

## Devil's Backbone, *Maternity Plant*

### GENERAL

Origin	: Mediterranean, sub-tropical
Humidity	: extremely arid, very arid, semi-arid, semi-humid
Propagation	: cuttings
Maintenance	: low

### CONDITIONS

Urban climate	: resistant
Dessication	: resistant
Stagnant water	: vulnerable
Irrigation	: low
Salinity/ppm	: moderate (2000 ppm)
Hardiness	: 0°C

### SHAPE

Type	: cacti, succulents
Height	: 0.5 m-1.2 m
Spread	: 0.3 m-1 m
Foliage	: evergreen

### FLOWER

Colour	: bright orange, pastel lilac
Size	: 2 cm
Period	: May - June

### FRUIT

Type of fruit	: capsule
Fruit size	: 1 cm
Toxicity	: inedible

The Devil's Backbone originates from southwest Madagascar, where the climate is quite similar to the dry, hot and rocky conditions in Arriyadh. It makes a gnarled round bush of about 1 metres in height. This succulent grows green stems sparsely aligned with opposite, fleshy leaves that produce tiny plantlets along the edges. These pseudo-bulbils appear in summer and root even before touching the ground. This may result in an abundant number of new plants and so this Kalanchoe has earned the other common name Maternity Plant. The foliage is pale-green freckled in red, and may bend upwards in dry conditions. Older plants show clusters of bright orange, tubular flowers at the beginning of summer. In autumn, the floral stems should be cut back and vigorous growth is achieved after pruning the plant back to the ground. The soil must be sandy to ensure excellent drainage. Established plants tolerate full sun and heat, but should be watered frequently. Partially sunny locations are also eligible, especially with some shade in the afternoon. While the Devil's Backbone is resilient to most desert conditions, it will be killed by frost and overwatering. It makes an ideal specimen in rock gardens and can be grown in pots as a house plant or in containers to embellish a terrace or courtyard. They should be pinched occasionally to obtain lateral branching and a more compact growth. Maintenance requirements are low in appropriate locations. A serious hazard is the plant's toxicity if ingested by livestock.

