

# Espinas y Flores

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

XX, Number 5

May 11, 1985

## MAY MEETING

Saturday May 11, 1985

1:30 P.M.

Casa Del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park

## PROGRAM

A Mini Show For Members Only. Entry Rules:

- A) ONLY New members and those who have entered the annual show who HAVE NOT received a Blue Ribbon or have received ONLY ONE Blue Ribbon in any SDC&SS show they entered.
- B) Bring two plants ( least one) but no more. There will be a catagory for cactus and one for other succulents.
- C) All plants to be entered prior to the meeting start-up.
- D) Label each plant with your name on the reverse side of label. The naming of the plants is important but your name on the label is for the purpose of keeping them from getting "Mixed" up.

There will be prizes for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and Honorable mention in each catagory - a total of 8 prizes.

There will be two Judges - One for cactus and one for the other succulents. They will discuss why they chose a plant in preference to another. This is an educational program to help you to prepare your plants for a show and for your own use in displaying them. All members that come under the rules - PLEASE ENTER. This is an opportunity to participate in your club activities.

There will be a plants of the month and bragging table as well.

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Deadline for the Espinas Y Flores is May 25, Remember the Picnic is in June this year.  
Thanks Mary



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# **note** ANNUAL CACTUS & SUCCULENT SHOW

This year, entries will be limited to FOUR PLANTS PER CLASS for each person.

The classes are listed in the show schedule by numbers 1 thru 56.

This rule WILL NOT apply to classes 25 & 50 (collections) and 51 thru 56.

This rule is being tried this year to make it more equitable for all members to participate. Please do not worry about those members who have many more plants than we do. Let all of us participate. This show belongs to all members, so please let all of us show plants.

THANK YOU *Frank Throubley*

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NEWS NEWS NEWS

FROM THE LIBRARY

Thanks to Joan Fleeer for donating A Desert Country Near the Sea " A Natural History of the Cape Region of Baja California". by Ann Zwinger

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BRAGGING PLANT WINNERS FOR APRIL

1st place Jerry Brattmiller for his Mammillaria Humboldtii

2nd place Jerry Brattmiller for his Euphorpia Knuthii

3rd place Jim Berry for his Echinocereus Gentryi

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For the Refreshment Table.

Since a list wasn't passed around, we are asking for volunteers to bring something. We thank you in advance.

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PLEASE NOTE: The JUNE Show is the first weekend June 1 and 2. On May 31, 1985 Friday will be set-up day. The room (101 will be opened from 10:00 am to 9pm - so ALL members should be able to enter plants.

## ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus

F. C. Thrombley

The first ECHINOCEREUS was discovered in 1846 by Dr. Wislezenus. Dr. Englemann treated it as a subgenus of CEREUS and in his description in 1848, named it ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus. Britton & Rose, with their publication in 1920 of the 'CACTACEAE' treated ECHINOCEREUS as a separate genus and named ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus as the type species.

In accordance with Dr. Lyman Benson, there are 4 varieties of this species with a range in habitat from South Dakota to Chihuahua, Mexico near the Rio Grande. They are all very colorful with their multicolored radial spines occurring in horizontal light and dark bands, this associated with time of development. The flowers are smaller in size than most of the other species in the genus but are very outstanding with colors of green yellow/green and magenta to reddish/magenta.

### ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus

var. viridiflorus This variety has the greatest range, occurring in the Black Hills of South Dakota, grassland plains of Wyoming near Colorado, the Rocky Mountain parklands in Colorado, Kansas Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas. They are found at elevations of 5000 to 9000 feet and are very variable in their forms. Some have no central spines while others have a conspicuous protruding spine. The stem size, in habitat, is from 1" to 2" in height and between 1" and 1 1/2" in diameter. With the exception of var. davisii this is the smallest and least conspicuous hedgehog cactus in the United States. The flower color is a light green.

var. davisii This is the pygmy of the genus. In habitat there are only a few protruding spines which may be visible. The stem size ranges from 1/2" to 1" in height with diameters between 7/16" to 7/8". This species is very difficult to find, even in full flower which are usually much larger than the hidden stem. This plant is a pure delight to see in full flower. It is very proliferate with its long lasting yellow/green flowers. Its habitat is limited to the desert grasslands of Texas south of Marathon in Brewster County.

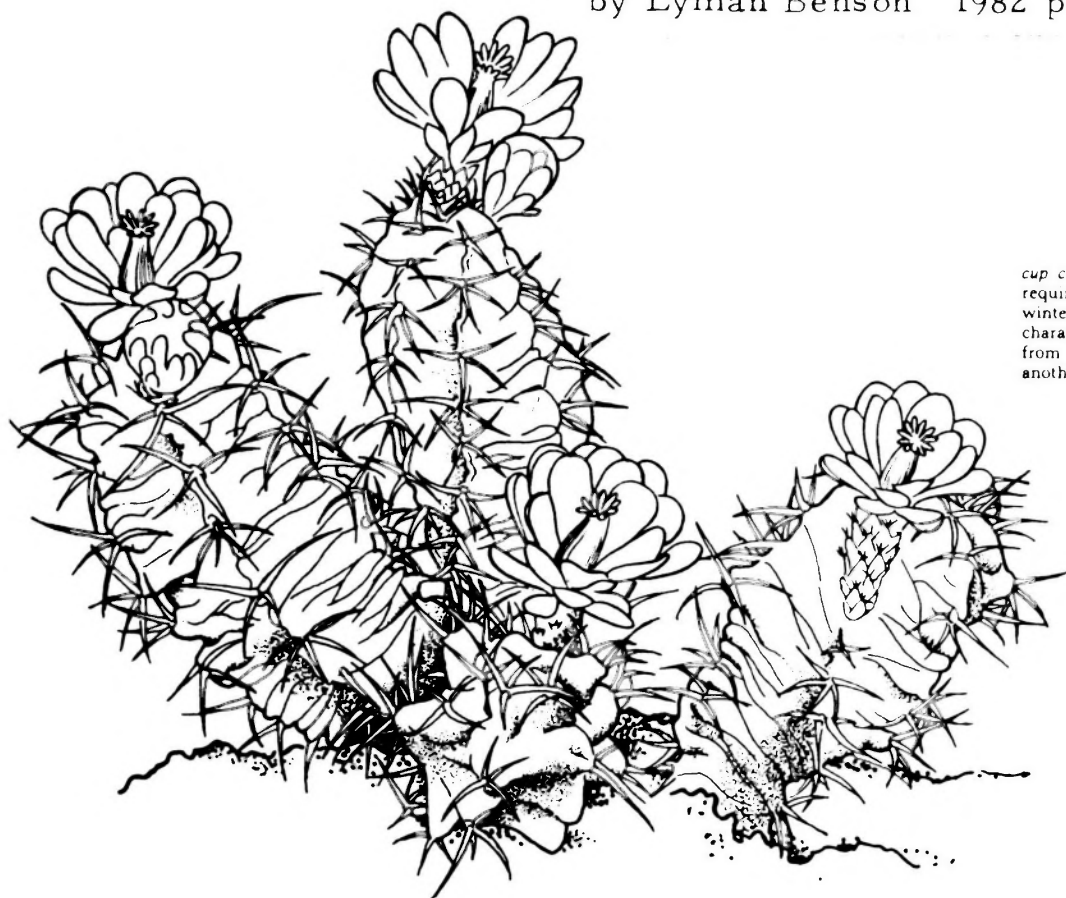
var. correllii This is a species described in 1969 (Cactus & Succ. Jour.) by Lyman Benson. It is found in Texas from the vicinity of Fort Stockton, Pecos County to the area about Marathon, in Brewster County. It is also a small plant with a height of between 3" & 5" and a stem diameter of approximately 1 1/2". Its distinguishing features, compared with the other species, is its greenish-yellow and ashy white horizontal bands of radial spines. Flowers are yellow/green.

var. cylindricus This is the largest variety of the species. It is also an outstanding plant with its red, reddish-brown, white and pale grey spines. The immature new spines even have a yellow-green tint to them mixed with red tips. This specie grows to 10" high with stems to 3" in diameter. The magenta flower colors are also another distinguishing feature of this super plant. Its habitat is at the 4000 to 5500 foot elevation in the great plains grasslands, Chihuahuan desert and desert grasslands of the lower eastern corner of New Mexico into Texas to the Big Bend area.

The species ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus with its varieties, is certainly worth growing for the colorful spines and flowers. A true delight year around but especially in the spring.

Curt Backeberg described two other varieties, E. viridiflorus var. chloranthus and var. intermedius. ECHINOCEREUS chloranthus is a specie which overlaps the habitat of E. viridiflorus var. cylindricus in New Mexico and is beleived to intergrade occasionally within these populations. Backebergs E. viridiflorus var. intermedius is believed to be the result of this intergrading, however, no type specimen was designated.

Reference used: The Cacti of The United States and Canada  
by Lyman Benson 1982 puplication



**ECHINOCEREUS TRIGLOCHIDIATUS** (Claret cup cactus). An easily grown, small Echinocereus which requires a bit more than average water in summer. It is winter-hardy if kept very dry. The bright green stigma is characteristic of the genus. The common name is derived from the ruby-red cup-shaped flowers. *E. viridiflorus* is another good indoor plant which is also winter-hardy.

## Succulent-of-the-Month

### PORTULACEAE

by Rick Latimer

The plant Order Caryophyllales includes succulents in five families (both large and small): Cactaceae, Didiereaceae, Mesembryanthemaceae, Chenopodiaceae, and Portulaceae. Although there seems to be little in common between a cactus, ice plant, Didieria, or an Anacampseros; they are linked by embryological, anatomical, biochemical, and morphological characteristics. One obvious example is that the dazzling reds, magentas, and pink colors of the flowers of species included in these families are not due to the chemical anthocyanin found in other plant families, but are due to the chemical betacyanin.

The Purslane Family consists of about only 200 species in about 19 genera. The flowers typically have two fleshy sepals, five (sometimes four or six) free petals, and one, two, or more whorls of stamens. The family is divided up into four tribes.

The most primitive tribe includes the genus Portulaca. The best known species is P. grandiflora, which like the mesembs of the genus Dorotheanthus, is a succulent annual and has very colorful flowers. P. grandiflora is native to Brazil. The plants look like etiolated Anacampseros rufescens plants (they even have the same white hairs!). The flowers are large and showy and come in a wide range of colors: white, yellow, peach, orange, red, magenta, and pink, and some flowers come out double. In contrast, P. poellnitziana has very tiny magenta flowers, but the succulent leaves are more compact and the white hairs more numerous (the plants almost pass for Opuntia vestitas!).

The second tribe includes the genera Portulacaria and Ceraria. The first genus includes the common P. afra or "elephant bush". The plants look like "jade trees" (Crassula portulaca) with miniature leaves. The plants have miniature pink blooms, but they rarely bloom in cultivation. (Maybe Joan Flear will bloom some for us again!) In their native habitat in southern Africa, they form dense populations up to 20 feet high under the trees of the dry forests. At the Huntington Gardens there is a beautiful clump of the variegated form of this species. Helen Hegyi has a larger leafed species called P. gigantea.

The species of the related genus Ceraria are harder to grow and are considered choicer plants. Like the last genus, the species are native to southern Africa and the flowers are dioecious. C. namaquensis plants in the wild are tall, uninteresting plants in the wild, but small plants in cultivation may be trained into bonsais. The bark is white and papery and the small leaves are usually deciduous. C. pygmaea looks like a sedum cluster placed on top of a stunted woody caudex if the plants are old enough.

The third tribe includes the American genus Lewisia. There are about 16 species that are native from the western USA through Mexico and down as far as Bolivia. The best known species L. rediviva is the state

flower of Montana. The flowers are pink and showy. The plants might pass as an Echeveria perhaps. The common name "bitterroot" relates to the bitter taste of the bark on the roots, which was stripped off by the Indians before they boiled the root for food. This plant is evidently not cultivated in southern California.

The fourth tribe contains the genera Anacampseros, Calandrinia, and Talinum. The most interesting species of the last genus is T. guadalupense from the island of Guadalupe off the western coast of Mexico. One plant once entered in a show had its name crossed out by a foolish judge and replaced with the comment: "This is not a Talinum it is a Cotyledon!" However, the showy magenta pink flowers reveal the plant's true affinity. T. caffrum has yellow flowers and is said to grow rapidly from seed. T. paniculatum from Mexico and the Caribbean Isles and T. aurantiacum from Texas and northeastern Mexico both have tuberous roots.

The genus Calandrinia is native from western North America down to Chile and over to Australia. C. spectabilis from Chile has bluish leaves and the plants might pass for a Senecio. The flowers are showy and purple. C. speciosa is said to be native to California.

The final genus Anacampseros is the most popular of this family. It has both stem succulents and leaf succulents. The leaf succulents are easier to grow and belong to the subgenus Anacampseros. The plants are low growing and miniature. The succulent leaves may be either smooth or pubescent and from the leaf axils there arise long hairs that like some cactus spines are used to absorb water from dew and fog. Two smooth leaf species are A. rufescens and A. telephiastrum and two hairy leaf species are A. baeseckeii with white hair on the leaves and brown hair in the axils and A. filamentosa. Succulent connoisseurs prefer the subgenus Avonia with its minute leaves that are completely enveloped by the much larger white, papery stipules (the plants grow their own sunshades?). The plants of this type are said to look like bird droppings. They are said to need dry winters and a lot of light. A typical example is A. albissima, but then there are the much appreciated tuberous root species A. alstonii with a flat cake-like caudex crowned with many miniature fine wiry branches. The flowers of all Anacampseros species bloom in our summer and open for a few hours only in the afternoon. Flower colors range from white to pink and on into the reds and magentas. Seed may be produced from self-fertilization. The other two subgenera are Tuberosae with its species A. australiana (from Australia) and Rosulatae with its species A. dielsiana. In all there are about 60 species in the genus with most species being native to South Africa or Namibia. The genus name derives from the belief that the little plants may return lost love (= "love roses").

#### REFERENCES:

Guenther Andersohn, Cacti and other Succulents.

R. S. Byles, "Succulent Purslanes", The National Cactus and Succulent Journal (8:2) 6/53.

Hermann Jacobsen, A Handbook of Succulent Plants, V I & II.

George Lindsay, "The Giant Talinum", CSSA Journal (23:2) 3-4/51.

Werner Rauh, The Wonderful World  
of Succulents.

Gordon Rowley, The Illustrated  
Encyclopedia of Succulents

Reid Moran, "Spekboom Blooms",  
CSSA Journal (45:2) e-4/73.



drawing by  
Elibet Marshall

Portulacaria  
afra

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- SHOW SCHEDULE FOR MAY AND JUNE

|              |                                      |                              |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| May 12       | San Diego Epiphyllum Show            | Sun: 11:00am - 5:00pm        |
| May 18 & 19  | San Diego Geranium Show              | Sat:12-5pm Sun:10am - 5:00pm |
| June 1 & 2   | San Diego Cactus & Succulent Show    | Sat:1:00pm-5pm Sun:10am-5:pm |
| June 9       | Southwest Hemerocallis Show          | Sun:12:00 - 5:00pm           |
| June 15 & 16 | San Diego Fuchsia & Shade Plant Show | Sat:12pm-5pm Sun:10am-5:pm   |

Horticultural classes are held each Saturday morning from 10:30 till noon in Room 104, Casa del Prado, sponsored by the San Diego Botanical Gardens Foundation. These classes are free and everyone is invited to attend. Contact Betty Cooper 295-7938 for further information.

San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation presents their Annual Plant Sale May 25th and 26th in the Casa del Prado Patio. Contributions of plants, cuttings, seeds or whatever are needed to raise funds. Items will be accepted Friday, May 24th from 10:00am to 8:00 pm in the Library, Room 104. Sale hours will be Sat., May 25th 10:00am - 5:00 pm and Sunday, May 26th - 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Persons are also needed to help sell the plants.

## JUDGING SCALE

### SPECIMENS, COLLECTIONS, and DISPLAYS

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Condition                 | 70% |
| Staging                   | 15% |
| Size & degree of maturity | 10% |
| Nomenclature              | 5%  |

### EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Educational value     | 80% |
| Staging & originality | 20% |

### AWARDS POINT SYSTEM

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| RIBBONS:               | 1st — 5 pts., 2nd — 3 pts., 3rd — 1 pt.   |
| COLLECTIONS:           | 1st — 7 pts., 2nd — 5 pts., 3rd — 3 pts.  |
| EXHIBITS:              | 1st — 10 pts., 2nd — 7 pts., 3rd — 5 pts. |
| BEST IN SHOW TROPHIES: | 10 pts.                                   |

Two or more entries are necessary for an award to be given in the EXHIBIT DIVISION.

### SHOW COMMITTEE

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| SHOW MANAGER                | Frank Thrombley |
| REGISTRAR & CLERKS CHAIRMAN | Rick Latimer    |
| SALES CHAIRMAN              | John Pasek      |

### JUDGES

Dave Grigsby  
Carl Volker  
Joe Clemens

### PLANT SALES

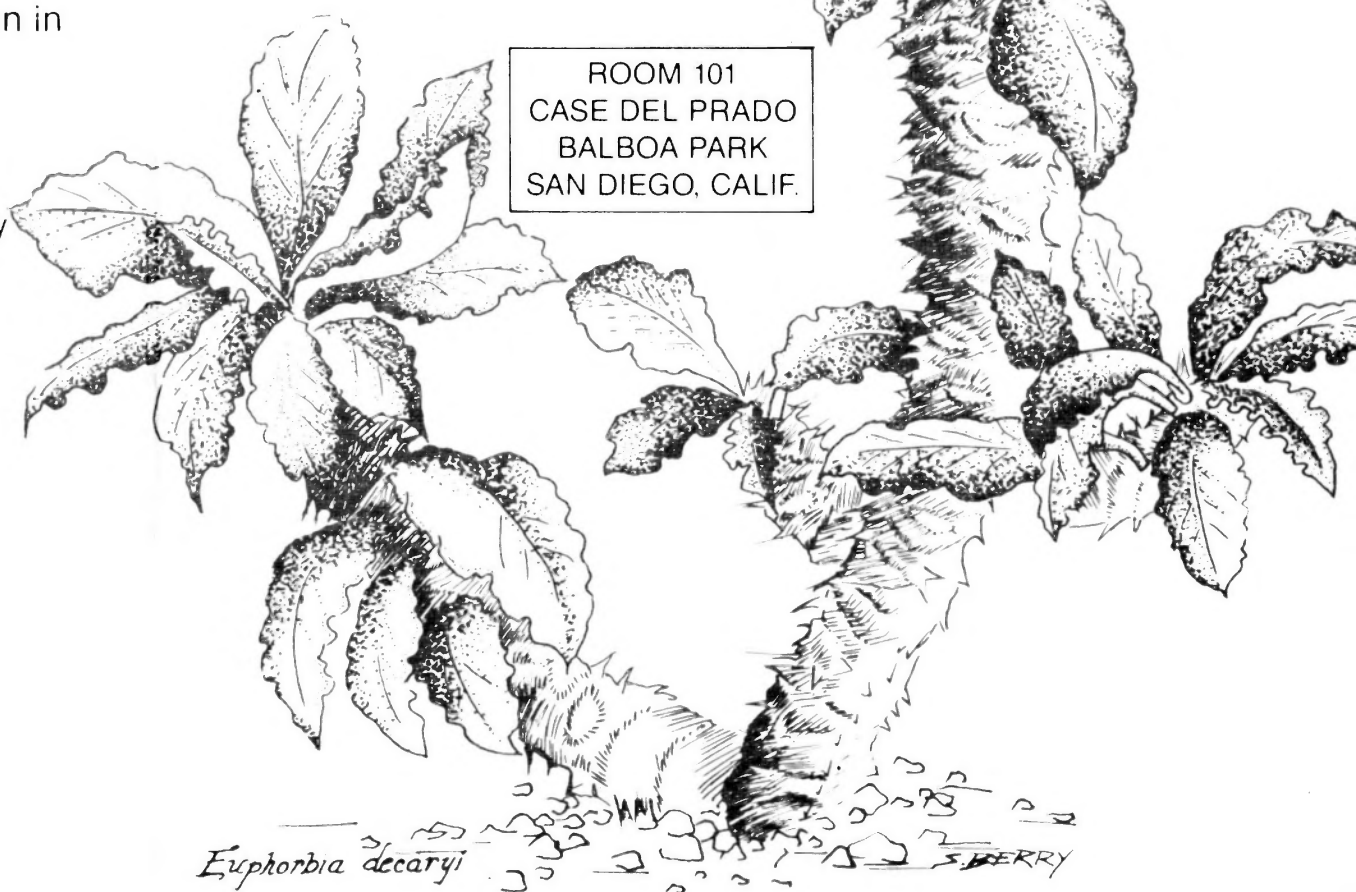
10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Saturday & Sunday  
Casa del Prado

## SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCOLENT SOCIETY

### ANNUAL SHOW & PLANT SALE

JUNE 1 & 2, 1985

ROOM 101  
CASE DEL PRADO  
BALBOA PARK  
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.





## CLASSIFICATION

Classes 1 through 59 are "A" and "B" (except collections)

"A" = 5" pot size and under, "B" = over 5" pot size

Class "A" and "B" sizes will be measured at the inside dimensions of the container.

Judging Saturday, June 1, 9:00 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

### DIVISION I CACTI one plant per pot

#### CLASS

1. Ariocarpus, Encephalocarpus, Leuchtenbergia, Obregonia, Strombocactus
2. Astrophytum
3. Aztekium, Epithelantha, Pediocactus, Pelecyphora, Turbinicarpus, Ancistrocactus
4. Copiapoa, Islaya
5. Coryphantha, Escobaria, Neolloydia
6. Discocactus, Uebelmannia, Buiningia
7. Echinocactus, Echinofossulocactus, Echinomastus, Ferocactus, Gymnocactus, Hamatocactus, Homacephala, Thelocactus
8. Echinocereus, Wilcoxia
9. Echinopsis, Lobivia, Soehrensia, Sulcorebutia, Acanthocalycium
10. Frailea, Blossfeldia
11. Gymnocalycium, Weingartia
12. Mammillaria
13. Matucana, Submatucana, Borzicactus, Oroya, Denmoza
14. Melocactus
15. North American Cereus
16. South American Cereus
17. Neochilenia
18. Neoporteria, Eriosyce, Horridocactus, Pyrrhocactus, Rodentiophila
19. Notocactus, Malacocarpus, Wigginsia
20. Opuntia, Tephrocactus, Consolia, Pereskia, etc.
21. Parodia
22. Rebutia, Aylosteria, Medioblobivia
23. Epiphyllum, Rhipsalis, Hatiora, Selenicereus, etc.
24. Any other genus
25. Crests, Monstrose, Variegated Cactus
26. Collections (6-10 different species of any genus, of any size)

#### ROOM 101

Casa del Prado

Saturday, June 1, 1-5 P.M.

Sunday, June 2, 10 A.M. – 5 P.M.

#### SET UP TIME

Friday, May 31, 10 A.M. – 8 P.M.

Saturday, June 1, 7:30 A.M. – 9:00 A.M.

#### TAKE OUT TIME

Sunday, June 2, after 5 P.M.

### DIVISION II OTHER SUCCULENTS one plant per pot

#### CLASS

27. Adenia
28. Aeonium, Aichryson, Greenovia, Jovibarba, Monanthes, Sempervivum, Orostachys
29. Agave
30. Alluaudia, Didierea, Decarya
31. Aloe
32. Anacampseros, Ceraria, Portulacaria, Talinum
33. Beaucarnea, Calibanus, Dasyliroton, Nolina, Yucca
34. Bursera, Commiphora, Fouquieria, Idria, Pachycormus, etc.
35. Cissus, Cyphostemma
36. Conophytum
37. Cotyledon, Adromischus, Tylecodon
38. Crassula
39. Dioscorea, Ibervillea, Ipomea, Kedrostis, Testudinaria, etc.
40. Dorstenia, Ficus, Peperomia, Plectranthus
41. Dyckia, Hechtia, Abromeitiella
42. Echeveria, Dudleya, Pachyphytum
43. Euphorbia
44. Other Euphorbias: Jatropha, Monadenium, Pedilanthus, Synadenium, etc.
45. Gasteria, Boweia, Bulbine, etc.
46. Haworthia, Astroloba
47. Kalanchoe
48. Lithops
49. Other Mesembryanthemaceae
50. Pachypodium, Adenium, Plumeria
51. Pelargonium, Sarcocaulon
52. Sansevieria
53. Sedum, Tacitus, Graptopetalum
54. Senecio, Othonna
55. Stapelia, Caralluma, Duvalia, Huernia, Piaranthus, etc.
56. Other Asclepiads: Brachystelma, Ceropegia, Hoya, Fockea, etc.
57. Any other genus
58. Crests, Monstrose, Variegates
59. Collection (6-10 different species of any genus, of any size)

#### DIVISION III

60. Dish Gardens, Planters (more than one plant)

#### DIVISION IV

61. Educational Display

#### DIVISION V

62. Individual Display

## SHOW RULES

Open to anyone with an interest in succulent plants. There is no limit to the number of entries per class or the number of classes entered. No entry shall be entered in more than one class. All property shall be marked with the owner's name, not visible to the judges. Plants must be grown by the exhibitor for six months. Grafted plants will be accepted in any class. All entries must have entry cards and exhibitors are responsible for placing entry cards with their entries. Plant name tags in pots must be removed. Awards must remain with exhibits until close of show. The show committee reserves the right to reject plants or exhibits and to readjust entries for the good of the show. Show hours must be followed. The San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society will exercise due caution in safeguarding exhibits, however, it cannot assume responsibility for loss of property. Entries are judged against perfection. The judges' decisions are final. The show Chairman shall make all final decisions, except in matters of judging.

## AWARDS

FIRST, SECOND and THIRD place ribbons will be awarded in each class; however, should the judges feel that a FIRST, SECOND, or THIRD place is not merited, it will be withheld.

BEST CACTUS  
BEST SUCCULENT  
BEST EXHIBIT  
BEST EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY  
MOST ARTISTIC DISPLAY  
BEST MEXICAN PLANT IN SHOW  
BEST EUPHORBIA  
BEST GRAFT  
BEST ALOE  
BEST EPIPHYTE  
BEST PELARGONIUM or  
SARCOCAULON  
BEST OPUNTIEAE  
SWEEPSTAKES TROPHY

Phillip Corliss Plaque  
Ruby Falk Plaque  
Reuben Vaughan Plaque  
C.S.S.A. Award  
Walter & Hazel Scott Plaque  
Dudley B. Gold Trophy  
Lydia Evans Cup  
Bob & Suzanne Taylor Trophy  
Barbara Jeppe Trophy  
William & Ruth Nelson Trophy

# SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

## OFFICERS

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| President - Dr. Leroy Phelps<br>4094 - 36th Street, San Diego 92104           | 280-9690 |
| Vice President - James Dice<br>6066 Portobelo Court, San Diego 92124          | 278-0326 |
| Secretary - Susan Clements<br>42251 Sixth Street, Temecula 92390              | 676-6126 |
| Treasurer - Warren Buckner<br>1744 Englewood Drive, Lemon Grove 92045         | 469-1391 |
| Immediate Past President - F.C. Thrombly<br>16333 Roca Drive, San Diego 92128 | 487-5544 |

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dorothy Dunn, Phyllis Flechsig, Madelyn Lee  
Joe Clements, Bud Aubuchon, Verna Pasek

## COMMITTEES

### Activities:

Audit: James Berry  
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Succulents - Rick Latimer  
Historian: Rick Latimer  
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Plants & Supplies Table: Joey Betzter

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Quail Botanical Garden - Phyllis Flechsig  
S.D. Botanical Garden Foundation - Elizabeth Glover  
S.D. Floral Association - Verna Pasek  
Liaison & Publicity: Kathy & Sandy Frost

The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society is open to all persons interested in growing cacti, other succulents and exotic plants. Meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at 1:30 pm in Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Board of Directors meetings are held after the general meetings. Annual dues are \$8.00 per single member per year, \$2.00 for each additional member of a household within a family. Single copies of Espinas y Flores are 60 cents.

### Editor

Mary Aubuchon  
1058 5th Avenue  
Chula Vista, CA 92



# Spring

FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS