
CACTUS and SUCCULENT SOCIETY of NEW MEXICO

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PRESENTING PLANTS FOR SHOW—INFORMATION FOR EXHIBITORS

It is perhaps a good idea to first point out some of the benefits to all concerned of entering plants in the Society's shows. The show is an educational effort by the club for the public, which allows them to see beautiful plants that are new to them, to learn something about the types of succulents that exist, and to find out how they should look when properly cared for. It is useful to the Society in the acquisition of new members, the education of recent members, and the study and display of the plants for all members. Then, it is useful for the entrant to learn how the results of his/her cultivation methods compare to those of others, to learn the names and near relatives of his/her plants, and to show off the results of his/her work, as well as to participate in the above-mentioned educational efforts. Finally, it is good for the plants.

As usual, first-, second-, and third-place ribbons will be awarded in each category or subcategory (as decided by the judges), as well as honorable mention ribbons, as deemed appropriate. However, additionally the judges will determine the best of designated plant categories for rosette awards, as well as a Sweepstakes Award (see page 2).

Some helpful hints to exhibitors are:

- Plants should be in good condition: not etiolated (growing too fast toward the light), badly scarred or sunburned, or malformed because of improper cultural conditions. There should be no infestations of insects or other diseases at the time of exhibition. Infested plants will be refused entry, or removed from the show by the Chairman if infestation is identified after entry.
- Remove dead flowers, dried-up leaves, water and dirt spots on good leaves, dust, spider webs, etc. (use tweezers, paint brushes, cotton swabs). The dirt surface of the pot should be clean and a top dressing may be used if desired. Remove or hide personal plant labels.
- The **plants** are being exhibited. The pots should be clean, free from cracks and chips, and should compliment the plant. (Mineral oil or cooking oil, used sparingly, is useful for white water spots on pots.)
- Peruse the show schedule, try to place your plant properly, and fill out (at least part of) the entry tag in advance. However, if this is too difficult, don't despair. One good way to get your plants identified is to enter them in the show.

RULES FOR SPRING SHOW ENTRANTS

1. Any cactus and succulent grower may exhibit, whether or not a member of the Cactus and Succulent Society.
2. An entry tag must accompany each plant and must be passed by the classification committee. If the entrant cannot fill out the entry tag, the classification committee will provide help.

3. In place of the name and address of the entrant, an exhibitor number will be used. These numbers will be assigned as entrants sign in if they have not previously been assigned one.
4. The Cactus and Succulent Society of New Mexico will take all due care and precautions, but will assume no responsibility for loss, damage, or breakage, or for unclaimed exhibits. Plants must remain in the Show for the duration of the posted Show hours unless removed by the Show Chairman.
5. All Plants exhibited must have been in the possession of the exhibitor for more than three (3) months prior to the show except for seedlings. Entries in the seedling category are to have been raised from seed by the exhibitor.
6. Novice exhibitors are those who have never been awarded a best-of-show ribbon at an NMCSS or CSSA show. To be considered for the special novice exhibitor award, each entry tag should be marked at the top with an "N."
7. An entrant can enter only one pot per single taxonomic variety except collections in classes 44 and 86 or seedlings in classes 42 and 84.

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING

1. Within any class, judges can subdivide as needed by taxonomic differences. Within any class, multiple plants with the same taxonomic name should be judged against each other; therefore, no more than one ribbon of any rank will be given when judging a group of plants with the same taxonomic name and all ribbons awarded must still meet the point requirements shown in 3 below.
2. Multiple ribbons of any rank can be given in any class when the class has been subdivided by Rule 1.
3. Any blue ribbon plant must have 90 or more points; any red ribbon plant must have 80 or more points; any white ribbon plant must have 75 points. An honorable mention ribbon may be given by the judges as needed.
4. Any plant scoring over 95 points is considered for higher awards.
5. Judges are urged to use their concept of an ideal plant in any class and to subtract points for shortcomings based on the scale of points given below.

SCALE OF POINTS USED FOR JUDGING

Specimens & Collections

Condition	60
Size and maturity	20
Staging	10
Rarity	10

Dish Gardens

Design	25
Color harmony	25
Condition of material	15
Originality	15
Relationship of material to container	20

Rosette Awards (Best of Category)

- Best Novice Cactus
- Best Novice Succulent
- Best Cactus
- Best Succulent
- Special Award (cactus) (2)
- Special Award (succulent) (2)
- Best Mammillaria
- Best Euphorbia
- Best Seedlings (cactus)
- Best Seedlings (succulent)
- Sweepstakes (given for most blue ribbons—other ribbons counted in event of tie)

CACTI

Class No.

1	<i>Opuntia</i> and Allies	
2	<i>Rhipsalis</i> and Allies	
3	<i>Hylocereus</i> , <i>Peniocereus</i> , <i>Selenicereus</i> and Allies	
4	<i>Cephalocereus</i> and North American cereoids	
5	<i>Cereus</i> and South American cereoids	
6	<i>Espostoa</i> and Allies	
7	<i>Morawetzia</i> and <i>Oreocereus</i>	
8	<i>Haageocereus</i> and <i>Loxanthocereus</i>	
9	<i>Cleistocactus</i> and Allies	
10	<i>Mila</i> and <i>Pygmaeocereus</i>	
11	<i>Echinocereus</i>	
12	<i>Echinopsis</i> , <i>Trichocereus</i> and Allies	
13	<i>Acanthocalycium</i> , <i>Lobivia</i> and Allies	
14	<i>Rebutia</i> and Allies	
15	<i>Discocactus</i> , <i>Melocactus</i> and Allies	
16	<i>Gymnocalycium</i>	
17	<i>Oroya</i> , <i>Sulcorebutia</i> and <i>Weingartia</i>	
18	<i>Matucana</i> and Allies	
19	<i>Notocactus</i> , <i>Parodia</i> and Allies	
20	<i>Copiapoa</i>	
21	<i>Neoporteria</i> , <i>Pyrrhocactus</i> and Allies	
22	<i>Echinocactus</i>	
23	<i>Astrophytum</i>	
24	<i>Ferocactus</i>	
25	<i>Stenocactus</i>	
26	<i>Leuchtenbergia</i> and <i>Thelocactus</i>	
27	<i>Glandulicactus</i> and <i>Hamatocactus</i>	
28	<i>Ancistrocactus</i>	
29	<i>Echinomastus</i>	
30	<i>Sclerocactus</i> and <i>Toumeyia</i>	
31	<i>Pediocactus</i>	
32	<i>Ariocarpus</i> , <i>Obregonia</i> and Allies	
33	<i>Neolloydia</i>	
34	<i>Turbiniacarpus</i> and Allies	
35	<i>Epithelantha</i> and <i>Pelecyphora</i>	
36	<i>Coryphantha</i> and Allies	
37	<i>Escobaria</i> and Allies	
38	<i>Mammillaria</i> and Allies	
39	Grafted Cacti	
40	Crested or Monstrose (grafted)	
41	Crested or Monstrose on their own roots	
42	Seedlings (raised by exhibitor)	Plants under one (1) year old
43	Seedlings (raised by exhibitor)	Plants 1-3 years old
44	Plant Collections	Same Taxonomic variety
45	Plant Collections	Different varieties
46	Dish Gardens (accessories needed)	

GUIDELINES AND EXAMPLES FOR CLASSIFICATION – CACTI

Class No.

- 1 including *Austrocylindropuntia*, *Cylindropuntia*, *Maihuenia*, *Maihueniopsis*, *Pereskia*, *Pereskiaopsis*, *Pterocactus*, *Tacinga*, *Tephrocactus*.
- 2 including *Disocactus*, *Epiphyllum*, *Hatiora*, *Lepismium*, *Pfeiffera*, *Schlumbergera*, *Zygocactus*.
- 3 including *Acanthocereus*, *Aporocactus*, *Eriocereus*, *Harrisia*, *Heliocereus*, *Neoevanasia*, *Nyctocereus*, *Weberocereus*, and other thin-stemmed, ribbed climbing plants.
- 4 including *Backebergia*, *Bergerocactus*, *Carnegiea*, *Escontria*, *Lemaireocereus*, *Lophocereus*, *Myrtillocactus*, *Neobuxbaumia*, *Neodawsonia*, *Pachycereus*, *Stenocereus*, other large North American cereoids.
- 5 including *Armatocereus*, *Austrocephalocereus*, *Azureocereus*, *Browningia*, *Calymmanthium*, *Coryocactus*, *Erdisia*, *Eulychnia*, *Facheiroa*, *Leptocereus*, *Micranthocereus*, *Monvillea*, *Neocardenasia*, *Neoraimondia*, *Pilosocereus*, *Stetsonia*, *Weberbauerocereus*, and other South American treelike and shrubby upright cereoids.
- 6 including *Thrixanthocereus*, *Vatricania*.
- 9 including *Akersia*, *Bolivicereus*, *Borzicactus*, *Leocereus*.
- 11 including *Wilcoxia*.
- 14 including *Aylosteria*, *Mediolobivia*.
- 15 including *Arrojadoa*, *Buiningia*, *Coleocephalocereus*.
- 18 including *Arequipa*, *Denmoza*, *Neowerdermannia*.
- 19 including *Blossfeldia*, *Frailea*, *Uebelmannia*.
- 21 including *Austrocactus*, *Eriocyce*, *Neochilenia*.
- 22 including *Homalocephala*.
- 24 including *F. hamatacanthus* and *F. sinuatus*.
- 25 same as *Echinofossulocactus*.
- 27 *Glandulicactus* contains *crassihamatus*, *uncinatus*, and *wrightii*.
- 28 *Ancistrocactus* contains *brevihamatus*, *megarhizus*, *pallidus*, *scheeri*, *tobuschii*.
- 32 including *Aztekium*, *Lophophora*.
- 33 *Neolloydia* includes *conoidea* (*ceratistes*, *grandiflora*) and *matehualensis*.
- 34 including *Strombocactus* and most *Gymnocactus* except those in 37.
- 36 including *Cumarinia*, *Ortegocactus*.
- 37 including *Neobesseya*, *E. aguirrianus*, *E. roseana*, *E. vivipara*.
- 38 See *Mammillaria* by John Pilbeam, 1981. Includes *Cochemiea*, *Dolichothele*, *Mammillopsis*, *Mammilloidia*, *Oehmea*.

SUCCULENTS OTHER THAN CACTI

Class No.

47	<i>Agavaceae</i>	<i>Agave</i> and <i>Yucca</i>
48	<i>Agavaceae</i>	<i>Calibanus</i> , <i>Nolina</i> , <i>Sansevieria</i>
49	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	<i>Adenium</i>
50	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	<i>Pachypodium</i>
51	<i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	<i>Caralluma</i>
52	<i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	<i>Hoodia</i>
53	<i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	<i>Huernia</i>
54	<i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	<i>Stapelia</i>
55	<i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	Other Genera
56	<i>Burseraceae</i>	<i>Bursera</i> and <i>Commiphora</i>
57	<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Senecio</i> and <i>Othonna</i>
58	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Adromischus</i>
59	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Aeonium</i>
60	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Cotyledon</i>
61	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Crassula</i>
62	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Dudleya</i>
63	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Echeveria</i>
64	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Kalanchoe</i>
65	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Sedum</i>
66	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Tylecodon</i>
67	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Other Genera
68	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Euphorbia</i>
69	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Other Genera
70	<i>Geraniaceae</i>	<i>Pelargonium</i> and <i>Sarcocaulon</i>
71	<i>Liliaceae</i>	<i>Aloe</i>
72	<i>Liliaceae</i>	<i>Haworthia</i>
73	<i>Liliaceae</i>	Other Genera
74	<i>Mesembryanthemaceae</i>	<i>Argyroderma</i>
75	<i>Mesembryanthemaceae</i>	<i>Cheiridopsis</i>
76	<i>Mesembryanthemaceae</i>	<i>Conophytum</i>
77	<i>Mesembryanthemaceae</i>	<i>Faucaria</i>
78	<i>Mesembryanthemaceae</i>	<i>Fenestraria</i> and <i>Frithia</i>
79	<i>Mesembryanthemaceae</i>	<i>Lithops</i>
80	<i>Mesembryanthemaceae</i>	<i>Pleiospilos</i>
81	<i>Mesembryanthemaceae</i>	Other Mesembs
82	<i>Portulacaceae</i>	<i>Anacampseros</i> and Allies
83	Other Succulents and Bromeliaceae	
84	Seedlings (raised by exhibitor)	Plants under one (1) year old
85	Seedlings (raised by exhibitor)	Plants 1-3 years old
86	Plant Collections	Same Taxonomic variety
87	Plant Collections	Different varieties (could include cacti)
88	Dish Gardens (accessories needed)	(could include cacti)
89	Cristate or Monstrose Succulents	

**GUIDELINES AND EXAMPLES FOR CLASSIFICATION
FOR SUCCULENTS OTHER THAN CACTI**

Class No.

- 55 includes *Brachystelma*, *Ceropegia*, *Duvalia*, *Echidnopsis*, *Edithcolea*, *Fockea*, *Huerniopsis*, *Orbea*, *Orbeanthus*, *Orbeopsis*, *Pachycymbium*, *Pectinaria*, *Piaranthus*, *Pseudolithos*, *Raphionacme*, *Stapelianthus*, *Stapeliopsis*, *Tavaresia*, *Trichocaulon*.
- 67 includes *Graptopetalum*, *Greenovia*, *Lenophyllum*, *Orostachys*, *Pachyphytum*, *Sempervivum*, *Tacitus*, and other genera.
- 68 includes *caput-medusae* and allies, *fasciculata* and allies, *grandicornis* and allies, *millii* and allies, *obesa* and allies, *squarrosa* and allies.
- 69 includes *Jatropha*, *Monadenium*, *Pedilanthus*, *Synadenium*.
- 73 includes *Astroloba*, *Bowiea*, *Bulbine*, *Gasteria*.
- 81 includes other mesemb genera.
- 82 includes *Ceraria*, *Lewisia*, *Portulaca*, *Talinum*.
- 83 includes *Adenia*, *Bombax*, *Cyphostemma*, *Dorstenia*, *Ficus*, *Fouquieria*, *Ibervillea* and allies, *Ipomoea*, *Pachycormus*, *Peperomia*, *Alluaudia*, *Didierea*, and others.

GENERA FOR CLASSIFICATION--CACTI

Acanthocalycium 13
Acanthocereus 3
Akersia 9
Ancistrocactus 28
Aporocactus 3
Arequipa 18
Ariocarpus 32
Armatocereus 5
Arrojadoa 15
Astrophytum 23
Austrocactus 21
Austrocephalocereus 5
Austrocylindropuntia 1
Aylostera 14
Aztekium 32
Azureocereus 5
Backebergia 4
Bergerocactus 4
Blossfeldia 19
Bolivocereus 9
Borzicactus 9
Browningia 5
Buiningia 15
Calymmanthium 5
Carnegiea 4
Cephalocereus 4
Cereus 5
Cleistocactus 9
Cochemiea 38
Coleocephalocereus 15
Copiapoa 20
Corryocactus 5
Coryphantha 36
Cumarinia 36
Cylindropuntia 1
Denmoza 18
Discocactus 15
Disocactus 2
Dolichothele 38
Echinocactus 22
Echinocereus 11
Echinofossulocactus 25
Echinomastus 29
Echinopsis 12
Epiphyllum 2
Epithelantha 35
Erdisia 5
Eriocereus 3
Eriosyce 21
Escobaria 37
Escontria 4
Espostoa 6
Eulychnia 5
Facheiroa 5
Ferocactus 24
Frailea 19
Glandulicactus 27
Gymnocactus 34
Gymnocalycium 16
Haageocereus 8
Hamatocactus 27
Harrisia 3
Hattiora 2
Heliocereus 3
Homalocephala 22
Hylocereus 3
Lemaireocereus 4
Leocereus 9
Lepismium 2
Leptocereus 5
Leuchtenbergia 26
Lobivia 13
Lophocereus 4
Lophophora 32
Loxanthocereus 8
Maihuenia 1
Maihueniopsis 1
Mammillaria 38
Mammillopsis 38
Mammilloydia 38
Matucana 18
Mediolobivia 14
Melocactus 15
Micranthocereus 5
Mila 10
Monvillea 5
Morawetzia 7
Myrtillocactus 4
Neobesseya 37
Neobuxbaumia 4
Neocardenasia 5
Neochilenia 21
Neodawsonia 4
Neoevanasia 3
Neolloydia 33
Neoporteria 21
Neoraimondia 5
Neowerdermannia 18
Notocactus 19
Nyctocereus 3
Obregonia 32
Oehmea 38
Opuntia 1
Oreocereus 7
Oroya 17
Ortegocactus 36
Pachycereus 4
Parodia 19
Pediocactus 31
Pelecyphora 35
Peniocereus 3
Pereskia 1
Pereskiaopsis 1
Pfeiffera 2
Pilosocereus 5
Pterocactus 1
Pygmaeocereus 10
Pyrrhocactus 21
Rebutia 14
Rhipsalis 2
Schlumbergera 2
Sclerocactus 30
Selenicereus 3
Stenocactus 25
Stenocereus 4
Stetsonia 5
Strombocactus 34
Sulcorebutia 17
Tacinga 1
Tephrocactus 1
Thelocactus 26
Thrixanthocereus 6
Toumeyia 30
Trichocereus 12
Turbincarpus 34
Uebelmannia 19
Vatricania 6
Weberbauerocereus 5
Weberocereus 3
Weingartia 17
Wilcoxia 11
Zygocactus 2

GENERA FOR CLASSIFICATION—SUCCULENTS

Adenia 83
Adenium 49
Adromischus 58
Aeonium 59
Agave 47
Alluaudia 83
Aloe 71
Anacampseros 82
Argyroderma 74
Asclepiadaceae, other 55
Astroloba 73
Bombax 83
Bowiea 73
Brachystelma 55
Bromeliaceae 83
Bulbine 73
Bursera 56
Calibanus 48
Caralluma 51
Ceraria 82
Ceropegia 55
Cheiridopsis 75
Commiphora 56
Conophytum 76
Cotyledon 60
Crassula 61
Crassulaceae, other 67
Cyphostemma 83
Didierea 83
Dorstenia 83
Dudleya 62
Duvalia 55
Echeveria 63
Echidnopsis 55
Edithcolea 55
Euphorbia 68
Euphorbiaceae, other 69
Faucaria 77
Fenestraria 78
Ficus 83
Fockea 55
Fouquieria 83
Frithia 78
Gasteria 73
Graptopetalum 67
Greenovia 67
Haworthia 72
Hoodia 52
Huernia 53
Huerniopsis 55
Ibervillea 83
Ipomoea 83
Jatropha 69
Kalanchoe 64
Lenophyllum 67
Lewisia 82
Liliaceae, other 73
Lithops 79
Mesembryanthemaceae, other 81
Monadenium 69
Nolina 48
Orbea 55
Orbeanthus 55
Orbeopsis 55
Orostachys 67
Othonna 57
Pachycormus 83
Pachycymbium 55
Pachyphytum 67
Pachypodium 50
Pectinaria 55
Pedilanthus 69
Pelargonium 70
Peperomia 83
Piранthus 55
Pleiospilos 80
Portulaca 82
Portulacaceae, other 82
Pseudolithos 55
Raphionacme 55
Sansevieria 48
Sarcocaulon 70
Sedum 65
Sempervivum 67
Senecio 57
Stapelianthus 55
Stapeliopsis 55
Stapelia 54
Synadenium 69
Tacitus 67
Talinum 82
Tavaresia 55
Trichocaulon 55
Tylecodon 66
Yucca 47