PRIZE-WINNING PLANT FROM 2016 CACSS ANNUAL SHOW

Euphorbia horrida  Best Euphorbia
Grown by Rita Gosnell.  Photo by John Crummy.

Fockea edulus  Best Novice Succulent
Grown by Loran Rodewald.  Photo by Sue Hakala.
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CACSS 2 of 20 May 2016
Growing Cleistocactus in Arizona

Text and Photos by Tristan Davis

Often frowned upon as "messy" because of the tendency of some species to grow prostrate or, "boring" because of flowers that can't be fully appreciated from 500 paces, we'll cover the spectrum of diversity available for these cacti and show that the naysayers have it all wrong!

Cleistocactus is here! Don't miss a great opportunity to wow your neighbors, delight your avian visitors and, learn how to grow Cleistocactus in Arizona.

Born into a very "outdoorsy" family, Tristan was introduced to the natural world at a very young age. His initial interest was specific to South American birds. His subsequent education at Louisiana State University and the University of Kansas allowed him to accompany scientific expeditions to most South American countries, as well as China, the Philippines, and Equatorial Guinea. It was obvious early on in his travels that Tristan much preferred those locations with less humidity (western Peru, the Pampas of Argentina, etc.), and this was a significant reason he moved with his husband to Arizona in 2001.

Once arriving in Arizona, Tristan easily transitioned his scientific passions to cacti and succulents. Although Tristan has authored numerous scientific publications related to ornithology, he published his first paper on desert succulents in 2011 in the Cactus and Succulent Society of America’s Journal.

Tristan's botanical passions are primarily

Not only will it be clarified what was, is, and will be a Cleistocactus, but Tristan will also demonstrate the incredible variety of colors and shapes of these South American cacti and how they can fit into even the smallest desert backyards. With well over 50 species to choose from, there is something for everyone. Move over Echinopsis,
centered around South American columnar cacti and the various species of ocotillo (*Fouquieria*). Additionally, he continues to accompany scientific expeditions to locations around the world hoping to again get to some desert-like locations!

Tristan currently serves on the board of the CACSS and leads the CACSS Propagation Education Group (PEG). He volunteers for the Horticulture, Education, and Special Events departments of the Desert Botanical Garden, and is past membership director for the National Park Travelers Club (NPTC), as well as past secretary for The Elongated Collectors Club (TEC).

*Loxanthocereus acanthurus* (Lunsford) B

*Cleistocactus parviflorus*
Now that the summer heat has really set in, I have developed a strategy for dealing with it and keeping my plants happy, some of which are tender. I get out very early for my plant tending and watering and when it gets hot, I get in the pool, cool off, and then get right back at it. I repeat this until about noon and so far things are looking pretty good. I’ve been particularly concerned about my Agave albopilosa that I won in the auction at the Mid-States Convention last month as it gets acclimated to our heat, but so far so good. It is a very special and somewhat rare plant and I would hate to lose it.

As most of you are aware, we donated an additional $2,500 to Boyce Thompson Arboretum for a total of $5,000 this year to assist in the move of plants from the Wallace Garden to a new location at Boyce. I received a very nice thank you from Mark Seigwarth, director of Boyce Thompson, which I would like to share with you (see letter next page).

Mark will be our speaker in August and he will be speaking on the move. This will be a good opportunity to understand how our money is being used, and to ask Mark any questions you may have.

I unfortunately did not get to hear David Yetman speak in June, due to a long-standing holiday plan, but I heard he was very good. In light of his discussion on columnar cactus, Bob Torrest has volunteered to do a walkabout for us on his property where he grows many species of these cacti and talk about their cultivation in our area. Thanks to Bob for further educating us on these interesting cacti.

I look forward to our July 31 speaker, Tristan Davis, who will speak on Cleistocactus as I know very little about this species. It should be a nice education for us. I hope to see you at the meeting.
Dear Beth,

I was stunned when I heard the rumor and delighted when I received your letter and the second very generous donation from the Central Arizona Cactus and Succulent Society. Things are going so well but like they say, plan for the worst and hope for the best. Knowing that the Arboretum has friends like the CACSS certainly makes me breathe a little easier. Please convey this thank you from all my staff to your society.

August is rapidly approaching, so after my vacation this month, I will begin in earnest working on my presentation to CACSS. I just received confirmation from Resolution Copper that they will donate a number of endangered hedgehog cactus to the Arboretum, so I plan on bringing them to the meeting. Let me know if you think this is still a good idea.

Running a society and planning for a national conference is very time consuming and I truly appreciate the time and effort you have given supporting the Arboretum. If the Arboretum or me could be of more help, please let me know.

The Wallace Garden is a stretch for the Arboretum, but it is the right thing to do. I look forward to the day I can tour the completed area with you and the rest of the Central Arizona Cactus and Succulent Society. Since this is such a long project, I would be delighted to give you and the Society a preview tour of the new plants and the new area whenever might be convenient for everyone in the meantime. Until then.

Truly yours,

Mark Siegworth

Boyce Thompson Arboretum
37615 U.S. Highway 60
Superior, Arizona 85173
WELCOME TO THE FACEBOOK CACSS SWAP AND SHOP SITE

By Chris Ginkel

This is the place for members of the Central Arizona Cactus and Succulent Society to buy, sell and trade cacti, succulents and related items. In order to belong to this group your membership must be current in the CACSS. There is no implied endorsement by the CACSS of any sellers or items posted for sale or trade in this group. The CACSS is not responsible for the outcome of any transactions. You advertise, buy, sell and trade at your own risk.

There are a few simple rules for this group:

• No commercial selling. You will not be able to post in this group if you currently have a business license for the sale of plants, pottery or related items.
• All items listed for sale or trade must be cactus and succulent related (plants, pots, potting materials and decorative items that can be used with cactus and succulents).
• All transactions are to be conducted by private message between buyer and seller. For your online safety, no personal information such as address, phone number, etc. should be listed on the page.
• No negative posts regarding the transaction are to be posted by the buyer or seller.
• We ask that you delete your ad once the items are sold or traded.
• All members of the group are encouraged to post their want lists. Another member of the group might have the item for sale or trade but has not posted it. Once you find what you are looking for, please delete your ad.
• All ads older than 30 days will be deleted but, you are welcome to post a new ad if you still have the item for sale. This will keep the page fresh.

The link for the CACSS Swap & Shop page is https://www.facebook.com/groups/108695596224507/ or on Facebook type in CACSS Swap & Shop in the 'Search' bar. On the CACSS Swap & Shop page there will be a tab to join the group. I will receive a notification of a request to join the group once you click on this link. I will verify your current membership on the CACSS roster, and then add you to the group. I suggest you take a moment to read the rules for posting once you are approved to join the group. They will be available in three different locations on the page. Once you are a member of the group you can add other members but, they will need to be approved by an administrator and must be a member of CACSS.

The CACSS is happy to make this page available to members to help facilitate the sale and trade of your plants and related items. Please also keep our monthly meetings in mind for any donations you would like to make to our 'Freebie' or 'Silent Auction' tables. My goal is to make this a fun site for you to visit. Please do not hesitate to contact me by private message with any questions or concerns.

There are 80 members already. Join the group!
CACSS FACEBOOK

By Dan Smith and Thom Young

Wow! What a great month, the CACSS Facebook (FB) page grew at the double digit rate of 10% in the month of June. Our FB page now has over 1,255 members from around the world. The June FB postings and discussions centered on the early excessive heat and associated plant stress and plant damage in the greater Phoenix and Tucson areas. Our FB members discussed different techniques for coping with the heat. Of course, it was noted that some plants just did not survive. As usual, the posts included various discussions on plant pests, requests for plant IDs, plant health assistance and wonderful photos of our collections. In June, we had plant identification requests for 1 succulent and 8 cactus. Seven of the 9 plants were identified and 2 cacti were not identified. Again thanks go out to all of those FB participants and their plant knowledge that assisted in the cactus and succulent identification.

Each month we feature a photo of a cactus and a succulent that a CACSS member shared on the CACSS FB page. This month the cactus photo is from Chris Ginkel. It is the beautiful bloom of *Opuntia basilaris*. The succulent is *Hoodia gordonii* in full bloom from Grant Meyer. If you have questions on either cactus or succulent photo please contact the photographer via Central Arizona Cactus and Succulent Society FB page.

A big thank you goes out to all of the CACSS members who joined our FB page. We have room for many more of our CACSS members. So, please take the time to become a member of the CACSS FB page. There is no charge and it is very easy to use. You can find us on FB @ Central Arizona Cactus and Succulent Society.

Opuntia basilaris by Chris Ginkel.

Hoodia gordonii by Grant Meyer.
A big drawback in having a relatively small backyard was that we couldn’t fit in more desert tree species. Our remaining Argentine mesquite (the other blew over in a storm) now shades two-thirds of our yard, leaving little space for other trees. Solution? I joined the two bonsai societies in town. I now enjoy growing many species of desert-adapted trees including *Bursera*, *Pachycormus*, *Operculicarya*, palo brea, ironwood, *Lysiloma*, velvet mesquite, Texas ebony, and rock figs with their exposed roots flowing over miniature boulders. Several desert-adapted shrubs are also beginning to take on interesting miniature tree forms in some of my pots, such as *Adenium*, elephant food, *Euphorbia misera*, *Cascalote*, Barbados cherry, bougainvillea, emu bush, *Uncarina*, *Fockia*, and Texas ranger. “Don’t bonsai everything!” pleas my wife Barb.

Frowned on with concern by some plant-lovers with suspicions of plants being tortured in tiny pots, one tree book author even unfavorably compared the occasional root pruning of bonsai trees (which actually makes room for more soil in the pot) to the cruel and archaic practice of foot binding. In fact, no plant in my backyard gets as much care and attention as do these valued specimens pampered by bonsai enthusiasts. With proper care, your bonsai tree may well outlive you. One specimen at the National Arboretum is reputed to be over 380 years old!

Not to be confused with whimsical topiary, the aesthetic goal in bonsai is to give the illusion of a tree of great age by developing a thick, weathered trunk and encouraging downward slanting branches and branch ramification by strategic clipping or temporary wiring. Sensei Leroy Fujii encouraged us to leave spaces in the tree for imaginary tiny birds to fly between the branches. Just about any plant with a woody stem and leaves can be grown as a bonsai, but the most realistic ones have small leaves and thick, gnarly trunks.

Potential places to find specimens with “character” are in the discount area of some nurseries and (with permission of course) from the yards of old, established neighborhoods that are undergoing renovation. Try to start with the thickest trunk you can find. Don’t be in a hurry to put it in a bonsai pot. The best specimens often spend years growing in deeper “training” pots, where they more quickly develop the desired bonsai style. And remember to pinch back growing tips often to encourage budding along the branches, and selectively prune so that the branches get thinner and shorter as you move up the trunk so that your tree does not revert to a tangled bush.

Much of the knowledge about well-draining soil mixes and re-potting techniques I’ve gained from the CACSS has helped me in caring for my bonsai trees. Conversely, the knowledge gained from the bonsai clubs has given me new perspectives on pruning and shaping my succulent “trees” as well as my full-sized trees (my remaining big mesquite is acquiring a “windswept” style; artistic but...
also practical to better deal with the monsoon winds).

Many bonsai enthusiasts struggle (sometimes successfully) to keep pines and maple trees alive here in the desert. I’m not that skilled so I like to work with the desert plants that should thrive here instead. Although not considered a true woody “tree” by bonsai purists, I think a great starter species is the succulent plant called elephant food (*Portulacaria afra*). It’s a tough little plant that thrives in full sun with minimal water. Its only Achilles’ heel is cold. Be sure to bring them inside if we ever get a recurrence of last January’s hard freeze. The elephant tree (*Bursera microphylla*), native to Arizona, is another great bonsai candidate. They often take on natural bonsai form where they cling to desert hillsides and get “pruned” by frost. They’re usually available at the DBG plant sales if you get there early! A book entitled *Bonsai Succulents* (2007) by Philippe de Vosjoli and Rudy Lime is loaded with intriguing photos. If you would like to learn more about this ancient living art, contact these local clubs: Phoenix Bonsai Society [http://www.phoenixbonsai.com](http://www.phoenixbonsai.com) or Scottsdale Bonsai Society [scottsdalebonsai.weebly.com](http://scottsdalebonsai.weebly.com)

Operculicarya is another almost bombproof plant that tolerates heavy root pruning and full sun. Its small shiny leaves turn reddish brown in the winter sun. Protect from frost.
Participate in National Moth Week by attracting moths to your yard and having fun photographing them. Mixing up a bait will lure them. You want a strong order, sweet taste and smooth consistency. Use the following: stale beer, an overripe banana, brown sugar and maple syrup. Mash it all together making it thick enough that you can paint it on a tree trunk, old wood, fence or just in a shallow dish at dusk. Check your bait stations about every one-half hour. Kids will love this project. Don’t shine a light right at a moth as it will probably fly off.

There are about 142,000 species of moths in the world, outnumbering butterflies 15 to 1. Moths are important pollinators. Moths will sip nectar from just about any plant they can, but particularly like toxic ones so they are unattractive to predators. In the Sonoran Desert, moths don’t have an exclusive relationship with hardly any one plant. Yucca moths are an exception to this.

The small, white yucca moth spends most of its life with yuccas. A female uses her unique mouthparts to gather a pollen ball from yucca anthers. She takes the pollen ball to another yucca plant flower, lays some eggs in the flower’s ovaries, and stuffs the pollen ball in. The yucca is pollinated, and the moth has assurance her caterpillars will have food in the way of young seeds to eat. Both are entirely dependent on the other for reproductive success.

Moths primarily fly at night, it is believed, to avoid birds. They spend their day trying to blend in with their surroundings: some mimic dead leaves, lichen, peeling bark or, bird poop. This is why you want to put your bait out after sunset.

Adult moths sip the nectar of plants. I find that they particularly like my datura plant’s flowers.

Primarily moths rest with their wings out flat, butterflies usually close their wings over their back. It is somewhat comforting to know that only the larvae of the Tineidae family like eating wool. Lining sweater drawers with cedar, available in a package at home stores, will put an end to it.

Moths deserve better press than they get. Many people recoil in horror if a moth lands on them, but squeal with delight if a butterfly does the same thing. Moths could benefit from some good PR, perhaps a moth garden (like butterflies have) or, a postage stamp, and definitely some ecotourism. Moths do pollinate so many plants and food crops; we should love them more than butterflies. I guess it’s just hard to embrace something that can look like bird poop.
UPDATE

Last month Lee Brownson provided us with an excellent article on *Ephedra*. One of the world’s foremost collections of *Ephedra* resides in Arizona, currently at the Wallace Gardens in Scottsdale, where a great many of the world’s *Ephedra* species are in the ground. This extraordinary collection is going to be moved to the Boyce Thompson Arboretum sometime before the end of 2017.

SAVE THE DATE

Our annual show and sale will be April 5-9, 2017 at the Desert Botanical Garden. (Mice aren’t invited.)

SEED DEPOT

Questions about the CACSS Seed Depot should now to directed to Nicky Davis. Her email address is: nicky.davis4@gmail.com.

ONE MORE SHOW AND SALE THANK YOU

By Kelly DiPetro and Nancy Mumpton
A special thank you goes out to Sue Gallagher for her tremendous effort selling so many plants at the 2016 Show and Sale cuttings table. She did this task at the same time as working at Kelly DiPetro and Mike Gallagher’s sale table! It was a herculean effort on her part to help our club and she did a great job!

PHOENIX HOME AND GARDEN MAGAZINE

CACSS President Beth Kirkpatrick’s beautiful garden is featured in *Phoenix Home and Garden* magazine’s latest issue. Congratulations Beth and John.
LIBRARY NOTES

By Nancy Mumpton

We have added two new book carriers to help us bring the books to each meeting. I would like to thank everyone who has so generously volunteered to keep our library a vibrant, well-stocked feature of every meeting. Our carriers are:

Wendy Barrett
Jeanne Ann Brush (with Chuck Brush)
Nancy Mumpton
Rita Gosnell
Cindy Capek
Sue Rush
Adam Humphreys
Heather Holst (with Eric Holst)

A new book by John P. Schaefer has been added to our library. Photo by Nancy Mumpton.

John P. Schaefer and essays by John Alcock, Mark A. Dimmitt, John Janovy Jr., and David Yetman. I am sure many of you recognize some of these people (Mark Dimmitt and David Yetman have recently spoken to CACSS).

Mr. Schaefer is very well known in Arizona. He helped organize the Tucson Audubon Society and the Nature Conservancy of Arizona, among many other accomplishments.

If you live in the desert of Arizona and want to know the cacti that will grow beautifully in your garden, read this book! The photography is out of this world and the essays are by some of the very best in the field. A must for lovers of the Sonoran desert ... and all cacti lovers!

A Special New Title to Our Collection
We now have a copy of a book titled *A Desert Illuminated: Cactus Flowers of the Sonoran Desert* with photography by John P. Schaefer, essays by John Alcock, Mark A. Dimmitt, John Janovy Jr., and David Yetman. I am sure many of you recognize some of these people (Mark Dimmitt and David Yetman have recently spoken to CACSS).

Mr. Schaefer is very well known in Arizona. He helped organize the Tucson Audubon Society and the Nature Conservancy of Arizona, among many other accomplishments.

If you live in the desert of Arizona and want to know the cacti that will grow beautifully in your garden, read this book! The photography is out of this world and the essays are by some of the very best in the field. A must for lovers of the Sonoran desert ... and all cacti lovers!
EMILY GLENN  

I had the pleasure of talking to Emily Glenn and learning a little bit about her. Emily is from Green Bay, Wisconsin and moved to Arizona in September 2013. She wanted to live in a bigger city and, of course, get away from the snow. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Green Bay, majoring in history. Emily was involved in ballroom dance clubs, and was co-president of the German Club.

After moving to Arizona, she became interested in our native plants. They were very foreign to her and exotic at the same time.

“My mother Sue, who is also a member of the Society, encouraged me to become involved,” Emily said. Emily took out books from the Society library and read quite a lot, allowing her to get acquainted with the plants, learn how to grow them, and how to take care of them once they were in the ground or a pot.

“I can’t remember the name of the plant my mother gave me when I first got interested in cactus and succulents, but it did survive on the window sill of my university room even in the dead of winter,” Emily said.

She works full time through the Chandler Unified School District overseeing a dinner program feeding at risk children.

Emily serves as assistant treasurer of our club, helping Nick Diomede club treasurer. They sit at the table at the back of the room taking funds at our monthly silent auctions. “The volume of plants brought in by members keeps us busy as the plants are absolutely awesome,” Emily said. “Sometimes there’s a bidding frenzy, and the plants can get a little steep in price.”

Emily Glenn photo by Sue Hakala.

Emily also volunteers in other capacities like helping with our holiday party. “It’s an event, as a member, you should be sure to attend. It’s very enjoyable as you get to visit with the members and fill your stomach with the potluck dishes that members bring,”

“I enjoy being a member of the Society. You learn so much as there is always someone that can help with a question on growing, planting or, where to look for help,” she said.
HARVESTING AND PROCESSING PRICKLY PEAR FRUIT AND MAKING
PRICKLY PEAR LEMONADE PUNCH

Submitted by Chris Ginkel

Summertime is prickly pear fruit harvest time. The recipe is shared with us by Chris Ginkel, guru of all things prickly pear. Chris says he’s made this recipe and loves it. The article is from the Tucson Cactus and Succulent Society (www.TucsonCactus.org) August 28, 2009.

When the desert is full of that gorgeous magenta fruit laden prickly pear (usually in late summer), don’t let the opportunity pass to enjoy the gift of the vitamin rich juice contained in those fruits. It can be processed easily through either of the following methods and frozen in containers for use throughout the year.

Gather prickly pear fruit from your own property or with the permission of the property owner. Remember, it is illegal to gather plants, fruit, seeds or plant parts from City, County, State or Federal lands or public roadways without written permission. Always leave some of the fruit for the animals, they need food too.

METHOD I: (Blender)
Using metal tongs, carefully remove fruit from the plant when it is at its deep, magenta-colored ripeness peak and place in a large pail. Do not touch fruit with gloves. You can usually tell when it starts to fall off the plant or you see signs that the birds are starting to feast on it. If the fruit is still green where it attaches to the pad it is not quite ripe. I usually try to leave some fruits on the plant around the edges for the animals to easily reach for their share. Note: Use caution when picking and handling the fruit... especially on a windy day. The small short reddish stickers (glochids) can easily become airborne and land on you and stick in your skin or worse, get in your eyes.

Rinse the desert dirt off of the fruits and discard any damaged or diseased pieces. Then use tongs to load a batch into your blender. Process until liquefied and pour about three-fourths of the liquid mixture into a fine mesh strainer or a colander lined with cheesecloth that has been placed over a large bowl. This will strain out all of the seeds and stickers and you will have a prickly pear juice that can be used or frozen for drinks, sauces, syrups, jellies, etc.

Toss the pulp in your compost pile. You can do a two- or three-step straining process using a coarse screen first then the fine to make the process go faster. Be sure to refrigerate the juice immediately.

Toss the pulp in your compost pile. You can do a two- or three-step straining process using a coarse screen first then the fine to make the process go faster. Be sure to refrigerate the juice immediately.
after straining. Freeze if not used within a day or two because it tends to sour quickly. Note: leaving some juice in the blender helps the next batch liquify quickly. Always put the top on the blender jar. This juice can permanently stain.

METHOD II: (Freezer)
Pick the fruit off of the plant as described in Method I. Rinse and use tongs to load into plastic bags. Freeze the bags of fruit for at least a couple of days. Remove from freezer and dump fruit into a strainer or colander that is set over a large bowl. The freezing will have softened the fruit and when thawed the juice will easily flow into the bowl.

RECIPE for PRICKLY PEAR LEMONADE
To make Prickly Pear Lemonade like we serve at the TCSS meetings and cactus sales events, just mix a 12 oz. can of frozen lemonade, one 12 oz. can of water, 1/4 to 1/2 cup of prickly pear juice and 2 cans (24 oz. more to taste) of any lemon/lime soda. Local authors have great recipes. An Internet search for prickly pear recipes may also give you ideas for using the juice. Jelly, jam, syrups, sauces, margaritas, wine coolers, gelato, sorbet and other desserts are some of them.

NOTE: While the above methods and recipes have been used for years, you assume your own risk and liability for any picking, processing, and use of cactus fruit.

TUCSON CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Be sure to check out the Tucson Cactus and Succulent Society’s web site. Click on newsletters on the left to choose the latest edition of their newsletter. Echinopsis lover, Greg Krehel, presented their last program. His amazing time lapse photos of Echinopsis flowers can be seen at echinopsisfreak.com
At the last PEG (Propagation Education Group) meeting on May 14, Dan Smith demonstrated how to graft an *Adenium*. Tristan Davis demonstrated how to graft different types of cactus. CACSS members’ brains were whirling with ideas as to what kind of plants they could graft as they left the meeting. The PEG workshops are free and open to all members. Every meeting topic is different, and free plants are available.
Deep in the forests of southeastern Kenya
Grow odd little plants by the name of *Dorstenia*.
They sit with their leaf scars and fancy fake flowers
And take aim and spit seeds for hours and hours.
The seeds start to sprout, and the sprouts start to grow
Into little *Dorstenias* all in a row.
And with great careful aim from their leafy green tops
They spit seed right back at the Moms and their Pops.

**PRIZE-WINNING PLANTS FROM OUR 2016 SHOW**

*Agave potatorum variegated dwarf*
*Best in class variegated succulents grown by Sue Hakala.*

*Agave impressa*
*Best Agave grown by Gard Roper.*
PLANT SUBJECT MATTER SPECIALISTS TO CONTACT WITH QUESTIONS

- **Tristan Davis** 480-540-9540 | minime8484@hotmail.com

  Specializations include plant propagation, and heading PEG (Propagation Education Group).

- **Doug Dawson** 480-893-1207 | dawsonlithops@hotmail.com

  Specializations include growing from seed, flora of Namibia, Lithops, other Mesembs, Melocactus, and miniature cacti and succulents of Arizona.

- **Mike Gallagher** 602-942-8580 | mgallagher26@cox.net

  Specializations include Aloes, Haworthias, columnar Cacti, and Turbinicarpus.

- **Dean Patrick** 480-759-0312 | desertpatrick@cox.net

  Specializations in softwood stem-cuttings, plant division and seed starting (rooting cacti, Agave and Aloe).

- **Steve Plath** (623) 238-3342 | sbotanica@inreach.com

  Specializations include general propagation and desert revegetation, Ariocarpus, Astrophytum, Cyphostemma, Echinocereus, Fouquieria, and Thelocactus.

- **Dan Smith** 480.981.9648 | smithdans@outlet.com

  Specializes in adenium, raising adeniums from seed, grafting and adenium culture in general.

- **Bob Torrest** 480-994-3868 | robertst9114@msn.com

  Specializations include desert landscaping, unusual (including rare fruit) trees and shrubs, Aloes, Agaves, and columnar cacti.
MORE PRIZE-WINNING PLANTS FROM OUR 2016 SHOW

Gasteria brachyphyylla
Best Gasteria grown by Nancy Mumpton. Photo by John Crummey.

Mammillaria parkinsonii
Best mammillaria grown by Mike Gallagher. Photo by John Crummey.

Central Arizona Cactus and Succulent Society
POB 63572

Next newsletter issue submission deadline: August 10, 2016. Email all submissions to: Editor Sue Hakala at cacsscentralspine@gmail.com. Members are encouraged to submit medium resolution images of their plants with captions for inclusion in the newsletter when and where possible.