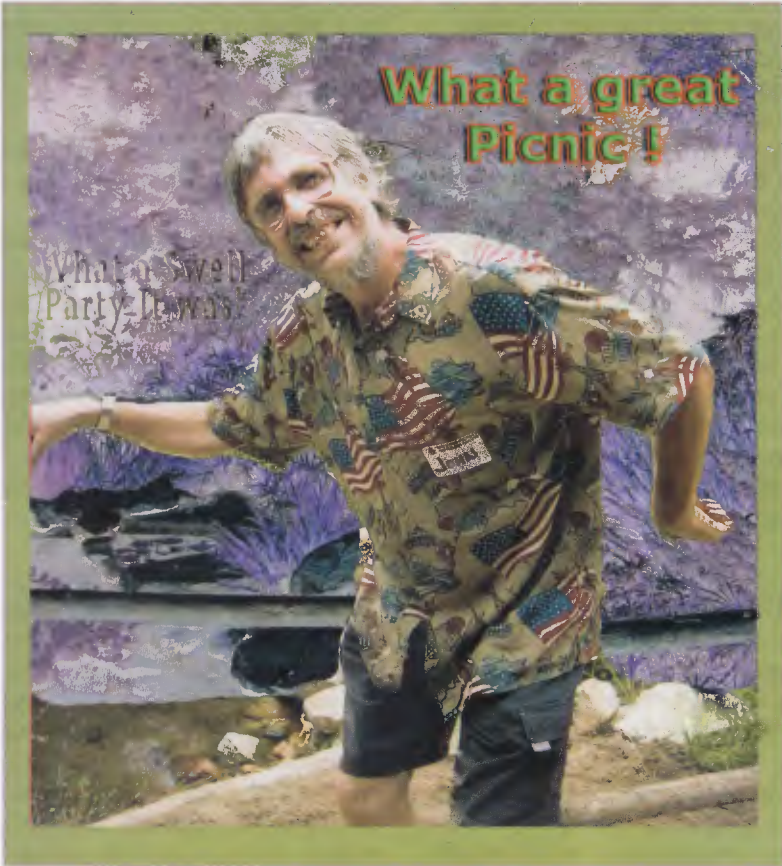


ESPINAS Y FLORES



PROGRAM JOHN TRAGER

**JOHN IS CURATOR OF DESERT COLLECTIONS
AT THE HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS.
HE WILL PRESENT HIS LATEST PROGRAM**

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY INC.
AFFILIATED WITH THE CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA

VOLUME 39 NUMBER 10

SATURDAY OCTOBER 8TH, 1:00 PM

ROOM 101 CASA DEL PRADO, BALBOA PARK

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

September 17th, 2005

Greetings!

I hope everyone had as good of a time as I did at our annual picnic at the Wild Animal Park. There was no shortage of things to do, and it was really fun to keep bumping into members at various attractions. Huge thanks to the Badgers, Chris Miller, and everyone who contributed to putting together the arrangements that provided us with a tasty feast for lunch and a great place to visit for the afternoon. Truly an event to remember, and one which I hope we can repeat annually for our September picnic! I am glad we didn't try and have a program speaker or regular meeting in addition to the casual meeting each other and visiting that we did.

The gardens looked better than ever, and we all owe a huge congratulations to Chris, Juergen, and everyone who volunteers there. I was quite impressed at the integrity of the plantings, and the overall health of the plants. Obviously a garden of that size requires a Herculean effort, and the notion that a small group of volunteers can maintain and grow that much material so well speaks volumes about everyone's abilities as growers and gardeners. I hope everyone who had the opportunity to visit took home as much inspiration for cactus and succulent gardening as I did.

October's meeting at the Prado

should be an interesting one, since there are several possibilities for the program speaker and all of them sound good. We'll be having a virtual tour of one of our member's gardens again, this time with Tom and Laura DeMerrit.

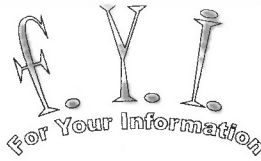
From the Board of Directors, we'll be getting an update on a couple of pending projects; our contribution to the Anza Borrego Foundation for the Porter Grader inholding, and the Xeric garden at the Water Conservation Gardens out at Cuyamaca College. Both of these projects are commensurate with the goals of the SDC&S Society's mission, and a clear indication of our membership's commitment to it.

Remember there are a number of volunteer positions coming available for next year's season, and opportunities galore for anyone interested in making a one or two year commitment. Don't worry if your schedule won't accommodate a commitment of a year or two, there are plenty of activities and upcoming events that can provide you with a weekend here or there. I firmly believe that the more one concentrates on what one can contribute to a cause, the better understanding you will have in the end.

Looking forward to seeing you at the October meeting,

Mark Fryer

Cover, **Stan Yalof** snapped this shot of John Durham at the picnic, then applied some Photoshop Magic. (*Is that the "Funky Chicken" he's dancing?*)



We are way down on bags again. I would appreciate if anyone could bring in handled paper grocery bags. Also, The October 2005 issue of 'Fine Gardening' magazine has an excellent article on Yuccas. It has wonderful photographs. This is a much ignored genus. Take care, Joe Kraatz (*This is a hint for an upcoming POM Topic*)

Come join the picnic!

sponsored by
Patrons of Palomar College
and
Palomar Cactus & Succulent Society

Date: Saturday, October 1, 2005

Time: Between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

Location: Palomar College Cactus Garden
[Entrance is at corner of Comet Circle & Mission Rd.]

Bring your picnic lunch
and
Learn about the fascinating
cacti and succulents that have been
cultivated in this garden for over 40 years!



Drinks and dessert will be provided

OPEN HOUSE

This would be an excellent opportunity to see the restoration efforts from damage caused by vandals last year. I am sure they would appreciate donations of mature plants and cuttings also. Let's support our sister club.....

MEET THE MEMBER

MEET THE LANDSCAPE

By, Pam Badger

L In this last interview for this year I am talking with Tom DeMerritt at the home in Clairmont Mesa that he shares with wife, Laura and daughters, the beautiful Russian girls, Yulia and Katya. The whole family has been active in our Society. Tom, currently Vice President, has also served as President and virtually every other

board position. Laura has served as Secretary, Treasurer, board member, picnic coordinator ect. Ever since Katya arrived in the Spring of 2003, and Yulia later that year, the

girls have been active in plant rescue, helping with the benefit drawing, Holiday Party, and eating pizza at monthly Board meetings, which the DeMerritts often host. Tom has traveled extensively in search of succulent plants. I spoke with him shortly after our Sep-

tember picnic at the Wild Animal Park.

Espinas y Flores: We missed you at the picnic - what's with that?

Tom DeMerritt: I am currently 'soccer mom' because Laura is out of town in Sweden for three weeks. The girls had their first games of the season that day - no way could we miss the first games of the season.



EyF: Well, we missed you... thanks for taking time to talk with us tonight.

How did you first get interested in succulent plants?

TD: I've always been

gardener- started planting stuff in the backyard of my Phoenix home when I was about six years old. At the age of fifteen, I moved with my family to the Clairmont Mesa area of San Diego. While attending Clairmont High, I went to school office to get job and was

sent to a job at a cactus nursery. I started working at Sunset Desert Gardens, just a few blocks from here - they made cactus dish gardens which were sold to tourists all over Southern California and Arizona. They had a crew of girls who made gardens and one guy who mixed up the plaster of paris, peat moss and sponge rock that was used in the gardens - unrooted pieces of cactus, and succulents were inserted

into holes in the plaster, colorful dried flowers added - very popular. I was



guy who made the mix, it was great working around all the girls who were always flirting. So that was the job - 2 gay guys, lots of girls, and me - quite the Payton Place. I became very bonded to the plants. At 17 years old I started working at another nursery - driving a truck and selling all kinds of general nursery goods and all kinds of plants, including cactus. When I went to college, I began collecting plants - mostly cactus and succulents.

EYF: What was your inspiration to begin planting a landscape with these plants?

TD: On Mother's Day in 1980 Laura and I and some friends were visiting Balboa Park and met an interesting

character at a plant show in room 101. His name was Floyd Gable and he was selling a most incredible cactus - in flower. It was a *Trichocereus* hybrid - absolutely stunning - wowed me and I bought it for \$25.00. He invited me to come to his house to check out other plants, I went and ended up buying about 100 cactus for \$1 each out of his cold frames. He told me about SDCSS and encouraged me to come to meetings.

At the time we had a condo in Clairmont with many plants in pots, a house in North Park filled with plants and kept other plants at friends houses. In 1990, we

got this place in BayHo, gathered all the plants and ended up with so many I had to start putting them in the ground

EYF: BayHo?

TD: That is actually the name of this neighborhood.

EYF: What did you use to prepare for planting?

TD: The soil here is regular San Diego clay - sand stone and clay. All I did was add some compost from the dump - good stuff, turned it in and started planting.

EYF: How do you handle watering?



TD: I don't believe in irrigation - this is a dryscape, I don't do any watering at all. I do water the plants in pots.

EYF: Do you use fertilizers?

TD: None - they have only had the original compost.

EYF: What was/is your greatest challenge in landscaping with cactus and succulents?

TD: Not much - put it in the ground and it grows. I travel a lot so I need landscape that needs no care.

EYF: What do you consider the benefits of growing succulents?

TD: The succulents give you the freedom of neglect, you can neglect them and they still look good.

EYF: How has your landscape evolved over time?

TD: It's gotten a LOT bigger, the challenge is to remove the things that grow too big. I try to give them away to any takers - some to the WAP, to neighbors, club members - the trash as last resort.

EYF: What plants do best in your garden?

TD: Succulents, sedums, crassulas, mexican succulents do the best . Aloes and Pachypodiums do fine here because there is no freeze.

EYF: Which plants have been most problematic in your landscape?

TD: Some of the cactus from very arid areas like ariocarpus, don't do well because it is so wet here.

EYF: You have more of a coastal influence here than the last two landscapes we looked at (Jeff in North Park and Chris in Santee) are there benefits and/or draw backs from being closer to the coast?

TD: I don't have to water because of the wet coastal influence and there is excellent air flow. The downside is that it is too wet in the winter, the plants don't get to dry out.

EYF: What is your "dream plant," the one that has eluded you?

TD: I really like the Cyphostemas, they do so well here, would like to have a *C. seitziana*.

EYF: I know you have made several 'succulent excursion' trips - can you talk a little about what impressed you





the most?

TD: I just like going out to nature, I don't collect plants, just love to take pictures. The trip to Madagascar last year was awesome.

EYF: What are your favorite plants and why?

TD: I just love all of them.

EYF: How did you get involved in SDC&SS?

TD: After that first encounter with Floyd Gable at the show in 1980, I went to my first meeting in 1982, Martin Mooney was president then. I loved the variety of plants, and the number of people who were knowledgeable about growing them. I got involved right away - was at the cere-



monial opening of the Baja Garden at WAP in 1984, the gaining of the non-profit status - facilitated by Chuck and Dana Adams, the many field trips organized by Michael and Joyce Buckner - so much fun stuff over the years.

EYF: I know Laura is out of town - how is it being a single dad?

TD: Lots of fun, challenging. We make things work.

EyF: Katya and Yulia - do you guys like the plants?

Yulia: I Like to look and see the shapes - so many kinds of shapes. I like what the names are and why they are named what they are.

Katya: I like helping with the drawing - looking for my tickets. We've been going to Russian school on Saturday so not going to meetings.

Thanks Tom, Yulia and Katya it has been a pleasure talking with you



Long-Nosed Bats and Agaves: The Tequila Connection

The interdependence between bats and agaves is so strong that one might not be able to survive without the other—

by Hector T. Arita and Don E. Wilson



The next time you sip a margarita or a tequila sunrise, pause for a moment to reflect on the contribution made to the tequila industry by some long unacknowledged friends: long-nosed bats. These bats (Genus *Leptonycteris*) are the main pollinators of Century Plants (*Agave* sp.), and the tequila is obtained through distillation of juices from agaves. The relationship between bats and tequila may seem obscure at first, but the bat-plant association is so strong that the disappearance of one would threaten

the survival of the other. Recent surveys have shown that populations of long-nosed bats could be declining, but the possible impact on plants or the tequila industry has not been determined. The tequila connection has three main actors: the bats, the plants, and man.

Bats and agaves

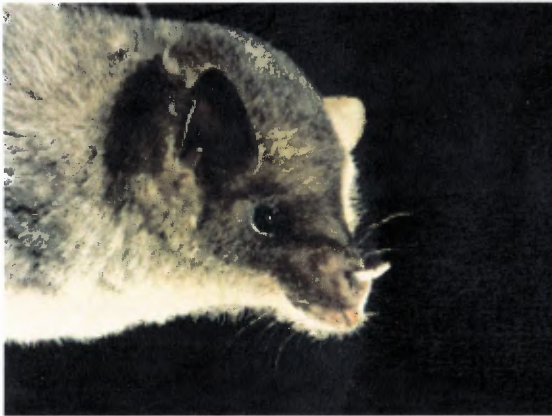
Long-nosed bats are medium-sized members of the family Phyllostomidae, weighing about one-half to one ounce (15-30 grams). As in other nectar-feeding bats, the tongue and muzzle are elongate, an adaptation for feeding on the nectar that accumulates in the interior of some flowers. The short ears and the small, triangular noseleaf are signs that these bats rely less on echolocation and probably more on their sense of smell to locate the flowers on which they feed. The two species in this genus can be distinguished from other North American nectar feeders by the narrow membrane between their legs and lack of a visible tail. Sanborn's Long-nosed Bat (*Leptonycteris sanborni*) lives in the dry portions of the North American tropics, from El Salvador to northern Mexico, but in the summertime it also inhabits the subtropical zones of Arizona and New Mexico. The Mexican Long-nosed Bat (*L. nivalis*) prefers cooler, higher places, including the pine-oak woodlands and thorn forest from Central Mexico to Texas. Both species are

migratory, at least in the northern part of their ranges.

Nectar and pollen are the main food items for long-nosed bats. Some plants, such as the Saguaro and Organ Pipe cacti, some species of agaves, and a variety of tropical species, open their flowers at night and attract bats with copious amounts of nectar. As bats feast on this sweet repast, their fur gets coated with pollen grains. When they fly to another plant in search of more food, they transfer the pollen to a new flower, assisting in cross-fertilization of the plants. Both the plant and the bat benefit from this relationship, and therefore are said to be mutualists. Scientists believe that this association is the result of the coevolution of bats and plants and that the dependence is so strong that

the plants could not reproduce without the intervention of the bats, which would starve to death if the plants were not present. This relationship seemingly is quite sensitive to disturbance.

Long-nosed bats are basically cave dwellers. They have been found roosting in groups ranging from a few to several thousand individuals, but it is not uncommon to find solitary males sheltering in small crevices or tunnels. During the breeding season, females congregate in huge maternity colonies from which males are nor-



mally excluded. Available data show that long-nosed bats reproduce during the summer in the northern part of their range, but information on the populations in central Mexico is too scanty to draw any conclusions for this part of their range.

The scarcity of information on the basic biology of long-nosed bats is critical because the populations of these species seem to be declining. In Big Bend National Park, Texas, the summer population of *L. nivalis* is smaller than it used to be. A similar trend is occurring in Arizona, where *L. sanborni* no longer occupies many of

the caves that formerly held colonies. In central Mexico there are still large populations of *L. sanborni*, but *L. nivalis* never was abundant and no large colonies are known. Furthermore, several caves known to house considerable

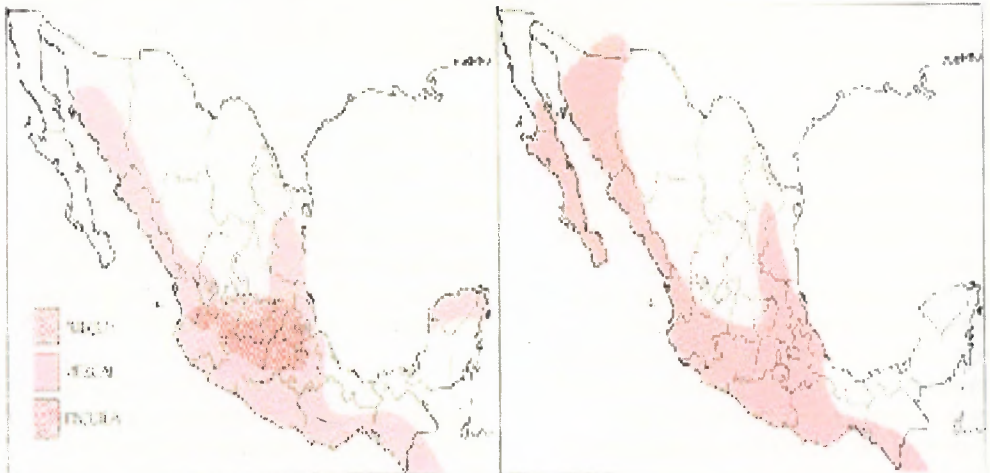
numbers of these bats in the past now contain only small colonies or lack bats altogether. Considering this information, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service published a proposed rule in the Federal Register on July 6, 1987, to allow adding these two species to the list of Endangered Species.

Unfortunately, it is not often easy to assess the causes of vulnerability of certain species, especially for secretive animals like bats. Habitat destruction is likely the major factor affecting long-nosed bats. They are

specialized nectar feeders and disappearance of their food plants could explain the decline in their populations. The fragility of the mutualistic relationships is magnified in the case of the long-nosed bats because of their migratory habits. These bats depend not only on the plants in a given region, but on a continuous supply of food along their migratory routes. Pesticides frequently are cited as a major threat to bats, but they are unlikely to seriously threaten nectar-feeding species. A possibility that has not been evaluated is that local cattlemen, in a misguided attempt to control numbers of vampire bats in Mexico, have destroyed colonies of cave-dwelling bats indiscriminately. South of the U. S. border, long-nosed bats and vampires frequently share the same caves.

The decline in populations of *Leptonycteris* could have terrible consequences. Many plants that depend on the long-nosed bats for their reproductive success are important components of their communities, providing

food and shelter for a variety of other animals. Bees, moths, lizards, hummingbirds, woodpeckers, orioles, finches, sparrows and field mice all depend on plants pollinated by long-nosed bats, and they would be affected indirectly by reduction in bat numbers because of the concomitant decrease in plant populations. In this sense, long-nosed bats are keystone mutualists, being part of a web of ecological interactions that would be disrupted seriously by the disappearance of the bats. Furthermore, because of their migratory habits, *Leptonycteris* are also mobile links, connecting habitats that otherwise would lack interchange. The destruction of certain habitat in Arizona could have severe effects, through the bats, on the plant communities in Mexico. Indiscriminate killing of bats by cattlemen in Mexico potentially could affect the future of agave populations in Texas. We are facing the problem of a keystone species that moves across international borders, creating special complications that will be solved only through collaborative



Distribution of agaves from which pulque, mezcal and tequila are obtained
 Distribution of *Leptonycteris sanborni*. Other nectar-feeding bats occur in the Yucatan.

work of Mexican and American specialists.

Man and agaves

Man also would be affected indirectly by the disappearance of long-nosed bats. Agaves, known in Mexico as magueyes, have been in close association with man since the beginning of civilization in America. Anthropologists studying the remains of ancient settlements in central Mexico, have shown that magueyes had an important role in the diet of prehistoric Indians. The association of agaves and man began about 10,000 years ago, the same time as the cultivation of such important crops as corn, squash, chile peppers and beans. These people also took advantage of the hard fibers that can be obtained from magueyes, using them to fabricate several kinds of artifacts. The man-agave relationship increased in importance several hundred years later when it was discovered that the juices of some magueyes (called "aguamiel" or honey water) spontaneously fermented to produce a whitish, viscous alcoholic beverage that soon became highly appreciated. The Aztec name for this beverage was "octli", and people would drink it only during important religious ceremonies. After the Spanish conquest, the name of this beverage was corrupted into "pulque", and pulque is still a popular beverage in central Mexico. The Spaniards, in addition to changing the name, introduced distillation, a technique unknown to prehispanic Indians, and provided a totally new dimension to the exploitation of agaves in Mexico. They discovered that native magueyes provided excellent raw material for the production of alcoholic beverages, and the high-

proof liquor obtained from several species of agaves, especially the widely distributed *A. angustifolia*, came to be known as mezcal. One special kind of mezcal, produced from *A. tequilana* ("agave azul" or blue agave) in the region of Tequilã, Jalisco, gained special attention for its quality, and soon it was known simply as tequila. Today, tequila is by far the best known Mexican liquor, and the margarita has made friends around the world.

In Mexico today, agaves are still important plants. Some species are cultivated for fibers obtained from their leaves, and the exportation of these fibers (henequin) constitutes a high percentage of the income of some regions. Mezcal and pulque are produced in cottage industries wherever appropriate agaves are found, and these products have a positive impact on the local economy in many states, particularly in Oaxaca. The rising popularity of tequila in international markets in recent years has generated an increase in production, and sales abroad represent an important contribution to the reduction of Mexico's foreign trade deficit.

Since the first prehistoric Indian discovered how to use magueyes, bats of the genus *Leptonycteris* have played a silent, unacknowledged role. The ancestral Mexicans did not realize that the reproduction of the indispensable magueyes depended on pollination by a secretive, nocturnal ally. Today, most of the agaves employed in the production of pulque, mezcal, and tequila are cultivated and vegetatively propagated, and the species used in the fiber industry is a hybrid that is also vegetatively propagated. However, wild populations of "maguey pulquero" (*A.*

salmiana), as well as of *A. angustifolia* and *A. tequilana*, still exist. In fact, part of the mezcal and pulque production comes from these uncultivated stocks. These wild populations depend on the bats for their conservation, but no research has been done to demonstrate the extent of this dependence. The possible impact of the extinction of wild stocks on beverage production has not been evaluated. Wild populations are the only source of new varieties of plants propagated vegetatively, so conservation of wild agaves (and consequently of bats) should be an important issue for any industry that exploits cultivated lineages.

The future

Man has depended upon agaves for centuries, but only recently have we realized that bats are also partners in this alliance. Long-nosed bats are endangered by modern man's activities, and although we do not know exactly how the extinction of these bats might affect the industries that depend on agaves, one thing is sure: the effect will not be positive. From this point of view, it makes clear economic sense to protect bats of the genus *Leptonycteris*. Economic reasons are not, however, the only motives for protecting an animal species. Long-nosed bats and agaves are the products of thousands of years of co-evolution and have developed special adaptations for living together. From an ethical point of view, man has no right to terminate an association that began several centuries before civilization. Finally, from an aesthetic point of view, it would be disturbing indeed

to destroy the delicacy of the fragile links that connect long-nosed bats, agaves, and the diverse assemblage of animals that find food or shelter on these plants.

The inclusion of long-nosed bats on the list of endangered species of the United States certainly would help in the battle for conservation of these bats, but similar actions need to be taken in Mexico, where more and larger populations exist. Unfortunately, little is known about the ecology of long-nosed bats in central Mexico, and the design of an adequate conservation strategy is hampered by this lack of information. Careful studies on the ecology, distribution, and movements of *Leptonycteris* are needed to determine the basic requirements of these animals, and a survey of the role of long-nosed bats as pollinators of wild agaves and other plants would be of primary importance. The urgency of these studies cannot be overemphasized in view of the accelerated rate of destruction of natural habitats.



THE LIBRARY CORNER



Dear Friends,

We are going to continue with the xeriscaping topic from last month. What we hope to convey is the idea that your garden can benefit from the information in our library books and the things we learn from the monthly talks. So let's take the stuff we learned from Chris Miller about her garden and Andrew Wilson about "block gardens" and the books mentioned in last month's article.

The point we want to take from Andy is making the most of a small garden area; from Chris is be mindful of the ultimate size of the plants that you plant in your garden so they don't crowd each other, and the point we want to make about the books is they contain information and examples of how-to-do and how-not-to-do some things. We are using a few of the books to get ideas for a cactus garden in our yard. We have discovered that we will need to create a number of mini-gardens to make our overall garden. We will use different sections of the yard—front, back, north, south, east, west, and plants that we bought, traded for, and were gifts, to create our little cactus paradise.

So Step One—block out a small area to create a manageable garden. Step Two—select the plants you want to use and learn what size the plants will grow to potentially. Be sure not to overplant your garden. By that we mean putting in too many plants or planting them too close together. Either way will create an overcrowded garden and we have seen plenty of pictures, in the books we are using for ideas, of overcrowded gardens. And it looks like you couldn't correct the situation without ripping up your really beautiful plants.

So there you have it. Make gardens that are easy for you to establish and manage. And give your plants plenty of elbow room. And you will have a picture perfect garden. As good as the good ones in the books!

Your lovely librarians,

Jan and Phil Kent

IN PASSING

Teresita Lime passed recently. Wife of Rudy, our master resident succulent bonsai creator. Several years ago, Teresita had a stroke that resulted in her hospitalization for about a year. Upon her release from the hospital, she and Rudy could again be seen regularly at our monthly meetings. Her passing was marked by a moment of silence at the last meeting. She will be greatly missed by all who knew this kind and gentle woman.



Dick Hewitt was a familiar face to many of you. He came to many of our shows with beautiful plants and sold under the name of "Pet Plants." Unfortunately, he passed in July at the age of 65. He had served for many years as President of both the Long Beach and South Coast clubs. He was heavily involved with the Intercity Show as sales chair. He was instrumental in developing the South Coast show display format, which was competitive without using formal judges. The public voted on their favorites, which was very successful. He had varied interests, from SCUBA, to kites, to R/C cars to bikes. Dick had a working nursery by using E-Bay as the vehicle for sales. Woody Minnich believes that Dick was, "a great contributor to the hobby." A "honorable guy....that took other people's opinions into consideration." Dick was cremated and sits up on his wife's (Lupe) mantle. As a fellow biker, I would like to organize a memorial ride for him. If anyone is interested, contact the Wine Guy, AKA Herb Stern, for the details.

UPCOMING EVENTS

2005

September 25th: Long Beach C&SS Annual Auction; 18127 So. Alameda St, Compton CA

October 8th: SDCSS General Meeting & Plant Sales

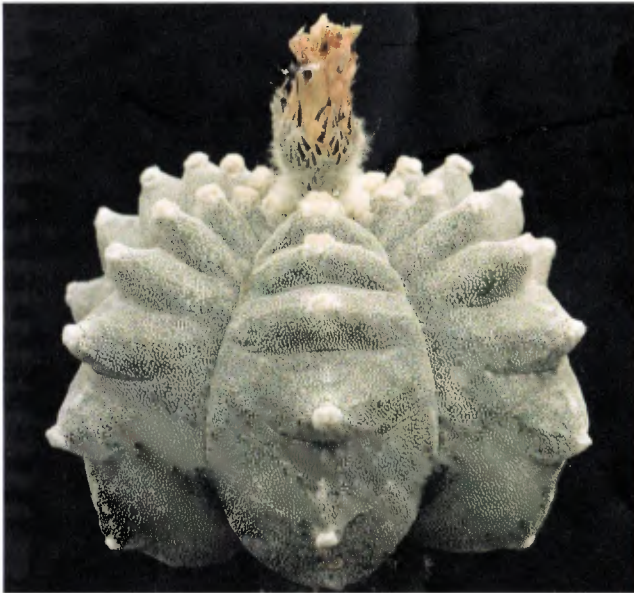
October 15: Texas Association of Cactus and Succulent Societies Fall Seminar/ Dallas Arboretum/ 8 am - 5 pm /contact Harold Messmore at 972-313-1710 or Messmore97@aol.com for more info.

October 15,16: San Gabriel C&SS Winter show & sale; LA Arboretum; 301 N. Baldwin, Arcadia, CA

November 2nd: : Epiphyllum Society Meeting; LA Arboretum; Tim Nomer will give talk on Digital Photography of Plants – Taking Good Pictures, Organizing and Cropping Pix, Framing & Making Displays If you missed this talk two years ago at OCCSS, and can make it, you're welcome to stop by.

November 12th: SDCSS General Meeting & Plant Sales

December 10th: SDCSS Holiday Party, details to follow



Astrophytum hybrid "Kikko" from the collection of Mark Fryer. (Photo Credit: Mark Fryer)

San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society Inc.
P.O. Box 33181
San Diego CA 92163-3181

Nonprofit Org
U S. Postage
PAID
San Diego, CA
Permit No. 737

Espinas y Flores

Editor: Paul Steward
(858) 486-0535
manuscripts and mail to:
12620 Tustin Street
Poway CA 92064-6037
psteward@pacbell.net
eyf2000@aol.com

San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society Executive Board Members

President: Mark Fryer (619)795-1020
Vice President: Tom DeMerritt (619) 270-5544
Secretary: Christine Tratnyek (619) 461-0737
Treasurer: Chris Miller (619) 258-9810
Ex Officio: Pam Badger (619) 589-1223

Directors

Lee Badger (619) 589-1223
Jeanette Dutton (619) 239-8476
Allen Clark (858) 576-0380
John Durham (619) 233-8935
Spencer Maze (858) 454-1870
Terry Parr (619) 460-9111
Herb Stern (619) 223-9134

Standing Committees & Sub Committees

Conservation: Kelly Griffin
Education & Exhibits
Brag Table: Kay Quijada
Plants of the Month:
Jeff Harris
Summer Show: Tom Knapik, Jeff Harris
Susan Hopkins & Allen Clark
Winter Show: Ed DeLollis & Allen Clark
History: Terry Parr
Liaison
Balboa Park Desert Garden: Susan Hopkins
CSSA Affiliate Rep: Kelly Griffin
Quail Botanical Gardens: Phyllis Flechsig
San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation:
George Plaisted
San Diego Floral Association:
Elizabeth Glover
San Diego Wild Animal Park Baja California
Garden & Succulent Collections:
Chris Miller
Library: Phil Bunch, Phil & Jan Kent,

Allen Clark & Chris Miller
Membership: Collette Parr
Mailing: Pam Badger & Jeff Harris
Plant & Seed Exchange
Plants: Michelle Heckathorn & Sara Schell
Seeds: Kelly Griffin
Plant Sales & Supplies
Annual Sales: Lee Badger & Terry Parr
Auction & Holiday Plants:
Lee Badger & Tom DeMerritt
Benefit Table: Lee Badger
Monthly Plant Sales:
Jeff Harris & Joe Kraatz
Monthly Supply Sales:
George & Jerry Plaisted
Publicity: Tom DeMerritt & Stan Yalof
Programs: Kelly Griffin
Reception: Ethel Standish
Regalement
Monthly: Allen Clark, Rudy Lime &
Suzie White

The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society will be the mailing provider for all correspondence and mail. The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society will be the mailing provider for all correspondence and mail. The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society will be the mailing provider for all correspondence and mail. The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society will be the mailing provider for all correspondence and mail.