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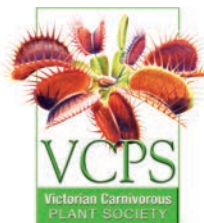
Victorian Carnivorous PLANT SOCIETY INC.

SEPTEMBER 2024

VCPS Newsletter No. 19



Dionaea muscipula "Ramesse I"



Victorian Carnivorous PLANT SOCIETY INC.

Newsletter No. 19

September 2024

Office Bearers: July 2024 – June 2025

President

Stephen Fretwell – Tel: 0403 004 177
email: stevefretwell24@gmail.com

Vice President

Sean Spence – Tel: (03) 9743 5809
email: spence06@bigpond.com

General/Member Secretary

Peter Bloem – Tel: 0407 839 750
email: pbloem@bigpond.net.au

Minutes Secretary

Andrew Gibbons
email: a.s.gibbons@bigpond.com

Journal Editor

Stephen Fretwell – Tel: 0403 004 177
email: stevefretwell24@gmail.com

Internet Co-ordinator

Andrew Gibbons
email: a.s.gibbons@bigpond.com

Treasurer

David Petch
email: dpetch60@gmail.com

Librarian

David Petch
email: dpetch60@gmail.com

Seedbank Administrator

Ron Abernethy – Tel: (03) 9879 0908
email: rab31451@bigpond.net.au

Other Publications & Journal distributor

Brendan Bok
email: brendanb1212@yahoo.com.au

Hardware Co-ordinator

Andre Cleghorn – Tel: (03) 9584 2087
email: andrecleg@optusnet.com.au

Event Co-ordinators

Stephen Fretwell – Tel: 0403 004 177
email: stevefretwell24@gmail.com

Open Day Liaison Officer

Stephen Fretwell – Tel: 0403 004 177
email: stevefretwell24@gmail.com

Field Trips Organiser

Sean Spence – Tel: (03) 9743 5809
email: spence06@bigpond.com

Sales Administrator

Ron Abernethy – Tel: (03) 9879 0908
email: rab31451@bigpond.net.au



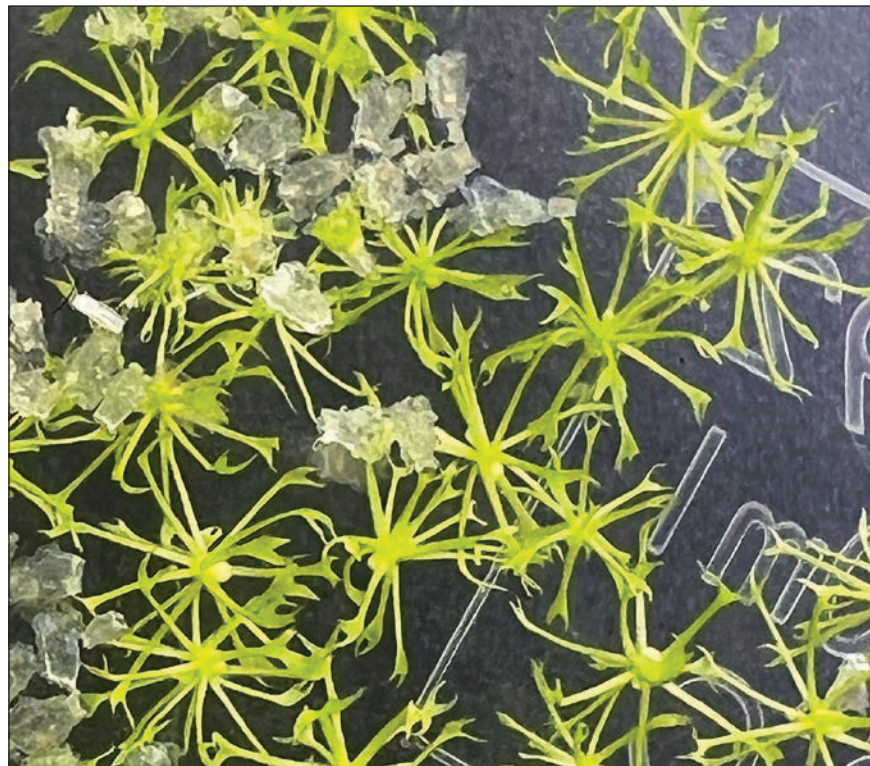
MEETING TOPICS & DATES for 2024 VICTORIAN CARNIVOROUS PLANT SOCIETY

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

January	(20th)	New Year BBQ (Contact for details)
February	(28th)	<i>Sarracenia</i> , <i>Dionaea</i> (VFT), beginners info
March	(27th)	<i>Nepenthes</i> & <i>Heliamphora</i> .
April	(24th)	<i>Drosera</i> and information night.
May	(22nd)	Growing conditions, 'Best' and 'Worst' plants, pygmy <i>Drosera</i> gemmae swap and <i>Nepenthes</i> cutting demonstration.
June	(26th)	AGM, plant give-away , any CPs.
July	(24th)	Rosetted tuberous <i>Drosera</i> judging, Propagation – seed growing, division and cuttings. <i>Sarracenia</i> rhizome plant sale.
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> , any carnivorous plant, show preparation.
November	(Sunday, 24th)	Triffid Park Open Day.
December	(7th - 8th)	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



Two day old *Utricularia nelumbifolia* germinating out of their transparent seed pods after they were sown immediately into water. Photo: 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 designer 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:

D. muscipula "Ramesse I"

Photo: Stephen Fretwell

BACK COVER:

Clockwise from top left:

■ *D. muscipula* 'Wacky Traps'
Photo: Stephen Fretwell

■ *D. muscipula* 'Coquillage'
Photo: Stephen Fretwell

■ *D. muscipula*
'South West Giant'
Photo: Stephen Fretwell

■ *D. muscipula* 'DCXL'
Photo: Stephen Fretwell

■ *D. muscipula* 'Sharks Tooth'
Photo: Stephen Fretwell

■ *D. muscipula* 'Angel Wings'
Photo: Stephen Fretwell

■ *D. muscipula* 'Patches'
Photo: Ron Abernethy

■ *D. muscipula* 'B52' with an unusual deformed double flower. (centre)
Photo: Stephen Fretwell

Design: Stephen Fretwell

VCPS News

2024 VCPS Annual show coming up

The VCPS annual show is coming up soon and will be held at Collectors Corner, Gardenworld once again which is always fantastic to visit. Entry is free for all and it's surely going to be another brilliant show full of rare and spectacular species to see and buy.

This year the show starts on **Saturday, December 7th at 9am** and ends on **Sunday, December 8th at 5pm**.

It's one of the biggest events on the calendar for the society and is a great opportunity for members to meet and greet other collectors, and see and purchase some amazing plants.



Articles needed for VCPS journal

Have you ever wanted to contribute and publish an article about cultivating, propagating or seeing carnivorous plants in the wild. Do you experience any issues growing particular species?

The VCPS is looking for articles, whether they're short ones or long ones to add more diversity and to help share information to its members and readers.

If you need any ideas or you're not sure what to write about, please contact David Petch or Stephen Fretwell.

Please email it to the editor

David Petch at:

dpetch60@gmail.com

And also to Stephen Fretwell at:

stevefretwell24@gmail.com





Dionaea muscipula
"Fuego Radioactivo".
Photo: Diflora/Facebook



D. muscipula 'DCXL'.

Photo: Steve Fretwell



D. muscipula "Chinese Dumpling".

Photo: Green Circle Farm

The good, the bad and the ugly!

BY STEPHEN FRETWELL

Over recent years, commercial and enthusiast VFT growers around the world have been creating some new and exciting VFT cultivars from unique and mutated clones. While there has been some sensation looking plants such as Alien, Aurora Borealis, Crocodile, Chinese Dumpling, DCXL, Fuego Radioactivo, Jaws Smiley, Ramesse I, Werewolf and Wine Mouth. There's also been some quite unattractive and mutated plants that barely resemble or don't resemble VFT's at all!

The majority of new VFT clones these days haven't been registered, so their name is not technically valid. (to find registered VFT names go to <https://cpnames.carnivorousplants.org/Cultivars.php>). In general a lot of the best VFT clones do look quite distinct, so it's easy to distinguish them from other clones. But some also look very similar, so if they're a really nice clone, it may be best to register them as a new cultivar.

To do this it has to be published in a recognised journal (Like the VCPS journal) or book, and then afterwards a form needs to be filled out and submitted to the International Carnivorous Plant Society (ICPS) for it to be officially accepted. (Forms and samples can be found on the ICPS website at: www.carnivorousplants.org/cp/cultivars/register)

To create a new cultivar, 2 different clones can be used or sometimes you can even self-pollinate a plant and get interesting results.

The best way to possibly create a new cultivar,



D. muscipula "Amenhotep".

Photo: Facebook

is to cross pollinate 2 different clones. E.g. 'Akai Ryu' (Red Dragon) with 'Werewolf'. With this cross you may create all red werewolf looking plants with the trait of short curled, claw like teeth, such as "Carnivoria's All Red Werewolf Clone B", "AR Werewolf", "Versipellem" or "Damballa".

If you self-pollinate a particular clone, depending on the particular clone used, the offspring may or may not be the similar to the original clone. E.g 'Alien' may produce plants with short teeth, or may just produce plants with typical looking traps.

It is extremely important to know that plants grown from seed off a self-pollinated plant are not the true clone and need to be named appropriately (E.g. Alien x Alien). This is so that plants grown from seed aren't mixed up in the future with the true clone if distributed or sold. And to ensure that the original true clone isn't lost to cultivation.



D. muscipula 'Jaws Smiley'.



D. muscipula "GJ Montecore".

Photos: Facebook



D. muscipula "Janotaea".



D. muscipula "Regina Di Cuori"
-(Queen of Hearts).



D. muscipula "Autokrator".



D. muscipula "Prickly Pickle".



D. muscipula "Wine Mouth". Photo: Diflora



D. muscipula "Ghost".

Once a new clone is created and worth naming, it will need to be multiplied. The best way to propagate VFT's in large quantities is by tissue culture for mass production for nurseries. For small quantities you can take tissue cuttings in the form of either by the leaf or flower stem. These methods are the only true way to keep the same traits as the original clone.

In Australia there's already some exceptional clones currently in cultivation such as Akai Ryu, Alien, Angel Wings, Archangel, Atlanta, B52, Bimbo, Big Tomato, Big Vigorous, Bloody Nurse, Bohemian Garnet, Bristle Tooth, Carboni Ardent, Chinese Dumpling, Coquillage, Crocodile, Cup Trap, DCXL, Fine Tooth x Red, Freaky Star, G4 x G37, G14 x G16, Gold Strike,

King Henry, Korean Melody Shark, Low giant, Microdent, Patches, Pink Venus, Ramesse I, Red Piranha, Royal Red, Sharks Teeth, Schuppenstiel, South West Giant, Towering Giant, Wacky Traps, Werewolf Spawn and Wine Mouth to name a few.

While overseas, there's a lot more cultivars available such as A2, Adentate, All Red Werewolf Clone B, Amenhotep, AR Werewolf, Aurora Borealis, BCP Red Bull, Biohazard, Blanche Hermine, Bubble Gum, Cheer Leader, Creeping Death, Crazy Cup Trap, Cudo, Damballa, Dentate Traps, Diablo Rouge (Red Devil), Dracula, Eyelash, FTS Flaming Lips, FTS Incredible Hulk, FTS Maroon Monster, FTS Purple Ambush, Fuego Radioactiveo, Funnel Trap, G14 (Dirk Ventham's Giant),



D. muscipula "CMP Devil Kiss".



D. muscipula "Uranus Boss".

Photos: Facebook



D. muscipula "Frizzed".



D. muscipula "Judge Dredd".



D. muscipula "Phyllopterix".



D. muscipula "GJ Butterfly".



D. muscipula 'GJ Rose'.

Photo: Sr Henry/Facebook

G16 (Slack's Giant), Ghost, Giant Clam, Gigantea, Ginormous, GJ Giant Shark, GJ Goliath, GJ Shir Khan, GJ Phalanx, Harmony, Jaws Smiley, Kim Jong II, Korrigans, Lilith, Louchapates, Megatraps, Mirror, Moon Trap, Pacman, Plumowolf, Polish Dracula, Pom Pom, Prickly Pickle, Rehder Giant #1, Rose, Scarlatine, SD Kronos, Shup Destruction, Spider, FFT Stegasurus, Trev's Dracula, Tiger Fangs, Triton, Trichterfalle, UK Sawtooth II, Umgekrempelt, Versipellem, Werewolf, Whale, WIP Slim Snapper and many, many more.

While the majority of the clones listed are quite good and interesting looking plants with giant traps, colouration or interesting teeth. Others are just either "bad" and difficult to grow well as nice plants

and require more specific conditions such as stable temperatures and less light. Or "ugly" clones such as some of the following unregistered cultivars Autokrator, Devil Kiss, Frizzed, GJ Butterfly, Hammer Head, Illy Pom Pom, Judge Dredd, Phyllopterix, Uranus Boss and Butt cheeks. These cultivars are so deformed that the traps either can't function and close properly or aren't actually producing traps at all. There's actually a cultivar called 'Rose' that doesn't actually have any sort of trap development and is just a rosette of leaves!

However, genetically they are still VFT's and in the end it's up to the individual and their aesthetic personal preference to decide what they like and what they decide to grow no matter how good, bad or ugly the plant is.

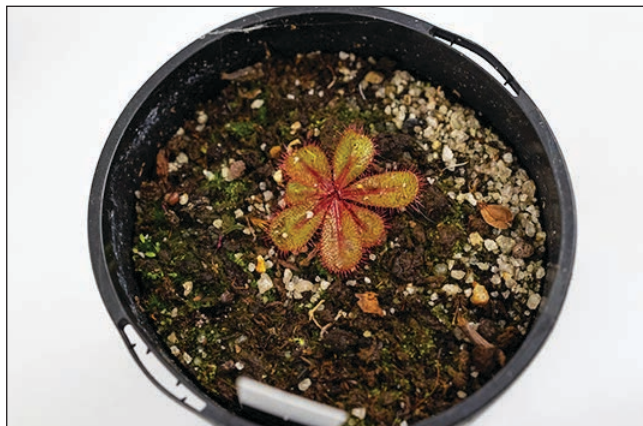
July Plant of the Night: Best rosetted tuberous/winter growing *Drosera*



TUBEROUS DROSERA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
1st place: *Drosera rupicola*



TUBEROUS DROSERA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
2nd place: *Drosera macrophylla*



TUBEROUS DROSERA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
3rd place: *Drosera tubaestylis*



OTHER NOTEWORTHY PLANTS:
Pinguicula jaumavensis and *Pinguicula* 'Sethos'.

July 26th VCPS meeting

TUBEROUS ROSETTED DROSERA JUDGING

The topic plants for the July meeting were the rosetted tuberous *Drosera*. The number of plants was on display with smaller than in previous years with several members with large tuberous *Drosera* collections being unable to attend this month's meeting.

Andrew's *Drosera rupicola* was voted plant of the night. This Western Australian species is not a rosetted *Drosera*, but is instead one of the fan leaved species and produces short, prostrate stems radiating from the centre of the plant that bear broad, semicircular leaves. This species produces large red tubers reminiscent of a small tomato.

2nd place went to Peter's *Drosera tubaestylis*, a small rosetted species that he's been growing for several

years. Another of Peter's plants, *Drosera macrophylla*, which had been in flower for around 2 weeks was voted 3rd place.

The July meeting was also devoted to discussions around propagation and Kelly brought in a few *Pinguicula* that she had grown from leaf pullings. This method works well for a large number of *Pinguicula* species, particularly those from Mexico. The lower leaves are peeled off at the base of the plant, laid on top of the media, commonly Sphagnum, and kept humid until small plantlets appear from the leaves. Kelly has been using strawberry containers to propagate her *Pinguicula* as the lid provides the necessary humidity and the bottom has holes at the base which allow for drainage.

The species benched at the July meeting included:

Drosera aberrans
Drosera erythrorhiza
Drosera lowriei
Drosera macrophylla
Drosera praelonga
Drosera rupicola

Drosera squamosa
Drosera stolonifera
Drosera tubaestylis
Pinguicula jaumavensis
Pinguicula 'Sethos'

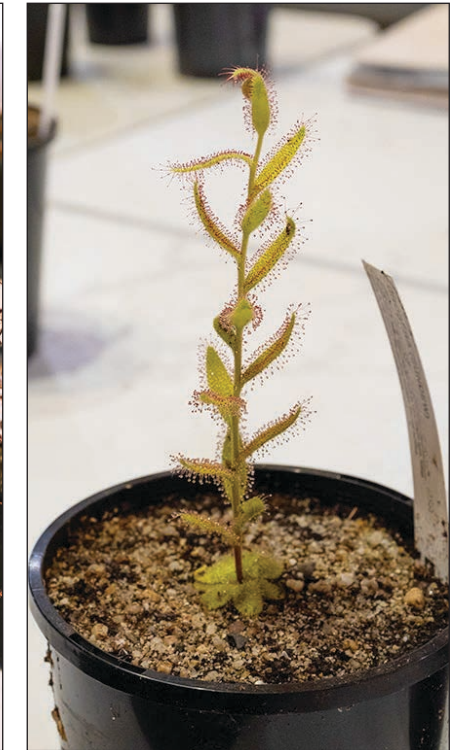
August Plant of the Night: Best upright tuberous/winter growing *Drosera*



CEPHALOTUS PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
1st place: *Drosera macrantha*



CEPHALOTUS PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
2nd place: *Drosera gigantea*
"Red Form"



CEPHALOTUS PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
3rd place: *Drosera cistiflora*

August 28th VCPS meeting

UPRIGHT TUBEROUS/WINTER GROWING DROSERA JUDGING

The topic plants brought in for this meeting were the upright tuberous and winter growing *Drosera* for judging.

Kelly brought in a *D. hookeri* pot full of plants that she grew from seed a few years ago.

Jason A displayed a species from the *D. peltata* complex, which he wasn't quite sure specifically what species it was. However Steve identified it as *D. gunniana*.

Steve also displayed a pot of *D. gunniana*. His plants are from Beechworth, Victoria and are a very tall form of the species which grow between 30-40cm. He also had a pot of *D. rupicola* which had the main plant a "Dark Maroon" form and also some mature seedlings from when he crossed "Dark Maroon" form with the common green form and these plants ranged from green to bronze to red.

Other upright tuberous *Drosera* plants that he brought in were *D. gigantea* "Red form", which is quite small compared to the typical form. *D. stricticaulis* from WA. (Steve said this species can be found in SA). *D. graniticola*, a species which produces lots of small white flowers that stay open at night. *D. porrecta*, a fan leaved plant with an upright stem. *D. indumenta* formerly known at the "Swamp form" of *D. macrantha*. *D. aff macrantha* from Cranbrook, WA. *D. moorei* a scrambling plant with stems up to 30cm long. It has distinctive bright

yellow flowers and *D. menziesii* which has bright pink flowers.

Steve also brought in a *D. cistiflora* plant from Stellenbosch, South Africa. This plant produces leaves along an upright stem and has large flowers up to 5cm in diameter. Like tuberous *Drosera*, it dies back to fleshy roots over Summer. Steve uses 50 peat: 50 sand for his tuberous *Drosera*. And stipulates that he doesn't use and it's bad to use perlite as for these plants as it dehydrates the tubers/roots during their dormancy which can lead to their death.

Peter B also brought in several pots of *D. macrantha* including *D. macrantha* "Rock Outcrop" form which is smaller than his other forms. *D. aff macrantha* from Cranbrook WA. And *D. macrantha* "PB form" which grows very tall up to 1m. In this pot were 2 plants, one of which was reddish due to receiving more light.

He also had some *D. macrantha* grown from seed that was sown in 2021. The stems were 6-8" tall now.

Non-topic plants displayed at the meeting brought in by Justin were *Utricularia quelchii*. In the wild this grows predominantly as an epiphyte. However Justin keeps this on the floor of his greenhouse in ~80% humidity, growing in Sphagnum, bark, perlite and charcoal with a little bit of peat. He also brought in a very nice specimen of *Nepenthes lingulata*. This is an Sumatran species

August Plant of the Night: Best Non topic plant



BEST NON TOPIC PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
1st place: *Nepenthes villosa*



BEST NON TOPIC PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
2nd place: *Utricularia quelchii*



BEST NON TOPIC PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
3rd place: *Cephalotus follicularis*

that gets its name from the appendage under the lid. It originally came from Exotica Plants, and the plant had very dark pitchers.

Another very impressive *Nepenthes* that Justin brought in was his *N. villosa*, which was grown from seed sown roughly 10 years ago. This plant is slow growing but has just started to pick up speed. It is a very difficult species to grow as it doesn't like warm conditions, so Justin is growing it on the floor of his greenhouse too.

Jason brought in a nice pot of *Drosera binata* var. *multifida* that he grows outside. This is a tropical form that it's starting to wake up with the end of winter and is growing well.

Two *Cephalotus follicularis* plants were brought in by Andrew that have been growing in a terrarium under LED lights. The lights aren't that strong so the pitchers are fairly green however they are quite large. The plants came from Triffid Park about 13 years ago.

Kelly displayed a propagation tray full of *Pinguicula* "Sethos" cuttings. The plants are starting to produce carnivorous leaves from the rosettes of succulent leaves.

She also had some *Sarracenia* seedlings that were 2 year old plants originally from Jason, and has been growing them for about 3 months. The pitchers are ~2 inches tall.

Kelly also brought in two *P. esseriana* plants that are flowering very well and she has been trying to pollinate the flowers.

Steve had a few non-topic plants displayed and first showed a pot of *U. minutissima* in flower. This is a tropical species found in the NT and QLD and has tiny 2mm sized flowers.

He also had several pots of different forms of *S. psittacina*, including *S. psittacina*, Apalachicola, Liberty Co. FL x self: this was supposed to be pale green but the pitchers are pinkish-red; *S. psittacina* var. *okefenokeensis*, self pollinated from Ron's clone, and has very dark chunky pitchers. *S. psittacina* var. *okefenokeensis* f. *luteoviridis* from Sandy Creek Rd, Bay Co. Florida, which had very big yellow to lime-green pitchers. Steve said in general *S. psittacina* appreciates dividing up as they clump up over time.

The species benched at the September meeting included:

<i>Cephalotus follicularis</i>	<i>Drosera porrecta</i>
<i>Drosera binata</i> var. <i>multifida</i>	<i>Drosera rupicola</i> "Dark Maroon form"
<i>Drosera cistiflora</i>	<i>Drosera stricticaulis</i>
<i>Drosera gigantea</i> "Red form"	<i>Nepenthes lingulata</i>
<i>Drosera graniticola</i>	<i>Nepenthes villosa</i>
<i>Drosera gunniana</i>	<i>Pinguicula esseriana</i>
<i>Drosera gunniana</i> Beechworth, Vic	<i>Pinguicula</i> "Sethos"
<i>Drosera hookeri</i>	<i>Sarracenia</i> seedlings
<i>Drosera indumenta</i>	<i>Sarracenia psittacina</i> , Apalachicola, Liberty Co. FL
<i>Drosera aff. macrantha</i> Cranbrook, WA	<i>Sarracenia psittacina</i> var. <i>okefenokeensis</i>
<i>Drosera macrantha</i> "Rock Outcrop"	<i>Sarracenia psittacina</i> var. <i>okefenokeensis</i> f. <i>luteoviridis</i>
<i>Drosera macrantha</i> "PB Tall form"	<i>Utricularia minutissima</i>
<i>Drosera menziesii</i>	<i>Utricularia quelchii</i>
<i>Drosera moorei</i>	



A plant of *Nepenthes singalana* from the Jambi Province in Sumatra that was grown from seed sown in 2017.



Top: A typical *Sarracenia flava* var. *rubricorpora* flower with yellow petals compared to an Orange petalled form.

September 25th VCPS meeting CEPHALOTUS, BROCCCHINIA & CATOPSIS

The topic plants for this meeting were *Cephalotus*, *Broccchinia* and *Catopsis*.

Steve brought in a large *Broccchinia reducta* that he got from Collectors Corner about 20 years ago. It's growing in his the corner of his *Nepenthes* glasshouse where it receives a lot of later afternoon sunlight and he has it potted in a well draining mix of orchid bark, peat and perlite.

Steve also brought in a *Catopsis berteroniana* "Mini form" that he also grows in the *Nepenthes* glasshouse next to the *Broccchinia* and this plant only ever grows to approximately 20cm wide.

Kath brought in a *Broccchinia reducta* that she bought from Triffid Park 2 years ago. It seemed to have wider leaves than other *B. reducta*, and it grows outside in full sun and is fertilised every 2-6 weeks.

Jason Yu brought in a *Catopsis berteroniana* that he bought at our annual show 2 years ago.

He was also impressed with the large *D. capensis* that was growing extremely well in the side of the pot.

Peter brought in a *Catopsis berteroniana* that was growing on branch for about 4 years. It had 4 pups growing around a dying parent plant that had flowered. He also brought in 2 pots of *Cephalotus* grown from seed 2½ years ago that had different colouring, even though they grow in the same growing spot.

Also another pot of *C. follicularis* seed that had just germinated a few weeks ago. The seed collected was from a *Cephalotus* that Peter got from Ron a few years ago.

Kelly brought in a *C. follicularis* that she got from Collector's Corner. She grows it on a window sill and it receives about 4 hours of sunlight and had many non-carnivorous leaves. She also brought in a *C. follicularis* "Edward's Giant" that had large pitchers and was producing a flower stem. She waters the plants around 2 weeks during winter and 2-3 days during summer months when they receive more sunlight. This clone is believed to be originally owned by former VCPS President Paul Edwards who gave out divisions of this clone at a meeting in the early 2000's. And also displayed it a VCPS when it had huge 5cm green to red pitchers.

At the meeting there was also a number of non-topic plants displayed. Steve brought in a pot with a large clump of the VFT giant trapped cultivar 'DCXL' that he grows outside, the traps can reach at least to 4.5cm and while the traps at the meeting were all rosetted it produces aerial traps during late spring to early summer.

He also brought in a pot with a couple of *P. laueana* SP1x CP2 with 3 bright pink flowers. A seedgrown

September Plant of the Night: Best *Brocchinia* or *Catopsis*



BROCCHINIA OR CATOPSIS PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
1st place: *Catopsis berteroniana*



BROCCHINIA OR CATOPSIS PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
2nd place:
Catopsis berteroniana
"Mini form"



BROCCHINIA OR CATOPSIS PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
3rd place:
Brocchinia reducta

N. singalana plant from the Jambi Province in Sumatra with large 20cm pitchers. *U. nelumbifolia* in flower that grows in the glasshouse with his *Nepenthes*, which had quite a few stolons that sometimes finds a home in *Brocchinia* in the wild. A large *D. capensis* "Broad leaf form" that is growing in the glasshouse after being repotted from a *Sarracenia* pot.

Steve also had a pot of *S. flava* var. *atropurpurea* and *S. flava* var. *rubricorpora* which he grew from imported seed. Interestingly both plants were displaying orange petals on their flowers. *S. flava*'s typically have yellow petals, so these 2 plants are quite unusual and may be exhibiting hybridisation from their original location in Blackwater Forest, Florida.

Kelly brought in a *U. longifolia* that had slimy mould growing over the surface of the pot, she tried treatments from Bunnings that didn't work. So she decided to leave the pot outside which eventually

dried out completely and killed off the moss and the mould. She later sat it in currently back in water and the *U. longifolia* has now emerged with new growth.

Leo brought in a *D. binata* var. T-form "Dark Web" that he got from Triffid Park about 3 years ago. It had nice red colouring when he first bought it, but it is mostly green lately. It was decided that it wasn't getting enough direct sunlight.

Ron brought in some pots of VFT flower stems that were potted upright nearly a year ago in equal parts peat and perlite. B52, G14 x G16 and Paradisia all had good sized plants considering that they were less than a year old. They were growing in the glasshouse with bright natural light.

For the topic judging Kelly's *Cephalotus follicularis* "Edward's Giant" won first place. 2nd was awarded to Peter Bloem's 2 1/2 year old seed grown plant and 3rd went to Peter Bloem' seedlings recently germinated.

The species benched at the September meeting included:

- Brocchinia. reducta*
- Catopsis berteroniana*
- Catopsis berteroniana* "Mini form"
- Cephalotus follicularis* "Edward's Giant"
- Cephalotus follicularis* (Seed grown)
- Dionaea mucipula* 'DCXL'
- Dionaea mucipula* 'B52'
- Dionaea mucipula* "G14 x G16"
- Dionaea mucipula* 'Paradisia'

- Drosera binata* var. T-form "Dark Web"
- Drosera capensis* "Broad leaf form"
- Nepenthes singalana* (Seed grown from Sumatra)
- Pinguicula laeana* (SP1x CP2)
- Sarracenia flava* var. *atropurpurea* (Orange petals)
- Sarracenia flava* var. *rubricorpora* (Orange petals)
- Utricularia longifolia*
- Utricularia nelumbifolia*

September Plant of the Night: Best *Cephalotus*



CEPHALOTUS PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
1st place: *Cephalotus* "Edward's Giant"



CEPHALOTUS PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
2nd place: *Cephalotus* (seed grown clone)



CEPHALOTUS PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
3rd place: *Cephalotus* seedlings

September Plant of the Night: Best Non topic plant



BEST NON TOPIC PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
1st place: *U. nelumbifolia*



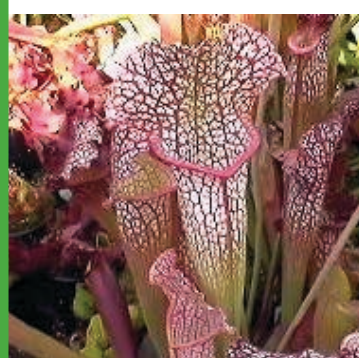
BEST NON TOPIC PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
2nd place: *D. capensis* "Broad leaf"



BEST NON TOPIC PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
3rd place: *D. muscipula* 'DCXL'



Collectors Corner Gardenworld



***Cephalotus, Dionaea, Drosera, Heliamphora,
Nepenthes, Pinguicula & Sarracenia***

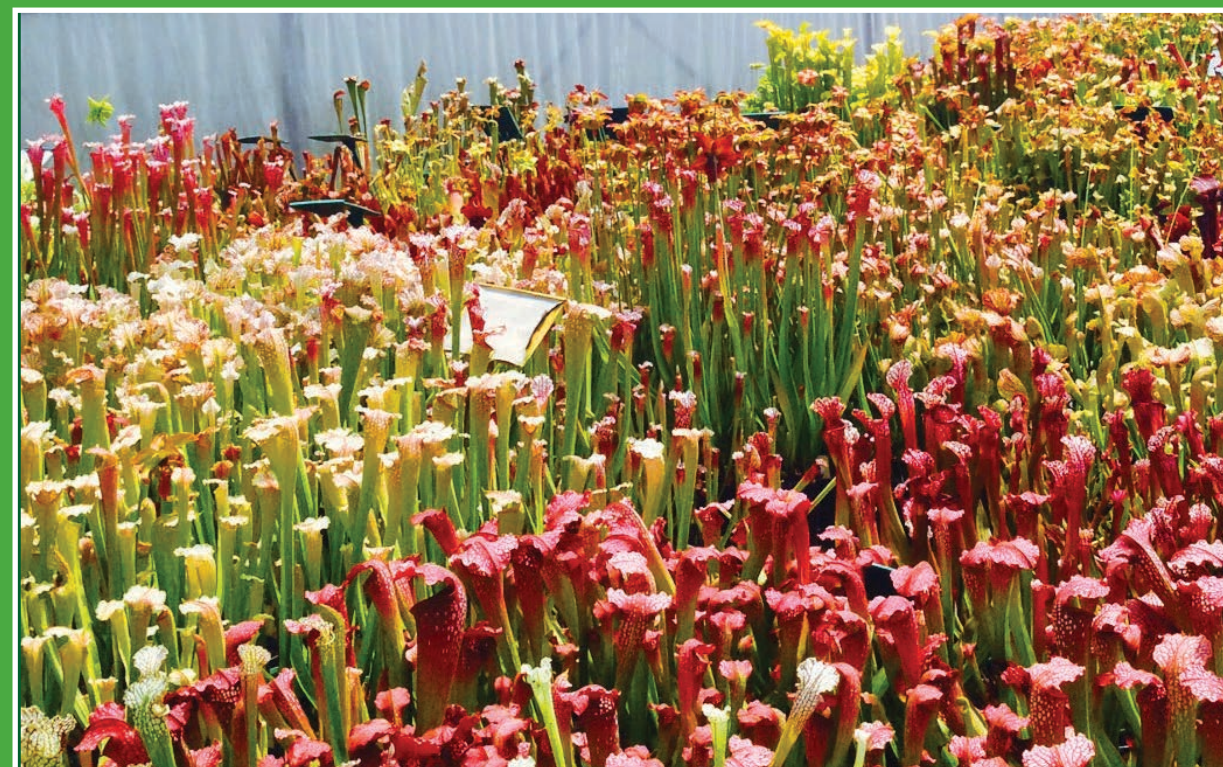
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Correspondence

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.



D. muscipula 'Wacky Traps'



D. muscipula 'Coquillage'



D. muscipula 'South West Giant'



D. muscipula 'Patches'



D. muscipula 'B52'



D. muscipula 'DCXL'



D. muscipula 'Angel Wings'



D. muscipula 'Sharks Tooth'