

British Cactus & Succulent Society

Southampton & District Branch Newsletter

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Editorial

After a series of warm days in the middle of June, the rest of the month saw lower temperatures. At one point I was having to water every other day, rather than the once-a-week that I usually rely upon.

In my conservatory, I've used both "Envii Deep Rooter" and "SB Plant Invigorator" and I would say my Haworthias did seem to perk up – plants not repotted for years greened up and others grew larger leaves. I should have been more scientific and evaluated each product on its own, perhaps I will do that in the future.

Announcements

On Sunday 23rd July, Alice will again be hosting the **branch Garden Party** at her home in West Moors. A leaflet with directions of how to get there is on the front table. In addition Bruce Beckerleg will be hosting an **open day** at his house on Sunday 6th August (2pm to 5pm) – he'll have a poster with details of how to get to him at the meeting today.

Immediately after the Garden Party, the branch will be participating at the **New Forest Show** (25-27 July). We were concerned when the organiser told us our allocation of car passes might be restricted, but fortunately that matter has been resolved.

Forms for car-sharing to attend events in August – the **Oxford Show** and the **Southern Area Mart** (Sevenoaks) are on the front table – please write your names on these if you would like to attend the events and need a lift – or if you plan on going and can give others a lift. The Sevenoaks event will feature over 20 sellers, and there's a leaflet with

some notes from David about this event and the sellers on the front table.

Next month we will be holding another **cultivation meeting** with discussions on repotting, composts and watering – please read David's notes on page 5 of this newsletter, and see if you can bring along any items next month to aid the discussion.

Last Month's Meeting

South Africa - Western Cape

Chris Eyers mentioned that he and his wife promised themselves a trip to South Africa once he retired - but they actually went to Namibia first and that was the subject of his previous talk at our branch. In the following year (2015) they went to South Africa and spent 2½ weeks there, in October. They landed at Cape Town and stayed at the seaside resort of Camps Bay. They were not tired and their first point of call was Boulders Bay (near Simon's Town) where a colony of Penguins (*Spheniscus demersus*) has settled. They are called jackass penguins because the chicks make noise when they want to be fed and they make a sound resembling a donkey! Chris showed a short video of the penguins.

The next day they visited the famous botanical gardens at Kirstenbosch. We saw a general view of one of the central beds, followed by a potful of *Crassula perforata*. *Monadenium lugardiae* forms tall stems but wasn't really in growth yet. *Sansevieria grandis* had large leaves, up to 9" wide. *Commiphora marlothii* was just coming into growth - it has interesting peeling bark. *Euphorbia grandidens* forms tall spears of stems. *Kalanchoe sexangularis* had reddish leaves. Pelargoniums originate in South Africa and we saw a white flowered Pelargonium and *Pelargonium tongaense* which has red flowers. *Euphorbia grandicornis* was very spiny. *Sansevieria stuckyi* forms tall, thin stems with sharp tips. *Gasteria croucheri* is one of the larger growing gasterias. There were some large Euphorbias which were well established - Ian Acton said some of these had been planted more than 20 years ago. An *Adansonia* (Baobab) was the centrepiece of the greenhouse and Ban Turner mentioned this had been brought here from Kimberley a few years ago. *Stapelia kwebensis*

wasn't really growing any better than Chris's plant back in England. We also saw *Stapelia clavicornis*. *Haworthia venosa* v. *tesselata* spreads itself by growing plants on stolens - if you grow it in a pot, they often emerge from the holes at the bottom and cause the pot to tip over.

Euphorbia decipiens was looking splendid. *Kleinia stapeliformis* has red flowers. We also saw *Sansevieria aethiopica*. Chris mentioned that he didn't use to like Sansevierias at all - but now, he's the membership secretary of the Sansevieria Society! We saw *Cyphostemma currorii* with large leaves - it is poisonous to farm animals, so farmers tend to pull it up if they see it growing anywhere. It forms a large plant and is not really suitable for cultivation. *Aloe pearsonii* was growing partly in shade so the stems at the front were more brightly coloured than the ones behind. However it still wasn't as red as it is in habitat. *Euphorbia virosa* was growing well - in the wild it can grow quite tall, to 15 feet or more. Chris did get a plant of this from Tom Jenkins, but it succumbed.

In the conservatory, different rooms are set aside to deal with different groups of plants, and the "Mary Mullins" room is for ferns - some parts of South Africa do have lots of ferns. Also growing in this room was *Mackaya bella* which is a shrub with nice flowers. *Dimorphotheca sinuata* (cape marigold) has yellow flowers - a tremendous number of our garden plants originate from South Africa. We saw a clump of *Ruschia* - many of the shrubby mesembs are hard to identify without any flowers, although *Ruschia* tends to mainly have pink or purple flowers. At one point *Ruschia* contained over 400 species, but a number of species have been moved into *Antimima* and other related species. *Prenia sladeniana* is a creeping mesemb and it has white flowers - the plants can reach 6 feet in diameter. *Pelargonium paniculatum* is a caudiciform and it was 12-18 inches tall. Felicias were in flower - they are in the Aster family. *Ruschia spinosa* can be identified due to the spines on the stems. The leaves of *Glottiphyllum linguiforme* were damaged by some pest - it forms yellow flowers. We also saw *Euphorbia fimbriata*, with a plant of *Haworthia glauca* in the foreground. We also saw *Glottiphyllum depressum*. Paul Klaassen said plants of this were growing on the beaches in Chile, having escaped from cultivation. We saw the mesemb *Carruanthus ringens* and also a *Senecio* with small leaves. *Tylecodon panniculatus* was coming into flower.

In the central part, the plants were just grown together in a mixture. *Trichodiadema densum* has spines on ends of leaves - the spines are quite sharp

and will stick in you if you brush past the plant. There was also a seed pod on the plant. We saw *Malephora pianaarii* and *Malephora crocea* - these are mesembs and the latter had red flowers. *Glottiphyllum longum* has 6 inch leaves. *Gibbaeum petrense* had purple flowers - the stems were quite long, so the plants must have been here for many years. *Gibbaeum* means humped - the two leaves are somewhat uneven. Another *Gibbaeum* was possibly *G. velutinum*. An unnamed *Glottiphyllum* had great big thick leaves. *Gibbaeum pubescens* is named as such because the bodies are covered in little hairs. A plant of *Aloe dichotoma* looked strange with no leaves - he wasn't sure if it had been pruned for some reason. *Aloe ramosissima* is another tree aloe, with nice bark.

We saw more mesembs - *Lampranthus* means shining flowers and the leaves are three sided. They flower in a range of colours including some bi-colours. In comparison, *Ruschia stricta* had quite a woody stem. *Ornithogallums* are quite common in wet places, they grow in ditches and can handle more moisture than one would think. *Plectranthus* are indigenous plants and Ernst Van Jaarsveld has written a book on the genus. There are also lots of *Ericas* (heathers) in South Africa, and the range of colours is wider than our native plants. *Erica baueri* ssp. *gouriquae* has large pink blooms.

In the "bulb" room, we saw *Cyrtanthus falcatus* and *Clivias*, including a yellow flowered variant. *Lachenalias* grow from small bulbs and we saw *Lachenalia unicolor*, *Lachenalia thomasiae* and *Lachenalia orthopetala*. Terry Smale grows quite a few of them and they come in a range of different flower colours.

In the *Welwitschia* room - the plants of *Welwitschia mirabilis* were quite a bit smaller than the ones he had seen in habitat in Namibia. Ian said they had blitzed this section a few years ago, so the plants were relatively young. It's a very interesting plant with separate male and female plants. The roots are extensive and either go down or out sideways a long way. *Geissorhiza darlingensis* has yellow flowers. We saw *Hoodia parviflora*, and Chris said that he was very proud that his *Hoodia gordonii* had flowered for the first time this year. We also saw *Sarcocaulon mossamedense*. *Gasteria rawlinsonnii* "Gert Smitskloof" and it seems this is a named variety. He was quite glad to see the burn on it, the same as his plant. The leaf tips of this species are brittle and break off easily. In habitat, they grow in the sides of gorges so they don't get much direct sun. Tony Roberts had shown him pictures of the hanging stems growing to a length of 4 or 5 feet. A *Pterodiscus* plant had deep red flowers.

Delospermas have flowers similar to Lampranthus, but the leaves are quite different. The leaves of *Delosperma pondoense* are covered in tiny spots. They can take quite a lot of water too. We also saw *Cotyledon tomentosa* ssp. *ladismithiensis* - the leaves are shaped like a bear-paw.

Some Oxalis are considered weeds, but some of them do have nice flowers and there are some nice alpine Oxalis around. Argyrodermas are silver skinned mesembs and we saw *Argyroderma crateriforme*. *Euphorbia bubalina* was around 1 foot tall. *Tylecodon cacalioides* had lots of arms and these were quite large plants. Mitrophyllum is another mesemb and we saw quite tall stems of *Mitrophyllum mitrafolium* which must have been several years old. A Pelargonium had magenta and white flowers - Chris mentioned that the Alpine Garden Society is a good source for seeds of pelargonium. We saw a shot of Table Mountain and some Strelitzias. *Carpobrotus edulis* is a mesemb with edible fruit and the natives make a jam from it.

Dorotheanthus bellidiformis was growing in a crack in the rock - this is the Livingstone daisy which is widely grown in our gardens. *Osteospermum scariosum* had orange petals, the petals were thinner than the garden varieties we grow. We saw different Gazanias, including *Gazania ringens*. *Felicia filifolia* is a wild aster with lilac flowers. *Kalanchoe sexangularis* likes it even better outside - it's not one of the ones that drops plantlets off the leaves. David said "sex sells" but not with that one! We also saw *Aloe ferox*. *Euphorbia coerulescens* makes a very large plant in the wild - he had been given a big potful of this by Geoff Southon.

We saw Lampranthus, including some of the bicoloured forms. *Lampranthus aureus* has orange/yellow flowers. We saw a large spreading plant of *Aloe arborescens*, but it wasn't the right time of the year to see Aloes in flower. *Lampranthus multiradiatus* has pink flowers. A Drosanthemum had an attractive flower in "Arsenal" kit - it was a red/white bicolour. *Kigelia africana* is a tree which forms large "sausage" fruits - these are solid and you wouldn't want one of them to drop on your head. They are a source of food for baboons. *Euphorbia tetragona* is one of the tree euphorbias and it can be 20 feet tall. *Aloe striata* had an attractive red edge to the leaf. We saw more examples of *Aloe arborescens*. *Cotyledon orbicularis* is one of the most widespread plants in South Africa, it is easier to spot when in flower. *Erythrina abyssinica* is a member of pea family and it has red flowers. We ended the first half of the talk with *Crassula expansa* ssp. *fragilis* - the leaves are quite succulent and it has white flowers.

We started the second half with a cycad - Encephalartos. Due to decimation of the wild populations of cycads in South Africa, you now need a licence to grow this and other cycads. They came across more *Aloe arborescens* - this time with remains of flower spikes, so they had just missed the flowering. We saw more Strelitzias with their very exotic flowers. *Gazania ringens* v. *uniflora* has yellow flowers. *Oldenburgia grandis* is an aster, and the new leaves are felty. They were now out in habitat and you could see the mist coming in around Table Mountain. A Rock Hyrax (*Procavia capensis*) was sitting on a rock out at the seaside - they look like rodents but are actually more closely related to Elephants! They also saw the cape fur seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus*). They found wild pelargoniums including *Pelargonium elegans*. Looking back towards Table Mountain we saw plants with yellow Protea type flowers and Ben thought it was *Protea nitida*. Other related species are Leucospermum (dense inflorescences with large numbers of prominent styles) and Leucadendron (woody cone-like seed head). *Oldenlandia uniflora* is a plant with oily leaves. Briza is a type of grass which seems to spread like anything.

We saw an Ornithogallum, *Lachenalia orchiodides* and wild Felicias - these were all south of Cape Town. When they had arrived in Cape Town, he had taken a wrong turning into Kloof Road, but he decided to revisit this since he had noticed there were a lot of plants growing there. There were Ornithogallums and also Babiana (a member of the Iris family). Wild grass (Restia?) had purple flowers. Wachendorfia grows from bulbs/tubers and has yellow flowers. Albuscas (or were they Bulbines?) could also be found here. *Oxalis pes capre* has yellow flowers. Chris also found nasturtiums growing here - these are not native so they must have escaped from cultivation. *Echium vulgare* (Viper's buglos) is another plant that is not native to South Africa, however it became naturalised two centuries ago and is now widespread. We saw another Wachendorfia - Ben suggested they were hardy in this country. The hadeda Ibis (*Bostrychia hagedash*) has a 3 foot+ wingspan. We saw *Crassula arborescens* and a hillside featuring dozens of Proteas and Leucodendrons. The latter have the cone structure for the seeds and also have separate male / female plants.

Cephalophyllum is another of the mesemb "ice plants" which can be used for ground cover - it has attractive flowers in a range of colours. They spotted a guinea fowl - these birds have adapted well to the environment and can be seen in some of the suburbs. Watsonias are bulbous plants with spikes

of upright flowers. There were some heathers here growing by the side of the road - possibly *Erica perspicua* and *Erica sessiliflora*, along with some un-identified ones with red/orange flowers. We also saw *Aloe maculata* and *Brunia noduliflora* - the latter has fluffy white pom-pom flower heads and the seed heads remain on the plant for years - it is adapted to cope with the bush fires in the fynbos. A blue flowered plant was a Statice - this is grown for its dried flowers. A Lampranthus had magenta flowers. We also saw *Aloe chaubadii* and *Bulbine frutescens*. Something had eaten the leaves of a *Crassula arborescens*. A plant of *Kumara (Aloe) plicatilis* was impressive, at 20 feet across. *Nonopsis unidentata* is a type of South African violet.

They left Cape Town to travel to Robertson, to visit the Sheilam Nursery. Sheilams do guided tours for parties of 4 or more people, but they didn't have anyone to make up the numbers, so they visited the nearby town of Montagu which had several gardens open for public viewing. They found the tourist office and got a leaflet as to which gardens were participating. As they were walking around they saw plants of Lampranthus, Arctotis and Ruschia. They also saw a blue crane - this is the national bird of South Africa. They also saw a weaver bird nest built by the Southern masked weaver at the town of McGregor, along with a helmeted Guinea fowl. Ian Acton said it was unadvisable to park under the weaver nests - there is a ledge inside to stop the eggs and chicks falling out, but the birds may drop other things on you!

At McGregor, one of the gardens featured a mini-orchestra who were playing Strauss quite well. They saw Lampranthus in the gardens along Aeonium (from the Canary Islands) and *Crassula rosea* and a Kalanchoe. They also saw a Cape weaver bird. An *Agave attenuata* was not a native but they finally saw an Aloe in flower - it was *Aloe maculata*. A Lampranthus had orange flowers. *Euphorbia mauritania* is a stick Euphorbia. The laughing dove is a small type of pigeon, they also saw a sunbird and a cape sparrow. Some of these birds like to live alongside water and make their nests in the reeds. Another aloe in flower might have been *Aloe chaubadii*, it had red and yellow flowers. A stick Euphorbia had a lot of seed pods at the top of the stem. This was wine country and you could see vineyards stretching into the distance. A Romulea (iris family) had pale flowers, a spreading mesemb looked different from the genus *Prenia*. *Ixia* has colourful flowers and is a member of the Iris family.

The next day they went to Worcester, to visit the Karoo Botanic Gardens. A Karoo thrush had something dark in its beak - a blackberry or

truffle(!) was suggested by the audience. We saw more stick Euphorbias with seed pods on the ends of the stems. A Cephalophyllum had bright flowers. *Sansevieria stuckyi* was more colourful than he'd seen before - it was also in flower. *Sutherlandia frutescens* is a member of the pea family and the red flowers have an interesting shape. A *Kalanchoe thyrsifolia* was colouring up nicely in the sun. *Aloe chaubadii* was also more colourful here. *Aloe excelsa* is from Zimbabwe and not native to South Africa - it forms trees in due course. An orange Lampranthus was very bright. *Euphorbia ingens* is a tree aloe. He had grown it from seed back home, but lost interest in it after realising how large it grows. The Aloes were colouring up beautifully in the sun, and on one of the hillsides, various plants had been planted out, including *Aloe striata*. We saw *Euphorbia ingens* again, it definitely isn't a greenhouse plant. The grey "go away" bird is named due to its strange call. On the hillside were lots of different *Adromischus* species, including varieties of *Adromischus filicaulis*. He admitted to bringing back a couple of leaves of this. A Kalanchoe growing in the wild was very red. We saw some views from the hills looking out over Worcester and a photo showed that the garden's car park was empty - they obviously weren't busy that day - "it never is", said Ian.

We saw *Crassula perforata* and more *Adromischus* with interesting leaves, these were probably still *A. filicaulis*. A Ruschia had white flowers. *Haworthia pumila* looked very dry - it was growing out in the open. The flower spikes were growing straight up and were 2 feet high - he wondered why the spikes on his Haworthias back home flop around - maybe it's because it's hotter and drier in habitat. We saw *H. herbacea* thanks to its flower spike, and another *H. pumila* which was in better condition despite being in a more exposed position. It was quite a steep hillside so some care had to be taken. A Lampranthus had purple flowers and another was possibly *Lampranthus aureus*, there was also a bicolour with red/yellow flowers. With *Delosperma nakurense* you could see blister marks on the leaves. His dries up, but this one was growing in harsh conditions. We saw *Euphorbia dregeana* as well. A *Pachypodium namaquanum* was not very big - it can get to several feet, and this was only 3-4 feet in height - however it was in flower.

We saw a Sarcocaulon (*Monsonia*) and another Euphorbia producing a lot of yellow flowers. *Aloe arborescens* was colouring up nicely with red shades, and it was good to see a proper *Aloe dichotoma* with leaves. *Euphorbia horrida* is now called *E. polygona*. With *Euphorbia atrispina*, you could see how big it eventually gets. David said it

sells well as a young plant with the red spines on the bright green stems. *Citrullus lanatus* is the water melon plant and it was producing fruits several inches across. Looking out over the hillside, you could see patches of *Ruschia* and *Lampranthus* in flower. They found more *Haworthia pumila*, nicer nicer looking than before.

A *Lampranthus* with purple flowers was shining in the sun, and a yellow flowered low growing shrubby mesemb looked like a *Cephalophyllum*. *Cyanella* is a bulbous plant. *Ornithogallum dubium* goes on to produce orange flowers. We also saw a *Morea* and an *Albuca*. General views showed colour all over the place. We saw the red bishop bird. The road back to Robertson was one recommended by Tony Roberts but it was very rough, even in a 4x4. We saw a leopard tortoise - it was sizeable, almost 2 feet in length. At a layby where they had stopped, a *Gasteria* flower spike revealed the location of a plant which he thinks was *Gasteria disticha* v. *disticha*. He commented that in South Africa the farms are protected by barbed wire, whereas in Namibia they tended to use plain wire. We ended the talk with a picture of an *Opuntia* - not a native plant, but quite a few are now growing in the wilderness, along with plants like *Agave americana*.

Vinay Shah

Table Show Results

There were 15 entries in the June table show, and 4 entries for "Plants in Flower".

	Cacti – Parodia	Succulents – Euphorbia
Open	(1) B Beckerleg <i>Parodia maxima</i>	(1) B Beckerleg <i>Euphorbia valida</i>
	(2) I Biddlecombe <i>Parodia peruviana</i>	(2) I Biddlecombe <i>Euphorbia flanaganii</i>
	(3) -	(3) T Radford <i>Euphorbia groenewaldii</i>
Intermediate	(1) B Beckerleg <i>Parodia escayachensis</i>	(1) M Fox-Rousell <i>Euphorbia decaryi</i>
	(2) T Radford <i>Parodia erinacea</i>	(2) B Beckerleg <i>Euphorbia cylindrifolia</i>
	(3) -	(3) Tom Radford <i>Monaden. rhizophorum</i>

Cacti/Succulent in Flower
(1) M Stevenson <i>Jatropha podagrica</i>
(2) B Beckerleg <i>Gymnocalycium nataliae</i>
(3) T Radford <i>Rebutia</i> cv. "Sunrise"

Ivor Biddlecombe

Branch Committee Meeting

A branch committee was held on 19th June, at Dot's. Adrian did not attend, but he was making a good recovery from his recent heart bypass operation.

Alice said that the branch finances were satisfactory. Bruce mentioned that we had record sales at the Sparsholt event.

Arrangements for the New Forest Show were put on hold since the organiser had told David there might be a restriction on car passes. We need around 9-10 passes and if we were only offered 4, that would cause a major problem, possibly causing us to pull out, even though we had already paid a deposit for sales tables. [Since then, we have learnt that we will receive sufficient car passes].

Ivor announced that this year's New Forest Show would be the last major display he would put on. It was a huge effort for him to get all the show materials out from his loft and to then put everything away at the end of the week - and he wasn't getting any younger!

Alice will be hosting the Garden Party on Sunday 23rd July, and Bruce will host an open day on Sunday 6th August. A provisional date of Friday 6th October was set for the Branch Annual Dinner (venue TBD).

Topics for the next Cultivation meeting were discussed.

Richard has produced an updated list of the books available from the branch library. This will be used to update the website and Richard may also print out some copies of the list for use by members who borrow books regularly.

Vinay Shah

Cultivation Evening August 1st

At our August meeting we will be having another of our discussion and demonstration evenings, focussing this time on specific aspects of growing our plants – namely composts and drainage materials, different ways to re-pot or pot-on our plants, and how best to water the plants, and how much to give them.

These might sound like basic aspects of the hobby, but there are so many different options and ways of doing things that it will be interesting to learn from

one another about how we approach all of these things.

Composts – Some people like to use John Innes loam-based composts, others use peat-based, or peat-free composts, and some use a combination. To aid drainage most people add grit to the mix, but there are so many types available that it can be difficult to choose. Other people add Perlite, or Pumice, or clay-based aggregates such as Akadama or a specific type of Tesco Cat Litter. Which is best, and how much should you add?

Re-potting – How often should you re-pot? Should you just place the entire rootball in the new pot, or should the old compost be removed from the roots? If the plants are in a peat-based compost, is it necessary to clean the roots before potting into a John Innes mix? How soon can you water after re-potting? Hopefully we will be able to talk about all of these aspects and more, and do some repotting demonstrations.

Watering – How much water should you give the plants, and how often? Should you water from above, or in a saucer below? What time of year do you start watering, and when do you stop? And how often should you feed your plants, at what strength, and what type of fertiliser should you use?

There are so many variables and options when growing our plants that it will be interesting for all of us to compare our differing approaches and preferences, and perhaps to learn new techniques that might improve our cultivation skills.

If you have found a great new type of compost, or grit, or fertiliser, please bring them along to the meeting so that others can seek them out. You can bring anything along that you think will add to the interest of the evening. Are you unsure if a plant needs repotting? If so, bring it along...we might even repot it for you during the evening!

David Neville

Next Month's Meeting

Our next meeting will be held on August 1st and it will be another cultivation meeting, with the main topics being composts, repotting & watering (see previous article for more details).

The August Table Show will consist of **Mammillaria Group** (cacti) and **Agave Group** (succulents), along with "plant in flower". 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 *Mammillaria* group includes *Bartschella*, *Cochemiea*, *Dolichothele*, *Krainzia*, *Mamillopsis*, *Mammillaria*, *Mammilloidya*, *Pseudomammillaria* and *Solisia*.

The *Agave* Group includes *Agave*, *Beaucarnea*, *Calibanus*, *Dasylyrion*, *Dracaena*, *Furcraea*, *Hesperaloe*, *Hesperoyucca*, *Manfreda*, *Nolina*, and *Yucca*.

Forthcoming Events

Sat 8 th Jul	Isle of Wight	Slide Show – SW USA by Keith Grantham (#2)
Sat 15 th Jul	Portsmouth	The Elton Roberts Collection (Kathy Flanagan)
Sun 23 rd Jul	Southampton	Garden Party - hosted by Alice Jankovec, West Moors, Dorset
Tue 25 th Jul – Thu 27 th	Southampton	Display / Plant Sales @ New Forest Show, Brockenhurst
Tue 1 st Aug	Southampton	Cultivation Masterclass - Composts, Repotting & Watering
Sat 12 th Aug	Isle of Wight	Open Evening at Robin & Joan Goodredge (Members only)
Sat 12 th Aug	Southampton	Branch visit to Oxford Branch Show - Old Mill Hall, Grove, Wantage
Sat 19 th Aug	Portsmouth	No meeting
Sat 19 th Aug	Southampton	Branch visit to Southern Area Cactus & Succulent Mart, Sevenoaks
Tue 5 th Sep	Southampton	The Beauty of our Plants (David Traish)
Sat 9 th Sep	Isle of Wight	Garden Snowdrops (Helen Mount)
Sat 9 th Sep	Southampton	Display / Plant Sales @ Romsey Show
Sat 16 rd Sep	Portsmouth	South West USA 2016 (Ian Woolnough)

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

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