



User Manual

# KIT CACTUS

Opuntia microdasys - Polaskia chichipe - Gymnocalycium - Echinocactus grusonii

# SUMMARY



**Page 2: Kit contents.**



**Page 3: Carrying out the sowing.**



**Page 4: Directions for use.**



**Page 5: *Opuntia microdasys* & *Polaskia chichipe*.**



**Page 6: *Echinocactus grusonii* & *Gymnolycium*.**

## INTERNATIONAL MANUAL



# KIT CONTENTS



**4X CAN  
SAWS**



**4X PALETS DE  
GERMINATION**



**1X SABLE**



**1X USER MANUAL**



**4X SEED SACHETS**



**1X  
PINCE**



**4X PANELS**



**1X WATERING PIPETTE**

## E-BOOK



# SEEDLING IMPLEMENTATION

## STEP 1



Fill a bowl with warm water and soak the seeds for two hours then take them out.

## STEP 2



Fill a bowl with water and place a peat pebble in the water and wait for 5 minutes.

## STEP 3



Once the peat pebble is well swollen, remove it and wring it out to remove excess water, then place the potting soil in the pot.

## STEP 4



Open the bag of sand and sprinkle it on the surface of the potting soil, then sprinkle the seeds on top and then pack everything down (the seeds should be slightly pressed in) into the substrate.

## STEP 5



Place the marking panel for each variety and then cover the word with the greenhouse, leaving the ventilation closed.

## STEP 6



Place the pots in a bright place to activate germination. Do not place in direct sunlight.

## 3 GOLDEN RULES:

### HEAT



### HUMIDITY



### BRIGHTNESS



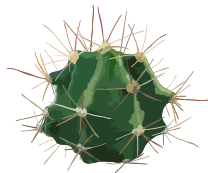
## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

In order to succeed in your experiment, keep the pots at a temperature between 22 and 40 degrees, but be careful not to expose your greenhouse pot to direct sunlight... It is important to air the greenhouse for at least 5 minutes a day to renew the air. Use the strip located above the greenhouse to open and close it. Also keep the soil sufficiently moist by watering with the pipette or by dipping the pot in a container of water from below. Humidity is a key step in the germination process.

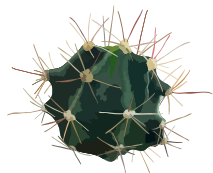
**After a month, leave the strip in the open position and then let the plants grow a few centimetres before removing the greenhouse completely.**



**IMPORTANT: Cacti are slow growing, take the time to repot using the pliers, the plants with a slightly larger pot to see your plants grow faster... To do this, repot the plants in April ideally... You can repot them until June without watering them so that the roots have time to adapt before winter... Then expose them to sunlight and water them once a month at most using the pipette.**



### REPOTTING



Substrate advice for repotting: 1/3 potting soil + 1/3 river sand + 1/3 garden soil.  
You can add some small stones, pebbles, gravel to the surface.

## OPUNTIA MICRODASYS

*Opuntia microdasys* is a species of the Cactaceae family. It is native to Mexico.

**At maturity, the cactus forms a small bush that can reach up to 2 meters high... With cladodes 6 to 15 cm long and 4 to 12 cm wide.**

**Opuntia Microdasys does not have spines, but has tufts of glochids 8 to 15 mm long. It is a widespread and easy to grow collector's cactus.**

**The cactus can be grown indoors or outdoors but requires a bright location if grown indoors. It has yellow flowers at the end of the branches, followed by round red fruits with white pulp that produce many seeds.**



## POLASKIA CHICHIPE

Native to Mexico, *Polaskia chichipe* is a branched candle cactus with a bright green color and grayish-brown spines.

**Its flowering is visible only at night in spring and summer by pretty white flowers. Its round dark red fruits are edible! This cactus is easy to grow indoors and outdoors... It likes exposure to light. Be careful of winter frosts, however...**



## ECHINOCACTUS GRUSONII

This large globular cactus, widely known as mother-in-law's cushion, is native to Mexico. It is particularly ornamental with its perfect geometry.

**Echinocactus Grusonii** is a cactus resistant to cold and drought, very appreciated for its golden yellow needles and its annual flowers that form a yellow crown, it is essential in any Mediterranean rockery. Its first flowers appear from the age of 15, which corresponds to a size of about 30 cm.

Very common in production, it is however endangered in its natural habitat. It likes exposure to light and can be grown indoors as well as outdoors.



## GYMNOCALYCIUM



Gymnocalycium is a genus of cactus that includes about 70 species, it is also called spider cactus because of the shape of its spines... Its funnel-shaped flowers can be of different colors: white, yellow, pink, red or green... It is easily grown indoors, in a veranda or in a greenhouse. It likes light with moderate watering.

**Please note:** Some species are very rare and less common in nature, the yellow to greenish tones with red and purple bands are highly sought after by collectors for their beauty and originality.



**THE ENTIRE NOPALIA TEAM WISHES YOU GREAT SUCCESS IN  
YOUR CULTURES AND THANKS YOU FOR YOUR TRUST!**