

Echinocereus reichenbachii subsp. baileyi in the Wichita Mountains NWR, Oklahoma. Mount Scott in the background. Photo by Michael Douglas

THE OFFSET

October 2016

WEBPAGE <https://sites.google.com/site/cocssok/>

NEWSLETTER OF THE CENTRAL OKLAHOMA CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

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Meeting: Third Thursday of the month at 7 pm. At the Will Rogers Garden Center at 3400 NW 36th in Oklahoma City (except for the month of our Show&Sale, picnic and Christmas party).

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Hi everyone,



Hope you are all enjoying the beginning of Fall. We finally got some much needed Rain (almost 2 inches in Norman over the weekend). Soon all those succulents in your backyard or front yard will have to come in.

The October and November meetings will be at the Senior Citizen Center adjacent to the Will Rogers Garden Center. The center is at 3505 Pat Murphy Dr. near the tennis courts. There is parking at the site. The meeting in October and November will be at this location at the usual time, 7 pm.

Elections: We are having elections in October and we need candidates to replace Tony as the librarian and Peggy Anglin, our treasurer.

Consider volunteering for these positions and remember that Peggy will tutor and train her replacement over the next year.

Rosario Douglas



September Picnic

I want to say a Big Thank You to the members that came to the Picnic on Sept. 15. Our total attendees was 13 counting Jim and I.



You missed some good smoked ribs, ranch beans, coleslaw, potato salad and many good desserts brought by the members.

Everyone wandered through the greenhouse checking out the plants and a few made some purchases. Joyce repotted one of Fred's larger Ferocactus which it looked much better in it's new pot.

Send Niki Some Joy:

Niki's hip surgery had to be rescheduled Sept. 22. She needs some cheering up.

If you want to send her a card her mailing address is:

Niki Furrh

6717 Chelsey Lane

Oklahoma City, OK. 73132

Joyce

Bring a plant or two-Show and tell

When: October 20th

Where: Senior citizen center at **3505 Pat Murphy Dr.**

Time: 7 pm

Refreshments: Peggy Holland



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2016 CACTUS AND SUCCULENT HAPPENINGS IN THE REGION by Joyce Hochtritt



October 20 Central Oklahoma Cactus&Succulent Society monthly meeting at 7 pm. At the Senior citizen center at 3505 Pat Murphy Dr.

Program: Bring a plant or two-Show and tell.

Refreshments: Peggy Holland

November 17 Central Oklahoma Cactus&Succulent Society monthly meeting at 7 pm. At the Senior citizen center at 3505 Pat Murphy Dr.

Program: Joyce Hochtritt will present a program to be announced.

Refreshments: Peggy Anglin

December 15th Annual Christmas Party



Reserve July 26-31 2017

CSSA 2017 Biennial Convention

Hosted by
Central Arizona C&S Society

Field Trips
 1. Desert Botanical Garden
 2. Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Wallace Garden
 3. Private Gardens
 4. Hike in the Four Peaks region lead by Doug Dawson

World Renown Speakers
 Plant Sale and Auction
 and more to come...



Convention Hotel

Tempe Mission Palms. It is in downtown Tempe, home to Arizona State University, with many shops, restaurants and entertainment venues. It is a 4-minute walk to a light rail station and 3.5 miles to the airport.

On the Web

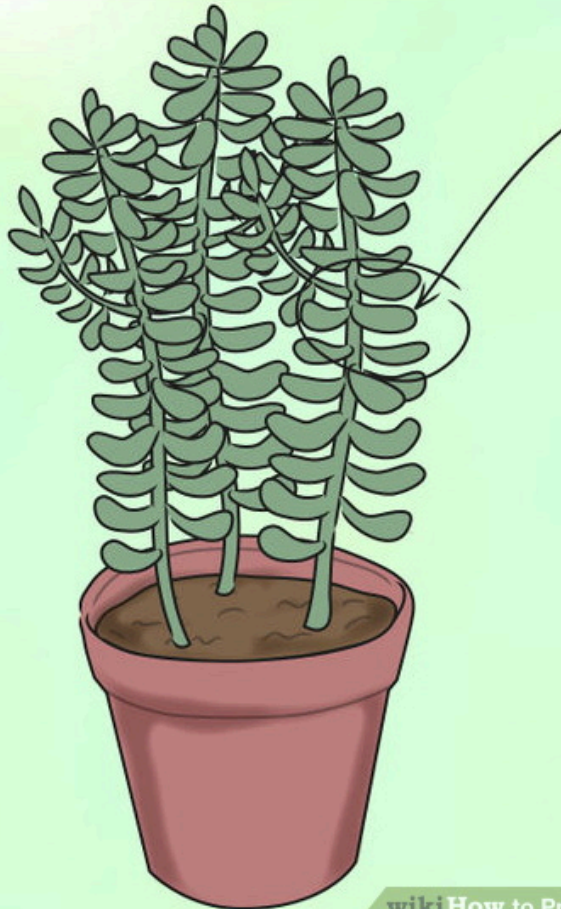
How to propagate succulents from leaves: Interesting information about propagating succulents with good illustrations. See article at:

<http://www.wikihow.com/Propagate-Succulents-from-Leaves>

“Propagating succulents is an easy task for even a novice gardener! Whether you want to try this just for fun or you need to produce a whole lot of new houseplants from your favorite succulent. In just a few, simple steps, you will be on your way to a new generation of plants!”

Part
1

Removing the Leaf



wikiHow to Propagate Succulents from Leaves

- 1 Select a healthy leaf to propagate.** Choose a leaf that is in good health, with a hearty shape and no rips or blemishes. Typically you will choose a larger, more mature leaf than a young, under-developed one.

Pull the leaf off neatly. Use your hands or a craft knife to make a clean cut. The

Article of the month



Winter Hardy Succulents

The following list was taken from the COC&SS webpage. I am not sure who put the list together, it may have been Joyce or Tony. It is a good list to keep in mind if you are planning to start an outdoor cactus garden in our area.

“Most of the species listed here are from drier and somewhat warmer climates, but may experience similar extremes of cold as occurs in central Oklahoma. Their survival and vigor will be enhanced by providing good soil, drainage and good sun exposure. More sensitive species may benefit from locations protected from the extremes of cold, such as near a south wall”.

Cactaceae:

***Coryphantha missouriensis*, Syn. *Neobesseya missouriensis*, *Mammillaria similis*.** Short stemmed, tightly clustered into dome shape. Salmon or beige flowers. Slow growing. Has been found in Central Oklahoma.

Coryphantha vivipara Often found as a single stem, rocky areas, sometimes associated with Junipers. Rose-colored flowers.

Cylindropuntia sp. Although called chollas, most have an arborescent or shrub like habit, cylindrical stems and dangerous spines

Cylindropuntia clavata One of the non-arborescent chollas, this species forms a cluster of creeping stems with attractive white spines. Found in the mountain foothills and high desert of New Mexico.

Cylindropuntia kleinae Shrub like to 3' with long spines and stems 1/4 in diameter.

Cylindropuntia imbricata A big cholla that is the source of the “skeleton” wood found at roadside souvenir shops. It may reach 8' and can be found throughout west Texas and eastern New Mexico. Pink flowered. Slow to moderate growth.

Cylindropuntia leptocaulis The common “pencil cactus” found in the west and central Texas and into Southwest Oklahoma. Shrub like, dense growth, attractive red fruits.



Cylindropuntia whipplei* and *C. wigginsii

These two species are intermediate in size, herblike, moderate to fast growth.

Echinocactus texensis The “horse crippler” of central and west Texas. A ribbed barrel cactus usually wider than tall, 1-6” tall and 3-12 wide. South, very rigid spines making it a hazard to horses and cattle.

Echinocereus baileyi* var *albispinus

Common in the Wichita Mountains. Stems 1-3” in diameter; usually in clusters of a few to several; 2-8” tall. Spines usually golden, occasionally white. Lavender to purple 3” blooms in May.



Echinocereus caespitosus* var *caespitosus* and var *purpureus Common in limestone hills of southern and southwest Oklahoma and central Texas. Stems 1-2 “ in diameter. Single or in clusters of several; 2-10” tall. Very short spines suppressed “pectinate” against the surface. Spines white or occasionally reddish purple. Lavender to purplish 3” blooms in May.

Echinocereus engelmannii

Echinocereus triglochidiatus The “claret cup” cactus native to southern New Mexico, brilliant red 3” blooms. 3-5 “ diameter. Stems in clusters of several, up to 18” tall and 3’ across.

Echinocereus viridiflorus Small, lime green blooms.

Mammillaria* sp. See *Coryphantha

***Opuntia* sp.** Flat stemmed cacti often sub grouped as *Platyopuntia*. May have prostrate or ascending growth habit. Some winter damage may occur but they tend to recover in Spring. Impressive flowers, ranging from lemon yellow, golden yellow, apricot, pink and purple. Showy edible fruit.

Agavaceae/Liliaceae

***Agave* sp.** Also known as century plants, the winter hardy species generally are smaller and more compact than their more tropical cousins. Some species include: *Agave guadalupensis*, *kaibabensis*, *lechugilla*, *parryi*, *utahensis*.



Dasyilirion sp. Also called sotol or desert spoon. Long, narrow, serrated leaves originating from single base. Spherical form Sends up a tall flower stalk to 15'. Species include: *Dasyilirion wheeleri*, *lindhermerii*, *texensis*.

Yucca sp. Arborescent and non-arborescent forms. Leaves may be narrow or wide, rigid or flexible. Some species include: *Yucca alfolia*, *baccata*, *elata*, *torreyi*.

Crassulaceae

Sedums The genu sedum encompasses a diverse group of succulent plants, ranging from diminutive mats to 2-foot shrubby mounds. They are most often grown for their colorful, clean foliage and ease of culture. There are a number of winter hardy sedums.

Portulacaceae

Portulaca sp. Annuals. Portulacas re-seed prolifically *Talinum sp.* Herbaceous, semi-woody base.

Talinum calycinum *Aizoaceae Mesembryanthemum sp.* There are few species of this large genus that are winter hardy

- A. *Cylindropuntia leptocaulis* by John F. Mosesso, Wikipedia Commons
- B. *Echinocereus viridiflorus* by Michael Wolf, Wikipedia Commons
- C. *Talinum calycinum* by Corey Raimond, Wikipedia Commons

SUCCULENT PLANTS

Plant of the Month

Callisia navicularis

Chain Plant

By Bob Stewart



The original scientific name for the chain plant was *Tradescantia navicularis*, and most growers still use that name. However, it is not common in succulent collections. This may be because it is only marginally succulent. Nevertheless, don't let *Callisia navicularis* fool you, it is very tolerant of dry conditions and when grown hard (lots of sun and kept on the dry side), it is a handsome plant. When grown soft, more shade and water, the leaves turn green and the plant produces much longer stems. The plant shown in the photo on the left has been grown hard, while the plant shown at the bottom right, has been grown soft.

The chain plant is native to Mexico but is now found throughout much of the dry regions from Mexico southward to Argentina. It is a tough little plant, and as

mentioned above, can look very different depending on how it has been grown.

When given enough sun *Callisia navicularis* produces very pretty, colorful flowers. The flowers are borne at the tips of long branches. In most situations this is a creeping, hanging type of plant, with long stems that reach out for new territory. However, the growth is easily controlled with a bit of pruning, which also leaves the grower with lots of propagating material. Cuttings of the chain plant root easily.

Callisia navicularis grows its best in bright light or in partial shade. It can take full sun but will look like a different plant, greener with compact, tight growth. Soil mix should be coarse and well drained. Water regularly during the growing season keep rather dry in winter. It is not frost tolerant.



The following article comes from the September issue of The **Eastern Spine**, a newsletter of the National Capital Cactus&Succulent Society. You can see their newsletters at:

<http://www.washington-dc.cactus-society.org>

You can also follow them on Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/National-Capital-Cactus-and-Succulent-Society-223669454422179/>

THE BOTANICAL CORNER

by Rosario Douglas



Diplacanthus: With doubled spines.

Dis: A Latin prefix meaning “apart” or “the opposite of”

Distal: Remote from the point of attachment or origin.

Diversispinus: With spines of more than one kind.

Diurnal: Day flowering (or occurring during the daytime)



Dormant: Is the state in which a plant or plant part exhibits little or no growth and in which most, if not all, metabolic activity ceases for a period of time.

A and B are succulent plants with diurnal flowers.

A. *Pereskia grandiflora*. Plate III from N.L. Britton & J.N. Rose (1919) *The Cactaceae*, Vol. 1. Public domain. Wikipedia

B. *Pachypodium rosulatum* flower. Isalo National Park-Madagascar. Photo by Mike Douglas

Terms from a book by W. Taylor Marshall and R.S. Woods. The book is titled, **Glossary of succulent plant terms**, published in 1938., Wikipedia. Also terms from CactiGuide.com at <http://cactiguide.com/glossary/>.