



Ep i News

San Diego Epiphyllum Society, Inc.

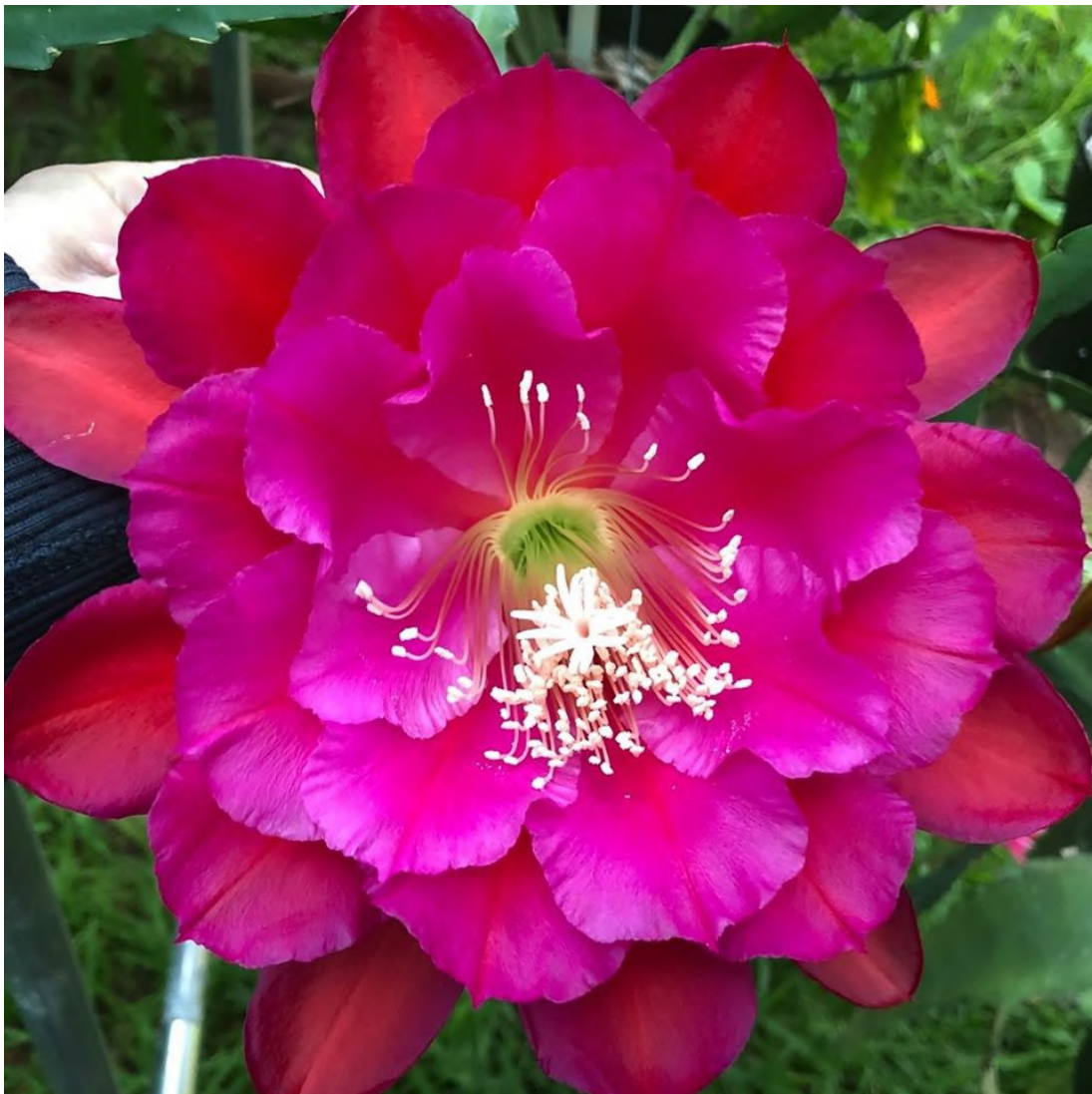
March 2020

Volume 45 Number 3

‘Jezebel Spirit’

Parentage: ‘Margarita’ x ‘Radiant Fire’
Hybridizer: Robert Kuettle
Size: Large

Photo by Robert Kuettle



San Diego Epiphyllum Society, Inc. (SDES)
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 San Diego, CA 92112-6127
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Membership:

New memberships as well as **renewals** can be processed at our secure web site: [Click here](#)



SDES Membership — digital *Epi News*
 Single Membership \$15.00 per year
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If you have moved or recently changed your physical OR email address, please update your new address so that you can continue to receive your newsletter without interruption.

Send it to:
 San Diego Epiphyllum Society c/o Membership
 PO Box 126127 San Diego, CA 92112-6127
 OR email Membership@sdepis.org

General Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in Rm 101, Pre-meeting workshop at 7:00 in Rm 104. Board Meetings precede the general meetings at 6:00 p.m. in Rm 104. Members are welcome to attend the board meeting. Meetings are held in the Casa del Prado in Balboa Park.

News of interest to SDES membership, brief articles about our members, or our community are welcome. Not sure? Send it anyway. Email Jerry, editor at: EpiNews@sdepis.org by the 15th of the month for inclusion in the following month's *Epi News*. Submit your articles, announcements, events, photos, or other items of interest. Share events of other organizations and other items of interest to members. The newsletter is usually, but not always, produced to go out first of the month.

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Editor's Note: The 50th anniversary art on the cover was created by Sal Leon, a local San Diego artist. His art will be on the cover for 2020.

Calendar of Events

March	
6-8	Del Mar Home & Garden Show
11	General Meeting / Board Meeting
14	Safari Park Work Party
21	Master Garden Spring Seminar
28	Safari Park Work Party
April	
8	General Meeting / Board Meeting
11	Safari Park Work Party
25	Safari Park Work Party
26	Cutting Party Prep for Mother's Day
May	
2 & 3	Epi Sale Safari Park
3	SBES Show & Sale
9	Early Bird Mother's Day Sale
10	Mother's Day Show & Sale
13	General Meeting / Board Meeting
16	Safari Park Work Party
17	ESA Show & Sale
23	EpiCon XVII
30	Safari Park Work Party

For the up to date calendar check out:
<http://sdepis.org/news-information/calendar/>

President's Corner



The past warm days have brought me out into the shade houses and what do I see? Buds!! Yes, the epis are responding to the warm weather and showing us they are getting ready for spring. Soon our favorite time of the year will be here... time for flowers!

This year's Mother's Day show has a great theme:

'Celebrating Our History'. This year our society is celebrating its Golden Anniversary -- fifty years! Help us celebrate, and start thinking what you would like to do for a display. Sign ups will be available at the meetings. Gretchen Ward (Mother's Day Show Chair) will be on hand to provide help and

encouragement. We need your help to make this year's Show and Sale the most amazing yet! There's more information in this month's newsletter.

This month our sales events begin. At these events we share our plants, cuttings and also what we know about our lovely flowers. The sales also bring in revenue for the club and new members. This is a good time to share some of your existing plants with others -- and in return you will receive new ones for your collection. We will be asking for cuttings soon. You can bring them to the April meeting in preparation for the Mother's Day sale.

Go outside after sunset and look up. You might spot a bright dot in the sky which is the planet Venus. It will be in the western sky for the next 2 months.

Till next time,

Cindy



Society Officers, Directors, & Coordinators

President	Cindy Decker 619-972-9664 President@sdepis.org	Sales Table & Events	Cindy Decker SalesEvents@sdepis.org
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		Refreshments	David Cheever Refreshments@sdepis.org
		Publicity	Terence Brashear Publicity@sdepis.org

Meeting Programs

by Patricia Frank

Pre-Meeting Workshop: In March Ron will share his epi wisdom on a yet-to-be-determined epi-related topic at 7:00 p.m. in Casa Del Prado Room 104.

February Program: Last month we celebrated George French the man and his hybrids.

March Program: It's coming soon... That time of year we all look forward to... Mother's Day weekend! Everyone is busy getting their display together for the show... Wait... You don't have a display idea yet? Never been to our Mother's Day show? Well, have we got a program for you! We have a demonstration planned on how to set up a display for the Mother's Day Show. And to inspire you to create your own display, we will have a presentation of photos of recent Mother's Day shows. Come out to Casa Del Prado Room 101 on March 11th at 7:30 p.m. to enjoy the evening with friends and plan your exhibit!



Refreshments at the General Meetings



We rely on the members to provide the refreshments at the general meetings. In order to have a good assortment of items it helps if everybody contributes at some time during the year.

Be part of the SDES "Cookie Crew"

Baked goods, dragon fruit, cheese & crackers, fruit, and nuts are just some of the possibilities for all of us to enjoy.

If your last name begins with the letters **M—Q** please bring some refreshments to the February general meeting. Anyone is welcome to bring in some goodies.



January	C—G
February	H—L
March	M—Q
April	R—U
May	V—B
June	C—G

July	Society
August	H—L
September	M—Q
October	R—U
November	V—B
December	Banquet

**Flowers... are a proud assertion that a ray of beauty
out-values all the utilities of the world.**

Ralph Waldo Emerson



Safari Park Epi Collection & Display

by Jerry Moreau



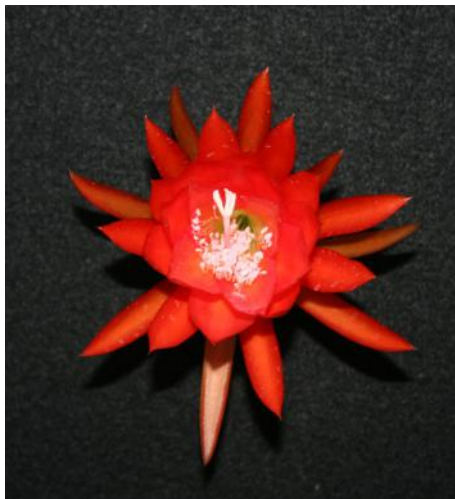
We had an incredible work party in February. The weather was great and the camaraderie was even better. It got very cold at the beginning of February, down to 21°F in the area and especially in the low valleys. I was worried about the epies but the frost prevention system worked. (When the temperature hits 28° F, water begins to spray on the plants, and continues to spray until the temperature gets above 28° F.) Most of my concern was about the plants in the Epi Trails display which had not yet been tested by cold conditions. Happily I found just a little frost damage to a few of the *Disocactus* species, and the damage was just at the tips of the branches.

Helping out these past few work parties were: Barb Alvarez, Thurston Bow, Sandra Chapin, David Cheever, Ron & Velma Crain, Cindy Decker, Marie Dempewolf, Dennis Hughes, Beth Jackson, Heidi Lerner, Ellen McCollum, Jerry Moreau, Tim Paule, Paul vander Ploeg, Janice Wakefield, and Gretchen Ward.

The next work parties will be March 14th & 28th.



Sandra Chapin
Photos by Jerry Moreau



'Choxoda' A play on words of Chocolate soda



'Herbert S. Irwin'



'Ramona Paetz'

Details of How To Become A Volunteer at the Safari Park
can be found on our website. Click on <http://sdepis.org/volunteer/epi-house/>

Time to Prepare For Mother's Day Sale Cutting Party at the home of Cindy Decker Sunday, April 26th—3:00-5:00pm ish

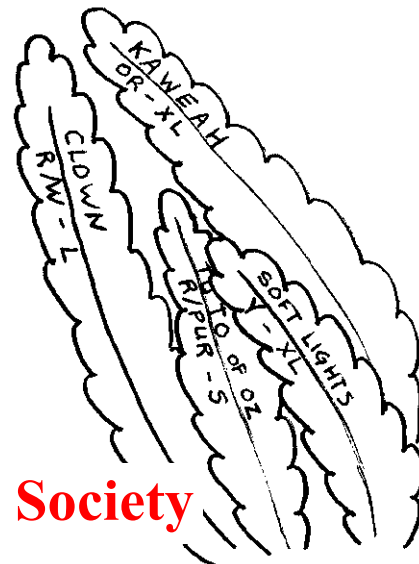
4007 South Tropic Dr, La Mesa —
President@sdepis.org (619) 972-9664

**Put this date on your calendar,
come have a good time, and help your Society!**

Soon we will need to make cuttings for the Mother's Day sale -- this sale is our biggest fundraiser and helps keep SDES running. Your help is needed.

Donations of any number of cuttings of named hybrids and species is greatly appreciated.

You can bring them to the April general meeting, to Cindy's house, or talk to a board member to arrange pick up. If you need help making cuttings, ask about that too.



Cuttings are the lifeblood of the Society

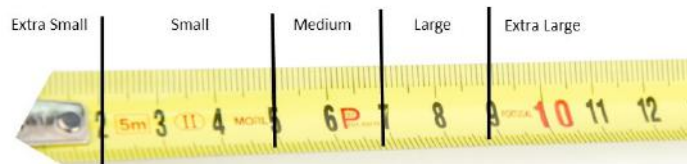
Making your cuttings:

Please choose growth that is hardened off, **not new, tender growth**. Cuttings should be 6 to 8 inches long and of good health. (6-8" cuttings will root much faster. If they are longer, they tend to produce buds instead of roots.) Cut an entire branch (that can be cut into 3-4 cuttings) instead of cutting 6" off of 3-4 branches. Please follow the guidelines below for marking your cuttings. If you do not have time to mark all of your cuttings, you can wrap those of the same name in a newspaper-tape closed, and mark the package on the outside with the name. We will have Sharpie pens at the meeting to mark the rest of the cuttings.

Marking your cuttings:

Begin the name of the cutting at the top and write towards the bottom. Make sure there is no writing within 2 inches of the bottom of the cutting— it will be beneath the soil when planted and forever lost. Try to check for correct spelling (as is in the official *Registry of Species and Hybrids*). If you are not sure, wrap them together and write the name on the newspaper wrapping as you think it should be spelled. We can look it up later.

Flower size:



- XS—extra small (under 2")
- S—small (2-5")
- M—medium (5-7")
- ML—medium to large
- L—large (7-9")
- XL—extra large (9+” or larger)

Flower Color:

- W—white
- R—red
- O—orange
- Y—yellow
- Pk—pink
- Pur—purple



- ⇒ For flowers that have two colors, list the predominant color first such as Y/W or R/O
- ⇒ For multiple-colored flowers, pick the predominant color, then add “multi” such as “red-multi”

Pre-Meeting Workshop Corner

Rooting Epi Cuttings in Potting Soil vs. Rooting in Pure Perlite: Pros and Cons

By Ron Crain

Over the last several years, more epiphyllum growers have been rooting their epi cuttings in pure perlite rather than in the more traditional potting soils. While the downside of this method is that it creates an extra step, since once the cuttings have developed roots, they need to be transplanted into potting soil, there appear to be fewer cuttings lost to rot. This is due to the fact that perlite is more open and porous than our usual potting soils and whatever moisture it contains drains and evaporates more quickly, discouraging rot. You can root epiphyllum cuttings in perlite in individual containers OR you can do it in a community pot. An advantage to this method is, if you have MANY cuttings to root, they can be placed very close together in their community container and will save you some space at least for the several weeks to a few months it takes for the cuttings to root.

If you are unable to resist the urge to water your cuttings too much while they are rooting, this method may work better for you.



The perlite can be slightly moist but no wetter. If the perlite is bone dry out of the bag, you can slightly moisten it using the mist setting on your hose nozzle. Remember that until your cuttings have developed some roots, soaking wet perlite will only cause them to rot. Without compressing too much, firm up the perlite lightly with your fingers. Plant deep enough so that the cutting will stay upright while it is rooting. You may have to plant slightly

deeper than you would if you were planting in potting soil since the perlite is lighter and does not compact as much. When rooting in perlite, it can be helpful to use a clear plastic container because you can actually see the roots growing through the perlite medium.



Locate your newly planted cuttings in a place that receives little direct sunlight. These cuttings may not have roots for several weeks. So, they cannot yet absorb very much moisture from the perlite. Too much sunlight and heat before they have rooted will only cause the cuttings to dry out and begin to shrivel. Since the perlite is so much lighter and full of air spaces than potting soil, it dries out very quickly. To prevent the cuttings from drying, you may have to LIGHTLY mist them a few times while they are rooting, especially if the weather is hot and the humidity remains low. Don't mist them to the point where the perlite is soaking wet. What you want here is a slight moistening.

Using the perlite-only method, once the cuttings have rooted, they must be transplanted into potting soil. This is because the perlite by itself contains almost no nutrients and will not sustain the plants indefinitely. As long as your cuttings are properly labeled, multiple varieties can be rooted together in a community pot since they are going to be transplanted anyway. Any container that is several inches deep can be used. If the container has no drainage holes, make sure to drill at least several of them in the bottom. Fill the container nearly full,

Rooting in Pure Perlite continued

4 or 5 inches deep with perlite and firm it up lightly with your fingers. Again, this perlite can be slightly moistened.

Start placing cuttings in the container, using a fork to make a space in the perlite for the cutting to be worked into. Epiphyllum cuttings in a community pot can be planted quite close together, so you can fit quite a few in a single container. They really only need to be about an inch apart. Again, plant deep enough so they don't fall over and make sure they are right side up.

Using this method, transplanting is easy. The cuttings are simple to remove from the perlite since it is loose and does not compact around the roots. Loosen the cuttings up with a fork, remove them from the container and shake the excess perlite from the roots. If the roots tangle a little bit, wiggle them around until they are separated. The left over perlite can be reused in your regular potting soil recipe.



'Welcome'

Photo by Jose Almandoz

Welcome New Members!!!

Ricardo Casanova, Long Beach
 Elaina Cheever, San Diego
 Stephen and Leah Diehl, El Cajon
 Virginia Payne, Mission Viejo

Get Well Wishes

Please keep these members in your thoughts and prayers.

Chuck Everson and Emily Lovci

Return All Perpetual Trophies!

Time to dust off the perpetual trophies that you won last year. Bring them to the general meeting. Trophies will then be checked over, repaired as needed, and awarded to this year's winners. Thank you!



'Jill's Jewel'

Named for Jill Rowney
 Photo by Jerry Moreau



Exhibitor Name Plate

Be ready for the show by ordering an exhibitor's name plate for your display table. This 2 x 6 engraved plate comes in blue, green, or red with a brass stand. The cost is \$15.00. Don't forget to order your name badge too.

You can purchase it through the SDES web site or contact Gerry Mikas at 760-690-1124 or email: gmikas@cox.net or see him at the general meeting.



Your Mother's Day Show Checklist

This is an exciting show season for SDES – our 50th anniversary. The show will come to life with a variety of themes used in past years and with 50th Jubilee Commemorations. Show Chairman Gretchen Ward will have a large sign at the entrance explaining this year's special significance as well as individual signs at tables displaying the year and theme that display represents. At the February meeting Gretchen will have a floor plan available so you can select which table(s) and location you want and tell her your theme.

**It's never too late to plan what you're going to do for the Mother's Day.
There are many ways to be part of the show:**

- ▽ Create a display — theme or non-themed — mini-display, half a table, table-sized, several tables — you choose!
- ▽ Create a floral arrangement
- ▽ Enter flowers to be judged individually. You can enter small flowers on the smalls tables, newly registered seedling, French hybrids on the George French table or you can enter up to 6 flowers on the Society's table IF you don't have a display of your own.
- ▽ Bring in a plant for display — all epiphytic cacti are eligible
- ▽ Create an educational display (see page 19 for a list of past educational displays. Do you have fresh ideas on one of the topics? New information that makes that topic current?)
- ▽ Bring in a flower for the People's Choice Table.

**It has also been a long-time tradition for members to volunteer to decorate one of the category tables with the theme — again use either a theme from a past show or the 50th Jubilee theme.
Those tables include:**

- ▽ Society table
- ▽ Small blooms table
- ▽ Registered seedlings table
- ▽ In Memorial table
- ▽ George French registered hybrids table (as a founding member George displayed at every show for almost 40 years. What a great way to honor him with a creative display for our 50th.)

Now is the Time

✓ **Remove dead and unsightly branches.**

Remove dead leaves and debris from containers, eliminating a haven for harmful pests and allowing oxygen to get to the soil and the roots.

✓ **Bait for snails.** Snails become more active in wet weather.

✓ **Check for aphids and ants.** Ants are attracted to the nectar in developing buds, but do no damage to epies. However, their presence is an indication that mealy bugs which are brought in by ants may be on the plant or in the soil. Small infestations may be controlled with a 50-50 solution of water and isopropyl alcohol. Larger infestations may require chemical treatment such as Malathion. When using chemicals to control pests, be sure to read labels and follow instructions completely.

✓ **Check for scale insects.** Little spots that can be flicked off with your fingernail are probably scale. They should be removed promptly with soapy water. You may have to repeat treatment. Again chemical treatment may be necessary for large infestations.

✓ **Give mature plants a final feeding of nitrogen-free liquid fertilizer.** Use 0-10-10 or 2-10-10 on mature plants; 5-10-10 on immature ones.

✓ **Don't relocate plants that are developing buds.** This can cause buds to drop. However, some bud drop is normal. A plant may set more buds than it can support and will naturally shed some.

✓ **Ensure developing buds have room to grow.** Hanging plants need enough space between plants for the flowers to open freely. Trellised plants also need space for blossoms to open, but also ensure that ties holding the plant aren't constricting buds.

✓ **De-bud young plants.** Some of last year's cuttings will set buds, most of which will not develop into full buds or blooms. Pinching off these buds will redirect the plant's energy back into its roots to form new branches, making for a fuller, healthier mature plant in the future. However, some people prefer to leave the buds alone, letting Mother Nature take its course as they drop off of their own accord.

✓ **Check for root rot.** While the winter rains are good for epies, the deluge we often receive in winter may be doing more harm than good. Over-watering causes stagnant soil and root rot. Is there enough air circulation around your epies to help dry out the excessive rain, especially those plants in plastic pots? Is the soil so constantly saturated with water so that no oxygen is getting to the roots?

✓ **Remember that epies draw moisture from humidity.** Even though some outdoor plants aren't getting direct rainfall, they may still be getting plenty of moisture from the air. They, too, can get root rot if they're watered too much during wet weather. Keep an eye on them as well.

✓ **Any plants sitting on shelves, benches or patios** should not be left standing in puddles of water. If they're sitting in saucers, turn the saucers over and sit the plants on top.

✓ **It's important to keep an eye on all our plants.** Signs of root rot include thin, withered branches. Sometimes discolorations appear at the base of the plant and spread up through the branches. Healthy branches should look plump and shiny and feel waxy.

✓ **Start planning your display for the Mother's Day Show.** You can enter a full, half, or mini table display or flower arrangement based on the theme: Golden Jubilee: 'Celebrating Our History'



Farewell to ESA President Robert Kuettle

By Jerry Moreau



It is with much sadness that we report the passing of Robert Kuettle (April 26, 1960 - January 25, 2020.) At the time of his passing Robert had been serving as president of the Epiphyllum Society of America. He became ESA president in 2015, after the untimely passing of the previous president, Galen Pittman. Galen and Robert had been good



'Bloody Mary'

Photo by Robert Kuettle

friends since they met in art school many years ago.

Robert worked as a graphic designer up until his death. Robert was accomplished at whatever he set his mind to do. A very humble and kind man, Robert was passionate about



L-R Jerry Moreau, Galen Pittman, Robert Kuettle, and Ron Crain judging flowers at the ESA show.

Photo by Jim Nones

epies. Because of his amazing memory, and because he had been growing epies for a long time, Robert was one of the few epi experts who could identify many epies just from looking at the flower. An accomplished hybridizer, Robert's registered hybrids are: 'Bloody Mary', 'Devil Ray', 'Jezebel Spirit', 'La Llorona', 'Lady Stardust', 'Major Tom', 'Mothra', 'Pennywise', 'Soul Love', 'Voodoo Child', and 'Ziggy Stardust'.

Robert was awarded the Alice Buchanan Award (volunteer of the year) by the ESA in 2014. As Robert's brother shared in the eulogy at the February ESA meeting "his achievements and contributions to the epi society will always be a benchmark for a high level of service and standards. One's volunteer service is always a high virtue



Robert Kuettle with Jerry Moreau receiving the ESA Founders' award 2017

Photo by Jim Nones

because it comes from the heart." Robert's contributions to the society and epi world are many and it will take many to fill in for him. Robert will be missed greatly.

Robert is survived by Jorge, his husband of 32 years.



'Pennywise'

Photo by Robert Kuettle



'Soul Love'

Photo by Robert Kuettle

ESA update — new officers are:

President — Jeff Bates

Secretary — Gumbii Garcia

Pentico Collection Curator — Ken Hanke

Get Your Facts First

“Get your facts first, then you can distort them as much as you please...” Mark Twain

By Linda Sinkovic

A few people told me they enjoyed the *Pfeiffera* overview. Based upon that,¹ this month I'm going to talk about *Pseudorhipsalis*.

To begin with, you might wonder why this genus has this name “Pseudorhipsalis”.² Britton and Rose created this name back in the 1920's. They chose this name because members of this genus mostly resembled *Rhipsalis*, but there were small differences,³ and they wanted to call it something that reflected the similarity. Because of this name, you might think it's closely related to the *Rhipsalis* genus.⁴ However, despite the name and the form of the plants, *Pseudorhipsalis* is more closely related to *Disocactus*, *Epiphyllum* and *Kimnachia* than to *Rhipsalis*.⁵ This appears to be another case of convergent evolution.⁶



Pseudorhipsalis amazonica at Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, NSW, Australia
Photos and illustration by Linda Sinkovic

So although *Pseudorhipsalis* species may look similar to *Rhipsalis* species, they are not closely related. Almost all of the species in *Pseudorhipsalis* are found in Costa Rica,⁷ although the species *P. alata* is restricted to Jamaica. The species *Pseudorhipsalis amazonica* is found in Costa Rica and Panama; it and its subspecies' ranges extend farther south, from Colombia and Venezuela to Ecuador, Brazil and Peru.

In addition to having a fairly wide distribution, *P. amazonica* and two of its subspecies are known for having blue-violet pigment in their flowers. The other species of *Pseudorhipsalis* have white flowers. Fruit colors range from whitish to yellowish to magenta, depending upon the species. Branches are typically flat, with branch widths

varying among species.

Regarding growing conditions, Ralf Bauer (2002)⁸ recommends growing *Pseudorhipsalis* plants in a semi-shaded humid environment, keeping the minimum temperature above 15°C. My only experience growing *Pseudorhipsalis* is with *P. amazonica*. I grow a few small plants in my greenhouse, where the temperature stays above 65° F.⁹ For those of you in southern California, some people do grow it outside; however I have noticed *P. amazonica* does not like temperatures below 65° F.¹⁰

In the greenhouse, my plants are in semi shade. As with other epiphytic cacti, these plants are planted in well draining mix; I keep the mix moist but not wet. My plants have had a few flowers, although I suspect there would be more if I could stabilize the humidity levels in the greenhouse.

I hope you found this overview interesting.¹¹ Enjoy your plants and hope for rain.

Notes:

*1 And the fact nobody complained about it. You had your



Pseudorhipsalis amazonica detail

chance.

*2 “Pseudo” (“fake”) + *Rhipsalis* == “Fake *Rhipsalis*”. Um ok.

*3 Differences in the fruits and in the pericarpel. What is a pericarpel, you ask? It's the part of the flowering tube that surrounds the ovary, where the seeds come from. This becomes the wall of a fruit, eventually.

*4 Curt Backeberg, the author of *Die Cactaceae* (1959) also thought so. I did too, before doing the research for this article.

*5 In 1961 M. Kimnach suggested *Pseudorhipsalis* was distantly related to *Rhipsalis* and in 1993 moved *Pseudorhipsalis* species into *Disocactus*. In 1991, W. Barthlott moved *Pseudorhipsalis* species into their own genus. Molecular phylogenetic studies by Korotkova, Borsch and Arias (2017) confirm *Pseudorhipsalis* is related to *Disocactus*, but is still a separate genus.

Continued next page

SDES is an all volunteer organization & without you SDES would not exist!

We all get much from the Society and that starts from what we put into the Society.

How can you help out the society? Here are just a few possibilities.

SDES needs a Corresponding Secretary

The Corresponding Secretary has the following responsibilities:

- They will have charge of the general Society correspondence and shall route any other mail to the appropriate office or chair.
- They will answer all inquiries promptly.
- They will give report of correspondence at monthly Executive Board Meetings.
- They will perform duties of Recording Secretary if that officer is absent.
- And they will notify the Executive Board members of Board Meetings via email or phone.

Volunteer at meetings or events. This could be anything from bringing in food, setting up, cleaning up, welcoming in guest and new folks, or a friendly smile.

Volunteer at sales, or offer to grow cuttings/plants for the society. Check with Cindy Decker for her needs at upcoming sales.

GYFF continued

*6 That is, species which are not closely related independently still develop the same traits due to environmental pressures.

*7 *P. acuminata*, *P. himantoclada*, and *P. lankesteri* all occur exclusively in Costa Rica. *P. himantoclada* is also found in Panama. The number of species found in Costa Rica implies it is the diversity center; this is the locale where there are the most species so therefore it is the locale where this genus originated. In comparison, the diversity center of *Rhipsalis* is in southeastern Brazil.

*8 This issue of *Haseltonia* (9) is worth tracking down, as the *Pseudorhipsalis* article includes a key for ID'ing species.

*9 Above 18°C. If you look at the locales where *Pseudorhipsalis* occurs in the wild, it is almost always in a warm and humid environment.

*10 And branches will turn black and die back to let you know it does not care for low temperatures. In fact, the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney, Australia grow their *P. amazonica* in a greenhouse.

*11 Also, you now know what a pericarpel is.

References:

- Barthlott, W. 1991. *Disocactus*, *Lepismium* and *Pseudorhipsalis*, in Hunt, D. and N.P. Taylor (Eds.) "Notes on miscellaneous genera of Cactaceae", *Bradleya* 9, 81-92.
- Bauer, R. 2002. "The genus *Pseudorhipsalis* Britton & Rose", *Haseltonia* 9, 94-120.



'The Volunteers'
Photo by Jose Almandoz

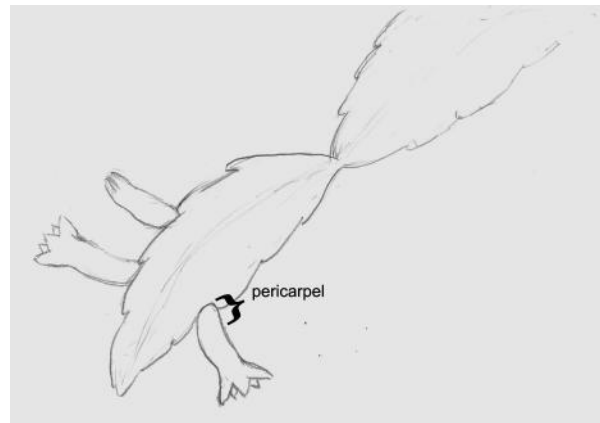
Take an interest in the newsletter. Write articles, interview members, research information about epi, or do you have any other ideas. Contact the editors Jerry or Linda EpiNews@sdepis.org

Offer your garden for an event such as epi photo caravan or end of season epi party.

Safari Park Epi Volunteer. Work with the epi collection and display at the San Diego Zoo Safari Park. Talk to Jerry Moreau about this volunteer opportunity. Details of How To Become A Volunteer at the Safari Park can be found on our website. Click on SanDiegoEpi.com

If you are interested contact President Cindy Decker President@sdepis.org 619-972-9664 or speak with her at a meeting.

- Britton, N.L. and Rose, J.N. The Cactaceae, Carnegie Institution of Washington 1923, available at : http://publicationsonline.carnegiescience.edu/publications_online/cactaceae/default.html
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Dragon Fruits aka Pitahayas

By Don Winterstein

Reprinted with permission from the *Fruit Gardener* Jan/Feb 2019 Volume 51 No. 1
California Rare Fruit Growers

Dragon fruits are fascinating and beautiful. Some of them even taste good. That's what I would have said ten years ago.

Pitahayas, aka dragon fruits, were among the earliest plants in my garden, a few planted as early as 2000. These early ones all produced fruits with white flesh, and their flavors were typically bland. I tried hard to persuade myself they tasted good, because I really wanted them to. I'm still growing these and finding that the better white fruits actually aren't that bad; but I don't know how to choose them.

In 2004 I managed to get Delight, the Paul Thomson variety that won Paul's highest praise. Its fruits have pink flesh, and I can affirm without causing my nose to grow longer that these tasted good.

Since then I've acquired many more varieties, and several of them are now among my most highly valued fruiting perennials. Their fruits are so desirable, in fact, that I store the extras in my fridge. I've found they keep well there for many days.

Encounters with Sven Merten, Steve Spangler and Roger Meyer gave me my first dragon fruit plants. Two more came later from Jim Martin, a grower with a commercial planting near the Cal Poly Pomona Farm Store.

Because of the bland flavors of these white fruits, I've maintained only the one from Steve Spangler of Exotica Nursery. Steve was unsure of the variety but thought it was Vietnamese Red. The fruit flesh turned out to be white, so I call it Vietnamese White. It blooms profusely and now serves primarily as a pollinator for other varieties.

Early this century Sven Merten set up a meeting in northern San Diego County featuring Paul Thomson, cofounder of crfg. The topic was



Delight Bloom

dragon fruit cultivation. Somehow I got word of it and attended, though I suspect I hadn't yet joined crfg.

Paul Thomson may



Differing coloration in flesh of various fruits

be regarded as the California father of pitahaya breeding and one of the earliest promoters of this fruit. At that meeting I bought an autographed copy of his book, *Pitahaya: A promising new fruit crop for Southern California*, and have used it as a reference ever since. In the book Thomson describes two crossbreeding ventures that resulted in nine pitahaya varieties, which he labeled 1-S through 9-S, where S denotes seedling. All nine were fruiting by year 2000.

Thomson called this "a most fortuitous cross." His nine varieties were quite varied but generally of excellent quality. Today I grow six of his nine and rank all of them among my best for flavor. The six are:

- 1-S Physical Graffiti
- 2-S Cosmic Charlie
- 3-S Delight
- 5-S Purple Haze
- 8-S Voodoo Child (Sugar Dragon)
- 9-S Dark Star

3-S was Thomson's favorite and the only one he named. Sven Merten tells me he obtained these varieties from Thomson and gave them and others to Pine Island Nursery in Florida. Pine Island likely generated the other names we now use. Colors of fruit flesh for my six range from pink through magenta.



Delight Fruits

also. He suspected that the level of humidity may be crucial. When discussing what enables fruit to set without hand pollination, he says, “It may be that fruit sets only when there is cool, foggy weather with high humidity.” My garden is inland far enough that I rarely get high humidity in the middle of summer.

Note that self-fertile does not mean self-pollinating. Pitahaya flower anatomy is such that the stigma protrudes beyond the anthers, so that pollen cannot get to the stigma without help.

Experience tells me I’ll get little or no pitahaya fruit without cross pollination by hand. This means that more than one variety must bloom at the same time, or at least close enough to the same time that saved pollen will be viable.

Dragon fruit blooms come in successive waves, usually starting in June and continuing into October. Fortunately—and mysteriously—the waves of several varieties are often in phase, meaning different varieties do bloom at the same time, making it possible to cross pollinate. If a variety blooms at a different time from any other, its flowers will go unpollinated and will drop. However, it is still possible to collect pollen from those flowers, store it in the fridge, and use it to pollinate other flowers.

Pitahaya flowers open in the evening and



Delight in bloom

close for good the next morning. In earlier years I was very conscientious about pollinating, and I’d go out between 8:00 pm and midnight to cross pollinate my flowers. These nighttime trips were effective, because my flowers typically open only after dark, and pollen is abundant then. But it’s a nuisance to go out in the dark, with artificial lighting, when, as an old man, I’d prefer to be relaxing in my leather Norwegian recliner at that time of day!

In recent years I’ve had almost as much success going out early in the morning. The flowers stay open until about 10:00 am, but the pollen has



Condor in bloom

One reason Thomson may have preferred Delight is its productivity. It has consistently been my most prolific variety. But Physical Graffiti comes in a close second.

Other of my varieties have come from Ramiro Lobo's experimental planting at South Coast Research and Extension Center (screc) in Irvine: Halley's Comet, American Beauty, Rosa and Lisa.

In recent years I've judged Halley's Comet to be best of all for flavor. But this season Condor was best. Flavors vary, and maybe my sense of taste as well. Eyal Givon gave me a plant in 2007 that I ranked above the others for a while. We now call it "Eyal," because Eyal himself could not remember where he got it or anything about it. I conclude that

several varieties produce good enough fruits to be rated best by some growers at various times.

Eyal Givon, incidentally, is preparing to grow pitahayas commercially on recently purchased acreage.

Condor and Shayna came to me from Steve Berger, who got them from Edgar Valdivia, who has bred many new pitahaya varieties. Shayna is young and hasn't produced much yet, but its most recent fruits were outstanding. Steve has given me other varieties that I haven't yet planted out—except for two Yellow Dragon plants, one of which has its first flower bud as I write.

All but a couple of my plants I rooted from cuttings. To root a cutting I simply insert it into soil in a one-gallon pot. Thomson advises taking cuttings slightly above a joint, terminating them just a bit into the green flesh at the bottom end, and allowing them to cure five days before potting. Heat can significantly speed up rooting. Thomson advises against trying to root cuttings from July through January.

A lot has happened with propagation since Thomson. Alina Gideons from the Sacramento area tells me she's rooted hundreds of pitahaya cuttings while paying no heed to Thomson's advice. She roots cuttings from May through November and says the best time is October. Also, no curing of cuttings seems necessary. She uses a greenhouse but leaves the cover off until just before first frost.

Pollination

Pollination is an unavoidable pitahaya issue, because many varieties will not fruit without cross pollination. To date none of my varieties have fruited reliably without cross pollination. Voodoo Child and Shayna are reputed to be self-fertile, but I haven't tested them yet. As a grower wanting fruit I'm reluctant to test for self-fertility if flowers from other varieties are available for cross pollination! Vietnamese White is my only variety that I know to be self-fertile, but it is not reliably so.

These observations are not what Pine Island Nursery wants you to believe. If you take their word for it, many of my varieties are self-fertile and self-pollinating. They may be so in Florida, but I know they are not so in my California garden. To further muddy the issue, Ramiro Lobo does no hand pollinating but gets abundant fruits from his plants at screc, 20 miles to the southeast. But he grows 20 different varieties in close proximity and says his flowers open early enough to attract evening bee activity.

The question of pollination in the absence of human intervention was a puzzle for Paul Thomson

gone or dried by then. So I go as early as I can after daybreak.

More recently I've started pollinating flowers in the evening before they open. You can get at the sexual organs of an unopened flower by prying the petals apart. This may come to be my preferred mode: Pollinate unopened flower buds!

Those who aren't familiar with cross pollinating dragon fruits may be puzzled by certain aspects of the process, so I'll give a brief description. The flowers have large stigmas that usually protrude beyond the anthers; below the stigmas are large numbers of stamens. When flowers first open, pollen is abundant on the anthers, so it's easy to just fondle the anthers with thumb and fingers to pick up pollen, which clings to fingers. Then you walk to flowers of another variety and touch their stigmas with your pollen-laden fingers. That's straightforward. What's not clear is how to tell whether there's any pollen on the anthers. It's easy right after the flowers open, because the pollen is often so abundant it can be visible on the fingers as yellow powder. Sometimes it drops onto flower petals and collects there in visible amounts. But during the night the pollen starts disappearing, and on my flowers it's undetectable by 10:00 am the following day.

At intermediate times the pollen becomes scarcer and invisible to the naked eye, but you can tell it's there by rubbing thumb and fingers together: you can feel grains. In my garden the pollen is readily detectable in early mornings only if the temperature is low and relative humidity is high. Even if the pollen is undetectable or barely detectable, it may still be present in sufficient quantity to successfully cross pollinate.

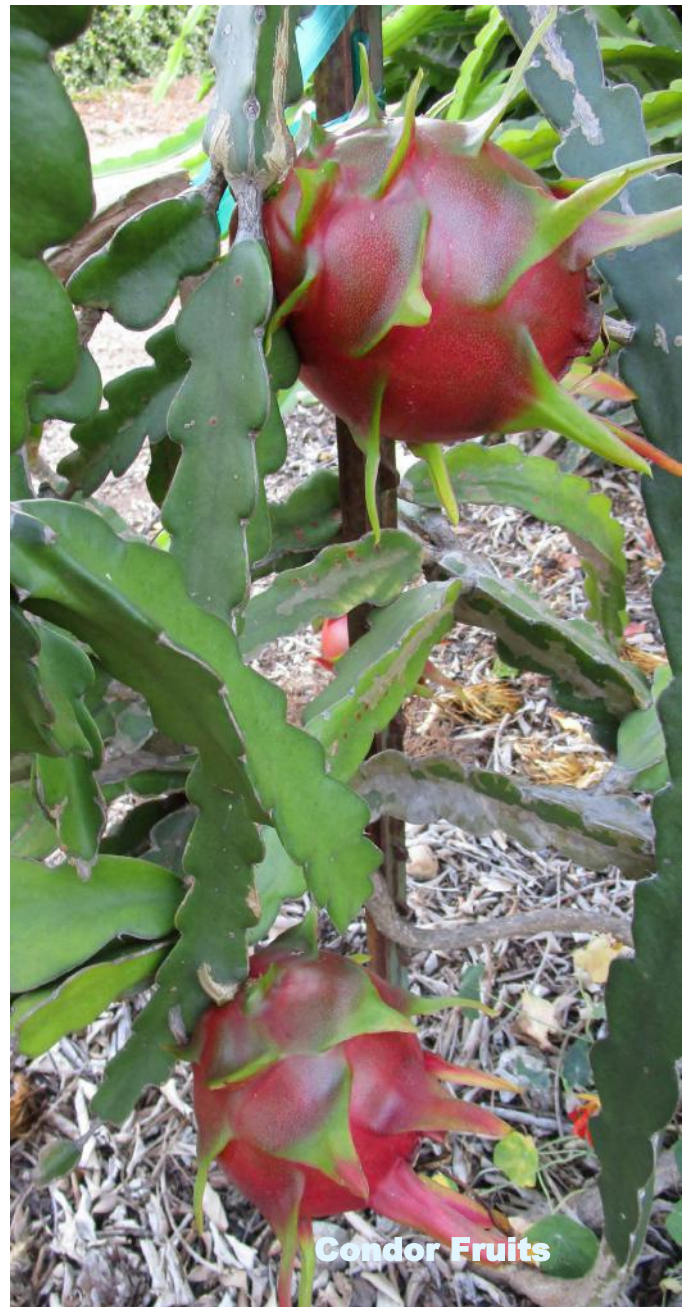
Saving pollen for later application in practice means cutting and refrigerating stamens when the anthers are laden with pollen. Sophisticated methods that involve collecting, drying and freezing pollen are being developed. These greatly extend pollen viability.

Trellising

Trellising is another much-discussed topic among growers. Pitahayas are meant to climb trees, and they can't stand up on their own. Some growers build elaborate and expensive trellises.

I believe in cheap and simple, so the only trellises I use are 7-foot steel T-posts. (At one time I used large mulberry tree branches, but contact with soil soon rotted them.) I tie the pitahaya stems to the post with inch-wide green plastic gardening tape, which the manufacturer calls "sturdy stretch tie." This is strong and durable and will serve several years before needing to be replaced.

Pitahaya plants can get heavy, so sturdy



Condor Fruits

support is needed. All plant configurations require perspicacious pruning to give the branches adequate sunlight and to keep the fruits easy to pick and above the ground.

Pests

Plant pests and diseases were annoying in the early years, but they've gradually become almost ignorable. I have no idea why they've largely disappeared. Even young plants no longer develop the soft spots or infections that were common in the early years. What still happens is bleaching from sunlight. Plant stems sometimes turn yellow if exposed to too much sunlight; but unless there's actual sunburn, the bleaching doesn't seem to hurt. However, it may reduce flowering, as does also too much shade.

Attacks from ants, birds and small mammals have damaged some of the fruits, but the percentage destroyed has been small. Ants have been the worst pests. Once they penetrate a fruit's skin, they can do an amazing amount of damage in a short time. The damaged fruit may look perfect—except for a small hole; but there may be little or nothing left inside the skin. Such damage occurs mostly in fruits left to hang a while after ripening.

Harvesting & Watering

Speaking of leaving fruits to hang, Ramiro Lobo advises commercial growers to harvest just before the fruit attains its full red color. I've found the fruits can be left to hang much longer than that without adverse consequences—provided pests don't get to them. In fact, there is often a noticeable improvement in flavor with longer hang times. However, if weather is unusually warm, the fruits can quickly get overripe (soft) and so should be monitored closely. How best to harvest fruits is an issue because they are attached tightly to plant ribs with no exposed stem. Sometimes a quick twist will release them, but most of the time not. A close look at the rib where the fruit is attached often reveals a swelling in the rib material that extends from the bottom of the fruit into the rib. This is the fruit stem. It's difficult or impossible to cut this stem without damaging either the fruit or the rib, so I often cut a bit into the rib with a pruner in order to cut through the stem and collect intact fruits. Practice helps. Fruits available in markets are always undamaged, so commercial growers clearly have solved the problem.

Watering has been a question mark. I've tried letting the plants go completely without irrigation, but some of them showed obvious signs of drought stress after a month or two of warm weather. The solution I've adopted is, once a week, to give each plant a full minute or two of hose water turned on full blast. I do this for the most part only in summer. This amount of water is likely not optimal, but it's easy and it keeps the plants from acting thirsty.

As usual, I want to keep my plants happy enough to bear fruits, but I'm not interested in making them joyful...not under our looming drought conditions!



Halley's Comet with flower and fruits



Don Winterstein has had a lifelong interest in plants and gardening, but he got serious after retiring from a career in seismological research in 1999, when he got access to a large (by suburban standards) utility easement area behind his backyard. This became his garden, over the Edison Company's dead body, so to speak. Soon after, he joined the Orange County Chapter of crfg and has been happily growing a wide variety of fruit trees (and veggies) in his big garden ever since.

 SDES
50th Anniversary
1970-2020

By Patricia Neal

Jacob W. and Miriam Troxell

Dr. Troxell is the founding father of SDES. He and his wife Miriam had a fabulous garden on Canterbury Drive in Kensington. The Troxells won their first awards for epi flowers at the ESA show in 1948. In September 1956 a fire in the canyon behind his home destroyed his garden and burned his lath house to the ground. By 1961 they had restored their garden and were again featured on ESA's garden tour.

In the July 1984 edition of *Epi News*, Rick Latimer described his first visit to the Troxell's garden: "The back extends to a half acre and it starts with a large screened section. There, thousands of Epiphyllum, arranged tier upon tier, greet the eye. I had never seen anything like it... Most of the plants are in half-gallon tin cans which are stacked neatly in ascending rows. The plants are staked against very high trellises...many were 6 to 8 feet high, while a few were 20 to 40 feet high –

Our first shows were non-competitive; then in 1979 ribbons were given to best small, medium and large flowers for a few years. In 1984 the first named trophies for specific categories were established. Few people know the people the trophies were named after. Here is a synopsis on those founding members who were instrumental in the success of SDES and remembered with trophies.



actually growing to the top of the patio and across the screening."

When the Troxells were no longer able to care for their garden, their epies were taken to the Safari Park. After his death in 1982, a year after Miriam's, SDES held a free raffle of cuttings from his plants – he had specifically requested that all members receive free cuttings from his plants after he died.

William and Ruth Nelson



Bill got his first epi in 1945 when a friend gave him a strange plant that he thought "was the most beautiful flower I had ever seen." When he and Ruth married in 1960, she also had a strange plant from a neighbor--both turned out to be 'Vive Rouge.' In 1963 Bill and Ruth met Dr. Troxell. They became friends and Bill helped establish SDES and became our first president.

The Nelson trophy was established in 1984 and is given to the best epiphytic plant in the show. "Grand Empress" by Randy Light won the first year.

 SDES
50th Anniversary
1970-2020

Walter and Penny Bunker



The Walter and Penny Bunker Trophy was established in 1987 to be awarded to the best themed arrangement at the Mother's Day Show.

Founding members Walter and Penny were both avid gardeners. Penny wrote for *California Garden Magazine* and began the "Now is the Time" column in 1972. She served as executive secretary of the San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation and was an active member of several societies including Epiphyllum, Iris, Begonia, Orchid, Geranium and Fuchsia. In 1992 Mayor Maureen O'Connor proclaimed June 9 as "Penny Bunker Day."

Penny served as SDES Refreshment Chairman for years until she retired in 1988. The first person to be awarded the Bunker Trophy was Margaret Blake for her arrangement named "Tradewinds" at the South Pacific show which was coordinated by Dorothy Breining.

Eva Clover



Also established in 1987 was the Eva Clover Memorial Trophy for best flower on the Society Table. As a founding member Eva was on SDES' first board of directors. She loved gardening and has two registered hybrids: 'Desert Dusk' and 'Jennifer Lynn'.

Eva had a passion for music. She learned to play a pump organ by ear at age 6 on a Nevada homestead. She played the organ at the Pacific Beach Presbyterian Church for 36 years. After she passed in July 1981; her estate donated 80 books, magazines and papers to the SDES library.

The first recipients of the Clover Trophy were Cliff and Jan Rice who won with an unnamed seedling cross: Nat ex 'American Sweetheart'.

 SDES
50th Anniversary
1970-2020

Ethel and Buddy Hurst



Ethel in their Rosemead nursery in 1968

The Buddy Hurst Trophy was established in 1984 for the best hybrid registered within the preceding 5 years. The trophy recognized Buddy following his death in 1983. Buddy was one of the few people who could look at the green growth of an epi and know which hybrid it was.

Buddy and his wife Ethel first started growing epies in the 40s and 50s and owned Hurst Redwood Nursery for decades. First established as a lumber business they expanded to offer plants in the early 1960s. In 1979 they moved from their location in Rosemead to El Monte

where most of our present day members shopped until Ethel closed the nursery in 2000.

The award is especially significant because the Hursts promoted new hybrids and named and registered more than 500 hybrids from 13 different hybridizers. They introduced well-known hybrids from Wressey Cocke, Alice Buchanan, Fred Boutin as well as a few of their own. More importantly they were a source for many lesser-known hybridizers such as Norman Golightly, Clarence Mendelson, Leo Daly, W.J. Hathaway, Dean and Tina Hawks, Bob Grimshaw as well as other nurseries: Coolidge Rare Plants Nursery, Sherman Beahm and Park Commercial Nursery.

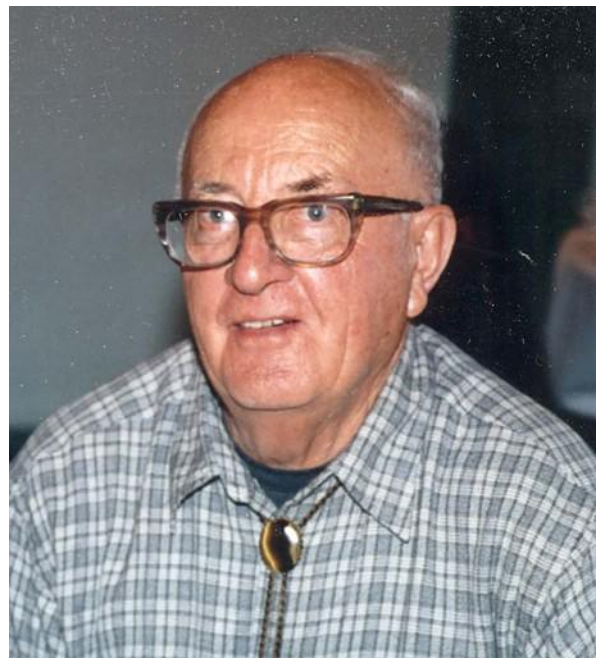
The first recipient of the Buddy Hurst Trophy was George French's hybrid 'Masada'.

George French

Two trophies have been named in honor of founding member George French – the President's Choice for the George French Award and the French Collection Award.

Established in 1993, the President's Choice Award is given to the current president's personal selection as best in show. Don Patterson won that first year with 'Ninja'.

The French Collection Award was established in 2004 five years before his death. This award is open to everyone and features George's hybrids. The first recipient was George's daughter Kathy Elliott for 'Veneta'.



Keep In Touch



Members are the most important part of our society. The epies are what bind us. Together we create more beauty for all to enjoy. As in any group, we are more potent together. Lifelong friendships are made in the society. Knowledge, plants, and passions are shared between members. Mostly, fun is had by all. We have members all over the world.

We want to keep in touch with you. If you know of a member who can no longer attend meetings and/or events, we can send a cheery card to let them know they are missed. If there is a member who is having a milestone birthday we can send happy birthday wishes. If there is a member who is ill or a member who has passed away, we can send a get well or sympathy card. Why? Because we care about each other.

Keep in touch with us. Let us know what is going on in your garden. Have questions? Ask us. Have growing tips? Share with us. Want to see something in the newsletter? Tell us.

This year is packed with many wonderful activities like the annual sales in Balboa Park and the Safari Park, and the Mother's Day Show. If you like you can attend other epi shows at other epi societies. There is also our ongoing work with the epi collection at the San Diego Zoo Safari Park, where we work to display and preserve epicacti cultivars and epiphytic cacti species and educate the public about these plants. Come join us for an hour, a day, a month, or all year! Your support means everything.

Want to write an article, have an idea for a program, or just want to join the fun? Please let us know how you want to get involved. We want to hear from you. We could not exist without you. We are greater because of you.

Corresponding Secretary Corresponding@sdepis.org

Membership Secretary Beth Jackson at 858-692-0314 or Membership@sdepis.org

Newsletter Editors Jerry Moreau at 619-208-7654 and Linda Sinkovic at EpiNews@sdepis.org

Save The Date!!

Epiphyllum Society of America proudly presents:

EPICON XVII

May 23, 2020 8am — 4pm

at

[Pickwick Gardens](#), Burbank, CA

All California Epi Societies and EPIG members \$60.00 & non-members \$70.00

There will be different guest speakers on wonderful subjects, mingle with other epi enthusiast, and meet new friends. There will be a silent auction which will include premium hybrids. The cost includes continental breakfast and buffet lunch

You can register at <https://mkt.com/Epiphyllum-Society-of-America>

Any questions contact Jim Nones 818-284-1199 or email jjan46@gmail.com

Off-Season Blooms

This list is a bit of informal research of off-season epi blooms. Here you can track which epis have been blooming consistently off-season over the years.

If you would like to add to the research and list what epis have been blooming in your yard, email the editors with your list of off-season blooms and species. There are two list because the hybrids are off-season bloomers and the species bloom different times of the year anyway.

Blooming Off-Season

Heny Brandenburg (San Diego): ‘Abracadabra’, ‘Antonia-D’, ‘Clarity’s Git’, ‘Clarity’s Linnea’, ‘Friend Rudi’, ‘Golden Due’, ‘Lollipop’, ‘Rudolf’s Delight’, ‘Sibling Rivalry’, ‘Thirty Kisses’

Terence Brashear (Vista): ‘Bernhard Paetz’, ‘Blume Von Hawaii’, ‘Bound for Glory’, ‘Christopher Ryan Tunnel’, ‘Clarity’s Git’, ‘Clarity’s Neon Spark’, ‘Cleo Patz’, ‘Crystal Flash’, ‘Fayette’, ‘Floradora’, ‘Jeanne Konoshi’, ‘King Salmon’, ‘Kiwi Honey Bea’, ‘Lollipop’, ‘Lycorias’, ‘Märzsonne’, ‘Persian Tiger’, ‘Herbert S. Irwin’, ‘San Juan Capistrano’, ‘Spiced Takuan’, ‘Thirty Wishes’, ‘Three Oranges’, ‘Toucan’, ‘Velma Crain’

Cindy Decker (La Mesa): ‘Herbert S Irwin’, ‘Harald Knebel’

Beth Jackson (San Diego): ‘Ernst Gündchen’, ‘Guiding Star’

Patricia Neal (San Diego): ‘Lollipop’, ‘Frühlingsrauschen’

Safari Park (San Pasqual Valley): ‘Alice’s Pet’, ‘Choxoda’, ‘Herbert S. Irwin’, ‘Kafi’, ‘Möve’

Blooming Species

Beth Jackson (San Diego): *Disocactus macranthus*

Linda Sinkovic (Santa Cruz): *Lepismium houlletianum* forma *houlletiana*, *L. houlletianum* forma *regnellii*, *L. lumbricoides*, *L. warmingianum*, *Pfeiffera miyagawae*, *Rhipsalis baccifera* *R. crispata*, *R. mesembryanthemoides*, *R. paradoxa*, *R. teres* forma *capilliformis*

Want/Wish List

If you have epis on your wish list that you are looking for it is possible someone in the Society has it and is willing to share a cutting or two with you.

As a service and benefit to members this list is being included in the newsletter. Send your wish list along with contact information to the editors to get it added here.

Sandra Chapin: sandraleewe@gmail.com

‘Elf’, ‘Elf Eyes’, ‘Elf Queen’, ‘Elfe’, ‘Elfenbein’, ‘Elfentanz’, ‘Elfentraum’, ‘Elfenzauber’, ‘Elf-Fire’, ‘Elfi Paetz’, ‘Elfie’, ‘Elfin’, ‘Elfin Kind’

Doug Gates: douggates@gmail.com

Epiphyllum laui, *E. phyllanthus*, *E. baueri*

Bridget Kleindienst: Bkleindienst13@gmail.com

‘Baby Cake’, ‘Crystal Claret’, ‘Heather’

Tom Moore: phyllocactus1952@yahoo.com

‘Amaranthinus’, ‘Coopermanni’, ‘Daniela Paetz’, ‘Desert Thorns’, ‘Devauxii’, ‘Hansei’, ‘Helenae’, ‘Ignescens’, ‘Jacques Courant’, ‘Jenkinsonii’, ‘Jennifer’, ‘Johnson’s Beauty’, ‘Splendidus’

Jerry Moreau: jerrysdca@cox.net ‘Pink Jeroma’

Virginia Payne vpayne22@gmail.com

‘Clarity’s Lanaiakea’, ‘Over the Top’, ‘Ruby Pinwheel’, ‘Vanilla Sunset’, ‘Venetian Affair’

Paula Reynolds: paularey@aol.com

‘Point Loma’, ‘Sunset Cliffs’, ‘Voltaire’

William Thomas: wmst@cox.net *Selenicereus*

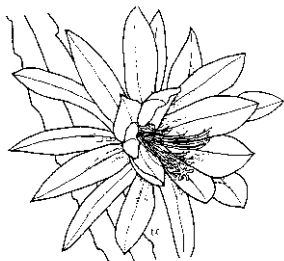
anthonyanus, ‘Yellowhead’

Janice Wakefield: jwakefield@cox.net

‘Bobby Brynildsen’, ‘Jasa’



‘Mildred’s Memories’
Photo by Jerry Moreau



As a benefit to members here is a list of resources for members. This list will continue to grow. If you know of any resources you would like to have included, contact the editors.

Bookstore:

Cactus Bookstore — Chuck Everson
<http://www.cactusbookstore.com/>



Epi Nurseries:

Epi Galleria — Mark Piette
<http://www.epigalleria.com/>

Plant Societies:

Epiphyllum Society of America

ESA promotes the cultivation of Epiphyllums and other epiphytic cactus species, and provides support and education to growers. ESA administers the International Registry for hybrids and species of the Tribe Hylocereeae. Meetings are held at 7:30 pm on the first Tuesday of every month except in December or January- at the Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 N. Baldwin Ave, Arcadia, CA in the Bamboo Room.

<http://epiphyllums.org/>

San Diego Bromeliad Society

2nd Saturday of the month @ 10:00 am
 Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, room 104
<http://www.sandiegobromeliadsociety.org/>

South Bay Epiphyllum Society

2nd Tuesday of each month @ 7:30 PM
 South Coast Botanic Garden, 26300 Crenshaw Blvd, Palos Verdes Peninsula CA, 90275

Resources

Epiphyllum World — Don Cravalho
<http://stores.ebay.com/epiphyllum-world>

Garden Jewels Nursery — Katie Lutz
<http://gardenjewelsnursery.com/>

Pacific Epiphyllum — Chris Welcher
<http://www.pacificepiphyllum.com/>

Epi Haven <https://epihaven.com/>

Kakteen Haage — Ulrich Haage
<http://www.kakteen-haage.de/>
 Passionate gardener since 1685

San Francisco Epiphyllum Society
 1st Thursday of the month @ 7:30 PM
 The Strybing Arboretum /
 San Francisco County Fair Building
 9th Avenue at Lincoln Way
 San Francisco, CA 94122
<http://www.sfepi.org/>



**Do You Have Some
 SDES Memorabilia
 You No Longer Want or are willing
 to share?**

SDES is always interested in Society related memorabilia. Before you throw out these

items, SDES would be happy to take them off your hands. In addition, if you have historic Society-related pictures that you would be willing to share but you still want to keep, they can be readily copied without harm and returned to you. In either case contact SDES president President@sdepis.org, the editors EpiNews@sdepis.org, Society historian Historian@sdepis.org, or any board member.

Help us fill in our history