



PRICKLY NEWS

SOUTH COAST CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER | FEB 2023



It was so great seeing everyone who attended in January. The space was a bit small and I will talk to the Garden liaison about having a larger space available. Dylan Hannon's talk on seldom featured Othonna was interesting and gave me a lot of new information. I bought plants from Dylan and was happy that my new plants like winter rain! I look forward to their daisy-like flowers.

SHOW AND SALE: The Show and Sale will be at the Palos Verdes Art Center on April 15th-16th. There will be postcards to publicize the event available at the next meeting. Please distribute the cards to your friends and neighbors. I will have some small pots available at the next meeting to encourage you to pot cuttings for the Society Sale table. Plan ahead and mark your calendars!

DUES: It's Dues Time! (\$20 per person) Please submit the membership form that is on the link on our website: <https://southcoastcss.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/membership-Application-2022-ms-20211209.pdf> You may complete the form on your computer which will make it more legible for Sally, our membership chair, to read. Then print and mail it to our Treasurer (address on the form) or bring to the meeting with your payment. Dues are not pro-rated and are for each individual.

Board Report: The Board accepted the final version of the Operating Procedures for the Society which after a small verbiage change, will be posted on the website. The financial report was accepted from Bernard Johnson, Treasurer, and we discussed probable expenses for the upcoming year.

The Show and Sale in April should be able to accommodate 16 vendors, depending on number of tables requested. Any members interested in selling plants, please contact Jim Hanna well ahead of the date of the sale.

February 12th Meeting: John Trager, Curator of Desert Collections at the Huntington Botanical Garden in San Marino will bring us up to date on "Huntington Happenings". He will explain the exciting renovations planned for the garden and present unusual and exotic plants from the collection. John will be bringing lots of hard to find plants to sell.


I hope you will join us,
Maria Capaldo


GUEST SPEAKER OF THE MONTH
John Trager
 February 12, 1:30 pm




"Huntington Happenings"



 [To learn more visit southcoastcss.org](https://southcoastcss.org)

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“Huntington Happenings”

BY JOHN TRAGER



This program will bring you up to date on new developments at the Huntington, notably the upper Desert Garden renovation. This includes new, accessible paths opening another half-acre of garden to the public. Also, the Desert Garden Conservatory renovation will have been completed in late 2022. Plants will be moving back in before winter after their summer vacation back in the nursery. Meanwhile, the collections have been carrying on with their usual, and some not-so-usual, activities. This program documents some highlights of all this activity with fascinating flowers and forms of some of your favorite plants as well as some that may be new to you. I look forward to taking you on the tour.

John Trager is the Bernie and Miyako Storch Curator of Desert Collections at the Huntington Botanical Gardens in San Marino, California where he has worked since 1983. Prior to that he worked with master propagator Frank Horwood at Abbey Garden Nursery when it was located in Carpinteria. Trager’s horticultural writings have appeared in the *Cactus and Succulent Journal*, the *Euphorbia Journal*, and various other horticultural publications. He is also known for his photography — over 3000 of his images have been published in numerous textbooks and horticultural journals. Book projects include co-authorship and photography for *Dry Climate Gardening with Succulents* produced by the Huntington (1995), principal photographer for *The Genus Conophytum* (1993) and a contributor to other works by Steven Hammer: *Lithops, Treasures of the Veld* (1999) and *Dumpling and His Wife* (2002, a revision of the *The Genus Conophytum*) and *Mesembs of the World* (1998, Smith, Hammer et al.). He has also contributed photographs to works by Gordon Rowley: *The Succulent Compositae* (1994), *Anacampseros, Avonia, Grahamia: a grower’s handbook* (1995), *Crassula, A Grower’s Guide* (2003), as well as the multi-authored six-volume reference *The Illustrated Handbook of Succulents* (2001-2003). He continues to contribute images for new editions and new publications as opportunity and demand arises. The annual ISI introductions published in the *C&S Journal* also provide a venue for his writing and photography. John has traveled widely in search of plants (and insects) including China, Costa Rica, Israel, Mexico, Namibia, South Africa, Thailand, and Venezuela. He holds a bachelor’s degree in Horticulture from Cal Poly Pomona (1992) and earlier studied Botany at Santa Barbara City College and UCSB.



FEBRUARY

Monthly Cactus: Epiphytic Cacti

Epiphytic cacti have a place in every collection. They are easy to grow, requiring remarkably little in the way of care, in general have few spines, and many reward the grower with either a spectacular show of flowers, or a year round display of gracefully curving foliage. Epiphytic cactus like a richer mix than most ground loving cacti. A frequently used potting mix includes equal parts of potting soil, bark and pumice. Good drainage in the mix is important for good growth. Regular feeding, and a constant supply of moisture, particularly during the growing season are also important. They all like moving air, and do best outdoors, particularly in the summer. Many will get tip damage if left in temperatures below freezing. In a protected area, they can be left outdoors all winter, and do well with our winter rains.

Epiphytic cacti are all easily propagated from either cuttings or seed. Cuttings can be taken any time the plant is in active growth, spring being best, but any time during the summer and early fall will also work. Thin stemmed epiphytes, such as most of the *Rhipsalis* can be planted immediately. Thicker leafed genera should be allowed to dry for a day or two before planting. Cuttings must be placed in moist potting mix, and kept in the shade for at least a month, but best until active new growth appears. When taking cuttings, remember that the plant will have to live on the stored energy in the stem, and a larger piece, within reason, is better than a small one. *Schlumbergia* (*Zygocactus*) can be easily propagated from cuttings, but for successful rooting, two segments need to be used rather than one.

Seed from many of the epiphytic cacti are hard to come by. One or two species are occasionally offered by the CSSA seed bank. For those with an interest in hybridization, many epiphytes are easily pollinated and cross pollinated both within genera, and across genera. Fruit set is frequent. When the fruit turns color and hardens, it can be harvested, the seeds removed, cleaned, and stored until the following spring.

Some choice genera:

Disocactus is a small genus, with flat stems. Native to Guatemala and Honduras. This species can remain small and produces beautiful flowers. It is cold sensitive. The genus has recently been expanded to include other genera.

Monthly Cactus: Epiphytic Cacti



Disocactus phyllanthoides



Disocactus



Epiphyllum
'Acapulco Sunset'



Epiphyllum anguliger



Epiphyllum guatemalense



Epiphyllum hybrid



Epiphyllum
'Lemon Custard'



Epiphyllum oxypetalum



By Tom Glavich



FEBRUARY

Monthly Cactus: Epiphytic Cacti

Monthly Cactus: Epiphytic Cacti

Epiphyllum is a genus that has been the source of hundreds if not thousands of colorful hybrids. The basic night blooming summer blooming species have been hybridized with *Aporocactus* and *Trichocereus* to produce a dazzling array of colorful species. The first big hybridization effort took place in the 1890s, with others following in the 1920s and 1930s. Many spectacular hybrids were created, most lost during World War II. Southern California has been one of the recent hotbeds of hybridization of this species, with spectacular hybrids appearing from the backyards of some gifted plantspeople in San Diego, Palos Verdes and Los Angeles.

Rhipsalis is a species native to Central and South America, Tropical and West Africa, Madagascar and Ceylon. It is the only genus of cacti native to the Old World and Asia. The Old World populations are a separate subspecies of *R. baccifera*, and differ in the number of chromosomes. This is an incredibly variable genus, with flat leafed forms, twisting thick stems, pencil thin stems, seaweed like forms, all with small white flowers and small white berries. It is easy to grow, and is tolerant of Southern California outdoors conditions all year, with protection required only from the coldest nights and hot sun. Particularly good species include *R. mesembryanthemoides*, which resembles the growth of the shrubby mesembs of South Africa. *R. quellebambensis* is a narrow stemmed, frequently branched species, resembling the splashes from a waterfall more than a plant. (It is now a subspecies of *R. baccifera*.) *R. purpusii* has long flat leaves, decorated for a good part of the year with either white flowers or white fruit.

Schlumbergia are the Christmas Cacti, popular the world around, easily grown indoors and out. This genus has seen the work of many hybridizers, and spectacular reds, whites, pinks, and mixes of the three can be found every year near the holidays. Other great genera include *Aporocactus*, *Hatiora*, *Hylocereus*, *Wittia*, *Nopalxochia*. There are dozens of obscure genera (many now moved into *Disocactus*) that are uncommon except among the specialist collector. They all have their charm, and an opportunity to collect any epiphytic cactus with a generic name you are unfamiliar with should never be passed up.



Schlumbergera truncata



Selenicereus anthonyanus



Epiphyllum



Hatiora salicornioides



Rhipsalis baccifera



By Tom Glavich



Monthly Succulent: Haworthia

[Ed: Some members of the genus *Haworthia* have recently been renamed as *Haworthiopsis* or *Tulista*. Plants with either name will be accepted in the Mini-Show.]

Haworthia Family: Asphodelaceae

The *Haworthia* group are native to South Africa, and grow in a winter-rainfall, Mediterranean environment not very different from Southern California. Most are easily grown, preferring some shade and growing mostly in the winter and spring. Many will grow year-round, if given sufficient water. The species are variable, perennial succulent plants displaying a wide range of shapes, sizes, colors and textures. Their beautiful leaf shapes and colors make them a desirable plant for the collector. The plants may be few to many-leaved, and either be stemless (with their rosettes and cryptic stems sunken below ground level) or stemmed with the leaves compactly arranged around the elongated stem. In some species the plants are solitary and rarely if ever offset, whereas other species proliferate from the base to form dense clumps. In some species the plants also spread by sending out underground stolons, with offsets emerging a short distance away. The roots of the species vary from being filiform [thread-like] to swollen and thickened fusiform [tapered at both ends] roots which aid in retaining moisture.

Monthly Succulents: **Haworthia**



Haworthia bayeri



Haworthiopsis (=Haworthia) *coarctata* var. *tenuis*



Haworthia magnifica



Haworthia cymbiformis



Haworthiopsis (=Haworthia) *fasciata*



By Tom Glavich



Monthly Succulent: Haworthia

They usually start to flower in the early Spring via thin wiry inflorescences, but in cultivation, flowering is variable, and will continue into the summer. The flowers are small and usually off-white, with some species showing a greenish to grey stripe. The dried inflorescences may be picked off by holding the stem firmly.

Haworthia, in general, are tolerant of almost any potting mix, and success has been reported with everything from straight pumice to potting soil-pumice or perlite mixes, to plain potting soil, and even garden soil. They like light fertilization when growing, any balanced fertilizer will do. An application of time release fertilizer in late winter will improve growth from late winter and early spring rains. When repotting, it's important to inspect the roots for mealy bugs, and for old, dried brown or hollow roots, which are often the source of infection or rot. These should be removed back to healthy tissue.

Intergeneric hybrids occur with Haworthia and Haworthiopsis and the genus is compatible with Aloe, Gasteria and Astroloba.

Haworthiopsis

The Haworthiopsis species may be distinguished from the species retained in Haworthia, which tend to have softer leaves, while Haworthiopsis generally have harder and tougher leaves with a thicker epidermis, occasionally also having leaf fibres. The exceptions include *Haworthiopsis tessellata*, *H. koelmaniorum*, and *H. bruynsii*. Floral and seed morphology [structure and form] distinguishes these from Haworthia.

Species included in the Haworthiopsis genus:

Section attenuate: attenuata

Section Haworthiopsis: coarctata, fasciata, glauca, longiana, and reinwardtii

Section Limifoliae: limifolia

Section Koelmaniorum: koelmaniorum

Section Tesellate: granulata, tessellata, venosa, and wooleyi

Monthly Succulents: Haworthia



Haworthia mirabilis var. paradoxa



Haworthia truncata



Haworthia retusa



Haworthia decipiens var. xiphophylla



Big Haworthia for fun



Haworthia mirabilis



By Tom Glavich



Monthly Succulent: Astroloba

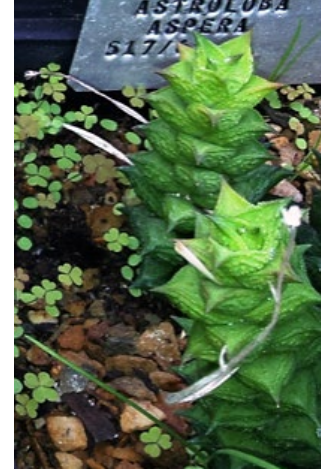
Astroloba

It should come as no surprise that the genus *Astroloba* is closely related to *Haworthias* since they also inhabit South Africa and look similar to the columnar *Haworthia*, but are separated by the fact that their flower is regular shaped instead to have the characteristic 2-tipped corolla of the *Haworthias*. There is no evidence that the two genera have natural hybrids. Cultivation is similar to *Haworthia*, although perhaps slightly drier. Many *Astroloba* are slow to grow and to offset. They take very little frost, and need a good drainage.

Monthly Succulent: Astroloba



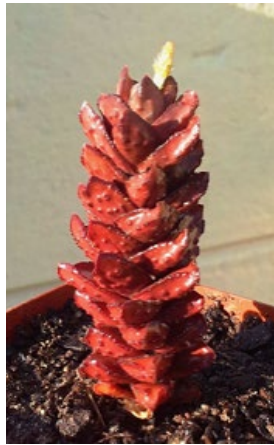
Astroloba congesta



Astroloba corrugata
'Aspera'



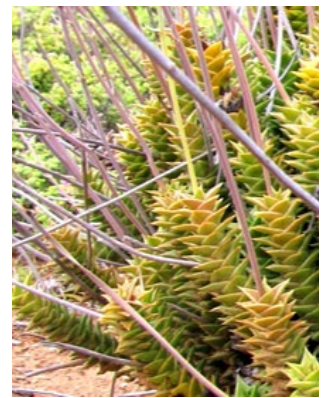
Astroloba spiralis



Astroloba bullulata



Astroloba flowers



Astroloba foliolosa



Astroloba bullulata



Astroloba herrei



By Tom Glavich



Monthly Succulent: Tulista

Tulista

This acaulescent [stemless] genus, is closely related to *Astroloba* and behaves similarly in its ability to accept pollen from other Aloe-like genera. Four species have been identified (*T. pumila*, *marginata*, *minor*, and *kingiana*). They are characterized by a large size (relative to other Haworthias), by their stemless rosette growth form, and by their distinctive flowers with robust peduncles. It has been observed in nature that *X Astrolista* hybrids produce plentiful seedlings with whichever of the parent genera is present.

Monthly Succulent: Tulista



Tulista pumila
(=*Haworthia maxima*)



Tulista (=Haworthia) *marginata*



By Tom Glavich

Latin Lookup

Loquerisne Latine (Do you speak Latin)?
The meanings of latin plant names on the previous pages
– from <http://davesgarden.com/guides/botanary/>

Cactus

anguliger [an-GYOO-lih-ger] Bearing hooks.

baccifera [bak-IF-er-uh] Bearing berries.

Disocactus [dy-soh-KAK-tus] From the Greek dis (twice) isos (equal) and cactus; referring to the equal number of sepals and petals of the flower.

Epiphyllum [ep-ih-FYE-lum] Upon the leaf, referring to the flowers appearing to bloom on the leaves.

guatemalense [gwa-teh-mah-LEN-see] Of or from Guatemala, Central America.

Hatiora [hat-ee-OR-uh] An anagram of Hariota, another genus, named for Thomas Hariot, 16th century British mathematician and cartographer in America.

hybrid [HY-brid] A cross between two plants resulting in a plant that differs in one or more genes from the parent plants; sometimes Latinized to hybridus, -a, or -um.

oxypetalum [oks-ee-PET-al-um] Sharp petals.

phyllanthoides [fil-lan-THOY-deez] Resembles Phyllanthus (from the Greek meaning flower leaf, as it appears to flower from a leaf like stem).

Rhipsalis [RIP-sa-lis] From the Greek rhips (wicker-work, plaiting) referring to the pliable branches.

salicornioides [sal-eye-korn-ee-OY-deez] Resembles Salicornia, (from the Greek sal, salt and cornus, horn; referring to the hornlike branches of the saline plants).

Schlumbergera [shlum-BER-ger-uh, shlum-ber-GER-uh] Named for Frederic Schlumberger, 19th century French gardener and cacti collector.

Selenicereus [sel-ee-nih-KER-ee-us, sel-ee-nih-SER-ee-us] From the greek selene (moon) and cereus (torch, candle), referring to its nocturnal blooming habit.

truncata [trunk-AH-tuh] Cut off

Succulent

Astroloba [ass-TROH-low-buh] From the Greek astron (star) and lobos (lobe); refers to the star-spreading lobes of the perigon.

bayeri [BAY-er-ee] For M. Bruce Bayer, 20th century South African agricultural entomologist, Haworthia specialist, plant collector, gardener, and former curator of the Karoo National Botanic Gardens, Worcester, RSA.

coarctata [koh-ARK-tay-tuh] Crowded.

congesta [kon-JES-tuh] Congested, crowded.

corrugata [kor-yoo-GAH-tuh] Wrinkled.

cymbiformis [sim-BIH-for-miss] Boat-shaped.

fasciata [fash-ee-AY-tuh, fas-kee-AY-tuh] Bound together.

foliolosa [foh-lee-oh-LOH-suh] Having small leaves.

Haworthia [ha-WORTH-ee-a] Named for Adrian Hardy Haworth, 19th century British botanist.

herrei [HER-ray-eye] Named for Dr. Hans Herre, 20th century botanist and expert on South African succulents.

magnifica [mag-NIH-fee-kuh] Magnificent.

marginata [mar-jen-AY-tuh, mar-jeh-NAH-tuh] Margined.

maxima [MAKS-ih-muh] Largest.

mirabilis [mih-RAB-ih-liss] Wonderful.

paradoxa [par-uh-DOKS-uh] Strange, anomalous.

retusa [re-TOO-suh] Rounded and notched tip.

spiralis [spir-AH-liss] Spiralled.

tenuis [TEN-yoo-iss] Slender, thin.

truncata [trunk-AH-tuh] Cut off.

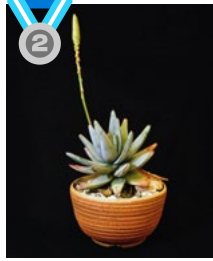


SCSS Mini-Show JANUARY Winners

Open Succulent



1st: Maria Capaldo
Aloe 'Wunderkind'



2nd: Jim Gardner
Aloe conifera



3rd: Sally Fasteau
Aloe 'Wily Coyotee'



Intermediate Succulent



Terri Straub
Aloe divaricata



2nd: Bernard Johnson
Aloe, Kelly Griffin hybrid



3rd: Jackie Johnson
Aloe 'Christmas Sleigh'



Novice Succulent



1st: Martin Dorsey
Aloe suprafoliata



2nd: Martin Dorsey
Aloe fimbrialis



3rd: Martha Bjerke
Aloe 'Kamikaze'





SCSS Mini-Show JANUARY Winners

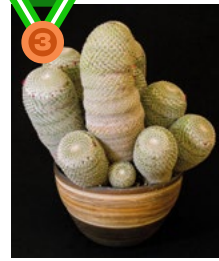
Open Cactus



1st: Jim Gardner
Mammillaria parkinsonii



2nd: Maria Capaldo
Mammillaria pringlei



3rd: Jim Gardner
Mammillaria haageana

Intermediate Cactus



1st: Bernard Johnson
Mammillaria karwinskiana subsp.
nejapensis



2nd: Bernard Johnson
Mammillaria plumosa

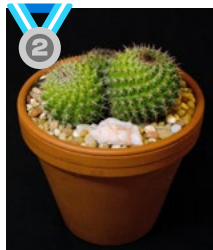


3rd: Anita Caplan
Mammillaria gracilis

Novice Cactus



1st: MA Bjarkman
Mammillaria plumosa



2nd: Shane Mullen
Mammillaria mystax



3rd: Shane Mullen
Mammillaria compressa



FEBRUARY

SCSS Mini-Show Standings

[Click here for sortable standings](#)

| Novice Class | Cactus | Succulents | Total | Intermediate Class | Cactus | Succulents | Total | Open Class | Cactus | Succulents | Total |
|-------------------|--------|------------|-------|--------------------|--------|------------|-------|----------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| Bjarkman, M.A. | 6 | 0 | 6 | Caplan, Anita | 2 | 2 | 4 | Capaldo, Maria | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Bjerke, Martha | 0 | 4 | 4 | Johnson, Bernard | 10 | 6 | 16 | DeCrescenzo, Phyllis | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Cottrell, Diane | 0 | 3 | 3 | Johnson, Jackie | 1 | 4 | 5 | Fasteau, Sally | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Diaz, Gloria | 1 | 2 | 3 | Short, Mike | 1 | 3 | 4 | Gardner, Jim | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Dorsey, Martin | 0 | 11 | 11 | Straub, Terri | 3 | 8 | 11 | | | | |
| Galliani, Debra | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Mullen, Shane | 6 | 3 | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| Nisewaner, John | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Tillotson, Joseph | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |

Mini-Show Rules

Exhibitors must be club members and must be present at the meeting in order to receive points. One name representing the same household must be used unless plants are grown separately. Mini-show coordinator will be consulted if there is any question of entry identity.

Any container may be used, including plastic, as long as it is clean. All plants must be groomed and free of pests and disease.

There are two plant categories, "Cactus" and "Succulents". Up to three plants per individual may be entered in each category.

There are three entry classes: "Novice", "Intermediate" and "Open". Only members new to the hobby would be expected to be in the novice class.

After the November meeting, members' point totals will be reviewed by the Board of the Society. Novice members awarded more than 64 points or winning at least 6 first place awards will be asked to move to the Intermediate class in both categories. Intermediate Members awarded more than 64 points or winning at least 6 first place awards, will be asked to begin showing in the Open class.

All plants must be grown by the exhibitor for a minimum of six months for novice and intermediate and one year for open class. An individual plant may be entered only once a year

Scoring:

First Place: 6 points

Second place: 4 points

Third place: 2 points

Placement: all entries that are not disqualified receive one point





Mini-Show Plant Calendar



Mini-Show Plants for 2023

| | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| February 2023 | Epiphytic Cactus | Haworthia, Astroloba |
| March 2023 | Echinocactus | Agave, Manfreda, (inc. x Mangave) |
| April 2023 | 2023 SCCSS SHOW & SALE | 2023 SCCSS SHOW & SALE |
| May 2023 | Notocactus, Parodia | Euphorbia (not from Madagascar) |
| June 2023 | Opuntia, Tephrocactus, Cyllindropuntia, Austrocyllindropuntia | Cissus, Cyphostemma |
| July 2023 | Melocactus | Bromeliaceae (other than Tillandsia) |
| August 2023 | Astrophytum | Sedum, Pachyphytum, Sempervivum |
| September 2023 | Ariocarpus, Obregonia | Adenium, Adenia |
| October 2023 | Copiapoa | Graptopetalum, Graptoveria, Pachyveria |
| November 2023 | Crested and Monstrose | Crested and Monstrose |
| December 2023 | HOLIDAY POTLUCK | HOLIDAY POTLUCK |
| January 2024 | Mammillaria - Hooked Spines | Caudiciform (Beaucarnia, Calibanus, Dioscorea, Fockea, etc.) |



SCCSS Membership Application

New and Renewing Members: You can either fill in the information on a computer then print, or print first then write in the information. Please sign after printing.

Make check payable to: **SCCSS**
Mail form and payment to: **Bernard Johnson,**
629 18th Street, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

Date mm/dd/yy:

Name:

Address:

City: State: Zip:

Email Address: Phone:

Our membership year begins January 1 and ends December 31.

- \$20.00 Membership: Renewal or New Member
- Lifetime Member Honoree: No Charge
- I am a Member of CSSA – Cactus and Succulent Society of America

The above information will be included in our Membership Directory (for use by members only). If you wish to exclude any of the above information from the Directory, please indicate your exclusions here.

Do not publish my: Email Phone Address

SCCSS is a 501 3C organization. In addition to your dues you may make an optional charitable donation to support our philanthropic endeavors as well as the operating expenses of the organization. If you choose to do so, please indicate the amount _____. You will receive a donation receipt. Thank you.

I agree to have my information published in the Membership Directory with noted exceptions.

Signature Date: _____

Sally Fasteau, Membership Chair
sallyfasteau@cox.net
310-544-1313

ms-20220218

Date _____ Check # _____ Cash _____ Amount _____ Donation _____ Receipt _____

Upcoming Events

[Click here for Full List](#)



SOUTH COAST
CACTUS & SUCCULENT
SOCIETY

John Trager
"Huntington Happenings"

February 12 @ 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm PST

South Coast Botanic Garden,
Frances Young Hall
26300 Crenshaw Blvd.,
Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA



SOUTH COAST
CACTUS & SUCCULENT
SOCIETY

Jerry Robinson
"Bromeliads for the Home and Garden"

March 12 @ 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm PST

South Coast Botanic Garden,
Frances Young Hall
26300 Crenshaw Blvd.,
Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA



San Gabriel Valley C&SS Show
and Sale 2023

Arcadia Masonic Center
50 W Duarte Rd., Arcadia, CA
MAR. 17-18 Daily 8am-5pm Info.
Manny Rivera 626-780-6957
or James Lemos 626-201-5519
Arcadia Masonic Center,
50 W Duarte Rd., Arcadia, CA

[For more information and to learn more](#)



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Vice President

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Bernard Johnson

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Braulio Mena
Shane Mullen



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Terri Straub

Programs

M.A. Bjarkman/Braulio Mena

Finance Chair

Jim Hanna

Mini-Show Coordinator

Terri Straub



Communications Chair

Mike Short

Webmaster

Mike Short

Newsletter

Clifton Wong

Publicity

Ann Nye

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Membership Chair

Sally Fasteau

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(TASKED):

Speaker Coordinator

M.A. Bjarkman

LIAISONS:

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Lou Hagemcier

CSSA

M.A. Bjarkman

