



Succulent Scoop Conejo Cactus and Succulent Society

CSSA Affiliate

July 2024

Volume 9 Number 7

Mission Statement:

The Conejo Cactus and Succulent Society encourages the study, cultivation, conservation, and appreciation of cacti and other succulent plants.

Email: ConejoCSS@hotmail.com Facebook: Conejo Cactus & Succulent Society Web: ConejoCSS.com

Next Meeting Wednesday July 3rd

Doors Open at 6:30 Meeting starts at 7:00

**California Lutheran University - Lundring Events Center
130 Overton Court Thousand Oaks, CA. 91360**



July Speaker - Stefan Burger
(Stefan will present via zoom at the meeting)

Stefan is an Australian naturalist and environmental consultant living in Chile. He has an academic background in Applied Sciences and developed a fascination for cacti and other exotic plants from a young age. Stefan now facilitates habitat tours in South America, works in conservation and independently researches cacti and desert ecology.



In this presentation, Stefan takes us on the high road into the Andes to discover otherworldly plants and landscapes. The Spanish word "Altiplano" translates to "High Plain" in English and is the world's second largest area of high mountain plateau after Tibet. The Altiplano territory spans across Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, and Chile, where the fascinating topography is home to a diversity of cactus genera, including Oreocereus, Browningia, Neowerdermannia, Soehrensia, Haageocereus, Leucostele, Cumulopuntia, Maihueniopsis, Austrocylindropuntia, Yavia, Aylostera, Lobivia, Airampoa and Corryocactus. Many other botanical alpine wonders such as Azorella compacta and native wildflowers and animals also call the Altiplano territory and associated foothills home.



President's message July 2024

Just when I thought I had experienced all the parasites, insect, mites, fungus and other problems with succulents, a new one appeared—*Powdery Mildew*. Not that it's new — it's been around forever—but it's new to me.

Powdery Mildew is a fungus whose spores are easily carried by the wind to neighboring plants and can even be carried to plants hundreds of miles away. Once a spore lands on a plant it quickly germinates and starts a new infection. Lack of sunlight and poor air circulation are the primary causes. High humidity and overwatering promote its growth. *Powdery Mildew* hates water because it can wash away the spores, but loves new growth and warm weather, 68-77 degrees.

Fortunately, the symptoms are usually worse than the actual damage, so it's rarely fatal.

Before treating a plant for *Powdery Mildew* remove and discard any affected leaves as well as those that have dropped to the ground. Thoroughly clean and disinfect tools that were used in the process.

Powdery Mildew has no negative effect on humans (including human contact) but can cause problems for people who are allergic to mold.

Powdery Mildew can be treated with the following:

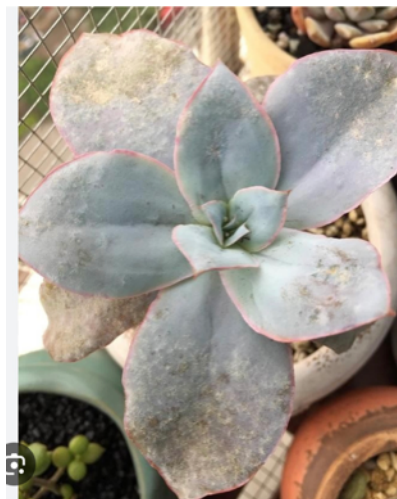
1. 1-Tablespoon Baking Soda, ½ teaspoon dishwashing liquid, 1-gallon water (Mix together and spray onto affected plants).
2. Mouthwash-It kills germs in your mouth and can be an effective killing agent for *Powdery Mildew*.
3. 4-Tablespoons of vinegar in a gallon on water. Spray every 3 days until mildew is gone. The acetic acid in vinegar changes the Ph of the fungus effectively killing it.
4. Neem Oil—A naturally occurring pesticide found in seeds from the neem tree. It is yellow to brown, has a bitter taste, and a garlic/sulfur smell. It has been used for hundreds of years to control pests and diseases. Components of Neem Oil can be found in toothpastes, cosmetics, soaps, and pet shampoos. (Available on Amazon)
5. Suffoil-X—An insecticide, miticide, and fungicide that suffocates pests in all life stages with a unique concentration of pre-emulsified and highly refined oil. (Available on Amazon)

I hope *Powdery Mildew* doesn't find its way into your succulent garden, but if it does, you'll know how to fight it.

Please let me know if you found this information interesting, and if you would like to see more informative articles like this in future President's Messages.

I hope to see you at the July meeting.

Linda Holub
President, CCSS



White Mold in Succulents -

CCSS Related Information and News



*Parodia
magnifica* starting
to look old and
gnarly! from
Ann's collection



Thank you Melinda for this photo of the collector's ultimate dream home.

[California Lutheran Parking map](#)

Once you see the map you can click on parking in the menu to the left.
You can copy and paste this link into your browser.

You can also access the map by searching for California Lutheran
University maps.

[https://www.callutheran.edu/map/?id=135#!ct/
19466,19467,19468,19469,19470,19471,19472,80360?s/?mc/
34.223628196275,-118.87928009033?z/17?lvl/0?share](https://www.callutheran.edu/map/?id=135#!ct/19466,19467,19468,19469,19470,19471,19472,80360?s/?mc/34.223628196275,-118.87928009033?z/17?lvl/0?share)

There is an overflow parking lot north of the Poulson Tennis Center.
Mountclef Blvd, left into parking lot, right turn just past tennis center.

This is a little more of a walk but available if we find crowded conditions.

You can use the drop off area in front of our meeting building to bring in
your plants.

Refreshments 2024

July 2024 - members whose last names begin with N, O, P please bring refreshments to share with the club.

In every monthly newsletter there will be a posting on who's turn it is to bring refreshments. We go alphabetically by last name.



Thank you for your participation by bringing in refreshments!

Even if it is not your month to contribute, feel free to bring snacks anytime.

August meeting will be Q & R names



WHO TO CONTACT?

Below is listed Conjeo Cactus and Succulent Society's current Officers and Board members.

All members are welcome to politely express any questions, concerns, ideas or improvements to any of the CCSS officers. This is your club and we are your elected officers.

Come up to us at a meeting, call or email.

Club email is ConejoCSS@hotmail.com.

President Linda Holub - cactuscougar@icloud.com 805-501-0761

Vice-President Donna Pachorek - dpachorek@gmail.com 805-279-4801

If interested in being an Officer on the board, please add you name to our nomination list for future elections.



CCSS 2024 Officers

President Linda Holub	Treasurer Chris Gailey	Director II, Education Terry Wilson	Website Tim Alvord
1st VP, Programs Donna Pachorek	Secretary Ryan Ripley	Scoop Editor Ann Hopkinson	Librarian Glen Smith
2nd VP, POM & Education Kyle Williams	Director I, Membership Glen Smith	Hospitality Julie Cox & Liz Gollner	Propagaton Terry Wilson
3rd VP. Special Events Lisa Gailey	Assistant to Director I Pam Smith, Membership	Drawing Coordinator Gerry Caruso	Event Publicity Lisa Gailey

Plant of the Month 2024

	Cactus	Succulent
January	Echinocactus/Ferocactus	Gasteria
February	Columnar Cacti	Aloe
March	Astrophytum	Tylecodon
April	Gymnocalycium	Mesembs
May	Copiapoa	Adenia
June	Eriosyce	Pachypodium
July	Parodia	Senecio
August	Mammillaria	Euphorbia
September	Variegates	Variegates
October	Echinopsis	Sansevieria
November	Crested/Monstrose	Crested/Monstrose

Plant of the Month (POM) What is this all about?

Each meeting of the CCSS will feature a friendly plant show/competition (POM). The goal of the POM is to introduce the membership to the various cactus and succulent genera and to open up a discussion of the culture, care and display of these plants. We encourage members to share their plants with the other members of CCSS.

POM Submissions

Members may submit up to (3) three plants in each of the two categories (Cactus and Succulent). Plants entered in the intermediate and Advanced Divisions must have been owned and maintained by the member for a minimum of one year. Plants entered in the Novice Division may be newly acquired plants.

POM Divisions

Novice: 0-25 Total points

Intermediate: 26-100 Total Points

Advanced: >100 Total points

When a member has accumulated the total number points in their Division, they will be moved up to the next higher Division in the following calendar year.

POM Judging Criteria

Plants are evaluated according to the following criteria.

Condition (health, form, damage) – 50%

Maturity and Size – 25%

Staging (artistic composition – container, stonework, etc) – 20%

Nomenclature (proper plant identification) – 5%

Additional criteria may include rarity, difficulty in growing, and whether the plant is in flower.

POM Judging

1st Place – 6 points

2nd Place – 3 points

3rd Place – 2 points

All other entries will be awarded 1 point. Entry slips will be collected by the POM Coordinator for tabulation, record keeping and publication in the CCSS Newsletter.

We encourage all members to participate in the POM. This is your opportunity to show off your prized treasures or to possibly learn how to better care for your plants.

July Cactus of the Month

Plant of the Month: *Parodia* (including *Notocactus*)

Parodia is a moderately large genus (70+ species) of cacti from South America. Usually we think of South American cacti as growing along the deserts on the Pacific Coast of Peru and Argentina, but *Parodia* is found east of the Andes on the Atlantic side in southern Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina. As a general rule the plants tend to be relatively small, clumping, globose (round) to shortly columnar with short stiff spines and pronounced ribs. Most species have big, colorful flowers. Because of their small size they make great potted plants or, for the largest species, moderately sized landscape plants.

Cultivation of *Parodia* is fairly easy. For the most part you can grow them like any other small cactus, except that they prefer to have some moisture in the soil all the time. This comes from their native habitat being drier regions of South America but not true arid deserts. So they are used to more rainfall than

their cousins living on the other side of the

Andes in the Atacama Desert would normally

see. This does not mean keep them wet, only that they shouldn't dry out all the way especially during the growing season. Propagation is easy as they tend to be clumping plants, so just separate off any pups you'd like to turn into new plants.



Parodia scopa

One topic, more than any other, comes up time and again when discussing *Parodia* in any detail. That being the name of the genus and what species belong to it. I realize few readers have the knowledge or interest in a complex discussion of plant taxonomy and nomenclature, so I'll try to keep it simple and relevant to what to what a hobbyist should know. What we call *Parodia* today is an assemblage of cactus species formerly spread out amongst the genera *Parodia*, *Brasilicactus*, *Brasiliparodia*, *Eriocactus*, *Wigginsia*, and most notably *Notocactus*. In other words, if you have a cactus with any of those genus names you should now call them *Parodia*. Botanists have determined that all these genera contained species so similar and closely related to each other that there is no meaningful and reliable way to tell the genera apart. For example, a major way of separating these supposedly different genera was to look at the color of the stigma (the female part of the flower) and details of how seeds were attached to the inside of the fruit. These are such minor and inconsistent details that it isn't reasonable to keep them apart



While taxonomists changing plant names tends to upset the hobbyist world, keep in mind that botany is a science and in science the more accurate and detailed our understanding of a subject, the better. So the changes aren't done simply to annoy hobbyists, and neither are these changes made flippantly (at least by well trained and respected botanists). It is truly an attempt to improve our understanding of the natural world. In this case I think botanists have made things easier for hobbyists, especially those new to the hobby. Instead of learning upwards of six different genera you only have to learn one, *Parodia*. Easy, right?



Parodia occulta



Parodia magnifica

-Kyle Williams
Image credit: Kyle Williams

July Succulent of the Month

Plant of the Month: *Senecio* & *Othonna*

The two genera we are focusing on this month might not seem to have a lot in common, with one being a winter grower and the other a summer grower. Their common thread is they are both members of the Daisy family, Asteraceae. The Asteraceae is the largest family of flowering plants with over 30,000 species. Only the Orchid family rivals it in size. As you'd expect in a family this large, species of Asteraceae can be found in every habitat all over the world. There are relatively few succulents for the size of the family, and the majority of these can be found in *Senecio* and *Othonna*.



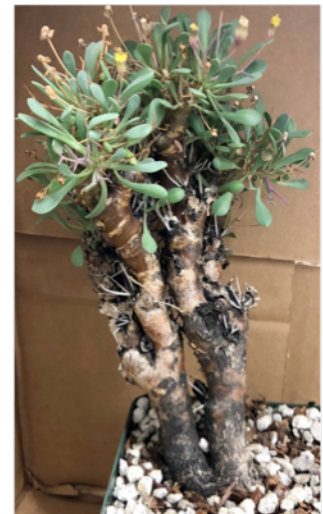
Senecio stapeliiformis

Senecio is an enormous genus of over 1,250 species, making it the largest genus in the Asteraceae and among the top ten largest genera of all plants. While the genus is huge, only a fraction of them are true succulents. In fact, many *Senecio* are normal leafy herbs you'd see in a weedy field. However, it is the succulent ones that interest us. Among succulent *Senecio* there are two main "looks" or growth forms. The first are upright stem succulents with deciduous leaves (i.e. leaves that fall off after a short time). They often have bluish-green stems with interesting striped markings and generally (but not always) stay 1-2' tall or less. You may see these plants listed under the old name "*Kleinia*" by some sellers, especially the species with bright red flowers. Some, like *Senecio anteuphorbium* get taller and make an interesting succulent shrub. The other type is trailing plants with thin stems and succulent leaves that make great hanging basket plants for shadier spots. These plants usually have small white flowers.



Senecio rowleyanus

Othonna, with over 100 species, would be considered a large genus in most circumstances but seems tiny compared to *Senecio*! They are winter growing plants from the winter rainfall areas of Namibia and western South Africa. They are variable in form; with the most popular kinds have attractive caudiciform bases. Other types have fat elongated stems while others are geophytes that make annual stems that come up in the winter and die to the ground in the summer. Most make nice yellow daisy-like flowers. Cultivation of the woody species is very similar to *Tylecodon* or other woody winter growers, while the geophytic species can be treated similar to winter growing bulbs such as *Albuca*.



Kyle Williams

Photo Credits: Kyle Williams, Kim Thorpe

Cactus - Eriosyce

Novice:

1st	Eriosyce occulta	Chris Biehl
2nd	Neoporteria senilis	Chris Biehl
3rd	Eriosyce napina	Chris Biehl

Intermediate:

1st	Eriosyce curvispina	Glen & Pam Smith
2nd	Eriosyce heinrichiana	Marquita Ellias
3rd	Eriosyce heinrichiana	Glen & Pam Smith

Advanced:

1st	Eriosyce senilis	Ann Hopkinson
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Succulents -Pachypodium

Novice:

1st	Pachypodium namaquanum	Chris Biehl
2nd	Pachypodium lamerei	Jonathan Zhu

Intermediate:

1st	Pachypodium succulentum	Marquita Ellias
2nd	Pachypodium lamerei	Cheryl Norris
3rd	Pachypodium lamerei	Cheryl Norris

Advanced:

1st	Pachypodium brevicaule x densiflorum	Ann Hopkinson
2nd	Pachypodium rutenbergianum var. meridionale	Ann Hopkinson
3rd	Pachypodium saundersii	John Suci

For the June POM display there were 6 Novice, 7 Intermediate, and 5 Advance entries for a total of 18 plants. Congratulations to Chris for another sweep of the novice cactus category and thank you to all who participated.

POM is one of the educational segments of our club meetings. The POM mini show allows the membership to become better acquainted with the different succulent plant genera and how to effectively care for and stage them. Get involved and enter your plants. This is your show.

June - Novice, Intermediate, Advanced Succulent - Pachypodium



Jonathon Zhu
3rd Place Novice
Pachypodium lamerei



Chris Biehl
1st Place Novice
Pachypodium namaquanum



Cheryl Norris
3rd Place Intermediate
Pachypodium lamerei



Cheryl Norris
2nd Place Intermediate
Pachypodium lamerei



Marquita Elias
1st Place Intermediate
Pachypodium succulentum



John Suci
3rd Place Advanced
Pachypodium saundersii

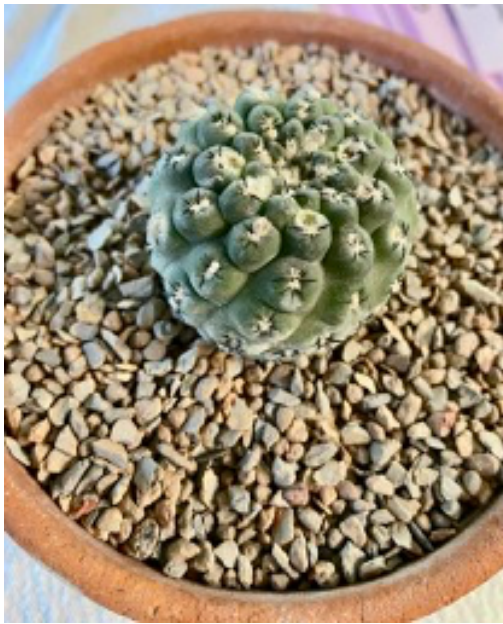


Ann Hopkinson
2nd Place Advanced
Pachypodium brevicaule x densiflorum



Ann Hopkinson
1st Place Advanced
Pachypodium rutenbergianum v. meridionale

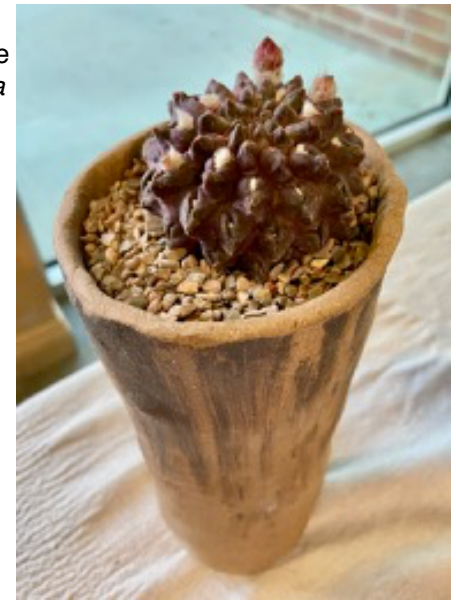
June - Novice, Intermediate, Advanced Cactus - Eriosyce



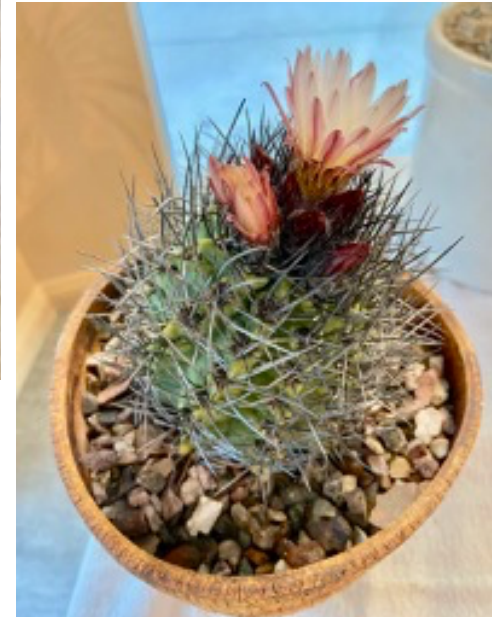
Chris Biehl
3rd Place Novice
Eriosyce napina



Chris Biehl
1st Place Novice
Eriosyce occulta



Chris Biehl
2nd Place Novice
Neoporteria nidus senilis



Glen and Pam Smith
1st Place Intermediate
Eriosyce curvispina



Glen and Pam Smith
3rd Place Intermediate
Eriosyce heinrichiana



Marquita Ellias
2nd Place Intermediate
Eriosyce heinrichiana



Ann Hopkinson
1st Place Advanced
*Eriosyce senilis
multicolor*

Mail Order Cactus and Succulent Vendors for your Enjoyment

The list below provides known, established nurseries who ship seed-grown and cutting-propagated cacti and other succulents throughout the United States. We include this list as a service to CSSA members, but it is not an endorsement of any vendor nor has any vendor paid to be included. Let us know if your cactus and succulent related business would like to be included. Please [send us](#) a link to your website and a good contact email address.

Please enjoy.

Botanic Wonders

<https://www.botanicwonders.com>

Cold Hardy Cactus

<https://coldhardycactus.com>

Ethical Desert

<https://ethicaldesert.com>

Plant Delights

<https://www.plantdelights.com/>

Hidden Agave

<https://hiddenagave.com>

J & J Cactus and Succulents

<https://www.jjcactus-succulents.net>

Kyle's Plants

<https://kylesplants.com>

Miles' To Go

<https://www.miles2go.com>

Paradise Found Rare Plant Nursery


<https://www.paradisefoundnursery.com>

Mountain Crest Gardens

<https://mountaincrestgardens.com>

The Haworthia Society

The International Society for the study of Haworthias, Gasterias, Aloes, Bulbines and other related South African plants



3 Journals per year, Biennial Convention, National Show, Seed List, Special Publications

UK £14, Europe £15,
Rest of the World £17

Membership enquiries:
Dr Tony Roberts
email: tony@robertscacti.co.uk

www.haworthia.org

British Cactus & Succulent Society

Website: <http://www.bcss.org.uk>



- Quarterly full colour Journal, CactusWorld, for all levels of interest, covering conservation, cultivation, propagation, plant hunting and habitats, botanical gardens, plant descriptions, book reviews, seed lists, news and views, and advertisements from suppliers worldwide.
- Optional subscription to Bradleya, a high quality annual publication, with articles of a more scientific nature.
- Online discussion Forum and publications including books.
- See our website for current subscription details, which can be paid online by credit card, or by cheque payable to BCSS.
- Further details also available from our Membership Secretary: Mr A Morris, 6 Castlemaine Drive, Hinckley, Leicester, LE10 1RY, UK. Telephone: +44 (0) 1455 614410. Email: membership@bcss.org.uk



Hobby Greenhouse Association

The Association
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FREEBIE Table - Etiquette - THANK YOU!

The freebie table is a popular part of our monthly meetings and we want to continue sharing our cuttings. We are lucky to have such a nice room for our meetings. We need to endeavor to keep it clean and tidy.

- * **If you bring plants for the freebie table and no one takes them, PLEASE take them home.**
- * **There are no trash cans available for plant material, especially spiny and thorny cuttings.**
- * **Clean your cuttings before bringing them in for the freebie table. Wash off any dirt or dead leaves.**
- * **If we all follow this simple etiquette, the freebie table cleanup will not be left to other members.**
- * **Be courteous to others bring in clean plants and take home all the plants you bring.**



WRITING PLANT NAMES

by Sue Hakala

Writing plant names correctly is crucial in botanical science, horticulture, and gardening. Proper plant naming ensures clear communication and accurate identification of plants. This document is intended to be a brief overview of the principles and conventions used in botanical nomenclature, helping both amateurs and professionals correctly write plant names.

Botanical nomenclature is the formal system for naming plants. It follows a set of internationally agreed upon rules and conventions, primarily governed by the International Code of Nomenclature (ICN) for algae, fungi, and plants. The ICN ensures that each plant species has a unique and universally accepted name, facilitating global scientific communication.¹

The Structure of Plant Names

Think of every plant as having a first and last name: genus and species. It's like us, *Homo sapiens*. In addition, like us, some plants have more than a first and last name. It's easy to remember how to write botanical names if you keep a few simple rules in mind.

The **genus** name is the first name and is always capitalized and italicized², for example, *Ferocactus*, *Mammillaria*, and *Lithops*. If you are unable to italicize the genus, underline it. Plants in a genus are closely related and share a most recent common ancestor.

A **species** name, or specific epithet, is always italicized, or underlined, but never capitalized. For example, *Ferocactus chrysacanthus*, *Mammillaria petterssonii*, and *Lithops schwantesii*. When you don't know the species, write "sp." for the species name. For example, the genus name *Ferocactus* sp. Written as sp., it is never italicized.

A **subspecies** is distinctly different from the normal species, usually based on an isolated geographical location in nature where the subspecies evolved independently. These plants do not interbreed and are written as "subsp." and not capitalized or italicized, such as *Mammillaria petterssonii* subsp. *apozolensis*.

Variety names are a rank lower than subsp. but higher than forma.³ Seedlings grown from a variety will have the same unique characteristic of the parent plant, but will somehow be different. Variety is written "var." and never capitalized or italicized, such

¹ For more information, here is a link to the Code, <https://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/main.php>.

² Except when writing about plants in general, and you want to use the plural for a well known genus, in which case it can be lower case and not italicized, as in "aloes" or "mammillarias."

³ Variety used to be more commonly used than subsp., but since the late 1980s that has changed. Since then, many taxa at the rank of variety have been renamed as subspecies. For more information, https://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/pages/main/art_4.html.

as *Mammillaria petterssonii* subsp. *apozolensis* var. *saltensis* or *Agave parryi* var. *truncata*.⁴

Cultivar is short for cultivated variety. Humans select plants for growth form or flower color and then cross them with each other to reproduce the desired characteristics. This can be done through artificial pollination or vegetatively through cuttings, grafting, or tissue culture, as these plants are not natural. Cultivar is written as “cv.” and is never capitalized or italicized, such as *Sansevieria trifasciata* cv. ‘Silver Cloud.’ The cultivar name is always capitalized, not italicized, and written with single quotes like ‘Silver Cloud.’

Hybrid is used for a plant that is the result of a cross between two unrelated plants (either wild or cultivated) and often done artificially by humans transferring pollen from one plant to another to produce unique qualities. A hybrid is written as the symbol “x,” not capitalized or italicized, like *Austrocylindropuntia vestita* x *Opuntia subulata*. In addition, style guides differ on whether to require the x to have a space after it (x *Cylindronia* or x*Cylindronia*). CSSA publications use no space for nothotaxa (that is hybrid taxa, *Agave xarizonica*).

Forma refers to minor differences within a species, often one characteristic, such as flower color. It is never capitalized or italicized and written as “forma” or “f.” like *Stenocereus hollianus* f. *cristata*.

There are other adjectives that can be used in plant names, like *cristate* (or *crest* or *cristata*), *monstrose*, and *variegate*. Never capitalize or italicize them, such as *Mammillaria spinosissima* f. *rubripina cristata*.⁵

If a plant name has letters and numbers after it like *Sansevieria* sp. FKH 432, it indicates the initials and field number of the collector. It is a great idea to keep the field number in one’s records or on the actual plant tag, since this is valuable locality data that can be useful in a lot of different ways.⁶

Look at your own plant names and be sure they are written correctly. It will give you great practice and pretty soon you won’t even think about how to write them. If you’re ever in doubt, two great searchable online resources are the International Plant Names Index (www.ipni.org) and Plants of the World Online (<https://powo.science.kew.org/>). Keep in mind that not all publications, nurseries, websites, and growers go by the rules. Sometimes the scientific name may be underlined or appear in bold. Don’t be concerned about what others do; you now know how to do it correctly.

⁶ Please refer to Ralph Martin’s Field Number Database, <https://www.fieldnos.bcss.org.uk/>.

⁵ These designations are not accepted by botanists.

⁴ Additional information can be found here [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Variety_\(botany\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Variety_(botany)).

In Summary

Genus: *Mammillaria* sp.

Species: *Mammillaria petterssonii*

Subspecies: *Mammillaria petterssonii* subsp. *apozolensis*

Variety: *Mammillaria petterssonii* subsp. *apozolensis* var. *saltensis*

Cultivar: *Sansevieria trifasciata* cv. ‘Silver Cloud’

Hybrid: *Crassula* x ‘Morgan’s Pink’ or x *Graptoveria*

Forma: *Stenocereus hollianus* f. *cristata*

A very big thank you goes to Scott McMahon, former Cactaceae collections manager at the Desert Botanical Garden, and Peter Breslin, the editor of the Cactus and Succulent Journal and Haseltonia, who offered suggestions for this article. The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, prepared and edited by W. Greuter, et al., was also consulted, in addition to the other noted texts and websites.

Please feel free to contact the CSSA office, if you have any comments or suggestions for this document, cactusandsucculentsociety@gmail.com.



18th BIENNIAL MID-STATES CONFERENCE

JULY 26th, 27th, 28th, 2024

Santa Fe, New Mexico

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contact conference chair Woody Minnich at cactusdata@msn.com or 661-406-9816