



# PRICKLY NEWS

SOUTH COAST CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER | JUNE 2023



**Spring to Summer season is here!** Late May brought us cloudy weather and I expect it to continue through June. This is an ideal season to get succulents cleaned up. Remove dead leaves, stems, inflorescences, and inspect plants for signs of infestations. By segregating and treating plants with mealybugs, scale, Aloe or Agave mite, you will have a healthier collection when the warmer weather arrives. Don't forget to clean the benches, or shelves that hold the plants too.

I've been excited to see new faces at the meetings, we have almost 100 members. Please let me know if you would like to be more involved with the Society. There are lots of ways to participate either in or outside of meetings. We especially need people who have computer skills, social media (Instagram, etc.) or have writing skills to edit articles and produce the Newsletter.

The CSSA (Cactus and Succulent Society of America) Show and Sale is in late June at the Huntington Gardens. It's a fun time to see Show plants and lots of vendors selling plants and pots. Reservations are needed to enter unless you intend to volunteer. See the webpage for information. <https://southcoastcss.org/event/cssa-annualshow-and-sale-2023/>.

This year CSSA will host the convention in Colorado Springs. Many of us will be going, and are looking forward to gathering with experts in the succulent world from all points of the globe. See the website for registration information. <http://cssaconvention.com/> Our meeting this month will be the usual second Sunday of the month at the Botanic Garden. Ron Kaufman will present the "World of Rupicolous Orchids" as seen with succulents. As we have seen in many presentations of succulents in habitat, rocks are a favorite place for them to grow. I hope we can get lots of ideas on how to better grow and present our rock loving plants.

**I hope to see you there!**

Maria Capaldo

GUEST SPEAKER OF THE MONTH

**Ron Kaufmann**

June 11, 1:30 pm



## "Life on the Rocks: The World of Rupicolous Orchids"



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## “Life on the Rocks: The World of Rupicolous Orchids”

BY RON KAUFMANN



### Exploring the rock garden with cacti and orchids.

Our speaker in June will be Ron Kaufmann, chair of the American Orchid Society Conservation Committee and a founding director of the Orchid Conservation Alliance. Ron has been growing orchids for more than 25 years and has traveled extensively to view orchids in the wild in Asia and South America, particularly Brazil, Ecuador and Colombia.

His talk titled “**Life on the Rocks: The World of Rupicolous Orchids**” will explore the habits and habitats of orchids that grow on rocks, with a focus on Brazil. Rocky terrains host a surprising number of plant species, including orchids and cacti, and understanding the conditions in those settings can be very useful when deciding how to grow these plants in our own collections.

Ron is a marine biologist by training, and his scientific work includes studies of Antarctic and deep-sea ecosystems as well as marine communities in coastal Southern California. His orchid collection began with a reedstem Epidendrum and progressed to a diverse assemblage that contains mostly species orchids.

Ron has a long-standing interest in conservation and joined the San Diego County Orchid Society’s Conservation Committee in 1999 and became chair in 2004. Since 1991, the Conservation Committee has awarded over \$285,000 to support projects in 24 different countries. Ron also helped to found the Orchid Conservation Alliance and serves on the boards of the OCA, Orchid Digest, and Fundación EcoMinga (an Ecuadorian conservation organization).



# SCSS Mini-Show MAY Winners

## Open Succulent



1st: Maria Capaldo  
*Euphorbia clandestina*



2nd: Jim Gardner  
*Euphorbia pseudocactus*,  
Hybrid



2nd: Phyllis DeCrescenzo  
*Euphorbia polygona*  
'Snowflake'



3rd: Phyllis DeCrescenzo  
*Euphorbia enopla*



3rd: Gary Duke  
*Euphorbia hamata*

## Intermediate Succulent



1st: Mike Short  
*Euphorbia polygona*  
'Snowflake'



1st: Lemono Lott  
*Euphorbia lactea*  
*cristata*



2nd: Bernard Johnson  
*Euphorbia Hybrid\_*  
(*gorgonis* x South  
African Cape)



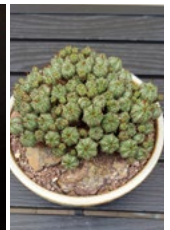
2nd: Bernard Johnson  
*Euphorbia polygona*  
var. *horrida*



3rd: Anita Caplan  
*Euphorbia enopla*



3rd: Terri Straub  
*Euphorbia*  
*squarrosa*



3rd: Lemono Lott  
*Euphorbia*  
*pseudoglobosa*

## Novice Succulent



1st: Vincent Darmali  
*Euphorbia polygona* var. *major*



2nd: Braulio Mena  
*Euphorbia obesa*



2nd: M.A. Bjarkman  
*Euphorbia squarrosa*



3rd: Braulio Mena  
*Euphorbia schoenlandii*



3rd: Vincent Darmali  
*Euphorbia obesa*



# SCSS Mini-Show MAY Winners

## Open Cactus



1st: Maria Capaldo  
*Parodia scopa*



2nd: Phyllis DeCrescenzo  
*Parodia scopa*



3rd: Phyllis DeCrescenzo  
*Parodia concinna*



## Intermediate Cactus



1st: Terri Straub  
*Parodia nivosa*



2nd: Bernard Johnson  
*Parodia magnifica*



3rd: Jackie Johnson  
*Parodia x erubescens*



3rd: Jackie Johnson  
*Parodia wernerii*



## Novice Cactus



1st: Vincent Darmali  
*Parodia sp.*



2nd: Vincent Darmali  
*Parodia x erubescens*





## Monthly Cactus: Opuntia

### Monthly Cactus: Opuntia

**Opuntia** is a genus in the cactus family, Cactaceae. The most common culinary species is the Indian fig opuntia (*O. ficus-indica*). Most culinary uses of the term “prickly pear” refer to this species. Prickly pears are also known as tuna (fruit) or nopal (paddle, plural nopales) from the Nahuatl word *nōpalli* for the pads, or *nostle*, from the Nahuatl word *nōchtli* for the fruit; or paddle cactus

Prickly pears typically grow with flat, rounded cladodes (also called platyclades) armed with two kinds of spines; large, smooth, fixed spines and small, hairlike prickles called glochids, that easily penetrate skin and detach from the plant. Many types of prickly pears grow into dense, tangled structures. Like all true cactus species, prickly pears are native only to the Americas, but they have been introduced to other parts of the globe. Prickly pear species are found in abundance in Mexico, especially in the central and western regions, and in the Caribbean islands (West Indies). In the United States, prickly pears are native to many areas of the arid Western United States, including the lower elevations of the Rocky Mountains, where species such as *Opuntia phaeacantha* and *Opuntia polyacantha* become dominant, and especially in the desert Southwest. Prickly pear cactus is also native to the dry sandhills and sand dunes of the East Coast from Florida to Connecticut/ Long Island (*Opuntia humifusa*). Further north, *Opuntia* occurs in isolated areas from the southern Great Lakes to southern Ontario. *O. humifusa* is also a prominent feature of the flora at Illinois Beach State Park, in Winthrop Harbor, Illinois, north of Chicago, and of Indiana Dunes State Park southeast of Chicago. In the Galapagos Islands, six different species are found: *O. echios*, *O. galapageia*, *O. helleri*, *O. insularis*, *O. saxicola*, and *O. megasperma*. These species are divided into 14 different varieties; most of these are confined to one or a few islands.

*continued next page*



*Opuntia stricta*



*Opuntia stenopetala*



*Opuntia polyacantha*



*Opuntia monacantha*



*Opuntia macrocentra*



By Tom Glavich



# Monthly Cactus: Opuntia

For this reason, they have been described as “an excellent example of adaptive radiation”. On the whole, islands with tall, trunked varieties have giant tortoises, and islands lacking tortoises have low or prostrate forms of Opuntia.

The first introduction of prickly pears into Australia are ascribed to Governor Philip and the earliest colonists in 1788. Brought from Brazil to Sydney, prickly pear grew in Sydney, New South Wales, where they were rediscovered in a farmer’s garden in 1839. They appear to have spread from New South Wales and caused great ecological damage in the eastern states. They are also found in the Mediterranean region of Northern Africa, especially in Tunisia, where they grow all over the countryside, and arid southern Europe, especially on Malta, where they grow all over the islands, in the south-east of Spain, and can be found in enormous numbers in parts of South Africa, where it was introduced from South America.

Opuntia species are the most cold-tolerant of the lowland cacti, extending into western and southern Canada; one subspecies, *O. fragilis* var. *fragilis*, has been found growing along the Beaton River in central British Columbia, southwest of Cecil Lake. Prickly pears also produce a fruit, commonly eaten in Mexico, known as tuna; it also is used to make aguas frescas. The fruit can be red, wine-red, green, or yellow-orange. Charles Darwin was the first to note that these cacti have thigmotactic anthers: when the anthers are touched, they curl over, depositing their pollen. This movement can be seen by gently poking the anthers of an open Opuntia flower. The same trait has evolved convergently in other cacti (e.g. Lophophora).

## Monthly Cactus: Opuntia



*Opuntia microdasys*



*Opuntia leucotricha*



*Opuntia basilaris*



*Opuntia aurantiaca*



*Opuntia aciculata*



By Tom Glavich



# Monthly Cactus: *Cylindropuntia*

*Cylindropuntia* is a genus of cacti (family Cactaceae), containing species commonly known as chollas, native to northern Mexico and the Southwestern United States. They are known for their barbed spines that tenaciously attach to skin, fur, and clothing. Stands of cholla are called cholla gardens. Individuals within these colonies often exhibit the same DNA, as they were formerly tubercles of an original plant.

*Cylindropuntia* was formerly treated as a subgenus of *Opuntia*, but have now been separated based on their cylindrical stems (*Opuntia* species have flattened stems) and the presence of papery epidermal sheaths on the spines (*Opuntia* has no sheaths). A few species of mat- or clump-forming opuntoid cacti are currently placed in the genus *Grusonia*. Collectively, opuntias, chollas, and related plants are sometimes called opuntiads. The roughly 35 species of *Cylindropuntia* are native to the southwestern and south-central United States, Mexico, and the West Indies.

The Flora of North America recognizes 22 species. Some species have been introduced to South America (Chile, Ecuador, Peru) and South Africa.

## Monthly Cactus: *Cylindropuntia*



*Cylindropuntia hystrix*



*Cylindropuntia chuckwallensis*



*Cylindropuntia cholla*



*Cylindropuntia bigelovii*



*Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa*



*Cylindropuntia arbuscula*



*Cylindropuntia carribae*



*Cylindropuntia bigelovii*



*Cylindropuntia anteojensis*



*Cylindropuntia alcahes*



By Tom Glavich



# Monthly Cactus: Austrocyllindropuntia

**Austrocyllindropuntia** is a genus of cacti. There are 11 recognized species, native to South America. They have tuberous roots and cylindrical stems. Some species have persistent cylindrical leaves. The prefix “austro” means southern and so this is the South American version of *Cylindropuntia*.

Monthly Cactus: Austrocyllindropuntia



*Austrocyllindropuntia vestita* with fruits



*Austrocyllindropuntia subulata*



*Austrocyllindropuntia pachypus*



*Austrocyllindropuntia floccosa*



By Tom Glavich





# Monthly Cactus: Tephrocactus

**Tephrocactus** is a small genus in the subfamily Opuntioideae which is endemic to Argentina. Like other members of this group, Tephrocactus does have glochids, however, they are uniquely sunken into the areoles in this genus. Spines may be long, dense and needle-like or thin and papery or absent. The stems grow in very distinct segments, but unlike the flat-pads found on the genus *Opuntia*, the segments of *Tephrocactus* are round. This can be either in short cylinders, egg shaped, or even spherical. These segments typically grow in a slightly zig-zagged stack. Flowers are white in most species or pinkish, sometimes yellow, and in one case red.

Some species in this genus are very popular in cultivation. Grown for their alien-looking stems and dramatic spines. Flowers are less common in cultivation as the segments often detach with the slightest touch. Plants that are only a couple segments high tend not to flower. As such, a flowering *Tephrocactus* is a special delight to the hobbyist.

## Monthly Cactus: Tephrocactus



*Tephrocactus articulatus*  
var. *diadematus*



*Tephrocactus articulatus*  
f. *papyracanthus*



*Tephrocactus geometricus*



*Tephrocactus articulatus*  
f. *papyracanthus*



*Tephrocactus articulatus*  
var. *strobiliformis*



*Tephrocactus articulatus*



*Tephrocactus aoracanthus*



By Tom Glavich



## Monthly Succulent: Cissus

*Cissus* is a genus of approximately 350 species of lianas (woody vines) in the grape family (Vitaceae). They have a cosmopolitan distribution, though the majority are to be found in the tropics.

Uses...

### Medicinal

*Cissus quadrangularis* has been evaluated for potential medical uses. As a source of carotenoids, triterpenoids and ascorbic acid the extracts may have potential for medical effects, including “gastroprotective activity” and benefits in terms of “lipid metabolism and oxidative stress”. *Cissus quinquangularis* was used by the Maasai people of Kenya to relieve some of the symptoms of malaria.

### Ornamental

*Cissus antarctica*, *Cissus alata* and *Cissus incisa* are cultivated as garden plants, depending on area of the world. Succulent members of the genus such as *Cissus quadrangularis* are also found in the nursery trade but tend to be frost tender and are thus not widely cultivated.

### Ecology

*Cissus* species are used as food plants by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species including *Hypercompe eridanus* and *Hypercompe icasia*.

## Monthly Succulents: Cissus



*Cissus tiliacea*



*Cissus cactiformis*



*Cissus quadrangularis*



*Cissus subaphylla*



*Cissus tiliacea*



*Cissus quadrangularis*



*Cissus quadrangularis*



By Tom Glavich



## Monthly Succulent: Cyphostemma

**Cyphostemma** is a member of the Vitaceae or grape family. The members of this genus span the range of extremely easy to grow plants to real challenges. Most of the species will grow large, given time, good root room, lots of fertilizer, and water during the growing season.

Most Cyphostemma will set fruit. In almost all cases, the fruit is toxic to humans and most pets, although freely eaten by birds. The seeds in the fruit are ripe when the fruit turns color (usually red).

The key to success with these plants is to pay attention to the native habitat. *Cyphostemma juttae*, common in many collections, comes from South Africa. It takes some frost with no damage, and grows in the ground in Southern California, putting on bulk and character in just a few years. *Cyphostemma seitziana*, on the other hand comes from Namibia, and is much less tolerant of unprotected cold and overwatering.

Propagation is easy from cuttings and seeds. Seed of all the common and even some of the truly rare species is sometimes available through the CSSA or through some of the better South African and US seed dealers. Germination is erratic (days to months), and only one seed should be sown per pot. The seedling mix should be sterile and organic, and hold a lot of water. Scarring the seeds to allow water penetration helps. The seeds should be completely buried to provide uniform moisture. A plastic bag over the mix will help keep everything uniform. The bag should be removed as soon as any sign of green appears, the seedling leaves are large, and will rot if they touch the plastic. Softwood cuttings should be taken when active growth is occurring. Rooting does not require or even seem to benefit from hormones.

### Monthly Succulents: Cyphostemma



*Cyphostemma juttae*



*Cyphostemma currorii*



*Cyphostemma juttae*



*Cyphostemma cirrhosum*



*Cyphostemma bainesii*



By Tom Glavich

# Latin Lookup

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

### Cactus

**acanthocarpa** [a-kan-tho-KAR-puh] From the Greek akantha (thorn) and karpos (fruit).

**aciculata** [ass-sik-yoo-LAY-ta]

1. Needle-like; needle-shaped.

2. Marked with fine, irregular streaks.

**arbuscula** [ar-BUS-ku-luh] Small tree.

**articulatus** [ar-tik-oo-LAH-tus, ar-tik-yoo-LAH-tus] Having joints, jointed.

**aurantiaca** [aw-ran-ti-AYE-kuh] Orange-red colored.

**Austrocylindropuntia** [oss-troh-sil-in-droh-PUN-tee-uh] From the Latin australis (southern) and the Greek cylindro (cylinder) and opuntia (referring to an ancient Greek city, Opus).

**basilaris** [bas-il-LAIR-iss, base-IL-ah-riss] Basal.

**bigelovii** [big-eh-LOV-ee-eye]

Named for Dr. John Milton Bigelow, 19th century professor of botany at Detroit Medical College.

**cholla** [KOL-luh] From the Mexican vernacular name for *Cylindropuntias* (Cholla).

**Cylindropuntia** [sil-in-drop-UN-shee-uh, sil-in-drop-UN-tee-uh] From the Greek cylindro (cylinder) and opuntia (referring to an ancient Greek city, Opus).

**floccosa** [flok-KOH-suh] Woolly.

**hystrix** [HIS-triks] From the Greek word for hedgehog; bristly.

**inermis** [IN-er-mis] Not spiny, unarmed.

**leucotricha** [loo-koh-TRY-kuh] White haired.

**macrocentra** [mak-roh-SEN-truh] Large center.

**microdasys** [my-kro-DAS-is] Small and bushy.

**monacantha** [mon-ah-KANTH-uh] From the Greek monos (one, only) and akantha (thorn, spine).

**Opuntia** [op-UN-shee-a, op-UN-tee-a] Named after Opus (Greece), an area where other cactus-like plants were grown.

**pachypus** [PAK-ee-pus] Thick foot, stem or roots.

**polyacantha** [pol-lee-uh-KAN-tha] Many spines.

**stenopetala** [sten-oh-PET-al-uh] From the Greek stenos (narrow) and petalum (petal).

**stricta** [STRIK-tuh] Erect, upright.

**subulata** [sub-yoo-LAH-tuh, sub-yoo-LAY-tuh] Awl-shaped.

**Tephrocactus** [tef-roh-KAK-tus] From the Greek tephros (ash-colored) and cactus.

**vestita** [VES-tee-tuh, ves-TEE-tuh] Clothed, dressed.

### Succulent

**alata** [a-LAY-tuh] Winged.

**antarctica** [ant-ARK-tee-kuh] Of or from the Antarctic region.

**cactiformis** [kak-TIF-for-miss] Shaped like a cactus.

**cirrosom** [sir-ROH-sum, kir-ROH-sum] Having tendrils, curly hair.

**Cissus** [KISS-us, SISS-us] Latin name for Ivy.

**Cyphostemma** [sy-foh-STEM-uh]

From the Greek kyphos (tumor, hump) and stemma (garland, crown).

**incisa** [in-KYE-suh, in-SIGH-suh] Deeply cut.

**juttae** [JOO-tay-ee] Named for Jutta Dinter, the wife of Professor Kurt Dinter, 20th century German botanist and collector in Africa.

**quadrangularis** [kwad-ran-gew-LAIR-iss] Four-angled.

**trifoliata** [try-foh-lee-AY-tuh, try-foh-lee-AT-uh] Three leaves.

**tiliacea** [til-ee-AH-see-uh] Linden-like, referring to the similarity in the leaves, compared to the Linden (*Tilia*) genus.



JUNE

# 2023 CSSA SHOW AND SALE

[click for more info https://www.cssashow.com/](https://www.cssashow.com/)

**56TH ANNUAL  
CSSA SHOW & SALE**  
JUNE 23-25, 2023  
THE HUNTINGTON  
LIBRARY, ART MUSEUM,  
AND BOTANICAL GARDENS

**ALOE BRUYNSII**

**FOR TICKETS:**  
**HUNTINGTON.ORG**

**MORE INFO:**  
**CSSASHOW.COM**

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC WITH PAID ADMISSION OR HUNTINGTON MEMBERSHIP. ADVANCE ONLINE TIMED ENTRY RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED ON WEEKENDS FOR BOTH VISITORS AND MEMBERS. NO WALK-INS. FRIDAY RESERVATIONS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
56th ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE  
AT THE HUNTINGTON

- Dates:** Friday, Saturday & Sunday, June 23<sup>rd</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup>, 2023
- Location:** The Huntington: 1151 Oxford Drive, San Marino, CA
- The Botanical Center:** Contact 626-405-3571
- Sale and Show:** Friday, Saturday & Sunday 10:00am - 5:00pm
- Show set-up:** Wednesday, June 21<sup>st</sup> 9:00 am - 1:00pm
- Enter plants:** Wednesday, June 21<sup>st</sup> 1:00pm - 6:00pm & Thursday, June 22<sup>nd</sup> 9:00am - 4:00pm. Judging starts at 5:00pm Thursday
- Dinner:** Saturday, June 24<sup>th</sup> at 6:00pm, \$30 dinner. Menu: Mexican buffet with vegetarian options provided by Bon Appetit. Contact Barbara Hall by cell phone 818-429-6914 or email lbjhall@aol.com to reserve a spot. Reservations must be made by June 16<sup>th</sup>
- Auction:** Saturday, June 24<sup>th</sup> at 7:00pm. Items need to be registered by 2:00pm. There will be a Silent Auction during dinner and a Live Auction (35 items max.) after dinner. Auctioneers will decide placement of items: 2 items per person/business marked as donation or split (70/30)
- Tear down:** Sunday, June 25<sup>th</sup> 5:00pm
- With regards to COVID-19 safety protocols, vaccinations are strongly recommended. Masks are optional.
- CSSA Club Affiliates need to pass this information on to their club members. Show Schedules & Indexes will be available online through your Club newsletter or website & www.cssashow.com. Entry tags will be available at many of the local clubs & at the show. I can mail entry tags upon request.
- All Vendors, Volunteers or Show participants need to wear their club badges (if you have one) and a HBG wrist band each day they participate. These will be distributed by the Show Chair each day. Please go directly to the Botanical Center and not through the front entrance.
- For those NOT participating, special passes for this event will no longer be distributed ahead of time. Information regarding comped entry for CSSA & CSS Club Members will be forthcoming in May or June. At this time, entry to the HBG is by advance online reservation on weekends, no walk-ins & recommended for the Friday show/sale, even for HBG members. Stay tuned for updates!
- There are opportunities to participate/volunteer in this year's show, in the showroom or sales areas, information table, holding area, welcome table at the HBG entry and for setup/teardown. All participants receive a show T-Shirt as a thank you. See you at the Show!

Nick Renteria Phone: 323-428-2215 (cell)  
CSSA Annual Show Chair Email: Nick\_Renteria@yahoo.com

**CSSA Show Schedule - Cactus Index**

| Genus                | Class | Genus               | Class | Genus           | Class | Genus          | Class |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Acanthocalycium      | 31    | Echinocactus        | 9     | Mitacuna        | 43    | Roodentophila  | 35-36 |
| Acanthocereus        | 33-34 | Echinocereus        | 7-8   | Mudobolivia     | 41    | Roseocactus    | 1-2   |
| Anacardocactus       | 10    | Echinofossulocactus | 11    | Melocactus      | 27    | Schlumbergera  | 47    |
| Aporocactus          | 47    | Echinomastus        | 10    | Micranthocereus | 34    | Scleroceus     | 10    |
| Arequipa             | 34    | Echinopsis          | 31    | Mila            | 48    | Selenicereus   | 47    |
| Ariocarpus           | 1-2   | Encypholacarpus     | 4     | Monvillea       | 34    | Saevarea       | 31    |
| Armatocereus         | 34    | Epiphyllum          | 47    | Myrtillocactus  | 33    | Stereocactus   | 11    |
| Armspader            | 34    | Epithanatha         | 5     | Navajo          | 10    | Stenocactus    | 33    |
| Astrocyclus          | 34    | Eriocactus          | 39    | Neobolivia      | 33    | Stenonia       | 34    |
| Astrophytum          | 3     | Eriocaulis          | 39    | Neobesaya       | 13    | Strombocactus  | 5     |
| Austrocactus         | 48    | Eriosema            | 35-36 | Neobinghamia    | 34    | Submatucana    | 43    |
| Austrocylindropuntia | 34    | Escobaria           | 13    | Neobulbomima    | 33    | Sulcorebutia   | 42    |
| Escobaria            | 33    | Escamnia            | 33    | Neocandesia     | 34    | Tachyra        | 38    |
| Ayllostea            | 41    | Exposita            | 34    | Neochilima      | 35-36 | Taphrocactus   | 38    |
| Aztekium             | 5     | Eulychnia           | 34    | Neodawsonia     | 33    | Thelocactus    | 12    |
| Baccharis            | 33    | Ferocactus          | 6     | Neogomphia      | 1-2   | Trichocereus   | 32    |
| Bergencactus         | 33    | Frailia             | 45    | Neotylia        | 10-14 | Thrinacocactus | 34    |
| Blossfeldia          | 45    | Gymnocactus         | 14    | Neoporteria     | 35-36 | Toumeyia       | 10    |
| Borziacactus         | 34    | Gymnocylindrium     | 28-29 | Neosimandlia    | 34    | Turbincarpus   | 14    |
| Brachycereus         | 34    | Haplocereus         | 34    | Neowerdermannia | 41    | Uebelmannia    | 46    |
| Braconia             | 39    | Harmocactus         | 6     | Nannobulbomima  | 14    | Websterocactus | 47    |
| Braconia             | 34    | Harrisia            | 34    | Necocactus      | 40    | Westonia       | 42    |
| Brazilopuntia        | 38    | Neotia              | 47    | Nyctocereus     | 33    | Wilcoxia       | 7-8   |
| Browningia           | 31    | Nelloceus           | 47    | Obregonia       | 4     | Zygocactus     | 47    |
| Bunmia               | 30    | Normalocypella      | 9     | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Calymnabidium        | 34    | Normalocactus       | 35-36 | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Carnegiea            | 33    | Hyllocereus         | 47    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Cephalocereus        | 33    | Naya                | 35-36 | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Cereus               | 33-34 | Asimminocereus      | 34    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Chamaecereus         | 31    | Chamaecereus        | 33    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Cleistanthus         | 34    | Loeocereus          | 34    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Cochemisia           | 26    | Leptium             | 47    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Colocephalocereus    | 30    | Leptocereus         | 33    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Copiapoa             | 44    | Leucostemmergia     | 6     | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Coryphantha          | 13    | Lobbia              | 31    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Dasymia              | 47    | Lophocereus         | 33    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Dasymia              | 33    | Machaerocereus      | 33    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Dasymia              | 43    | Mahoea              | 38    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Dasymia              | 33    | Melocactus          | 40    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Dasymia              | 43    | Mammillaria         | 15-25 | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Dasymia              | 30    | Mammillaria         | 15-25 | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Dasymia              | 47    | Mammillaria         | 26    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |
| Dasymia              | 21-25 | Mammillaria         | 26    | Opuntia         | 37-38 |                |       |



## SCSS Mini-Show Standings

[Click here for sortable standings](#)

| Novice Class      | Cactus | Succulents | Total | Intermediate Class | Cactus | Succulents | Total | Open Class           | Cactus | Succulents | Total |
|-------------------|--------|------------|-------|--------------------|--------|------------|-------|----------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| Bjarkman, M.A.    | 7      | 6          | 13    | Caplan, Anita      | 2      | 7          | 9     | Capaldo, Maria       | 16     | 23         | 39    |
| Bjerke, Martha    | 0      | 16         | 16    | Johnson, Bernard   | 22     | 20         | 42    | DeCrescenzo, Phyllis | 20     | 26         | 46    |
| Cottrell, Diane   | 0      | 3          | 3     | Johnson, Jackie    | 18     | 25         | 43    | Duke, Gary           | 9      | 6          | 15    |
| Darmali, Vincent  | 10     | 8          | 18    | Lott, Lemono       | 1      | 13         | 14    | Fasteau, Sally       | 3      | 5          | 8     |
| Diaz, Gloria      | 2      | 4          | 6     | Short, Mike        | 2      | 17         | 19    | Gardner, Jim         | 20     | 27         | 47    |
| Dorsey, Martin    | 0      | 12         | 12    | Straub, Terri      | 22     | 27         | 49    | Hanna, Jim           | 0      | 15         | 15    |
| Galliani, Debra   | 10     | 1          | 11    |                    |        |            |       | Woodley, Laurel      | 6      | 4          | 10    |
| Marek, Robert     | 2      | 0          | 2     |                    |        |            |       |                      |        |            |       |
| Mena, Braulio     | 0      | 16         | 16    |                    |        |            |       |                      |        |            |       |
| Mullen, Shane     | 6      | 3          | 9     |                    |        |            |       |                      |        |            |       |
| Nisewaner, John   | 0      | 16         | 16    |                    |        |            |       |                      |        |            |       |
| Smiley, Barbara   | 0      | 2          | 2     |                    |        |            |       |                      |        |            |       |
| Tillotson, Joseph | 0      | 1          | 1     |                    |        |            |       |                      |        |            |       |
| Unrine, Judy      | 0      | 1          | 1     |                    |        |            |       |                      |        |            |       |

### Mini-Show Rules

Exhibitors must be club members and must be present at the meeting in order to receive points. One name representing the same household must be used unless plants are grown separately. Mini-show coordinator will be consulted if there is any question of entry identity.

Any container may be used, including plastic, as long as it is clean. All plants must be groomed and free of pests and disease.

There are two plant categories, "Cactus" and "Succulents". Up to three plants per individual may be entered in each category.

There are three entry classes: "Novice", "Intermediate" and "Open". Only members new to the hobby would be expected to be in the novice class.

After the November meeting, members' point totals will be reviewed by the Board of the Society. Novice members awarded more than 64 points or winning at least 6 first place awards will be asked to move to the Intermediate class in both categories. Intermediate Members awarded more than 64 points or winning at least 6 first place awards, will be asked to begin showing in the Open class.

All plants must be grown by the exhibitor for a minimum of six months for novice and intermediate and one year for open class. An individual plant may be entered only once a year

#### Scoring:

- First Place: 6 points
- Second place: 4 points
- Third place: 2 points

**Placement:** all entries that are not disqualified receive one point





# Mini-Show Plant Calendar



## Mini-Show Plants for 2023-2024

|                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| June 2023      | Opuntia, Tephrocactus, Cylandropuntia, Austrocylandropuntia | Cissus, Cyphostemma  |
| July 2023      | Melocactus  | Bromeliaceae (other than Tillandsia)                         |
| August 2023    | Astrophytum   | Sedum, Pachyphytum, Sempervivum                              |
| September 2023 | Ariocarpus, Obregonia                                       | Adenium, Adenia  |
| October 2023   | Copiapoa  | Graptopetalum, Graptoveria, Pachyveria                       |
| November 2023  | Crested and Monstrose                                       | Crested and Monstrose  |
| December 2023  | HOLIDAY POTLUCK   | HOLIDAY POTLUCK  |
| January 2024   | Mammillaria - Hooked Spines                                 | Caudiciform (Beaucarnia, Calibanus, Dioscorea, Fockea, etc.) |
| February 2024  | Coryphantha, Escobaria, Acharagma, Cochemiea, Sclerocactus  | Gasteria and hybrids   |
| March 2024     | Echinocereus  | Dudleya, Cotyledon   |
| April 2024     | SHOW & SALE   | SHOW & SALE  |
| May 2024       | Eriosyce, Neoporteria, Neochilenia, Islaya                  | Crassula   |

## Upcoming Events

[Click here for Full List](#)



South Coast C&SS monthly meeting  
June 11, 2023 @ 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm PDT

South Coast Botanic Garden,  
Frances Young Hall  
26300 Crenshaw Blvd.,  
Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA,

PRESENTER FOR MAY:  
Ron Kaufmann  
“Life on the Rocks:  
The World of Rupicolous Orchids”



San Francisco Succulent & Cactus  
Society – Summer Show & Sale 2023  
June 16 - June 18

San Francisco County Fair Building  
199 9th Ave., San Francisco  
Jun 16-18, Fri. member-only preview.

Info. schedule & details at  
<https://sfsucculent.org>



CSSA – Annual Show and Sale 2023  
June 23 @ 10:00 am - June 25 @ 5:00 pm  
PDT

Huntington Botanical Gardens  
1150 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA,

CSSA Annual Show and Sale --  
Reservations Required Sat-Sun

Plant sales start June 23 thru June 25  
10am-5pm Show opens...

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



## 2023 Board of Directors

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**President**  
Maria Capaldo  
**Vice President**  
Terri Straub  
**Treasurer**  
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Vincent Darmali  
Braulio Mena  
Shane Mullen



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### Membership Chair Sally Fasteau

### COMMITTEE MEMBERS (TASKED):

**Speaker Coordinator**  
M.A. Bjarkman

**LIAISONS:**  
CGCI  
Lou Hagemcier

CSSA  
M.A. Bjarkman

