

South Coast Cactus and Succulent Society
26300 Crenshaw Blvd.
Palos Verdes Peninsula
meeting July 8, 1979 at 1:30 P.M.

Reminder: Personnel at the gardens requests that individuals attending our meeting enter and exit through the main gate.

IMPORTANT BOARD MEETING, held promptly at 12:30 P.M. preceeding our regular July meeting. All club members are welcome as interested observers, and, all officers and committee chairmen as active participants. Check the second page of your roster in case you aren't sure whether you're a committee chairman and therefore on the board. Ways to improve the club's show and sale will be discussed -- come with your ideas and suggestions at hand.

PROGRAM: Gary Wallace, Curator of Herbarium at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in Arcadia, will present a slide - discussion session on desert plant life and its adaptations. Dr. Wallace is active in our educational community recently presenting a lecture-field study program on plants and wildflowers of Southern California through UCLA's Extension school. As a botanist, he can share with the club's membership a unique and highly informed perspective of the plants we so avidly collect.

PLANT OF THE MONTH: Copiapos are native to just one country--Chile--growing mostly in the northern half of the country almost up to the Bolivian border. Eleanor Barker will enlighten us on the likes and dislikes of this globular member of the Cactaceae family.

Bragging Plant Table -- bring in your plants to share their blooms, their spectacular growth, or their problems with everyone. The plant we admire, help identify, or save may be your own.

Announcements:

The Los Angeles Cactus and Succulent Society Show will be held July 14th and 15th at Topanga Plaza, 6600 Topanga Canyon Blvd., Canoga Park. For further information contact Ed Gay at [redacted].

Address changes: Eleanor Barker has moved to [redacted], Lawndale, Ca. 90260. Her new phone number is [redacted].

NEW MEMBERS:

Joseph Janezic

[redacted]
Manhattan Beach, Ca. 90266
Phone: [redacted]

J.C. Lien

[redacted]
Rancho Palos Verdes, Ca. 90274
Phone: [redacted]

Sherry Jacobson

[redacted]
Palos Verdes, Ca. 90274
Phone: [redacted]

Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Daniel

[redacted]
Long Beach, Ca. 90815
Phone: [redacted]

Jane Keller

[redacted]
Harbor City, Ca. 90710
Phone: [redacted]

COPIAPOA

Britton and Rose
Order: Cactaceae

Tribe 3: Cereeae
Subtribe 4: Echinocactanae
Genus: Copiapoa

Gordon Rowley
Family: Cactaceae
Subfamily 3: Cactoideae
Tribe 2: Cacteeae
Subtribe 6: Echinocactinae
Genus: Copiapoa

Habitat: Coast of Northern Chili

Copiapoas are simple (sometimes clumping), globular, ribbed and have dense wool in the top which almost hides the flower buds until suddenly there is a pretty little yellow flower, or flowers peeping up at you! They are sometimes tinged with red; stigma is yellow. The ovary is shaped like an upside down top (turbinate) and the fruit is green topped and persistent, smooth. The seeds are black and large with a large depressed helium.

They like a sandy, well drained soil. Do not overwater. Some species seem able to take more water than others in the growing season. Keep dry in winter.

Some Species:

- C. coquimbana -- Globular or conical; 10 to 17 ribs, somewhat tubercled; round, woolly tubercles about 2 cm apart with 8 to 10 black, straight or recurved radial spines and 1 or 2 centrals which are thicker and longer, about 1.5 to 2.5 cm. Usually solitary in cultivation but forming large clumps in nature. Single plant about 12 cm thick at most.
- C. cinerea -- Cylindrical, about 6 cm thick and up to 1 meter high. Forms groups in age. About 13 ribs, low, broad and rounded with areoles about 3 or 4 mm apart (about one sixth inch), with abundant ashy grey wool at first and 5 or 6 spines which are reduced to one later so that older areoles have a little greyish white wool and 1 spine, up to 2 cm long.
- C. marginata -- Globular at first, then cylindrical. 11 cm thick and up to 40 cm high. 12 to 15 rounded straight ribs, slightly warty. Roundish, large woolly areoles are about 1 cm apart. New wool yellow. New spines are yellow, dark tipped, turning grey in age. 7 to 9 radials up to 2 cm long and 1 or 2 centrals up to 2½ cm long.
- C. echinoides -- Simple (rarely sprouting), globose or conical, 13 cm high and 10 cm thick, 8 to 13 ribs which are straight and rounded; large, round or oval areoles with brownish wool are about 1 or two cm apart. There are 5 to 7 stout straight or recurved radial spines and 1 central spine, porrect (pointing upward) about 3 cm long. New spines are brown, turning gray in age.
- C. humilis published as Echinocactus humilis in 1860 by Philippi considered by Britton and Rose to be Copiapoa. Very small, globose or slightly cylindrical, 10 to 12 tuberculate ribs, 10 to 12 radial spines, 1 central spine 2.2cm long. The radials are tiny and bristle like.

There are other species described and others available not described in the sources I consulted here.

Sources:

Britton and Rose, The Cactaceae

J. Borg, Cacti

Walther Haage, Cacti and Succulents

Gordon Rowley, The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Succulents