

British Cactus & Succulent Society

Southampton & District Branch Newsletter

September 2008



Branch Secretary
Margaret Corina
79 Shirley Avenue
Shirley
Southampton
Hampshire
SO15 5NH

(023) 80779057

Newsletter Editor
Vinay Shah
29 Heathlands Road
Eastleigh
Hampshire
SO53 1GU

vvshah@clara.co.uk
(023) 80261989

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Editorial

Here we are in September and it seems like we've hardly had a summer this year! August seemed to just carry on from June and July with dribs and drabs of sun interspersed by quite a bit of rain. I think most outdoor plants have grown well but flowers have been in short supply. The wet weather also means that there are a lot of slugs around.

The *Scadoxus multiflorus* bulb which I bought at the Gloucester convention earlier this year surprised me by producing its red spiky flower head very suddenly. I was expecting the foliage to grow rather more than it had but apparently it is normal for the flowers to be produced ahead of the foliage. Other than this, a few aloes and haworthias are in flower, and the mesembs are getting ready for their main flowering season.

Announcements

Please be aware that the planned speaker for today (Jonathan Clark) was unavailable, and hence has swapped places with Tony Mace in our programme. Therefore **today's talk** will be given by Tony on the subject of Cereaneae, and Jonathan's talk on the Canaries will now be given on November 4th.

Several members of our branch attended the **BCSS National Show** at Godmanchester, and I think most will have enjoyed the event. There were plenty of impressive plants entered in the show and there was also a good selection of plants for sale. I took pictures of many of the exhibits and will put these up on our website when I have some spare time.

The new branch **lapel badge** is now available. It's made from hard enamel and is plated in gold and features a cactus as the centrepiece. If you would like one, please see me during the break. The badges are priced at £2.00 for one, or £3.50 for two.

The notices in recent newsletters about the Branch selling off its stocks of **pots** have had the desired effect, and most have now been sold, and only one or two sizes remain. Please check with Margaret Corina if you wish to know what's still available.

Last Month's Meeting

Plants of Interest

Jim Roskilly had brought along one *Plant of Interest* and this was a *Sansiviera* which he had bought at *The Range*. The plant had a funny growth emerging at an angle from the side and Jim wondered whether this was usual. Richard White said that he had a plant doing the same, and likened it to a strawberry runner. It seems that the plant propagates itself by sending out new growths horizontally and these eventually root and grow at some distance from the parent.

Peter Down proceeded to introduce our speaker for the evening, Ian Acton. Ian has been a member of our branch for 40 years, having come down from Newcastle in 1965. He soon became Branch Secretary and went on to serve on the committee for a couple of decades. It was Ian who negotiated the tenancy at our previous meeting hall in Bangor Road.

South African Miscellany

Ian mentioned that title of his talk was going to be *007 in South Africa* (the trip took place in 2007) but it somehow got renamed on our programme. He has been a member of the NCSS/BCSS since January 1956 but took a long break in the 1990s when he was busy running his own business. He had been to sub-Saharan Africa 8 times, for a duration totalling some six months. His other pastime is long distance walking, and in September and October 2007, he

went walking around South Africa, with a small party in tow.

The photographs he was about to show were taken while on these walks. Although not particularly looking for plants, he photographed fauna and any other things of interest as they encountered them. This was the first time he had a digital camera and all the pictures we were about to see were taken on his trip last year. The preceding winter in South Africa had been particularly wet in the Western Cape area – this only happens every 10 years or so – and this led to an exceptional display of flowers the following summer, so they were very fortunate. He reminded us that being in Southern hemisphere meant the seasons are opposite to ours. He took over a thousand pictures and was intending to show us a good selection of these via a digital projector.

The first picture was a view of Capetown, which is one of the first things you see at dawn after a 11½ hour flight from London. He pointed out the Victoria and Albert waterfront, and also Robben Island. As you drive out of the airport, you see arum lilies (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) growing in the ditches. The second thing of note was a small relation of the Iris, some 3 inches high called *Babiana ecklonii*. These were pushing up through the surface of the first car park they stopped in, and they saw more of them throughout their trip.

Their first day of walking was in the Cedarberg mountains, and we saw a view of the open country, followed by a picture of the white-flowered *Dimorphotheca nudicaulis*. Anything with flowers like this was just called a “daisy” over there. Next was *Protea acuminata*, although this was not a good specimen. Proteas are found in South Africa and there are also some in Australia which would indicate the land masses were joined at one point. The pink flowered *Romulea cruciata* is related to crocus. Next was a rock feature called the Maltese Cross – this was a dolorite rock formation which was formerly a volcanic plug and the surrounding land had eroded away. Posing next to the rock was John who was 6 feet tall and this indicated the rock was at least 80 feet high.

On the second day they took a packed breakfast with them and found that the weather was freezing in the morning. In the background was a rock plateau which they would visit in due course. A plant with a yellow compositae flower had succulent leaves. *Oxalis obtusa* has yellow flowers and is bulbous. Margaret Corina asked whether he had brought a piece back. The next photo showed an unidentified tiny plant, as evidenced by the size of the plant's

leaves and flowers compared to the grains of sand. Next was *Drosanthemum hispidum* with magenta/pink flowers. The locals call these plants vygies (pronounced “fakies”). Lobostemon had a lilac flower which was worth photographing. Next was a view of the Wolfberg arch in the distance, about an hour's trek away. They found a little compositae *Cotula leptalea* with spheres of yellow flowers, and *Mesembryanthemum guerichianum* in the background, then the pale orange flowered *Dimorphotheca pluvialis*. *Lampranthus plautus* has starry white flowers and it would have been frozen the night before. Another daisy-like yellow flowered succulent was possibly *Didelta carnosus*. *Gazania lichtensteinii* has orange flowers – Ian had no idea what the connection with Liechtenstein was. *Relhania pumila* has yellow flowers. And we saw a picture of the party having reached the arch.

They moved further North and were now in the Knersvlakte, which is a large flat open scrubby area. After rain, masses of flowers come out. Every so often there are quartz outcrops and this is where you can find many mesembs. There is a good one at the Quaggaskop, which has a fence around it and if you pay 5 rand, you can go into look at the plants. The name Quagga refers to a species of zebra which was rendered extinct in Victorian times. They came across plants of *Argyroderma delaetii* which were not in flower but these were the purple flowered variety. They also found *Conophytum calculus*, which had absorbed the rains and shed it's skins. An unidentified mesemb had yellow flowers which did not open fully. The bodies of *Oophytum nanum* were bright red and the plants were preparing to flower, with the buds bursting out of the plant. Ian said he has tried growing this but it is very sensitive to watering and the plant bodies burst at the slightest excuse.

Phyllobolus digitata has finger-like leaves. *Malephora crocea* had bright red flowers with yellow centres. It was sent out as society seed 10 years ago. The flowers are worth having but it's a bit of a rampant weed and he eventually stopped growing it. Red flowers and a very small piece of leaf belonged to *Aloe variegata*. Ian mentioned that it was typical for Haworthias, Aloes and Gasterias to grow amongst other plants and scrub for protection and to put out tall flower stalks. Indeed it is not easy to find these plants when not in flower. We saw another view of *Mesembryanthemum guerichianum*, one of the ice plants - the leaves are covered in glistening beads of oxalic acid. He has never seen it in flower, but it must do since it can be grown from seed. Astridia is another member of the mesemb family and the flowers look like those of a

maleophora. Still at Quaggaskop, they found *Crassula columnaris*. In cultivation it forms offsets and lives for several years but in habitat it is monocarpic and forms a single head which dies after flowering.

They travelled on to Skilpad which is north of Namaqualand. There were vast amounts of orange in the fields and this was *Gazania krebsiana*. He bought some seed of this in South Africa and brought it home where it grew like a weed but he couldn't flower it. Margaret mentioned she had grown it from seed and had got it to flower. Next - just for Margaret - was the pink flowered *Pelargonium incrassatum* photographed at the side of the road. *Homeria miniata* (now in *Moraea* according to Margaret) is bulbous, as is *Albuca altissima*. Next we saw a view of someone's back garden with a nice view of colourful flowers, but a rather threatening sign about what would happen to trespassers. *Arctotis laevis* has bright orange flowers and we saw a vast expanse of them growing by the million. *Babiana curvica* has outer petals which curve backwards. *Albuca cooperi* had yellow pendant flowers and is a relation of the snowdrop. *Heliophila coronopifolia* had clusters of blue flowers. We saw a small tortoise (the smallest of the five which are found South Africa). Named *Namaqua padloper*, which means "road crosser" they're like hedgehogs, stopping in the middle of the road and retreating into their shell if a car comes along.

They moved on to Goegap, near Springbok, and at the hilly mound called Goegap kop, they found *Aloe dichotoma*. This branches into pairs of stems, and the stems are hollow. The locals cut these down and use them to store their arrows hence the name quiver tree. They also found the rare *Aloe pillansii*, although he wasn't sure whether this was its natural range. *Osteospermum hyoseroides* has orange flowers and we also saw a close up of the flowers of *Euphorbia tuberculata*, a plant which makes thorny stems 2 inches across and which stand up. *Nymania capensis* is a like a chinese lantern (*Physalis edulis*), forming fruit inside a papery flower sheath.

Sutherlandia frutescens has red flowers and is quite spectacular growing mixed in with the Aloes and Cheiridopsis. *Tylecodon wallichii* is a member of the crassula family. It puts out leaves in the wet season and is hard to spot at other times. They also found *Lachenalia carnosa* at the Goekap nature reserve. It only grows two short fat leaves and in this case, they appeared to have been nibbled by the tortoises. *Cheiridopsis denticulata* was widespread - it has whitish leaves and an orange flower although

he didn't see many in bloom. We also saw a *Ruschia* with nice pink flowers. The "ugly bug" was a multicoloured cricket with hefty rear legs. *Whiteheadia bifolia* is related to the hyacinths and forms just two leaves - he managed to catch it in flower.

Another insect they spotted - or rather heard - was the tock tock beetle. In the spring the male goes round making a tock tock noise to attract females! We also saw *Crassula tomentosa*, with a white hairy covering on the new leaves. They found it growing on the mountains all the way down to the sea shore. *Conicosia elongata* had long leaves and grows with the Cheiridopsis but is a more prolific flowerer. He brought some seed back but it did not germinate. *Sarcocaulon crassicaule* is known as the bushman's candle - the stem is thick and quite waxy. The dead stems can be dried and burnt as a candle.

They moved on to a peninsula at Postberg. There is a section of land here which is a military area and fenced off. However, in the spring, people are allowed in. It's a haven since no one farms it or hunts on it. There is a track all round it which can be walked - interestingly, you are allowed in free in a car, but are charged if you wish to walk! There were some wonderful beaches, and the daisies were growing all the way down to the beach. There were *Ruschias* as far as the eye can see. They also came across a small patch of a blue freesia which is as rare as hens teeth. *Heliophila refracta* looks like a flax, and we also saw *Gladiolus elatus* and *Tripteris clandestine* which is an annual. *Lampranthus aureus* has orange flowers - he once sent off for an offer of society seed but what he received wasn't correctly named. We also saw a nice colour form of *Dorotheanthus bellidiformis* with glowing deep pink flowers. There is also a yellow form. *Ferraria crispa* is monotypic genus and a member of the Iridaceae. It forms brown flowers with a yellow fringe. The plant behaves like a stapeliad and imitates rotting meat, complete with a strange odour.

The next picture had been included for Tom Radford and showed a group of glossy ibis taking off. We also saw the rare african black oyster catcher and a southern black backed gull. We also saw some ostriches. The male was accompanied by five females so he was doing quite well! Ian remarked that ostrich meat is quite nice. We also saw some cape mountain zebras. The different types can be told apart by the patterns on their hind quarters. We also saw an Eland which is the largest antelope found here. These are farmed for their meat which tastes like low quality beef. *Aloe distans* is perhaps synonymous with *Aloe mitriformis*, and Ian

mentioned that the plant in the picture is the true species - there are plants with the same name being sold in this country which form offsets and these are something else.

They moved on to a place called Darling which is an agricultural area, but the farmers have set aside some patches of land which are worth exploring. They found a selection of bulbous plants including *Lachenalia pustulata*, *Ixia curta*, *Babiana leopoldii* and a *Romulea* and a *Gladiolus*. The Chinchinchee (*Ornithogalum thyrsooides*) is farmed and exported from here. Another bulb is the "wine cup" (*Geissorhiza*) and we saw a couple of dazzling species of this, followed by the pink flowered *Romulea hirsuta*.

After the break we were back in the mountains. They saw a striking red-leaved bush and closer examination showed this to *Leucadendron rubrum*, which is related to the Protea. The plants grow as male and female plants with different flower structures and we saw close-ups of these. There was also *L. ionanthifolium*. A plant called the Devils fishing line (a parasitic dodder) was growing all over a mesemb. *Geissorhiza ovata* was named after the shape of the petals. They also came across blue and yellow Lupins growing in the wild. These must have been an introduction since these hail from America. They also found *Lobostemon trichotomus* (viper's bugloss) and *Moraea lewisii* and *Lachenalia orchioides* which Derek Prior recognised. *Leucospermum cordifolium* is another relative of the Protea, with impressive flowers. *Polygala myrtifolia* is in the pea family and related to milkwort. They had been warned of leopards in this area and did see some paw prints but suspected it was probably a German shepherd dog.

Now they were in the little Karoo, which is a desert area. *Aloe ferox* grows large and is spectacular, but will eventually outgrow the greenhouse. We saw a *Haworthia pumila* which had fallen over and then rerooted and started growing again. Ian mentioned that the Haworthias are generally quite tatty in the wild. We also saw *Drosanthemum bicolor* with red/yellow flowers. *Aloe lineata* had formed seed pods which were not quite ripe yet. The seeds are stacked in neat piles inside the pods. An aloe moth lays its eggs on the pods and the caterpillars eat away so it's quite unusual to see an undamaged seed head. *Monsonia speciosa* was growing amongst the Aloes. *Aloe striata* has very fine longitudinal stripes along the leaves but you need to get close to see them. It doesn't seem to like the rainy reason as much as the other plants, and he had seen it in better condition on other trips. We saw a tree of *Nymania*

capensis in bloom and they also found *Haworthia venosa* ssp. *tessellata* with a flower bud and a flower spike.

They crossed the mountains to go into the Great Karoo and we saw their accommodation, with a volcanic ash mountain in the background. *Aloe broomii* is the signature plant around here. It makes flower spikes 4-5 feet high and grows high above the hills so you have to climb 2000-3000 feet to see it. Conversely it's down on your hands and knees to take a close look at *Pleiospilos nellii*. They did not find *Pleiospilos compactus* on this trip. A plant with a milky sap was probably an Euphorbia but he had no idea which one. *Bulbine alooides* was growing well in these desert conditions and had formed an impressive set of yellow flower spikes. The Karoo violet is named just based on the flower colour - it has a fleshy root stock to survive the dry periods.

In the afternoon it is too hot to go on the hills, so it was time to just lie on the veranda. If you throw out a few crumbs you may attract some birds, and they saw the cape sparrow and masked weaver birds. The male builds several nests which are suspended from trees. A female will choose one and lay her eggs and proceed to hatch them, at which point the male will go off and find another female to use one of the other nests! At dusk they saw the Klipspringer, which is the smallest of the antelopes. These stand on the rocks and are not afraid of people so one can get fairly close to photograph them. They also saw a Sprinkbok, the national animal of South Africa. This is a fairly rare beast which can jump remarkable distances from a standing start. They also saw some geckos, and one these led to accusations of suspicious activity in bed at night!

The next shot showed the Valley of Desolation which is now part of the Camdeboo National Park. There are spectacular cliff faces and rock formations here. The cliffs are fizzing with succulents but there is no way of getting at them which is probably why they are still there. They found a euphorbia which they were unable to name - the audience thought it might be *E. enopla*. Another *Aloe striata* had a good set of flowers and they also found *Aloe claviflora* which has club shaped flowers which are heavier on one side than the other, causing the spike to bend over. He collected the seed but found it a bit fickle and never managed to flower it. They did not find *Euphorbia obesa* here but the local town, Graaf-Reinet, has an Obesa street.

They moved on to the Zuurberg mountains and found a lot of wild animals here. There was a rather magnificent male Kudu and we saw two of them

squaring up to each other, followed by a clash of heads. In this area they also found the tall growing *Euphorbia cooperi* which makes dense thickets, so there's also some birdlife here. They found *Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi* which he had grown as a junior but had never seen since then. They also came across Aloe Africana, with an older specimen at the back with the dead leaves still on the plant. *Euphorbia horrida* grows on cliff faces and it can't be reached but sometimes the plants fall off the cliff and re-root. There was also a tree of *Portulacaria afra* with a weaver bird sitting on the branches.

Spekboom (literally "bacon tree") is a shrubby tree (a type of purslane) which grows in this region. It is eaten by elephants and indeed can grow large enough to hide them! We saw a small group of elephants with a mother at the front, followed by a baby and an adolescent. The females and young live together with a matriarch and the young males get thrown out. There was also an Egyptian goose in the shot – these seem to occur all over Africa. We proceeded to see a male elephant which was "aroused" – they can be quite bad tempered when it's the mating season. A few years previously they were charged by one of them and this can be dangerous - they can weigh 5-7 tonnes and your car wouldn't survive! We also saw an African buffalo – these are responsible for the second-most deaths due to wild animals in Africa. Warthogs these days are used to people and will continue grazing as you photograph them.

We saw Burchell's Zebra, examples of which are in Marwell. We also saw a red hartebeest, some antelope and a black-backed jackal which hunt in pairs. The spotted hyena is a scavenger which makes a weird noise at night and the one we saw was sporting a radio tag. We also saw a grey mongoose standing on its hind legs. They came across a giant tortoise around a metre long and he was asked by one of the other members in the party to move it so they could take a better picture. He tried to lift it and almost gave himself a hernia! There was also a shot of a green vervet monkey in the bushes. They are quite secretive but if you leave your hotel window open they're likely to come in. Back to some birds and we saw a pied manikin, a red necked franklin, a black headed heron, a hadida with a strong beak, a fiscal flycatcher and the cape weaver bird which is yellow all over. The pied starling has a striking white eye, and we also saw a shot of the back of a crowned plover with a white ring around his head.

We saw a spectacular shot of the sea, and Ian mentioned they also came across a very narrow strip of rainforest, where they found *Crassula orbiculata*

growing. He had lost his plant of this and from the habitat, it might prefer to grow in the shade and like moisture. *Protea neriifolia* has a cup shaped flower. The ericaceous vegetation is referred to as fynbos by the natives. They also found *Erica caniculata* (white heather), *Erica hottentotica*, *Othonna parviflora* and *Erica fascicularis*. *Watsonia angusta* is related to gladiolus. There were quite large areas of "restio" (rushes, some 4-5 feet high) and these were hell to walk through, especially in shorts! There was a member of the pea family (cerealia) and they also found the wild pomegranate - *Burchelia bubalina* - in flower. *Erica daphnifolia* was named after the shape of the flowers. The flowers of *Protea aurea* ssp. *potbergerensis* look like a shuttlecock. A small creature they found here was the rock hyrax. It eats everything and is the equivalent of our rabbits, and is just as fertile. We also saw a couple of locusts doing what comes naturally.

They went back into the mountains. At the old Dutch settler town of Swellendam, there are some reproductions of the old architecture. Here we saw *Aloe comptonii*, named after the second curator of the South African National Botanic Gardens. They also found *Aloe zebrina*. It should not be in this area but it was growing well. This was a fly tipping area so it's likely that the plant was here due to human assistance. *Felicia amoena* is grown as a hanging basket plant in this country. The flowers are a wonderful blue colour but it is very hard to capture this colour in a photograph. *Cotyledon orbiculata* is usually quite uninteresting but it is a very variable plant and this specimen had an interesting form with broad grey leaves, tipped in red. *Syncarpha canescens* has white flowers and is one of the everlastings.

They moved on and were back at the coast, at the southernmost tip of South Africa. This was not the Cape of Good Hope, but Cape Agulhas. Looking out across the sea, the next land mass would be Antarctica! We saw a group shot of six of the people in the party, and a map of the coastline. The most southerly succulent in Africa is *Carpobrotus edulis*. Interestingly, it is also the southernmost in Britain since it grows on the Lizard. We saw purple and yellow flowers of *C. acinaciformis* and *C. edulis* and he thinks they are the same plant. They also came across *Berkheya barbata* and *Leucospermum* (the pincushion Protea) with an insect in the flower.

The lesser double collared sun bird has a very long beak and it must fertilise tubular flowers like Aloes. We saw blooms of *Protea nivifolia* setting seed, and Saltera with rather tough leathery leaves. There was a sundew with a white flower and the impressive

Protea cyanoides which is the national flower of South Africa – the bloom is the size of a dinner plate. *Aloe plicatilis* eventually grows into a tree - it grows like a *Gasteria* with leaves arranged opposite other. He collected the seed and germinated it but the plants damped off. *Erica aristata* has amazing shiny tubular flowers which look like they are made from plastic. One *Protea* they found here grows in a prostrate manner and the flowers are supposedly pollinated by rodents.

Next we saw a large wasp which was black with red legs, a bull frog in some water (these make a noise through the evening), a hairy caterpillar, and a brown bird which was camouflaged well. We also saw a close up of a lizard. Normally these move away at the sight of humans but this one was part of pair which were besotted with each other. We saw some Jackass penguins along with a fluffy baby – these had been brought here by whaling ships. At Cape Point there was a sign indicating the longitude and latitude and a sign indicating that London was 9623km away. In the sandy patches, he found *Euphorbia caput-medusae*, some 6 feet across and with stems which were 1-2 inches thick. Since we were running out of time, the last slide Ian presented was a view of the flower of this plant.

He ended by thanking the audience. He mentioned that once you've paid the airfare, it's dead cheap to live out there, and he encouraged people to go there sooner rather than later – the habitats are endangered and given the political situation, the country may even suffer the same fate as Zimbabwe.

Vinay Shah

Table Show Results

There were 21 entries in the table show at the August meeting.

	Cacti – Mammillaria Group	Succulents – Euphorbia Group
Open	(1) T Grech Mammillaria hahniana	(1) T Radford Euphorbia cylindrifolia
	(2) B Beckerleg Mammillaria petterssonii	(2) J Roskilly Euphorbia sp.
	(3) J Burnay Mammillaria comptotricha	(3) B Beckerleg Euphorbia mosaica
Intermediate	(1) B Beckerleg Mammillaria saboae	(1) T Grech Euphorbia obesa
	(2) J Burnay Mammillaria lindsayi	(2) B Beckerleg Euphorbia susannae
	(3) T Grech Mammillaria sp.	(3) T Grech Euphorbia lactea cristate

Ivor Biddlecombe

Our Librarian Dot has provided a list of books which are being sold off from the Branch Library :

Ex Library books for sale

Cacti (Botanical aspects, descriptions & cultivation) Barthlott W	£2
The Mammillaria Handbook Craig R T	£3
Cacti and Succulents for the Amateur Glass & Foster	£2
The Cactus Handbook Haustein E	£3
The Study of Cacti Higgins V	£1
Succulent Plants Jacobsen	£3
The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Succulents Rowley G	£10

Dot England

Snippets

Provado

Following on from Vinay's comments in his editorial a little while ago I would like to add a few things. I have also purchased and used the new concentrate of Provado Ultimate Bug Killer. This does seem to be very effective on mealy bug.

On inspecting my supplies of Provado I have discovered that the original (which was available as granules for dissolving) contained imidacloprid. This worked on mealy bug. The Provado Vine Weevil Killer, which then became available (a bright yellow fluid) didn't work at all on mealy bug. This contained thiacloprid, which is obviously a slightly different form of the chemical. The new Ultimate Bug Killer contains imidacloprid – we've got it back – which is why it works!!

Margaret Corina

Next Month's Meeting

The next meeting will be held on the 7th of October and will feature a talk by Doug Donaldson on the Chiricahua region (and beyond) of Arizona.

The October Table Show will consist of **3 Cacti** and **3 Succulents**. Please note that members are allowed to submit more than one entry in any of the classes, and that points will be earned for each placed entry.

A reminder for committee members that a **branch committee meeting** will be held on 22nd September.

Forthcoming Events

Fri 19 th Sep	Isle of Wight	"My A-Z of Our Hobby – Part 2" – Bill Morris
Sat 20 th Sep	Portsmouth	"Madagascar" – Leo van der Hoeven
Sat 20 th Sep	Reading	"Colonise & Populate" – John Watmough
Mon 22 nd Sep	Southampton	Branch Committee Meeting @ 79 Shirley Avenue
Sat 4 th Oct	Portsmouth	Autumn Show @ Christ Church Hall, Widley, Waterlooville
Tue 7 th Oct	Southampton	"Beyond The Chiricahuas (Arizona)" – Doug Donaldson
Fri 17 th Oct	Isle of Wight	"Sea to Sierra" – Doug Donaldson
Sat 18 th Oct	Portsmouth	"Mexico Parts 1 and 2" – Stuart Riley
Sat 18 th Oct	Reading	Branch Autumn Evening Show
Tue 4 th Nov	Southampton	"Canary Islands – Wild and Tamed" – Jonathan Clark

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