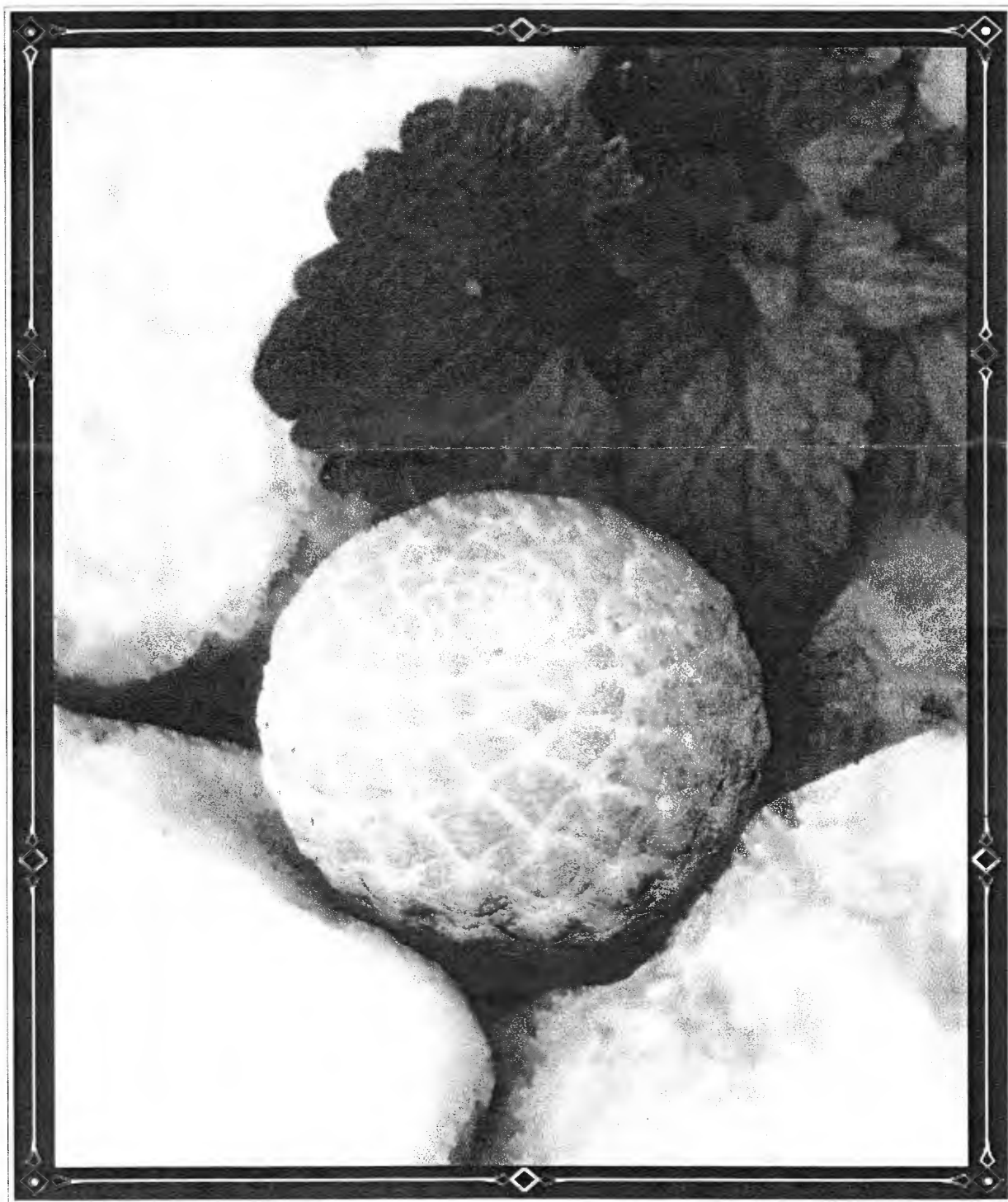
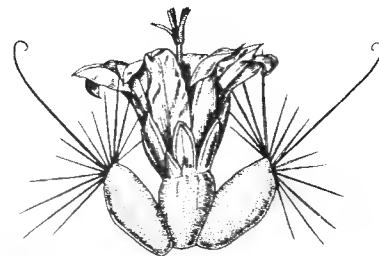


Espinas y Flores

Newsletter of the San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society, Inc. Volume 36, Number 4 • Affiliated with the Cactus and Succulent Society of America • Meeting on Saturday, April 14, 2001 at 1:00 PM PROMOTING KNOWLEDGE, STUDY AND INTEREST IN CACTI AND SUCCULENT PLANTS, VISIT US AT SDCSS.COM.

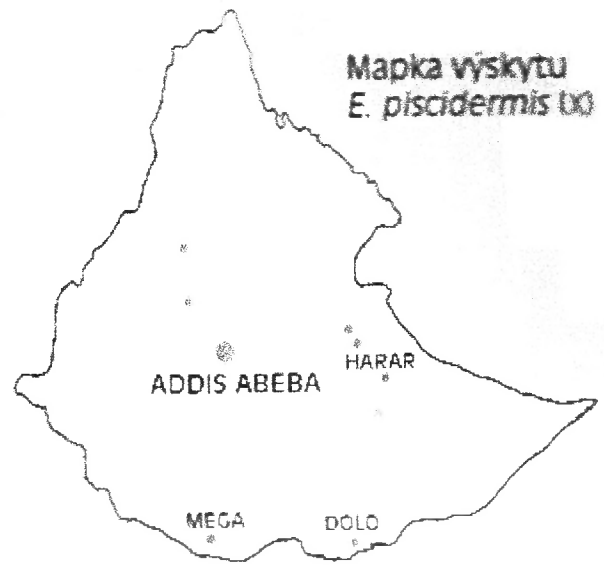


Travels in Ethiopia

Gary James will give us a photographic tour of many succulent plants from various areas of Ethiopia. He will also include some of the colorful people and scenic landscape. For those of you who saw his program on Soqotra, you know the quality of Gary's photography and presentation.

After retiring as Dean of Math and Science at Orange Coast College 6 years ago, Gary's primary goal is to travel, collect seeds, and propagate rare plants to reduce the pressure collectors have on wild populations. Many plants he grows are almost gone from the wild.

Join us for Gary's insight and experiences in the country of Ethiopia April 14, 2001, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, room 101 at 1:00PM



Cover: The fantastic species *Euphorbia piscidermis*. Still rare in cultivation and difficult to grow on its own roots, this marvel of the Euphorbiaceae has overlapping scales like a fish. The Latin root *piscis* meaning fish, gave rise to the specific epithet. The habitat photograph was taken by Vitezslav Vlk. Above is a map of Ethiopia and relative location of the population of *E. piscidermis* from the Czech publication *Kaktusy* 1998. See Page 10 for more information on Ethiopian Euphorbias.



Please send your letters, artwork, poetry, Cactus or Succulent of the Month articles, puzzles, comments, or criticisms, etc. to:

Tom Knapik
4669 71 street
La Mesa, CA 91941
Phone 619-462-1805 e-mail eyf 2000
Call ahead for FAX 858-569-8510

NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS ARE DUE BEFORE THE 14TH EACH MONTH UNLESS OTHER ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE.

Espinas y Flores, the newsletter of the San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society, Incorporated, P.O. Box 33181, San Diego, CA 92163-3181, is published monthly with the exception of a combined May-June issue (11 mailings per year). Newsletter circulation is approximately 260, with approximately 20-30 issues going to educational institutions, botanical societies, cactus and succulent nurseries, local publications, related natural history events, exhibits, and other interested groups or individuals upon request. Membership includes the newsletter and is \$15.00 per year, each additional member in the same household is \$5.00 for bulk mail within the U.S.A.

Opinions stated in the articles and editorials of *Espinas y Flores* are solely the opinions of the authors or editor and do not necessarily represent the opinions of other SDCSS members, the Board of Directors, or the organization in general. All materials submitted to *Espinas y Flores* for possible publication may be edited in form and content. All material in the *Espinas y Flores* may be reprinted by other nonprofit organizations (unless such permission is expressly denied in a note accompanying the material) provided that: proper credit is given to the SDCSS, *Espinas y Flores*, and the author. Please send one copy of the publication containing the reprinted material to the editor. Reproduction in whole or part by any other organization or publication without the permission of the editor is prohibited. Volume 36, Number 4, Published, April 4, 2001.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE FOR APRIL 2001



Happy Spring! I heard that the March meeting was a good one...I was not there but I have my sources! I returned from the Galapagos Islands on March 20 after a thirty hour adventure getting back. It was defiantly worth it though. Eight days on a small (44 passenger, 28 crew) cruise ship, I visited nine different islands and photographed many cactus and succulents. In the genus *Opuntia* alone there are twelve different species and varieties throughout the islands. This is just one of the many examples of evolution and natural selection that gave rise to Darwin's revolutionary thoughts. I came face to face with giant tortoises in the wild, marine iguanas everywhere, flamingos, penguins, sea lions, and even Blue Footed Boobies, just to mention a few. I'm planning a slide show for later this year – stay tuned.

Earth Day — EARTH FAIR 2001 will be held on April 22, in Balboa Park. We are planning on having an exhibit to talk to people about our favorite plants and recruit new members. We also need a few vendors who are interested in selling plants. If you would like to help out, give me a call (619-589-1223). This is always a fun day and we look forward to participation by any interested members.

Thanks to all of you who support the monthly Benefit Plant Drawing. I certainly enjoy the chance to add an amazing plant or two to my collection. There have been some very fine cactus up for grabs the past few months — and remember at the show this June there is going to be a special Cactus Sweepstakes Award (we will explain in the next issue) - all the more incentive to add some beautiful cactus to your collection and support our club through this fun drawing.

I hope to see you all on April 14 at our next monthly meeting!

Pam Badger (pambadge@earthlink.net)



The Field of Succulent Research has lost a Pioneer

On March 29, 2001, Dr. Edward “Ted” Anderson passed away suddenly from complications brought on by pancreatitis. His new book, *The Cactus Family* had just come out and he was to attend a book signing ceremony at the Desert Botanical Garden on April 2, 2001. A graduate student of Dr. Lyman Benson, Dr. Anderson had a very distinguished and productive career.

His interest in cacti and tropical plants was originally sparked by a fellowship to study various Mexican cacti, including peyote, at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Claremont, California. Two Fulbright Hays Lectureships enabled him to teach at the University of Guayaquil, Ecuador, and the University of Malaya, Malaysia. He had done extensive research and field work in Mexico, Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, Thailand, the Galapagos Islands, and the South Pacific. In 1976, Dr. Anderson became Professor of Biology at

Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, having previously taught at Pomona College, the University of Washington, Washington State University, Sheldon Jackson College, and Chiang Mai University, Thailand.

Calendar of Upcoming Events

— 2001 —

⇒ APRIL — LOOK AT ALL THAT IS GOING ON * DON'T FORGET TO ENJOY THE SPRING !

- 13-16 Succulenticon 2001, the Conference of the Australasian Cactus and Succulent Societies at the Hotel Heritage, Narrabundah, ACT. Presentations by 14 speakers from all over Australia will feature aspects of the Australian scene as well as presentations by speakers of their overseas field trips, studies and specialty interests. Other activities include sales of quality plants and books and a visit to local collections. For further information either write to Succulenticon 2001, PO Box 484, Mawson ACT 2607 or email smith@dynamite.com.au
- 21-22 Coronado Flower Show, 1:00-5:00PM Sat., 10:00AM-4:30PM Sun., Adults \$3.00 619-435-5530 for info.
- 22 Help SAVE THE PLANET go to Earth Day in Balboa Park!
- 28-29 Quail Botanic Gardens SPRING PLANT SALE
- 28-29 San Diego Bonsai Club 36th Annual Show, 10:00AM- 5:00PM, two demonstrations both days call 619-699-8776 or log on to www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com for more info., admission is free!

⇒ MAY

- 12-13 San Diego Epiphyllum Society Annual Show and Sale, Sat. 10:00AM - 4:00PM, Sun 10:00AM - 5:00PM, Casa del Prado Rm. 101, admission is free.
- 19-20 Gates Cactus and Succulent Society Show. Call 909-243-5940 or email amber.jones@ucr.edu.
- 19 Cuyamaca College, is having a Spring Garden Festival/Urban Forest Field Day from 9:00AM-3:00PM, please call 619-232-9763, and leave a message for more info.

⇒ JUNE — SDCSS SHOW AND SALE — GET THOSE PLANTS READY !

- 2-3 SDCSS Spring Show and Sale – start thinking now about those show plants. Let's have a great show ... bring in those cactus specimens! Show helpers call 619-462-1805 and sales helpers call 858-452-0389
- 30-1 CSSA Show & Sale, Huntington Botanical Gardens, 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino CA.

⇒ JULY — SUPPORT THE NEXT CALIFORNIA CACTUS AND SUCCULENT CONVENTION.

- 1-6 2001 CSSA Convention *PLAN NOW TO ATTEND!*, Warner Center Marriott, 21850 Oxnard St, Woodland Hills CA. This is the correct date! See www.cssainc.org/convent.html for details

⇒ AUGUST

- 18-19 Inter-City Show & Sale contact Dick Hulett for more Info., 310-832-2262 or Airobatic@aol.com

⇒ SEPTEMBER

- 1 Huntington Symposium, Huntington Botanical Gardens, 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino CA. Info. 626-405-2160 or 2277

FYI FYI FOR YOUR INFORMATION FYI FYI

⇒ JUNE SHOW CALL FOR HELPERS — Please assist the show chair in making this the most spectacular Spring Show possible. How can you help? By taking care of those loved cactus and succulents now. We especially need Cacti of all shapes and sizes, start caring for them and grooming them a bit early this year. There is an cash reward for bringing in cacti call Tom Knapik for details, 619-462-1805.

⇒ Do you have some MYSTERY PLANTS in your collection? Do you want them identified? Well, we are now going to have a new service for our members . . . It's called a 'Whatzzit Table'. Simply bring in your plants to the meeting (no more than two per month per member please) and there will be a special table for these poor unidentified plants. The great minds of the SDCSS will attempt to name that treasure. If in flower, better yet! Cuttings are also acceptable. If you have any questions please see Joe Kraatz 760-758-7042.

⇒ Hey, don't forget to go on and get outside now! The Anza Borrego is blooming better than last year and the Mojave too. If you find yourself on the way to Las Vegas, schedule a side trip off the highway on a side road to enjoy the spring blooms. If you make it to Las Vegas take a trip to Red Rock Canyon, a National Conservation Area. If you make it out there soon you may even see water falls on the west part of the 'loop'. For more information call 702-363-7592 or navigate over to redrockcanyonlv.org. For more local ideas go to the California Native Plant Society's San Diego Chapter web page: www.cnpsd.org or to the San Diego Natural History Museum's web page <http://sdnhm.org/calendar/index.html>.

⇒ Larry Grammer will be auctioning off part his plant collection on April 14 and May 26, at Cactus Data Plants. These are award winning specimens, for more info. email cactusdata@thegrid.net or call 661-944-2784.

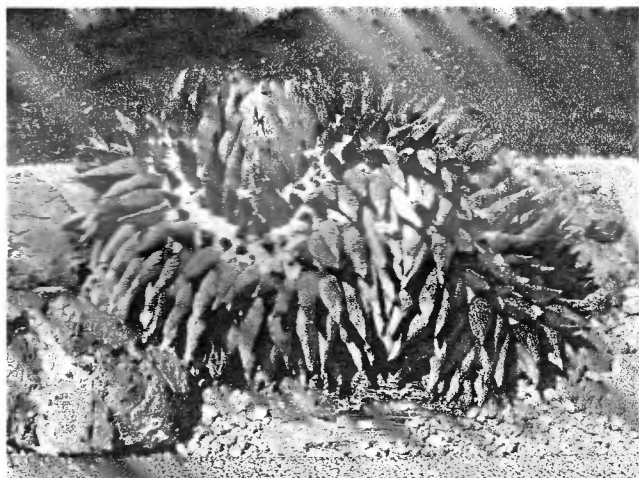
⇒ DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANTS THAT ARE GETTING A LITTLE BIG TO HANDLE OR OF INTEREST? The volunteers at the Wild Animal Park are looking for donations of plants from Madagascar, Africa and Baja to plant in the Old World Succulent and Baja Gardens. Please call if you have something that we may be interested in. Also, we can always use new helpers in the gardens: Chris Miller, 619-258-9915 or Joey Betzler, 858-569-8510.

ARIOCARPUS:

THE LIVING ROCKS OF THE NEW WORLD

TEXT AND IMAGES BY ROSS SHUMWAY

ARIOCARPUS ARE AMONG THE OLDEST AND most interesting of all cacti. Their native habitat is northeastern Mexico and on into the southern parts of Texas. Ariocarpus are unlike many other spherical or columnar cacti in that most of the main body of the plant typically grows underground. In habitat, often all that is seen is the many pointed star pattern formed by the elongated tubercles protruding from the ground. The top of the plant is often nearly level with the surrounding ground and thus can make these

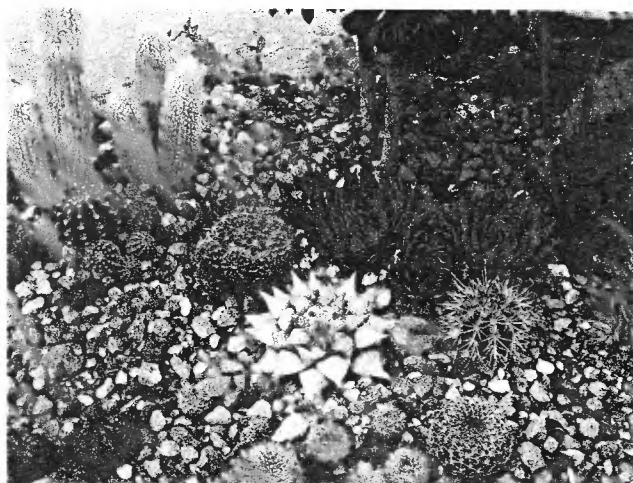


A. retusus crest

hidden plants very difficult to find, when not in flower. *Ariocarpus* flower in the fall. The cryptic nature and roughed texture of these plants have earned them the nickname "Living Rocks." Their habitat can reach extremely high temperatures throughout the summer, and so the plants have adapted to difficult conditions.

THE SPECIES —

Ariocarpus were originally named in 1838 by Michael Scheidweiler, a Belgian botanist. In 1839, however, Charles Lemaire published the name *Anhalonium* for the same plant genus. Lemaire's reputation as an authority on cactus led to the widespread use of the name *Anhalonium*. It was not until around 1900 that

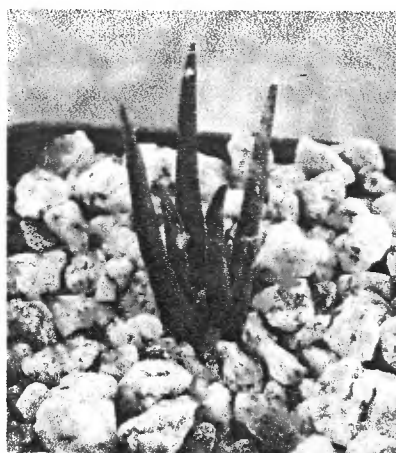


A. retusus outside in a garden in San Diego

the name *Ariocarpus* began to be accepted, based on its priority of publication. Edward F. Anderson details the history of *Ariocarpus* in his excellent book *The Cactus Family* (2001). Lumpers and splitters still seem to be playing with what plants fall under the genus *Ariocarpus*. Anderson recognize the following six species in his new book. All species are listed in Appendix I of CITES.

ARIOCARPUS AGAVOIDES —

The tubercles are dark green to brown, elongated and



A. agavoides

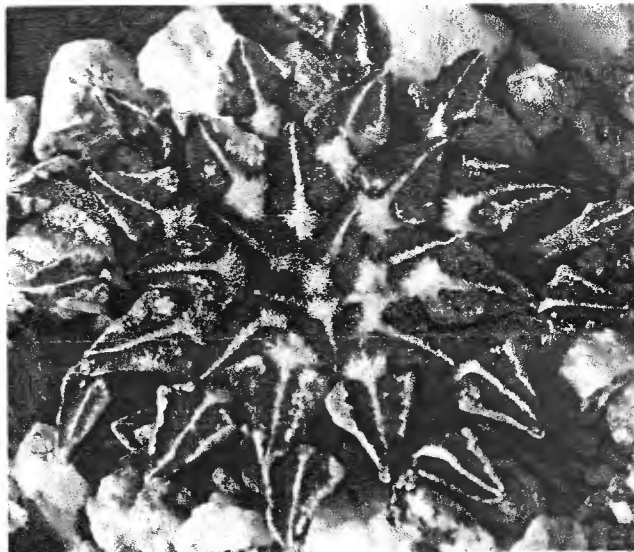
thinner than other species, and the flower is magenta. *A. agavoides* is rare due to its occurrence in only a few locations, and over collection.

ARIOCARPUS BRAVOANUS SUBSP. BRAVOANUS AND SUBSP. HINTONII —

A small rare CITES I plant, the tubercles are gray-green, flattened, and triangular. *A.*



A. fissuratus



A. kotschoubeyanus var. *macdowellii*



A. retusus

bravoanus is found only in a few localities and has a magenta flower.

ARIOCARPUS FISSURATUS —

The tubercles are flattened or convex, and usually have many fissures on top. This species is widespread in south Texas and parts of Mexico. The flowers are magenta and this species can be up to 6 inches in diameter.

ARIOCARPUS KOTSCHOUBEYANUS —

This species is flattened and does not rise above ground level. This small species (< 3in), has flattened dark olive green tubercles with woolly furrows that run their length. It usually has magenta flowers, however one known population has white flowers.

ARIOCARPUS RETUSUS SUBSP. RETUSUS AND SUBSP. TRIGONUS —

This is the largest species, to 12in in diameter, and projects above ground level. The pointed tubercles are usually smooth with areoles sometimes present at the tip. The subspecies *retusus* is widespread and have flowers that are cream or white, occasionally with reddish midveins. The subspecies *trigonus* is somewhat less widespread and the flowers are white to pinkish white.

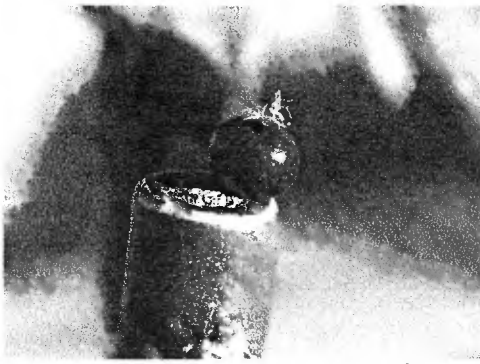
ARIOCARPUS SCAPHIROSTRIS —

This small species has dark green to brown tubercles that are twice as long as wide and protrude nearly vertically from the ground. It has magenta flowers and occurs in only one valley.

CULTIVATION —

Ariocarpus have a reputation of being extremely slow and difficult to grow. This reputation seems to be only partly justified. *Ariocarpus* are slow growing but certainly not as slow as some other types of cacti. Andreas Laras (Cactus and Succulent Journal Vol. 71, No. 4), claims to have grown *A. retusus* from seed to 4 inches in about 5 years and has had several species flower in the 3 to 7 year time frame. *Ariocarpus* appreciate being grown in non-organic free draining soil like many other cacti. Some people have suggested that the addition of dolomitic limestone (NOT hydrated lime - calcium hydroxide!), will provide magnesium and calcium carbonates, as found in their habitat, and may improve growth.

In a well draining mix, *Ariocarpus* can usually be watered up to weekly in the warmth of summer.



Ariocarpus seedling on a graft

but will help to keep the “wool” on the top of the plant from becoming matted or discolored. Some growers have constructed wooden frames encased with clear fiberglass or polycarbonate panels. Keeping your *Ariocarpus* in these boxes allows them to receive a lot of light and also provides the elevated air temperatures that may approximate their native desert conditions. Additionally, these boxes keep precipitation off ones plants during the cold of winter.

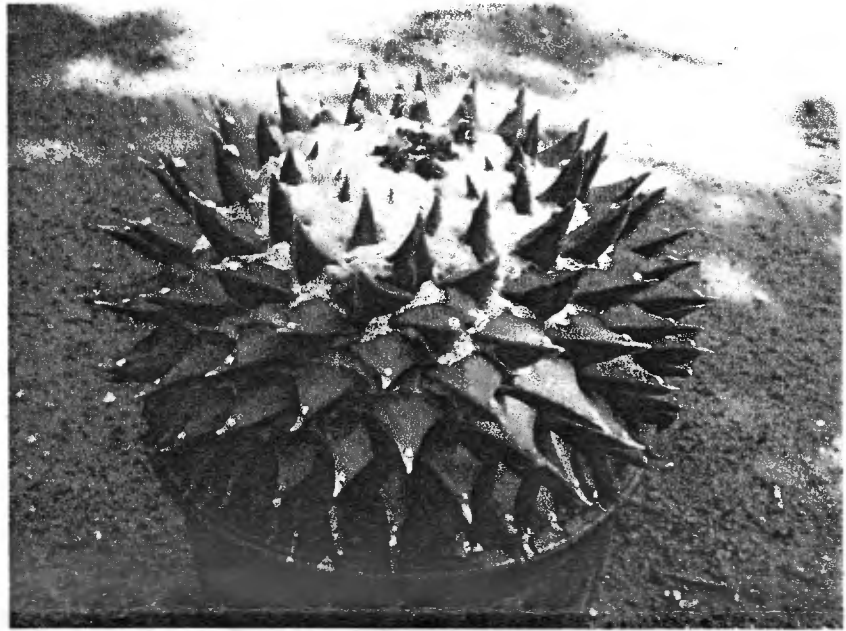
RESOURCES —

E.F. Anderson *The Cactus Family*, 2001. A compendium of cacti, this book has a good section on *Ariocarpus*. Apparently the author, Anderson, has published several times on the genus *Ariocarpus* himself.

Ariocarpus - Living Rocks of Mexico, Website. Site Editors: Geoff Bailey, John Miller. <http://www.living-rocks.com/> This website has a wealth of information and photographs of *Ariocarpus*.

The Cactus and Succulent Journal , Vol . 71 No. 4 Special *Ariocarpus* Issue. This issue contains several interesting and useful.

Use of a weak low-nitrogen fertilizer during the growing season can encourage growth. The main threat to their happy development is rot. *Ariocarpus* should be kept dry whenever there is a threat of cold. I give my *Ariocarpus*, which I keep in an unheated coldframe, only the smallest spritz of water occasionally through the winter. The appearance of *Ariocarpus* can benefit greatly by watering the plants from the bottom. Potted plants should be stood in a pan of water until the soil has become sufficiently drenched. This practice requires a bit more effort



A large specimen of A. retusus ssp. trigonus

Dr. Anderson - Continued from page 3

Dr. Anderson was Senior Research Botanist at the Desert Botanical Garden, Phoenix, Arizona. He was past president of the International Organization for Succulent Plant Study, a fellow of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, and a member of the Linnean Society, London. In 1998, Dr. Anderson was awarded the prestigious Cactus d'Or, given by the principality of Monaco for outstanding research on succulents. His publications include: *Peyote: The Divine Cactus, Plants and People of the Golden Triangle*, *Threatened Cacti of Mexico*, and *The Cactus Family*. He had also contributed to several other books and published numerous papers during more than 45 years of research on cacti.

His abrupt passing reminds us how brief our time here can be and to make each moment count. Dr. Anderson did just that. He will be missed.

by Tom Knapik

ALOES IN ARABIA

by Kelly Griffin

There are nearly 400 recognized species of Aloes spread over a large part of Africa, Madagascar and the Arabian Peninsula. Such a large and diverse group as this, if I am to do it any justice, requires a little tighter focus. It is the Arabian, Yemen and Oman Aloes that I will be focusing on here. Bear with me in this rather arbitrary geographic distinction. I hope to leave you with a view of some plants that aren't as well known but still hold incredible interest.

Maybe you have noticed the beautiful mass of Aloes near the Foot Bridge across from the Natural History Museum. These are clumps of *Aloe rubroviolacea* from Yemen. These plants originally came from Dave Grigsby; he donated some surplus seedlings many years ago and you can see the worthy display they have grown into. The flowers are at their best in January, they are way past their prime now. This plant has thick (usually) reddish/orange flowers but for me the most notable aspect of this plant is its leaves. When grown hard, the leaves take on the color of a violet sunset hence the specific name. Rubros' are not difficult in cultivation and can be grown outside in the landscape in most of coastal California. They can become large given free root run and are certainly deserving of some space.

A tree *Aloe* also from Yemen, *Aloe sabaea*, makes quite a statement in the garden. It is a man-sized plant with unusual scadent sickle shaped leaves that cascade down to the ground. When it flowers it gives the appearance of branched tree adorned with giant candy corns. It is fairly easy in cultivation but might be a little sensitive to cold temperatures inland.

Aloe fleurentinorum is a fantastic plant from Saudi Arabia and Yemen. It has entirely thornless leaf margins. When it is small its leaves are distichous or ranked in one dimension. (Many Aloes do this when young) It assumes a more normal spiral rosette as it matures. This *Aloe* when grown hard (i.e. bright light and moderate watering) takes on a lovely black color. Some have commented that it looks like a black starfish and I must agree! *Aloe inermis* from SW Arabia has a somewhat similar appearance to the preceding plant but has a greener appearance even with bright light. Its name comes from its entirely toothless leaves. Both of these plants are a little more prone to rot than other Aloes especially if we have long rains. Of the two, *A. fleurentinorum* is easier but it too can get those nasty black spots like Gasterias are prone to get.

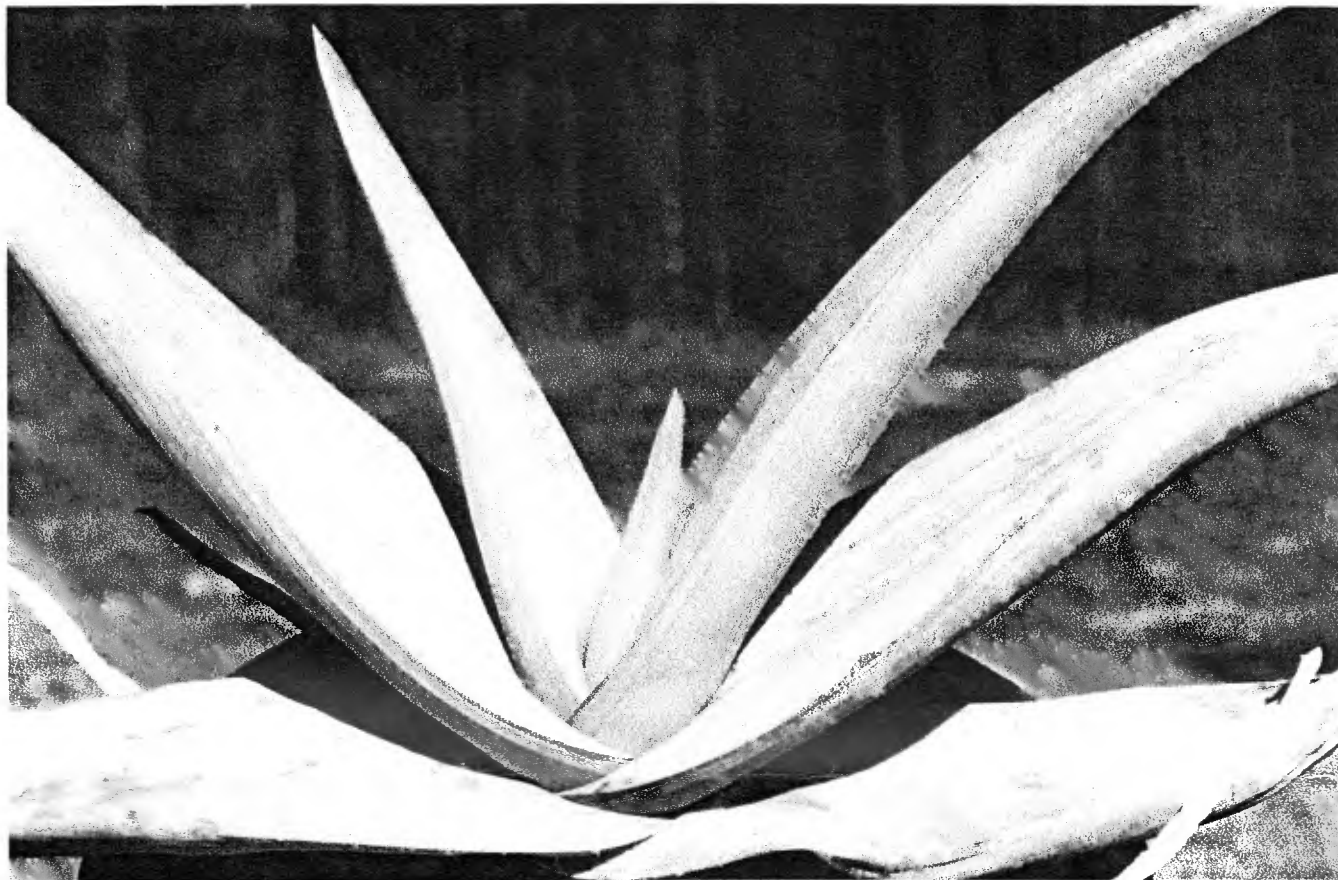
Another oddity from Saudi Arabia and Yemen is *Aloe tomentosa*. For what *Aloe tomentosa* maybe lacking in the leaf department it more than compensates for when it flowers. The flowers as the specific name implies are really, really fuzzy. I have only grown white flowered *A. tomentosa* but there is a pinkish form and possibly others. These can get real big too so you need to allow some room but once you see the flowers, it is one *Aloe* that is difficult to live without! It is usually single and acaulescent.

An exceedingly rare *Aloe*, *Aloe brunneostriata* has terrific brown striped leaves as one might expect from the given specific epithet. I have one small plant of this that came from Somalia but it might also occur in Yemen. (Cactus and Succulent Journal, 1992) It is not a very fast grower and I imagine it will remain a rarity given the number of plants in existence and the absence of vigor they have demonstrated.

To the North East of Yemen is the country of Oman. Along extremely steep cliffs overlooking the Arabian Sea grows a precious little gem, *Aloe whitcombei*. This recently discovered cliff dangler has delightfully attractive white flowers. This plant is so new that it will likely be awhile before it is available in the trade. Another treasure from this same general area is *Aloe dhofarensis*. *Aloe dhofarensis* when grown hard looks as if it were made of sculpted gray bondo. It is in the trade but unfortunately there are quite a few hybrids floating around masquerading as the real thing. The real ones, as I know them, do not have the marginal teeth and are quite gray and easy to distinguish here!

On the Island of Soqatra, off the coast of Yemen grow several Aloes but most notable is *Aloe squarrosa*. Gary James related that it was quite rare on the island. It is much less rare in cultivation. It is often confused with *Aloe juvenna*, I don't know exactly why as they really are visually quite different. *Aloe squarrosa* is fairly small and has spotted recurved leaves. It makes a good potted specimen candidate.

This by no means a complete listing of the Arabian Peninsula Aloes (I have barely scratched the surface here). I cannot pinpoint any one reason for my attraction to this genus perhaps it is the pleasing symmetrical rosettes or the brightly colored flowers that our new world hummingbirds find so interesting as well. Possibly it is because Aloes are generally not that difficult to grow successfully but for whatever reason. I hope it is catching! Is it?



Aloe dhofarensis

Now do me a favor! Please bring in an *Aloe* or two. I would love to see the table filled with Aloes of any origin Arabian or others.

VENDORS TAKE NOTE: OUR POLICY HAS CHANGED

The breakdown for the summer sale will be **75:25 for plants and 90:10 for non-plant items**. To take advantage of the best percentage anywhere, contact Tom Birt at 858-452-0389

Also, we are in the process of obtaining a second cash register and a credit card scanner to improve sales. This will be the best show and sale ever so get involved.

NEW SDCSS MEMBERS

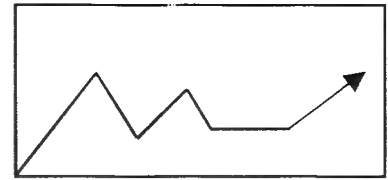
Laura Abrams, Joan Austin and Jonathan, May Barbera, Cynthia Brocket, Jeremy Gercke and Calina Nobienksy, Vivian Guerra, Steven Harris and Kathleen D. Riley, Don Hunt, Richard Kessler, Sunny Loventhal, Scott Mubarak, Thomas Myers, Maria Elena Ocampo, Eugene Orth, Jennifer Sohl, Betty Stevens, David Whitman, Kara Williams, Ryan Wong, Jeanne Zennarci, Joe Zivny and Walter Cabanillas joined SDCSS in 2000.

Stacy Bermingham, Wesley Briggs, Paul Chan, Denise Croft, Mr. Shigeru Kasashi, Herb Kulman, Cena Martin, Brendan Park, Phil Tackhill and Janet E. Wanerka, Don Wendland, Sam Wilshire have joined us, so far, in 2001.

That is about 37 new members since 2000. *Welcome, all of you and enjoy the club!*

WHAT'S THE STATUS?

by Tom Knapik



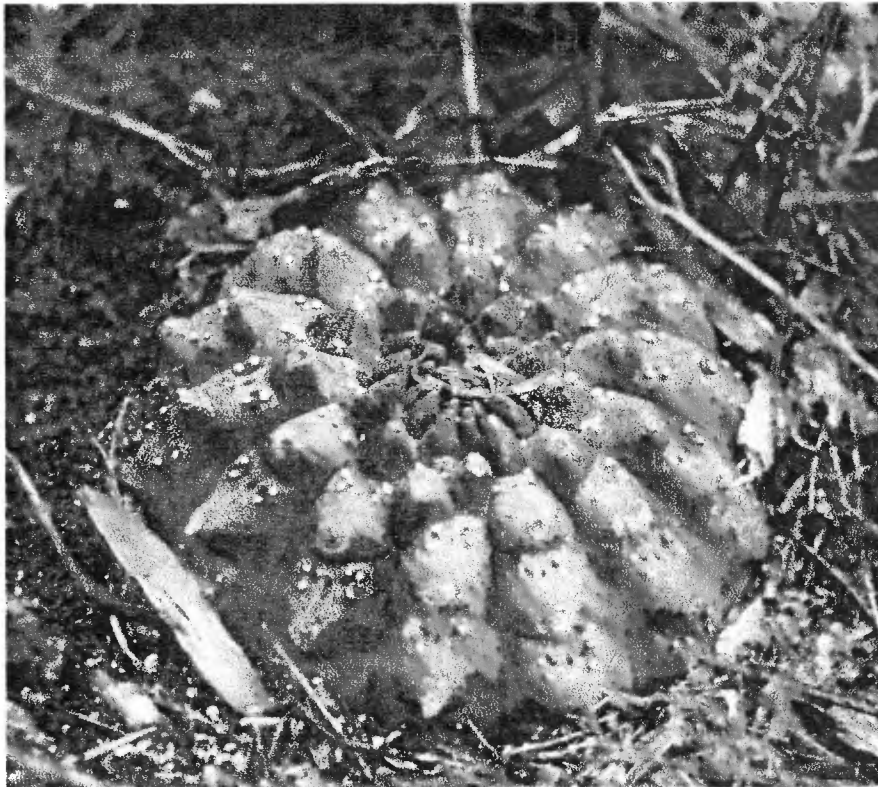
Topic #13: *Euphorbia gymnocalycioides*

Two gems of the *Euphorbiaceae* grow in Ethiopia, *E. piscidermis* (see inside front cover) and *E. gymnocalycioides*. Both these species are still somewhat rare in cultivation but the status of *E. gymnocalycioides* is changing... for the better!

Originally collected in 1893 by Ruspoli and Riva from southern Ethiopia, *E. gymnocalycioides* was not recognized as a distinct species for another 90 years. Chiovenda cited 2 specimens, one from Ethiopia the other from Somalia when he described *E. turbiniformis* in 1929. He wrote of a tessellate-tuberculated body that does not accurately describe *E. turbiniformis*. When Lavranos rediscovered the Somali population in 1969, with their smooth surface features, it was clear the Ethiopian specimens collected 76 years earlier represented another species. It was not until 1983 that *E. gymnocalycioides* was rediscovered in southern Ethiopia and subsequently described by M. Gilbert and S. Carter.

This species seems to be descended from a 'medusoid' euphorbia that now has suppressed lateral shoots. Other closely related species include *E. turbiniformis* and *E. horwoodi* which has a globose juvenile stage and eventually develops short lateral arms. All of these species have small size, reduced spines and spine shields. *E. gymnocalycioides* has very unique prominent tubercles which gives it a cactus like appearance, hence the specific epithet.

In 1999 I visited Vitezslav Vlk of the Czech Republic, who has explored Ethiopia thoroughly. I



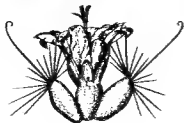
E. gymnocalycioides in habitat. Photograph by Vitezslav Vlk

asked him about the condition of the *E. gymnocalycioides* in habitat. The two populations known to collectors have very few plants he said due to over collecting, but he knows of a third population that is pristine. He hopes that it stays that way since very few know of its location and enough plant material is in cultivation for seed production to eventually meet demand. Besides, when he is travelling in Ethiopia he hires armed guards to accompany him and carries a sub-machine gun himself for protection. In some countries plant exploration is just not what it use to be!

These plants are not difficult to grow, however they are quite slow from seed. Seedlings are

available from Europe and from time to time Arid Lands offers them as well. Collectors should be able to obtain them easily in the next few years. It is a spectacular species that is well worth growing.

C A C T U S S H O W



San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society

ANNUAL SHOW AND PLANT SALE - JUNE 2 & 3, 2001 - ROOM 101 CASA DEL PRADO, BALBOA PARK

SHOW - SAT., JUNE 2, NOON - 5 PM AND SUN., JUNE 3, 10 AM - 4 PM

SALES - 10 AM - 5 PM SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

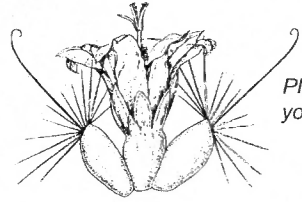
FREE SHOW FOR MORE INFO. 619-462-1805, 858-569-8510 OR VISIT US AT SDCSS.COM

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The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 33181, San Diego, CA 92163-3181



Please check the top line of your label for, year/month your membership expires. If the date is getting close - PLEASE RENEW. THANKS for your help.



<p>ESPINAS Y FLORES Editors: Tom Knapik - 619-462-1805 Joey Betzler - 858-569-8510 Mail to: 4669 71 St., La Mesa, CA 91941 call for fax or e-mail eyf2000@aol.com</p>		<p>SDCSS Volunteers on Standing Committees and Sub-Committees</p>	
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<p>The SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY, INC. is open to all persons interested in growing cacti and other succulent plants. Meetings are held the second Saturday of each month (except June, Sept. and Dec.) at 1:00 PM in room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Executive Board meetings are open to all members; call any officer or director for the time and location. Annual dues are \$15.00 per single member per year, \$5.00 for each additional (associate) member within the same household. Single copies of <i>Espinasy Flores</i> are \$2.00 per copy sent within the USA; foreign subscriptions are \$30.00. Affiliated with the CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC. The New SDCSS Web Page is: SDCSS.COM - please take a look and give feedback to the webmaster.</p>			