



NOPALIA



USER MANUAL

Carnivorous Plant Kit

DIONAEA - SARRACENIA - DARLINGTONIA

SUMMARY



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Darlingtonia**

INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK



CONTENTS OF THE KIT



YOU CAN SEE
X3



COMBINE
X3



NEVER
X1



MANUEL
X1



IRRIGATION PIPETTE
X1



TORFPALETTEN
X3



BAG WITH SPHAGNU
X1



E-BOOK
X1



PLANTABLE PANELS
X3

SOWING

STEP 1



Fill a bowl with water (demineralized water at room temperature or rainwater).

STEP 2



Immerse the peat pellets in the bowl of water for 5 minutes.

STEP 3



Remove the substrate from the cover and place it in the pots.

STEP 4



Open the seed packets and place them on the surface of the substrate without burying them.

STEP 5



Take the greenhouse and close it, leaving the ventilation strip closed.

STEP 6



Follow the recommendations below*, let the plant grow about 3 centimeters before removing the greenhouse and place some peat moss around the plant.

*RECOMMENDATIONS:

For more efficient germination, it is recommended (in step 5) to place the pot with the greenhouse in the refrigerator for 15 to 20 days to stimulate germination (stratification period = simulation of winter), then remove the pots and place them in a bright place away from direct sunlight.

USAGE TIPS & TIPS

Carnivorous plants are fascinating, but they have very specific needs. Here are some golden rules for good cultivation:

☀ **Light.** Lots of light! Place them near a very bright window or under a grow light. Avoid direct, blazing sunlight.

💧 **Water:** Always water with demineralized water or rainwater. Tap water can damage them. The substrate must remain constantly moist, but not too wet.

🌱 **Substrate:** They grow in an acidic and lean mixture, never in traditional potting soil. Do not alter the supplied substrate.

🐛 **Food** You don't need to feed them: they catch their own prey. No hand-added fertilizers or insects.

❄ **Hibernation** Some species enter a state of dormancy in winter. If you see them slowing down, this is normal: less light and warmth are sufficient.

GUIDE

Carnivorous plants grow in moist, nutrient-poor environments such as acidic peat bogs. To compensate for this deficiency, they have developed sophisticated traps for catching small insects: some close quickly, others attract their prey with nectar or stick them.



Thanks to digestive enzymes, they absorb important nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus). This strategy allows them to survive where other plants couldn't grow.



They grow slowly and prefer soft light, consistent humidity, and very pure water. In winter, some species naturally enter a dormant phase, losing their leaves or ceasing growth: this is a normal cycle.

DIONAÄH



Dionaea muscipula (flytrap), also called "fly trap".

The most famous example is its lightning-fast closing "jaw".

Tip: Likes full sun and a hibernation period. Don't overfeed her, she hunts on her own!

SARRACENIA

Its large urns attract insects like a nectar trap.

Tip: Place it outside if possible, as it loves natural light and constant humidity.



DARLINGTONIA



It is also called "cobra lily" and is the most mysterious.

Tip: It prefers cool temperatures, very cold water and good ventilation.

Safety instructions



Store the set in a dry place and out of reach of children.



Do not ingest any seeds or products included in the kit.



Do not allow children to handle small accessories unattended.



Handle the tools carefully to avoid the risk of injury.



The set is intended for decoration and collector purposes.

Discover the other Nopalia kits



*The entire team thanks you and wishes you a
great experience!*