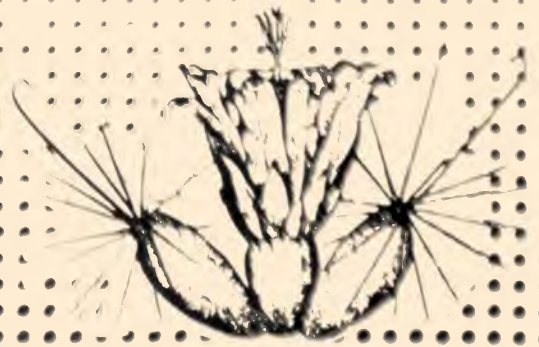


Espinas Y Flores

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



WELCOME 1993

VOLUME XXVIII NUMBER ONE, SATURDAY JANUARY 9, 1993

HAPPY NEW YEAR



Sulcorebutia langeri

(Drawing by Gwyn Rees)



WELCOME 1993

HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL.....

PLEASE RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP EARLY

MEMBERSHIP: LAURA DE MERRITT, 619-571-5127. DUES ARE \$10.00 FOR SINGLE MEMBERSHIP AND \$5.00 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF SAME HOUSEHOLD (ONE ESPINAS y FLORES MAILED). CHECKS SHOULD BE MADE OUT TO S.D.C.& S.S. AND MAILED TO P.O.BOX 33181, HILLCREST STATION-102, SAN DIEGO, CA. 92163-3181.

MEETING TIME: MEETINGS ARE HELD THE SECOND SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH (EXCEPT FOR JUNE & DECEMBER) AT 1:30 pm IN ROOM 101 - MAJORICA ROOM, CASA DEL PRADO, BALBOA PARK. COME EARLY FOR PLANT, CONTAINER & SUPPLY SALES AND SOCIALIZING. BOARD MEETINGS ARE HELD AT NOON PRIOR TO GENERAL MEETING.

Educational Cactus and Succulent Agenda for 1993: Great Job!! Thanks to Beverly Kirkegaard and Phyllis Flechsig. ... And Thanks to Russel Evans and son, Michael, for contributing the record albums to our Holiday Party give-away.

I'm sorry for the oversight, but I also wanted to include in our dedication of 1992's December issue - the loss of another esteemed member, Paul Henderson.

Thanks to TOP HAT Catering for doing a great professional dinner for our annual Holiday Party.... also a big Thanks to C & J CACTUS, Roger Montanus of CAL CACTUS, Betty Athy, Phyllis Flechsig, Rick Plant, and Tom & Laura De Merritt for all their time & work that went into creating a good Holiday Party.

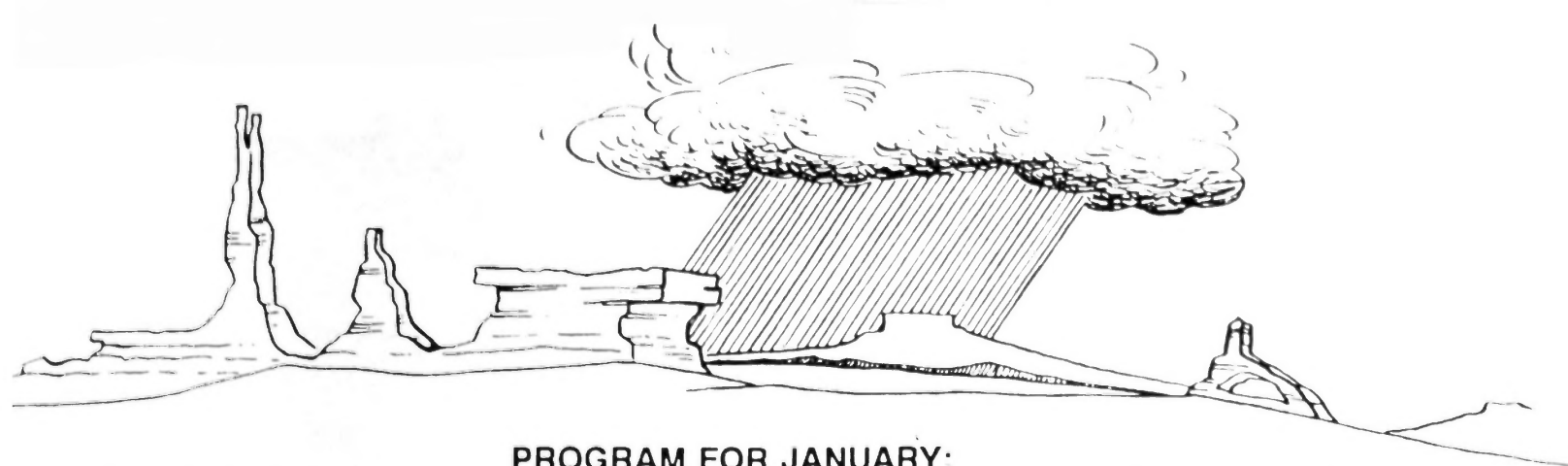
Just a note of sympathy and passing. We have just heard that Life Members Martin & Pat Mooney's youngest daughter, Vicky, was the victim of a head-on collision - wrong-way driver in Florida... Our heartfelt sympathy to you both.

We are proud to see that Joyce's Espinas y Flores Cactus & Succulent Crossword puzzle has been re-published in several other club newsletters! Also, it's nice to see that Carol Wujcik, Editor of the Long Beach "Roadrunner News" has been reprinting Elibet Marshall's drawings from past Espinas y Flores. Also republished in other newsletters are Rick Latimer and Phyllis Flechsig for their excellent "Plant of the Month" articles.

See back page for new developments and committee members in your society ... Thanks to Chuck Adams for re-setting back page! Looks great! Your name too! should be on this back page, if it isn't ask yourself: "How can I contribute to the good of this club?" volunteer, participate, bring plants and refreshments to the meetings. Please Help Your Club!!!

Deadline for February Espinas y Flores is January 25th. Thanks for your early contributions, it makes putting this paper together alot less difficult.

PLEASE BRING GOODIES FOR THE REFRESHMENT BREAK!



PROGRAM FOR JANUARY:

JOE CLEMENTS, HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDEN CURATOR OF DESERT GARDENS, WILL PRESENT A SLIDE SHOW PROGRAM "LANDSCAPING WITH SUCCULENTS". IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EDUCATION ON INNOVATIVE CACTUS AND SUCCULENT - XEROPHYTIC LANDSCAPING COME AND LEARN FROM THE BEST. IF YOU HAVE EVER ENJOYED THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY FAIR'S AWARD WINNING LANDSCAPE DISPLAYS YOU'LL KNOW NOT TO MISS THIS PROGRAM BY THEIR CREATOR. A HISTORY OF SUCCULENT LANDSCAPING IN CALIFORNIA WILL ALSO BE PRESENTED. BRING YOU CUTTINGS IN FOR IDENTIFICATION.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS SPECIAL PROGRAMS:

(featuring three SDC&SS active members!)

THE CLASSIC ITALIAN GARDEN Sat. January 9th @ 11:00 am, at the Ecke Building, there will be a program on the classic Italian Garden. Erik Gromberg, artist and professor of art, will give a talk on the artistic ideas of classic Italian gardens. Slides will illustrate the program.

ALOE TOUR Sat. January 23rd @ 11:00 am, there will be a tour of the *Aloes* at Quail Botanical Gardens. Phil Favell, horticulturist and aloe grower, will be the speaker.

WINTER WORKSHOP Sat. & Sun. February 6-7th, a workshop will be taught by Irina Gromberg, nationally know for her color pencil botanical drawings. Registration fee is \$75 for Quail members, and \$90 for non-members. (Includes lunch on Saturday & brunch on Sunday).

LETTERS:

Enclosed please find donation (\$42) from Elizabeth Athy to the San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society from plant sales at "Christmas-on-the Prado", December 4-5.

Thank you, Betty!

Dear SDC&SS,

Once again the members of SDC&SS donated plants for the Annual Veterans Bazaar @ V.A. Hospital - the plants were good sellers and I especially appreciated that so many of them were properly labeled enabling me to answer more questions. With deep cuts in the budget, this sale really makes a difference in the quality of life for many disable Vets. I would like to acknowledge those who I know contributed (hope I haven't left anyone out). THANK YOU:

Ethel Standish, Marylyn Henderson, Ted Nelson, Anthony & Rose D'Atillio, Curt Hammel, Elibet Marshal, Marie Pearce, Harold & Mildred Richter, Dorothy Larberg, Marilyn Lemrow (and additional exchange table plants), and Michael & Joyce Buckner. Please know your contributions were greatly appreciated and went to a good cause. Sincerely,

Ruth Richardson

SDCSS -- CACTUS/SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH -- 1993

January	Rick Latimer Alan Weiss	Cylindropuntia Adenia
February	Phyllis Flechsig Dylan Hannon	Echinocereus Succulent Bulbs
March	Joe Clements Joey Betzler	Cochemiea Winter Growing Succulents
April	Marylyn Henderson Joey Betzler	Echinofossulocactus Titanopsis/Aloinopsis
May	Phyllis Flechsig Kay Quijada	Mammillarias of Baja Sansevieria
June	Annual Show/Sale	Annual Show/Sale
July	Annual Picnic	Annual Picnic
August	Anna Cornett Michael Buckner	Mammillaria camptotricha Ficus/Strangler Figs
September	Joe Quijada Phyllis Flechsig	Melocactus Ceropegia
October	VOLUNTEER NEEDED Anna Cornett	Sulcorebutia Haworthia
November	VOLUNTEER NEEDED Phyllis Flechsig	Cleistocactus Small Aloes
December	Holiday Party	December Party

Cover illustration is from "A Collector's Sketchbook", National Cactus & Succulent Society of England; *Sulcorebutia langeri* drawn by Gwyn Rees.

Volunteers needed for the Baja Collection at the San Diego Wild Animal Park

On January 23 & 24 (Saturday and Sunday) volunteers will meet at the wild animal park to spend time working with the 'Baja Collection'. The major emphasis will be on the control of weedy species, relocating crowded plants and protecting smaller specimens. Be prepared to walk and work from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. both days and then you will be free to visit the park for the rest of the day. Please call Joey Betzler at 239-0804 if you are interested.

Humorous illustrations published courtesy of University of Arizona Press, "A Lighthearted Look at the Desert" by Chuck Waggin, c. 1969.

CYLINDROPUNTIA - CACTUS OF THE MONTH

by Rick Latimer

Last February we covered the "platyopuntias" and now we will do the equally neglected "cylindropuntias". Some will say, "Well, at least the "prickly pears" have a great deal of economic use, while the "chollas" are of no use whatsoever and are even bothersome weeds". But as we shall see, even here there is some treasure.

This group is divided into the North and South American genera. The northern species are distinguished from the southern ones by the complete absence of even rudimentary spine sheaths on the southern species. These sheaths break off in the skin and some people are more sensitive than others. Several species are native to San Diego County. *Opuntia prolifera* was the first cactus I ever collected in the wild. My oldest sister and I dug one up in the late 1950's behind our house in what is now part of San Carlos. This was the only live cactus that I actually had when I joined this Society. I threw the plant away some years ago when one of the cats became entangled with a section of it. It never bloomed, but the flowers are said to be red. Specimens of this plant are usually two to three feet tall, but outstanding plants may be as tall as ten feet. The fruits usually contain no seeds and may remain on the plant season after season until a chain of fruits hang on the plant, hence '*prolifera*'. The habitat range is from Ventura, California to El Rosario, Baja California and occurs along the coastal hills and valleys. Another coastal species is *O. serpentina*, which is generally more prostrate in habit and the flowers are yellow-green.

A species with a more mountainous habitat is *O. parryi*. It is closely related to *O. serpentina*, but has a more easterly habitat and the plants are erect in habit. Our desert natives include *O. echinocarpa*, *O. bigelovii*, and *O. ramosissima*. The last species ranges from southern Nevada and western Arizona down into northwestern Sonora and northeastern Baja California. Plants are usually low, much-branched bushes. The segments are grayish green and are usually two to five inches long and less than half an inch thick. Some plants are spineless. The small flowers are flesh colored to salmon-pink. The first species is the most common cactus in San Diego County. The spines are silvery to golden and the flowers are greenish yellow to bronze. The middle species has the common name "Jumping Cholla" or "Teddy Bear Cactus". The plants are quite beautiful from a distance, especially when backlit. The spines at the top of the plant are golden and the plant spines below are dark brown. However, this plant has given the whole family a bad name. Brushing against a plant (even unaware) means becoming impaled with at least one segment. One needs a crowbar or in extreme cases a stick of dynamite (Pegleg Smith entry?) to free oneself. A common Arizona species is *O. fulgida* with its proliferating fruit chains. A common plant in Baja California is *O. cholla* with green stems and red-violet flowers. Aptly named *O. molesta* has golden tipped daggers.

The genus *Grusonia* differs from the above plants by having continuous ribs, spines with reduced sheaths, and glochids present only in the newest areoles and on the fruit. The only one that I have ever seen is *G. bradtiana*. The spines are white and the flowers are yellow. The plant is native to the Mexican State of Coahuila.

CACTUS OF THE MONTH:

The South American 'austrocylindropuntias' include plants that the Opuntieae Trophy is awarded to at our Shows (if not awarded to a Tephrocactus). Two such examples would be *O. pachypus* from Peru or *O. clavarioides* var. *ruiz-lealii* from western Argentina. A large plant in this group is *O. subulata* with the seldom seen in collections red flowers. *Opuntia vestita* can be seen growing in the wild in huge white cushions in high altitude Bolivia, but plants in collections are never so furry.

The last plants in this group fall in the genus *Pterocactus*. The plants are small and have thick taproots that send out cylindrical to spherical often deciduous stems. An unusual feature is that the seeds are winged ('ptero' = winged) and are stacked horizontally in the fruit. The most commonly seen species is *P. tuberosus* again from western Argentina, which has brownish-red to purplish stems and yellow flowers. Another species *P. fischeri* has white flowers.

References: Curt Backeberg, CACTUS LEXICON

R. Mitchell Beauchamp, NATIVE CACTI OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY,
from Espinas y Flores - Feb 1972

George Lindsay, CACTI OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Phyllis Flechsig, PENIOCEREUS AND PTEROCACTUS, Espinas y
Flores - Feb 1989

A Note from your Ex-President



... and a Big Thank You!

SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH—ADENIA

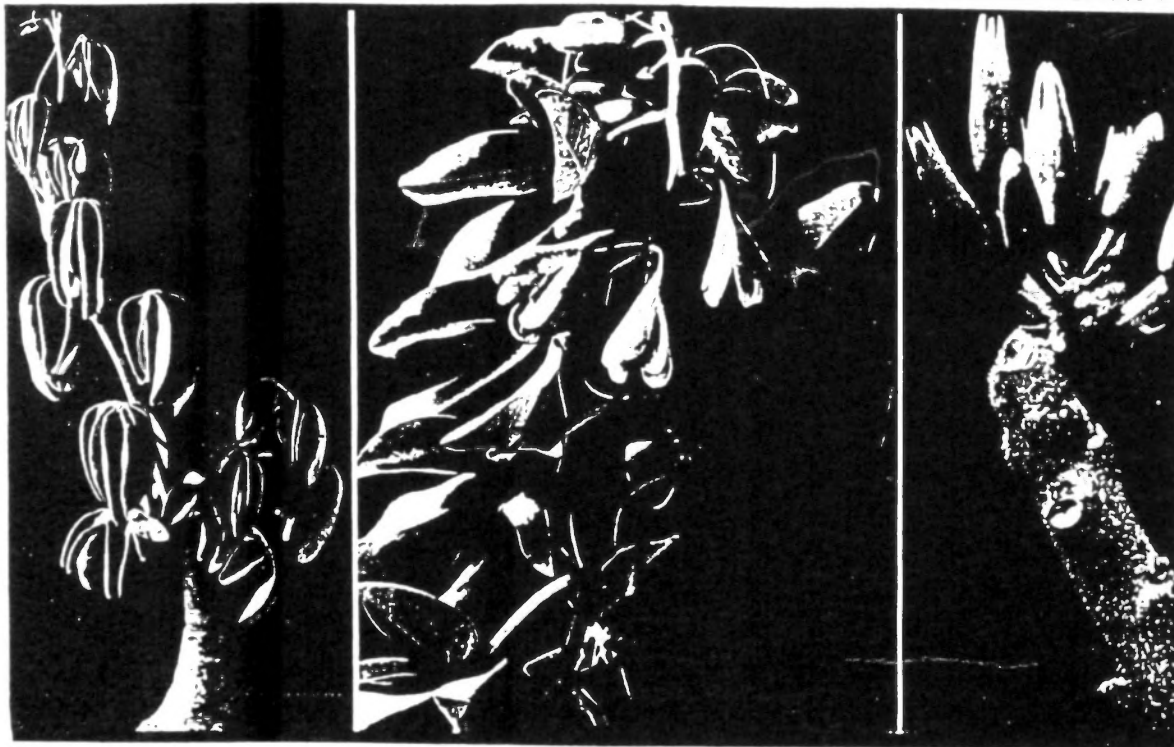
by Alan J. Weiss

The genus *Adenia* was established in 1775 by Forskal, with *Adenia venenata* as the type species (first described) of the genus. De Wilde (1971) lists 92 species, which, along with 350 or so species of the closely related genus *Passiflora* (family Passifloraceae), presents a large and diverse group of plants.

Of the 92 species listed by de Wilde, at least half are described as having a "tuberous rootstock" or a thickened ("pachypodous") basal portion of the stem or trunk; therefore about fifty species or more of *Adenia* may be of potential interest to glob* collectors. Those species occurring in tropical evergreen rain forests are commonly lianas or vines without an enlarged base, and can attain a length of up to fifty meters (+160 feet). They occur in a wide range of habitats, also including dry forest and desert, where they typically occur as thick-stemmed succulents (e.g., *A. spinosa* and *A. globosa*) with their thin, spiny apical growth and reduced leaves (see figure). Their range includes most of the sub-Saharan portion of Africa, the island of Madagascar, and extends into the Indian sub-continent, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, and Burma.

With such a wide range of geography and diverse habitats, it is not surprising that the genus varies widely in habit of growth among the various species. This range of forms includes the tropical lianas already mentioned, tree-like forms with woody stems, plants with tuberous rootstocks and deciduous vining growth, and branching as well as unbranched forms (see figure). Leaves may be entire (without teeth along the margin, and not divided into lobes), or palmate (such as *A. digitata*), with a complete range of shapes occurring on a single plant. The leaves, as well as flowers, are typically gland-bearing (*Adenia*, roughly translated, means gland-bearing), and the plants probably have a close ecological association with ants or other insects which are attracted to the material excreted by the glands.

Illustrations from *The Wonderful World of Succulents* by Werner Rauh, Smithsonian Institute Press, 1984.



- 1 (ul) *Adenia glauca*. young plant
- 2 (um) Flowering shoot of *Adenia glauca*
- 3 (ur) *Adenia keramanthus*. shoot with male flowers

ADENIA - SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH by Alan J. Weiss

The flowers of most *Adenias* are yellow or greenish in color; several species (for example, *A. globosa*) have fragrant flowers. They are typically dioecious (i.e., male and female flowers occurring on separate plants), with five sepals, five petals, five disc glands, and a hypanthium (the fleshy, cup-like basal part of the flower - see illustration), containing the vestigial ovary in male flowers. The fruit is typically greenish or occasionally red, and divided into sections or locules which separate when the fruit is ripe. The largest fruits are about two inches long.

The *Adenias* are particularly well suited to cultivation, enjoying warm temperatures (especially the Madagascar forms), abundant room for root growth, and in the case of forest varieties, some shade is likely to be beneficial. Non-vining desert varieties will enjoy heat, bright sun, and lots of moisture. They do not appear to be especially sensitive to watering, as long as soil is porous and well drained. If planted in ground beds without restricted room, many of the caudiciform varieties will probably get large fairly rapidly. They are easily grown from seed, attaining respectable size in just a few years, but the quantity of seed available is usually meager.

The following is a partial list of *Adenia* species described by de Wilde as having a thickened base or tuberous rootstock - all of potential interest to succulent collectors if one can find them (!):

aculeata, *fruticosa*, *glauca*,
karibaensis, *spinosa*, *pechuellii*,
wightiana, *penangiana*, *elegans*,
firingalavensis, *isaloensis*,
pyromorpha, *subsessilifolia*, *perrieri*,
epigea, *refracta*, *olaboensis*, *ballyi*,
globosa, *venenata*, *hondala*,
stenodactyla, *dolichosiphon*,
metriosiphon, *hastata*, *stricta*,
ellenbeckii, *keramanthus*, *lanceolata*,
digitata, *mossambicensis*, *trisecta*,
welwitschii, *goetzii*, *tuberifera*.

References:

Court, D., Succulent Plants of South Africa
De Wilde, W.J.J.O., Monograph of Genus
Adenia, Mededelingen
Landbouwhogeschool Wageningen
Nederlanden, 1971 (English text with
line drawings).

Jacobsen, H., Lexicon of Succulent Plants
Rowley, G., Caudiciform and Pachycaul
Succulents

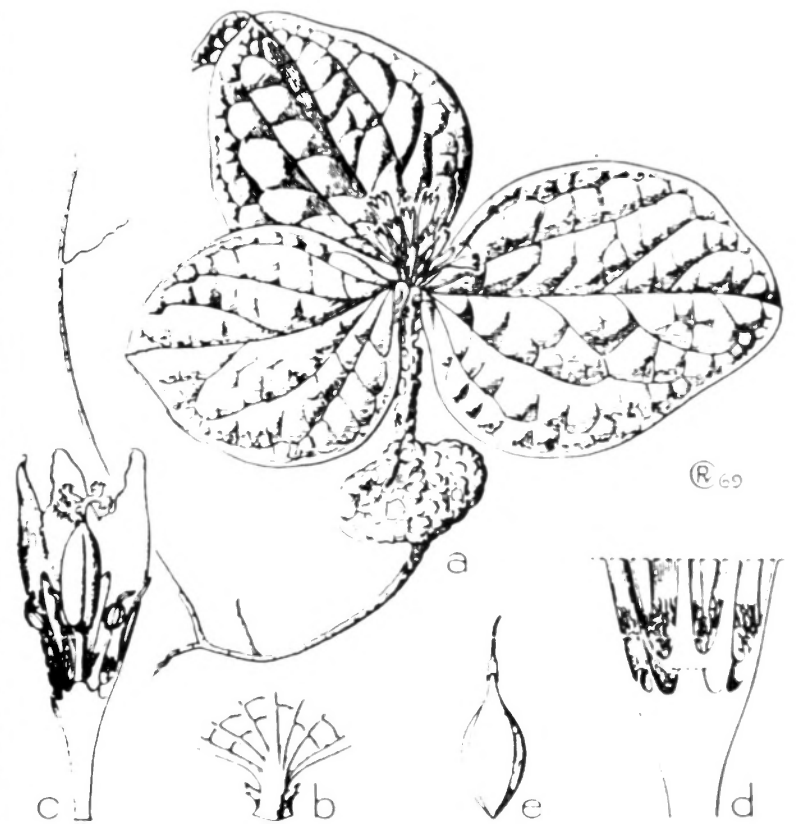


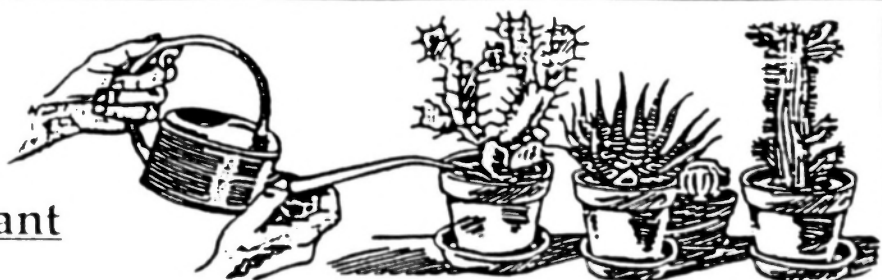
FIG. 33. *Adenia ovata*. — a habit, $\times \frac{1}{2}$ (Forskhoe 2516, type); b leaf base with stipules, $\times 1$ (Richards 19374); c hermaphroditic flower, longitudinal section, $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ (Wild 4854); d ditto, detail of hypanthium, $\times 5$ (Cruse 30); e fruit, $\times 1$ (Mutimushi 2857).

PLEASE BRING YOUR PLANTS

*Editor's note: Several years ago, Gordon Rowley referred to succulents with above ground fat protrubences expressly designed to reservoir water for survival during drought and extended aridity as Caudiciforms, and whimsically called them "GLOBS". This makes many of us Glob collectors or Globiphiles, not a particularly endearing handle

FROM ALL CORNERS
by Shirley Berry

The Mythical Century Plant



A very striking and dramatically beautiful plant in our landscape is *Agave americana*. The leaves can be taller than a person. Gracefully arching and spike shaped, these leaves are sometimes a pale blue or grayish green color; other forms can be seen with a yellow border or yellow center stripe or white center or edge. There are at least seven different variants of *Agave americana*. All are shaped like stemless succulent rosettes and are perennial (requiring more than one season to mature, and lasting many years).

The home of *Agave americana* is Mexico, and this is only one of many species native to Mexico. There are about 136 species in the family Agavaceae. They are native to southern North America, Mexico, Central America, northern South America, and the West Indies.

When mature, the plant sends up a flower stalk with a grand inflorescence from its center, sometimes reaching a height of more than 20 feet. After flowering, or after the fruit has ripened on the stalk, the leaves of the plant wither and die, but not before the plant makes many offsets which root while still attached to the parent plant. These new pups or bulbils carry on the lifeline.

The rosette of the *Agave* is equipped with a glaucous or waxy coating as well as sharp spines and teeth to provide natural protection. The leaves are resistant of most pests.

Agaves can reach the height of nine feet or more when fully mature. These plants range in mature size from three inches in diameter to over six feet in width. Agaves have the largest of all succulent leaves, six and a half feet (or more) long and twenty inches thick at the base. The larger species make excellent and impenetrable fences. One of the attractions of the leaves are their undersides which bear the imprint of the adjacent leaves from their bud forms.

Agaves thrive in heavy but porous soil. The greatest danger in very cold areas is water settling in the crown. Nature often tilts this plant to make water run-off a certainty.

Planting an agave offset is quite simple. Even when placed on a dry crack of earth, it will start to grow when the natural rains provide some moisture. However, it will increase its size much faster if it is watered, thereby avoiding the dormant stage as it awaits the rain.

Agaves were much appreciated by early Portuguese and Spanish explorers. As early as the sixteenth century they introduced this native Mexican plant to the Azores, the Canary Islands, and ultimately to the Mediterranean regions, Asia, and Africa. The plant was valued for its ornamental use as well as its fiber. Its popularity peaked in Europe in the nineteenth century when agaves and other ornamental succulents contributed an exotic look to public and private gardens. Agaves have run wild in the Mediterranean region, as well as in Italy, the Balkans, and North Africa. These beautiful plants from our continent are now part of their characteristic landscape.

AGAVE: The Mythical Century Plant

FROM ALL CORNERS
by Shirley Berry

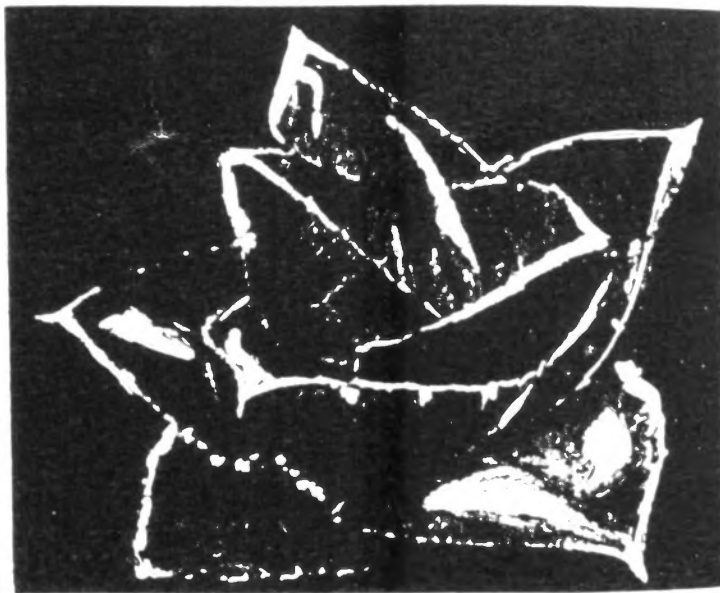
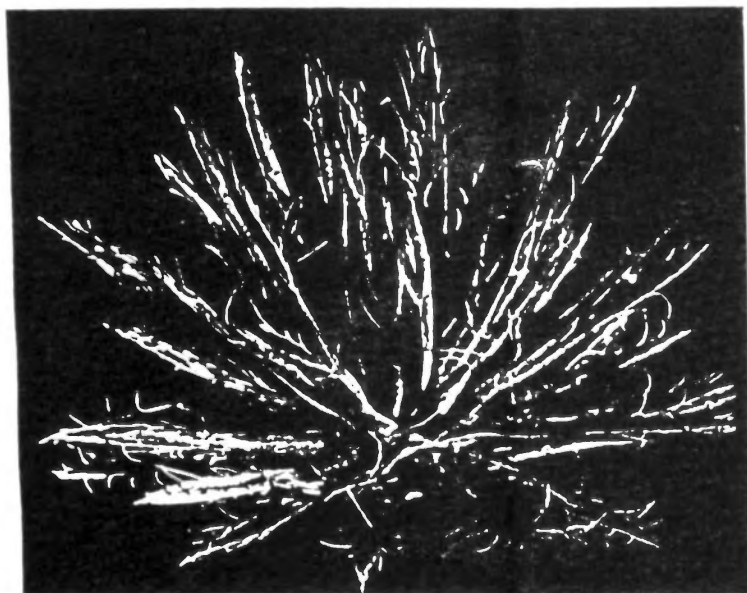
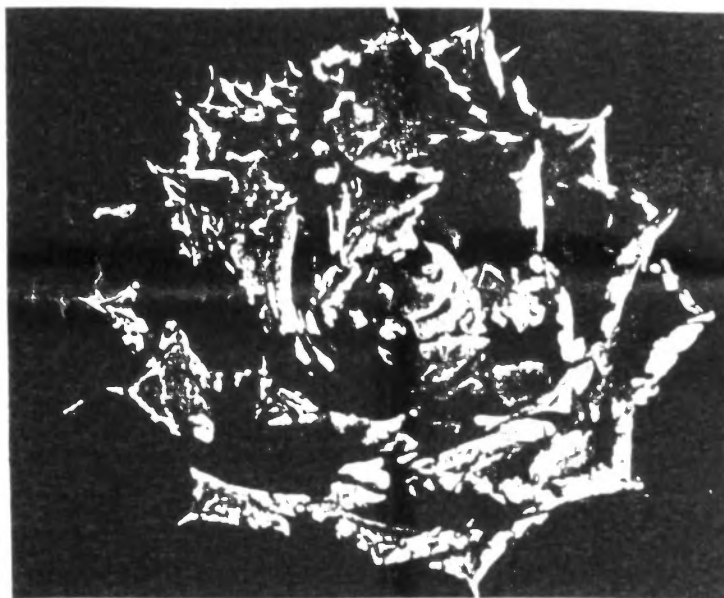
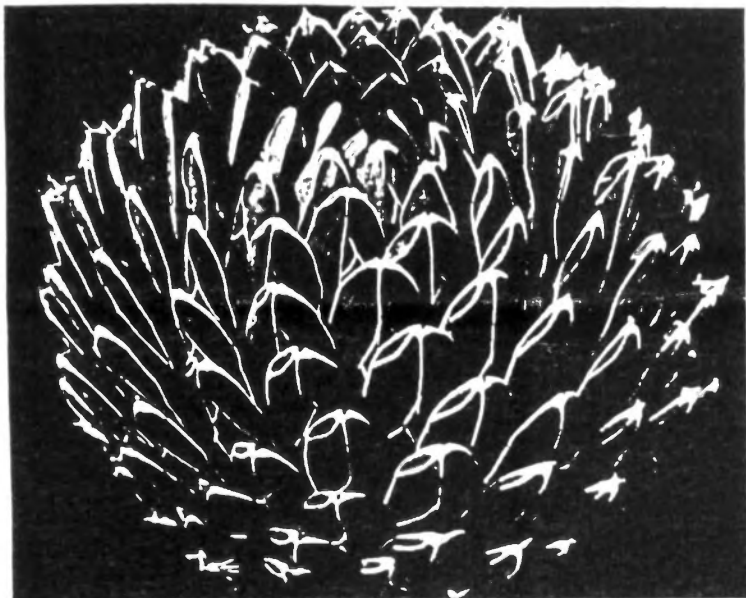
Illustration by Shirley Berry



The Agave plant provides many products. A paste made from the bruised leaves is used for paper manufacturing. The juice of the core of the plant (from a few species) is fermented into pulque and tequila. The leaves furnish a fibrous thatch for dwellings, and the thread from the leaves of certain species is made into a rope called sisal hemp. The cooked root is food. Apache Indians even used the fibers and the flower shaft to make a stringed musical instrument.

However, the legend of the "Century Plant", or Agave, blooming once in a hundred years should be put to rest. Many agaves bloom after seven years, others have been known to live seventy years before flowering.

These giant succulents have a grandeur earned not only by their size and beauty, but for their ability to survive without man's help or interference. As living sculptures they are a welcome punctuation in our local landscape.



Four attractive small-growing Agaves. A. VICTORIAE-REGINAE (upper left), A. POTATORUM var. VERSCHAFFELTII (upper right), A. PARVIFLORA (lower left) and the smallest of all, A. PUMILA (lower right). Photos. H. Broogh.

By Rick Latimer

THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5 YEARS AGO

DEC.-JAN.

The officers for 1962 were President Cleoves Hardin, V. P. Troy Shipman, Secretary Mrs. Wm. Hoffman, Treasurer Wilbur Wier, and Parliamentarian Archie Burgess. There were 72 members. In January 1963 the new officers were President Harry Caulk, V. P. Wm. Hoffman, Secretary Martha Hoffman, and Treasurer Harold Crane. The CSSA Convention would come to San Diego for the first time the following July.

The Dec 2, 1967 meeting had the annual gift exchange, where members were instructed to bring a brightly wrapped gift of around \$1.00. The program was titled "Cactus Zodiac" and was presented by Walter Scott. The plants-of-the-month were Echinocactus grusonii and Crassula argentea variegata. The outgoing officers were President Reuben Vaughan, V. P. Frank Mousseau, Secretary Ione Hubner, Treasurer Walter Greenwood, Librarian Ruth Nelson, Board of Directors Perlso Lewis, Kim Arnold, William Nelson, and Walter Scott. Jim Stalsonburg was the editor of Espinas y Flores. In 1968 the editor, President and Secretary remained the same. Walt Greenwood became V. P., Olivia Fletcher became Treasurer, and Walter Scott was Chairman of the Board. The dues went up to \$2.00 per year. The January 6, 1968 program was given by Joan Fleer and was titled "A Tour Through The Gardens of San Diego". The plants-of-the-month were Mammillaria spinosissima and Gibbaeum velutinum.

The Dec. 2, 1972 meeting did not have the usual gift exchange, but instead each member was given a gift plant - the source was the Taylor's Cactus Garden. In Espinas y Flores Larry Mitich wrote "What is a Cactus?". Also among other things was "Nibby's Notes", then a regular feature. She mentioned the previous month's program on Wilson & Alice Wells'



trip to East Africa. She also discussed how we got the two original orange velour table covers for the opening of the Casa del Prado show. Among those who had taken part were Julianne Rice, the Mooneys, the Phelps, the Buckners, the Scotts, and Edith Werner, Elaine Niehaus, Bill Nelson, & Rick Latimer. The outgoing officers were (P) A. Pfeiffer, (1VP) Floyd Gable, (2VP) Rick Latimer, (RSEC) Frances Langer, (CSEC) Julianne Rice, (T) Martin Mooney, & (Ds) Warren Buckner, Dr. P. Corliss, Dr. L. Phelps, Wilson Wells, Loyal Bibbey, & Ione Hubner. Another interesting item in that issue was Mitch Beauchamp's report on his visit to the Harvard U. Botanical Museum. There he saw 3 cacti made out of glass by the Blaschka brothers. The January 1973 program was "A Train Ride across Mexico" by Don Kruzner. The Plant-of-the-Month were Crassulas and Mammillaria dioicia & plumosa. Also Francis J. Borg of Paola, Malta wrote about Oroya. The new officers were (P) Bill Nelson, (1VP) Loyal Bibbey, (2VP) Rick Latimer, (RS) Frances Langer, (CS) Julianne Rice, (T) Martin Mooney, & (Ds) same. Walter Scott continued on as Editor

December 10, 1977 was the annual Xmas Party with Bragging Plants and gift plants again for all members (George Radwin's coll.). Dr. Ronald Monroe wrote about Zygocactus and Rick Latimer did the first of his "Alphabet Quotes". The officers for 1977-78 were (P) H. Warren Buckner, (1VP) Thomas Hamecher, (2VP) Gerald Dice, (RS) Doris Rake, (CS) Betty Lou Athy, (T) Russel Evans, (PP) Martin Mooney, & (Ds) John Pasek, Perlso Lewis, Julianne Rice, Shirley Berry, Joan Johnson, & Rick Latimer. The January 14, 1978 program was Gary Lyons on conservation. The Plants-of-the-Month were Turbinicarpus (Dr. Monroe) & Canary Islands Succulents (Rick Latimer). Audrey & Geoff Johnson were the Editors.

December 11, 1982 was our first buffet Xmas Party. The outgoing officers were (P) Rick Latimer, (1VP) Frank Thrombley, (2VP) John Pasek, (RS) Beverly Kirkegaard, (CS) Amna Cornett, (T) Joan Johnson, (PP) Tom Hamecher, & (Ds) Warren Buckner, Dorothy Dunn,

By Rick Latimer

Phyllis Flechsig, Madelyn Lee, Dr. Ronald Monroe, and Dr. Lee Phelps. The new officers starting in January were (P) Frank Thrombley, (1VP) Dr. Leroy Phelps, (2VP) John Pasek, (RS) Susan Clements, (CS) Robert Kent, (T) Warren Buckner, (PP) Rick Latimer, and (Ds) Dorothy Dunn, Phyllis Flechsig, Madelyn Lee, Dr. Ronald Monroe, Joe Clements, & Bud Aubuchon. Mary Aubuchon continued on as Editor. The January 8th program was a panel of experts who discussed cultural hints. The Plants-of-the-Month were Lobivia (Mark Donnell) and Canary Islands Succulents (Dorothy Dunn).

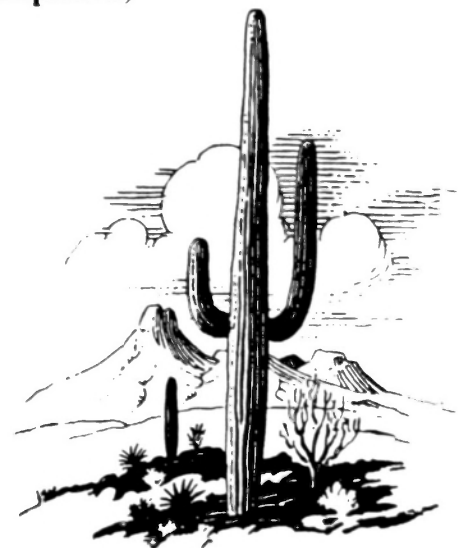
December 12, 1987 had our usual Xmas Party with gift plants and gift exchange plants. The gift plants were distributed by way of the preferred ticket method and came from Grigsby's Nursery. The officers were (P) Martin Mooney, (VP) Bud Aubuchon, (S) Beverly Kirkegaard, (T) Susan Shepherd, (PP) Dr. Lee Phelps, and (Ds) Shirlet Berry, Jerry Brattmiller, Cathy Frost, John Pasek, Joe Clements, & Chuck Adams. The January 9, 1988 meeting had speaker Joe Clements discuss "Caudiciforms". The Plants-of-the-Month were "Monotypic Genera Cacti" (Dorothy Dunn) and Trichodiadema, Mestoklema, and Delosperma (Rick Latimer). The new (Ds) were Shirley Berry, Cathy Frost, Dorothy Dunn, John Pasek, Chuck Adams, & Rudy Lime. Mary Aubuchon continued on as Editor.

---Rick Latimer, SDCSS Historian



**SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:
(contributions and/or active participation)**

- Quail Botanical Gardens Foundation, Inc.
- San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation
- San Diego Floral Association, Inc.
- Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc.
- The Living Desert Botanical and Zoological Park
- Anza Borrego Desert Association
- Huntington Botanical Gardens
- San Diego Zoo & Wild Animal Park - Baja Hill
- Balboa Park - Desert Garden
- San Diego Natural History Museum
- The Nature Conservancy
- Succulent Society of South Africa



The assumption of being merely individuals is our greatest limitation.

Pir Vilayat Khan

.....

WISE AND OTHERWISE

.....

by Michael Buckner

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"The inhabitants of planet Earth are quietly conducting a gigantic environmental experiment. So vast and so sweeping will be the consequences that, were it brought before any responsible council for approval, it would be firmly rejected. Yet it goes on with little interference from any jurisdiction or nation. The experiment in question is the release of CO₂ and other so-called "greenhouse gases" to the atmosphere..... Because of our lack of basic knowledge, the range of possibilities for the greenhouse effects remains large. It is for this reason that the experiment is a dangerous one. We play Russian roulette with climate, hoping that the future will hold no unpleasant surprises.....

My impressions are more than educated hunches. They come from viewing the results of experiments nature has conducted on her own... Earth's climate does not respond to forcing in a smooth and gradual way. Rather, it responds in sharp jumps which involve large-scale reorganization of Earth's system Coping with this type of change is clearly a far more serious matter than coping with a gradual warming."

Wallace S. Broecker, climate researcher, 1987

.....

"Mother Earth cannot heal herself alone. She needs our help. We two-leggeds must all come together and form a commonality of realization, a realization of potentially fatal calamities. Most of our remedies will be to cease, or drastically curtail, what we have been doing. Rising temperatures, vanishing rain forests, overpopulation, pollution of waters, and acid rain can be, and will have to be, addressed by abrupt remedies."

Ed McGaa Eagleman, Mother Earth Spirituality, 1990

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"That men do not learn very much from the lessons of history is the most important of all the lessons of history."

Aldous Huxley (1894-1963)

.....

We have only two things to worry about, one is that things will never get back to normal, the second is that they already have.

We Are Everything

We are one substance.
Matter and energy,
Differing forms of the same thing.

We are one age.
Out of the substance of the universe
We are formed anew from what has existed
Since the beginning of time.

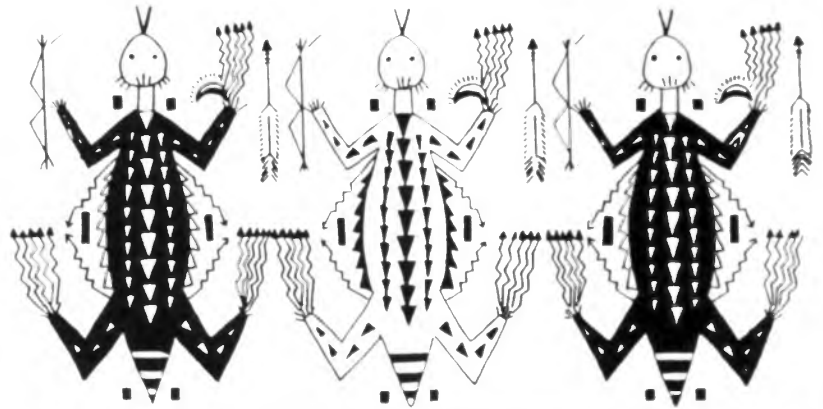
We are star children.
The literal transformation of light
Into thoughts, feelings, and physical form.

We are one life.
Plants and animals, we are part of and dependent
Upon the total that we are.

We are one people.
Though we may differ in culture and color,
In the core of our being we are all the same.

We are part of the process of the universe knowing itself.
We are the light of stars looking back at ourselves
As we ponder the future it is our destiny to create.

by Jim Bell



The Desert's Endowment

There was a poem I wanted to write;
It faded out on a desert night.
There was a song I wanted to sing;
But the melody was off on a thrush's wing.
There was a dream I wanted to share;
It was wafted away on the desert air.
My poem, my dream, my unsung song
Are running free where they belong;
In their natural habitat
From whence they sprang
And that is that.

Unscathed, uncaptured, my elusive friends
Waltzed away with the desert winds.

By Mel Young

photo by Ruth Brown

*Come, my
friends, 'tis
not too late
to seek a
newer
world.*

*— Alfred
Tennyson*

Ulysses

reprinted from Desert Magazine

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The barber was out; and a customer, after looking carefully at the cups, concluded to await his return. What did he find on the twelve cups?
C. F.

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The San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society, Incorporated 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 at 12:00 P.M. prior to general meetings. Annual dues are \$10 per single member per year, and \$5 for each additional member of same household. Single copies of Espinas y Flores are \$1 per copy sent within U.S.A. Affiliated with the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Incorporated

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