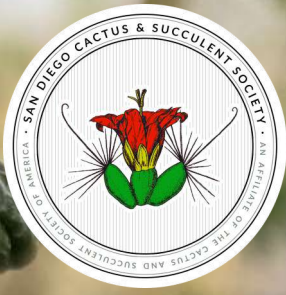


VOLUME 56 • NUMBER 08 • AUGUST 2021



ESPINAS Y FLORES

SUCCULENT DORSTENIA

UPCOMING AUGUST MEETING • SUMMER EVENT RECAP
FINAL VIRTUAL BRAG TABLE WINNERS & more!

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
AN AFFILIATE OF THE CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA



ON THE COVER

Dorstenia gigas flower,
specimen from Botanic Wonders
and grown by Al Klein

Photo by Jared Petker

TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message pg 3 • Guest speaker info pg 4
August Meeting Notes pg 4 • SDCSS Summer event recap pg 5
Gates Cactus Show pg 5 • Succulent Dorstenia pgs 6-10
Conservation pgs 11-12 • Virtual Brag Table Results pgs 13-30

SDCSS SCHEDULE

August club webinar:
NONE THIS MONTH!
August in-person meeting:
AUGUST 14TH
Upcoming events:
September Picnic

HERE TO HELP

In need of assistance
due to COVID?

Contact:

Tina Zucker at
(858) 342-9781

- or -

Al Klein at
(760) 519-9987

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Greetings! It is finally here! we will be resuming our MONTHLY MEETINGS in August! **Mark your calendars for AUGUST 14.** So excited to be gathering once more after a 17-month hiatus. For those of you new to our Society—I look forward to meeting you; for those returning members—look forward to seeing you also! There will be a few changes from past as we cautiously move forward.

Balboa Park has reopened as of 7/19/21 with no restrictions except that if you are unvaccinated, you must wear a mask. Due to rise of the Delta Variant we suggest you consider wearing a mask indoors as a precaution even if you are vaccinated. We were planning to have sales area outside but as of this writing, there are still issues about getting permits to do this—sales will be set up inside, and limited. If you are a member interested in selling, contact Chris Miller to reserve a space—2 tables max. There will be no plant exchange table or supply sales, so we will have plenty of room to spread out for safety. We will not have our usual snack spread—there will be water for purchase and coffee. There will be some packaged snacks available though you might want to bring your own. We **WILL** be having a Brag Table, Benefit Drawing, Plant of the Month talk, library, and a wonderful Main Speaker. So make your plans now—find a couple plants that are looking good and bring the to show off—you might win bragging rights and Plant Bucks! Come early, stay late, get some new plants, take a chance in the Drawing, brag on your plants, meet new and old friends—BE THERE!

A representative of The Water Conservation will be joining us to talk about their educational program, which we have supported as a Society through a grant. As individuals, we are also supporting the scholarship program with the Society matching your donations—let us know when you donate!

In September we will be having our traditional Picnic! Save the date—September 11—we will gather at Kate Sessions Park for a fun time and some surprises. Check your next newsletter for details. We are also making plans for our traditional Holiday Event—December 11—always a great time, details to follow in the coming months. Our July virtual meeting was very informative. Tina Zucker gave a wonderful talk on caudiciform plants with many cool pictures—thanks Tina! Love those chubby plants. Dr. Stephen McCabe gave a fascinating presentation on Dudleyas—it is sad to hear of the dangers to this genus from poaching, yet wonderful to see the people dedicated to saving these plants with reintroduction of some native species. Good job Kelly setting this up!

Best wishes to all! Stay Safe, see you soon!

Pam Badger

July 25, 2021



SHARE YOUR PASSION!

Have you ever read the *Espinas Y Flores* Newsletter 'Plant of the Month' and thought - "I could do that!" Why participate by writing a piece for our **Plant of the Month** feature? You don't have to be an expert! Pick a genus or species that interests you, do a little research, find or take a few pictures and create an article.

Do you have a large, amazing desert or a small, beautiful succulent garden? or a patio filled with potted plants you love? Share it with us! Create a **5-10 minute slide show** to present at one of our upcoming meetings, or do a photo essay for the Newsletter—or both! We would love to see your plants.

Contact Pam Badger: pambad1@mac.com

SDCSS GUEST SPEAKER



Join us **Saturday, August 14th** for our IN-PERSON meeting and speaker Brian Kemble, speaking on **Coahuila - A Trip to Northern Mexico.**

Our speaker topic: Coahuila is a state in north-central Mexico, lying east of Chihuahua and south of West Texas. Most of the state is within the Chihuahuan Desert, and it is rich in cacti, agaves, yuccas and other plants of interest. It is a land of wide-open spaces and stark beauty.

Our speaker: Brian Kemble is the vice-president of the San Francisco Succulent and Cactus Society, and also the curator at the Ruth Bancroft Garden in Walnut Creek. He has made many trips to Mexico in pursuit of its botanical riches and captivating landscapes, and he has spoken at San Diego C&S meetings on numerous occasions.

Our POM talk this month will be Der-shing Helmer giving a visual overview of succulent *Dorstenia*.

Club meetings are free and open to the public.

SDCSS meets at Balboa Park monthly, generally on the second Saturday of each month, from 1 - 4 pm in Room 101 of the Casa del Prado.

A special notice about the upcoming August meeting:

The SDCSS abides by the Balboa Park mask policy—masks will be worn indoors at our meeting at all times. We will *not* be providing snacks at this meeting (just water and coffee), but you are welcome to bring your own food and eat outside of the meeting room.

A reminder that we will not have an exchange table this month, but will have a brag table. Don't forget to bring your library books to return too!

Thank you so much for staying safe!



SUMMER EVENT SUCCESS!

SDCSS welcomed Summer with our July event! Thanks so much to our fabulous vendors, SDCSS members and their guests for making this a fun and memorable weekend.

Pictured left, bottom left and bottom right: guests explore and load up on a variety of plants hosted by vendors at Tina Zucker's home

*Pictured bottom middle: Club President Pam Badger holding her 'saws all' getting ready to cut a *Dracena draco* for the visitor- Pam gave away 5 of them as part of the event!*



Gates Cactus and Succulent Society

46th Annual Sale

Saturday,
August 28th, 2021
10:00AM – 5:00PM

Redlands Church of the Nazarene
1307 East Citrus Avenue,
Redlands, CA 92374

FREE ADMISSION

Thousands of rare and unusual cacti and succulents for sale.

Learn growing tips from professional growers about drought-tolerant plants and vegetation. Unique handmade ceramic pottery for your plant.

Gates Cactus and Succulent Society is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization

www.gatescactusandsucculentsociety.org

Instagram @gatescss

SUCCULENT DORSTENIA

BY DER-SHING HELMER

Have you ever eaten a fig? If so, you've already met the family *Moraceae*. Another genus in that family is *Dorstenia*, one of my very favorite plants, and the only genus in *Moraceae* to exhibit succulence. You've likely noticed a member of *Dorstenia* at a club show or sale-- they make for interesting specimens, often exhibiting stark coloration, textured leaves, and explosive hand-like "flowers" of various shapes and colors. While doing research for this article I was amazed to find so little non-academic material available about this remarkable genus, so the purpose of this write-up will be to introduce you to some common features and interesting facts about *Dorstenia*, some info about its culture, as well as to take a closer look at some thrilling *Dorstenia* species.

A LARGE AND WIDESPREAD GENUS

Dorstenia are found in equal numbers in the Afrotropics and Neotropics, as well as in Sri Lanka. There are over 100 accepted species of *Dorstenia*, with new discoveries being made every year. All *Dorstenia* have a milky latex (which often smells terrible), minute flowers, and a unique form of inflorescence. Additionally, *Dorstenia* can either self-pollinate or require a genetically distinct partner, and while most are monoecious, a few species have independently evolved dioeciousness as well. At present, the fossil record of *Dorstenia* is incomplete, so it's unclear if *Dorstenia* crossed from Africa over the land bridge to the Americas, or if the genus traveled directly from Africa to South America during a geologic era when the continents were physically closer together. Generally speaking though, the majority of succulent *Dorstenia* are found in the Middle East and Africa.

A HANDY PROGENITOR



Left: *D. foetida* hypanthodium Der-shing Helmer
Right: common fig Wikipedia (CC BY-SA 4.0)

The jazzy hand-like “flowers” of *Dorstenia* are one of its most charming features, and they are oddly enough, closely related to the fig “fruit” we commonly see in stores. Pictured above is a fig “fruit,” as well as a *Dorstenia* “flower” (this one is *D. foetida*). I put those particular words in quotes because neither is a true fruit nor flower, but an inflorescence (hypanthodium), known as a syconium in figs and a pseudanthium in *Dorstenia*. Both hypanthodia are actually made up of many tiny flowers, whose tiny stamen you can often see if you look at a *Dorstenia* pseudanthium up close. In a fig, the receptacle is completely folded into itself to create the “fruit” we are so familiar with. In *Dorstenia*, the receptacle is open like a hand. So you can think of a *Dorstenia* pseudanthium to be similar to a fig which has been turned in-side out for your viewing enjoyment.

Interestingly, recent research suggests that *Dorstenia* might even be an evolutionary precursor to the fig, as some species of flies lay eggs inside *Dorstenia* receptacles in the way that wasps do to the fruit. Neat stuff.



Clockwise from top left: *D. zanzibarica*, *D. mannii*,
D. sp. Nov Madagascar, *D. elata* Der-shing Helmer

Dorstenia pseudanthium can take a huge range of shapes, from planar, convex, concave, round, oval, square, lobed, twig, star, boot, or tongue-shaped, and with colors varying from green to yellowish and reddish to violet and brown.

Now that we’ve gotten that out of the way, let’s do a little tour of some of the *Dorstenia* you may find in cultivation.

PACHYCAUL DORSTENIA

Many of the popular *Dorstenia* are pachycaulous, or “thick stemmed” succulent plants.

Dorstenia gigas is, as the name suggests, the largest *Dorstenia* species. Found on the Yemeni island of Socotra, wild *D. gigas* cling to rock faces and collect water with their massive bodies. Young *D. gigas* have greenish skin and beautifully prehistoric-looking dark green leaves, and mature into sculptural plants with pocked white skin. *D. gigas* are easily propagated from branch cuttings, and also easily grown from seed... if you can find it! While monoecious, *D. gigas* requires two

genetically distinct individuals to produce viable seed, and plants can take up to 10 years to flower (given proper care and culture). Since most *D. gigas* available from growers comes from rooted cuttings that have been propagated from the same batch of samples collected in the 70's, there is very little genetic variability in these plants. So while you might be lucky enough to see one flower, it's not as likely that you'll be able to collect viable seed, except from a few specialty sources overseas.



Dorstenia gigas

Der-shing Helmer

D. gigas gets a bad rap at times, perhaps due to its cost or perceived rarity, but is actually very easy to care for, and a forgiving plant to own. It takes a lot of water in the summer/ growing months, and in our area it sometimes skips dormancy in the winter. While they can be grown in full sun, I find they stay happiest and leaf the best in bright

shaded areas, and can even be grown directly in the ground with the right type of soil and some frost protection. Others who cultivate this plant also experiment with fans, mist, and other methods to simulate the unique island climate of Socotra. Definitely a fun and rewarding plant to keep.



Dorstenia foetida 'Super Clone' Der-shing Helmer

Dorstenia foetida is another popular *Dorstenia* from the MENA region, and the source of a lot of nursery "riders" due to its prolific and explosive seeding. The seeds also can grow in almost any type of substrate... for a beginner interested in growing *Dorstenia*, I would suggest learning to grow *D. foetida* from seed, as they just require a bit of humidity to really get going. This species produces very large, palm-like hypanthodia which projects stray seeds outwards, and similar to *gigas*, green skin that ages to white over time. You can also find a related variety. "*D. crispa*," which is a *D. foetida* with wavy leaves. Nursery growers from Thailand have also developed a beautiful and highly variegated version of *D. foetida* which seems to be uncommon in the US, but is definitely worth a google-search. *D. foetida* has, as the name implies, a rather smelly latex. Despite this, the tuber is eaten in Oman! I wouldn't try it myself.

Dorstenia gypsophila is a rare, extremely beautiful *Dorstenia* which I have never seen in person (so no photo from me), but would like to one day. Coming from only one gypsum-rich small area of Somalia, they are quite beautiful squat white plants with diminutive leaves and spindly red hypanthia. If you find one, you've lucked out!

GEOPHYTIC DORSTENIA

Geophytic succulents are those where the caudex is located underground. In cultivation, the warty tuber is often lifted to show off its interesting form.



Dorstenia barnimiana (Mwarandinda locality)
Der-shing Helmer

Dorstenia barnimiana, one of my very favorite *Dorstenia*, is a diminutive plant found throughout central and eastern Africa, and comes in a variety of forms. The caudex can range from tan to red-brown, the leaves from circular to deeply lobed, and the hypanthodia from a cute “turtle” shape to an elongated spidery form.



Chunky, affable *Dorstenia barnimiana* var *telekii*
hypanthodia
Der-shing Helmer

Based on how often I've seen it offered in cultivation, *D. barnimiana* seems to not be a plant that is enjoyed widely in the US, but is apparently favored and a bit easier to find through Eastern Europe and Japan.

I've read that they have a habit of going dormant at the drop of a hat, and honestly that seems to be the case. But once firmly established (or grown from seed) in an amenable environment, the plant seems to really thrive and enjoy much more water than you would expect. Most of the *D. barnimiana* available in cultivation come from Kenyan and Tanzanian localities, which generally don't get temperatures above 85°F... seems like it would be a fairly easy plant for many of us to cultivate here in San Diego too.



Dorstenia ellenbeckiana, with nice dark leaves
developing after coming out of dormancy
Der-shing Helmer

Dorstenia ellenbeckiana is a rare plant from Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. It has a reddish caudex, small leaves, and produces a (semi-threatening) large red-brown hypanthodium. Yet another plant that is seldom found outside of university collections. My plant recently came out of dormancy, and while *D. ellenbeckiana* requires a genetically distinct partner to produce viable seeds, I am still excitedly waiting for it to flower!

OTHER CAUDICIFORM DORSTENIA

There are many other interesting forms of succulent *Dorstenia* available in cultivation! Some of the neat species you might find are *D. lavranii*, a dioecious plant that forms a delightful forest-like thicket in maturity, *D. horwoodii*, which produces tall flowers

out of the crown of the plant and looks very much like a miniature palm-tree, *D. cuspidata* var. *longipedunculata*, a plant with massive hypanthodium and a neat warty caudex, and many more.

GROWING DORSTENIA FROM SEED



Dorstenia foetida variegata seedling Der-shing Helmer

Dorstenia are sometimes (unfairly, in my opinion) considered weeds because they seed so readily. They are also often accused of seeding only when you don't want them, and being difficult to grow intentionally. I've actually found all *Dorstenia* I've tried (so far) to be easy to seed-- one just needs to provide a ziploc bag or enclosed tray or other humid environment, and the right growing medium. Most seeds I've attempted have grown just fine in normal "seedling soil" (sifted 1/16th pumice and coco coir) with some sand added at the top for abrasiveness.

One challenge to grow seed is actually catching the darned things, as they tend to shoot here and yon without much notice. You'll see them beginning to emerge from the hypanthodium, then an hour later you come back to a hole where your fresh seed used to be. My solution is just to put a little mesh sock (like the disposable kind used at shoe stores) over the plant: this allows it to breathe, is reusable, and most importantly is very handy at catching tiny projectiles.

Why grow *Dorstenia* from seed? Aside from the enjoyment, it's much easier to get a plant with a fat caudex if you grow by seed. Compare below my 2-year old seed-grown *Dorstenia gigas*, with a cutting procured around the same time 2 years ago. Both receive the same care, but the seed-grown *gigas* has a huge caudex which the rooted cutting (while healthy), will likely never be able to achieve.



Dorstenia gigas: from cutting (above) and from seed

(below)

Der-shing Helmer

In any case, I hope you liked reading my little write-up about *Dorstenia*! I have been obsessed with the genus for 2 years now, and am always excited to chat or talk about your *Dorstenia* collection. Feel free to contact me at the editor email or at this month's meeting if you'd like to talk more about this outstanding succulent!

DER-SHING HELMER

Sources:

Araújo, L.M. et al. 2017. *From anthesis to diaspore dispersal: reproductive mechanisms of rare herbaceous Moraceae species endemic to Brazil*. Darwiniana, nueva serie 5: 83-92.

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Bihrmann, E.. Bihrmann's Caudex. www.bihrmann.com/caudiciforms/. Accessed June 2021.

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Thorogood, C., Dalton, N., Irvine, A., Hiscock, (2018). *The reproductive biology of two poorly known relatives of the fig (Ficus) and insights into the evolution of the fig syconium*. Nordic Journal of Botany. 36. 10.1111/njb.01832.

CONSERVATION INFORMATION

CSSA Conservation Policy

Introduction

The prior Policy Statement was antiquated and dated back to an era when field collecting by hobbyist was not entirely discouraged. A new Statement was drafted that expressly discourages all field collection except for limited scientific studies, rescue operations, government sanctioned breeding programs and the like. The new Statement directly references and incorporates the IOS Code of Conduct. Important legislation (The America Endangered Species Act) and treaties (CITES) are expressly referenced. In short, the Conservation Policy Statement is taking a strong stand against the sale and showing of field collected plants.

Conservation Policy Statement

The Cactus and Succulent Society of America (CSSA) is the national organization for the study, education, and promotion of cacti and succulents. The popularity of cacti and succulents, their availability online, and their increased monetary value have critically endangered their populations in the wild. The conservation of these unique plants and their habitats is of critical concern.

Existing Policies and Guidelines

CSSA shall adhere to:

- ◆ All national and international guidelines, treaties, and laws regarding the protection of cacti, other succulents, and their habitats.
- ◆ The Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) treaty and the American Endangered Species Acts for both plants and animals.
- ◆ The International Organization for Succulent Plant Study (IOS) Code of Conduct.
- ◆ Specific conservation policies of the applicable State or other local jurisdictions.

CSSA Show and Sale Policies

- ◆ CSSA will not accept field collected plants in its competitive shows; plants in question will be evaluated by a review team upon entering.
- ◆ CSSA functions will not allow the sale, purchase, or promotion of habitat-collected plants.

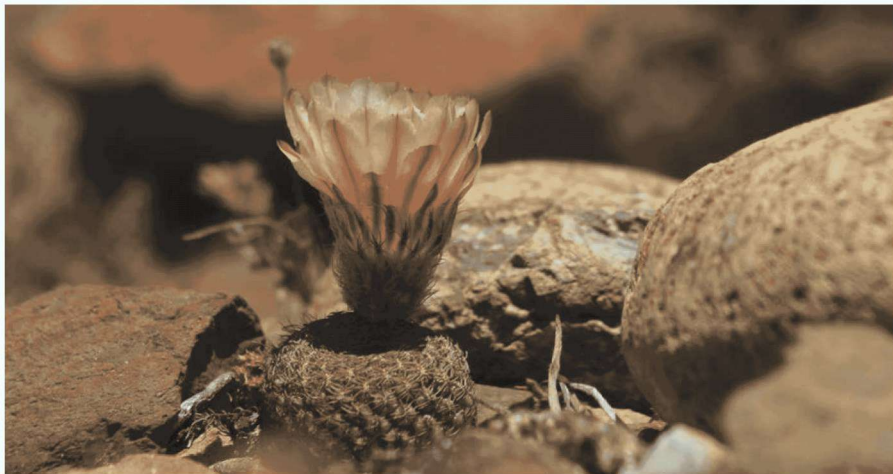
- ◆ CSSA encourages its affiliate societies to adopt or incorporate CSSA Conservation Policies in developing their own missions and show and sale policies.

Commercial Selling

- ◆ CSSA endorses and promotes vendors which produce sale plants from seed, cuttings or other artificial means.
- ◆ CSSA discourages the use of nurseries and online vendors that sell field collected plants.

Legal Initiatives

- ◆ CSSA will work with our appropriate government agencies to modernize laws regarding the sale of plants across international borders, especially for hybrids.
- ◆ CSSA will endorse and promote state laws and policies pertaining to the rescue of plants due to urban or agricultural encroachment.
- ◆ CSSA will assist in the development of procedures to conserve and disseminate rescued plants.



Eriosyce napina subsp. *lembckeii*. A little cactus of Atacama Region that is a species in danger.
Photo: Rescuti - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=64463623>

Please don't use peat moss or products (such as some potting soils) that contain it. Peat moss is used in gardening to add acidity and bulk to soil and to increase its water-holding capacity. Peat is mined from wetlands, and is **not** a renewable resource. The wetlands take thousands of years to recover, and for all intents and purposes that ecosystem is gone forever. The process of mining the peat moss also releases greenhouse gases such as methane into the atmosphere. Coco coir is a very sustainable alternative. It is a waste product of coconut harvesting and has been shown to perform as well as peat moss. (submitted by Pat Bryan)

BUILDING AN ETHICAL CACTUS AND SUCCULENT COLLECTION

Cactus and succulent species are at risk



One third of all cactus species (Cactaceae) are at risk of extinction¹, and so are many succulents, including *Dudleya*, *Dioscorea*, and *Pachypodium*². Half of threatened cacti are at-risk at least in part by the horticultural trade³. Social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram influences desire for old and rare cacti and succulents from habitat^{3, 4}.

Cactus and succulents are central in dry ecosystems



Cacti and succulents store water in their tissues, provide nesting areas and food for wildlife, photosynthesize, store carbon, and even provide a place for some insects to lay eggs where they can be protected until they develop into adults. These plants play an essential role in dryland ecosystems and must be protected.

Building your collection

1 Check the source before you buy



Use caution when buying online.

Was it nursery grown, or habitat collected?

Is it a species at risk?

2 Buy from reputable plant sellers



Search for an approved grower.

Ask your cactus and succulent community.

Ask previous customers.

3 Grow your own cacti and succulents



Plant from seed.

Propagate from a cutting or leaf.

Buy and nurture young plants from collectors.

4 Educate yourself and spread the word



Learn more about poaching.

Join a cactus club or online community.

Volunteer with a conservation group.

Plants to be cautious of when purchasing

Slow-growing rare plants sold online are more likely to be field-collected because their habitat characteristics are hard to replicate in a nursery and the time it takes to grow reduces practical and economic feasibility. If you're looking for rare plants for your collection, ask experts in your cactus and succulent community for help finding ethical sources or check the website for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Examples include:



Aztekium



Pachypodium



Dudleya

Identifying field-collected vs. greenhouse-grown

Wild plants tend to face harsher growing conditions than greenhouse-grown plants leading to features which can help you identify the source. These characteristics are not always diagnostic, so when in doubt ask a community expert.

Copiapoa cinerea ssp. *columna-alba*



Poaching impacts on wild populations



Wild populations can be significantly reduced by poaching. For example, in 2015, 3500 *Ariocarpus fissuratus* were stolen from Big Bend National Park⁵. Large-scale harvest of slow-growing wild cacti can decimate habitat populations by removing the mature, reproductive plants. This demonstrates how wild and illegal field collection for the horticultural trade is a significant threat to the survival of cacti and succulents in habitat.

This map highlights regions with high levels of cacti and succulents at-risk including Southern Mexico, Chile, and southern Africa, including Madagascar, which face poaching impacts¹.



Copiapoa cinerea which are ~45 cm/18 in. tall and take ~100 years to reach this size in habitat. When they are removed from the wild, all that is left are holes in the ground.

Find out more at:
www.ethicalcactus.com

¹ Goettsch, B., Hilton-Taylor, C., Cruz-Prado, G. et al. High proportion of cactus species threatened with extinction. *Nature Plants*, 2015
² <https://www.iucn.org/species-groups/plants-fungi/cactus-and-succulent-plants-specialist-group/cites-species> (Accessed Jan 31 2021)
³ Margulies, J.D. (2020). In *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution* (Vol. 8, p. 367). <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fevo.2020.604921>
⁴ Hinsley, A., Lee, T.E., Harrison, J.R., & Roberts, D.L. (2016). *Conservation Biology*, 30(5), 1038–1047. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.12721>
⁵ Annette McGivney. "Tanked from the ground": cactus theft is ravaging the American desert. *The Guardian*. [Online]. Published Feb. 20 2019.

JULY 2021 VIRTUAL BRAG TABLE WINNERS GALLERY

We asked SDCSS members to submit photos of their best plants to the June Brag Table, judged by guest judge Kelly Griffin!

Our participants included:

26 specimens: 9 cactus, 17 succulents

12 members

Thank you so much for participating in the SDCSS Virtual Brag Table the past year and a half! Now that we are returning to our in-person meetings, the brag table returns to in-person judging as well.

Bring your plants into our next in-person meeting on August 14th to participate in Brag Table Classic.

The Virtual Brag Table may return for upcoming special events, so keep an eye out for future announcements!

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: NOVICE CACTUS



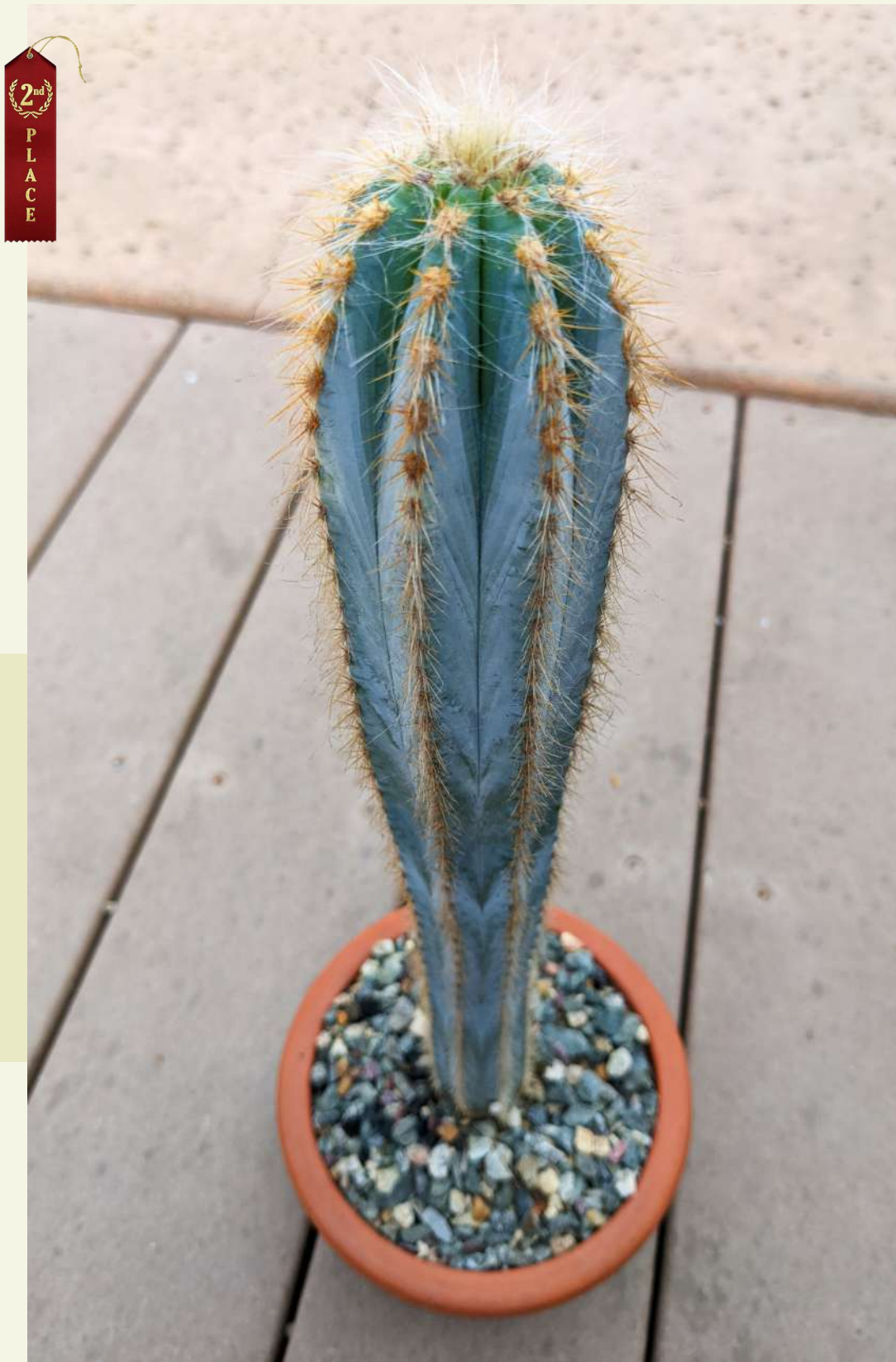
1st: *Rebutia diminuta*

Michael Loesch

"Rebutia doing what it does best!"

-Kelly

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: NOVICE CACTUS



2nd: *Pilosocereus azureus*

Der-shing Helmer

"Nice start and true to its name, hairy cereus that is blue!" -Kelly

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: INTERMEDIATE CACTUS



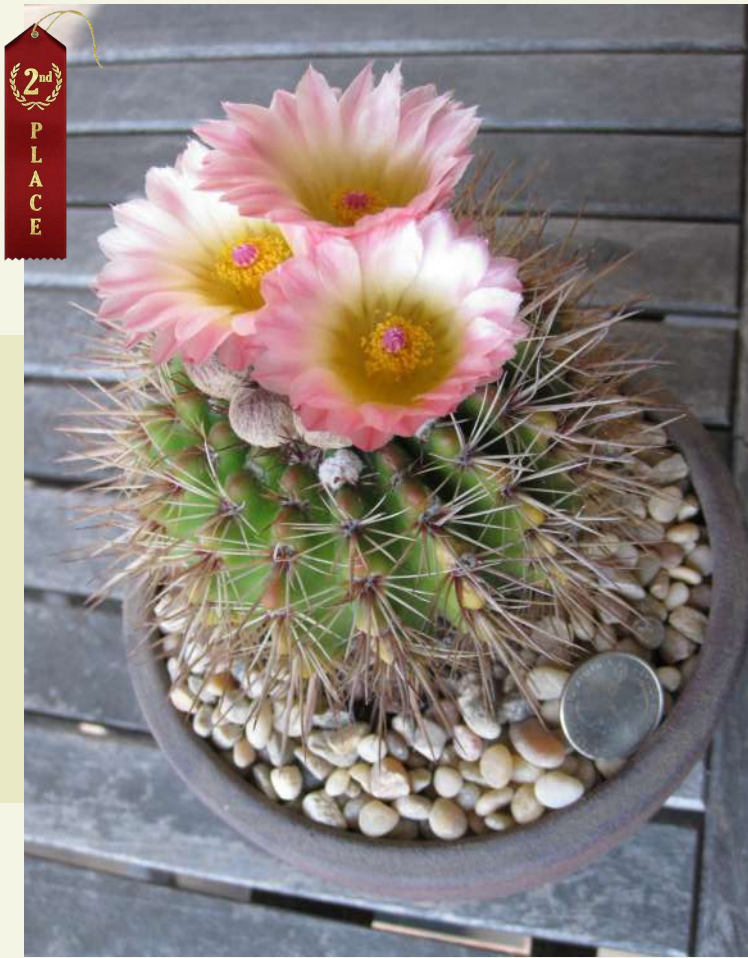
1st: *Cylindropuntia rupestris*

Allen Clark

"One of the few *Cylindropuntias* with other than yellow flowers."

-Kelly

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: INTERMEDIATE CACTUS



2nd: *Parodia (Notocactus) roseoluteus*
Allen Clark

"Flowers certainly made this
a contender."
-Kelly



3rd: *Gymnocalycium horstii*
Norb Roden

"Nice and clean."
-Kelly

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: INTERMEDIATE CACTUS



Notocactus turecekianus

Norb Roden

"Love this in honor of Victor Turecek!"

-Kelly



Mammillaria rhodantha
Antonina Lansangan

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: ADVANCED CACTUS



1st: *Melocactus curvispina*

Mike Burkhardt

"Almost a coin flip judging a Melocactus
against an Ariocarpus."

-Kelly



JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: ADVANCED CACTUS



2nd: *Ariocarpus retusus* var. *furfuraceus*

Mike Burkhardt

"Nice and clean, a little different than in nature."

-Kelly



JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: NOVICE SUCCULENT



1st: *Haworthia pygmaea* var. *splendens*

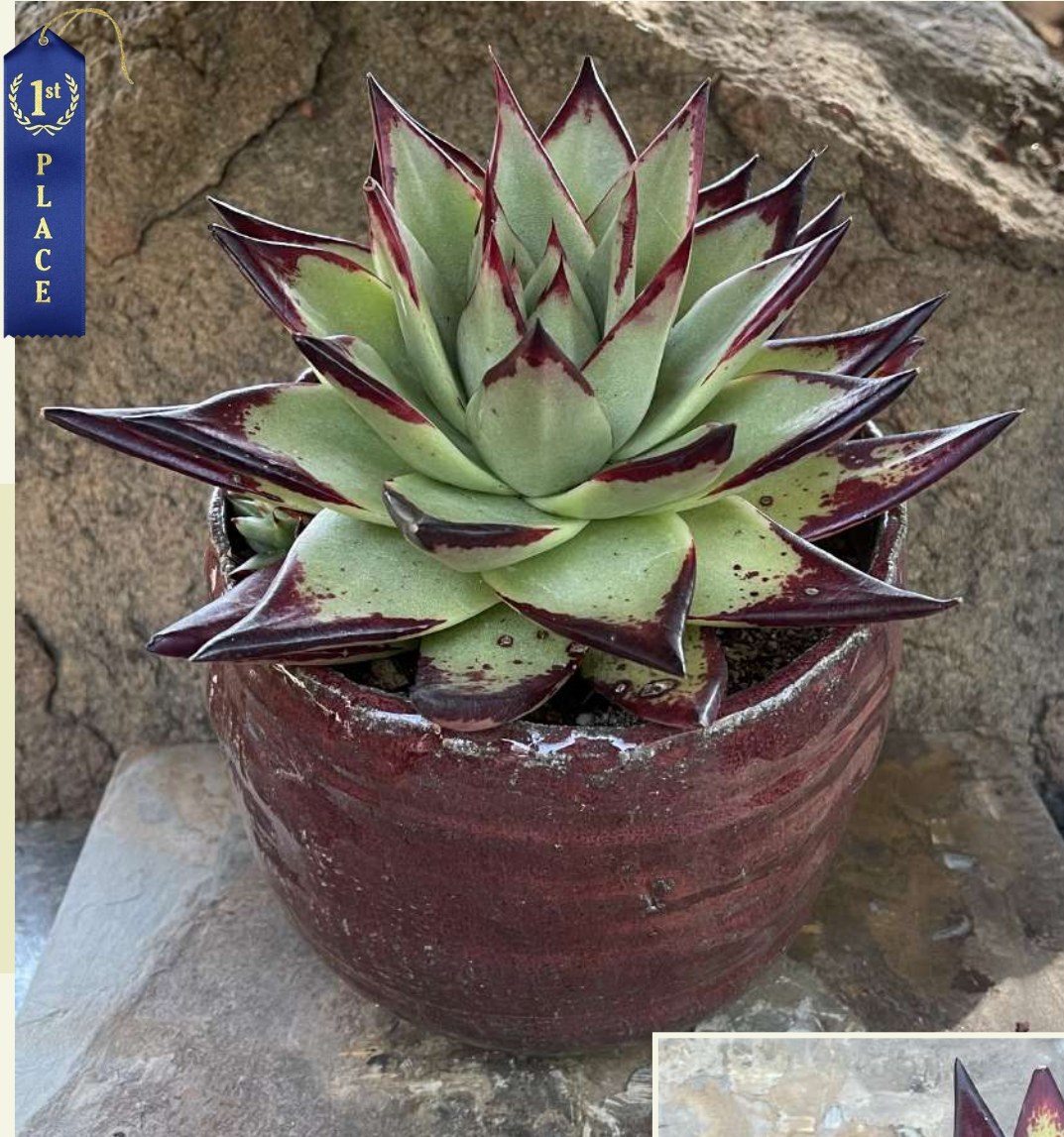
Patti Nelson

"Love the shine!"

-Kelly



JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: NOVICE SUCCULENT



1st: *Echeveria agavoides*

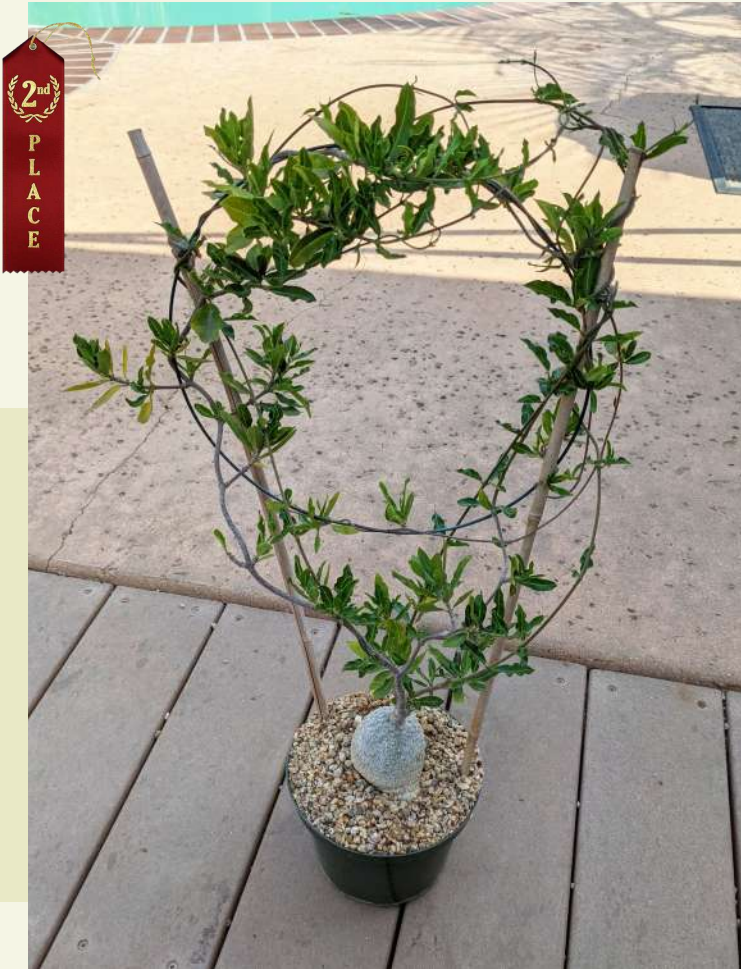
Patti Nelson

"Nice coloration for this species."

-Kelly



JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: NOVICE SUCCULENT

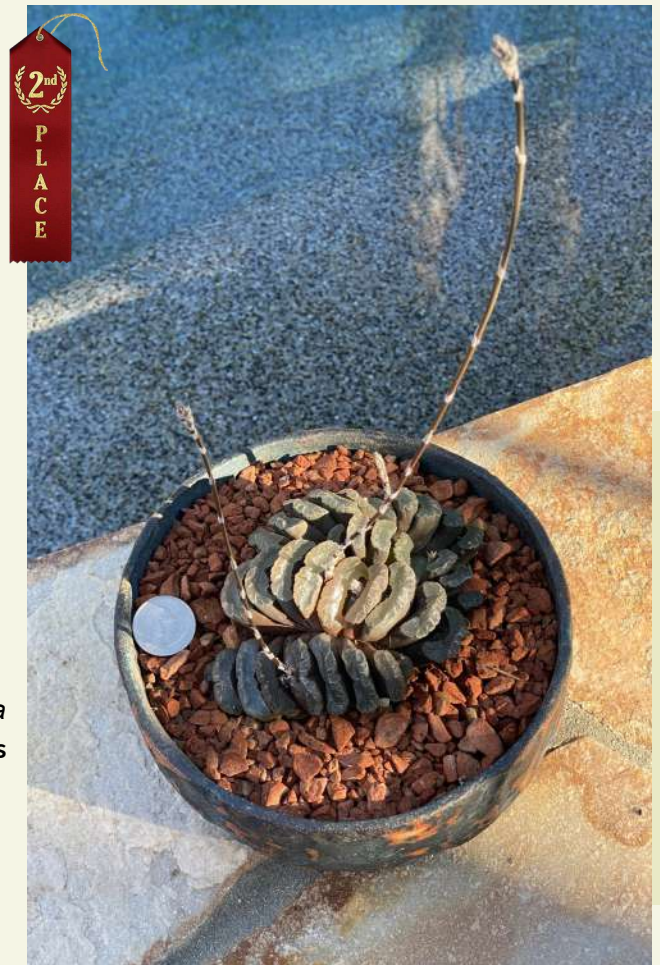


2nd: *Fockea edulis*

Der-shing Helmer

"Nice youngin'."

-Kelly



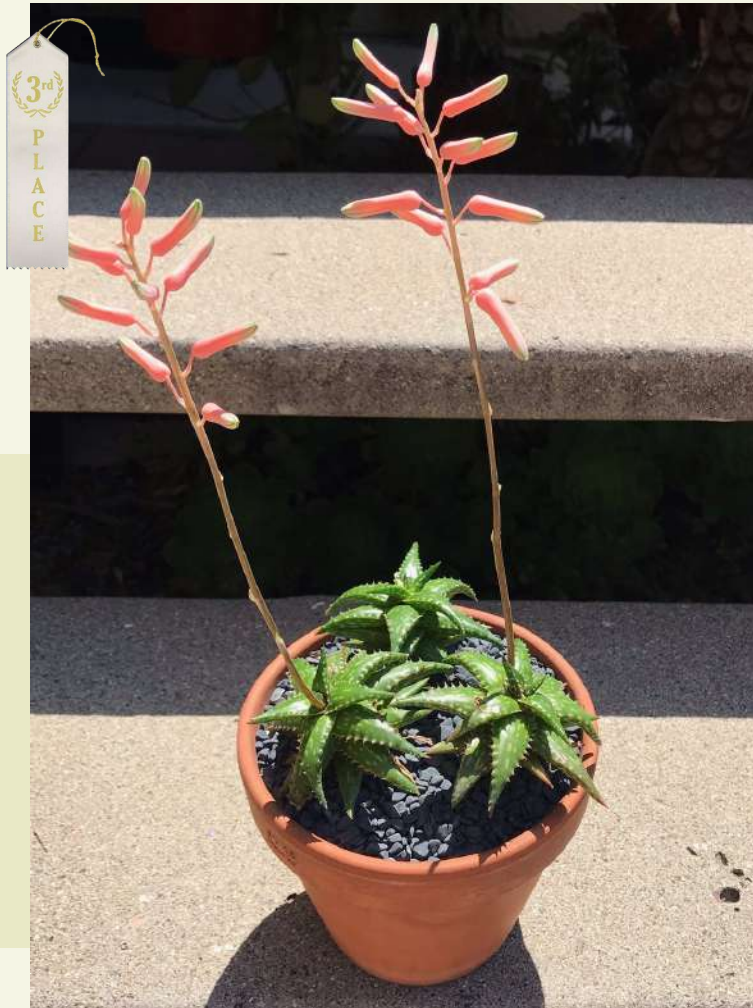
2nd: *Haworthia truncata*

Robin Street-Morris

"These hide really well in the wild."

-Kelly

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: NOVICE SUCCULENT



3rd: *Aloe jucunda*

Michael Loesch

"Great flowers."
-Kelly



3rd: x *Mangave*
'Bloodspot'

Jared Petker

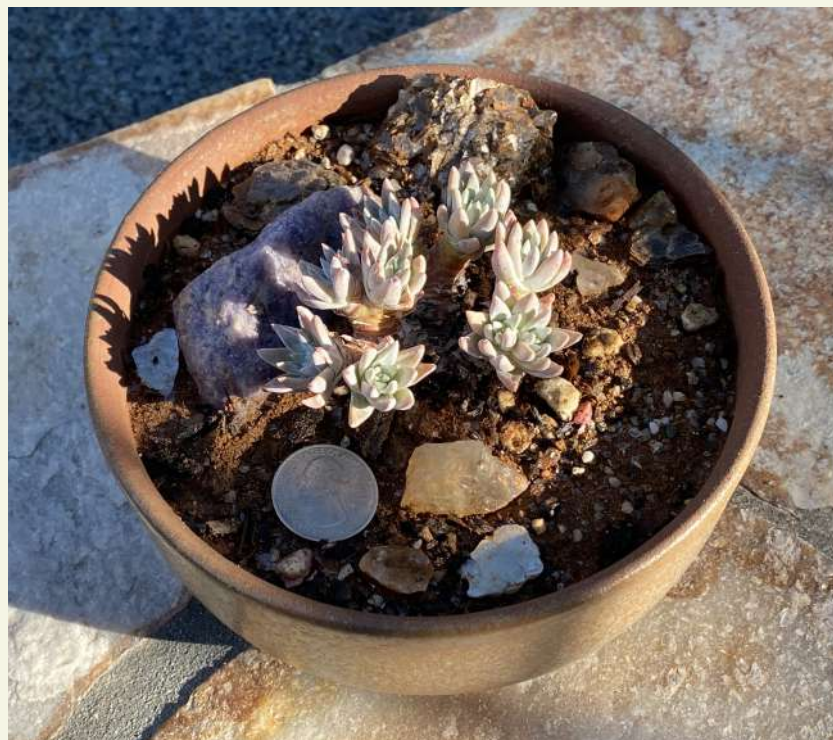
"One of the first
successful Manfreda/
Agave crosses."
-Kelly

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: NOVICE SUCCULENT



Ledebouria socialis

Hector Perez & Kathy Moser



Dudleya gnoma

Robin Street-Morris

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: INTERMEDIATE SUCCULENT



1st: *Avonia quinaria alstonii*

Ruth Contino

"I get nervous when I see one this big, hope you have had it a long time!"

-Kelly

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: INTERMEDIATE SUCCULENT



2nd: *Gasteria acinacifolia*
Joan Herskowitz

"Grows in dunes next to the ocean in South Africa. Nicely flowering."
-Kelly



3rd: *Tylecodon pearsonii*
Allen Clark

"Not common."
-Kelly

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: INTERMEDIATE SUCCULENT



Euphorbia pseudocactus

Norb Roden



Euphorbia viguieri var *capuroniana*

Norb Roden



Portulacaria afra

Joan Herskowitz



Tilandsia ionantha

Antonina Lansangan

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: ADVANCED SUCCULENT



1st: *Euphorbia ambovombensis*

Michael Burkhardt

"Love the Madagascan euphorbs, the flowers are understated but nice."

-Kelly

JULY BRAG TABLE RESULTS: ADVANCED SUCCULENT



2nd: *Euphorbia caput-medusae* hybrid **Michael Burkhardt**

"South African roots in this euphorb hybrid.
Nice plant."

-Kelly

