Carnegiea gigantea (saguaro) fruits are feeding a lot of desert animals this month like ground squirrels and many species of birds. They help to scatter the seed. Enjoy Master Grower Elton Roberts’ article in this issue about growing old seed versus fresh seed. *Photo by SooWai Eng.*
Join Cathy August 26, at 2 p.m. in Dorrance Hall for our monthly meeting.

Moving the Wallace Desert Garden’s plant collection of 5,000-plus specimens of trees, shrubs, cacti and other succulents was a massive undertaking. Learn how a team of landscape architects, architects, horticulturists and plant relocation specialists orchestrated the move and designed a new setting for the plant collection at Boyce Thompson Arboretum.

Presenters:

Cathy Babcock has 30 years of desert plant experience. She received her Bachelor of Science degree in Urban Horticulture from Arizona State University. From there, she hired on as horticulturist at Desert Botanical Garden, serving as director of horticulture the last 7 years of her 22 years there. She has spent the last 6 years as director of horticulture at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, the last 2 of which she has been overseeing the move of the plants from the Wallace Desert Garden to BTA.

Al Dunstan, after 15 years in public and private accounting, turned a hobby into a business when he co-founded Desierto Verde, Inc. with friend Phil Hebets, in 1982. DV originated a process for salvaging native desert trees that became an industry standard and led to native plant ordinances in many Arizona cities, including Scottsdale and Phoenix. Following the sale of the company in 2005, Al started a design-build landscape firm in Ajo, Arizona and introduced a wide variety of desert plants to the former mining town. As project manager for the Wallace Gardens Foundation, Dunstan commuted from Ajo to oversee the move of 5,000 desert plants from Scottsdale to the Boyce Thompson Arboretum (2014-2017). He is now enjoying the small town life back in Ajo, but still planting trees, shrubs and cacti with his three-man crew.
Judy Mielke, ASLA, and senior landscape architect with Logan Simpson in Tempe, has designed landscapes in the southwest for more than 33 years. Her dual backgrounds in horticulture and design enable her to create landscapes that are both sustainable and aesthetically rich. She is the author of the award-winning book *Native Plants for Southwestern Landscapes*, and has served as associate professor in Arizona State University’s College of Architecture and Environmental Design. Judy received her Bachelor of Science degree in Horticulture from Washington State University and her Master of Environmental Planning degree from Arizona State University.

Rod Stanger, ASLA, is a senior landscape architect at Logan Simpson with over 28 years of experience. Throughout his career, Rod has worked closely with the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) on numerous highway construction projects. Rod’s responsibilities have included supervising large scale plant salvage and replanting operations, as well as implementing environmental mitigation efforts, and monitoring erosion and sediment control activities to ensure compliance. Rod has developed land-forming techniques for restoring waste and borrow sites on large-scale highway projects throughout the state of Arizona. Rod received his Bachelor of Landscape Architecture degree from Utah State University.
Believe it or not, some cacti and succulents can and will readily collapse and die if you water them during the heat of the summer, especially when the nights stay hot. For example, if you were seduced into purchasing any of the following attractive rosette succulents, in the family **Crassulaceae**, often sold at the big box stores this past winter, read on if you want to see them alive this time next year.

On our club’s website, Dr. Leo Martin advises us to bring **Aeonium**, **Crassula**, **Dudleya**, **Echeveria**, and **Sedum** rosettes into the house when it really starts to heat up, with no watering all summer, except for an occasional light spray. **Dudleyas** can be kept completely dry. Bring them back outside and resume watering when night temperatures dip into the low 70’s, probably in late September or early October. I don’t water my
Aeoniums all summer and keep them indoors near a bright but shaded window where the leaves gradually whither and fall off until just the growing tips remain. It is painful to watch, but they quickly rejuvenate with that first October watering.

Surprisingly, according to Leo, only a few cacti grow strongly during our long, hot summers. These include Coryphantha, Gymnocalycium, Matucana, Opuntia, Turbinicarpus, and columnar cacti, including saguaros. Leo recommends watering these cacti regularly all summer, trying not to let them dry completely for very long. He adds, however, that most other cacti, especially the small ones, stop growing when nights stay above 90 degrees and are at risk of rot if watered at this time. When summer nights are cooler, they can be watered but still need to dry out between watering. Most do not like baking in the heat for any length of time either, so some shade is helpful at this time of year.

Tucson nurseryman Gene Joseph says that during the cool season, most Aoles can be watered every two weeks (or even weekly if under good light) for optimum growth and appearance. In the hot summer, he recommends the same schedule, but cautions us to reduce the amount of water we apply. He says that this will keep the roots from drying out too badly without causing rot to occur, which starts in the roots. Aloe enthusiast, Jordan Mantz, advises that large Aloe specimens can get by with water only once a month in the summer. Aloe species (or former species) that some Arizona growers have found to be especially sensitive to too much summer water included, Aloe arenicola, A. broomii, A. cooperi, A. comosa, A. comptonii, A. dhufarensis, A. dictoma, A. distans, A. erinaceae, A. glauca, A. hardyi, A. krapohliana, A. melanacantha, A. meyeri, A. pearsonii, A. pillansii, A. plicatilis, A. pratensis, A. reynoldsii and, A. variegata. Many of these are from winter rainfall areas in South Africa and should be watered lightly and infrequently during our summers.

During the summer, most Agaves in pots appreciate being watered three or four times each month, and those in the ground about twice a month, if it doesn’t rain. However, according to Tucson Agave expert Greg Starr, a few Agave species don’t appreciate very much supplemental water, once established, such as Agave cerulata, A. deserti and A. utahensis, and may rot if given extra water.

In contrast, some folks mistakenly think that Adeniums are low-water plants. In fact, while they need to be kept dry and dormant in a frost-free winter location, once they leaf out, they really thrive and flower better with lots of summer water, low-nitrogen fertilizer and a good half-day of sunshine. Many Euphorbias also love our heat, provided they do not burn in the sun, and most appreciate regular summer watering when they are almost dry. Arizona Queen of the Night (Peniocereus greggii) grow quickly with lots of summer water and fertilizer.

Thanks to Cathy Babcock, Rosa Crespo, Angelica Elliot, Brandi Eide, Gene Joseph, Jordan Mantz, Leo Martin, and Scott McMahon for commenting on earlier drafts of this article.
The loud crackle and thunderous boom of lightning is now a familiar sound as our monsoon season is in full swing! Have you ever noticed that our summer storms bring more than just much needed rainfall? The desert, and plants in general, just seem greener after a thunderstorm. The reason: with the rain comes a wealth of life-giving plant nutrients.

Lightning is a potent fertilizing agent. Every time it strikes, nitrogen in the atmosphere is combined with hydrogen or oxygen to form ammonium and nitrate, two forms of nitrogen. The nitrogen then goes into solution in atmospheric moisture and is washed to the ground in rainfall. Plants then absorb nitrogen from the ground and utilize it for growth. Since it is a key constituent in chlorophyll, the green pigment of plants, nitrogen causes a greening of the plant.

Physicists estimate that roughly 250,000 tons of nitrogen are produced by about 1,800 thunderstorms that occur on Earth every day. Our summer thunderstorms can release significant amounts of nitrogen for plant growth here in Arizona. That causes a significant part of the greening of plants we notice after a storm. Other constituents of rain also contribute to this greening.

In theory, rainwater is pure. It is formed from evaporation of moisture, largely from the ocean, but also from inland bodies of water, the soil, plants, and even animals. Condensation returns it to earth, but not before it picks up some hitchhikers. Sulfur is one of these. It is possible for rain to provide as much as 40 pounds of sulfur per acre per year. Less in our desert environment, but still when the rains come so too does the sulfur. Sulfur is an important constituent in the formation of plant amino acids.

Dust is something we have no shortage of here in the Southwest, but dust, although a nuisance indoors, can be beneficial. Dust is often carried thousands of miles on the upper air currents and comes down to earth during rain storms. Dust carries with it a number of mineral nutrients necessary for plant growth. It also contains beneficial
microorganisms which enhance plant growth. The solubilized nutrients can quickly influence the color of foliage.

Microorganisms aid in the breakdown of organic compounds into plant nutrients. They also create symbiotic relationships with plant roots, which aid in the uptake of nutrients. All this translates into a rapid "green-up" of plants.

The level of soil benefiting elements and microorganisms is related to the origin of such dust. Ashes from forest fires contain potash, an essential plant nutrient. Debris from volcanos, which can travel worldwide, contains a wealth of essential minerals for plant growth.

The number of thunderstorms we enjoy are limited. However, the beneficial effects of rainstorms can be bottled, or at least barreled, for later use. Rainwater can easily be trapped and stored. The easiest way is to attach barrels to the downspouts from roof gutters. Large plastic garbage cans work well. Use a dark color, like green or gray, to keep the light out. Keep the lid on tight to keep out light, bugs and critters. This will keep the water fresh and prevent stagnation from algae and bacteria. Cut a hole in the lid, large enough to put the downspout through, and seal the crack with caulking or duct tape. A valved exit pipe at the bottom of the barrel allows you to attach a drip system or hose for irrigating plants. If you want, you can connect several rain barrels to collect more water. PVC piping from the top of one barrel to another will allow water to overflow from the first barrel into the next. You can connect a number of barrels this way. Barrels can be screened with shrubs, if appearance is a priority.

During a typical monsoon season, the roof of an average size house can collect as much as 4,000 gallons of rainwater. You can collect as much water as you wish, depending on the number of barrels you use. An overflow pipe will allow the excess to escape. A rule of thumb is to have one plastic trash container (32 gallon capacity) for each 6 feet length of gutter.

Rainwater does have real benefits for plants. So, if after the next thunderstorm you notice everything looks greener, it's not your imagination. It's just Mother Nature working her special magic.
FAVORITE TOOL

Photo and text by Lee Brownson. Re-potting plants is not one of my favorite things to do, so I tend to put it off for as long as I possibly can. To me, it is like having to replace the roof on your house. When you are done, nobody notices except you. Nonetheless, there comes a time when you have to bite the bullet and just do it.

Because of my proclivity to procrastinate, the most difficult part of the transplanting process is getting the plant out of its current container. Sometimes it seems almost impossible.

Fortunately, I recently discovered a wonderful tool that helps remove even the most root-bound plants. It's called a Japanese Potting Knife.

Here is a description by one manufacturer: "Our 7½˝ Flexible Potting Knife has a stainless steel blade with a flexible tip. This allows the knife to be worked around a root ball releasing the plant undamaged from its pot. A handy feature is the hardened blade which makes it easy to trim and shape the root ball. The top of the blade has a crimp that lets it flex without metal fatigue. The handle is made from oak and has a metal bail to hang the knife when not in use. Blade length is 7.5˝ and overall length is 16.5˝."

It is available on the Walmart and Home Depot websites, but I am not sure if it is carried in the local stores.

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Photo and text by Doug Dawson. For me, office binder clips are extremely handy—almost as dear to my heart as duct tape! Outside when I need to cover a plant quickly with shade screen or frost cloth, binder clips attach so tightly that it would take a hurricane wind to undo them. Can you find other great uses for binder clips in your backyard or greenhouse?
HOW'D YOU GROW THAT PLANT?  Compiled by Tom Gatz

Best Aloe Award of the 2018 Show:  Aloe dorotheae  Grown by Lauren Marks

PURCHASED:  Three or 4 years ago, a friend in the society gave it to her as a cutting along with a few other Aloe species.  She just plucked it from the ground.  This was one of the first gifted plants Lauren received from our wonderful CACSS community.

POT:  A decorative, but durable, glazed ceramic pot is her choice.  This one was chosen for its tinge of orangey red around the rim, which matched the cold and sun-stressed coloration on leaves and orange tips on the blooms.

FERTILIZER:  She doesn't overly pamper her plants and only feeds this one about twice a year with the 10-16-38 fertilizer sold by our club.  Most of her plants only get fertilizer in the beginning of their growing seasons.

POTTING MEDIUM:  She uses a 1:1 ratio of cactus mix (the kind sold at Arizona Cactus Sales) and pumice for this Aloe and almost all her succulents.  Selected river rocks were placed on top as a top dressing for decoration, but also to help stabilize the longer stem.

SUN EXPOSURE:  This Aloe receives full morning sun and protected afternoon shade on her backyard porch.

WATERING:  Lauren definitely tends to under rather than overwater her plants, but has encountered very few problems with rot because of it.  Having said that, this plant gets watered thoroughly every week or two in the summer, very infrequently in early winter, and back to every week or two in early spring during blooming season.  Do not let water rest on the leaves.

FROST PROTECTION:  None.  It does get some radiant heat emitted from the structure of the porch, but receives no special treatment.

SPECIAL NEEDS:  None.  It's an easy and very rewarding plant to grow!
HOW’D YOU GROW THAT PLANT

Best Advanced Succulent of the 2018 Show: *Cyphostemma* cv. ‘Fat Bastard’
Grown by George Kazaka

PURCHASED: I'm really not sure where this one came from.

POT: Got it at Goodwill.

FERTILIZER: I don't fertilize.

POTTING MEDIUM: It's in 50/50 pumice/cactus mix. I usually sift out smaller particles/dust.

SUN EXPOSURE: I have a lot of trees, so it gets dappled sun/shade during the day at various times.

WATERING: It's watered once a week.

FROST: After dormancy, it heads to some shelves on the side of my shed where it happily waits out the winter.

SPECIAL NEEDS: This one has proven to be fairly carefree and dependable.
HOW'D YOU GROW THAT PLANT?  
Compiled by Tom Gatz

Best *Haworthia* of the 2018 CACSS Show:  *Haworthia pumila*  
Grown by Claudia Helfgott

PURCHASED: I purchased my *Haworthia pumila* from Cactus Data Plants a little more than two years ago. When purchased, it was in a four-inch pot.

POT: I like to use decorative pots when my plants are displayed on my patio. The majority of plants that I have in my shade house are kept in the plain nursery pots.

FERTILIZER: When I fertilize, I use the fertilizer purchased from the club. I use a light hand when I fertilize my succulents. My *Haworthia* was last fertilized in mid February.

POTTING MEDIUM: For potting, I use Black Gold Cactus and Succulent soil and add pumice, with a ratio of 3 to 1.

SUN EXPOSURE: Bright light only. The plant is grown under 40% shade cloth all year. During the hottest months, shade cloth is added to the west side of the structure.

WATERING: Typically I water it every four days in the summer or as needed, depending on heat and humidity. In the winter, I water it once every two weeks.

FROST PROTECTION: I keep the plant on a shelf in my shade house surrounded by numerous other plants, and I use frost cloth if the temperature is expected to drop below 36 degrees.

SPECIAL NEEDS: I have not encountered any. My *Haworthia* was really quite simple to grow; it's almost embarrassing!
SEED: Old Seed Verses Fresh Seed  
By Elton Roberts

The Cactus and Succulent Society of America has recognized Elton as a master grower. With his permission, this is a condensed version of an article he wrote.

I planted some *Ferocactus* seeds. They did not germinate. I allowed the tray to dry out and tried again; still nothing. I tried 4 or 5 times more that season and nothing. The next two summers I tried several times again and nothing. I gave it up after that and set the tray outside in the sunshine and winter rains.

After about 6 years, I needed the tray. It had grass in it about 3-4” tall, and as I started to dump the whole mess, I saw that there were about 100 *Ferocactus* seedlings about 5/16 of an inch in diameter. It took Mother Nature and six years for those seeds to do their thing.

People will give me seed and I ask how old the seed is because if it’s fresh seed, there will be only a little germination, if any. (This is for many kinds of cactus, but not all.) If the seed is a year old, then there will be a bit more germination. If the seed is around five years old, there will be a good germination.

Mother Nature puts a germination inhibitor on some seeds. Some seed have a little, some have more. This way, in nature, when a light rain comes along some seed will germinate. If that light rain was the only rain for months, those seedlings will die because there was not enough moisture to sustain them. Then here comes a good rain and many of the remaining seeds will germinate and live. Seed can last for many years in the desert before the conditions are right for germination, sometimes for twenty to thirty years.

One time I was complaining to Steven Brack of Mesa Garden, in New Mexico, that I could not get *Echinocactus horizonthalonius* seed to germinate. He said I needed to age the seed. I told him they were from the year before and so they were aged. He said I needed to age them 25 years or so. I also figure that many of the large cactus seed need to be aged. I have seen small seeds germinate fairly soon, even the same season as they were produced. *Echinomastus* have large seed and I have found that they also need to age a few years for good germination.
In Arizona where saguaro grow, you will see all the plants spaced out quite evenly in the desert. The reason is that the plants have roots that radiate out like spokes on a bike wheel. In a healthy stand of saguaros, you will not see a small or young plant. A single stem of a saguaro can have as many as a dozen or more flowers. Each seed pod makes 2-3,000 seeds. That is for one stem. If it has six arms with the main stem, that plant alone makes a quarter of a million seed in one year. If you could gather every seed pod from every saguaro for one season, you’d have billions of seeds.

So why are there no young saguaro plants among the old healthy plants? The reason is that the healthy plants kill any seedling so they will not have competition. Saguaro do not kill other kinds of cactus like *Echinocereus*, *Opuntia* or other species of cactus, only saguaro seedlings that would be competing for the merger rainfall.

Yes, many saguaro seedlings germinate each year, but the healthy large plants use some kind of chemical warfare to kill the seedlings. If you go north of Phoenix, you will see saguaros growing fairly close together. I have seen them even growing only a few feet apart. Why don’t they kill each other? It is because of the rocks that make the hills and hold the plants in place. The rocks prevent the roots of plants from meeting.

What if lightening hits a saguaro and kills it? In its place will grow many saguaro seedlings. As these grow, the strongest one will kill the weaker ones and this happens all over the area that the large plant had controlled. There is a real war going on.

Soon there are only a dozen or so seedlings from one to two feet tall. Their roots grow out more and more to support the plant. As the roots of each plant meet up with those of others, the chemical war is on again and the weaker of the two plants will be killed. This war can take quite a few years to complete. The winning plant will be fairly close to where the original plant grew.

This warfare goes on with lots of cactus, but not all. I have seen plants like *Rebutia* and *Sulcorebutia* live in peace. They can be grown together with others in the same large pot.

Once I had lots of white flowering *Echinocereus pentalophus* from seed. I planted three seedlings 1.5-2” tall to a pot. I figured three plants in an eight inch hanging pot would fill faster. Before long, I saw that the plants were looking like they needed help. Plant #1 was almost twice as large as when planted. Plant #2 was smaller than plant #1 and plant #3 was smaller then when planted. I had planted about 20 pots. Every pot was
the same way. It was then that I learned that saguaros are not the only cacti that use chemical warfare. I had to remove two plants from each pot and potted all plants in their own pot. All took off growing, and before long, even the smallest of the warfare plants were growing just fine. By the end of the season, I could not tell any difference in the plants.

I have planted saguaro seed several times, and out of 100 seed I can get 100 seedlings. In a few weeks, I count and there were maybe only 85 seedlings. Each time there are fewer seedlings. Before long there were only two seedlings out of 100 left alive. One looks good and the other not so good. They are at opposite ends of the seed tray. I take them out and give each a pot of their own, and in short order they both look good and are growing. It was then that I figured out that even these tiny seedlings were also at war. So the last time I planted saguaro seed, I let them get to about 10 days old. Then I transplanted them and I did not lose any. Some of those plants are now 20 inches tall.

When I first joined a succulent society, anyone that talked about planting from seed always said if you are going to keep seed from this year and plant it next year they must be refrigerated. And, the seeds must be kept refrigerated until planted. It didn't make any sense to me. They tried to convince me that non-refrigerated seed would dry up and die over the winter.

Once upon a time, I was camping in the desert on a full moon night to watch the saguaro and see what happens when the seed pods got ripe. I watched as the saguaros all ran over to refrigerators, hidden here and there in the desert, and put in their seed pods. They then ran back to where they were growing and stood there like nothing happened. So I asked several of the plants what they were doing. They said that they have to keep the seed refrigerated over the winter so it will not die. Then, come a dark night next spring, they will get the seed out of the fridge and spread it around so it can grow.

I think we can get rid of the mentality that seed has to be from the current year or refrigerated or it's no good and should be tossed.
ASK AN EXPERT

A member asks: How do I graft a cactus/succulent?

Dean Patrick responds: I have not done a lot of grafting, but when I did it worked great. If you graft to the same plant family, it works almost 100% of the time. You need to follow the same hygiene you use in making a typical cutting. You are performing surgery, so be sure to clean your cutting tools with isopropyl alcohol before and between cuts.

I like the wedge type grafting best but flat horizontal cut grafting is also very popular. Make the cuts (side or flat top) as close to the same profile. Secure them together with tape. The type of tape is not critical (I usually just use masking tape). Place the plant in a somewhat protected location. After a few weeks, you should see some sign of success. If it doesn’t work, try again. That is what plant propagators do.

Read other articles about grafting on the club website, choose newsletters archived:

New Technique for Grafting Cactus by N. Zeislin and A. Keren, 10/84
Stocks for Grafting Cacti in the Desert by Bob Mouls, 6/76
Léon Diguet (1859-1926) was a French naturalist. He studied science at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris where he was influenced by scientists that included, biologist Jean Louis Armand de Quatrefages de Bréau, zoologist Alphonse Milne-Edwards, and anthropologist Ernest Hamy.

From 1889 to 1892, he was employed as a chemical engineer at the French-owned El Boleo mining installation in Santa Rosalia, Baja California Sur. During that period, he explored the peninsula's interior, collecting natural history specimens for the National Museum of Natural History in Paris. Afterwards, from 1893 to 1914, he made six more trips to Mexico as an explorer and collector:

1. A return trip to Baja California in 1893-1894
2. Jalisco and the territory of Tepic (a trip in which he conducted research of the Huichol and Cora peoples)
3. San Luis Potosi, Colima and northern Jalisco
4. Puebla, Oaxaca and Tehuantepec
5. Michoacán and the State of Mexico
6. Another expedition to Baja California and Jalisco

As a naturalist in Mexico, he amassed an eclectic collection of insects, cacti, orchids, minerals, crustaceans, and other specimens. He performed archaeological studies in the Mixtec-Zapotec region and at Ixtlán del Rio, as well as pioneering investigations of the burials and rock art in central and southern Baja California.

He also conducted historical research of cochineal, studied the Huichol language, analyzed the different types of Agave, and investigated the properties of jojoba. On his journeys, he took many photographs of the country, the negatives later being housed at the Musée de l'Homme in Paris.
The genus *diguetia* bears his name, and his name is also associated with numerous zoological and botanical species, examples: *Sceloporus digueti* (synonym *Sceloporus orcutti*, the granite spiny lizard on left), *Fouquieria diguetii*, and *Ferocactus diguetii*.

NEW NEWSLETTER TEAM MEMBER

Nancy Mumpton (who also serves as co-librarian for the club) has generously volunteered to join the newsletter team as a proofreader. We now have three sets of eyes trying to keep dangling participles and misplaced modifiers in their place. Welcome aboard!

Members are encouraged to submit photos for use in the newsletter. Send photos, questions or comments to Editor Sue Hakala at CACSScentralspine@gmail.com.

Vocabulary answers

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Match the vocabulary word with a definition below. Answers are found in the newsletter. The photos may provide clues.

1. contractile root
2. drip tip
3. cephalium
4. crest
5. endemic

A. modified flowering zone of some cactus stems, often marked by copious development of hairs and/or bristles
B. a pointed leaf tip helping to drain water from the leaf surface
C. a thickened root serving to pull a plant deeper into the soil
D. a plant that is regularly or only found in a certain region or country
E. a mutation that results when the growing point of a plant forms a long line rather than a single point, also called fascination

Aloe personnii from the Richtersveld, South Africa.  Espostoa guentheri from Bolivia.
CAN YOU HELP?  
By Cindy Capek

I need someone to take over putting up, taking down and storing the curtains used to block out the light from the doors at the monthly meetings. You have to be at Dorrance Hall at least one-half to an hour before the meeting (1-1:30 p.m.) to do this. It really is not hard. The curtains are in a plastic bin and the poles are in a cloth sleeve and the foot stool is very light. I have been doing this for a few years and now it is time to pass it on. Contact me on my cell 623-570-2069 or home 623-979-9389.

UPCOMING ELECTIONS: 2019 Board of Directors and Officers  
By Doug Dawson

Elections for the CACSS Board of Directors are coming soon. The Nominating Committee wishes to remind our members that nominations from the membership are still open until September 27, when nominations cease. If you wish to run for the Board or for an office or have any questions about running, please contact one of the Nomination Committee members:

Doug Dawson  480-893-1207
Pam Edsall  623-810-2550
Kathryn Good  602-524-5775
Ken Luiten  520-780-2925
Thom Young  480-460-0782

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT BOOKS FOR SALE  
By Lee Brownson

Seventy five books about cacti and succulents will be offered for sale at the August 26 meeting. Lee Brownson, twenty-year veteran of the CACSS, is downsizing his collection of books and would like them all to find new homes.

Most of the books are in near new condition, both hard and soft cover. The prices run from $1 to over $100 and are based on prices found at amazon.com. The lowest price listed for a used book was used as a guideline.

Books about desert landscaping also are available, but are not being brought to the meeting.

If you would like a list of the cactus and succulent books prior to the meeting, send an email to lsbrownson@cox.net. A list of the landscape books is also available. Be sure to indicate which list (or both) you would like to receive.