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1  <%@ Page Title="" Language="C#" MasterPageFile="~/Cacti.Master"
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    Inherits="CactiMaster.Cacti1" %>
2  <asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="HeadPlaceHolder"
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3      <style>
4          h2 {
5              color: orangered;
6          }
7      </style>
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10     <h1>Cacti</h1>
11 </asp:Content>
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13
14     <div style="text-align: center;">
15         <!-- cant center an image so put inside a div -->
16         
17         
18     </div>
19     <ul style="list-style-type: none">
20         <li><a style="text-decoration: none" href="#Mammillaria">
21             <h2>Mammillaria</h2>
22         </a></li>
23         <li><a style="text-decoration: none" href="#Melocactus">
24             <h2>Melocactus</h2>
25         </a></li>
26         <li><a style="text-decoration: none" href="#Opuntia">
27             <h2>Opuntia</h2>
28         </a></li>
29     </ul>
30     <hr />
31     <h2 id="Mammillaria">Mammillaria</h2>
32
33     
34     <h3>General</h3>
35     <p>
36         Mammillaria is one of the largest genera in the cactus family
            (Cactaceae), with currently 200 known species and varieties
            recognized.[2] Most of the mammillaria are native to Mexico, but some
            come from the southwest United States, the Caribbean, Colombia,
            Venezuela, Guatemala and Honduras.[3] The common name "pincushion
            cactus" refers to this and the closely related genus Escobaria.

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37     </p>
38     <p>
39         The first species was described by Carl Linnaeus as Cactus mammillaris
            in 1753, deriving its name from Latin mammilla, "nipple", referring
            to the tubercles that are among the distinctive features of the
            genus. Numerous species are commonly known as globe cactus, nipple
            cactus, birthday cake cactus, fishhook cactus or pincushion cactus
            though such terms may also be used for related taxa, particularly
            Escobaria.
40     </p>
41     <h3>Description</h3>
42     <p>
43         The distinctive feature of the genus is the possession of an areole
            split into two clearly separated parts, one occurring at the apex of
            the tubercle, the other at its base. The apex part is spine bearing,
            and the base part is always spineless, but usually bears some
            bristles or wool. The base part of the areole bears the flowers and
            fruits, and is a branching point. The apex part of the areole does
            not carry flowers, but in certain conditions can function as a
            branching point as well.
44     </p>
45     <p>
46         The plants are usually small, globose to elongated, the stems from 1 to
            20 centimetres (1/2 to 7+3/4 inches) in diameter and from 1 to 40 cm
            (1/2 to 15+3/4 in) tall, clearly tuberculate, solitary to clumping
            forming mounds of up to 100 heads and with radial symmetry. Tubercles
            can be conical, cylindrical, pyramidal or round. The roots are
            fibrous, fleshy or tuberous. The flowers are funnel-shaped and range
            from 7 to 40 millimetres (1/4 to 1+1/2 in) and more in length and in
            diameter, from white and greenish to yellow, pink and red in colour,
            often with a darker mid-stripe; the reddish hues are due to betalain
            pigments as usual for Caryophyllales. The fruit is berry-like, club-
            shaped or elongated, usually red but sometimes white, magenta, yellow
            or green. Some species have the fruit embedded into the plant body.
            The seeds are black or brown, ranging from 1 to 3 mm (1/16 to 1/8 in)
            in size.
47     </p>
48
49     <h3>Taxonomy</h3>
50     <p>
51         The genus Mammillaria in the family Cactaceae was proposed by Adrian
            Hardy Haworth in 1812.[1] Initial spellings varied by authors but
            Mammillaria is now recognized as the accepted spelling. The first
            species in the genus was described by Carl Linnaeus in 1753 as Cactus
            mammillaris. The name Cactus became so confused that the 1905 Vienna
            botanical congress rejected Cactus as a genus name,[4] and conserved
            Mammillaria. [1]
52     </p>
53     <p>
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54 Mammillaria is a large and diverse genus with many species often 7
exhibiting variations due to the nature of terrain, weather, soil and 7
other ecological factors. As a result, subdivisions within the 7
species has been rather inconsistent over time. Initially, some 7
investigators were more inclined to consider each variation as a 7
unique species, although as time went on, creating confusion and long 7
synonymy-lists for some of the species.[5] Over time, new 7
investigators began grouping closely related forms under the same 7
name to attempt to more accurately define the species.

55 </p>

56 <p>

57 Several systems for classification began to emerge. The first of note, 7
created by Schumann and modified by Berger, divided the species into 7
ten named groups. However, the criteria for these divisions was 7
somewhat indefinite and flexible.[5] In the early 1923, cactologists 7
Nathaniel Lord Britton and Joseph Nelson Rose developed the Britton & 7
Rose system which arranged the classification characteristics in a 7
system of keys with tangible separation factors, resulting in a much 7
more workable system of identification.[5]

58 </p>

59 <p>

60 Later classification was performed by the cactus specialists Hunt, 7
Reppenhagen and Luthy[citation needed], with much work focusing on 7
researching the meanings and value of the original plant 7
descriptions, synchronizing them with modern taxonomic requirements 7
and studying the morphology of plants and seeds, as well as 7
ecological aspects of the genus. These works helped to expand the 7
understanding of Mammillaria taxa.

61 </p>

62 <p>

63 Currently the classification of Mammillaria is in a state where few 7
newly discovered species are likely, though some new species may yet 7
be found when the chaos of names created earlier by commercial plant 7
collectors is sorted out. Many names that were introduced for plants 7
barely differentiated by a shade of flower colour or variation in 7
spination were eliminated in attempt to make the use of names 7
consistent with the rest of the botanical world. The number of taxa, 7
which at one time numbered above 500, is now below 200. Some genera 7
(Dolichothele, Mammillopsis, Krainzia and others) have been merged 7
back into Mammillaria, and others like Coryphantha, Escobaria and 7
Mammilloidia were confirmed as separate.

64 </p>

65 <p>

66 Intense studies of DNA of the genus are being conducted, with 7
preliminary results published for over a hundred taxa, and this 7
promising approach might soon end the arguments. Based on DNA 7
research results, the genus does not seem to be monophyletic and is 7
likely to be split into two large genera, one of them possibly 7
including certain species of other closely related genera like 7

Coryphantha, Ortegocactus and Neolloydia.

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68     <div style="clear: both"></div>
69     <div style="text-align: center;">
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74
75     </div>
76     <a href="Mammilaria1.aspx">Read more...</a>
77     <br />
78     <a href="Mammilaria2.aspx">Mammilaria 2</a>
79     <br />
80     <a href="Mammilaria3.aspx">Mammilaria 3</a>
81
82     <h3>
83         <a style="text-decoration: none" href="#top">&#1161; back to top</a>
84     </h3>
85     <h2 id="Melocactus">Melocactus</h2>
86     
87     <h3>General</h3>
88     <p>
89         Melocactus (melon cactus), also known as the Turk's cap cactus, is a
          genus of cactus with about 30-40 species. They are native to the
          Caribbean, western Mexico through Central America to northern South
          America, with some species along the Andes down to southern Peru, and
          a concentration of species in northeastern Brazil.[1]
90     </p>
91     <p>
92         The first species was named by Carl Linnaeus in 1753, as Cactus
          Melocactus. When the genus was separated from Cactus, the pre -
          Linnaean name Melocactus was used. Acting on the principle of
          priority, in 1922 Nathaniel Britton and Joseph Rose resurrected
          Linnaeus' Cactus. However, the 1905 Vienna botanical congress had
          already rejected the name Cactus, so this name was not available, and
          Melocactus Link & Otto is the correct genus name.[1]
93     </p>
94     <p>
95         Mature plants are easily recognizable by their cephalium, a wool - and
          bristle-coated structure at the apex of the plant, containing a mass
          of areoles from which the small flowers grow.[1] The red, wool-coated

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    cephalium, said to resemble the fez worn by Turkish men during the
    late Ottoman Empire, gives the plant one of its common names, Turk's
    cap cactus. It gives its name to the Turks Islands, part of the Turks
    and Caicos Islands.[2][3]
96     </p>
97     <p>
98         The fruits of Melocactus are pink and resemble the shape of pepper
    fruits. The fruits of this genus are edible, and in the wild they are
    frequently dispersed by lizards and birds.[4]
99     </p>
100    <div style="clear: both"></div>
101    <div style="text-align: center;">
102        
103        
104        
105    </div>
106    <a href="Melocactus1.aspx">Read more...</a>
107    <br />
108    <a href="Melocactus2.aspx">Melocactus 2</a>
109    <h3>
110        <a style="text-decoration: none" href="#top">&#11161; back to top</a>
111    </h3>
112
113    <h2 id="Opuntia">Opuntia</h2>
114    
115    <h3>General</h3>
116    <p>
117        Opuntia, commonly called prickly pear or pear cactus, is a genus of
    flowering plants in the cactus family Cactaceae.[1] Prickly pears are
    also known as tuna (fruit), sabra, nopal (paddle, plural nopales)
    from the Nahuatl word nōpalli for the pads, or nostle, from the
    Nahuatl word nōchtli for the fruit; or paddle cactus. The genus is
    named for the Ancient Greek city of Opus, where, according to
    Theophrastus, an edible plant grew and could be propagated by rooting
    its leaves.[2] The most common culinary species is the Indian fig
    opuntia (O. ficus-indica).
118    </p>
119    <h3>Description</h3>
120    <p>O. ficus-indica is a large, trunk-forming, segmented cactus that may
    grow to 5-7 metres (16-23 feet) with a crown of over 3 m (10 ft) in
    diameter and a trunk diameter of 1 m (1 yard).[1] Cladodes (large pads)
    are green to blue-green, bearing few spines up to 2.5 centimetres (1

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    inch) or may be spineless.[1] Prickly pears typically grow with flat,
    rounded cladodes (also called platyclades) containing large, smooth,
    fixed spines and small, hairlike prickles called glochids that readily
    adhere to skin or hair, then detach from the plant. The flowers are
    typically large, axillary, solitary, bisexual, and epiperigynous, with a
    perianth consisting of distinct, spirally arranged tepals and a
    hypanthium. The stamens are numerous and in spiral or whorled clusters,
    and the gynoecium has numerous inferior ovaries per carpel. Placentation
    is parietal, and the fruit is a berry with arillate seeds. Prickly pear
    species can vary greatly in habit; most are shrubs, but some, such as
    Opuntia galapageia of the Galápagos, are trees.</p>
121 <h3>Chemistry</h3>
122 <p>Opuntia contains a range of phytochemicals in variable quantities, such
    as polyphenols, dietary minerals and betalains.[3][4] Identified
    compounds under basic research include gallic acid, vanillic acid and
    catechins, as examples.[3] The Sicilian prickly pear contains betalain,
    betanin, and indicaxanthin, with highest levels in their fruits.[4] </p>
123 <h3>Taxonomy</h3>
124 <p>
125     When Carl Linnaeus published Species Plantarum in 1753 - the starting
        point for modern botanical nomenclature - he placed all the species
        of cactus known to him in one genus, Cactus. In 1754, the Scottish
        botanist Philip Miller divided them into several genera, including
        Opuntia. He distinguished the genus largely on the form of its
        flowers and fruits.[5]
126 </p>
127 <p>
128     Considerable variation of taxonomy occurs within Opuntia species,
        resulting in names being created for variants or subtypes within a
        species, and use of DNA sequencing to define and isolate various
        species.[1]
129 </p>
130 <div style="text-align: center;">
131     <figure style="display: inline-block;">
132         
133         <figcaption style="text-align: center">Opuntia 01</figcaption>
134     </figure>
135
136     <figure style="display: inline-block;">
137         
138         <figcaption style="text-align: center">Opuntia 02</figcaption>
139     </figure>
140 </div>
141
142
143 <a href="Opuntia1.aspx">Read more...</a>

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144     <br />
145     <a href="Opuntia2.aspx">Opuntia 2</a>
146     <h3>
147         <a style="text-decoration: none" href="#top">&#11161; back to top</a>
148     </h3>
149     <br />
150     <hr />
151     <br />
152 </asp:Content>
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