
Beaver Meadow

Beaver Meadow is a nursery for Carnivorous Plants that was set up out of a long term interest and passion for these fascinating plants. There are many beautiful and amazing carnivorous plants that will grow well, given a few guidelines, and keep growing for many years – the owner still possesses a plant that was bought over 25 years ago, and still thrives to this day – we hope you enjoy these plants as much as we do!!



Beaver Meadow

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Carnivorous Plants Care

Looking after your Carnivorous Plants!!!

There are a lot of people who have bought Venus Flytraps, some are bought from



garden centres, bought online or given as gifts—most of these wind up dead very quickly, or thrown away once Winter claims them.

Although—it's true that if some simple rules are followed, carnivorous plants can be very simple to keep, and can be kept for many years!



SOIL: There are many variations on what people will say is the best for carnivorous plants; some use live Sphagnum—the moss that grows and accompanies many of the bog plants. However—most live best in a combination of Moss Peat and Perlite (60:40) and sometimes adding horticultural sand or grit. There are also alternatives to Moss Peat to help the preservation of Peat bogs, such as Coir and Moorland Gold.

WATER: Carnivorous Plants live in bogland areas where the water is slightly acidic and you need to be aware of this to let your plants thrive. Tapwater will more than often kill off a plant because of the lime content in it (alkaline), so it's best to think about getting a good source of rainwater. A good alternative is either pond or river water, just be careful getting it! During the growing months (April—October), ensure that your plant's pot sits in at least 1cm of rainwater, making sure the soil never dries out.

LIGHT: Most of the Carnivorous plants live at their best in full sunshine, and do best in unheated greenhouses, with slight shading to prevent the leaves from getting scorched. Many will do very well on a sunny window-sill providing there is a good movement of air (to prevent fungal spores landing), and can live for many years in window areas

FERTILISER: It sounds obvious, but Carnivorous plants catch their own fertiliser—giving them any kind of soil or foliar feed can kill them very quickly. These plants actually don't need to catch their prey to keep growing, and will still do well without it—the plant

will catch what it needs, and if it doesn't it will still be fine! As tempting as it is—don't trigger Venus Flytraps too often—it will weaken and eventually kill the plant!

OVERWINTERING: Many people that buy Carnivorous plants from garden centres will often get to Winter, see their plant die—and more than often throw them away; assuming that they've done something wrong and killed the plant. Many of the plants will die back during this time, indeed to many it is necessary for them to have this 'over-Wintering' period in order to survive and to be able to carry on in the next year. During this time, around about the time of the first frost, make sure that the watering stops—over the Winter months, keep checking that the soil is only "finger damp". This will keep the roots and any underground part of the plant safe, but free from rotting. Shoots from the plant will emerge in early Spring, but wait until the longer days and until all the frosts are gone before returning to full watering.

There are many hundreds of different Carnivorous plants from all over the world—all have different needs to these; hopefully you'll be able to find out what some of these are!!

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