

SOUTH COAST CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
26300 Crenshaw Blvd.
Palos Verdes Peninsula

Meeting AUGUST 12, 1979, at 1:30 P.M.

PROGRAM: The August presentation could very well be titled "Ganna Walska's Revisited". Member Val Oleson will share her slides and experiences attending the CSSA Convention held in Pasadena this last May; and, included will be the most recent glimpse of Ms. Walska's spectacular gardens. A real treat for those of us unable to attend the May Convention!

PLANT OF THE MONTH: Graptopetalum -- those most beautiful members of the Crassulaceae family, often featuring foliage displaying subtle opalescent blending of colors.

REFRESHMENTS: This month Val Oleson, Stu Bedwell, Phyllis Brunelle and Frances Bruce have volunteered.

BRING BRAGGING PLANTS! Share your flowering beauties with us.

VISIT THE LIBRARY! We have some excellent and informative reading material available. Enhance your knowledge regarding your particular plant interest. Check a book out of our library.

LAST MONTH: Gary Wallace, Curator of Herbarium at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, presented a beautifully illustrated discussion on plant adaptations. Revealing an early interest in growing cactus and succulents, Dr. Wallace encouraged us to observe, and question why particular plants grow in certain places. Expanding our consciousness of the succulent-type plant, Dr. Wallace treated us to examples found in environments as diverse as marine marshes and desert. We are further encouraged to call Dr. Wallace if we have any questions that he might help answer, at 446-8251 (telephone at the Arboretum) ext.55.

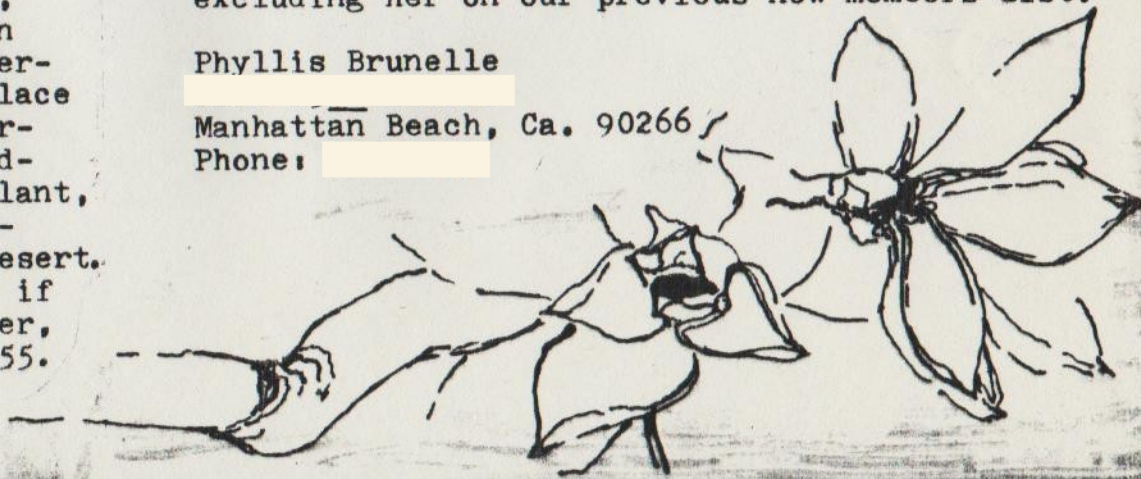
ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- Carol Kennedy is having a plant sale August 18 and 19, from 9AM thru 5PM, both days.
- Mike Daves has a lot of cactus he wants to sell. You can reach him at [redacted].
- Bert Muensterman is planning our upcoming October bus --plant buying-- trip, and is open to suggestions. You can contact her at 324-8302.
- The committee selected to examine and develop rules for upcoming plant sales in connection with our annual show would appreciate receiving input from anyone and everyone who has any thoughts on what rules should be established for selling to club members. What ideas do you have? Communicate them to --some of the committee members-- Greg MacDonald, [redacted]; Rosalind Hancock, [redacted]; Rowena Thompson, [redacted]; Carol Kennedy, [redacted].
- Interested in Hoyas? A new national organization is being formed. A single membership cost \$12.50. For more information contact:
Mrs. Danny Greenhaw
Route 2 Box 222B
Kaufman, Texas 75142
- Congratulations to Eleanor Barker, the new author of the Affiliate Reporter.

NEW MEMBERS: Apologies to our active new (as of June) member Phyllis Brunelle for accidentally excluding her on our previous new members list.

Phyllis Brunelle

Manhattan Beach, Ca. 90266
Phone: [redacted]



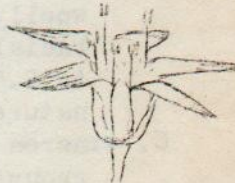
GRAPTOPETALUM

Family: Crassulaceae

Habitats: Arizona and Mexico

Graptopetalum is closely related to Echeveria and Pachyphytum. The flower is quite distinctive and as soon as a questionable plant blooms, it is easy to tell if it is indeed a Graptopetalum. The flower is marked with bands or spots on the upper 2/3 (more or less). The markings are reddish brown. They have 5 or 6 petals which are joined the length of the sepals (forming the corolla tube) and then separate, spreading more or less straight out. The leaves, usually quite fleshy, are in rosettes, and often beautifully colored in pink, purple, gray, gold or a combination. They are mostly fibrous rooted and have stems. Some are very nice hanging plants as they get older.

Some that are more common in cultivation are Amethystinum with pinkish ovoid leaves; filiferum, with shiny green leaves coming to a point and with a long brownish brownish bristle at the end of each leaf; G. MacDougalii, with light green fleshy leaves, pointed; G. paraguayense, with triangular appearing leaves, keeled on the lower surface, white-grey-pink, flowers white. This last is believed to be a hybrid with Echeveria, Sedum, Cotyledon? It is of horticultural origin. They like a rich, well-drained soil and respond to plenty of water in the summer. Lots of sun brings out the rich coloring.



PACHYPHYTUM

Family: Crassulaceae

Habitats: Mexico

Pachyphytum is closely related to Echeveria and Graptopetalum, and like the Graptopetalum, the leaves are in more or less loose rosette habit and they are nearly stemless or have stems. The flowers are hanging at first then as they bloom, somewhat upright and sometimes almost hidden in the sepals. The Pachyphytums are divided into three Sections. Section I, Pachyphytum, with sepals long as the petals or longer and adpressed to the petals; Section II, Diotostemon, with the sepals shorter than the petals and adressed to the petals; Section III Echeveriopsis, with the sepals spreading at nearly a right angle to the pedicel.

These plants, like their relatives, like rich, well drained soil and plenty of water in the growing season, and sun.

As closely related as these plants are and with all the hybrids with Echeveria, (Pachyveria, Graptoveria), I have not heard of a Pachypetalum or Graptophytum. Has anyone? Should we give it a try?



Sources:

Hermann Jacobsen, A Handbook of Succulent Plants

Walther Gaage, Cacti and Succulents

Gordon Rowley, The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Succulents