President’s Letter...

Kathy Butler

I hope that all of you had a chance to visit the Plant Show and Sale. Every year I am amazed by the amount of talent in the CACSS. Congratulations and thank you to all who planned, coordinated and assisted with this very successful Show and Sale.

This year’s show had some unusually exciting entertainment; the motorized wheelchair destruction derby. Saturday’s contestant took first place in the Two Person Slam category when a small child sitting on the driver’s lap, commandeered the joy stick on the wheelchair, crashing it into the Masters’ Level Exhibition tables. Extra points were awarded for displacing the tables several feet without injury to the plants. Sunday’s contestant was awarded first place in the Single Grand Slam category; however, no extra points were given because the tables moved less dramatically than the tables in the Two Person Slam.

Special thanks to Gard Roper and his foresight in loading his pockets with homeopathic remedies. The President was in need of calming after the Saturday exhibition. Although the destruction derby certainly added excitement to the exhibition, after discussion between several of the Board Members, it was decided that demolition derbies are to be banned from future shows. There was additional discussion regarding how to better protect the plants next year from copy cat glory seekers. The subject required further study.

On a serious note, I would like to encourage newer members and first time collectors of Euphorbias and other toxic plants to read an article excerpted from the Amateurs’ Digest at http://www.theamateursdigest.com/epoisons.htm. The article includes some narratives sent in by readers who have experienced adverse reactions to these plants as well as interesting information on medicinal uses of the plants in Africa and suggested remedies should you suffer a negative encounter with a toxic plant.

The day after the Show and Sale my Euphorbia ambovombensis attempted to murder me. As I was inspecting some leaves that had started to curl at the edges for Mealy Bugs and Red Spiders, I rubbed the leaves. My hands started itching a little, I went into the house to wash them and, within a few minutes, I was having difficulty breathing. I have very limited knowledge about toxic plants but had been touching and pruning my Euphorbias regularly without incident.

Wishing all of you the magic that comes with this time of year as the Adeniums, Jatrophas and other Caudiciforms are starting to vine, leaf and flower...living sculptures crowned with new life.

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Calendar
May 21st, Sunday, 2 pm (Not the last Sunday)
Regular club meeting
Dorrance Hall, Desert Botanical Garden
Woody Minnich will give a presentation on Bolivia to Patagonia.
A journey beginning with the Old Man of the Andes (Oreocereus celsianus),
the smallest cactus (Blossfeldia liklei) and animals of the North, through
towns and Indian ruins, to the Southern-most cacti (Mammillaria poepiggii),
the Valdes Peninsula and the killer whales, orcas and penguins.

June 10th, Saturday, 8 am - Noon
Weird Plant Sale
Tucson Botanical Garden
Go to: tucsonbotanical.org or call (520) 326-9686 for more information.

June 25th, Sunday, 2 pm
Regular club meeting
Dorrance Hall, Desert Botanical Garden

June 30th - July 2nd, Friday - Sunday, All Day
Annual Show & Sale of the Cactus & Succulent Society of America
Huntington Botanical Gardens
Los Angeles, CA
All CSSA members or members of an affiliated club may enter plants. For
more information, contact Cynthia Robinson or Leo Martin.

July 30th, Sunday, 2 pm
Regular club meeting
Dorrance Hall, Desert Botanical Garden

August 27th, Sunday, 2 pm
Regular club meeting
Dorrance Hall, Desert Botanical Garden
Ken Schutz, Executive Director of the Desert Botanical Garden will speak
on What's Happening at the Garden.

September 2nd, Saturday, All Day
23rd Annual Huntington Succulent Symposium
Huntington Botanical Gardens
Los Angeles, CA

Opuntia regnellii

Publication of the material in the Central Spine does not imply agreement with
the ideas expressed therein by any portion of the membership of the CACSS,
nor does it constitute an endorsement or support for any portion of such
material by the CACSS, or the Central Spine, regardless of any position or
office held by the author(s). All such material represents a comment and/or
personal opinion of the author(s).
CACSS Board Meeting Minutes for March 26, 2006

As of March 25, 2006, there was $19,466.60 in the Club's treasury. $4,167.36 of that amount is allocated to the Rescue Committee's use. At this time we had 140 paid members. The Board approved allowing the President to spend up to $100 to cover expenses for workshops such as Doug Dawson's on growing plants from seed.

Last year the Club gave $1500 to the DBG for the Horticulture Department. This year they need 11 two-way radios to replace old equipment. The Board voted to donate $2000 for this purchase.

Lee Brownson gave his first report on the Grants Committee. There was a great deal of discussion regarding how much the Club should spend on this project for the first year. There will be an article in the Central Spine on this issue so that the membership can be involved in the decision.

Celeste Gornick reported that she is working with the Elliotts to arrange a trip to California. It was not decided how much of the cost can be absorbed by the Club as educational expense.

Ingrid Swenson reported that there were not yet enough volunteers for the Show and Sale.

Sue Daley

How Should We Spend Our Money?  Lee Brownson

The CACSS is a not for profit, educational organization. Our purpose, as stated in our By-laws, is: (a) to grow and study cacti, other succulents and associated xerophytes, (b) to foster, disseminate and advance the knowledge and propagation of cacti and other succulents, (c) to promote interest in these plants in its membership and among the public, (d) to support the Desert Botanical Garden of Phoenix, Arizona and other organizations of similar purpose, (e) to hold public meetings for study, to which anyone interested in these plants is invited, and (f) to provide the opportunity and place to exhibit plants when appropriate. We do a pretty good job of accomplishing all of the above. The question is do we do as much as we can? Some would say yes, others think we could do better.

To no one's surprise, I include myself in the second group. We feel that, in light of the size of the Society's bank account, we could be doing more. This begs three questions: how much do we actually have available, what is our "normal" income and how can we best use that money? To explore these questions, the Board of Directors created the Grant's Committee and I was appointed Chairman.

Let's take each question in order. How much money do we have? The bank account, prior to the Show and Sale, had $15,500 in the general Society account and $4,100 in the Plant Rescue account. Obviously, the CACSS needs a certain amount of money to conduct its current programs: speakers, the newsletter, and the annual Show and Sale. Also, it has been traditional for the Society to give the Desert Botanical Garden a monetary gift every year.

For the past two and one half years, the cost for monthly speakers has been quite low because most of the presenters have been local folk. Let's say we spent $125 per speaker, times nine speakers or about $1,125 last year. A year or so ago, the Board authorized that up to $5000 could be spent to bring in "long distance" speakers. That didn't happen so that money is still available for speakers or other things. The newsletter costs about $250 per issue to print and mail, about $3000 annually.

The annual Show and Sale is a source of funds, not a drain on funds. However, there needs to be seed money saved each year to pay many of the expenses of the event before the income from the sale is realized. In 2005, expenses incurred prior to the event were about $2,000. That is what we need to have in the bank.

The DBG is a great support to the CACSS. They give us two meeting rooms every month. They allow us to hold our five day Show and Sale on their property. (We pay for that by giving them 15% of the gross, but that does not reflect the true cost of the facilities for five full days.) They help us publicize our monthly meetings. For all of this, we gave them a gift of $2,000 for the horticulture department. It is a very good deal for us.

Continued on page 4...
How Should We Spend Our Money? ...Continued from page 3

Lee Brownson

Our main sources of funds are the Show and Sale and membership dues. In 2005, our net profit from $38,000 in sales was $3,621. The results are not in from this year’s show but I do know that sales were higher. Membership brings in about $15 per person (remember, many are family memberships that represent more than one person). Last year we had about 200 members so our income was about $3000.

If you add the newsletter, speakers, the DBG donation, and the reserve for the Show and Sale, it totals $8,125. That is approximately what we need to do what we normally do.

A second source of income and expenses is the Cactus Rescue Program. In its first year and one half of existence, the $3,000 in “seed money” we received to start the program has grown to $4,100. This was the “profit” from rescuing on only one piece of property, Verrado. A balance of $3000 is probably a good number for the working capital needed prior to a rescue (primarily tags from the Ag Department).

The above numbers leads the Grants Committee to the conclusion that the CACSS has about $8,000 more than it needs to operate from year to year (total available cash of $19,600 minus $11,125 for operating costs).

We now turn to the third question, what should we do with that $8,000? It’s really a multi faceted question. The committee discussed how much of it should be available for grants, who should be eligible to apply for those grants, should it be spread out among several grants, and should it be spread out over several years?

This is the proposal put forth by the Grants Committee. Please read it and tell someone on the Board of Directors what you think about it. Is it fine as it is? Should something be added or subtracted or changed? Let us know.

1) Grants should be given to individuals or organizations which further the:
   Education
   Public Awareness
   Conservation
   Research
   of Succulent Plants and the environments in which they are found.

2) Only organizations or individuals associated with organizations that are not-for-profit are eligible to receive financial support. This includes:
   Schools - students or teachers
   Government
   501(c)(3) educational or research organizations

3) Grant applications describing specific projects must be in writing.

4) The recipient of the grant will be required to file a written report to the CACSS after the project is complete and be willing to address the general membership of the CACSS, if requested.

The Grants Committee proposes that the CACSS undertake a pilot program this year with no formal commitment to continue it in the future. We suggest that $5000 be allocated to several projects this year. We would set an application date deadline and commit to an award date. The Desert Botanical Garden, ASU and the Phoenix Community Colleges will be contacted to solicit grant requests.

If the program is deemed a success, each year the Board of Directors could allocate funds to the Grants Committee to find other worthy projects to support, given the current status of the CACSS treasury at that time.
2006 Show - Trophies Awarded

Most Total Points .................................. Cynthia Robinson - 130 pts
(Sponsored by Rod and Lisa Northrop)
Most Blue Ribbons .................................. Cynthia Robinson - 21 Blue Ribbons
(Charles Mag Trophy)
Most Cactus Blue Ribbons ......................... Steve & Julie Plath - 9 Blue Ribbons
(Sponsored by Arizona Cactus Sales)
Best Cactus of Show ................................ Steve & Julie Plath - Echinocactus polycephalus
Best Succulent of Show .............................. Tom Ballen - Ficus nerifolia
Best Individual Cactus Specimen in Section I ... Steve & Julie Plath - Mammillaria parkinsonii
Best Individual Succulent Specimen in Section II Rich Zeh - Pachypodium rosulatum v. gracilis
Best Cactus Collection ............................... Michael Gallagher - Turbinicarpus collection
(Sponsored by Elaine Chapman)
Best Succulent Collection .......................... Janet Karasz - Gasteria collection
Best Aizoaceae ....................................... Joan & Stan Skirvin - Conophytum truncatum
(Sponsored by Fran Tolleston and Bud Terrell)
Best Aloe ............................................. Cynthia Robinson - Aloe dorotheae
(Sponsored by Leo Martin in memory of Dr. Alan Rilestone)
Best Ariocarpus .......................... Steve & Julie Plath - Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus v. albiflorus
(Sponsored by Jo Davis and David Balem)
Best Euphorbia ...................................... Steve & Julie Plath - Euphorbia abdelkuri
(Sponsored by Elaine Chapman)
Best Ferocactus ..................................... Steve & Julie Plath - Ferocactus chrysananthus
(Sponsored by Scott McMahon in memory of his grandfather James A. Beaman)
Best Arizona Native ................................. Steve & Julie Plath - Echinocactus Polyceranthus
(Sponsored by the CACSS Board)
Best Crest or Monstrose ............................. Laurence Garvie - Opuntia megarhiza
(Sponsored by Rod and Lisa Northrop)
Best Seedling ........................................ Doug Dawson - Coryphantha recurvata
Best Decorative Container .......................... Cynthia Robinson - Bursera simplicifolia bonsai
Best Specimen Planter ................................ Janet Orr - Echeveria sp.
People’s Choice Award .............................. Janet Orr - Sulcorebutia rauchii
(In memory of Henry Treisler)

Novice trophies:
Most Points ......................................... Davin Owen - 103 pts
(Sponsored by Lee Browson)
Best Novice Cactus ................................ Dave Dundas - Echinocereus engelmannii v. nicholii
(Sponsored by the Hennesseys)
Best Novice Succulent ............................... ?
(Sponsored by the Hennesseys)

Junior novice trophies:
Most Points ......................................... (tie) Phoebe Garvie - 8 pts & Sean Dundas - 8 pts
(Sponsored by Elaine Chapman)
Best Cactus ......................................... Phoebe Garvie - Echinocereus pectinatus
(Sponsored by Elaine Chapman)
Best Succulent ...................................... Sean Dundas - Agave parryi v. truncata
(Sponsored by Elaine Chapman)

Chairman’s Special Rosette Awards ............. Ingrid Swenson & Sheri Doramus
(For Outstanding Achievement or Contribution)

Thank you to everyone who entered plants in the 2006 Show. I had hoped that the amount of plants shown would have been equal to last year, but we were down by over 300 plants. If any member has suggestions of what would help you prepare for next year’s Show, please send me an e-mail at crobin500@msn.com. I have a number of different workshop ideas floating around in my head that would be helpful in preparing for the next Show, and hopefully Leo’s article on the next page will inspire everyone!

- Cynthia Robinson
Preparing Your Plants for Next Year's Show...  

Leo Martin

While deciding what to repot, think about next year's Show. If it's time to repot a plant, why not try to make it a showpiece?

With the Show fresh in memory, we recall which divisions had lots of entries (Euphorbias), which had few (cacti in general, mesems, and the decorative divisions) and which had none (Opuntia kin, epiphytic cacti). The easiest way to take a ribbon is to enter a great-looking plant in a division with no other entries! A solo entrant will not necessarily take a blue ribbon; it must be a good plant, well-presented, especially Advanced and Masters plants. So, be sure your plants look great.

After unpotting and removing old soil from the roots, it is easy to hold plants inside different pots and see how they look. Or, you can hold the plant and look from all angles, imagining the plant pruned differently. Plants repotted now will have a full year to grow in their new homes, and they will look great next April.

Sometimes we start with a decorative pot and try to select the right plant for it; sometimes we decide which plants we want to accentuate, and look for the appropriate pot. Most of us combine the approaches. Some of us are always on the lookout for great plant containers.

Decorative pots are sometimes more expensive than plain clay or plastic, but judges usually award better ribbons to plants in better pots. It would not be common for an Advanced plant in a plastic pot, or without top dressing, to take a ribbon. Masters plants really should be staged as well as possible, with a nice pot and top dressing that enhance the plant. Member Edra Drake tells of frequenting thrift stores looking for inexpensive ceramics without holes, and then drilling drainage holes with a ceramic bit. Edra's plants are beautifully grown and beautifully presented, and ceramic containers at second-hand stores often cost less than a dollar.

When repotting, take time to ensure the plant is centered - or not - exactly as you think best. If it's not right the first time, don't be afraid to dump it all out and begin anew. If you will be adding decorative rocks, the longer they are in the pot, the more secure they will be.

Leave plenty of room for top-dressing. Top dressing is a must for a show plant. Thin top-dressing through which pumice and soil show does not impress judges. Many people prefer the look of top dressing gently mounded above the rim of the container. This is obviously impractical for the day-to-day care of plants, since it leaves little room for watering. Many of us have little or no top-dressing for most of the growing season, then touch up just before the Show. Thick top dressing also covers basal scars.

And seedlings... Now is the time to plant many kinds of seed. By next April many will be big enough to be quite impressive. There weren't many seedling entries this year - there never are. You can do it!

There weren't many decorative containers this year. Think how much better an arrangement you can make than the ones sold at the airport. Plus, you have a whole year for it to grow out and look beautiful! I'd like to challenge CACSS members to enter a decorative container arrangement in next year's Show. I planted one today!

Thank you!

I just want to thank all of the volunteers for working at the recent CACSS Show and Sale. There was such a wonderful response from all of you about volunteering that it makes my job of recruiting volunteers very easy. Thank you to each and every one of you.

- Ingrid Swenson
March 31 - All the trees and shrubs mentioned last month continued to flower except for *Sophora secundiflora*. There were flowers for the first time on a 5 ft *Acacia rigidula* (Black Brush) with dark green leaves and rod shaped flowers, and on a recently planted *Acacia saligna* (Weeping wattle) with evergreen long leaves and bright yellow flowers on the branch tips. *Leucaena retusa* flowered for the first time at 3 ft and Chinaberry (Melia azederach) is especially colorful with dark green leaves, lavender flowers and last year's pale yellow berries. Towards the end of the month Chanar, the Chilean palo verde (*Geoffroea decorticans*), began to flower with bright yellow blossoms. Of course, it is the peeling green bark that makes this tree unique. It has been so dry that there are still lots of seed from last year on the ground. With the rain at mid-month, brittle bushes (*Encelia farinosa*) began leafing out and flowering where there was extra water, as did Desert mallow (*Sphaeralcea ambigua*). A large shrubby plant with white flower spikes, identified at Baker's Nursery as white justicia, has done well and seeded itself within 30 ft of the parent. By the end of the month Coulter's hibiscus and desert senna were also in flower.

We've just been through a record drought but there was about 1.5 inches of rain at mid-month. After that came cool, cloudy, drizzly days which most of the plants seemed to appreciate. By the way, we had a light freeze on the 22nd although the TV weather said 45F (this sort of mismatch seems to happen several times each winter). Madagascar ocotillo (*Albuadua procera*) dropped all leaves around mid-month but within a week was leafing out again. (Miles Anderson's book says it will not tolerate any frost!) *Didieria trollii* came through the winter (a few freezing nights) with a sheath cover on a small frame for the coldest nights. *Pachypodium namaquanum* was fine with little or no protection. Other Pachys and Adeniums, etc., were kept indoors at 50F or more. Burseras in the ground, *B. hindisiana* at 4 ft and *B. microphylla* at 6 ft, were fine with no protection. However, 3 ft potted plants of *B. laxifolia* and *B. schlechtendalii* had their leaves go brown, although protected with temperatures well above freezing. I am trying to root some Gumbo Limbo twigs. This Bursera from South Florida becomes a tree with a red-brown varnished looking bark. A good place to see them is at the Gumbo Limbo Nature Center in Boca Raton and all along A1A (Ocean Blvd) in that area.

*Fouquieria macdougallii* (most easy to flower) came through the winter in an open location with no damage, while small potted *F. diguetii* and *F. ochoterenae* were fine with a bit of cover. The Baja elephant tree (*Pachycormus discolor*) has had no problem with our winters and is now 12 ft tall and quite full. *African palmeri* at 5 ft is showing new growth and was happy outdoors this winter with only a little overhead shade. Boojum trees look their best now, and with trunks at 15 inches and branches to 30 inches, needed no protection.

Many aloes are done flowering but *A. striata*, *superba*, *variegata* x *saponaria* continued and this month were joined by *A. camperi*, *divaricata*, Crosby's prolific, *barbadensis*, *vera* and *kedogensis*. *Euphorbia fruticosa* and *polyacantha* have been flowering in the ground as has *E. milii* (crown of thorns) in pots with bit of protection. I was surprised that no one corrected an error in the January column... the "sharkskin" agave is a cross of *A. scabra* and *A. ferdinandi-regis* and not with *A. victoriae-reginae*.

Lots of cacti were flowering this month with even more to come in April. *Ferocactus glaucescens* continued all month, and by mid-month the first echinocereus was flowering with many more soon after. Cleistocacti continued all month, there were more mammillarias and later on thelocacti. In particular, *T. macediellii* has large pink flowers with a yellow center while *T. bicolor* has a large purple flower with a red center. All the myrtillocacti are now in flower after only the cristate forms in February. *Echinocereus nicholii* got started at the end of the month. It is a large plant with golden spines, a pink to purple flower, and is a native. I was lucky to be able to trade for a 7 ft cutting of *Cephalocereus senilis*. Now it will be a wait to see if it roots. Cuttings of this size, at least for Stenocereus, can take up to a year before showing new growth. By the way, columnar cactus cuttings kept outdoors in 5 gallon pots since October look fine but have not rooted yet, while those in the ground are showing new growth.

**QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS ARE WELCOMED.** For those who were looking for our plant sale notice (which was omitted when the March issue arrived in mid-April) and had asked about specific plants, please call or E mail.
Around My (Or Your?) Desert Garden...  

Bob Torrest

APRIL 30 - Sweet acacia, flowering for some time, was joined by Palo blanco (Acacia willardiana), Catclaw (A. greggii) and A. aneura. Palo verdes and Palo breas (Cercidium floridum, microphyllum and praeccox) all put on a great show. Mexican palo verde (Parkinsonia aculeata) is fast and has showy flowers, but an old tree (20 years is old for these) had major damage from the heavy winds at mid-month. Pomegranates produced their colorful red flowers even under the shade of a large mesquite tree. Grevillea robusta (silk oak) is a tall tree with lots of leaf litter but also golden-orange flowers. A very nice book "Gardening in the Desert" by Mary Irish has lots of useful information on trees and shrubs as well as other plants that do well here.

Cascalotes (Caesalpinia cacaalaco) now look almost exhausted after their winter displays of yellow spikes. Along with leaf drop, there is a substantial white granular deposit. The tree is also spiny and needs lots of pruning when small, but even with these problems, it is still well worth growing. Another Caesalpinia, Palo Colorado, also produces these granular deposits. Does anyone know what they are? This "tree" has been a disappointment, frozen at 6 ft for years, and has never flowered. Texas guaiacum (Guaiacum angustifolium) grown from seed, has reached all of 2 ft after 8 years (of mostly neglect). It is an evergreen shrub with blue to purple flowers and is said to reach 8 ft slowly (and is going to get some fertilizer!) Honey Locust (Gleditsia triacanthos) has also been disappointing. This deciduous tree can get large and we planted a couple on the west side of the house for summer shade. But, after 6 or 8 years, they are only now hinting at the shade they may yet provide.

After a very good flower display this winter, the aloes are just about done. Aloe camperi still has some of its two colored flowers and A. dorotheae is flowering again but A. dwaricata and A. barbadensis were done early in the month. We try to keep small aloes and agaves in pots of 1 gallon or larger for the summer, stored in a shady spot and given extra water. Once there is a good root ball they go into the ground when the right spot turns up. A. plicatilis doesn't appreciate our summer heat and will go in an outside room with evaporative cooling. A good sized clump of Euphorbia resinifera started flowering late in the month but the other euphorbias are done. Pachypodiums, adeniums, etc., that were protected during the winter (at 45F or more) are outdoors again and flowering.

Cacti flowering at the start of the month were Thelocactus bicolor, neoperiorias, notocacti, Matucana madisonorum, with its red tubular flower, claireocacti, echinocereus, Astrophylum ornatum, Echinocactus texensis (Horset crippler) and Ferocactus glaucescens (continuing since February). By mid-month, trichocereus' put on a real show with their very large mostly white flowers, but also some yellow and red. They are mostly low spreading plants and very easy to grow. There were about 8 varieties flowering almost simultaneously and most did so again at the end of the month.

Opuntias were flowering by mid-month. Opuntia basilaris (Beavertail) was first with its rose flowers and then O. acicularis with red-orange flowers but always colorful with orange-brown glochids at the pad edges. O. rufida is a shrubby plant to 6 ft with flowers bright yellow at first and then darker. O. robusta is larger, with large pads, yellow flowers and good fruit. O. tomentosa and velutina are colorful tree forms, as is Nopalea (spineless with red buds). O. erinacea (Plains prickly pear) is low growing and spiny with pale red flowers at the end of the month. Echinocereus flowering at mid-month included E. nicholii (continuing since March), E. triglochidiatas (claret cup... an upland plant that does well here with some shade), E. pentalophus (Texas lady fingers), a sprawling plant with large lilac flowers, and E. pectinatus v. dusyacanthus with large yellow flowers. These four very different plants give just a hint of the variety available with hedgehogs.

Stenocereus that began flowering included S. alamosensis (Rathburnia) with red tubular flowers, S. griseus (and others sold as Mexican organ pipes) and a large, more tropical stenocereus with larger flowers. Large cuttings (6 to 8 ft) of this one and totem poles sometimes take up to a year to show new growth. Some of the senitas (S. schottii) also flowered as did some Arizona organ pipes (S. thurberi). Later in the month there were lots of pink-white flowers on Monwillea specazzini. These can climb on tree trunks and are very good on east facing walls or fences.
Mini Bits...  Ray Daley

MINI BITS........if any of you seed growers want to sprout Opuntia seeds, according to Doug Dawson you should find a cow..........know which club member fell off the roof of her shed trying to trim a tree overhanging her shade house?........anyone out there have experience growing *Didiera madagascariensis* outside, in the ground, in Phoenix? how much winter protection does it need? how much cold can it take? how tall do they get when planted outside? We don’t have a greenhouse here, and our potted one is getting a bit much to handle, moving it outside on nice winter days, and back inside the garage at night. I’d appreciate any comments, via e-mail or at the next meeting. thanks......... well, enough of you behaved well enough, so here’s the rest of my listing of descriptive prefixes and suffixes used in species names which may help un-confuse us...............  

lasi-, lasio-- = hairy, wooly  
lati-- = broad, wide  
leuc-, leuco- = white  
lept-, lepto-- = slender, thin  
lith-, litho-- = stone  
loph-, lopho-- = crest, crested  
macr-;, macro- = long, large  
nan-, nann-, nano-, nanno = dwarf  
nee = new  
nephro-- = kidney  
noth, notho-- = false  
odon-;, odont-, odonto- = toothed  
--oides, --odes, --oideus = like, resembling, having the form or nature of  
olig-, oligo-- = few  
oreo-, ores-- = pertaining to mountains  
orth-, ortho-- = straight, erect  
pachy-- = thick, stout  
pauci-- = few  
peri-- = about, around, surrounding  
phae-, phaeo-- = dark  
--philus = loving  

--phyll-- = relating to leaves  
--phyllus = leaved  
platy-- = broad  
pleio-- = more than usual  
pleisto-- = most  
poly-- = many  
psil-;, psilo- = bare, bald  
pycn-;, pynco-- = close, dense, compact  
rami-- = pertaining to branches, branched  
rhyti-;, rhytido-- = wrinkled, rumpled  
scler-, sclero-- = hard  
--sperma = seed  
stachy-, stachyo-;, --stachys, --stachyus = relating to a spike  
--stichus = in a row or line  
tenui-- = slender, thin  
tepho-- = grey, ash-grey  
torti-- = twisted  
trich-, tricho-- = hairy, or hairy like  
tylo-- = with knobs, lumps or projections  
xanth-, xantho-- = yellow  

......hope this helps a little sometime.......Ray D.

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**Cactus Tour of Northern Argentina...**

The registration deadline is drawing near for the TCSS trip to Northern Argentina. If Doug’s presentation at the March meeting made you to want to see the plants in person, then this trip is for you!

- Interested members of the Central Arizona Cactus and Succulent Society are invited to join a group from the Tucson Cactus & Succulent Society to visit Northern Argentina for a tour of native habitats during the peak blooming season of Argentinean cacti.
- This will be a small group of no more than 16 people.
- Argentina has the second largest flora after Mexico.
- Brochures, with details, are available at the meeting with the contact information on them.

For more information, contact Peter Hubbell at peterhubbell@qwest.net or ask me for a brochure at the next club meeting... Cynthia Robinson
Plant Questions???

Many CACSS members have experience with different kinds of succulent plants. I hope they will add their names to the following list (just call or e-mail Bob Torrest). For now, the list is simply alphabetical with principle interests. When more members add their information, the list will be cross-referenced by topic.

DOUG DAWSON
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STEVE PLATH
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CYNTHIA ROBINSON
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BOB TORREST
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Specialization includes Flora of Namibia, Growing from Seed, Lithops, other Mesems & Melocactus.

Specialization includes Aloes, Haworthias, Columnar Cacti & Turbinicarpus.

Specialization includes Ariocarpus, Astrophytum, Cyphostemma, Echinocereus, Fouquieria, Thelocactus, General Propagation & Desert Revegetation.

Specialization includes Flora of Madagascar, Growing from Seed, Caudiciform & Pachycaul Succulents, Aloes, Apocynaceae, Burseraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fouquieriaceae, & Succulent Bonsai.

Specialization includes Desert Landscaping, Unusual (including Rare Fruit) Trees & Shrubs, Aloes, Agaves, Columnar Cacti, Trichocereus & Opuntia.

Who To Contact!!!