

CACTUS COURIER

Newsletter of the Palomar Cactus and Succulent Society

The North San Diego County Cactus and Succulent Club

Volume 68, Number 9

September 2022

September Speaker

Crystal Eckman: Melocacti A-Z: In habitat and cultivation



From *Melocactus andinus* growing on the steep slopes of the Andean mountains in Colombia to *Melocactus macarocanthos* sunbathing with a coastal breeze in Aruba, *Melocacti* have one of the widest ranges in the *Cactaceae* family. Morphological features of the genus—such as size, shape, and spination—may vary drastically between species, but they all share one distinct feature in common: the cephalium. Impossible to miss on mature specimens, this structure develops to maximize opportunity and successful reproduction.

Despite there being nearly 50 *Melocactus* species, only select species are frequently seen in cultivation. This may be due to less interest in cephalium-bearing plants, rarity, and sensitivity in cultivation. In this presentation I will cover the

genus *Melocactus*, explore some of the lesser known plants, and discuss cultivation from seed to mature specimen.

Crystal has been growing cacti and succulents since 2015 and fell in love with *Melocacti* after obtaining a *Melocactus matanzanus* that same year. In 2019, she joined the Long Beach Cactus Club and became more involved in the local C&S community. Although she has no formal training in botany or horticulture, she is a devoted hobbyist with a passion for independent research regarding *Melocacti* and other cephalium-bearing plants. She currently grows over 40 species, subspecies, and varieties of *Melocacti*, ranging in age from seedlings to mature cephalium-bearing specimens. She also grows other Brazilian cephalium-bearing plants such as *Micranthocereus*, *Coleocephalocereus*, and *Arrojadoa*.

Growing *Melocacti* successfully, especially the more difficult species, is the result of trial and error. Years of experimenting with temperature, watering tolerance, relative humidity, soil media, germination methods, etc., has culminated in a deep appreciation and understanding of this amazing genus. Outside of the garden, she is a licensed occupational therapist specializing in geriatric care, working to improve independence in those recovering from various injuries.



Melocacti in the greenhouse

Plant of the Month

Melocactus

The genus *Melocactus* contains 30+ species and have two growth types, juvenile and mature. The adult body form differs so greatly from the juvenile that some people assume the plant is two separate genera grafted together. Think BIG-box store oddities that cause most of us to cringe....

PCSS Show & Sale

October 8-9

San Diego Botanic Garden

A separate email will be distributed in a few days with much more information about the show and sale. Be sure to check your email.

The juvenile growth is what might be considered ordinary in most cacti and doesn't flower. The cephalium is the mature growth and will form many years later, varying in color and height. Depending on the species, it can keep growing for many years. In some species, it can exceed the height of the plant body itself. The cephalium structure resembles a Fez hat, hence commonly called Turks Cap cacti. It usually is reddish in color and is a distinctive woolly, bristly, and bizarre "cap" structure directly on top of the stem. Once formed, the stem no longer grows, but the "cap"/cephalium will continue to grow until the plant dies. In rare cases, it can exceed three feet in height! Most are white underneath and orange on top. This is where the flowers are formed. The flowers generally are quite small, typically pink, and arise out of the top of the cephalium sporadically or in rings. The fruits are much more conspicuous than the flowers and are red or pink waxy tubes.

There are benefits to growing a cephalium beyond the ability to produce more flowers. The densely packed spines and trichomes offer the developing flowers and fruits protection from both the elements and herbivores. Floral buds are free to develop deep within the interior of the cephalium until they are mature. At that point, the cells will begin to swell with water, pushing the flower outward from the cephalium where it will be exposed to pollinators. As the petals curl back, they offer a safe spot for visiting pollinators that is free from menacing spines. Once pollination has been achieved, the flower wilts and the deeply inferior ovaries are then free to develop within the safety of the cephalium. Once the fruits are mature, they too will begin to swell with water and be pushed out from the cephalium, where they will attract potential seed dispersers.



Melocactus azureus in bloom

CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS

Melocacti are native to a large region from Brazil to Southern Mexico, including a good part of the Caribbean. Cacti from the tropical regions, particularly coastal regions, are sensitive to cold and wet. These conditions can cause scarring of the body, which usually appears as brown or tan lesions on the skin. At the same time, almost all *Melocacti* require high humidity and a higher moisture level than expected. Many species grow within sight of the

ocean, or in some of the more tropical and humid regions of Brazil. These tropical cacti are not considered to be a beginner genus as they are not the easiest to grow. They prefer very bright light, not as much as the most arid growing cacti, but plenty, nonetheless. They tend to bronze in strong light, which encourages flowers and heavy spine production. This variety of cactus will not survive a frost and prefers winter temps in the mid-40's to low 50's. They require excellent drainage to prevent rot. Use well-draining soil with 70-80% mineral grit such as coarse sand, pumice, or perlite. Water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

When grown in a container, *Melocacti* like to be pot bound. When potting up, choose a pot that's slightly larger than its root ball, and make sure the pot has ample drainage. An unglazed clay pot is beneficial because it will allow excess moisture to escape through its walls. The root system is weak and generally resents being repotted, and can take a long time to re-establish. Repotting depends on the individual species' growth rate and mature size. In general, repot when the roots have taken up all the container space. The best time to repot is in the spring at the start of the growing season. Gently ease the root ball out of the old container and set it in the new one, filling around the roots with fresh potting mix. Replant at the same depth it was in the original container.

Melocacti are summer growers—from April to October—and cannot endure long stretches of total dryness. BUT, too much water will rot them, as their weak root systems tend to be inefficient at sucking up water from wet soil. Nonetheless, because of their

tropical origins, they need a fair amount of water and should not be allowed to completely dry out before watering again. Fertilize during these months.

Melocacti are dormant from October to April when they are vulnerable to temperatures below 45°F, and prefer more frequent water in winter than other cacti, approximately once a month.

Plants in good condition should be nearly pest free, particularly if they are grown in a mineral potting mix, with good exposure and ventilation. However, they can be vulnerable to red spiders, mealy bugs, and, rarely, scale. Rot is a minor problem if watered correctly and provided with good circulation.

Propagate exclusively by seeds sowing February-March in a light, sandy, porous soil. Cover germinating tray to prevent seed from drying out. Germination is most successful at a temperature range between 64-71°F. Sciara flies can be a problem and prevented with a mulching layer of grit. Keep the seedlings protected from direct sun and keep moist until they are large. It can take several years from seed to a flowering plant, so be patient!



RESOURCES

- <https://hscactus.org/resources/plants-of-the-month/melocactus-2017>
- <https://www.indefenseofplants.com>
- <https://mountaincrestgardens.com/melocactus-azureus-large/>
- http://www.llifle.com/Encyclopedia/CACTI/Family/Cactaceae/20610/Melocactus_bellavistensis
- <https://cactiguide.com/cactus/?genus=melocactus>
- <https://succulentalley.com/melocactus/>

President's Corner

Robert Kopfstein

It's time that we get down and dirty.

Any gardener worth his or her salt will tell you how important the composition and overall health of the soil are to the success of any garden. Nutrients and drainage are key components in the list of multiple factors that determine whether or not a plant will either thrive or die. And if soil is very important in a garden setting, it is even more so when you are growing container plants.

In recent years drought tolerant plants, especially succulents and cacti, have become very popular. This phenomenon has been good news for the nursery business which has responded with a generous variety of products for the growers of these water wise plants.

As for the growers themselves, the biggest problem is all too often over-watering. Gardeners who have been used to the more mesic specimens available at nurseries are understandably reluctant to give up their watering routines. As a result overwatering is usually the cause of succulent and cactus death.

In addition to excessive water, mortality in xeric plants is often caused by inappropriate soil. You are doing no favors for your cacti and succulents if you put them in a humus rich potting medium. Commercial standard potting soil is a big NO NO for desert plants. There are potting mixes specifically formulated for cactus and succulents, but if you have more than just a very few of these specimens, the cost for buying ready made soil can be prohibitive.

So your best bet is to mix your own. It is way less expensive, and you get to control the proportions of the ingredients.

The result would be analogous to the difference between your eating canned soup versus homemade. Somehow Campbell's cannot quite match up to mom's recipe for chicken noodle.

Making your own soil is not difficult, and most serious gardeners have their own recipes. For succulents you want to include both mineral and organic ingredients. Consider this formula:

- ✓ 2 parts sand, either medium or coarse. (Avoid fine sand which can inhibit good drainage.)
- ✓ 2 parts commercial potting soil. I use Kellogg's Garden Soil that comes in a 3 cubic foot compressed bale. It is organic and coarse, labeled "for in ground only." Because it is chunky, it works better, allowing for more tiny air spaces in the mix, and it seems to break down slowly.
- ✓ 1 part perlite or pumice. I prefer perlite because it weighs next to nothing, and when you have larger plants in bigger pots, weight becomes an important factor.

One thing you want to avoid in your mix is vermiculite; it retains far too much water and does not allow the root system to dry out between waterings. If your soil mix is constantly wet, you are inviting the organics to break down and compact, dooming the plant's roots to rot.

Although most cactus and succulents normally live in nutrient poor soils, it is a good idea to include nutrients in your potting mix; however, these nutrients should not be high in the usual NPK (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium) rating. I use sparingly a granular fertilizer (G&B organic with soil beneficials plus mycorrhizae), a 4-4-4 that comes in bags

of 25 pounds. I will add a handful when I am mixing the sand, potting soil, and perlite.

Another product available is Turface, which looks like very fine ($\frac{1}{8}$ " gravel but is, in reality, baked clay. This, along with $\frac{1}{4}$ " pumice is excellent for using straight as a medium for rooting cuttings or re-rooting a plant that has lost its roots to rot. Once the plant is well established, you can re-pot it in the appropriate mix. (Recently I went to bump up a *Hechtia* to a larger container and discovered it was growing in pure pumice, and had been for nearly three years. The plant seemed to suffer no ill effects from not being planted in potting soil.) Both Turface and pumice have irregularly shaped rough edges that provide small air spaces which facilitate rapid drainage and encourage healthy root development.

Cactus requires a really porous medium in order to thrive. Soil should be mostly inorganic to imitate the conditions it would encounter in the wild, but some organic material should be included. Moisture retention should be minimized, so the key components of a cactus mix should be sand, gravel, pumice, perlite, or poultry grit. The objective is to have a mix that allows both excellent drainage and aeration, and it should generally be on the nutrient poor side:

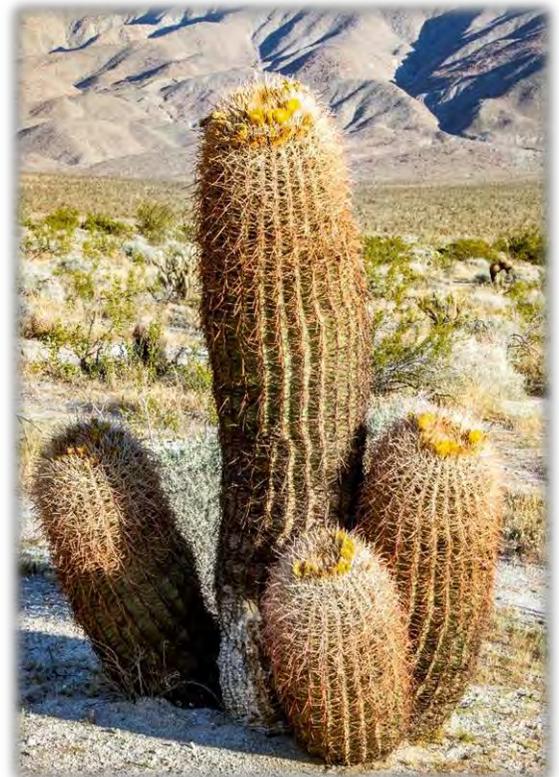
- ✓ 3 parts coarse sand
- ✓ 2 parts perlite or pumice or poultry grit
- ✓ 2 parts potting soil

To this, I add a small amount of the granular organic fertilizer with soil beneficials.

Recently I overheard a conversation in which the speaker lamented the unexpected loss of a jade plant (*Crassula ovata*) that had been growing in a container for several years. A possible cause was soil compaction; the potting medium broke down and drainage was compromised. Conversely, some succulents that have spent years in the same pot develop a root system so dense that watering from above does little to no good because the moisture cannot penetrate the too-solid root ball. The solution is to submerge the entire pot in water for 15-20 minutes, or until bubbles stop coming to the surface. Afterward, you might want to unpot the plant to do minimal root pruning before you add some fresh potting medium.

Growing in pots always presents a few more challenges than growing in the ground, especially for plants that are water sensitive. In this case, the makeup of the potting medium is of prime importance.

Dirt rules.



At the PCSS Library Table

New & repaired books have been added to the library. They are available for check-out at the next meeting.

Used library books can be purchased at the September 24 meeting at prices. Also, past CSSA Journals are available.

Books checked out September 24 will be due November 19. There will be no library in October due to the Fall Show & Sale, October 8-9 at San Diego Botanical Garden.

These Book Are Long Overdue!

Please search your home & return these books to the PCSS Library. All fines are forgiven for these books. Contact Barbara Raab: info@gmail.com

- ☞ PCSS #601 - ***A History of Succulent Plants***, Gordon Rowley
- ☞ PCSS #770 - ***Aloes & Agaves - in cultivation***, Jeff Moore
- ☞ PCSS #203 - ***Ariocarpus et cetera: The special smaller genera of Mexican cacti***, John Pilbeam & Bill Weightman
- ☞ PCSS #39 - ***Crassula - A Grower's Guide***, Gordon Rowley
- ☞ PCSS #547 - ***Euphorbia Journal, Vol. 6***, Herman Schwartz & Ron LaFon
- ☞ PCSS #656 - ***Pachyforms II: Bonsai Succulents***, Phillipe Vosjoli & Rudy Lime
- ☞ PCSS #654 - ***Soft Succulents - Aeoniums, Echeverias, Crassulas, Sedums, Kalanchoes and Related Plants***, Jeff Moore
- ☞ PCSS #449 - ***Teratopia - The World of Cristate and Variegated Succulents***, Gordon Rowley
- ☞ PCSS #203 - ***Xerophile: Cactus Photographs from Expeditions of the Obsessed***, Cactus Store



Palomar Cactus & Succulent Society
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info@palomarcactus.org

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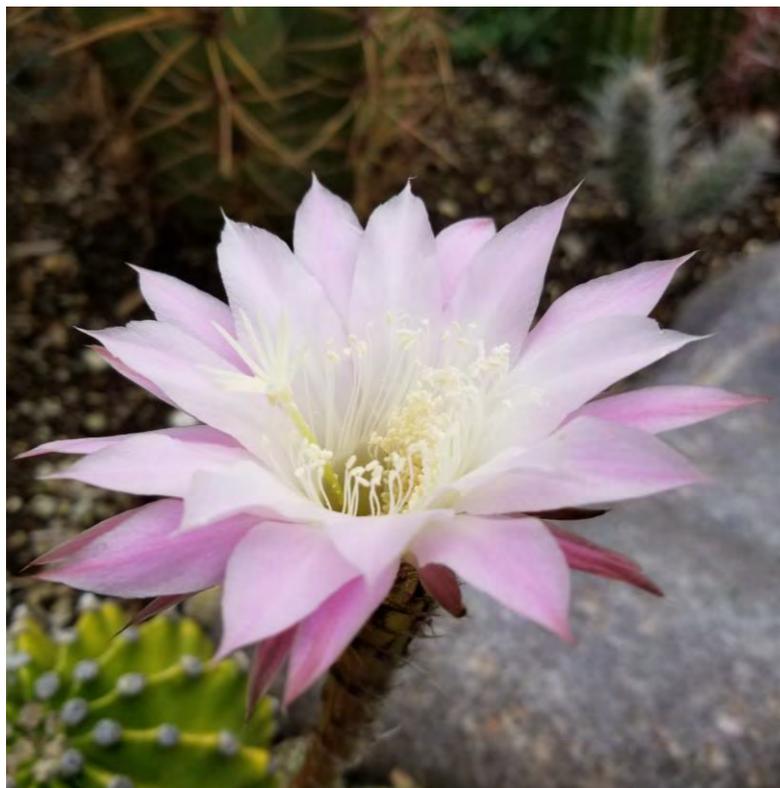
Brian Magone - Exchange Table

Russel Ray - Photographer, Website, AV

Julie Kort - Name Tag Drawing Plants

Save the Date
Sunday, September 25
for
Rick & Kevin's
Fantastic Plant Sale

See coming eblast for
more details!



Palomar Cactus & Succulent Society

The North San Diego County C & S Club!

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Click here for a printable form:

<https://www.palomarcactus.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Membership-Form-6-27-22-1.pdf>

2022 MEETING SCHEDULE

Date - Speaker and Topic - Plant of the Month

September 24th Crystal Eckman Melocactus

Melocactus species,

Propagation and Culture

October 8-9 Show & Sale

November 19th Ron Parker Tephrocactus

Chasing Centuries: Ancient

Anthropogenic Agave Cultivars of AZ

December 17th Holiday Party - Moni's Clubhouse

Social Media

Website: www.palomarcactus.org

Instagram: [Palomar.cactus.succulent.org](https://www.instagram.com/palomarcactusandsucculentsociety)

Email: info@PalomarCactus.org

Facebook for admin notices:

[@Palomarcactusandsucculentsociety](https://www.facebook.com/palomarcactusandsucculentsociety)

Facebook group for members to post:

[Palomar Cactus and Succulent Society Group](https://www.facebook.com/palomarcactusandsucculentsociety)

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2022 Fall Show & Sale **October 8 & 9**

Our Fall Show and Sale is in just three weeks. We need your plants and participation to help make it our best show ever. We are really hoping to have members who have not shown their plants before join us this year.

Those who make the extra effort it takes to show will earn Brag Points — DOUBLE POINTS no less!

For those who are new to showing plants, it's helpful if you can bring them in on Friday afternoon from noon to 5pm as there will be people available to help you with all the details and plant identification. You may also bring them on Saturday from 8-10am, and although there will still be help, it will be MUCH busier.

All plants must have entry cards filled out and be in place on the tables by 10am. Late plants will not be accepted!

September 24 Meeting Information **11:00 am - 3:00 pm**

- **The Plant of the Month is Melocactus**
- **Brag Plants Table** — Plants must be labeled and on the table **no later than 11:45 am** to be judged.
- There will be **Exchange, Benefit Drawing, Library, Refreshment tables, and Auction**

The entrance to the San Diego Botanical Garden is now at the north end of the Garden on Ecker Ranch Rd. off Quail Gardens Dr. This year the Show & Sale will be near this entrance with the Show in the Conservatory.

For those that are new to showing plants it's helpful if you can bring them in on Friday afternoon from noon to 5pm, as there will be people available to help you with all the details and plant

identification. You may also bring them on Saturday from 10am, and although there will still be help it will be MUCH busier.

If you are coming to drop off your Show plants, you will need to go to the Garden admission booth and tell them your name and that you are with Palomar Cactus & Succulent Society. You will receive a badge that will give you free admission. Then you may unload your plants and bring them into the Conservatory. After unloading your plants, you **MUST** move your car to a different lot on Saxony Lane off Saxony Road. Saxony Road parallels Quail Gardens Drive to the west. Saxony Lane is between Silverado Memory Care to the north and Seacrest Village Retirement Community to the south. Look for our sign. Drive up the road and go through the gate. Park in the dirt lot to the left. A San Diego Botanic Garden shuttle will come by every ten minutes.

From the shuttle drop off, follow the path to the Garden admissions booth and tell them your name, that you are with Palomar Cactus & Succulent Society, and show them your badge.

If you are coming to volunteer, go directly to the Saxony Lane parking lot (read above paragraph).



Show & Sale Schedule

Friday 10/7

Noon to 5:00pm

Members may bring in show plants from noon to 5:00pm There will be people to help identify your plants.

Saturday 10/8

8:00 – 10:00am

Members continue to bring in show plants. There will be people to help identify your plants. **All plants must be labeled and in place by 10am! Late entries will not be accepted!**

9:00am – 5:00pm

Show & Sale open to the public.

11:00am – 12:30pm

Judging – Members and visitors may follow along as the judges comment on entries and make their decisions.

11:00am – 2pm

Potluck table open for snacks/lunch for **members & vendors** only.

5:00pm

Show & Sale closes for the day.

Sunday 10/9

9:00am – 3:00pm

Show & Sale opens.

Potluck table with lunch and snacks for **members & vendors** only.

3:00 – 5:00pm

~ **Pick up your show plants!**

~ **Clean up!** Please stay and help!

~ **Gates are locked at 5:00pm.**



PEOPLE'S CHOICE AWARD



Take a ballot as you come in the show room, then wander around and choose the plant **YOU** love the most! Ignore what the judge's said. Which is **YOUR** favorite plant? Of course, **you may only vote once**. Please help us by also asking visitors to take a ballot and vote. Who will win this year? Be sure you vote!

Food is for vendors, volunteers, members who bring food, and those showing plants.

Members, if you plan to eat either day, please bring a dish!

Vendors and some volunteers can't leave all-day Saturday and/or Sunday, so we need lots of food to keep everyone happy. Thank you for your contributions!

Be sure to label your dishes and utensils.

SHOW & SALE VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Saturday – security, kitchen

Sunday – security, kitchen, other jobs

Contact Charlyne Barad at info@palomarcactus.org

2022 Fall Show Rules

1. The Show is open to all.
2. The Exhibitor must have owned the plant for at least six months. Plants must be clean, (no weeds or debris), and healthy. Any plants showing evidence of insects or disease will be disqualified and removed. Please, **no wet pots**.
3. Plants that have recently won (even in September) at the Monthly Brag Table **are** eligible.
4. One plant per pot unless entered as a dish garden.
5. An exhibitor may enter as many plants as desired in a category.
6. If a cactus is more than 50% variegated, enter it in Division I, Category #22
If a succulent is more than 50% variegated, enter it in Division II, Category #70 for succulents.
If it is less than 50%, the plant may be entered into the Division and Category determined by its genus.
7. If a cactus is crested or monstrose, enter it in Division I, Category #23. If a succulent is crested or monstrose, it should be entered in Division II, Category #71.
8. Entry cards will be available at the Show. Cards must be completely filled out, top and bottom, and **legible** to be eligible for awards.
9. There are four exhibitor levels:
 - **NOVICE** - (10 or fewer blue ribbons), use **green** entry cards.
 - **INTERMEDIATE** - (more than 10 blue ribbons as a Novice), use **yellow** entry cards
 - **ADVANCED** - Use **white** entry cards.
 - **OPEN** - Use **blue** entry cards. This level is for very advanced exhibitors of many years. Entries at this level will not be awarded any ribbons but are eligible for the Best in Show award.
10. Plants should be properly identified with their botanical names. There will be volunteers and books available to check for names before the Show. Fold the bottom half of the entry card under and place it with the exhibitor's name hidden.
11. Exhibitors are strongly encouraged to bring in their plants on Friday starting at noon. All entries must be in place and have completed entry cards by 10:00am on Saturday. **No late entries will be accepted.** If an entry card is not completely and legibly filled out, that plant may not be eligible for judging.
12. The judges make their decisions based on:
 - Condition, size, degree of maturity, difficulty of cultivation = 80%
 - Staging - pot, top dressing, cleanliness, overall presentation = 15%
 - Nomenclature - accuracy of identification, spelling = 5%
13. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place ribbons will be awarded in each plant category. However, should the judges feel that a 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place is not merited, no awards will be given. Awards will be given for the "Best Cactus" and 'Best Succulent' (in Novice, Intermediate, and Advanced), "Best in Show" (chosen from all four levels), two "Judge's Choice," and a "People's Choice."
14. The "People's Choice" Award will be given to the entry that receives the most ballots, and will be announced at 1pm on Sunday.
15. Plants and Awards are to remain in the Exhibit area until 3:00pm on Sunday.



Showing as a Novice – Just jump right in!

The basics of showing your plants & how judging works — by Annie Morgan

Exhibiting plants in a show is overall fun, educational, and, yes, perhaps a bit nerve-racking the first time, as you show specimens which you have groomed to perfection for their public appearance. The joy of winning your first show ribbons is thrilling, so don't wait another year!

What makes a show-worthy plant?

Below is basic information about judging guidelines and how to prepare your plants. The judging criteria most often followed in shows is:

- *Condition, size, degree of maturity, difficulty of cultivation* = 80%
- *Staging* = 15%
- *Nomenclature* = 5%.



Condition

- The overall condition of a plant shows its general growth. How well has it been grown and cared for? Is the plant etiolated (leggy from too much shade and/or fertilizer)? Is it sunburned, scarred, discolored, or diseased? Is the growth uniform? Are there signs of mealybugs, scale, or ants?

Size & Maturity

- As a **NOVICE**, your plants most likely **WILL** be smaller and less mature but can still be show-worthy. Don't let decades old show plants scare you off. We all start somewhere. You will be amazed at how fast your collection grows in size and quality once you get started. So, **RIGHT NOW**, go choose your favorite plants and get them ready to show with confidence! Relax and enjoy the process!
- Rarity, and how difficult the plant is to grow in cultivation, also are factors in judging, especially when all other points are virtually equal. As your skills improve, choosing rarer plants to grow will give you better chances of winning.
- A common but beautifully grown plant may take the prize over a rare but not-quite-perfect plant, especially as a novice.

Staging

- **Staging is the term for how the plant is displayed, the pot's top dressing, rocks (optional), and cleanliness.** Pots may be ordinary clay, stoneware, ceramic, or plastic (*plastic is not desirable in shows in the US*), but they must be in excellent condition (no chips or cracks) and they must be clean. The pot should be of a complementary size, shape, and color for the plant. Remember, you are displaying the plant, not the pot — the pot should subtly enhance the plant. The judges will, however, take the overall effect into consideration.
- The plant itself should be as immaculate as you can make it!
- Choose a plant that is healthy and attractive looking. For showing, you may only have one plant in one pot unless you are entering it as a dish garden.
- Choose a pot that will enhance the plant, or at least not distract. The plant should be at least 2/3 the diameter of the pot. Colorful pots are okay **if** they don't draw all the attention. Try setting your plant in several different size and shape pots and then choose one that shows off the plant best.
- Plant your pot as usual, and leave about two-thirds inch of room above the soil line to add top dressing. The root section may be partly covered with the top dressing in place of soil. Your plant should be approximately centered in the pot unless you will be adding rocks. Click on the following link for an excellent article about staging: <http://davesgarden.com/guides/articles/view/2547/#b>.
- If the plant needs cleaning, do so. Remove dead leaves, extra soil, bugs, and plant debris, etc. from between and under the leaves. There should be **NO** spider webs, snail tracks, dust, debris, etc., and it should be cleaned of hard water marks on the leaves or body.
- Now add any rock decoration (not top dressing yet) that complements the plant. Don't let them detract from the beauty of the plant. (Do a Google search using the term "staging succulent show plants" and study the wealth of photo examples.)



- Now carefully add top dressing, about a half-inch layer. Subtle colors are recommended. Again, you want to complement, not detract. Top dressing is **highly** recommended and adds to the well-groomed effect. It may consist of clean gravel; small, natural-looking pebbles; lava rock; coarse sand; or decomposed granite. Here again, it should never detract from or clash with the plant! Bare soil does not show well. Get the top dressing in all the nooks and crannies around the plant so that the soil is not showing. Using a spoon or small scoop is helpful, as is a small artist brush. Make sure none is stuck between leaves.
- Final Preparation — Helpful tools include extra-long 12" tweezers; a quarter-inch, half-inch, or one-inch paint brush; and a spray bottle of water. Gently spritz your plant with water to get rid of any dust from the top dressing or any that is on the plant. If your plant needs watering, **do so several days before the show** so that it will not leak on the show table.

Nomenclature

- This is labeling the plant with the correct botanical name (including spelling) and, when in doubt, it is better to label it - for example - simply **Mammillaria species** rather than an erroneous specific name, or worse, an unclear common name such as "Pincushion Cactus."
- PCSS will have help available Friday afternoon and between 8-10am on Saturday, so do ask!

Vendors



| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Botanic Wonders | Al Klein | succulents, cactus |
| Corona Cactus Nursery | Jennifer Craig | succulents, cactus |
| Gnosis Nursery Llc | Dean Karras | succulents, cactus |
| Dr Cactus Succulents | David & Rocio Carrasco | succulents, cactus |
| Hula Tropicals | Steve Salley | succulents, cactus |
| Lisa Rocks | Lisa Brosseau | Rocks |
| Port Town Pottery | Regina Fernandez | Pottery |
| Sea Foam Driftwood | Larry Bourget, Belen Bell | driftwood, air plants |
| Root Down Pots | Peter & Anabel Hagopian | Pottery |
| Samia Rose Topiary | Pat Hammer | topiaries & kits |
| Rojas Succulents | Carlos Zavaleta | succulents, cactus |

San Diego Botanic Garden Conservatory

If you have not been to the San Diego Botanic Garden post-pandemic to see the new Conservatory, click on the link and check it out. It's nice! <https://sdbg.org/conservatory/>



Plant Divisions and Categories

Division I: Cacti

North American Cacti

1. North American Opuntioids:
Consolea, Cylindropuntia, Grusonia, Opuntia [North American species], Nopalea, Pereskia, Pereskioopsis
2. North American Arborescent, Columnar, and Shrubby/Sprawling Cacti:
Acanthocereus, Bergerocactus, Carnegiea, Cephalocereus, Dendrocereus, Escontria, Harrisia [North American species], Isolatocereus, Leptocereus, Myrtillocactus, Neobuxbaumia, Pachycereus, xPacherocereus, Peniocereus, Polaskia, Stenocereus
3. Ariocarpus
4. Astrophytum
5. Aztekium, Encephalocarpus, Epithelantha, Geohintonia, Obregonia, Pelecypora, Strombocactus
6. Acharagma, Ancistrocactus, Coryphantha, Echinomastus, Escobaria, Neolloydia, Ortegocactus
7. Pediocactus, Sclerocactus, Stenocactus (Echinofossulocactus), Thelocactus, Turbinicarpus (Gymnocactus)
8. Echinocereus
9. Echinocactus
10. Ferocactus, xFerobergia, Leuchtenbergia
11. Cochemiea, Mammillaria (hooked spines)
12. Mammillaria (straight spines), Mammilloidya
13. Melocactus

South American Cacti

14. South American Opuntioids:
Austrocylindropuntia, Brasilopuntia, Cumulopuntia, Maihuenia, Maihueniopsis, Miqueliopuntia, Opuntia [North American species], Pterocactus, Quiabentia, Tacinga, Tephrocactus, Tunilla

15. South American Arborescent, Columnar, and Shrubby/Sprawling Cacti
(Armatocereus, Arrojadoa, Arthrocereus, Brachycereus, Brasilicereus, Browningia, Calymmanthium, Cereus, Cipocereus, Cleistocactus, Coleocephalocereus, Corryocactus, Espostoa, Espostoopsis, Eulychnia, Facheiroa, Haageocereus, Harrisia [North American species], Jasminocereus, Lasiocereus, Leocereus, Micranthocereus, Neoraimondia, Oreocereus, Pilosocereus, Pseudoacanthocereus, Rauhocereus, Siccobacatus, Stetsonia, Trichocereus, Weberbauerocereus, Yungasocereus)
16. Acanthocalycium, Denmoza, Echinopsis, Lobivia, Matucana, Oroya
17. Austrocactus, Copiapoa
18. Blossfeldia, Cintia, Frailea, Uebelmannia, Yavia
19. Discocactus, Mila, Pygmaeocereus
20. Eriosyce (Horridocactus, Islaya, Neochilenia, Neoporteria, Pyrrhocactus, Rimacactus)
21. Gymnocalycium
22. Neowerdermanniana, Rebutia, Sulcorebutia
23. Parodia (Notocactus)

Other Cacti

24. Epiphytic Cacti (Disocactus, Epiphyllum, Hatiora, Hylocereus, Lepismium, Praecereus, Pseudorhipsalis, Rhipsalis, Schlumbergia, Selenicereus, Weberocereus)
25. Variegated Cacti (50% or more variegation)
26. Crested and Monstrose Cacti (50% or more crested/monstrose growth)
27. Grafted Cacti
28. Totem Grafts (multiple grafts, all attached to one another)
29. Cacti, seed-grown by exhibitor



Division II: Non-Cacti Succulents

Family: Aizoaceae (Mesembryanthemaceae)

30. Living Stones:
Antegibbaeum, Argyroderma, Conophytum, Dinteranthus, Fenestraria, Frithia, Gibbaeum, Lapidaria, Lithops, Pleiospilos
31. Shrubby/Sprawling Mesembs:
Caprobrotus, Delosperma, Drosanthemum, Lampranthus, Mestoklema, Meyerophytum, Mitrophyllum, Oscularia, Ruschia, Trichodiadema, Phyllobolus
32. Other Mesembs:
Aloinopsis, Antimima, Bergeranthus, Bijlia, Brownanthus, Cephalophyllum, Cheiridopsis, Conicosia, Cylindrophyllum, Deilanthe, Didymaotus, Diplosoma, Dracophilus, Faucaria, Glottiphyllum, Hereroa, Juttadintera, Mesembryanthemum, Monilaria, Muiria, Nananthus, Nelia, Odontophorus, Oophytum, Psammophora, Psilocaulon, Rabiea, Rhinephyllum, Rhombophyllum, Titanopsis

Family: Apocynaceae

33. Adenium
34. Brachystelma, Fockea, Gonolobus
35. Stapeliads:
Caralluma, Duvalia, Duvaliandra, Echidnopsis, Edithcolea, Hoodia, Huernia, Huerniopsis, Larryleachia, xLuckhoffia, Notechidnopsis, Ophionella, Orbea, Orbeanthus, Pectinaria, Piaranthus, Pseudolithos, Quaqua, Rhytidocaulon, xStaparesia, Stapelia, Stapelianthus, Tavaresia, Tromotriche, Whiteslonea
36. Ceropegia, Cynanchum, Dischidia, Hoya, Sarcostemma
37. Pachypodium
38. Pentopentia, Petopentia, Raphionacme

Family: Aspargaceae

39. Agave (Manfreda, xMangave, Polianthes, Prochnyanthes), Beschorneria, Furcraea
40. Beaucarnea, Calibanus, Dasylyrion, Nolina
41. Hesperoyucca, Yucca

42. Old World Bulbs in Aspargaceae:
Albuca, Bowiea, Chionodoxa, Drimia (Urginea), Eriospermum, Eucomis, Hyacinthus, Lachenalia, Ledebouria, Massonia, Muscari, Ornithogalum, Scilla, Veltheimea

Family: Asphodelaceae

43. Aloe (Aloiampelos, Aloidendron, Aristaloe, Gonialoe, Kumara) – species, subspecies, varieties
44. Aloe – hybrids, cultivars
45. Haworthia (Haworthiopsis, Tulista), Astroloba
46. Gasteria
47. Bulbine, Kniphofia

Family: Asteraceae

48. Othonna
49. Senecio (Caputia, Kleinia)
50. Other succulent asters: Leptosyne (Coreopsis), Pittocaulon

Family: Begoniaceae

51. Begonia

Family: Bromeliaceae

52. Aechmea, Ananas, Bromelia, Cryptanthus, Deuterocohnia (Abromeitiella), Dyckia, Encholirium, Hechtia, Neoregelia, Ochagavia, Orthophytum, Sincorea, Pitcairnia, Puya
53. Tillandsia

Family: Burseraceae

54. Boswellia, Bursera, Commiphora

Family: Commelinaceae

55. Callisia, Cyanotis, Tradescantia

Family: Crassulaceae

56. Adromischus
57. Aeonium, Aichryson, Greenovia, Jovibarba, Monanthes, Rosularia, Sempervivum
58. Cotyledon, Tylecodon
59. Crassula
60. Dudleya
61. Echeveria – species, subspecies, varieties
62. Echeveria – hybrids, cultivars
63. Cremnophila, Graptopetalum, xGraptosedum, xGraptoveria, Pachyphytum, xPachyveria, Thompsonella, Villadia
64. Kalanchoe (Bryophyllum)
65. Lenophyllum, Orostachys, Rhodiola, Sedum, Tacitus

Family: Cucurbitaceae

- 66. Acanthosicyos, Ampelosicyos, Cephalopentandra, Coccinia, Corallocarpus, Cucurbita, Dendrosicyos, Gerrardanthus, Ibervillea, Kedrostis, Marah, Momordica, Neoalsomitra, Odosicyos, Seyrigia, Xerosicyos, Zehneria

Family: Dracaenaceae

- 67. Dracaena, Sansevieria

Family: Didiereaceae

- 68. Alluadia, Alluadiopsis, Calyptrotheca, Decarya, Didieria
- 69. Portulacaria

Family: Euphorbiaceae

- 70. Euphorbias with no leaves nor spines (i.e., E. abdelkuri, E. obesa, E. symmetrica)
- 71. Euphorbias with leaves and spines (i.e., E. millii, E. unispina, E. viguieri)
- 72. Euphorbias with leaves but no spines (i.e., E. bupleurifolia, E. decaryi, E. francoisii)
- 73. Euphorbias with no leaves but with spines (i.e., E. clavigera, E. horrida, E. stellata, E. stellispina)
- 74. Medusoid Euphorbias (i.e., E. caput-medusae, E. decepta, E. esculenta, E. inermis, E. suppressa)
- 75. Cnidosculus, Enadenium, Jatropha, Monadenium, Pedilanthus, Synadenium

Family: Geraniaceae

- 76. Monsonia (Sarcocaulon), Pelargonium

Family: Gesneriaceae

- 77. Sinningia

Family: Lamiaceae

- 78. Plectranthus

Family: Moraceae

- 79. Dorstenia, Ficus

Family: Orchidaceae

- 80. Eulophia, Leptotes

Family: Passifloraceae

- 81. Adenia

Family: Piperaceae

- 82. Peperomia

**Family: Portulacaceae (Anacampserotaceae, Montiaceae, Portulacaceae, Talinaceae)**

- 83. Anacampseros, Avonia, Ceraria, Cistanthe (Calandrinia), Grahamia, Lewisia, Portulaca, Talinum

Family: Vitaceae

- 84. Cissus, Cyphostemma

Pachycaul Succulents**(fat bodies above ground)**

- 85. New World Pachycauls: Cavanillesia, Ceiba (Chorisia), *Erythrina (New World Species) Fouquieria, Jacaratia, Pachycormus, Pseudobombax
- 86. Old World Pachycauls: Adansonia, Brachychiton, Cussonia, Delonix, Elephantorrhiza, *Erythrina (Old World Species), Hydnohytum, Moringa, Myrmecodia, Operculicarya, Pterodiscus, Senna, Sesamothamnus, Uncarina

Geophyte Succulents**(fat bodies below ground, may be raised)**

- 87. Geophytes: Dioscorea, Dolichos, Eriotheca, Impatiens, Ipomoea, Merremia, Neorautanenia, Oxalis, Stephania, Pachyrhizus, Pyrenacantha, Tylosema

Other Succulents

- 88. Bulbs, Corms, Rhizomes, and Tubers not in Asparagaceae: Ammocharis, Androcymbium, Babiana, Boophane, Brunsvigia, Calochortus, Colchium, Cyanella, Ferrara, Freesia, Geissorhiza, Gethyllis, Gladiolus, Haemanthus, Ixia, Lapeirousia, Nerine, Rauhia, Romulea
- 89. Variegated Succulents (50% or more variegation)
- 90. Crested and monstrose succulents (50% or more crested/monstrose growth)
- 91. Grafted Succulents
- 92. Non-Cacti Succulents, seed-grown by exhibitor
- 93. Succulent bonsai (succulent plants presented in a bonsai style)
- 94. Any other genera not in a numbered category above or belonging to one of the plant families listed

Division III: Other Cacti and/or Succulents

95. Collections: 5 or more plants of the same genus in separate pots
96. Themed Collections: different specimens with something in common – form, color, pots, geographical origin, or other attributes in common
97. Miniatures: mature plants (not just young) in a 3" pot (inside top of pot dimension)
98. Dish Gardens, natural style: multiple plants per pot
99. Dish Gardens, Anything Goes! – use of figurines or unusual pots, non-natural materials, creativity encouraged!
100. Natural Materials Only
101. Single Genus: 3 or more species of one genus in a single pot

Division IV: Artwork

102. Representational Art: drawings, paintings, photography, sculpture, etc.
103. Art made with plants or materials derived from them



If there are abundant entries in any categories they will be divided into A & B groupings within their respective categories based on pot size (<8" and >8" diameter or combined length plus width for non-circular pots) at the Judges' and Show Chair's discretion.

Field-collected plants may not be shown.

The deadline to finish entering show plants, including completing the entry cards, to qualify for judging is 10:00 AM on Saturday.



Alphabetical List: Cacti

Names in bold print are more common.

Names preceded by an x are hybrids.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|---|----|--------------------------|----|
| Acanthocalycium | 16 | Espostopsis | 15 | Pereskia | 1 |
| Acanthocereus | 2 | Eulychnia | 15 | Peresklopsis | 1 |
| Acharagma | 6 | Facheiroa | 15 | Pilosocereus | 15 |
| Ancistrocactus | 6 | xFerbergia | 10 | Polaskia | 2 |
| Ariocarpus | 3 | Ferocactus | 10 | Praecereus | 24 |
| Armatocereus | 15 | Frailea | 18 | Pseudoacanthocereus | 15 |
| Arrojadoa | 15 | Geohintonia | 5 | Psuedorhopsalis | 24 |
| Arthrocerus | 15 | Grusonia | 1 | Pterocactus | 14 |
| Astrophytum | 4 | Gymnocactus | 7 | Pygmaecereus | 19 |
| Austrocactus | 17 | Gymnocalycium | 21 | Pyrrhocactus | 20 |
| Austrocylindropuntia | 14 | Haageocereus | 15 | Quiabentia | 14 |
| Aztekium | 5 | Harrisia | 2 | Rauhocereus | 15 |
| Bergerocactus | 2 | Hattoria | 24 | Rebutia | 22 |
| Blossfeldia | 18 | Horridocactus | 20 | Rhipsalis | 24 |
| Brachycereus | 15 | Hylocereus | 24 | Rimacactus | 20 |
| Brasilicereus | 15 | Islaya | 20 | Schlumbergia | 24 |
| Brasilopuntia | 14 | Isolatocereus | 2 | Sclerocactus | 7 |
| Browningia | 15 | Jasminocereus | 15 | Selenicereus | 24 |
| Calymmanthium | 15 | Lasiocereus | 15 | Sicobacatus | 15 |
| Carnegiea | 2 | Leocereus | 15 | Stenocactus | 7 |
| Cephalocereus | 2 | Lepismium | 24 | Stenocereus | 2 |
| Cereus | 15 | Leptocereus | 2 | Stetsonia | 15 |
| Cintia | 18 | Leuchtenbergia | 10 | Strombocactus | 5 |
| Cipocereus | 15 | Lobivia | 16 | Sulcorebutia | 22 |
| Cleistocactus | 15 | Maihuenia | 14 | Tacinga | 14 |
| Cochemia | 11 | Maihueniopsis | 14 | Tephrocactus | 14 |
| Coleocephalocereus | 15 | Mammillaria - hooked spines | 11 | Thelocactus | 7 |
| Consolea | 1 | Mammillaria - straight spines | 12 | Trichocereus | 15 |
| Copiapoa | 17 | Mammilloidya | 12 | Tunilla | 14 |
| Corryocactus | 15 | Matucana | 16 | Turbinicarpus | 7 |
| Coryphantha | 6 | Melocactus | 13 | Uebelmannia | 18 |
| Cumulopuntia | 14 | Micranthocereus | 15 | Weberbauerocereus | 15 |
| Cylindropuntia | 1 | Mila | 19 | Weberocereus | 24 |
| Dendrocereus | 2 | Miqueliopuntia | 14 | Yavia | 18 |
| Denmoza | 16 | Myrtillocactus | 2 | Yungasocereus | 15 |
| Discocactus | 19 | Neobuxbaumia | 2 | | |
| Disocactus | 24 | Neochilenia | 20 | | |
| Echinocactus | 9 | Neolloydia | 6 | | |
| Echinocereus | 8 | Neoporteria | 20 | | |
| Echinofossulocactus | 7 | Neoraimondia | 15 | | |
| Echinomastus | 6 | Neowerdermanniana | 22 | | |
| Echinopsis | 16 | Nopalea | 1 | | |
| Encephalocarpus | 5 | Notocactus | 23 | | |
| Epiphyllum | 24 | Obregonia | 5 | | |
| Epithelantha | 5 | Opuntia - North American species | 1 | | |
| Eriosyce | 20 | Opuntia - South American species | 14 | | |
| Escobaria | 6 | Oreocereus | 15 | | |
| Escontria | 2 | Oroya | 16 | | |
| Espostoa | 15 | Ortegocactus | 6 | | |
| | | xPacherocactus | 2 | | |
| | | Pachycereus | 2 | | |
| | | Parodia | 23 | | |
| | | Pediocactus | 7 | | |
| | | Pelecyphora | 5 | | |
| | | Peniocereus | 2 | | |



Alphabetical List: Non-Cacti Succulents

| | | | | | |
|--|----|-------------------------|----|---|----|
| Abromeitiella | 52 | Caprobotus | 31 | Echeveria – hybrids, cultivars | 62 |
| Acanthosicyos | 66 | Caputia | 49 | Echeveria – species, subspecies, varieties | 61 |
| Adansonia | 86 | Caralluma | 35 | Echidnopsis | 35 |
| Adenia | 81 | Cavanillesia | 85 | Edithcolea | 35 |
| Adenium | 33 | Ceiba | 85 | Elephantorrhiza | 86 |
| Adromischus | 56 | Cephalopentandra | 66 | Enadenium | 75 |
| Aechmea | 52 | Cephalophyllum | 32 | Encholirium | 52 |
| Aeonium | 57 | Ceraria | 83 | Eriospermum | 42 |
| Agave | 39 | Ceropegia | 36 | Eriotheca | 87 |
| Aichryson | 57 | Cheiridopsis | 32 | Erythrina – New World species | 85 |
| Albuca | 42 | Chionodoxa | 42 | Erythrina – Old World Species | 86 |
| Alluadia | 68 | Chorisia | 85 | Eucomis | 42 |
| Alluadiopsis | 68 | Cissus | 84 | Eulophia | 80 |
| Aloe – hybrids, cultivars | 43 | Cistanthe | 83 | Euphorbia – medusoid types | 74 |
| Aloe – species, subspecies, varieties | 43 | Cnidosculus | 75 | Euphorbia – with leaves and spines | 71 |
| Aloiampelos | 43 | Coccinia | 66 | Euphorbia – with leaves but no spines | 72 |
| Aloidendron | 43 | Colchium | 88 | Euphorbia – with spines but no leaves | 73 |
| Aloinopsis | 32 | Commiphora | 54 | Euphorbia – with no leaves or spines | 70 |
| Ammocharis | 88 | Conicosia | 32 | Faucaria | 32 |
| Ampelosicyos | 66 | Conophytum | 30 | Fenestraria | 30 |
| Anacampteros | 83 | Corallocarpus | 66 | Ferraria | 88 |
| Ananas | 52 | Coreopsis | 50 | Ficus | 79 |
| Androcymbium | 88 | Cotyledon | 58 | Fockea | 34 |
| Antegibbaeum | 30 | Crassula | 59 | Fouquieria | 85 |
| Antimima | 32 | Cremonophila | 63 | Freesia | 88 |
| Argyroderma | 30 | Cryptanthus | 52 | Frithia | 30 |
| Aristaloe | 43 | Cucurbita | 66 | Furcraea | 39 |
| Astroloba | 45 | Cussonia | 86 | Gasteria | 46 |
| Avonia | 83 | Cyanella | 88 | Geissorhiza | 88 |
| Babiana | 88 | Cyanotis | 55 | Gerrardanthus | 66 |
| Beaucarnea | 40 | Cylindrophyllum | 32 | Gethyllis | 88 |
| Begonia | 51 | Cynanchum | 36 | Gibbaeum | 30 |
| Bergeranthus | 32 | Cyphostemma | 84 | Gladiolus | 88 |
| Beschorneria | 39 | Dasyllirion | 40 | Glottiphyllum | 32 |
| Bijlia | 32 | Decarya | 68 | Gonialoe | 43 |
| Boophane | 88 | Deilanthus | 32 | Gonolobus | 34 |
| Boswellia | 54 | Delonix | 86 | Grahamia | 83 |
| Bowiea | 42 | Delosperma | 31 | Graptopetalum | 63 |
| Brachychiton | 86 | Dendrosicyos | 66 | xGraptosedum | 63 |
| Brachystelma | 34 | Deuterocohnia | 52 | xGraptoveria | 63 |
| Bromelia | 52 | Didieria | 68 | Greenovia | 57 |
| Brownanthus | 32 | Didymaotus | 32 | Haemanthus | 88 |
| Brunsvigia | 88 | Dinteranthus | 30 | Haworthia | 45 |
| Bryophyllum | 64 | Dioscorea | 87 | Haworthiopsis | 45 |
| Bulbine | 47 | Diplosoma | 32 | Hechtia | 52 |
| Bursera | 54 | Dischidia | 36 | Hereroa | 32 |
| Calandrinia | 83 | Dolichos | 87 | Hesperoyucca | 41 |
| Calibanus | 40 | Dorstenia | 79 | Hoodia | 35 |
| Callisia | 55 | Dracaena | 67 | Hoya | 36 |
| Calochortus | 88 | Dracophilus | 32 | Huernia | 35 |
| Calyptrorhiza | 68 | Drimia | 42 | Huerniopsis | 35 |
| | | Drosanthemum | 31 | | |
| | | Dudleya | 60 | | |
| | | Duvalia | 35 | | |
| | | Duvaliandra | 35 | | |
| | | Dyckia | 52 | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---------------------|----|----------------------|----|
| Hyacinthus | 42 | Oophytum | 32 | Senecio | 49 |
| Hydnophytum | 86 | Opercularia | 86 | Senna | 86 |
| Ibervillea | 66 | Ophionella | 35 | Sesamothamnus | 86 |
| Impatiens | 87 | Orbea | 35 | Seyrigia | 66 |
| Ipomoea | 87 | Orbeanthus | 35 | Sincorea | 52 |
| Ixia | 88 | Ornithogalum | 42 | Sinningia | 77 |
| Jacaratia | 85 | Orostachys | 65 | xStaparesia | 35 |
| Jatropha | 75 | Orthophytum | 52 | Stapelia | 35 |
| Jovibarba | 57 | Oscularia | 31 | Stapelianthus | 35 |
| Juttadintera | 32 | Othonna | 48 | Stephania | 87 |
| Kalanchoe | 64 | Oxalis | 87 | Synadenium | 75 |
| Kedrostis | 66 | Pachycormus | 85 | Tacitus | 65 |
| Kleinia | 49 | Pachyphytum | 63 | Talinum | 83 |
| Kniphofia | 47 | Pachypodium | 37 | Tavaresia | 35 |
| Kumara | 43 | Pachyrhizus | 87 | Thompsonella | 63 |
| Lachenalia | 42 | xPachyveria | 63 | Tillandsia | 53 |
| Lampranthus | 31 | Pectinaria | 35 | Titanopsis | 32 |
| Lapeirousia | 88 | Pedilanthus | 75 | Tradescantia | 55 |
| Lapidaria | 30 | Pelargonium | 76 | Trichodiadema | 31 |
| Larryleachea | 35 | Pentopentia | 38 | Tromotriche | 35 |
| Ledebouria | 42 | Peperomia | 82 | Tulista | 45 |
| Lenophyllum | 64 | Petopentia | 38 | Tylecodon | 58 |
| Leptosyne | 50 | Phyllobolus | 31 | Tylosema | 87 |
| Leptotes | 80 | Piранthus | 35 | Uncarina | 86 |
| Lewisia | 83 | Pitacairnia | 52 | Urginea | 42 |
| Lithops | 30 | Pittocaulon | 50 | Veltheimea | 42 |
| xLuckhoffia | 35 | Plectranthus | 78 | Villadia | 63 |
| Manfreda | 39 | Plieospilos | 30 | Whiteslonea | 35 |
| xMangave | 39 | Polianthes | 39 | Xerosicyos | 66 |
| Marah | 66 | Portulaca | 83 | Yucca | 41 |
| Massonia | 42 | Portulacaria | 69 | Zehneria | 66 |
| Merremea | 87 | Prochnyanthes | 39 | | |
| Mesembryanthemum | 32 | Psammophora | 32 | | |
| Mestoklema | 31 | Pseudobombax | 85 | | |
| Meyerophytum | 31 | Pseudolithos | 35 | | |
| Mitrophyllum | 31 | Psilocaulon | 32 | | |
| Momordica | 66 | Pterodiscus | 86 | | |
| Monadenium | 75 | Puya | 52 | | |
| Monanthes | 57 | Pyrenacantha | 87 | | |
| Monilaria | 32 | Quaqua | 35 | | |
| Monsonia | 76 | Rabeia | 32 | | |
| Moringa | 86 | Raphionacme | 38 | | |
| Muiria | 32 | Rauhia | 88 | | |
| Muscari | 42 | Rhinephyllum | 32 | | |
| Myrmecodia | 86 | Rhodiola | 65 | | |
| Nananthus | 32 | Rhombophyllum | 32 | | |
| Neilia | 32 | Rhytidocaulon | 35 | | |
| Neosalsomitra | 66 | Romulea | 88 | | |
| Neorautanenia | 87 | Rosularia | 57 | | |
| Neoregelia | 52 | Ruschia | 31 | | |
| Nerine | 88 | Sansevieria | 67 | | |
| Nolina | 40 | Sarcocaulon | 76 | | |
| Notechidnopsis | 35 | Sarcostemma | 36 | | |
| Ochagavia | 52 | Scilla | 42 | | |
| Odontophorus | 32 | Sedum | 65 | | |
| Odosicyos | 66 | Sempervivum | 57 | | |

