

VENUS FLYTRAP CARE SHEET

(*Dionea muscipula*)

Once you understand their needs, Venus Flytraps (*Dionea muscipula*) are very easy to care for. They require specific conditions in order to thrive, but those conditions are very easy to meet. You just need wet, acidic, nutrient poor soil, lots of sun, and clean water--all of which can also be provided either indoors or outdoors.

CONTAINER: To start, you will need a non-draining container: plastic and glazed ceramic are excellent. Do not use cement, concrete or terra cotta containers—the minerals will kill the plants. Venus Flytraps make excellent windowsill terrarium plants, and are also able to live outdoors year-round in bog gardens. Old bathtubs make especially attractive bog gardens, as will old whiskey barrels lined with plastic. If you're feeling especially ambitious, you can use an aquatic pond mold to establish a permanent bog garden. Make sure any bog garden you establish is situated in a very sunny area.

SOIL: Fill the container with a one-to-one mix of peat and sterilized sand, like that used for sandboxes (do not use river sand or beach sand: salts quickly kill bog plants). Placing a layer of long-grain sphagnum moss over the soil mix will help to retain the soil's moisture, which is crucial for the wellbeing of a Venus Flytrap.

WATER: Venus Flytraps like boggy, humid environments, so make sure their soil remains constantly moist. Use distilled water, rainwater or water collected from condensation, like from an air conditioner. Even though our local water is relatively soft, it is not a good idea to use regular tap water as your main water source—it will lessen the acidity of your bog, and too many chemicals and minerals will harm bog plants.

LIGHT: Although they need moist soil, Venus Flytraps need lots of sun. Be sure to place your plants in an area that will get at least six to eight hours of direct summer sunlight each day in summer. Sunny south-facing decks, porches or windowsills are perfect for them.

FERTILIZER: No fertilizer is necessary for Venus Flytraps; in fact, doing so might kill them, as they are accustomed to nutrient-poor soil. Venus Flytraps supplement their diet by trapping prey, which should give your plant all the nourishment it needs.

OVERWINTERING: Like most temperate zone plants, Venus Flytraps require a period of dormancy in order to stay healthy. As noted above, Venus Flytraps are able to spend their winter dormancy in an outdoor bog garden, and container plants can often survive the winter in a cool garage. Venus flytraps in outdoor gardens should be covered with about three inches of pine needle mulch in late fall. But if an outdoor garden is not an option, Venus Flytraps can be overwintered in your refrigerator! Before the first frost of autumn, gently remove the plant from its summer lodgings, wash the plant and its roots clean, trimming off dead leaves. Place it inside a Ziploc plastic bag with a moist bit of long grain sphagnum moss and a dash of fungicide to prevent rot. Leave the plant in the refrigerator for at least three months, and replant in spring.

RANDOM TIPS: Venus Flytraps thrive in the same moist conditions as a Sundew, but not as waterlogged as a Pitcher Plant might enjoy. Perching them on slightly higher mounds in a bog garden will do the trick. Many gardeners will advise you to cut the Venus Flytrap's lovely cluster of white blooms, believing they deplete the reserves of the plant. While this may be true in terrariums, I have found that there are little or no ill effects if the plants are growing in an outdoor, year-round bog garden--where I let them bloom to their little green heart's content.