

# Care Pitcher plant

## 01 Nepenthes



The Nepenthes is a tropical indoor plant.

### LIGHT

The Cup Plant (Nepenthes) is mostly a tropical epiphyte / climbing plant and likes both direct and indirect sunlight. Make sure the plant gets at least 5 / 6 hours of direct sunlight. In the summer with extreme heat, it is important that the plant does not have too much direct sunlight as the cups may bandage or dry out.

### WATER

Cup plants (Nepenthes) live in jungles, so you have Highland and Lowland cup plants, where the humidity is higher. Therefore, it is recommended to wet the tubes and leaves of the Nepenthes every few days with the a handheld sprayer. In addition, the soil of the Nepenthes should be kept wet - especially in summer. The Nepenthes prefers water from above. Every day (in summer) or every other day a splash of water is therefore sufficient. A saucer with water where the plant stands on it is also possible, since the water on the saucer evaporates and that ensures high humidity.

### TRAP CUTTING

Are the traps brown? If so, cut them off from the leaf. Are the leaves brown? Then carefully cut these away to 1 cm as well.



## FEED

Carnivorous plants do not actually need supplemental feeding, since our plants get nutrition from the soil (specially developed soil with nutrition). Never give the plants meat. You can, of course, give self-caught flies to the plant. You can also replot the plant with our new, fresh soil (with nutrition).



## WINTER REST

The *Nepenthes* hibernates, but not like the Venus flytrap (*Dionaea Muscipula*) and Trumpet cup plants (*Sarracenias*). The plant will grow less vigorously during the winter and create few to no new traps/cups. In spring, the growth period will start again.



## IMPORTANT REFILL BEAKERS

Did you just receive the *Nepenthes* and are the cups empty due to transportation? Then refill them once to 1/4 - 1/5 - otherwise the plant may reject the 'drained' cups quite quickly. The *Nepenthes* will then fill the old and new cups itself with water and enzymes.



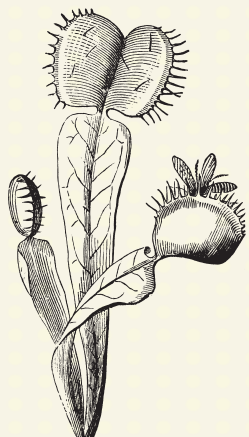
See the '*Nepenthes*'  
category



# Care Venus flytrap

## 02

## Dionaea Muscipula



The Venus flytrap is an outdoor plant. This species could also be placed indoors (in front of a sunny window), but in the long run it is better to have the plant outside all year round.

### LIGHT

The Venus Fly Trap needs plenty of sunlight. The more sunlight, the better. Sunlight makes the traps of better quality and makes them more colorful. This is because sunlight provides more pigment. In addition, the more colorful the traps, the better the "mouths" attract insects. This is because insects are attracted to these bright colors, among other things.

### TYPE POT

Preferably place the Venus Flytrap in a swamp box or in a pot with holes and a saucer underneath. Never use a terracotta pot, as this pot contains all kinds of substances that the plant also absorbs. These are minerals that the plant cannot absorb well. Preferably use a plastic, glass or glazed container or pot (make sure there are air holes).

### WATER

The Venus Fly Trap should always have wet feet in the summer. This means that there should always be water in the saucer or the soil should always be wet. The more water, the better. In the winter months it is better to keep the plant moist, but not too wet - as too wet soil can cause rot

## FEED

You don't need to feed the Venus Flytrap. Especially not if it is outside. The plant regulates its own nutrition. Never give the plant real meat! Of course, you can always help a little by feeding self-caught flies to the plant (just make sure the insect is still somewhat alive).



## WINTER REST

The Venus Flytrap maintains a winter dormancy. This means that the plant retreats back into the ground during the winter months. The plant will appear just dead, but this is an illusion. Below ground, the Venus Flytrap prepares well for the growing period in spring.

## SOIL

Never plant the Venus Flytrap in normal potting soil. Because the plant has never learned to take nutrition from the soil, certain substances cannot be broken down. Preferably use special soil for carnivorous plants, or make your own mix of blond peat (without any nutrients - so pure peat) and perlite (1:1).



See the 'Dionaea'  
category

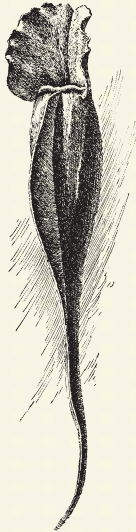


# Care

# Trumpet pitcher plant

# 03

## Sarracenia



The Sarracenia is an outdoor plant. This species could also be placed indoors (in front of a sunny window), but in the long run it is better for the plant to be outside all year.

### LIGHT

Sarracenias like lots of sunlight, the more sunlight the better. Make sure the soil never dries out. Sunlight gives the traps a nice color (pigment) and they will also grow much taller. Because of the bright colors, the plants also attract more insects.

### WATER

Sarracenias are found in swampy areas and therefore like wet soil. Sarracenias always need wet soil in summer. The wetter, the better! In the winter months, moist is sufficient (soaking wet is not recommended).

### TRAPS

The traps of a Sarracenia should be thought of as leaves. Just like "normal" leaves on plants, the traps will die. When the tubes are more than 70% brown, it is best to cut them off. This will make room again for the new traps.



## FEED

You don't need to supplement the Sarracenias, they provide their own nutrition. Also, never give meat to the plants! Of course, you may help the plant a little by dropping captured insects into the cups.



## WINTER REST

The Sarracenia also hibernates. This means that the species goes back into the ground in the fall. Most of the falls will then die off. The plant appears dead, but it is not. The plant is preparing underground again for the growing season in the spring.



## SOIL

Never plant Sarracenias in ordinary potting soil. The plant cannot stand this. For the Sarracenia, use special soil for carnivorous plants or a mix of blond peat and perlite (1:1). With the Sarracenia, you can choose to add more perlite (60% - 70%).

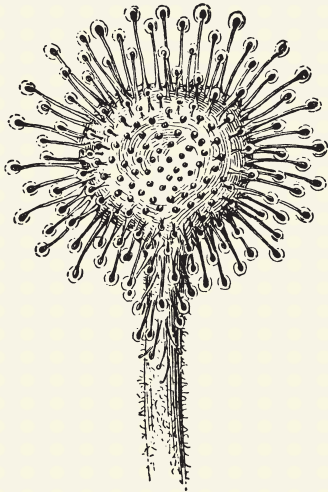
See the 'Sarracenia'  
category



# Care Sundew

# 04

## Drosera



Tropical Droseras such as the *D. Capensis*, *D. Capensis*, *D. Alba*, *D. Scorpioides*, *D. Aliciae* and the *D. Madagascariensis* come from tropical regions. Therefore, it is best to keep these species indoors (windowsill).

### LIGHT

Droseras like a lot of sunlight. Therefore, place the plant in a bright / sunny spot in front of a window.

### WATER

Droseras are found in swampy areas and therefore also like wet feet. Therefore, especially in summer, make sure the species are always wet. You can put *Drosera*'s for example on a bowl with water. The orange pots - in which the plants are delivered - have holes in the bottom. The soil in the pot will then soak up the water from below. **IMPORTANT:** The soil must not dry out. Preferably give rainwater, osmosis water or demineralized water to the plants.

### DROPLETS LOST?

Sometimes the *Drosera* may lose its droplets. This is due to low humidity (or not enough sunlight). In this case, put the *Drosera* in a place with higher humidity, or put a glass around the *Drosera* to allow the humidity to rise.



## FEED

You don't need to supplement Droseras. They regulate their own nutrition. Also, never give the plant meat! You may, of course, give your own caught flies to the plant. In this case, preferably give small flies.

## WINTER REST

Some Drosera species hibernate. The hardy species (such as the *D. Binata*, *D. Rotundifolia*) will move back into the ground. However, tropical species do not really hibernate. These species will only grow less in winter and lose their color. This is because it gets colder, the sun is less bright and there are fewer insects. In spring, the growing period starts again.



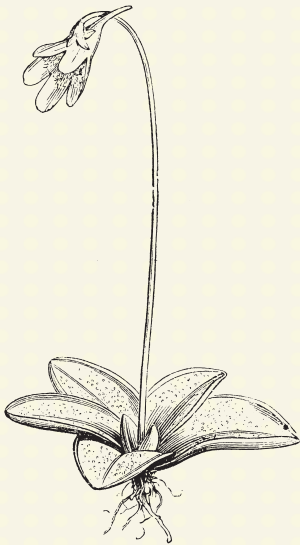
See the 'Drosera' category 





# Care Butterbur

## 05 Pinguicula



We recommend keeping Pinguiculas indoors. In the summer with hot weather, they can be outside, but make sure it doesn't cool more than 17 degrees.

### LIGHT

Pinguiculas like light, but not full sun. Therefore, make sure you put the plant in a place where there is plenty of indirect sunlight. However, a few hours of direct (morning) sunlight is recommended.

### WATER

Compared to other species, the Pinguicula does not need as much water. The soil does not have to be constantly wet. Too wet soil can cause root rot. So keep the soil slightly moist. Once or twice a week a splash of water from above is sufficient. There is no need to put the plant on a saucer with water. Water from above is perfect. A little water on the leaves when watering is not a problem.

### NO BUTTERY LEAVES?

It can sometimes happen that there are no fat droplets on the leaves. This may be due to too low humidity. You can remedy this by placing transparent kitchen foil or a glass over the plant. Leave this in place for a few days. This allows the humidity to rise and the droplets will return.



## WINTER REST

There are Pinguiculas that hibernate. The Pinguiculas we offer in the web shop do not hibernate.

## FLOWERS

We deliver the Pinguicula without flowers. This is because the flowers are too fragile and will break off during transport. Fortunately, the flowers grow back very quickly! If you take good care of your Pinguicula several flowers can grow/stay there at the same time! Once we had a Pinguicula (small plant) with 12 flowers! A beautiful picture that was.



See the  
'Pinguicula'  
category



# Care Australian pitcher plant

06

## Cephalotus Follicularis



The Cephalotus Follicularis can stand outside in the summer, but when it gets colder than 15 degrees, we recommend bringing the plant back inside.

### LIGHT

The Cephalotus likes light. Preferably place the Cephalotus in a sunny spot without extreme temperatures or temperature changes.

### WATER

Compared to other carnivorous plant species, the Cephalotus requires less water. The soil is allowed to dry out slightly. Depending on the heat, water your Cephalotus Follicularis 1 to 2 or 3 times a week. Leave the Cephalotus on a saucer so you can refill the saucer with water. It is a fairly fragile plant, so use rainwater. Never pour water into or over the cups. If the plant enjoys a lot of direct sunlight, water it more.

### TRAPS DRY OUT

It can sometimes happen that all the cups suddenly dry out. This may mean that the humidity is too low. You fix this by putting clear kitchen foil or a glass over the plant. Leave this for a few days. That way the humidity will rise. It may also be an indication that the sunlight is burning too brightly on the plant and causing it to dry out.



## BEAKER TRAP

The Cephalotus uses a cup trap. These cups contain a nectar with enzymes. The nectar attracts insects, and the enzymes process the insects. What makes this beaker trap so cool is that the rim of the cups has "teeth. These 'teeth' make it difficult for the insect to escape from the trap again. In Australia, this species catches mostly ants.



## WINTER REST

In Australia the Cephalotus is hardy, in the Netherlands it is not. This is because our winters are a lot colder. The Cephalotus Follicularis can stand outside in the summer, but when it gets colder than 15 degrees, we recommend bringing the plant back inside.

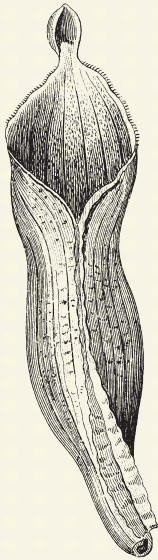
See the  
'Cephalotus'  
category.



# Care Heliamphora

# 07

## Heliamphora x Minor



The Heliamphora prefers to be indoors in front of a sunny window. This type of plant cannot withstand very high and very low temperatures.

### LIGHT

The Sun Cup plant likes a lot of sunlight. Therefore, place the plant in a sunny spot with plenty of direct sunlight.

### WATER

The Heliamphora, compared to its fellow carnivorous plant species, does not need to be on wet soil continuously. Make sure the soil is always moist and does not dry out (soaking wet is not necessary). The Heliamphora X Minor prefers to be watered from above. This is because it allows the water to flow / seep through the soil well. Spray the tubes wet once or twice a week (you may even spray inside the tubes), this way you can keep the humidity a little under control. With this species especially, make sure the humidity is high. Also for this you can try a saucer - where you put the plant on a saucer with water. The water in the saucer evaporates which makes for higher humidity.



## TUBES DRY OUT

It can sometimes happen that the tube(s) dry out all at once. Then the humidity is probably too low. You can remedy this by putting clear kitchen foil or a glass over the plant. Let this sit for a few days. This will allow the humidity to rise. It may also be an indication that the sunlight is burning too brightly on the plant in combination with too little water.



## WINTER REST

The plant grows best in a climate between 3 degrees to 25 degrees. Outside it is often much warmer in summer and much colder in winter. In addition, this species is not hardy, so it will not survive outside in winter.

See the  
'*Heliamphora*'  
category.

