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## Cactus to clouds

Almost everyone knows that a cactus can go a long time between drinks, but there are a number of plants in other families – crassula, euphorbia and lily – that can do the same. But, what is a cactus and how do you care about it? Cactus Picture Gallery Cacti are a type of plant called succulents. They have learned to compete for survival all over the world. Cacti from desert areas, such as Mammillaria and Echinocactus, are plump and jagged while those that originally grew in jungle areas are flat or thin and invertebrate as Rhipsalis and Schlumbergera. There are even cacti with leaves. For example, Pereskia, when fully grown, looks a bit like an orange or grapefruit tree. Other succulents come from a number of families. The agave, milkweed, lily, and crass sole have many members. These plants, with or without tags, all have compact growth habits and lots of character. This character has led us to bring them into our homes. In this article we will talk about how to take care of cactus plants. Light requirements for Cactus Plants will help you break the myth that cacti need lots of sunlight. Learn which cactus plants require hours of natural light and which can thrive indoors. Water and Humidity Requirements cactus plants are a great resource to find out how wet your plants need to be. Temperature requirements of Cactus Plants teach you everything you need to know about the tolerance level of cacti. Fertilizing Cacti will help you decide whether to fertilize your cactus plants. Preventing Cacti Pests and Diseases will warn you of what pests and diseases are most harmful to your plant and how to deal with them. Potting Cactus Plants will teach you how to properly pot your plant, how to remove a solid plant from its pot, and how to deal with spiky plants. Propagating Cacti will explain how to successfully propagate, divide, cut, graft, and grow your plant from seeds. Arranging Cactus Plants is a great resource for learning how to arrange different types of cactus plants. Putting a cactus near the sunny window is a no-brainer, but what if your sight is of a sunless brick wall? Learn about the lighting requirements for cactus plants in the next section. Want to learn more about gardening and houseplants? Try these: Cactus PlantsGardeningHouse Plants When the word cactus is mentioned, the first couple of adjectives that usually come to mind are dry and warm, but what most people don't realize is that cactus and other juicy plants can grow and actually thrive indoors in different amounts of light humidity and humidity. Cactus Image Gallery There are many different types, shapes and sizes of cactus and juicy plants. Cacti from desert areas are plump and jagged, while cacti that originally grew in jungle areas are flat or thin and invertebrate. Some cacti have leaves, and even flowers. For example, pereskia, when grown, looks like an orange or a grapefruit tree. The melocactus grows a cap on top at maturity, which later sprouts beautiful rosy-pink flowers. Succulents are ideal plants for busy people because they need less humidity and water than most indoor plants and are very tolerant to variations in temperature. These plants often have thick, fleshy leaves that store water, and are constructed in such a way that they expose the least surface to the sun and winds. Many people find succulents to be of great beauty as well as an investment: the longer they grow the more magnificent they become. Explore the following articles to learn more about cacti and succulents and why you want one for yourself: Aeonium: Aeoniums are flowering cacti native to the Canary Islands and mediterranean region of North Africa. The flowers, which are usually yellow, come out of the growing point in the center of the bow. In most cases, the plant dies after flowering when the seed matures. Agave: Agaves have heavy, rigid leaves formed into basal bows and high spikes of flowers. These plants are often used in the production of fiber for ropes and string, and the saven is used in the production of pulque (a beer-like drink) and tequila. Alluaudia procera. This juicy from southwestern Madagascar can grow quite high - six feet high indoors and thirty-six feet high in his homeland. Its stems are covered with sharp, tapered spines or thorns, and when the leaves appear, they are oval and two or more inches long. Calibanus hookeri: This plant from Mexico is related to agaves. It has tuberous roots and grass-like leaves. It's a tolerant, tough plant, but it can't handle too well with moist air, overwatering, and too much fertilizer. Crassula: These juicy plants adapt well to growing indoors. Crassula has thick, glossy, fleshy, jade-green leaves. They prefer bright light and reproduce very easily from leaf and stem cuttings. Echeveria. Echeveria, native to Mexico and Central and South America, is rosette-forming juicy plants with foliage available in a variety of shapes and colors. They need bright light, heavy soil, and excellent drainage. Elephant bush: The elephant shrub (portulacaria afra) is a succulent shrub with thick gray or brownish stems and fat, juicy, light green leaves. It is similar in appearance to a small leaf jade plant, but it can grow to six feet high indoors. Eulychnia saint-pleana. This tall columnar cactus is native to the mountains of Chile. It has many ribs with large, white, woolly tassels and long central spines. Its flowers remain open day and night, and its meaty fruit is edible - but not very tasty. Ferocactus: The ferocactus, barrel-shaped cacti with prominent ribs, get its name from its long, heavy, often crocheted spines. In Mexico, the skin and thorns are peeled off and the meat is eaten raw or candied. Asparagus Fern: The foxtail asparagus fern (asparagus meyeri) looks like a fern, but it's a member of the lily family. It looks its best when given filtered light, moist heavy soil, cool temperatures, and good air circulation. Gasteria: Gasteria gets its name - which means belly in Greek - from the shape of her flowers. They resemble the appearance of the aloes except that their leaves are flatter and have smooth edges. Haageocereus chrysacanthus: This columnar, slow-growing cactus from Peru has many ribs and fine needlelike spines. With plenty of food and drink, this cactus will grow much fatter with more ribs. Holiday Cactus: Holiday cactus (schlumbergera) get their common name from the time of year they bloom – Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter, etc. Their flowers vary in color from white through rose, red, lavender and purple. Kalanchoe: These natives of Madagascar are easily growing indoor plants. These compact plants have shiny, juicy, dark green leaves and clusters of red-orange flowers that appear in winter or when there are short days. Melocactus: Melocactus - also known as Turk's head cactus, Turk's cap cactus, and melon cactus - is a large, ribbed, ball-shaped or cylindrical plant that develops a cap (cephalum) on top of the plant on maturity. The melocactus originates from warm, humid, coastal areas, and can tolerate humidity. Berg Cereus: The Mountain cereus (oreocereus hendricksenianus densilanatus) from the Andes of Bolivia and Peru is a strongly ribbed cactus with reddish thorns and long, silky hair. Nananthus schoonesii: This small, South African succulent has a compact, tuberous root system and opposite leaves. Its single, daisylike flowers open after noon and close again at dusk. Rat Tail Cactus: The Rat Tail Cactus (aporocactus flagelliformis) has thin weak stems that can grow five feet long and hang down over the sides of its pot, and its long red flowers can last for days. In rural Mexico, the dried flowers are used medicinally. Genbutia: These small ball or barrel-shaped cacti have small spines and their tubersl are arranged in spirals. Their flowers, which close at night, come in a variety of colors, are often larger than the plant, and can last up to four or five days. Sedum: The name sedum comes from the Latin sedeo: I'm sitting, suggesting that many of these cacti will sit and grow anywhere. These hardy plants are perfect for rock gardens because they will grow for years in spots that other plants find inhospitable. Senecio: The senecio, part of the daisy family, is a flowering plant that comes in a variety of shapes and colors. Most senecio plants tolerate colder temperatures, but some varieties will sulk if they are too hot. Spider Cactus: The spider cactus (gymnocalycium denudatum) from southern Brazil, is a globular plant that gets its common from its spinal arrangements. In very bright light, this cactus takes on a brownish cast. Stapelia: These plants are quite short and branch up from their base. They have star-shaped flowers (which often smell like rotting flesh) and seeds with silky hair. Although they prefer bright light, they can tan in the warm summer sun. Tephrocactus: This South American cactus features thick, short globular or cylindrical joints, and its many glochids (spiky hairs or bristles) are very sensitive and break off at the slightest touch. The thorns of the plant are usually long and give it character. Torch Cactus: The Torch Cactus (cereus peruianus) is a column-shaking ktus that can grow very large and is the stereotypical cactus for south-of-the-border cartoons. When ripe, the plant has large, white flowers and blooms quite profusely. Trichodiadema olearea: This bushy succulent has long, slender, arched branches and short, plump, cylindrical leaves. The end of each leaf has a cluster of small, hairy bristles, giving this plant its scientific name tricho; hair; diademea; Crown. Yucca: Yucca elephantipes from Mexico and Guatemala have sword-shaped, grass-green leaves. Over time, the plant loses its lower leaves and develops a stem that can grow more than forty feet high when grown outside; indoors, the plant can grow as high as eight or nine meters high. High.