



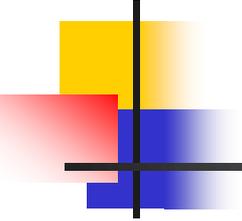
**PLANTAS CRASAS Y OTRAS
XEROFITAS
Mayo 2020.**

Escuela de Jardinería
Jardín Botánico
Prof. Fabián Muñoz

Las Cactaceae son Americanas



Rhipsalis baccifera

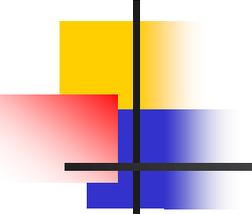


XEROFITISMO

Definición

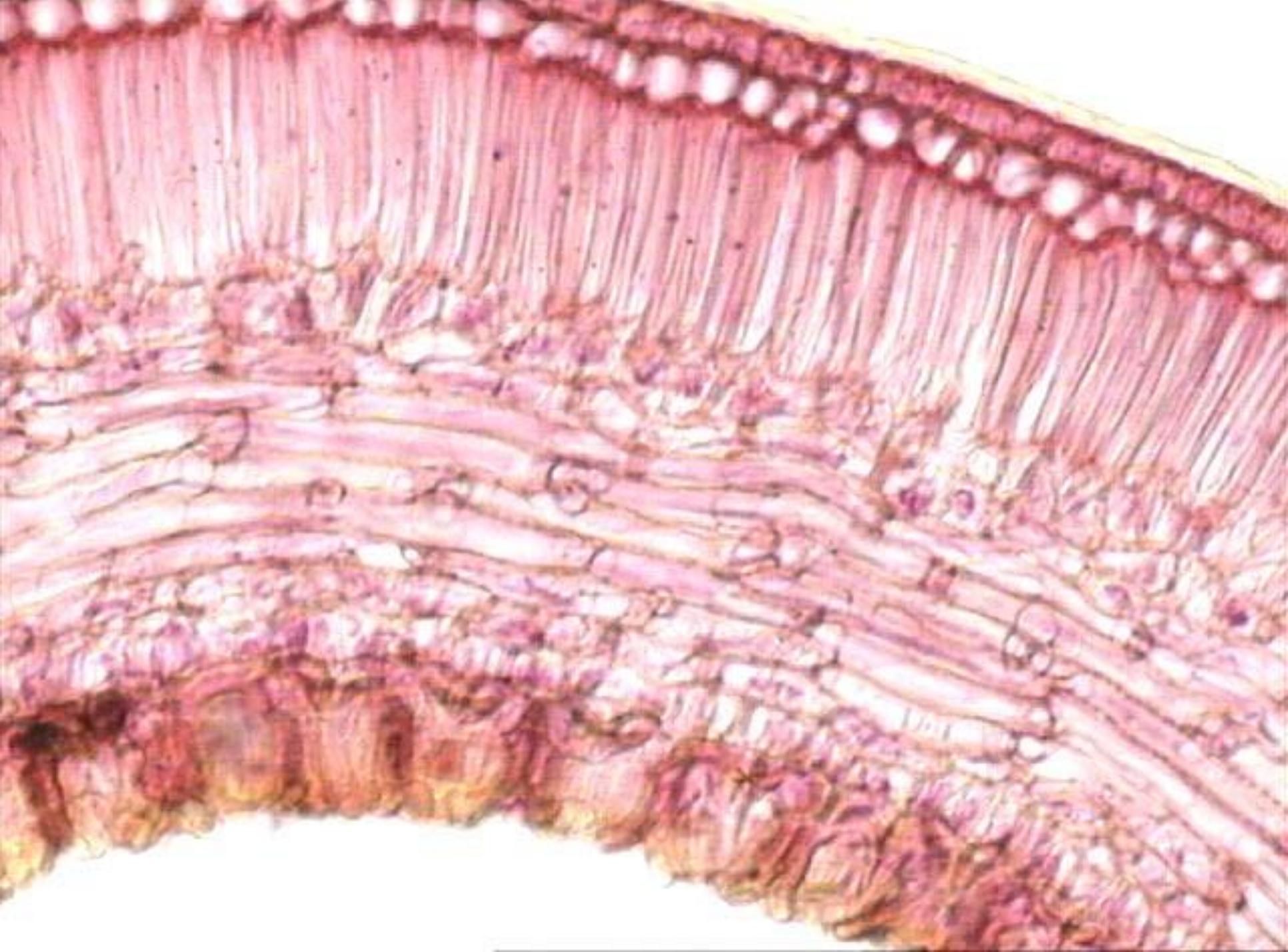
Xerofila = Amigo de lo seco

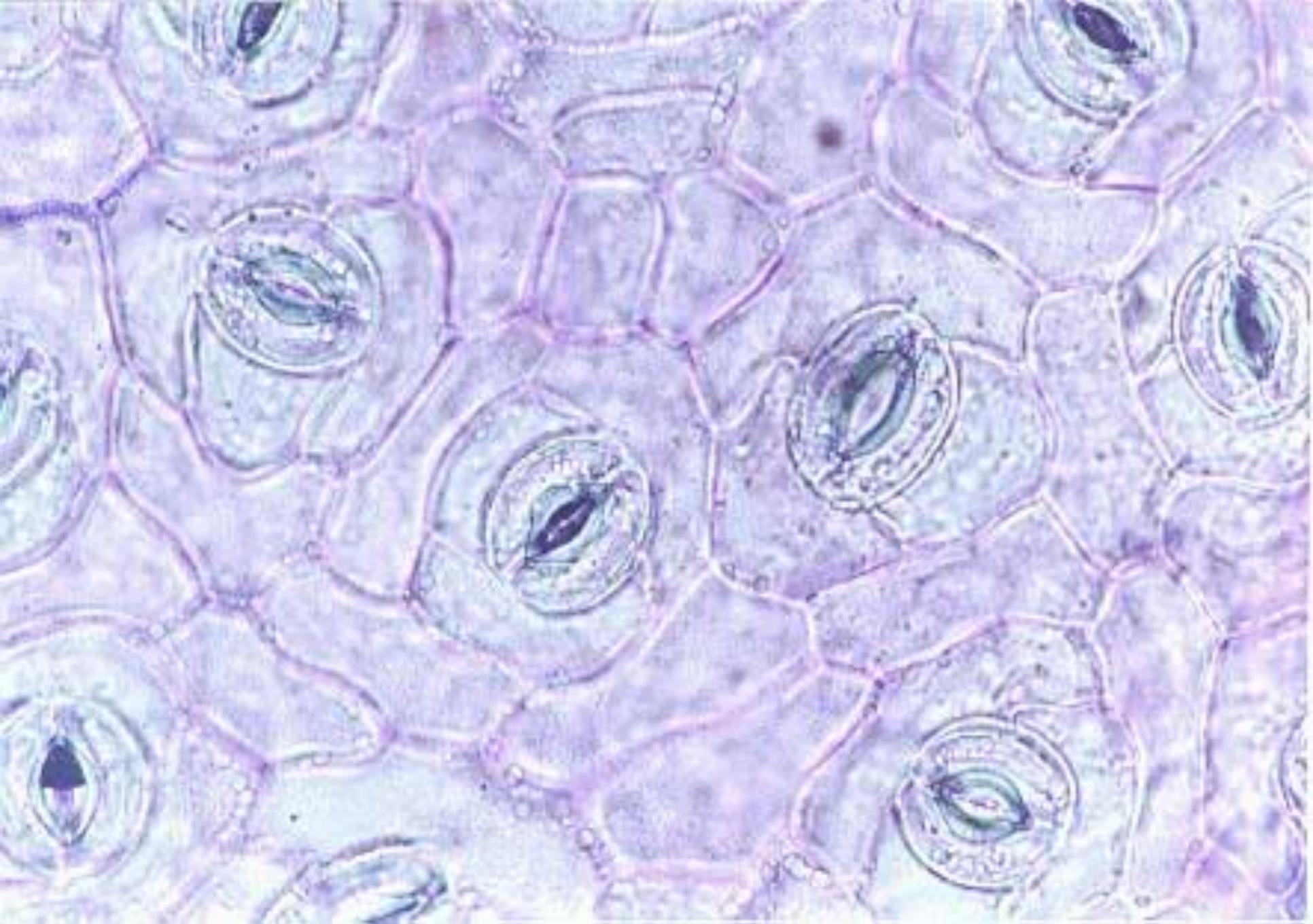
Xerofita = Planta que vive en lugares secos

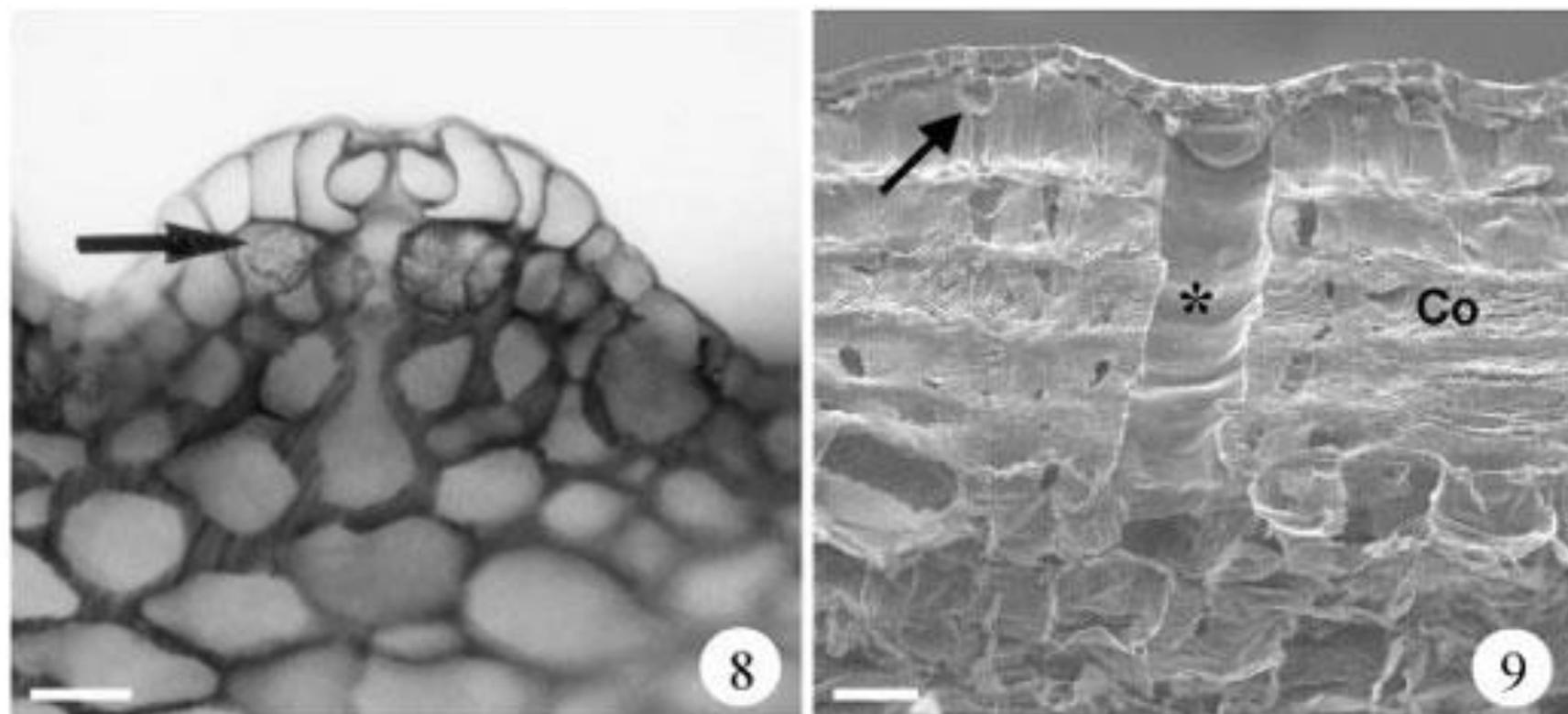


ADAPTACIONES

- ✦ **Ausencia de hojas (Cactáceas)**
- ✦ **Estomas invaginados**
- ✦ **Cutículas muy engrosadas**
- ✦ **Presencia de pelos generalmente blancos**
- ✦ **Sistema radicular muy desarrollado**
- ✦ **Presión de succión mayor a otras plantas**
- ✦ **Forma: mayor volumen con menor exposición**
- ✦ **Fotosíntesis CAM**



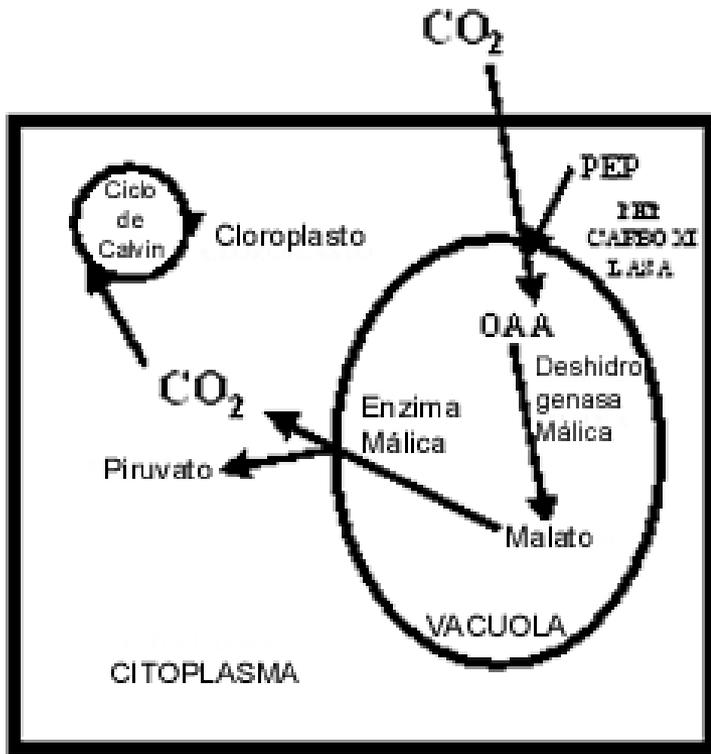
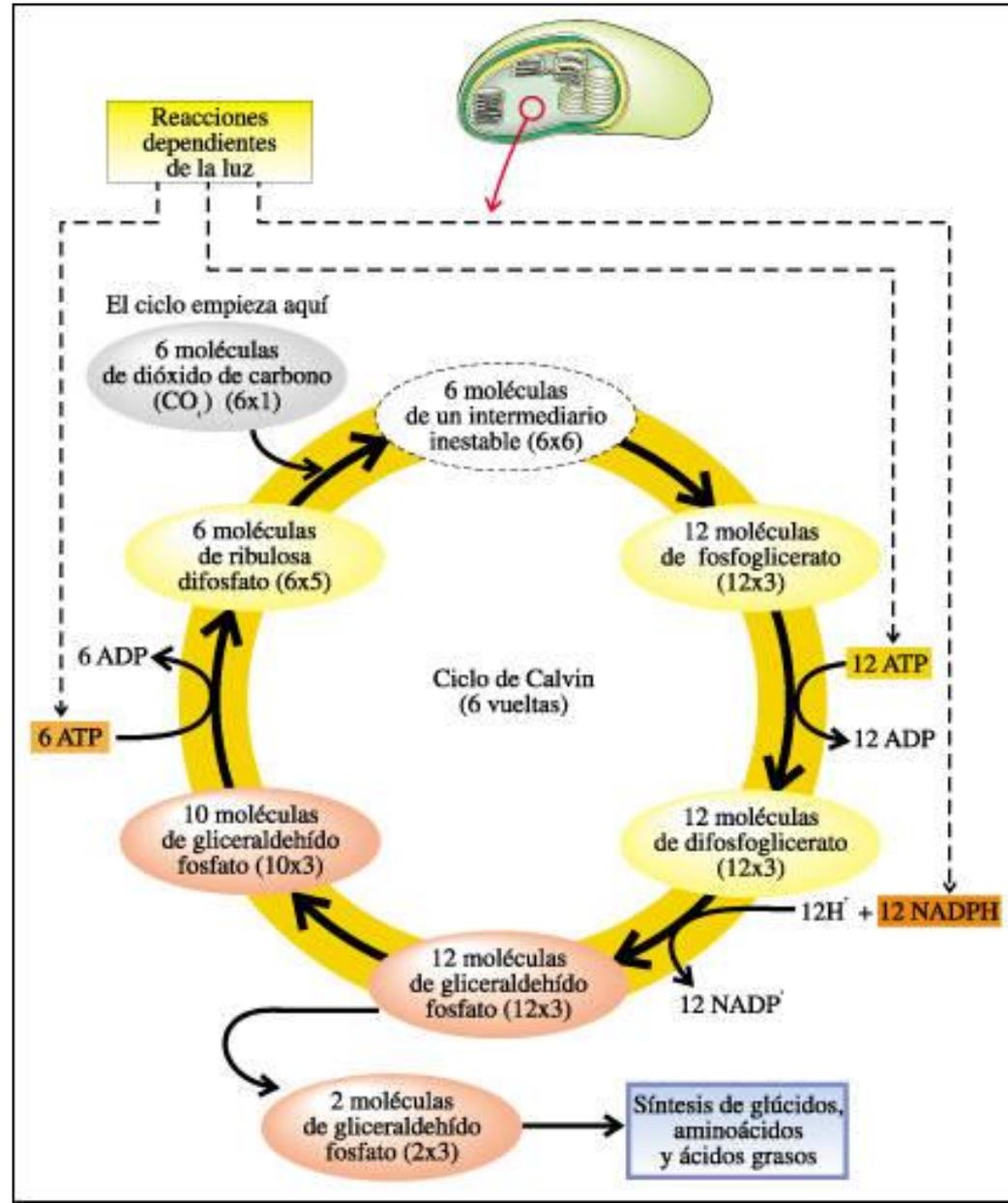




Figuras 6-9. Secções transversais dos cladódios. 6. *Harrisia adscendens* mostrando epiderme (Ep) e o colênquima lamelar (Cl). 7-8. *Tacinga palmadora*. 7. Epiderme ondulada; assinalam-se estômatos (Es) e uma câmara substomática (asterístico). 8. Detalhe da figura anterior, evidenciando célula da hipoderme com drusa (seta). 9. Secção transversal do cladódio de *Melocactus zehneri* em MEV, mostrando epiderme plana e células colenquimáticas com lume irregular (Co). (Cl = colênquima lamelar; Co = colênquima; Ep = epiderme; Es = estômato). Barra = 20 μm (6,7), 10 μm (8), 20 μm (9).

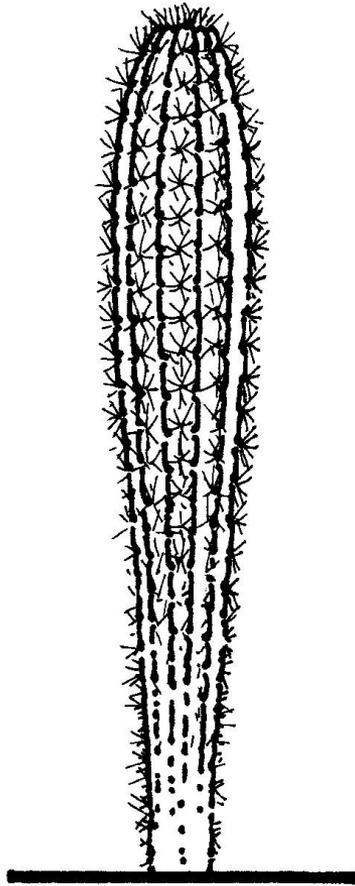
Figure 6-9. Transverse section of cladodes. 6. *Harrisia adscendens* showing epidermis (Ep) and lamellar collenchyma (Cl). 7-8. *Tacinga palmadora*. 7. Undulated surface; the arrows show stomata (Es) and substomatal chamber (asterisks). 8. Detail of the previous figure evidencing hypodermal cells with druses (arrow). 9. Scanning electron micrograph of transverse section of the cladodes of *Melocactus zehneri* showing flattened surface and collenchyma cells with irregular lumen (Co). (Cl = lamellar collenchyma; Co = collenchyma; Ep = epidermis; Es = stomata). Bar = 20 μm (6,7); 10 μm (8); 20 μm (9).

Fotosíntesis C3

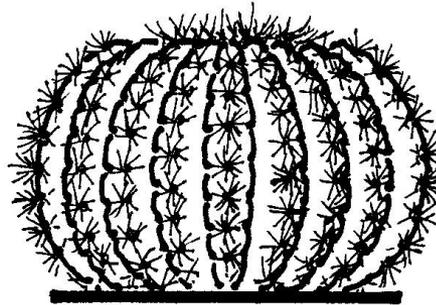


Fotosíntesis C4- CAM

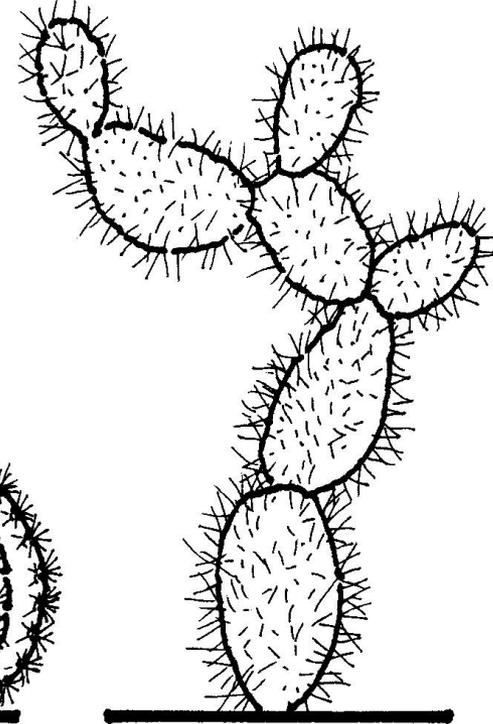
Formas básicas en Cactaceas



Cereus

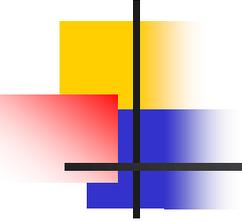


Notocactus



Opuntia

Dibujos Arq. Javier Lage



CACTACEAS

Principales géneros

- **Opuntia**
- **Cereus**
- **Mamilaria**
- **Echinopsis**
- **Notocactus (Parodia)**
- **Wiginssia (Parodia)**

Opuntia megapotamica







Opuntia arechavaletae





Cereus hildmanianus















Cereus hildmanianus var. *monstruosa*



Foto Paola Pagano



Foto Paola Pagano



Parodia conccina













UN MICROFONO
BRANCO Y EL TALEN
LOS MAS DESTACADOS
S DEL RIO DE LA PLATA.
CLUB DE LA COMEDIA.
UN PROGRAMA DE HUMOR
E INTELIGEN
ATIVO, SE
LOS
ANDO A
DEBE SER

EL CLUB DE LA COMEDIA / HOY 21-30 HS.

Wiginssia selowii



Wiginssia selowii



Wiginssia selowii





Wiginssia neoarchavaletae





Wiginssia erinacea

Parodia concinna



Parodia erinacea



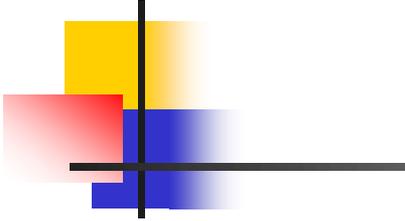
Gymnocalycium uruguayense







Gymnocalycium denudatum





Echinopsis multiplex



Echinopsis multiplex



Frailea pigmaea







Frailea castanea



Notocactus ottonis Cerro Catedral

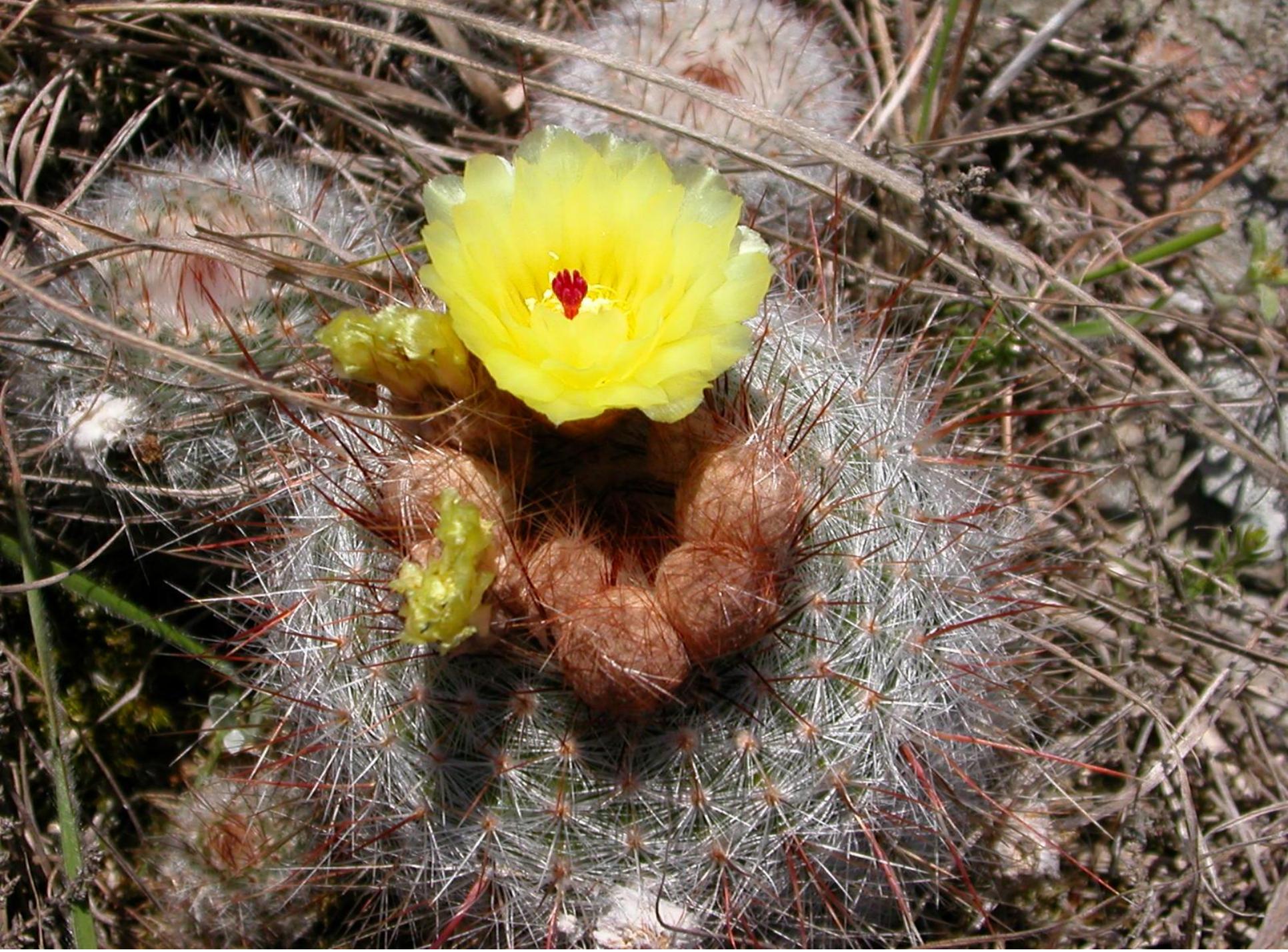








Notocactus scopa





Notocactus concignus





Parodia herterii



Parodia herterii



A close-up photograph of the cactus Rhipsalis cereuscula. The image shows a dense network of thin, dark brown, woody stems that branch out in many directions. Small, bright green, cylindrical segments are attached to these stems, resembling tiny cactus segments or buds. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting other foliage. In the bottom left corner, there is a blue rectangular box containing the text 'Rhipsalis cereuscula' in yellow, italicized font.

Rhipsalis cereuscula

A close-up photograph of the stems of Rhipsalis cereuscula. The stems are numerous, thin, and cylindrical, with a bright green color. They are arranged in a dense, somewhat chaotic pattern, with many stems branching out. The background is dark and textured, possibly soil or a rock surface. A few dried, brownish leaves are visible at the bottom of the frame.

Rhipsalis cereuscula

A close-up photograph of a tree trunk showing a dense growth of green, segmented, worm-like plants (Lepismium lumbricoides) growing over a thick layer of green moss. The tree bark is dark and textured, with some roots visible. The background is a blurred green forest.

Lepismium lumbricoides



Lepismium lumbricoides



Lepismium lumbricoides

A close-up photograph of a yellow flower with five petals and numerous stamens, growing on a green, segmented stem. Several unopened buds are visible along the stem. The background is dark and out of focus.

Lepismium lumbricoides



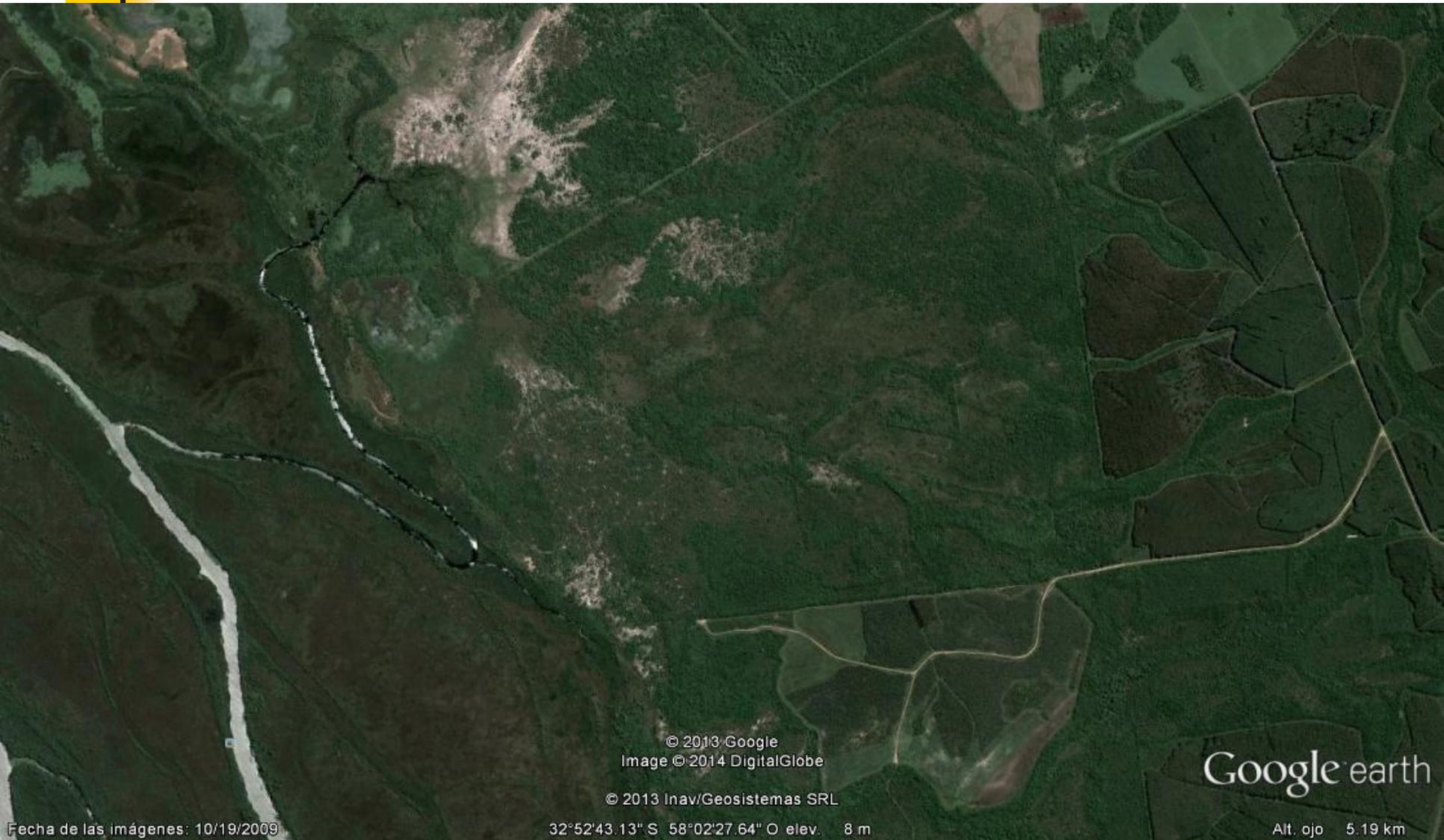
Lepismium lumbricoides

Lepismium cruciforme





Xerófilas de los Blanqueales



© 2013 Google
Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe

© 2013 Inav/Geosistemas SRL

Google earth

Fecha de las imágenes: 10/19/2009

32°52'43.13" S 58°02'27.64" O elev. 8 m

Alt. ojo 5.19 km



Harrisia pomanensis ssp. *regellii*





Gymnocalycium schroederianum







Wigginsia sesiliflora



Frailea schilinzkyana



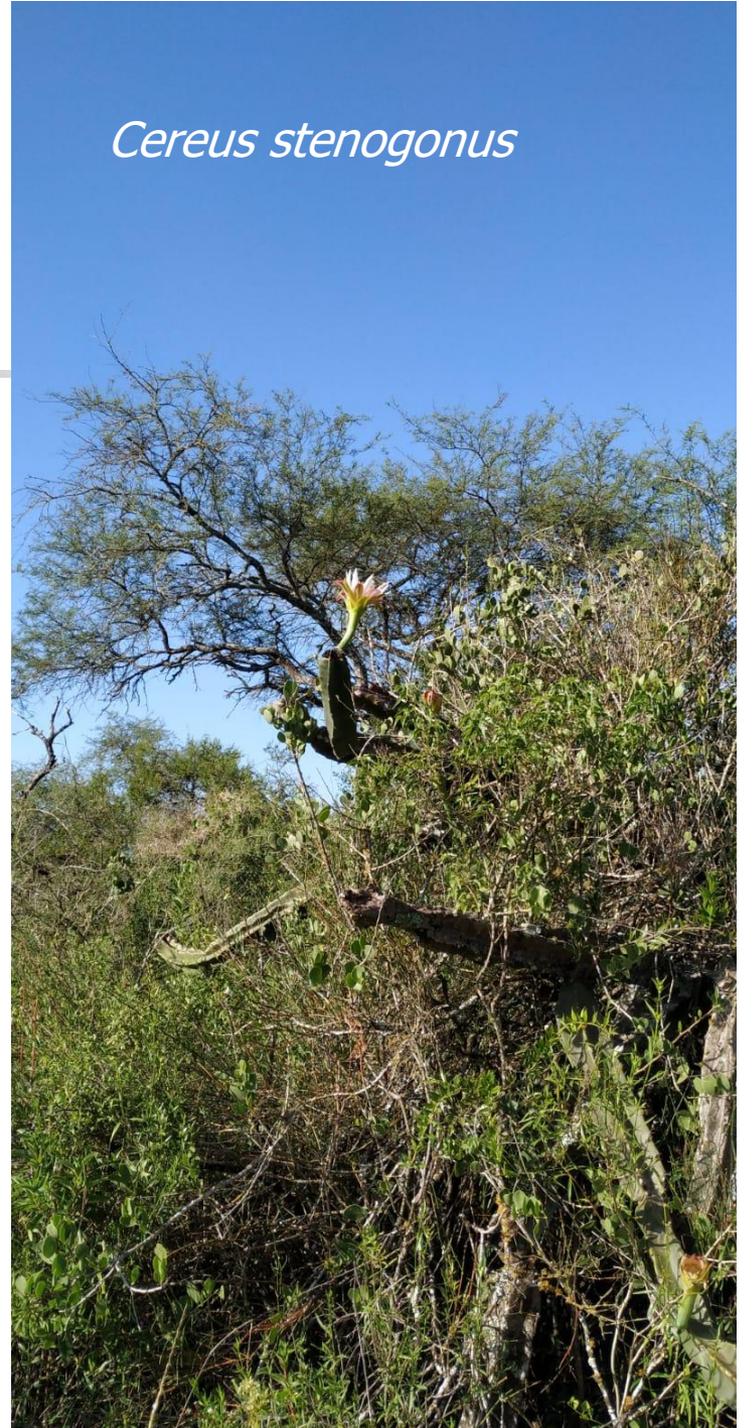


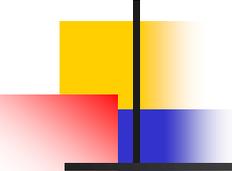


Echinopsis tubiflora



Cereus stenogonus





Opuntia monacantha



Chloraea bella



Opuntia microdasys









Opuntia brasiliensis



Austrocylindropuntia subulata





M. hahniana

M. schideana

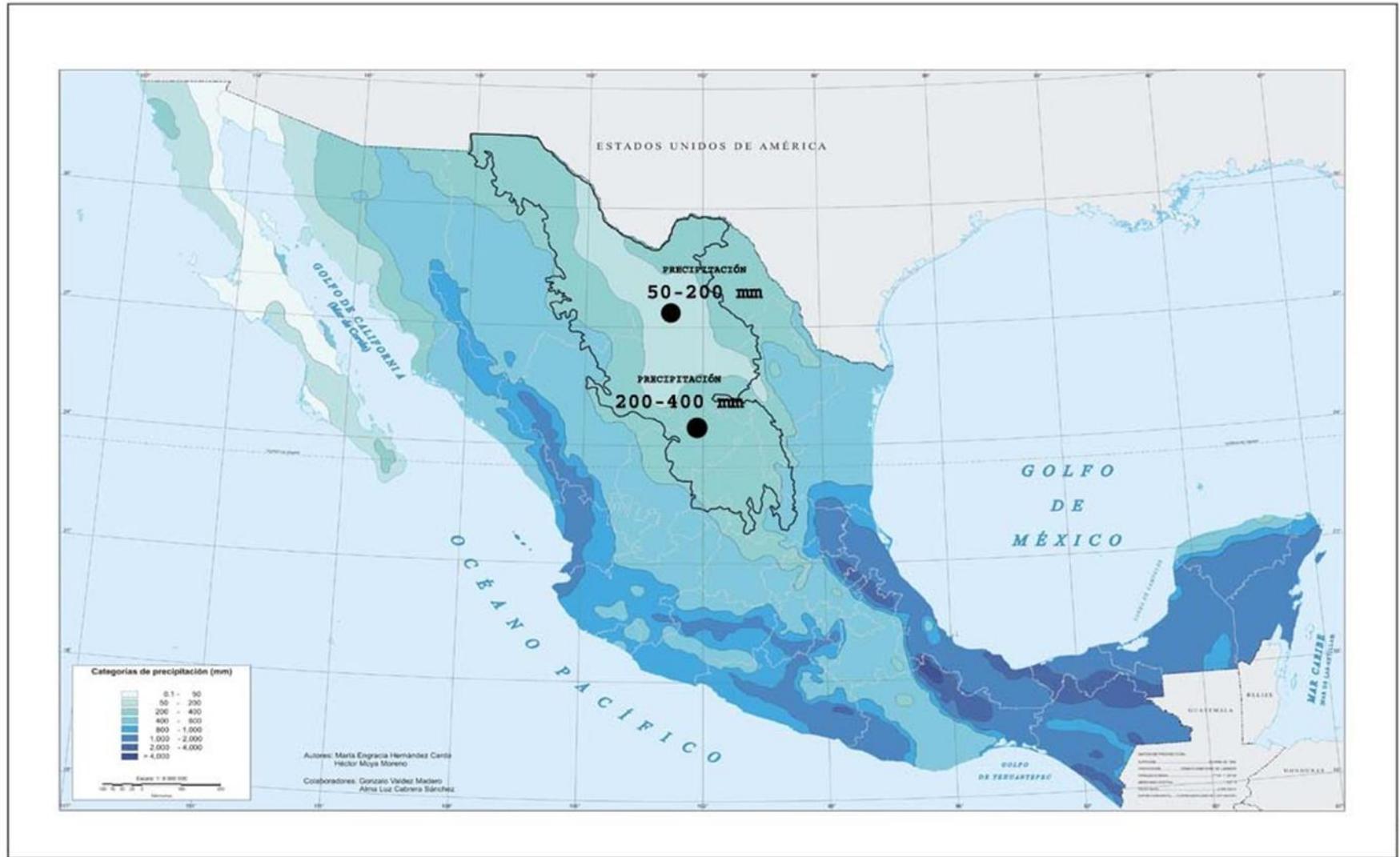


México, el emporio de las Cactaceae



MODA DE LA LLUVIA ANUAL

NA IV 7



Características de las Cactaceae de Méjico

A large, rounded, light-colored cactus with a pink flower in bloom, set against a background of rocks. The cactus has a segmented, ribbed appearance and is surrounded by several smaller, similar cacti. The background consists of light-colored, irregularly shaped rocks.

- Mas de 1500 especies de Cactaceas
- Mas de 600 especies endémicas.
- Problemas nomenclaturales
- Fuerte relación con la población
 - Cultural-Recreativa
 - Religioso (Peyote)
 - Alimenticio (Nopales)
 - Turístico.
- Depredación por parte de extranjeros (Europeos)
- Dificultades legales en el cultivo.

Saltillo, Coahuila, México

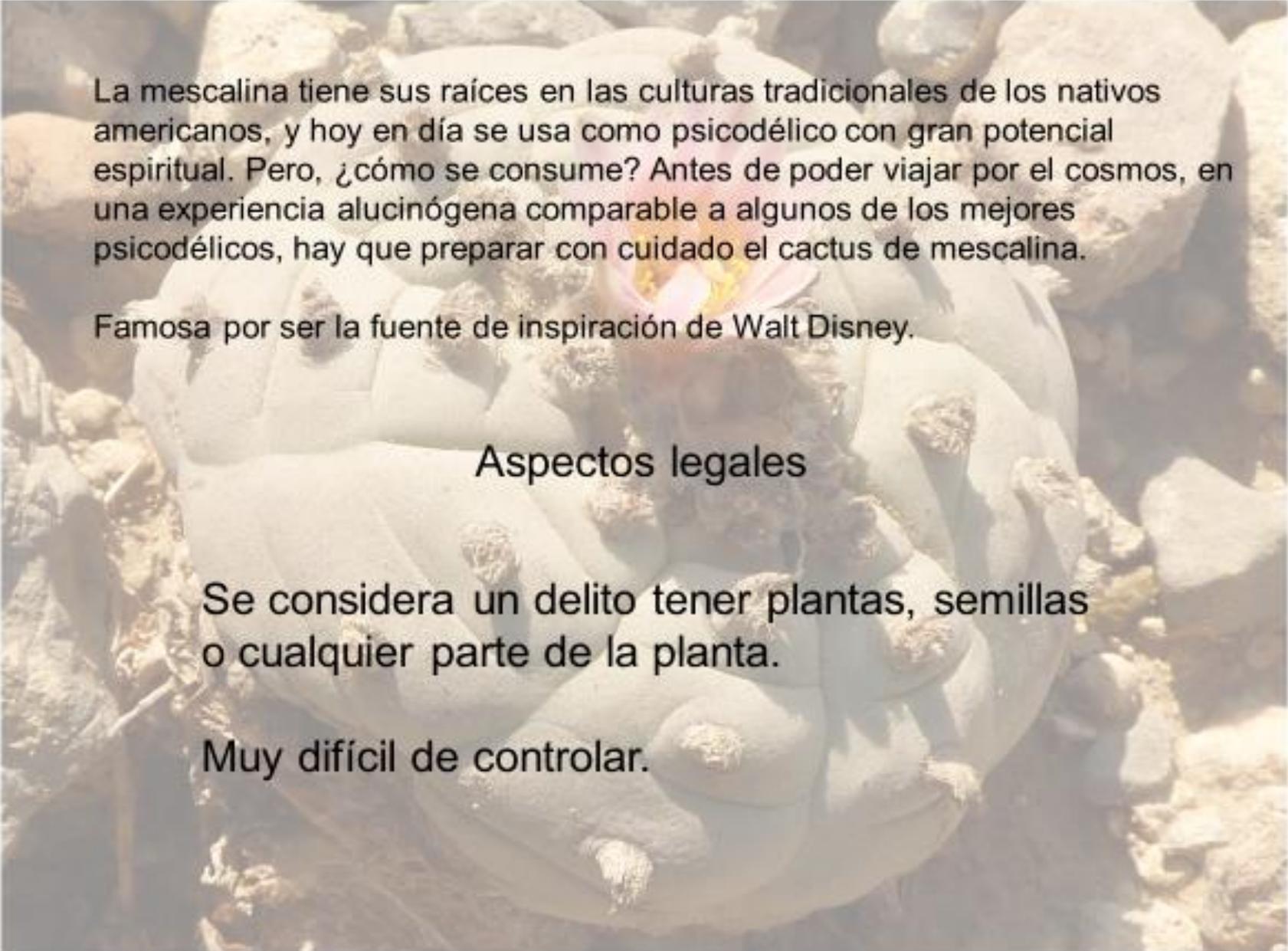






Lophophora williamsii
"PEYOTE"





La mescalina tiene sus raíces en las culturas tradicionales de los nativos americanos, y hoy en día se usa como psicodélico con gran potencial espiritual. Pero, ¿cómo se consume? Antes de poder viajar por el cosmos, en una experiencia alucinógena comparable a algunos de los mejores psicodélicos, hay que preparar con cuidado el cactus de mescalina.

Famosa por ser la fuente de inspiración de Walt Disney.

Aspectos legales

Se considera un delito tener plantas, semillas o cualquier parte de la planta.

Muy difícil de controlar.

Mammillaria roseoalba



Epithelantha bokey







Echinocereus stramineus





Echinocactus platycanthus





Echinocactus horizonthalonius



Thelocactus rinconensis







Gymnocalycium mihanovichii









Hylocereus undatus



Schlumbergera bridgesii.

