

Notes for authors

We are delighted that you would like to become an author for our journal '**Kakteen und andere Sukkulente**', or 'KuaS' for short. These notes will support you in this endeavour.

By following these notes, you will help the editorial team with the necessary editing of your manuscript.

All manuscripts are editorially checked and edited. This process comprises several steps designed to achieve the best possible result for you and KuaS, both in terms of content and language. We will be pleased to support you.

Some of these instructions are very detailed and may seem complicated. Please do not let this put you off!

These notes do not apply to the 'Gesellschaftsnachrichten' (society news). If you have any questions, please contact the relevant national editorial offices of the DKG, GÖK and SKG. Please, find the addresses in the imprint on the last page of the (current) KuaS issues.



In brief

Topic: Articles on all topics relating to cacti and other succulents are published in KuaS. Contributions already published elsewhere will not be accepted. All formats – from short contributions (kaleidoscope) to longer manuscripts – are welcome.

Text: It makes sense to use clear and understandable language. Avoid overly complicated formulations and unnecessary foreign words. Refer in the text to the sources you used for the manuscript, which are then listed in the bibliography.

Images: Ensure good image quality (exposure, sharpness, depth of field, etc.) and make a suitable selection. Number the images, place image references in the text and place the captions at the end of the text. Please submit images as files separately from the text.

Submission: Manuscripts should preferably be submitted electronically to the central address kuas-manuskripte@dkg.eu. The data volume of a single email should not exceed 10 MB if possible. If necessary, send several emails. Larger data packages can be submitted via cloud solutions.

It is also possible to submit by mail (Deutsche Kakteen-Gesellschaft e. V., Bachstelzenweg 9, 91325 Adelsdorf, Germany).

Questions: If you have any queries or uncertainties, please contact us at the address mentioned.

'**Kakteen und andere Sukkulenten**' publishes articles that deal with succulents, including cacti. All aspects of the succulent world are of interest to readers:

- Descriptions and presentations of succulent plants
- Care and cultivation instructions
- Practical experience and advice
- Reports from the natural growth sites
- Results of scientific studies
- Interesting observations on succulent plants
- Travelogues
- Biographies of relevant persons
- Other stories about succulent plants

Each KuaS issue contains articles of varying lengths: from short kaleidoscope articles to in-depth and richly illustrated articles covering many pages. Any contribution on the above-mentioned topics is welcome for the diversity desired in KuaS.

Contributions on non-succulent plants will not be published unless there is a direct connection to cacti or other succulents, e.g. tillandsias as companion plants in cultivation, weeds in the succulent collection or similar. Manuscripts focussing on orchids or bromeliads should be submitted to the relevant specialist journals.

STRUCTURE

A complete manuscript consists of the title (→ **Title**), the authors' names, the text and a bibliography (if literature is cited; → **LITERATURE**), the full addresses of all authors and (optionally) the email address.

Every submitted image will be given an appropriate caption (→ **IMAGE SUBMISSIONS**), each table a corresponding table header.

Size

Manuscripts of different sizes are constantly required. A page with text and figures in the KuaS contains about 1500 characters (including spaces). For design and technical reasons, the maximum number of pages in the printed journal is limited to ten. Therefore, manuscripts – depending on the number and size of images and tables – should not be longer than 12,000-15,000 characters (including spaces). Instead of submitting a large-scale manuscript that is too long for KuaS, pick out individual aspects and, if necessary, write several independent contributions. Articles that would have to extend over several issues are not published in KuaS.

Very short contributions ('kaleidoscopes', which report an interesting observation or are just a funny marginal note) consisting of a short title, a maximum of 800 characters (including spaces) of text, an image without caption and the author's address are created without literature references and bibliography.

Letters to the editor refer to the content of published KuaS articles. The length should not exceed 1500 characters (including spaces). They also appear without formal literature references. An image can be added for illustration purposes. If deviating observations, experiences or opinions are to be discussed in more detail, a standard contribution is to be submitted.

Title

The title aptly describes the content of your contribution. Long and complicated headings should be avoided. Examples can be found in the recent issues of KuaS. The number of characters including spaces should not exceed 100. Longer titles will be shortened by the editorial team.

If the article is about specific plants, the scientific plant name [without the author citation – for example: '*Carnegiea gigantea*', not '*Carnegiea gigantea* (Engelm.) Britton & Rose'] is included in the title. It may be useful to name the plant family, especially in the case of 'other succulents'. Synonyms are not listed in the title.

To ensure the geographical reference, the state and/or province are also mentioned, for example, if this is relevant.

With these keywords in the title, your article will be easy to find in future with the help of the annual table of contents (keyword search).

Formatting

Manuscripts should be submitted in digital form (text and image files) so that the editorial team can process them electronically. Nevertheless, it is still possible to submit analogue manuscripts. To save the editor team time-consuming typing, please use a typewriter with a clear typeface to enable scanning. Please refrain from making handwritten corrections.

Only use a word processing programme and a common file format to create the text (preferably *.rtf, *.doc, *.docx or *.txt).

Do not use any special formatting (bold, underlined, colour) apart from italics for scientific names (→ **Use of Botanical Names**). Do not try to pre-empt the layout with text fields, images inserted into the text or similar. Also refrain from using style sheets and indents with spaces and tabs – these require additional editing.

Text and Language

Contributions are published in German in KuaS.

The articles are intended to provide the reader with readable or up-to-date information in a vivid way. To do this, it makes sense to briefly introduce the topic of the article and at the same time awaken the desire to read on. Write your text clearly and comprehensibly. Therefore, avoid overly complex, convoluted sentences and refrain from pompous formulations and the excessive use of foreign words.

The use of technical botanical terms is encouraged, but use them precisely and, if necessary, provide a brief explanation of less common technical terms directly in the text.

Avoid the use of abbreviations (except standard abbreviations in German such as z. B., u. a., d. h., s. u., etc., usw.).

Obviously discriminatory, offensive or otherwise disparaging wording will not be tolerated. Where appropriate, use both gendered forms (Leserinnen und Leser, Leserinnen/Leser, Leser/-innen). Avoid using the various gender-neutral spellings (LeserInnen, Leser:innen, Leser*innen, Leser_innen).

Use of Botanical Names

Species names (including subspecies, varieties, forms and cultivars) must always be written out in full the first time they are mentioned. If the names are repeated, the genus is abbreviated with the first letter. Scientific names of plants (and animals) are set in italics.

The names of authors should not be added to the scientific names of plants (exceptions → **SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES**).

If possible, refer to the current state of knowledge, mention and discuss differing taxonomic opinions of other authors, even if you reject them yourself – this is additional and valuable information for the readers. If you want to write about the genus *Pseudolobivia*, for example, it is appropriate to point out that many authors today classify it as *Echinopsis* or *Lobivia*.

IMAGE SUBMISSIONS

Each article should be illustrated with images and/or graphics wherever possible. In order to maintain the balance between image and text, a ratio of approximately one image per 1000 characters of text (including spaces) has proven to be effective. This is not a fixed rule, but serves only as a rough guideline.

The numbering of the submitted images is necessary to avoid confusion. The figure numbers are given as a reference to the figure at the appropriate place in the text.

- ... the plant in full bloom (fig. 1), the fruits ripened in summer (fig. 2).

Captions

Please also add captions to submitted images. These are added at the very end of the manuscript (after the author's address). For this purpose, images and captions must be numbered identically.

Complete captions consist of the image number (e.g. Fig. 1) and an explanation of the image that is as concise as possible (max. 100 characters), ending with a full stop. If articles by individual authors only use their own images, the authorship will not be cited. In all other cases, the name of the author or rights holder (institution, if applicable) is stated.

- Fig. 1: *Corryocactus brachypetalus* in company with *Islaya islayensis*.
- Fig. 2: *Agave parviflora* near Nacozari de García, Sonora, Mexico. Photo: Michael Greulich
- Fig. 3: Elise and Alwin Berger. Photo: Alwin-Berger-Archiv/Bürgerverein Möschlitz e. V.

If several images are to be combined into one panel and reference is to be made to the individual images in the caption, it makes sense to code the individual images with lower case letters (can be done by the editorial team). In this case, the caption must first contain the summarising description that applies to all partial figures and then the description of the partial figures.

- Fig. 1: *Mila caespitosa*. a) Flower, b) Areole with spines, c) Seed shape and d) a strongly sprouting plant north of Pativilca.

Image quality

Be self-critical with the images and make an appropriate selection. Pay attention to correct exposure, sharpness, depth of field, contrast and colouring. Good prints can only be expected from good images!

Depending on the content, a clear map with the discovery sites or distribution areas can be useful. For reasons of species protection, however, it is recommended to refrain from providing overly detailed location information.

In general, all types of images are suitable for reproduction – provided they are of the appropriate quality. The basic decision on the suitability and use of the images must be left to the editorial team.

Digital

Common image file formats are *.jpg/*.jpeg and *.tif. For other file formats, please ask the editorial team in advance. Please submit image files separately, not embedded in the text document.

Even when taking digital photos, pay attention to the camera settings (image quality, image size) or the scanner settings when scanning, to get the best quality of the saved data. For printing, the photos require a resolution of 300 dpi (in relation to the print size!). For your reference: With an edge length of the longer side of more than 3000 pixels, a full-page print in the KuaS is possible if the other quality of the image (including sharpness, motif, no colour cast, etc.) is adequate. Below 1000 pixels page length it often becomes critical to achieve an appropriate print size of the image.

Black and white line drawings (bitmaps) must be at least 800 dpi (in relation to the print size!).

Analog

You can also submit originals (slides, good colour positives) or scan documents (drawings, printouts). Shipping is at the submitter's risk.

Line drawings should preferably be made in black ink. A very clean photocopy or, even better, a high-resolution scan of such drawings is often sufficient for printing, so that the original does not necessarily have to be sent in.

Original images (slides, drawings) will be returned to the authors/submitters after printing. But photos and data storage media will not be returned without prior consultation.

LITERATURE

Refer in the text to sources you used for the manuscript. If data, facts or information are taken from the literature, these must be labelled with the corresponding citations and listed in the bibliography. A source citation is not required for general or encyclopedic knowledge. However, the bibliography at the end of the article only lists the literature that is also cited in the text. The references in the text are to be inserted in the following form:

- The characteristics of the species were also described by RITTER (1963, 1980).
- The species can rarely show white flowers as well as red ones (BACKEBERG 1960, HAAGE 1981).

If articles by two authors are referenced, both names are written out in full; if there are more than two, only the first name is written out followed by '& al.':

- *Brasiliopuntia brasiliensis* was recently presented in ‚Empfehlenswerte‘ (KIST & HÜBENER 2019).

References to several sources are sorted alphanumerically according to the name of the first author and year.

- ... by displacing native species or hybridising with them (CAMPOY & al. 2018, TOELKEN 1996, WAYCOTT 2016, ZACHARIAS 2012).

If reference is made to passages that cannot otherwise be found (e.g. not through indexes, tables of contents or the structure in encyclopaedias and specialist books) in extensive text works, specific pages within a book can be referred to in the text citation

- The plants are only similar in flowering (BACKEBERG 1942: 219).

If you want to refer to important further reading on specific topics, add an appropriate sentence at the end of the article, e.g.:

- Information on the flower variability of the species presented can be found at BACKEBERG (1958) and FRÖHLICH (1988).

Books, book or journal articles are listed in the bibliography, but not the individual pages, chapters or paragraphs.

The entries in the bibliography are sorted alphanumerically.

Journals: SURNAME/S and initials of the authors year: full title of the article (but without subtitle). – Name of the journal **number/volume**(issue number in brackets, if necessary [only if the pages of a volume are not numbered consecutively]): page numbers.

For digitally published sources, the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) can be used alternatively (not additionally!) (→ **Internet pages and PDF documents**).

Abbreviations of journal titles follow IPNI (<https://ipni.org/#publication>) with few exceptions. If you do not know the abbreviations for the journals, simply write out the titles – the editorial team will do the rest.

- FRÖHLICH A. 1988: Erfahrungen mit „Frostarten“. – Kakt. and. Sukk. **39**: 278–280.
- RIINA R., SILVA O. L. M. & HURBATH F. 2015: Succulent *Euphorbia* from Brazil: the succulent section *Brasilienses*. – *Euphorbia World* **11**(3): 5–11.
- HUNT D. R. & TAYLOR N. P. (Hrsg.) 1990: The genera of Cactaceae: progress towards consensus. – *Bradleya* **8**: 85–107.
- WAYCOTT M. 2016: Hybridisation in native pigface, *Carpobrotus rossii*. – DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.1.4693.6568

Books: SURNAME/S and initials of the authors or publishers year: full title of the book (but without subtitle) **Volume**, if necessary. – Publisher, place of publication (= publishing house). If there are more than two places of publication, only the first is mentioned, followed by [u. a.].

- BACKEBERG C. 1960: Die Cactaceae **4**: Cereoideae. – G. Fischer, Jena.
- BARTHLOTT W. & HUNT D. R. 1993: Cactaceae. – In: KUBITZKI K., The families and genera of flowering plants **2**: 161–197. Springer, Berlin & Heidelberg.
- HAAGE W. 1981: Kakteen von A bis Z. – Neumann, Leipzig & Radebeul.
- MÜLLER B. & ALBERS F. 2002: *Caralluma*. – In: ALBERS F. & MEVE U., Sukkulenten-Lexikon **3**: Asclepiadaceae (Seidenpflanzengewächse): 43–60. E. Ulmer, Stuttgart.
- RAUSCH W. 1987: *Lobivia* 85. – R. Herzig, Wien.
- RITTER F. 1980: Kakteen in Südamerika **2**: Argentinien/Bolivien. – Selbstverlag, Spangenberg.

Internet pages and PDF documents: SURNAME/S and initials of the authors or publishers year: title of the page. – URL [exact date of the access].

If no year is specified on the website, the year of access is stated. The exact date of access to the website should be stated at the end, as websites can be changed and updated frequently. Additional information, such as the website's publishing institution, should be omitted.

- ANONYMUS 2021: Kakteengarten Jardín de Cactus. – <https://www.cactlanza-rote.com/de/cact/jardin-de-cactus/> [12.01.2021].
- NIEDERSÄCHSISCHES LANDESAMT FÜR ÖKOLOGIE 2007: Hinweise zum Artenschutz für den Pflanzenhandel. – www.nlwkn.niedersachsen.de/naturschutz/hinweise-zum-artenschutz-fuer-den-pflanzenhandel-42760.html [19.02.2022].

For literature sources with more than five authors, only the first name is mentioned, followed by '& al. (total [number] authors)'

SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

Special demands are placed on scientific manuscripts. The editorial team reserves the right to have scientific articles reviewed by external experts.

In scientific articles, authors' names should be included when plant names are mentioned for the first time in the text only if absolutely necessary (e.g. in purely nomenclatural articles). These, as well as proper names quoted in the text, should not be written in capitals and should not be abbreviated. If there are more than three authors, the author citation is limited to the first author's name followed by '& al.' (exception: original publication).

The reference to which the authors refer when naming/rewriting the taxa should be cited if possible.

The publication of first descriptions and new combinations requires compliance with the rules of the ICN (International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi and Plants) or ICNCP (International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants). Currently valid are:

- ICN from 2025 [→ <https://www.iaptglobal.org/functions/code/madrid>]
- ICNCP from 2016 [→ https://www.ishs.org/app/uploads/2025/01/ScriptaHorticulturae_18.pdf]

Authors who are not professionally involved in botany are particularly advised to familiarise themselves with the rules and recommendations of the ICN or the ICNCP.

For new descriptions, the diagnosis or description must be written in English. The description gives the specific characteristics of the taxon, while the diagnosis is limited to the distinguishing characteristics from other taxa. For new combinations, the complete citation of the basionym is required. Illustrations of detailed features that are important for identification are useful. There is no translation of the English diagnosis or description. A German description (or diagnosis) can be added to an English diagnosis (or description).

The indication and deposition of the type material is obligatory for first descriptions; the deposition of holo- or isotypes in the country of origin of the new taxon is strongly recommended.

If types are not deposited in the country of origin, the editorial team assumes that the author has imported or exported the specimens in accordance with national and international laws (CITES etc.). The legality must be pointed out.

A short summary in English and/or, if applicable, in the language used in the country of origin of the taxa treated must be added to initial scientific descriptions and, if applicable, revisions. The length should be limited to 500 characters.

KuaS INDEX CARDS

The index cards are intended to provide plant lovers with an overview of the succulent plant species that are cultivated in amateur collections and/or are commercially available. Only cacti and other succulents are presented on the index cards according to a fixed scheme. Orchids and non-succulent or barely succulent species of other families are excluded. One species, including its subspecies and varieties if applicable, is presented per index card.

It is less important whether the species you would like to present is recognised in the latest specialist books. If you consider a species to be worth presenting that has fallen victim to 'lumping' but is still widespread in the culture as a separate species, do not hesitate to write a manuscript for the index. Readers can be briefly informed about alternative taxonomic classifications in the text. (For example, *Lobivia markusii* is regarded by various authors as a synonym of *L. chrysochete*. Nevertheless, *L. markusii* could well be presented on an index card if it is accepted as a separate species by other authors.)

Use recently published index cards as a guide when writing your manuscripts – or ask the index card editor! The index of the index cards published so far can be found on the DKG website at: [KuaS-Karteikartenverzeichnis](#) (pdf)

You don't want to write a text for an index card, but you have good photos of cultivated plants (and perhaps also of the respective species in nature?) and/or cultivation experiences? This can also be a great help! Please contact the index card editor. You can then send pictures of the respective species, possibly with comments on the culture, and the text can then be created by the editorial team.

Page no. 1

The title of the index card consists of the accepted scientific name of the species to be presented, followed by the author's name(s).

Briefly state the etymology of the species name (maximum one line).

The accepted name, the basionym (if available) and important synonyms should be labelled with the bibliographic details.

The photo should show a cultivated plant of the species presented as characteristically as possible – both the habitus and the flower(s) should be clearly recognisable.

The description should contain the important characteristics of the respective species, with flower, fruit and seed characteristics, in keywords. If there are other subspecies or varieties, these must be included in the description. (For example, if there is a subspecies of a species with white flowers and straight spines and a subspecies with red flowers and curved spines, this should be stated in the description: White or red flowers, straight or curved spines). If the description is taken from another publication, this must be indicated.

2025/ 15 Cactaceae

Thelocactus buekii (E. P. Klein) Britton & Rose
(benannt nach Heinrich W. Buek, 1796–1878, Arzt und Botaniker)
Thelocactus buekii (E. P. Klein) Britton & Rose, Cactaceae 4: 8. 1923

Erstbeschreibung
Echinocactus buekii E. P. Klein, Gartenflora 8: 257. 1859

Synonyme
Thelocactus tulensis subsp. *buekii* (E. P. Klein) N. P. Taylor, Cactaceae Consensus Init. 5: 14. 1998
Thelocactus buekii subsp. *jarmilae* Halda & Horaček, Acta Mus. Richnov., Sect. Nat. 7: 38. 2000
Thelocactus santalarensis Halda & al., Acta Mus. Richnov., Sect. Nat. 7: 39. 2000



Beschreibung
Wurzeln: faserig mit rübenartigen Wurzelansätzen. Körper: einzeln, flachkugelig bis kugelig, 8 cm Ø, bis zu 8 cm hoch. Epidermis matt dunkelgrün, glatt, nicht bereift, bei sonnigem Stand rotlich bis braun. Rippen: undeutlich, in Warzen aufgelöst, Warzen kegelig, an der Basis fünf- bis sechseckig. Areolen: zunächst wollig, später verkahlend. Dornen: alle gleichfarbig, von der Basis bis zur Mitte braun, darüber bernsteinfarben, im Alter völlig grau, geringelt, 6–7 Randdornen, sternförmig verteilt, etwas zum Körper hin gebogen bis gerade, bis zu 20 mm lang, 1 Mitteldorn, vorstehend und etwas abgebogen, bis zu 80 mm lang, Länge variabel. Blüte: 3,5–4,5 cm lang, bis zu 7 cm Ø, Kronblätter bis zu 27 mm lang und 7 mm breit, meist magentafarben und oft mit dunklerem Mittelstreifen, seltener rosafarben, nicht duftend. Staubfäden bläulich, Staubbeutel gelb, Griffel bis zu 20 mm lang, 6–9 Narbenlappen, hellgelb. Frucht: rund bis länglich, bei der Reife etwas fleischig, mit einer basalen Pore aufplatzend. Samen: sackförmig, 1,1–1,6 × 1,5–2,5 mm, Samenschale dunkelbraun bis schwarz, Testazellen erhaben, warzig.

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The distribution of the species is described in the 'Vorkommen' (distribution) section. This begins with the indication of the home country/countries. A colon is followed by further specification of the distribution area, e.g. states, provinces and/or departments, discovery sites, altitudes or similar. Information on the ecology can be given (e.g.: in the dry forest of the Chaco; in semi-deserts with *Larrea* shrubs, on granite soils, etc.).

Additional photos (one to three, depending on space) can show details of the species presented, plants in the wild, other subspecies, varieties or cultivars.

The 'Kultur' (cultivation) section contains as much detailed information as possible on light, water and nutrient requirements, suitable substrates, overwintering conditions, propagation, minimum temperatures, etc. (do not refer to previous index cards!). Additional information on grafting, planting containers, plant protection, etc. is welcome. The cultivation notes are a particularly important part of the index cards for our readers!

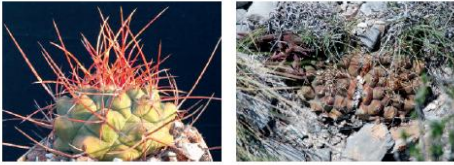
Additional information on taxonomy, relationships, utilisation, differences to other species and other special features can be provided under 'Bemerkungen' (remarks). Please insert references very sparingly in the text, no separate bibliography will be printed.

Under 'Notizen' (notes) there is a free space for users of the index cards to write down their own comments or observations.

At the end, the authors of the index card text and the images are named.

Vorkommen

Mexiko: Nuevo León, Sierra Madre Oriental, in 800 bis 1000 m Höhe, auf flachen Kalkstein- und selten Gipshügeln zwischen Dr. Arroyo und Galeana mit xerophytenreicher Vegetation (Matorral Xerofilo), außerdem bei Santa Clara in 1200 m Höhe. Sukkulente Begleitarten sind u. a. *Echinocactus platyacanthus*, *Ferocactus pilosus*, *Mammillaria formosa*, *Coryphantha glandulifera*, *Agave lechuguilla*, *A. stricta* und *Callisia navicularis*.



Kultur

Die Kultur dieser *Thelocactus*-Art ist unkompliziert. Die Samen lassen sich problemlos aus-säen, die Sämlinge verlangen allerdings ein wenig Halbschatten. Erwachsene Pflanzen bevor-zugen ein mineralisches und durchlässiges Substrat, das während der Vegetationszeit zwar re-gelmäßig gegossen werden darf, aber zwischendurch immer austrocknen muss. Bei sehr heißen und sonnigem Stand verfärben sich die Pflanzen, die Epidermis wird dabei rotlich bis braun; ein halbschattiger Standplatz ist daher günstiger. Die Blütezeit reicht vom zeitigen Frühjahr bis zum Ende des Sommers. Das Wachstum ist langsam. Zu mastige Pflanzen können aufplatzen, deshalb sollte sparsam gedüngt werden. Die Überwinterung erfolgt trocken bei Temperaturen um 10 °C.

Bemerkungen

T. buekii ist eine sehr variable Art. Im nördlichen Teil des Verbreitungsgebietes kommen Pflan-zen vor, die kleinwüchsig sind, oft sprossen und reduzierte Dornen aufweisen; im südlichen Teil findet man einzeln wachsende, robustere Exemplare. Der zu *T. buekii* gehörende *T. san-tiagolarenensis* hat eine rosafarbene Blüte. *T. buekii* ist eng mit *T. tulensis* und *T. matudae* ver-wandt.

Die Etymologie des Artnamens ist nicht völlig geklärt: Neben H. W. Buek werden auch die Botaniker Johann Nikolaus Buek (1736–1812) und Johannes Nicolaus Buek (1779–1856) als Namensgeber in Erwägung gezogen (Matuszewski & Hinz, *Thelocactus*, 2011).

Notizen:

Text und Bilder 1 & 2: Hubert Müller; Bild 3: Ralf Dehn

XXX

LEGAL MATTERS

Please note the 'protection of intellectual property in creative works' by copyright law (including texts and illustrations). Do not submit texts that have been copied from other journals or books!

Ask the permission of other authors if you want to use their images for your article.

Maps and city maps are also subject to copyright and may not be printed in KuaS without the authorisation of the authors/publishers.

Label the sources you have used in the text [→ **LITERATURE**].

Submitted articles and illustrations may not be submitted for publication elsewhere or already printed. This also applies to internet publications – articles already published there can normally no longer be used for the KuaS.

Use of artificial intelligence (AI)

Any use of AI tools to generate manuscript content must be transparently disclosed. Authors should describe which AI tools were used, when they were used, how they were used, and for what purpose.

The use of tools for 'AI-assisted text editing' does not need to be disclosed. This includes using AI to translate from foreign languages, make selective improvements to the readability and style of texts, and ensure that they are free of grammatical, spelling, punctuation, and wording errors.

AI-generated images are not permitted in 'Kakteen und andere Sukkulente' without the express permission of the editorial team.

When using AI for literature reviews, authors must verify the sources, as AI-generated references may be inaccurate or incorrect. Submissions that contain references to non-existent sources will be rejected.

Please also note the 'small print' on the last page of KuaS:

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The publishers receive the unrestricted right of use in all media for the texts etc. published in 'Kakteen und andere Sukkulente'. The editorial team decides on the publication of articles and letters. It reserves the right to edit or shorten them.

The journal and all articles and illustrations contained therein are protected by copyright. Any use not expressly authorized by copyright law requires the prior consent of the publishers. This applies in particular to reproductions, adaptations, translations, microfilming and the feeding and processing in electronic systems.

Upon acceptance of the manuscript by the editorial team, the author agrees to the transfer of rights to 'Kakteen und andere Sukkulente'. After submitting the manuscript, the editorial team will send you an author's contract in which you will be asked to transfer the rights of use (without your consent, publication is not possible for copyright reasons).

You may, of course, continue to use your images printed in KuaS, e.g. for other publications.

SUBMISSION

Please submit only complete manuscripts (complete with texts and images) and please understand that we cannot edit preliminary texts or pure image collections or check their suitability for KuaS.

Please send your manuscript with all relevant parts – either electronically or by mail – exclusively to kuas-manuskripte@dkg.eu or by mail to Deutsche Kakteen-Gesellschaft e. V., Bachstelzenweg 9, 91325 Adelsdorf, Germany.

When submitting the manuscript, please indicate:

- Your complete address
- Telephone number and email address
- Type and number of the attached images

Electronical submission

- as email attachment to kuas-manuskripte@dkg.eu. Please ensure that the data volume of a single email does not exceed 10 MB if possible. If necessary, send several emails.
- via a cloud solution, e.g. www.swisstransfer.com, www.wetransfer.com or www.dropbox.com.
- on a data storage medium (CD, USB stick) by mail. Data storage media will not be returned!

Analog submission

To protect your documents (especially illustrations, original drawings, data storage media) from damage caused by creasing or pressure when sending them by mail, please use appropriately sturdy shipping packaging.

Address

KuaS manuscript receipt

Deutsche Kakteen-Gesellschaft e. V.
KuaS-Redaktion
Bachstelzenweg 9
91325 Adelsdorf
Germany

email: kuas-manuskripte@dkg.eu

THE MANUSCRIPT IN THE EDITORIAL TEAM

All manuscripts are edited.

Receipt of the manuscript will be confirmed by the editorial team. When submitting a manuscript for the first time, you will be asked to sign the author's contract, which will be sent to you by the editorial team.

The manuscript is first checked by the responsible specialised editors (and, if necessary, given to other experts for review).

If corrections are necessary (unless they are spelling or grammar corrections or minor stylistic smoothing), the author will be informed and, if necessary, asked for a correction or revision.

The manuscript, including the (selected) images, is then prepared for printing. If submitted electronically, you will receive a PDF file of the print layout for review and, if necessary, correction before printing. Your article will then reach the pool from which the articles to be published in a particular issue of KuaS will ultimately be selected and compiled.

Please understand that the time from submission to printing the manuscript can take a very long time.

REMUNERATION

The articles printed in KuaS are remunerated. Authors receive a fee of € 13 for each printed page. After your manuscript has been accepted for publication in KuaS, you will receive a form on which you can enter the necessary details (account number etc.) and send it to the treasurer (the address is given on the form).

We would like to point out here that by waiving your fee you can also support species conservation projects, research funding projects or the general organisation of KuaS.

Each author (in case of multiple authors, only the first-named person) receives three specimen copies. Ten specimen copies are provided for original scientific articles; further copies are available on request at cost (issue costs and postage; order required before printing).

TOO COMPLICATED?

The seemingly extensive technical requirements might give the impression that the handling is somewhat complicated, but as written above: that's not the case. All you really need is a computer with an Internet connection or the ability to send the digital version via email. If you are submitting analogically, you will need a printer or typewriter that is in good working order and meets the requirement for a clean, clear typeface – that's pretty much it.

Please keep in mind that manuscripts require significantly more time to edit if these notes are ignored. As the editorial work is not done on a full-time basis, efficient processing of the material is essential to keeping the time and cost involved manageable! In general, the editorial process can take a long time (up to several months).

We will be pleased to answer any further questions you may have. If necessary, you can also refer to articles already published in recent KuaS issues.

These author notes (Edition April 2026) replace previously published versions.

Your editorial team '**Kakteen und andere Sukkulenten**', April 2026