

British Cactus & Succulent Society

Southampton & District Branch Newsletter

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Editorial

Time seems to pass by very quickly, I don't know where July went to? We have had a long spell of dry weather which was rather stressful for most garden plants, so the recent showers are most welcome.

I have a few plants in flower in the conservatory – some notocacti and aloes and gasterias have perhaps been the most colourful. Some rebutias also had a second flush of flowers. Many of the haworthias have coloured up nice but I do feel that some of the plants stopped growing because of excessive temperatures when the sun is out.

Announcements

A sheet for members to register their interest in attending the **MSG Event in Banstead**, (September 27th) is on the front table – please ensure you write down your name if you plan on attending!

The **Anniversary Garden Party** (hosted by Alice) on 27th July went well, and I think around 28 people attended. I think a good time was had by all and it was a nice relaxed day for everyone who came along.

David has provided a report on the **New Forest Show** which is included later in this newsletter – by all accounts, the event was a success.

The BCSS recently published the 10th edition of the **Guide to Shows**, and as part of our 60th Anniversary, we are handing out a free copy of this to all our

regular attendees. Please see me if you would like a copy.

The arrangements for selling **raffle tickets** at the branch meetings has changed slightly – the price per ticket is now 20p (so £1 for a strip of 5) and the tickets will be sold from the plant sales table.

The branch welcomes a new member who joined recently - Mr John Di Meo, from Romsey.

Last Month's Meeting

Plants of Interest

Alice had brought along one plant which had got infested with mealy – so she stuck it outside the greenhouse, where it got attacked by a slug. However, this damage had caused it to produce 15-20 offsets! These were still tiny but she hoped they would go on to produce proper plants. The slug had done a good job for her!

Next was *Haworthia pubescens*, which had a couple of seed pods. It is the only *H. pubescens* plant she has, so it must have crossed with something else, but she had no idea what. It will be interesting to let the seed to ripen and to collect them and see if something interesting comes up.

Next was a box of plants from Peter Down. Although known for his interest in cacti, this was a tray of succulents – and these were Agaves. Ben Turner is also interested in them too. He had bought a new one at the Bristol Mart and although it was the same name as something already in his collection, it was a different plant. Anyway he wanted to show that not all of this genus forms plants 6 feet across, you can have nice plants in small pots.

Adrian Bailey had brought a couple of plants in. First was a *Stapelia hirsuta* which was grown from seed and was 3 years old, and flowering for the first time. The other plant was a *Sempervivum arachnoideum* which he has had for a very long time, and which he started taking care of a couple of years ago. One of the rosettes was flowering and since this is the final act of the plant, he decided to

bring it in. Plenty of offsets had formed so there was no danger of losing the plant.

Finally Ivor had brought along a couple of plants. Jovibarba are related to Sempervivums, but their flowers are bell-shaped instead of star-shaped. The other plant was a Sempervivum which had leaves which are sticky and which also have a scent. The plant had pink flowers - the other flower colour that Sempervivums offer is white.

Nevada

Adrian welcomed David Minion from Harrow Branch. David said it was nice to be back at this branch. He was going to talk about Nevada and the plants that he'd seen there. He had made trips out there in 1995, 1999 (part of a CSSA convention), 2006, 2007, and 2009. On each occasion, he had only been in the state for a few days at a time. However the trips had been at different times of the year and this had enabled him to see the places and plants at slightly different times of the year.

All the pictures were taken with a Pentax Spotmatic camera, and most were on Kodachrome - a thing of the past these days. There are quite a few interesting red rock areas to visit and this was a calendar picture which he used for his title shot. A map set the scene for the general areas we were going to see. The bulk of programme was in the Southern part of Nevada. The great basin desert is to the north and the Mojave desert to the south. California is to the west and Utah and Arizona are to the East. A more detailed map showed the first trip which was to Laughlin, a town with casinos and a poor man's relation to Las Vegas, but it's the nearest place from Arizona where you could cross the border and start gambling as soon as possible. He took photographs from the Arizona side of river and we saw the casinos on the other side, in Nevada. One of the casinos was built on the side of the bank to look like one of the old riverboat steamers. There is some outrageous architecture in Nevada, especially in Las Vegas, which we would see later.

Leaving Laughlin, on a hillside to the west on a road called Christmas Tree Pass and there he found *Echinocereus engelmannii* v. *chrysoctrus*. Travelling the road, you also find *Opuntia echinocarpa* v. *echinocarpa* - one of the silver spined chollas. *Opuntia ramosissima* comes in a couple of forms. It's a messy looking plant but it very tough if you try cutting offsets from it. He saw a few of the flowers on it. We also saw the spines and other variations with more spines which were some attractive. On a dirt road they found *Opuntia bigelovii*, the teddy bear cholla. They also came

across the Joshua Tree, which is the state tree of Nevada. The specific one in this area is *Yucca brevifolia* v. *jaegeriana* and there were fruits on the plant. He was interested in plants generally and we also saw a desert rock nettle, *Eucnide urens*. He could see fine hairs on the stems and tends to avoid plants like that!

He headed up towards Las Vegas. On a road that runs due west out of Searchlight, south of Las Vegas, he found *Echinomastus johnsonii* - these had yellow flowers and were quite attractive plants. In some areas in northwest Arizona and Utah it has redder spines and also pink flowers. It's strange how 2 rather different looking plants are considered the same species. He's interested in trains too and was trying to find a particular item of rolling stock - which had been restored and was in Las Vegas. He didn't find it on the first trip but he did come across Palace Station Casino which was designed in the theme of a train.

Red Rock Canyon is west of Las Vegas and is a national conservation area. There are a number of plants there, and also good scenery. Joshua trees, Opuntias. *Opuntia acanthocarpa coloradensis* has rather longer slightly slender stems. It also has an attractive flower, with red veining on the yellow base of the flower. The thread plant (*Nemacladus glanduliferus*) has very thin little stems. *Yucca baccata* - the banana yucca is named because of the seed pods which we could see on the plant. The desert willow - attractive shrubby tree - *Chilopsis linearis* with attractive flowers. We also saw the red rock formations in Red Rock Park.

Opuntia erinacea v. *ursina* is synonymous with *Opuntia polyacantha* v. *erinacea*. We saw a number of these, and some were more shaggy than others. This is part of the Mojave desert. A shrub called apache bloom - *Fallugia paradoxa* - featured fruits, the flowers had gone. One of the plants which has several varieties is *Agave utahensis*, and we saw an attractive rosette of variety *nevadensis* about a foot across. He also provided a sideways view and said that he tends to take the same type of pictures, to show the impressions of the previous leaves on the new leaves that are coming through. These marks can remain on the leaves for a long time. A desert milkweed *Asclepias erosa* is one of 6-8 different species of milkweed in the USA. The creosote bush *Larrea tridentata* features a lot in some areas. It inhibits the growth of other plants including those of its own type, so you often find it in isolation and can walk around it. Penstemons are another American genus - *Penstemon ambiguus* is the bush penstemon - pink flowered plant. The desert marigold *Baileya multiradiata* can sometimes make the roadside

verges golden, if it is flowering well. He found *Escobaria vivipara* v. *deserti* or v. *rosea* – it is very difficult to determine the differences between the different species. He uses Lyman Benson's *The Cacti of the United States and Canada* as his reference and looks at the distribution maps. *Echinocactus polycephalus* can be found in a number of places in Southern Nevada - this plant was solitary and very large, you normally tend to normally find a clump of smaller heads. The "cotton" in the top growing point protects the new growth and the flower buds. *Echinocereus engelmannii*. The young plants of *Yucca brevifolia* look attractive when small, but we know how large it can get, although it is not a very fast growing plant. An 18 inch plant would look nice in a collection. One plant had a genetic defective which made it dwarf but with tightly clustered leaves on each head.

He eventually got to Las Vegas. The convention in 1999 was held at the Tropicana hotel, which is one of the smaller hotels. A walk through the car park shows you are amongst cacti people, with license plates such as "CAUDEXX", "CACTI" and "MESEMBS". A lot of people visit Las Vegas just for the entertainment and the gambling, and there is free entertainment from just wandering around. "New York New York" is a hotel complex which emulates New York, and "Paris" was under construction. The Luxor hotel is in the form of a pyramid. The area around the Bellagio hotel is styled as an Italian village and it has a fabulous fountain display. The Stratosphere Tower has a rollercoaster at the top. It also has pneumatic operated chairs which rise and drop quickly – it provides a fantastic view of the strip, and we saw a view of hotels such as the Luxor and the MGM Grand. David decided to save money by staying in a Motel 6!

On this occasion he was able to track down the railroad car he wanted to see. The Main Street Station Casino boasted a display featuring the cascade private car of the Colorado Midland Railway, built in 1898, and it's a railway company he's particularly interested in. He took a picture into the carriage from one of the end windows - somehow railway travel these days has deteriorated, hasn't it?

On the first day of the CSSA convention, he had a free afternoon and went to Wilson Pass, but hadn't anticipated how long it would take. It was 25-30 miles on the map, but it took a few hours to get there and he arrived just before sunset. *Agave utahensis* v. *nevadensis* was photographed using flash. A plant of *Opuntia erinacea* v. *ursina* was rather past its use-

by-date – it had completely decayed into a muddy mess with a few long spines. He did find a live one nearby. He also found *Echinocereus triglochidiatus* v. *mojavensis*. The American convention is an enjoyable experience – they usually last for 5 days, with 2 days of lectures, a day for outings and 2 more days of talks. The conventions are usually held in July or August, but being in Nevada, it was held in April since the temperatures were more bearable.

The travelling he and his colleague did was independent of the convention – they went North of Las Vegas, to a spot just off Highway 156. There were mountain sides and also flat areas to explore. He found *Yucca schidigera*, with Joshua trees in background. On the slopes he found *Opuntia ramosissima* and *Escobaria vivipara* v. *deserti* again. One of the plants found here is *Agave utahensis* v. *eborispina*, where the leaf tips have a twist. Right at the foot of the hill and also along the slope were plants of *Ferocactus cylindraceus*. Another plant they found was *Mammillaria tetrandra*.

On another occasion they were there early enough for the plants to be in flower. We saw a close up of the Agave flowers. Agaves usually commit suicide when they flower and all of the main rosette's energy goes into the flower spike and the plant eventually dies. We saw *Echinocereus* again, but the plant might struggle since it had a tiny amount of root run. *Echinocactus polycephalus* were on the slopes. *Ferocactus cylindraceus* v. *lecontei* is found in quite a range of spine colours, from golden yellow to deep red. Some of these were glowing in the sun, to the extent where you could confuse them with the golden barrel cactus. We also saw a closer view of the red-spined ones. One large one was leaning in the slope and he didn't see it in subsequent years, so it may have just tumbled down the hillside. We saw an overall view of the hillside, illustrating the high density of plants on it.

The arrow on the map now pointed to "Yucca Mountain" and this was a spot where you were supposed to find *Sclerocactus polyancistrus*. He actually found it growing a lot closer to the road. In one area they had gone about 15 miles off the main road, to a dirt area. It was a US military area, and he wanted to record the location with his GPS, and found he couldn't get a lock. Back at the car, ¼ mile away, the GPS worked fine, so he suspected the area was being jammed. Despite being a sunny day, it was very cold. With *Sclerocactus polyancistrus*, they only found plants in bud, so they were a week too early. They later found some nearer the main road. *Opuntia basilaris* was making a good impression of a toast rack with pads stacked next to each other. It

wasn't in flower but it is gorgeous when in bloom. They continued north towards Tonopah, and stopped just south of the small town Goldfield at a dirt road with some signs of mining activity. You just drive through a gate and wander in, there's no one around. Long ago he had found small plants of *Sclerocactus polyancistrus* here, they were only an inch or so across and hard to see if not for the pink flower. Eventually a few years later, those plants turned into great big plants and he also found them in bloom. Notice the red stigma. These were gorgeous plants, and from a distance, they looked like *Echinocereus engelmannii*, so it was quite exciting to discover they were actually *Sclerocactus*. The flowers were 2.5 to 3 inches across. There were also various plants of *Echinocereus engelmannii* v. *chrysoentrus* in flower, and these had the characteristic green stigma. They also found *Opuntia basilaris* in flower, which improved its appearance a lot. A rather small plant of his budded up and flowered – but it all happened when he was on a trip to the States, so he missed it! He loves the flower form of the *Opuntias*, and we saw some close ups. It's a pity that the plants are somewhat impractical for our greenhouses. Another shot featured an Aster of some sort. As they headed North to Tonopah, there were dark clouds building up in the sky and he thought there would be heavy rain. He was proved to be wrong - it came down as snow and there was a total whiteout. The road became treacherously slippery and they could hardly see where they were going. They got to Tonopah and were delighted to the welcoming arches of a McDonalds. They decided to sit it out and found a motel to stay at. The following morning, the snow had frozen solid and it was like a skating rink. They decided there was no point in continuing North or East because that's where the storm was heading. So they turned round and drove South, going to Death Valley in California in due course. On their way out of Tonopah he got some of shots of cacti in snow, in April in Nevada - it would have been nice to have got one with a *Sclerocactus* in snow too.

They then did a trip down to Las Vegas and visited Saint George in Utah and did the circuit in the opposite direction. Near the town of Baker is a dirt road called Silver Creek Road. It doesn't look like an auspicious location, but it turned out to be quite good, and they found two rather nice species here. One was *Opuntia pulchella* (a recent BCSS Journal does cast some doubt on whether this name is correct) which has a caudiciform root under the ground. It often grows as a tiny tree just 2-3 inches high. The other plant found here was *Sclerocactus pubispinus*. *O. pulchella* was gorgeous in flower. He also found a few in Utah in flower this year. It would be a highly rated show plant in this country,

he had a couple but struggled to keep them growing. *Sclerocactus pubispinus* is almost impossible to see if it isn't in flower - when they start to dry off and rest, they sink into the ground and if it rains and gets covered by mud you would never see it. We saw another slightly larger plant, with a rather dirty flower colour, the yellow is better. The spination was also very white compared to the others. One was perhaps going cristate. When you are on your hands and knees, you become conscious of slight movement, and a grasshopper was supremely camouflaged. Also here was the Easter daisy, *Townsendia exscapa* with white flowers. It would make a nice rock plant. The Indian paintbrush *Castilleja* is a semiparasitic plant. The red colour to the flowers is actually bracts, the flowers themselves are insignificant. There is a whole range of these in the USA, and the bract colours can vary from white, pale yellow peach orange red and pink. They are an attractive group of plants to see.

Moving on from Baker, over the Sacramento pass, you see some different habitat, with Juniper and Pinyon. This particular spot looked promising and he found *Sclerocactus pubispinus* with better flower colour than the ones near Baker. Once over the top of the pass, you see sage brush, conifers, ragwort and a Senecio of some sort. There was a salmon bracted Indian paintbrush. Another plant was the carpet phlox, *Phlox hoodii*. *Pediocactus simpsonii* grew up here and they saw the plants and ones in bud. They are variable in flower colour, varying from white to deep pink and shades in between. These were growing right on the top of Sacramento pass. He found a juvenile plant with no centrals on it. As you go down off the pass, they stopped to get a view of a shale creek range. Right besides the road, they found *Pediocactus simpsonii* again. The flowers were unfortunately not open. On the other side of the road was *Escobaria vivipara* v. *rosea*.

They now headed to the town of Ely, which had a station for the Nevada Northern Railway, he wanted to see some of the rolling stock. There was snow on the ground and it was again quite cold. Now travelling down and just north of Panaca, they visited Cathedral Gorge State Park. This has interesting geology and the features are changing extremely rapidly, due to erosion at a fast rate. The scenery was different from anything before. *Sclerocactus spinosior* v. *schleseri* which is synonymous with *Sclerocactus spinosior* subsp. *blainei*. It was clearly going to be one of the red flowered ones. One of the troubles of visiting these places is that you don't have time to sit around wait a few days for the flowers to open. *Escobaria vivipara* was there as well, along with *Opuntia polyacantha* v. *rufispina*.

An arrow on the map pointed to the Panaca sewage works. David mentioned that some places worth checking up seem to be associated with waste, and sewage works or local landfill areas can often be home to a few plants. He showed a view of the habitat and we saw *Sclerocactus spinosior* var *schleseri* again, again with red flower buds. Next was a visit to Caliente to see the railroad station – this is not in use today.

A further bit down the road, they came across *Yucca brevifolia jaegeriana* in bloom. The flower petals of Yucca flowers are supposed to be good in salad. He asked if anyone in the audience had tried that? No hands went up. The plants form attractive heads of flowers. A location near Caliente is Twin Springs Ranch. They had been told *Sclerocactus nyensis* is found here. They look very similar to *S. polyancistrus*, except they have green stigmas. There was also a potential difference in size, although he wasn't sure about that. In his view, it seems that *Sclerocactus* plant will grow to a certain size, then the population collapses due to insects/caterpillars devouring the plants. You then have to wait for the seeds to regenerate the population. He's been to some places where he's found no plants, and then a visit to the same place a few years later you will see young plants, and then in a few more years, you'll find adult sized plants.

Something else you might see when you are wandering about is a horned lizard. He first saw one in a nursery in Arizona and spent a while photographing it from different angles, and one of the conventioners just lifted it and turned it round and it didn't move. Their camouflage is perfect and they remain stationary. He found another *Sclerocactus nyensis*. South of Tonapah on US95, today's main road runs behind the mountain range – and this was the first location where they should have found *S. nyensis*, but he didn't any on a couple of visits, but eventually got lucky and it's a place he'd visit again. He found just three plants here. This could be another situation where there may be more plants in other years. These were bigger than the plants at the ranch site and they had green stigmas.

We're now heading for the Valley of Fire State Park. This is a fabulous Red Rocks area, in the hillside off Nevada 169. There are tiny roads which go to the north of Lake Meade, which was created from damming the Colorado River. He found a dead *Echinocereus triglochidatus*, and nearby were an *Echinomastus* and *Opuntia basilaris*. Here was also *Echinomastus johnsonii* – but not in flower, although he suspected it might be the pink flowered one.

He got to the Valley of Fire Park very late in the day. There was an advantage to this – there was no one there to take his entry fee. The late time also seemed to enhance the red colours of the rocks. There wasn't much to see here in the way of cacti, but the scenery was fantastic - some it is amazing. A rock was being held up on another piece – what was holding it up there? There were also “newspaper rocks”, with Indian petroglyphs chipped into the black surface of the sandstone. The black colour is caused by iron oxide leaching out from the rocks and is called “desert varnish”. These probably date from 1200 to 1300. One of the illustrations with ovals atop a larger oval might be an early illustration of an opuntia with fruit? Another picture of an orange-red rock showed it to glowing, as if it had an electric light bulb in it. The only plant of interest was the mesquite mistletoe - *Phoradendron californicum*. With the sun behind it, all the berries glow in the sunlight. From a cactus/succulent point of view, the only thing he saw was a Yucca species. Some of the views of the eroded rocks are really quite special.

When you get back to Las Vegas, the town comes to life at night. The MGM Grand was covered in green light, opposite their motel 6. New York New York looks different and the fountains were playing at the Bellagio – they are computer controlled and synchronised to music. David said it was very impressive and he could have easily spent a couple of hours watching this. The Stratosphere Tower was all lit up and people were riding the roller coaster and other rides. The view from to the top is spectacular at night, and we ended with a view looking out towards the more active end of the strip.

Vinay Shah

Table Show Results

There were 17 entries in the July table show.

	Cacti – Echinopsis	Succulents – Gasteria
Open	(1) I Biddlecombe Echinopsis intricatissima	(1) S Wilson Gasteria "Little Warty"
	(2) S Wilson Echinopsis pasacana	(2) B Beckerleg Gasteria liliputana
	(3) I Biddlecombe Echinop. arachnacantha	(3) I Biddlecombe Gasteria excelsa
Intermediate	(1) B Beckerleg Echinopsis obrepanda	(1) B Beckerleg Gasteria ellaphieae
	(2) I Biddlecombe Echinopsis schieliana	(2) I Biddlecombe Gasteria batesiana
	(3)	(3) T Radford Gasteria armstrongii

Ivor Biddlecombe

New Forest Show 2014

For three days last week the branch mounted a display and sales in the Horticultural Marquee at the New Forest Show in Brockenhurst. This is the largest event at which we promote the society, with many thousands of visitors seeing our display. Thanks to the efforts of all those involved our 16ft display looked superb, with a good selection of cacti and succulents on show. Sales of plants at the event help to generate income for the branch, and once again many young plants found new homes during the three days of the show. Special thanks to Ian Acton who donated a tray of sales plants to the branch, adding to our profits from the event. Everyone who buys a plant from us receives a leaflet telling them how to look after their new acquisition, along with details of our branch meetings; every buyer is a prospective new member for the future!

David Neville

Bookwork Corner

Well nobody can complain about a cold or wet summer this year, it seems to constantly swing from hot to far too hot on a daily basis recently! Mark is in the midst of potting up still, I haven't been as motivated to pot up as he has, must try

harder! The cacti on benching (and THE bench) out in the garden seem to be very happy growing at the moment but things seem to have slowed down or ground to a halt in the cacti house. The lithops have started to flower along with the adromischus but very few cacti.

The birds are all a lot quieter after the frantic breeding season. The adults will be going into moult to ensure a smart set of plumage ready for the winter. It seems to have been a good year for fledglings, the dry weather and an abundance of insects have being important factors I think in the breeding success this year.

I have recently added three new books to the library, all of them are donated books from Jim Roskilly and Peter Down. '**Anacampseros, avonia, grahamia, a grower's handbook**' (Rowley, G.; 1995) is dedicated to these small and often unusual looking succulents. The book is written in Gordon Rowley's typical easy reading and often amusing style, with chapters covering subjects such as history, life forms and morphology as well as keys for species in each of the genus covered. The book has plenty of photographs and drawings, my favourites are a series of photos on page 42 showing anacampseros moving about like an octopus in response to a change of temperatures in a greenhouse!! Definitely a book worth reading, if you have an interest in these small gems.

Another new book '**Growing cacti & other succulents in the conservatory & indoors**' (Bell, S.; 2001) is the sister book which has proved popular in the library, 'Growing cacti & succulents in the garden'. This book has a good chapter on propagation with plenty of drawings and photos covering cuttings, offsets, seed and grafting. Half the book is dedicated to recommending genus and species suitable for the conservatory and window ledges, making this a good reference for newcomers just starting out in the cacti and succulent hobby.

I will take a closer look at the third book '**Lithops – flowering stones**' (Cole, D.; 1988) next month, unless of course you want to borrow it for your holiday read! Don't forget to have a look at the donated books for sale on the library table.

'ENJOYED THE LECTURE? THEN ENJOY THE BOOK!'

July

David Minnion presented a talk on 'Nevada'. Books that may be of interest after this presentation include '**Cacti and Succulents in Habitat**' (Preston-Mafham) and '**The New Cactus Lexicon**' (Hunt) which is a weighty set of books but well worth the effort as it has great pictures and text for every (hopefully) cacti that David mentioned. Both of these books will be in **Featured Book Corner**.

August

We have yet another talk for which I am at a loss to recommend books! Our guest tonight is Trevor Wray with the subject '**Around the shows**'. I think maybe it would be best that you borrowed one of our encyclopaedias such as '**The New Cactus Lexicon**' (Hunt), '**Lexicon of succulent plants**' (Jacobsen), and brush up on plant health with '**How to care for your cacti**' and '**How to care for your succulents**' both by Pilbeam. Also make sure that you keep your copy of the Guide to Shows, handed out as part of the branches 60th Anniversary, close to hand! All the mentioned books are in **Featured Book Corner**.

Sue Wilson

Next Month's Meeting

Our next meeting will be on 2nd September and will feature a talk by Bob Potter on caudiciform succulents.

The September Table Show will consist of the **Gymnocalcium** group (cacti) and the **Euphorbia** 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 **Gymnocalcium** Group includes *Gymnocalcium*, *Brachycalcium* and *Neowerdermannia*.

The **Euphorbia** group only contains *Euphorbia*.

Do remember that for each month's table show, there is also a group for displaying any flowering cactus or succulent plant.

Forthcoming Events

Sat 9 th Aug	Isle of Wight	Open Evening at Peter & Jan Collard's
Sat 16 th Aug	Portsmouth	No meeting
Mon 25 th Aug	Portsmouth	Display / Plant Sales @ Emsworth Horticultural Society Show
Tue 2 nd Sep	Southampton	Caudiciform Succulents (Bob Potter)
Sat 13 th Sep	Southampton	Display / Plant Sales @ Romsey Show, Broadlands
Sat 13 th Sep	Isle of Wight	Mesembryanthemums Part3 (Eddy Harris)
Sat 20 th Sep	Portsmouth	What I Saw Last Winter (Paul Klaassen)
Sat 27 th Sep	Southampton	Branch visit to MSG Show, sales & lecture – Banstead, Surrey
Sat 4 th Oct	Portsmouth	Portsmouth Autumn Show @ Christ Church Hall, Widley, Waterlooville PO7 5AT
Tue 7 th Oct	Southampton	Growing from Seed (Tony Irons)
Sat 11 th Oct	Isle of Wight	Off The Beaten Track 2 (Rodney Sims)
Sat 18 th Oct	Portsmouth	Mesembs in the Flesh & Digital (Suzanne Mace)

Branch website: <http://www.southampton.bcsc.org.uk>
 Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/southamptonbcsc>