

Espinas y Flores

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

.....
TOMO SIETE, NUMERO OCHO
.....

AGOSTO 1972
.....

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT NURSERIES Listed in order of proximity to San Diego

TAYLOR'S CACTUS GARDEN
1051 Tres Lomas Dr.
El Cañon, Ca 92021
714 444 3019

HARDIN'S NURSERY
9209 Harness St.
Spring Valley, Ca 92007
714 469 3038

COX EPIPHYLLUM NURSERY
90 McNeill St.
Encinitas, Ca
714 753 3048

SEABORN DEL DIOS NURSERY
Rt 3, Box 455
Escondido, Ca 92025
714 745 6945

AVERY'S ESCONDIDO NURSERY
800 W Grand
Escondido, Ca 92025
714 745 2761

TROPIC WORLD, INC
Rt 2, Box 5098
Escondido, Ca 92025
714 746 6108

GRIGSBY CACTUS GARDENS
2354 Bella Vista
Vista, Ca 92083
714 727 1323

COOPER'S CACTUS
1125 Ora Avo Dr
Vista, Ca 92083
714 727 1849

MODLIN'S CACTUS GARDENS
2416 El Corte
Vista, Ca 92083
714 727 1761

INDIAN ROCK NURSERY
629 Cortez Ave.
Vista, Ca 92083
714 724 7721

ZINK'S GREENHOUSE
3550 Gopher Canyon Rd.
Vista, Ca 92083

JOHNSON'S CACTUS GARDEN
2735 Olive Hill Rd.
Fallbrook, Ca 92028
714 728 1801

DESERT NURSERY
21596 Highway 60
Riverside, Ca 92507
714 684 8787

BLACK'S HOUSE OF CACTUS
10580 Beach Blvd.
Stanton, Ca
714 828 4298

DICK WRIGHT'S ECHEVERIAS
11011 Tarawa Dr.
Los Alamitos, Ca 90720
213 431 6977

HAWKS EPIPHYLLUM NURSERY
11918 E. Lambert
El Monte, Ca 91732

KALIN CACTUS NURSERY
Box 9
Norco, Ca 91760

PETER SHARP
104 N. Chapel Ave.
Alhambra, Ca 91801

VIVIENNE DONEY NURSERY
720 Monterey St.
Monrovia, Ca 91016
213 358 2037

BEAM GARDENS (Epiphyllums)
2686 Paloma St.
Pasadena, Ca 91107

ABBEY GARDEN (PO Box 167)
18007 Topham St.
Reseda, Ca 91335
213 881 4831

SMITH'S CACTUS GARDEN
8014 Howe St.
Paramount, Ca 90723

J M SINGER (PO Box 1482)
6385 Enfield Ave.
Reseda, Ca 91335
(South African succulents)
213 343 8304

KIRKPATRICKS
27785 De Anza St.
Barstow, Ca 92311
714 252 3254

¿QUE SIGNIFICA?

EL CAJON
'the box'

: LECCION EN ESPAÑOL :
: . . . Maria Reeder . . . :

BALLENA
'whale'

¿Que significa? ¿Que significa? ¿Sierra Nevada? ¿Ballena? ¿El Cajon?
What does it mean? How did it get its name?

The Spanish explorers and settlers made use of several devices for naming. Sometimes it was a geological formation. A massive, serrated range covered with snow became Sierra Nevada (mountain, snowed). A flat-topped hill or tableland was a mesa as evidenced in Kearny Mesa, La Mesa and Mesa Redonda (round) in Mexico. If you've been atop Mt. Helix (Greek for screw or coil) and looked down on the Cajon Valley, surrounded by mountains, you have no difficulty recognizing El Cajon (the box).

Perhaps you have come suddenly on a hidden valley, Escondido. A memorable view would be Vista and a pretty or attractive one would be Linda or Chula Vista. A spot that in itself is "so pretty" is Bonita. As for La Jolla (also spelled "la hoya" or "la joya"), it means hollow, pit or cavity, probably derived from a nearby ranchito or that name.

LA PLAYA
'the beach'

Besides geology, botany offered titles: Las Flores (the flowers), Encinitas (encino, live oak) and Paso Robles (pass of deciduous oaks).

PADRES
'fathers'

The soldiers and the padres landed on la playa (the beach). The padres (fathers) built la mision and the soldiers el presidio (fort) while los señores (gentlemen) cultivated the ranchos or rancherías of the campo (country) and built their casas (houses) around la plaza in the pueblo (town).

When they traveled past Ramona, en route to Santa Ysabel, they noted a small mountain that appeared to be the outline of a Ballena (whale). The name is still there.

In their world, a world more oriented toward religion, saints could be mighty intercessors and were favorites for naming--San Diego, San Ysidro, Santa Margarita, Santa Ysabel, San Miguel (mountain) as well as Santa Fe (Holy Faith)

An additional source of names was the literature of the period. From "Las Sergas de Esplandian" ("The Exploits of Esplandian") by Montalvo came the name California. In the book,

ESCONDIDO
'hidden'

California is a mythical country rich in gold and pearls and endowed with beautiful black Amazons. Another example is Santa María, renamed Ramona after the heroine in the book by Helen H. Jackson.

NOMBRES
'names'

¿Que significa los nombres (the names)?
¿Significa algo de interes! (something of interest)

"The day is done and the darkness falls from the wings of the night
As a feather is wafted downward from an eagle in its flight."

BUMPING IN BAJA

One trip to Baja is all it takes. This year my wife and I managed a grand inauguration of two long excursions and two "weekenders"; we are now happily "hooked".

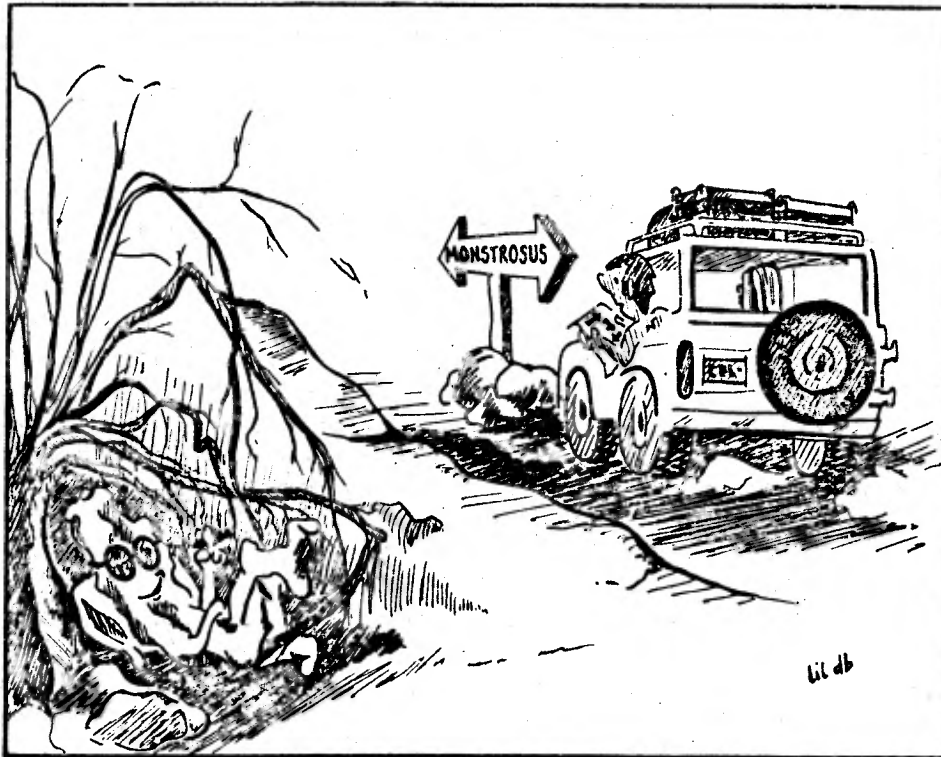
Our first trip was a Christmas run to Bahia De Los Angeles and back up the gulf; our June itinerary carried us to La Paz. On this second trip we came back up the gulf and ferried across from Santa Rosalia to Guaymas. The new "Diaz Ordaz" is a beautiful boat, almost like an ocean liner. With its spiffy accommodations and well-stocked bar, its an odd but welcome switch from the dusty peninsula jostling.

The pavement is progressing rapidly from the south. Believe it or not, the road is complete up to the Oasis of San Ignacio. This new "highway" eliminates the grades and switchbacks between San Ignacio and Santa Rosalia. Construction crews are laboring north of San Ignacio for at least thirty-five miles. An elevated roadbed covered with gravel extends toward El Arco for about twenty-five miles. We were astonished to see road parties shortly after departing from El Arco.

The vegetation of Baja cannot adequately be described. Cactophiles seem to reach a state of euphoria whenever the peninsula is being discussed. Let's just say that the immense *Pachycereus pringlei*, the weird and haunting *Idria columnaris* forests, the colorful *gracilis*, and all the other native succulents must be experienced firsthand from a dusty, bumpy road in order to be fully appreciated. Like other collectors, we've had both good and bad luck in locating certain species. Most of the literature concerning locations is rather vague. In the north, we've collected most of the accessible cacti, including *Mammillaria louisae* at Arroyo Hondo, *Mamm brandegeei*, *Echinocereus brandegeei*, *maritimus*, and at L.A. Bay, the strange looking *E. ferrerianus*. This last plant is found on the sides of the washes about two miles south of town. Two flat tires prevented a trip to Mission San Borja for the rare *Cochemia setispina*.

Plants located near El Arco included *Ferocactus viscaianensis*, *Mamm. brandegeei* V. *Gabbii*, another flat-topped, straight red spined *Mamm.*, a *Cochemia*, more *Echinocereus* and the elusive *Lophocereus schottii* forma *monstrosus*. This grotesque looking plant can eventually be located 1.2 miles north of town on the road to Pozo Aleman.

...cont'd page 4



Look for a small wash crossing the road and a little-used 4WD trail that taps the road from the left at this point. The monstrosus grows in the wash north of the road.

Time prohibited any decent collecting in the south. We were able to snag an *F. townsendianus*, a legal-size crested cutting of *P. pringlei*, *Mamm. frailliana* and a few other Mamms and *Echinocereus* though. The only *F. rectispinus* we saw were growing in the planter box at the Sportsman's Motel in Mulege. However, as more than one Baja traveler I'm sure will attest to, another trip is now on the books for Baja California; so all those missed "goodies" and those side trips will just have to wait 'till next time.

By Doug and Donna Buckner

Notebook

"LIFE IS JUST A GAME. AND IF IT ISN'T--I WON'T PLAY!"

Tony d'Atillio is the conchologist of our Society as well as a recognized seashell man at the Museum ...and a good sport, too. We all laughed when he observed how VERY MUCH INDEED the Astrophytum asterias looked like sea urchins -- those devilish nurserymen Bob & Charlie had stuck the dried blossom from the plant into a sea urchin shell! That was on our trip to Abbey Garden. ... We had the pleasure of being helped by Vivian Doney. No wonder she gives such good vibrations -- she was nice enough to leave her own nursery to come over to help The Boys face our onslaught. Couldn't blame them for being glad to see the last of such exhilarated customers -- and the QUESTIONS! The most outstanding was: "Why do my Chihuahuas eat my succulents?" It didn't faze Bob Foster who quickly replied: "Because they have good taste!"

They fertilize weekly. And weakly. Using Liquinox (10-10-5) in a 300-1 solution, whatever that figures in teaspoons and gallons. As I recall, Myron Kinnach and Gary Lyons at Huntington Desert Garden used a mixture of 1 teaspoon to a gallon of water...or was it a quart?... of Liquinox. We should maybe get it wholesale?

Vivian Doney is a real gone cactophil, working not only in her home garden, but her nursery (and Abbey Gardens as mentioned), but is spearheading an effort to replace native plants on Catalina Island. Wish we had her here to add to our garden at Mission d'Alcala...

The Questionnaire went over well with the Board...we hope members will cooperate...we would all like to see some new names in the paper. I did try it out on our cute little secretary, Frances Langer, who lives with her mother on Texas Street where they constantly add to their garden. They moved here from Indiana just long enough ago that Frances graduated from San Diego State. She's interested in anthropology and plans to go back to it. In the meantime, she's learning more about men and the land they live on working at a Title & Trust Bank.

The pedestrian walkover is still under construction...although there hasn't been much action apparent recently. There is, however, tremendous activity across the street with the Planetarium. Suddenly, it will be time for us to rush into planting...in the meantime, enjoy the summer.

-oOo-

THE DAY LILY PEOPLE, the rose fanciers and other specialized groups of compulsive plant collectors annually publish a list of favorites, tried-and-true in their field. Could we not consider as one of our goals the compilation of a list of our 10 favorite cacti and 10 succulents?

Considerations would include ease of growth and culture, as well as beauty of form and flower. It should certainly take into account recommending these plants to beginners. Another point to remember is the joy from sharing "pups" and cuttings. Flexibility should be featured, too. More on this next month, Board willing.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
"Getting-to-Know-You" Membership Questionnaire

The membership in our Society has expanded more rapidly than our ability to learn new names and faces. This new-member questionnaire is being formulated with a getting-to-know-you approach rather than what might appear to be just plain nosiness.

NAME ADDRESS ZIP

TELEPHONE DATE JOINED

CAME TO FIRST MEETING - with friends - saw notice in the paper, - just happened to be passing by - saw our exhibits at the Fair - display for open house

MOVED HERE FROM WHERE? MEMBERSHIPS IN OTHER CLUBS

TYPE OF WORK OR PROFESSION

AREAS IN WHICH YOU WOULD LIKE TO TAKE PART - whether writing for the paper or contributing refreshments, helping at the Fair, greeting newcomers or whatever -- clean-up after meetings, holding office -- there's no end.

Suggestions - (Like Why-Don't We?- - -?)

Please return questionnaire to Augie (In-the-Know) Pfeiffer
5163 East Bedford Drive
San Diego, CA 92116



Do You Chat With Your Plants?



Cleve Backster talks to plants. And he believes you should too—or at least think nice thoughts about them—because plants react to the feelings of the people around them.

Backster, a lie-detection expert who once worked for the CIA and now operates his own lie-detection school, spends his spare time attaching his polygraph equipment to plants.

It was in the middle of the night, a few years ago, that Backster first hooked up a polygraph to the leaf of an office plant. He had no particular reason; he just wanted to see what would happen. To his amazement, the plant's tracings formed a pattern similar to those he knew from his lie-detection work. Coming from a human, the tracings would have been evidence of emotional stress—anger, fear, annoyance, or the discomfort of telling a lie.

What could possibly have aroused the plant? And how could he arouse it again? He began by dunking one leaf in a cup of hot coffee, with no visible effect. After a few minutes, he decided he would burn the leaf that was actually being tested. At that very instant, he says, "the tracings shot up to the top of the chart—as if the plant had read my mind." He had neither moved nor spoken, just *thought* about it.

The plant, a dracena, is now treated with some reverence in the office. When I visited Backster, the plant stood on the floor next to my seat. I made some comment,

calling it a "whatchamacallit." Backster seemed shocked. "Don't call it a 'whatchamacallit,'" he said, only half jokingly. "That's our original plant! You might give it a complex!"

Only a few weeks before, he told me, a Canadian researcher had come to visit and "as soon as she walked in, our plants went into a state of shock." Why? He couldn't understand it either, he said, until he questioned her about her research. It involved grinding up and pulverizing various kinds of plants. "I kill every plant I work with," she said. As Backster recalls, the office greenery did not revive until after this "plant murderer" was safely out the door.

Plants, he said, tune in to people. They are especially attuned to the feelings of their caretakers. They respond to happy vibrations, but suffer from people's anxieties or ill will, as well as from neglect. Prayers have been known to help. One girl played music to her plants. Another played a record of authentic insect sounds.

"If you praise one plant and sort of belittle another, the first will grow like anything, while the other may die," notes Backster. "Try it sometime! You must treat plants as having some sort of identity. That's the green-thumb factor. If you really believe there is something equivalent to consciousness in plants, you have a green thumb. It's as simple as that."

WHAT IS VERMICULITE?

Vermis, Latin for worm; vermicular, wormlike in form. Webster states that vermiculite "is any of a number of micaceous minerals, hydrous silicates derived generally from alteration of mica."

Vermiculite is a mineral of the mica family. Like mica, the particles of the crude ore are made up of thousands of tiny, separate layers; but unlike mica, the ore has microscopic quantities of water trapped between its layers. The ore is run through a furnace heated to over 2000° F., which causes the small particles of water and air between the layers to turn to steam and pop the layers apart. As the particles of ore pop, they form tiny porous sponge-like kernels.

Vermiculite is distributed locally under the name of "Terra-Lite" and "Zono-Lite." These products are of a finer texture than that of horticultural vermiculite available in smaller quantities from nurseries. Zono-Lite may be purchased in bags of 4 cubic feet (35 lbs.) from Sechrist-Hall Co., roofing contractor, for \$2.00 per bag. Roofing companies use vermiculite as an ingredient for light-weight roof decks, and for cavity wall insulation.

It is the sponge-like quality of vermiculite which makes it so beneficial to plant growth. The kernels are both porous and absorbent, thus they can give newly forming roots both the necessary moisture and the oxygen they need for growth.

(taken in part from the *Cactus and Succulent Journal*, Volume XX no. 2) Thanks to

* * * STAR to STAR—



RECOMMENDED READING

CACTI AND THEIR CULTIVATION

by Margaret J. Martin, P. R. Chapman and H. A. Auger. 207 pages. London, 1971. \$13.50.

This book is recommended both for its well-written text and for its beautiful photographs. The photographs are exceptional in quality and large in size. This up-to-date book was written not for the rank beginner but for the amateur who seeks advice on cultivation and choice of cacti. It reads easily and enjoyably, being based on the three authors' many years of practi-

GREETING

I am your friend and my love for you goes deep. There is nothing I can give you which you have not got. But there is much, very much, that while I can not give it, you can take.

No heaven can come to us unless our hearts find rest in today. Take Heaven! No peace lies in the future which is not hidden in this present little instant. Take Peace!

The gloom of the world is but a shadow. Behind it yet within our reach is Joy. There is radiance and glory in the darkness, could we but see — I beseech you to look.

Life is so generous a giver, but we, judging its gifts by their covering, cast them away as ugly or heavy or hard. Remove the covering and you will find beneath it a living splendour, woven of love, by wisdom, with power.

Welcome it, grasp it, and you touch the Angel's hand that brings it to you. Everything we call a trial, a sorrow, or a duty, believe me that Angel's hand is there. The gift is there, and the wonder of an overshadowing Presence. Our joys too: be not content with them as Joys. They, too conceal Diviner gifts.

Life is so full of Meaning and Purpose. So full of Beauty — beneath its covering — that you will find earth but cloaks your heaven.

Courage then to claim it: that is all! But Courage you have, and the knowledge that we are pilgrims together, wending through unknown country, home.

And so, at this time, I greet you. Not quite as the world sends greetings, but with profound esteem and with the Prayer that for you now and forever, the day breaks, and the shadows flee away.

"NO HAY ROSA SIN ESPINA"*

-- DON QUIXOTE --

Miguel de Cervantes
Saavedra, 1547-1616

Doc R. V. Vaughan

It has often been asked "Why thorns on plants and why are Mexican and African plants most noted for their thorns?"

To answer the question in complete detail I would have to devote more space in this bulletin than is permitted one so humble.

First we must consider the geology of the lands where many thorns dominate the plant world as we now find it. In the immensity of time we now know that Africa and South America were torn asunder and Australia then the tripartite continent moved south. At the time India was the north pole as magnetic rocks formed at that time laid their magnetic magma down so that the points of the compass still point to the center of India as the north.

Tremendous cataclysms have rearranged the great blocks of igneous rock that form the five great shields that we see as the present day geomorphic earth. The cause is of little matter in this day and age. That which we have as of now is what we must try to understand and unravel the secrets that Nature has left in plants, animals and rocks.

The Western Thorn Forest of Mexico is much like the African coastal lowland, exposed to heavy rains and very dry spells. We have the "Chubascos" of Mexico, the "Monsoons" of India and the "Simoons" that follow the heavy rains that sweep along the African coast seasonally. Madagascar is included in the thorn forest in its lowland parts. Much like California, it has great rains in some parts of its coastal waterfront and very dry upper areas where plants must develop seasonally. When rains come, growth is abundant and rapid. When the dry season is at hand, the leaves become few, or are lost, or become contorted.

The aloes of Africa resemble the agaves of America. The aloe is an Old World plant which has a cathartic action in its glucose. The agave is indigenous to southern United States and Mexico. It has no useful medicinal alkaloid or glucoside. The aloe is a member of the lily family. The agave is a member of the amaryllis family. They resemble each other closely.

Palms, acacias, citrus, roses all have thorns or spines. Zombia antillarum is known as the 'spiny palm'. Its leaves form into spines by decay. Other palms, Aiphanes acanthophylla and A. caryotaefolia have long black spines.

Thorns are developed on the areoles in cactus, the petiole base of euphorbias, and on the epidermis or cutin of roses. It is not necessary for protection that any plant developed thorns, or spines. It could be for propagation of the species in vegetative plants.

Some thorns have hooked tips, others are fitted with serrated edges. Some form festering pockets of pus on wild animals which eventually die and their rotting carcasses afford suitable nourishment for the tiny vegetative part to survive.

Specialization through the eons of time has wrought tremendous changes in both plants and animals. Both have cellular structures but animal life alone has nerve neurons that control so much of our habituated life.

"NO HAY ROSA SIN ESPINA"

...continued

Today's animals are tomorrow's ancestors with all the instincts for survival... the fear of death... the determination to procreate its kind.

A case in mind is an earthworm that was shocked with an electric current each time a light was shown on its body. After one hundred and sixty flashes the worm contracted if the battery only was used. This is to a great degree proof of memory. The worm was then severed in twain and eventually grew another head and each half reacted to the light without the battery application.

A plant will react to music, to odors. Chloroform will cause a plant to droop and die. The tearing off of a leaf will make a plant react in shock. Violent vibrations affect plant tissue while soothing music causes many plants to grow with great vigor.

The great Hindu, Bose Chandu spent a life working with flowers. He found that there is much specialization in both animals and plants so that they resemble each to the other.

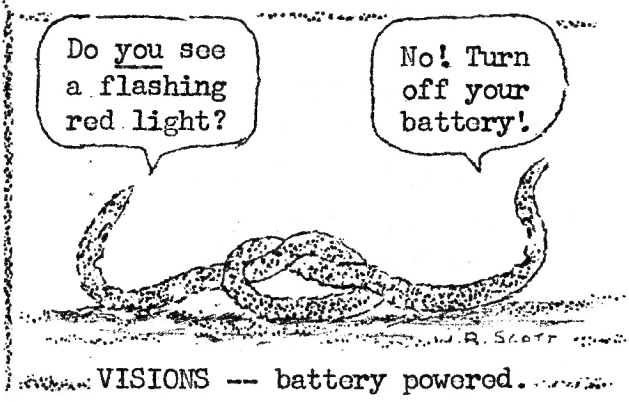
A plant cannot leave its birth place except by accidental transportation, by wind, water, animals, etc. Naked MAN can go forth, find food, build a shelter, clothe himself and look upward into the cerulean star studded sky and say: "I must and will die". Only MAN can think that thought.

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IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN EXOTIC, UNUSUAL CACTI, EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST, select 2, 4, 6 or more which may interest you in particular, then call YE ED, 296-6022 for full information. A trial order is developing for seedlings about one inch in diameter which are grown with great care. call SOON !!

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | ARMATOCEREUS matucancusis
(Lemaireocereus) | 19 | MAMILLARIA mystax |
| 2 | CLEISTOCACTUS rossinianus | 20 | LOXANTHOCEREUS hystrix |
| 3 | ERIOCACTUS regelii
(Notocactus) | 21 | ECHINOCEREUS coccineus |
| 4 | ESPOSTOA laticoruna v. atriviolaacea | 22 | MORAWETZIA doelziana |
| 5 | HAAGEOCEREUS lavedensis, longispina | 23 | " servicata |
| 6 | " turbidus | 24 | NOTOCACTUS pampeanus |
| 7 | " seticeps | 25 | " mammulosus |
| 8 | " " v. robustispina | 26 | PILOCEREUS palmeri (CEPHALOCEREUS) |
| 9 | " ambiguus | 27 | " royenii |
| 10 | " skersii | 28 | WEBERBAUEROEREUS longicomus,
horridispinus |
| 11 | " seyboldianus | 29 | NEORAIMONDIA gigantea v. santiensis |
| 12 | " longispinus | 30 | NEOWERDERMANNIA peruviana |
| 13 | " comosus | 31 | SOEHRENSIA formosa |
| 14 | " olowinksyanus | 32 | MELOCACTUS obtusipetalus |
| 15 | Mammillaria mullendorffiana | 33 | " ameonus |
| 16 | " hamata | 34 | SUBMATUCANA ritterii |
| 17 | " microhelippsis | | |
| 18 | " muehlenpfordtii | | |

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• OBISPOGRAM -- Money talks but today's dollar doesn't have enough cents to say very much !



C A C T U S C A R N I V A L -- 1972

Cactus & Succulent Society of America
SEVENTH ANNUAL SHOW
Arcadia -- July 1-2-3-4

Virginia Martin, Arcadia, Ca.
Secretary, CSSA

The theme "Cactus Carnival - Succulents on Parade" provided real inspiration for color and interest in the Seventh Annual CSSA Plant Show. The event was again held at the Los Angeles State & County Arboretum, Arcadia, July 1-4, 1972.

On entering the Lecture Hall, one was immediately swept up into the atmosphere of the Show. The beautiful now red table covers complemented the plants and blended subtly in with all colors. The center of the Hall - the Midway - was graced with lovely trees in tubs which the Arboretum had positioned at intervals creating contrast to our own interesting plants.

The central welcoming figure was "Cyrano de Saguaro". "Cyrano" was an injured *Carnegiea gigantea*, a victim of vandalism at our Pomona Fair Exhibit. He had been rescued, given a generous *Trichocereus pachanoi* nose and nattily dressed in a red burlap jacket. "Firecrackers" - red and yellow Aloe blooms - were shooting from a black, star-studded hat which he held high on his head. An aconium rosette served as a jaunty lapel pin. He proudly hosted the Calendar of Events, List of Judges, Trophies and watched over the Best Cactus and Succulent in the Show.

As has been our history, each year the Show is finer than the previous year. This year was no exception, the quality of the plants was outstanding and the perfection of culture most apparent. All plants were show worthy so it was a real task for the Judges to select the following winners from among the 1402 plants shown in 716 entries by 62 exhibitors: The Best Cactus in the Show was a beautiful white woolly *Oreocereus hendriksenianus* exhibited by Grigsby Cactus Gardens. The Best Succulent was a very old specimen of *Fockea crispa* with a tremendous tuber lifted high in the pot entered as a part of the Abbey Garden display. The Rarest Cactus, a *Discocactus horstii* shown by the Kirkpatrick's, promises to be a real collector's item when a supply becomes available. The Rarest Succulent was *Jensenobotrya lossowiana*, member of the Mesembryanthemaceae, from S. W. Africa, exhibited by Sam and Dorothy Williams of Carmichael, California.

Div. I - CACTI SPECIMENS

OPEN - Gil Tegelberg, Jr. - *Eriocactus magnificus*
ADVANCED - Evon Ray - *Echinomastus unquinspinus*
NOVICE - Jason Wasserman - *Astrophytum myriostigma*

Div. II - SUCCULENT SPECIMENS

OPEN - Madelyn Lee - *Pachypodium brevicaulis*
ADVANCED - Jacques deTisne - *Gasteria Acinacifolia*
NOVICE - Michelle Low - *Ibervillea tenuisecta*

Div. III - RARITY (See above) *Jensenobotrya lossowiana*, *Discocactus horstii*

Div. IV - MINIATURES - Jacques deTisne - *Anacampseros buderiana*

Div. V - ARRANGEMENTS - Stan Oleson - Planter, ceramic head with *Dyckias*

Div. VI - EDUCATION & ALLIED - Virginia Martin - Plants & Stamps

Div. VII - CHILDREN - Ted Nagel - Painting, *Astrophytum asterias*.

Div. VIII - DISPLAYS - Society & Commercial (see below)

Trophy for High Point in Cactus Division for Non-commercial entries - the Scott E. Haselton Trophy - was awarded to Mrs. Evon Ray of Sacramento, who exhibited close to 90 plants, all beautifully grown and staged.

CACTUS CARNIVAL -- 1972

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Cathryn Mangold of the Sunset Succulent Society won the H. M. Butterfield Trophy for High Point in the Succulent Division for Non-commercial entries for the second consecutive year. She exhibited 100 exceptional plants.

The First-place Society winner was the Gates Cactus & Succulent Society with their "Mars Circus" - "Out of this World". Fifteen large crested plants, all fantastic shapes were being carried up a runway in circus wagons and primitive pottery animals to a side show. The "ticket-taker" was a spiny *Euphorbia mammillaris* ? appearing most human.

The display of the Los Angeles Cactus & Succulent Society, the second place winner, was appropriately titled "Cactus and Succulent Oddities". Twenty-five exotic plants included one *Fockea edulis* posing as a "Scalion" and one doing "Pushups". A *Lemaireocereus thurberi* crest was "The Brain"; *Mammillaria geminispina* was "Curly Top" and an odd growth on top of a *Machaerocereus gummosus* provided a natural bird's nest on which a roadrunner perched. A sign "Please Do Not Disturb" on a doorknob hung on its pot advised that *Microphylla* (*Bursera microphylla*, that is) was still sleeping. A snake-like *Alluadia* and a spineless pup of *Pachycereus pringlei* were crowd pleasers.

The San Gabriel Valley Cactus & Succulent Society completed the Affiliate displays with their beautiful colored succulents. These were artistically set among one large and one smaller moving merry-go-rounds gaily decorated with ribbons and balloons.

The Howard E. Gates Trophy for the Best Commercial Exhibit was again awarded to Abby Garden. Their display was staged on a replica of one of their own distinctive plant benches and saran shelters and comprised over 70 specimen plants of many succulent families, each selected for outstanding shape, size, color and texture to blend in with each other.

Black's House of Cactus placed second as they did last year with their immaculate collection of 50 *Echeveria* cultivars.

Grigsby Cactus Gardens' rare cacti and succulents Display featured twin specimens of *Agave victoria-regina* and was the third place winner in this category.

The commercial exhibits were also judged for their adherence to the Theme of the Show. First Place winner was the Desert Nursery. A moving merry-go-round and lighted ferris wheel were used on which to stage circus animals of primitive pottery in which novel succulents were planted. Second place in this category was awarded to the Vivienne Doney Nursery for Display of "Oddities in the World of Succulents". Some characters were "The Thin Man", the "Fat Lady", "The Dance of the 7 Spines", the "Drum Major", the "Green Desert Dragon". A ceramic hippopotamus occupying a focal point was "chomping" a basket of succulents suspended from an *Idria* skeleton.

A major objective of this year's Show was to attract "out of town" participation in an effort to make it more of a National Show. This was quite successful as Exhibitors and several visitors came from Northern California, Arizona, Nevada, Illinois and elsewhere. To add to their enjoyment, other activities were planned which added much fellowship and interest to the 4-day show. This started with the Judges Dinner, Friday evening, June 30, at El Pocho's Restaurant in San Gabriel, with fine Mexican cuisine. Over 50 guests attended this party during which a Critique of the show was held.

Planned Garden Tours, Saturday and Sunday were attended by our out-of-town guests. Saturday morning, they were treated to a private tour of Huntington Gardens in nearby San Marino, personally conducted by Myron Kinnach, Jr. Past President,

CACTUS CARNIVAL - 1972

...continued

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CSSA and Superintendent of the Gardens and Gary Lyons, also of the Gardens. The group then visited the very fine private garden of Walt Fader in Sierra Madre. Then on to Vivienne Doney's Nursery where the guests were able to purchase plants for their own gardens. Sunday the tour was to the San Fernando Valley to visit the lovely outdoor garden of Kitty Sabo, our Show Chairman, on over to Ed and Betty Gay's outstanding Morphological Garden where the guests were treated to a delicious luncheon and then on to Abbey Garden to see unusual and exotic plants and again to purchase those of their choice.

Three evening Seminars also kept our visitors and local guests busy. Saturday evening David Grigsby spoke on Copiapos and showed slides of these rare plants in habitat and cultivation. John and Mary Bleck spoke on Judging of plants and on exhibiting plants in a Show. Sunday evening, W. Hubert Earle, Director, Desert Botanical Garden, Phoenix, presented slide programs on "Doings at the Botanical Garden" and "Pacific and Far East Gardens". Monday evening, Dr. James Henrickson, CSSA Board Member, presented a program on "Fouquieriaceae". This was followed by a critique conducted by Charlie Glass and Bob Foster on why some of the plants won and tips on growing and staging plants.

The tremendous success of this fine Show - a major activity of the Society - speaks so well for the Committee who spearheaded its many activities. Special recognition for their efforts is extended by the Society to Kitty Sabo, Chairman; Peter Sharp who coordinated on the Show Schedule; Madelyn Lee on Registration; Bob and Lorraine Kirkpatrick, Plant Sales; Joe Werling, our artist and printer, Virginia Shambeau who provided all-day refreshments for the workers; Mildred Titmus who coordinated our Hosts and Hostesses. It is not possible to list all others who helped in so many ways - you know who you are - please take a bow!

A "Thank you" also to the panel of Judges whose serious decisions elated some and dashed the hopes of others. They were: Charles Glass, David Grigsby, Jim Doman, Bob Foster, Myron Kimach, Walt Fader, Virginia Martin, Manny Singer and Vivienne Doney. A heartfelt thanks to Bill Lockwood, our hardworking CSSA President who worked on this show throughout the past year and was "there" wherever needed.

The last "Special" thanks is for the enthusiastic Exhibitors, for showing your own special plants and talents for the enjoyment of all. This is the real culmination of all efforts. Start selecting your plants now that you will be showing in 1973.

.....

AGRICULTURE
YEARBOOK SET
FOR PRINTING

"LANDSCAPE FOR LIVING" is the title of the 1972 Yearbook of Agriculture which will be published in time for fall gardening. The Agriculture Department said the 416-page book on how to improve the environment with plants will include many how-to-do-it chapters for home gardeners. Copies can be obtained after publication from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$3.50 each.

Chapters on practical home gardening will cover shrubs, perennials, annuals, lawns, vegetables, fruits, herbs, plant propagation, greenhouses, fertilizing, mulching, and composting. Other chapters will deal with container gardening, landscaping limited areas, ground covers, minimum care plantings, controlling erosion, brightening neighborhoods, and attracting birds.

The department said the book will also discuss ways to ease visual pollution, plants as climate changers, new towns, land planning and rent-a-garden projects.

IT'S A LITTLE WORLD
but all around
IT'S A GREAT WORLD!

"7 Brocas Avenue
Hamilton, New Zealand
11 July 1972

Dear Walter:

Many thanks for the May issue of 'Espinasy Flores' It arrived yesterday.¹ I was particularly delighted with the "Leccion en Espanol". I'm learning Spanish and I was pleased to find I could actually read a communication. The "Senora/Senorita" joke was much appreciated by the family. I have borrowed it for our local "Cactus Chronicle". I hope Maria doesn't mind!²

Would it be possible to exchange bulletins? I'm inclosing our latest branch bulletin "Cactus Chronicle" and would be happy to exchange plus our National Journal for "Espinasy Flores".³ Our Editor says you may use material of interest in our bulletin.

Could we use a few of your jokes--or the ideas?⁴ We'd like to perk up our Chronicle with good humor. New Zealanders are rather dour when it comes to putting pen to paper. We don't joke about our plants, probably because it is so hard to grow them that to laugh would seem sacrilege.

Would you publish a request for a "pen friend"⁵ for me in your bulletin? I'd like to correspond with someone interested in cacti and other subjects and to exchange magazines--not necessarily cactus ones. I'd prefer one who speaks Spanish, the object being to learn and use Spanish.

I hope to visit your part of the world one day and see for myself the countryside which we only read about or see on TV. Currently a program is showing: "Great Zoos of the World". It's an English production. It has featured the San Diego Zoo and the Tucson Natural History Museum. Your San Diego Zoo must be the most outstanding Zoo in the world--the animals look so happy in natural surroundings.⁶ The Tucson program gave the best look at cactus and animal life I've ever seen.

So many cacti and their habitats have Spanish references and our ideas on meaning and pronunciation are hazy. The Cactus and Succulent Journal featured an article on the Saguaro (The Saguaro--a History by Larry W. Mitich, Vol. XLIV No. 3, p118)⁷ which explained names and spelling, for example "pitahaya". Many Spanish words coined in the New World and used there do not get into general usage--or into the dictionaries. (excerpts)

Kindest regards from *Pat Riley*

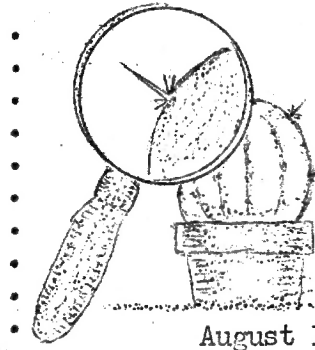
.....
Numerical references:

- 1 - Mailed May 24, regular mailing - slow boat - head winds.
- 2 - No one could be more pleased than Maria.
- 3 - Exchange recorded, back '72 issues enroute - tail winds.
- 4 - You should meet and know our humorist and "Obispogram" writer, Billy 'El Chico' Bishop who says "Live and Laff, or vice versa".
- 5 - Surely some Club member writes, speaks and enjoys Spanish. Volunteers?
- 6 - You Chimps quit acting so natural.
- 7 - Author Larry W. Mitich, Fargo, North Dakota State Uni. simply excels!!

VEGETABLES AMONG THE CACTUS

TACTOPATABILIC CACTUS FLOWERS

In this column I am making a monumental contribution to taxonomy. I am offering a new word to be used in the description of cactus flowers. The word is "tactopatabilic". It means (from the Latin) "sensitive to the touch". You may remember that I mentioned the phenomenon of the stamens of a Coryphantha flower closing about the pistil when they were touched. Further observation shows that this action is seen in all coryphanthas and also in the flowers of certain other genera, such as Opuntia.



OBSERVATIONS

of
Cacto
Phil
Corliss

August 1972

I will welcome lists from readers of flowers they find to be tactopatabilic. I expect we will find the phenomenon to be present in such related species as neolloydia, thelocactus, mammillaria, etc.

The purpose of this movement of the stamens and its significance in plant identification is not yet clear. It is undoubtedly related to the pollenization process, assuring that the pollinating insect be provided with pollen when it enters the flower in search of food and drink. Of course it raises the question as to why it is not found in all flowers of similar formation.

My tenant's yard - next to mine - at the beach, although it consists only of beach sand, has been a place to put weedy and obstreporous cacti and succulents as well as cuttings of desirable but burgeoning species. It has been the special charge of Jose. My last water bill was \$35.00 but I do not begrudge it as the response of the plants has been fantastic. To fill some empty spaces until the plants increased in size, I gave Jose some sprouted potatoes to plant. Not only did we get handsome instant plants, but in less than three months we harvested fine potatoes. Grown in pure sand and with much water, they can be scooped out (no need to 'dig') and just rinsed off, ready to cook!

Emboldened by his success with "papas", Jose has filled the yard with watermelon and fruit seeds. We now have a grove of young loquat trees and scores of blooming nasturtiums are very good for planting in watermelon and squash patches as they keep away cutworms! (How do they do this?) We also have good stands of marigolds (from seed) which repel nematodes and other soil insects.

The aeonium which is so ubiquitous in San Diego gardens is an host for root mealy bug. It seems impervious to damage from the insects but they are a menace to other plants. The only cure I know is to use Cygon as a soil drench. This is a two-edged sword, as Cygon is phytotoxic to aloes, agaves and related genera.

In digging up the carpobrotus edible ("Hottentot fig") we again found it heavily infested, as are all beach lots, with the Hawaiian "blind snake". I doubt if more than one per cent of beach residents realize that their yards are full of it! Unable to move on the surface, this creature burrows through the sand. This worm-like snake is iridescent with peacock colors. The adults are about 18 inches in length.

I'll bet they would be great lures for fishermen.... We have also found that snails spend the day in the carpobrotus, from whence they move out at night to forage on other ornamentals.

'STEVE' -- Speaking of "GRAFTING,
DRILL GRAFTS WITH EPIS, etc...
LISTEN TO THIS -- I quote:
.....

"Paola, Malta
July 1, 1972

Summer is on us here in Malta and that means the usual high temperatures. By 9 o'clock it is more than 100° F in my greenhouse and even though all windows are open, it is really hot inside.

That does not stop me from spending one or two hours in it daily. I am very busy now grafting two- or three-month old seedlings. I don't know how you graft abroad, but here in Malta most of us are finding that the following technique is very worthwhile.

We take pieces of Selenicereus, about 2 or 3 inches long, pot them and as soon as they make root they normally send out an offset. We cut the tip of the offset and delicately place the seedling on it. The seedling roots are cleanly cut off.

The seedling and the tender offshoot normally unite quickly without the need of pressure. You should then see the fantastic growth of the seedlings! I agree that a grafted plant is not nice to look at, but growth is really fantastic. After a year or two we normally "degraft". The plants quickly root and we then treat them as adult plants.

Among the seedlings I have already grafted successfully this past month are: *Uebelmannia pectinifera*, *Turbinicarpus macrochele*, *T. polaskii* and *T. schwarzii*, *Mammillaria schwarzii*, *M. microhelipsis*, *M. wilcoxii* and *M. wrightii*.

..... Franz Borg

PROGRAM FOR AUGUST

Room 104, Casa del Prado
HOWARD L. JONES, speaker
.....
by Floyd L. Gable
Program Chairman
.....

Our speaker for August will be Howard L. Jones of Escondido - a writer, instructor, lecturer, author, college professor and long time camera enthusiast and a life time photographer.

Jones' photographs of flowers have formed the basis of some of Eastman Kodak's brochures on flower photography. Our speaker is an enthusiastic and dynamic speaker and a most unusual person with a variety of interests. His programs approach perfection in presentation of substance, photography and variety. A goodly portion of his achievements in presenting meaningful and smooth programs must be attributed to his assistant--a flower grower of renown--Mrs. Jones. Their total effort--programwise adds up to 100%+plus.

To give an idea of his thinking and views, let's use some quotes from his writings on photographic composition:

1 BALANCE - "Balance is defined as "a restful effect obtained by grouping shapes and colors around the center in such a way that there will be equal attraction on both sides of that center". --and more.

2 UNITY - "Unity may be defined as the art principle which ties together the elements and ideas in a picture." --and more.

3 PERSPECTIVE - "Perspective is that quality in a picture which produces a feeling of depth or third dimension. This is of vast importance to the photographer.....CASA DEL PRADO, AUGUST 5--1:30 p.m.

Opuntias and Agaves

The genus Opuntia of the cactus family is a very large one, and is the most widespread of all genera of cacti. Various species are found from Canada to the southern tip of South America naturally. Members of this genus have found other parts of the world to their liking, and have naturalized in these areas as well. The Opuntia species were undoubtedly carried back by members of the Columbus expeditions in the 1490's, then grew so well that many peoples of the Mediterranean countries believe the cacti to be native there. In fact, the name Opuntia is the name of a town in Greece.

The stems of the opuntias range in size from an inch or two to respectable tree size. The stems may be either cylindrical or flattened. The areoles are scattered over the stems, and there are glochids--those little dustlike barbed wires--in the areoles, except in some hybrids. Most of the areoles are spiny, but some species--such as our own O. basilaris and its relatives--are spineless. On the newly grown stems, there may be leaves in the areoles, but these usually fall off as the stem matures. There are some South American cylindrical Opuntias which have persistent leaves from year to year--O. subulata is a good example of this.

The flowers of many opuntias are inconspicuous, but a few have really large, showy flowers. The colors of the various species range through the spectrum with only blue missing. One should be very careful about specifying flower color in some species since the color may change from morning to afternoon. Most spectacular of all are those species, O. acanthocarpa being a good example, that have several different colors on the same plant at the same time. I don't know if the different colors indicate age of flower or not, but I suspect there is a different reason.

This genus is greatly neglected by some people, and I admit I'm one of them, but even I have found three or four species of interest in my collection.

Agave, a genus within either the Agave family or the Amaryllis family as you choose, is another large genus of plants restricted to the New World. Form is not a great variable, and most anyone can instantly identify one of the 'century' plants. These plants don't really take 100 years to bloom, but for the large ones it is a long time and may seem like a century.

Even though the general form of all agaves is the same, there seems to be an infinite variety of markings and form variables making this an interesting genus. The leaves can be very slender or very wide, they may be very short or very long, they may have large conspicuous spines on the tip or none at all, they may have large teeth on the sides or none at all--what more can you ask?

The agaves range in size from 3 or 4 inches in diameter (such as A. pumila and A. parviflora) to A. atrovirens which may exceed 20 feet in diameter. There are a number of species that are less than 18 inches in diameter when mature, and these make interesting focal points in the home garden.

PLANTS OF THE MONTH--cont'd:

Most of the agaves will have offsets during their lifetime, but there are exceptions, A. horrida being one, which propagates only by seed. Some of the offsets are directly from the stem of the parent plant, like A. attenuata, while others are on stolons, such as A. parrasana. Many of the agaves offset only when young, and the best example of this is in A. victoriae-reginae where a plant with 3-inch leaves will offset regularly but stops by the time the leaves have reached 6 inches (this is apparently the first 3 or 4 years of life).

Many of the agaves will also offset from the flower stalk even though they may or may not offset otherwise. A. parviflora is a special case where offsets occur only after flowering--also, this is the only agave which lives on after blooming although I don't know if it will bloom again.

The best reference work on the agaves is the Cactus and Succulent Journal 1968 Yearbook by Breitung. There are some mistakes in this paperback, but there are lots of pictures (each species is shown at least once). The book is not complete--I have in my collection of small agaves at least 15 species not identified!

.....

PRIVATE GARDEN TOUR
courtesy of--
Dr. Leroy W. Phelps

An invitation!! I will be happy to provide tours to small groups during the week of August 6-12. Come by any morning till 1 p.m. or make an appointment for afternoons or evenings.

My address: 4348 Aragon Way, San Diego, Ca. 92115. My phone: 582 8236

.....

OROYAS FEATURED
at August meeting!!
by Dr. P. G. Corliss.

In addition to my cactus hybridizing program, I try to maintain a collection of between 2000 and 2500 species at all times. It has occurred to me that it might whet the interest of some of our members to see some of the new or rare species which are not common-

ly available from domestic dealers. Since few of you visit my gardens, I am going to bring representative plants from a different genus to each of our meetings.

For the August meeting I intend to bring some Oroyas as there is a good probability I may have some plants in bloom on that date. The flowers of Oroyas are quite distinctive, being short of tube and funnel-form. They are rose on the outside and yellow on the inside of the petals.

This South American genus has handsome globular plant bodies with most attractive spination. Rauh and other plant explorers have in recent years found many new species which are now available from several European and South American dealers.

The Oroyas seem to be of easy culture, the large collected plants being not difficult to reestablish, although I think small plants are best started as grafts.

.....

MUCHAS, MUCHAS GRACIAS
to Bob and Suzanne Taylor. . . . from all the members of the Club for the privilege of holding a pot luck picnic on meeting day, July 8th, at their cool, shady, broozy hilltop retreat in El Cajon. Program Chairman Floyd Gable planned the event, but you know what ?? He couldn't attend---that's the way the spine sticks sometimes.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Affiliate of the C. & S. Soc. of America

Monthly bulletin: "Espinass y Flores"

Room 104, Casa del Prado

Balboa Park, San Diego, Ca. 92101

.....

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YE EDITOR - Walter R. Scott, 3430 Wilshire Ter., San Diego, Ca. 92104	296 6022

.....

MEMBERSHIP includes monthly bulletin 'Espinass y Flores', yearly single \$3.00

GREETINGS TO NEW MEMBERS AND EXCHANGES:

d. roxanne sullivan
1923 dudoit lane
honolulu, hawaii 96815

"mahalo to w.r.scott for the copies of espinass y flores
june 69, 71 and 72. i have read them over and over --
an excellent news letter i know you all must be very
proud of it.

continued success aloha"

David J. Mattern
P. O. Box 103
Kent, Ohio 44240

(Mahalo? Webster, you're slipping.....Ed)

"I have received Jan. Feb. March and April from Walter
Scott. I would appreciate copies of Espinass y Flores
for May and later. Sorry to be so late but I'm working on my PhD in chemistry and
my "tomorrow file" grows larger daily. I enclose a check for \$6.00 (two years).
I hope this is satisfactory. If issues prior to 1972 are available I would very
much like to purchase copies."

(David: My Cephalo. senilis could use ideas from
your "tomorrow' file" on "growth" and my assistants Mr. A Ph'D (aphid) and Nema
(nematode) can fill your order for '72 Espinass y Flores and will look into '71
and let you know.....Ed)

EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS, courtesy

Pat Riley(see letter page 14)
7 Brocas Ave
Hamilton, New Zealand

EXCHANGES are "The Cactus Chronicle" official news letter
of the Hamilton Branch of the C. & S. Society of New
Zealand.....Editor - Mrs. J. Carlton, 164 Massey St.,
Frankton Junction, New Zealand, AND the "New Zealand Cactus & Succulent Journal,
Acting Editor, Mrs. A. F. Jelavich, 16 Albany Rd., Herne Bay, Auckland 2, N. Z.

(May 1972--it's winter in New Zealand--quote: "This last week brought the heaviest
frost felt in Wikato for many years and it is amazing how well most plants came
through it.....the newsletter "The Cactus Chronicle is 12 years old, the first
issue was printed in June 1959".)

.....
Editor (Scotch) at Post Office to purchase stamps for mailing 'Espinass y Flores' --

Ed: I'd like two sheets of the large 8-cent 'National Park Centennial Stamps'.

Clerk: That will be \$16.00 please!

Ed: Do you have some about half that size?

.....
The tree of knowledge bears a heavy burden of dead wood.