



MAMMILLARIA THORNERI

Donated to the San Diego
Cactus & Succulent Society by
Perlso S. Lewis (Founding Member)

Espinas y Flores

BULLETIN OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Affiliate of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc.

Volume XXIV, Number 1

January 14, 1989

JANUARY MEETING
Saturday January 14, 1989

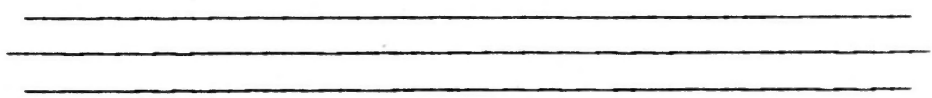
1:30 P.M.

Casa Del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park

PROGRAM

The Sierra San Francisco of Central Baja, California
with Gary James

Gary James is from the Orange Coast College. He will present a slide program that is a composite of ten trips into the Sierra San Francisco. It will look not only at the vegetation but cave paintings and overall scenery of the region.



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PELARGONIUMS AND SARCOCAULONS

Leroy N. Phelps, Ph.D.

The genera Pelargonium and Sarcocaulon are members of the geranium family, Geraniaceae. Almost everyone is able to recognize them since they have many characteristics in common with the fancy geraniums we see.

Only a few of the species in both genera are true succulents, but most of the others are xerophytes. Most of the species will grow well in the conditions we have for our other succulents, so I guess that makes them appropriate plants for our pleasure and study.

These plants are generally easy to cultivate in any well drained soil. The non-tuberous plants appreciate being under-potted while the tuberous ones prefer over-potting. All of them appreciate fertilization at regular intervals during their growing periods.

My experience with these plants is limited to a few species, but conversations with other growers leads me to believe that unexpected things will happen whenever you grow these plants. The tuberous-rooted pelargoniums seem to follow the rules better than any other species. These plants grow generally during our winter, and remain dormant for the summer. Amazingly, the cold weather doesn't seem to harm them at all. Of course, my yard only goes down to about freezing once a winter, so I can't say what real freezing would do. The succulent-stemmed species seem to prefer a period of dormancy, but they may or may not lose their leaves, and they may flower either during periods of active growth or during their dormancy. The non-succulent species are generally evergreen.

The sarcocaulons are expected to have long periods of dormancy (up to 9 months in habitat) and sometimes they retain this characteristic in cultivation. But I have found that at least two species in cultivation (S. vanderitiae and S. burmannii) will grow and flower year round.

Many of the species in both genera are self-fertile and will produce viable seeds. But I have had trouble germinating some seeds, and some of the seedlings seem to be exceptionally weak and will die before maturity. One of the references does indicate that some species of pelargoniums require up to three years after planting before germination. I probably haven't waited long enough!

The best reference for the Pelargoniums is the 3 volume set by J.J.A. van der Walt published by Kirstenbosch Gardens. Each species is depicted in a water-color and a 2 page description goes with it. (Pelargoniums of South Africa). A very technical book is that by William J Webb--The Pelargonium Family. The Caudiciform book by Gordon Rowley has a few species of both genera described. A complete description of all the sarcocaulons can be found in the botanical journal Bothalia, volume 72 in June of 1979 by R. O. Moffett.

Cactus-of-the-Month

THE GENUS COCHEMIEA

by Dorothy Dunn

Among the many plants now classified as Mammillarias, there are several small groups of plants which formerly were routinely accepted as separate "fringe" genera. This was usually due to one or more distinguishing characteristics of flower, fruit, or seed which were at one time considered to be unique to these plants, but which later studies revealed as being not necessarily uncommon to Mammillarias. These genera are Cochemia, Dolicothele, Mamillopsis, Bartschella, Krainzia, Porfiria, and Solisia. The authority for this broader, more modern concept of combining these plants under Mammillaria began with the publication in 1971 of a paper by David Hunt entitled "Schumann and Buxbaum reconciled" and this was subsequently endorsed and enlarged upon by John Pilbeam in his recent book Mammillaria: A Collectors Guide (1981).

Cochemia is probably still the most controversial of these "submerged" genera, and is not yet readily accepted as belonging to Mammillaria by many, botanists and enthusiastic hobbyists alike. This is a genus of only five species, all native and endemic to the peninsula of Baja California and a few of its adjacent islands. According to George Lindsay, who monographed the genus in 1945: "An interesting characteristic of these plants is their isolated, limited distribution; their habitats do not overlap and they never intergrade with one another." All species are characterized by brilliant red zygomorphic flowers and in habitat often form huge clusters of hundreds of heads. All five have watery, not milky, sap, and four have hooked spines.

Although the first four species to be discovered were originally described as Mammillarias (or Neomammillarias), prior to 1900 Katherine Brandege had suggested Cochemia as a name for one of the sub-genera of Baja California Mammillarias, and in 1899 Mr. F.A. Walton informally recommended that Cochemia be adopted as the generic name for these species. However, this name was not given official recognition until 1923, when Britton and Rose first used it in their Cactaceae. The name commemorates the Cochimis, an extinct tribe of Indians which once inhabited the central part of the peninsula.

Cochemia poselgeri was the first Cochemia to be discovered and described. It is the best-known species of the genus and has the widest distribution, inhabiting lower elevations of the peninsula from just south of Santa Rosalia to Cabo San Lucas. At La Paz it grows in pure sand on the beach, but in other areas it can be found hanging from cliffs in pendant masses, with stems reaching lengths of five to six feet. It is one of the most showy of cacti in its area of distribution, and grows fairly well under cultivation.

Cochemiea halei occurs only on Magdalena and Santa Margarita Islands and is still considered to be very rare. It is the type species of the genus, and was first collected and described by Mr. T.S. Brandegee in 1889. During the 1930's it was first introduced commercially by Howard Gates, an intrepid, inveterate Baja explorer and collector whose name is almost legendary and is linked indelibly with many Baja California discoveries. The plants have straight, dark-colored spines on nearly upright stems and, although in habitat it forms enormous clumps, it does not do well in cultivation.

Cochemiea pondii, also rare, occurs only on Cedros Island, off the Pacific coast of Baja California, where it grows in association with a wealth of other endemic species. It has an interesting growth habit in that the stems branch at and along the entire length of the older reclining stems. It was also described in 1889.

Cochemiea setispina, from the Sierra San Borja in mid-peninsula, is the most attractive species in the genus. It grows in rich canyon soil, forming huge pillow-like clumps, sometimes six feet in diameter, which sprawl over rocks. It was also introduced by Howard Gates, and presents no problems in cultivation. In 1936 George Lindsay found one specimen of C. setispina on Angel de la Guarda Island in the Gulf of California, and a week later, Near Calmalli, located many fine clusters, some of which were in flower. They occurred at higher elevations, and were much more plentiful than at San Borja.

Cochemiea maritima was the last Cochemiea to be discovered, and has the reputation of being the least attractive of the genus. As the name implies, it is strictly a coastal species, being native to the Pacific coast areas near Punta Blanca and Santa Rosalillita, and does not do well in cultivation although clusters in habitat can easily reach a diameter of three feet. It was discovered by George Lindsay in 1935, who never found it growing more than 300 yards from the ocean. It was also introduced to the trade by Howard Gates.

It is a special privilege to find these five species in the wild, as each occupies its own separate, unique, and often inaccessible niche on the peninsula. I hope one day to see them all in habitat.

References:

- Britton, N.L. and Rose, J.N. The Cactaceae
Lindsay, George: The Genus Cochemiea (1945)
Pilbeam, John: Mammillaria: A Collectors Guide
Cactus and Succulent Journal of America, various issues

Killing Cactus and Other Succulents

The Haworthia Cymbiformis Complex

This is one of a series comparing Bruce Bayer's, John Pilbeam's, and Charles Scott's taxonomic treatment of the genus *Haworthia*.

Widespread in the summer rainfall area of the eastern Cape region, *H. cymbiformis* is a rapidly clustering plant thriving on the rocky cliffs of river valleys. While variation within individual populations is small, Bayer observes, no two populations are quite the same. The species is attractive if grown in good light; much of the scorn heaped upon the "greenies" of the genus comes from *H. cymbiformis* grown too far under the bench.

With one exception, Bayer and Scott agree on the combination of Haworth's *H. cymbiformis* with his *H. planifolia* as well as with a number of other species and varieties described mostly in the 1930's. Within this slightly leaky unity, however, anarchy prevails. Bayer and Scott are at odds over both varietal breakdowns and the names used for the varieties.

Bayer asserts there is scope for "a good many more varieties than previously recognized." To stay within manageable limits, however, he has with one or two exceptions upheld varieties only when they are not limited to single populations. Scott, for his part, writes that "forms which seem distinct are linked by intermediates" and thus in most cases do not merit separate status. Pilbeam follows Bayer but also maintains several forms which would otherwise be included in *H. cymbiformis* v. *cymbiformis*.

An aside on the identification of haworthias: Identification not only of haworthia species but also of varieties and forms within species raises difficulties that make strong men cry and lead weak men to collect cactus. *H. cymbiformis* bears witness. This writer has forms labeled variously *H. cymbiformis* v. *transiens* or v. *incurvula*, for example, and while several of them are undoubtedly the real thing, the others may be *H. cymbiformis* v. *cymbiformis*, or the product of hummingbirds meeting in the night, or even examples of the variation which we are told exists in the species and varieties but which are seldom illustrated for us. In short, the hobbyist cannot rely on pictures in books, should never trust a plant label in a pot, and will find, if he has not already, that detailed written descriptions may apply to any number of different species.

Bruce Bayer:

1. *H. cymbiformis* v. *cymbiformis*: This includes a number of

previously described varieties of *H. cymbiformis* which Bayer does not believe merit separate status, including *H. planifolia*, a species which he notes past observers could not clearly distinguish from *H. cymbiformis*.

2. *H. cymbiformis* v. *cymbiformis* fma. *ramosa*: Bayer describes this plant, with its elongated stems, as the "one really different form," leaving unanswered the question of why he does not give it varietal status.

3. *H. cymbiformis* v. *incurvula*: Even without its previous species status, it is an attractive plant.

4. *H. cymbiformis* v. *transiens*: The western-most plant of the genus, it is another eye-pleasing form, described by Bayer as essentially more translucent and larger than v. *incurvula*.

5. *H. cymbiformis* v. *umbraticola*: Another plant that previously had species status, it apparently has a wider range than the above-listed varieties with the concomitant possibility of greater variation within the form. Bayer singles out the variety as "most attractive."

John Pilbeam:

Pilbeam endorses Bayer's arrangement of *H. cymbiformis* but also preserves several additional forms "to maintain those of the former varieties which have been widely accepted in collections as distinctive." These additional forms are

1. *H. cymbiformis* v. *cymbiformis* fma. *multifolia*: Even once there is agreement on the form which this name embraces, there is still the question of how few or how many leaves the plant may have and be entitled to the name.

2. *H. cymbiformis* v. *cymbiformis* fma. *obesa*: This is a distinctive plant, and it appears not difficult to identify. Scott, without explanation in his book, however, has pulled this form out of *H. cymbiformis* and lumped it with his *H. altilinea*, a form which Bayer and Pilbeam consider part of the *H. cooperii* complex. Not to make it any easier for hobbyists, there is available an *obesa* form with the dark green coloration seen in some *H. cooperii* forms, but, at the same time, none of the *obesa* forms seen in this area bear any important resemblance to the clones of Scott's *H. altilinea* available here. To add to the confusion, the wispy end-awn characteristic of fma. *obesa* is also found on several *H. cooperii* forms.

3. *H. cymbiformis* v. *cymbiformis* fma. *planifolia*: The hobbyist who demands precision must decide himself when leaf width turns v. *cymbiformis* into fma. *planifolia*.

4. *H. cymbiformis* v. *cymbiformis* fma. *gracilidelineata*: Pilbeam notes that it may equate with v. *incurvula* as a more translucent form.

Charles Scott:

1. *H. cymbiformis* v. *cymbiformis*: This equates in general to Bayer's *H. cymbiformis* v. *cymbiformis*. It includes fma. *ramosa*, however, as well as, at least in name, v. *transiens*.

2. *H. cymbiformis* v. *obtusata*: This equates with v. *umbraticola*. While Bayer rejects the appellation "obtusata" as a source of confusion, Scott identifies the form with an early

nineteenth century illustration in the Kew Library of a plant labeled *H. cymbiformis* v. *obtusa*. A photograph of the painting in Scott's book provides some assistance to the reader in making his own decision.

3. *H. cymbiformis* v. *translucens*: Bayer and Pilbeam reject this name, believing it a synonym for v. *transiens*, with the latter having priority. Both names are associated with plants from Prince Alfred's Pass. Scott's book does not explain his separation of the two appellations.

4. *H. incurvula*: Scott states that *H. incurvula*, which he equates with Bayer's *H. cymbiformis* v. *incurvula*, is a "distinct species...readily separated from *H. cymbiformis*." Scott's book photograph, however, appears to be of a quite different plant than the v. *incurvula* pictured in Bayer's and Pilbeam's books and, for what it is worth, does not resemble any v. *incurvula* that this writer has seen.

-Bob Kent 11/58

PLEASE NOTE: Everyone's dues are due by the end of the year. These are annual dues that come from January to January.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

\$8.00 - Single member per calendar year

\$2.00 - Each additional member of the same household

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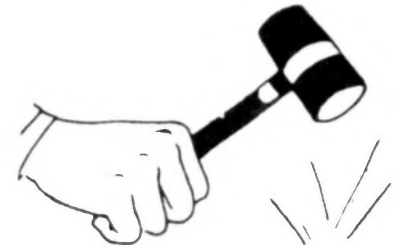
There are no back issues of the *Espinas y Flores* available for late payment. Have copies made if you do not want to tear up the paper



Portion of gift plant table at last year's Christmas party.

Officers elected at the December Party

President	Chuck Adams
V. Pres.	Mitch Bahr
Sec.	Jeanette Dutton
Treas.	Dana Adams



Those who have signed up to bring refreshments to the January Meeting.

Kathe Roberts	Kathie van Arum	Doris Rake
Russel Evans	Laura De Merritt	Brunhilde Scheffler
Carl McCloud	Grace Cheng	Susan Barker

REMINDER:

Dues are due. You will NOT receive the Espinas y Flores next month if you haven't paid your dues.

Articles for the February issue of the E y F are due January 28, 1989

Thanks,

Mary

**SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
PLANTS OF THE MONTH FOR 1989**

CACTI

JAN. Cochemiea--Dorothy Dunn
FEB. Peniocereus/Pterocactus
--Phyllis Flechsig
MAR. Coryphantha--Joe
Clements
APR. Parodia--Phyllis
Flechsig
MAY Thelocactus--Volunteer
JUNE PICNIC
JULY Oddball Opuntias--
Dorothy Dunn
AUG. Tephrocactus--Shirley
Berry
SEPT. Melocactus--Phyllis
Flechsig
OCT. Echinocactus--Dorothy
Dunn
NOV. Discocactus--Phyllis
Flechsig
DEC. CHRISTMAS PARTY

OTHER SUCCULENTS

JAN. Pelargonium/Sarcocaulon--
Lee Phelps
FEB. Canary Island Succulents--
Dorothy Dunn
MAR. Tillandsia/Cryptanthus
Rick Latimer
APR. Pachypodiums--Lee Phelps
MAY Euphorbia--Madlyn Lee
JUNE PICNIC
JULY Cissus/Cyphostemma--
Volunteer
AUG. Sempervivum/Jovibarba--
Rick Latimer
SEPT. Operculicarya/Uncarina--
Lee Phelps
OCT. Dioscoreaceae--Phyllis
Flechsig
NOV. Miniature and Mimicry
Crassulas--Dorothy Dunn
DEC. CHRISTMAS PARTY

PLEASE NOTE: We very much need volunteers willing to write articles and talk about Thelocactus and Cissus/Cyphostemma or some other genus of your choice. The month can be arranged to suit the volunteer. Please offer--we would all welcome some variety in the speakers!

BONSAI CLASSES CONTINUE

Rudy Lime is continuing his hands on instruction at the January meeting on the art of trimming and shaping caudiciform plants. Take a plant that could take some improvement and Rudy will show you how to bring out its best features. His class begins at 12 noon (before our regular meeting).

S. Berry

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY OFFICERS

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Joe Clements

The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society is open to all persons interested in growing cacti or other succulent and exotic plants. Meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at 1:30 p.m. in Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Board of Directors meetings are held after the general meetings. Annual dues are \$8.00 per single member per year, \$2.00 for each additional member of a household within the family. Single copies of Espinas y Flores are 60¢.

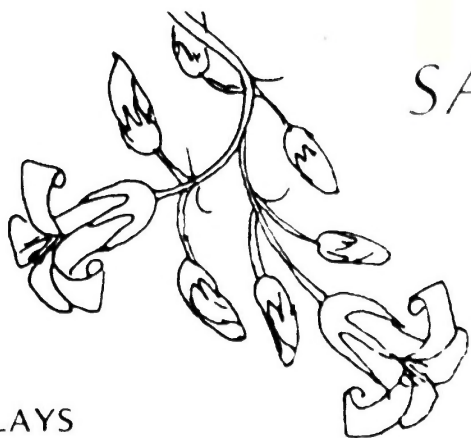
Editor
Mary Aubuchon
1058 5th Avenue
Chula Vista, CA 92011



FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS



SAN DIEGO

CACTUS &

SUCCULENT



JUDGING SCALE

SPECIMENS, COLLECTIONS and DISPLAYS

Condition	70%
Staging	15%
Size & degree of Maturity	10%
Nomenclature	5%

EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY

Educational Value	80%
Staging & originality	20%

AWARDS POINT SYSTEM

Individual Plants & Specialties	1st - 3 pts., 2nd - 2 pts., 3rd - 1 pt.
Collections	1st - 7 pts., 2nd - 5 pts., 3rd - 3 pts.
Exhibits	1st - 12 pts., 2nd - 10 pts., 3rd - 8 pts.
Best of Show Trophies	10 pts.

Two or more entries are necessary for the Education Trophy to be awarded.

SHOW COMMITTEE

SHOW CHAIRMAN	Richard Latimer
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JUDGES

CACTI	SUCCULENTS
Woody Minnich	Myron Kimnach
Peter Sharp	Rowena Thompson
Victor Turacek	Laura Woodley

Judging Saturday, June 3, 9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Kalanchoe drawing by Helen Barkdoll

ANNUAL SHOW

AND PLANT SALE

JUNE 3 & 4, 1989



SOCIETY

ROOM 101
Casa del Prado
BALBOA PARK
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Saturday, June 3, 1 - 5 p.m.
Sunday, June 4, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

SET UP TIME
Friday, June 2, 10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Saturday, June 3, 7:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

TAKE OUT TIME
Sunday, June 4, after 5:00 p.m.

PLANT SALES
10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Saturday & Sunday
Casa del Prado

CLASSIFICATION

Classes 1 through 55 are "A" and "B"

"A" = 5" pot size and under, "B" = over 5" pot size

Class "A" and "B" sizes will be measured at the inside dimensions of the container

DIVISION I: Cacti

(one plant per pot)

CLASS

1. Frailea, Blossfeldia, Uebelmannia
2. Parodia
3. Notocactus, Malacocarpus, Wigginsia, etc.
4. Gymnocalycium, Discocactus
5. Rebutia, Sulcorebutia
6. Echinopsis, Lobivia, Weingartia, Soehrensia, etc.
7. Melocactus, Buiningia
8. Copiapoa
9. Neoporteria, Neochilenia, Islaya, Pyrrhocactus, Horridocactus, Eriosyce, etc.
10. Borzicactus, Matucana, Oroya, Denmoza
11. "Tubular flowered Cereoids": Arrojadoa, Haageocereus, Cleistocactus, Oreocereus, Espostoa, etc.
12. "Wide flowered Cereoids": Trichocereus, Pilosocereus, Cephalocereus, Pachycereus, Stenocereus, Myrtillocactus, Peniocereus, Wilcoxia, etc.
13. Echinocereus
14. Thelocactus, Hamatocactus, Neolloydia, Pediocactus, Sclerocactus, Turbinicarpus, Ancistrocactus, etc.
15. Coryphantha, Escobaria, Ortegocactus
16. Mammillaria (single head)
17. Mammillaria (multiple headed)
18. Cochemia, Mammillopsis, Dolicothele, Krainzia, etc.
19. Ariocarpus, Obregonia, Strombocactus, Aztekium, Epithelantha, Pelecypora
20. Astrophytum, Leuchtenbergia
21. Ferocactus
22. Echinocactus, Echinofossulocactus, Stenocactus
23. "Epicacti": Selenicereus, Hylocereus, Heliocereus, Aporocactus, Epiphyllum, Disocactus, Rhipsalis, Schlumbergera, etc.
24. Pereskia, Opuntia, Tephrocactus, Pterocactus, Quiabentia, Maihuenia, etc.
25. Crests and Monstrose
26. Variegates

DIVISION III: Collections

(6-10 Different species and/or varieties of any genus)

65. Cacti
66. Other Succulents

DIVISION IV: Specialties

67. Arrangements
68. Dish Gardens, Planters

DIVISION V: Displays

69. Displays, Exhibits

DIVISION II: Other succulents

(one plant per pot)

CLASS

27. Alluaudia, Didierea, Decarya, etc.
28. Lithops, Conophytum, Pleiospilos, Fenestraria, etc.
29. Trichodiadema, Mestoklema, etc.
30. Other Mesembs
31. Anacampseros, Portulaca, Portulacaria, Ceraria, Talinum
32. Kalanchoe
33. Cotyledon, Tylecodon, Adromischus
34. Crassula
35. Aeonium, Aichryson, Greenovia, Monanthes, Sempervivum, Jovibarba
36. Sedum
37. Pachyphytum, Tacitus, Graptopetalum, Orostachys, etc.
38. Echeveria
39. Dudleya, Stylophyllum, Hasseanthus
40. Euphorbia (spiny)
41. Euphorbia (non-spiny)
42. Euphorbia (caudiciform)
43. Jatropha, Pedilanthus, Monadenium, etc.
44. Senecio, Kleinia, Othonna, etc.
45. Pelargonium, Sarcocaulon
46. "Stapeliads": Caralluma, Huernia, Hoodia, Edithcolea, etc.
47. Ceropegia, Folotsia, Sarcostemma, Cynanchum, etc.
48. Fockea, Brachystelma, Raphionacme, Gonolobus, etc.
49. Pachypodium, Adenium
50. Cissus, Cyphostemma and Ficus, Dorstenia
51. Fouquieria, Idria
52. Ibervillea, Gerrardanthus, Kedrostis, Seyrigia, Xerosicyos, and Adenia
53. "Pachycauls" (other than those listed in other categories): Bursera, Commiphora, Bombax, Adansonia, Chorisia, Pachycormus, Operculicarya, Moringa, Pyrenacantha, etc.
54. "Caudiciforms & Geophytes" (other than those listed in other categories): Ipomoea, Dioscorea, Testudinaria, Bowiea, Reichsteinaria, Sinningia, Oxalis, Dolichos, etc.
55. Aloe
56. Gasteria
57. Haworthia, Astroloba, Poellnitzia
58. Sansevieria
59. Agave, Yucca, Hesperaloe
60. Nolina, Beaucarnea, Calibanus, Dasylirion
61. Dyckia, Abromeitiella, Hechtia, etc.
62. Any other genus
63. Crests and Monstrose
64. Variegates

SHOW RULES

Open to anyone with an interest in succulent plants. There is no limit to the number of entries per class or the number of classes entered. No entry shall be entered in more than one class. All property shall be marked with the owner's name, not visible to the judges. Plants must be grown by the exhibitor for at least six months. Plants may be species or hybrids. Grafted plants will be accepted in any class. All entries must have entry cards and exhibitors are responsible for placing entry cards with their entries. Plant name tags in pots must be removed. Awards must remain with exhibits until close of show. The show committee reserves the right to reject plants or exhibits and to readjust entries for the good of the show. Show hours must be followed. The San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society will exercise due caution in safeguarding exhibits, however, it cannot assume responsibility for loss of property. Entries are judged against perfection. The judges' decisions are final. The Show Chairman shall make all final decisions, except in matters of judging.

AWARDS

FIRST, SECOND and THIRD place ribbons will be awarded in each class; however, should the judges feel that a FIRST, SECOND, or THIRD place is not merited, it will be withheld.

BEST CACTUS

BEST SUCCULENT

BEST EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY

MOST ARTISTIC DISPLAY

BEST MEXICAN PLANT IN SHOW

BEST EUPHORBIA

BEST GRAFT

BEST ALOE

BEST ECHEVERIA

BEST EPIPHYTE

BEST SAN DIEGO COUNTY
SUCCULENT

BEST SUCCULENT BONSAI

BEST PACHYCAUL
OR CAUDICIFORM

BEST PELARGONIUM or
SARCOCAULON

BEST OPUNTIEAE

HIGH POINTS 50 OR LESS
ENTRIES TROPHY

SWEEPSTAKES TROPHY

Phillip Corliss Plaque

Ruby Falk Plaque

C.S.S.A. Award

Walter & Hazel Scott Plaque

Dudley B. Gold Trophy

Lydia Evans Cup

Bob & Suzanne Taylor Trophy

Barbara Jeppe Trophy

Oliver & Sophie Loyland

Trophy

William & Ruth Nelson

Trophy

Julianne Rice Trophy

Rudy and Teresita Lime Trophy

H. Warren & Virginia Buckner
Trophy