

Newsletter

SEPTEMBER 1986 MEETING

Sunday at 1:30 P.M., September 14, Visitors Welcome.

PROGRAM: John Trager of the Huntington will present WANDERINGS OF A CACTOPHILE. We'll see Kauai (Hawaii) where John and wife Daphne honeymooned; we'll visit Steve Brack's Mesa Garden Nursery, where a mesemb lover could go mad!; and we'll also stop by this year's wonderful national show and of course the Huntington. The photos are superb, and Program VP Jim reports that John plans to have

PLANTS FOR SALE! Also the Club has supplies and etc. for purchase.

REFRESHMENTS: Eleanor Barker, Peggy Cody, Carol Kennedy and Minnie Lester will join Verna McCarty. THANK YOU!

BRAGGING TABLE: Bring your bloomers as well as whatever is looking good!

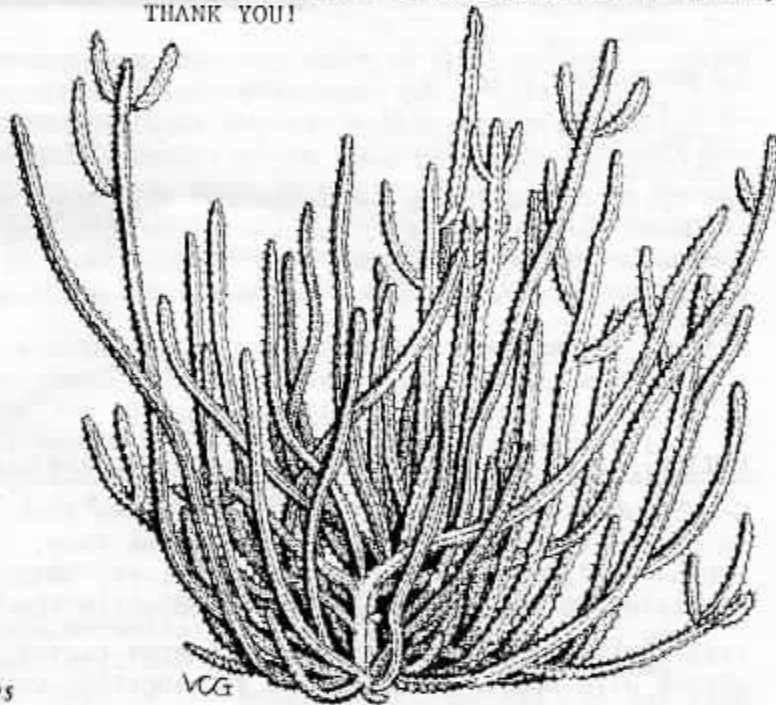
WEAR YOUR NAME BADGES!

GARDEN: Ed & Doug have a special THANK YOU for everyone who's been working in our Garden.

South Coast

Cactus &
Succulent
Society

South Coast Botanic Gardens
26300 Crenshaw Boulevard
Palos Verdes Peninsula



E. classenii. Drawn from Classen 70 in Bally 12285.
(Detail of branch, x1; habit, x¹/₉)

1986 OFFICERS & CHAIRPERSONS:

President: Eleanor Barker,
First V.P. Publicity: Sean Fleming,
Second V.P. Programs: Jim Hanna.
Secretary: Dorothy McArthur,
Treasurer: Virginia Russell,
Membership: Norma Holley,
CSSA Affiliate Rep: Eleanor Barker
Garden: Ed Hancock & Doug Rawcliffe
Field Trips: Carol Kennedy,
Librarian: Bob Causey
Plant Table: Jim Hanna
Refreshments: Verna McCarty,
Sunshine: Roz Hancock,
Ways & Means: MaryBelle Wallenhorst

Newsletter Editor: Carol Wujcik
(714)

COVER DRAWING:

Euphorbia classeni was drawn by Victoria Gordon and are from Kew Bulletin 29 (3): 507-516 (1974) as reproduced by the Cactus & Succulent Journal of Great Britain, Feb. 1978, which says that this species is "extremely vigorous in cultivation, forming large plants in just a few years. Bearing this in mind, its apparently very limited distribution in the wild (on Mt. Kasigau) remains something of a mystery. But Kenya is a large country, with countless rocky outcrops, hill ranges, plains, and thickets which have yet to be explored for botanical treasures..." ('78)

One of those exploring for botanical treasures among the Euphorbiaceae is Susan Carter Holmes of Kew, who'll be speaking to us at the Huntington Symposium and at the Sunset Soc. (Please see the Calendar on the back cover for dates). She has discovered all kinds of interesting things. BE THERE!

BOOK LOVERS:

NOTICE: RARE BOOK AUCTION FEBRUARY 22, 1987



Long Beach Cactus Club's First Annual Rare Book Auction will be held in conjunction with Rainbow Gardens Book Shop, on Sunday, at 1:00 P.M. February 22, 1987 at the Iacoboni Library, 5020 Clark Avenue, Lakewood. Plenty of parking. The Library is opposite the Lakewood Mall.

FIRST EDITIONS, OUT-OF-PRINT AND CURRENT CACTUS BOOKS WILL BE AUCTIONED. ANYONE WITH BOOKS TO INCLUDE IN THE AUCTION, CONTACT DARRYL TUCKER, (213) 421-8175. This N.L. will include a partial listing of books to be auctioned in the Dec. or Jan. newsletter. Or maybe the Feb. N.L.!

OCTOBER BUS TRIP:

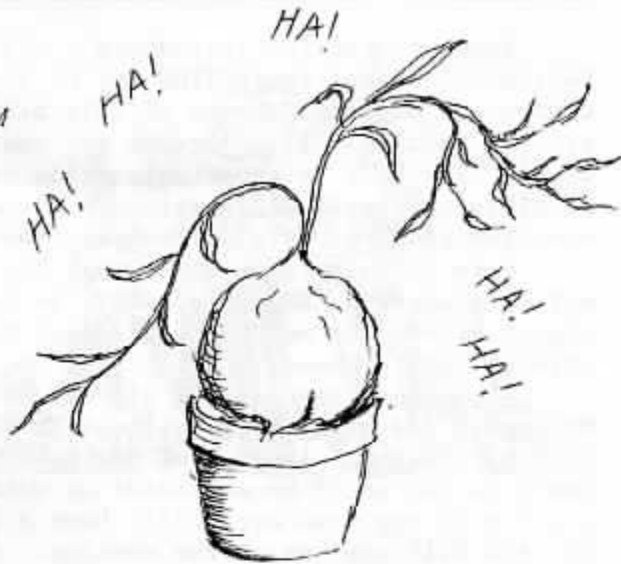
* Carol Kennedy will be
* reporting to us about
* our bus trip Oct. 12.
* There will be a sign
* up sheet. If you can't
* be at this meeting but
* wish to sign up, please
* contact Carol Kennedy
* at

* CONGRATULATIONS TO
* ELEANOR! Eleanor has
* completed all those
* classes and requirements
* she's been slaving over
* so long! We congratulate
* her on a JOB WELL DONE!

HOW DID IT DO THAT?

Zanera Myers has drawn this TABLE-HOPPING CAUDICIFORM from memory.

There's no doubt our plants like to have the last laugh on us. We saw really remarkable specimens at our show, and also in Joe Clements display last month. Caudiciforms in particular like to surprise us; they make us smile.



CAN YOUR PLANTS CATCH COLD? You bet, says Dorothy McArthur. When people get chilled and body temperature drops, the experts say we're more susceptible to colds and such. Whether or not it works the same way is hard to tell, but watering your plants with cold water can shock them and make them prone to problems. If you can, water with tepid or room temperature water. As for air temperature, plants are coldblooded like reptiles. Their hardiness level varies from species to species, and knowing your plants' comfort levels will help you succeed with them. For example, do you know that Aloe polyphylla likes somewhat alpine conditions? This is not a plant happy in steamy weather!...Because plants ^{are} coldblooded, wind chill tends not to be a problem, though wind itself can sometimes cause difficulties.

CACTUS FESTIVAL ANYONE? Carol Kennedy was recently in Fallon, Nevada for the Cantelope Festival! There are all kinds of festivals, including the one in Hinckley, Ohio celebrating the return of the buzzards each spring. I expect San Francisco Bay may come up with a Herd-Humphrey-the-Whale Festival. So why not a Cactus Festival?!

HUNTINGTON SYMPOSIUM: If you've lost your sign up form for the symposium Sat. Sept. 20, contact Daryl Koutnik, Desert Garden Botanist, (818) 405-2163, Huntington Botanical Gardens, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91108. Mammillaria and Euphorbia will be the featured genera, and David Hunt & Susan Carter Holmes will come all the way from England to speak to us.

Senator Cranston introduced a bill, S.2061, this year -- titled CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION ACT OF 1986. Months ago I called his L.A. office and obtained a copy of this bill, and there are LOTS of pages in it. By calling (213) 215-2186 you too can receive your own copy (in time). The bill is reportedly still in committee (as of Aug.). It's possible our national legislators would welcome your opinion in this election year, especially Senator Cranston.

Forming an opinion about this bill is to me much more important than worrying about a CSSA show rule. So far as I know, CSSA (our national organization) has not yet publicized or involved itself in any way regarding this proposal.

What does the bill do? It expands Death Valley & Joshua Tree Nat'l. Monuments and makes them National Parks. A new Mojave Nat'l. Park would also be created. About ½ of the Mohave and Joshua Tree parks and much of Death Valley would be set aside as WILDERNESS areas (no roads or motorized traffic of any kind etc.) I'll have a few reprints of the map and speech re: the bill sent me, at the meeting. Ask me for it if you want it.

Generally, I believe in "positive" conservation; and setting land and ecosystems aside, like money in the bank, seems like a good idea. Is it in this case? Will the bill actually do what it proposes? Is this much Wilderness a good thing? Is this the bill to help preserve our California xerophytes? Has anyone in our club heard anything about this or has anyone an opinion?

The address for Senators is: U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. Sen. Cranston's L.A. office phone # is (213) 215-2186. Also, there's an organization called Citizens for Mojave National Park, P.O. Box 106, Barstow, CA 92311, (213) 559-9160, (714) 627-9789, & (619) 256-9561.

— Carol

TUMBLEWEEDS

*The poem to the right
by Dorothy Marie Davis
is from DESERT PLANT
LIFE, Oct. - Nov. 1937,
p. 120.*

*Out of the night—into the night—
Rolling, flying, skipping,
One instant cross our glaring light,
Then into blackness slipping—

I never cross the wash but see
The tumbleweeds in frantic flight—
Scrambling, battling ghostly
Out of the night—into the night—*

—DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS.

THANK You!



Many people have worked hard on our outdoor garden at South Coast. I want to thank Barbara and Lyman Losey who worked so hard on orphan bed #8; and on Saturday August 16, 8 more South Coasters gathered to weed and prepare the Garden for the Sunday in the Garden Walk on the 24th. I especially want to thank these 8 weeders and diggers par excellence: Stu Bedwell, Bob Causey, Ed Hancock, Jim Hanna, Carol Kennedy, Dorothy McArthur, Carol Wujcik, and Dorothy Yakoubian.

Then on August 24th a large group of 40 - 50 people showed up for the tour of the Garden. It was a perfect day, and people came from as far away as Westlake. Most weren't knowledgeable about cacti and succulents, so along with Dick Kohlschreiber and Doug Rawcliffe, I explained the concept, design, and progress of our Garden as well as some general background information about cacti and succulents -- starting out first in the auditorium, then touring the Garden itself. There was much curiosity and interest, and participants went away knowing more about our plants, our Garden and our club!

Kudos to everyone who helped make this day a success!

Ed Hancock

by Henry F. Lee M.D.

I want to sound a warning about CYGON-2E! This product is highly active against all the insect pests known to affect cacti and succulents. Even a single drench is effective against root mealyes. It would seem to be just what we need. But it is not.

It's just too toxic. I have recently learned that, despite specific label warnings against indoor use, there are individuals who feel that it should be safe when used as a soil drench and systemic. Their reasoning is that, unlike sprays, the drench will not be inhaled. The fallacy lies in the fact that cygon-2E is moderately volatile and the resulting invisible vapor is toxic. IT HAS NO PLACE IN THE HOME OR GREENHOUSE.

Let me give a bit of non-technical information. Cygon-2E is an organo-phosphate. More specifically a di-methoate. It is related to "Nerve Gases".

In our nervous systems messages pass across junctions between nerve fibers by means of the liberation of tiny amounts of acetyl choline. This substance, having served in the relay of a message, is then almost instantly destroyed by an enzyme called acetyl choline esterase. Then that nerve junction, or relay, is ready to function again. Cygon-2E prevents the action of the enzyme, acetyl choline accumulates, and the connection is functionally blocked. This impaired control of the passage of nerve impulses has widespread effects in the body.

In small doses organo-phosphates as a group can cause many subtle symptoms the cause of which may not be recognized. Larger doses? — well, everybody knows what happens if breathing is paralysed! We're only thinking about small doses today.

Through effects on the nerve circuits controlling muscle contraction there may be: easy fatigue, mild weakness, muscle twitching or cramps, blurring of vision, tightness of breathing (especially in asthmatics where minute traces in the air may make trouble), tingling in hands or feet. In the brain itself (where all our thought processes are electro-chemically mediated) some strange effects may occur. Excessive dreaming, nightmares, unreasonable anxiety, confusion of detail, faulty memory, slurred speech and many more!

Los Angeles Times

Fungus May Be Responsible for Blight

By BOB POOL, Times Staff Writer

Scientists say that a fungus may be the cause of a mysterious, spreading blight that has killed thousands of acres of chaparral and created dangerous brush-fire conditions this summer in the San Fernando Valley.

Federal researchers say that a microorganism called *Botryosphaeria* has been discovered in brush that was weakened by a drought three years ago. They said the fungus could be fatal to withering shrubs that are battling to recover from the drought.

Officials confirmed their discovery Thursday as they disclosed that large patches of dying chaparral have been found from San Diego to the Goleta area north of Santa Barbara.

The outbreak, called a "dieback" by foresters, was first noticed nearly two years ago in the San Gabriel Mountains north of Los Angeles. By early 1985, it had spread to the Santa Monica Mountains.

Foresters speculated that up to 500,000 acres of brush may now be

affected, although the dieback is not as pronounced this year as it was in 1985.

U.S. Forest Service researchers said the dark, splotchy fungus was found earlier this year in the stem section of a wild lilac plant taken from the San Dimas area. It was identified by a laboratory in Sacramento last month.

"It's a breakthrough in that we have a name for it and it is something we can look at now," said Paula Jenks, an ecologist for the Forest Service in Riverside.

Fortunately recovery from the effects of small doses occurs over a relatively short period of time but repeated exposure may lead to very puzzling chronic symptoms.

It's only fair to point out again that the manufacturers of insecticides do put warnings on their labels. Sometimes the print is very fine. Often users do not read it all or fail to note that "skin absorption is possible" or "not to be used indoors or in greenhouses".

I have singled out Cygon-2E because it is so effective against the sometimes difficult enemies of those with cactus collections. Its use is very tempting and the symptoms produced by its misuse may be subtle and unrecognized for what they are!

Taken from CSIE #5 1985/86 page 106

ED. NOTE: I use Cygon on my outdoor collection and will do so once all my houseguests are gone. But the fumes are a problem even there, and indoors can cause real problems. No treated plant comes in nor do any utensils I use. I use special watering pots and pour my mixture over the plants & into the soil and thru the soil. I wear disposable gloves, boots, clothing that covers arms & legs -- it's hard to prevent splashing & water on the ground. I have a hose running. I wear a mask. I don't treat ficus, Pachypodiums or any Periwinkle, as they're allergic. All this is a pain but is worth it. I reread instructions each time. Because of wind direction, the fumes can waft thru open windows for days. This is a risk I personally am willing to take. I cut off hummingbird attracting flower stalks & refill birdbaths only after runoff has dried, ETC.!

R Saturday, Aug. 16, 1986/Part II 13

nt That's Killing Acres of Chaparral

She said there is no known way of controlling the fungus, however.

Robert Lockwood, another researcher at the federal Pacific Southwest Range and Experiment Station in Riverside, said scientists will investigate whether the fungus is the cause of the dieback or merely a beneficiary of the stressed condition of the chaparral.

He said that such a greenhouse study will probably not be undertaken until after mid-October, when researchers at the station complete a previously scheduled

controlled burn project in Lodi Canyon north of San Dimas. That 1,200-acre fire will be part of research into "nuclear winters" being conducted by 13 federal agencies.

Los Angeles County fire officials, meantime, said they plan to monitor plots of brush south of the San Fernando Valley in hopes of determining the rate of the fungus spread.

Fire Capt. Scott Franklin said officials will look for fungus in the Stone Canyon area between Sher-

man Oaks and Bel-Air and in the Mulholland Crest area between Woodland Hills and Topanga Canyon.

Nice advice.

Dear Abby answers America's letters to her every day in the View section.

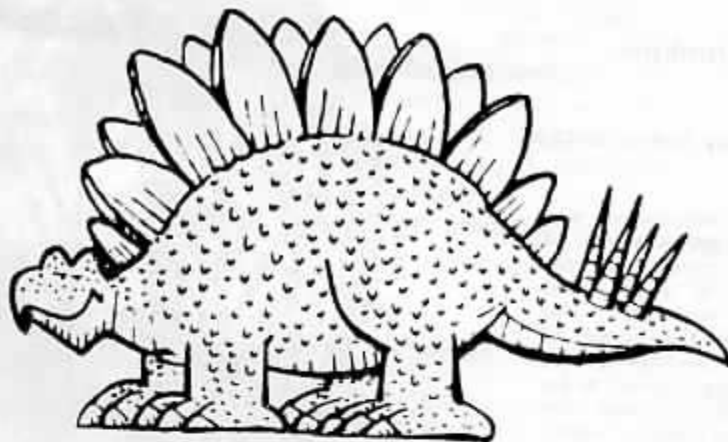
Los Angeles Times
A special kind of journalism.

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE UCI ARBORETUM AND WAS DISTRIBUTED AT THEIR BULB SALE. IT'S USED WITH PERMISSION. BULBS ARE BECOMING MORE POPULAR AND WINTER GROWERS ARE WELL SUITED TO S. CA. TO BUY BULBS, CHECK CATALOGS. GUY WRINKLE SELLS A NUMBER OF THEM.

CULTURE TIPS FOR WINTER-GROWING SOUTH AFRICAN BULBS

1. For containers, plant bulbs two to three times their height in a well drained sandy mix. In the garden, plant in a sunny location, preferably one that does not get an abundant amount of irrigation. Many of the bulbs are naturally small and produce little foliage, thereby making them well suited for a rock garden situation.
2. The bulbs or corms can be planted as early as mid-September. Don't start watering however, until the weather cools down around early October. Aim to have all the bulbs planted and watered by Halloween. If the bulbs start to show signs of sprouting ahead of your schedule, plant and water them immediately.
3. After the bulbs have sprouted, feed with any well balanced, 100% water soluble fertilizer about once a month. Avoid organic products such as fish emulsions. Stop feeding about March 1, or just after flowering. Many of the bulbous plants clump with age and if you are growing them well, you should have more flowers and bulbs each succeeding year.
4. Most of the winter-growing bulbs flower between February and April. They are all, with a few exceptions, summer dormant and should be kept on the dry side at this time. Onset of dormancy can be noted in the late spring by a gradual yellowing or browning of the leaves. For pots, after the soil has dried, it is best to store them in a shaded area. In the garden situation, most of the bulbs are very sensitive to summer irrigation and will need to be lifted if exposed to wet soils during their dormancy. Exceptions are the genera Sparaxis and Babiana, which will tolerate summer watering.
5. For any specific questions not covered please feel free to write or call the UCI Arboretum at (714) 856-5833, Mon-Fri from 8:00 to 3:00 weekdays. Ask for Charles O'Neill. To join the Friends of the Arboretum and receive our quarterly newsletter with updates about our rare plant collection as well as offerings of excess seeds and plants throughout the year, write UCI ARBORETUM, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92717.

ANOTHER NIFTY SPINY THING
BESIDES CACTUS:



CSSA NEWSLETTER INFO:

ARE YOU NATIONAL? CAN YOU VOTE ON THE PROPOSED FIELD-COLLECTED PLANTS SHOW RULE? Only if you're a member of CSSA. To be a member you must subscribe to the Journal and pay \$6 for CSSA membership, which entitles you to the bimonthly Natl N.L., edited by our own Eleanor Barker, the right to vote, Convention Discounts. How to join? Subscribe to the Journal, and send Dorothy Williams your \$6. See info. to the right.

TO VOTE IN THE UPCOMING ELECTION, WITH SHOW RULE QUESTION, JOIN IMMEDIATELY. LIKE YESTERDAY!

CSSA MEMBERSHIP--DOROTHY WILLIAMS, MEMBERSHIP PERSON, 6240 WILDOMAR WAY, CARMICHAEL, CA 95600. \$6.00 FOR 1986, \$1.00 FOR ASSOCIATE MEMBER; ADD \$1.00 OUTSIDE U.S., CANADA, MEXICO. \$400.00 FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP. SEE "AFFILIATE INFORMATION" BELOW FOR AFFILIATION FEES.

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT JOURNAL--CACTUS AND SUCCULENT JOURNAL, ABBEY GARDEN PRESS, BOX 3010, SANTA BARBARA, CA 93130. PRICE FOR 1986: \$20.00 U.S., CANADA, MEXICO; \$21.00 OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFFILIATE INFORMATION--MARY JO BUSSETT, AFFILIATE CHAIRPERSON, 11807 DOVER, HOUSTON, TX 77031. ANY CLUB THAT IS INTERESTED IN AFFILIATING WITH THE CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC., SHOULD SEND A COPY OF THEIR BYLAWS TO THE AFFILIATE CHAIRMAN. AFTER THE BYLAWS ARE APPROVED, A FORM WILL BE SENT TO THE APPLICANT TO BE FILLED OUT COMPLETELY AND RETURNED TO THE ADDRESS INDICATED WITH THE NECESSARY FEE (\$10.00 FOR 1986) WHICH INCLUDES THE CSSA NEWSLETTER. AFTER JULY 1, 1986, SEND ONE HALF THE AMOUNT AND RECEIVE THE LAST THREE ISSUES OF THE NEWSLETTER. ALL APPLYING ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS OF CSSA OR HAVE 100% SUBSCRIBING MEMBERSHIP.

Uebelmannia pectinifera

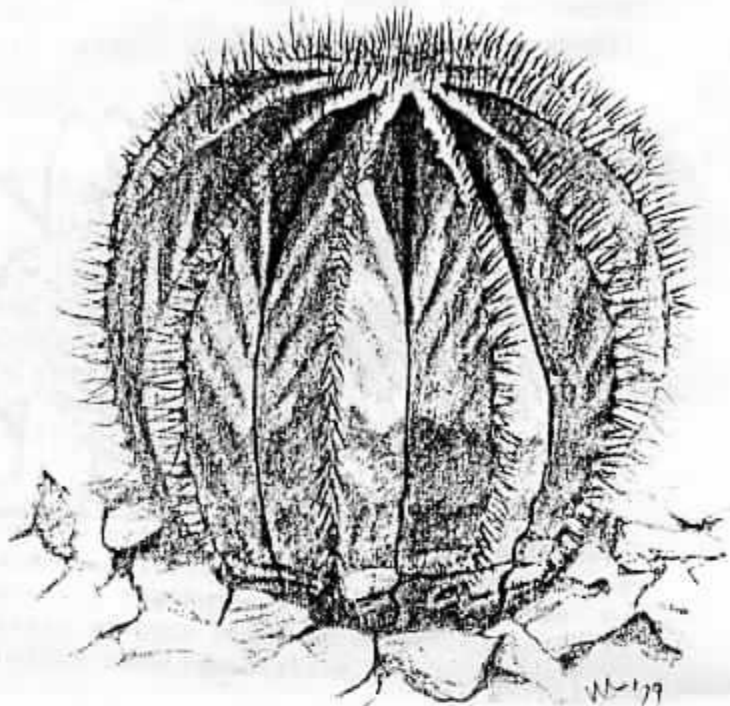
by Tom Jenkins

Illustration by Vernon Luckett

The genus *Uebelmannia* was erected in 1966 in honour of the Swiss nurseryman Werner Uebelmann. A year earlier Leopoldo Horst had discovered the remarkable *U. pectinifera*. This had created a great deal of interest at the time; nothing like it had come out of South America before.

The habitat of the genus is near the town of Diamantina in Minas Gerais, Brazil and so far five species have been discovered. *Uebelmannia bulningii* was collected by Bulning and Horst in 1966 and described by Donald in 1968. *Uebelmannia meninensis* was also described in 1968, by Bulning. *U. meninensis* var. *rubra* is a similar plant with a purplish epidermis. *Uebelmannia flavispina* was described by Bulning and Brederoo in 1973. This latter plant is sometimes labelled *U. warasii*, but the name *U. flavispina* must take precedence. *Uebelmannia pectinifera* has a variety *pseudopectinifera* which has much longer and less comb-like spination. The fifth species, *Uebelmannia gummitera*, is in fact the type species of the genus, which may be a surprise to some. It was described in 1949 by Backeberg and Voll, but as a *Parodia*, despite its Brazilian habitat. Following the discovery of *U. pectinifera* Bulning renamed *U. gummitera*, making it the type species of the new genus.

Enough of this history: how do I grow them? Collected plants of *U. pectinifera*, *U. pectinifera* var. *pseudopectinifera* and *U. flavispina* are the easiest to re-establish. *U. gummitera* is always a little slower, while the two forms of *U. meninensis* and



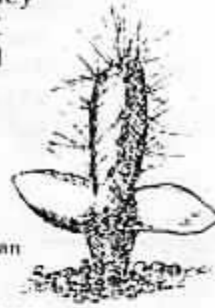
U. bulningii create most problems. All prefer an ericaceous compost and the easiest, though not the cheapest, way to keep these plants in show condition is to provide a winter temperature of 16 C (63 F), giving the plants sufficient water to prevent the roots from drying out. As the days increase in length the amount of water is also increased and in the summer the plants are kept evenly moist at all times in a slightly shaded position. They are more difficult to keep growing really well than *Discocacti* and will always rate highly with me.

The flowers of *U. pectinifera*, its variety and *U. flavispina* are rather insignificant, yellow in color and, with me, sparingly produced. Those of *U. gummitera*, *U. bulningii* and the two forms of *U. meninensis*, however, are much showier, being 1-1.5 cm in diameter and of a bright buttercup-yellow colour, though these species also are shy-flowering in cultivation.

SOME CREDITS: The above is from the NATIONAL CACTUS & SUCCULENT JOURNAL, (England), June 1979...Frank Bowman's Propagation Addiction Symptoms came via the Henry Shaw Society's CACTUS DIGEST, V. 46, #7., Aug. 1986... The seedling drawing is from CSIE, #6, 1982...The cactus drawing on the back page is from Stephan Bernath's CACTUS COLORING BOOK, Dover Archive Series.

NAVAJO ART COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS:

The two post offices I frequent are almost always out of commemoratives, except for "puppy love." And I refuse to purchase any more of those dippy dogs. That leaves flags or shells ("the frilled dogwinkle" or something). So you can imagine the shock and the thrill when the fellow behind the counter said yes there were some new commemoratives, and they turned out to be Navajo Art. The excitement was so great I was almost overcome, but heart palpitations or no, I managed to make my purchase and carry my treasures home to adorn our Newsletter. It's the little things that count!



* * * *

Do you have propagation fever? The symptoms are:

1. A lump forms in the area of the throat at the thought of throwing an offset or a broken piece of succulent away.
2. Hundreds of little pots, cups and trays of "I FORGOTS."
3. Members go the other way when they see you coming with a tray of ??????!
4. You begin to like and make desert dish gardens to give to noncactophiles.
5. A multitude of sharpened cutting tools are scattered among your plants, ready at a moment's notice.
6. You begin to think of renting a booth at the local Flea Market.
7. You give your kid a bag full to take to school.
8. You no longer care if 20 or 30 of them die.
9. You convince yourself that they can take 10⁰ outside.
10. You take the remaining remnants from the give-away table.

How to take the cure? How to kick the habit? Systematically eliminate items 1 thru 10.

From Frank Bowman, former P.A. (Propagation addict)
Formerly from New York; now Wisconsin.

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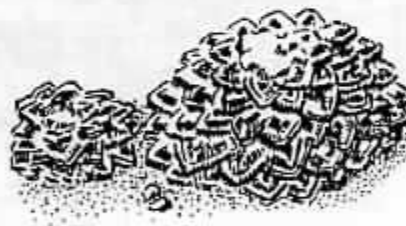
The following about the 1987 CSSA CONVENTION is reprinted from the Wisconsin Cactus & Succulent Club Newsletter, V.12, #8, Aug. 1986.

***** For those interested in the 1987 CSSA Convention, I have some info: It is being hosted by the Central Arizona Cactus & Succulent Society. The conference site is set at Arizona State University, in Tempe, June 20 - 27. The dormitories are spacious and air-conditioned. Shuttle service will be provided from the dorms to the Memorial Union. The meeting rooms, plant and book sales rooms are all on one floor.

Bus tours to Tucson's Arizona Sonora Desert Museum, Superior's Southwest Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Phoenix's Desert Botanical Garden and local home tours are scheduled. General sessions are planned as well as round robin discussion groups, informal sessions and free time to see the Salt River Valley on your own.

The week's activities will come to an exciting conclusion with a real Western steak fry on the desert among the giant saguaros, ocotillos and jumping cactus. (For those who insist on correct taxonomy, read "Carnegia gigantea, Fouquieria splendens and Cylindropuntia bigelovii").

Watch for more information in the CSSA Journal. Registration forms and conference costs will be inserted in the January-February Journal 1987.



CALENDAR CALENDAR CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER						
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6	7	8	9	10	11	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	
28	29	30					24	25	26	27	28	29	

Sept. 14, Sunday, 1:30 P.M. OUR REGULAR MEETING, featuring John Trager of the Huntington.

Sept. 18, Thurs. nite, 8 P.M., Special Speaker at the Sunset Soc.:

Susan Carter Holmes of the Royal Bot. Gardens, Kew, England. Joslyn Hall, Lincoln Park, 7th & Wilshire, Santa Monica. This will be a different talk from the one to be given at the Hunt.

Sept. 20, Sat., all day, the 3rd Huntington Symposium on Succulent Plants, featuring the genus Mammillaria and the genus Euphorbia. Please refer to your July handout.

Oct. 12, Sunday, 8 - 4:30, OUR S. COAST FALL BUS TRIP. Details at meeting.

Oct. 17 - 26, L.A. Garden Show, 10 - 6, big general plant show.

Oct. 26, Sunday, Daylight Savings is OVER; clocks "fall back" Sat. night.

June 20 - 27, CSSA CONVENTION 1987 in Tempe-Phoenix. It may not be too soon to start making plans. The Convention follows our show & sale by a week, so June will be a busy and exciting month for South Coast cactophiles.

1987

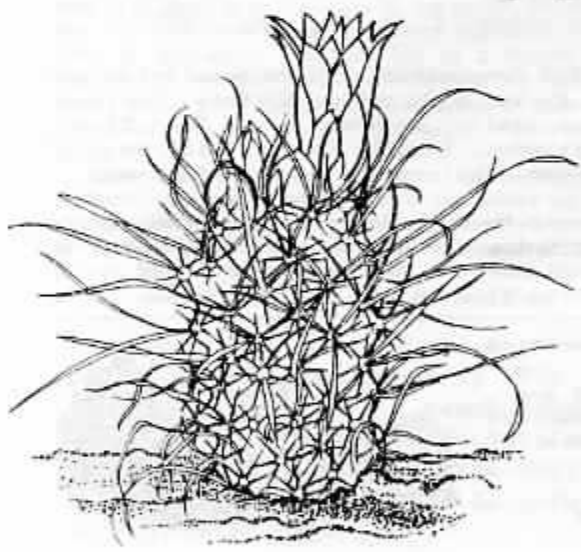
SOUTH COAST CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY



FIRST CLASS



Navajo Art USA 22



Norma Holley

