



Utricularia dichotoma



Utricularia dichotoma "pink flower"



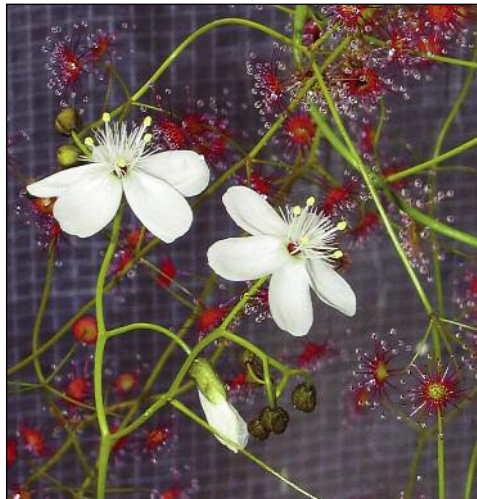
Dionaea muscipula



Drosera anglica



Sarracenia leucophylla "Tarnok"



Drosera pallida "South coast form"



VICTORIAN CARNIVOROUS PLANT SOCIETY Inc.

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Drosera x obovata

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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. 77

September 2005

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Drosera intermedia growing alongside *Drosera anglica* in England's 'New Forest'.
Photo: Aidan Selwyn

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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:

Drosera x obovata, a natural hybrid growing in the New Forest southern England. Photographed by Aidan Selwyn.

BACK COVER:

Clockwise from top left:

■ *Utricularia dichotoma* with an unusually broad corolla, from Jamieson, photographed by Sean Spence.

■ *Utricularia dichotoma* "pink flowering form" from Jamieson, photographed by Sean Spence.

■ *Drosera anglica* from the New Forest, photographed by Aidan Selwyn.

■ *Drosera pallida* "South coast form" grown and photographed by Stephen Fretwell.

■ *Sarracenia leucophylla* "Tarnok" grown and photographed by Aidan Selwyn.

■ *Dionaea muscipula* growing in the wild in the New Forest, photographed by Aidan Selwyn.

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President's Report

Taking over the role of President is certainly a great honour. I look forward to the challenges the role will present and will do my utmost to serve the society in the manner we have all come to expect. I would like to take the opportunity to congratulate those members who have volunteered to fill the other vital roles within our committee. A big thankyou must be extended to the outgoing President, Paul Edwards for the fantastic job he has done over the past three years guiding our society and helping it to become the successful and more importantly enjoyable society that it is today.

On Saturday the 23rd of October the Triffid Park Open Day will take place. This annual event always proves to be an amazing day and a great opportunity to not only obtain some fantastic plants, but to meet or catch up with other members or growers and share information about the plants we all grow.

Make sure you are all free on the weekend of the 3rd & 4th of December when our huge VCPS Annual Show takes place at Collectors Corner. There's always a massive display of awesome plants from each genus as well as rare and exotic plants all competing for the ultimate prize of "Grand Champion". This is definitely an event not to be missed. So bring along your plants and add to the display or just come along and be amazed by some of the most fascinating plants in the world!"

Cheers
Steve Fretwell



VCPS 2005 Annual show

Saturday 3rd and Sunday 4th of December.
10am until 5pm
at Collectors Corner, Gardenworld Centre
Springvale Road, Keysborough.

FREE ENTRY and a chance to see and purchase rare and unusual plants from an amazing selection.

Gain growing tips, get your CP questions answered or catch up with other growers. It's also a great opportunity to take photos of these exceptional plants on display.



Drosera rotundifolia thriving in the New Forest.

Photo: Aidan Selwyn

Carnivorous Plant Hunters in the New Forest

AIDAN SELWYN

The New Forest was created in 1079 by order of King William I as a royal hunting ground and is still largely in the possession of the Crown today. It is a nationally important environment of woodland pasture, heaths, bogs and the remains of 17th, 18th & 19th century coppices and timber plantations. The forest covers an area of some 571 square kilometres, less than half of which is actually wooded. The UK's newest and smallest National Park, it is perhaps the most important in

terms of wildlife diversity. Within the forest there are a number of mire systems fed largely from water percolating through gravels and sands and emerging as seeps, providing suitable environments for native carnivorous plants to grow in the impoverished soil.

In the last week of July, Stephen and Nina Locke, Susan Walkinshaw and I visited three bogs within the New Forest. Stephen has visited the area over a number of years and acted as our guide for the trip. After a month of dry weather there had been almost continuous rain over the 48Hrs preceding our visit.

In the event, the day proved to be cool, dry, overcast and breezy. This made photographing small subjects something of a challenge and I shot 171 frames in the hope of capturing some acceptable images.

The first location was a bog that Susan and I had visited in 2004, but on this occasion we found many more plants. The road passes through the bog itself and having parked the car on the verge, we were confronted by masses of sundews immediately we stepped into the bog. Both *Drosera intermedia* and *Drosera rotundifolia* growing in profusion. The bog is substantial and we spent some time quartering the area looking for a particular plant that we knew to have been present in previous years. At this point, I had my first face-to-face encounter with the UK's only venomous snake, the Adder *Vipera berus* which I located by the simple method of very nearly stepping on it! Brown in colour which indicates that it was probably female, it quickly moved off into the undergrowth.

We had almost given up searching when Nina spotted a flower scape emerging from the surrounding grasses. She had found what we were all looking for, *Dionaea muscipula* growing wild in the south of England! Two apparently healthy adult plants nestling amidst a patch of Sphagnum, busily catching prey. One with soon to open flowers, the other with an aborted scape. There was no evidence of the plants dividing or of any seedlings nearby and they were clearly under intense competition from the native vegetation. There are said to be a number of sites in the forest where *D. muscipula* has been introduced, but this was the first time that I had actually seen the plant growing wild. Shortly thereafter, Stephen found the finely veined rosettes and pink flowers of



Drosera anglica.

Photos: Aidan Selwyn



Dionaea muscipula growing wild in the south of England.



Drosera intermedia.



From left: *Pinguicula lusitanica*, *Agelena labyrinthica* a funnel-weaving spider and *Utricularia minor* in flower.

Photos: Aidan Selwyn

the diminutive *Pinguicula lusitanica*, growing in an area of exposed peaty substrate. A minute plant that is easily overlooked.

Crossing the road and entering the other side of the bog revealed yet more sundews, including the largest species *Drosera anglica* and the similarly sized hybrid *Drosera x obovata* (*D. anglica* x *D. rotundifolia*). *D. anglica* and *D. intermedia* are often mistaken for one another. Seen growing in the same location, the differences between the two plants are very obvious. *D. anglica* is by far the larger plant in all respects and this is illustrated in the accompanying photograph where both species are shown growing side-by-side.

Having seen all of our native *Drosera* in a single bog, we moved on to the second location, a limited area of bog in the bottom of a small river valley. Sundews were evident, but we saw no further plants of interest. The bog was however home to a type of spider that I had not seen before, living in the centre of a large funnel-web. I spent some time attempting to photograph the creature and its prey item. Several more were subsequently found in the last bog that we visited and I was later

able to identify the spider as the funnel-weaver, *Agelena labyrinthica*.

We then drove to our final location and walked into what proved to be a very wet bog. The ground was saturated with areas of open water and it was difficult to find firm footing that would support our weight. *D. intermedia* and *D. rotundifolia* were again present in large numbers and I found what is perhaps the largest example of *D. rotundifolia* that I have seen. Growing almost entirely submerged, the leaf rosette was 10-12cm in diameter. Susan made our final find of the day. The tiny and bright yellow flowers of *Utricularia minor* rising on their scapes from pools of water.

A very enjoyable day in good company, our field-trip in the forest was a notable success and we could not have hoped to see a greater variety of plants. Unless in flower, *Utricularia* are not easy to find at the best of times and we were fortunate to see *U. minor*. The one carnivorous plant native to the forest that we did not see was *Utricularia intermedia*.

Maybe next year!



Sarracenia purpurea in flower.

Photo: Aidan Selwyn

Pollinating *Sarracenia*

STEPHEN FRETWELL

As spring approached last year, a friend asked me if I ever pollinate any of my *Sarracenia* to produce seeds. I replied that I'd never seriously tried, but after thinking about it for a while I told him that this year I'd have a go.

I'd been growing *Sarracenia* successfully for around 12 years and the only method of propagation that I'd previously used was division. I thought it would be an interesting challenge to see if I could get my plants to produce seed, or at the very least find out how difficult it really is.

To familiarise myself with the pollination process I studied a few CP books and also sought out other growers to

learn from their experiences. I was already familiar with the flower structure of *Sarracenia* and I felt confident in the experimental plan I had devised, so theoretically I believed the process should work.

The CP books that I consulted were helpful and had good diagrams, but the information provided was brief and the finer points were not covered in detail. This in turn left me wondering how simple the process would actually be.

The most crucial piece of information I gained came from a fellow VCPS member at one of the society meetings. When I raised the question about pollinating *Sarracenia* I was told that repeating the pollination process is the key to collecting large amounts of seed.

When I had obtained all of the information I required the next task was deciding which plants I wanted to self-pollinate, collect seed from and propagate. I chose a *S. psittacina* "Giant red form" which produces golf ball sized traps and always looks impressive. Definitely a plant worthy of propagation.

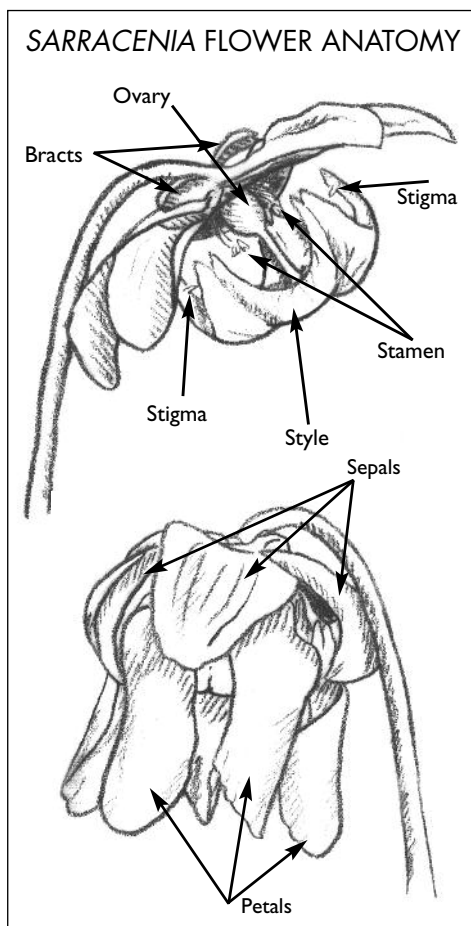
The first step in the pollination process was to isolate the plants I intended to pollinate from all the other *Sarracenia*. The reason for this was to minimise the possibility of cross-pollination which would result in unwanted hybrid seed.

In spring to early summer flowers began to appear and once the first flower opened I began the pollination process. At the time I had two pots of this form and between the two they produced 5 flowers. This made my task a lot easier, as I had greater supply of pollen over a longer period of time.

The method I chose was to utilise a small artists' paintbrush to collect the powdery pollen that had fallen down onto the umbrella shaped style after being released by the anthers.

Once the pollen was collected onto the brush I lightly brushed the small pointy stigma, depositing pollen as I did. There are 5 stigmas on each flower and they are located on the inside of the umbrella shaped style near each of the tips. All 5 stigmas must have pollen brushed onto them as they each fertilise a different chamber in the ovary.

If you intend to cross-pollinate plants often you'll find that they're not flowering simultaneously. When this occurs an option you have is to store the pollen from the flowering plant until the plant you have chosen to cross it with has flowers that are receptive. An effective method of storing pollen can be accomplished by brushing it onto some aluminium foil, folded tightly and then stored in the freezer where it can last



for up to a month. If you do decide to cross-pollinate ensure that the plants and pollen are labelled correctly.

The next and most crucial step is what was explained to me at the VCPS meeting. The key to good seed set is to repeat the pollination process while pollen is being produced. Every couple of days I brushed fresh pollen onto all of the stigmas.

Normally the flowers will only last 1-2 weeks, but as I had 5 flowers that opened within a 3 week period I was able to continue pollinating the flowers for 3-4 weeks.

In the coming months the ovaries of the successfully pollinated flowers began to swell, and by autumn they'd begun to brown and dry out. Just as the flowers are beginning to brown off is the best time to cut them, and this is when I chose to remove them. This ensures that you don't lose any seed if the seed pod splits open unexpectedly. *Sarracenia* seed is tan to brown in colour, about 1.5mm to 2mm in length and roughly oval to teardrop shaped.

The pods were then allowed to completely dry out over a period of a few weeks. This was achieved by placing them in a cool spot within a clearly labelled, unsealed envelope.

Once the seed has dehisced from the ovary and has been collected it is then best to stratify them to ensure good germination before they're sown in early spring. Stratification is a process where the seeds are stored in a cold environment to simulate the conditions the seed would experience in nature. The easiest way to achieve this is by placing the seed in the refrigerator for 3-4 months which replicates the conditions in the wild. It is also best to store them in a small folded piece of paper rather than plastic bags as this will discourage moisture from building up and help prevent the seeds from being affected by fungus.

After I'd finished collecting the seeds from the flowers, I reflected back on the process that I'd undertaken. At first I was doubtful that I'd have success and thought that it would be difficult to produce a substantial amount of seed. Contrary to my initial low expectations I found that pollinating *Sarracenia* was a very simple process. As long as you repeatedly brush fresh pollen onto the stigmas you'll produce a good amount of seed. In total I collected a couple of hundred seed, not bad considering it was my first attempt!



Sarracenia psittacina "Giant" with massive golf ball size pitchers. Photos: Stephen Fretwell



Sarracenia psittacina "Giant".



The *Sarracenia psittacina* "Giant" seeds that were collected in April 2005.



A nice group of *Utricularia dichotoma* in flower. This is a deep purple flowering form.

Photos: Sean Spence

Discovery of tuberous *Utricularia dichotoma* near Jamieson, Victoria

SEAN SPENCE

Most of the unusual CP finds I have made have been whilst specifically searching for CPs in the wild.

One of my more interesting finds was stumbled upon entirely by accident.

A couple of years back at the beginning of summer I was travelling with my wife and daughter to visit my wife's parents. They lived in a small country Victorian village called Jamieson located not far from the town of Mansfield based at the foothills of Mt. Buller and the Victorian snowfields. The altitude of the area is

around 500 metres above sea level and the region experiences extremely hot summers where days rarely drop below 30°C and very cold winters where snowfalls and frosts are not uncommon.

It was late in the afternoon and as we were approaching the town I noticed a large patch of purple in a depression on the side of the road. It was an intense purple that immediately reminded me of the rich purple flowers of *Utricularia beaugleholei*. As we were not far from our destination I decided to keep driving and revisit the area later when I could spend an appropriate amount of time

investigating the surrounding area.

I was quite excited at the prospect of finding *Utricularia* in the area as Jamieson was an area I had visited many times before and had never come across any bladderworts. Admittedly, I had never visited the town at this time of year and it was likely that the plants hadn't been flowering during other visits.

The depression that the plants were seen in was a spot that I had noticed during earlier trips due to the presence of *Drosera peltata*. At various sections along the length of the same road in areas that have retained a portion of the native vegetation – particularly grasses and *Drosera*. The *Drosera* are very easy to spot due to the brilliant light green colouration they emit, particularly when the sun hits them at the correct angle.

The *Drosera peltata* population in the depression are probably the densest of any of the areas along the road and I had always intended to check them out at some stage. With the discovery of the purple coloured flowers, the area could no longer be ignored.

After unpacking the car, greeting the parents-in-law and a short time relaxing I headed back to the roadside ditch. I parked the car on a clearing just down the road from the spot and headed back with camera in hand. After pushing through small tangles of blackberry on the slope down to the depression, I hit the spot. The depression was approximately 30 metres long by 10 metres wide and was an unusual CP habitat in that it was basically the front lawn of a farmhouse with a farm dam above it. The area was very open and surrounded by weedy grasses. It had been mowed by a tractor a few weeks earlier so the grasses were very low. Several ruts had been created by the tractor wheels which had accumulated pools of blackened water. The



A small natural waterhole habitat beside which *U. dichotoma* thrives.



A *U. dichotoma* habitat by the side of the road in a depression where it grows among thick grass.

Photos: Sean Spence

entire depression was very wet, most areas under about an inch of water. *Drosera peltata* was common in the area and had just finished flowering

Throughout the area grew a superb form of *Utricularia dichotoma*. The flowers exhibited a more intense purple colouration than any other form I had seen, very close to *U. beaugleholei* but probably a shade darker. Flowerscapes were generally between 10-15cm's tall – small for the species, but quite thick and rigid.

The flowers themselves were quite different from all other forms of *U. dichotoma*



Variation in the flowers of *U. dichotoma* from Jamieson. (From left): a “deep purple flowering form” with an unusually broad lower corolla and a “pink flowering form.” Photos: Sean Spence

I'd found. Each was around $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across with an incredibly wide lower corolla (skirt). The upper corolla too was larger than typical and the same deep purple as the lower corolla. Typically the upper corolla of *U. dichotoma* is a whitish colour with purple venation. The upper corolla formed a distinct notch at the apex as it often bent backwards – similar to *U. beagleholei*. The palate which in most forms of *U. dichotoma* is bright yellow with 2-3 ridges was more white than yellow and had many ridges, regularly over 5 in number. Another difference was the size of the 'leaves'. On these plants they were much larger than other forms. In some spots you literally could not see the ground they were so dense. Each 'leaf' was around 1cm long by about 5mm wide- very large for the species. Initially I thought that the large size of the 'leaves' might be due to low light levels which often produce larger, broader leaves. These thoughts were dispelled when I noticed that even those in full

sun retained the same size and shape.

After searching throughout the area I found that there was another flower form also present. This form was an entirely different colour, a pale shade of pink. The flowers were held upon scapes less than 10cm's in height. All of the flowers seemed to have a strange type of mutation or deformity. The lower corolla was contorted and twisted to create a cup-like shape. The upper corolla was also bent and twisted. Rather than being found scattered through this small area this form was found only in several clumps each with many flowers. There were no flowers found outside these clumps and this peculiar habit made me think that these plants must be perennials and have created the small colonies through vegetative means rather than seed. If seed was produced it would be likely that individual plants would be found away from the clumps.

After the area had been thoroughly sur-



From left: an unusual and rare “pale mauve flowering form” and another deep purple variant.

Photos: Sean Spence

veyed I noticed that the depression had a small stream that went under the road and downhill on the other side. The other side of the road was entirely different to where the first population of plants had been found. I had to push through blackberries and shrubs of black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*) whilst following the seep until after a short distance I came across a small natural waterhole.

This waterhole was located at the point where the shores of Lake Eildon once lapped. After many years of drought the lake had receded and could no longer be seen. This small waterhole was providing the perfect conditions for a further population of *Utricularia dichotoma* to inhabit. The waterhole was approximately 20 metres long by 5 metres wide and sunk to a depth of only a couple of feet.

On the side of the waterhole that the stream seeped into a flat clay area roughly the same size of the waterhole was found. This area abutted the waterhole and was covered

by a very slowly moving trickle of water only a few millimetres deep. Grasses, rushes, native orchids (*Thelymitra*, *Microtis* and *Spiranthes* sp.) and many plants of *Drosera peltata* grew in this open area which was entirely surrounded by the black wattle and Greybox Eucalypt trees (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*).

The forms of *U. dichotoma* found here were quite different to those found up the slope and over the road. The scapes were much taller, mostly over 20cm's, but thinner than the others. The flowers had smaller corollas but shared the multi-ridged palates and the same large 'leaves'. The most striking difference however was the flower colours. The colours ranged from deep purple through light purple, blue, pink and a delicate pale mauve. Unlike the roadside population, the flower colours were mixed throughout this area. Many plants had formed seed capsules and it was obvious that these plants reproduced mainly by seed.

After taking many photos and a few small

sample plugs to introduce the various forms into cultivation I left the area and headed back to Jamieson. When I returned home to Melbourne I told George Caspar about the fantastic forms I had discovered. The next weekend the family and I headed back to Jamieson to visit my wife's family. On the way home I was surprised to spot Georges car parked at the area I had discovered. George and Kyrill had decided to take the 3 hour drive to check out the plants. By sheer coincidence I just happened to be heading home as they had arrived at the area.

Several days later George contacted me regarding his trip to the spot. He told me that he and Kyrill had collected a couple of small plugs themselves and while potting the plants up had noticed that many small white storage organs could be seen. Upon further examination it was discovered that this form of *U. dichotoma* was tuberous. The plants did not form tubers in the same manner as the tuberous *Drosera* do, but rather a thinner white version which was swollen and sausage-like in appearance.

I had previously heard of tuberous forms of *U. dichotoma* being found in a few locations in the foothills of southern NSW but had never read any reports regarding these forms or seen any photos. I was glad that a similar form was also now known to

occur in Victoria.

Over the next couple of years I revisited the area numerous times during different months. It seems that this form only has quite a short growing period in nature. The plants begin to appear from the ground in spring, after the cold winter during which time it often snows and is quite cold. In spring as the temps begin to warm up and the rains arrive the plants emerge – this is around October. Flowering commences at the beginning of summer in December and has finished by the middle of January. By the end of January the soil has dried, the plants have dehisced their seed and gone dormant.

In cultivation the plants grow year round. They grow best during the warmer months and begin to form tubers towards the end of summer during which time the growth slows down. I have grown the pots in a combination of dry, wet and damp during the natural dormant period and have found that those which are dried out late in summer for a couple of months are those which grow the best. The other methods are effective but the plants do not maintain the same vigour as those which experience a dormancy.

I have yet to achieve a good flowering rate in cultivation. I believe that the plants may require a period in winter where the temperatures drop to stimulate them into

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Importation of CP seeds into Australia

SEAN SPENCE

In one of my roles for the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) I was based at the Melbourne Airmail Transit Centre. One of my responsibilities was the inspection of plant material and seeds entering into the country through the mail system from abroad.

In this article I intend to outline the current requirements regarding the importation of seed of Carnivorous Plant species into Australia. The importation of seeds into Australia is a relatively easy process as long as the import requirements are met. The importation of live plants into the country is a complex process that will be dealt with in another article.

Firstly a quick run down on how the system works:

All mail entering into Australia is either x-rayed by Quarantine and Customs officers or scanned by a detector dog. These dogs are trained to detect items such as food-stuffs, soil, plant material and seeds. The x-ray machines use special technology and colour imaging that allows officers to focus primarily on organic material.

When seeds are detected they are referred to an AQIS officer for further inspection. After the inspection procedure



Utricularia inflata.

Photo: Robert Hindley

the seeds are either:

- released to the consignee – if all import conditions are met.
- held pending production of further documentation (ie – import permits or phytosanitary certificates).
- held for cleaning – if seed is found to be contaminated.
- held for fumigation – if seed is found to be infested with insects.
- seized for destruction – if the seed is prohibited.
- or re-exported. – also if the seed is prohibited.

All costs of treatment and re-export are incurred by the importer.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The requirements for the importation of



Proboscidea parviflora.

Photo: Rita Corino



Ibicella lutea.

Photo: Steve Taverner

seed are quite basic and the seed of most CP species will pose no problem.

- The package, parcel or envelope that contains the seed must be declared to contain 'seeds'.
- The seed must be placed in new, clean packages. It is not a requirement that seed be commercially packaged.
- The packages must be labelled with a correct botanical name.
- Packets of mixed seed are not permitted.

It is imperative that the seed be clean and free of contamination and infestation. This means that there can be no parts of the flower, seed capsule, other seed species or insects present with the seed. If contamination is found the seed can either be cleaned at a private seed cleaning facility (at great expense – costs incurred by the importer), re-exported or destroyed. If insect infestation is found the seed can be fumigated, re-exported or destroyed. The costs of re-export or treatment are also incurred by the importer.

At present the following CP species are prohibited entry into Australia (information

taken from AQIS ICON database)-

“The following species of *Utricularia* spp. are prohibited entry due to insufficient information to determine their weed status:

- *U. benjaminiana*, *U. biovularioides*, *U. bremii*, *U. breviscapa*, *U. cucullata*, *U. cymbantha*, *U. dimorphantha*, *U. floridana*, *U. foliosa*, *U. geminiscapa*, *U. hydrocarpa*, *U. incisa*, *U. inflata*, *U. intermedia*, *U. macrorhiza*, *U. minor*, *U. myriocista*, *U. naviculata*, *U. ochroleuca*, *U. olivacea*, *U. perversa*, *U. platensis*, *U. poconensis*, *U. punctata*, *U. purpurea*, *U. radiata*, *U. raynalii*, *U. reflexa*, *U. striata*, *U. vulgaris* and *U. warmingii*.

All other species of *Utricularia* are permitted entry.”

- *Ibicella lutea* – This seed has been assessed as a weed and entry is prohibited by legislation.
- *Genlisea* spp. – The seed has been assessed as a weed and entry is prohibited by legislation.
- *Genlisea aurea* – This commodity is prohibited entry into Australia because insufficient information is available on its risk status. Importers are to be advised that the consignment must be re-exported or destroyed.
- *Proboscidea* ssp – This seed has been

assessed as a weed.

All other species of CP are currently permitted entry provided they meet the valid import conditions.

AQIS has created a database (ICON database where ICON stands for Import Conditions) that is accessible to the public which provides a comprehensive listing of the current import conditions for virtually all known CP genera (covering all species).

The following link can be used to access this database – HYPERLINK "http://www.aqis.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_quer ycontent.asp"

Simply plug the name of the genus into the “Commodity name” field and press enter. On the following page scroll down to the appropriate commodity which will list the end use as “Seeds for sowing”. Click on the commodity and the relevant information will follow.

So to sum up, provided that the CP seed is not one of the previously mentioned prohibited species, the procedure that should be followed is-

- Check on ICON database that seed is permitted.
- Ensure the sender has placed clean, contaminant free seed into a clean packet or envelope.
- Ensure the sender places the correct legible botanical name on the outside of each individual seed packet.
- Ensure the sender places a declaration on the outside of the parcel or letter stating that it contain “seeds”.

If all of these requirements are met, the seed should pass directly through to your home address after a quarantine inspection. If not, you’ll receive a letter in the mail explaining what you’ve done wrong and

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Nepenthes species and hybrids.

Drosera, Pinguicula and Cephalotus also available.

TRIFFID PARK

**MAKE SURE YOU DON'T MISS THIS YEARS OPEN DAY
ON SUNDAY OCTOBER 23RD, 2005 FROM 12PM**

Everyone is welcome to attend, whether you are a previous customer of Triffid Park or not. You can spend the afternoon wandering through our growing houses with the opportunity to purchase from our vast range of carnivorous plants. Bring a picnic lunch to enjoy in our undercover pool area – our BBQ will be hot to cook your sausages on. We usually get a few country, interstate and sometimes even an overseas visitor, so put the date in your diary now, and use it as a great excuse to visit Melbourne.

If you require any further information, please don't hesitate to email Donna at Triffid Park.

257 PERRY ROAD, KEYSBOROUGH, VIC, 3173, AUSTRALIA
PHONE: 61 (03) 9769 1663, 11am to 5pm Monday to Thursday ONLY
FAX: 61 (03) 9769 1663, 8am to 8pm, 7 days per week

EMAIL: [HYPERLINK mailto:triffids@triffidpark.com.au](mailto:HYPERLINKmailto:triffids@triffidpark.com.au) triffids@triffidpark.com.au
WEB: www.triffidpark.com.au

Owned and operated by Colin and Tina Clayton. Managed by Donna ClaytonSmith.

**FOR ALL YOUR CARNIVOROUS PLANT REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING:
PLANTS, POTS, LABELS, BOOKS, SEEDS,
SPHAGNUM MOSS AND PEAT MOSS**

WRITE, PHONE, FAX OR EMAIL TRIFFID PARK FOR A FREE COLOUR
MAIL ORDER CATALOGUE OR VIEW OUR COMPREHENSIVE WEB SITE.

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

NEWS

We have available copies of the book "Plants of Prey" by Densy Clyne, printed in 1992. It is 32 pages with 31 colour photos, written in English text, with a soft cover. All copies are personally autographed and sell for \$25 including postage. We are having a Grand Special for our Open Day only, picked up from Triffid Park - only \$10. Don't miss out on your copy.

Colin has finally completed his book on sub-carnivorous plants. He started writing this book 10 years ago, back when we had our retail nursery in Dingley. "Sub-carnivorous plants in Australia" features the many different plants that fall under this category, including some that have never been written about before.

It tells how to conduct tests to tell if plants are genuinely carnivorous and lists other suspected quasi-carnivorous plants. An interesting book, and nothing else has ever been written like it before.

Posted within Australia \$AUS 35 +gst, overseas \$AUS 45

Tina and Colin recently visited Seychelles where Colin climbed 2 mountains solo with no team or guide. Tina sat in the car and studied French! Here Colin found vast areas of

Nepenthes pervillei growing. He will use the information that he collected for a forth-coming book.

After travelling the world, it was the most expensive place they have ever visited!

SEEDBANK LIST September 2005

VICTORIAN CARNIVOROUS PLANT SOCIETY

Darlingtonia

- californica

Dionaea

- muscipula

Drosera

- aliciae
- arcturi - Lake mountain, VIC
- arcturi - Falls Creek, VIC
- auriculata
- auriculata - Coryong, NSW
- auriculata - Christmas Hills, VIC
- auriculata - Langwarrin, VIC
- auriculata - Panton Hills, VIC
- auriculata - Waterworks, Hobart, TAS
- auriculata - Yarra Glen, VIC
- biflora
- binata - Tamboon Inlet, VIC
- binata var. dichotoma
- binata var. multifida
- binata var. multifida, (cross of 2 clones)
- burkeana
- burkeana - "pale flower"
- burmanii
- callistos
- capensis
- capensis - 'Albino' (alba)
- capensis - "broad leaf, pink flower"
- capensis - "narrow leaf"
- capensis - "pink flowers"
- capensis - "small red"
- coccicaulis = (venusta)
- dielsiana
- dielsiana - "robust form"
- ericksoniae
- filiformis ssp. filiformis
- filiformis ssp. filiformis - "all red"
- foliosa - Fountain Gate, VIC
- intermedia

- macrantha ssp. macrantha - Carbarup, WA
"white flower"
- macrantha ssp. planchonii - Anglesea, VIC
- macrantha ssp. planchonii - Langwarrin, VIC
- macrantha ssp. planchonii - Melbourne, VIC
- nidiformis
- nitidula ssp. omissa
- nitidula ssp. leucostigma
- peltata - Riddles Creek, VIC
- peltata - Anglesea, VIC
- pygmaea - New Zealand "green"
- rotundifolia - Zary, Poland
- rotundifolia var. furcata
- spatulata - Ahipara Gumfields, NZ
- spatulata - Cranbourne, VIC "white Flower"
- sp. Vim da Serra de Roraima
- sp. aff. peltata (foliosa?) - Jamieson, VIC
- sp. 8 Borneo

Sarracenia

- alata
- alata x leucophylla
- flava
- leucophylla
- oreophila
- rubra
- psittacina - "Giant"
- psittacina - "mixed clones"
- purpurea ssp. purpurea var. heterophylla
- purpurea ssp. venosa

Utricularia

- bisquamata
- dichotoma - Beenak, VIC
- dichotoma - Enfield, VIC
- dichotoma - Cranbourne, VIC
- dichotoma - Jamieson, VIC
- lateriflora
- lateriflora - Cranbourne, VIC
- lateriflora - small dark flowers

All seeds cost \$1.00 per packet

Please add \$2.00 postage and packing for orders from outside Australia only.

Order seeds from George Caspar, VCPS seedbank administrator.

Mob: 0416 236 044, International Phone: +61 416 236 044