 20th century Swedish botanist H. E. Brunell.

Euphorbia [yoo-FOR-bee-uh] Named for Euphorbus, Greek physician to Juba II, King of Mauretania.

flanaganii [flan-uh-GAN-ee-eye] Named for Henry George Flanagan, 19th century South African-born plant collector.

fortuita [for-TOO-ih-tuh] From the Latin, meaning happening by chance, accidental.

gorgonis [gor-GOH-nis] 1. Of the Gorgon, from Greek mythology; for the medusoid growth form. 2. Of or from Gorgona Island, Italy.

micracantha [myk-ruh-KAN-tha] From the Greek mikros (small) and anthos (flower).

obesa [oh-BEE-suh] Fat.

poissonii [poy-SON-ee-eye] For Eugene A. Poisson, 20th century French traveller, naturalist and government agent in West Africa.

squarrosa [skwa-RO-suh] 1. Having scales or scale-like overlapping leaves or bracts. 2. With parts spreading or recurved at the ends.

suzannae [soo-SAN-ay-ee] Variant of susannae; named for Susanna (or Suzanna) Muir, wife of John Muir, 19th century Scottish born American naturalist and explorer.

unispina [un-ee-SPIN-a] Single-spined.

<https://davesgarden.com/guides/botanary>

MAY

Tip of the Month: To kill a mealy bug

EXCERPTED FROM AN ARTICLE BY ELTON ROBERTS, EDITED BY MARIA CAPALDO

To Kill a Mealy Bug

What is a mealy bug? To a lady bug it is breakfast, lunch or dinner. To ants it is a 'honey cow' to be tapped for sweet honey dew all the time. To those that grow house plants, it is a creature you do not want to see at all. Anyone that grows cactus and succulents and spends any time around cactus clubs know that mealy bugs are something to get really upset about. Mealy bugs, like aphids, suck the life out of plants. If left uncontrolled, they will kill a plant; a small plant quite soon and a larger plant a while longer.

There are different kinds of mealy bugs; root mealy bugs, spine mealy bugs, leaf mealy bugs and any other names people want to call them.

Root mealy bugs, live on the roots of plants and suck the life juices from the roots.

Leaf mealy bugs live on any soft body plants including the roots. They will attack a plant wherever they can stick their suckers into a soft area and suck juice; leaves, stems and on succulents, any part of the plant where they can poke a hole and dip in their "straw" for a drink.

Spine mealies; there is no such thing as a spine mealy!! Oh boy, did I ever hear a roar go up from a lot of people. What people are calling spine mealy bugs are most of the time mealy bug egg cases. It seems that the mealy bugs climb up the plant in the cool of the night to lay its eggs. Sometimes the egg laying mealy bug does not get to a place to hide and so is seen crawling along a spine. It does not live on the spine! It cannot get any nutrients from the hard spines. They cannot penetrate the hard spine to get anything out of it as there is nothing in the spine to drink. When the bugs want to lay their eggs, they climb up the plant and go to the highest part of the plant or out on the spines to lay the eggs, these are in the cases they deposit on the spines. When done, they will head back down below onto the roots or they will hide from the heat in the wool at the top soft area of a plant. The female mealy bug will supposedly die about 10 days after laying her eggs. When there are too many bugs on



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MAY

Tip of the Month: To kill a mealy bug

BY ELTON ROBERTS / FRESNO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

the roots some will migrate up the new growth of the plants and suck juice there. By that time, it is almost too late for the plant unless drastic measures are taken, sometimes it is too late for the plant anyway.

There are many ways of getting or spreading mealy bugs. Buying infested plants or someone giving you plants that are infested with mealy bugs. This can happen without any mealy bugs showing on the above the soil part of the plants. When I get new plants, I usually repot them into my soil so I know the plant has the same soil as all the rest of my plants. When repotting I get most of the old soil off the roots and that way, I can inspect the roots for mealy bugs and also for the health of the root system. If there are white fluffs all over the roots and also on the inside of the pot then you know the plant has had or has live mealy bugs. If I find mealy bugs, I will take the plant out to a hose with a special nozzle and use a fine but strong stream of water and will wash the roots and the entire plant clean. I use a metal cake pan to depot in and catch all the old soil. If there are any signs of mealy bugs, that soil goes straight into the trash. That way it does not contaminate the soil bin and spread mealy bugs to all other plants that are potted. When repotted, the plant gets put in a special place and when time comes to water, it gets watered with a systemic insecticide. If there were signs of only a couple mealy bugs the plant will get two waterings that way but if the roots were white with mealy it will get quite a few waterings with the systemic.

Identifying plants with mealy bugs: White casings on spines, visible white fluffs on plant itself, distressed color or soft body.

If you know you have mealy bugs on a couple plants you can move them to an area away from the other plants and treat them. But I like to leave them where they are and treat every plant in three to four feet (a meter) of the mealy bugged plants. If I find plants in several places on that bench, I will treat the entire bench. If you really want to get rid of mealy bugs you cannot just spray the above soil part of the plant. You also have to really soak the root system. I have seen many hundreds of times where a good watering only wets about one centimeter into the



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MAY

Tip of the Month: To kill a mealy bug

soil and the rest of the soil inside the root ball is powder dry.

One treatment with the systemic insecticide may not be enough to wipe out an infestation of mealy bugs. I now water with the insecticide at least 3 waterings in a row. That way the plant will soak up enough systemic to poison the plant and eliminate the pests. Large plants may need more systemic application than small.

All the systemic insecticides that I know of are also contact insecticides. That means that besides being taken up by a plant and killing mealies through their sucking the plant juices, the insecticide kills on contact. I know people that think that by spraying a plant with a spray will rid them of the mealy bugs and this does not happen.

For the 'spine mealy', those are egg cases and the eggs hatch out in a few days and then the plant is covered with minute mealy bugs. If not sprayed they head down stairs to the root system and live to lay eggs in time. Mealy bugs do not seem to like living in a damp environment and so after a good watering they will go topside and lay their eggs. I have seen quite a few times where a plant hasn't any mealy bugs to be seen, give it a good watering and in a day or two there are egg cases all over the plant. That is why I try to make sure I treat at least two times a year for mealies, even if I have not seen any signs of mealy bugs at all.



By Elton Roberts

NEW for 2020!

South Coast Cactus & Succulent Society T-shirts



FRONT



MEN'S: MED, LG, XL



WOMEN'S: SM, MED, LG



For sale at the next SCCSS meeting



APRIL

SCSS Mini-Show April 2020 Standings

[Click here for sortable standings](#)

Novice Class	Cactus	Succulents	Total
Bjarkman, MA	2	5	7
Bjerke, Martha	0	2	2
Cottrell, Diane	7	9	16
Diaz, Gloria	0	2	2
Dorsey, Martin	0	8	8
Nisewanur,	0	10	10
Sover, Suzane	0	1	1
Straub, Terri	15	8	23
Straup, Matt	0	2	2
Tanner, Jim	8	10	18
Unrine, Judy	0	6	6
Youssefzadeh, Aya	1	4	5
Youssefzadeh, Jacob	4	14	18

Intermediate Class	Cactus	Succulents	Total
Johnson, Bernard	10	22	32
Johnson, Ted	5	14	19
La Forest, Dale	7	7	14
Neely, Jade	3	3	6
Nettles, Coni	22	15	37
Mike Short	0	8	8

Open Class	Cactus	Succulents	Total
Capaldo, Maria	16	10	26
DeCrescenzo, Phyllis	18	19	37
Duke, Gary	13	14	27
Sally Fasteau	4	16	20
Gardner, Jim	9	2	11
Hanna, Jim	0	8	8
Wilk, William	7	3	10
Woodley, Laurel	1	3	4

No mini show for April 2020

SCSS Mini-Show Rules

A Mini-show is scheduled for all meetings except April (Show and Sale) and December (Holiday Potluck) as a way for members to show their prized plants and staging skills; and for everyone, especially novices to learn how to grow and show theirs. Lists of eligible plants are printed in the newsletter and on our Society's website.

There are three entry classes: Novice, Intermediate and Open. New members may enter at any level, but once a level has been entered members may not regress to a less advanced class.

There are two plant categories, Cactus and Succulent.

Up to three entries per member may be entered in each category.

Exhibitors must be club members in good standing and present at the meeting. One member's name representing a household must be used unless plants are grown and shown separately. We trust you.

Any container may be used, including plastic. The containers and plants must be free of pests and disease. Only one plant/container is permitted but this includes rosettes/offsets/pups connected by

rhizomes, stolens, and above ground clusters. Dish gardens are an exception if they are the category of the month.

Novice and Intermediate entries must be grown by the exhibitor for a minimum of six months, and open class entries for one year.

Usually our speaker (as an unbiased expert) will be asked to judge, but if the speaker is a Society member, one or two members who are not showing will be asked to judge. Remember, judges may not be experts and usually judge based on how well the plant is grown and staged. The following point system is used.

1st place – 6

2nd place – 4

3rd place – 2

Entries not disqualified receive 1 point.

After the November meeting, point totals will be reviewed by the Board. Novice and Intermediate members with more than 64 points or with at least 6 first place awards may be asked to move to the Intermediate or Open class if their entries show them qualified. This is a subjective judgment.

All events for May have been

CANCELLED

[For more information and to learn more](#)

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