

British Cactus & Succulent Society

Southampton & District Branch Newsletter

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Editorial

We are well into summer now and the temperatures are finally approaching what one would expect. I've had several cacti flower and various Aloes, Gasterias, Haworthias, Echeverias have also been blooming. With watering, I now water every weekend and I think I will start including some feed to give the plants a bit of a boost.

Announcements

We are pleased to announce that our treasurer Alice gave birth to a baby girl on 27th May!

There are sheets on the front table for people to register their interest for the various **branch visits** that will be held in the coming months – the next visit is to Lullingstone Castle and Gardens in Kent this coming weekend – if you are interested in going to this, make sure you record your name on the sheet.

Later in the month, our chairperson Dot England will be hosting an **Open Day**. There are some sheets on the front table showing directions of how to get there. Refreshments will be provided on the day. Leaflets detailing Alice's Summer Garden party (in July) are also on the front table.

The branch put on a display at Sparsholt College's Countryside day a couple of weeks ago. Unfortunately, the weather was poor and so there weren't that many people who attended the event, so our plant sales were down compared to previous years.

Last month the branch handed out free plants to members, to grow on and bring along to a future

cultivation evening. If you were absent last month, David may still have some left over – their names are *Rebutia* cv. "Sunrise" and *Euphorbia obesa*.

Last Month's Meeting

Plants of Interest

Bruce Beckerleg had brought along *Haworthia lockwoodii* which had quite a history. In 1993, David Neville had a beautiful specimen of this, and Bruce had a grotty one – both flowered and Bruce set some seed, 5 plants came up, the others have died, but the remaining plant resembled David's plant from 1993. David said his plant died after the "love making"(!) Next was *Echeveria lauii* – this normally forms solitary heads, but the growing point got damaged and it had produced several heads. *Perlagonium oblongatum* is a winter grower - Tom Radford's was in flower last month (and still is) but Bruce's had opened almost a month later. Next was *Aloe longistyla* - he has three plants so set seed across them, one produced none, the other one had 3 and this one went mad and had formed several huge seed pods which must weigh more than the plant. He hoped this wouldn't exhaust the plant. He will probably give some of the seed to Ivor, towards seed sales. The final plant was *Mammillaria dodsonii* – he had found a new form from Southfields Nursey a few years ago and picked out 5 plants - this one was the nicest one and it's doing well, with a lot of heads. The other ones struggle to have more than one head.

Succulents other than Mesembs

Suzanne said it was nice to be here again – she's done the talk three times before, and it was still using slides. David didn't think she had done this talk and asked, are they all the same? The answer was yes! After adjusting the height of the projector, Suzanne started her talk. She and Tony live near Gatwick in West Sussex, at a little village called Ansty. They moved there in 1992, and got a company called Cambridge Greenhouses to put up a 50ft x 20ft greenhouse. When empty, you wonder how you will ever fill it, but it's no problem over time. They also pieces from a previous 24 foot and 36 foot Eden Greenhouse, and they made a new 36 x

8 greenhouse from that as well. Going back to the main greenhouse, they initially had some staging along the side but decided to put in a couple of beds - one for succulents, one for cacti. These had a concrete base, and were 4 bricks high and incorporated a soil warming cable. There was a separate big central bed to hold Tony's collection of Cerei. They filled these beds with just about anything they could get their hands on - top soil, coir, gravel, 6X manure. They then picked out plants which they thought would benefit from a free root run and the soil warming cable. We saw Some Euphorbias, *Pachycormus discolor*, a Sansievera or two, a Ceropegia from the Canaries, *Aloe variegata*, an Alluaudia and also 3 Velthemias in the picture. They used top dressing to keep the weeds down and this also reflects more light for the plants. We saw the same bed a few months on, and the plants were settling down. The Velthemias were in flower and some had set seed. They eventually perished because they are winter growers and they got watered and were rested at the wrong times due to the needs of the other plants. They have since acquired some replacements. *Euphorbia bayoensis* was from Susan Carter Holmes. It succumbed due to being under too much vegetation. They had to replant the bed after a couple of years because things had grown so well. The tall plant in the picture was *Alluaudia ascendens* - this hit the roof and is still going strong. The tip is in the slip stream of the gas heater. It is now shooting out some new stems. An aloe which they had obtained from a garden centres was a *ferox/marlothii* type and it had got far too big. They also grew *Aloe dichotoma* but that succumbed too. One drawback of the beds - if you have cats - is that they will use it as a latrine.

Now it was time to look at some individual plants. *Euphorbia bothae* is a hybrid with the parents being *E. coerulescens* and *E. tetragona*. It produces a nice show of flowers each year, it is always slender and self-supporting. *Euphorbia lophogona* was a plant which Tony's mum and dad had in Holland - this produced seed and their plant was from the seed. They had a plant of *Monadenium stapelioides* which they took up to the National Show - it got a 3rd prize but a week after returning from the show, it was dead. The moral of that is that if you take plants out to a show, the roots can get jostled or damaged - so don't water it for a while after you bring it back. Next was a shot at Heidelberg Botanic Gardens in 1971, *Euphorbia milli* were in flower and she saw red and yellow flowered versions. *Euphorbia milii* var. *hislopianii* is larger growing and has bigger bracts. These days there are hybrids from Thailand which are superb, they are usually on grafts but it's hard to hang on to them for more than a year. *Euphorbia sipolisii* is a strange little plant. The flower was dead

centre in the picture. It is from Brazil. The new growth forms as red shoots initially, and this plant had been obtained from Tom Jenkins. Pictures of *Euphorbia viguieri* had been taken while it was looking good, but after a short period they lost it - it produces 4 red flowers per stem. *Euphorbia neohumbertii* doesn't have a long stem for the flowers and it also forms banded scars down the stem, where the old leaves detach themselves. It is very attractive, and has spines down the stem. It needs extra heat in the winter and you should keep it growing all year if you can manage it. Next was an Euphorbia from Douglas Huth who died in 1981. They still have a piece of this plant which produces masses of seed. Many Euphorbias have explosive seed capsules so the seeds will go all over the place. *Euphorbia stenoclada* becomes a tree if given the opportunity. A lot of them in nurseries are totally green, but it grows a brown felt eventually, when it comes into flower. It requires regular potting on and then it might flower. You will get die back if you don't keep it warm enough in the winter, so theirs is kept with Tony's Melocacti.

We saw a variety of plants outside the Abbey Gardens Nursery, in Santa Barbara in California. There were some nice Agaves bedded out (one of the *parryi* forms), a Pachypodium, and a Carnegiea. Inside, they saw Euphorbias. Frank Horwood was working here at the time and he was trying to selectively grow the better coloured leaf forms of Madagascan euphorbias, similar to *E. francoisii*. The darker and bigger the leaf, the better for him. Somewhere at a mid-Cheshire branch, in a conservatory was a huge *Euphorbia obesa* looking wonderful. This should serve as inspiration for the young plants handed out by David. This was probably 25 years old and there were lovely markings on it. It is difficult to keep them pumped up, and sometimes they cave in or pick up some markings. Another euphorbia from Kenya with very dark bracts is *Euphorbia glochidiata*. This was at Grigsby Cactus Gardens in Vista. It has a spine that is forked at the tip which is a distinguishing characteristic. The Kenyan ones are more temperature sensitive and they will want hot box treatment for the winter, and you should also keep the moisture levels up. We saw some of the plants that Frank Horwood had produced. In 1981 *Euphorbia columnaris* was quite a rarity, and on the right were grafts onto *Euphorbia canariensis*. They have recently taken possession of one - but back then the grafted ones were selling for \$100. They also had the opportunity to visit Ed and Betty Gay, who were prominent members of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America. Betty grew the succulents and Ed had the cacti. She had a spectacular *Euphorbia obesa* with dozens of heads -

this was one plant and much older than the large singled headed plant we had seen earlier.

Perhaps you'll want to go to South Africa – at the Hester Malan Nature Reserve, all the plants from the area are gathered together to look and to study. We saw *Euphorbia stellata*. There were some endemic aloes in the background. It was a very nice area to go to. Closely related to the Euphorbias are the Monadeniums. We saw *Monadenium heteropodum* in the collection of Mr van Donkelaar in Holland, this was the father of the current van Donkelaar. It was the sort of collection where you knew you would find unusual things if you looked long enough. Monadeniums on the whole are a little sensitive to temperature, and some bottom heat in the winter will help them. *Monadenium ellenbeckii* is a tall plant with solitary stems. *Monadenium caulopodium* is a more prolific offsetting form. In the sales area of Tom Jenkins, we saw *Monadenium montanum* var. *rubellum* - plenty are now available in Europe, for a few Euros. It is one of the easier ones, is pretty in flower and forms a nice tuber, which should be kept slightly exposed. When it's really growing, it will produce a good succession of flowers. *Euphorbia decudua* in the wild will drop its arms every year, but in cultivation you should try and keep it growing all year round, and extra heat should be provided in the winter. Back to Ed and Betty Gay, we saw *Monadenium montanum* again, but this was not the *rubellum* form. We also saw *Euphorbia columnaris* behind it.

In the USA, the choice of pot is important and hand thrown pots do well, they really rate them in the States and for shows, the decision of which pots to use is important. This was a pretty ancient plant – you can't even see the tuber due to the top growth. This was in the collection of the late Alan Hart – she mentioned that nearly everyone she's talked about has died! This was *Monadenium majus*, also hanging down nearby was a *Hildewinteria*. This was a glorious little thing which has bracts which are veined. It is very pretty, almost like a Christmas rose (hellebore). It has quite a large tuber at the base, and you shouldn't let it die back too much in the winter. We saw Frank Horwood looking across his *Euphorbia* area, and saw *Monadenium magnificum* with its red flowering stems going up. Some things she didn't recognise because she hadn't seen them at such a size. *Monadenium ritchiei*, again at Betty Gay's was in a fancy pot, which looked more like a pot of pate from the supermarket. *Monadenium yattatum* was in a 3½ to 4 inch pot. It was flowering away strongly. It was perhaps not the most attractive of things but it's unusual. She fell in love with Monadeniums after going through the Peter R Bally book on them.

Closely related to the Euphorbias is *Pedilanthus*, from Mexico. *P. macrocarpus* has large seeds and the seed pods have three sections as with all Euphorbiaceae. The spiky thing behind was *Euphorbia grandicornis*, which is a large growing plant. The flower of the *P. macrocarpus* looks like a little bird, but the name means foot flower. The deeper red part is the unfertilised seed pod. Back with van Donkelaar in Holland, we saw *Jatropha podagrica*. This is again a member of the Euphorbiaceae – it produces seed easily as long as you have two flower stems on it – the female flowers open first followed by the males, and they open in a succession. The seeds are large, matching the size of a coffee bean. You grow it like a house plant and it comes from the Americas. At Heidelberg Botanic Gardens, the Didieraceae section contained *Didierea madagascariensis* and *D. trolli* amongst others. The *D. trolli* tends to grow as a trailing/prostrate plant until it gets enough momentum to throw up its main shoot, which then reaches for the sky. They gave a talk in the north and visited the collection in Warrington of Daphne and Albert Pritchard. Albert was keen on Euphorbias and we saw *Alluaudia procera* – this does get quite tall – it touched the metal part of the greenhouse ridge, the tip got cold and eventually the whole plant succumbed. Their *Alluaudias* are doing well and were coming into leaf. *Alluaudia humbertii* is a thin one and it is tricky to take cuttings, which tend to dry up before they root. It's hard to get cuttings to root, without rotting them. Perhaps it's better to take cuttings at this time of the year, they then have the whole summer to get going.

Back to Grigsby's, there were so many plants bedded out in a small area. We saw *Alluaudia*, and the plant on the right was a *Ceiba / Chorisia speciosa* from the Bombax family with nice flowers. It forms large seed pods – don't stand under it when it is shedding its seed pods. Next was one of the *Dorstenias* – *D. barnimiana*. This is an odd little plant. With *D. hildebrandtii*, you can see that what looks like the flower / spider is the composite of lots of little flowers – this structure is called a hypanthodium. If you rub your thumb across it, it will pollinate the flower, in most cases. However for some of choice species (such as *D. gigas* from Socotra and *D. gypsophila*) you do need two plants for cross pollination. We saw a picture of *Dorstenia gigas* taken somewhere. Some examples of these plants are still being collected from the wild, if you search places like Ebay, you often see plants that can only have come from habitat. Back to Ed and Betty Gay in California - *Operculicarya* can get quite large - it has tiny glossy dark green leaves and even smaller maroon flowers on the underside of the stems which are easy to miss. It is grown for the

gnarled knobiness of its stems. They had one bedded out for a while but had a power failure at one time and lost the soil heating – the gas heater didn't come on due to the electricity outage and they lost the plant. We saw a plant of *Idria columnaris* but this was just a youngster – they can get to 80-100 feet tall with age.

Continuing after the mid-meeting break, we saw Agaves at van Donkelaars in 1971. This was the first time she had seen the miniature forms of Agave with their beautiful coloration. She didn't bring any home since they were not for sale. *Agave pumila* is miniature when juvenile, but it turns into a medium sized plant in due course. The leaves do split if you try and force the plant along with watering and food. Alternatively, you can go for *Agave parryi* var. *huachucensis*. They saw it at Grigsbys in 1981 and they brought back the smallest plant they could find. They still have the plant and it hasn't flowered yet. It stands outside all year round and is in quite a big pot. Having stood on the patio, they can't shift it now so it may have rooted through the pot. They have collected several offsets from it which are coming along. It's a beautiful thing and hardy once it gets to a 6 or 7 inch pot. Many agaves are like that - they become hardy at a certain size and it's a matter of knowing what that size is. At Zurich Botanic Gardens, they had taken a picture of *Agave victoria reginae* grown under glass and this was not far off flowering because it was going conical in shape. You can tell when agaves are about to flower if they starts to form smaller and smaller leaves in the centre.

Next was an agave in a 7½ inch pot which had been given to her by Geoff Southon when it was small enough to fit in a match box. It grew and grew to the point where it flowered. We saw pictures of the central flower spike going up and it's absolutely amazing how they can push all that growth out in a relatively short time. The plant started forming the spike in the autumn, and had to put it indoors over winter and then the spike opened the next year. We saw the opening of the first panicle of buds and the big scales which encase the flowers. One of the pictures had to be taken from the upstairs bedroom window. Unfortunately it produces a lot of nectar which sheds onto nearby plants - and this also ferments and the bees and wasps which come to the flowers do seem to get a bit narky. The year after it had finished flowering, some of those insects were still coming back, expecting the flowers to still be there. A close up of the flowers showed the large stamens. It is quite something when one of these plants flowers.

Beschorneria yuccoides is related to Yuccas and they had it bedded out in Brighton, but it succumbed one winter. We also saw *Nolina recurvata* (the Pony Tail palm) in flower – the picture was taken at the Huntington Gardens. We saw a seedling of *Dracaena draco* purchased at Holly Gate and passed on to them – it got large and they passed it on to the Welsh Botanic Gardens. We also saw the one at Icod in the Canaries – it is difficult to age but rumoured to be 2000 years old. There were originally lots of plants there, but they were used for timber, with people not realising how long they took to grow to that size, so nearly all were chopped own. There are plenty of young ones around and one or two pockets of them still growing wild on some of the islands. Closely related to them are Sansevierias. They are mostly grown as house plants. They have an interesting flower spike, and the flowers don't open bottom to top – they just open randomly. This one had grown larger leaves after being cultivated under glass - it was *Sansevieria aethiopica*, which is very easy to grow and flower. *Sansevieria grandis* is not difficult if you give it enough water – it is much larger growing and we saw a flower spike on the plant. With a number of them, the flowers smell strongly of hyacinths.

Hechtia argentea was pictured at Kew – it has silver coloured leaves and is a bromeliad. The rosettes of leaves are edged with vicious teeth which will cut you to pieces. We also saw a superb example of *Dyckia marnier lapostollei* – this is rather slow and not easy. It hates being underwatered or overwatered, and if you water from overhead, it will mark the silvery grey leaves. We saw the late Sonia Barker-Fricker's collection of plants, with her Dudleyas on the right hand side – when it came to that genus, she was the most knowledgeable person in this country. She had just had a new greenhouse built to house her mesembs. We saw a group shot of Dudleyas, including a superb *Dudleya pachyphytum* with chunky leaves. The plant is not easy since mealy bug seem to like it and it's just touchy. Rather than watering from overhead, she pours water into a saucer. We saw a *Dudleya* in the wild on the Californian coast - in our collections it would have had more farina on the leaves. There was quite a good colour to the flower spike, many are wish washy. *Dudleya pulverulenta* was growing near Steve Hammer, in Vista, California. It has red flowers. We saw a cultivated *Dudleya anthonyi*. You hate taking this to a show, because you know it will come back with fingerprints or marked up. We also saw the best version of *Echeveria lauii* she had grown. It's not an easy plant, and the leaves at the base rot off. You have to make sure it's well elevated – keep it clear of other plants and make sure nothing overhangs it – give it plenty of sun and

be careful with the watering. Next was *Echeveria palmeri* (or something similar, from the E. cante group). It has a wavy edge to the leaf. *Echeveria diffractens* had an ISI number - it is not an easy plant in her opinion. It's fine for a little while and then it stops growing and sheds all its leaves. You should be able to propagate it from leaves - if you take the largest bottom leaves, you also need to leave a heel on the stalk where it attached to the stem, otherwise you will ruin the rooting/growing point. It does flower itself to death too, it just doesn't seem to like being in cultivation.

Echeveria longissima is the Echeveria with the largest flower - some forms have interesting leaf markings. We saw another form, growing alongside a *Tacitus bellus*. *Echeveria lutea* has a yellow flower and is a species from Northern Mexico. A picture of *E. diffractens* in another collection showed it growing well. *Echeveria lindsayana* does get big, and it is very beautiful. It has thin leaves in cross section. *Echeveria* "Crinkles" is a hybrid and it might possibly have been made using different crosses at different times.

Sedum hintonii flowers in the winter. It shouldn't be watered from overhead, since if you get water on the hairy leaves, and the weather is cold, it will not like it. The flowers remind her of blackberry flowers. It does tend to die down around this time of the year, but there are growing points on the root stock and it will grow from these in the following year. *Sedum frutescens* has very lovely papery bark and can be kept outdoors in the summer. The stems are very brittle, but it's not difficult. In Hazel Hodgson's collection, we saw a couple of plants of *Crassula alstonii*. We also saw the same species in the collection of Ron Evans in Nottingham - she had not seen a pot full of it like that before. *Sempervivum cilliosum borisii* has different forms and you can either get large headed plants or more usually forms with lots of offsets. It is not one to put out on the rockery, unless you can shield it with some glass from the worst of the rain - it hates water being trapped in the hairy leaves. We also saw a *Crassula suzanne* x *mesembryanthemopsis* cross, in the collection of Ron Evans - the cross now goes under the cultivar name "Celia". *Crassula coccinea* usually has red flowers but we saw a white flowered version which was in good condition and which got a 1st prize at a show in Exeter. With *Crassula nemerosa*, every growing point is a tiny little bulb which grows in the winter and is dormant in the summer. People throw it away in the summer, thinking it's died. It has sweet little flowers. Again at Ron Evans, we saw a strong growing form of *Crassula pyramidalis*. It was developing a flower and since this has terminal inflorescences, it means

the end of that stem. At Hazel Hodgson's we saw *Crassula teres* as it was called then - it now goes under the name *C. barkleyi*. *Crassula streyi* is unusual - the underside of the leaf is beetroot red, and it has a glossy green top surface - it makes a very good florist shop plant, but it's not small. *Crassula barbata* is another one with a terminal inflorescence, hopefully you will have offsets around the base by the time that happens. And when an Aeonium flowers, that is also the end of that head, so hopefully you have other shoots on the plant - sometimes you can get plantlets on the flower spike. We saw *Aeonium manriqueorum*.

Cotyledon jacobseniana looked like it had set seed, but nothing came of it. *Kalanchoe tomentosa* (panda plant) is known for its furry leaves, this example was in in flower but the blooms are small muddy red things and you wonder why it even bothers. Their local council had a created a display at Easter time, and it included *Kalanchoe pumila* in flower - it's a pig of a thing to transport to a show though, because you will knock off some of the bits and mark the leaves. *Kalanchoe uniflora* is supposed to mean single flower, but it has 3 or 4 from each flowering point and is really a hanging basket plant. *Senecio praecox* is a glassy leaved plant which comes from Mexico. It grows into tall shrubs and has a typical yellow flower. If you want a magnet for red spider, grow it! They had to throw it away in the end because it attracted red spider, whitefly, blackfly and greenfly - any aphid around went for it. *Senecio picticaulis* has pretty flowers on it. It is not common but you can occasionally find it. We saw a *Monanthes* and these are small growing plants so you could have a collection in a small space. Can she recommend them? Not really, because the flowers smell awful. Ron Evans had quite a collection of *Adromischus*. When hers flower, she tends to snip the spikes off - the flowers, with the odd exception, are nothing much to write home about. We saw *Adenium obesum* (or perhaps a hybrid) - over in the USA, they can grow them exceptionally fast, and you can go from a seed to a 6 feet tall plant in 18 months. They can be fed and watered the whole year round. This was a display plant and we also saw a younger one. The flower colours vary from pure white to almost black, everything except blue.

A few years ago, Gordon Rowley had *Pachypodium lameri* in his conservatory - it got too large and hit the roof, and he agreed to let them have the plant. However, when they went to collect it, they realised it was about to flower, and Gordon had never flowered it previously. Anyway they did collect the plant but it was upset with the move and died within 12 months. They have since flowered *Pachypodium*

geayi. If you want red spider - grow *Ipomea platense*. We saw a seedling which Sonia Barker-Fricker had raised. It took off once bedded. It flowers well and the flowers are attractive. She dug up the bed a few years ago and she found lumps/tubers from that plant in the ground. She potted some up, but they don't sprout or do anything. She did once grow a sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*) and entered it in a show and got third prize. As an aside, when you have red spider mite, they are related to spiders. Insecticide may not get rid of red spider mite, and you may need an arachnicide or acaricide, which is not easy to come by in this country (or just set fire to the plant!). We saw *Ipomea holubii* which had been imported by Tom Jenkins. For years you couldn't find it anywhere, but it seems to be making a reappearance. *Pterodiscus speciosus* forms a round caudex and has lots of lovely leaves and superb flowers, which range in colour from yellow to pinks and reds.

With *Aloe jucunda*, this was a picture of her mother's plant. *Aloe peglerae* had incurved leaves, which is typical for this species. It is not one of the easiest ones, and doesn't like being overwatered. *Aloe pachygaster* was seen in Tom Jenkins' collection - it's similar to *A. erinacea* and *A. melanocantha*. She considers the latter a weed and it shouldn't be rated on the show bench. The leaves of *Aloe polyphylla* forms spirals when the plant matures. Back then, seed was not available and they were discussing how to propagate it - damaging the growing point seemed to be risky suggestion. There are some good ones at Ventnor Botanic Gardens. They are happy outside once they get to a certain size, but if you do so, tip them on the side so that water does not stay in the crown of the plant. We saw a small *Aloe plicatilis*, but it had formed a lot of top growth, being grown under glass in Holland. It is a winter grower for the most part and flowers in late winter. You can grow *Aloe aristata* outside in a well-drained spot and they did so in Brighton. You can also grow *A. variegata* outside, but it's not as robust. The flower colours are deeper when grown outside. We saw *Aloe littoralis* and a small plant of *Aloe striata*. This dropped no end of nectar onto a nearby *Cleistocactus* and burnt it, so watch what you have underneath. It's not a small plant, but it is easy. *Aloe sinkatana* does not get too big. On the other hand, *Aloe pillansii* is a tree aloe - it hit the roof and then broke through the glass. They offered it to Wisley.

We ended with some pictures of Haworthias. We saw a rather dark picture of a Haworthia collection of one of the Sussex members, showing how they were being grown. We saw *Haworthia bolusii* and *H. sempervivi* and *H. comptoniana* with superb

"windows" on the leaves. *Haworthia limifolia* is an offsetting plant and can form several heads. Be careful not to break the leaf tips on it, otherwise on the show bench it will be downgraded. We saw *Haworthia comptoniana* at Hazel Hodgson, *H. lockwoodii*, *H. bolusii* about to flower, *H. nigra v schmidtiana*, and ended with a picture of *Haworthia picta* at Hazel Hodgson's.

Vinay Shah

Table Show Results

There were 12 entries in the March table show, and 5 entries for "Plants in Flower".

	Cacti – 3 Cacti	Succulents – 3 Succulents
Open	(1) P Klaassen Echinocactus sp, Mammillaria rhodocantha, Stenocactus sp.	(1) I Biddlecombe Pachypod succulentum, Haworthia bolusii, Trichodia. bulbosum
	(2) I Biddlecombe Epithelantha micromeris, Mammillaria perbella, Melocactus sp	(2) A Mant Aloe aristata, Euphorbia sp, Ledebouria sp.
	(3) T Smith Mammillaria lauii, Gymnocaly. ambotense Matucana paulsii	(3) -
Intermediate	(1) B Beckerleg Neoporteria laniceps Astrophytum ornatum, Copiapoa cinerascens	(1) B Beckerleg Euphorbia cylindrifolia, Haworthia maughanii Anacampseros alstonii
	(2) I Biddlecombe Ariocarpus retusus Tephro. geometricus, Gymnocaly. baldianum	(2) T Smith Stapelia hirsuta, Graptopetalum bellum, Adromichus maculatus
	(3) T Radford Ariocarpus fissuratus, Gymnocaly quehlianum, Obregonia denegrii	(3) T Radford Dorstenia ellenbeckii, Ipomea sp. Eup. Capsaintmariensis

Cacti/Succulent in Flower

- | |
|--|
| (1) B Beckerleg
Mammillaria bombycina |
| (2) M Jakins
4 x Mesembryanthemums |
| (3) M Shaw
Sedum sp. |

Ivor Biddlecombe

Next Month's Meeting

Our next meeting will be on 5th July and that will feature a talk by David Minnion on Southern California.

The July Table Show will consist of the **Echinopsis** group (cacti) and the **Stapelia** group (succulents). Please note that members can submit more than one entry in any of the classes, and that points will be earned for each placed entry.

The table show classes use the classifications from the *Guide to Shows 10th Edition* (contact me if you don't have a copy of this).

The *Echinopsis* group includes *Acanthocalycium*, *Chamaecereus*, *Denmoza*, *Echinopsis*, *Helianthocereus*, *Hymenorebutia*, *Leucosteles*, *Lobivia*, *Pseudolobivia*, *Pygmaecereus*, *Soehrensia* and *Trichocereus*.

The *Stapelia* group includes plants from *Caralluma*, *Echinopsis* and *Hoodia* – this includes *Duvalia*, *Huernia*, *Luckhoffia*, *Orbea*, *Piранthus*, *Stapelia*, *Tavaresia*, *Echinopsis*, *Edithcolea*, *Hoodia*, *Larryleachia*, *Pseudolithos*, and *Trichocaulon*.

A reminder for committee members that a committee meeting is due to be held on Tuesday 28th June.

Forthcoming Events

Sat 11 th Jun	Isle of Wight	Asclepiads (Slide Show, prepared by the late Chris Moore)
Sat 12 th Jun	Southampton	Branch visit to Lullingstone Castle Gardens Kent DA4 0JA
Sat 18 th Jun	Portsmouth	Our Mammillarias (Kathy Flanagan)
Sun 19 th Jun	Southampton	Summer Garden Party & Open Day, hosted by Dot England
Tue 28 th Jun	Southampton	Branch Committee Meeting
Tue 5 th Jul	Southampton	Southern California (David Minnion)
Sat 9 th Jul	Isle of Wight	What I Did Last Winter (Paul Klaassen)
Sat 16 th Jul	Portsmouth	Caudiciforms (Bob Potter)
Sat 23 rd Jul	Southampton	Branch visit to Oxford Branch Show - Old Mill Hall, Grove, Wantage
Sun 24 th Jul	Southampton	Garden Party - hosted by Alice Jankovec, West Moors, Dorset
Tue 26 th Jul-	Southampton	Display / Plant Sales @ New Forest Show, Brockenhurst
Thu 28 th Jul		
Tue 2 nd Aug	Southampton	Cultivation & Propagation, with demonstrations & discussions
Sat 13 th Aug	Isle of Wight	Open Evening at Geraldine & Stephen Woods (Members only)
Sat 13 th Aug	Portsmouth	Display / Plant Sales @ Denmead Horticultural Show
Sat 20 th Aug	Portsmouth	BCSS National Show , WG Animal Centre, PE29 2NH
Sat 20 th Aug	Portsmouth	no meeting

Branch website: <http://www.southampton.bcsc.org.uk>

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/southamptonbcsc>

Branch Mini Judge's Course – Instructions

- Examine the entries and decide which plants you think should be 1st, 2nd and 3rd in each class. Each entry will have a letter (A, B, C, etc.) placed next to it. Record this letter in the white sections of the results table below. The grey sections can be used to record the Judge's selections.
- Also record any entries which are NAS (not as scheduled) – usually pots which are too large, a genus entered in the wrong class, or the wrong number of plants.
- When you have finished judging all 10 classes, copy your results to a marking sheet (available from the front table) and fill in your name, and hand that copy to Vinay Shah. The results will be compared with the Judge's selections and will also be collated to determine the audience's overall favourite choices.

Class			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	NAS
1	Mammillaria Group Two plants in pots not exceeding 12.75cm (5")	Your choice				
		Judge's choice				
2	Parodia Group Two plants in pots not exceeding 12.75cm (5")	Your choice				
		Judge's choice				
3	Gymnocalycium Group Two plants in pots not exceeding 12.75cm (5")	Your choice				
		Judge's choice				
4	Rebutia Group One plant in a pot not exceeding 16.5cm (6.5")	Your choice				
		Judge's choice				
5	Echinopsis Group One plant in a pot not exceeding 12.75cm (5")	Your choice				
		Judge's choice				
6	Any cactus One plant with no pot size limit	Your choice				
		Judge's choice				
7	Crassulaceae Group One plant in a pot not exceeding 16.5cm (6.5")	Your choice				
		Judge's choice				
8	Haworthia Group Two plants in pots not exceeding 12.75cm (5")	Your choice				
		Judge's choice				
9	Euphorbia Group One plant in a pot not exceeding 12.75cm (5")	Your choice				
		Judge's choice				
10	Any succulent One plant with no pot size limit	Your choice				
		Judge's choice				

Scoring: (for each class)

- One point will be awarded if an entry which you placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd is also placed (within any position) in the top 3 by the Judge.
- A bonus point will be awarded if your selection for 1st place matches the Judge's choice for 1st
- A bonus point will be awarded for every NAS* plant which you correctly identify.
- A point will be deducted if you place a NAS* entry in the top 3, or if you incorrectly mark an eligible entry as NAS*.

* NAS - Not As Scheduled – an entry which does not comply with the class description.