



CENTRAL SPINE

February 2026



Saguaro crest by Mick Wedley.

Join Greg on February 8 in Dorrance Hall for our monthly meeting.



Greg Starr in Namibia.

In his new presentation, Greg takes you on a naturalist's adventure through much of the fabulous and under appreciated country of Namibia. Greg and Carol joined a mostly plant-oriented trip led by naturalist Sean Braine. Sean is a native-born Namibian who has spent much of his life learning all things about the plants, birds, reptiles, mammals, geology, and geography of Namibia.

With that said, you will see a little bit of everything that Namibia has to offer to the traveler, regardless of their interest. Who knows, there might even be a picture of, gasp, a lithops!

Mark your calendar for the CACSS March 8 meeting. Newsletter submission deadline will be February 20. Contact the editor for submission guidelines.

CENTRAL SPINE INDEX HISTORY By Editor Sue Hakala

The indexing project began with a comment (or shall we say a sly suggestion) from Gard Roper. I was helping him put together publicity for our Annual Show and Sale during one of the years he was chair. We needed pictures of plants and didn't have ready access to any. Gard said, "You know Sue, we really need an index of photos that have been in the newsletter so we can pull from them for our publicity needs." I readily agreed with him.

You may know that Gard is a psychologist. He knows me well enough to know that I'm motivated by anything that somehow relates to education. "When you go through the newsletters to do this, wouldn't it be great to make an index of the articles too?" he suggested. The idea was born, and the seed was planted. I began the indexing journey.

We all know that books, written by authors from England, California, etc., about cactus and succulent growing are informative, but not accurate when it comes to information about how to grow them in the low desert. This is why the indexes are so important for us, so we can access accurate information from local growers on how to do it here.

To develop a format for the indexes, the Cactus and Succulent Society of America's indexes were examined, as were indexes of other organizations. I knew that I would need someone very dedicated to help with proofreading such detailed documents. I asked participants at a PEG meeting if anyone had any interest in taking on the job. Lauren Marks, then a new member, shot her hand up and said, "I'd be happy to help." Oh if she only knew what she was getting into. She stayed with me all the way through the initial organization and indexing of the articles. Thank you Lauren.

One thing I learned as I matured in my career, is that the more input, the better the outcome for an immense project such as this. I formed a group with four other members, Mike Gallagher, Lauren Marks, Beth Kirkpatrick and Lee Brownson to review the issues involved. We discussed style, topics and organization. Next, board and club members were asked for input, and many great ideas were submitted. Literally every suggestion was incorporated. After looking at many different indexes, we decided to use the basic system that the Cactus and Succulent Society of America uses.

After a year of slowly and carefully going through every newsletter since 1975 that could be found, the project was completed. Whew! I'm still volunteering to keep adding to the indexes, since it now only takes about 20 minutes a month.

In August of 2022, CACSS Webmaster Anna Rosa Lampis suggested that weblinks be added to each article, making it easier for members to access the information. Sounded so simple to my naive ears. I didn't know what a weblink was or how one was created. Thanks to Anna Rosa's patience, in no time I had the step-by-step directions and understood the process.

I then asked for volunteers to help adding the weblinks to each article. Four women stepped forward to help: Kim Andrews, Mary Osmond, Lynn Palmer and Chris Willis. They all needed to be trained in the process too. Assignments were given, and we began going through the indexes to create a weblink for every item. It was a long and tedious process, demanding the utmost attention to detail. We all found that we could only work at it for about an hour, or less, before needing a break. It took all of us working steadily for nearly six months to complete the project.

In the meantime, Anna Rosa created a new way to arrange items on the CACSS web page to make it easy for you to find what you are looking for. Our group met several times via zoom to brainstorm/discuss the topics and arrangement. We decided on the following headings:

- BEGINNERS: Articles covering all topics that are beneficial when just starting out.
- DIAGNOSING PROBLEMS: Beneficial Insects, Harmful Insects, Plant Problems.
- EXHIBITING PLANTS: Award-Winning Plant articles written by members who have won the highest awards at the Annual Show and Sale, and shared their growing secrets.
- PLANT CARE: Growing, Propagation, Seeds, Soil, Summer Care, Watering, and Winter Care are all under this heading.

After the headings were assigned, we each spent about a month going through all the index articles placing articles under the appropriate headings. Whew! It was another big and demanding job.

In October 2024, Peter Bockenthien and Angela Stephens took over as web masters. They had several ideas for new index headings making it even easier for members to find specific information: Award-winning Plants, Exhibiting Plants to name just two.

As new members come with new ideas, I'm sure the indexes will keep evolving. I've found the indexes to be a tremendous source of information, and know that you will too.

Several members have assisted with proofreading the newsletter through the years and deserve a big thank you: Lauren Marks 2016, Betsy Dowling 2017, Nancy Mumpton 2018, and Barbara Macnider 2019-2025. The indexes are undoubtedly not perfect documents, as careful as we were. If you find something that isn't right—whatever it is—let me know and I will correct it. The more eyes the better to make this the best resource ever.

The indexes are on the CACSS website for universal access.

On a recent trip to Madagascar, my friend described seeing an ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*). Forced to double check this sighting, I too was astounded to learn that the plant my enthusiastic acquaintance actually saw was an *Alluaudia procera*. The budding botanist cannot be faulted for misidentification. She had fallen victim to the amazing convergent evolution trap, i.e., these two unrelated plants have adopted similar shapes and survival strategies in response to the same environmental conditions. The biomes of these two succulents are remarkably similar. Their ecosystems are almost mirror images; the hot, dry and minimal rain in the Sonoran Desert is just like the conditions found in western portions of Madagascar, which also has arid and semi-arid climates, with lesser rainfall and noticeable dry seasons.

At first glance, the two cacti, like the famous astronauts Mark and Scott Kelley, appear to be identical twins. Both plants have small, rounded leaves on grayish trunks and look like a cluster of tall, emaciated sticks tied tightly together at the base. The branches, more flexible, spring toward the sky like fountain fireworks on the fourth of July. Beware the herbivore looking for a tasty treat. Spines are deftly hidden by the leaves as a formidable defense mechanism. The two succulents will often drop all their leaves when dormant and push them out at the hint of moisture.

On closer inspection, a better comparison might be fraternal twins. Differences do exist. Attractive flowers produced at the end of the stems of *F. splendens* are predictable bloomers and typically announce themselves with bold orange-red tubular shaped flowers, designed specially for the long beak of hungry Sonoran Desert hummingbirds. The *A. procera* branches produce what can kindly be described as understated 20 to 80 tiny, somewhat nondescript male or female greenish-yellow flowers, similar in form to lilac inflorescences.

F. splendens could be mistaken as a younger version of *A. procera*; the former reaching only about 10-15 feet high, while the latter can tower above the landscape to almost 60 feet. The under three-year-old *A. procera* crowd creates roller-coaster like twists and turns before eventually curving back to a strong upward stem. No such antics for the very slow, steady and straight stems of the *F. splendens*. *A. procera* can also produce a cylindrical main stem with a girth resembling the circumference of a 20-inch baseball bat, in contrast to the slender two-inch wide stems of *F. splendens*.

F. splendens and *A. procera* can claim no kinship. They come from totally different families. They are not related. The ocotillo (*F. splendens*), a true Southwest native, is found from sea level to 6,700 feet across the Chihuahuan and Sonoran Deserts, from southeastern California, traveling east to western Texas and south into Mexico. The family members of *A. procera*, one of six species endemic to Madagascar, reside in the southwestern sub-arid forest thicket vegetation, and are very difficult to identify from each other. (continued)

Before assuming an all-knowing mental smug at your newfound knowledge of the two cacti and their emergence through convergent evolution, a cautionary tale must be forthcoming: a confound awaits. The common names for *F. splendens* are candle wood, coachwhip, devil's walking stick, and albarda. The common names for *A. procera* are Madagascan ocotillo, Madagascar ocotillo and African ocotillo! Another example of how common names, like a Madagascan cat snake in the grass, give the unwary trust issues!

KEEP COOL IN SUMMER By Editor Sue Hakala

On some hot summer days, I feel like I might faint when watering my plants and doing other outside tasks. I discovered this neck fan online (just google neck fan and lots come up). It has made all the difference in keeping me cool and productive outside in the hot summer months. It has three speeds and really helps. I know you'll like it too.



TURBINICARPUS LOPHOPHOROIDES L723 Photos and text by Elton Roberts

Elton has been recognized as a master grower by the Cactus and Succulent Society of America.

Many years ago, I bought some seed and several plants of *Turbinicarpus lophophoroides* from Steven Brack at Mesa Garden. I was happy as the seed germinated and grew along with the small plants. Before long, I had a nice array of the plants. Over the years, the plants grew just like the description said in size and color.

Here is the description of the plant from the Cactus & Co. library book, *The Genus Turbinicarpus in San Luis Potosi*. Description: body solitary, from glaucous grayish blue to greenish blue, depressed globose to flattened, 4.5 cm in diameter and up to 3.5 cm high; woolly white, spiny apex. (I am only giving the body size as that is all I am interested in at the present time.)



Photo 1 *Turbinicarpus lophophoroides* 30+ year seedling

If anyone is really interested in knowing about turbinicarpus, this is the book to get. It is published in Italy and it cover 20 varieties of *Turbinicarpus*. This book is not a description of the plant only, like so many books are. This book tells you about everything there is to know about the plants. It is a super book. Get the English version, unless you read Italian.

As time went by, the plants grew somewhat larger than what the description said. I did not worry about it for the descriptions are supposed to be of plants in habitat. Plants in cultivation always grow larger than habitat plants. The plants kept growing, and in time grew to be as much as 20 cm tall and to 8 cm in diameter. I was quite proud of my plants.

One year, while we were gone over Christmas, we got a storm that blew the plastic off the hothouse. After the storm came a hard frost, and it did a number on some plants. It took a while for the frost and rain damage to show up on the *Turbinicarpus lophophoroides*.

Some of the plants rotted from the bottom up. There were some that were only rotting from the top down. I quickly trimmed the rot off. That stopped the rot on most of the large plants, but some rotted anyway. Some did not have any cold damage at all. I had several plants that had grown an offset and several of the offsets got top rot while the main stem did not; see photo 3. After the rot healed, in time the plant started to grow a new stem point. Photos 1-3 show what all the plants looked like and how they were growing.

The description says that the plant body is simple, which means it is a single stem. Now and then in cultivation, a plant will grow an offset, but it is not normal to do so; see photo 3. Months after the plants had been through the freeze, some started showing new growth, but it is not normal for the plants. The plants started growing offsets from the base. At first I thought it was seedlings. On investigating, I discovered that it was offsets for sure. They were growing from about soil level on the main stem. This happened to several plants, but only ones that had lost some of the stem top to the frost. The plants in photos 1-3 are plants that did not grow any offsets. Note that these plants are 15 to 19 cm tall and still growing. The plants that started growing offsets at the base were also plants that had been about this tall but had rotted down to about 8 cm tall.



Photo 2 above, an offset, below, photo 3 an offset offsetting.



Of all the plants that started growing offsets, the main stem just slowly shrank down to nothing, leaving a ring of offsets. I potted these offsets and they grew into nice plants, but they have not grown tall like the original plants. In the many years since the freeze, the offsets have only grown to 9 or 10 cm tall. In photos 5 and 6 you can see that the middle stem is only 10 cm tall, and that is measuring the puff of wool sticking up on top.

Photos 4-6 (below) show offsets growing offsets at the base of the plant. Some of the plants will grow a ring or two of offsets, as in photos 4 and 5. The plants in photos 4 and 5 have so far only grown maybe a half dozen offsets. The plant in photo 6 has produced 38 offsets so far. I removed and planted the largest offsets, and when they get to about 2 cm in diameter, they start to grow offsets also. I still have several of the original plants and they, to this day, have not grown so much as even one offset. I have to wonder what changed in the plant to make it now grow offsets and not remain a single stem.

When allowed to grow, they make nice clumps and the main stems do not seem to want to grow any more than 7 to 10 cm tall. The plant is *Turbinicarpus lophophoroides*, even if it does not match the description!

Photos 7 and 8 (below) are of the single stem plants in flower. All my plants are Lau collection #723, and they all flower with delicate pink flowers. Note the beautiful plant under the flowers in photo 7. *Turbinicarpus lophophoroides* is really a beautiful plant, along with its beautiful flowers. The plants,

like those in photos 7 and 8, also flower about any time of year. For most of this last summer the plants were in flower.

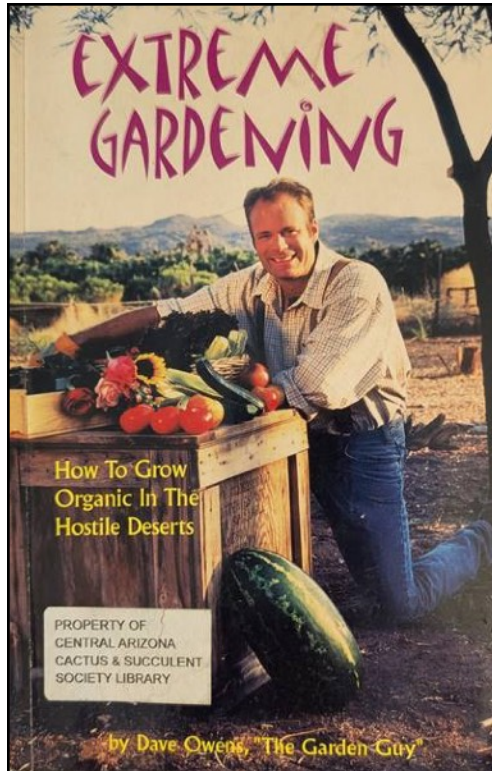


Above, photos 7 and 8 are single stem flowering plants.



Above, photos 4-6 showing various stages of offsetting.

EXTREME GARDENING: HOW TO GROW ORGANIC IN THE HOSTILE DESERTS By Dave Owens Reviewed by Sylvia Lee



Although the author states that you, yourself, can create a beautiful, and or, bountiful garden, the author makes no false promises. One of the first sentences in his Introduction is, “No, you won’t be able to plant a tree from the rain forest and attract a toucan.” He further comments, “I’ve landscaped and gardened at thousands of homes every year. If there’s one thing I’ve learned, it’s that you don’t need to pay a guy like me to get a bountiful garden. You can do it. It’s easy. I’ll show you how,” page 7.

Turn to page 8 and the author tells us, “The only thing you need is a desire to feel better. I remember when I was 24 years old and in New Mexico working with an old man who had a garden at his small rural home. He taught me that the soil, the plants, and the wildlife each have something to contribute to the others. By tending his beautiful place, he provided a sanctuary for himself, his family, and for nature.” Are you getting interested now?

Items from the Table of Contents will give the reader an idea of the completeness of this book. One chapter is “Watering,” in which the author gives good advice on how to provide all the water garden plants need, plus how it conserves water; all necessary advice in the desert. There is “Southwest Desert Soils” which advises about food needed by plants. “Compost” helps with the feeding of plants. A very long chapter called “Companion Planting” is intended to help the gardener plan the layout of a garden, with emphasis on which plants want to be near which plants and not near other plants. This chapter begins with the sentence, “Ever had a roommate you didn’t like?,” and he explains how this pertains to plants.

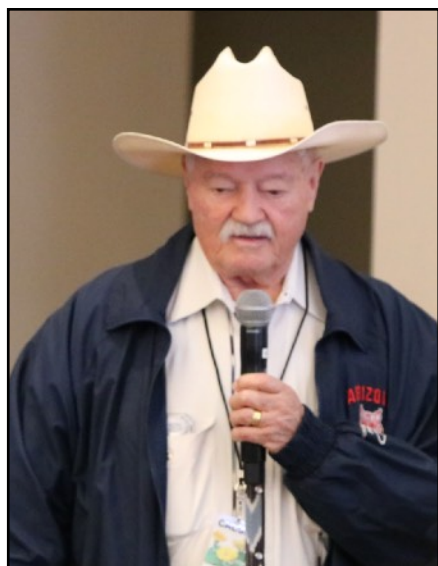
The author treats each vegetable, fruit and nut separately. Besides food, he writes about roses, sunflowers, herbs, and lawns.

Section III of the book is 32 pages long and is all about organic control of insect pests and animal pests.

These are only a few of the chapters. Read the book to get the full information for gardening in a hostile desert.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE By Don Begley Photos by Natalie Fruciano

In January, your board continued the drive to “embrace the tradition and engage the future” by ensuring our club’s legal compliance through proposing to the membership a revision of our club’s bylaws to incorporate standards required by the Arizona Corporation Commission. Not only will these revisions define our compliance, but their adherence is supported by the capabilities of our Google Workspace.



The membership approval announcement was kicked off with past presidents, left, Jim Elliot (president 1994, vice-president 1990-1991) and, below right, Lee Brownson (president 2004-2005, vice president 2008-2011), providing insight into the club’s history during their tenure. Jim led the incorporation of the club and Lee gained the club’s non-profit status. Their combined efforts opened new opportunities for donations and connections to Desert Botanical Garden, which also resulted in the need to follow more regulations and financial compliance.

Our club’s legacy, created by our past volunteers and board members, includes support and collaboration with Desert Botanical Garden. During the past two years, the club’s officers and board members have held frequent meetings with Garden staff to ensure this vibrant relationship. In mid-January, a joint stakeholder meeting was held between nine CACSS board members and officers and seven Garden staff representing Marketing, Events Services and Horticulture.

We are grateful to Desert Botanical Garden for providing our meeting space and for their strong support for our activities. Their latest support is their commitment to providing most of our space requirements for our monthly club meetings and Annual Show and Sale through the end of 2027. Space planning for 2028 will begin soon. We look forward to the continued strong collaboration of our two organizations to the benefit of all stakeholders and our community.



In the coming weeks, you will be receiving information as to how our club’s members can further support the Garden through donations, membership and participation in their programs.

CACSS HISTORY: HOW IT ALL BEGAN By Editor Sue Hakala

To find out more about CACSS history, go to the centralarizonacactus.org website, click on Newsletters, then Miscellaneous Index, and scroll down to the history heading. There are many interesting articles about how the Society started and other interesting topics.

Click on the link https://centralarizonacactus.org/newsletters/Central_Spine_2008_09.pdf and scroll down to the article *CACSS a Little Club History* for a good place to begin.

TOP DRESSING By Editor Sue Hakala

Top dressing is an important element in pots for any plant. When showing your plants in our upcoming Annual Show and Sale, using the right complimentary top dressing will enhance the appearance of your entry. Read all the articles below found in the Miscellaneous Index on the club website, or just click on the links below to take you directly to the newsletter that contains the article.

- [Top Dressing](#) by Cliff Fielding, 4/22, page 19
- [Top Dressing](#) by Ken Luiten, 4/22, page 7
- [Top Dressing](#) by Scott McMahon, 4/22, page 10
- [Top Dressing](#) by Sue Tyrell, 5/22, page 14



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PROPAGATION EDUCATION GROUP (PEG) By Editor Sue Hakala

The January PEG Agave Extravaganza was conducted by Bob Hopfner (below left). He lead a discussion on all things agaves. *Agave* pups, cuttings, plants, etc. covered all the tables in the room. Lots were given away in the raffle, and then everyone got to take what they wanted—and there were still lots left!



THEA PARKER WITH t.pottery28, FROM 1-DAY SALE TO THREE By Ruthanne LaQua

In 2025, Thea Parker with t.pottery28, took a leap of faith by joining the CACSS Annual Show and Sale as a first-time vendor with a 1-Day Sale Table. I remember meeting her last year—she was excited, a little apprehensive and hopeful. Despite having owned a kiln for less than a year, she showcased an impressive variety of pottery, both wheel-thrown and hand-molded, demonstrating strong skills and creativity.



Her work sold quickly, and the positive feedback she received encouraged her to keep creating her beautiful cactus containers. When I spoke with Thea again this fall, there was no hesitation. With another year of experience behind her, she confidently committed to multiple tables for the 2026 sale. This time, I heard a self-assured and enthusiastic artist, sharing how extreme summer heat had temporarily sidelined her kiln use. It forced her to stockpile unfired work until cooler temperatures arrived, a familiar challenge for many Phoenix-area ceramic artists.

I recently spent an evening visiting Thea at t.pottery28 viewing the work she has prepared for the upcoming sale. What stands out immediately is the wide range of styles she explores. Yet throughout that variety, one element remains

consistent, her striking and thoughtful use of glaze. When asked how she chooses colors or forms, Thea explained that inspiration can come from anywhere—nature, shapes, moods or plant colors.

Reflecting on her journey, Thea shared that the biggest change since her first year has been gaining confidence in her process, her instincts, and her willingness to experiment. That early success with a 1-Day Table proved both affirming and motivating, giving her the encouragement she needed to keep her passion for pottery alive and growing.

When asked what advice she would give to anyone considering becoming a vendor, Thea's response was simple and enthusiastic. "Just try it! Why not? What have you got to lose?"

Her favorite part of the Sale is helping buyers pair a plant with one of her pots, before having the combination potted for free by a CACSS volunteer. Plan ahead and bring a plant to Thea during the CACSS Annual Show and Sale, March 27–29, at Desert Botanical Garden, for a personalized pot-and-plant pairing.

CACSS ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE MARCH 27-29, 2026 By Kathi Metzger

The CACSS Annual Show and Sale is less than two months away! I know everyone can't wait to see hundreds of gorgeous and unusual plants from the collections of our members.

CACSS needs your help! Members can participate by signing up for one or more of the available 227 volunteer positions. Volunteer opportunities begin on Wednesday, March 25, through Sunday, March 29. Many fun openings include helping with set-up and plant registration, plant judging, greeting and assisting visitors, cashiering, serving as a plant expert, helping customers pot their newly purchased plants, and assisting vendors.

There are spots that don't require a lot of physical exertion and others that will help you meet your workout goals. It's not a huge three-day commitment. While most shifts are four hours, some are less. Come in, work a bit and then enjoy the Annual Show and Sale. You even get a free meal out of it, so it's a win-win for sure! It's the volunteers that make the event run as smoothly as it does. We need your help, give it a try, just this one time. Your generosity with volunteering helps make this event successful.

How else can you participate? Bring yourself! It's three days of all kinds of cacti and succulents on display (and for sale). You can see what other club members have been growing, chat with them, and find out their best practices. Bring a friend! There is no better way to learn than to share knowledge with a friend and grow together. Bring a plant! You're going to want to put a plant in the show. No fancy pots needed. (Pro tip: Make it easy on yourself and fill out your entry cards as best you can BEFORE you come).

CACSS member Jenny Kuo of Cookie's Cacti has prepared videos to get you inspired: How to Prepare for the Show and Sale <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PZmmwQjsNqE>, and Essential Tips for First-time Exhibitors <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yRMBTk86IAg>. CACSS members will be available at the next two meetings to help you fill out your exhibitor entry card, and give you tips on expertly showing your plants.

Other needs include: cuttings (reach out to Bob Hopfner for help with transportation) and collecting boxes for purchasers to transport their lovelies home.

Thanks so much everyone. See you in March!

ECHINOCEREUS STRAMINEUS By Steve Plath

The strawberry hedgehog cactus, or *Echinocereus stramineus*, is an exceptional species to grow in the urban landscape. It is native to the Chihuahuan Desert areas of southern New Mexico, west Texas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon, Mexico. Tolerant of full sun exposure, high summer temperatures and hardy to the single digits Fahrenheit, allows this species to be right at home in the Phoenix and Tucson metro areas.

Plant in well-draining, gravelly soils for best results. It's native to the Chihuahuan Desert, suggesting that it appreciates a little extra moisture during the summer months, if monsoon rainfall fails to develop.

Echinocereus stramineus grows slowly into large, 24" to 36" diameter clustering specimens. The glossy-white to golden spines (up to 4" in length!) glow strikingly when back-lit by the sun. The 4" to 6" diameter magenta colored flowers, contrasting with the often bright white spines, are definitely attention getters in the spring. Likewise, the bright red fruit that develop in the summer give an indication of how it obtained the common name "strawberry" hedgehog cactus. (continued)



Echinocereus stramineus subsp. *occidentalis* in the garden of the author.

Keep an eye out for this species when visiting your favorite cactus and succulent nurseries, and plant several in your garden or in large bowl planters. You'll be glad you did.



Echinocereus stramineus in Big Bend National Park, Texas.

WEST VALLEY GARDEN TOUR By Marlies Plaggenborg

**Save the Date: February 21, 2026
10 a.m. to 2 p.m.**

CACSS Members Only Event

Join us for a fun tour of five gardens. Venture west and you'll be rewarded with towering boojums, mature bursera, a demo garden with swales, and an impressive collection of unique specimens, as well as gardens lovingly attended with the passion of true succulent collectors. More details to follow in future emails.



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members only at: [CentralArizonaCactus Swap and Shop](#).

FATHER-DAUGHTER TEAM DEBUTS AT 2026 ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE

By Ruthanne LaQua



Ken Luiten and his daughter Eleanor, have recently named their nursery business The Cactus Lab. This March they'll be joining the CACSS Annual Show and Sale 1-Day Sale Table vendor lineup for the very first time. I recently visited the Luitens at their nursery and was completely charmed by Ken and his daughters. Eleanor, in particular, is already a familiar name at the CACSS Show, having won four blue ribbons at the Junior Novice level previously, two with her very first cactus *Rebutia krainziana*.

Eleanor's cactus journey began at just two years old when she selected this very plant while running an errand with her parents. She was enamored by the bright red flower glued to the top. Ken recalls that it wasn't long before she began

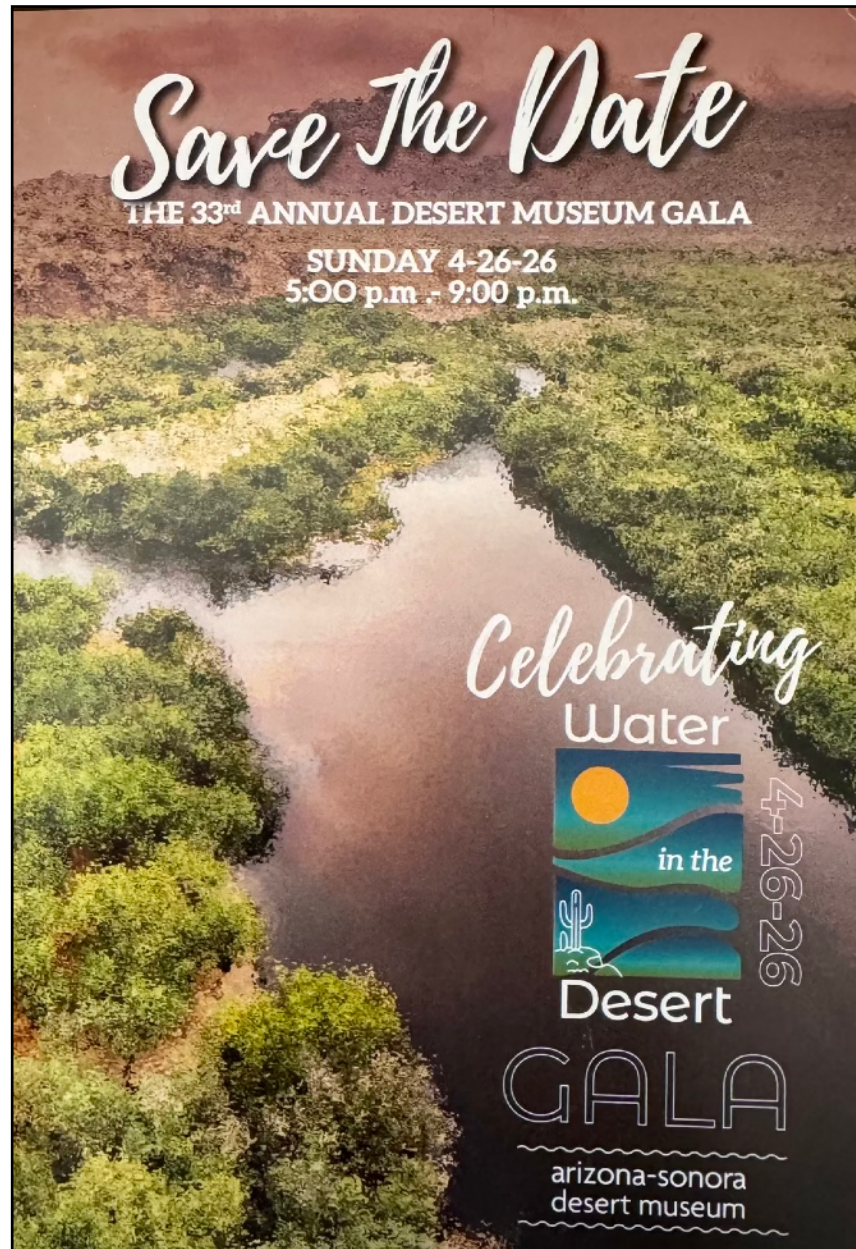
showing a genuine interest in the nursery, and sharing his passion for cacti.

Now nine years old, Eleanor plays an active role in daily nursery operations. She confidently explained her assigned responsibilities, describing how to water, propagate, add top dressing, and overall care for the plants in her designated area. Her knowledge is impressive: she can recite cactus names without hesitation and identify the flower colors associated with each species. As Eleanor led me through the nursery, her younger sister Edith, age four, listened intently. I learned that Edith will soon begin daily chores with her own designated cacti, proof that the Luiten crew is growing.

The Cactus Lab will be showcasing a variety of their plants at the sale: *Astrophytum*, *Gymnocalycium*, *Ferocactus*, *Matucana*, *Thelocactus*, and *Stenocactus* just to name a few.

During the Annual Show and Sale, customers will enjoy free potting when they choose both a plant and a pot. Eleanor is especially excited about helping customers find the perfect plant for their chosen container—a task she's clearly eager to take on.

Be sure to stop by and visit Ken and Eleanor of The Cactus Lab on Saturday during the March 27–29 Annual Show and Sale, and experience personal one-on-one service from Eleanor herself as she helps match the perfect plant to your pot.



CONTACT INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS WILL NO LONGER BE PROVIDED IN THE NEWSLETTER AS ISSUES HAVE OCCURRED. To contact a board member, committee chair, specialist, or others use the Contact Us form on the club website. When filling in the form, put the name of the person in the subject field that the message is intended for so it can be forwarded to the appropriate person.

Just click on the direct link: centralarizonacactus@gmail.com