

British Cactus & Succulent Society

Southampton & District Branch Newsletter

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Editorial

Our clocks have changed, so the evenings are now dark before 5pm. The weather however continues to be rather mild, so plants in the garden still seem to be growing.

In the conservatory, I have flowers on several of the mesembs, and also on some Haworthias and Gasterias. Having bought a flowering Haemanthus at last month's meeting, I subsequently found my own plant of Haemanthus albifloss decided to flower, so I might try and cross the two to see if anything happens. I had the old Haemanthus for 3 or 4 years but this is the first time I remember it flowering.

Announcements

Today the branch will be hosting the **Zone 11 Quiz**, so hopefully there will be some visitors from our neighbouring branches – please make them welcome! The audience collectively will participate as one team, but luckily the mealy bug trophy can only be won by one of the 3 branch teams. Refreshments will be available at the half time break and as is usual for the Quiz, there will be no charge.

Next month is our **Annual General Meeting**, which will be followed by an American supper. There will be no table show, library or plant sales at the AGM, however, we would like members to bring along some food or nibbles for the American supper. There will also be a lucky dip “bran tub” where members can exchange gifts. Further details are given on the back page.

Nomination forms for the 2016 Committee are available on the front table. We would like to see some new faces join the committee, so if you are

interested in maintaining the success of the branch, please do have a chat with David or Dot.

Our first meeting for 2016 will be on January 5th and this will be a chance for **members** to give **short talks**, lasting 10-20 minutes. So if you've got some pictures to share or want to talk about your plants, or a visit to a garden or collection, please let David Neville know.

For **branch committee** members, I will want to publish your annual reports in next month's newsletter – so please send me your write ups sometime in November!

Last Month's Meeting

A Plantsman in Southern Peru

Our speaker Martin Sheader started by saying that a good proportion of the slides he was going to show were taken by his wife Anna. The last talk he had given at the branch was about a trip to Patagonia, where the must-see plant in the mountains were the rosulate violas. In Peru, the must-see plants are the Nototriches, which are members of the mallow family (Malvaceae - same family as hibiscus). There are not many in cultivation - they are quite difficult to grow. There are 80-odd species and he grows three, which might be more than anyone else in Europe.

A friend of theirs from the Alpine Garden Society goes out into the mountains by himself and when he returned in 2013, he had found a new species of Nototriche, high in the mountains of Peru, and this was detailed in an article published in the AGS bulletin. After that, a Dutch friend of theirs - Harry Jans - who is a specialist in Himalayan plants decided he was going to organise a tour to South America. Although the ground agent wasn't very good, he did find a botanist who was half-Dutch half-Peruvian who was completing his PhD and had written a couple of books on the plants of Southern Peru, and he was a real asset on the trip. The trip took place in April, which is the end of the rainy season there.

Here in England we have alpenines growing at sea level, but Peru is very different. Due to the mountainous terrain, you need to get up a lot higher to reach the alpine zone, and the alpenines show up at 4000 metres. Unfortunately you don't have a lot of time to botanise - it goes dark at 7pm and you can't spend as much time as you'd like. They had a good time on the trip, which included sight-seeing and tourism as well. They flew into Lima and then Arequipa and spent time to the west of Lake Titicaca and then flew up to Cusco and did all the touristy things. A map showed the route of their trip. After arriving in Arequipa they spent a few days acclimatising to the altitude and going out to various localities around Arequipa. They then went to Cabanaconde, and then to a remote village, Tassa, where no tourists have visited before and then to Puno and Lake Titicaca, before some tourism.

At Arequipa (2338m) we saw some of the outskirts and the large volcano El Misti which dominates the skyline. This is likely to blow at some point and wipe out the city - they do have lots of earthquakes. The traffic here is horrendous and it takes hours to leave the city in the mornings. We saw a picture of the volcano's mouth, taken from a plane. The middle section of the town is called "the white city" and it has been repaired at various times. It is an interesting city with lots of interesting features, although they were dying to get out to see the plants. We saw the cultivated form of the national plant of Peru - *Cantua buxifolia* - it's from the same family as the Jacob's ladder. The other plant which is widespread and offered at every opportunity is coca leaves - they are meant to alleviate altitude sickness.

On the first day they went to Sogay, on the outskirts where the rural people have formed shanty towns. They use terraced agriculture, some dating from Inca times, fed by water channels in the mountains. We saw a little old lady planting maize. It was all very well organised. It seems to be the little old ladies who do most of the work - a picture showed a man carrying some plants for animal feed, but Martin said you didn't see the men carrying fodder very often. Most of the animals graze on the terraces and they are tethered to stop them wandering and eating the crops. It was a very dry mediterranean type of climate. The habitat was full of cactus. Most of the plants were the same size of the shrubs and herbaceous plants. *Weberbauerocereus weberbaueri* was a nice columnar cactus. *Lobelia decurrens* had violet flowers and was about 2-3 feet high. *Tarasa operculata* is related to *Nototriche* and formed shrubby plants - the stigma and anther are fused together in a column. There were lots of yellow daisies here - these were *Encelia canescens*.

A plant from the Euphorbia family had fleshy grey leaves and was 2-3 feet high. They saw more yellow daisies and dryland ferns (*Thelypteris*), *Heliotropes*, and *Alternanthera*, which is in the *Amaranthaceae*. Peru is the land of the potato and tomato, so one would expect to see solanums, and they saw quite a few species, of which one or two are cultivated. We saw *Solanum physalifolium* and *Exodeconus pusillus* which scrambles around with rhizomes and has convolvulus type flowers. They saw some larger shrubs - *Tecoma fulva* was 6-7 foot high - and had red flowers with copious nectar - these looked like they would be pollinated by humming birds. They also saw climbing daisies such as *Mutisia acuminata*. There were 3-4 species here and these can climb to 3 or 4 metres. Amongst the rocky areas that can't be easily cultivated, they saw some cacti. *Corryocactus brevistylus* was not in flower but some bore very large fruits which their botanist forced them to eat. The other common cactus is *Austrocyllindropuntia subulata* which can be pretty lethal - some forms have long spines which need to be avoided. Some were in flower and had red flowers. There were other opuntiods lurking on the ground. *Cumulopuntia crassicylindrica* has now been pushed into *C. sphaerica*. There were varying degrees of spination on these. He tends to wear sandals which was risky in this area. We also saw *Opuntia ficus-indica* growing well, but this is a non-native *Opuntia*. There were also lots of puyas - *P. cylindrica* has solid fibrous succulent leaves with lethal spines along the edge of the leaves. They push up a flowering stem and the rosette dies after flowering.

Heading back to Arequipa, they found *Echinopsis pachanoi* growing in someone's front garden. The plant contains mescaline and is used in rituals. This particular plant seemed to be supporting the roof and it was not very spiny, which was just as well since it was growing very close to the door knob. They went a bit higher, to the Chiguaca valley (3700m). It looked wetter here - there was more green, more foliage. They found their first *Calceolarias* here. These grow from the Falklands to Mexico, and they found half a dozen species here. The yellow lower pouch of *Calceolaria inamoena* produces oil, not nectar, and it is pollinated by oil bees. Another one - *C. pisacomensis* has different flowers which suggests it is bird pollinated - it forms shrubs 2-2.5 feet high. They also found more *Austrocyllindropuntia subulata* - you need to keep a watchful eye since it tends to hide itself amongst the other shrubs. A nice solanaceum (potato family) shrub with thorns was identified as *Lycianthes lycioides*. With *Alonsoa acutifolia*, the flower is bilaterally symmetrical, it is available in our garden centres as an annual and is quite attractive.

A member of the compositae, *Chuquiraga spinosa* grows in dry steppe environments. It has greyish foliage and has spines on the leaves and orange flowers. They also found *Clematis millefoliata* - this is not in cultivation, but it might be useful for hybridization, being vigorous and producing lots of small flowers. *Bomarea ovata* has hanging flowers. It is in the Alstroemeriaceae and is hummingbird pollinated. The flowers were oozing with nectar, and one picture showed something had eaten its way through the petals to get into the flower. Their driver grabbed a bunch of the flowers and stuck it over the coach's mirror. They found more *Cumulopuntia sphaerica*, and a plant with reduced spines - *Cumulopuntia boliviana* subsp. *dactylifera*. There were many yellow daisies around - *Grindelia tarapacana* was nice and might perhaps be hardy enough to be tried in this country. They found their first Nototriche - *N. mandoniana* - it was 800m lower down the hill than it should have been - they found it below the scrubby zone. The next day they went higher towards Cabanaconde, and over a high pass at 4000m. Wherever there's a viewpoint, you find ladies selling their wares, and here it was mainly alpaca wool knitwear. On the high passes you find alpine bogs - and a form of cushion rush, *Distichlis*. The alpaca animals seem to favour these wet areas where grazing is good. They come in all sorts of colours and are like llamas but they are slender and their wool is finer. It seems that the Incas bred even better animals, as evidenced by the quality of the wool found on mummies.

In the wet areas, there were gentians, including *Gentiana sedifolia*. This plant is variable with white or blue flowers and the markings within the flower can vary. Also growing with it were various compositae such as *Perezia multiflora*. *Hypochaeris* is like a dandelion. *Gentianellas* had flowers in shades of pink, white, blue and yellow. A plant which was similar to *Nototriche mandoniana* had slightly different petals and it may be a different species. *Lobelia oligophylla* has a very wide distribution. *Castilleja pumila* is semi-parasitic and grows in the bogs. *Nototriche foetida* had formed solid clumps of rosettes - the flowers were white, but the backs of the petals was purple.

Vicunas are the wild version of the alpaca and they were beautiful and graceful. A picture of all 4 species - guanaco, llama, vicuna and alpaca showed some of the differences. All 4 species will interbreed in captivity. At 4000m, they found *Tunilla soehrensii* with slightly flattened stems - there was variation in the colour of spines. They saw some wonderful cushions which were formed by plants with tiny rosettes growing in huge domed clumps. These were a species from the Carnation family -

Carophyllaceae - called *Pycnophyllum molle*. They also found the same nototriche as found in the dry area - *N. mandoniana* and another species with different hairy leaves *N. armeriifolia* (?). There were lots of lupins here and *Lupinus ananeanus* was a real treasure - it forms small cluster, and is only an inch across. *Lupinus paruroensis* is a bigger plant at 6 inches high. In last month's talk we had seen *Caiophora* - this was *C. rosulata* which grows at high altitudes. It grows low and the flowers point upwards. Cabanaconde (3330m) is a small agricultural town, surrounded by field and terraces. They didn't see many native trees, but did see introduced Eucalyptus trees. Their hotel featured cacti and succulents growing along the wall. Their agent had convinced the locals that they were a very important scientific party, so the local mayor came to see them, and kids from the local school did some folk dances. One of the customs was for the boys to dress up as girls.

They attempted to visit a high valley to see a forest of *Polylepis* trees. This is a member of the rose family and grows at 5000m. They went up with the mayor in tow. Along the way they found lots of yellow daisies - *Bidens andicola*, and *Grindelias* again. They also found more *Cylindropuntias*, and *Tunilla soehrensia* again. There were thunderclouds and lightning in the valley ahead so they had to turn back due to concern for their safety. They found *Calceolaria lobata* which has primrose yellow flowers with beautiful markings inside. Plants of *Echinopsis maximiliana* looked slightly different. They went further up and found a fairly rare daisy with limited distribution, *Misbrookea strigosissima*, and also *Echinopsis pampana*. There were more *Caiophoras* here and we also saw a shot of a hummingbird. A picture of the mayor's assistant suggested he was mystified by them. We also saw the wild form of *Cantua buxifolia* and flying around it was the giant hummingbird, *Patagona gigas*. These prefer to perch, and their size is 8-10 inches. We saw *Sarcostemma andinum* and *Tropaeolum tuberosum* - plants of the latter were being sold in Haskins recently. They also found multiflowered marigolds (*tagetes*). They found some bigger lupins, and many appeared to be undescribed species. A plant of *Agave americana* f. *cordillerensis* must have been introduced. *Puya ferruginea* was one of his favourites - it had silver leaves and pale yellow flowers with rusty brown back sepals. They also found the tree they had looked for earlier - *Polylepis racemosa* with its peeling bark - in a park in the middle of one of the villages.

They went to a high valley and saw a group of 13-14 condors and took some nice pictures with a zoom lens. *Echinopsis schoenii* was growing here - it's

almost been pushed together with *E. cuzcoensis*. They also saw a couple of species of verbenas. - 2 species. *Junellia juniperina* was a prickly plant up to 2 feet high with very scented flowers. Related to it is *Glandularia microphylla*. a plant he had never seen before. In the Amaranthaceae, *Gomphrena meyeniana* was 5-6 inches across, with white flowers. They saw more *Tunilla soehrensia* – the plants had orangey red spines and were larger. In the dried out areas around the stream they found plants with attractive flowers which might be related to the Nototriches. They also found a rosulate viola, *Viola micranthella* with a 10p sized rosette and a tiny miserable flower. *Solanum acaule* is a type of potato. Some of the potato species growing here can withstand frost without going to mush.

Senecio arnaldii was a type of groundsel with nodding flowers. *Tarasa nototrichoides* was another Nototriche relation, growing in crevices on the cliff face. We saw *Perezia coerulescens* and a dung beetle hard at work. They visited the Colca Canyon, (3270m deep) which is twice the depth of the Grand Canyon. A big attraction is the condors (*Vultur gryphus*) which roost and breed along the ledges – they are visible early in the mornings. They are long lived birds with a similar life span to humans. They mate for life, produce a chick every couple of years and take many years to reach maturity. We also saw *Puya grandiflora* with silvery leaves.

They came across more ladies selling their wares. They don't all speak Spanish - some speak a local dialect called Quechua. They carry everything on their backs. We also saw a hat typical of the area. Found here was a bird which is also found in Patagonia – the Andean Flicker, *Colaptes rupicola*. It is like a green woodpecker, and it nests in the clay cliffs. A Buddleja (*coriacea?*) growing to 3-4 feet tall had leathery leaves. The National collection of Buddleja is kept at Longstock Water Gardens and Martin was given a cutting of it, but also told they have been growing it for 20 years and had not managed to flower it. He was going to try putting it inside for the winter. At the head of the canyon, animals were grazing and the area was covered in cactus. *Echinopsis cuzcoensis* was in fruit, but none were in flower. Most of the stems were covered in airplants (*Tillandsia capillaris*). Taking things to extremes, we also saw an Austrocylindropuntia growing on an *Echinopsis cuzcoensis* – the seed must have got lodged there somehow. They also saw *Tunilla soehrensia* growing in the rock faces. Other plants here were *Chaemanthes* ferns and tagetes/marigold, and also *Peperomia peruviana*. We also saw a rather well decorated cattle shed.

Hypseocharis pedicularifolia has been moved between the Geraniaceae and the Oxalidaceae a few times but after DNA analysis, it is back in the Geraniaceae. We also saw a lizard which Martin said was 18 inches long. There were lots of *Tillandsia capillaris* growing on the rocks. They came across a group of people selling bags of potatoes and their bus driver decided he needed some! We also saw maize and quinoa, the new grain.

Continuing after the mid-meeting break, the group were due to visit their next destination - a remote village called Tassa (3635m). They went to register with the police in Chivay, which is a remarkable little market town. The main square features a condor on a mountain peak and there were loudspeakers in the 4 corners, playing Vivaldi's 4 seasons. We saw the local hat, which was very colourful. There are weird lifesize figures scattered around the town. They are made of resin and striking various poses. Around the market we saw examples of things for sale - cactus fruits, passion fruit, dry goods, beans, local wool in interesting colours and medication for osteoporosis.

They proceeded to Tassa, however the weather was wet and snowy and the path forward was blocked, so they stopped at Carmen Checaya (4500m) and were put up in an earthquake relief centre. Some of them slept on the bus. The temperatures were well below zero and just as you were getting to sleep, the driver turned the engine on. The next day, the snow melted, and they were able to get to their destination. In the high passes, they saw big mounds of cushion plants - *Pycnophyllum molle*, with daisies (*Werneria pygmaea*) growing in between. A close-up showed how dense the rosettes were. They found more Nototriche which were looking quite splendid. One with rugose leaves was called *N. rugose* and they also found *N. stenopetala*, *N. foetida*, and *N. argenticata* – some had petals 4cm long. A red one called *N. pusilla* is an annual - the others are perennials. They also found *Echinopsis maximiliana*. *Ephedra rupestris* is related to conifers and the active ingredient in the berries is ephedrine which is used in cough mixtures. *Werneria apiculata* was a white daisy, and a fantastic yellow lupin they found was *Lupinus chrysanthus*, some 8-9 inches high – it was the only yellow lupin they saw.

They reached the village and the local police were waiting for their scientific expedition. So were the school kids and their band. They had to shake everybody's hand. They had originally meant to stay in Yunga before switching to Tassa, and some of the ladies from Yunga walked up to come and see them.

We saw the earthquake centre. Their "radio" station just broadcast by playing into speakers across the village. They stayed in 2 large dormitories, but this involved people traipsing through the sleeping area at night to use the loo. You also had to watch out for the bare wires in the shower and scorpions under the bed.

They took a short walk to Punku Canyon - alpacas were grazing there. They found quite a few plants of *Neowerdermannia chilensis* ssp. *peruviana* but it was not in flower. *Tunilla soehrensia* was also growing there and they saw *Solanum bukasovii*. *Cheilanthes* was a dried out fern. *Escallonia* is grown as a hedging plant in the UK, but here *E. myrtilloides* had green flowers. Growing over the stream, *Salvia oppositiflora* had bright red flowers - it is a woody perennial. They saw a few viscacha - these are related to chinchilas - they also saw these animals at Machu Picchu as well.

Back to the church in the village, this was in disrepair but the local shamen insisted on doing a ceremony to Pachamama - the earth goddess - to ensure they had an earthquake-free trip and saw lots of plants. This involved burning some coca leaves and some bottles containing a dark liquid. *Puya raimondii* is perhaps the largest alpine in the world. It's a bromeliad - and it's big (with the flower spike, they can grow to 10m or more) and the spikes have sizeable flowers, which are pollinated by birds including the giant hummingbird. It lives for decades, flowers and then dies. Some have been flowered in the UK. They also saw *Echinopsis maximiliana* - but need it to be in flower for a positive ID - the flowers have a distinctive shape.

Suddenly after walking several kilometres up a hill, a group appeared next to them and insisted on showing them all the local plants. Every now and then he'd get prodded with a bunch of foliage with the person pointing out which area of the body it would heal. After this there was a talent show with poetry, singing, dancing, and the villagers then decided to hold a fiesta to Pachamama, with more dancing and singing - it was like a harvest festival. We saw old ladies carrying fermented liquor on their backs and they were served a nice dinner of guinea pig and potato! The people made quite an effort, despite living in impoverished conditions.

Next day they went to a high peak Pirhuani which was at 4600m. They would have liked to spend more time here. They found *Senecio candollei* with downward facing flowers and more *Nototriches*, with red backs to the petals. Near the top of the hill, they found a rosulate viola - *Viola ornata* - with white flowers. It was almost impossible to see

against the bare earth. Further up the peak, they found huge cushions of plants - *Azorella compacta* is a member of the carrot family - these mounds were a couple of metres across, and hard enough that you could jump up and down on it. We saw a close up of flowers. Another plant forming tight hard cushions was *Mniodes coarctata*, these were a metre or so across and had little pink flowers. A new *nototriche* had black flowers. There were a lot of new things here.

The following day they were due to leave - the village got up early and the ladies gave them garlands of vegetables strung together. Luchia, the matriarch of the village gave their botanist a plant of *Puya raimondii* in a tin. They were sorry to leave the town, given how friendly everyone had been.

They headed to Puno (3860m) which is on the side of Lake Titicaca. They found mounds of *Cumulopuntia boliviana* subsp. *ignescens* with orange spines. Also growing here were *Austrocylindropuntia lagopus* and *A. flocossa*. They had a day out on Lake Titicaca, which is the highest navigable lake in the world. People live on some of the islands in the lake. We saw a young girl selling trinkets. Taquile island one the larger islands in the lake, and Martin mentioned they grew and rotated crops between the different communes. It is famous for textiles - the men did knitting and the women did the weaving. It was very Spanish. Some of the people wore weird clothes and Martin mentioned for girls the size of the pompoms designated how marriageable you are. They found *Echinopsis pentlandii* growing there.

At Cusco, the jungles were humid and steamy. Wanting to visit Machu Picchu, they stayed at Aguas Caliente, where the nearby river flows through noisily. They found very different vegetation here, including *Tillandsia walteri*, *Abutilon*, *Cobaea scandens*, and loads of orchids. It was very colourful. There were also hummingbirds and lots of insects. He saw a large spider on the ground - it was dead, and a wasp must have laid an egg on it. They had a fantastic day at Machu Picchu - the weather was sunny and there were very few other tourists. Other plants they saw were *Puya grandiflora* and *Puya densiflora*. They spent a lot of time around Cusco seeing the Inca ruins, and saw lots of *Tillandsia* species, including *T. usneoides* and *T. recurvata*.

Despite all the fantastic plants they saw on the trip, the main highlight was the people at Tassa and Martin finished with some more pictures taken at the village.

Vinay Shah

Table Show Results

There were 15 entries in the October table show, and 5 entries for "Plants in Flower".

	Cacti – Echinocereus	Succulents – Lithops
Open	(1) P Klaassen Echinocereus pectinatus	(1) B Beckerleg Lithops aucampiae
	(2) B Beckerleg Echinocereus brandegeei	(2) I Biddlecombe Lithops bromfieldii
	(3) -	(3) I Biddlecombe Lithops olivacea
Intermediate	(1) B Beckerleg Echinocereus rigidissimus	(1) B Beckerleg Lithops optica rubra
	(2) I Biddlecombe Echinocereus gentryi	(2) I Biddlecombe Dinteranthus puberulus
	(3) M Stevenson Echinocereus rigidissimus	(3) I Biddlecombe Lapidaria margaratae

Cacti/Succulent in Flower
(1) M Stevenson Sinningia cardinalis
(2) T Radford Ariocarpus fissuratus
(3) B Beckerleg Lithops marmorata

Ivor Biddlecombe

Bookworm Corner

The year has romped along yet again and now we are descending into late autumn. However the bonus is that the surrounding countryside and gardens are looking stunning with the trees now displaying many shades of gold, yellow and red particularly as we haven't had much in the way of strong winds.

The colchicums are flowering in the garden which is a relief as I was beginning to fear that they had died off during the wet winter/spring. Also looking lovely is the big potted pink/mauve chrysanthemum which Mark bought me last year. It seems to be flowering just as strongly as last year. I was going to move it down the garden nearer the house so I could see it from the kitchen window, however it had rooted down onto its temporary spot on the veg patch, so I have to go and visit it instead!

The glass is now all back in both of the greenhouses with the vast majority of cacti and succulents that had been spending the summer and autumn outdoors now safely undercover. A few of the bigger aloes and agaves may find themselves wintering out under the conifer tree with fleece thrown over when the nights get particularly chilly. This is chiefly due to the fact that there is now no space in the cacti house and little in the cold greenhouse. Two of the palm trees have decided to root into the lawn so they have also sealed their fate, no cosy dry cold greenhouse for them this winter.

The pelargoniums are now growing well and the *faucarias* are at last flowering reasonably well despite producing flower buds weeks ago. A few aloes are still growing and flowering as are many of the larger *echeverias* otherwise not much going on in the cacti house. In the house my *Sansevieria hyacinthoides* which I purchased at the last National Show has at last put up a new leaf (that's a grand total of 3 now!) which is growing about 2cm a day. Another, *S. trifasciata* (green form) has two flower spikes which are growing rapidly too.

'ENJOYED THE LECTURE? THEN ENJOY THE BOOK!'

October

Martin Sheader visited us to give a presentation on 'A Plantsman in Southern Peru'. Books recommended included 'The Genus Matucana' (Bergman R.) 'The New Cactus Lexicon' (Hunt D.) and 'The Cactus Family' (Anderson F). All

these books can be found in the **Featured Book Corner**

November

Tonight is the annual brain challenging night with everyone out to win the prestigious 'Mealy Bug Trophy'. I did think about recommending some books on pest control but thought better of it! There is no library in December but you can of course return any books if you wish or hang onto to them until the January meeting. There is no charge for December.

Sue Wilson

Next Month's Meeting

Our final meeting of the year will be held on December 1st. This will be our **Annual General Meeting** followed by the **Christmas Social**.

After receiving reports from branch officers, it will be time for some food and refreshments! Drinks will be provided by the branch, but please do bring along some items of food for the buffet table.

There will also be a "bran tub" lucky-dip. Simply bring along a wrapped present (suggested value is £2 or thereabouts) and place it in the tub at the start of the meeting. Later in the evening you'll get a chance to take a present out of the tub.

In order to give the Committee members a chance to participate in the festivities, there will be no plant sales, sundries sales, table show or library at the December meeting.

Forthcoming Events

Sat	14 th	Nov	Isle of Wight	Andrew Nightingale – title TBC
Sat	21 st	Nov	Portsmouth	Practical help with your plants (David Neville)
Tue	1 st	Dec	Southampton	AGM, followed by Christmas Social/American Supper
Sat	5 th	Dec	Portsmouth	Annual General Meeting & Christmas Social
Sat	12 th	Dec	Isle of Wight	Annual General Meeting followed by American Supper
Tue	5 th	Jan	Southampton	Member's Talks

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

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