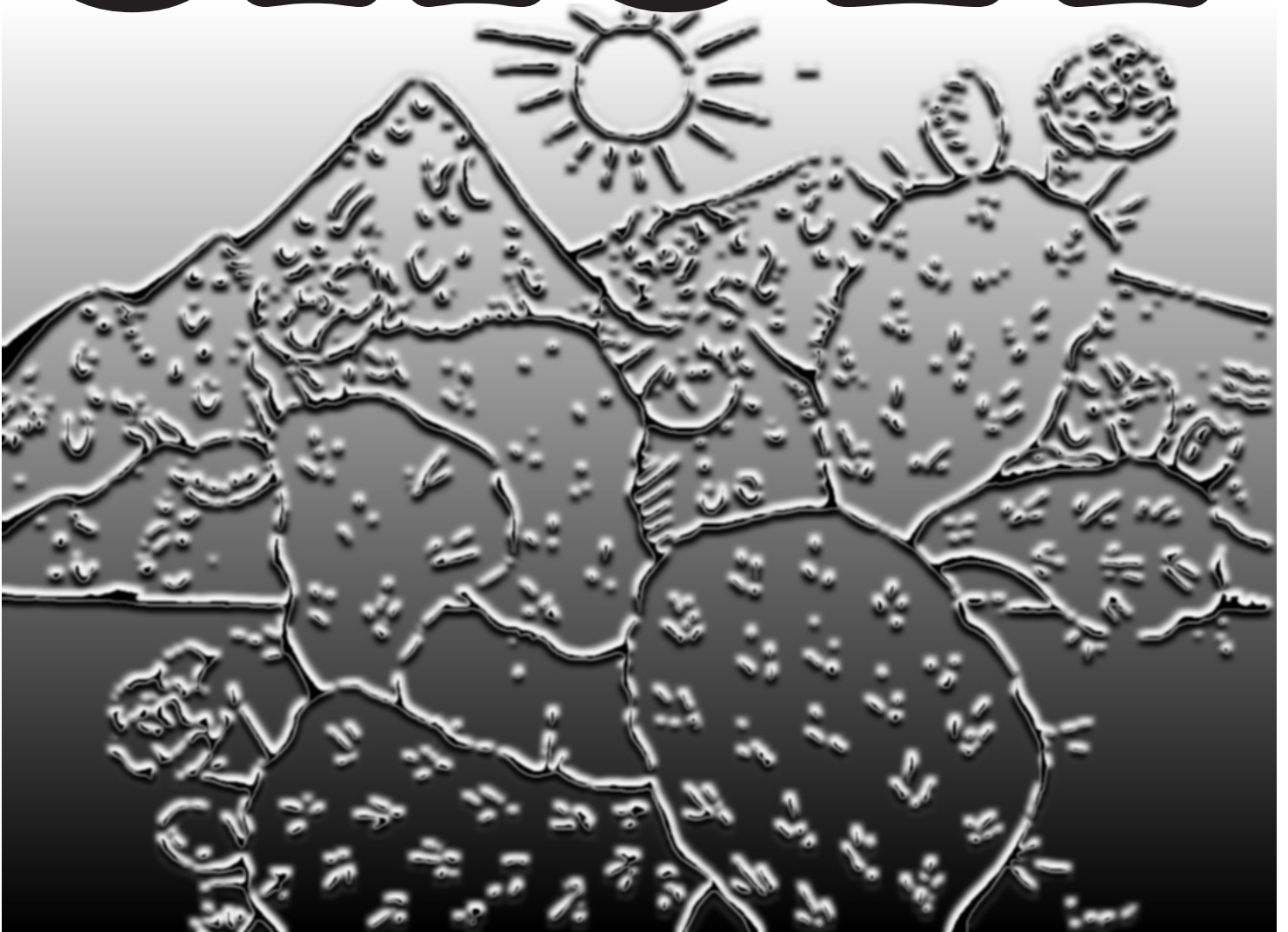


descriptors  
• 2021 •

# CACCI





**Ming Thing**  
*cereus forbesii monstrose*

The monstrous form of a blue-green columnar cactus from Bolivia and Argentina. It exhibits naturally occurring mutant growth, in the form of sculptural club-like shapes. Woolly areoles and short black spines appear on top of these myriad bizarre stems, which kind of resemble rounded, clenched fists. It has a wonderfully twisted form and sports a few short spines. It can tolerate slightly lower light conditions than your average cactus. It can produce a white to reddish flower.

Needs ample sunlight, great drainage, and infrequent water to prevent rot. Pick containers with drainage holes and use well-draining cactus and succulent soil with 70% to 80% mineral grit such as coarse sand, pumice, or perlite.

**WATER:** Infrequent - water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

**COLORS**

Blue / Blue-green

**MAXIMUM HEIGHT**

Over 12"

**GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE**

Vertical Grower / Tall Stem

**LIGHT CONDITIONS**

Filtered / Partial Sun

**CHARACTERISTIC**

Slow Grower

**BLOOM COLOR**

White to Reddish

**BLOOM TIME**

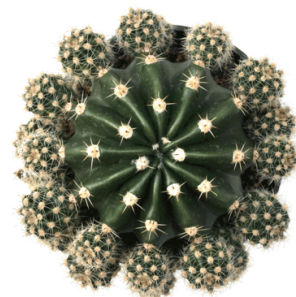
Spring-early Summer



**Rainbow Bursts**  
*echinobivia hybrid*

With a rounded, ribbed growth form, featuring clusters of furry spines at intervals down each rib, the rich green coloration of Echinobivia 'Rainbow Bursts' is not the source of its name – instead, this cactus is named for the brilliant display of colorful flowers it produces during the peak of the warm growing season! A copious offsetter, the parent plant is often surrounded by a ring of small 'pups,' which can be left in place or removed with a sharp knife, allowed to callus over, and replanted in their own pot or corner of the temperate rock garden.

Like many cacti it thrives when provided with plenty of bright sunlight – which will both encourage uniform growth and allow for the most dazzling display of blooms. Beyond this, the most crucial component of this plant's care is to avoid overwatering, which will quickly cause the plant to succumb to rot. Be sure to provide a porous soil mixture within a rapidly draining pot, ensure ample airflow around the soil surface, and water deeply but infrequently, giving the soil a chance to completely dry in between drinks.





**Peanut Cactus**  
*echinopsis 'Rose Quartz'*

Also known by the charming name of 'Peanut Cactus,' Echinopsis 'Rose Quartz' showcases large numbers of bright magenta blooms atop upright green stems. The clusters of spines down each rib of the plant can sometimes blush a rosy hue. Reaching only 6 inches in height, it is particularly hardy to pests such as mealy bugs – making it a low maintenance cactus.

Like most cacti, it requires plenty of bright light to achieve its maximum size, produce offsets, and flower amply. Beyond this, the chief component of its care involves replicating the drought conditions – necessitating the use of a porous soil mixture within a well-draining pot, the provision of **ample airflow**.

Expect copious blooms during the spring months, followed by a dormancy period during the summer.

**WATER:** Infrequent - water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

**COLORS**

Green / Lime

**MAXIMUM HEIGHT**

6"-8"

**GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE**

Vertical Grower / Tall Stem

**LIGHT CONDITIONS**

**Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light**

**CHARACTERISTIC**

Showy Bloom

**BLOOM COLOR**

Pink Bloom

**BLOOM TIME**

SPRING



**Dominoes**  
*echinopsis subdenudata*

Echinopsis 'Domino Cactus' gets its name from the fuzzy, domino-like dots gracing the ridges across its deep green surface. Topping out at only 3 inches tall and wide, this variety is perfect for a sunny windowsill, where it can receive the **bright light** needed to send up its very large white blooms, which will open at night and fill the space around them with their fragrance.

Native to the arid environment of Bolivia, Echinopsis 'Domino Cactus' **prefers to dry out thoroughly between waterings**, and will thrive in porous soil in a pot that not only has sufficient drainage, but is also deep enough to accommodate its taproot. This variety must be **protected from frost and excessively humid air**, which can predispose the plant to scarring or rot, respectively.

'Domino Cactus' **readily produces offsets**, often clustered around the base of the parent plant, which can be carefully removed with a sharp knife, allowed to callous over, and repotted to easily propagate this variety.







## Peruvian Old Lady

*espostoa melanostele*

Golden spines and a thick, white wooly coating that closely resembles hair give the 'Peruvian Old Lady' its common name! Native to the high elevations of the Peruvian landscape, this variety sports a columnar growth habit and reaches a height of only 12 inches when grown indoors. This **mature size, however, is reached ever so slowly** – often over the course of a decade or more – as this hardy plant has prioritized survival over size as an adaptation to its harsh indigenous environment. Though it rarely blooms, when it does the large white blooms are a sight to behold!

Especially well suited to intense drought conditions, it is vital not to overwater it lest it succumb to rot. To avoid this, be sure to utilize a porous soil mixture within a well-draining pot, ensure ample airflow around the stem and soil surface, and water thoroughly but very infrequently. This variety prefers full sun, so be sure to situate it in a bright southern or western exposure.

**WATER:** Infrequent in cold months - water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

### COLORS

White, Green/Lime

### MAXIMUM HEIGHT

over 12"

### GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE

Vertical Grower / Tall Stem

### LIGHT CONDITIONS

**Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light**

### CHARACTERISTIC

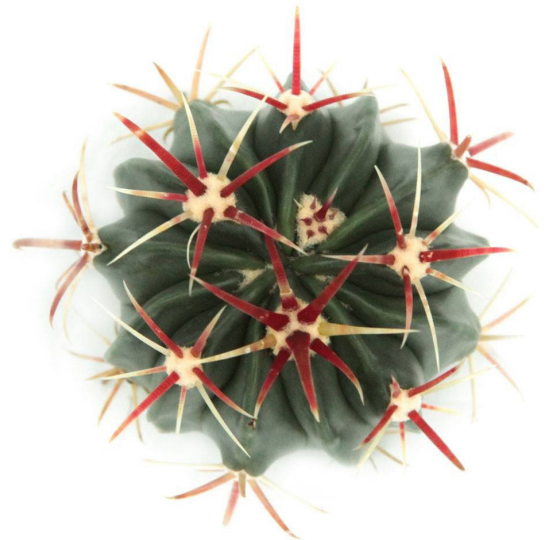
Slow Grower

### BLOOM COLOR

White Bloom

### BLOOM TIME

Spring to Summer



## Devil's Tongue

*ferocactus latispinus*

With a compact, spherical growth form accented by numerous undulating, swirling ridges of deep green, the stem of the 'Devil's Tongue Barrel' is intriguing all on its own – add in the white-tufted areoles from which sprays of bright red spines emerge. The spines, which are slightly flattened and arch away from a central axis, are not the only point of contrast, as huge blooms of bright pink or yellow will emerge as the weather cools in the fall months, followed by small fruits. Reaching up to 12 inches tall at maturity, this slow grower will add layers of texture and color to your home or garden for years to come.

Prefers **bright light accompanied by periods of intense drought**, as is the case in its native Mexican desert. Be sure to situate your plant in a southern or western exposure, and pot within a well-draining container filled with extremely porous soil mix.

**WATER:** Infrequent - water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

### COLORS

Green/Lime & Red/Burgundy

### MAXIMUM HEIGHT

9"-12"

### GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE

Clumping/Mounding

### LIGHT CONDITIONS

**Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light**

### CHARACTERISTIC

Hard to Kill

### BLOOM COLOR

Pink/Yellow Bloom

### CBLOOM TIME

Fall - Early Winter





**Chin Cactus**  
*gymnocalycium baldianum*

Chin Cactus is a semi-flattened globular dark green, species with appressed spines along shallow ribs. It also produces absolutely dynamite flowers. They're 1.5 inches in diameter and can be white, light pink, red, hot pink, or even coral or salmon. **Prefers filtered light or shade.** Plant in a porous cactus mix with adequate drainage. Gymnocalycium species, as a rule, do not care for hot, stuffy locations, instead preferring cool, airy, shady areas. Native to Argentina and Paraguay.

**This cactus variety needs bright sunlight, great drainage, and infrequent water to prevent rot.** Pick containers with drainage holes and use well-draining cactus and succulent soil with 70% to 80% mineral grit such as coarse sand, pumice, or perlite.

**WATER:** Infrequent - water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

**COLORS**

Green/Lime

**MAXIMUM HEIGHT**

3"-5"

**GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE**

Clumping / Mounding

**LIGHT CONDITIONS**

**Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light**

**CHARACTERISTIC**

Slow Grower

**BLOOM COLOR**

Pink Bloom

**BLOOM TIME**

Spring to Summer



**Powder Puff**  
*bocasana Mammillaria*

Miniature, globose cactus from Mexico with copper spines and a fluffy coating of white, cottony hair. It grows easily and **produces many offshoots that can be transplanted or left to cluster and mound.** Expect dependable blooms in the form of a ring of white to pink flowers crowning each stem.

This cactus need bright sunlight, great drainage, and infrequent water to prevent rot. Pick containers with drainage holes and use well-draining cactus and succulent soil with 70% to 80% mineral grit such as coarse sand, pumice, or perlite.

**WATER:** Infrequent - water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

**COLORS**

Green/Lime & White

**MAXIMUM HEIGHT**

under 3"

**GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE**

Clumping / Mounding

**LIGHT CONDITIONS**

**Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light**

**BLOOM COLOR**

Pink/white Bloom

**BLOOM TIME**

Spring to Summer

**CHARACTERISTIC**

Showy Blooms

Reproduces easily

Rapid Growing





**Copper King**  
*mammillaria elongata*

Mammillaria elongata 'Copper King': Tall, cylindrical cactus with a dense covering of short, coppery spines. This cultivar can grow to about 6" tall and freely offsets to form dense clusters. It produces sweet, star-shaped mini flowers of white, pale yellow, or pink.

Cactus need bright sunlight, great drainage, and infrequent water to prevent rot. Pick containers with drainage holes and use well-draining cactus and succulent soil with 70% to 80% mineral grit such as coarse sand, pumice, or perlite.

**WATER:** Infrequent - water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

**COLORS**

Green/Lime - Copper

**MAXIMUM HEIGHT**

6"-8"

**GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE**

Clumping / Mounding

**LIGHT CONDITIONS**

Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light

**CHARACTERISTIC**

Hard to Kill

**BLOOM COLOR**

White Bloom

**BLOOM TIME**

Spring



**Thimble Cactus**  
*mammillaria gracilis fragilis*

Thimble Cactus (now Mammillaria vetula ssp. gracilis) (Hunt): Small pincushion cactus densely covered with white radial spines giving the impression of white "thimbles". It grows in prolific clusters that, if given space, can spread into a mounded mat. The stem segments fall off easily but readily re-root. It is native to Mexico and produces miniature, pale cream to pink blooms.

Cactus need bright sunlight, great drainage, and infrequent water to prevent rot. Pick containers with drainage holes and use well-draining cactus and succulent soil with 70% to 80% mineral grit such as coarse sand, pumice, or perlite.

**WATER:** Infrequent - water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

**COLORS**

White - Green/Lime

**MAXIMUM HEIGHT**

under 3"

**GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE**

Clumping / Mounding

**LIGHT CONDITIONS**

Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light

**CHARACTERISTIC**

Hard to Kill

Easy to propagate

**BLOOM COLOR**

Yellow Bloom

**BLOOM TIME**

Fall to Spring







## Un Pico

*mammillaria spinosissima*

Un Pico, (*Mammillaria spinosissima*): Is an attractive cactus with only one spine per areole. The stem is columnar, usually solitary but sometimes clumping, dark blue-green, up to 12" tall and up to 4" in diameter. The tubercles are ovate conical, 4 sided basically with axils slightly wooly. The spines are up to 1.6" long. Flowers are purple-red and up to 1/2" in diameter

To encourage better flowering, allow plant to enjoy a cooling period in the winter and suspend watering. Unlike many other cacti which use their ribs as storage devices, Un Pico features raised tubercles from which the spines emerge. When you water, the tubercles will expand for increased water storage. The flowers emerge from the axils of these tubercles on the previous year's growth, which accounts for their interesting halo effect. Don't expose to prolonged dampness and sitting water. Make sure to fertilize during the growing season.



## Balloon Cactus

*notocactus magnificus*

Balloon cactus will provide a pop of blue-green in any dry or firewise garden. Its blue-green globe features wool and golden spines along the vertical ribs. Forms large clustering mounds in time. Lemon yellow flowers in summer. Recently, the genus *Notocactus* has undergone nomenclatural changes, and as a result, all *Notocactus* are now included in the genus *Parodia*. At this time, it is believed that *Notocactus* and *Parodias* have sufficiently similar characteristics that they should be placed in one all-encompassing genus. Balloon cactus's *Parodia* name is *Parodia magnifica*.

Cactus need bright sunlight, great drainage, and infrequent water to prevent rot. Pick containers with drainage holes and use well-draining cactus and succulent soil with 70% to 80% mineral grit such as coarse sand, pumice, or perlite.

**WATER:** water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

### COLORS

Green/Lime

### MAXIMUM HEIGHT

6"-8"

### GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE

Vertical Grower / Tall Stem

### LIGHT CONDITIONS

Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light

### CHARACTERISTIC

Slow Grower

Showy Blooms

### BLOOM COLOR

Yellow Bloom

### BLOOM TIME

Summer





## Gray Ghost Organ Pipe

*stenocereus pruinosus*

Powdery blue-green columnar cactus from Puebla, Mexico. In the wild, it can eventually grow to 20.0' with new branches sprouting from the base and trunk, but in cultivation it tends to stay under 6.0'. Young plants are deeply ribbed and have reddish brown spines, but with time the 5-8 ribs flatten and the spines turn white. When it blooms, it opens 2.0" to 3.5" white and magenta, funnel-shaped flowers in the night that stay slightly open during the day.

Needs bright sunlight, great drainage, and **infrequent water** to prevent rot. Pick containers with drainage holes and use well-draining cactus and succulent soil with 70% to 80% mineral grit such as coarse sand, pumice, or perlite.

**WATER:** water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

### COLORS

Grey/Silver

### MAXIMUM HEIGHT

over 12"

### GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE

Vertical Grower / Tall Stem

### LIGHT CONDITIONS

**Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light**

### BLOOM COLOR

White Bloom

### BLOOM TIME

Summer

### CHARACTERISTIC

Slow Grower

Showy Blooms

Hard to Kill



## Arizona Snowcap

*mammillaria gracilis fragilis monstrose*

"Thimble-shaped" bodies to 1.5" in height with tufts of snow-white spines and wool at the areoles. Clusters prolifically to form mats. Satiny creamy yellow flowers in late winter. Requires porous cactus soil. Prefers bright light with ample airflow. Water thoroughly when soil is dry to the touch. Cold tolerance to 25 degrees Fahrenheit, however, best to provide protection from frost to prevent scarring.

As it grows it produces numerous offsets and forms a dense clump. These offsets are easily reared and moved and replanted.

**WATER:** water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

### COLORS

white spines

### MAXIMUM HEIGHT

4" tall, 2" wide

### GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE

cylindrical

### LIGHT CONDITIONS

**Partial sun**

### BLOOM COLOR

Creamy yellow

### BLOOM TIME

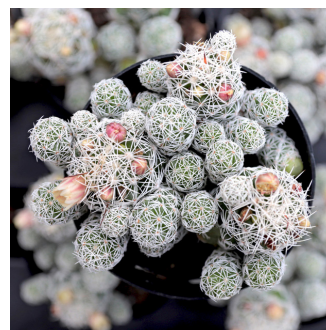
Late Winter

### CHARACTERISTIC

Slow Grower

Easy to propagate

Hard to kill







**Golden Ball**  
*notocactus leninghausii*

Native to Brazil and Paraguay, it is named for its gentle yellow spines that give it a soft glow. It is an ideal windowsill plant because of its size and easy growth. It will grow into a tall, columnar cactus if given room, but small pots help keep them a more manageable size. Wild specimens can reach 24.0" tall and 4.0" wide.

Can tolerate slightly less sun and more water than other types of cacti. Mature plants can unfurl large, yellow flowers atop the tower that are a real treat to behold.

Needs bright sunlight, great drainage, and **infrequent water** to prevent rot.

**WATER:** water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

**COLORS**

Yellow/Gold

**MAXIMUM HEIGHT**

up to 3' outside

**GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE**

Vertical Grower / Tall Stem

**LIGHT CONDITIONS**

**Bright light to full sun**

**BLOOM COLOR**

Yellow

**BLOOM TIME**

Spring/Summer

**CHARACTERISTIC**

Very Slow Grower

Showy Blooms

Hard to Kill



**White Rockets**  
*euphorbia mammillaris 'variegata'*

Powdery blue-green columnar cactus from Puebla, Mexico. In the wild, it can eventually grow to 20.0' with new branches sprouting from the base and trunk, but in cultivation it tends to stay under 6.0'. Young plants are deeply ribbed and have reddish brown spines, but with time the 5-8 ribs flatten and the spines turn white. When it blooms, it opens 2.0" to 3.5" white and magenta, funnel-shaped flowers in the night that stay slightly open during the day.

Needs bright sunlight, great drainage, and **infrequent water** to prevent rot. Pick containers with drainage holes and use well-draining cactus and succulent soil with 70% to 80% mineral grit such as coarse sand, pumice, or perlite.

**WATER:** water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

**COLORS**

Grey/Silver

**MAXIMUM HEIGHT**

over 12"

**GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE**

Vertical Grower / Tall Stem

**LIGHT CONDITIONS**

**Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light**

**BLOOM COLOR**

White Bloom

**BLOOM TIME**

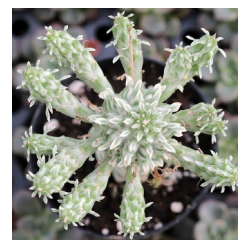
Summer

**CHARACTERISTIC**

Slow Grower

Showy Blooms

Hard to Kill





## Rainbow Hedgehog

*echinocereus rigidissimus rubrispinus*

This small barrel cactus has bands of smooth, glossy pink and white spines, and an eye-popping display of huge magenta flowers in early summer. They turn yellow as they age. It is usually solitary with stems growing to 10.0" tall and 2.5" wide. They have 15-26 ribs and the spines lie flat against the stem. It produces pink, funnelform flowers and is native to the southwestern US and northwestern Mexico.

Needs bright sunlight, great drainage, and **infrequent water** to prevent rot. Pick containers with drainage holes and use well-draining cactus and succulent soil with 70% to 80% mineral grit such as coarse sand, pumice, or perlite.

**WATER:** water deeply and wait for the soil to completely dry out before watering again.

### COLORS

Pink

### MAXIMUM HEIGHT

8"-10"

### GROWTH HABIT / SHAPE

Vertical Grower / Tall Stem

### LIGHT CONDITIONS

Full Sun, Bright Indoor Light

### BLOOM COLOR

Pink

### BLOOM TIME

Summer

### CHARACTERISTIC

Slow Grower

Showy Blooms

