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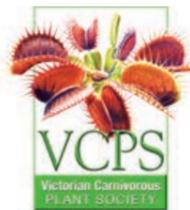
Victorian Carnivorous PLANT SOCIETY INC.

MARCH 2019

VCPS Newsletter No. 8



Utricularia beaugleholei



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MEETING TOPICS & DATES for 2019 VICTORIAN CARNIVOROUS PLANT SOCIETY

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

January	(19th)	New Year BBQ at Steve Fretwell's House 12.30pm <i>Dionaea muscipula</i> (VFT). (Contact for details)
February	(27th)	<i>Darlingtonia</i> , <i>Nepenthes</i> and <i>Heliophora</i> .
March	(27th)	<i>Sarracenia</i> , <i>Dionaea</i> (VFT), beginners info
April	(24th)	<i>Drosera</i> , video and information night.
May	(22nd)	Growing conditions, 'Best' and 'Worst' plants, pygmy <i>Drosera gemmae</i> swap
June	(26th)	AGM, plant give-away, any CPs.
July	(24th)	Rosetted tuberous <i>Drosera</i> judging, Propagation – seed growing, tissue culture, division and cuttings. Potting demonstration.
August	(28th)	Upright tuberous/Winter growing <i>Drosera</i> , show preparation, displays, and companion planting.
September	(25th)	<i>Cephalotus</i> , <i>Brocchinia</i> , <i>Catopsis</i> and swap night.
October	(23rd)	<i>Byblis</i> , pygmy <i>Drosera</i> , <i>Drosera binata</i> , <i>Drosophyllum</i> , <i>Genlisea</i> , <i>Pinguicula</i> , <i>Roridula</i> , <i>Utricularia</i> .
November	(TBA)	Triffid Park Open Day (10am-4pm)
December	(TBA)	VCPS 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.

Contents



A large clump of flowering *U. barkeri* found growing in damp conditions around the perimeter of a swamp. Photographed by Stephen Fretwell

VCPS Growers photos

If you'd like to publish a photo that you took of your plant in the VCPS journal. Please email it to Stephen Fretwell the VCPS editor at: stevefretwell24@gmail.com

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Seed Bank

We now have a huge collection of NEW fresh CP seed available, and our seed list has become quite extensive.

With over 250 varieties of CP's, we are now providing the list in PDF format on our website, www.vcps.org

For inquiries or to order seeds, please contact the VCPS Seedbank Officer.

The articles that are found within are copyright but can be copied freely if the author and source are acknowledged. The views are of the authors and are open to review and debate. Please send all material to the editor for consideration to be included in our quarterly journal.



FRONT COVER:

Dew glistening on a *Utricularia beaugleholei* flower in the early morning light at Topperwein Swamp on the SA/Vic border.

Photos: Stephen Fretwell

BACK COVER:

Clockwise from top left:

- A rare and unusual pale flower form of *Utricularia barkeri* found at Topperwein Swamp.
- *Utricularia tenella* found flowering in dry conditions at Topperwein Swamp.
- A unusual mutated flower of *Utricularia beaugleholei* exhibiting 3 lobes found at Topperwein Swamp.
- *Drosera gunniana* growing in a heath type habitat at Topperwein Swamp.
- A typical flower of *Utricularia barkeri* found at Topperwein Swamp.
- A typical *Utricularia beaugleholei* flower with the standard amount of 7 ridges found at Topperwein Swamp.
- *Drosera auriculata* found growing in a small and possibly restricted area at Topperwein Swamp.
- *Drosera hookeri* (centre) found growing in waterlogged conditions at Topperwein Swamp.

Design: Stephen Fretwell

VCPS News

Vale

Alexander MacDonald Whitehouse

30TH JUNE 1943 ~ 29TH DECEMBER 2018

PETER BLOEM

I was shocked and saddened when I first heard of the sudden passing of Alex.

He always had a welcoming smile and a cheerful disposition at meetings and would ask how you were and how your plants were growing.

Alex and his son, Alex junior, joined the VCPS in 2006. Originally his son had an interest in CP's and needed his dad to bring him to the meetings. But later he left to live and study overseas.

Alex senior kept up the interest in CP's and attended most meetings over many years. He later became our public officer, mainly due to the fact that he was a lawyer / barrister and held the position for many years.

Alex's face always lit up when he scored a new plant, especially with the AGM plant giveaway.

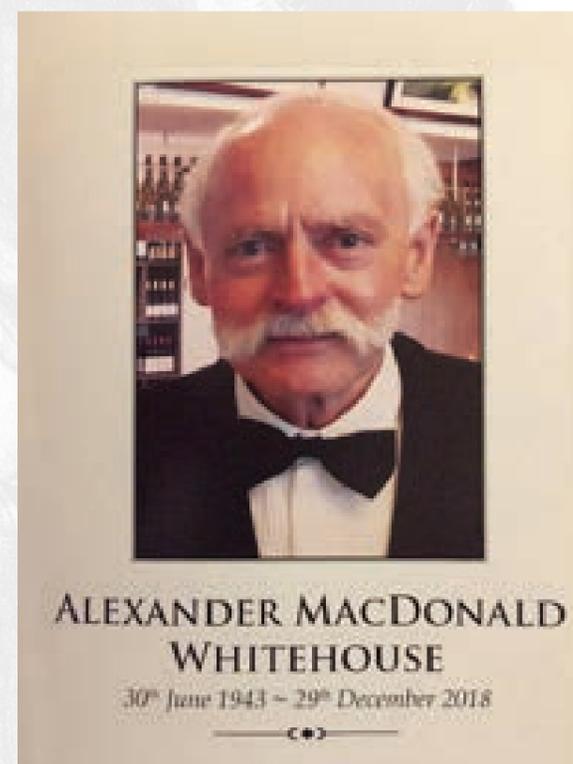
He always had questions on the best way to grow his new plant and seemed to be a keen grower.

I think some of his plants survived for many years and others passed away quite quickly due to unfavourable weather conditions? He never actually brought any plants to the meetings for 'show and tell' so I'm not sure how well his CP's were growing at home.

Alex always looked forward to the supper break and would be in the kitchen with a cuppa and cake, and having a chat with anyone who stopped by. I will certainly miss our talks in the kitchen about Melbourne's changing weather conditions and the plants growing outside. Sometimes he would ask about plants in a vegie garden and how to grow them. He would bring up any current news and problems of the world.

Beryl and I had the honour of attending Alex's funeral. It is amazing how little you know about a person until you hear the eulogy from family and friends at the service. How many children and grandchildren in the family, annual family holiday adventures and his other hobbies and life membership in many sporting clubs. It was also mentioned that he had the same style of moustache for as long as anyone can remember and had no intention of ever shaving it off.

Alex was a real gentleman will be sorely missed by everyone in the society.



New Bornean *Nepenthes* described and 2 Bornean species renamed

A recent expedition in 2018 to the highest peak of the Kemul Massif in Borneo located a number of different *Nepenthes* taxa, including the type populations of *N. fusca* and *N. mollis*, neither of which have been observed in situ since they were first collected in 1925.

Studies of the type form of *N. fusca* have shown that two further species should be considered. One largely restricted to Sabah's Crocker range and the second a southerly distributed species from Brunei, Sarawak and Kalimantan.



Nepenthes dacylifera upper pitcher. Photo: Alistair Robinson *Nepenthes dacylifera* upper pitcher. Photo: Alistair Robinson

N. dacylifera

The type population of *Nepenthes fusca* found in Central Kalimantan has proven to be unique and distinct from other taxa recognised under *N. fusca* or more commonly known as *N. fusca* 'Sarawak' and has now been officially named as *N. dacylifera*.



Nepenthes mollis lower pitcher. Photo: Alistair Robinson *Nepenthes mollis* upper pitcher. Photo: Alistair Robinson

N. mollis

Supported by countless specimens and field observations of *N. mollis* in Sarawak and Kalimantan has revealed that it has a widespread but highly localised range. And recent studies indicate that *N. hurrelliana* is actually a heterotypic synonym of *N. mollis*.



Nepenthes zakariana upper pitcher. Photo: Alistair Robinson *Nepenthes zakariana* lower pitcher. Photo: Alistair Robinson

N. zakariana

The Sabah form of *N. fusca* has now been reinstated under the original name of *N. zakariana*, with a thoroughly emended description.

Cephalotus Illustration receives award

The 2019 Margaret Flockton Awards for scientific botanical illustration were announced recently. This award honours Margaret Flockton, the first scientific illustrator employed at the Royal Botanic Garden Sydney (from 1901–1927). Alastair Robinson a Melbourne based botanist entered for the second time this year, submitting a plate that he prepared featuring *Cephalotus follicularis* – the Albany Pitcher Plant – for the eponymous monograph in Redfern's new book.

Improving on his 2018 entry, which came Highly Commended, the *Cephalotus* plate made it into the top five, being awarded Second Place, to his delight and was wonderful and humbling surprise.

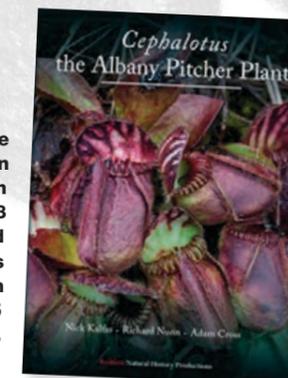
The list of awarded entries is listed on the official webpage below.

<https://www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/science/botanical-illustration/the-margaret-flockton-award-2019>

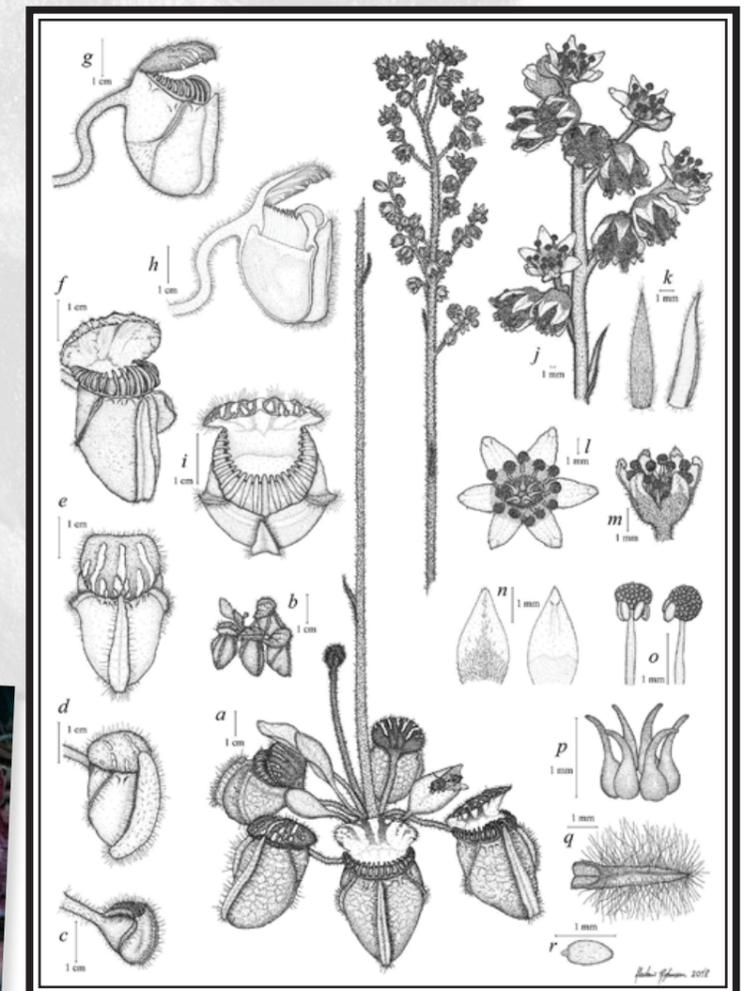
Alastair is grateful to the judges, Gwen Harden (Editor of the Flora of NSW and Honorary Associate of the RBGS), Russell Barrett (Systematic Botanist at the RBGS) and Catherine Wardrop (Botanical Illustrator at the RBGS and Curator of the Margaret Flockton Award) for their consideration and wonderful feedback. Special thanks go to Lesley Elkan and Catherine W. for their hard work organising the Award, printing and mounting all of the works beautifully, and for setting up the great display to great effect.

This year saw 26 artists from 17 countries submit 44 separate artworks, with some of my personal favourites coming from artists in Turkey, Portugal, Mexico and Singapore.

The exhibition will be held at the Australian Botanic Garden Mount Annan from 8 June to 28 July, and the Blue Mountains Botanic Garden from 9 August to 15 September.



Alastair Robinson receiving the award.



Albany Pitcher Plant, Pen and ink on 250 GSM Bristol board.



Utricularia barkeri plants found in flower around the drier margins of a swamp.
Photos: Stephen Fretwell



A clump of stunning *Utricularia beaugleholei* flowers.

Some years are better than others

Last November Sean, Kyril and I decided to venture back to Topperwein Swamp on the SA/Vic border to see one of the biggest flowering species and in my opinion the best species of bladderwort in Southern Australia, *Utricularia beaugleholei*.

The rainfall in the 2018 spring had been fairly meagre with occasional heavy patches some weeks, so we decided to go a week earlier than we had on our field trip there two years prior.

After work on the Friday night Kyril met me at my house and we then drove to Sean's where we then headed off around 11pm in his 4WD. As we were short on time we drove through the night until we finally reached Topperwein Swamp in the fog as the sun began to rise just before 6am.

We were all pretty tired, so immediately set up our tents and decided to have a snooze for a couple of hours to get some rest. Unfortunately I couldn't sleep for too long as the bright rays of the sun shone through into our tent woke me up, so I decided to go for a wander and see if I could find some flowers of *U. beaugleholei*.

As I walked through the scrub to the main site where we'd seen them a couple of years ago I noticed a lot of spider webs along the way which were glistening with dew in the early morning sunlight, so I decide to go back and grab my camera to get a few shots of the webs before the tiny water droplets evaporated off them. After getting some great shots I continued on until I reached

the edge of the lagoon. As I had my gum boots I kept walking into it until the water started getting too deep. But could see no sign of flowers so followed a path that led around to where I'd seen some them last time.

Unfortunately this time conditions were a lot drier than they were previously and the only species that I began to see where the soil was still saturated was *U. barkeri*, which is a fairly common annual species and can be seen at many different locations in Victoria. Although this species isn't our main goal it's still always good to see them as they have nice pale mauve flower palettes that are lighter in the middle and get darker towards the edges. With a nice dark splotch around the 2-3 bright yellow central ridges. Some of these flowers too had tiny dew drops covering them which also looked great to photograph, so I stopped and took a few while I still had the chance.

Shortly afterwards while I was exploring the area looking for better flowers that were still in pristine condition when I came across what we were there to see *U. beaugleholei*. Mixed in amongst flowers of *U. barkeri* I spotted one, then two, then many more flowers of *U. beaugleholei* which could easily be identified, not only by their large size, which is almost double, but by the 7 yellow ridges on their flower palettes. Counting the multiple ridges is always an easy way to identify the flowers, however not always a reliable one as the amount can be inconsistent, as we've seen flowers with as little as 3 or as many as 9 in the past.



U. barkeri (left) and *U. beaugleholei*.



Drosera pygmaea.



Utricularia beaugleholei.



Drosera auriculata flower.



Drosera hookeri flower.



Thelymitra mucida.



Utricularia beaugleholei.



Sean searching for plants around the 2nd swamp.



Hundreds of *U. barkeri* flowers found at the 2nd swamp.



U. australis found growing in the deeper swamp waters.

And apart from the ridges the flower colour of *U. beaugleholei* differs and is usually dark purple, similar to that of *U. dichotoma*.

I kept following the trail of *U. beaugleholei* flowers until I eventually came out to the main location where we'd seen thousands of flowers 2 years ago. This time the area was a lot drier and only a few spots were still submerged under a few centimetres of water which looks like it had dried out too quickly unfortunately for many of the plants to flower on mass. However there was still a lot of flowers to see and photograph so our trip wasn't a waste of time by any means.

As I walked through the main population of flowers I did notice that there didn't seem to be as much variation within the flowers of *U. beaugleholei* this time, just a few darker and pinker forms. Where as last time we found white forms, pale forms and even a striped flower form. To me *U. beaugleholei* seems to be more of an annual than a perennial species, especially due to its habitat conditions which some years may completely dry out altogether. In 2014 we witnessed this first hand when we first came to this location at the same time of year and didn't see a single *U. beaugleholei* flower as the area was bone dry.

It didn't take me too long to thoroughly explore the habitat where we'd mainly seen *U. beaugleholei* flowering 2 years ago which had roughly been reduced down from 100m long to about 65m long.

Also growing amongst the Utrics were a few sporadic plants of *D. hookeri* that could be seen glistening in the morning light. Once I'd passed through the wet area where the Utrics were growing I then walked through the surrounding bush that had huge Eucalypt trees and soil that was barely damp. This area contained several orchids species in flower including *Caladenia*, *Microtis* and *Prosopphyllums* and to my surprise I even found some *D. pygmaea* and *U. tenella* plants growing close by too.

After a couple of hours looking around I then headed back to the campsite where Sean and Kyril had just started to prepare an early lunch. Once we'd eaten we the all then headed out to another nearby lagoon that still had plenty of water in it. Once again we found *U. barkeri* and *D. hookeri* around its perimeter along with a couple of species of sun orchids, but as it had become overcast they'd decided not to flower today to our frustration.

Next to the lagoon we found a small pond which we had a quick look in and found a couple of small strands of *U. australis* growing there which we found promising, but then couldn't locate any in the shallows of the larger lagoon amongst the reeds which was surprising.

Just past the lagoon we then crossed into a dry heathland scrub habitat where lots of tea trees were growing along with *D. gunniana* (previously named

D. peltata) which we hadn't seen on previous trips, but didn't surprise us as it was the typical sort of habitat for them.

As there was not much else new to see, we soon decided to turn back and head around the other side of the lagoon so that we'd explored the whole area, but again only found *U. barkeri* and more unopened sun orchids growing in the water amongst the reeds.

After a few hours exploring we headed back to the camp to rest and rehydrate before we decided to check out the front edge of the main lagoon for *U. australis* where we's seen it in 2014. As there was plenty of water in it we were quite confident of finding it, but struggled to see any through the long grass. So we all put our gumboots on and walked through the grass to the water's edge and immediately found large 40-60cm long strands that had formed thick mats for at least a couple metres away from the lagoons shore. After taking a few photos we then headed back to the campsite to start making dinner.

The next morning Sean noticed about 6 large *D. auriculata* plants growing amongst the long grass barely 10m away from our camp to our surprise. We'd spotted *D. hookeri* and *D. pygmaea*, but had completely overlooked these plants. Then not far away on the other side of or campsite after some exploring we also then

found more *D. gunniana* plants too which was great, as I didn't get a great shot the day before and didn't want to walk all the way back to where we'd originally seen them.

After breakfast once the sun had warmed up we then ventured back out the second lagoon to check and see if the sun orchids flowers were now open. We were in luck. The first species that we saw close by to the lagoon was *Thelymitra ixiodes* and is quite common, but as we ventured closer the water's edge we then discovered *Thelymitra mucida*, which is a swamp sun orchid and the species that we were hoping to also see and photograph. By mid day the sun was making conditions quite hot and humid which the orchids obviously enjoyed as open flowers of *Thelymitra mucida* could be seen all along the edge of the lagoon, even in 20-40cm of water.

Once the heat and insects had started to become unbearable we then headed back to camp to pack up and then head off back home after another hugely successful field trip. The conditions at the swamp this time weren't as good as they were 2 years ago which might have just about perfect. But far better than 4 years ago when most of the habitat had already dried out, which goes to show that some years are better than others.

A big thanks to my friends Sean and Kyril for making it a great trip once again.



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Meetings highlights & Plants of the night!

BY ANDREW GIBBONS



Inside the *Nepenthes* greenhouse.



Steve's 3 greenhouses. One for *Nepenthes* and two for *Sarracenia/Dionaea*.



Nepenthes bongso.



Nepenthes ehippiata.



Sarracenia peat bog.



Sarracenia 'Adrian Slack'.

VCPS 2019 New Year BBQ

This year's New Year BBQ was held at President Steve Fretwell's house and was a great day for members to casually catch up, chat about their plants and see how another person grows their plants.

Steve has been growing carnivorous plants since he was about 12 and currently grows a wide range of plants, specialising in *Sarracenia*, *Nepenthes*, *Drosera*, *Dionaea muscipula* and *Utricularia*. But also has plants of most other genera like, *Heliophora*, *Pinguicula*, *Darlingtonia*, *Cephalotus* and *Genlisea*.

Steve has 2 glasshouses dedicated to mature *Sarracenia* plants that have been in his collection for over 20 years, along with *Sarracenia* seedlings that he has been growing from seed since 2011.

Also in the glasshouse are about 30 cultivars of *Dionaea muscipula*, a range of *Drosera*, *Utricularia* and a few *Pinguicula* that is grown in on the floor.

The 3rd greenhouse has an aluminium frame with polycarbonate panels due to its better insulation properties in summer and winter and contains his intermediate and highland *Nepenthes* collection.

Some of the highlights in the *Nepenthes* greenhouse was a spectacular *N. hamata*, *N. burkei*, *N. ehippiata*, *N. bongso* and many others.

Outside Steve also grows more mature *Sarracenia* species and hybrids and has a newly planted peat bog that contains all of the *Sarracenia* species and several of their varieties.

February 27th VCPS meeting

DARLINGTONIA, NEPENTHES AND HELIAMPHORA

The February meeting was the first meeting for 2019. We were saddened to hear of the passing of our Public Officer, Alex Whitehouse, on the 29/12/2019. Alex was a long time member of our society, having joined the society with his son Alexander and continuing an active involvement with the society when Alexander moved overseas to study. Alex will be deeply missed and we offer our condolences to his family.

The topic plants for the February meeting were *Darlingtonia*, *Nepenthes* and *Heliamphora*. *Darlingtonia californica* is a montane plant from California and Oregon that needs a cool root system to grow well. Melbourne's hot summers can be a challenge when growing this species and success often comes down to a combination of trial and error and luck in finding a position that doesn't allow the pot to overheat.

Several plants of different ages and sizes were brought into the meeting. Amongst them Jason's plant was growing very well and producing red colouration in the tops of the pitchers, something that is hard to do at this time of year as extra shading is often necessary to keep the temperatures low. Jason grows this plant on the floor of the Nep house at Triffid Park, where the low position in the large, temperature-controlled house presumably allows the plant to get very good light without risk of overheating.

Heliamphora are found mostly on the South American Tepuis where they experience cool temperatures, high humidity and high light levels. Providing all three throughout the year in Melbourne is not always easy.

Justin brought in a large *Heliamphora ionasil*. He grows this plant on the floor of his Nep house where conditions are cool and humid but also uses overhead lighting to improve the amount of light his Helis receive.

Jason also brought in a large *Heliamphora nutans* with several flower stems.

A wide array of *Nepenthes* were also brought into the meeting including a large *Nepenthes glandulifera x vogelii* grown by Jason that was producing giant pitchers of a size rarely seen in Melbourne, despite under 3 years old from seed.

Steve's *Nepenthes nigra*, a species which normally has dark pitchers was producing attractive mottled red flowers. He also brought in a related species, *Nepenthes tentaculata* from Mt Kinabalu that was producing very colourful red "leaves" (petioles).

Julian brought in a number of Neps that were pitching well. He had cut the plants back and repotted them in spring and the plants bounced back and are growing strongly.

Amongst the non-topic plants Sean brought in a *Utricularia fulva* from the Northern Territory. This attractive species is not often seen in local collections.



Jason with his huge 3 year old plant grown from seed of *N. glandulifera x vogelii*.

Sean is growing it in a heated terrarium with his other Northern Australian Utrics and *Drosera* but said he saw it in the wild growing near quite cool running water so it may not require such hot conditions.

Steve also brought in a *Drosera murfetii*, a cool growing species from Tasmania. Despite coming from a cold habitat, Steve is having success with this plant, grown outside in a South-facing position where it receives afternoon sun.

The species benched at the February meeting included:

Darlingtonia californica, *Dionaea muscipula*, *Drosera murfetii*, *D. petiolaris*, *Heliamphora ionasi*, *H. nutans*, *Nepenthes attenboroughii*, *N. burkei*, *N. eustachya*, *N. glandulifera x boschiana*, *N. glandulifera x vogelii*, *N. hamata*, *N. lowii x truncata*, *N. maxima x talangensis*, *N. nigra*, *N. sanguinea*, *N. talangensis*, *N. tentaculata*, *N. tobaica x thorelii*, *N. ventricosa x sibuyanensis*, *Pinguicula ehlersae*, *P. gigantea*, *P. heterophylla*, *Utricularia chrysantha*, *U. dichotoma*, *U. fulva*, *U. uliginosa*



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
DARLINGTONIA/HELIAMPHORA:
1st place: *Darlingtonia californica*



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
DARLINGTONIA/HELIAMPHORA:
2nd place: *Heliamphora ionasi*



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
NEPENTHES:
1st place: *N. glandulifera x vogelii*



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
NEPENTHES:
2nd place: *Nepenthes burkei*



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
NEPENTHES:
3rd place: *Nepenthes nigra*



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
ANY OTHER GENERA:
1st place: *Utricularia fulva*



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
ANY OTHER GENERA:
2nd place: *Pinguicula heterophylla*



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
ANY OTHER GENERA:
3rd place: *D. muscipula*
'South West Giant'

March 28th VCPS meeting

SARRACENIA AND DIONAEA (VFTs)

The March meeting was beginners information night. The topic plants were, fittingly, *Sarracenia* and *Dionaea*; two genera that grow very well under Victorian conditions without the need for a greenhouse and make excellent beginner plants while still holding their appeal for experienced growers.

The Venus Flytrap, *Dionaea muscipula*, is arguably the most well known carnivorous plant. Despite its small distribution range in the Carolinas, a combination of tissue culture mutations and selective breeding has led to a variety of plants of different size, shape and colour, with some cultivars barely, if at all, functioning as carnivorous plants!

Sean brought in several giant trapped forms with his 'B52' and 'South West Giant' voted VFT plant of the night and runner up, respectively. Amongst the more unusual flytraps, Steve brought in a seedling of unknown parentage that was producing dentate traps like the clone 'Dracula' and a few other seedlings of clones that are rare in Australia.

Sarracenia grow naturally from the Florida Panhandle into Canada and range from squat, prostrate species such as *purpurea* and *psittacina* to tall, upright species such as *flava* and *leucophylla*. Extensive breeding has resulted in some very attractive hybrids, although careful selection has led to many equally beautiful species in cultivation. Steve's *Sarracenia leucophylla* var *alba* was voted *Sarracenia* plant of the night. The *leucophylla* var *albas* produce striking pitchers with white tops and little veining. Steve's *Sarracenia psittacina* f. *viridescens*, an all green form of the species, was voted runner up. Steve also brought in a plant that has been in cultivation under the name *Sarracenia rubra* ancestral form.

The species benched at the March meeting included:

Dionaea muscipula, *D. muscipula* 'B52', *D. muscipula* 'Fang', *D. muscipula* 'South West Giant', *D. muscipula* 'Big Vigorous', *D. muscipula* 'Low Giant', *D. muscipula* ('G16' x 'G14') 'SS10', *D. muscipula* 'G4' x 'G37', *D. muscipula* 'King Henry' x self, *D. muscipula* 'Bio Hazard' x self, *D. muscipula* 'Microdent' x self, *D. muscipula* 'Angel Wings' x self, *Nepenthes attenboroughii*, *N. bicalcarata*, *Sarracenia flava* var *flava* x var. *cuprea*, *S. Moorei* x *Moorei*, *S. purpurea* ssp. *venosa* var. *burkei*, *S. psittacina*, *S. psittacina* f. *viridescens*, *S. alata* var *rubrioperculata*, *S. leucophylla*, *S. leucophylla* var *alba*, *S. rubra* var *alabamensis*, *S. rubra* var *jonesii*, *S. rubra* ssp. *viatorum* (Previously name *S. rubra* ssp. *rubra* "Ancestral Form")



A close up of the giant traps of *D. muscipula* 'B52'.



D. muscipula 'Angel Wings' x self, seedling.



D. muscipula 'Microdent' x self, seedling.



Dionaea muscipula 'Biohazard' x self, seedling.



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
DIONAEA MUSCIPULA:
1st place: VFT 'South West Giant'



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
DIONAEA MUSCIPULA:
2nd place: VFT 'B52'



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
DIONAEA MUSCIPULA:
3rd place: VFT 'B52' x self



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
SARRACENIA:
1st place: *S. leucophylla* var. *alba*
Clone No 1



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
SARRACENIA:
2nd place: *S. psittacina*
ssp. *psittacina* var. *viridescens*



PLANT OF THE NIGHT
SARRACENIA:
3rd place: *S. leucophylla* var. *alba*
Clone No 2, Fat pitchers/green veins



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Drosera squamosa



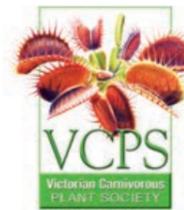
Cephalotus follicularis



Drosera moorei



Utricularia petertaylori



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Correspondence

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

**The Secretary VCPS
1 Pollard Place,
Sunbury, Victoria 3429.
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.



Utricularia barkeri



Utricularia tenella



Utricularia beaugleholei



Drosera auriculata



Drosera hookeri



Drosera gunniana



Utricularia beaugleholei



Utricularia barkeri