



Venus Flytrap Care Sheet

Light: Venus flytraps need plenty of light. Place the plant under partial or direct sunlight for at least six hours a day. Venus flytrap can be grown indoors in windowless homes if a plant light is available. You can employ high output fluorescent lights or LED lights.

Water type: Only water with pure water: rainwater, distilled water, or reverse osmosis water. Tap water and bottled water are usually unsuitable for carnivorous plants due to their mineral content.

Watering frequency: Water frequently to keep the soil moist at all times, but not saturated. You can water from the top or the bottom. Venus flytraps benefit from watering from the bottom as long as they do not sit on standing water for long periods.

Soil: Only employ a nutrient-free medium. Enriched mediums are unsuitable for Venus flytraps. Pure sphagnum moss or peat moss are viable options. For example, here are a few recipes:

- 4:1 or 2:1 peat moss and perlite
- 4:1 or 2:1 sphagnum moss and silica sand
- 4:1:1 peat moss, perlite, and silica sand

Feeding: Venus flytraps do not need bugs to survive, but access to feed promotes their growth. Place your plant outdoors, and it will have plenty of opportunities to capture prey on its own. When Venus flytraps live indoors, they need to be fed by their owners. For best results, follow these instructions:

- Do not feed during dormancy.
- Only feed the plant with bugs. Do not experiment with human food.
- Feed bugs that can fit entirely inside the trap.
- Only feed one trap at a time.
- Allow 2-6 weeks between feedings.

Pot Dimensions: The pot diameter recommendation varies from 2 inches – 6 inches depending on the plant's size. Always employ tall pots (7 inches) as Venus flytraps possess long roots.

Pot Materials: The best-suited materials are plastic, Styrofoam, and glazed ceramic. These materials do not leak any minerals to the ground, and they provide optimal isolation from extreme temperatures.

Repotting: For best result, repot Venus flytraps once a year. The best time to repot a Venus flytrap is at the end of dormancy.

Trimming: Remove black leaves by cutting them from the base with scissors. The presence of black leaves is normal. You do not have to prune Venus flytraps. But trimming promotes growth.



Stress: Avoid activating the traps of the plant with your fingers. Venus flytraps employ significant amounts of energy controlling those traps. Playing with the leaves will only weaken the plant.

Place your plant in a strategic location where they won't be exposed to unwanted movement or stress. Curious kids or pets sometimes get drawn to Venus flytraps and end up harming the plant.

Temperature: Venus flytraps can withstand high temperatures of up to 95 F and cold temperatures close to freezing. Employ shade cloths or place plants indoors when temperatures surpass 95 F. During winter, do not let Venus flytraps freeze.

Humidity: Venus flytraps can adapt to arid climates, but they benefit from high humidity environments. Consider misting your plant to increase humidity. Keep the soil

Fertilizers: There is no need to fertilize Venus flytraps. Over-fertilizing can kill Venus flytraps very quickly. Instead, focus on feeding the plant.

Only experienced carnivorous plant growers should employ fertilizers and follow these general instructions:

- Only fertilize Venus flytraps during the spring or summer
- Do not fertilize if the plant has been fed frequently
- Employ weak foliar spray fertilizers

Dormancy: Venus flytraps go dormant during the winter for 2-3 months. The dormancy period is crucial for the plant's survival. Ensure your plant will experience this resting period by placing them outside in a garden, cold garage, or porch. Venus flytraps enter dormancy after been exposed to temperatures below 45 F for several weeks.

Flowers: Venus flytraps produce flowers during the spring. As a beginner grower, it is recommended to skip the flowering process. Use scissors to chop off the stalks before they flower. Flower stalks are different from regular leaves. They grow taller, are much thicker, and they exhibit a cylindrical shape.

Venus flytraps employ significant amounts of energy producing flowers. When you stop the flowering process, the plant saves energy and focuses on growth. Only let the plant flower if you plan on pollinating the flowers and collecting seeds.

Terrariums: Venus flytraps can grow in a terrarium. However, they do not provide optimal conditions for Venus flytraps. Terrariums provide adequate humidity levels, which is beneficial. But, in close terrariums, Venus flytraps do not have access to feed and cannot receive direct sunlight due to the risk of overheating. Besides, due to the lack of drainage, Venus flytraps are prone to suffer from root rot when placed in terrariums.