

British Cactus & Succulent Society

Southampton & District Branch Newsletter

March 2019



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Editorial

February was unseasonably warm but the last couple of days have reminded us that winter isn't quite over yet. I did give a few of my plants a quick drink during the warm spell since I was worried that some of the plants were already dry and the warm weather might dehydrate them completely.

Announcements

Don't forget to **renew** your BCSS membership – this can be done using the form included with the CactusWorld Journals which were sent to members in December or online at the BCSS website, at: <http://society.bcsc.org.uk/index.php/subscriptions.html> (if renewing online you'll need to know your BCSS membership number, this is written on the address label of your Journal – if you don't have this, David and I do have a list of membership numbers for current members)

Last Month's Meeting

A Personal Choice – Tom Radford

Tom Radford mentioned that he had been growing and collecting cacti and succulents for more than 50 years, and over that time, things have changed quite dramatically. He joined the Hull Branch and he remembers how they had a 2" cup for cacti being grown in 2 inch pots, which suggests that people weren't perhaps growing plants as well as they are today. At that time, people used paraffin stoves and didn't water plants much at all (or even use fertiliser). One of the first pictures he had of a cactus was of a Christmas cactus - it was in black white and was taken around 1966. Just a little later he photographed *Aporocactus flagelliformis*, the rats-tail cactus in colour. Grown under the bench it

wouldn't flower very well and if grown in the sun it could scorch easily. Now you have hybrids which are a little easier to grow but which can still scorch. Next was *Ariocarpus retusus* which must have been a plant collected from habitat - at that time (mid 70's and 80's) you could go across to Germany and buy plants in the specialist nurseries which had come in from habitat. People used to appreciate having details of exactly where the plant was from. This plant looked a little tired and he decided to repot it 3 years ago, into a bigger deeper pot and he also fed it and it seemed to have become more lively - we saw three flowers on it. It was probably 30-40 years old when he got it, so it might be 70-80 years old in total. Next was *Ariocarpus fissuratus* - this was seed grown and now in a 3½ inch pot, it produces pink flowers every year without fail.

Astrophytums used to be quite popular and they are grown more for the plant bodies and markings than the flowers. We saw *Astrophytum ornatum* and *Astrophytum myriostigma* v *nudum*, both in flower. He uses a general purpose fertilizer and it does seem to encourage flowering. There are now all sorts of *Astrophytum* hybrids including variegates and we saw a collage of 36 images featuring a wide variety of plants, including some with very striking patterns and markings. Next was *Backebergia militaris*. This plant is not seen much these days, but in the mid 1980s, top cuts of plants were selling for £50-£100. The species name comes from the fuzzy growth of the cephalium at the top of the plant, which resembled a guardsman's busby. These plants either died or grew through the cephalium, spoiling the overall appearance of the plant. The plant was seen growing well at the Jardin Exotique de Monaco.

Next, we saw *Cleistocactus strausii*. When he was secretary of Hull branch, he used to get people phoning up saying "I've got this big cactus, what should I do with it?" This plant flowers quite well and is quite difficult to kill. And even when they die they can look quite nice - a friend had one which lost its roots and he proceeded to stick a metal spike up the plant to support it and it still won a prize in their annual show! A lot of them are very similar, although he did once find a speaker who came and talked about them for 2 hours. They will grow well if given the room - we saw a plant of *Cleistocactus*

brookeae bedded out at a nursery in Germany - it was several feet wide with over 30 stems and hundreds of tubular red flowers.

Echinocereus viridiflorus has greenish-yellow flowers. *Echinocereus pectinatus* is a popular plant with an impressive pink flower. *Echinocactus grusonii* is a plant he tried growing from seed up in the north but he found it very difficult. Then a whole bunch of imported plants appeared - these had been grown in sunny California, where they can grow quite quickly outdoors. Now they are grown in Spain and the Canaries and you can get an 18" diameter plant for just 35 Euros. It will grow quite big - we saw a plant at the Jardin Exotique de Monaco with a 2 foot main head. Once they get established they can grow quite well. We saw an Echinopsis with a white flower - these plants grow lots of offsets. People used to ring up and ask what to do with them - his advice was to compost them! The flowers are nice but they only last overnight. He wasn't sure whether his plant was a species or hybrid. These days you can get all sorts of hybrids with fancy names and coloured flowers. *Encephalocarpus strobiliformis* is related to Ariocarpus and is very slow growing. His plant that was probably an import, it didn't grow much but produced one flower each year. You can buy seed grown plants, but these can be expensive at 20-25 Euros for a young plant.

A species which used to have all sorts of names in the past is Echinofossulocactus, and we saw an example of *Echinofossulocactus pentacanthus* with yellow variegation all through it. The genus is now called Stenocactus. He had a friend that had a greenhouse filled with just these plants - some were quite sizeable, in 7-8 inch pots. With *Stenocactus multicostatus* the flowers seem to struggle to get through the spines. Frailea are small growing plants and we saw a full sized plant of *Frailea castanea* v. *asteroides* in flower, in a 2¾" pot. The plants bud up but never open properly but they still set seed. Ivor said his plant flowered poorly as well, but they opened up well once when they had a burst of heat and sunlight.

One of the first cacti books with pictures in colour was a milestone - this was Edgar and Brian Lamb's handbook "Pocket encyclopedia of cacti in colour". It was a novelty and very popular. Famously, it contained a picture of a plant of *Gymnocalycium bruchii* featuring purple-blue flowers. Tom spent a lot of time trying to find a plant with that colour of flower and of course it doesn't exist - the flowers are white or slightly pink. Edgar Lamb knew the flower colour was wrong but he thought the pictures looked so nice, he allowed the book to be published.

Plants of *Gymnocalycium mihanovichii* started to come in, all collected by Lau and with Lau numbers. It was a dark bodied plant with pink flowers. He had always wondered about the name of *G. multiflorum*, because it was so hard to flower - he had to get the plant to 6 inches before it did - but when the flowers do appear, they are quite stunning and multipetalled, so the name probably comes from that. David Slade from York used to only grow Gymnos and he kept them in a unheated greenhouse. They got a few marks but he didn't lose many, so they are quite hardy. We saw *G. schroedrianum*, *G. denudatum* and *G. asterias* v. *paucispinum* - this is quite slow growing but it has fantastic spines and a nice body. *G. quehlianum* was a plant he had for a long time - 3-4 years ago it was getting a bit woody, so he sliced off the head and re-rooted it - it had a new lease of life after that. Next we saw some of the coloured *Gymnocalycium*s which were first cultivated in Japan - someone had found plants with no chlorophyll and these were mass produced as plants on grafts, with yellow, red, and pink body colours. You still see these from time to time, but they are not as commonplace as they once were.

He was never very good at growing *Lobivia* but he showed he showed one example of *Lobivia hertrichiana* with a flimsy flower and then another plant with the same name but a much stronger flower. *Chamaecereus silvestrii* is an ubiquitous plant - his mother grew them in her conservatory and she must have had about 50 of them, some in 8-9 inch bowls, and she used to get incredible numbers of flowers on the plants in the summer. It's quite difficult to grow a large plant since it falls apart easily when handled. The plant has been used to produce a series of hybrids so the colour range has expanded greatly and we saw 4 examples of *Chamaelobivia* flowers. We saw an old picture of *Leuchtenbergia principis* - he used to have trouble flowering the plant but now has a new clone which seems to flower every year - he does also feed more than he used to, with Miracle Gro etc. *Marniera macroptera* is also called *Epiphyllum crenatum* - he wasn't sure where he got it from. He grew it on a windowsill when he lived in Scotland and it received little light but it seemed to enjoy conditions and used to produce flowers which were 6 inches in diameter in the autumn, with a strong sweet scent. It flowered at night and the flowers lasted a few days - it's not a plant he's seen offered these days.

At one time, Mammillarias must have been the most popular plant in collections - a chap up at Coventry who collected only Mammillarias said he would never grow a succulent, but he changed his mind when the Euphorbia Handbook came out, and he eventually ended up with more Euphorbias than

Mammillarias. Tom said he gave a talk up in Coventry once when they had wanted a talk on Asclepiads and he was asked to judge the table show, where the classes were “3 Mammillarias” and “3 Cacti”. He judged the mamms and was disappointed that all the entries in the other class were also Mammillarias, apart from one, so he gave 1st prize to that exception. *Mammillaria bocasana* is a popular plant and easy to grow, so people used to grow them in washing up bowls. *Mammillaria matudae* is a columnar plant but it grows on cliffs and prefers to hang down. So if you grow it in a pot, for a few years it will seem normal and grow upwards, but then it falls over and wants to grow downwards. The spines look smooth and shiny but they are very sharp and rough. Ivor mentioned they were best grown in a hanging basket. *M. marksiana* was just a small plant. *M. hahniana* is one of the low growing Mammillarias – it was 4-5 inches high and 9 inches in diameter. It had a ring of flowers and he grew it for a few years. *M. spinosissima* is a plant he’s had for years and years – it grew woody at the base and wasn’t flowering well so he chopped it in half and sat it on vermiculite for several months and it eventually produced roots and now is enjoying a 2nd life - you can treat some plants quite roughly and they still respond well.

Mammillaria prolifera v *haitiensis* had flowers and seed pods at the same time - the seed pods are edible and taste like strawberries. *M. zeilmanniana* is a plant which flowers well and popular in shows – it clumps up well but you can get a columnar plant if you knock the pups off. *M. microthele* is a heavily spined plant. *M. dioica* is a nice little plant but you have to be careful where you put it – it has hooked spines and loves to get itself tangled onto you or other plants. *M. theresae* was first found in the late 60s - when not flowering they shrink into the ground and so they are hard to spot. The seeds are also produced inside the plant body. It is classified as a miniature but can be grown into quite big plants, we saw one with 30 flowers open. A similar type is *M. goldii* - these were grafted plants and looked quite plump. *M. saboae* is another miniature. These tend to be short lived – they wouldn’t last more than a few years but perhaps that’s a deliberate way of distributing the seed. *M. carmenae* when first introduced was considered a miniature – but it can grow into quite nice clumps. We saw a pink flowered one, the body colour can also vary and this plant was in a 5½ inch pan. *Mammillaria laui* v *laui* was an ISI-distributed plant - he still has some of its relatives. It didn’t grow much larger than the plant in the picture. It produces nice flowers each year. *M. guelzowiana* produces superb flowers and has a nice body but it is hard to grow for more than a few years – water it too much and it dies, and water too little

and it also dies. It was popular for a while. *M. perbella* is still quite popular now, it’s a relatively slow growing plant which people probably prefer due to space limitations. *Dolicothele sphaerica* is now classified as a Mammillaria and it has nice yellow flowers. It has an unusual body with long tubercles. *Krainzia longiflora* is also now considered a Mammillaria – it was quite expensive initially, then loads appeared, then it went completely out of fashion and then re-appeared a few years ago. The picture of *Mamillopsis senilis* was taken in someone’s greenhouse in Scotland. The plants like a lot of light. This was grown on the East coast of Scotland and it was a superb plant with red flowers contrasting with the pure white spines.

Melocactus peruvianus was photographed in Peru, in habitat. Again a lot of these plants were cultivated and imported from California. They are susceptible to the cold, and people don’t really want large heating bills. In habitat, he saw them growing quite profusely, including large plants and seedlings and everything in between, over a range of a few hundred feet. *Neochilenia jussieui* had a yellow flower. He liked *Neoporteria laniceps* because it always flowered near Christmas time. We saw another species of *Neochilenia* with the flowers forcing their way up through the spines. *Notocactus* is now submerged within *Parodia*. *Notocactus mammulosus* always flowers for him, and once it flowered at the time of the Branch Show and that was the only time he won a prize in the *Notocactus* class. *Notocactus* flowers are nearly always yellow and the stigma is always red or dark purple. *N. ottonis* has a yellow flower with a red stigma. *N. rutilans* is a small growing plant with a really nice pink flower and a dark red stigma – he was experimenting with different background colours and blue worked here, showing how delicate the petals were. *N. werdermannianus* is a purple flowered plant and it has nice bodies as well – it was spectacular when in full flower. A *Notocactus magnificus* was decapitated and both the top cut and the bottom piece were growing well. With *Wigginsia erinacea*, the flowers were wishy washy and pale - he re-rooted this and the flowers now seem bushier with more petals. *Parodia aureispina* has nice yellow flowers.

Obregonia denegrii was a seed grown plant – it is slow growing and expensive to buy, but flowers nicely each year. *Rebutias* were very popular but the shows guide changed and allowed *Sulcorebutias* in the same class, and this made *Rebutias* less popular, people stopped growing them. We saw *Rebutia xanthocarpa*, *R. spinosissima*, *R. grandiflora* and *Sulcorebutia breviflora*. When he started growing there, there were 6 *sulcos* and with splitting these

went up to 80 - and now perhaps we are down to 12. *Aylostera* is also in Rebutia. These are tricky to grow into a large plant. We saw *Aylostera albiflora*, and *Aylostera heliosa* - the flowers do look like little suns - and the hybrid of the two which was handed out by the branch as a free plant a couple of years ago - it's quite easy to grow and quite floriferous.

After the mid-meeting break we move to succulents and his first photo was again in black and white and showed Lithops seedlings. Not only were they small, they were also quite hard to spot. *Lithops aucampiae* is one of the largest growing Lithops but it is nice and easy to grow. They like a lot of room - he likened them to a goldfish - keep them in a small pot they will remain small. They have very fine roots which can grow quite long, so give them a larger bowl and you'll find the roots spread out all around the bowl. *Lithops schwantesii urikosensis* was nicely marked. Lithops are summer growing plants and he lets the old heads die down before he starts watering - the new heads emerge from the old bodies which he pulls off eventually. There are 2 colours of flowers - white or yellow and we saw *L. schwantesii* with yellow flowers and *L. salicola* with white flowers. There are around a 100 different species or varieties and they occur in a variety of colours. He likes the grey headed plants - we saw *L. pseudotruncatella* ssp. *volkii*. You can set seed if you brush the flowers with a paint brush. The seed pods are very tough to break open, but if you put a drop of water on the pod, you will find that it will start to open within a few seconds, and in a couple of minutes it will be fully open. This is a seed dispersal mechanism - the plant only releases the seeds when there is moisture around. When it dries, the capsule shuts again. The only problem he's had when growing seedlings is damage by sciarid fly - their larvae can decimate a pot of seedlings very quickly. We saw seedlings of *L. otzeniana*. And a picture he had found on the web showing an arrangement of plants with 100 different colours and markings.

Conophytums are related plants, but one of the problems with them is that there are a lot of duplicate names - as an example *C. obcordellum* was attributed 30 different names from 1803 to 1986. The plants also tend to be variable, so it's hard to know what the plant is unless it is in flower. We saw *C. steinkopfii*, *C. ornatum* and *C. wettsteinii* with pink flowers and these are all the same plant. A close up of the flower of *C. bilbosum* also showed nice pink edges to the leaves. We also saw *C. cordatum*. They generally prefer to be winter growers so we need to water them in the winter. The plants grow in an area of South Africa which gets

summer rainfall (that's our winter) and some Conophytums also have rainfall twice a year. They are harder to grow than Lithops. Next was a small-leaved plant he tried to get for a long time - *Berrisfordia khamiesbergensis*. Glottiphyllums are another of the mesembs - *G. nelii* flowers nicely in the autumn - he had it for a while and it got to an 11 inch pan. The flowers last for a couple of weeks and come out in September or October. *G. oligocarpum* was next, he saw one of those on the sales table today. Tom Jenkins' Jumanery nursery brought in a lot of the mesembs and many were tricky to grow. We saw the egg shaped *Muiria hortenseae* in a 2 inch pot. *Dactyloopsis digitata* was just poking out a flower in a 2¾" pot. These are winter growers and need to be warm in the winter and he's never had them last very long. *Dinteranthus microspermus* is a really nice plant - Ivor said his plants didn't look as good, they always elongate. *Monilaria pisiformis* is a strange plant which needs water for 2 months of the year - it sends out shoots, you may get some small flowers if you are lucky.

Mitrophyllum have 2 forms of leaves - a central leaf that grows upwards and then another form of leaf that grows downwards. *Argyroderma pearsonii* has nice shiny bodies and it had some nice flowers in a 3½" pot. Plants of *Lapidaria margaretae* had really nice orange tips to the leaves. *Frithia pulchra* has always been popular - however, earwigs also like them and were responsible for bits chipped out of the leaves. *Pleiospilos* flowers in the autumn - *Pleiospilos bolusii* is common and the flowers last for a week or two. *Pleiospilos nelii* has an orangey flower. *Aloinopsis schooneesii* is winter growing and needs some water in the winter. He bought one from the sales table in November and has been growing it under lights - it had got 2 flower and he was hoping these will open up. *Aloinopsis rosulata* has a nice cream flower with a midstripe. *Deilanthus peersii* was originally an *Aloinopsis* but it now has its own genus - the flowers are slightly different. *Vanheerdea roodiae* is a small growing plant.

Brachystelma nanum is an Asclepiad. It can be tricky to grow. The leaves fall off in the winter and when you start to water them in the spring - they can rot off, so you have to water carefully. Natives eat it like a potato, but he's had this 20 years and it produce flowers. There was a craze at one time for Asclepiads from India and the Middle East, and *Caralluma sarkariae* is named after an Indian collector. It looks etiolated but it's always this green colour. *Boucerosia frerei* is from India and used to be called *Frerea indica* - he tried for years to get one of these and eventually found one a few years ago. *Caralluma pauciflora* is a plant which he grew when he had an outhouse - he kept it at 20°C and

grew it under lights and also controlled the watering. Everybody said it was difficult to grow but he didn't have too much difficulty. These days there may also be more blight around, causing fungal problems. *Caralluma lutea* grew into a large plant but he couldn't flower it – it then developed rot so he cut off the viable pieces and these grew on to eventually produce spectacular yellow flowers. It's the smelliest plant he's come across – it stunk of rotting meat for weeks, and he's pleased it's not flowered again.

Ceropegia stentiae is one of the tuberous Ceropegias, with an unusual flower. *Ceropegia ampliata* is a plant he saw in Kiel in Germany in 1976, and it was the large flowered variant – it took him ages for him to get a cutting someone. He now produces cuttings from his plant – it flowers in September. *Caralluma macrocarpa* v *arabica* is a small plant from Arabia. *Echidnopsis cereformis* was bought in Woolworths for 2s 6d - it came in amongst flower bulbs - they just put it out and he saw it and got it. It produces nice little flowers. *Duvalia reclinata* is one of the easier Asclepiads – he was growing it in a 9 inch pot saucer containing ½ inch of soil and ½ inch of gravel. The cuttings can just be placed on there and roots will form easily. They flower like mad. You do need to keep them above freezing in the winter, but otherwise they are easy. *Huernia boleana* showed the interstitial lobes on the flower – all Huernias have these. *Pectinaria arcuata* is another Asclepiads. It likes growing under the soil, so has to be forced to grow on top. *Pseudolithos migiurtinus* is another tricky plant. It comes from places like Somalia where it's very dry and there's not much botrytis - so you need to replicate those conditions. It's prone to rot off easily. We saw *Pseudolithos cubiformis* in flower at Specks, priced at 80 Euros. You were doing well if you kept it alive for 2 years or more. *Stapelianthus decaryi* has an urn-shaped flower.

He's grown quite a few Hoyas - the only problem is that they produce a lot of nectar which drips onto everything. The best place to grow them is the bathroom. We saw *Hoya multiflora* and *Hoya lamingtoniae*. You do get some fantastic flowers on them. *Dischidia* is a trailing plant from Asia with small yellow flowers. *Cynanchum gerrardii* has flowers which are only 8mm across and we saw a highly magnified view of these. *Sarcocaulon multifidum* has dainty little leaves and flowers. *Turbina holubii* used to flower at Christmas and it produced nice flowers – it has a big body and strappy leaves. We saw some plants at Kiel - *Cotyledon paniculata* and *Welwitschia bainesii* (*W. mirabilis*). He grew the latter from society seed but they can't be transplanted. We saw Tom standing

next to a mature plant, in habitat in Namibia. The plant has just 2 leaves but these fray and make it look like it has multiple leaves. We saw a group of pachycaul plants (also called (TCPs - turnips, carrots, parsnips) at Specks. At another nursery in Germany, similar plants were bedded out and you had to dig these out and take them to the till. He obtained *Pachypodium brevicaule* as an import from Germany and has kept it for 25 years. He kept it in a propagator at 20°C and watered it to keep it in leaf - it produced yellow flowers every year.

Euphorbia suzannae is the sort of Euphorbia that people were growing before the Euphorbia Handbooks came out - after those were published, there was a surge in their popularity. We saw a close up of the flower of *Euphorbia obesa*. With *Euphorbia groenewaldii*, the branches grew up to 2 feet tall. It started to grow new shoots and looked untidy so he cut off all the old stems and this improved the plant's appearance quite a bit. It shows that some succulents do need a certain amount of maintenance to keep them looking good. These days, people are more interested in the obscure plants from Madagascar etc. and we saw *Euphorbia bupleurifolia* and *Euphorbia ambovombensis* which was quite cheap, priced at 12 Euros.

Haworthias became popular when Pilbeam's book on Haworthias was published, and we *Haworthia comptoniana* and *Haworthia glauca* v. *herrei* fm *depauperata*. *Gasteria armstrongii* has always been a popular plant, his must be 25 years old. *Nolina recurvata* is also called the pony-tail palm, and he grew it from seed and got it to a 9 inch pot. If you give them room, they will grow quite large – he saw one 20 feet wide at the Jardin Exotique.

To finish off, Tom said he grows a few South African bulbs - *Eriospermum erinium* has tiny flowers and was in a 2¾ pot. It produce a leaf after flowering and the leaf has lots of tiny spikes on it. *Massonia jasminiflora* is winter growing and they die down in the summer, where they can be put under the bench and out of the way. *Massonia pygmae* has a yellow flower. He grew *Massonia citrina* under lights for a while and it seemed to grow better. *Polyxena maughanii* is another bulb with interesting flowers. He has several different *Haemanthus*. *Haemanthus pauculifolius* has nice flowers and *Haemanthus deformis* is grown for the patterns on the leaf. *Ammocharis coranica* (the Karoo lily) - produces really showy flowers in the autumn. It is expensive (costs around £30) and not that easy to come by.

Vinay Shah

Table Show Results

At the February meeting, there were 11 entries in the table show, and 2 entries for “Plants in Flower”.

	Cacti – Erioseye	Succulents – Crassula
Open	(1) B Beckerleg Neoporteria laniceps	(1) I Biddlecombe Echeveria agavoides 'Red Edge'
	(2) -	(2) B Beckerleg Dudleya brittonii
	(3) -	(3) B Turner Ech. agavoides 'Ebony'
Intermediate	(1) B Beckerleg Neoporteria microsperma	(1) M Stevenson Crassula hemisphaerica
	(2) -	(2) B Beckerleg Crassula alstonii
	(3) -	(3) I Biddlecombe Crassula ausensis ssp. titanopsis

Cacti/Succulent in Flower
(1) B Beckerleg Aloe haworthioides
(2) M Stevenson Mammillaria carmenae
(3) -

Ivor Biddlecombe

Next Month's Meeting

Our next meeting will be held on 2nd April and will feature a talk by Stirling Baker on Haworthias. Stirling is acknowledged being one of the best growers of this genus in the country and he has some fantastic plants. He usually brings along some live plants for people to take a look at.

The April Table Show will consist of the **Rebutia** group (cacti) and the **Haworthia** 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 Rebutia group include *Aylosteria*, *Cintia*, *Cylindrorebutia*, *Digitorebutia*, *Mediolobivia*, *Neorebutia*, *Rebutia*, *Setirebutia*, *Spegazzinia*, *Sulcorebutia* and *Weingartia*.

The Haworthia group includes *Astroloba*, *Haworthia*, and *Poellnitzia*.

For committee members, a reminder that the next **Branch Committee meeting** will take place at 7:30pm on Tuesday 26th March, at the Chilworth Village Hall (situated next to the Chilworth Arms).

Forthcoming Events

Sat 9 th Mar	Isle of Wight	To be confirmed - David Neville
Sat 16 th Mar	Portsmouth	Propagation of Cacti and Succulents - Dr Tony Roberts
Tue 2 nd Apr	Southampton	Interesting Haworthias - Stirling Baker
Sat 13 th Apr	Isle of Wight	To be confirmed
Sat 20 th Apr	Portsmouth	Plant Auction
Tue 7 th May	Southampton	Cultivation & Propagation Workshop
Sat 11 th May	Isle of Wight	What I Did Last Winter - Paul Klaassen
Sat 18 th May	Portsmouth	Lophophoras (includes cultivation) - John Watmough
Tue 4 th Jun	Southampton	Columnar Cacti - Tony Mace

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

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