

FLORIDA CANYON BOTANIC GARDEN

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by Helen Witham

Shall we add one more facet to Balboa Park's brilliance? Something new that will be so different from other special attractions that it will neither compete with them nor detract from their appeal?

Do we wish to be remembered as the generation which had the foresight to place a shining new addition on our city's list of aesthetic, cultural, historical and educational assets?

Of course, so we propose FLORIDA CANYON BOTANIC GARDEN.

This name has not been formally adopted for our presently nonexistent garden, but we have to call it something in order to talk about it. So, to avoid boggling the mind with something like "California Native Plant Botanic Garden and Natural Area Preserve in Florida Canyon" we will say simply FLORIDA CANYON BOTANIC GARDEN, remembering that there are two sides to the Canyon, each of which will be refined in a different way. Florida is a name highly suitable for a botanic garden and natural area preserve, since the word itself means something like "flowery place".

Florida Canyon is that portion of Balboa Park bounded on the north by Upas Street, on the east by Morley Field and the future golf course (now, the fill), on the southeast and south by Pershing Drive, and on the west by the Naval Hospital grounds and Park Boulevard.

Though the area has not yet been surveyed or exactly bounded on the map, it is generally agreed that we are talking in terms of something between 100 and 150 acres. The Canyon averages roughly 1,000 feet from rim to rim, with fingers extending farther on the eastern side. It's length is a little more than one mile, its depth, 100 feet.

(continued on page 2)

(FLORIDA CANYON cont'd from page 1) In shape it is somewhat like a battered, skinny ice cream cone, the wide top being Upas Street on the north, the bitten-off bottom being Pershing Drive on the south.

The northern portion of the Canyon, from Zoo Drive to Upas Street, is the site of the proposed Botanic Garden. The 20 acres which the Zoo administration last year proposed to convert into additional parking--and which ran into heavy opposition ("People or Cars?", April '70 SAN DIEGO MAGAZINE)-- lies also within these boundaries. This is the section immediately east of Park Boulevard on the slope of the Canyon.

The Society continues to have interest in the development of this area for overflow parking for all of Balboa Park. But at the present time the Zoo does not have means available for this development, according to Director Charles Schroeder, since the enormously exciting and tremendously costly development of the San Diego Wild Animal Park at San Pasqual places great demands on all resources -- money, time and attention, now and for some years to come.

In June I submitted to the Balboa Park Committee, in the form of a letter from a private citizen, my own ideas for the "wisest and best use" of the northern part of the Canyon, i.e., a plan for developing this section of the Park as a combination natural area preserve and botanic garden. The committee was sufficiently interested in the concept to request that a verbal presentation be made at the following meeting in July. At this meeting I was requested to "work very closely with the architects in the development of the Master Plan".

Briefly, the proposal is this:

That the chaparral, the natural plant cover on the east slopes, be preserved for its educational, aesthetic, historical and ecological values;

That the floor of the Canyon with its creek be disturbed as little as possible, meanwhile developing it into a meadow and streamside woodland. (No manicured lawns.)

That the west slopes, which have been largely denuded of plant cover, and where natural drainages have already been disturbed, be developed into a wooded area. Trees from different sections of California will be planted in groves, each small "forest" having its related underplantings -- the flowers and small shrubs that naturally belong there. Plants will be labeled, as in other botanic gardens, and additional information will be made available.

A botanic garden is a collection of plants, grown and arranged to some particular purpose. It is more than a landscaped garden, designed to look pretty; it is laid out for use in scientific study. It is an educational institution, which sounds stuffy, but not so. A botanic garden is an exciting place, because this is where the action is, this is where we stretch our minds, where we find the answers (or at least we try). It is all this and beautiful, too.

Essentially, it is a place to show and share, to make a point, or several points. When it comes to making points, living plants that people can smell and touch and see are way ahead of films, words and photographs. To those among you who are not familiar with the two great success stories along this line, visits to Santa Barbara's excellent Botanic Garden and to Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden at Claremont, are strongly recommended. After a visit you will understand better why we need one here at home.

(To be continued in September)

* * * * *

Helen Witham is assistant curator of botany at the Natural History Museum. She writes and lectures frequently on her specialty, California native plants.

IN MAINTAINING MY COLLECTION OF SOME two thousand Cactus species, I have to make many decisions regarding soil mix, watering, and sun-or-shade.

Like "Doc" Vaughan, I try to draw on the experiences of others by constant reading. But there are inconsistencies and contradictions not only in the literature but in Nature itself. This column will be concerned with planting mix for pot culture, and future observations will relate to watering and sun-or-shade positions.

In habitat, cactus grow in conditions varying from limestone rock (alkaline - with little or no loam or organic humus) to the acid leafmold of the Rain Forest. Just how important is it that we duplicate the natural growing medium of our plants? Some people succeed with all varieties by using a uniform mix. Some of us fail when we try to duplicate the exact medium the plant favors in Nature!

On our collecting trips at the El Paso convention we were told that escobarias grow only on limestone. Away from the limestone outcropping there are absolutely no escobarias to be found. I have grown all the varieties of escobaria I could obtain and although none of them have performed spectacularly for me, some of them have done well enough in mixes that contained no lime. But in view of the El Paso experience I am certainly going to add lime to the mix for my escobarias in the future. It is obvious that it cannot be distasteful to the genus.

Many other genera prefer and flourish only on granite hills. Dale Morriscal, the President of the El Paso Cactus Society, with whom I spent one of the collecting days, told me that the best ingredient for the mix for such plants was "soil" from the surface of the unpaved roads. Such roads are usually surfaced with gravel (granite) which in time is pulverized by traffic.

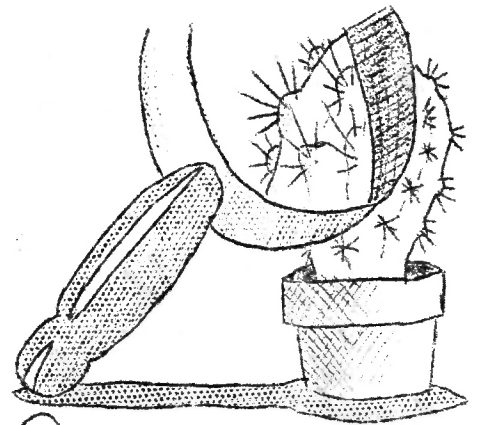
Surely cactus which are found under deciduous trees and shrubs must like leafmold. Despite the success of my friends who use no leafmold in their mix, I am certainly going to supply it for varieties that are known to prefer it.

How do cacti that grow in limestone get nourishment? We are told that in alkaline media the phosphorous, nitrogen and potassium are present in insoluble salts. When acids are given, as in fertilizing solutions, these elements are freed and become available. The lime-loving plants must somehow manage to find available elements, but these lime-loving plants are notoriously slow in growth, especially as compared to the lush growth of epiphytes and semi-epiphytes found in leafmold -- or is this because there is more rain in the Rain Forest than on limestone cliffs?

A typical anomaly for me is my experience with Utahia silerii. I have failed with it although I used a rocky mix with no humus. But now I have a plant collected by Bill Seaborn and potted by him in his "tropical mix" -- and as it seems happy, I do not intend to change its medium.

In case you do not know the requirements of a plant or cannot duplicate them, it is comforting to know that if grafted, the soil must be suitable only for the stock. This is one reason why so many "difficult" varieties are grafted.

We all know that good drainage is essential. The mix must NOT retain water so the plant roots may dry out between waterings. At present, my mixes are a combination of perlite (Sponge-Roc) and leafmold (usually no soil), varied as to genus, and with the addition of gypsum, bone meal, and lime, according to the taste of the plants -- if known.



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DR. PHILIP CORLISS

PLANT
of the
MONTH

C R A S S U L A F A L C A T A

CRASSULA FALCATA

(KRASS-u-la fal-ca-ta) is probably the most handsome of all plants of this genus; a large appearing mass of fleshy, bluish-grey, sickle-shaped leaves that reaches a height of one foot. It branches freely from the base to form large clumps of sculptured ornamentation. From the tips of the branches in August through September emerge pink flower stalks which branch into a large almost flat scarlet inflorescence, 4-6" across.

Often called the "Scarlet Paint Brush" because of its flower, *Crassula falcata* is more popularly known as the "Propeller Plant" in reference to the shape and placement of the leaves.

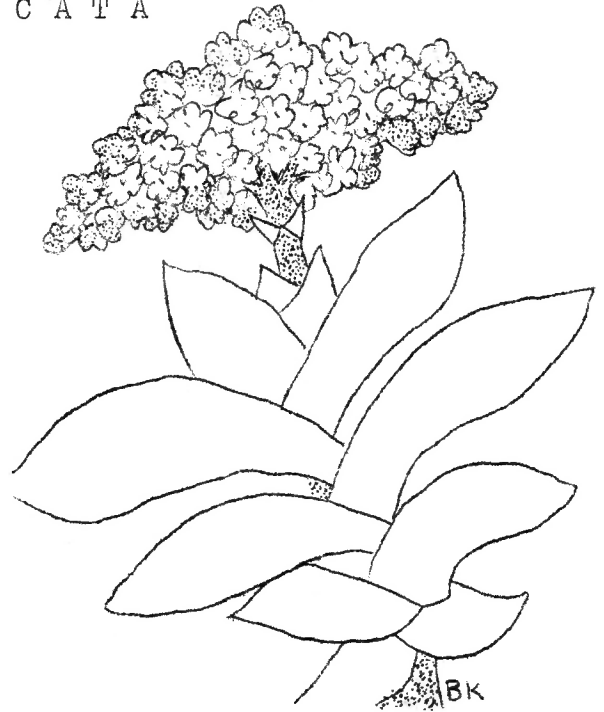
Crassula derives its name from *crassus*, Latin for thick and refers to the thick fleshy leaves. *Falcata* comes from *falcate* meaning scythe or sickle-shaped, which describes the leaves. Like the majority of succulent plants, it is a native of South Africa. Specifically, from Southeast Cape Province ranging to Natal.

It is a tremendous greenhouse or window dweller, but in Southern California where minimum winter temperatures stay near 45 degrees, outdoor plantings are recommended to add color and dignity to your garden.

The recommended soil mix is equal parts of sand and loam; water it freely in the Summer, but give it only enough water in the Winter to keep the leaves firm.

This plant propagates easily from stem or leaf cuttings. For best results, these should be taken in March. Preparing a stem cutting for *Crassula* is much like other succulents; make a clean flat cut at the bottom joint, remove a few bottom leaves, and expose cutting to air for a few hours to allow a protective skin to form over cut. Afterward insert into sand, not giving any water until sand is completely dry. This process should take about a week. Then, add just enough water to keep the sand moist.

If conditions are right, you should have roots in two to three weeks. When the roots begin to form, add a small quantity of liquid fertilizer to the water; adding Vitamin B to the original watering aids in establishing the roots more rapidly. As soon as plant is well rooted, set out in planting mix.



- Jim Stalsonburg

CACTUS COOK BOOK

Bring the juice to a full rolling boil.



Compiled by JOYCE L. TATE

Published by:

CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA

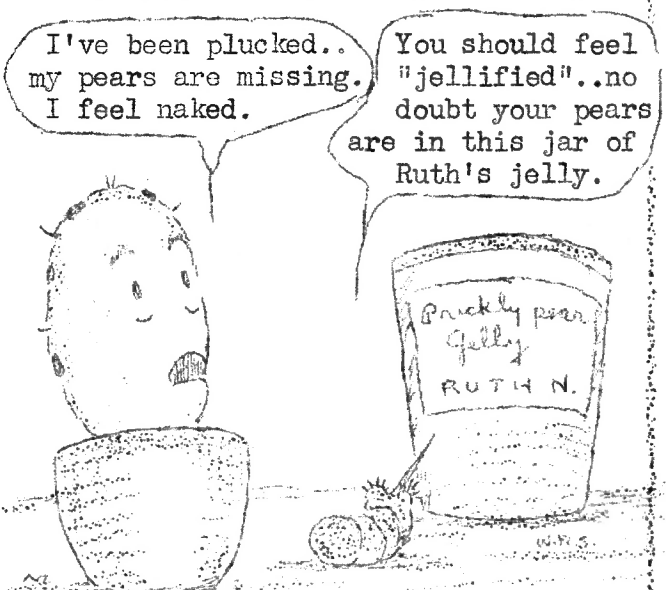
The following recipe by Ruth Nelson of San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society is taken from pages 106-7 of Joyce Tate's newly published "CACTUS COOK BOOK". The result is a very delicious and tasty jelly made from "prickly pears". The fruits of a number of Opuntia species, usually large in size and red, may be made into jelly.

CACTUS JELLY: "Peel, chop fine or grind a sufficient number of PRICKLY PEARS to make two pounds of pulp. Add water (one half volume of pulp) and simmer for 20 minutes, stirring constantly. If mixture gets too dry, add a little water but do not make pulp too thin. When mixture appears to be cooked, strain the juice through two thicknesses of muslin. There should be about 3½ cups of juice. Add one quarter to one half cup of lemon juice, and fruit coloring to suit.

Put the 3½ cups of juice in a large kettle, add one package of commercial pectin. Bring the juice to a boil. Stir in five cups of sugar, bring to a full rolling boil, stirring constantly. When mixture comes to a full boil that cannot be stirred down, boil one minute.

Remove from heat, skim, and pur into sterilized jars. Makes about three pints of jelly.

NOTE: The ripened, usually red colored fruits of some species of Opuntias, so called "prickly pears" form the basis for delightful jellies. BUT they must be handled very cautiously as they bear clusters of microscopic spines---or "glochids" which are disagreeable when they come in contact with the skin.



A simple and effective way to remove the glochid clusters is to insert a meat fork into the base of the fruit and slice away the clusters with a sharp knife without touching the fruit.

Contributors to the book are from many countries and they include many well-known names.

A limited number of copies of the book will be available at Society meetings until the supply is exhausted, after which they may be ordered from ABBEY GARDEN, P. O. Box 167, Reseda, Ca., 91335. Price of the book is \$1.98 plus 5% tax.

EDITORIALS

S H A L L W E S H A R E ?

We worked hard for the Fair...to plump our Treasury and provide a showcase for our pride in our favorite plants ...and only incidentally to Pleasure the Public.

Our May day Year-of-the-Wood was work with competition...but also fun and frolic. Still, we've been champing at the bit to "do" a cactus and succulent garden for Balboa Park which hopefully will flow toward Florida Canyon Botanic Garden when the time comes...knowing that it will be work... But THAT will be a real GARDEN that GROWS -- not one hurriedly assembled and torn torn in haste by weary-tempered workers with a long haul ahead.

The plants that have been given will remain to GROW and fulfill their splendor...our garden will be permanently pleasurable and most worthy for we will be truly SHARING with others.

We've shared before and recall it as the most enjoyable work "party" our Society has given. Fairly impromptu, a dozen or more came laden with shovels and plants--and great goodwill. By the end of that one Saturday we had transformed a narrow flat adobe area into a contoured cactus and succulent garden...which has scarcely been touched since that day...Oh, a few have pulled a weed and added a plant, but in the main we left it behind us merely to survive rather than flourish.

Isn't it time to take more cactus and compost, shovels and succulents -- as well as the vital GOODWILL -- out to our plot in the sun at Mission d'Alcala... to not only renew but to extend? And most importantly, again, to share.



STATEMENT OF POLICY

"It's time for a new name for the PLANT EXCHANGE TABLE!" was the opinion of the Board at the last meeting. Regardless of what it's called, the same problems and complaints and accusations might persist. Perhaps we should try to spell out the rules.

Designed for distribution of excess plants from one member's garden to another, the better to enlarge collections, is the goal and a feature of our meetings that no one wants to see abandoned. The Board would like to see the EXCHANGE operate in true lottery style. Webster: "LOTTERY - A distribution of prizes by lot."

RULE #1 - No one is to take any plant from the table before his or number is called. (If you have to leave early, sorry--stay for the drawing next time. If you feel that the plants you brought are better than the one you'll get unless you take one NOW -- discard that unworthy idea and bask instead in the glow of generosity.)

RULE #2 - When your number is called, choose only one plant regardless of how many you brought. (AFTER the drawing is over and everyone has a plant is the ONLY time for a scrabble and a filling of boxes.)

We hope to have unanimous agreement that this is FAIR.

LETTERS to the EDITOR

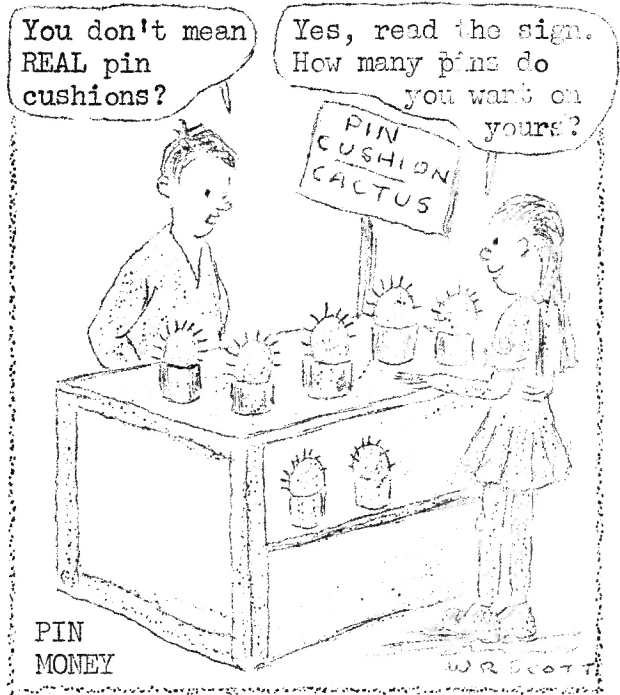
"Recently I read about your publication in the OZARK GARDENS magazine. Would you please let me know your subscription rate?"

"My cactus collection now numbers about 150 species + about 30 more which I have been unable to identify."

"There are few fellow-hobbyists up in this end of the State, and it would be nice to read of what others are doing."

Sincerely yours,
 (Mrs.) Barbara Hansen
 Box 565 - Crescent City CA 95531

Your copy is even now in the mail -- hope to see your name as a New Member in next month's issue.



Barbara Hansen read about EyF in OZARK GARDENS edited by Daisy Austin in Julian (Mailing address Agua Caliente Star Route, Julian, CA 92036), one of our best exchange publications. EyF articles have found their way to a wider distribution in this all-inclusive garden publication. Jim Stalsonburg's THE GOLDEN RULE was used in its entirety in a recent issue in which Daisy complimented our paper to the point we're forced to repeat it -- "EyF is so good that I wish I could reprint the entire paper!"

Members will have access to OZARK GARDENS, as well as other publications on our exchange list when we have more storage space in the new building on the Prado... The PARK & RECREATION BOARD met with the CITY COUNCIL the 21st of July and presented their recommendations for space assignments. The President of FLORAL ASSOCIATION, Beverly Kulot, asked during the general question period, "Will Floral have office space and work space for CALIFORNIA GARDEN that does not have to be shared?" The representative for the Park & Recreation Board answered clearly and definitely, "YES." The Council accepted the recommendations. Hoped-for opening date - 21st of November.

The Editor of CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE, Barbara Jones, in a conversation still warm asked me to assure members of our Society that articles were not only welcome, but desired -- as are glossy photographs... Past issues have seen names familiar to this group -- Jim, Scotty, Helen Hegyi, Lee Phelps, Dr. Corliss to list a few. (For details contact representative to CALIFORNIA GARDEN -- in the meantime - SUBSCRIBE!)



"IF you've had no luck rooting a cutting and are ready for a do-or-die attitude -- TRY WATER. The cutting must be well dried -- the cut part suspended just above or barely touching the water.

Mrs. F. B. Hansen had luck with Epis, Cheiridopsis, Rhipsalis, Ceropegias, Euphorbias and EVEN LITHOPS!"

(Thanks to our Exchange Paper, the NEW ZEALAND C & S JOURNAL - April 1966 issue.)

We speak of explosions of populations, the ease of migrations of peoples, of leisure time and comfort and of KNOWLEDGE. Of the more than three billion humans that now inhabit the Earth, you would be hard put to name a hundred that are useful to mankind.

At your leisure think back across the interval of time since Copernicus taught that the world was round, that Harvey taught that the blood circulated through the arteries, that men were tortured in England for digging and showing fossils stating that these were the remains of a former age of plants and animals.

The finding of fossils soon convinced men that this old Earth had been here much longer than five thousand years that some teachers had believed. Men began to question many teachings and the Sciences began to rear their heads. Archery was replaced by gun powder, and war became a more deadly game. Medicine and Surgery lengthened life. The wheel was invented, and the donkey was harnessed to the plow and cart. Life was made freer of back breaking labor. Volta, Amphere, Watts, Leyden and Franklyn found that in the clouds was a power that could be harnessed and used by man.

Each decade moved with greater speed as man found more secrets of Nature. His desire was strong for comfort and shelter and a variety of foods. Game animals became harder to gather so man turned to husbandry, and this called for roads over which to transport his barter. The potter traded his work to the tanner. Oak trees were felled for the tannin. Cleared land was soon tilled and planted to exotic edibles gained from migrants who were seeking the better life elsewhere.

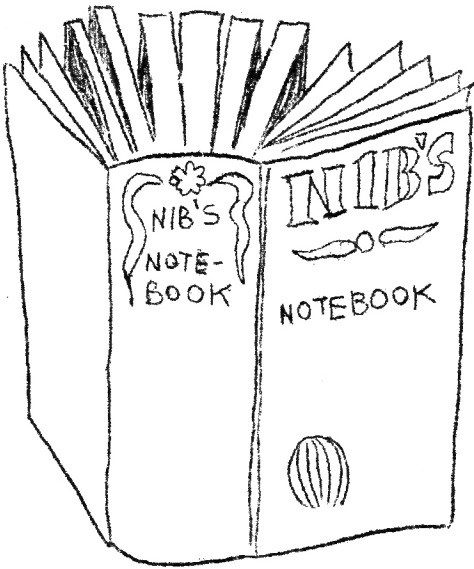
Through it all there was the LAW. The LAW to be manifested had to have substance to work with. Before MAN arrived there had to be many preparations made for his arrival. Climate, SOIL, vegetable and animal food, potable water, shelter. All research points to the BELIEF that MAN was ordained to arrive and have dominion over the Earth and all things thereon.

Let us assume that Scientists are RIGHT. That from some primordial molten mass a number of planets were cast into space. In the sub-zero temperature they began to solidify. Travelling at near light speed they spun around upon their axis. All but one did. Why Venus did not follow the pattern is an unanswered question. Venus spins Westward. All the others spin Eastward. Next puzzlement - why did they all form a Plane, as we know the Milky Way.

Billions of years passed and the Earth was cooling and water was forming and a warm rain fell continuously day and night. This was a very acid rain as the volcanos belched sulphur gases that were acted upon by the ever-flashing lightning that split the heavens with terrible power. Sulphur and the hydrogen of water form H_2SO_3 and later H_2SO_4 . The acidic waters that boiled and seethed over the Earth's mantel as it cooled LEACHED the iron magma and formed hematite and limonite, the basic colorings that we see in our desirable soils. It is also one of Nature's cements. No life would be possible without sulphur. Today the search is world wide for more and more sulphuric acid as industry uses greater amounts each year.

The basins formed by the shrinking earth slowly filled with water. Not as we know it today and NOT as future ages will know it. Ozone-saturated water, heavy water, and other rare structures leached the rocks and cemented the residue with iron and calcium as the binder.

(To be continued next month.)

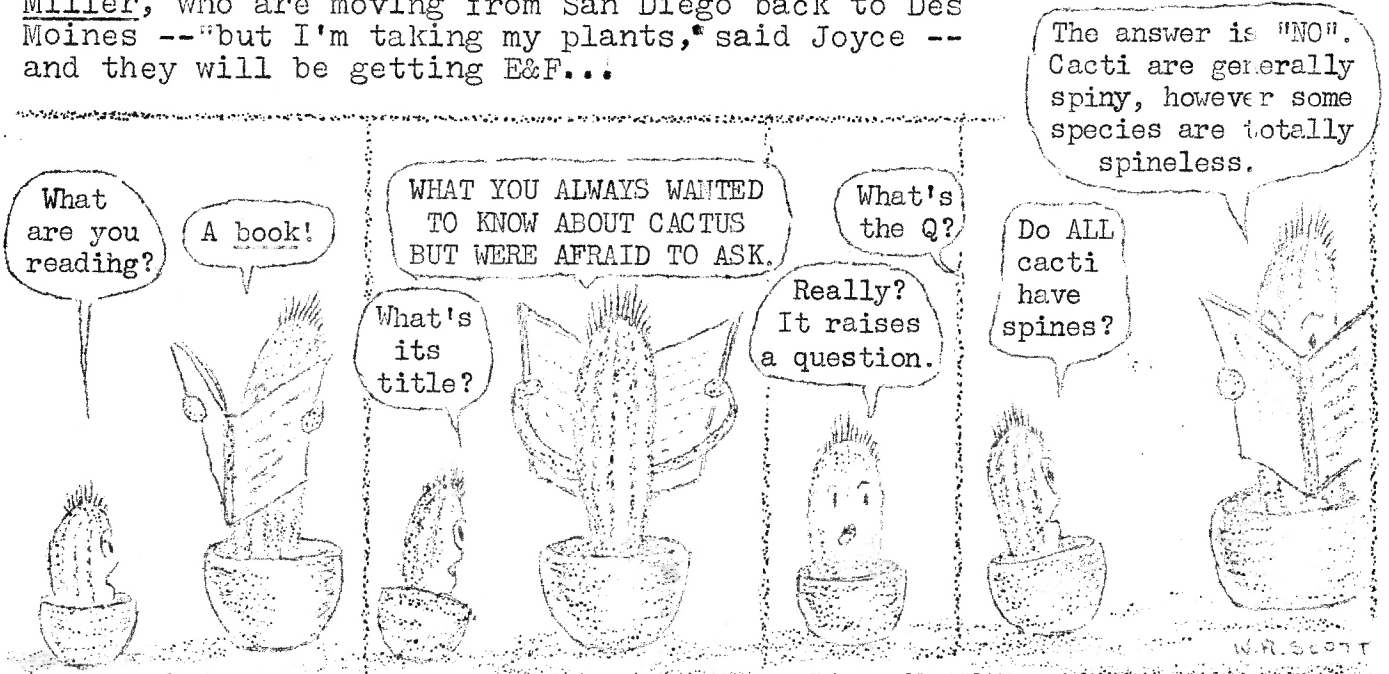


Plant Exchange does not mean bring one, Take nine, all in your own sweet time. Rather - Plant Exchange means bring nine, take one. When your number is called, is the time.



THERE'S A NEW EDITOR in the making... because the present one will be finished with the December issue. Copy rich in interest has been easily come by from unexpected sources. The next Editor will undoubtedly tap new veins of talent, as well as having old standbys kicking in with copy, simplicitically speaking...Anyone interested who is not yet aware of what is involved can

come along and collate copies for the next issue. SPEAKING OF TALENT, we were triply treated at the Potluck at Taylor's (they're not moving but have been given a change of address). Suzanne Gillie displayed an artistic triumph in watercolor of the succulent exhibit at Fair -- truly lovely...Young Jack Schlotte gave us a peek at his fine line drawings of C&S -- once he masters a stencil, all of you can enjoy his sketches...Donna Buckner displayed real talent for UPSIDEDOWN DRAWING when she won the Scott-inspired contest...Picasso Pat Mooney was second and Billy-the-Kid Bishop came in 3rd...It was a hot but well-attended meeting with more surprises in store than any one person was aware of...Ione announced an anonymous contribution of \$100 from one member IN FRIENDSHIP of another!...Not to be outdone, Warren got in the act with a second ANONYMOUS contribution of \$100! Can you top that? We were pleased to have Bill Lockwood from LA C&S attending, and the Ray Whites from Holtville -- Danielle sure knows how to appreciate a plant!...Our Program Chairman had devised a game for the sharp-eyed in unveiling a cactus for attention, covering it & asking for guesses of the number of aeoroles -- Nellie Kennett's daughter Janet won that with the exact right number of 217! So went another memborable event...once Wilson Wells had forthrightly captured the audience!...Sorry to lose the presence of that nice young couple, Joyce and Dick Miller, who are moving from San Diego back to Des Moines -- "but I'm taking my plants," said Joyce -- and they will be getting E&F...



Ladislav Cutak (big Name in the C&S World) conducts a regular feature in the HENRY SHAW SOCIETY's pub CACTUS DIGEST called "The Question Box". The April 1971 gave some particularly interesting information.

Question: "Are there variations in ASTROPHYTUM MYRIOSTIGMA?"

Answer: Yes, there are often conspicuous differences in specimens of the BISHOP'S CAP cactus. Here are a few --

Variety COAHUILENSIS - Plants so thickly covered with white felted dots that the color of the plant body is completely hidden. In age this species tends to become columnar. Flower is yellow with red center.

Variety COLUMNARIS - A taller and slenderer form with 7 to 9 ribs. Flower is small and paler yellow.

Variety NUDA - Usually lacks characteristic white dotting.

Variety POTOSINA - Less thickly covered with white dots; usually of greater diameter than height. Yellow flower with red center.

Variety TAMAULIPENSIS - Less thickly dotted than coahuilensis. Flower lacks red center. This is claimed to be the most symmetrical of all the Bishop Caps.

Variety QUADRICOSTATA - Usually a form that has only four ribs as its name suggests.

Mr. Cutak mentioned once in THE CACTUS DIGEST that "I have always preferred to be called as if it were spelled 'Cue-tack'."

We heard from him July 7th. Mr. Cutak wrote in part: "I'm enclosing five of our BULLETINS in which I have articles -- one on Succulents, Bromeliads, Sansevierias, my trip to the Riviera, and Indoor Gardening. I thought you might find them interesting for your library.

"I have no idea when next I'll get to California. When an opportunity presents itself I'll surely try to include San Diego. The last time I was there was during the days of Mrs. Neff Bakkers of the Old Knickerbocker

From THE SUCCULENT JOURNAL published by the C&S Society of New Jersey, Editor Byron Greenberg, April 1970 --

SOME CRASSULAS POSSESS MOST REMARKABLE powers of absorbing water by means of the hairs or minute tubes on their leaves. This form of capillary attraction is practiced by C. barbata, C. columnaris and C. pyramidalis, by means of the hairs at the base of the plant which can absorb moisture into the body of the plant. Their ability to absorb moisture is by no means negligible, for a leaf of C. barbata can in one dewy night absorb more moisture than it can lose by evaporation in one week!

The arrangement and formation of the leaves in C. pyramidalis is such that any water falling on the plant penetrates between the leaves, where it is absorbed by the hairs placed there for the purpose. In dry periods the edges of the leaves are so tightly pressed against each other that the water-absorbing hairs at the root of the leaves are completely shut off from the air, and consequently do not lose any moisture.

(Con't from column one) Nursery. Since 1966 I have been Manager of Public Relations for Shaw's Garden which keeps me busy all the time... Now I'm trying to establish a collection of potted cacti and succulents to which I can devote a little more time... One of our cactus members donated \$2500 towards building new benches, so my spirits are high.

I'm interested in a potted collection because I can use it to stage exhibits in hotel lobbies, banks and schools. After all, the cacti are ideal for exhibits and so this is what I've been staging. My interest has never waned in this respect. What are chances of securing a Bergero-cactus and some of the cacti from the San Diego area?

My best wishes to all cactophiles in your area."

Ladislav Cutak

Who besides Warren Buckner travels to St. Louis? What a pleasure it would be to personally present plants to Lad Cutak.

HUNTINGTON DESERT GARDEN

by Gary Wm Lyons - reprinted from C&S Journal (VOL XLI '69 - published by Abbey Garden Press - available from HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS - 31-page booklet - quote:

"Statistics-wise, the desert garden now covers at least ten acres and consists of 60 beds of plantings containing about 90 genera - 1450 species - and approximately 20,000 plants.

"Once a year we ourselves organize a three-week expedition to Mexico to collect plants and seeds (we maintain a seed list which is mailed yearly to botanical gardens throughout the world.

"A visit of a single afternoon will serve only to introduce the visitor to the gardens' tremendous size; hence it is suggested that several visits be planned in order to view and examine the collections and plantings more thoroughly."

Thanks to Ed Miller's arrangements those of us who made the trip to Huntington were treated to a guided tour by Myron Kinnach and Gary Lyons. The lucky few of us who stayed close to Mr. Kinnach were able to enjoy a rare treat-- through shady paths and beyond chained drive-throughs we followed to enter the inner sanctum -- their lath house and greenhouse. Talk of Cactus People in Wonderland!!

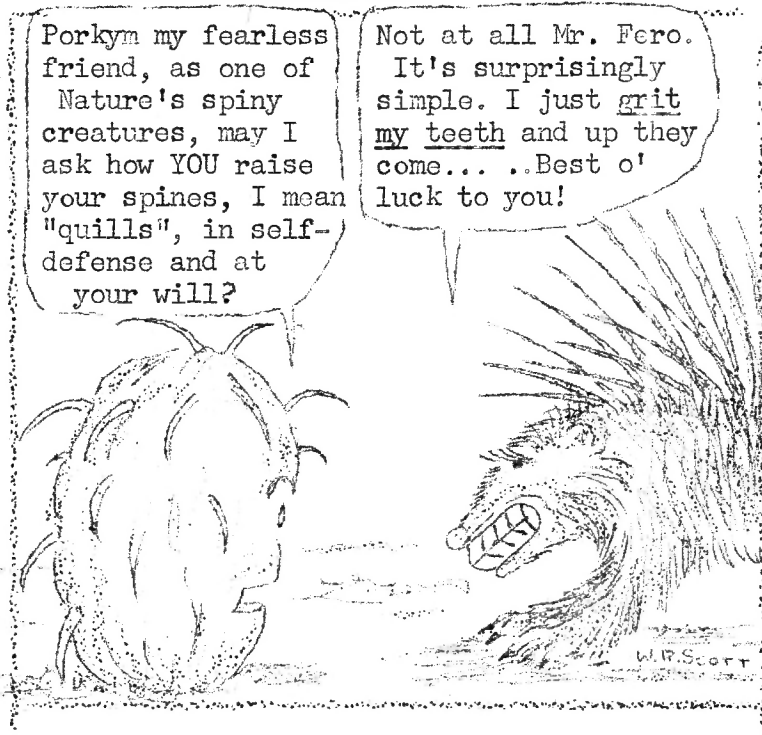
Exotic bromeliads - bog-loving sundews and pitcher plants - tiny ferns and such a multitude of marvels as to leave some of us witless as well as wide-eyed. Strewn about on one of the tables were rather scruffy little samples from a recent collecting trip that were waiting to be revived and grown to full splendor. We asked for their soil-mix recipe -- very simple -- 1/2 RSA and 1/2 sand. RSA is REDWOOD SHAVINGS AUGMENTED. (Notes regarding "every two weeks" too sketchy to say for certain, but believe they use a very diluted liquid fertilizer.) Plastic pots were used because the clay pots dry too fast.

Noted Echeveria "Scott Haselton" with few round leaves tipped with red - and a high-setting, sculptured Echeveria purporosum with speckled red and white leaves - Caralluma crenulata sported blooms of velvety-chocolate with yellow stripes - Aloe descoingsii seedlings were blooming orange-red with yellow stamens, flowers about 1/4" on this smallest of Aloes.

In the garden Golden Barrells had been profusely rolled out from seed 30 years ago! Aloe bansii was really something to look at the sky through -- tall and branched, curled back upon itself and with handsomely patterned bark.

Identified Cotyledon orbiculata oophylla as having small, swollen, elongated, red-tipped leaves -- as well as a plant commonly called "Spotted Leaf Aloe" as Manfreda marmorata. All in all, a most memorable visit.

THANK YOU Myron Kinnach and Gary Lyons - San Diego C&S



ESPINAS Y FLORES

INFORMATION SHEET

Aug '71

Mailing address: Editor Nibby Klinefelter, EyF - 2201 Fairfield, San Diego, CA 92110
Treasurer: Warren Buckner - 1744 Englewood Drive, Lemon Grove, CA 92045 - Dues \$3 single \$4 family. Membership open to anyone interested in cacti and succulents.

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Librarian - Ruth Nelson 298-3349
Hospitality - Julianne Rice. 234-5487
Regalement - Hazel Scott ... 296-6022
Historian - Ruth Richardson. 281-9267
Past President - Jim Stalsonburg
465-6661

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER - Perlso Lewis -
583-9085

PROGRAM

Scotty
* presents

ALSO SERVING

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

PEOPLE & PLANTS

Membership Participation *

Saturday
1:30 pm
August 7

Floral Building in Balboa Park

BOARD MEETING - Friday August 13th at
Colina del Sol - 7:00 p.m.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Now that the Fair is over I'm sure we are all looking forward to some Fall CACTIVITIES -- let's have some ideas from "the floor"! Ed Miller is most receptive and member participation certainly adds greatly to your association.

Let us hear from Y*O*U!

Ione Hubner

PLANTS of the MONTH

September

Succulent: ECHEVERIA crenulata
Cactus: ARIOCARPUS Lloydia

October

Succulent: ALOE bellatula
Cactus: GYMNOCALYCIUM saglione

November

Succulent: STAPELIA family (open)
Cactus: MAMMILLARIA bombycina

December

Succulent: SEDUM Hintonii
Cactus: FEROCACTUS glaucescens

ANNUAL MEETING of C&S SOCIETY of AMERICA

Sunday, August 22nd
from 10:00-4:00

in Arcadia at the Los Angeles County Arboretum (well worth the trip alone)

Interesting Program

Espinas y Flores
2201 Fairfield Street
San Diego, Calif. 92110

