



Nils Schirmmacher
John Martinez

NEXT MEETING

Dudleya: Succulent Diversity in Our Own Backyard”



Many thanks to Gary Duke for his seed propagation workshop that was well attended. I already have quite a number of seedlings sprouting. We will try to plan another workshop in the Spring.

Plant of the Year: We have a new questionnaire for the 2019 Annual Plant, *Haworthia maughanii X truncata*. Please take the time to complete this for the Holiday Potluck in December. It will be published in the Newsletter and on the website. I will also bring hard copies to the November meeting so please pick one up.

As the holidays approach, we will be making plans for our holiday potluck. It will be held on the second Sunday of December. The fun will begin at noon with a social half hour, and we will eat at 12:30. I'll be giving more details with the next newsletter.

Since many of you will be re-potting your winter growers, and maybe getting rid of unwanted summer growth in your gardens, please consider saving some cuttings in a 3-inch pot (or larger) for our April Show and Sale Club sale table. The effort is worthwhile; this year's plant donations from members netted us around \$1100. I usually start potting for the show in November so the plants are well established and ones we are proud to sell.

We have 2 presenters for the November meeting on Dudleyas, a plant native to our local clime. Please come to welcome John Martinez and Nils Schirmmacher.

See you there.
Maria Capaldo, President

REFRESHMENTS

Thank you...
to those who brought refreshments in October.

Maria Capaldo
Bernard Johnson
Maria Blas
Marie Bowers
Ana Mackenzie
Cheryl Seiver
Clif Wong
Gloria Diaz

November sign up:
 Sony Bantad
 Ana Mackenzie
 Gloria Diaz

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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Dudleya: Succulent Diversity in Our Own Backyard



Our local mountains are home to a plentiful and varied assortment of Dudleya. Each of the 11 species and 6 subspecies inhabiting the Santa Monica's and San Bernadino's can be found within an hour's drive from central Los Angeles. For the past four years, John Martinez and Nils Schirmacher have photographed these succulents in habitat, trekking slopes and canyons to uncover our native treasures. The introduction to the breadth of our local Dudleya will feature their photos and impart lessons learned in the field.



John Martinez currently lives in Moorpark with his wife Linda and is a retired Los Angeles Fire Department Battalion Chief.

He is a member of several local garden clubs and a past volunteer at the Huntington Botanical Garden. Over the past 9 years he has shared a co-op succulent growing compound in Somis with three experienced growers of cactus, succulents, and other exotics. Aside from maintaining his plant collection, John's time is divided between gardening, golf, photography, occasional fly fishing, and grandchildren. As a native of Southern California John attended California State University of Northridge where he received a Bachelor's Degree in Art.

Nils Schirmacher has been collecting succulents since 1999, the year he joined the CSSA. In 2005, he became a member of the Los Angeles



Cactus and Succulent Society and currently serves as club historian. From his Los Angeles apartment, he's building a collection of seed-grown plants that includes members of the Aizoaceae, or mesembs. This pursuit lead to his joining the Mesemb Study Group in 2014. Nils holds a Master's Degree in Art from UC Irvine and has had several gallery exhibitions of his work. By day, he works as an Art Handler.





MINI Show Cactus

Columnar cacti are not a closely related set of genera, but a lumping together of all the cacti that are much longer than they are around. Columnar cacti vary in size from a few inches, as in the aptly named, *Pygmaecereus* to the giants like *Pachycereus* and *Carnegiea* (Saguaro). Most are robust growers, given adequate water, fertilizer, root room and support. They expect more nitrogen in their soil (or plant food) and more water than most globular cacti. They do well in normal cactus soil, as long as they get additional fertilization. Propagation is generally by cuttings or seed. Cuttings need to be dried well before planting.

A few weeks is the minimum for some of the larger columnar species. They do best if dried in an upright position. If placed on their sides the cut end rots easier. Seed of columnar cacti are readily available, and are particularly enjoyable to grow. While all of the globular cacti are the size of a pea, many of the columnar cacti are filling the pot, and an inch or more high. If grown from seed, many will not tolerate crowding for long, and demand their own pot. This is particularly true of *Oreocereus*, which will quickly stop growing if there is more than one plant per pot.

The plants take many years to reach flowering size, and are only really happy in the ground, and get too big for pots in any case. Some genera are very popular.

Popular South American columnar cactus *Cereus* is a genus of cacti including around 33 species of large columnar cacti from South America. *Cereus peruvianus*, found in many Southern California gardens, has been cultivated for over 400 years, and is not known in the wild!

The flowers do not have areoles or spines, but they have a few scales. They are generally large, white, either funnel or trumpet-shaped. They are followed by a yellow or red fruit, generally edible containing black seeds.

Cactus: Columnar Cacti



Cereus hildmannianus



Cereus spegazzinii



Cereus aethiops



Cereus jamacaru



Cereus repandus



Cereus repandus flower



Cereus hildmannianus

NOVEMBER

MINI Show Cactus

Cleistocactus is one of the most beautiful genera of the columnar cacti. These slender plants branch from the base, and have dense spination. They are easy to grow, and quickly set flowers that are usually long red tubes sticking out through the spines. Some of the best are *C. smaragdiflorus*, with red flowers, a yellow band near the tip, and a bright green tip. *C. strausii* is a fuzzy white marvel, and often seen at sale tables at shows.

Espostoa come from Ecuador and Peru. Most of these are covered with a dense white wool that entirely hides the plant body.

Haageocereus come from Peru and Chile. They stay short (for a ceroid), rarely exceeding 3 or four feet, and have dense spines, and showy red flowers.

Micranthocereus is a small genus of Brazilian cacti. All of the species branch from the base, and make densely spined clusters. They stay small, and are happy as pot plants. Quite a few of these have been in the shows in the past few years.

Oreocereus are beautiful hairy plants, with wicked spines hidden in the hairs. Some branch from the base. They prefer outdoor air to a greenhouse, and need frequent turning to keep symmetrical growth.

Pilosocereus is a largely Brazilian genera, almost all of which are worth growing. It has a wide distribution, stretching into central Mexico. Many of the species are a glaucous blue with bright yellow spines and hairy areoles. *Pilosocereus magnificus* is one of these, with 4 to 12 deep ribs. The outer edges are covered with short yellow spines. *Pilosocereus aureispinus* has very 18 to 20 shallow ribs, and distinct areoles, that make dense yellow spirals around the plant on a dark green background.

Tom Glavich

Cactus: Columnar Cacti



Cleistocactus strausii



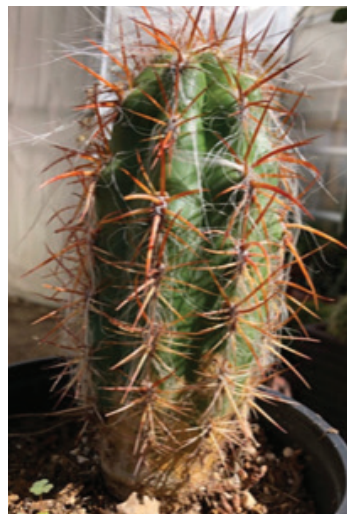
Espostoa lanata



Echinopsis atacamensis



Hildewintera colademononis



Oreocereus celsianus



Weberbauerocereus weberbaueri v. horridispinum



MINI Show Succulents

Pelargonium and **Sarcocaulon** are two succulent genera of the Geraniaceae family. *Sarcocaulon* is native to South Africa and Namibia, and *Pelargonium* is centered there, but with outlier species appear as far away as Kenya and Yemen. Most of the succulent species come from South Africa or Namibia.

Pelargoniums are mostly winter growing succulents. They are dormant in the summer, and at this time some look like dead sticks. Most species are very easy to grow, if attention is paid to providing an environment very similar to their South African home. Some species, such as *P. echinatum* and *P. triste* are tolerant enough to be naturalized in the ground in Southern California when given good drainage and protected from summer watering. Many species will not go dormant if watered all summer, but the plant health and appearance both suffer.

Sarcocaulon is a small genus of about 14 species. Growing conditions for *Sarcocaulon* are identical to those for *Pelargonium*, however most require a drier summer environment for best growth.

Succulent: Pelargonium, Sarcocaulon, Tylecodon



Pelargonium exstipulatum



Pelargonium petatum



Pelargonium cordifolium



Pelargonium oblongatum



Pelargonium album



Sarcocaulon herrei



Sarcocaulon multifidum



Sarcocaulon crassicaule



Sarcocaulon vanderietiae

NOVEMBER

MINI Show Succulents

The potting mix for Pelargoniums and Sarcocaulon should be well drained, with only small amounts of organic matter. Fertilizer should be applied sparingly, and only during good (bright and warm) growing weather.

A potting mix recommended by Michael Vassar is 50% pumice, 35% washed builders sand and 15% leaf mold based planter mix. Plants growing under these conditions will stay compact, have thick leaves, and a healthy appearance. A well grown Pelargonium will have leaves that appear to float near thick, rugged stems. If given too much water and fertilizer, they will grow leggy, and the leaves will become soft, large and droop. Plants grown hard will be healthier, and better able to survive hot summers undamaged. All Pelargoniums need pruning to maintain size and shape. Pinching new growth will make the plants bushy, and develop good trunk structure.

Many are self fertile, and seed is easily collected after flowering. Most are promiscuous, and garden hybrids are easily set if more than one species is in flower at a time. Seed collected in the spring and planted in late September to November germinates quickly, and will have an entire winter to grow before going dormant during the summer.

Tylecodon is a relatively new genus in the Crassulaceae family first published in 1978. In books published before this date, most plants that we know today as Tylecodon will appear as Cotyledon. In habitat, Tylecodon are generally deciduous, losing their leaves in summer while Cotyledon tend to be evergreen.

Tom Glavich

Succulent: Pelargonium, Sarcocaulon, & Tylecodon



Tylecodon wallichii



Tylecodon schaeferianus



Tylecodon pearsonii



Tylecodon grandiflorus



Tylecodon paniculatus

LATIN LOOKUP – Loquerisne Latine (Do you speak Latin)?

The meanings of latin plant names on this page – from <http://davesgarden.com/guides/botany/>

[Learn more](#)

atacamensis [a-tah-kah-MEN-sis] Of or from the Atacama desert in Northern Chile.

celsianus [sels-ee-AY-nus] Named for Jacques Martin Cels, 18th century French writer, breeder, and plantsman.

Cereus [KER-ee-us, SER-ee-us] A wax candle, torch.

Cleistocactus [Kly-stoh-KAK-tus] From the Greek kleistos (closed) and cactus, referring to the closed perianth.

colademononis [koh-luh-dee-mon-OH-nis] From the Spanish vernacular name Cola de Mono (meaning monkey's tail).

Echinopsis [ek-in-OP-sis] From the Greek echinos (sea urchin or hedgehog) and opsis (like), referring to the plant's resemblance to sea urchins.

Espositoa [es-POS-toh-uh] Named for Nicolas E. Esposito, a botanist from Lima (Peru).

hildmannianus [hild-man-ee-AH-nus] For Heinrich Hildmann, 19th century German cactus enthusiast, horticulturist and nursery owner near Berlin.

horridispinum [hor-rid-ih-SPIN-um, hor-rid-ih-SPY-num] Prickly or bristly spines.

lanata [la-NA-tuh] Woolly.

Oreocereus [or-ee-oh-KER-ee-us, or-ee-oh-SER-ee-us] From the Greek oreo (mountain) and cereus (candle).

repandus [REP-an-dus] Has wavy edges, wavy leaf margins.

spgazzinii [spg-uh-ZIN-ee-eye] Named for 20th century Italian-born Argentinian botanist Carlo Luigi Spegazzini.

validus [val-EE-dus, VAL-ih-dus] Well-developed.

weberbaueri [web-er-BAUER-eye] Named for August Weberbauer, 20th century German botanist who studied cactus from the Peruvian Andes.

Weberbauerocereus [web-er-bawer-oh-SER-ee-us] Named for August Weberbauer, 20th century German botanist who studied cactus from the Peruvian Andes.
hahniana [hahn-ee-AY-na, hahn-ee-AH-na] Named for Hahn; the specific honoree is unknown.

album [AL-bum] White.

cordifolium [kor-di-FOH-lee-um] Heart-shaped leaf.

crassicaule [krass-ih-KAW-lee] Thick-stemmed.

grandiflorus [gran-dih-FLOR-us] With large flowers.

herrei [HER-ray-eye] Named for Dr. Hans Herre, 20th century botanist and expert on South African succulents.

multifidum [mul-TIF-id-um] Many divided.

oblongatum [ob-long-GAY-tum] Oblong-shaped.

paniculatus [pan-ick-yoo-LAY-tus, pan-ick-yoo-LAH-tus] Referring to the flower clusters (panicles).

pearsonii [peer-SON-ee-eye] Named for William Henry Pearson, 19th century hepatologist and yarn agent.

Pelargonium [pe-lar-GO-nee-um] From the Greek for Stork referring to the seed heads.

peltatum [pel-TAY-tum] Round shield, referring to shape of leaf and position of stalk in center of leaf.

Sarcocaulon [sar-koh-KAW-lon] From the Greek sarkos (flesh) and caule (stem).

Tylecodon [ty-lee-KOD-on] An anagram of Cotyledon (a closely-related genus).

wallichii [wall-IK-ee-eye] Named for Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, early 19th century Danish plant hunter, botanist and physician.
vulgaris [vul-GAIR-iss] Common.

wislizeni [wis-LIZ-en-ee] Named for Frederick Adolf Wislizenus, 19th century German physician and amateur botanist who collected in the southwestern U.S..

<i>Thelocactus bicolor</i> v. <i>parras</i>	Total of 16 Responses Received
<p>1. Where did you grow your plant? In addition, one person grew it half year in a window and half on the patio</p>	<p>Patio 11 Balcony 2 Window 1 Greenhouse 1</p>
<p>2. Did the plant survive until Nov 2018?</p>	<p>Yes - 16 No - 1 (verbal)</p>
<p>3. Did you like the plant?</p>	<p>Yes - 14 No - 2</p>
<p>Comments</p>	<p>Beautiful flower - 4 It survived - 2 Long spines - 2 Too slow growing - 1 Did not do anything - no flower Too plain Jane, could not tell if dead or alive, too spiny</p>
<p>4. Did the plant flower in your possession?</p>	<p>Yes - 9 No - 7</p>
<p>5. Was it grown in full sun, partial sun or shade? (Half day full sun counted as partial sun)</p>	<p>Full Sun- 7 Partial Sun - 9 Shade - 0</p>
<p>6. Did you repot it?</p>	<p>Yes - 5 No - 11</p>
<p>If repotted, when and what soil mix was used?</p>	<p>Jan 18 - 1 person Jun 18 - Used pumice added to Miracle Grow Mix Jun 18 - Used 1/2 perlite + 1/2 Cactus mix Aug 18 - Added pumice to Cactus mix Other person did not give any specifics</p>
<p>7. What was the approximate watering schedule?</p>	<p>Every 2 - 3 days - 1 Once/week - 8 Once every 10 days - 2 Every 2 weeks - 2 1 - 2 weeks, sometimes up to 4 week - 2 When they remembered - 1</p>
<p>8. Did you fertilize?</p>	<p>No - 4 1/week - 8 every 2 weeks - 1 Once every 1 - 3 months - 3</p>
<p>Fertilizer used:</p>	<p>Cactus Juice or Miracle Grow - 2 Miracle Grow fertilizer 20/20/20 20/20/20, 1/4 strength Grow More fertilizer, a little (pinch) each watering - 2 Weekly, 1/4 - 1/2 tsp per 2 gal of water 20/20/20, 1/4 strength Grow More fertilizer, a little (pinch) each watering - 2 Weekly, 1/4 - 1/2 tsp per 2 gal of water</p>



Haworthia maughanii X *truncata*

Please use **one** form per person and circle answers

1. **Where did you grow your plant? (circle an answer)**

- Full sun
 - Partial shade, such as patio, under shade cloth, etc
 - Full shade
 - Full summer sun and partial shade during the winter
-

2. **Did the plant survive until Nov 2019?**

Yes / No

3. **Did you like the plant? If so, why did you like it or did not like it?**

Yes / No

Comment?

4. **Did the plant flower in your possession? Color?**

Yes / No

Comment?

5. **Did you repot it?**

Yes / No

Comment?

6. **What was the approximate watering schedule? (circle an answer)**

- Every 1–4 days
 - About once/week
 - About every other week
 - About 1/month
 - Never
-

7. **Did you fertilize? With what kind of fertilizer, and how much? (circle an answer)**

- Every watering
- Every other watering
- Once/month

SCCSS Mini-Show Calendar



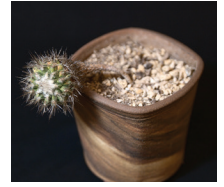
Mini-show Plants for 2019

November	South American columnar cactus (Espostoa, Oreocereus, Cleistocactus, etc.)	Pelargonium, Sarcocaulon. Tylecodon
December	HOLIDAY POTLUCK	HOLIDAY POTLUCK

Mini-show Plants for 2020

January	Mammillaria straight spine (clumping)	Aloe
February	Epiphytic Cactus	Haworthia, Astroloba
March	Echinocactus	Agave, Manfreda, (inc. x Mangave)
April	SHOW & SALE	SHOW & SALE
May	Notocactus, Parodia	Euphorbia (not from Madagascar)
June	Opuntia, Tephrocactus, Cyllindropuntia, Austrocylindropuntia	Cissus, Cyphostemma
July	Melocactus	Bromeliaceae (other than Tillandsia)
August	Astrophytum	Sedum, Pachyphytum, Sempervivum
September	Ariocarpus, Obregonia	Adenium, Adenia
October	Copiapoa	Graptopetalum, Graptoveria, Pachyveria

SEPTEMBER SCCSS Mini-Show Winners



Can you match up the winning plants ?

Open Cactus	1 st 2 nd 3 rd 3 rd	Gary Duke Gary Duke Phyllis DeCrescenzo Gary Duke	<i>Turbinicarpus pseudomacrochele</i> <i>Turbinicarpus jauernigii</i> <i>Turbinicarpus knutianus</i> <i>Turbinicarpus krainzianus</i> ssp. <i>minimus</i>
Open Succulent	1 st 2 nd 3 rd 3 rd	Gary Duke Phyllis DeCrescenzo Maria Capaldo Jim Gardner	<i>Adromischus marianae</i> var. <i>immaculatus</i> <i>Adromischus festivus</i> <i>Adromischus triflorus</i> <i>Adromischus triflorus</i>
Intermediate Cactus	N/A	No entry	No entry
Intermediate Succulent	1 st 2 nd 3 rd	Sally Fasteau Sally Fasteau Bernard Johnson	<i>Adromischus cristatus</i> <i>Adromischus maculatus</i> <i>Adromischus cristatus</i>
Novice Cactus	1 st 2 nd 3 rd	Martin Dorsey Martin Dorsey Martin Dorsey	<i>Turbinicarpus booleanus</i> <i>Turbinicarpus pseudomacrochele</i> <i>Turbinicarpus schmiedickeanus</i>
Novice Succulent	1 st 2 nd	Martin Dorsey Martha Bjerke	<i>Adromischus marianae</i> var. <i>herrei</i> <i>Adromischus marianae</i> var. <i>herrei</i>

Please note that points were awarded for plants on display at the Show & Sale.

The points (max 4 per participant) were added to the Cactus totals.

The tables on page 10 show the current standings for the three classes

(Open, Intermediate, and Novice) as of October 20, 2019.

Photos of winners above in order left to right: *Turbinicarpus pseudomacrochele*, *Adromischus marianae* var. *immaculatus*, *Adromischus cristatus*, *Adromischus marianae* var. *herrei*, *Turbinicarpus booleanus*

SCCSS Mini-Show Final Results *(As of October 20, 2019)*[Click here for sortable standings](#)

Novice Class	Cactus	Succulents	Total	Intermediate Class	Cactus	Succulents	Total	Open Class	Cactus	Succulents	Total
Bjarkman, MA	4	2	6	Caplan, Anita	8	11	19	Capaldo, Maria	52	43	95
Bjerke, Martha	1	19	20	Fasteau, Sally	37	73	110	DeCrescenzo, Phyllis	34	60	94
Cottrell, Diane	13	27	40	Johnson, Bernard	13	31	44	Duke, Gary	60	20	80
Diaz, Gloria	3	5	8	Johnson, Jackie	4	-	4	Gardner, Jim	6	25	31
Dorsey, Martin	24	14	38	Knight, Carol	-	8	8	Hanna, Jim	4	28	32
Hulet, Lupe	3	-	3	La Forest, Dale	7	11	18	Warzybok, Hank	4	-	4
Johnson, Ted	23	45	68	Neely, Jade	8	11	16	Wilk, William	14	10	24
Keka, Ray	-	1	1	Nettles, Coni	38	28	66	Woodley, Laurel	10	24	34
Mosher, Nancy	11	10	21	Short, Mike	6	3	9				
Nisewanur, John	4	10	14	Tillotson, Joseph	-	1	1				
Richer, Russ	-	1	1								
Sover, Suzane	2	-	2								
Steenson, Dean	2	-	2								
Straub, Terri	38	9	47								
Straup, Matt	6	-	6								
Tanner, Jim	9	16	25								
Trostler, Marie	4		4								
Youssefzadeh, Jacob	-	6	6								

SCCSS 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.

Upcoming Events

[Click here for Full List](#)



Glendora Gardens All About Succulents Educational Event & Sale

Saturday, November 16, 2019
from 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Sunday, November 17, 2019
from 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM

Glendora Gardens
1132 S. Grand Ave.
Glendora, CA 91740
(626) 914-6718

Information contact:
Isabelle Moon (909) 626-4197
ismoon398@yahoo.com

[Learn more](#)



South Coast Cactus & Succulent Society Holiday Potluck

MEMBERS ONLY
December 8, @ 12:00 PM PST
Bring your Annual Plant to show off,
Haworthia maughanii X truncata alive
or dead. Questionnaire for 2019 plant
available on website and newsletter.

South Coast Botanic Garden,
Frances Young Hall
26300 Crenshaw Blvd.
Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA 90274
Phone: 310-544-1948
Website: [https://www.southcoast-
botanicgarden.org/](https://www.southcoast-botanicgarden.org/)

[Learn more](#)



South Coast Cactus & Succulent Society January meeting

January 12, 2020
@ 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM PST

Cactus of the Month: *Mammillaria*
straight spine (clumping)
Succulent of the Month: Aloe

South Coast Botanic Garden,
Frances Young Hall
26300 Crenshaw Blvd.
Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA 90274
Phone: 310-544-1948
Website: [https://www.southcoast-
botanicgarden.org/](https://www.southcoast-
botanicgarden.org/)

[Learn more](#)

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Carol Knight



COMMITTEE MEMBERS (TASKED):

Mini-Show Coordinator

Jim Tanner

Publicity (Show)

Anita Caplan

Publicity (Monthly)

Ann Nye

Speaker Coordinator

Jade Neely



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