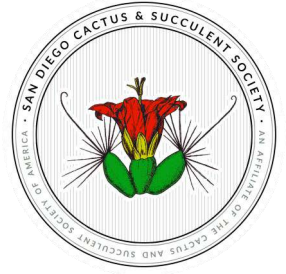


ESPINAS Y FLORES



Vol. 59, No. 02
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NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
AN AFFILIATE OF THE CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA



2024 WINTER SHOW // DEMYSTIFYING WINTER GROWERS REPRISED
PREPARING FOR THE SHOW // JANUARY BRAG TABLE // ...and more



ON THE COVER

Rick and Kevin's garden bloom
Photo by Luis Gonzalez

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UPCOMING SDCSS SCHEDULE

WINTER SHOW AND SALE
February 10th

NEXT REGULAR MEETING
March 9th

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Greetings! As many of you are likely doing, I have spent this week cleaning up from the historical rainfall we experienced on Monday, December 22nd. No major damage at my place, just eroded paths and a small sinkhole where gophers had their headquarters. In my 45 years here, I've never seen such a storm! I hope you are all safe and that your gardens made it through the deluge.

Meanwhile, our **Winter Show and Sale** is just over 2 weeks away, so it is definitely time to get your plants ready for the show. As this is a smaller show, we are wanting to focus on the Winter growing plants—the ones that are looking good now with new growth and/or blooms—check the plant list in this EyF for specific species. If you have a plant that looks great and is not on the list, please bring it anyway. You might want to review **Dean Karras'** fine article reprinted in this month's EyF for information on Winter growing plants.

It was good to see so many of you signing up to volunteer at the last meeting. If this is your first time, I'm sure you will enjoy the experience—there will be plenty of people around to help if you are not sure what you will be doing. If you didn't get a chance to sign up at the meeting please contact **Chris Miller** c.miller@cox.net and let her know when you are available. We always need people at the end of the day to help with clean up, so feel free to just show up around 3pm if you can't make it earlier.

There will be plenty of food available for breakfast and lunch for all volunteers and vendors. I do need a few people to bring crock pots with chili or some special dish to share—you know who you are! You can also bring a salad or dessert if you want to contribute. We will provide cold-cuts, cheese, breads, fruit and quiche - as well as coffee, tea, and water.

November was a fun month for SDCSS! The monthly meeting featured **Jen Greene** with a nice overview of her wonderful article on *Coryphantha pycnantha* and **Philippe de Vosjoli'** fantastic presentation on Pachyform plants which had me seeking my copy of his book in my library for more information and growing tips for the plants in my collection. Many thanks to Jen and Philippe for their work...and then the next weekend we were treated to January's Coffee in the Garden with **Rick Bjorklund** and **Kevin Hosmer**. What a fantastic and unique garden! I described it as "a million plants in a small area." Always a great time with excellent snacks, informative speakers, great sale plants, and lots of socializing. Thanks to Rick and Kevin for a delightful event!

Looking forward to seeing you soon for the Winter Show and Sale!

Pam Badger
January 26, 2024



UPCOMING EVENTS

SENIORS FREE MONTH AT THE SAFARI PARK

During the month of **February**, guests aged 65 and older receive **free admission** to the **San Diego Zoo Safari Park**. Take an exciting expedition on Africa Tram to spot herds of giraffes and rhinos, wander among kangaroos and discover platypuses at Walkabout Australia, explore the bamboo forests of Tull Family Tiger Trail, take a stroll around Mombasa Lagoon, and relax with refreshments on the patio at Kijamii Overlook. There's a wonderful world of sights to see where each moment can change a lifetime—all at the Safari Park!

Guests 65+ must present a valid photo ID at turnstiles for free entry. Parking not included.

For more information about Seniors Free, check out the [Seniors Free website](#).



UPCOMING EVENTS

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

WINTER SHOW & SALE: FEBRUARY 10, 2024

BALBOA PARK, CASA DEL PRADO, ROOM 101 & PATIO

The show is FREE and open to the public!

SHOW HOURS

Bring in Plants: Friday noon - 6pm, Saturday 8am - 10am

Show open for viewing: Saturday 10am-3pm

SALE HOURS

Members only: Saturday 9am - 11am (please bring proof of membership)

General public: Saturday 11am - 3pm

OUR FANTASTIC PLANT VENDORS

// Fairview Plants // Succulent City // Pricker's // DR Cactus //

// Plug Connection Lab // Succulent Plants //

// Corona Cactus Nursery // Mike Fernandez //

// Sphaeroid Institute // Gnosis Nursery inc //

// Botanic Wonders // C/T Plants // Grow Margo //

// Rain Shadow Designs // JGM Plants // Monalisa's Plants //

// Hula Tropicals // Thorn Oasis // PW Plants //

// Succulent Gardening //

OUR STUPENDOUS POTTERY VENDORS

// Susan's Ceramics // Sea Garden Pots //

// Granite Hills Pottery // Kobe Clayworks //

// Pottery by Kitoi // Root Down Pots //

// TGZ Ceramics // The Purring Potter //

2024 SDCSS WINTER SHOW & SALE SCHEDULE, AWARDS AND RULES

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE FOR FRIDAY FEBRUARY 10TH 2024

BRING IN YOUR SHOW PLANTS from noon – 6pm

VENDOR Setup is midafternoon on Friday. Doors close at 6pm.

SCHEDULE FOR SATURDAY FEBRUARY 11TH 2023

8:00am to 10:00am	Set up for OUT-OF-TOWNERS, BRING IN YOUR PLANTS!
9:00am to 11:00am	Sales area open to members only (please bring proof of membership)
11:00am	Sales area opens to public
10:00am	Show area open for viewing 10am-3pm
10:00am to noon	Judging, open to public
3:00pm	Show and sales area close

AWARDS

A hand-crafted pot and a certificate suitable for framing will be given to BEST CACTUS, BEST SUCCULENT and BEST WINTER-GROWER plants in the NOVICE, INTERMEDIATE and OPEN Levels, and to the BEST OF SHOW plant (NOVICE or INTERMEDIATE or OPEN)

First, Second, and Third Place Ribbons will be awarded in all categories for both Novice, Intermediate, and Open entrants.



RULES

NO field collected specimens

- 1) Show is open to anyone who grows succulent plants.
- 2) Entries must be in the possession of exhibitors for at least six months. Plants must be clean, (no weeds or debris), healthy (no insects, disease or pesticide odor) and dry. Plant labels should be removed or hidden. Exhibitors are responsible for placing entry cards with plants prior to judging. The show committee may remove any entry that detracts from or jeopardizes the health of other entries.
- 3) Plants must be individually potted specimens except for the category 'Dish Gardens.'
- 4) Depending on number of entries, prior to judging, the show committee may combine or divide categories and rearrange entries. The show area may be PARTIALLY closed during judging, on a section-by-section basis. Judging will be open to the public. Plants must remain in show area until the end of the show.
- 5) Entries are judged on:
 - a) Condition, size, maturity and difficulty of culture: 70%
 - b) Staging - pot, top dressing, arrangement, cleanliness: 25%
 - c) Nomenclature: 5%
 Awards are given only if the judges believe they are merited, and all decisions are final.
- 6) The SDCSS and show committee will take due care to safeguard entries but cannot be held responsible for damage to, or loss of, plants and property.

REVISED WINTER SHOW CATEGORY LIST FOR 2024

DIVISION I: CACTI (CACTACEAE)	
Name	Class
Ariocarpus	1
Astrophytum	2
Aztekium, Epithelantha, Obregonia, Ortegocactus, Pelecyphora, Strombocactus	3
Coryphantha, Escobaria, Neolloydia	4
Turbincarpus (Gymnocactus), Stenocactus (Echinofossulocactus)	5
Echinocereus	6
Echinocactus, Ferocactus, Hamatocactus, Leuchtenbergia, xFerobergia	7
Mammillaria with hooked spines	8
Mammillaria with straight spines	9
Pediocactus, Sclerocactus, Thelocactus	10
Melocactus	11
Blossfeldia, Coleocephalocereus (Buiningia), Discocactus, Frailea, Uebelmannia	12
Copiapoa	13
Gymnocalycium	14
Acanthocalycium, Echinopsis, Lobivia	15
Eriosyce (Horridocactus, Neochillenia, Neoporteria, Pyrrhocactus)	16
Parodia (Notocactus)	17
Rebutia (Sulcorebutia, Weingartia)	18
Matucana (Submatucana), Oroya	19
Opuntioids: Austrocylindropuntia, Consolea, Cylindropuntia, Grusonia, Miquelopuntia, Opuntia, Pereskia, Pterocactus, Tephrocactus, Tunilla, etc.	20
Columnar Cacti: Arrojadoa, Bergerocactus, Browningia, Carnegiea, Cephalocereus, Cereus, Cipocereus, Cleistocactus, Espostoa, Micranthocereus, Myrtillocactus, Neobuxbaumia, Oreocereus, Pilosocereus, Pachycereus, Peniocereus, Stenocereus, Stetsoinia, Trichocereus, etc.	21
Epiphytic Cacti: Disocactus, Epiphyllum, Hatiora, Hylocereus, Lepismium, Rhipsalis, Schlumbergia (Zygocactus), Selenicereus, etc.	22
Other Genera - Any Other Cactus	23
Cactus, Seed-Grown by Exhibitor	24
Crested & Monstrose Cacti	25
Variegated Cacti (with 50% or More Variegation)	26

DIVISION II: SUCCULENTS	
Name	Class
AIZOACEAE (MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE)	
Lithops	27
Conophytum, Lapidaria, Dinteranthus	28
Other Mesembs without prominent roots or trunks: Faucaria, Pleiospilos, Titanopsis, etc.	29
Other Mesembs with prominent roots or trunks: Aloinopsis, Mestoklema, Trichodiadema, etc.	30
AGAVACEAE	
Agave, Yucca	31
Calibanus, Beaucarnea, Nolina	32
APOCYNACEAE	
Adenia, Pachypodium	33
Adenium	34
Stapeliads with succulent stems: Hoodia, Orbea, Pseudolithos, Stapelia, etc.	35
Caudiciform Stapeliads: Fockea, Gonolobus, Petopentia, Raphionacme, etc.	36
Ceropegia, Hoya, Dischidia	37

DIVISION II: SUCCULENTS	
Name	Class
ASPHODELACEAE	
Aloe - species	38
Aloe - hybrids	39
Gasteria	40
Haworthia (Haworthiopsis, Tulista), Astroloba	41
ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITACEAE): Leptosyne (Coreopsis), Othonna, Senecio (Kleinia), etc.	42
BROMELIACEAE: Cryptanthus, Dyckia, Hechtia, Tillandsia, etc.	43
CRASSULACEAE	
Adromischus	44
Aeonium, Greenovia	45
Cotyledon, Tylecodon	46
Crassula	47
Dudleya	48
Echeveria	49
Graptopetalum (Tacitus), Pachyphytum, hybrids (xPachyveria, xGraptoveria)	50
Kalanchoe	51
Sedum, Sedum hybrids (xSedeveria)	52
Sempervivum (Jovibarba)	53
CUCURBITACEAE: Cephalopentandra, Corallocarpus, Dendrosicyos, Gerrardanthus, Ibervillea, Kedrostis, Momordica, Xerosicyos, Zygosicyos, etc.	54
DIOSCOREACEAE: Dioscorea	55
Sansevieria (DRACAENACEAE)	56
EUPHORBACEAE	
Euphorbia medusa types	57
Euphorbias with leaves and spines	58
Euphorbias with leaves and no spines	59
Euphorbias with spines and no leaves	60
Euphorbias with neither leaves nor spines	61
Enadenium, Monadenium, Jatropha, Pedilanthus, Synadenium	62
GERIANACEAE: Monsonia, Sarcocaulon, Pelargonium, etc.	63
PORTULACACEAE (MONTIACEAE, DIDIERACEAE, ANACAMPSEROTACEAE, TALINACEAE): Anacampseros, Alluadia, Avonia, Ceraria, Didieria, etc.	64
Succulent Bulbs: Albuca, Boophane, Boweia, Bulbine, Haemanthus, Ledebouria, Massonia, Veltheimia, etc.	65
Other Caudiciforms: Boswellia, Bursera, Commiphora, Cyphostemma, Dorstenia, Ficus, Fouquieria, Ipomoea, Moringa, Operculicarya, Pachycormus, Pseudobombax, Pyrenacantha, Sesamothamnus, Sinningia, Uncarina, etc.	66
Other Genera - Any Other Succulent	67
Succulent, Seed-Grown by Exhibitor	68
Crested & Monstrose Succulents	69
Variegated Succulents (with 50% or More Variegation)	70

DIVISION III: OTHER	
Name	Class
Dish Gardens (Two or more plants in the same pot)	71

Thanks to Dean Karras and Tina Zucker for updating our winter show categories!

PRE-SHOW PLANT PREPARATION GUIDE



One of Peter Walkowiak's beautifully staged winning plants from the 2019 Winter Show

Whitney Meyer

Let me start off saying that the details of this article would normally be covered in more depth, with visual aids, in a pre-meeting workshop at a regular meeting. As these are not normal times, we are left to do the best we can with what we have.

First, it can't be emphasized enough that this is *your show*. We want you to enter plants and we need you to volunteer. Our shows are the largest social events of the year for the society. We encourage you make new friends, learn new things, talk about your plants, win ribbons, have fun and maybe find a new plant or two.

Let's begin with **prepping** your plants. Start by watering your plants the weekend before the show. This will let your plants be hydrated but dry for the show tables. If you need to use any insecticide, also do this the week before the show. If you have any calcium (salt) build-up on your pots, clean it off with an old tooth brush and vinegar. With a damp cloth wipe any dirt and debris from the pots. Salt and

dust/dirt on the plants can be removed with water and a soft brush or cloth.

Next, **look** at the plant. Remove any garden debris and/or weeds from the pot. Check for insects and spiders. They can be removed with small brushes, tweezers, fingers, or what ever else works. Succulents may have dead leaves, stems or old flowers, clip or prune to remove. Cactus frequently have old flower remains or garden bits in the spines. Remove with tweezers. The trick is to clean the spines without breaking them. Small Agaves and Aloes often have dried leaves at the base of the plant. These can be removed or left on depending on how distracting it is to the looks of the plant. The drying leaf tips of the same group of plants may also be left or removed.

Now that you have a clean pot and plant we need to think about **top dressing**. Top dressing is the visual equivalent of matting a print or painting. It sets the plant off from the growing medium.

PRE-SHOW PLANT PREPARATION GUIDE

Top dressing is commonly gravel, crushed rock, pea gravel, coarse sand, etc. While the choice of top dressing is up to your preference, keep in mind that it should enhance, not distract from the plant. Bright colors are often distracting. You can look for top dressing at garden centers, aquarium stores, pet stores, and building supply centers.



Nicely staged succulents

Whitney Meyer

Now that the plant is all groomed for showing we come to the hardest part of the process (at least according to the show clerks), **filling out the entry cards**. The cards come in four colors: green for novice, yellow for intermediate, blue for open, and white for non-judged. Refer to the show rules for your appropriate category. You will notice that the cards divided into two sections, fill in **BOTH** sections. Also PLEASE PRINT.

In the exhibitor space: print your name. In the division space there are four options: Division I, one cactus plant or clump. Division II, one succulent plant or clump. Division III, dish gardens, more than one plant or multiple types of plants. And Division IV, anything goes, plants plus nonplants.

In the newsletter, on the web site, and on printed pages at the show, you will find the various class numbers for your plants. These numbers correspond to the species family of the plants. The class number is followed by the size designation, i.e.

23A, 44B, etc. If the inside of the pot measures, height plus width, 10 inches or less it is the A category. If the height plus width is greater than 10 inches it is then in the B category.

In the variety section of the entry card enter the specific species, hybrid, or hybrid cross name of the plant. The class and variety information should match the information on your plants ID tag. After completing the entry cards, take the plant and corresponding card to the class numbered areas on the show tables. Remove the plant ID tag and place the plant on top of the entry card on the table. Repeat for your next plant. Thanks for your support of the show and good luck.

In wrapping this up, if you have any questions there will be fellow society members to help identify plants and answer questions online (see page 7) and in the show room Friday afternoon and Saturday morning,

JERRY GARNER



Judges at the 2019 Winter Show

Whitney Meyer

WINTER GROWERS

DEMYSTIFYING WINTER GROWERS

BY DEAN KARRAS



Dudleya pulverulenta in the snow

“Many years ago my mom, who lived in Minnesota, bought a small cactus while on a vacation to California. She kept the cactus in a small pot in the windowsill of her kitchen. She followed the weather in Phoenix, Arizona, and whenever it rained there she watered it.” Thusly someone recounted to me at our club’s Show & Sale last June, after asking me for care instructions on a specific cactus I was selling. Evidently, the answer I gave was not concise enough for her liking. I find this anecdote amusing for many reasons. Despite its simplistic and flawed logic on many levels—not least of all the assumption that Phoenix’s precipitation patterns somehow represent an optimal watering regimen for all cacti regardless of origin, because, you know, Arizona=cacti—the endearing naivete of this idea nonetheless speaks to a thoughtful insight on knowing when to water a particular plant. Where does the plant originate from? And when does it experience precipitation or moisture in its habitat of origin?

When I began growing cacti and succulents as a hobby 16 years ago, as with most beginners, my growing protocol was to treat all of the succulent plants in my collection with the same care; pot them all in a well-drained mix, expose them to ample sun (half-day plus), water them weekly when it was hot (or check to see that the soil is mostly dry between waterings), and be relatively stingier with water in the cooler months, with a dry rest in winter. At the time I was living in the East Bay Area, an extremely forgiving climate for growing most plants owing to its moderate temperatures regulated by coastal currents and atmospheric moisture. The plants themselves told me what little more information I needed for their care: the size and rate of growth of each plant would dictate which pot to use and how often to repot.

In the winter I always carefully tucked my succulents under covered patios and eaves or packed them near my windowsill inside to wait out the winter months dry before I would resume watering them in the spring. That’s because when I was still a

WINTER GROWERS

neophyte in the cult of succulent growing hobbyists not so many years ago, I was ignorant about the existence of winter-growing succulents. Those (unbeknownst to me at the time) "winter growers," which I managed not to kill by depriving them of water during their seasons of active growth, always failed to grow and perform well for me. It was only after I discovered the relevance of understanding seasonal growth periods for specific groups of succulent plants that I was finally able to have my winter-growers not only survive, but thrive. Since my epiphany that a not-inconsiderable number of succulents grow most actively during the cool winter period, I have continued to study and refine my understanding of which succulents fit this category.

Let's first discuss the easy cases: those that exhibit telltale signs of active winter growth after summer dormancy. Some winter-rainfall plants exhibit fairly dramatic indications that they are waking up and are ready to enter their active cycle of growth, granted adequate moisture. For drought-deciduous pachycauls, like those represented by *Pachycormus discolor* and *Fouquieria columnaris* from the northern portion of the Baja peninsula, or the *Tylecodon* species from South Africa, these plants will



Dudleya edulis

spontaneously produce leaves after sometimes months of sitting leafless. A lot of geophytic bulbs from western South Africa behave similarly, emerging from underground (or above-ground bulbs, often raised for dramatic effect in cultivation): e.g., *Boophane*, *Brunsvigia*, and *Amaryllis*. Some typically summer-deciduous succulents, especially when young, can be kept with leaves and growing year-round when granted judicious but not excessive summer irrigation, a touch of shade, and respite from hot greenhouse conditions; for example, *Dioscorea elephantipes* frequently behaves this way as a seedling, or grown indoors as a houseplant.

However, many other "winter growers" are much more difficult to distinguish than the aforementioned. Perhaps frustratingly, there is no easy-reference list one can consult that I personally consider to be accurate in all or even most instances. As Fred Dortort remarks in *The Timber Press Guide to Succulent Plants of the World*, "Knowing where a particular succulent plant originates provides two significant insights into its needs: its growing season and its range of acceptable temperatures. This knowledge makes it possible for a grower to decide, for example, whether there is any point in trying to cultivate it outdoors." (p. 23-4, 2011). Although Dortort is elliptically referring to cold hardiness, here he is also speaking about succulent hardiness and adaptability in a broader sense too, taking into consideration which plants will not only tolerate the wet winters of our Mediterranean climate here in coastal California, but actually prefer moisture during the cool season. However, "Simply knowing the country of origin is not

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sufficient”, since many larger counties have varied climates. For example, “In Eastern South Africa rain generally falls in summer, while in the western part of the country it rains in winter.” (ibid.) Therefore, knowing where a plant originates from and cross-referencing that information with the location’s seasonal moisture patterns can help you make the determination as to which succulent plants are winter growers even where the “cheat sheet” lists fail. For nearly every rule about which succulent genera are winter vs. summer growers there are exceptions, asterisks, and caveats to these generalizations. I will proceed to share a few personal observations on this matter, although I endear the reader to alternately get some dirt under their fingernails, as well as consult reference books on the habitats their beloved succulents hail from, so as to compile their own observations on the matter.



Dudleya pulverulenta

intense UV radiation.

Haworthias, which are not infrequently listed as “winter growers”, have always performed best for me given moisture predominantly in the spring and fall. I have occasionally heard plants like this, including certain mesembs, referred to as “transitional season growers”, performing best with relatively dry rests given in winter and summer alike. Of course, nearly any rule we write will still include outliers: *Haworthiopsis koelmaniorum* (= *Haworthia k.*), hailing from further northeast South Africa than many other Haworthias, keeps splendid company with the heat-loving *Astrophytum*s in my greenhouse, and demands ample watering in the hottest months.

Even some of our beloved warm-season-growing succulents unquestionably look their best during the cooler months of the year. Owing to their fairly harsh and barren habitats, many succulents bloom during or adjacent to their dormant periods to take advantage of increased pollinator activity during cooler months of the year. The vast majority of *Aloe* species bloom during the cooler months regardless of their active growth season or provenance, as do many species of *Mammillaria* cacti. Flowering habits alone are therefore insufficient to determine

Although I invariably see *Sempervivum*s listed as warm-season-growing succulents, in an inland climate that experiences hot summers like mine, I give them a bit of a break from regular summer water and more shade during the hottest months. This is where considerations of altitude also come into play; not all succulents are desert plants, and even some that hail from high-elevation deserts where hot days essentially never occur. But most *Sempervivum*s are alpine plants, subsisting off of snow melt in the spring. I have observed certain higher-elevation cacti, such as opuntiods from the South American altiplano (*Maihuenia poeppegii*, e.g.) behave in a similar manner, preferring more shade and less water during the hottest months of the year despite their high-elevation adaptation to

WINTER GROWERS

active growth phases of a given plant. Although most Aloe species hail from summer rainfall climates, many are opportunistic and relish our winter rainstorms. The converse does not hold true: in hot inland climates especially, some of the aloes from winter rainfall regions suffer from excess summer irrigation, preferring little to no supplemental moisture once established in the ground (including but not limited to *A. pillansii*, *A. comosa*, *A. falcata*, *A. karasbergensis*, *A. dichotoma*, *A. melanacantha*, and *A. erinacea*). Much to my amazement, years into growing many species of Aloe from seed, I have yet to find a comprehensive list of which species ought to be considered winter growers. The inexpensive and superb book *Guide to the Aloes of South Africa* (1996) by Ben-Erik Van Wyk & Gideon Smith, which is actually intended as a field guide, nonetheless offers brief cultivation notes on many species as well as indispensable distribution maps of the species in the wild.

I'm inclined to consider all *Dudleya* species to be winter growers, even those hailing from the Sonoran and Mohave deserts such as *D. saxosa* and *D. arizonica*, as any species I've cultivated including these will germinate at cool temperatures and tolerate substantial winter moisture. However, I learned a great trick from Nick Basinski, a long-time enthusiast of that genus, when he gave a fantastic presentation to the Palomar Cactus & Succulent Society, that nonetheless further splits the genus into two rough categories. He noted that coastal *Dudleya*s look better year round and are more tolerant of warm-season moisture than their desert-dwelling counterparts, owing, no doubt, to the fact that practically all coastal *Dudleya* species receive a substantial portion of their annual moisture from coastal fog condensation throughout the year, including the warmer months.

To perhaps state the obvious, winter active succulents—like their warm-season-growing counterparts—should be repotted during their active growth phase (winter), ideally during the first half of their growth cycle, so they are fully rooted into their new medium as warm season dormancy approaches.

To conclude, I encourage you to do yourself (and your plants!) a favor and do more research into the native climates and habitats of your succulent plants. I have found that, much like closely watching the plants in your collection grow and bloom, it will not only help you take better care of your plants, but add another dimension of appreciation for their many diverse forms and adaptations. Warning: side effects may include a desire to go visit amazing xeric plant habitats.

Now, go prepare some of your best winter growers for our upcoming Winter Show & Sale on February 10th. See you there!

DEAN KARRAS

MEMBER PHOTO SECTION



Recap photos from Rick and Kevin's excellent coffee in the garden

Luis Gonzalez

MEMBER PHOTO SECTION



Garden plants... *Kalanchoe* (top left), *Aloe cameronii* (top right) and a Winter garden bed of *Dudleya*, *Burseras*, and *Fouquieria* (below). Pam Badger



JANUARY BRAG TABLE



SDCSS members shared a full table of gorgeous winter plants at the January Meeting's Brag Table!

The Brag Table will return in March; in the meantime, we are excited to see your best plants featured at the Winter Show and Sale on Feb 10th, 2024.

BRAG TABLE // NOVICE SUCCULENT

1st
P
L
A
C
E



1ST: *ADROMISCHUS SCHULDIANUS*

LUIS GONZALEZ

2nd
P
L
A
C
E



2ND: *ASTROLOBA HERREI*

JODI VISOSKY

BRAG TABLE // NOVICE SUCCULENT

2nd
PLACE



2ND: *AESCHYNANTHUS RADICANS* 'LIPSTICK PLANT'

LINDA STEWART

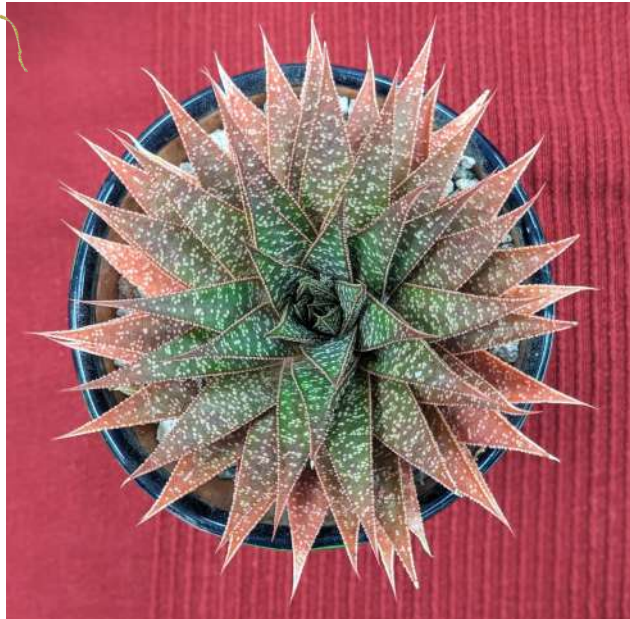
3rd
PLACE



3RD: *TITANOPSIS SCHWANTESII*

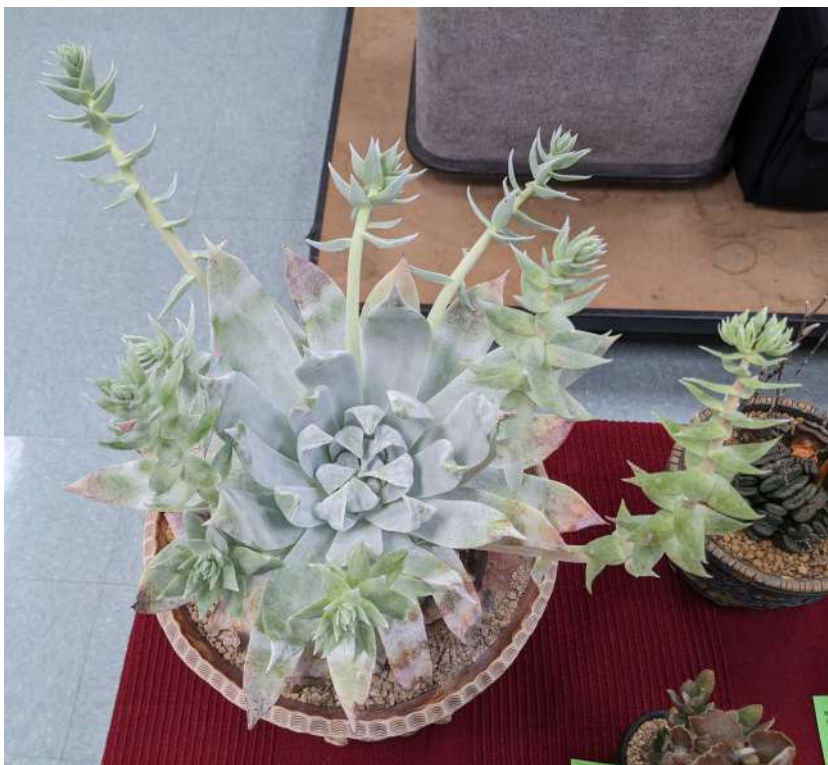
LUIS GONZALEZ

3rd
PLACE



3RD: *GASTROALOE* 'ROYAL PRINCESS' LINDA STEWART

BRAG TABLE // NOVICE SUCCULENT



DUDLEYA SP.

LUIS GONZALEZ



KALANCHOE WITH CREST

LYNNE



HAWORTHIA TRUNCATA

LUIS GONZALEZ

BRAG TABLE // INTERMEDIATE SUCCULENT



1ST: *OTHONNA QUERCIFOLIA*

CHARLES RAMEY

BRAG TABLE // INTERMEDIATE SUCCULENT

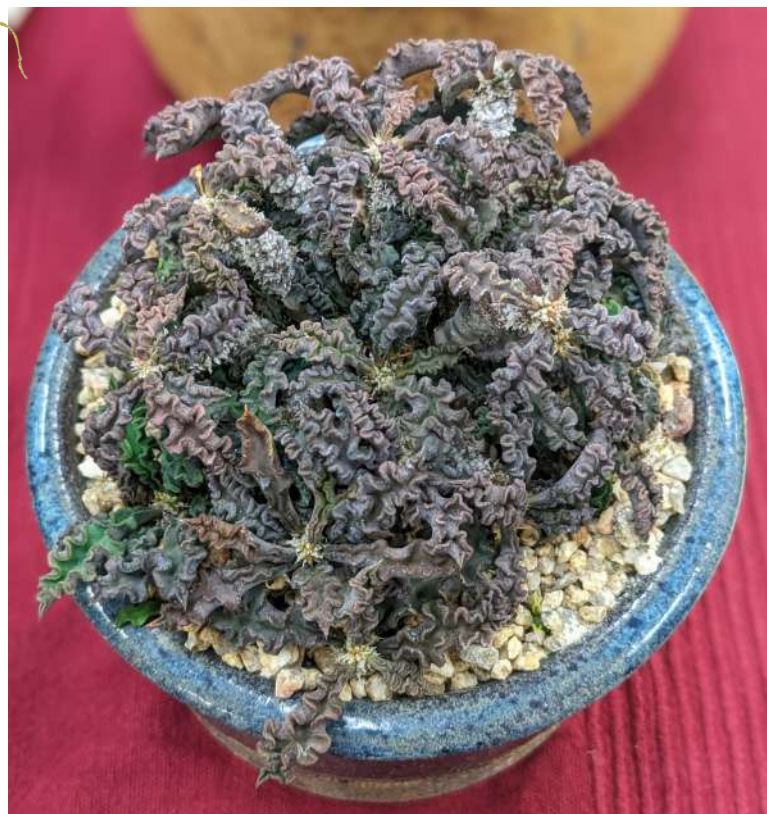
2nd
P
L
A
C
E



2ND: *HAWORTHIA LIMIFOLIA VARIEGATA*

CHRIS MILLER

3rd
P
L
A
C
E



3RD: *EUPHORBIA DECARYI VAR. SPIROSTICHA*

JARED PETKER

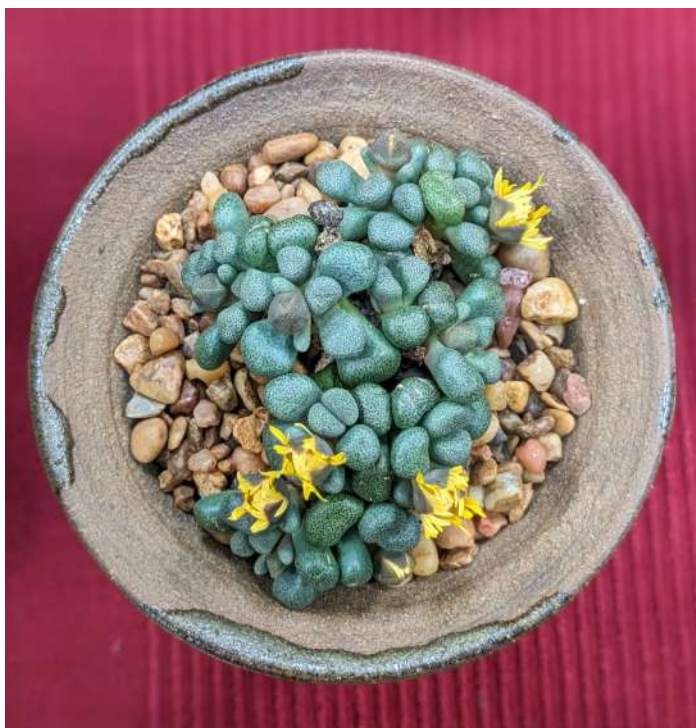
BRAG TABLE // INTERMEDIATE SUCCULENT



EUPHORBIA MEDUSA MIRIAM A. PARENT



HAWORTHIA SPLENDENS X EMELYAE CHRIS MILLER



ALOINOPSIS SCHOONEESII CHRIS MILLER



GIBBAEUM HEATHII PETER HAGOPIAN

BRAG TABLE // INTERMEDIATE SUCCULENT



EUPHORBIA ALLAUDII

MIRIAM A. PARENT



GRAPTOVERIA SP.

MIRIAM A. PARENT



ALOE 'SECRET AGENT'

CHARLES RAMEY

BRAG TABLE // ADVANCED SUCCULENT

1st
P
L
A
C
E



1ST: *OTHONNA RETROFRACTA*

PETER WALKOWIAK

BRAG TABLE // ADVANCED SUCCULENT

2nd
P
L
A
C
E



2ND: ALOE 'INTENSE'

JEN GREENE

3rd
P
L
A
C
E



3RD: EUPHORBIA CYLINDRIFOLIA

PAM BADGER

BRAG TABLE // ADVANCED SUCCULENT



ALOE CASTILLONIAE 'BLUE'

JEN GREENE



ADENIUM ARABICUM X *SOMALENSE CRISPA*

PETER WALKOWIAK



EUPHORBIA AERUGINOSA

PAM BADGER

BRAG TABLE // ADVANCED SUCCULENT



EUPHORBIA MILLI CREST

PAM BADGER



EUPHORBIA LEUCODENDRON VARIEGATED CREST

RITA LUNCEFORD

BRAG TABLE // ADVANCED SUCCULENT



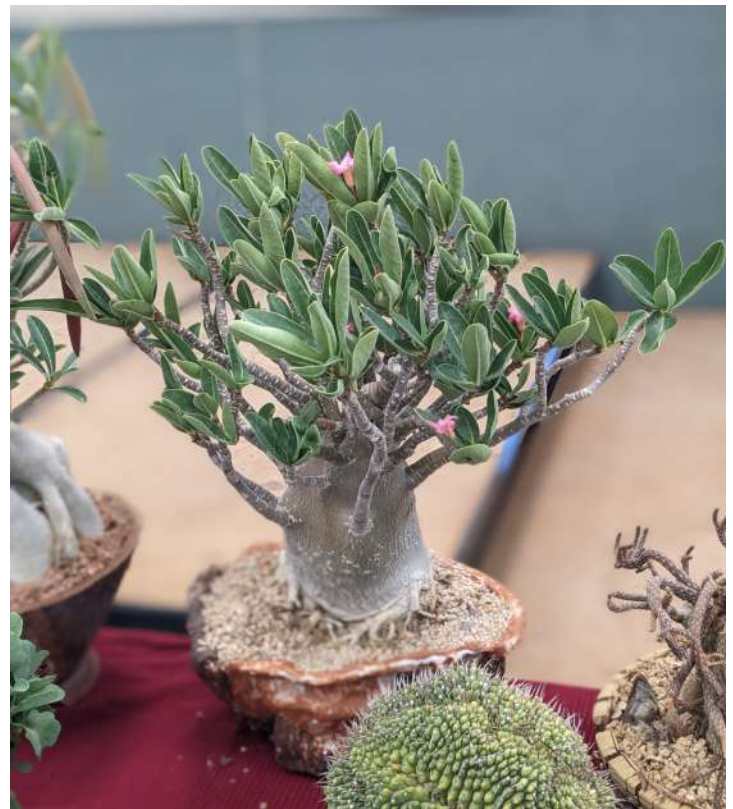
EUPHORBIA MINI-MEDUSA HYBRID

PETER WALKOWIAK



OTHONNA HERREI

PETER WALKOWIAK



ADENIUM ARABICUM BAOBAB FORM **PETER WALKOWIAK**

BRAG TABLE // NOVICE CACTUS



1ST: *MAMMILLARIA ELONGATE*

LUIS GONZALEZ

BRAG TABLE // INTERMEDIATE CACTUS



1ST: *THELOCACTUS RINCONENSIS* SP. *PHYMATOTHELOS*

CHARLES RAMEY



2ND: *OROYA PERUVIANA* CHARLES RAMEY



3RD: *OPUNTIA MACRODASYS* CREST MIRIAM A. PARENT

BRAG TABLE // INTERMEDIATE CACTUS



MAMMILLARIA SP.

MIRIAM A. PARENT



MAMMILLARIA SPINOSISSIMA

MIRIAM A. PARENT



STENOCACTUS MULTILOCOSTATUS X ERECTOCENTRUS

PETER HAGOPIAN

BRAG TABLE // ADVANCED CACTUS

1st
PLACE



1ST: *PTEROCACTUS TUBEROSUS*

PETER WALKOWIAK

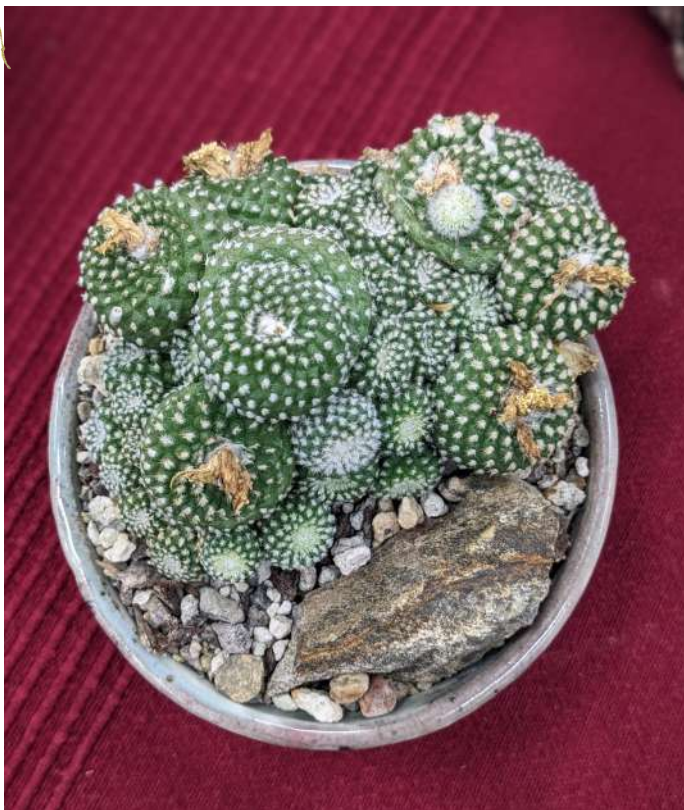
2nd
PLACE



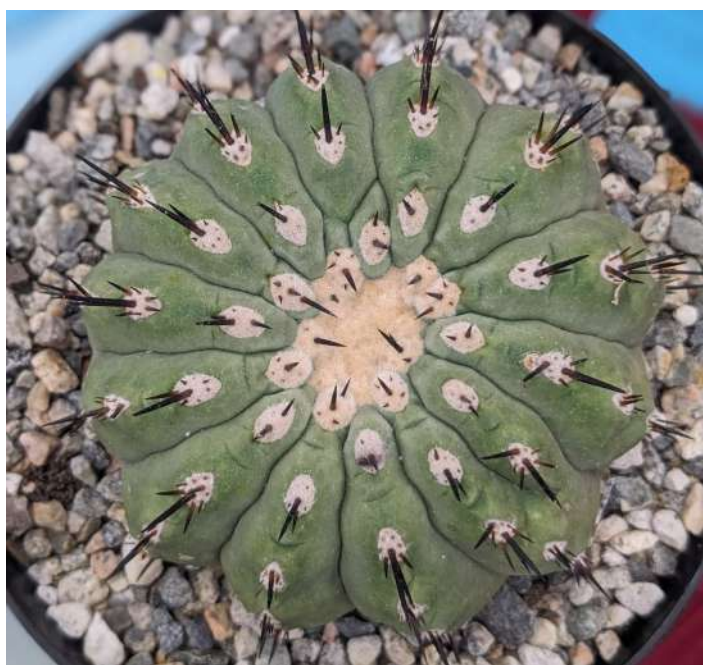
2ND: *CINTIA KNIZEI*

PETER WALKOWIAK

BRAG TABLE // ADVANCED CACTUS



3RD: *COPIAPOA LAUI* JEN GREENE



COPIAPOA CINEREA

RITA LUNCEFORD



GYMNOCALYCIUM VATTERI

PETER WALKOWIAK