

Growing Carnivorous Plants



Bright Light

Most carnivorous plants prefer bright light, or bright indirect light. For smaller indoor species, you may need a fluorescent or cool temp grow light.



Soil

Try a mix of 2/3 sphagnum peat moss to 1/3 horticultural sand. Or a mix of sphagnum moss and perlite, vermiculite, or horticultural charcoal.



Humidity

You can achieve humidity levels by planting in terrariums or placing your pots atop a saucer full of small pebbles and water.



Water

Avoid tap water or water with minerals, and choose distilled or rain water.

Leaving outdoor faucet water overnight for 24 hours will allow chlorine and minerals to evaporate and minerals to settle to the bottom of water can.

Moist to wet soils in the warmer months, with a bit less moisture during winter temps.



Feeding

Carnivorous plants get their nutrients from insects. Fertilizer can damage plants as they are not used to living in nutrient rich soil.

EXTRAS:

- Plastic pots are best as they don't leach minerals into the soil.
- Research your specific carnivorous plant as they may have unique needs.



Temperature

Most carnivorous plants prefer a temperature range of about 60–80° F.