



Handbook of Shows

11th edition

2021

British Cactus and Succulent Society

www.bcsc.org.uk

Contents

	Page
Preface.....	2
1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Cactus Classes in the Schedule.....	4
2.3 Cactus Groups	5
2.4 Abbreviations used for Groups and Subgroups of Cacti	9
2.5 List of Cactus genera with details of Group eligibility.....	10
3.0 Succulent classes in the Schedule	15
3.3 Succulent Groups	16
3.4 Abbreviations used for Groups and Subgroups of Succulents.....	20
3.5 List of eligible Succulent genera, with details of Group eligibility	21
4.0 List of Taxa of a Controversial Nature	28
5.0 Succulent plant families reference listing	30
6.0 Notes for Exhibitors	37
7.0 Notes for Judges	40

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Preface

There is general agreement among both exhibitors and judges that the system of Groups and Subgroups simplifies showing procedures. We have all seen, however, that botanical taxonomy is not stagnant and for all intents and purposes genetically or botanically identical plants now appear on sales benches and in seed packets with names that would place them in disparate Groups. Special effort has been made in this edition to reduce the impact of these taxonomic changes on the conduct of our shows. The number of changes to previous editions has been kept to a minimum. Most of the listed genera have been retained in their original groups, however where this has not been possible, changes have been made to help clarify currently confused Groups. The driving force for Groups remains the same; they are based primarily upon the suitability of the various genera to be judged one against the other rather than upon plant relationships. Without adopting a flexible approach to the Groups, it would not have been possible to place a number of genera into any Group at all, and they would have remained on the sidelines, with no chance of being exhibited in any class other than those for 'Any Cactus', or 'Any Other Succulent'.

Work on this revision of the Handbook has been undertaken over a period during which the Shows Committee has consulted with judges, experts in their fields and other interested parties to ensure that the recommendations reflect current trends in showing and judging, including the addition of a number of previously unlisted genera, and that they address any problems that have been encountered in putting into practice the recommendations of the previous edition. This booklet is not intended to list every synonym ever created, so antiquated names no longer in use have been removed. This edition supersedes all previous editions and is expected to be used for all shows held after 1 January 2022.

The Shows Committee is indebted to all those who have given advice and assistance in the production of this publication and gratefully acknowledges their contributions. Any errors or omissions are the sole responsibility of the Shows Committee.

Version 10 of the Handbook took over 10 years to arrive and it brought about some radical changes. After seven more years, far fewer changes have been necessary. None of us like name changes, especially when it took us so long to memorise the old ones, but scientific advancement has resulted in a far better understanding of the relationships between the different genera of plants we enjoy growing. The introduction of new names has resulted in almost no changes to the present Groups – merely the addition of synonyms – especially those being used by nurseries. The premature lumping of some SW South American cactus genera into *Eriosyce* has been largely unaccepted but whatever names are used, no changes are necessary to that Group. On the other hand, we had complaints mostly from exhibitors but also from judges that in an all-encompassing *Parodia* Group class, true *Parodia* species

no longer seem to stand a chance. The introduction of an Erioccephala Subgroup for larger shows should alleviate this problem. For the same reason *Frailea*, *Austrocactus*, *Blossfeldia*, *Cintia*, *Rimacactus* and *Yavia* have been given their own Group.

Our qualified judges take rigorous tests at the Showing and Judging Weekends and this is not only to help them keep up to date with current trends but also to highlight deficiencies in the current Handbook. An example of this was emphasised in 2019 when a very untypical mesembryanthemum was exhibited in a mixed class and its generic name was missing from the list of accepted succulents. Keeping mesembryanthemums in a separate index to other succulents is historical, so now all acceptable genera of succulents appear in the same index.

Conflicting publications made over the last few years made the Haworthia Group and the Aloe Group an absolute nightmare. With the shuffling of species, it broke down the boundaries between these Groups with extremely common plants apparently eligible for both Groups. The Groups have been more clearly defined with plants of a controversial nature emphasised.

The pointing system adopted last time with an extremely small majority vote (and much unhappiness that it could be misconstrued) has caused much debate ever since. Therefore, an example table has been provided to help both exhibitors and judges alike with an adjusted pointing system. Other changes and tweaking of the text are intended to make the rubric unambiguous and more helpful.

The BCSS Shows Committee, January 2021

1.0 Introduction

There is a long history of competitive flower shows in Great Britain and specialist cactus shows have been part of that tradition for over a century. The British Cactus & Succulent Society organises many shows around the UK each year, where hundreds of amazing drought-resistant plants can be seen. Such shows are educational for the public and help with publicity and fund-raising. They give everyone the opportunity of participating actively, enable us all to see a far wider range of plants than we can grow ourselves and, by showing best-practice, help to improve standards of cultivation.

This Handbook provides a framework for such events, which are usually competitive. This is achieved by defining show classes and rules that provide a common understanding between show schedule writers, exhibitors and judges. Cactus shows may be organised by local BCSS branches, by zones for larger area shows, or by a national committee for spectacular national shows. More detailed advice for the organisers of competitive shows and non-competitive exhibitions is available in another BCSS publication “Organising Exhibitions and Shows”.

Intergeneric hybrids are permitted in all classes unless specifically excluded. At least one of the parents must be from the Group, Subgroup, genus or species specified in the class description. Hybrids should, wherever possible, be clearly identified as such.

If no taxonomic difficulties arise as a result, a class for any single genus is allowable, even though that genus may be included in one of the Groups listed in the Handbook. This should be avoided whenever possible, because using the Groups eliminates many of the problems previously encountered in shows before the Groups system was introduced.

2.0 Cactus Classes in the Schedule

2.1 All cacti including species, subspecies, varieties, forms, hybrids and cultivars are succulent and are eligible for entry in undesignated classes (i.e. ‘Any Cactus’), even if the generic name is new and is not included on the list of genera published herein. Taxa which have been subjected to recent name changes or are, in some aspect or other, controversial have been listed in 4.1. In each case the accepted name for show purposes is given.

2.2 A list of cactus genera in current use is given in 2.5. Beside each name is an abbreviation indicating the Group in which each genus is included. A ‘Group’ consists of a collection of genera that we consider can be judged together.

Any genus marked* could be of a controversial nature, see 4.1.

If a Group or Subgroup is intended for a particular class, the word ‘Group’ or ‘Subgroup’ must be included in the class description, i.e. ‘*Opuntia* Group’. If ‘*Opuntia*’ is written, then only plants in the genus *Opuntia* will be eligible.

2.3 Cactus Groups

Ariocarpus Group

To include *Ariocarpus* and *Neogomesia*

Astrophytum Group

To include: *Astrophytum* and *Digitostigma*.

Cereus Group

This is a large group of plants of widely divergent botanical affinities. Many of the genera are only rarely, if ever, seen on the show bench. At most shows it is now expedient to split this Group into a number of Subgroups which can be used separately or in combination.

Note: The genera *Trichocereus* and *Pygmaecereus* are problematic, the former have mostly been replaced on nurserymen's labels by *Echinopsis* and the latter by *Haageocereus*. To prevent any confusion this may cause, for showing purposes these two genera are now placed together in the *Echinopsis* Group, thus plants of the former genera *Trichocereus* (including *Helianthocereus*) and *Pygmaecereus* are no longer acceptable in classes for the Cereus Group – see List of Taxa of a Controversial Nature.

Cleistocactus Subgroup

To include: *Akersia*, *Arthrocareus*, *Bergerocactus*, *Bolivocereus*, *Borzicactus*, *Brachycereus*, *Cleistocactus*, *Clistanthocereus*, *Corryocactus*, *Cremnocereus*, *Cullmannia*, *Erdisia*, *Haageocereus**, *Hildewintera*, *Lasiocereus*, *Loxanthocereus*, *Maritimocereus*, *Morawetzia*, *Neobinghamia*, *Neoevansia*, *Nyctocereus*, *Oreocereus**, *Peniocereus*, *Peruvocereus*, *Samaipaticereus*, *Seticereus*, *Seticleistocactus*, *Weberbauerocereus* and *Yungasocereus*.

Note: Species from a number of the genera listed under Matucana Group may be encountered at shows labelled as *Borzicactus*. These species are not eligible for entry in classes for Cereus Group or Cleistocactus Subgroup. Since, for practical reasons, it is not possible to publish here a complete list of species eligible for each class, the decision regarding eligibility lies with the judge and the organising committee of each show.

Espostoa Subgroup

To include: *Arrojadoa*, *Arrojadoopsis*, *Austrocephalocereus*, *Binghamia*, *Bragaia*, *Brasilicereus*, *Buiningia*, *Cephalocereus*, *Cipocereus*, *Coleocephalocereus*, *Espostoa*, *Espostoopsis*, *Facheiroa*, *Floribunda*, *Haseltonia*, *Leocereus*, *Micranthocereus*, *Neocardenasia*, *Neodawsonia*, *Neoraimondia*, *Pierrebraunia*, *Pilosocereus*, *Pseudoespostoa*,

Pseudopilocereus, Siccobaccatus, Stephanocereus, Subpilocereus, Thrixanthocereus, Vatricania and *Zehntnerella*.

Pachycereus Subgroup

To include: *Acanthocereus, Anisocereus, Armatocereus, Azureocereus, Backebergia, Browningia, Calymmanthium, Carnegiea, Castellanosia, Cereus, Dendrocereus, Eriocereus, Escontria, Estevesia, Eulychnia, Gymnanthocereus, Gymnocereus, Harrisia, Heliabravoia, Hertrichocereus, Isolatocereus, Jasminocereus, Lagenosocereus, Lemaireocereus, Leptocereus, Lophocereus, Machaerocereus, Marginatocereus, Mariottia, Marshallocereus, Mitrocereus, Monvillea, Myrtillocactus, Neoabbotia, Neobuxbaumia, Pachycereus, Philippicereus, Piptanthocereus, Polaskia, Praecereus, Pterocereus, Rathbunia, Rauhocereus, Ritterocereus, Rooksbya, Roseocereus, Stenocereus* and *Stetsonia*.

Copiapoa Group

To include: *Copiapoa* and *Pilocopiapoa*.

Coryphantha Group

To include: *Cochiseia, Coryphantha, Cumarinia, Escobaria**, *Lepidocoryphantha, Neobesseyia* and *Ortegocactus*.

Echinocactus Group

To include: *Echinocactus, Ferocactus, Homalocephala, Kroenleinia* and *Leuchtenbergia*.

Echinocereus Group

To include: *Echinocereus* and *Wilcoxia**.

Echinopsis Group

To include: *Acanthocalycium, Chamaecereus, Denmoza, Echinopsis**, *Helianthocereus**, *Lobivia, Mila, Pseudoechinopsis, Pseudolobivia, Pygmaecereus**, *Reicheocactus, Setiechinopsis, Soehrensia* and *Trichocereus**.

Note: Many large growing, cereoid species formerly included in *Trichocereus* and *Helianthocereus* have been re-classified as *Echinopsis* and should now be shown here rather than in the *Cereus* Group or Subgroups. Show schedule compilers should consider using two classes for this group, one of them with a pot restriction to encourage the exhibition of the smaller growing species.

Flowering ‘epiphyllums’ Group

This class can include both species and hybrids of the genera listed under ‘Rhipsalis Group’; in this class however, the judges will give most of the credit for flowers, for their number, attractiveness and colour. See section 7.4.2 of the Handbook. This class is basically intended to allow the exhibition of the large flowering *Epiphyllum* hybrids at shows.

Eriosyce Group

To include: *Chileorebutia*, *Eriosyce*, *Horridocactus*, *Islaya*, *Neochilenia*, *Neoporteria*, *Pyrrhocactus* and *Thelocephala*.

Frailea Group

To include: *Austrocactus*, *Blossfeldia*, *Cintia*, *Frailea*, *Rimacactus* and *Yavia*.

Gymnocalycium Group

To include: *Gymnocalycium* and *Neowerdermannia*.

Lophophora Group

To include *Lophophora*.

Mammillaria Group

To include: *Bartschella*, *Cochemiea*, *Dolichothele*, *Krainzia*, *Mammillopsis*, *Mammillaria*, *Mammilloydia*, *Porfiria* and *Solisia*.

Matucana Group

To include: *Arequipa**, *Matucana*, *Oroya* and *Submatucana*.

Note: Species of a number of the genera listed under Matucana Group may be encountered at shows labelled as *Borzicactus*. These species are not eligible for entry in classes for Cereus Group or Cleistocactus Subgroup but should be shown in Matucana Group.

Melocactus Group

To include: *Discocactus*, *Melocactus* and *Uebelmannia*.

Opuntia Group

To include: *Airampoa*, *Andinopuntia*, *Austrocylindropuntia*, *Brasiliopuntia*, *Consolea*, *Corynopuntia*, *Cumulopuntia*, *Cylindropuntia*, *Grusonia*, *Leuenbergeria*, *Maihuenia*, *Maihueniopsis*, *Marenopuntia*, *Micropuntia*, *Mortolopuntia*, *Nopalea*, *Opuntia*, *Pereskia*, *Pereskiopsis*, *Pterocactus*, *Puna*, *Punotia*, *Quiabentia*, *Salmonopuntia*, *Sphaeropuntia*, *Tacinga*, *Tephrocactus* and *Tunilla*.

Parodia Group

Parodia Subgroup

To include: *Acanthocephala*, *Bolivicactus*, *Brasilicactus*, *Brasiliparodia*, *Malacocarpus*, *Notocactus**, *Parodia** and *Wigginsia*.

Eriocephala Subgroup

To include: *Eriocactus* and *Eriocephala*.

Pediocactus Group

To include: *Ancistrocactus*, *Coloradoa*, *Echinomastus**, *Glandulicactus*, *Navajoa*, *Pediocactus*, *Sclerocactus*, *Toumeya** and *Utahia*

Rebutia Group

To include: *Aylostera*, *Cylindrorebutia*, *Digitorebutia*, *Mediolobivia*, *Rebutia*, *Sulcorebutia* and *Weingartia*.

Rhipsalis Group

To include: *Acanthorhipsalis*, *Aporocactus*, *Bolivihanburya*, *Chiapasia*, *Cryptocereus*, *Deamia*, *Disocactus*, *Eccremocactus*, *Epiphyllanthus*, *Epiphyllopsis*, *Epiphyllum*, *Erythrorhipsalis*, *Hattiora*, *Heliocereus*, *Hylocereus*, *Kimnachia*, *Lepismium*, *Lobeira*, *Lymanbensonia*, *Marniera*, *Mediocactus*, *Nopalxochia*, *Pfeiffera*, *Phyllocactus*, *Pseudonopalxochia*, *Pseudorhipsalis*, *Pseudozygocactus*, *Rhipsalidopsis*, *Rhipsalis*, *Schlumbergera*, *Selenicereus*, *Strophocactus*, *Weberocereus*, *Werckleocereus*, *Wilmattea*, *Wittia* and *Zygocactus*.

Stenocactus Group

To include: *Echinofossulocactus* and *Stenocactus*.

Strombocactus Group

To include: *Aztekium*, *Encephalocarpus*, *Epithelantha*, *Geohintonia*, *Obregonia*, *Pelecyphora** and *Strombocactus*.

Thelocactus Group

To include: *Hamatocactus**, *Neolloydia** and *Thelocactus*.

Turbinicarpus Group

To include: *Acharagma*, *Bravocactus*, *Gymnocactus**, *Normanbokea*, *Rapicactus* and *Turbinicarpus*.

2.4 Abbreviations used for Groups and Subgroups of Cacti

ARIO	ARIOCARPUS Group
ASTR	ASTROPHYTUM Group
CERE	CEREUS Group
CLEI	CLEISTOACTUS Subgroup, CEREUS Group
COPI	COPIAPOA Group
CORY	CORYPHANTHA Group
ECAC	ECHINOACTUS Group
ECER	ECHINOCEREUS Group
ENOP	ECHINOPSIS Group
ERIC	ERIOCEPHALA Subgroup, PARODIA Group
ERIO	ERIOSYCE GROUP
ESPO	ESPOSTOA Subgroup, CEREUS Group
FRAI	FRAILEA Group
GYMN	GYMNOCALYCIUM Group
LOPH	LOPHOPHORA Group
MAMM	MAMMILLARIA Group
MATU	MATUCANA Group
MELO	MELOACTUS Group
OPUN	OPUNTIA Group
PACH	PACHYCEREUS Subgroup, CEREUS Group
PARD	PARODIA Subgroup, PARODIA Group
PARO	PARODIA Group
PEDI	PEDIOACTUS Group
REBU	REBUTIA Group
RHIP	RHIPSALIS Group
STCA	STENOACTUS Group
STRO	STROMBOACTUS Group
THEL	THELOACTUS Group
TURB	TURBINICARPUS Group

2.5 List of Cactus genera, with details of Group eligibility

This list covers names in current use with abbreviations indicating the Groups into which the genera are arranged for show purposes. The groupings of the genera are shown in section 2.3.

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Acanthocalycium</i>		ENOP	<i>Bartschella</i>		MAMM
<i>Acanthocephala</i>	PARD	PARO	<i>Bergerocactus</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Acanthocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Binghamia</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Acanthorhopsis</i>		RHIP	<i>Blossfeldia</i>		FRAI
<i>Acharagma</i>		TURB	<i>Boliviacactus</i>	PARD	PARO
<i>Airampoa</i>		OPUN	<i>Bolivicereus</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Akersia</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Bolivihanburya</i>		RHIP
<i>Ancistrocactus</i>		PEDI	<i>Borzicactus</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Andinopuntia</i>		OPUN	<i>Brachycereus</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Anisocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Bragaia</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Aporocactus</i>		RHIP	<i>Brasilicactus</i>	PARD	PARO
<i>Arequipa</i>		MATU	<i>Brasilicereus</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Ariocarpus</i>		ARIO	<i>Brasiliopuntia</i>		OPUN
<i>Armatocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Brasiliparodia</i>	PARD	PARO
<i>Arrojadoa</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Bravocactus</i>		TURB
<i>Arrojadoopsis</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Browningia</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Arthrocerus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Buiningia</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Astrophytum</i>		ASTR	<i>Calymmanthium</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Austrocactus</i>		FRAI	<i>Carnegiea</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Austrocephalocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Castellanosia</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Austrocyliindropuntia</i>		OPUN	<i>Cephalocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Aylostera</i>		REBU	<i>Cereus</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Aztekium</i>		STRO	<i>Chamaecereus</i>		ENOP
<i>Azureocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Chiapasia</i>		RHIP
<i>Backebergia</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Chileorebutia</i>		ERIO

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Cintia</i>		FRAI	<i>Echinocereus</i>		ECER
<i>Cipocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Echinofossulocactus</i>		STCA
<i>Cleistocactus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Echinomastus</i>		PEDI
<i>Clistanthocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Echinopsis</i>		ENOP
<i>Cochemiea</i>		MAMM	<i>Encephalocarpus</i>		STRO
<i>Cochiseia</i>		CORY	<i>Epiphyllanthus</i>		RHIP
<i>Coleocephalocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Epiphyllopsis</i>		RHIP
<i>Coloradoa</i>		PEDI	<i>Epiphyllum</i>		RHIP
<i>Consolea</i>		OPUN	<i>Epithelantha</i>		STRO
<i>Copiapoa</i>		COPI	<i>Erdisia</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Corryocactus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Eriocactus</i>	ERIC	PARO
<i>Corynopuntia</i>		OPUN	<i>Eriocephala,</i>	ERIC	PARO
<i>Coryphantha</i>		CORY	<i>Eriocereus</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Cremonocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Eriosyce</i>		ERIO
<i>Cryptocereus</i>		RHIP	<i>Erythrorhipsalis</i>		RHIP
<i>Cullmannia</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Escobaria</i>		CORY
<i>Cumarinia</i>		CORY	<i>Escontria</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Cylindropuntia</i>		OPUN	<i>Espostoa</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Cylindrorebutia</i>		REBU	<i>Espositoopsis</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Deamia</i>		RHIP	<i>Estevesia</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Dendrocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Eulychnia</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Denmoza</i>		ENOP	<i>Facheiroa</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Digitorebutia</i>		REBU	<i>Ferocactus</i>		ECAC
<i>Digitostigma</i>		ASTR	<i>Floribunda</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Discocactus</i>		MELO	<i>Frailea</i>		FRAI
<i>Disocactus</i>		RHIP	<i>Geohintonia</i>		STRO
<i>Dolichothele</i>		MAMM	<i>Glandulicactus</i>		PEDI
<i>Eccremocactus</i>		RHIP	<i>Grusonia</i>		OPUN
<i>Echinocactus</i>		ECAC	<i>Gymnanthocereus</i>	PACH	CERE

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Gymnocactus</i>		TURB	<i>Leuchtenbergia</i>		ECAC
<i>Gymnocalycium</i>		GYMN	<i>Leuenbergeria</i>		OPUN
<i>Gymnocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Lobeira</i>		RHIP
<i>Haageocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Lobivia</i>		ENOP
<i>Hamatocactus</i>		See 4.1	<i>Lophocereus</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Harrisia</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Lophophora</i>		LOPH
<i>Haseltonia</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Loxanthocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Hatiora</i>		RHIP	<i>Lymanbensonia</i>		RHIP
<i>Heliabravoa</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Machaerocereus</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Helianthocereus</i>		ENOP	<i>Maihuenia</i>		OPUN
<i>Heliocereus</i>		RHIP	<i>Maihueniopsis</i>		OPUN
<i>Hertrichocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Malacocarpus</i>	PARD	PARO
<i>Hildewintera</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Mammillaria</i>		MAMM
<i>Homalocephala</i>		ECAC	<i>Mammillopsis</i>		MAMM
<i>Horridocactus</i>		ERIO	<i>Mammilloidia</i>		MAMM
<i>Hylocereus</i>		RHIP	<i>Marenopuntia</i>		OPUN
<i>Islaya</i>		ERIO	<i>Marginatocereus</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Isolatocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Mariottia</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Jasminocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Maritimocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Kimnachia</i>		RHIP	<i>Marniera</i>		RHIP
<i>Krainzia</i>		MAMM	<i>Marshallocereus</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Kroenleinia</i>		ECAC	<i>Matucana</i>		MATU
<i>Lagenosocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Mediocactus</i>		RHIP
<i>Lasiocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Mediolobivia</i>		REBU
<i>Lemaireocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Melocactus</i>		MELO
<i>Leocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Micranthocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Lepidocoryphantha</i>		CORY	<i>Micropuntia</i>		OPUN
<i>Lepismium</i>		RHIP	<i>Mila</i>		ENOP
<i>Leptocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Mitrocereus</i>	PACH	CERE

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Monvillea</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Parodia</i>	PARD	PARO
<i>Morawetzia</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Pediocactus</i>		PEDI
<i>Mortolopuntia</i>		OPUN	<i>Pelecyphora</i>		STRO
<i>Myrtillocactus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Peniocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Navajoa</i>		PEDI	<i>Pereskia</i>		OPUN
<i>Neoabbotia</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Pereskiaopsis</i>		OPUN
<i>Neobesseya</i>		CORY	<i>Peruvocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Neobinghamia</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Pfeiffera</i>		RHIP
<i>Neobuxbaumia</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Philippocereus</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Neocardenasia</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Phyllocactus</i>		RHIP
<i>Neochilenia</i>		ERIO	<i>Pierrebraunia</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Neodawsonia</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Pilocopiapoa</i>		COPI
<i>Neoevansia</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Pilosocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Neogomesia</i>		ARIO	<i>Piptanthocereus</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Neolloydia</i>		THEL	<i>Polaskia</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Neoporteria</i>		ERIO	<i>Porfiria</i>		MAMM
<i>Neoraimondia</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Praecereus</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Neowerdermannia</i>		GYMN	<i>Pseudoechinopsis</i>		ENOP
<i>Nopalea</i>		OPUN	<i>Pseudoespostoa</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Nopalxochia</i>		RHIP	<i>Pseudolobivia</i>		ENOP
<i>Normanbokea</i>		TURB	<i>Pseudonopalxochia</i>		RHIP
<i>Notocactus</i>	PARD	PARO	<i>Pseudopilosocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Nyctocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Pseudorhipsalis</i>		RHIP
<i>Obregonia</i>		STRO	<i>Pseudozygocactus</i>		RHIP
<i>Opuntia</i>		OPUN	<i>Pterocactus</i>		OPUN
<i>Oreocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Pterocereus</i>	PACH	CERE
<i>Oroya</i>		MATU	<i>Puna</i>		OPUN
<i>Ortegocactus</i>		CORY	<i>Punotia</i>		OPUN
<i>Pachycereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Pygmaeocereus</i>		ENOP

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Pyrrhocactus</i>		ERIO	<i>Strombocactus</i>		STRO
<i>Quiabentia</i>		OPUN	<i>Strophocactus</i>		RHIP
<i>Rapicactus</i>		TURB	<i>Submatucana</i>		MATU
<i>Rathbunia</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Subpilocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Rauhocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Sulcorebutia</i>		REBU
<i>Rebutia</i>		REBU	<i>Tacinga</i>		OPUN
<i>Reicheocactus</i>		ENOP	<i>Tephrocactus</i>		OPUN
<i>Rhipsalidopsis</i>		RHIP	<i>Thelocactus</i>		THEL
<i>Rhipsalis</i>		RHIP	<i>Thelocephala</i>		ERIO
<i>Rimacactus</i>		FRAI	<i>Thrixanthocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Ritterocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Toumeya</i>		PEDI
<i>Rooksbya</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Trichocereus</i>		ENOP
<i>Roseocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Tunilla</i>		OPUN
<i>Salmonopuntia</i>		OPUN	<i>Turbinicarpus</i>		TURB
<i>Samaipaticereus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Uebelmannia</i>		MELO
<i>Schlumbergera</i>		RHIP	<i>Utahia</i>		PEDI
<i>Sclerocactus</i>		PEDI	<i>Vatricania</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Selenicereus</i>		RHIP	<i>Weberbauerocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Seticereus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Weberocereus</i>		RHIP
<i>Seticleistocactus</i>	CLEI	CERE	<i>Weingartia</i>		REBU
<i>Setiechinopsis</i>		ENOP	<i>Werckleocereus</i>		RHIP
<i>Siccobaccatus</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Wigginsia</i>	PARD	PARO
<i>Soehrensia</i>		ENOP	<i>Wilcoxia</i>		ECER
<i>Solisia</i>		MAMM	<i>Wilmattea</i>		RHIP
<i>Sphaeropuntia</i>		OPUN	<i>Wittia</i>		RHIP
<i>Stenocactus</i>		STCA	<i>Yavia</i>		FRAI
<i>Stenocereus</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Yungasocereus</i>	CLEI	CERE
<i>Stephanocereus</i>	ESPO	CERE	<i>Zehntnerella</i>	ESPO	CERE
<i>Stetsonia</i>	PACH	CERE	<i>Zygocactus</i>		RHIP

3.0 Succulent Classes in the Schedule

3.1 It is standard practice in show schedules to separate the cacti from the other succulents. In this Handbook, the term 'succulents' is taken to mean succulent plants other than cacti. Since it does not seem possible to define the term 'succulent plant' in a completely unambiguous way, we have adopted a broad view and include in the list of acceptable genera plants which some may consider barely succulent. These plants are grown as succulents however, and it does not seem reasonable to exclude them from succulent classes.

Many of the genera listed include, in addition to the succulent species that have warranted their inclusion in this Handbook, species which are by no means succulent. The non-succulent species are not eligible for exhibition in these classes, and as it is not possible to publish a definitive list of eligible species, the decision regarding eligibility lies with the judge and the organising committee of each show. Refer to sections 3.5 and 5.0 for listings.

With the move away from Groups based solely upon plant family, and the current emphasis in the Handbook on placing together in the Groups plants that can be judged one against the other, it is hoped that the problems of the past, when many plants could be shown only in undesignated classes, will be avoided.

3.2 A particular problem arises in connection with those plants that have a definite period of rest, during which they shed their leaves or shoots and become completely dormant (no signs of recent growth). In this condition, it is not possible to judge them, and such plants will be ignored by the judge. Schedule writers should bear in mind the time of year at which the show will be held and should not call for plants that will be dormant. In some genera, it is possible that some species may be in active growth while others are dormant, and in these cases, it is the responsibility of the exhibitor not to show the dormant species.

Any genus marked* could be of a controversial nature, see 4.2.

3.3 Succulent Groups

Adenia Group

To include: *Adansonia*, *Adenia*, *Batis*, *Bombax*, *Brachychiton*, *Brighamia*, *Cavanillesia*, *Ceiba*, *Chorisia*, *Cissus*, *Coccinia*, *Cussonia*, *Cyphostemma*, *Ficus*, *Ipomoea*, *Moringa*, *Pseudobombax*, *Pterodiscus*, *Rechsteineria*, *Sesamothamnus*, *Sinningia* and *Uncarina*.

Agave Group

To include: *Agave*, *Beaucarnea*, *Beschorneria*, *Calibanus*, *Dasyliirion*, *Dracaena*, *Furcraea*, *Hesperaloe*, *Hesperoyucca*, *Manfreda*, *Nolina*, *Samuela* and *Yucca*.

Aloe Group

To include: *Aloe*, *Aloestrela*, *Aloiampelos*, *Aloidendron*, *Aloinella*, *Aristaloe*, *Bulbine*, *Chamaealoe*, *Chortolirion*, *Gonialoe*, *Guillauminia*, *Kumara*, *Lemeea* and *Lomatophyllum*.

Anacampseros Group

To include: *Anacampseros*, *Avonia*, *Calandrinia*, *Cistanthe*, *Claytonia*, *Grahamia*, *Lewisia*, *Lewisiopsis*, *Montia*, *Phemeranthus*, *Portulaca*, *Talinella*, *Talinopsis* and *Talinum*.

Ceropegia Group

To include: *Anthorrhiza*, *Asclepias*, *Brachystelma*, *Ceropegia*, *Cibirhiza*, *Cynanchum*, *Decanema*, *Dischidia*, *Dischidiopsis*, *Fockea*, *Folotsia*, *Gomphocarpus*, *Gonolobus*, *Hoya*, *Hydnophytum*, *Ischnolepsis*, *Karimbolea*, *Kinopetalum*, *Microloma*, *Myrmecodia*, *Myrmephytum*, *Pachycarpus*, *Pentagonanthus*, *Petopentia*, *Prosopostelma*, *Raphionacme*, *Riocreuxia*, *Sarcostemma*, *Siphonostelma*, *Squamellaria*, *Stathostelma*, *Stephanotis*, *Stomatostemma* and *Tenaris*.

Despite the fact that DNA studies have referred all stapeliads to *Ceropegia*, for show purposes separate Groups are maintained.

Crassulaceae Group

In order to avoid confusion at shows, all members of this large plant group are now eligible for entry within Crassulaceae Group.

Adromischus Subgroup

To include: *Adromischus*, *Bryophyllum*, *Cotyledon*, *Kalanchoe* and *Tylecodon*.

Aeonium Subgroup

To include: *Aeonium*, *Aichryson*, *Greenovia* and *Monanthes*.

Crassula Subgroup

To include: *Crassula*, *Rochea* and *Tillaea*.

Echeveria Subgroup

To include: *Cremnophila*, *Dudleya*, *Echeveria*, *Graptopetalum*, *Hasseanthus*, *×Moranara*, *Pachyphytum*, *Reidmorania*, *Stylophyllum*, *Tacitus* and *Thompsonella*. Many intergeneric hybrids exist with one or more parents listed above e.g. *×Graptoveria*, *×Sedeveeria*. Plants having more than 3 specific ancestors = *×Moranara*.

Sedum Subgroup

To include: *Altamiranoa*, *Chiastophyllum*, *Gormaniana*, *Lenophyllum*, *Mucizonia*, *Phedimus*, *Pistorinia*, *Pseudosedum*, *Rhodiola*, *Sedum**, *Sinocrassula* and *Villadia*.

Sempervivum Subgroup

To include: *Afrovivella*, *Chaloupkaea*, *Jovibarba*, *Hylotelephium*, *Kungia*, *Meterostachys*, *Orostachys*, *Petrosedum*, *Prometheum*, *Rosularia**, *Sempervivella*, *Sempervivum* and *Umbilicus*.

Didierea Group

To include: *Alluaudia*, *Alluaudiopsis*, *Boswellia*, *Bursera*, *Cassia*, *Ceraria*, *Commiphora*, *Decarya*, *Didierea*, *Erythrina*, *Fouquieria*, *Idria*, *Operculicarya*, *Pachycormus*, *Portulacaria* and *Senna*.

Dorstenia Group

To include *Dorstenia*.

Euphorbia Group

To include: *Cnidocolus*, *Elaeophorbia*, *Endadenium*, *Euphorbia*, *Jatropha*, *Monadenium*, *Pedilanthus*, *Phyllanthus*, *Stenadenium* and *Synadenium*.

Note: As this is such a large Group, it is recommended at least 3 classes of different pot sizes are scheduled.

Gasteria Group

To include *Gasteria*.

Haworthia Group

To include: *Astroloba*, *Haworthia*, *Haworthiopsis*, *Poellnitzia* and *Tulista**.

Kedrostis Group

To include: *Acanthosicyos*†, *Cephalopentandra*, *Corallocarpus*, *Cucurbita*, *Cyclantheropsis*, *Dendrosicyos*, *Dioscorea*, *Dolichos*, *Elephantorrhiza*, *Gerrardanthus*, *Ibervillea*, *Kedrostis*, *Maximowiczia*, *Momordica*, *Neoalsomitra*, *Neorautanenia*, *Odosicyos*, *Pyrenacantha*, *Seyrigia*, *Stephania*, *Testudinaria*, *Trematosperma*, *Xerosicyos*, *Zehneria* and *Zygosicyos*. †No longer eligible for ADNA.

Mesembryanthemum Group

This very large family presents the schedule writer with many difficult decisions because of the differences in the growing period and in the growth habit of the different genera, together with the fact that most branch shows cannot support more than one or two classes. The following Subgroups are recommended as a solution to the dilemma.

Argyroderma Subgroup

To include: *Antegibbaeum*, *Argyroderma*, *Didymaotus*, *Dracophilus*, *Gibbaeum*, *Hartmanthus*, *Imitaria*, *Juttadinteria*, *Muiria*, *Namibia*, *Nelia*, *Pleiospilos*, *Psammophora**, *Schlecteranthus*, *Schwantesia*, *Tanquana*, *Vanheerdea* and *Vlokia*.

Cheiridopsis Subgroup

To include: *Aridaria*, *Aspazoma*, *Brownanthus*, *Cheiridopsis*, *Dactylopsis*, *Dicrocaulon*, *Diplosoma*, *Drosanthemopsis*, *Ihlenfeldtia*, *Jacobsenia*, *Maughaniella*, *Meyerophytum*, *Mitrophyllum*, *Monilaria*, *Odontophorus*, *Oophytum*, *Phyllobolus*, *Pseudobrownanthus*, *Psilocaulon*, *Sphalmanthus* and *Vanzijlia*.

Conophytum Subgroup

To include: *Berrisfordia*, *Conophytum*, *Herreanthus* and *Ophthalmophyllum*.

Faucaria Subgroup

To include: *Amphibolia*, *Antimima*, *Aptenia*, *Arenifera*, *Astridia*, *Bijlia*, *Braunsia*, *Brianhuntleya*, *Calamophyllum*, *Carpobrotus*, *Carruanthus*, *Caryotophora*, *Cephalophyllum*, *Cerochlamys*, *Conicosia*, *Corpuscularia*, *Cylindrophyllum*, *Daggodora*, *Delosperma*, *Disphyma*, *Drosanthemum*, *Eberlanzia*, *Ebracteola*, *Ectotropis*, *Enarganthe*, *Erepsia*, *Esterhuysenia*, *Faucaria*, *Glottiphyllum*, *Hallianthus*, *Hammeria*, *Jensenobotrya*, *Jordaaniella*, *Knersia*, *Lampranthus*, *Leipoldtia*, *Machairophyllum*, *Malephora*, *Marlothistella*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Mestoklema*, *Namaquanthus*, *Octopoma*, *Orthopterum*, *Oscularia*, *Ottosonderia*, *Polymita*, *Prenia*, *Rhombophyllum*, *Ruschia*, *Ruschianthemum*, *Ruschianthus*, *Saphesia*, *Sarcozona*, *Sceletium*, *Scopelogena*, *Smicrostigma*, *Stayneria*, *Stoeberia*, *Tischleria*, *Trichodiadema*, *Wooleya* and *Zeuktrophyllum*.

Lithops Subgroup

To include: *Dinteranthus*, *Lapidaria* and *Lithops*.

Nananthus Subgroup

To include: *Acrodon*, *Aloinopsis*, *Bergeranthus*, *Chasmatophyllum*, *Deilanthe*, *Fenestraria*, *Frithia*, *Hereroa*, *Khadia*, *Mossia*, *Nananthus*, *Neohenricia*, *Peersia*, *Prepodesma*, *Rabiea*, *Rhinephyllum*, *Stomatium* and *Titanopsis*.

Othonna Group

To include: *Augea*, *Baculelum*, *Baeriopsis*, *Cacalia*, *Caputia*, *Coreopsis*, *Crassothonna*, *Curio*, *Kleinia*, *Notonia*, *Othonna*, *Pittocaulon*, *Senecio* and *Zygophyllum*.

Pachypodium Group

To include: *Adenium*, *Pachypodium* and *Plumeria*.

Pelargonium Group

To include: *Monsonia*, *Pelargonium* and *Sarcocaulon*.

Peperomia Group

To include: *Aeolanthus*, *Begonia*, *Callisia*, *Coleus*, *Cyanotis*, *Impatiens*, *Medinilla*, *Oxalis*, *Peperomia*, *Pilea*, *Plectranthus*, *Solenostemon*, *Streptocarpus*, *Thorncroftia* and *Tradescantia*.

Sansevieria Group

To include *Sansevieria*.

Stapelia Group

This includes a very large list of genera, which for most shows can be split conveniently into the following subgroups.

Caralluma Subgroup

To include: *Angolluma*, *Apteranthes*, *Australluma*, *Ballyanthus*, *Baynesia*, *Borealluma*, *Boucerosia*, *Caralluma**, *Caudanthera*, *Crenulluma*, *Cryptolluma*, *Cylindrilluma*, *Decabelone*, *Desmidorchis*, *Diplocyatha*, *Duvalia*, *Duvaliandra*, *Frerea*, *Hermanschwartzia*, *Hoodiapelia*, *Huernia*, *Huerniopsis*, *Hutchinia*, *Luckhoffia*, *Monolluma*, *Neopectinaria*, *Ophionella*, *Orbea*, *Orbeanthus*, *Orbeopsis*, *Pachycymbium*, *Pectinaria*, *Pendulluma*, *Piaranthus*, *Pleuralluma*, *Quaqua*, *Sanguilluma*, *Saurolluma*, *Somalluma*, *Spathulopetalum*, *Spiralluma*, *Stapelia*, *Stapelianthus*, *Stapeliopsis**, *Stultitia*, *Sulcolluma*, *Tavaresia*, *Tridentea*, *Tromotriche* and *Vadulia*.

Echidnopsis Subgroup

To include: *Echidnopsis*, *Edithcolea*, *Notechidnopsis*, *Pseudopectinaria*, *Rhytidocaulon*, *Richtersveldia* and *Socotrella*.

Hoodia Subgroup

To include: *Anomalluma**, *Drakebrockmania*, *Hoodia*, *Hoodiopsis*, *Larryleachia*, *Lavrانيا*, *Leachia*, *Leachiella*, *Lithocaulon*, *Pseudolithos*, *Trichocaulon** and *White-Sloanea*.

3.4 Abbreviations used for Groups and Subgroups of Succulents

ADNA	ADENIA Group
ADRO	ADROMISCHUS Subgroup, CRASSULACEAE Group
AEON	AEONIUM Subgroup, CRASSULACEAE Group
AGAV	AGAVE Group
ALOE	ALOE Group
ANAC	ANACAMPSEOS Group
ARGY	ARGYRODERMA Subgroup, MESEMB Group
CARA	CARALLUMA Subgroup, STAPELIA Group
CERO	CEROPEGIA Group
CHEI	CHEIRIDOPSIS Subgroup, MESEMB Group
CONO	CONOPHYTUM Subgroup, MESEMB Group
CRAL	CRASSULA Subgroup, CRASSULACEAE Group
CRAS	CRASSULACEAE Group
DIDI	DIDIERIA Group
DORS	DORSTENIA Group
ECHD	ECHIDNOPSIS Subgroup, STAPELIA Group
ECHV	ECHEVERIA Subgroup, CRASSULACEAE Group
EUPH	EUPHORBIA Group
FAUC	FAUCARIA Subgroup, MESEMB Group
GAST	GASTERIA Group
HAWO	HAWORTHIA GROUP
HOOD	HOODIA Subgroup, STAPELIA Group
KEDR	KEDROSTIS Group
LITH	LITHOPS Subgroup, MESEMB Group
MESE	MESEMBRYANTHEMUM Group
NANA	NANANTHUS Subgroup, MESEMB Group
OTHO	OTHONNA Group
PACH	PACHYPODIUM Group
PELA	PELARGONIUM Group
PEPE	PEPEROMIA Group
SANS	SANSEVIERIA Group
SEDU	SEDUM Subgroup, CRASSULACEAE Group
SEMP	SEMPERVIVUM Subgroup, CRASSULACEAE Group
STAP	STAPELIA Group

3.5 List of eligible Succulent genera, with details of Group eligibility

This list covers legitimate names in current use with purposes. The groupings of the genera are discussed in section 3.3.

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Acanthosicyos</i>		KEDR	<i>Argyroderma</i>	ARGY	MESE
<i>Acrodon</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Arenifera</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Adansonia</i>		ADNA	<i>Aridaria</i>	CHEI	MESE
<i>Adenia</i>		ADNA	<i>Aristaloe</i>		ALOE
<i>Adenium</i>		PACH	<i>Asclepias</i>		CERO
<i>Adromischus</i>	ADRO	CRAS	<i>Aspazoma</i>	CHEI	MESE
<i>Aeolanthus</i>		PEPE	<i>Astridia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Aeonium</i>	AEON	CRAS	<i>Astroloba</i>		HAWO
<i>Afrovivella</i>	SEMP	CRAS	<i>Augea</i>		OTHO
<i>Agave</i>		AGAV	<i>Australluma</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Aichryson</i>	AEON	CRAS	<i>Avonia</i>		ANAC
<i>Alluaudia</i>		DIDI	<i>Bacullemum</i>		OTHO
<i>Alluaudiopsis</i>		DIDI	<i>Baeriopsis</i>		OTHO
<i>Aloe</i>		ALOE	<i>Ballyanthus</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Aloestrela</i>		ALOE	<i>Batis</i>		ADNA
<i>Aloiampelos</i>		ALOE	<i>Baynesia</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Aloidendron</i>		ALOE	<i>Beaucarnea</i>		AGAV
<i>Aloinella</i>		ALOE	<i>Begonia</i>		PEPE
<i>Aloinopsis</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Bergeranthus</i>	NANA	MESE
<i>Altamiranoa</i>	SEDU	CRAS	<i>Berrisfordia</i>	CONO	MESE
<i>Amphibolia</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Beschorneria</i>		AGAV
<i>Anacampseros</i>		ANAC	<i>Bijlia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Angolluma</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Bombax</i>		ADNA
<i>Anomalluma</i>	HOOD	STAP	<i>Borealluma</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Antegibbaeum</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Boswellia</i>		DIDI
<i>Anthorrhiza</i>		CERO	<i>Boucerosia</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Antimima</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Brachychiton</i>		ADNA
<i>Aptenia</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Brachystelma</i>		CERO
<i>Apteranthes</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Braunsia</i>	FAUC	MESE

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Brianhuntleya</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Cibirhiza</i>		CERO
<i>Brighamia</i>		ADNA	<i>Cissus</i>		ADNA
<i>Brownanthus</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Cistanthe</i>		ANAC
<i>Bryophyllum</i>	ADRO	CRAS	<i>Claytonia</i>		ANAC
<i>Bulbine</i>		ALOE	<i>Cnidoscopus</i>		EUPH
<i>Bursera</i>		DIDI	<i>Coccinia</i>		ADNA
<i>Cacalia</i>		OTHO	<i>Coleus</i>		PEPE
<i>Calamophyllum</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Commiphora</i>		DIDI
<i>Calandrinia</i>		ANAC	<i>Conicosia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Calibanus</i>		AGAV	<i>Conophytum</i>	CONO	MESE
<i>Callisia</i>		PEPE	<i>Corallocarpus</i>		KEDR
<i>Caputia</i>		OTHO	<i>Coreopsis</i>		OTHO
<i>Caralluma</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Corpuscularia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Carpobrotus</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Cotyledon</i>	ADRO	CRAS
<i>Carruanthus</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Crassothonna</i>		OTHO
<i>Caryoptophora</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Crassula</i>	CRAL	CRAS
<i>Cassia</i>		DIDI	<i>Cremnophila</i>	ECHE	CRAS
<i>Caudanthera</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Crenulluma</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Cavanillesia</i>		ADNA	<i>Cryptolluma</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Ceiba</i>		ADNA	<i>Cucurbita</i>		KEDR
<i>Cephalopentandra</i>		KEDR	<i>Curio</i>		OTHO
<i>Cephalophyllum</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Cussonia</i>		ADNA
<i>Ceraria</i>		DIDI	<i>Cyanotis</i>		PEPE
<i>Cerochlamys</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Cyclantheropsis</i>		KEDR
<i>Ceropegia</i>		CERO	<i>Cylindrilla</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Chaloupkaea</i>	SEMP	CRAS	<i>Cylindrophyllum</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Chamaealoe</i>		ALOE	<i>Cynanchum</i>		CERO
<i>Chasmatophyllum</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Cyphostemma</i>		ADNA
<i>Cheiridopsis</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Dactyloopsis</i>	CHEI	MESE
<i>Chiastophyllum</i>	SEDU	CRAS	<i>Daggodora</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Chorisia</i>		ADNA	<i>Dasyilirion</i>		AGAV
<i>Chortolirion</i>		ALOE	<i>Decabelone</i>	CARA	STAP

Genus	Subgrp	Group	Genus	Subgrp	Group
<i>Decanema</i>		CERO	<i>Edithcolea</i>	ECHD	STAP
<i>Decarya</i>		DIDI	<i>Elaeophorbia</i>		EUPH
<i>Deilanthe</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Elephantorrhiza</i>		KEDR
<i>Delosperma</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Enarganthe</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Dendrosicyos</i>		KEDR	<i>Endadenium</i>		EUPH
<i>Desmidorchis</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Erepsia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Dicrocaulon</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Erythrina</i>		DIDI
<i>Didierea</i>		DIDI	<i>Esterhuysenia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Didymaotus</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Euphorbia</i>		EUPH
<i>Dinacria</i>		CRAS	<i>Faucaria</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Dinteranthus</i>	LITH	MESE	<i>Fenestraria</i>	NANA	MESE
<i>Dioscorea</i>		KEDR	<i>Ficus</i>		ADNA
<i>Diplocyatha</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Fockea</i>		CERO
<i>Diplosoma</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Folotsia</i>		CERO
<i>Dischidia</i>		CERO	<i>Fouquieria</i>		DIDI
<i>Dischidiopsis</i>		CERO	<i>Frerea</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Disphyma</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Frithia</i>	NANA	MESE
<i>Dolichos</i>		KEDR	<i>Furcraea</i>		AGAV
<i>Dorstenia</i>		DORS	<i>Gasteria</i>		GAST
<i>Dracaena</i>		AGAV	<i>Gerrardanthus</i>		KEDR
<i>Dracophilus</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Gibbaeum</i>	ARGY	MESE
<i>Drakebrockmania</i>	HOOD	STAP	<i>Glottiphyllum</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Drosanthemopsis</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Gomphocarpus</i>		CERO
<i>Drosanthemum</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Gonialoe</i>		ALOE
<i>Dudleya</i>	ECHV	CRAS	<i>Gonolobus</i>		CERO
<i>Duvalia</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Gormaniana</i>	SEDU	CRAS
<i>Duvaliandra</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Grahamia</i>		ANAC
<i>Eberlanzia</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Graptopetalum</i>	ECHV	CRAS
<i>Ebracteola</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Greenovia</i>	AEON	CRAS
<i>Echeveria</i>	ECHV	CRAS	<i>Guillauminia</i>		ALOE
<i>Echidnopsis</i>	ECHD	STAP	<i>Hallianthus</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Ectotropis</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Hammeria</i>	FAUC	MESE

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Hartmanthus</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Karimbolea</i>		CERO
<i>Hasseanthus</i>	ECHV	CRAS	<i>Kedrostis</i>		KEDR
<i>Haworthia</i>		HAWO	<i>Khadia</i>	NANA	MESE
<i>Haworthiopsis</i>		HAWO	<i>Kinpetalum</i>		CERO
<i>Hermanschwartzia</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Kleinia</i>		OTHO
<i>Hereroa</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Knersia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Herreanthus</i>	CONO	MESE	<i>Kumara</i>		ALOE
<i>Hesperaloe</i>		AGAV	<i>Kungia</i>	SEMP	CRAS
<i>Hesperoyucca</i>		AGAV	<i>Lampranthus</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Hoodia</i>	HOOD	STAP	<i>Lapidaria</i>	LITH	MESE
<i>Hoodiapelia</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Larryleachia</i>	HOOD	STAP
<i>Hoodiopsis</i>	HOOD	STAP	<i>Lavrania</i>	HOOD	STAP
<i>Hoya</i>		CERO	<i>Leachia</i>	HOOD	STAP
<i>Huernia</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Leachiella</i>	HOOD	STAP
<i>Huerniopsis</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Leipoldtia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Hutchinia</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Lemeea</i>		ALOE
<i>Hydnophytum</i>		CERO	<i>Lenophyllum</i>	SEDU	CRAS
<i>Hylotelephium</i>	SEMP	CRAS	<i>Lewisia</i>		ANAC
<i>Ibervillea</i>		KEDR	<i>Lewisiopsis</i>		ANAC
<i>Idria</i>		DIDI	<i>Lithocaulon</i>	HOOD	STAP
<i>Ihlenfeldtia</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Lithops</i>	LITH	MESE
<i>Imitaria</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Lomatophyllum</i>		ALOE
<i>Impatiens</i>		PEPE	<i>Luckhoffia</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Ipomoea</i>		ADNA	<i>Machairophyllum</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Ischnolepis</i>		CERO	<i>Malephora</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Jacobsenia</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Manfreda</i>		AGAV
<i>Jatropha</i>		EUPH	<i>Marlothistella</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Jensenobotrya</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Maughaniella</i>	CHEI	MESE
<i>Jordaaniella</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Maximowiczia</i>		KEDR
<i>Jovibarba</i>	SEMP	CRAS	<i>Medinilla</i>		PEPE
<i>Juttadinteria</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Kalanchoe</i>	ADRO	CRAS	<i>Mestoklema</i>	FAUC	MESE

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Meterostachys</i>	SEMP	CRAS	<i>Oophytum</i>	CHEI	MESE
<i>Meyerophytum</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Operculicarya</i>		DIDI
<i>Microlooma</i>		CERO	<i>Ophionella</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Mitrophyllum</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Ophthalmophyllum</i>	CONO	MESE
<i>Momordica</i>		KEDR	<i>Orbea</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Monadenium</i>		EUPH	<i>Orbeanthus</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Monanthes</i>	AEON	CRAS	<i>Orbeopsis</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Monilaria</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Orostachys</i>	SEMP	CRAS
<i>Monolluma</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Othonna</i>		OTHO
<i>Monsonia</i>		PELA	<i>Orthopterum</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Montia</i>		ANAC	<i>Oscularia</i>	FAUC	MESE
* <i>Moranara</i>	ECHV	CRAS	<i>Ottosonderia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Moringa</i>		ADNA	<i>Oxalis</i>		PEPE
<i>Mossia</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Pachycarpus</i>		CERO
<i>Mucizonia</i>	SEDU	CRAS	<i>Pachycormus</i>		DIDI
<i>Muiria</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Pachycymbium</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Myrmecodia</i>		CERO	<i>Pachyphytum</i>	ECHV	CRAS
<i>Myrmephytum</i>		CERO	<i>Pachypodium</i>		PACH
<i>Namaquanthus</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Pectinaria</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Namibia</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Pedilanthus</i>		EUPH
<i>Nananthus</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Peersia</i>	NANA	MESE
<i>Nelia</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Pelargonium</i>		PELA
<i>Neoalsomitra</i>		KEDR	<i>Pendulluma</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Neohenricia</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Pentagonanthus</i>		CERO
<i>Neopectinaria</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Peperomia</i>		PEPE
<i>Neorautanenia</i>		KEDR	<i>Petopentia</i>		CERO
<i>Nolina</i>		AGAV	<i>Petrosedum</i>	SEMP	CRAS
<i>Notechidnopsis</i>	ECHD	STAP	<i>Phedimus</i>	SEDU	CRAS
<i>Notonia</i>		OTHO	<i>Phemeranthus</i>		ANAC
<i>Octopoma</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Phyllanthus</i>		EUPH
<i>Odontophorus</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Phyllobolus</i>	CHEI	MESE
<i>Odosicyos</i>		KEDR	<i>Piaranthus</i>	CARA	STAP

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Pilea</i>		PEPE	<i>Rhombophyllum</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Pistorinia</i>	SEDU	CRAS	<i>Rhytidocaulon</i>	ECHD	STAP
<i>Pittocaulon</i>		OTHO	<i>Richtersveldia</i>	ECHD	STAP
<i>Plectranthus</i>		PEPE	<i>Riocreuxia</i>		CERO
<i>Pleiospilos</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Rochea</i>	CRAL	CRAS
<i>Pleuralluma</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Rosularia</i>	SEMP	CRAS
<i>Plumeria</i>		PACH	<i>Ruschia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Poellnitzia</i>		HAWO	<i>Ruschianthemum</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Polymita</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Ruschianthus</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Portulaca</i>		ANAC	<i>Samuela</i>		AGAV
<i>Portulacaria</i>		DIDI	<i>Sanguilluma</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Prenia</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Sansevieria</i>		SANS
<i>Prepodesma</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Saphesia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Prometheum</i>	SEMP	CRAS	<i>Sarcocaulon</i>		PELA
<i>Prosopostelma</i>		CERO	<i>Sarcostemma</i>		CERO
<i>Psammophora</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Sarcozona</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Pseudobombax</i>		ADNA	<i>Saurolluma</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Pseudobrownanthus</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Sceletium</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Pseudolithos</i>	HOOD	STAP	<i>Schlechteranthus</i>	ARGY	MESE
<i>Pseudopectinaria</i>	ECHD	STAP	<i>Schwantesia</i>	ARGY	MESE
<i>Pseudosedum</i>	SEDU	CRAS	<i>Scopelogenia</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Psilocaulon</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Sedum</i>	SEDU	CRAS
<i>Pterodiscus</i>		ADNA	<i>Sempervivella</i>	SEMP	CRAS
<i>Pyrenacantha</i>		KEDR	<i>Sempervivum</i>	SEMP	CRAS
<i>Quaqua</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Senecio</i>		OTHO
<i>Rabiea</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Senna</i>		DIDI
<i>Raphionacme</i>		CERO	<i>Sesamothamnus</i>		ADNA
<i>Rechsteineria</i>		ADNA	<i>Seyrigia</i>		KEDR
<i>Reidmorania</i>	ECHV	CRAS	<i>Sinningia</i>		ADNA
<i>Rhinephyllum</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Sinocrassula</i>	SEDU	CRAS
<i>Rhodiola</i>	SEDU	CRAS	<i>Siphonostelma</i>		CERO

Genus	Subgp	Group	Genus	Subgp	Group
<i>Smicrostigma</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Tenaris</i>		CERO
<i>Socotrella</i>	ECHD	STAP	<i>Testudinaria</i>		KEDR
<i>Solenostemon</i>		PEPE	<i>Thompsonella</i>	ECHV	CRAS
<i>Somalluma</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Thorncroftia</i>		PEPE
<i>Spathulopetalum</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Tillaea</i>	CRAL	CRAS
<i>Sphalmanthus</i>	CHEI	MESE	<i>Tischleria</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Spiralluma</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Titanopsis</i>	NANA	MESE
<i>Squamellaria</i>		CERO	<i>Tradescantia</i>		PEPE
<i>Stapelia</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Trematosperma</i>		KEDR
<i>Stapelianthus</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Trichocaulon</i>	HOOD	STAP
<i>Stapeliopsis</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Trichodiadema</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Stathostelma</i>		CERO	<i>Tridentea</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Stayneria</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Tromotriche</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Stenadenium</i>		EUPH	<i>Tulista</i>		HAWO
<i>Stephania</i>		KEDR	<i>Tylecodon</i>	ADRO	CRAS
<i>Stephanotis</i>		CERO	<i>Umbilicus</i>	SEDU	CRAS
<i>Stoeberia</i>	FAUC	MESE	<i>Uncarina</i>		ADNA
<i>Stomatium</i>	NANA	MESE	<i>Vadulia</i>	CARA	STAP
<i>Stomatostemma</i>	CERO		<i>Vanheerdea</i>	ARGY	MESE
<i>Streptocarpus</i>		PEPE	<i>Vanzijlia</i>	CHEI	MESE
<i>Stultitia</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Villadia</i>	SEDU	CRAS
<i>Stylophyllum</i>	ECHV	CRAS	<i>Vlokia</i>	ARGY	MESE
<i>Sulcolluma</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>White-Sloanea</i>	HOOD	STAP
<i>Synadenium</i>		EUPH	<i>Wooleya</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Tacitus</i>	ECHV	CRAS	<i>Xerosicyos</i>		KEDR
<i>Talinella</i>		ANAC	<i>Yucca</i>		AGAV
<i>Tanquana</i>	ARGY	MESE	<i>Zehneria</i>		KEDR
<i>Talinopsis</i>		ANAC	<i>Zeuktrophyllum</i>	FAUC	MESE
<i>Talinum</i>		ANAC	<i>Zygophyllum</i>		OTHO
<i>Tavaresia</i>	CARA	STAP	<i>Zygosicyos</i>		KEDR

3.6. Where a species has an annual or biennial growth cycle, then more than one plant per pot of that species is permissible for show purposes.

4.0 List of Taxa of a Controversial Nature

Although there are many names which could be listed here, we list only those which would lead to differences in Group eligibility.

4.1 Cacti

Name under which plant may be known	Name for show purposes
<i>Echinomastus macdowellii</i>	<i>Thelocactus macdowellii</i>
<i>Echinopsis hahniana</i>	<i>Mediocactus hahnianus</i>
<i>Escobaria aguirreana</i>	<i>Acharagma aguirreanum</i>
<i>Escobaria roseana</i>	<i>Acharagma roseanum</i>
<i>Gymnocactus laredoi</i>	<i>Escobaria laredoi</i>
<i>Haageocereus bieblii</i>	<i>Pygmaeocereus bieblii</i>
<i>Haageocereus bylesianus</i>	<i>Pygmaeocereus bylesianus</i>
<i>Haageocereus familiaris</i>	<i>Pygmaeocereus familiaris</i>
<i>Hamatocactus crassihamatus</i>	<i>Sclerocactus uncinatus</i>
<i>Hamatocactus hamatacanthus</i>	<i>Ferocactus hamatacanthus</i>
<i>Hamatocactus setispinus</i>	<i>Thelocactus setispinus</i>
<i>Hamatocactus sinuatus</i>	<i>Ferocactus hamatacanthus</i>
<i>Hamatocactus uncinatus</i>	<i>Sclerocactus uncinatus</i>
<i>Helianthocereus species</i>	<i>Echinopsis species</i>
<i>Neolloydia acunensis</i>	<i>Echinomastus acunensis</i>
<i>Neolloydia erectocentra</i>	<i>Echinomastus erectocentrus</i>
<i>Neolloydia intertexta</i>	<i>Echinomastus intertextus</i>
<i>Neolloydia johnsonii</i>	<i>Echinomastus johnsonii</i>
<i>Neolloydia mariposensis</i>	<i>Echinomastus mariposensis</i>
<i>Parodia/Notocactus gummifera</i>	<i>Uebelmannia gummifera</i>
<i>Parodia/Notocactus alacriportana</i>	<i>Brasiliparodia alacriportana</i>
<i>Parodia/Notocactus claviceps</i>	<i>Eriocephala claviceps</i>
<i>Parodia/Notocactus grossei</i>	<i>Eriocephala schumanniana</i>
<i>Parodia/Notocactus leninghausii</i>	<i>Eriocephala leninghausii</i>
<i>Parodia/Notocactus magnifica</i>	<i>Eriocephala magnifica</i>
<i>Parodia/Notocactus rechensis</i>	<i>Brasiliparodia rechensis</i>
<i>Parodia/Notocactus warasii</i>	<i>Eriocephala warasii</i>
<i>Pelecyphora pseudopectinata</i> (including <i>P. pulcherrima</i>)	<i>Turbinicarpus pseudopectinatus</i>
<i>Pygmaeocereus densiaculeatus</i>	<i>Haageocereus lanugispinus</i>
<i>Trichocereus species</i>	<i>Echinopsis species</i>
<i>Wilcoxia viperina</i>	<i>Peniocereus viperinus</i>

Toumeyia only includes *T. papyracantha* for show purposes.

Arequipa (*A. aurantiaca*, *A. australis*, *A. erectocylindrica*, *A. hempeliana*, *A. leucotricha*, *A. rettigii*, *A. varicolor* and *A. weingartiana*) for show purposes should be in the Matucana Group even though they have been referred to *Oreocereus*.

Intergeneric hybrids may be entered in the class of either parent.

4.2 Succulents

Name under which plant may be known	Name for show purposes
<i>Caralluma/Anomalluma dodsoniana</i>	<i>Pseudolithos dodsonianus</i>
<i>Caralluma montana</i>	<i>Echidnopsis montana</i>
<i>Matelea cyclophylla</i>	<i>Gonolobus cyclophylla</i>
<i>Psammophora pillansii</i>	<i>Arenifera pillansii</i>
<i>Rosularia hirsuta</i>	<i>Sedum hirsutum</i>
<i>Sedum amplexicaule</i>	<i>Petrosedum amplexicaule</i>
<i>Sedum craigii</i>	<i>Graptopetalum craigii</i>
<i>Sedum cremnophila/nutans</i>	<i>Cremnophila nutans</i>
<i>Sedum forsterianum</i>	<i>Petrosedum forsterianum</i>
<i>Sedum montanum</i>	<i>Petrosedum montanum</i>
<i>Sedum ochroleucum</i>	<i>Petrosedum ochroleucum</i>
<i>Sedum pilosum</i>	<i>Prometheum pilosum</i>
<i>Sedum reflexum(rupestre)</i>	<i>Petrosedum rupestre</i>
<i>Sedum sediforme</i>	<i>Petrosedum sediforme</i>
<i>Sedum sedoides</i>	<i>Sempervivella alba</i>
<i>Sedum sempervivoides</i>	<i>Prometheum sempervivoides</i>
<i>Sedum suaveolens</i>	<i>Graptopetalum suaveolens</i>
<i>Stapeliopsis ballyi</i>	<i>Echidnopsis ballyi</i>
<i>Trichocaulon columnare</i>	<i>Notechidnopsis columnaris</i>
<i>Tulista aristata</i>	<i>Aristaloe aristata</i>
<i>Tulista dinteri</i>	<i>Gonialoe dinteri</i>
<i>Tulista sladeniana</i>	<i>Gonialoe sladeniana</i>
<i>Tulista variegata</i>	<i>Gonialoe variegata</i>

As many of the *Orostachys* are now *Hylotelephium*, the latter has been moved to Sempervivum Group. Intergeneric hybrids may be entered in the class of either parent. Beware of names like ×*Pachyveria* (*Pachyphytum* × *Echeveria*) not listed in the Groups.

5.0 Succulent plant families reference listing

Genus	Plant family	Genus	Plant family
<i>Acanthosicyos</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Argyroderma</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Acrodon</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Aridaria</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Adansonia</i>	Bombacaceae	<i>Aristaloe</i>	Asphodelaceae
<i>Adenia</i>	Passifloraceae	<i>Asclepias</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Adenium</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Aspazoma</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Adromischus</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Astridia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Aeolanthus</i>	Lamiaceae	<i>Astroloba</i>	Asphodelaceae
<i>Aeonium</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Augea</i>	Zygophyllaceae
<i>Afrovivella</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Australluma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Agave</i>	Asparagaceae	<i>Avonia</i>	Anacampserotaceae
<i>Aichryson</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Baculelum</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Alluaudia</i>	Didiereaceae	<i>Baeriopsis</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Alluaudiopsis</i>	Didiereaceae	<i>Ballyanthus</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Aloe</i>	Asphodelaceae	<i>Batis</i>	Bataceae
<i>Aloestrela</i>	Asphodelaceae	<i>Baynesia</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Aloiampelos</i>	Asphodelaceae	<i>Beaucarnea</i>	Nolinaceae
<i>Aloidendron</i>	Asphodelaceae	<i>Begonia</i>	Begoniaceae
<i>Aloinella</i>	Asphodelaceae	<i>Bergeranthus</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Aloinopsis</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Berrisfordia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Altamiranoa</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Beschorneria</i>	Asparagaceae
<i>Amphibolia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Bijlia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Anacampseros</i>	Anacampserotaceae	<i>Bombax</i>	Bombacaceae
<i>Angolluma</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Borealluma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Anomalluma</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Boswellia</i>	Burseraceae
<i>Antegibbaeum</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Boucerosia</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Anthorrhiza</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Brachychiton</i>	Malvaceae
<i>Antimima</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Brachystelma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Aptenia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Braunsia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Apteranthes</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Brianhuntleya</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Arenifera</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Brighamia</i>	Campanulaceae

Genus	Plant family	Genus	Plant family
<i>Brownanthus</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Cistanthe</i>	Montiaceae
<i>Bryophyllum</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Claytonia</i>	Montiaceae
<i>Bulbine</i>	Asphodelaceae	<i>Cnidoscopus</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Bursera</i>	Burseraceae	<i>Coccinia</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Cacalia</i>	Asteraceae	<i>Coleus</i>	Labiatae
<i>Calamophyllum</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Commiphora</i>	Burseraceae
<i>Calandrinia</i>	Montiaceae	<i>Conicosia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Calibanus</i>	Asparagaceae	<i>Conophytum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Callisia</i>	Commelinaceae	<i>Corallocarpus</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Caputia</i>	Asteraceae	<i>Coreopsis</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Caralluma</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Corpuscularia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Carpobrotus</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Cotyledon</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Carruanthus</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Crassothonna</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Caryotophora</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Crassula</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Cassia</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Cremonophila</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Caudanthera</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Crenulluma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Cavanillesia</i>	Bombacaceae	<i>Cryptolluma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Ceiba</i>	Bombacaceae	<i>Cucurbita</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Cephalopentandra</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Curio</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Cephalophyllum</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Cussonia</i>	Araliaceae
<i>Ceraria</i>	Didiereaceae	<i>Cyanotis</i>	Commelinaceae
<i>Cerochlamys</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Cyclantheropsis</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Ceropegia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Cylindrilla</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Chaloupkaea</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Cylindrophyllum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Chamaealoe</i>	Asphodelaceae	<i>Cynanchum</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Chasmatophyllum</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Cyphostemma</i>	Vitaceae
<i>Cheiridopsis</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Dactyloopsis</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Chiastophyllum</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Daggodora</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Chorisia</i>	Bombacaceae	<i>Dasyllirion</i>	Asparagaceae
<i>Chortolirion</i>	Asphodelaceae	<i>Decabelone</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Cibirhiza</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Decanema</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Cissus</i>	Vitaceae	<i>Decarya</i>	Didiereaceae

Genus	Plant family	Genus	Plant family
<i>Deilanth</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Elephantorrhiza</i>	Leguminosae
<i>Delosperma</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Enarganthe</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Dendrosicyos</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Endadenium</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Desmidorchis</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Erepsia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Dicrocaulon</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Erythrina</i>	Leguminosae
<i>Didierea</i>	Didiereaceae	<i>Esterhuysenia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Didymaotus</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Dinacria</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Faucaria</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Dinteranthus</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Fenestraria</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Dioscorea</i>	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Ficus</i>	Moraceae
<i>Diplocyatha</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Fockea</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Diplosoma</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Folotsia</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Dischidia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Fouquieria</i>	Fouquieriaceae
<i>Dischidiopsis</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Frerea</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Disphyma</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Frithia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Dolichos</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Furcraea</i>	Asparagaceae
<i>Dorstenia</i>	Moraceae	<i>Gasteria</i>	Asphodelaceae
<i>Dracaena</i>	Asparagaceae	<i>Gerrardanthus</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Dracophilus,</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Gibbaeum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Drakebrockmania</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Glottiphyllum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Drosanthemopsis</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Drosanthemum</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Gonialoe</i>	Asphodelaceae
<i>Dudleya</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Gonolobus</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Duvalia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Gorman</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Duvaliandra</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Grahamia</i>	Anacampserotaceae
<i>Eberlanzia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Graptopetalum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Ebracteola</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Greenovia</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Echeveria</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Guillauminia</i>	Asphodelaceae
<i>Echidnopsis</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Hallianthus</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Ectotropis</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Hammeria</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Edithcolea</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Hartmanthus</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Elaeophorb</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Hasseanthus</i>	Crassulaceae

Genus	Plant family	Genus	Plant family
<i>Haworthia</i>	Asphodelaceae	<i>Kinepetalum</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Hereroa</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Kleinia</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Hermanschwartzia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Knersia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Herreanthus</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Kumara</i>	Asphodelaceae
<i>Hesperaloe</i>	Asparagaceae	<i>Kungia</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Hesperoyucca</i>	Asparagaceae	<i>Lampranthus</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Hoodia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Lapidaria</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Hoodiapelia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Larryleachia</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Hoodiopsis</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Lavrania</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Hoya</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Leachia</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Huernia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Leachiella</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Huerniopsis</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Leipoldtia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Hutchinia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Lemeea</i>	Asphodelaceae
<i>Hydnophytum</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Lenophyllum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Hylotelephium</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Lewisia</i>	Montiaceae
<i>Ibervillea</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Lewisiopsis</i>	Montiaceae
<i>Idria</i>	Fouquieriaceae	<i>Lithocaulon</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Ihlenfeldtia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Lithops</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Imitaria</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Lomatophyllum</i>	Asphodelaceae
<i>Impatiens</i>	Balsaminaceae	<i>Luckhoffia</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Ipomoea</i>	Convolvulaceae	<i>Machairophyllum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Ischnolepis</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Malephora</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Jacobsenia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Manfreda</i>	Asparagaceae
<i>Jatropha</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Marlothistella</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Jensenobotrya</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Maughaniella</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Jordaaniella</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Maximowiczia</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Jovibarba</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Medinilla</i>	Melastomataceae
<i>Juttadinteria</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Kalanchoe</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Mestoklema</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Karimbolea</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Meterostachys</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Kedrostis</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Meyerophytum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Khadia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Microloma</i>	Apocynaceae

Genus	Plant family	Genus	Plant family
<i>Mitrophyllum</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Ophthalmophyllum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Momordica</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Orbea</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Monadenium</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Orbeanthus</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Monanthes</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Orbeopsis</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Monilaria</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Orostachys</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Monolluma</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Othonna</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Monsonia</i>	Geraniaceae	<i>Orthopterum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Montia</i>	Montiaceae	<i>Oscularia</i>	Aizoaceae
× <i>Moranara</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Ottosonderia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Moringa</i>	Moringaceae	<i>Oxalis</i>	Oxalidaceae
<i>Mossia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Pachycarpus</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Mucizonia</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Pachycormus</i>	Anacardiaceae
<i>Muiria</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Pachycymbium</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Myrmecodia</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Pachyphytum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Myrmephytum</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Pachypodium</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Namaquanthus</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Pectinaria</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Namibia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Pedilanthus</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Nananthus</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Peersia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Nelia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Geraniaceae
<i>Neoalsomitra</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Pendulluma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Neohenricia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Pentagonanthus</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Neopectinaria</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Peperomia</i>	Piperaceae
<i>Neorautanenia</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Petopentia</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Nolina</i>	Nolinaceae	<i>Petrosedum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Notechidnopsis</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Phedimus</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Notonia</i>	Asteraceae	<i>Phemeranthus</i>	Montiaceae
<i>Octopoma</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Odontophorus</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Phyllobolus</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Odosicyos</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Piaranthus</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Oophytum</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Pilea</i>	Urticaceae
<i>Operculicarya</i>	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistorinia</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Ophionella</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Pittocaulon</i>	Asteraceae

Genus	Plant family	Genus	Plant family
<i>Plectranthus</i>	Labiatae	<i>Rochea</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Pleiospilos</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Rosularia</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Pleuralluma</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Ruschia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Plumeria</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Ruschianthemum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Poellnitzia</i>	Asphodelaceae	<i>Ruschianthus</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Polymita</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Samuela</i>	Asparagaceae
<i>Portulaca</i>	Portulacaceae	<i>Sanguilluma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Portulacaria</i>	Didiereaceae	<i>Sansevieria</i>	Asparagaceae
<i>Prenia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Saphesia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Prepodesma</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Sarcocaulon</i>	Geraniaceae
<i>Prometheum</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Sarcostemma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Prosopostelma</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Sarcozona</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Psammophora</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Saurolluma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Pseudobombax</i>	Bombacaceae	<i>Sceletium</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Pseudobrownanthus</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Schlecteranthus</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Pseudolithos</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Schwantesia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Pseudopectinaria</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Scopelogenia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Pseudosedum</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Psilocaulon</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Sempervivella</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Pterodiscus</i>	Pedaliaceae	<i>Sempervivum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Pyrenacantha</i>	Icacinaceae	<i>Senecio</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Quaqua</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Senna</i>	Leguminosae
<i>Rabiea</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Sesamothamnus</i>	Pedaliaceae
<i>Raphionacme</i>	Periplocaceae	<i>Seyrigia</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Rechsteineria</i>	Gesneriaceae	<i>Sinningia</i>	Gesneriaceae
<i>Reidmorania</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Sinocrassula</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Rhinephyllum</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Siphonostelma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Rhodiola</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Smicrostigma</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Rhombophyllum</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Socotrella</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Rhytidocaulon</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Somalluma</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Richtersveldia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Spathulopetalum</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Riocreuxia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Sphalmanthus</i>	Aizoaceae

Genus	Plant family	Genus	Plant family
<i>Spiralluma</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Tillaea</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Squamellaria</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Tischleria</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Stapelia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Titanopsis</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Stapelianthus</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Tradescantia</i>	Commelinaceae
<i>Stapeliopsis</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Trematosperma</i>	Icacinaceae
<i>Stathostelma</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Trichocaulon</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Stayneria</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Trichodiadema</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Stenadenium</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Tridentea</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Stephania</i>	Menispermaceae	<i>Tromotriche</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Stephanotis</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Tulista</i>	Asphodelaceae
<i>Stoerberia</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Tylecodon</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Stomatium</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Umbilicus</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Stomatostemma</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Uncarina</i>	Pedaliaceae
<i>Streptocarpus</i>	Gesneriaceae	<i>Vadulia</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Stultitia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Vanheerdea</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Stylophyllum</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Vanzijlia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Sulcolluma</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Villadia</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Synadenium</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Vlokia</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Tacitus</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>White-Sloanea</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Talinella</i>	Talinaceae	<i>Wooleya</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Talinopsis</i>	Talinaceae	<i>Xerosicyos</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Talinum</i>	Portulacaceae	× <i>Moranara</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Tanquana</i>	Aizoaceae	<i>Yucca</i>	Asparagaceae
<i>Tavaresia</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Zehneria</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Tenaris</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Zeuktrophyllum</i>	Aizoaceae
<i>Testudinaria</i>	Dioscoraceae	<i>Zygophyllum</i>	Zygophyllaceae
<i>Thompsonella</i>	Crassulaceae	<i>Zygositycos</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Thorncroftia</i>	Lamiaceae		

6.0 Notes for Exhibitors

Read the schedule carefully in conjunction with the Handbook of Shows.

6.1 Preparing plants for show entry

Make sure that plants selected are growing and that they are healthy and free from pests.

Check carefully that plants comply with the show schedule with regard to classification, number of plants specified per entry and to pot sizes (see 7.6). Check that you have identified the genus correctly and that the members of that genus are allowable in the class.

There are some groups of plants that potentially pose more problems than others; these problems are the result of taxonomic changes which mean that certain species could apparently be eligible in more than one Group. See 4.0 for a list of species of controversial nature, and also 6.5 where other potential misunderstandings are detailed.

Presentation is important, see 7.4.1 of this Handbook. Plants should be growing in their pots without constriction by the pot; exhibitors sometimes try to gain advantage by deliberately under-potting plants in classes with pot restrictions – the judge will invariably spot the damage caused and will penalise such exhibits. Labels are particularly useful to the general public and beginners alike. The plant name should be legible and clearly visible, however do not expect the judge to believe what is written!

Since shows are intended to demonstrate the grower's skills it is reasonable to expect that plants will have been in the possession of the exhibitor for at least six months. This is a rule that is impossible to enforce, but we do ask exhibitors to comply with this request. Participants should not use social media to publicise exhibitors' proposed entries for shows, where they might be seen by, and therefore possibly influence, the judge of said show.

6.2 Transporting plants

Many plants could be damaged by transporting them to shows. Some consideration should be given to any recent damage caused by transportation. It is essential that care is taken in packing them even for the shortest of journeys; a rough ride around the back streets can do more damage than two hundred miles on a motorway. It is better for the plants if they are watered before being transported; the soil is then firm in the pot. The methods used

for packing are too numerous to go into any detail but include holes cut to size in sheets of wood or bubble-wrap, canes used to support columnar plants, boxes with various materials used for packing, etc.

6.3 Staging plants at the show

Give yourself plenty of time to obtain your entry cards then stage your plants in the correct classes. Arrange plants so that they can be seen to advantage, this generally means for a group of plants that the tallest is at the back. The show stewards have the right to move plants on the show-bench, but they will normally interfere as little as possible with the arrangement.

6.4 Objections

If after judging you think the judge has made a mistake then you can make an objection through the proper channels, the rules regarding objections should be stated in the show schedule. Only valid objections will be referred to the judge, which are those objections that refer to rules and plant designations as given in the schedule. If the judge agrees that the rules have been contravened, then he/she will rejudge the class concerned. The exhibitor must on no account approach the judge with objections but should make the objection directly to the show secretary. If on the other hand an exhibitor wishes to know why his pride and joy was not given a prize, then most judges will be quite happy to discuss the reasons for a particular decision.

6.5 Using the Handbook Group System

If you have a plant that is correctly named, this Handbook contains all the information that is necessary to enable you to exhibit it in the correct class. It will be found that the majority of classes contained in a schedule will be named as Groups or additionally as Subgroups. All the Groups and Subgroups are listed in the Handbook; the cactus Groups and the 'other succulent' Groups are listed separately for convenience. The genera that can be exhibited are listed under the Group headings, except when the Group is further divided into Subgroups, in which case the genera are listed under the Subgroups. In order to identify the Group it may be quicker to refer to the alphabetic list of genera, alongside is an abbreviation that will identify the Group; if there are two sets of abbreviations then membership of a Subgroup is indicated.

Some plants will be found to have more than one valid name, which may result in some confusion if the plant is apparently eligible in more than one

Group. To avoid this, the Lists of Taxa of Controversial Nature 4.0 give the name under which the plant is to be known for show purposes. For example, *Echinomastus macdowellii* was transferred many years ago to *Thelocactus*, we accept that it should be judged as a *Thelocactus* and so its name for show purposes is *Thelocactus macdowellii*. If an *Echinomastus macdowellii* plant is exhibited in a class for Pediocactus Group it will be ineligible and therefore the judge will not consider it for a prize but label it 'N.A.S.', (i.e. Not According to Schedule).

Current taxonomic trends are tending to result in the combination by some authors of previously well-known genera into larger, broader-based genera. Combinations of this sort could potentially cause some problems at shows (although fortunately they rarely do) with exhibitors placing their entries in what, for show purposes, are the wrong Groups.

For example, species from the genus *Matucana* have been re-classified by some authors as *Borzicactus*. Unfortunately, the former *Matucana* species are not suitable or eligible for entry in a class for Cereus Group, Cleistocactus Subgroup where *Borzicactus* is placed, for they are generally smaller plants that would be quite out of place among the more typically cereoid plants.

Since, for practical reasons, it is not possible to publish here a complete list of species eligible for each Group, the final decision regarding eligibility, should there be any dispute, lies with the judge and organising committee of each show.

To persuade beginners to the hobby to enter shows, it is suggested that several "novice classes" appear on the schedule for members who have never been awarded a 1st prize in a BCSS show.

7.0 Notes for Judges

7.1 The BCSS Shows Committee

The BCSS Shows Committee is responsible to the Society's Executive Committee for all matters relating to shows and exhibitions. In particular it organises a Showing and Judging weekend as required where members can undertake a course of instruction on judging followed by judging tests which must be passed if one is to become a qualified judge.

7.2 Conduct of Judges at Shows

When being engaged to judge a show, the judge should ascertain that the show will be of a size that can be judged within a reasonable time. Note that as a general rule shows with more than forty-five classes should have at least two judges, it is also a good opportunity to give a newly qualified judge the chance to gain experience with an established judge. Arrive in plenty of time for the start of judging, let the show secretary know that you have arrived, but keep well away from the staging of exhibits, to the refreshment room perhaps?

When you are invited to start the judging it is useful to have an overall look at the plants exhibited, it gives a good idea of the task before you. Make sure the steward knows what he has to do and that he understands your system of marking the entry cards. Marking your own copy of the schedule, as you proceed, when you find a plant that is worthy of consideration for best cactus or best succulent can save time afterwards.

7.3 Judging Principles

Succulent plants are plants with very fleshy leaves, stems or root systems. Hardy or annual succulents are not disqualified for being hardy or annual, although generally they will not necessarily be very highly regarded with respect to difficulty, maturity etc.

All cacti are succulent and can be exhibited in general classes for cacti regardless of the name given to them. All cacti and succulents are acceptable in their appropriate classes. Succulent plants belonging to the genera listed in section 5.0 are admissible in their appropriate classes. Amendments to the list of genera may be published from time to time.

The judge must first satisfy himself/herself that all entries conform to the show schedule, those that do not are to be marked N.A.S. (i.e. Not According to Schedule).

In assessing the entries, the judge should regard the condition of the plants as of paramount importance. Here the general appearance of the plant, its health, freedom from damage and if it is growing will be considered. Also to be taken into account will be the maturity of the plant, its size and age, freedom from pests etc. Finally, the presentation of the exhibit as evidence of good cultivation will be considered.

Fasciated and/or variegated/chimera plants are acceptable in general classes and are pointed in the same way.

7.4 The BCSS Points System

In assessing evenly matched exhibits the judge will use the BCSS points system. It is neither necessary nor desirable for the judge to assess all entries in the show by means of the points system; in branch shows it is unlikely that a judge will need to point more than one or two classes.

7.4.1 General Classes

(Other than for Flowering epiphyllums, Displays, Collections and Educational exhibits)

Condition & Maturity	12
Presentation	4
Difficulty in cultivation	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>20</u>

The judge will take into consideration both the age of the plant and its condition. This will be in relation to the other plants in the class.

For example:

Extremely old plant in perfect condition	12
Extremely old plant with minor blemish	9–11
Old plant in perfect condition	7–8
Relatively young plant in perfect condition	6
Young plant flawless	3
Old plant with many signs of poor horticulture	2
Young plant with flaws	1

Condition and maturity

The judge will consider evidence of the standard of cultivation. An under-nourished desiccated plant, an overfed bloated plant, or one which is etiolated as a result of being grown in poor light, will lose points, as will a plant with signs of uneven growth, scorch or cold damage. The colour and appearance of the body, leaves and spines will be taken into account. The judge will then look for physical damage, broken stems, broken or missing spines, damaged leaves, splits and scars.

Evidence of red spider mite, mealy bug, fungal infections and other pests and diseases: any plant which is heavily infested or diseased will be deleted from consideration regardless of its score on other counts and removed from the bench. In practice, maturity means relative age in cultivation and not necessarily connected with the plant's ability to flower.

Presentation

The presentation of the plants should be assessed. The following points are considered important and points for presentation will be deducted if they are not adhered to:

- cleanliness of the pot (not the type of pot)
- level of the plant in the pot
- absence of weeds and algae on the compost surface
- absence of inappropriate flower remains
- clear labelling of the plant
- size of pot appropriate to size of the plant, i.e., plants should not be excessively over or under-potted
- absence of dirt and detritus on the plant e.g. spiders' webs, snail trails

Difficulty of cultivation

The judge will grade the plants in the class according to their difficulty in cultivation. The types of plants which merit points on this score are those which require specialist horticulture such as greater care in watering or are otherwise difficult to grow under 'normal' conditions. Grafted plants will be assessed for difficulty as grafted plants, no consideration will be given for difficulty on their own roots.

7.4.2 Classes for Flowering epiphyllums

Here the main emphasis is on the flowers, their number, attractiveness and colour, though the general condition of the plant should not be disregarded.

Flowers	15
Condition	<u>5</u>
Total points	<u>20</u>

7.4.3 Display classes

These include decorative displays, bowl and miniature gardens etc., where the main emphasis is on the artistry of arrangement. The condition of the plants should be taken into account but difficulty in cultivation is to be disregarded.

Artistry of arrangement	15
Condition	<u>5</u>
Total points	<u>20</u>

7.4.4 Collections classes

These are intended for collections of a genus or related genera within a given area, collections illustrating a theme, etc. The schedule must define carefully the type of collection required. The schedule for a show must state clearly if a class is to be judged as a collection rather than as a general class for multiple plants.

These classes are intended to illustrate the richness of the diversity of taxa or cultivars within a particular genus or genera.

Any appropriate explanatory material to highlight these characteristics of the plants exhibited will be considered, if provided, when awarding the points for presentation.

Collection classes are pointed as follows:

Condition and maturity	10
Presentation	5
Variety	4
Difficulty of cultivation	<u>1</u>
Total points	<u>20</u>

7.4.5 Educational exhibits

These classes are intended for exhibits within a given area illustrating an educational topic. The schedule must define carefully the type of exhibit required. The schedule for a show must state clearly that a class is to be judged as an educational exhibit, rather than as a general class for multiple plants.

These exhibits are intended to educate people who come to the show, about any aspect of cacti or other succulents. Explanatory material stating the educational intention and explaining the exhibit is required and will be considered when awarding the points for presentation.

Presentation	6
Condition	6
Educational content	<u>8</u>
Total points	<u>20</u>

7.5 Labelling

Labelling of entries is desirable but is not obligatory. Plants will not be down-pointed for being incorrectly labelled. If the wrong label results in the entry being in the wrong class it will of course be N.A.S. Note that a clean, legible, accurate, clearly visible label is advantageous.

7.6 Containers

Individual plants are usually exhibited in clay or plastic pots, half pots or pans. Schedules often specify that there shall be no more than one plant in each container for the majority of classes. In such cases it is not considered reasonable to disqualify entries because of insignificant weeds or seedlings, though exhibitors should try to avoid exhibiting plants accompanied by weeds. The rule is made to prevent an unfair advantage to those who deliberately plant several plants together so that they appear to be one plant. Plants of a spreading nature which naturally break from the main plant, such as sempervivums and some crassulas and biennials or annuals should also not be disqualified on these grounds. Whether a container is made of clay, plastic, metal or other substance is immaterial to the judge. Where pot sizes are specified it is considered reasonable to allow a tolerance of plus or minus 3mm if pot sizes are quoted in the schedule in metric measurements, or plus or minus 1/8 inch if Imperial sizes are quoted.

Measurements are taken as follows:

Circular Pots

The size of a circular pot is the diameter measured at the top, inside the rim.

Square Pots

The size of a square pot is the distance between opposite sides at the top inside the rim. This measurement shall be taken as equivalent to the diameter of a circular pot.

Note that with so many different types of pot being used it is essential to measure the pots and not to take the size that is moulded or otherwise imprinted on the base of the pot.

7.7 Fasciated (cristate, monstrose) and chlorophyll-deficient plants

Most shows have such a class for cacti and other succulents. Only the fasciated/variegated part of the plant will be judged.

7.8 Collections, Educational and Display Exhibits

Collections, educational and display exhibits may contain cacti and/or other succulents staged within a stated area of the show bench. Any number of plants may be used. The number may be limited or specified. It is usual to specify the area within which the container or pot bases should fit and to disregard any overhang of spines, shoots etc. Ensure that the purpose of the class and permitted accessories (backboards etc.) are clearly stated. Display classes are decorative; Collection classes are thematic, usually of specified genera or Groups, and educational exhibits are intended to illustrate an educational topic.

Miniature gardens and bowl gardens are an arrangement of cacti and/or succulents planted in a container of any dimension and shape, or as specified by the show schedule.

7.9 Disqualification

Entries can only be disqualified (N.A.S.) if they fail to conform to the show schedule. Grounds for disqualification are as follows:

- Wrong number of plants in entry
- Plants of wrong genus
- Container not complying with stated size

The second and third points need amplifying.

Plant of wrong species or genus

In disqualifying on these grounds the judge must take great care and be fully satisfied that disqualification is necessary. One of the problems is that of species named for more than one genus, the 'List of Taxa of a Controversial Nature' in section 4.0 of the Handbook is designed to help with this problem. As mentioned earlier, plants are not disqualified through being wrongly labelled; disqualification can apply only to the plant, not the label. In cases where plants are to be disqualified as being of the wrong genus or for the class, a note to this effect should be added below the N.A.S. note.

Container over or under stated size

In checking the measurements of any containers which are suspected of being oversized the judge is entitled to use discretion, see section 7.6.

An entry which is disqualified for any reason is not eligible for another award. It should be noted that disqualification applies to the complete entry in a class for two or more plants, and that none of the plants in that entry is then eligible for any award.

7.10 General

The judge must conform to the following rules:

(a) The judge will not inspect the exhibits until the appointed time for judging. At this time all persons, except those authorised by the show committee to be present during the judging, will vacate the staging area, except when the hall is open to the public during judging.

(b) The judge will take no part in organising the competitive part of the show.

(c) Judging will be in accordance with the rules and recommendations laid down by the Society.

(d) The judge will be present at the show or will be readily accessible to the show secretary from the time the show is declared open until the expiry of any stated time limit for the lodging of objections. This time limit will usually be one hour after the opening of the show or one hour after judging is completed.

(e) If an objection is upheld the judge will at once return to the class in question and rejudge it.

