

Collectors Corner Fact Sheet

Epiphytic (Jungle) Cactus



Rhipsalis platycarpa

Cacti are a highly evolved family of plants belonging to the succulent family. Cacti have evolved to survive in a wide range of environments not just deserts. Epiphytic cacti are a group of cactus found in warm moist environments of rain forests. This group included many old favourites including Schlumbergera (Zygocactus), Epiphyllums and Rhipsalis.

Some of these cacti are highly prized and well collected because of their stunning flowers, the Epiphyllum group is the most hybridised with well over 10,000 official registrations of cultivars.

These groups of cacti cannot be treated like other cacti as even though they are succulent they are used to water throughout the growing season and in some cases even in winter, they also prefer more shade and less extremes of temperature. Season variations are required for flowering to occur, this varies between families.

Location:- Epiphytic cacti require partially shaded areas with shade around 40 to 60%, any less will reduce their ability to flower but will still grow very good foliage, some species make great indoor plants like the Rhipsalis and Schlumbergera, both of which will grow well indoors under low light, flowering however is rare indoors. Outdoors they will do very well in sheltered protected areas where they are less exposed to the elements, in full exposure growth is more compact and may show scars and weather damage. They do best in moister environments where they can be kept moist throughout the growing period and on the dryer side in winter. Winter watering is still required. Many are tropical species but can do well in colder climates we have in our southern states.

Potting:- Epiphytic cacti do better in general potting mixes rather than cactus mix as they retain moisture longer. Repotting is best in spring before growth starts, do not tease root systems as this will cause rotting. Avoid using over size pots unless watering is an issue, water lightly for first week after potting. Epiphytic cactus can be grown in tress or walls but will need very regular watering and feeding. Fertilise like a normal pot plant, not a cactus.

Watering:- good watering is essential over the warmer months, plants that are allowed to dry out will stop growing and loose condition which will result on less flowers in season. Drying out can also cause foliage to stress and show marks and damages. Liquid or slow release fertilising is also essential in the warmer months. Common sense should be used when watering, avoid waterlogged potting mixes or poor draining pots

Schlumbergera Xmas Cactus (Zygocactus), flowering is at the end of the growth cycle, flowers appear from May to July with bud set occurring in March as they days



Schlumbergera Aspen

get shorter, best to stop feeding in March to reduce new growth and encourage flowering. Flowers are up to 10cm long and multiple cycles of buds can occur in the season. Many flowers will look purple when flowered under very cold conditions. Can be flowered indoors if near a window.

Rhipsalidopsis Spring Cactus flower in early spring before the new growth starts with attractive 2 to 5cm blooms on mass. Should be watered less in winter but not allowed to dry for long. Keep protected in colder climates.

Epiphyllums "Orchid Cactus" (complex hybrids of Epiphyllum, Hylocereus and Disocactus) These are the most stunning of all cacti with flowers up to 30cm across in large numbers. Flowers from late Oct to Dec with buds only occurring on the older stems from the previous year. They can be allowed to dry out over the winter months but some water helps.

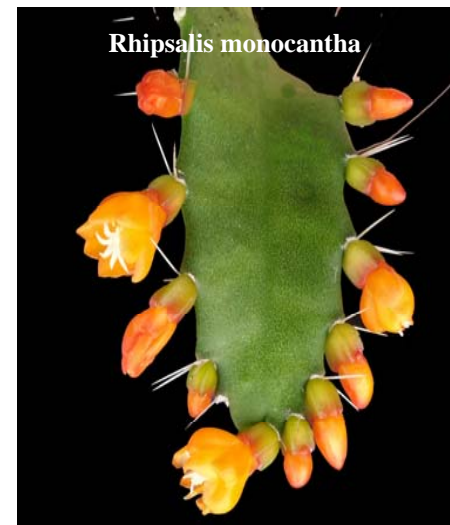
Rhipsalis Group (Rhipsalis, Hatiora, Lepismium) flower during Spring and set berries in summer. This group is mainly grown for their stunning cascading foliage creating amazing basket plants with curious small flowers and in some cases stunning berries that stay on the plants for many weeks.

Pests & Diseases:- Epiphytic Cacti only have a few problems, most are associated with darkness, dampness, overwatering or poorly ventilated areas, these may cause a number of infections to kill or damage the plant. Moving plants into better ventilation and reducing watering are the best methods of control. Excessive sunlike can also create yellowed or reddish growth. Cacti can also suffer from mealy bug and scale, both can be physically removed or sprayed with commercial sprays.

Good Growing! Collectors Corner, Gardenworld
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Schlumbergera in bud



Rhipsalis monocantha



Epiphyllum Campfire

Collectors Corner Fact Sheet

Cacti



Rebutia in flower

Cacti are a highly evolved family of plants belonging to the succulent family. Succulent plants are plants that have developed the ability to store water in their roots, stems or leaves to enable them to survive dry periods, most succulents therefore have the ability to make quick use of water when it is available and survive long dry periods making them excellent for harsh climates and locations. Cacti are the most rewarding of the succulent group of plants to grow due to the shape, symmetry, slow growth rate, hardiness and most popularly because of their amazing flowers ranging from a few mm to over 30cm across, some plants have flowers larger than themselves. Some cacti can be kept 100 years in a small

pot and still have room to grow and others may reach 3 meters in less than 5 years, tropical cacti like the Epiphyllum's can grow up to 1.5 meters in a season. There are over 3500 cacti species found throughout the Americas, they have evolved to survive in deserts and in tropical rain forests.

Most cacti require some direct sunlight to grow well, if kept indoors they should be in sunny positions otherwise growth will be weak and spindly. Cacti kept away from sunlight will not lose water easily and require very little water so care must be taken to allow them to dry out for long periods. In harsh sun a plant will transpire rapidly and will use up their water reserves so over the warmer months they can be watered well every few days. If however the plants are kept in heavy shade or indirect light they must be allowed to dry out and watering may only be every 2 to 6 weeks and not at all in winter.

Location:- Cacti make great window sill plants as they can tolerate extreme heat but care must be taken in the middle of summer that the temperature does not cook the plants, in hot window sills that face north watering may need to be done every second day in summer and not in winter. Many collectors grow their plants outdoors under plastic covers to control the rain, this way many rare and slow growing species can be kept in almost any climate.

Cacti will survive in almost all the climates in Australia but may only suffer in extreme frost zones if exposed or swamp like conditions. Cacti prefer open well drained soils, raised garden beds with improved drainage in wet zones. Most tolerate hot dry conditions and most soil types and are often used in areas where other plants have trouble. They are ideal for low rainfall areas.

Potting:- If kept in pots the addition of coarse propagating sand to the potting mix will aid drainage and maintain a longer pot life. Low levels of fertilizer are helpful for growth and flowering but can be withheld to contain growth or improve colour. Plants that have not



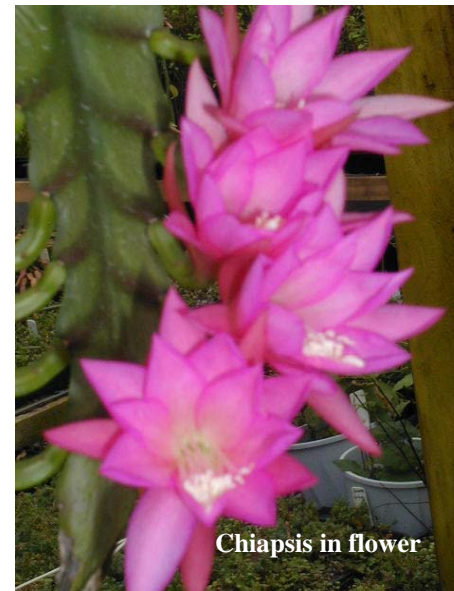
10 meter Saguaro, worlds largest growing cactus

grown for years and appear yellow are suffering from a lack of fertilizer, they may even stop growing and shrink, weak doses of any liquid food or granular fertilizers as per the recommended dose will keep plants at optimum performance. Most succulents can be kept in very small pots for a long time provided water and food is kept up to the plants, they will however respond better if repotted every two to four years.

Flowering:- Cacti will reward the grower with a brilliant display of flowers at certain times of the year depending on the genus. Flowers however can only occur if adequate sunlight is provided and none will flower without sunlight. Larger growing cacti will only flower when mature, maybe 10 to 30 years while some miniature forms will flower at two years of age with flowers twice the size of the plant. Cacti flower from the new growth either as it grows or on the growth that has matured the previous season, if a plant has not grown well it will not flower.

Seasons:- Cacti respond to seasonal changes, new growth appears in Spring in almost all species, this is when watering will commence, some genus flower before the growth starts, some during and some after. This growth continues through the spring months and slows or stops as it gets hot in summer. It is a common misbelief that cacti enjoy the heat, the truth is they have learned to shut down when it is hot so can survive many extremes and lack of water, as the evening cools they begin to grow or transpire again. By avoiding growth in summer they are able to conserve energy. In Autumn growth restarts and a few varieties flower during this growth period. By late Autumn as the daylight hours drop the plants begin to stop growing for winter, at this time watering can be slowed or stopped until the first growth appears in Spring. Spring is not decided by the calendar but the daylight hours available to the plant.

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Chiopsis in flower

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Old Lady Cactus