

EXCHANGE TABLE

FAIRLY PERSONAL

Our front page has been forced to undergo a departure this month. Instead of the philosophical and informative lead stories that has been our wont to print, we offer bits & pieces from our Society's officers who have Something to Say.

At the last Board Meeting it was decided to change the name as well as the game of the EXCHANGE TABLE -- henceforth you can answer yes if asked, "Did you ever see a Plant Drawing Table?" The difference in conducting this feature will meet you at the door as you SIGN IN -- if you bring a plant for the Drawing, you will receive one color of ticket; if emptyhanded, the standard red. All tickets with the new color will be drawn first, then the red. Credit Wilson Wells with this idea to upgrade this controversial feature.

Ione's statement of Board policy: Any trophies awarded to Society's exhibits (such as for the Fair) may be held by the chairman responsible for that exhibit until the end of the calendar year -- being available at any time for display at other exhibits in which the Society takes part.

Warren submitted an up-to-date corrected mailing list and advised us not to try to justify it against anything else: "If there is a correction, I should have it. If I don't, then why not?" (See page 9) Now you know who to send any changes. ¶ Ruth reports a new book, LIVING WATERS by Braun & Cavaharo, and has promised additions to list of books in our Library. She asks that overdue books be returned. ¶ Sand & Soul chairman Augie Pfeiffer informed us that after talking to the top Park official that they have overextended their working force -- which affects us in that we have no date for planting in the Park. ¶ Julianne and Harriet asks WHEN DO WE PLANT IN THE MISSION? Sophie & Oliver hope not to miss it during the month they will be in Minnesota, and they ask Who will babysit our plants and bring them to the October meeting?

ARIOCARPUS LLOYDII

CACTUS-OF-THE-MONTH

HABITAT CENTRAL MEXICO

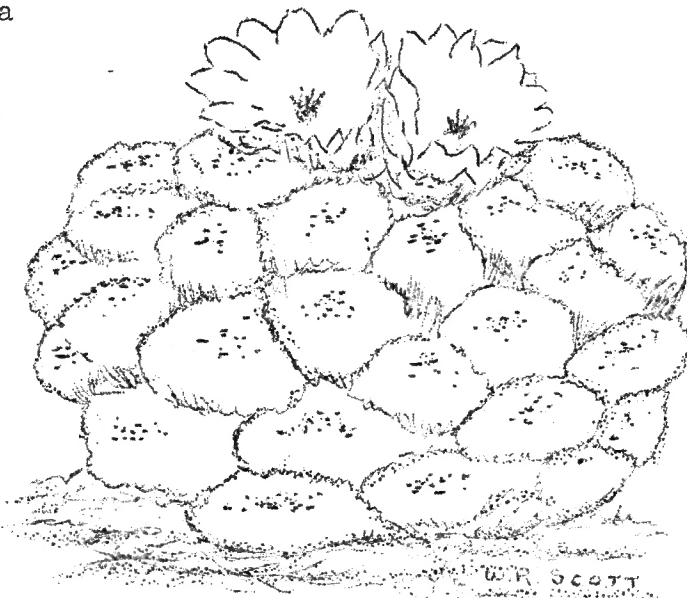
---by Floyd Gable---

ARIOCARPUS LLOYDII is very similar to A. fissuratus (split or fissured) and it is often considered as a variety of the latter. A. fissuratus is found in Southwest Texas and Mexico while A. Lloydii is found only in central Mexico.

The two species differ quite a bit in appearance. The tubercles of A. fissuratus are triangular whereas in A. Lloydii they are rhomboidal and the plant attains a much larger size.

Flowers of A. fissuratus are pink with a darker midrib. The flowers of A. Lloydii are a purplish red. Considering the marked differences in the colors of flowers, it is my opinion there is a justification for two distinct species, and not variations.

The generic name "ariocarpus" is derived from the fruit which resembles that of the genus "Aria". In the genus Ariocarpus we have what could be considered as a perfect example of protective coloration and mimicry in Nature, or a device in Nature to protect the plant in its habitat.

ARIOCARPUS LLOYDII

"Living rock" was the name given to the plant by the early colonists. It is a very apt description. During periods of drought when the plant recedes to ground level, it is extremely difficult to see it or recognize it as a plant and not as a rock.

The genus consists of seven known species all of which are round, flat-topped, spineless cacti. The areoles are small and they are situated in the center of the tubercle. The plants have a long beet or turnip shaped root which requires a deep pot if pot grown.

Flowers are "diurnal" which means they open only during the daytime as opposed to "nocturnal" in the case of flowers which open after dark. Flowers last for more than a day. They are fully expanded when open and they are borne in the areoles in the top center of the plant.

Culture requires a very sandy, open soil and a very minimum of water. They should be kept entirely dry in winter when dormant.

The seven recognized species are as follow:

- A. furfuraceus (covered with gran-like scales)
- A. Kotschoubeyanus
- A. Lloydii
- A. retusus (Retuse: Having the apex rounded or obtuse and shallowly notched)
- A. scaphorostrus (With a hollowed or boat-like beak)
- A. fissuratus (Split or fissured)
- A. trigonus (Three cornered or triangular)

ECHEVERIA CRENULATA
SUCCULENT-OF--THE MONTH

Floyd Gable

Echeveria crenulata, succulent-of-the-month comes from the State of Morelos, Mexico, more particularly near Cuernavaca.

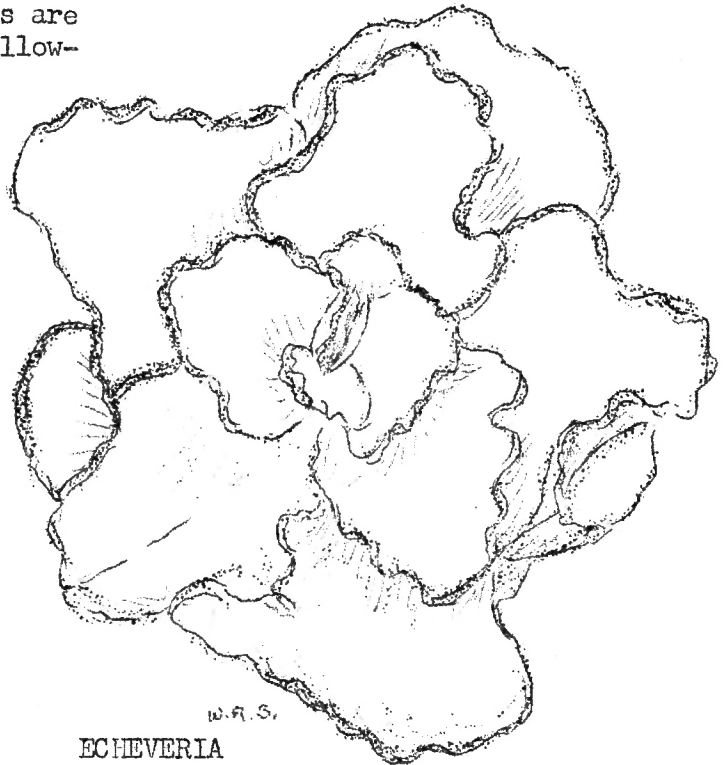
E. crenulata is an outstanding plant in a genus that is known for some of the most beautiful leaf forms of all the succulents.. It is not a species which clusters freely forming many rosettes, but rather it is an upright plant which forms short and thick stems at the base.

Individual rosettes may attain a diameter up to fifteen inches. The leaves are an attractive grey, pruinose (covered with a whitish, frost-like bloom of fine vegetable wax) and with many red margins. The flower scape is very stout and may attain a height of three feet. The raceme has few flowers compared to some of the echeverias. The individual florets are about fifteen millimeters long, are yellowish red.

The name "Echeveria" commemorates that of D. Atavasio Echeveria a Mexican botanist of bygone days.

The genus Echeveria contains some 80 known true species, one of which E. strictiflora is a native of Texas (Texas' only Echeveria) There are a few in South America but most are native to Mexico.

In addition to the true species there are some very beautiful hybrids which are mostly the work of Mr. Victor Reiter Jr. of San Francisco and Mr. Dick Wright of Los Alamitos, California. Many of Wright's hybrids may be seen at Black's House of Cactus, 10580 Beach Blvd., (Hi-Way 39) Stanton, California.



ECHEVERIA
CRENULATA

Regarding the true species of Echeverias, Mr. Eric Walther of San Francisco has made Echeverias a special study and he has done much to rectify the confusion regarding names.

Echeverias are not difficult as to their culture. By starting with healthy and vigorous plants and a good soil of one-third loam, one-third sand and one-third leafmold, most species will thrive amazingly well. They must have perfect drainage and when in pots the soil should be fairly dry before water is added. Echeverias seem to be especially susceptible to root nematodes. If nematodes are found, the plant should be dug up and all roots removed and the plant should be rerooted. They strike roots very easily and they seem to prefer semi-shade in the hot summer months or foilage on some species is susceptible to burn. Some species are frost tender but most will endure our California winters with slight damage.

Some of the more attractive species are: elegans, Deronbergii, gibbiflora, nodulosa, gilva, setosa, harmsii, pulvinata, poacockii, crenulata, Haneyi, glauca, shaviana, Rosco Grando.

FLORIDA CANYON

Sept '71

(Part II)

RETURN TO THE NATIVE?

THE PHRASE "botanic garden" can mean many things to as many

people:

To a teacher, an outdoor classroom -- plants are living things, to be studied alive;

To a child nose-high to a wildflower, a place to sniff delightedly;

To the landscape architect, a problem in three-dimensional design;

To City government, cause for such searching questions as: Will this be an asset to our City? How much will it cost? Will the voters approve? (Dollars? The answer is that it is a relatively inexpensive development, compared to other uses proposed.) Public use and attention? Visitor appeal?

To park administration, the opportunity to retain the open character of the one large section of the Park remaining undeveloped, by preserving a remnant of its original landscape and adding only those uses and plantings that will maintain this character. Phrased more simply, to keep our open space "OPEN".

To the scientist, source of material for research.

To the student, the place where he can learn to recognize his assigned "30 native plants"; (Please fellows, do not pick your specimens off the plants with the labels on them.)

To those who would enjoy a change of scene in a Park already world famous for its exotic plantings -- a new kind of planting, different in concept, use and appearance;

To the visitor or newcomer in our city, to whom our native plants are unfamiliar and therefore possibly unattractive -- the place to get acquainted with them.

To the homeowner, canyon or otherwise, the place to see and consider making use of a variety not commonly cultivated plants that will grow here with minimum water, minimum care. Obviously those growing wild in any given area are well-suited to the area or they wouldn't be there;

To the nature photographer, well-grown plants already identified;

To a little boy with his mind on polliwogs -- that trickle or tiny pool down there in the creek lies at the foot of the rainbow.

"I regard Florida Canyon as the last major resource in Balboa Park. It MUST have professional study." — Richard Bowen, Chairman, Balboa Park Comm.

A firm considered competent in the field of environmental planning will be engaged to make the necessary surveys and draw up a preliminary study plan. This plan will be brought before the Committee for approval or modification. Negotiations are under way at present with the designing firm of Linesch & Reynolds, Long Beach. Final details of the agreement remain to be worked out but it is expected that by the time you read this the contract will have been signed. (NOTE: This firm has a professional ecologist on its staff.)

The firm will be instructed to prepare preliminary plans for development of the whole canyon area, working "within specific guidelines and limitations." Among them, these:

That preservation of the existing chaparral on the east slope be considered a matter of prime importance.

That Florida Drive be permanently closed between Morley Field Drive and Zoo Place.

That certain roads which have appeared in previous plans and which are now considered unnecessary be eliminated from all future planning.

That necessary trails, service roads and utilities be so designed as to minimize disturbance of natural contours and vegetation. (Conclusion of this article will be printed in our October issue.)

(Continued from page 8
August 1971 issue of EyF

DOC VAUGHAN WRITES

The basins filled with water. The tides began to circle the Earth growing even higher and more destructive. Before the Earth raised the first land mass due to structure faulting and impounded heat, the tides were two a day and much earlier each day than now. The tides have slowed the Earth's rotation and the Moon is now closer to the Earth and will fall into the Earth at some future time.

It must have been a sight to have seen this wall of water racing at a speed of about a thousand miles an hour and of a height of a mile or more, depending upon the juxtaposition of Moon and Sun.

(To be continued, on page 6)

-- Doc Vaughan

12 August 1971

Dear Madame,

I am sending the heartiest thanks for your letter of June 29th that I received on July 26th with ESPINAS y FLORES. At the same time I thank you for your kindness to publish my articles. My knowledge of languages is not so high as your think. Up to this time I have been maintaining correspondence in English through the influence of a nice lady who knows quite well English.

I am very much obliged to Dr. Vaughan that he enabled me to get in touch with the club of cactus growers in California. We have corresponded already four years. He helped me to get seeds of many kinds of cactuses from Mr. Bob Taylor. I highly value him for his quality and his vital power.

Last time I asked him for some photos of Ferocactuses with their names from California, if it could be possible I'd be pleased. We are very interested in these cactuses which you have written about several times in your magazine and I should like to make a list of them for our magazine, if you allow. For this purpose I should like to have some photos.

I am also very interested in white Mamillaries, from which I should like to have some seeds. Would it be possible to get M. goldii? Are you not annoyed, that I trouble you with this request? Write — what can I do for you?

Mr. Ferdinand Plesnik
Roosevelt ul. 69
Olomouc 11. Czechoslovakia

Your sincerely,
F. Plesnik

28 July 1971

Dear Sir:

Will you please send me information on the San Diego
Cactus & Succulent Society as I would like to join.

Sincerely, Lucille Tomoff
Detroit, Michigan

Well, you'd better believe it that information was sent including August issue. But it was one "Dear Sir" too many for this female editor and in addition had the double impact of Ms Lucille Tomoff on the return address. It's MS for me, too, — please note in next change of address et cetera.



BRING BACK BOOKS



DOC VAUGHAN WRITES

We ended the last episode with a mile-high tide speeding over the Earth's surface at a thousand miles an hour, and the moon was many more miles from Earth than now.

The surface of the Earth had cooled so that water could form, and this built a cloud cover of great thickness that hid all light. The rains that fell were very acidic, basically of a sulphur content. Through the forming crust leaked countless fumaroles, geysers and hot springs. The air would be impossible for any creature with lungs to survive.

The crust of the Earth was forced upward into several great plates that impeded the oncoming tidal waves and the struggle that ensued was terrifying. The Earth had convulsive movements that shook her into ever-changing orbits. The magma within churned and erupted as the tides raged and roared at the newly born land mass. The land crumbled and was ground into smaller pieces. These acted as abrasives to cut and chisel and gnaw at the resisting barrier. Ages passed and the tides were conquered and subdued -- the land mass grew larger as the Earth grew ever smaller. More water that fell was added to the water now impounded as seas. Not that the same formula of water as we know at this time in geology. Salts were few as acids had to have some substance to leach and convert from carbonates into sulphates and chlorides.

This brings us to the subject of "What was the basic matter?" We know that iron was there in abundance as limonite and heratite are found in most basic rocks. The foam of the boiling cauldron was granitic and the basic rock was basaltic. These are igneous or fire-formed rocks. The sedimentary rocks were formed ages later after the Cretaceous Period. Following came the METAMORPHIC rocks that were formed by heat and pressure of the sediments laid down by rivers, lakes, ocean deltas, etc. The Cretaceous or CHALK period lasted 65 million years. This was the MESOZOIC ERA or middle-life period of our Earth. The first traces of any life were in the Cambrian Period, circa four hundred million years ago, some algae fossilized in Cambrian rocks.

Fascinating mysteries begin to unfold as we seek the WHY & WHEREFORE of these Periods, Eras, and the development of LIFE. We know that the Earth cooled. We had sulphur and water and air. But whence came the Calcium needed for bones, shells, and cement so animals could walk or grow protection or stand upright? We basically had iron magma. The heat of creation would not have permitted such elements as the halogens, carbon in vegetable form. No creature could survive without Carbon of vegetable form. All that we eat is Carbon, be it meat, fruit, cellulose, etc. We drink water to dissolve our food and we inhale oxygen diluted with inert gases as do all living creatures. Then where do we get these gases, these halogens, these volatile elements that intense heat would destroy?

Let us turn back a few pages in time to the Paleozoic (old) Era and recall that for many millions of years there was no creature that breathed oxygen. In the Silurian Period which lasted forty million years, the corals, the fishes and shell-forming animals had dominion over the earth. To accomplish that they had to have Calcium for bone or shell structure. Now we have another mystery as Calcium is MORE soluble in cold water than warm or hot. One-fourth of one percent is possible when water is at or just above freezing. It is the BEST cement in nature. It is the most abundant element in nature. It is the most abundant element found and used by living creatures. It can resist intense heat and the least touch leaves its mark as we know that chalk does. These swarming seas of Silurian Period slipped into the Devonian Period for forty million years, and the first land plants appeared. For six hundred million years the Pennsylvanian or coal making period became the ruler of the Earth. The Calcium beds were ready for the plants. The coming mammals and oxygen-breathing creatures would need Oxygen - so the plants gave forth the oxygen and cleansed the air of carbon dioxide as the Golden Orb of Day shone down. Man the KING to come, was soon to be appear upon the scene. Just another million years or so, and before him would be a feast of abundance. SO IT WAS WRITTEN. --- Doc Vaughan.

SCOTTY SAYS

Alice and Wilson Wells were on cloud seven Tuesday night, August 10th, when their well-trained, wall-clinging *SELENICEREUS MacDONALDIAE* put out three magnificent flowers at eye level in the breezeway of their apartment complex on Worden Road and friends from nearby and far away came to witness the one-night spectacular.

The flowers were at their best by nine o'clock at about the time the breezeway was alive with people. But as *Selenicereus Macdonaldiae* does, (selene for "moon") the three gorgeous queens folded early the next morning and they were but a wilted memory of the evening before. They may have suffered a bit of "flash burn" as bulbs were popping at intervals.

Across town on Wilshire Terrace a "Moon cousin", *SELENICEREUS pteranthus* (with winged flowers) put on a one-flower show unknown to the resident until the next morning when the limp petals told of the previous night's activity. *S. pteranthus* came back strong the following night with three gorgeous flowers.

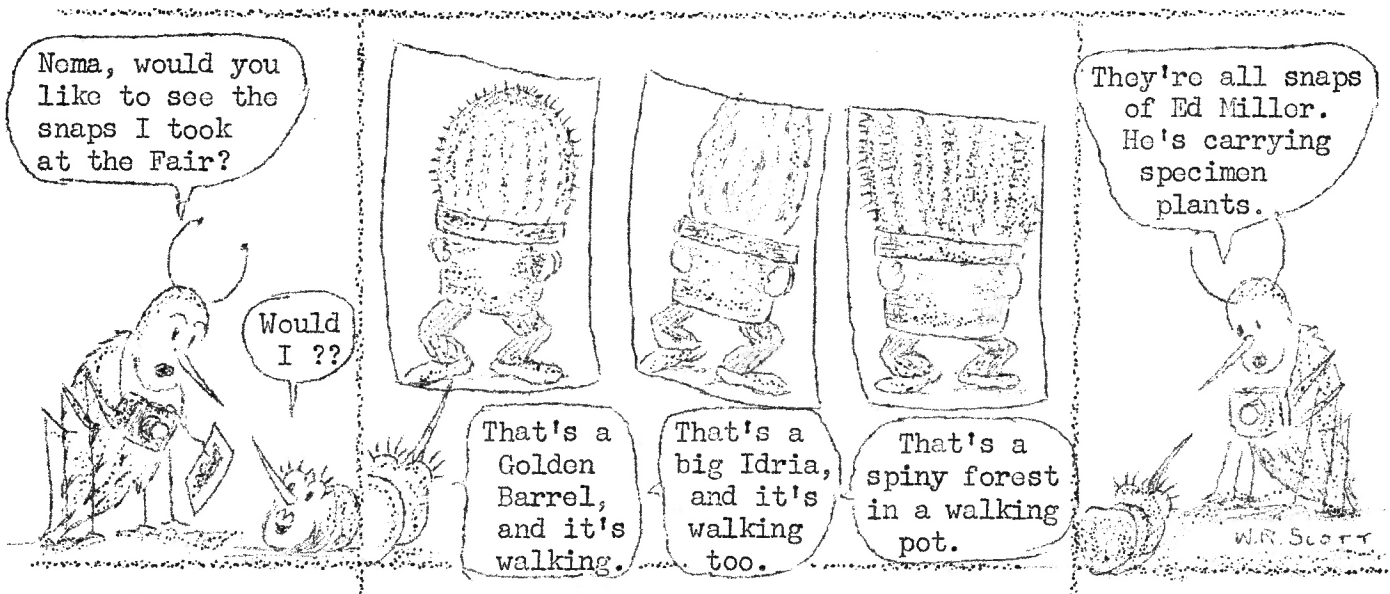
It just goes to show, when a "Moon" cactus is in your collection, you'd better be on hand when the performance begins — its activity waits for no one. Haselton in his "CACTI for the AMETEUR" says *S. MacDonaldae* blooms on June 25th. Did you take a couple of additional months to put on the three-star performance, Wilson? And for those who didn't witness the "premiere", how about showing the slides some time soon? Would you think next season you'll have to get up on the stepladder to take pictures?

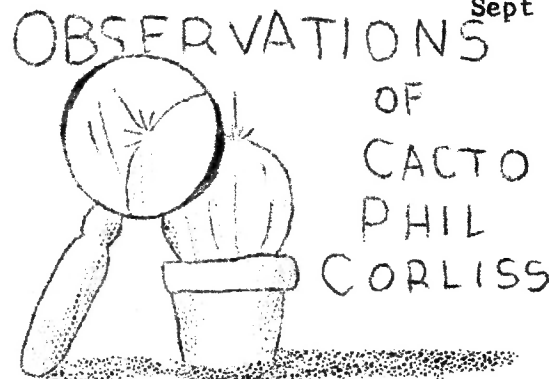
S. grandiflorus from Haiti is said to be strongly vanilla scented. Anyone with a vanilla scent in their garden about now?

W. R. SCOTT

OUR PROGRAM CHAIRMAN reports that PETER SHARP from Alhambra, who will be presenting the program Saturday, was our guest last January as a member of the San Gabriel Club when they came to hear Clives Innes of England.

Peter has promised to bring along a number of potted and named plants which will be for sale to our members on a first-come, first-served basis...most likely they'll be Mams or South American cacti.





FOREIGN SOURCES of PLANTS: Please review suggestions and instructions for getting your Plant Import Permit in my 1970 and 1971 columns...

Prices from most foreign sources are cheaper than from United States dealers. More grafted plants are listed and this is important with difficult-to-grow kinds. You should insist on AIR POST shipment and you may be charged about \$2.50 for a phyto-sanitary certificate, so you should be prepared to order a rather large number of plants if you expect to pay a low net per plant. You may also have to pay a few dollars U. S. Customs duty. I suggest that you insist that stock on grafted plants be not less than 1" in diameter — you will otherwise lose too many plants on spindly stock unless you promptly re-graft them.

Members of "THE EXOTIC COLLECTION" have opportunities each year to buy plants and because of the extensive collection here some rare items may be acquired from this source — 16 Franklin Road, Worthington, Sussex, England.

H. E. BORN (Postfach 1207, D-5810 Witten, West Germany) sends excellent plants and gives prompt service.

H. van DONKELAAR (Werkendam, Netherlands) has the most extensive list, perhaps, in Europe. The plants are good and well packed.

Mr. WERNER UEBELMANN (Su-Ka-Flor, 5610 Wohlen, Wilzergelstrasse 18, Switzerland) has a catalog indispensable for the collector. Plants and service are excellent.

EULTHUIS of Belgium is a firm of long establishment, but I cannot recommend them. In response to my request for their catalog by Air Mail I eventually received by Sea Mail a sheaf of six legal-size sheets with three columns of plant names on each side of the sheet but with no prices, no indication of size of plant or whether available as grafts. They said to send a list of plants you might want and they would quote prices. I immediately sent two copies of an extensive list, asked them to return one copy with indicated prices by Air Post, and I would circle plants wanted, and then return list. ... Three months have passed and I have received no reply. (My British IRIS SOCIETY NEWSLETTER sent by Sea Mail on May 2nd was received July 24th — Sea Mail is pretty useless!) Snuff has been popular because the resultant sneeze is the closest human sensation to sexual orgasm. Gesundheit!

KARLEINZ UHLIG (7053 Rommelshausen, Lilienstrasse 5, West Germany) sent me only a small supplement to their 1970 plant list.

Mr. C. de HERDT (Kaphaanlei 80, B-2510 Mortsel, Belgium) wrote that their plant list would be available in August of 1971, but has not yet been received. At this rate, I hope to be able to report on this source in 1973.

SOME GENERAL HINTS:

The collector will find more extensive selections available from foreign sources. Collected plants may have been so long in dormant state that they are difficult if not impossible to reestablish. Seedlings may be quite small and also difficult to reestablish. Grafted plants on adequate stock are most satisfactory.

* * * * *

Whoops — I goofed! I left the sand out of my cactus mix last month. The recipe is:

4 to 6 parts leafmold

2 parts each of sand and sponge-roc

with bone meal, lime, gypsum, charcoal, and/or other additives according to plant requirement.

(Dated 14 Aug 71 - "I would like to make some friendly comments on Dr. Corliss' comments in the August '71 issue of Espinas y Flores.)

RARE and UNUSUAL CACTUS

27785 De Anza Street
Barstow, Calif 92311

On his comments about Escobarias growing only on limestone and recommending the use of it in pot cultivation: The use of lime in pot cultivation becomes a factor only when the soils used for potting are "sour" soils or heavily acid. Cacti do not need lime in order to be grown successfully in pots as Dr. Corliss has already pointed out by saying his Escobaria's grew well without it.

Has anyone ever considered the problem of just how the first cacti seed arrived on any limestone hill? Certainly it had no choice of which hill no matter how it arrived. Therefore the seed did not "prefer" limestone hills to germinate and grow on -- it accidentally landed there, germinated, and then adapted to its environment, whether it liked it or not!

As far as the soil on these limestone hills is concerned, a pH taken at the roots of these plants in limestone environments has shown that although the hill is highly alkaline, the actual root zone of the plants is always pH7 or a little on the acid side. Therefore, these plants actually grow in a neutral or slightly acid soil. Cephalocereus senilis in Mexico has presented this same incorrect assumption to plant growers who have tried to duplicate the "limey soil" that they apparently grow in. Again, the root zone is actually a bit acid.

Trying to duplicate the apparent soil a cacti grows in is usually a waste of time and effort. Unless one procures some actual soil from the root zone and makes a pH reading, one will never know the real score! Some cacti will build up a tolerance for lime and grow, but will do better if a pH 7 or neutral soil is used. Extensive experiments have been done proving that cacti will grow faster and better in acid-type soils than alkaline. These experiments were published in the CSSA JOURNAL many years ago; a hydroponic system of culture was used. Any soil more alkaline than pH 7 will inhibit the growth of cacti.

Another case in point is Utahis-Pediocactus sileri. For many years the myth has been perpetuated that these only grow in soil heavy with gypsum and that they prefer gypsum soils. I can just see the first seed of sileri telling its carrier (bird or animal), "Not here, you dummy -- this isn't GYPSUM soil -- over there is better!" The grow in plain old ordinary clay soil that will hold water for extended periods of time, in habitat, gypsum or not. I have found them growing 40 miles from their original habitat in red clay. Again, they don't need gypsum nor red clay to grow in and grow well. I have proof in my yard, a fine specimen growing in sandy loamy soil, nothing else.

So, there are many sides to the soils to pot with and it takes experimenting to find yours for your climate. The good Doctor really answered his own questions about cacti needing lime, by his observations that cacti do well without it.

Bob Kirkpatrick

(Refer to front page)

TREASURER'S REPORT

as of 26 August 1971

	<u>Mailing</u>	<u>Number of People</u>
LIFE	3	3
HONORARY	3	3
SINGLE	97	97
FAMILY	53	113
	<u>156</u>	<u>216</u> Card-carrying members
COMPLIMENTARY	<u>31</u> (Including Exchanges)	<u>187*</u> Papers mailed/labels

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EXCHANGE PAPERS

IN Feb '71 CACTUS CHATTER of Portland, Oregon C&S Society, "Cactus Annie" O'Connell wrote that she was very glad to find out that rubbing oil or grease on her hands removes the glochids from her skin -- Euphorbia juice, too! ... From an ad in Daisy Austin's OZARK GARDENS -- "Send stamp for list of 18 varieties of Hoyas (+ other succulents and plants) to LOYCE'S FLOWERS - Route 2 - Granbury, Texas 76048.

Oliver & Sophie -- Dr. Corliss -- I am not stepping too close on your heels; I am only emptying my notebook. But here is another new cactus nursery mentioned and recommended in the LA C&S CACTUS CHRONICLE - Irwin Szabados - 8014 Howe Street in Paramount, California...

LA C&S Society (that's Los Angeles) celebrated their 36th year this February with a field trip whose itinerary from #395 proceeded through Ramona and Witch Creek Stage Station, Santa Ysabel, Julian and Scissors Crossing -- they used the notes prepared in 1963 of the plants to be seen along the way, by Dr. George Lindsay who was then at the San Diego Natural History Museum ... Don Skinner writing in that same paper of "DUDLEYAS AS I KNOW THEM" mentions red chlorophyl - RED CHLOROPHYLL! - another whole new world has just opened... "Dudleya lurida is really a red lanceolata through excess of red chlorophyl." At the hospital where I am gainfully employed as SOQ Secretary I mentioned this bit about red chlorophyl to one of the doctors who provided much joy and pleasure by agreeing with Mr. Skinner -- that it existed -- saying that the color came from

"the mineral in the middle of the molecule"

say THAT aloud a few times! (He meant to look it up to see if the minerals were truly in the MIDDLE of the molecules but until he does I don't mind spreading a little more misinformation around the world ... maybe that's why Reid Moran doesn't want to write for EyF at this time... perhaps later, when we can print color photographs ... In the meantime...

When you see Dudleyas growing in Baja with Mams scattered about, you not only begin to understand their appeal but come under their spell ... Mitch Beauchamp is an expert in Dudleyas and I am grateful to him for correcting an unintentional error made in an article on D. attenuata which he said was endemic only to an area near the Mexican border and not in Tecolote Canyon which I had written -- and should have said Dudleya edulis...right, Mitch? (Also in my notebook during the February 6th meeting which Mitch presented is a cryptic note: (17) chromosomes with the word pickled below it -- WHATEVER did you mean by that, Mitch?

Letter from Irving Reimann to Frank Grzyb - March 1969 (As long as we're printing all the dirt that's fit to print...) Detroit's C&S SPINAL COLUMN

"My standard mix is 3 parts builder's sand -- one part sandy loam and one part leaf mold or Dri-conure. If I know a plant wants more or less humus or a heavier soil, I modify the mixture. If I don't forget, I add one part perlite (especially for the Astrophytums) and a pinch of borax, a couple pinches of Epsom Salts (magnesium sulphate), a pinch of trace minerals, and (to a 4" pot), a level teaspoonful of tobacco dust to discourage root meales, plus an equal amount of agricultural gypsum; for plants that like lime, an equal amount of agricultural lime.

I'm not at all sure that all this jazz helps the plants, but it does me good. One virtue of this mixture is that it dries out quickly ... For Epis and Zygos I have started to use an all-purpose potting soil. It is very humusy and fibrous and does not get soggy. I think some of the other cacti would like it, too -- such as Echinopsis and Rebutias.

Many experts claim that cacti prefer a neutral or slightly acid soil, but I've seen so many growing in limy situations that I'm not sold on this except for Echinopsis, Gymnos and Rebutias -- for them I leave out the lime." (Refer to Mr. Reimann's article in the Jan-Feb issue of the 1968 CSSA JOURNAL for pampering some of the cacti from very dry regions.)

MY LITTLE GREEN NOTEBOOK is full of a number of things — for instance: Dr. Corliss says best mailing address for him is P O Box 10502, San Diego 92110... was that for publication, Phil? ... Please take note Martha Van Less of Pacifica ... Did Ed and Marie Davenport of Sonoma, California, receive missing issues of EyF? You are securely back on Warren's mailing-label list and your check will be returned by the lackadasical editor as you are once again Doc Vaughan's guest — glad you missed us enough to write... Are you related to Mrs. J. B. Davenport of La Quinta, California?

NEW CATALOG REVIEW - GRIGSBY CACTUS GARDENS -
Editor Murray Skinner of Los Angeles C&S Society's CACTUS CHRONICLE writes "Here is a catalog worth cherishing" and the C&S JOURNAL of AMERICA gave it a good review as well. Send 20¢ to GRIGSBY CACTUS GARDENS for the 1971-72 Cactus Wish Book - 2354 Bella Vista Drive in Vista, California 92054. Includes map. (Closed on Mondays.)

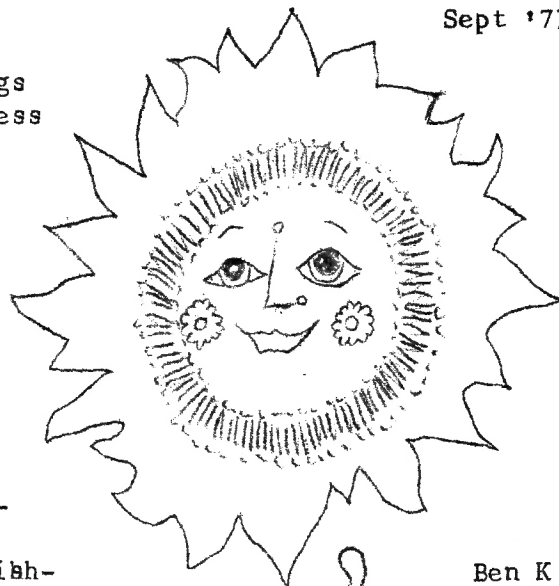
Wava Frye is Editor and Irene Scherer Assistant of Detroit's C & S Society's THE SPINAL COLUMN. Irene wanted to know EXACTLY WHAT DOES pH MEAN, and, irritated by an overly erudite explanation in the Condensed Chemical Dictionary:

"pH is the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration in gram equivalents per liter of solution"

did a little research and a lot of thinking -- her version: "The term pH means how many parts of Alkaline a mixture contains, to one part of acid."

In October 1968 Irene wrote "FIGHTS MITES" — Subtitled " A Problem — A Smart Young Man's Diagnosis — and the Almost Complete Elimination of Irene's Window Garden" tells the story of how a determined woman finally found help from an entomologist of Wayne State University... It's our kind of reading and I am certain none of us would want to do battle with Mrs. Scherer, be we ever-so-mitey! (In December 1968, "IMPORTING PLANTS" is recommended.)

These Exchange Publications are a great deal of pleasure...I offer my services to the next Editor as Exchange Editor for the Publication Committee which should be in the making — no one should ever have the job of being responsible for this paper dumped in his or her lap. The original editor, Jim Stalsonburg, did a spirited and meaty paper for over THREE FULL YEARS plus being the backbone of EyF this past year. W. R. Scott has contributed enough in time and talent as well as energy and efficiency to put out a rival paper — Warren Buckner has had a monthly headache getting the labels listed and delivered in addition to his money-tending duties — Our President Ione Hubner has been a faithful collater and stapler — The Loylands have helped run the ole Rex Rotary and Ruth & Bill Nelson have given assistance — Harriet Sopp has offered to be "on call". Naturally the editor's families have been involved...Huh, Eve and Harry? Remember how the old "press" used to fling that thick sticky black ink on the ceiling? — Virginia baked pies while Warren stamped & stapled — Elaine Niehaus has cooked DELIGHTFULLY DELICIOUS meals, too, and then pitched in collating et cetera while explaining that the editor is really only her adopted daughter... Ben has been able to escape -only sometimes- actually putting the paper to bed ... but he has done more "heads" than either of us ever expected him to — at any rate, it's REALLY FUN and a great deal of satisfaction once it's in the mail and of course there are the regular contributors (Floyd and Doc and Cactophil) ... so don't be bashful — there's plenty of help -- step right up and volunteer... Guess we already have a publication committee in ACTION if not in name... POINT IS, those in our Succulent Society shouldn't have to do double duty when there must be others UNKNOWN who would like a piece of the ACTION.



Ben K

NIBS NOTEBOOK

Right? Call Ione. Or me or Whoever...

ESPINAS Y FLORES

Sept 1971

INFORMATION PAGE

92110

Mailing address: Editor Nibby Klinefelter (Ms, that is) - 2201 Fairfield, San Diego, CA
Treasurer: Warren Buckner - 1744 Englewood Drive; Lemon Grove, CA 92045 - Dues \$3 single
\$4 family. Membership open to anyone interested in cacti and succulents.

OFFICERS

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Corr Sec - Perlso Lewis 583-9085*

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Historian - Ruth Richardson. 281-9267
Past President - Jim S..... 465-6661

AS WELL AS

Ed

Cactivities Chairman Miller. 264-8552
Sand & Soul-Augie Pfeiffer.. 282-0220**
Affiliate to CSSA-PerlsoLewis *
Rep SD Botanical F-dtn - the Scotts
Affiliate to CALIF GARDEN) Nibby K
Rep to Floral Ass'n

** Augie's new number
280-4444

BOARD MEETING

Friday - 7:00 pm - Colina del Sol, Sept 10

PLANTS of the MONTH

October

Succulent: ALOE bellatula
Cactus: GYMNOCALYCIUM saglione

November

Succulent: STAPELIA family (open)
Cactus: MAMMILLARIA bombycina

December

Succulent: SEDUM hintonii
Cactus: FEROCACTUS glaucescens

CHANGE-of-ADDRESS

Miriam Buddress from San Bruno to
11616 Second Avenue, N. W.
Seattle, Washington 98177

NEW MEMBERS CORNER

Larry Henry - Mission Gorge Road, SDiego

Louise Koch - Kansas City, Missouri

Nancy van Bree - San Diego, California

Grace E. Lentz -1490 E Chase, El Cajon

TREASURER reports membership how 216 !

(New members not previously listed please
notify Editor - thank you.)

217 - Jack Mahaney - San Francisco, Calif

August list of DONORS FOR REFRESHMENTS reported by Rose D'Attilio (281-9731)

Edith Billmeyer
Mabel Greenwood
Hazel Scott
Harriet Sopp
Lucille Underwood

(Every attending member should find a
place on this list during the year.)

HOSPITALITY CHAIRMAN Julianne Rice would
enjoy -- even if for JUST ONCE having
everyone sign in -- AND return name tag!

PROGRAM

4 September 1971
Saturday at 1:30

in the Floral Building
Balboa Park

PETER SHARP

speaking on MAMS and South
American Cacti - with slides

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