



Guillermo Rivera

ZOOM PRESENTATION

Sunday, February 14 @ 1:30 pm

Cactus diversity in northwestern Argentina: a habitat approach



I enjoyed Brian Kemble's presentation on the Ruth Bancroft Garden in Walnut Creek. For those of you who missed the presentation, check out the website at <https://www.ruthbancroftgarden.org> for hints on growing, lectures and access to webinars that are available. Brian graciously offered to answer any questions or inquiries on the garden by contacting him at brian@ruthbancroftgarden.org.

brian@ruthbancroftgarden.org.

CALL FOR PHOTOS: The Mini Show genera for February are Cactus: Eriosyce (includes Neoporteria, Islaya and Neochilenia) and Succulent: Crassula. Photos will be published and you will be given one Mini-show point each for a submitted photo of your cactus, succulent or garden (up to 2 points). Please include your plant's full name if you know it (and if you don't, I will seek advice for you). Let me know if you would prefer not to have your name published with the photos. The photos should be as high resolution as possible so they will publish well and should show off the plant as you would in a Mini Show. This will provide all of us with an opportunity to learn from one another and share plants and gardens. You may send as many photos as you like. E-mail them to me at minniecap@icloud.com by February 13th so I may present them at the upcoming Zoom meeting.

The 2020 Plant of the Month winners have all been rewarded with plants. My thanks to Cory Zedler, an At-large Board member, for agreeing to distribute the plants.

Gary's new presentation on plant conservation can be found on Cactus Quest. The links to his videos are on our website. Be sure to tune in.

The link for this month's Zoom meeting will be posted on Facebook, on the website and is in the Newsletter. Our speaker, Guillermo Rivera is a native of Argentina and will present a wonderful overview of the plants in northwest Argentina. Guillermo has asked that the presentation not be recorded, so please join in on Sunday at 1 PM for social half hour and 1:30 PM for the presentation.

Please let me or Gary know if there are any presenters you would like to hear. See you on the 14th!

Stay well and keep in touch!
MARIA CAPALDO

SHARE YOUR GARDEN OR YOUR FAVORITE PLANT



Email me with photos of your garden and/or plants that we can publish as a way of staying connected.
minniecap@icloud.com



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Cactus diversity in northwestern Argentina: a habitat approach

BY GUILLERMO RIVERA



Guillermo will take us on a tour of the diverse and rich cactus filled northwestern part of Argentina. It is filled with many types of *Gymnocalycium*, *Trichocereus*, *Tephrocactus*, *Lobivia*, *Airampoa*, *Tillandsia* and their many variations.

Guillermo Rivera was born in Argentina and is owner of PLANT EXPEDITIONS (former South America Nature Tours) a company dedicated to the organization of tours for the last 20 years, throughout South America (Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador), Mexico and South Africa, Madagascar, and Namibia, with emphasis on plants: bromeliads, orchids, cacti, and other succulents.

Former researcher at the University of Cordoba, Argentina. BS degree in Biology University of Cordoba

MS Marine Biology. Northeastern University. PhD in Botany University of Cordoba.

For 2021 we are planning the following plant adventures to these countries: Baja California, Namibia, Ecuador, South Africa, Madagascar, and Argentina-Chile. If you wish to be kept informed about our future trips, please send email to Guillermo at info@plantexpeditions.com or plantexpeditions@gmail.com or visit website: www.plantexpeditions.com



What's in your garden?

Garden by Mike Short



Eurphobia pseudocactus by Mike Short



Garden by John Nisewaner



Garden by John Nisewaner

Thank you for sharing!
What's in your garden?

minnicap@icloud.com share by February 10, 2021



Mini - Show Plant Calendar



Mini-Show Plants for 2021

February 2021	Eriosyce, Neoporteria, Neochilenia, Islaya	Crassula
March 2021	Echinocereus	Gasteria and hybrids
April 2021	Your favorite Cactus (POM)	Your favorite Succulent (POM)
May 2021	Coryphantha, Escobaria, Acharagma	Dudleya, Cotyledon
June 2021	Gymnocalycium	Pachypodium
July 2021	Lobivia, Echinopsis	Sansevieria
August 2021	Ferocactus, Leuchtenbergia	Stapeliads (Stapelia, Huernia, Orbea)
September 2021	Discocactus, Uebelmania	Kalanchoe
October 2021	Miniature (3 inches or less)	Miniature (3 inches or less)
November 2021	North American Columnar Cacti (Saguaro, Cereus, etc.)	Senecio
December 2021	HOLIDAY POTLUCK???	HOLIDAY POTLUCK???
January 2022	Mammillaria single headed	Lithops, Conophytum

FEBRUARY

Plant Nomenclature Syntax

by Mike Short

A layman's shot at demystifying the latin naming conventions used in botany. I am by no means a botanical expert, nor do I have any botanical qualifications. What follows is information I've put together from the web and from books. My definitions below are by no means incontrovertible and may be over-simplified, although having botanists agree about taxonomy (the naming of plants) is like having politicians agree about health care.

The world of taxonomy is constantly changing, plants are being re-categorized regularly. The system of binomial nomenclature in use today was started by Carl Linnaeus in 1753 with his book *Species Plantarum*. It is now governed by the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN).

The term "binomial" indicates that there are two names (in Latin) to describe a species, although many plants have extra names to describe their divergence from the base species. These extra (a.k.a. infraspecific) names include subspecies, variety, form, and cultivar.

The hierarchy of binomial nomenclature is, in order of rank [See below for cultivars and hybrids]:
genus -> subgenus -> species -> subspecies ->
variety -> subvariety -> form -> subform

DEFINITIONS

Genus (plural genera):

A subdivision of Family (example Cactaceae) including plants of similar nature especially in their sexual characteristics. The genus name forms the first part of the binomial species name for each species within the genus. Examples: *Sedum*, *Opuntia*.

Subgenus (plural subgenera):

Rarely used, can be used to separate plants within a genus that will eventually be moved to another new genus.

Notable example is *Pachysedum* containing the well known *nussbaumerianum* and *rubrotinctum*, although both are usually called just *Sedum*.

Species (abbreviated sp.) More properly named the Specific Name or the Specific Epithet.

"The major subdivision of a genus, regarded as the basic category of biological classification, composed of related individuals that resemble one another, are able to breed among themselves, but are not (usually) able to breed with members of another species". A special epithet can have two names which must be hyphenated, example *castello-paivae*. It's confusing that the word species is often used to refer to either the special epithet or the full binomial name, the latter being the correct usage.

Subspecies (abbreviated subsp., or less preferred ssp.)

A subdivision of a species, grouping plants that have an appearance distinct from other plants within the same species especially due to the geographical region or ecological conditions in which they grow. Plants in a subspecies are able to breed with other plants from the same species, including those in a subspecies or variety of that species. It is common to see the special epithet left out when there is also a subspecies name, this is not good practice because the subspecies name may not be unique among the species within the genus.

Variety (abbreviated var.)

A subdivision of a species or subspecies, grouping plants that have an appearance distinct from other

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plants within the same species even though they grow in the same geographical region or ecological conditions. Plants in a variety are able to hybridize with other plants from the same species, including those in a subspecies or variety of that species. There are several opinions as to the difference between variety and subspecies, although it is mostly agreed that variety should be subordinate to subspecies. It is not common to have both.

Subvariety (abbreviated subvar.)

A subdivision of a variety, rarely used.

Form (latin forma, abbreviated f.)

A subdivision of a species, subspecies, or variety, grouping plants with a noticeable morphological deviation. Often used forma are *cristata* for crested, *monstrosa* for deformed, and *alba* for the white flowered variant. Plants named with the same forma but within different species bear no relation to each other apart from the nature of their deviation.

Cultivar (historically abbreviated cv.)

A variation of a species, subspecies, or variety, being created by man and not found in nature. They can be created by means like, selection, cross-pollination, and various forms of hybridization. A cultivar is usually given an English name which is written between single quotes, for example *Crassula* 'Tom Thumb'

Hybrid (abbreviated x)

A crossbreed between two species, subspecies, varieties, or occasionally genera. They can exist in nature but most are man-made. Many man-made

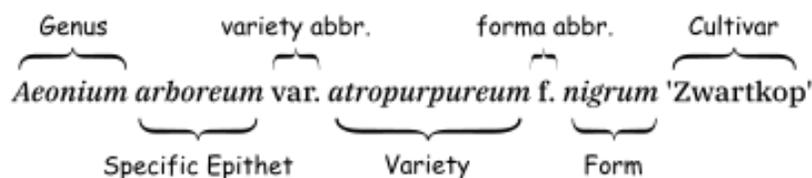
hybrids are given cultivar names and lose the record of their parentage.

Strain

The term has no official ranking status in botany but is used to refer to a group of descendants produced by modification or mutation from a common ancestor that are similar in form. Plants within a strain show enough difference to each warrant a cultivar name. For example the group of *Echinopsis* known as Schick Hybrids. The strain name itself is not used in the binomial nomenclature.

SYNTAX

In order to communicate effectively syntax is important, especially the case and slant of any text. Genus names are always written in italics (or underlined), the first letter is capitalized, example *Kalanchoe*. Subgenus if present is used instead of Genus using the same syntax. Specific epithet, subspecies, variety, subvariety, and forma names are always written in italics (or underlined) all lowercase, example *ovata*. Abbreviations for the above are not written in italics, example *Crassula arborescens* subsp. *undulatifolia*. Cultivar names are written between single quotes and each word is capitalized (except words like and), examples 'Blue Flame', 'Black and Blue'. Note that single quotes can create problems on computers, especially when the name contains one ex: 'Hummel's Sunset', using unicode 2019 inside the name is a solution. Hybrid names use the symbol for the multiplication sign (x), although lower case x is often substituted.



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There are three ways of writing hybrids.

- 1) When the names of both parents are used the symbol is between the names, example *Aloe capitata* x *A. marlothii* where the A is the abbreviation for Aloe and may be left out.
- 2) When the hybrid has been given a new special epithet, example *Quercus* x *deamii* (an oak hybrid).
- 3) When the hybrid is between two genera and the result is given a combined name, example x *Gasteraloe*.

The space after the multiplication sign is optional. The sign itself is often omitted.

WORD ENDINGS

Latin epithets (Specific, Variety, Form, etc.) are often adjectives in which case they should if possible use the same gender as the Genus name, -a -um or -us. Examples: *Crassula ovata*, *Cereus peruvianus*.

RANK

The above dissertation only covers binomial naming which is just a part of the ranking of a plant. The principal ranks of taxa for plants in descending sequence are: kingdom, division (or phylum), class, order, family, genus and species, of which the species is usually considered the basic rank. Only the final three ranks are in general use for the nomenclature of cultivated plants. In addition there are subdivisions of the principle ranks which, apart from subfamily, are too complex for this document, examples are superkingdom, subclass, infratribe.

Another complication is that there are differences between the plant kingdom and the animal kingdom.

Ranking of *Crassula ovata* (Jade):**Kingdom** Plantae

Division (Phylum) Tracheophyta (always ends with “ophyta”)

Class Magnoliopsida (always ends with “opsida”)

Order Saxifragales (always ends with “ales”)

Family Crassulaceae (always ends with “aceae”)

Subfamily Crassuloideae (always ends with “oideae”)

Genus *Crassula*

Species *ovata*

Clades

Many publications replace the ranking ‘Class’ with ‘Clades’ which are defined as a group of organisms that are composed of a common ancestor and all its direct descendants. A single plant can be a member of multiple clades and a clade can itself contain multiple clades, therefore clades are not considered heirarchical. The main use of clades is to indicate the evolutionary history of a plant.

The clades shown in Wikipedia for *Crassula ovata* are:

- Tracheophytes - vascular plants
- Angiosperms - flowering plants
- Eudicots - having two seedling leaves

Confused yet?

More information at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxonomic_rank

FEBRUARY

Virtual Mini-Show: **SUCCULENT/NOVICE**

SUCCULENT CATEGORY: NOVICE



Pachypodium lealii
by Terri Straub



Pachypodium succulentum
by Terri Straub



Fockea edulis
by John Nisewaner



Cyphostemma juttae
by John Nisewaner



Calibanus hookeri
by John Nisewaner



Operculicarya decaryi
by Gretchen Davis



JANUARY

Virtual Mini-Show: **CACTUS/NOVICE**

CACTUS CATEGORY: NOVICE



Cochemia (Mammillaria) posegeri by Jim Tanner



Mammillaria zeilmanniana by Terri Straub



Mammillaria bombycina by John Nisewaner



Mammillaria bombycina by John Nisewaner



Mammillaria perezdelarosae by Gretchen Davis



Mammillaria bombycina by Terri Straub



JANUARY

Virtual Mini-Show: **CACTUS/INTERMEDIATE**

CACTUS CATEGORY: INTERMEDIATE



Mammillaria bombycina by Bernard Johnson



Mammillaria bombycina Close up by Bernard Johnson



Mammillaria magnifica by Bernard Johnson



Mammillaria magnifica by Mike Short



Mammillaria bombycina by Mike Short



JANUARY

Virtual Mini-Show: **SUCCULENT / INTERMEDIATE**

SUCCULENT CATEGORY: INTERMEDIATE



Beaucarnia recurvata
by Anita Caplan



Fockea edulis
by Anita Caplan



Pelargonium crithmifolium
by Anita Caplan



Fockea edulis
by Bernard Johnson



Euphorbia mammillaris
by Anita Caplan



Fouquieria columnaris
by Bernard Johnson



Euphorbia hetyotoides
by Anita Caplan



Virtual Mini-Show: **CACTUS/OPEN**

CACTUS CATEGORY: OPEN



Mammillaria bocasana
by Maria Capaldo



Mammillaria bombycina
by Maria Capaldo



Mammillaria bombycina
by Phyllis DeCrescenzo



Mammillaria boolii
by Gary Duke



Mammillaria perzdelarosae
by Sally Fasteau



Mammillaria guelzowiana
by Laurel Woodley



Mammillaria senilis
by Laurel Woodley



Mammillaria senilis
by Maria Capaldo



Mammillaria senilis
by Sally Fasteau



Mammillaria surculosa
by Gary Duke



Mammillaria glassii
v. *ascencionis* by Sally Fasteau



Mammillaria glassii
v. *ascencionis*
close up by Sally Fasteau



Mammillaria zeilmanniana
by Gary Duke



Virtual Mini-Show: **SUCCULENT/OPEN**

SUCCULENT CATEGORY: OPEN (Continued next page)



Adenia spinosa
by Gary Duke



Adenium arabicum compactum
by Maria Capaldo



Adenium arabicum compactum
'SUPER DWARF' by Sally Fasteau



Beaucarnia recurvata
by Maria Capaldo



Beaucarnia recurvata
by Phyllis DeCrescenzo



Beaucarnia recurvata
by Phyllis DeCrescenzo



Bursera fagaroides
by Laurel Woodley



Calibanus hookeri
by Laurel Woodley



Ceramopodium rubrum
SCULPTURE by Jim Gardner



Cyphostemma juttae
by Gary Duke



Cyphostemma juttae
by John Nisewaner



Ficus palmeri
by Laurel Woodley



Fokea edulis
by Jim Gardner



Fokea edulis
by Laurel Woodley



Fokea edulis
by Maria Capaldo



Fokea edulis
by Phyllis DeCrescenzo



JANUARY

Virtual Mini-Show: **SUCCULENT/OPEN**

SUCCULENT CATEGORY: OPEN (Continued from previous page)



Fouquieria columnaris
by Maria Capaldo



Gerrardanthus macrorhizus
by Laurel Woodley



Gerrardanthus macrorhizus
by Phyllis DeCrescenzo



Operculacaria decaryi
by Phyllis DeCrescenzo



Mestoklemma tuberosa
by Jim Gardner



Pachypodium succulentum
x bispinosum by Sally Fasteau



Pseudobombax ellipticum
by Laurel Woodley



Pachypodium rosulatum
by Sally Fasteau



Trichodiadema bulbosum
by Maria Capaldo



Tylocodon stenocaulis
by Gary Duke



FEBRUARY

Monthly Succulent: Crassula

Succulent: Crassula

Crassula is the largest genus in the family [Ed: (Mike Short) *Crassulaceae*], containing everything from bog plants to some of the most extreme succulents. Many Crassula species have been naturalized and are commonly seen as garden plants in Southern California. These include *C. arborescens*, *C. falcata*, *C. perforata*. Many hybrids and cultivars are available, offering a large variety of colors and shapes. One of the best is Morgan's Beauty. Some favorite species include: *Crassula arta* [Ed: (Mike Short) *synonym for Crassula deceptor*] which makes columns of close packed triangular leaves. As the stem lengthen with age, cuttings can be taken and the plant restarted. *Crassula lycopodioides* is a wonderful plant for hanging baskets. Its thin green strands of tiny leaves offset from roots and the base to fill a good size pot. *Crassula pyramidalis* forms mats of short four sided stems.

Many Crassulas border on being weedy. They get lanky after a year or two, and the bottom leaves either fall off or turn brown. Cuttings of these plants should be taken (they almost always root), and the plants restarted either in the early fall (October is best) or early spring (late February to April). Great things can be done in a small space with this genus.

[Ed: (Mike Short) *Crassula* is a major genus of the *Crassulaceae* family and members are known for their amazing ability to perform CAM (Crassulacean Acid Metabolism). CAM in simple terms is the ability to perform photosynthesis during the daytime using Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) that has been collected and stored at night. As the plants are not intaking CO₂ during the heat of the day, they are able to keep their stomata (pores) closed thereby greatly reducing the loss of liquid. The CO₂ collected at night is stored in the form of acid malate and is converted back to CO₂ during the day when photosynthesis is taking place. see Wikipedia]



By Tom Glavich



Crassula arborescens



Crassula capitella



Crassula deceptor (syn C. arta)



Crassula lactea



Crassula lycopodioides



Crassula marnieriana



Crassula muscosa



Crassula ovata flower



FEBRUARY

Monthly Succulent: Crassula



Crassula ovata

Succulent: Crassula



Crassula ovata 'Gollum'
f. *variegata*



Crassula perforata
'Variegata'



Crassula perfoliata
var. *falcata*



Crassula sarmentosa
f. *variegata*



Crassula pyramidalis



By Tom Glavich



Monthly Cactus: Neoporteria

Neoporteria and **Neochilenia** are genera from the Central and Northern Coasts of Chile, and the Southern Coast of Peru.

This area has a Mediterranean climate, with rain in the winter, and mostly dry summers. The climate is similar to Southern California. Fogs are more frequent, and can sometimes be the predominant source of water.

The genus *Neochilenia* was never really distinguishable from *Neoporteria*, except for a greater tendency towards tuberous roots. In any case, in recent times both have been incorporated, with several other genera into the genus *Eriosyce*. This is becoming less controversial with time, and in most of our shows, *Neoporteria* and *Neochilenia* are now combined with *Eriosyce*.

Cultivation of *Neoporteria* is relatively easy. They will do well in pots or in the ground in Southern California, and require little or no protection from weather. One challenge in growing this genus, particularly with some of the old *Neochilenia* is to get growth started in the spring without cracking the body. Growing in a very open potting mix and careful watering, particularly if the plant was dry all winter, helps.

In habitat these are often solitary, but in cultivation they often clump. Propagation by removal of the offsets is an easy and reliable method of propagation. Grafted plants will quickly clump, and these heads can be removed and re-rooted. Seed for many species and localities are available from a number of suppliers, and these generally germinate well and grow strongly.



By Tom Glavich

Cactus: Neoporteria



Eriosyce esmeraldana
(=*Neoporteria esmeraldana*)



Eriosyce esmeraldana
(=*Neoporteria esmeraldana*)



Eriosyce crisa var. *carrizalensis*
(=*Neochilenia carrizalensis*)



Eriosyce jussieui
(=*Neochilenia curvispina*)



Eriosyce subgibbosa
subs. *clavata*
(=*Neoporteria wagenknechtii*)



Eriosyce napina
(=*Neoporteria napina*)



Eriosyce occulta
(=*Neochilenia occulta*)



Eriosyce crisa
var. *totalensis*
(=*Neochilenia totalensis*)



Eriosyce bulbocalyx
(=*Neoporteria bulbocalyx*)



FEBRUARY

Monthly Cactus: Eriosyce



Eriosyce curvispina

[Ed (Mike Short): All of the cacti on this page are now in the genus *Eriosyce* (er-ee-oh-SY-kee). Many of you will have bought your plants under the old names of *Neoporteria*, *Neochilenia*, and *Islaya*. For the Mini-Show we will accept plants with those old names.]

Eriosyce is a genus of cacti native to Chile. There are both globular and columnar types that produce flowers with a spiny and hairy tube. The flowers grow laterally on specially formed areoles.

Almost all of these plants need a deep pot with very good drainage to accommodate a tap root. It is susceptible to over-watering. Occasionally some are grafted to avoid root rot problems. Keep dry in winter. Best suited for airy exposures. They like full sun; and can tolerate light shade. They like warmth (recommended minimum winter temperature: 40°F). But a plant kept perfectly dry can easily survive at winter night-time temperatures below freezing – especially if warmed to near 60 F the next day.

Some if not all are especially prone to rot, therefore, under-pot in a smaller container filled with very porous compost. Meales can also attach themselves to the spines, plant body, and roots.

Cactus: Eriosyce



Eriosyce aerocarpa



Eriosyce senilis



Eriosyce esmeraldana



Eriosyce subgibbosa castanea



Eriosyce villosa



By Tom Glavich



Monthly Cactus: Islaya-lau



Eriosyce islayensis (=Islaya divaricatiflora)



Eriosyce islayensis (=Islaya islayensis)

Cactus Islaya-lau



Eriosyce laui (=Islaya laui)

Islaya is a genus of cactus. This genus is named after a Peruvian city of the same name. It has been treated as a synonym of *Eriosyce*, and the species *Islaya laui* has also been placed in a separate genus, *Rimacactus*, as its sole species *Rimacactus laui*. The genus is recognized by other sources.

[Ed (Mike Short): *Islaya* has now been moved to the genus *Eriosyce*. The move may be rather confusing as it seems many of the *Islaya* species were simply renamed *Eriosyce islayensis* making it impossible to differentiate between them. Those *Islaya* species 'might' at some time in the future become a variety, cultivar, subspecies or form of *Eriosyce*, as with *Islaya laui* which has become *Eriosyce laui*. Some examples that have been renamed *Eriosyce islayensis* are: *Islaya divaricatiflora*, *Islaya brevicylindrica*, *Islaya bicolor*, *Islaya flavida*, *Islaya grandiflorens*, *Islaya grandis*, *Islaya maritima*, *Islaya minor*, *Islaya minuscula*, & *Islaya unguispina*. Even *Islaya islayensis* has been renamed as *Eriosyce islayensis*. If you have an *Islaya* species it might be wise to retain the species name along with the new name *Eriosyce islayensis*.]



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/>

SUCCULENT

arborescens [ar-bo-RES-senz] Tree-like.

capitella [kap-ih-TEL-uh] With small head.

Crassula [KRASS-oo-la, KRASS-uh-la] Somewhat thickened foliage; diminutive of the Latin crassus (thick, fleshy).

falcata [fal-KAY-tuh] Sickle-shaped.

lactea [lak-TAY-uh] Milky.

lycopodioides [ly-kop-oh-dee-OY-dees] Resembling Lycopodium (from the Greek lukos, wolf; and podion, foot).

marnieriana [mar-nee-air-ee-AH-nuh] Named for Anne Therese Marnier-Lapostolle, first wife of Julien Marnier-Lapostolle; 20th century owner of famous plant collection.

muscosa [muss-KOH-suh] Mossy.

ovata [oh-VAY-tuh] Ovate in shape.

perfoliata [per-foh-lee-AY-tuh, per-foh-lee-AH-tuh] Leaf surrounding a stem.

perforata [per-for-AY-tuh] Perforated, punctured.

pyramidalis [peer-uh-mid-AH-liss] Pyramid-shaped.

sarmentosa [sar-men-TOH-suh] Producing a runner.

variegata [var-ee-GAY-tuh] Variegated.

CACTUS

bicolor [BY-kul-ur] Of two colors.

castanea [kas-TAN-nee-uh] The Latin name for chestnut.

clavata [KLAV-ah-tuh] Club-shaped.

crispa [KRISP-uh] With curled or wavy margins.

Eriogyne [er-ee-oh-SY-kee] From the Greek erion (woolly) and sykon (fig, fruit).

flavida [FLA-vid-uh, FLAY-vid-uh] Yellowish.

grandis [GRAN-dees, GRAN-dis] Large, spectacular.

jussieui [ZHOO-syoo-eye] Named for Bernard, Joseph, Antoine-Laurent and Adrien-Laurent-Henri de Jussieu, a family of 18th and 19th century French botanists.

lauri [LAU-eye] Named for Dr. Alfred B. Lau, 21st century cactus collector and explorer.

maritima [muh-RIT-tim-muh, mar-ih-TEE-muh] Of or from the sea.

minor [MY-nor] Smaller, lesser.

minuscula [min-oo-SKYOO-luh] Very small.

napina [na-PIN-a] Resembles Napus (turnip genus).

occulta [ock-ULL-tuh] Secret.

senilis [SEE-nil-is] Of an old man.

subgibbosa [sub-gib-BOH-suh] Having a small or slightly swollen hump.

villosa [vil-OH-suh] Covered with soft hairs.

<https://davesgarden.com/guides/botanary>



FEBRUARY

SCSS Mini-Show 2021 Standings

[Click here for sortable standings](#)

Novice Class	Cactus	Succulents	Total
Davis, Gretchen	1	1	2
Nisewaner, John	1	1	2
Straub, Terri	1	1	2
Tanner, Jim	2	0	2

Intermediate Class	Cactus	Succulents	Total
Caplan, Anita	0	2	2
Johnson, Bernard	0	2	2
Short, Mike	2	0	2

Open Class	Cactus	Succulents	Total
Capaldo, Maria	1	1	2
DeCrescenzo, Phyllis	1	1	2
Duke, Gary	1	1	2
Fasteau, Sally	1	1	2
Gardner, Jim	0	2	2
Woodley, Laurel	1	1	2

SCSS 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.

Mini-show Virtual Points

1 Mini show point each for a submitted photo of your cactus and succulent (up to 2 points)

Up to 2 points for those submitting garden photos if you had **not** submitted Mini-show photos.



Upcoming Events

[Click here for Full List](#)



SOUTH COAST
CACTUS & SUCCULENT
SOCIETY

ZOOM MEETING

**Cactus diversity in
northwestern Argentina:
a habitat approach**

Sunday, February 14, 2021

Join the zoom meeting:

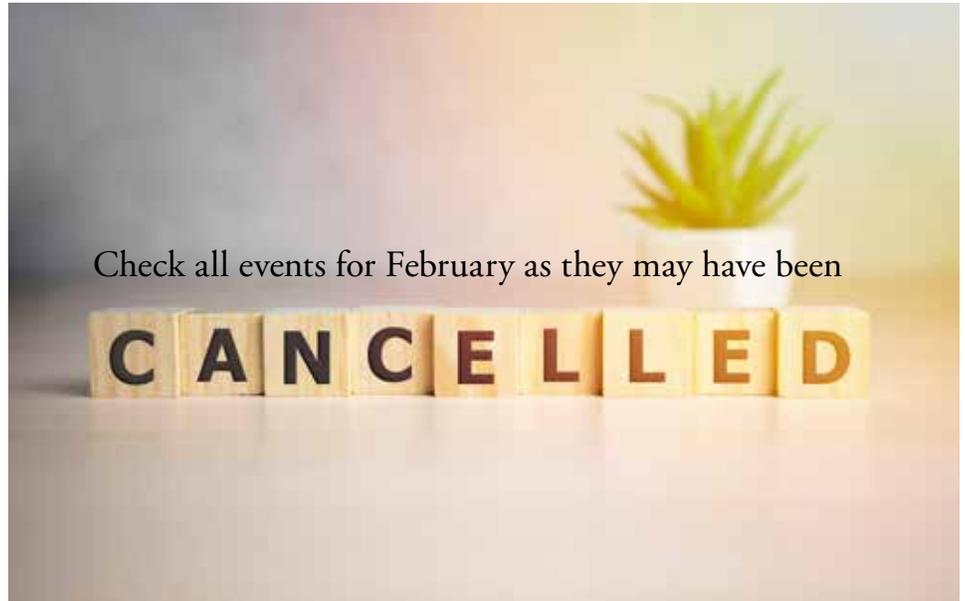
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88902319741?pwd=eHc5N-0hzVGN1RGh3ZXhYdU-5oSVYwZz09>

Speakers:

Guillermo Rivera

Start time:

1:30 pm



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

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