

Carnivorous Plants

WHAT TO KNOW -







Carnivorous plants are predatory flowering plants.

1. Capture and Kill Prey

2. They have a mechanism that facilitates digestion of prey.

3. Derive nutrients from prey.



SWIPE TO CONTINUE



Hardy:

Hardy Carnivorous plants can be grown outdoors in full sun.

When temperatures drop they go through a winter dormancy. They will begin actively growing again during spring when warmer temperatures arise.

Greenhouse/Tropical

These are Carnivorous plants that can be grown indoors, in a greenhouse or shaded area.

Usually need to be protected from temperatures below 50F.





Planting Media: <u>Peat Moss, Coco Peat (more s</u>ustainable), Sphagnum Moss.

Recommended:

60% Peat or Coco Peat, Mixed with 40% White Pumice or Perlite.

They thrive in poor nutrient boggy soil conditions and need to be consistently wet. Can achieve by creating a bog garden in ground or contained. Water with rainwater or distilled as they are highly sensitive to chemicals and metals in city/tap water.

Light (refer to Hardy vs. Greenhouse slide)

Fun Facts

Charles Darwin spent years studying and experimenting with them to better understand how the worked and possibly evolved. In 1870 wrote *Insectivorous Plants*.

There are approximately 800 known species of Carnivorous Plants, increasing each year with new discoveries.

Found on every continent except Antarctica.

The largest carnivorous plant is the Nepenthes rajah, which can grow up to three feet tall.





Sarrancenia (Pitcher Plant) Drosera (Sundew) Dionaea (Venus Flytrap)

Occasionally: Nepenthes and Pinguicula

Ones We Commonly Carry!

SWIPE TO CONTINUE







Native Carnivorous Plants

- Sundew- Drosera intermedia and Drosera capillaris
- Bladderwort- Utricularia spp.
- Butterwort- *Pinguicula pumila*
- Pale Pitcher Plant-Sarrancenia alata



Things To Remember...

Avoid letting them dry out.

Us Rainwater or Distilled.

Plant in Peat Top Edges: your plants that like to be dry most of the time