



*P. immaculata x emarginata*



*Nepenthes x allardii*



*Utricularia nelumbifolia*



*Dionaea muscipula* "Goliath"



*Drosera parvula* ssp *sargentii*



*Sarracenia flava* var. *rugelii*



*D. whittakerii* ssp *whittakerii*



*D. whittakerii* ssp *whittakerii*



# VICTORIAN CARNIVOROUS PLANT SOCIETY Inc.

March 2006

No. 79



*Drosera praefolia*



# VICTORIAN CARNIVOROUS PLANT SOCIETY Inc.

## Annual Subscriptions

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## Correspondence

Please forward all correspondence regarding subscription, change of address, articles for the journal and back issues to:

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**SOUTH YARRA 3141.**  
**AUSTRALIA**

Journal articles, in MS-Word, ready for publication, may be Emailed to the Editor or Secretary.

## Meetings

Most VCPS meetings are held in the hall at the rear of the Pilgrim Uniting Church on the corner of Bayview Road and Montague Street, Yarraville – Melway map reference 41K7. These meetings are on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 8 PM.

However, some meetings may be at the home of members during a weekend. Details of meeting dates and topics are listed in each journal.

If unsure of the location or date of any meeting, please ring a committee person for details.

The VCPS Annual General Meeting, usually held at Yarraville in June, provides substantial benefits for each and every member able to attend.



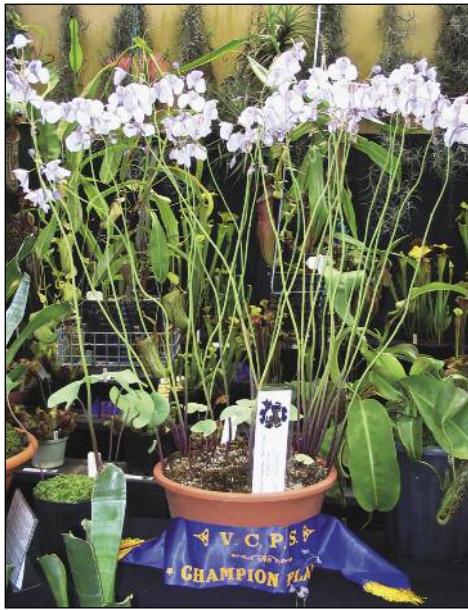
## Issue No. 79

**March 2006**

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*Utricularia reniformis*  
grown by Paul Edwards won  
first place in the *Utricularia*  
division at the 2005 VCPS annual show.

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## FRONT COVER:

*D. praefolia* found growing at Onkaparinga National Park in South Australia. Photographed by Stephen Fretwell.

## BACK COVER:

**Clockwise from top left:**

- *P. immaculata* x *emarginata*, grown by Sean Spence.
- *Nepenthes* x *allardii* from the 2005 VCPS show.
- *Utricularia nelumbifolia* grown and photographed by Sean Spence.
- *Sarracenia flava* var. *rugelii* from the 2005 VCPS show.
- *D. whittakerii* ssp *whittakerii* found growing at Anstey Hill Conservation Park in S.A.
- *D. whittakerii* ssp *whittakerii* found growing at Scott Conservation Park in S.A.
- *Dionaea muscipula* "Goliath" grown by Paul Edwards "Grand Champion" of 2005.
- *D. parvula* ssp *sargentii* (centre) grown and photographed by Stephen Fretwell.

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## MEETING TOPICS & DATES for 2006

### VICTORIAN CARNIVOROUS PLANT SOCIETY

This year we have scheduled the following discussion topics, and events:

<b>January</b>	<b>(14th)</b>	New Year BBQ, <i>Darlingtonia</i> , <i>Dionaea</i> .
<b>February</b>	<b>(22nd)</b>	<i>Sarracenia</i> species and hybrids, beginners night.
<b>March</b>	<b>(22nd)</b>	<i>Nepenthes</i> and <i>Heliamphora</i> .
<b>April</b>	<b>(26th)</b>	<i>Drosera</i> , video and information night.
<b>May</b>	<b>(24th)</b>	Growing conditions, pygmy <i>Drosera gemmiae</i> collection, 'best' and 'worst' plants.
<b>June</b>	<b>(28th)</b>	AGM, plant give-away, any CPs.
<b>July</b>	<b>(26th)</b>	Seed growing, tissue culture and potting demonstration, any CPs.
<b>August</b>	<b>(23rd)</b>	Tuberous/Winter growing <i>Drosera</i> , show preparation, displays, and companion planting.
<b>September</b>	<b>(27th)</b>	<i>Cephalotus</i> , <i>Brocchinia</i> , <i>Catopsis</i> and swap night.
<b>October</b>	<b>(29th)</b>	Field trip to Triffid Park (Sunday afternoon, commencing with barbecue lunch) <i>Pinguicula</i> and pygmy <i>Drosera</i> .
<b>November</b>	<b>(22nd)</b>	<i>Byblis</i> , <i>Drosophyllum</i> , <i>Genlisea</i> , <i>Roridula</i> , <i>Utricularia</i> .
<b>December</b>	<b>(TBA)</b>	Annual show at Collectors Corner.

**Please note:** All meetings, other than those where a specific venue is given, will be on the **FOURTH WEDNESDAY** of the month in the hall of the Pilgrim Uniting Church in Yarraville – corner Bayview Road and Montague Street, Melway Map Reference 41K7.

# *Utricularia nelumbifolia* and its cultivation

SEAN SPENCE

## Introduction

*Utricularia nelumbifolia* Gardn. is one of the largest species in the genus, together with the closely related *U. reniformis* St.Hil. and *U. humboldtii* Schomb., all from section Iperua P.Taylor (Taylor, 1989). These are the only three species of *Utricularia* known to grow epiphytically inside the waterfilled leaf axils of bromeliads, although this is only known to occur rarely with *U. reniformis*. *U. nelumbifolia* thrives exclusively inside bromeliads (Rivadavia, 2001 and pers. comm) and is widespread on highlands of eastern Brazil (Taylor, 1989).

The following extracts penned by Fernando Rivadavia and published in CPN edition of March 2001 vividly portray the natural conditions in which a wild population of *Utricularia nelumbifolia* occurs. Fernando and friends Joe Mullins and Fábio Pinheiro encountered the species during an expedition to south eastern Brazil in February/March 1996.

"While exploring highlands in eastern Minas Gerais state, we were lucky to meet a guy called Lúcio Leoni who ran a herbarium in the town of Carangola and knew much of the region's native flora. To our surprise, he knew a few CP locations in the area, including a *U. nelumbifolia* population."

"He claimed that the granite cliffs were absolutely covered with the bromeliad *Alcantarea extensa* (L.B.Smith) J.R.Grant and that these were in turn packed tight with *U. nelumbifolia*."

## On arriving at the location

"At c.1200m altitude, there was a brief transition between the short trees growing in brick-red lateritic soil and the bare rock surface covered with large bromeliads. The



The distinctive leaves of *U. nelumbifolia*

Photos: Sean Spence

mountainside had an inclination of about 45 degrees at this point, but higher above the smooth rock curved upwards increasingly, becoming a vertical cliff."

"I could now see that the smooth rock face above us was truly polka-dotted with bromeliads by the thousands."

## Upon discovering *Utricularia nelumbifolia* growing within the bromeliad urns

"Some bromeliads were absolutely infested with this *Utricularia*, all the way from the outermost dead and deteriorated leaf axils right up to the central water tank. We were even fortunate enough to catch a few open *U. nelumbifolia* flowers."

"The inflorescences were similar to those of *U. reniformis* in shape and size, reaching between 50 and 80cm in length. The flowers were around

3-4cm long and wide, coloured in a beautiful bright pink-lilac with two vertical yellow stripes on an elevated bulge at the base of the lower lip, surrounded by a dark pink-purple patch."

"According to Taylor (1989), the traps of *U. nelumbifolia* are 1.5-2.5mm long; larger than those of *U. reniformis* (0.7-1.5mm) but tiny in comparison to those of *U. humboldtii* (5-12mm). As for the leaves of *U. nelumbifolia*, the petioles may reach 45cm in length and the peltate circular lamina may be up to 10cm in diameter (Taylor, 1989)."

"Most of the *U. nelumbifolia* leaves arise from stolons tightly packed within the bromeliad leaf axils, but we found occasional small (often reniform) leaves with short petioles on the so-called "aerial" stolons."

## On the purpose of the aerial stolons produced by *Utricularia nelumbifolia*

"In *U. nelumbifolia* these aerial stolon subdivisions reach deep into the axils of the tightly-layered bromeliad leaves, like a grasping claw, acquiring thus a strong "foothold".

As for the function of these aerial stolons, Taylor (1989) claims that they are a means of vegetative propagation, by growing from one bromeliad into another. But after studying both *U. nelumbifolia* and *U. humboldtii* in the wild, I have a different hypothesis based on the following observations. Although aerial stolons may reach more than a meter in length (Taylor, 1989), I noticed that each one usually lands only 5-20cm away from where it originally emerged. Furthermore, I observed that the host bromeliads were usually located too far apart from each other, out of the reach of the aerial stolons. Therefore the aerial stolons almost always grew out of and back into the same bromeliad."

The most interesting point here is that the aerial stolons apparently serve to recolonize the innermost parts of the "same" bromeliad, since *U. nelumbifolia* is slowly pushed outwards as the bromeliad rosette grows (pers. comm. F. Rivadavia)

## An insight into how stark and exposed the location was

"The heat and intense sunlight on that treeless



*U. nelumbifolia* producing stolons.



*U. nelumbifolia* in flower.

terrain had been a bit of a problem too, but I'm sure it would've been much worse if it had rained. I sure wouldn't have liked to find out how slippery that smooth bromeliad-covered rock surface became when wet!"

It is worth noting that all of the plants of *Utricularia nelumbifolia* in cultivation are thought to have derived from collections made by Fernando and his colleagues at this location and on the Serra dos Orgaos highlands in Rio de Janeiro state ~200kms away (pers. comm. F. Rivadavia).

## Growing *Utricularia nelumbifolia* from seed to maturity

The seeds of *U. nelumbifolia* only remain viable for a short period of time. This species, like its close relative *U. humboldtii* produce seed which have partially developed embryos. The purpose of this is so that when the seeds



From left: Seed, developing embryo and immature leaves of *U. nelumbifolia*.

Photos by:(from left) Stephen Morley, George Caspar and Sean Spence.

dehisce from the capsule and drop directly into the water-laden urns of the bromeliad, germination and growth begins immediately.

Last year I was fortunate to be offered some *U. nelumbifolia* seeds from a friend in the United Kingdom. I was unsure how the seed would fare during transit from the UK as I thought that they may desiccate during the journey. The sender was quite sure that they'd be OK and he assured me that in the past they had lasted many days prior to sowing.

I gratefully accepted the offer and the seed took 4 days to arrive in Australia. They were sown on live sphagnum immediately upon arrival.

It is very easy to determine whether or not the seed of *U. nelumbifolia* is viable by closely examining it to see if a green coloured embryo is present within the spongy seed-coat. These seeds had a distinct brownish coloured embryo that did not appear to be very promising.

The embryos of *U. nelumbifolia* develop extremely quickly once placed in a moist environment. Within hours, the embryo breaks free of the seed coat to form a small spidery plantlet. The day after I had sown the seed there were no signs of life. Using a hand lens to examine the seed closely it was obvious it was in fact dead.

I contacted the supplier and explained what had happened. His plant was still flowering and more seed would be available within a couple of weeks. He kindly offered to send some more. This time we decided that the best method of sending the seed would be in a small

amount of water within 2 sealed ziplock bags.

I was concerned that Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) officers would detain the package because the seed would have unavoidably germinated in transit. The importation of *U. nelumbifolia* seed is permitted into Australia, but in general, germinated seed of all plant species is not. I created a letter to include with the seeds which provided brief background information on the lifecycle of the species and the requirement for the seed to remain wet. The letter was sent with the package, which after an AQIS inspection arrived at my door within 4 days.

Once again the seed was sown immediately. This time the embryos were very obviously green in colour and I was confident that they had survived the trip. I received so many that I gave away several portions during the annual VCPS show of 2004. Those that received them had no luck growing them to maturity as far as I am aware.

Within hours of sowing, the embryos had broken free of the seed coat and the small spider-like plantlets carpeted the surface of the live sphagnum. The small 2 inch pot was placed inside a sealed plastic container which was then placed under the bench of my greenhouse. The plants grew very slowly throughout the rest of summer and when winter arrived, growth ceased entirely. During winter many of the plants died. When only 3 seedlings remained I realised that drastic action was required.

Two of the plantlets were removed from the pot and placed in a fresh pot of live sphagnum.

These pots were placed within a lidless plastic container in my lighted indoor tank. The container was placed so that the top was within about 10cms of the lights. A small amount of half strength orchid fertilizer was added. Within weeks, the plants had increased in size from around 8mm in diameter to over 2 cms across.

A month later, petioles up to 7 cms in height bore leaves up to 4 cms across. Bladder-laden roots had begun to emerge from the holes in the bottom of the pot. Aerial stolons were being produced in abundance and reached out of the plastic container in search of a new home to colonize. The leaves and aerial stolons never seemed to grow to their full potential and regularly browned off on the tips. I realised that the humidity was too low without a lid, so the pot was moved to a deeper container and a lid placed on top to increase humidity.

In the middle of winter I noticed what initially appeared to be a thicker leaf emerging from the sphagnum. As it grew it became obvious that this new growth was actually an inflorescence. Within a couple of weeks, the inflorescence had reached the top of the container. I decided to punch a small hole in the top of the lid so that the scape could continue growing. I realised that the container would also need to be moved from beneath the lights as there was a chance that the newly forming scape could abort due to the heat produced by the lights.

I placed a reptile heat mat inside a rectangular tray and put this onto the floor of my greenhouse. A hexagonal glass terrarium containing the plant and a *Heliamphora nutans* as a companion was then placed on the mat. In this position the terrarium would receive diffused light for most of the day. The bottom heat from the mat created a much more humid environment and kept the plants warm during the cool nights preventing them from dropping to the 2°C minimum the rest of the greenhouse was exposed to.

Within a couple of weeks the first flower opened. The flower was very similar to those of *Utricularia reniformis* but slightly smaller and a different shade of purple. The lobes of the lower corolla were not quite as full and

rounded as *U. reniformis*. Unlike *U. reniformis* the scape was quite thin and wiry, becoming weighed down by the flowers to the extent that it could not support itself, hanging horizontally from the top of the container. By the time the plant was in full flower all 3 of the buds it had produced were flowering simultaneously.

I decided to make an attempt at self-pollinating the flowers to see how readily the species sets seed. The lower and upper corollas were separated from one another to reveal the pollinia. Using a toothpick with a dampened end, the pollen was removed. The clump of pollinia was then transferred to the other flowers and brushed against the surface of the stigma.

After a week or so it had become obvious that 2 of the flowers had been successfully pollinated. The flowers dropped off and the ovary had begun to swell between the bracts. A further 2 weeks later the ovaries had swollen to the size of small peas. Unfortunately I was not aware that the capsule did not darken before seed is released. As I moved the pot to check on the progress of the seed, I noticed small whitish coloured objects floating to the ground. As I closely investigated the pods I realised that they had in fact opened and that the seed had been dispersed over the floor of my greenhouse. It was next to impossible to collect so I left it where it fell.

Several months on and the plants have successfully negotiated their first summer of maturity and have comfortably filled the 6 inch mesh orchid basket they have been transplanted to. From my experiences thus far it appears to be an easily cultivated species that is well worth adding to any collection. The stunning flowers and large leaves will appeal even to those who don't rate the *Utricularia* genus as highly as many of the other genera.

## References

Rivadavia, F. (1991). "Utricularia nelumbifolia Gardn. at last!". ICPS Carnivorous Plant Newsletter, March 2001 Issue (#30:1).

Taylor, P. (1989). The Genus *Utricularia* – a taxonomic monograph. Kew Bull. Additional Series XIV. HMSO. London.



*Drosera praefolia* from Onkaparinga National Park showing its variation in colour and shape.

## South Australian *Drosera*

Carnivorous plants endemic to South Australia.



*D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii*  
from Onkaparinga N.P.



*D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii*  
from Talisker N.P.



*D. macrantha* ssp. *planchonii*  
from Monarto C.P.



*D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii*  
from Anstey Hill C.P.



*D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii*  
from Monarto C.P.



*D. peltata* var. *foliosa* from  
Kuitpo forest.



*Drosera praefolia* from Onkaparinga National Park.

Photos: Stephen Fretwell

## In search of *Drosera praefolia*

STEPHEN FRETWELL

In late July 2005 George Caspar, Julian Weston and I headed over to South Australia in search of something a little different to our native Victorian carnivorous plants (CP's). Our aim was to find one of the rarer tuberous *Drosera* species, *Drosera praefolia*.

*D. praefolia* is an unusual plant which along with a small number of other rosetted tuberous *Drosera* species flowers before it produces its leaf rosette.

As none of us had been to South Australia looking for CP's before, we allowed ourselves four days to look around the Adelaide Hills and to catch up with a few South Australian CP enthusiasts.

### Day 1.

We headed off at 6am on one of the coldest mornings we'd had all winter. We experienced the cold first hand when we

got to the car and realised that it was covered in ice. 10 minutes and three sets of freezing hands from scraping the ice off the windscreen later, we headed off.

After 4-5 hours of driving we crossed the Victoria/South Australia border. Shortly afterwards we decided to stop on the side of the road near a town called Kiki. It looked a good spot for a quick break and to have a look around as a fire had recently burnt out the area.

The burnt area was adjacent to a railway line and was extremely dry. After a couple of minutes searching we found our first carnivorous plant, *Drosera whittakerii* ssp. *aberrans*. They were growing in large colonies in a variety of colours including green, bronze, red and maroon. The soil they were growing in was a fine, grey silica sand and due to the dry conditions the plants seemed stunted and were very small. The majority of the plants grew to around 2cm in diameter, but were surprisingly healthy.



The *D. whittakerii* ssp *aberrans* habitat burnt out by fire near Kiki, South Australia.



*D. praefolia* grown by Fred Howell which was a massive 11cm in diameter.

Several hours later we reached the Monarto Conservation Park which had been recommended to us. The area is known to be the home of some unusual forms of *D. whittakerii* that we were keen to locate. The Monarto Conservation Park has a short walking track which forms a loop and the soil is composed of fine, white silica sand.

After walking about 5m along the track we spotted *D. whittakerii* ssp. *aberrans* and *Drosera macrantha* ssp. *planchonii* growing amongst small shrubs. We stopped and had a brief look, but they appeared similar to the commonly encountered Victorian forms so we moved on.

As we continued along the track we managed to find several terrestrial orchid species (*Pterostylis* spp.) in flower as well as a Stumpytail lizard (*Trachydosaurus rugosus*) which we photographed.

But it wasn't until half way around the track that we finally spotted something a little different growing by itself. The rosette of the plant was about 4.5cm in diameter and may have been *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii*. It was larger than all the *D. whittakerii* ssp. *aberrans* that we'd seen at the start of the track which were only around 3cm in diameter. Unfortunately there were no flower buds on the plant and it was extremely difficult to determine if it actually was a *Drosera whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii*.

For me, the highlight of this Conservation Park was the *D. macrantha* ssp. *planchonii* that were found growing out in the open. They varied in size from 15cm to 45cm tall and were a nice deep burgundy colour that contrasted against the white sand, which made them look sensational.

It was getting late in the day when we'd finished our search at the Monarto Conservation Park, so we headed directly to our accommodation at Belair which was a good hour away.

#### Day 2.

On the second day we'd organised to meet the reknowned South Australian grower Fred Howell. Fred is an incredibly experienced CP enthusiast and has a great collection of plants that he grows and sells. Fred grows most genera of CP and had some fantastic plants. A number of these plants were dormant as it was winter, but the ones that were in active growth were looking great.

We saw our first *D. praefolia* at Fred's. It was a huge plant. I measured the diameter and it was an impressive 11cm! I hadn't realised that they could grow as large as that! Fred said he'd been growing it for many years and by the look of it, it thrives in his conditions.

While we were with Fred he accompanied and introduced us to a couple of other CP growers. We were able to see the collections of John Yates and Richard Davion and afterwards Richard kindly offered to guide us to few sites where *D. praefolia* grew.

The first location Richard led us was the Onkaparinga National Park. We'd only walked a couple of metres along a path when we spotted a nice patch of sundews. The majority were *D.*



Left: *D. macrantha* ssp *planchonii* from Onkaparinga National Park. Centre: (pictured from Left) Richard, Julian and George trekking through the bush at Onkaparinga National Park. Right: *D. whittakerii* ssp *whittakerii* from Anstey National Park in flower.



*whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii*, but mixed in with them were a couple of different looking plants. Richard informed us to our delight that these were in fact *D. praefolia*.

The *D. praefolia* had a narrow petiole with spoon shaped leaves and looked similar to small plants of *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii*. We checked for the remnants of flowers or seed pods under the leaves of a couple of plants but none were present.

We also found a couple of *Drosera auriculata* plants nearby, just breaking the soil surface. These turned out to be the only ones we saw all trip as they generally emerge later in the year.

As we walked along the track *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii*, *D. praefolia* and *D. macrantha* ssp. *planchonii* became quite common and were easily spotted on the side of the track and in the light scrub.

Most of the plants we saw were medium in size, *D. praefolia* and *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii* were 4-5cm across and *Drosera macrantha* ssp. *planchonii* grew to only 20-30cm tall. Richard suggested that the smaller than usual size of the plants was most likely due to the lack of rain received in the area over winter. The soil they were growing in was clay based and quite firm. There was a considerable amount of light coming through the open canopy of the Eucalypts above. In areas they

had received a lot of light, the 3 species of *Drosera* had attained spectacular colouration.

The next location Richard took us was the Kuitpo Forest to see *Drosera peltata* var. *foliosa*. They were still at the basal rosetted stage and were growing in a wide, open area between pine plantations. The area looked like it had been cleared, was clay based and colonised by short grasses. The basal rosettes of the *D. peltata* var. *foliosa* looked similar to the plants found in Victoria but Richard informed us that they're a squat form that only grow one to two inches tall. We also found *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii* growing along the side of the plantations where some natural bush remained.

#### Day 3.

We headed off early in the morning to attend a field trip organised by Fred at Anstey Hill Conservation Park. On the way we made a quick detour to visit Brian Denton's CP collection. Brian has a very impressive collection of tuberous *Drosera*, most of which were growing in 8" pots or larger. He also has a nice collection of *Nepenthes* growing in hanging baskets which were all looking good with large pitchers.

After checking out Brians collection we headed to Anstey Hill Conservation Park where we met a few other CP enthusiasts who were there in search of some local native plants.



A *D. praefolia* plant we found in the wild growing in heavy shade, that measured 9cm.

We walked around Anstey Hill for a couple of hours and managed to locate some nice populations of *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii* in flower. These plants were the largest examples of *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii* that we'd seen during the trip. Most of these plants were green and growing amongst short grasses in a clay soil.

The highlight though was the *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii* plants with multiple open flowers. I found one plant that had 5 flowers and it looked spectacular. Further along the track we also found *D. macrantha* ssp. *planchonii*. Most of these plants had a reddish tinge and were generally 20-30cm in height, a few of these plants had open flowers too.

Although we didn't find them, *Drosera auriculata*, *D. peltata*, *D. glanduligera* and *D. pygmaea* can also be found at Anstey Hill.

After our field trip we headed off with Richard who took us to another site to find a slightly different form of *D. praefolia*. It didn't take us long. This form was twice as large as others we'd seen and measured 9-10cm in diameter. Most of the plants were growing underneath small shrubs in heavy shade.

Growing amongst the *D. praefolia* in the clay based soil we also found large *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii* which were around 6cm in diameter. These looked similar to the plants we saw at Anstey Hill. As light began to fade we dropped Richard off at home and thanked him for all his help, then headed south to our accommodation at Second Valley.

#### Day 4.

On our last day we initially wanted to visit Deep Creek National Park, but due to the immense size of the park, difficult access and time restraints we decided to visit Talisker Conservation Park instead which was 5-10km from Deep Creek. At Talisker we'd been informed that there were some interesting CP's with nice colouration growing in a lateritic soil.

Once there, we drove down a dirt road until we reached an open area where the soil changed into an orange lateritic clay. We stopped the car immediately and jumped out to look around and found *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii* straight away.

The plants we found varied in size and were generally 3-5cm in diameter but the colouration of these plants was the most spectacular

that we saw on the entire trip. Perhaps it was due to the open conditions or the soil, but the colours were intense and varied from green, copper, bronze, red, to a deep burgundy.

It was definitely a unique habitat and the lateritic clay areas had barren patches where no plants grew at all. Eucalypts were the dominant trees of the area. Small shrubs were also present, but there was an absence of grass at this location.

As we looked around we also managed to find some nice red plants of *D. macrantha* ssp. *planchonii* which were also growing out in the open. They were about 20-30cm in length and scrambled across the ground. After exploring the lateritic area we also had a look through the surrounding bush where we found both species again. These plants were both slightly larger and greener most likely due to the filtered, lower light conditions.

After Talisker we commenced our journey home. On the way we made a slight detour to visit Scott Conservation Park. Unfortunately we could only spend an hour at this park but it looked very promising. We managed to find *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii* and *D. macrantha* ssp. *planchonii* very easily, they were quite common along the track we took. This time we found them growing in their other preferred substrate, which was fine silica sand.

There were some very impressive flowers on some of the *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii* plants. I measured a couple of these flowers and they were 3-3.5cm in diameter which looked stunning against the rosette of the plant which was only about 5cm in diameter. We only managed to find two species at Scott Conservation Park but perhaps a little later in the year *Drosera auriculata*, *D. peltata*, *D. glanduligera* and *D. pygmaea* could also be found as the habitat looked like it would also suit them.

Overall, we had a very successful trip finding the two species of *Drosera* which were our objectives and had never seen before in the wild. Although we only saw 5 species in full growth in their natural habitat, we did manage to catch *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii* and *D. macrantha* ssp. *planchonii* in full flower and *D. praefolia* at its best, looking superb.



ACPS members: Donovan, Richard, John and Gordon who came on the field trip with us.



The lateritic habitat at Talisker.

The species of CP that have been recorded in South Australia are: *Drosera auriculata*, *D. binata*, *D. glanduligera*, *D. indica*, *D. macrantha* ssp. *planchonii*, *D. peltata* var. *peltata*, *D. peltata* var. *foliosa*, *D. praefolia*, *D. pygmaea*, *D. stricticaulis*, *D. whittakerii* ssp. *aberrans*, *D. whittakerii* ssp. *whittakerii*, *Utricularia australis*, *U. dichotoma*, *U. beaugholei*, *U. gibba*, *U. lateriflora*, *U. tenella* and *U. violacea*.

#### Acknowledgments:

I would like to thank Richard Davion for his assistance and being our CP guide. Fred Howell for hosting us, allowing us to see his collection and organising the field trip. Brian Denton for letting us visit his collection and providing us with locations to visit. Colin Clayton, Greg Bourke and Sean Spence for helping with CP locations and George and Julian for a great adventure in South Australia.

## Carnivorous Plants

### Allen Lowrie

***Drosera, tuberos Drosera, tropical perennial Drosera, pygmy Drosera, Cephalotus, Utricularia, CP seed, Orchids and Trigger plants.***

\*Tuberous *Drosera* sold when dormant Nov-late March.

\*Pygmy *Drosera* sold as gemmae (vegetative buds) over 3 months. May-June.

**Allen Lowrie, 6 Glenn Place Duncraig, 6023. Western Australia**

Phone: 08 9447 7426 + 61 8 9447 7426 (Overseas) Fax: 08 9246 9335 + 61 8 9246 9335 (Overseas)

Please inquire about Catalogue.



The 2006 Nepenthes display.



*Utricularia paulineae*



The 2006 *Sarracenia* display.



The champion plants of 2005.



*H. nutans* grown by Jenny Brownfield.

## VCPS 2005 Annual show

The members of the VCPS put on a fantastic display for our 2005 show.



Grand Champion:  
*Dionaea muscipula* "Goliath"



Reserve Champion:  
*Drosophyllum lusitanicum*



1st place:  
*Brocchinia reducta*



*P. moranensis* "huahuapan"



*Drosera glabripes*



*Nepenthes veitchii*

## VCPS 2005 Annual show

### SHOW JUDGING RESULTS

3/12/2005

#### SECTION A Grand champion

Paul Edwards – *Dionaea muscipula* "f. Goliath"

#### SECTION B Reserve champion

Sean Spence – *Drosophyllum lusitanicum*

#### SECTION C Memorial trophies

##### Best novice grower

(Howard Smallwood memorial trophy)

Mackenzie Kwak – potted *Darlingtonia californica* in sphagnum moss in a fish tank.

##### Best Sarracenia

(Mike McCarthy memorial trophy)

Peter Bloem – *Sarracenia alata* "f. Red" x *S. flava* "f. Red Throat Green Lid"

#### SECTION D INDIVIDUAL DISPLAY OR TERRARIUM

No entries

#### SECTION E CARNIVOROUS PLANT SPECIES

##### Class 1 Prostrate Sarracenia

- 1 Ron Abernethy – *S. purpurea* ssp. *purpurea*
- 2 Paul Edwards – *S. purpurea* ssp. *venosa*
- 3 Jenny Brownfield – *S. purpurea* ssp. *venosa*

##### Class 2 Upright Sarracenia

- 1 Stephen Fretwell – *S. minor* "f. Okefenokee Giant"
- 3 Stephen Fretwell – *D. pauciflora*

2 Ron Abernethy – *S. flava* var. *cuprea*

3 Ron Abernethy – *S. flava* "f. Red Tube" x *flava* var. *rugelii*

#### Class 3 Nepenthes

1 Paul Edwards – *N. villosa*

2 Stuart McIlroy – *N. veitchii* "f. lowland"

3 Andre Cleghorn – *N. maxima* B "f. Wavy Leaf"

#### Class 4 Dionaea

1 Paul Edwards – *D. muscipula* "f. Goliath"

2 Sean Spence – *D. muscipula* "f. Big Mouth"

3 Sean Spence – *D. muscipula* 'Akai Ryu'

#### Class 5 Cephalotus

1 Sean Spence

2 Gordon Ohlenrott

3 Peter Anderson

#### Class 6 Pygmy Drosera (species only)

1 Sean Spence – *D. lasiantha*

2 Stephen Fretwell – *D. paleacea* ssp. *roseana*

3 Sean Spence – *D. ericksoniae*

#### Class 7a Tuberous Drosera

(as per judging at August 2004 monthly meeting)

1 Stephen Fretwell – *D. moorei*

2 Sean Spence – *D. platypoda*

3 Stephen Fretwell – *D. pauciflora*



The *Drosera* display.



*D. californica* (left) and *C. berteroiana*.



The *Nepenthes* display.



Centre: *D. regia*, right: *D. gigantea* ssp. *gigantea*

### Class 7b Tuberous *Drosera*

(at this show)(individual species)

- 1 Stephen Fretwell – *D. gigantea* ssp *gigantea*
- 2 Ron Abernethy – *D. gigantea* ssp *gigantea*
- 3 Stephen Fretwell – *D. whittakerii* ssp *aberrans*

### Class 8a Other temperate climate *Drosera*

- 1 Sean Spence – *D. regia*
- 2 Sean Spence – *D. slackii*
- 3 Sean Spence – *D. ascendans*

### Class 8b Tropical *Drosera*

- 1 David Bond – *D. paradoxa* "f. Red"
- 2 Andre Cleghorn – *D. schizandra*
- 3 Sean Spence – *D. adelae*

### Class 9 *Pinguicula*

- 1 Sean Spence – *P. planifolia*
- 2 Sean Spence – *P. laueana* "SPI"
- 3 Sean Spence – *P. moranensis* var. *neovolcanica* "Pico de Orizaba"

### Class 10 *Utricularia* or *Genlisea*

- 1 Paul Edwards – *Utricularia reniformis* (many flower stems)
- 2 Stephen Fretwell – *Utricularia* sp. "Bainskloof"
- 3 Sean Spence – *Utricularia nephrophylla*

### Class 11 Byblis or *Drosophyllum*

- 1 Sean Spence – *Drosophyllum lusitanicum*
- No other entries

### Class 12 *Darlingtonia*

- 1 Ron Abernethy
- 2 Ron Abernethy
- 3 Ron Abernethy

### Class 13 *Heliamphora*

- 1 Stuart McIlroy – *H. nutans*
- 2 Peter Anderson – *H. tatei* ssp. *tatei*
- 3 Stuart McIlroy – *H. nutans*

### Class 14 Any other carnivorous plant species

- 1 Stuart McIlroy – *Brocchinia reducta*
- 2 Stephen Fretwell – *Catopsis berteroiana* "Guatemala"
- 3 Andre Cleghorn – *Brocchinia reducta*

### Class 15 *Roridula*

- 1 George Caspar – *R. gorgonias*
- 2 Sean Spence – *R. gorgonias*
- No other entries

### SECTION F CARNIVOROUS PLANT HYBRIDS

### Class 1 *Sarracenia* hybrid

- 1 Peter Bloem – *S. alata* "f. Red" x *S. flava* "f. Red Throat Green Lid"
- 2 Jenny Brownfield – *S. (flava x purpurea* ssp. *venosa*) x *alata*
- 3 Jenny Brownfield – *S. oreophila* x *purpurea* ssp. *venosa*

### Class 2 *Nepenthes* hybrid

- 1 Stuart McIlroy – *N. bicalcarata* "f. Red" x (*northiana* x *veitchii*)
- 2 Stuart McIlroy – *N. truncata* x *stenophylla*
- 3 Gordon Ohlenrott – *N. thorellii* x *densiflora*

### Class 3 *Pinguicula* hybrids

- 1 Sean Spence – *P. gigantea* x clone 18N2
- 2 Sean Spence – *P. moranensis* "Huahuapan"
- 3 Stephen Fretwell – *P. moctezumae* x *gigantea*

### Class 4 Any other hybrids

- 1 Jenny Brownfield – *Heliamphora minor* x *heterodoxa*
- 2 Stuart McIlroy – *Heliamphora minor* x *heterodoxa*
- 3 Sean Spence – *Drosera* x *snyderi* x *coccinea*

## SECTION I

### Carnivorous plant photograph

- 1 Stuart McIlroy – *Nepenthes thorellii* x (*stenophylla* x *lowii*)
- 2 Stuart McIlroy – *Drosera ordensis*
- 3 Stuart McIlroy – *Nepenthes* "Vecta"

## SHOW SUMMARY GORDON OHLENROTT

The following table summarises the VCPS 2005 show results in the same manner as for the Olympic Games medal tallies.

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
<b>Sean Spence</b>	6	6	8	20
<b>Stuart McIlroy</b>	4	4	2	10
<b>Stephen Fretwell</b>	3	3	3	9
<b>Paul Edwards</b>	3	1	0	4
<b>Ron Abernethy</b>	2	3	2	7
<b>Jenny Brownfield</b>	1	1	2	4
<b>David Bond</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>George Caspar</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>Peter Bloem</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>Andre Cleghorn</b>	0	1	2	3
<b>Gordon Ohlenrott</b>	0	1	1	2
<b>Peter Anderson</b>	0	1	1	2

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Contact Phil for a wide range of exotic and rare *Nepenthes* species and hybrids.

Drosera, Pinguicula and Cephalotus also available.

# Our Other Publications

GORDON OHLENROTT

CPS published two books for assistance to carnivorous plant growers, as follows: 'Carnivorous Plants – Total Listing' (90 pages), is a complete listing of all carnivorous plants known to exist worldwide. The primary classification is the various CP genera, and within each of them the species (together with sub-species, varieties and forms), named hybrids, and the synonyms (superseded names), are listed in alphabetic order. As well as providing you with knowledge of existence of all the plants, it gives you their exact spelling, and a means to judge the authenticity of CPs you may see in nurseries or in advertisements.

The latest version, updated at 31 August 2005, has 141 new entries and 25 modified entries – these are listed in the History of Changes in the back for easy reference. The new and changeable information is obtained from various other publications and from sources on the internet on a continuing basis.

'Guide to Growing Carnivorous Plants' (62 pages), is aimed at helping the novice gain the

knowledge necessary for successful cultivation of the various CPs. It gives general knowledge tips and techniques, and a description of the requirements in the various genera.

For those that have this book already – this is not a new version, but a reprint of the previous issue.

Each book consists of A4 page size and bound using a loose-leaf plastic comb binding, so that they will lie flat at any page you may wish to have opened while you are doing something else. Each book has textual content only: we feel that the inclusion of photographs would necessarily make the books much larger; and much more expensive to produce and post. Various Internet sites have a photo gallery for viewing photographs of the plants (without having to pay any copyrights).

The price of these books for non-members in Australia is \$15. This is discounted to \$10 for VCPs members within Australia. For overseas postage the cost of this must be passed on to the requesting person – please add AU\$7.00 for postage to New Zealand or southeast Asia or similar destinations, and AU\$10 for USA, Europe, or United Kingdom.

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You are most welcome to visit Triffid Park, but please organize this with us first,  
as sales and inspection are by appointment ONLY.

## NEWS

We have booked in this years Open Day for Sunday 29th October, from 12pm – Colin's 65th Birthday – so put it in your diary now and make sure you don't miss it.

During the months of May – August we are having a huge 20% OFF SELECTED BOOK SALE. So visit our web site, or write for a free catalogue, and don't miss out on these bargains. Also on our web site and in our catalogue we have some new 'Specials Packs' to help you with your choice of carnivorous plants and books, and to save you money. Each new catalogue we will offer different 'Specials Packs' for sale.

GIFT VOUCHERS are now available. Tell your friends and family, so if they don't know what to get you for your birthday, they can purchase you a gift voucher to Triffid Park for use on plants, books or anything else in our large range that we sell.

Earlier this year Colin and Tina visited Sri Lanka to discover what wonders this country has to offer and of course see its carnivorous plants. There are 18 species, comprising 3 families that are indigenous to Sri Lanka – Drosera, Nepenthes and Utricularia. As well as 2 species of sub-carnivorous plants that have become naturalized in Sri Lanka. They found Nepenthes distillatoria and drank the miraculous properties of the liquid found in un-opened pitchers.

## WANTED TO BUY

I am wanting to buy small quantities of unusual and interesting carnivorous plants to sell on to my mail order customers. Basically anything that we don't have in our catalogue/website. It may be a common Drosera to you, but highly sought after around the world! If you have anything that you think may be of interest, please write, fax or email me a list of what you have available.

Please do not phone, as I need to sit and look at a list in my own time.