

ENDANGERED CP  
by David Lane

Since the stated policy of CPN and an expressed interest of subscribers (CPN IV:2) is conservative, I am writing to pass on the following excerpts from the "Report on Endangered and Threatened Plant Species of the United States" by the Smithsonian Institution (House Document No. 94-51). These excerpts are of special interest since the specific status of certain CP species is listed. Also included are brief general or explanatory quotations.

Dealers and collectors should be aware that publication of the lists in the Federal Register may proscribe collection, transport, and sale or ban commercial trade under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. This warning is not intended to promote "last-minute...predation" (p.29). Inclusion in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora may follow. For further discussion and state lists see the report. The species listed, as well as CP of other countries, may also be covered in a Red Data Book (Volume 5 on angiosperms) being prepared by the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) based in Morges, Switzerland. "There is a very large trade in the sale of exotic-looking carnivorous plants, such as the Venus Fly Trap, and pitcher plants, including Darlingtonia." (p.31)

Endangered Species: "In danger of extinction...rare, with limited geographical distribution, and often occur in fragile, threatened habitats." (P.48) Pinguicula ionantha (p.60) and Sarracenia oreophila\* (p.66)

Threatened species: "Presently are not endangered but are likely to become so within the foreseeable future...rare, with a restricted range, or they occur in specialized habitats." (p.68) Dionaea muscipula\* (p.81), Pinguicula planifolia (p.86), Darlingtonia californica\* (p.95), Sarracenia psittacina\* (p.95), and Sarracenia rubra\* (p.95)

\* Separately listed as commercially exploited (pp. 36,37)

"Cultivation or artificial propagation, even in the best botanical gardens, is not an acceptable alternative to in situ perpetuation of species. Preservation of a species' future cannot be assured this way. Artificial propagation is a last resort and is done always with the ultimate objective of re-establishing the species in its natural habitat." (p.25)

It is hoped that publication of this information as a short note would promote international 'coordination'(pp. 199-200).

GROWING CP UNDER ARTIFICIAL LIGHT  
by Grady Lucas

In reply to your request for information on growing CP under artificial light, I send to you what I have been doing, and it has been working quite well for me.

I use a bank of seven fluorescent lamps (4 ft., 40 watt), 1 warm white, 1 Grow lux, 3 cool white, 2 deluxe cool white, with an 18-hour photoperiod. My Dionaea are twenty inches from the lamps, and they are very well formed and the traps are red, and they are in bloom. My Drosera (Drosera capensis, Drosera binata, Drosera filiformis, Drosera tracyi, Drosera intermedia, Drosera capillaris, Drosera rotundifolia) are from twelve to fifteen inches from the lamps, the tentacles are very red, and they are all in bloom. The Drosera binata has seven flower stalks and two or three of them bloom simultaneously. My Sarracenia (Sarracenia minor, Sarracenia leucophylla, Sarracenia purpurea ssp. venosa, Sarracenia psittacina, Sarracenia alata, Sarracenia rubra, Sarracenia flava) are all well formed and the pitchers are very well veined red. They produce copious nectar and the traps are filled with insects. The Sarracenia are from two to twenty inches from the lamps.

One month I gave the plants a 24-hour photoperiod. Never seeing darkness, they seemed to grow a little faster, but the flowers would open and close irregularly. It did not seem to hurt the plants any, though I have read that you can grow some plants to death in this way. I also exposed the plants to black light for several weeks. I did not notice any change in their growth rate or color.

During spring and summer, give the plants the conditions stated above. In winter, merely reduce the candlepower and the temperature to between 35° and 45° F. and the plants will go dormant. In three or four months, raise the candlepower and the temperature to normal and the plants will start new growth. Using this method I have never lost a CP.

Everyone I have talked to seems to think that you have to place plants right up against the amps (two or three inches). I tried this and had very poor results, namely the drops of mucilage on Drosera were evaporated, I suppose from the heat of the lamps and the low humidity. This no longer happens with them 12-25 inches from the lamps. I have my CP in a

small greenhouse I built, 5' x 3' x 27", sealed with a very thin clear plastic. The plants are misted four times daily.

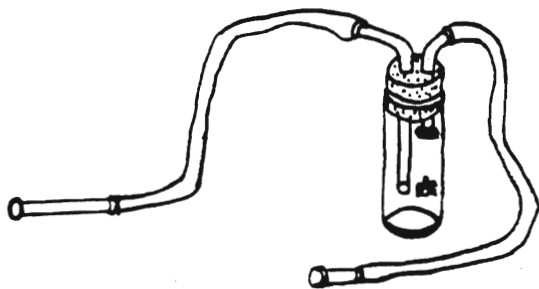
I would like to hear from anyone growing Cephalotus follicularis, Drosophyllum, Byblis, and Nepenthes. My mailing address is: Grady Lucas, 2119 Romine Road, Little Rock, AR 72205. I will buy and possibly trade for the above plants. Also, thank you for a wonderful CPN. It is much more than I expected, and I hope that it remains as it is.

#### SPOON FEED YOUR INSECTIVORES?

by Jim Chester

If your insectivorous plants are housebound, as are mine, there is little or no opportunity for them to capture insects. This not only deprives the plant of needed nutrients, but also deprives their owner of the "excitement of the capture." One is thus forced to "import" bugs. A little device used by entomologists called an aspirator makes the capture and transport of even the tiniest insect a snap. The accompanying illustration should adequately explain construction of this tool. To use it, place the capture tube next to the insect and the suction tube into your mouth, then simply suck the insect into the collecting vial. For obvious reasons, there should be a screen (or piece of gauze, etc.) over the far end of the mouth tube. While in the field, the vial can also double as your storage container for captured insects.

For those who are too impatient to wait for the plant to capture its own food, you can also "spoon feed" your plants with this device. Simply switch tubes and suck the insect into the tube with the screen. The screen will stop the insect from being sucked into the vial. Next, direct the tube with the "tender morsel" in it towards a particular trap, Drosera leaf, or even into a Darlingtonia hood, then blow on the screenless tube. Presto, the insect is blown right out where you want him. Certainly beats trying to catch and feed an insect to a plant with a pair of tweezers. A warning though--"spoon feeding" your plants can turn them into incorrigible beggars.



#### Materials:

3½ inch high plastic or glass vial

rubber 2 hole stopper or a secure plastic lid through which holes can be punched

2 1¼ inch pieces of ¼ inch plastic or rubber tubing. Glass or plastic fittings shown are optional

Fine mesh screen- piece of nylon stocking works well

#### SPECIAL NOTICES

We have been informed that MARCEL LECOUPLE, a commercial source of Nepenthes in France, is out of Nepenthes and does not know when he will get more.

We have word now that Plants of Prey has been reprinted by the University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, W.A. and is available now from a book service in the U.S. The specifics are as follows: Plants of Prey by Rica Erickson, a book that consists of descriptive text covering carnivorous plants found throughout Australia. It is profusely illustrated with eighteen full page plates, ten of which are in full color. 84 pages and published originally in 1968. All orders from abroad and from individuals must be prepaid. Bank drafts in U.S. funds are necessary for foreign orders. ISBS pays postage on all prepaid orders. Price is \$9.65 and may now be ordered in the U.S. from:

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