

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Stapelia: angular stems and unusual flowering strategies

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AI-created scene based on the original shop image. Size reference: example in a 6 cm pot according to the offer title; delivery height not stated. Decoration is not included; this is not a product photograph to scale.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

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Botanical classification	Stapelia
Family	Apocynaceae
Origin	The genus comes from drier regions of tropical and southern Africa; the offer's exact species is not definitively named
Delivery size	6 cm pot according to title; description also mentions 9 cm · delivery height not stated
Growth and special feature	Low perennial succulent with branching angular green stems and small tooth-like projections

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Light	Place brightly and gradually acclimatise to stronger sun.	Compact growth needs light; sudden heat can damage.
Water	Let dry well between waterings.	Succulent stems bridge dry periods.
Drainage	Remove excess water completely.	Wet bases and roots short of oxygen are at risk.
Compost	Use a free-draining succulent mix.	Mineral structure helps drying.
Winter	Bright and frost-free; much less water at rest.	The exact species and its cold limits are unconfirmed.
Feed	With restraint during growth according to product instructions.	A small root ball needs no strong reserve feeding.
Cuttings	Let cut surfaces dry before planting.	Fresh injuries should not go straight into wet compost.
Flowering	Wait for the species-specific shape and scent.	Not all stapelias flower or smell alike.

Knowledge that grows

Cactus-like, but from another plant family

Stapelia belongs to the Apocynaceae. Its upright and later spreading angular stems store water. Small tooth-like projections along the edges are not equivalent to a dense covering of cactus spines. The shop does not definitively name a species for this offer. The plant therefore receives neither an unverified species name nor an arbitrary spectacular flower from another Stapelia species. This portrait describes shared foundations of the genus.

The small delivered plant and unresolved size

The offer title names a 6 cm pot while the description also mentions 9 cm. Delivery height is not definitively stated. The scene follows the title and original image: a young green plant in a small pot, without flowers. Current shop dimensions remain decisive before purchase. Proportions should not make it appear larger than the sample suggests. Decorative outer pot and other furnishings are a design example.

Bright light without a sudden heat shock

A bright position matters for compact growth. Introduce direct sun slowly after shaded cultivation and avoid immediate exposure to hot midday sun. Some stapelias become redder in stronger light; not every change automatically indicates disease. However, check new pale or sunken areas following a move. For this more loosely identified offer, bright frost-free overwintering makes more sense than blanket approval for cold exposure.

Dry intervals and safe drainage

Water as needed in growth and let the root ball dry well between waterings. Then supply again and remove excess completely. Angular stem bases should not remain in wet compost. In winter with reduced growth, usually water considerably less often. Prolonged shrinking in a dry root ball needs different assessment from a soft rotting base in wet compost. With unclear symptoms, check the root situation before adding water.

Repot and propagate without needless injury

A free-draining succulent mix with mineral components helps container cultivation. Repot only slightly larger when the clump needs more space. Feed with restraint during active growth according to the label. Suitable healthy stem pieces can root after the cut surface dries. Do not immediately press fresh wounds into wet compost. The delivered young plant need not be dismantled for propagation; a healthy gradually enlarging clump is an attractive goal itself.

Flower scent forms part of special pollination

Many Stapelia species attract flies with a carrion-like flower scent. The genus also has exceptions with different scents. Without a reliable species identification, the form, size and scent of a later flower cannot therefore be specifically promised. Flowers serve pollination; Stapelia is not carnivorous and is no method of fly control. Inspect tight stem gaps for mealybugs and soft damaged areas. As an ornamental, keep it out of the kitchen and beyond nibbling reach.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



Original shop image: carrion flower. 6 cm pot according to title; description also mentions 9 cm · delivery height not stated. Natural variations are possible.



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Good to know

Is Stapelia a cactus?

No. The genus belongs to the Apocynaceae.

Will I get a particular enormous star-shaped flower?

Neither a specific flower shape nor a particular size is guaranteed for the unspecified offer.

Does the plant eat flies?

No. Flies act as pollinators in many species; they are not caught for food.

Is the pot 6 or 9 cm?

The title states 6 cm; the description mentions both sizes. This portrait shows the difference; the current shop offer remains decisive.

The matching offer

[View plant in the shop](#)

Check the shop for the price, current availability and what is included.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer