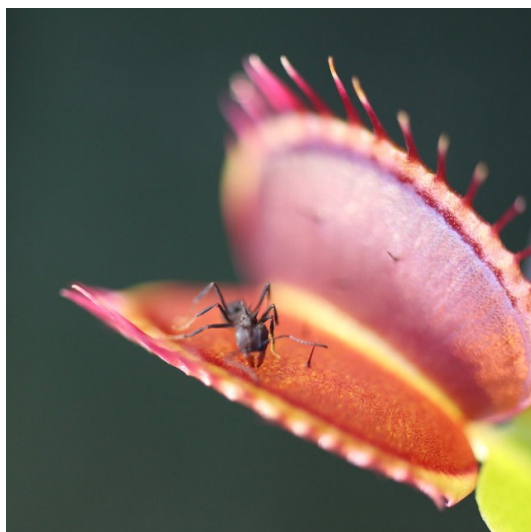


The Venus Fly Trap is native to subtropical wetlands on the East Coast of the US in North Carolina and South Carolina. They attract their prey using a sweet nectar.

This plant's snapping jaw-like leaves trap flying insects that come within reach, but it will soon die if coaxed to perform this trick too often.



2010 30TH AVENUE  
KEARNEY, NE 68845  
308.234.6670

*Dionaea muscipula*

# VENUS FLY TRAP



## Light

It is common for several of the traps to “burn” and die back when you first put them into the sun, it is just getting used to the full sun exposer and it will quickly grow new traps. They will thrive in full sun, meaning at least 6 hours of direct light.

Bright light

## Watering

Avoid watering from the top, place them in 1/3” of distilled OR rainwater (do NOT use tap or bottled water, the added chemicals and minerals will harm the plant). They prefer the growing medium to be wet but NOT waterlogged. Reduce watering in the winter as they prefer to be kept just damp.

## Feeding

When grown outdoors they will catch plenty of food. If you would like to feed the traps of your flytrap it is recommended that you use live prey as the traps usually require continued movement from their food to stimulate the full absorption process.

## Planting & Care

Venus fly traps can NOT be planted in regular potting soil. They prefer a mix of sphagnum moss and perlite. Use a 4:1 ratio of sphagnum moss and perlite.

These are warm temperate plants meaning they need warm summers and chilly winters.

In our area (zone 5) you will need to provide them with a winter dormancy period. While you can skip dormancy once or twice, long term your plant will begin to do poorly and eventually die.

Remove plants from their pots, gently clean the roots off, wrap the roots in a bit of damp long-fibered New Zealand sphagnum moss, place plants in a seal-able bag and put the bag into the refrigerator. Leave them in the refrigerator from October-February, periodically checking on them to make sure they are still a bit moist and are not growing any fungus. Pot them back up in February

## Size

Up to 4x8”

## Flower

Remove any flowers as they appear in the spring as they will weaken the plant.

## Temperature

20-95°F

## Humidity

Moderate-High

## Care

Average

