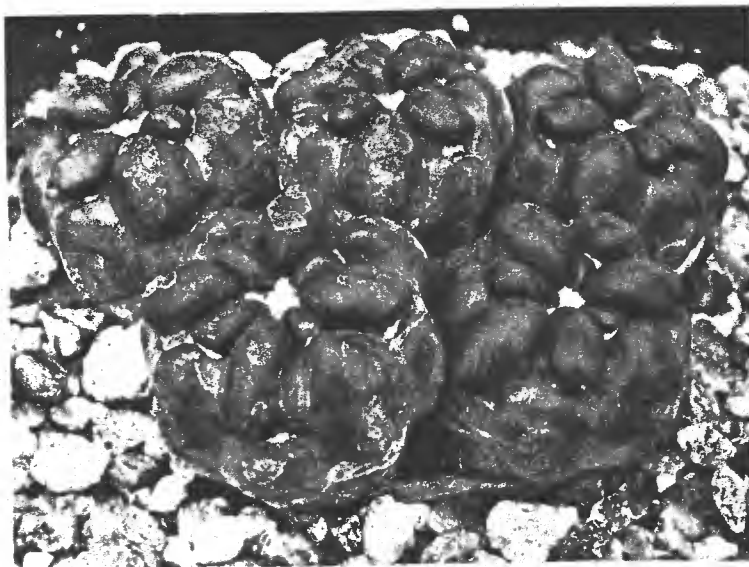
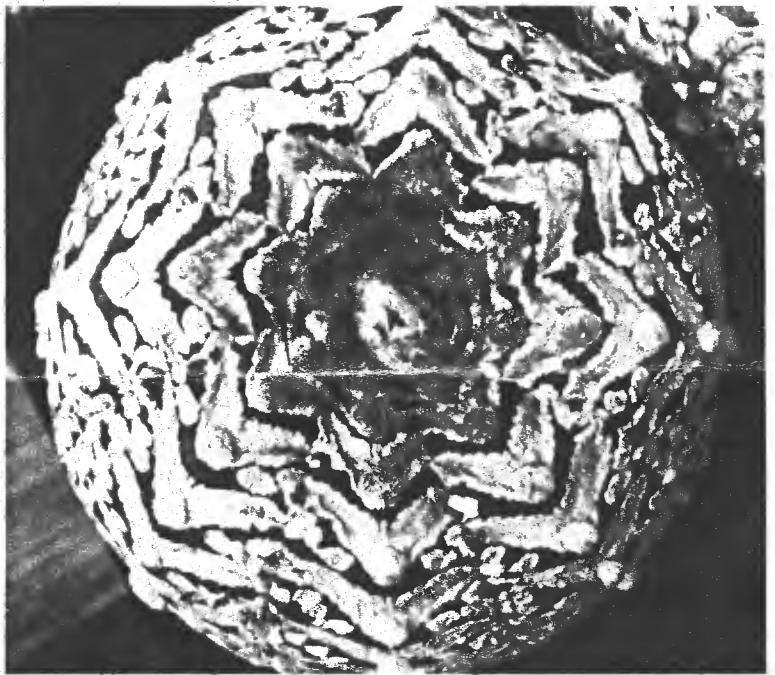
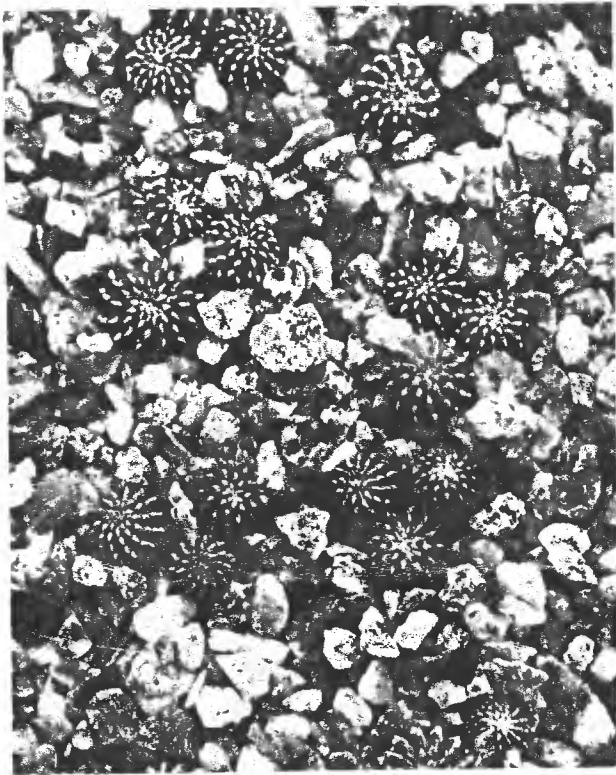


# Espinas y Flores

Newsletter of the San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society, Inc.

Affiliated with the Cactus and Succulent Society of America

Volume 35, Number 3, Saturday, March 11, 2000 at 1:00 PM



# Seeds, Cuttings, Grafting, etc.

## Propagation at Its Finest!

Carl Volkers and Jim Kampworth are the owner/operators of C&J cactus nursery, the premiere wholesale succulent nursery, located in north San Diego County. They have been involved with this endeavor professionally for the past 23 years. On Saturday March 11, Carl will present a program on the various methods and aspects of producing succulent plants. He has a great deal of information to share with us gleaned from numerous successes. He and Jim, rightfully so, have been credited with making many rare plants common. It is very likely that you have at least one plant in your collection that originated at C&J (probably quite a few if you are like me!)

Come enjoy this informative presentation at Casa Del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park

**Cover Photographs:** Here are just a few spectacular plants grown at C & J nursery. Top; *Geohintonia mexicana*, only recently discovered was sold as seedlings for the first time by C & J. Middle; *Astrophytum asterius* 'Super Kabuto' is being propagated from seed as well. They are incredibly beautiful and each one has a different pattern. Bottom; *Cintia napina*, a Bolivian wonder, was grown from seed for the first time at C & J.



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

**Tom Knapik**

4669 71street

La Mesa, CA 91941

Phone (619) 462-1805 e-mail eyf 2000

FAX (858) 569-8510

Newsletter submissions are due before the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 issues per year). Newsletter circulation is approximately 350, with an additional 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. Subscriptions are \$15 per year 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 of publication without the permission of the editor is prohibited. Volume 35, Number 3, Published March 1, 2000.



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE FOR MARCH 2000



First I would like to say that I had more positive comments about February's meeting than ever before. People really enjoyed the program by Pam Koide because it showed not only beautiful flora but how it was improving lives as well as the environment. Additionally, I need to thank Ric Newcomer who wrote a good article and also brought in a display of plants that were spectacular. Phil Bunch wrote an article that I will keep always as a reference for growing mesembs. There is a lot of misinformation about the care of these plants. Phil created his own set of rules that simplify the parameters for growing these plants. Thank you all.

The Baja Garden at the Wild Animal Park has an exhibit being added to it! The main attraction will be California Condors and other north American endangered or threatened animals. Please call the Baja Garden liaison, Joey Betzler, to help work on some of the renovations that are needed to make the garden look its best when the exhibit opens this spring. Joey's phone number is 858-569-8510. This is the best collection of Baja plants outside of Baja and we are part of it.

Next, a reminder that until July, when the construction at the Natural History Museum is complete, parking will be tight. Balboa park runs two buses that shuttle between the large lot off of Presidents Way (the old navy hospital at the west end of Park Boulevard) and over to the Casa Del Prado courtyard. The buses are very clean, of the old trolley car style, fun to ride, pickup every 10 minutes, and have drivers that are caring and informative. The park has made this an easy convenience that we should take advantage of when necessary.

*Sincerely,*

Thomas De Merritt

### RIC & MARILYN NEWCOMER PLANT SALE

We are reducing our private collection with a plant sale

Saturday March 25 from 9:00 am-1:00 pm

909-672-3074

If you plan on attending this sale; please bring your own boxes and to be fair to everyone, no sales prior to March 25. These are all specimen sized plants up to 24" pots. Also several large beautiful multi-headed clumps of *Echinocactus grusonii* which measure 18"-24" across. The following plants will be offered:

*Stenocactus*

*Weingartia*

*Oreocereus*

*Lobivia*

*Notocactus*

*Gymnocalycium*

*Ferocactus*

*Matucana*

*Mammillaria*

*Echinocereus*

*Echinofossulocactus*

*Coryphantha*

*Opuntia*

*Rebutia*

*Parodia*

*Neochilenia*

*Echinocactus*

*Sucorebutia*

*Thelocactus*

Hybrid *Trichocereus*

*Haworthia*

*Gasteria*

*Lithops*

Other *Mesembs*

*Euphorbia*

*Pelargonium*

*Pachypodium*

*Aloe*

*Agave*

*Monadenium*

\* FOR DIRECTIONS SEE RIVERSIDE COUNTY THOMAS GUIDE, PAGE 898 - 1G \*

# CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

## ☒ MARCH

— 2000 —

19 Midwest C&SS Show & Sale, Botanical Garden of Greater Cleveland, Noon to 5:00 PM Call Penny Chaikin for more info., 216-381-2525, 1556 Sheffield Rd., South Euclid OH 44121

## ☒ APRIL

8-9 South Coast Cactus & Succulent Exhibit. Info. Contact Dick Hulett 310-832-2262

30 South Bay Epi. Soc. Show

## ☒ MAY

5-7 Sonoran 3 Conference, Tucson C&SS, info Cactus Carol Clapp, e-mail kitfox@azstarnet.com.

6-7 Sacramento C&SS Show & Sale. Info Dorothy Williams 916-967-7988

6-7 Sunset Succulent Soc Show & Sale, Veterans Memorial Bldg., 4117 Overland Ave., Culver City CA. Info. Rosalie Gorchoff, show coordinator 310-822-1783

13-14 San Jose C&SS Show & Sale. Info Carole Keeton 406-773-9277

14 San Diego Epi Soc Show, 9:00 AM, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego CA.

20 Carmichael C&SS Show & Sale. Info Pearl Lemkuil 916-483-4496

20-21 Gates Show & Sale in Redlands, call Barry Urman, 909-796-6417

## ☒ JUNE

3-4 SDCSS Show & Sale at Casa del Prado, call Tom Knapik, 619-462-1805

9-11 Mid America Conference, host Henry Shaw C&SS, Viking Conference Center, St. Louis MO. Info, Kathy Malon, e-mail katmalon@world.att.net, or Pat Thomann, 3447 Dunnica, St. Louis MO 63118, 314-773-2931.

## ..... FYI FYI FOR YOUR INFORMATION FYI FYI

⇒ **Financial Statement:** Opps! A typo (they still happen) was made on the financial statement on page 6 of last month's newsletter. All the numbers are there but in the wrong places. For 1999 under inflows the Dec lunch should read 1,345.00. Under outflows: Food should read 1,204.00 and Newsletter should be 6,409.99. All these figures are for Calendar Year 1999. Sorry about the confusion.

⇒ **DUES REMINDER:** Remember, dues went up to \$15.00 starting January 1, 2000.

⇒ **Palomar Cactus & Succulent Society** has a lot going on! Former SDCSS board member **Stan Yalof** has taken over the helm from **Paul Steward** as President, good luck Stan! Paul is doing an outstanding job with the *Cactus Courier*, PCSS's newsletter. Below you will read about the speaker at the club meeting, check out their meeting some time, they also have some great speakers.

⇒ **Jon Rebman** gave a great talk at the club meeting regarding San Diego county plants, Jon is the Curator of Botany for the **San Diego Natural History Museum**. Sad but true: San Diego county not only has the greatest diversity of plant life, but also the highest number of state and federally listed rare and endangered plants in California. If you have an opportunity to hear Jon speak – take it!

⇒ In *Open Gates*, the newsletter of the Gates Cactus & Succulent Society, SDCSS member **Ric Newcomer** has an article reprinted from March of 1995 on *Neolloydia – Gymnocactus*. Did you know that the **Ric and Marilyn** live closer to the Gates club in Redlands than to San Diego, these two get around! They will be reducing their collection, see page 3 for a list of Genera they will be selling and their phone number. If you plan on attending this sale; please bring your own boxes and to be fair to everyone, no sales prior to March 25.

⇒ Read about **Carl Dykema**, long time SDCSS member, in the **San Diego Union** on Thursday Feb., 17. The article talked about Carl's longtime interest in Cacti and Succulents and about some of his business projects including his nursery, Exotic Gardens (619-497-0860), and his xeroscape garden designs.

⇒ Don't forget the **Anza-Borrego Desert** as winter is winding down. There are Desert garden tours and lots of other events and lectures: call or write the **Anza-Borrego Desert Natural History Association** for the latest events and beat the heat. P. O. Box 310, Borrego Springs, CA 92004-0310, 760-767-3052 \* E-mail ABDNHA@uia.net \* Web Address: www.california-desert.org \* When you get to this site take a look at their slide show, it is spectacular.

⇒ **Earthfair 2000** will be in Balboa Park on Sunday, April 16. We will be participating with a booth where we will talk to people about the wonders of Cacti and other Succulents as well as have plants for sale. We will need a few vendors and helpers...plan to come early and stay late we will be providing food and drinks to all vendors and helpers. Please contact **Pam Badger** for info. at 619-589-1223 or e-mail pambadge@earthlink.net.

# Ferocactus

By Kelly Griffin

The Ferocacti, commonly referred to as barrel cacti, occur in the arid regions of the US and Mexico. Many species are capable of becoming large, bulky, meter high plants like *F. histrix* from central Mexico, while others are destined to be small plants even when fully grown like *F. fordii* from Baja or *F. viridescens* from Baja and San Diego county. Of the thirty-one or so species and varieties of Ferocactus, I have been lucky enough to see about twenty of them in habitat. I am going to briefly discuss my observations on the Ferocactus I have visited.

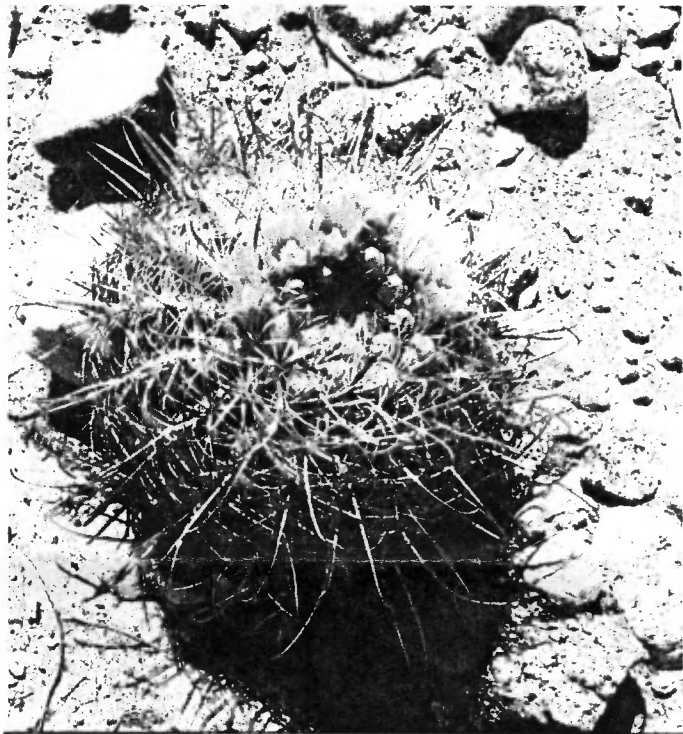
## *Ferocactus acanthodes* var.

*acanthodes* occurs in great numbers in the Mojave Desert. It is a medium sized barrel cacti with some plants a meter tall, but most plants in the two-foot range. The spines are so dense that they obscure the plant body and are variable in color from red to yellow. Plants occur in mineral soil on rocky hillsides. Those that occur in Borrego are similar but maybe a bit taller, at 1.5 meters plus. I have been told that the yellow spined form is *F. acanthodes* var. *lecontii*. As the varieties overlap, it is difficult to tell if the difference isn't just within the realm of species variation.

On a trip to Baja several years ago, we traveled quite far south to San Francisco de la sierra with the main objective to look at *Dudleya rubens*. On the way, we encountered many

plants of *F. acanthodes* including the tortured spine variety in which the spines have a twisted appearance. Near Catavina, we encountered *Ferocactus gracilis*. We stopped at a small settlement further south called Rosarito (not the large town most are familiar with) and found many *F. gracilis* var. *coloratus* which, as far as I can tell, is only separated by the redder colored spines. *F. gracilis* is characterized by the long flattened, hooked predominant central spine. These plants get big in habitat at 1 to 2 meters tall. We continued south crossing the border that separates Baja Norte and Baja Sur and continued across the flat desert. We then made a left turn shortly after passing a very small town called Los Angeles (again, not the same one most of you are familiar with) and began a bumpy washboard trek on a flat dirt road. We saw many plants that fit nicely in the category of *F. peninsulae* var. *viscainensis*. These were fairly drab, large plants and stood several feet high with a gray color to the spines. Although nice, they do not stand out as impressive.

After being beat up by the washboards for about ten miles, we came to the base of the plateau and made a couple of steep switch backs up this road and decided to camp at the top. This camp afforded a nice view of the desert floor below us. After we pitched the tent, we had a short time to look around. I should have been clued in to what to expect by the fact that many of the plants were clothed in Tillandsias. Without a cloud in sight, we put down for the night only to wake in the morning bathed in moisture from the ocean fog that had rolled in (and does so nightly). We had to wait until nearly ten o'clock for the tent to dry before we could pack up. We



*Ferocactus acanthodes*

continued up the ridge of the plateau and encountered our first *Ferocactus rectispinus*, which was an awesome sight. *F. rectispinus* is as dangerous looking as a cacti can be. It has very straight, very long central spines that can be ten inches long. An interesting thing about this area is that aside from the obvious beauty of the flora here there are at least three species of *Ferocactus* that occur here and some plants that appear to be intermediates. Unfortunately, the over lapping of species and the hybrid swarm that accompanies them has led to some further confusion, as to which is which.

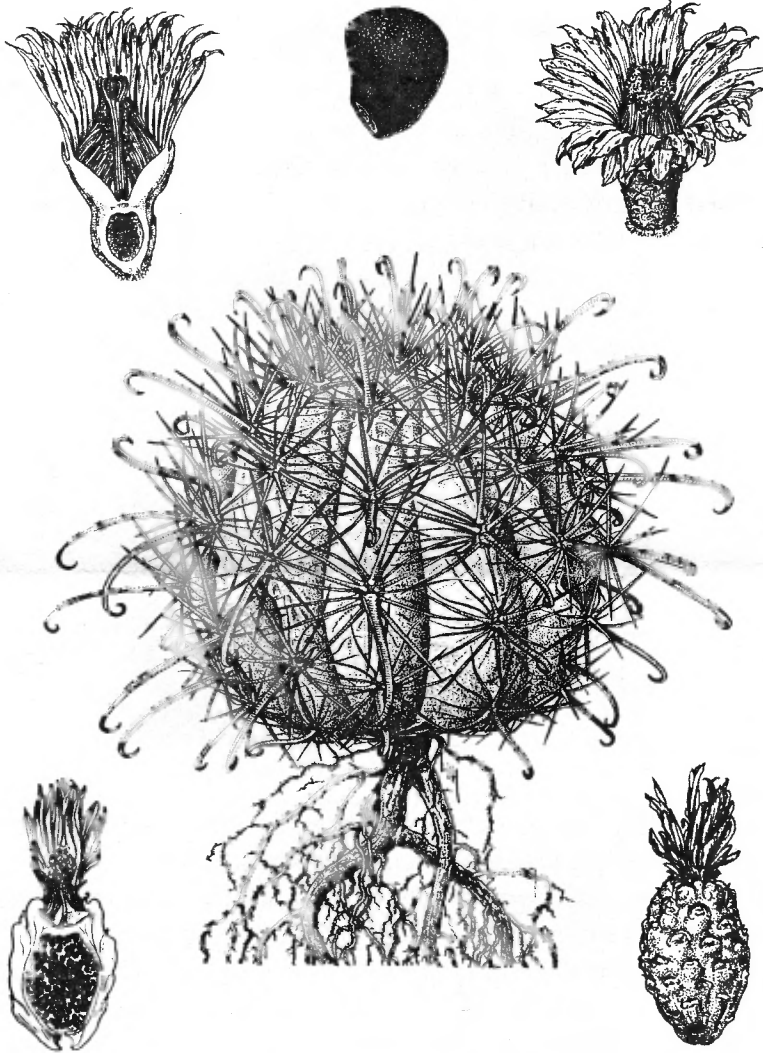


Fig. 5.4. A barrel cactus, *Ferocactus wislizenii*, common from Phoenix and the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument eastward. Characteristically the plants are stout and 2 to 5 feet high. The one here (center) is young and about 1 foot in both length and diameter; the length increases later but the diameter does not increase proportionately. Above, flower in longitudinal section and in external view and an enlarged seed. Below, fruits in longitudinal section and in side view.

On a side trip to Arizona this last fall, We were able to visit Organ Pipe National monument. In addition to the organpipe cactus (*Stenocereus thurberi*) for which the park was named, the park is also home to some nice *Ferocactus*. *Ferocactus wislizenii* var. *wislizenii* grow to about 1.5 meters in height and reminded me a great deal of *Ferocactus peninsulae* in general appearance but has yellow instead of orange colored flowers. It was in fruit but no flowers were seen. The high point of this trip for me wasn't the *Ferocactus* but rather the super form of *Agave deserti* that grows here. *Agave deserti* var. *simplex* is a very attractive single headed toothy blue agave that is very different from the form we see in our near by Anza Borrego desert.

On the last trip we made in November of 99, we traveled northwest from Mexico city and saw *Ferocactus histrix* in the

Mexican state of Guanajuato. It is a very globose *Ferocactus* that is as wide as it is tall, some plants were almost a meter high. It is sparsely spined compared to most *Ferocactus* and the 1" spines are a golden yellow color. In this same state near a town called Pozos, we found *Ferocactus latispinus* growing in dry grassland. These plants were pulled down to the ground. Some plants that were 10" across were only 4" high. The largest plants were no bigger than a squished basketball. *F. latispinus* has a flat, hooked central spine and there were both yellow and red spined forms growing together here.

The flowers were a clear pink. (We later saw plants with violet colored flowers from a different local) It is a fairly common plant in cultivation but it was very impressive to see them at home! Maybe 20 Km from where *F. latispinas* grows, we stopped to look for *Echevaria hyalina* which we found growing on a rocky outcrop but on the hike to the outcrop growing there was another *Ferocactus*. *F. macrodiscus* is similar in size and shape to *F. latispinas* but with much less armature and lacking the heavy flat hooked central spine. These plants were in fruit at this time of year. (In late November)

My favorite *Ferocactus* experience took place when we traveled to the Presa del Infiernillo, which is a dam on the Rio Balsas, which runs along the border between the Mexican states of Guerrero and Michoacan. The translation is; dam of little hell, and although we were there at the end of the rainy season we were told that it really gets hottest in May. This fact was incredible for the heat we experienced was so intense that looking at the plants came behind getting water and finding shade which doesn't happen very often for me! I had been to this place once before and had seen some small barrel cacti that were beginning to push flower buds in the month of September. At the end of November, we were lucky as it was in full flower. The bright yellow flowers of *Ferocactus lindsayi* seemed to glow above the gray black spines of these barrels. I had thought both from what I had read and what I had seen from my last visit that *F. lindsayi* was a fairly rare endemic. After making a trip down the river by boat and hiking in this area for two days I can assure you it is locally abundant. We saw thousands of plants clinging to the rocks jutting out over the river. This plant has a slight bluish cast not unlike *Ferocactus glaucescens*.

Well, that is about all my "*Ferocactus*" experience so far. I still would like to see *F. pilosus* and *F. glaucescens* in habitat and will continue to seek them out if time permits.

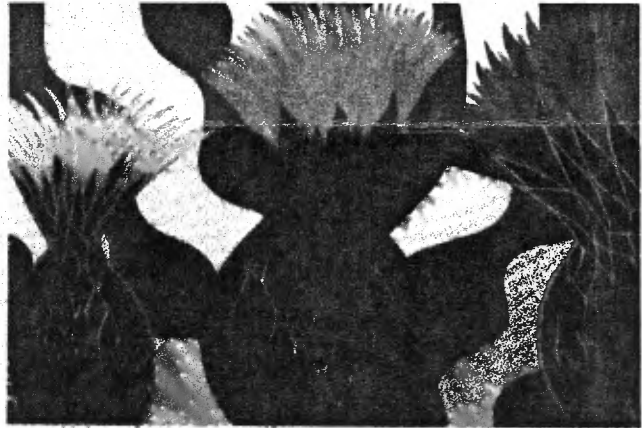
The best source for information on this genus is; **THE GENUS FEROCATUS.** The book is based largely on a thesis by George Lindsay. The information is very good and it is reasonably priced. The only faults would be organizationally it is difficult to reference the material and the color reproduction of the photos isn't as great as it could be.

On a final note, I want to thank the members of this club for the support and inspiration they give to my life. Jim Berry was one such person and I let the opportunity to thank him pass me by. I did not know him as well as I would have liked, but he was always quick with a handshake, a smile, and a kind word. I won't forget that!

George Lindsay  
and  
Contributors

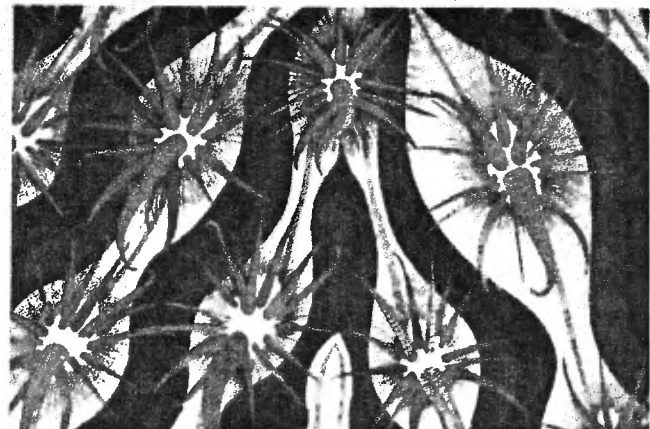
The Taxonomy and Ecology  
of  
**The Genus Ferocactus**  
Explorations in the USA and Mexico

Tireless  
Termites  
Press



### The Genus Ferocactus

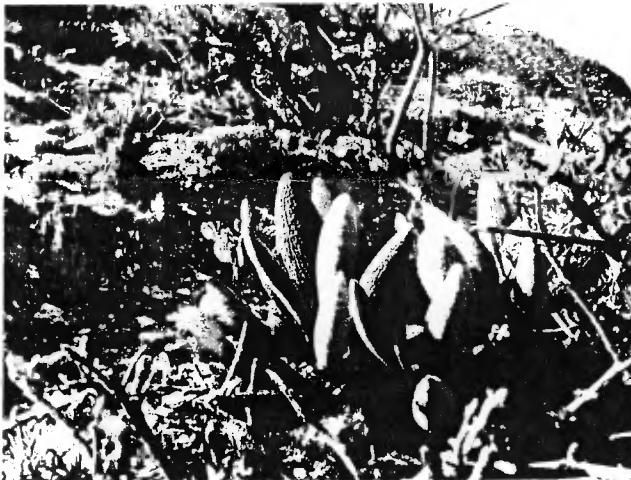
Taxonomy and Ecology  
Explorations in the USA and Mexico



# Adromischus in the Veld

by Ross Shumway

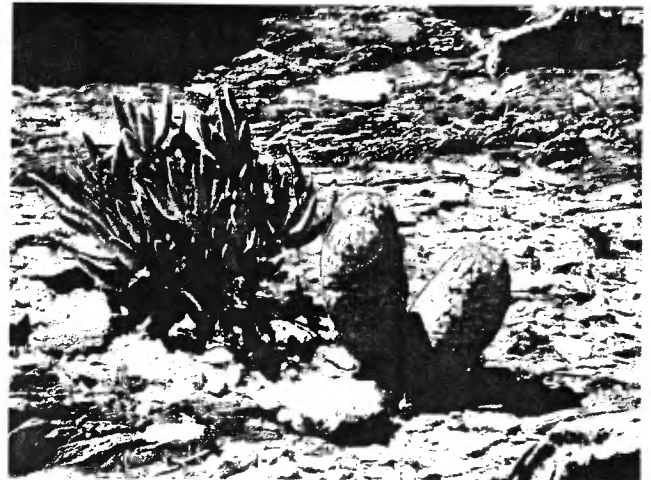
The genus *Adromischus* is perhaps one of the more overlooked genera of collectible succulent plants. *Adromischus* is in the family *Crassulaceae* and is closely related to the genera *Cotyledon* and *Tylecodon*. The high variability of the physical appearance of plants, even within a single species, has made classification difficult. Perhaps this has discouraged some individuals from cultivating plants of this fascinating genus. Fortunately, Mr. John Pilbeam (et al) has authored the book *Adromischus*, in 1998, which builds upon the earlier work of others, (most notably Tölken). Pilbeam attempts to sort out this diversity of traits and presents both a key to classification and photographs of each species and many of the



*A. marianiae* in habitat

varieties found within each species. This is a great aid to anyone wanting to identify an unknown plant.

I have been interested in studying and collecting succulent plants for only the past 3 years. In September of 1999, it was my good fortune to spend my vacation in South Africa. I participated in a 3-week tour of the succulents of South Africa that was put on by Gariiep Travel. The tour organizers/leaders, Mr. Alex Fick and Mr. Kotie Retief made me feel welcome and worked hard to handle the many details that inevitably arise in such a journey to the most remote areas of South Africa. We traveled from Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape, through the karoo of the Western Cape, up into the Richtersveld of the Northern Cape, and finally



*A. marianiae* and a *Trichocaulon* sp. growing together

ending up in Cape Town. I was clearly the most inexperienced succulent enthusiast and the only person from "the States" on the tour, but my fellow adventurers were very friendly and helpful. This trip immersed me in a universe of Mesembs, Euphorbias, Aloes, Haworthias, Crassulas, and many more succulent wonders. I can highly recommend such a trip to anyone wishing to learn first hand about these amazing plants, and to gain experiences that can't be gleaned from any book. We found various species of *Adromischus* throughout most of our trip. Some species are found growing in the cracks between rocks while others are found growing directly out of the ground. There is almost always a nurse plant or a rock to provide some protection when the plant is young. As the plants mature, however, they tend to reach out and maximize their exposure to the sun. Many varieties of *Adromischus* have deep purple/red spots that become more intense when adequate light is available. The spike-like inflorescence and small tubular flowers often identifies *Adromischus* from other similar plants.

Most *Adromischus* are easily cultivated and propagated. I have found that to achieve the best looking plants, it is important to maintain a moderate level of exposure to the sun. The plants tend to grow the most in the fall and spring when the days are warm and the nights are cool. Here in southern California the plants will often continue growing right through our mild winters. Most



species will achieve their best color and form if given several hours of direct sunlight each day throughout the winter. In the summer, however, the plants become mostly dormant, only spending their energy to produce flower stalks. It is best to provide some amount of shade from the intense summer sunlight. Mature plants can do well if left in direct sunlight, but the older leaves will tend to become faded and washed out when compared to the new growth. Additionally, feeding should only be done in periods of active growth and should be given sparingly, if at all. Excess fertilizer will tend to make the plants take on a greenish hue.

Most species of *Adromischus* are easily propagated. Like many of the *Crassulaceae* most plants will do the best if repotted every 2 to 3 years. During this time, it is not uncommon to incidentally knock leaves off a plant. These leaves or stem cuttings can be usually be rooted and grow into a new plant in a few weeks or months, depending on the species and time of year. I have not yet tried to pollinate my plants but I have been told that it is not difficult and interesting hybrids are possible. I hope more people will try to cultivate and share these beautiful plants.

**BRAG TABLE WINNERS FOR  
February 12, 2000**

*Succulents*

First: Kelly Griffin  
*Echeveria 'Ebony'*

Second: Don Patterson  
*Euphorbia globosa*

Third: Carol Jean Wolcott  
*Senecio fulgens*

*Cacti*

First: Joyce Buckner  
*Astrophytum ornatum* × *A. asterias*

Second: Don Patterson  
*Sulcorebutia* sp.

Third: Don Patterson  
*Sulcorebutia glomeriseta*



**GRIGSBY  
CACTUS GARDENS**

"Growing plants for you since 1965"

**Come visit us!!!**  
We have a wide variety of plants  
for the enthusiast

Hours:  
Tues.-Thurs.(call for appointment) 8am to 3pm  
Fri. and Sat.(no appointment needed) 8am to 3pm  
Closed Sun. and Mon.

see us on the web at:  
[www.cactus-mall.com/grigsby](http://www.cactus-mall.com/grigsby)

**2354 Bella Vista Drive  
Vista CA 92084-7836  
760/727-1323 fax 760/727-1578**

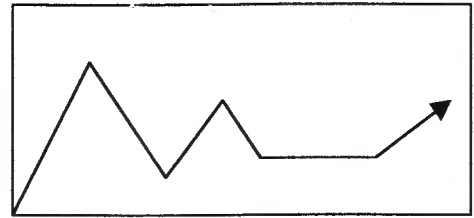
**Membership Corner**  
Welcome New & Rejoining  
Members:  
**JOAN & JONATHAN AUSTIN**  
★  
**DON HUNT**  
★  
**SCOTT MUBARAK**

Please check the front label of your newsletter for a message or the expiration date. If the date is 2000/02 this is your last issue. Please renew early and remember as of January 1, 2000 the basic membership is \$15.00. Additional members within the same household will remain the same \$5.00 per person. Did you know that everyone that sells at SPCSS events is a member?

## WHAT'S THE STATUS?

by Tom Knapik

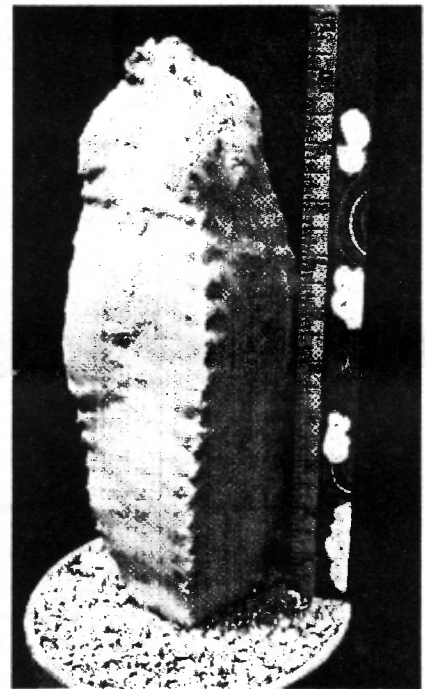
Topic #4: Update on *Whitesloanea crassa*



I received an e-mail from Jerry Barad regarding this magnificent and extremely rare species. He was instrumental in bringing this plant into cultivation and had some additional information I think you'll find interesting.

Dear Tom,

I enjoyed your article on *Whitesloanea* in the January issue of *Espinasy Flores*. I will add a few comments that may be of interest to you. The three specimens that went to Chuck Hanson at Arid Lands were arranged by my efforts. One of them I brought home from the second Somalia expedition. I grew it for about three years when it finally developed a root rot. I cleaned it up and sent it to Chuck who grafted it on to *Caraluma speciosa* stock. At the time of the Denver CSSA convention, I convinced John Lavranos to bring along the two specimens that he had collected the year before. Chuck grew all three for several years and on one occasion two clones flowered at the same time and Chuck was able to set seed. He gave me a supply of seed that I brought to an IOS meeting where seeds were given to all of the major European succulent growing institutions. (Heidelberg, Kew, Zurich, Monaco, and Berlin. Ulrich Meve who was working in Focke Albers' lab at the time, took some seed with which he was able to do the first and only chromosome counts on this species. From this seed I know of only one living plant which as of last year was still alive in Heidelberg. Ellie Fallot in the Netherlands also had a living plant which I believe came from one of Chuck's seedlings. I have been in touch with a Dutch grower who has made a few unsuccessful attempts to pollinate back and forth between those two plants. I had also exchanged pollinia with him from my plant (which I had raised from Chuck's seed). I had no luck with the pollinations and unfortunately, lost my only plant last fall. The species is quite clearly not self-fertile. I still have a living hybrid that I made between *Whitesloanea* and *Huerniopsis*. It is flowering now and the flowers are very similar to that of the *Whitesloanea*.



i. An 11 inch specimen of *Whitesloanea crassa* Brown collection. Photos by the author.

Roger Brown had a very large one that died about a year ago (the 11 inch one that you mentioned) but he still has a smaller one that he tells me is in good health. Chucks plants are down to a few grafted specimens and they are growing at Mike Massara's place in Ohio. To my knowledge, none of these have ever flowered since the original flowering that produced the seeds. I contacted Roseann Richards and she advised me (sadly) that her plant had died.

One last comment on your article. When we were there, our Somali guides told us that it was indeed eaten by the nomadic people but that it was called Dinah (pronounced Dee-nah) which is translated as 'little turtle'.

Best regards, Jerry Barad

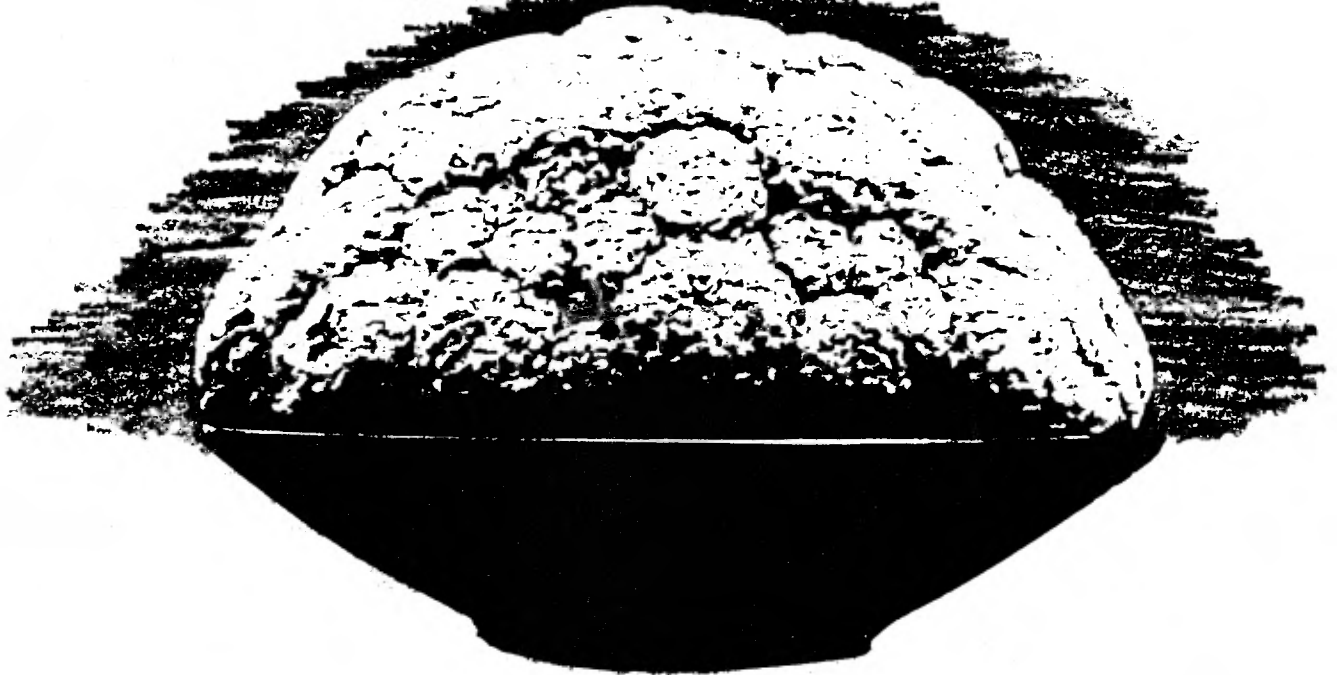
I really appreciate this kind of feedback, thanks again Jerry. Sharing this kind of information is educational and networking is the best way to ensure our rare flowering plants find mates somewhere in the world even if we can't. We should do everything in our power to propagate these rarities.

# SOUTH COAST CACTUS & SUCCULENT EXHIBIT

Sat & Sun. April 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> 2000

9 am to 4 pm

AT SOUTHCOAST BOTANICAL  
GARDENS, 26300 CRENSHAW BLVD.  
PALOS VERDE PENINSULA



**Free, Parking and Entrance fee.  
This year feature's invitational  
displays, sales, and rare or show plant  
auction.**

**More info. Contact Dick Hulett  
310-832-2262**

Issue Highlights

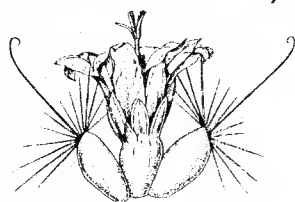
Speaker Information ... 2  
 President's Messages ... 3  
 Calendar & For Your Information ... 4  
 Cactus & Succulent of the Month ... 5-9  
 Membership & Brag Table Winners ... 9  
 What's the Status ... 10  
 Name That Succulent ... Below

NONPROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

SAN DIEGO, CA  
PERMIT NO. 737

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



## ESPINAS Y FLORES

Editor: Tom Knapik - 619 462-1805

Associate Editor: Joey Betzier - 858 569-8510

Mail to: 4669 71 St., La Mesa, CA 91941

fax 858 569-8510 or e-mail eyf2000@aol.com

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY INC

### 2000 Executive Board Members

#### OFFICERS

President - Tom DeMerritt

858-270-5544

Vice Pres. - George Flaisted

619-583-9551

Secretary - Laura DeMerritt

858-270-5544

Treasurer - Herb Stern

619-223-9134

#### EX OFFICIO

Immediate Past President

- Tom Knapik

619-462-1805

#### DIRECTORS

Pam Badger

619-589-1223

Ed DeLollis

760-945-7892

Joe Kraatz

760 758-7042

Spencer Maze

858-454-1870

Terry Parr

619-460-9111

Kelly Parrott

619-696-0376



Name this succulent Genus.

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 *Espinas y Flores* are \$2.00 per copy sent within the USA; foreign subscriptions are \$30.00. Affiliated with the CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Inc. SDCSS Web Page available soon please stay tuned for address.