

Succulent:

any plant that has modified organs (leaves, stems, or roots) for the primary purpose of water storage to survive periods of drought.

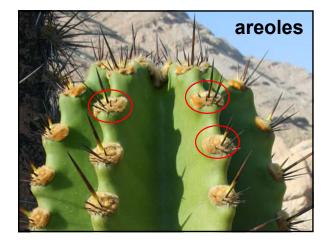
Succulence occurs to varying degrees in about 55 families of plants.

Cactus:

any plant that is scientifically classified as a member of the plant family Cactaceae.

All cacti are succulents. Not all succulents are cacti: only about 20%.



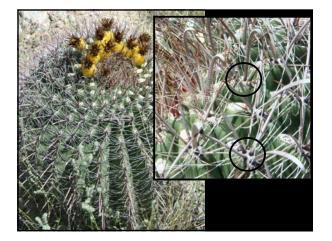






















Leaf Succulents







Haworthia schuldtia whitesloaniana

Stem Succulents

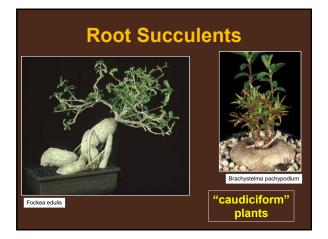




Caralluma socotrana

Euphorbia persistens

Rebutia arenacea





Interrelated Factors for the Healthy Growth of Succulent Plants



- ✓ Light ✓ Temperature
- ✓Air
- ✓ Soil
- ✓Water
- ✓ Nutrients
- ✓ Container

Othonna cacaloides

Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi

LIGHT is the most essential element for good growth of succulent plants, but is often the most difficult requirement to provide.



LIGHT: factors to consider:

- Intensity
- Angle
- Direction
- Duration (photoperiod)
- Match light to plant needs.

Artificial lights: intensity is the key to success.

Generally, the best TEMPERATURE for growth is 75-90 degrees.

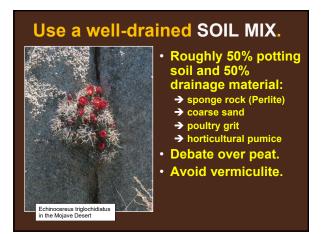
- Tolerances vary.
- Some are hardy.
- Some cacti require a cool winter for good flowering.

nophytum uvaeforme

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AIR movement is beneficial; cold drafts are not. Humidity should be low; 40-50% or less.









Improper WATERING is the recipe for failure.

 Under-watering results in poor growth.

Aloe erinacea

- Over-watering can be a disaster.
- Water regularly during the growing season.
- Water lightly & infrequently during dormancy.
- But some plants are winter growers!

OVER-WATERING can result in root rot and loss of plant.



- Well-drained soil mix.
- Good root-to-soil ratio.
- Appropriate sized pot. Active growth and
- warm, sunny weather result in rapid evapotranspiration.
- Golden Rules of Watering:
- If at all moist, don't.
- If in doubt, don't.

NUTRIENTS are required for healthy plants and flowering.



- Most succulents live in nitrogen-poor soils.
 Use 1/4-1/2 strength soluble houseplant fertilizers.
- Fertilize only during active growth periods.
- High phosphorous fertilizers promote flowering and healthy roots.



Secondary Considerations for the **Healthy Growth of Succulent Plants**



- Repotting.
- Recognizing growth periods.
- Pests and diseases.
- Migrating plants.
- Sources of plants.
- More information.

REPOTTING should normally be done every 2-3 years.



Disocactus flagelliformis

- Promotes root health.
 - Replenishes nutrients.
 - Improves soil structure.
 - Removes salts.

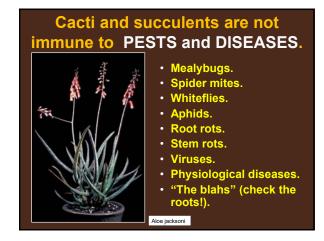
· Better growth.

Repot at the beginning of the growing season.

When REPOTTING:

- Inspect roots.
- If necessary, allow roots to dry.
- Use slightly damp soil. • Do not water for 7-10
- days after repotting; then water cautiously for first month.

Not all succulents have the same GROWTH PERIODS. • Most grow in summer. Some grow in spring and/or fall. A few are winter growers. Some are opportunists. Pelargonium rapaceum



MIGRATING PLANTS



cereus pentalophus

Check for hitchhikers!

Plants can be wintered

- indoors and spend the summer in the sun.
- When moving out, expose to full sun gradually.
- When outside, protect from prolonged cool, wet weather.
- · When in for the winter, provide as much light as possible.





Dorstenia foetida

- Specialist mail-order
- www.cactus-mall.com/

But please don't dig up the desert!

SOURCES: How to pick a healthy plant.



- Avoid gimmicks.
- Has it had good light?
- Uniform shape.
- Uniform color.
- Avoid scarred plants.
- Is it well rooted?
- · Check for pests.





ADCRE INFORMATION BOOKS B

WORDS OF CAUTION!



Euphorbia obesa

Many cacti and other succulents have fierce spines or highly toxic chemicals to protect themselves from predation.

Use caution when handling plants, and protect children and pets.

