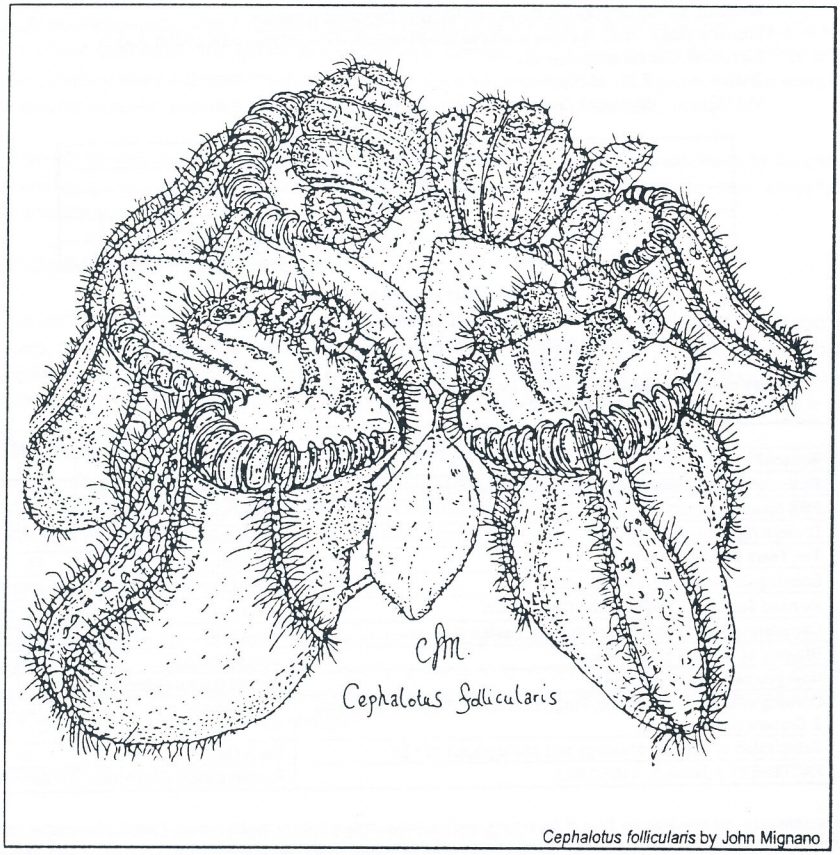
FLYTRAP NEWS

Volume 8 Number 4
April / May / June 1995

ISSN 1323 - 8159
PRICE $A3. 00
Free with membership

TENTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE



Cephalotus follicularis by John Mignano

NEWSLETTER OF THE CARNIVOROUS PLANT SOCIETY OF New South Wales (Sydney, AUSTRALIA)

1995 / 1996 OFFICE BEARERS.

PRESIDENT	Denis Daly	(02) 526 1212
VICE PRESIDENT	Ken Harper	(02) 639 4774
SECRETARY	Wesley Fairhall	(02) 546 5555
TREASURER	Joan Fairhall	(02) 546 5555
SEED BANK MANAGER	Denis Daly	(02) 526 1212
EDITOR	Denis Daly	(02) 526 1212
LIBRARIAN	Denis Daly	(02) 526 1212

ALL CORRESPONDENCE (including articles) TO:
The C.P.S. of N.S.W.
P.O Box 87
Burwood NSW 2134
AUSTRALIA

Meetings are regularly held on the second Friday of the following months February, March, April, (May in lieu of April if the second Friday of April is Good Friday) June (AGM), August, September, October and November
TIME: 7.30 - 10.00pm
VENUE: Woodstock Community Centre, Church St, Burwood.

Remaining Meeting Dates for 1995				
			8th September	
			13th October	
			10th November	
			3rd December	Christmas *Swap Meet.*

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP RATES

Single Membership within Australia	**$A17**
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Without prejudice

Editorial

Denis Daly

Rumbling in Carnadise.

I have received my first letter of complaint and demand for a retraction about an editorial (The "Royal Red" PBR saga continues" in the Flytrap news Vol 8 No 3 (last issue)), a milestone for any editor. It certainly proves that someone is looking at the editorials rather than just wrapping fish in them. (However I am not all that certain that they are being read.)

Upon reading the complaint's letter I was, to say the least, somewhat puzzled at first for I had expected any descent to be related to the questions raised at the end of paragraph five but the complaint related to the text of paragraph four of the editorial. Then the "penny dropped". The editorial's paragraph four had been quoted and undoubtedly read incorrectly. After I stopped laughing I realised that my "first letter of complaint" was a "load of rubbish" a "fizzer". Just when I thought life as an editor was "livening up". I will not go into details for fear of "boring you all silly", anyhow more important issues arose. (Those of you who would like to obtain copies of these two letters should send a stamped self addressed envelope to the editor with a short note requesting a copy of "Complaint 1/V8N3".)

The only serious note that arose from this rather hilarious incident was the implicit desire by the complainant (and those who he was acting on behalf of) to censor my editorial comment. Though even that attempt is somewhat of a joke in a democracy.

Letters to the Editor are PUBLIC DOMAIN

I remind readers that, in accordance with the accepted norms and traditions applying to newspaper editors in democracies, all "letters to the editor" will be treated as public domain and thus will be subjected to public scrutiny. (Addressing the letter to any other office bearer, whether or not that person also holds the office of editor, when the subject matter is clearly a "letter to the editor" will not prevent the subject matter directed at the editor being treated as a public domain "letter to the editor".)

The coordinator of the opposition to the grant of PBR on *Dionaea muscipula*, Richard Davion (Tilbrooke), was provided with copies, of the "public domain", "letter to the editor" that stated the complaint's case, and a copy of my reply to that complaint, as they related to his role of coordinator. He was free to distribute copies of these "public domain" documents provided that each copy was an exact copy of text and clearly identified the author.

Reply to the questions asked in the last issue's editorial

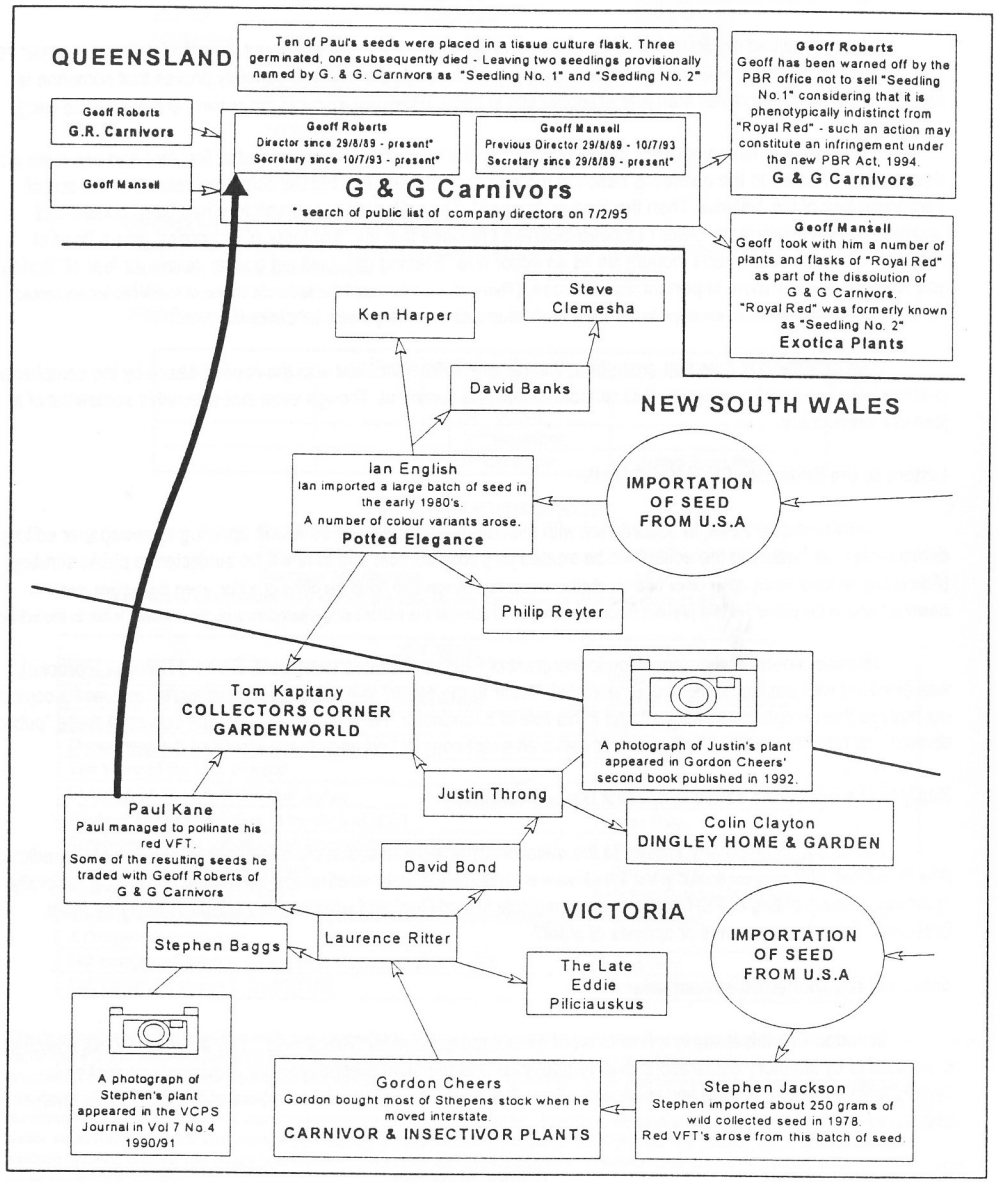
I have not received any answer to the questions that were raised at the end of paragraph five of that editorial (The "Royal Red" PBR saga continues" in Vol 8 No 3 issue of Flytrap News) as to whether the committee of the ACPS morally approves of the granting of PBR on *Dionaea muscipula* 'Royal Red' and whether they intend to apply for Plant Breeders Rights on any genus or species of plant?

Source of red *Dionaea's* in Australia

Included with this issue is a flow chart of the source of seed for "Royal Red". The accuracy of this flowchart is attested to by statutory declarations that demonstrate that the plant presently under provisional protection is derived from a plant in Victoria and related to others that have been grown by members of the V.C.P.S. for many years.

Without prejudice

Schematic diagram charting the passage of "All Red Petiole" VFT's *Dionaea muscipula's* across the eastern states of Australia



PBR News **Denis Daly**

As this PBR issue is important to all Carnivorous Plant growers world wide I will devote considerable space in this newsletter to bring you the latest news.

The matter of PBR of *Dionaea muscipula* 'Royal Red' is complicated by the fact that the original application was made under the older PVR Act and transitional (from PVR to PBR) arrangements apply.

Preamble

There would be nothing morally wrong with the PBR Act, and its administration, if it simply provided protection to an individual or organisation who, having conducted a breeding/research program, developed a desirable plant variety, with new characteristics that no other plant possessed. However to be able to attain PVR/PBR on a plant that is indistinguishable from varieties that already exist, no matter whether those existing plant varieties are well known or not, while offering no additional or new features, (such as disease resistance), and in so doing gain unfair advantage over ones competitors, who are already trading in that variety is totally immoral and should be made illegal under the Trade Practices Act if it is not already so.

The PBR Act is badly written, administered and based upon an equally bad International Convention. The International Convention sets goals to have a high percentage of plants PBR'ed within a limited time frame. This is regardless of whether any grant of PBR is morally justified by the individual applicant's financial, physical or intellectual endeavours. (How could the number of PBR's that would be granted be able to be determined in advance?)

Latest Australian developments in the PBR Issue.

Tom Kapitany's appeal to the PBR office has been disallowed. Meanwhile the investigations into the conduct of the PBR Office by the Commonwealth Ombudsman initiated by Richard Davion (Tilbrooke) continue. (Tom Kapitany is considering further action which may involve an appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal or an approach to the International PBR organisation, UPOV in Geneva.)

In a letter, of 11th July 1995, the PBR Office rejected Tom Kapitany's appeal against the grant of PBR on *Dionaea muscipula* 'Royal Red'. Paul Kane has been acknowledged as the source of a seed obtained by G & G Carnivors and a predecessor to G & G Carnivors in the ownership of that seed from which the variety of *Dionaea muscipula* known as "Royal Red" originated.

"A related matter is that Mr Kane did forgo his propriety right to the variety when it was given to G & G Carnivors."

and

"G & G Carnivors (GGC) were the legal successors to *Dionaea* 'Royal Red'. Mr Kane does not deny that VFT seed was given (legally transmitted in terms of s.3, ss.1) to GGC. Mr. Kane appears to have relinquished all propriety rights by giving seed, unconditionally, to GGC. The informal nature of his request to GGC that he be supplied with some seed if propagation of the material was achieved by GGC cannot be construed as taking reasonable steps to preserve his proprietary interests."

and later in the conclusion

"Mr Kane's all-red VFT may be the same but he lawfully transmitted (gave) the variety to GGC, with no conditions attached."

While the PVR/PBR Acts specify that a plant variety is ineligible for breeders rights if it has already been sold, there is nowhere in these Acts where it is stated that a breeder relinquishes his breeders rights if he "gives away" seeds. Yet the PBR Office has ruled that Paul Kane relinquished his propriety rights in his RED VFT variety by giving some seeds to G & G Carnivors. (Surely, under common law, given the intrinsic value of PVR/PBR, some "deed of transfer" of these rights is necessary.)

Paul had previously rendered his RED VFT plant ineligible for PVR/PBR as he sold parts (divisions) to Tom Kapitany. However the declaration by the applicant that 'Royal Red' arose from "a chance seedling" from one seed amongst those seed from Paul's RED VFT, apparently gives him the legal right, without having to demonstrate some difference from pre-existing varieties, including its parent, to apply for PVR and hence transition to PBR. If the parent plant is phenotypically indistinguishable from 'Royal Red' then it would be deemed to be 'Royal Red'. (Even though it is ineligible for PVR/PBR as it [divisions of the plant] had been sold by Paul prior to the PVR application lodgment.)

A comparative growing trial was conducted in summer (November 1993 to January 1994) at Cordalba, Queensland Australia (Refer Plant Varieties Journal June 1994 Vol 7 No. 2). Given the high levels of sun light that would be experienced at this sub tropical site, compared to the site that this genus evolved in, the comparative trial itself demonstrates that "the normal form" comparison plants are extremely likely to be predisposed not to accumulate anthocyanin. However the PBR office did not address the possibility that the comparison plants ("normal form of *D. muscipula*") used (30 off) were all derived, from a few, or even one, clone predisposed not to accumulate anthocyanin. (Cordalba is located at latitude 25.85°S, longitude 152.22°E, elevation ≤ 200m above sea level while *Dionaea muscipula* is endemic to a restricted range around Wilmington, North Carolina, situated on the Atlantic coastline of the United States of America at a Latitude of 34.13°N and a Longitude of 77.56°W.).

The trial plants were divided into Petiole (upper surface), petiole (lower surface), trap (inner surface), trap (outer surface), fringe hairs and trap margins for examination during the trial growing. The "Plant colours classified as "red" or "green", with any plant part exhibiting red colouration (**no matter how much**) being classified as "red"." (Refer Plant Varieties Journal June 1994 Vol 7 No. 2).

A comparison based upon these criteria would have classified any variety that had only a minor red flush on the plant parts, with the exception of the trap margins, (and certainly the plant grown by Thomas K. Hayes of Chalfont USA) as "Royal Red". But the PBR Office now state "The **persistent red colouration** of 'Royal Red' under non-stressful conditions is indicative of a strong genetic predisposition to anthocyanin accumulation."

In the Plant Varieties Journal of June 1994 Vol 7 No.2 we read "Plants in winter dormancy, and those grown in **conditions of low light may loose some of the red pigmentation** (as do most other carnivorous plants), but still retain appreciably more red pigmentation than typical *D.muscipula*" yet the PBR office now contend that "Royal Red" is consistent in its red colouration whereas other "red" or "all red" VFT's are not. They term 'Royal Red' as "ALL-RED (meaning fully red, except for the trap edging)."

Following such a change to the stated characteristics of 'Royal Red' a new comparison trial growing needs to be performed that would classify any petiole (upper and lower surface), traps (inner and outer surface) or fringe hairs that are not fully red, all the time, as not the ALL-RED variety 'Royal Red'. (Yet the Australian PBR Office do not believe that this is necessary!)

The Plant Varieties Journal of June 1994 Vol 7 No.2 attests that "Royal Red" "Arose from a chance seedling, which was self pollinated, and reproduced through further self pollinations and tissue culture of the progeny".

Paul Kane's RED VFT plant must be included amongst the comparison plants to determine if the seedling is indeed "a chance seedling", offering some new features distinct from its ancestors or whether it is only a typical descendant that is phenotypically indistinguishable from the parent plant whose PVR/PBR capability was rendered null and void when Paul Kane sold divisions of it. (The PBR Office does not believe that this is necessary as:- "'Royal Red' or other plants that are indistinguishable from it, were rare and not of common knowledge at the time the application was lodged".)

The PBR Office declares that "common knowledge is a thing known to all" and that under PVR law "**it is taken to mean widely available, commonly grown and well known to industry**". The PVRO states also "Note that under PVR law the general publication in text books or journals (except the *Australian Plant Varieties Journal*) of descriptions, names and photographs of a plant that is indistinguishable from, a candidate variety, especially when it is stated that it is rare, does not make the variety "common knowledge". The publications you have quoted (Cheers and Juniper), and Mr. Denis Daly's letter (31 October 1995) and Mr Kane's declaration support the view that, at the time of the application, stable, all red (that is, fully red) forms of VFT, although known to exist, were in fact rare. There may well have been all-red forms in private collections, but there is no indisputable documentation indicating that they were of common knowledge. Note also that Cheers (1992) was published at about the same time as the PVR application for 'Royal Red' was lodged and the author (Cheers) referred to the all-red form as "rare". I am not able to reconcile the common reference to rarity of all-red VFT with your claim that all-red VFT were of common knowledge" (*Error the 1995 should be 1994. My letter referred to Cheers page 24 as proof of common knowledge but it appears that as* "under PVR law "it is taken to mean widely available, commonly grown and well known to industry" *red VFT's are declared not to be common knowledge.* ***UNBELIEVABLE.*** *Cheers was published before PVR application as can be proven by records in the National Library of Australia and from the Publishers. It was not a text book or journal and was widely sold to the general public accompanied by advertisements on television prior to PVR application.*)

The PBR Office states that ".. the definition of a new variety (Section 3) in conjunction with Section 26 establishes that there is no absolute requirement under the old Act for inclusion in the trial itself of all most varieties of common knowledge, although there is a requirement to demonstrate that the candidate variety is different from other most similar varieties of common knowledge."

And

"The second point of law is the definition of 'new plant' variety' (Section 3) clearly states that ".. all other varieties whose existence was a matter of common knowledge ..." Your statement on the origins indicates that Mr Paul Kane and others may have the same variety. Even if this is correct, it is not relevant because the same variety is not an other variety but the same variety."

Thus the PBR Office declares that the comparative trial did not need to take into account whether "Royal Red" was indistinguishable from existing plants. (Apparently this also applies whether or not those pre existing varieties would have been eligible to be considered for PVR or PBR in their own right). However once PVR/PBR is granted those pre existing varieties that are deemed to be indistinguishable from 'Royal Red' will be deemed to be 'Royal Red'.

All persons trading in *Dionaea muscipula's* will be required to conduct, at their own expense, a comparative growing trial (The PVR/PBR Office does not permit cost effective, fast and accurate genetic tests to be used to test whether varieties are distinguishable from each other.) to prove that their plants are distinguishable from 'Royal Red' rather than the PBR holder being required to prove that they were indistinguishable from his/her plant. The PBR Office clearly states that "Mr Clayton's red VFT appears distinct from 'Royal Red'. Mr Clayton would need to verify this if he intended to sell the plant without the grantee's authority."

The Registrar of the PBR office writes that "I have confirmed independently that in tissue culture the red colouration of all parts of 'Royal Red' persist through several generations and under conditions in which partly red (red trapped or red petioled) VFT become fully green". G & G Carnivors received the seed in February 1992 and on the PVR application form dated, 30th January 1993 there is a notation that there were "3 plants 4 months ex tissue culture available" at that time telling us that by the end of September 1993 the "chance seedling" had been sown, germinated, grown to a mature plant, produced seed, that seed germinated and grown in tissue culture and been released. A period of 1¾ years. (Yet the registrar of the PBR Office tells us that he has independently evaluated several generations of plants in the 2½ years since the PVR application was lodged. How is this possible in such a short period of time?)

The PBR Office has just come up with the remarkable statement that "Royal Red has a stable and unique colouration and **the flower is also distinctive**" but we are not told in what way that the flower is distinctive or, presumably, different. (Is this distinctiveness the orange pollen observed in other RED VFT's previously? That is not a new property of 'Royal Red')

It is unbelievable that a "distinctive" flower would go unnoticed during these "self pollination's" and thus the question must be asked why was this fact not published in the Plant Varieties Journal of June 1994 Vol 7 No.2? Why were not flower parts added to the list of parts to be observed in the comparative trial and used in the statistical analysis of the results? When did the plant that "arose from the chance seedling", from amongst the seed obtained from Paul Kane, produce a flower? (A sceptic might be tempted to suspect that it did not flower until after the publication of the PVR Journal Vol 7 No.2 in June 1994 and that all the 'Royal Red' plants, to that time, were vegetatively propagated from what was mistakenly thought to be a new variety, but was simply a seedling from one form of RED VFT that itself was a seedling arising from wild collected seed.)

The PBR office also contends that conditions at the test site were such that:- " The growth conditions for the trial were fully described, exactly similar for all plants and non stressful. The growth conditions were appropriate for the VFT for it is well documented that stress caused by high light intensity, nutrient deficiency, especially low nitrogen availability, induces anthocyanin accumulation in VFT, even in so called normal forms. The persistent red colouration of "Royal Red" under non- stressful growth conditions is indicative of a strong genetic predisposition to anthocyanin accumulation."

It is anybody's guess what "exactly similar" means. Given the 8.28º decrease in latitude of the test growing site over that of the natural habitat and the absence of sedges and grasses that would be present in the natural habitat to shelter the plants, there would be a high probability that light levels were significantly higher at the test growing site than that at the geographically limited site where this genus evolved. The test was conducted in summer. It is probable that the plants could, in the PBR Office's own term, be described as "Light Stressed".

The published description of the trial growing states that the plants were grown in "two parts peat to one part sand". No mention of any measurements of nutrient levels, pH, etc., available to the plants. There is no mention of the insect supply available to the plants. To conclude whether or not the plants were "non stressed", without taking measurements to determine the true situation and instituting controls to ensure that throughout the trial the plants remained "non - stressed" as claimed, and certainly without the continual, on site, personal supervision of the qualified person, is not only ridiculous but could be construed as unscientific. (A less than generous critic then the writer might even go so far as to label it scientific misconduct or even scientific fraud.)

It should be noted that on the application form for PVR, signed on the 30th January 1993, the applicant supplied information specifying that the qualified person did not agree to offer "advice on and availability of the most similar varieties of common knowledge" nor agree to plant nor care for or maintain the plants during the trial. These functions were all performed by other unspecified persons. (It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the qualified person to be absolutely certain of the accuracy of the comparative trial and any ongoing scientific measurements if he did not conduct the trial himself or have it conducted by reliable **independent** technicians on his behalf. i.e. Principles of "Third Party Certification" should apply.)

It seems that the Australian PBR Office will change the rules, test results and conclusions arising therefrom to suit their own purposes. We need the assistance of an renowned Botanist with expertise in Dionaea and tissue culture so that what is true and what is not can be established.

Current World Wide Implications of PBR on *Dionaea muscipula*

Now free of the Australian appeals the provisional PBR holder will attain full PBR in Australia and will be free to proceed and apply for priority registration of PBR in other countries that are signatories to the international convention. (It will be deemed that he applied for PBR in all those countries on 19th February 1993)

Indeed the PBR holder has advertised in the latest ICPS journal for wholesale distributors of "Royal Red". Now the rest of the world and in particular *Dionaea musciplula's* endemic country, the United States of America, will be faced with the PBR issue. So finally the rest of the world of CPer's will be forced to either "lay down and enjoy it" or "stand up and be counted" on this issue.

The Australian PBR Office contends that:- "In addition, with regard to sale overseas, there is no certainty that the red forms were all-red'. We had asked for your help to get "rock solid" evidence on this matter but as yet such evidence has not be forthcoming. Without clear concise sworn statements and up to date information (MUST BE prior to application for PVR on 19th February 1993) we will continue to experience difficulties in opposing PVR/PBR.

On overseas sales of red *Dionaea muscipula* the Australian PBR Office concludes thus:- "A case in point is Pietropoulo (1986), having stated that red colouration is limited (in distribution on the plant), goes on to declare that he sold red forms for more than 9 years. The conclusion must be that the red forms sold by Mr Pietropaulo were only partly red."

No one, in any country that is a signatory to the International Plant Breeders Rights convention, will be able to trade in any variety of *Dionaea muscipula* that might look like "Royal Red" for some time in its growth cycle or that "Royal Red" looks like for sometime in "Royal Red's" growth cycle without paying the PBR holder a royalty.

All persons trading in *Dionaea muscipula's* in any country will have to conduct a comparison growing trial at their cost to prove that their plants are distinguishable from "Royal Red" rather than the PBR holder being required to prove that they were indistinguishable from his plant. Alternatively they could pay the PBR holder royalty on all *Dionaea muscipula's* that they sell or trade.

The PBR holder is believed to be seeking a royalty of $A5 per plant. Won't be long before he gets sufficient financial resources ($$$$$) to pay for the PBR rights in every country in the world. Certainly long before his priority registration (on the basis of grant of PBR in Australian) would lapse.

So what can YOU do to have the deficiencies in the PVR and PBR Acts rectified?

Even when full PBR is granted we can continue to bring evidence (through a Member of Parliament as a concerned citizen of Australia or through your country's Ambassador to Australia via a suitable politician in your country) to the Australian PBR office's attention that you believe demonstrates that the grant of PVR/PBR was in error and that the PBR should be revoked. Each letter has to be processed and answered (not a petition as it is only one identity and only needs to be processed once). Send a letter through your MP then another and another. Do it NOW. Don't stop until we get these moral deficiencies in the PVR/PBR Act and International Convention rectified.

No matter how offended you are by the grant of PBR, in this, or any other, instance, you must obey the law and not infringe the PBR holder's legal rights. While we have the right to object, lobby and seek to have the grant of PBR overturned by legal means, infringing the PBR rights will get you into trouble and, more importantly, will damage the cause to have this PBR revoked and the deficiencies in the written Act and International Convention rectified.

Miscellaneous plants, growing containers and flywire pots [designed by Richard Davion (Tilbrooke)]. The *Cephalotus follicularis* seedling in the 90mm FWP will be compared to 3 others in an 8" terra-cotta pot (not in photo). The 75mm FWP was planted with the *Drosera schizandra* in the pot adjacent to the blue end of the FWP. The control plant is in the Yoplait Yogurt container. (photographed by Denis Daly in preparation for his Sydney trial of the flywire pot concept)

Drosera regia Ken Harper

Known as the King of the Sundews, *Drosera regia* only occurs naturally in the south-western Cape Province area of South Africa (see figure 1). It is a magnificent sundew to grow with the biggest leaves in the *Drosera* genus. The sword-shaped leaves unroll up to a reported 70 cm from the central bud. The biggest leaves that I have ever had were about 45 cm long.

The flowering stem appears in late spring and is about as long as the leaves. It bears a cluster of pale pink to deep purple flowers up to 3 - 4 cm across. As with *Dionaea muscipula*, *Drosera regia* expends a great deal of energy in producing its flower scape. If allowed to flower, *D.regia* goes into decline and, often, the entire crown (central growing point) will die. It can be quite disconcerting to watch a magnificent sundew in full bloom whither away to a black mass of dead leaves. If left in this state, *D.regia* will most likely regenerate in spring from its substantial root system. To avoid this shrivel and apparent death cycle, I therefore advocate preventing *D.regia* from flowering.

I have not been able to get *D.regia* to set seed but have successfully grown it from seed. From my experience I believe *D.regia* must be cross-pollinated rather than self-pollinated in order to set seed. I have two different clones which should flower this season at hopefully the same time to allow me to confirm this hypothesis.

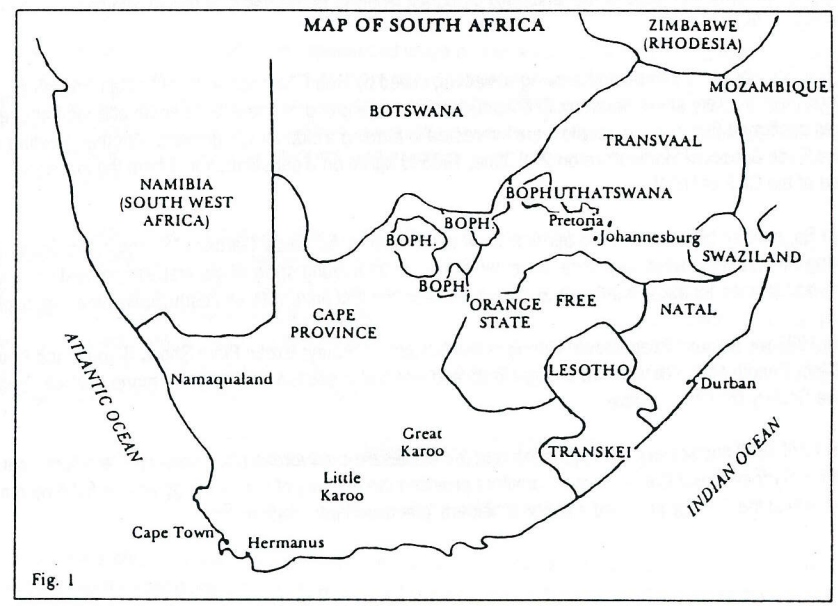


Fig. 1

D.regia has roots which act as efficient food reserves to get it through its winter resting phase. In consequence, its root system consists of large, healthy roots (which can grow longer than 30 cm) that are suitable to use for root cuttings (as are *D.binata*, *D.hamiltonii*, *D.capensis*, etc..). It is best to take root cuttings when repotting as you can then easily select one or two suitable roots. These can then be cut into 1 - 2 cm lengths and placed in the potting medium to be used, covered by a thin layer of peat moss. Plants should start to appear in about 4 to 6 weeks. To accelerate the initial activation of growth nodes from root cuttings, I place the pot in almost full sun.

All my *D.regia* plants are grown in pots sitting in water trays but I believe the species could grow equally well in an outdoor peat bog. In winter I reduce watering to prevent the sundew from being overwatered and possibly dying. The potting mix I use for *D.regia* is roughly 2 parts peat moss : 1 part perlite : 1 part coarse river sand and I always place some sphagnum moss in the bottom of the pot to prevent the mix "escaping" through the drainage holes.

With its large foliage, *Drosera regia* needs some protection from the hottest summer sun. Apart from this, the sundew is very easy to cultivate and one of my favourite species to grow. Perhaps because *D.regia* rarely sets seed it is uncommon in cultivation but, once obtained, propagation from root cuttings is an easy method to generate more plants to spread around your collection and with other growers.

Ten Years of the Carnivorous Plant Society of New South Wales

Ken Harper

Looking through my back-issues of carnivorous plant Society journals, I realised that 1995 marks the ten year anniversary of the inception of the Carnivorous Plant Society of New South Wales (CPS of NSW). As one of the few remaining founding members of this Society, I thought it timely to detail how it all began and some of the key events along the way

The Society came into being following a meeting called by Rob Charnock and held at Ian English's carnivorous plant nursery at Kenthurst on 27th April, 1985. A large group of interested people attended and, at the end, it was confirmed that enough people were interested in forming a club for CP growers. Another meeting was held at the Ryde School of Horticulture on 21st June, 1985 to agree on a constitution and form the inaugural committee of the CPS of NSW.

In September 1985 we entered our first show at the Sydney Botanical Gardens "Spring in the Gardens". Considering no-one knew what they were doing, we put on an interesting show at our first attempt and one year later (1986) we had learnt a lot about exhibiting at shows and won the first prize with an aesthetically pleasing display.

In 1987 we entered three shows: Spring in the Gardens, Sydney; Exotic Plant Show, Wyong; and Penrith Garden Club, Penrith Mall. We won two outright firsts and one first in section. All had prize money, which continues to keep the Society financially viable.

In April 1990 the Society, in conjunction with the wholesale carnivorous plant nursery "Carniflora", put on a display at the Sydney Royal Easter Show. Carniflora provided the majority of the plants as well as full-time manning of the stall, whilst the Society provided additional helpers, plants and information.

"Flytrap News", the official journal of the CPS of NSW, was first published in July/August 1985. From its humble beginnings as an all black and white journal and printed by a nine-pin dot matrix printer, the July/August/September 1990 issue contained our first colour photo (of the 1990 Royal Easter Show display) and was laser printed. Since then the journal has contained a colour photo with every issue and printed a range of articles on all aspects of CP cultivation.

It's hard to believe that this Society is now ten years old and I still have plants obtained from the meeting at Ian English's nursery back in 1985. I hope that in another ten years I have the opportunity to reflect on another fruitful decade of CPing.

Remember the CPS of NSW is YOUR Society. The more you put into it, the better it will be. So, if you're an article writer, how about sending in some drawings and/or donating seeds into the seed bank.

Entering Contests -- Know that judge

Denis Daly

The vast majority of judges would be judging competitions on a part time honorarium basis and of these a significant number of "inexperienced" judges could be more attracted by the obvious factors such as the size of the plant. They would not necessarily place the same importance on the "beauty of form" of the minute details of the plant. Imagine trying to compete against a huge *Sarracenia* with a pygmy *Drosera*! The contestant submitting the *Drosera* would have very little chance of winning, some might even say less than a "snowflakes chance in hell".

If a CP enthusiast was judging CP's then the biggest, reddest, anything would be most likely to win.

BUT when one comes upon an experienced judge or one whose background and education predisposes them to look beyond the superficial it pays to know who is judging the contest so that you might choose whether to go for big or beauty of form. Taking the reputation and cultural background of the judge into account is vital if you hope to win. (For example going for big only without "beauty of form" when the judge is Japanese is a guaranteed way of loosing. Japanese culture exhibits a passion for "beauty of form" and you cannot expect that a big plant will prevail over a small plant that has superior "beauty of form".)

Presentation is also important. While placing the plant to be exhibited in a jade pot is obviously not necessary likewise exhibiting in a decrepit pot or butter container is a sure way to get most judges offside. Problems could arise if, for example, your prize *Drosophyllum lusitanicum* is in an old pot, Yogurt container or some equally unpretentious, functional, environmentally friendly, but "yucky" container and you do not want to loose the plant by subjecting it to transplanting shock. In this instance cover up the pot by presenting the plant in a small desert scene and bury the pot in it. The boundaries of the desert scene should be free flowing and not have any straight lines or sharp angles. Make it look as natural as possible.

Without prejudice

Revised Seed Bank Policy of the CPS of NSW

Denis Daly

Members obtaining seed from the seed bank should note that seeds are supplied from the seed bank are only provided on the conditions set out below. (While this could be said to surrender some legal rights (but not moral rights) that you might be able to obtain under the Plant Breeders Right Act, this society believes that certain aspects of PVR/PBR are immoral and thus this precondition of the seed bank supplying seed to you has been instituted following clarification of a number of aspects by the Australian PBR Office.)

Without prejudice

Without prejudice

1. That they relinquish all Plant Breeders Rights on the varieties and their descendants, arising or descended from the seeds (or other plant material) supplied by this seed bank when ever those plant varieties arising or descending from said seed (or other plant material) are indistinguishable from any pre existing varieties (including wild and parent plants) whether or not those pre existing varieties are either rare or common knowledge. They they give this undertaking personally and declare that this undertaking shall also be binding upon their heirs and assigns in perpetuity.

2. They undertake to relinquish any PBR granted, on a 'new' variety arising or descended from seed (or other plant material) supplied by this seed bank, if at a future date it is found that it was not 'new' in that there was a pre existing indistinguishable variety (including wild and parent plants) at the time of application for PBR. That they give this undertaking personally and declare that this undertaking shall also be binding upon their heirs and assigns in perpetuity.

3. They undertake, once they have lodged a PBR application on a 'new' variety arising or descended from seeds, or other plant material, supplied by this seed bank to provide the Secretary of the Society with ALL botanic details (including full details of the comparative trial) associated with the application. That they give this undertaking personally and declare that this undertaking shall also be binding upon their heirs and assigns in perpetuity.

4. That they undertake that in the case of dispute of whether a indistinguishable **non pre existing** variety is or is not the PBR'ed plant that arose or had descended from seed (or other plant material) supplied by this seedbank that the question be ultimately resolved by genetic testing with the costs to be paid by the PBR holder at that time. They agree that to be declared that the non pre existing variety is the PBR'ed variety it must be conclusively shown that the non pre existent variety is an identical clone of the PBR'ed plant. That they give this undertaking personally and declare that this undertaking shall also be binding upon their heirs and assigns in perpetuity.

This affirmation may be made with each seed order or a continuing affirmation, remaining in force until revoked in writing, may be lodged with the seed bank manager. (You will find that such conditions will not present a problem to the breeder/grower who believes in a "fair go" even those who are lucky enough to discover a "chance seedling". To those who don't believe in a "fair go" for anyone but themselves who find these conditions objectionable that is just "tough" for we don't give a rat's A for you.)

Individuals, Societies or Commercial Enterprises are free to use the above policy as all copyright is hereby freely given provided that any improvements or modifications are likewise freely given to those others who would desire to adopt them and that this Society is informed of these improvements or modifications.

Without prejudice

Carnivorous Plant Research Initiatives of Richard Davion (Tilbrooke).

Most of you will be aware that Richard is leading the charge in co-ordination of the opposition of the granting of PBR rights on *Dionaea muscipula* "Royal Red" dealing with countless pieces of correspondence of this ongoing saga that has been continuing since April 1994. In April of this year (1995) matters escalated to such an extent that the Commonwealth Ombudsman had to be approached which involved the photocopying, collating and binding of over 150 pages worth of evidence - a mammoth task in itself and quite exhausting. Well done Richard! Keep up the good work.

What you may not know is that Richard has been conducting experiments with carnivorous plant cultivation for twenty years. Richard resigned from the position of seed bank co-ordinator/information officer of the Australian Carnivorous Plant Society on 10th July 1995 in order to concentrate on his work commitments and to act as an independent agent with regard to his Carnivorous Plant research initiatives.

Richard has a wide-ranging knowledge of potting media which includes the use of various sands (including Zeolite), expanded Polystyrene foam, expanded Urea-Formaldehyde foam, Charcoal, Vermiculite, Perlite, Calcined Earths - (Expanded Clays), various types of Saw-Dust, Sphagnum Moss, various types and brands of peat and various Peat-Substitutes. He is also familiar with Macro and Micronutrient interactions. He is also familiar with basic Hydroponic and Tissue Culture principles and techniques. He has an extensive slide library to draw upon and can supply photocopies of "hard-to-get" books as well as many of the older C.P. Journals.

I have not yet had time to construct a capilary-matting system to complement the samples of Richard's Flywire pots (see photograph in this issue) that he sent me. However my first impressions of the Flywire pot concept are that it is very promising. I can see it solving several of my watering problems with or without the capilary-matting system. The manner in which the pots are folded for storage has to be seen to be believed. You simply must try one!

The FACTSHEET project that Richard has recently embarked upon is yet another initiative that he intends to continue as an independent agent. It is certain to be of value to Carnivorous Plant enthusiasts world wide. it is a "must have" for beginners! Richard has recently reviewed the first issue of FACTSHEET 1 and it has undergone an extensive update and rewrite. (This Society is pleased that Richard has given us permission to publish FACTSHEET 1, issue 2 as an attachment to this issue of FTN.)

Richard wishes to correspond with individuals and organisations who have a particular interest in Carnivorous Plants world wide (correspondence and spoken word cassettes in English please) with a view to promoting and promulgating scientific knowledge related to the propagation and cultivation of Carnivorous Plants. (Richard wishes it to be clearly understood that in seeking this correspondence he acts as an individual and not on behalf of any Carnivorous Plant Society.)

Richard has procured the permission of the I.C.P.S. to form an affiliated chapter intent on pursuing the more practical aspects of C.P. cultivation.

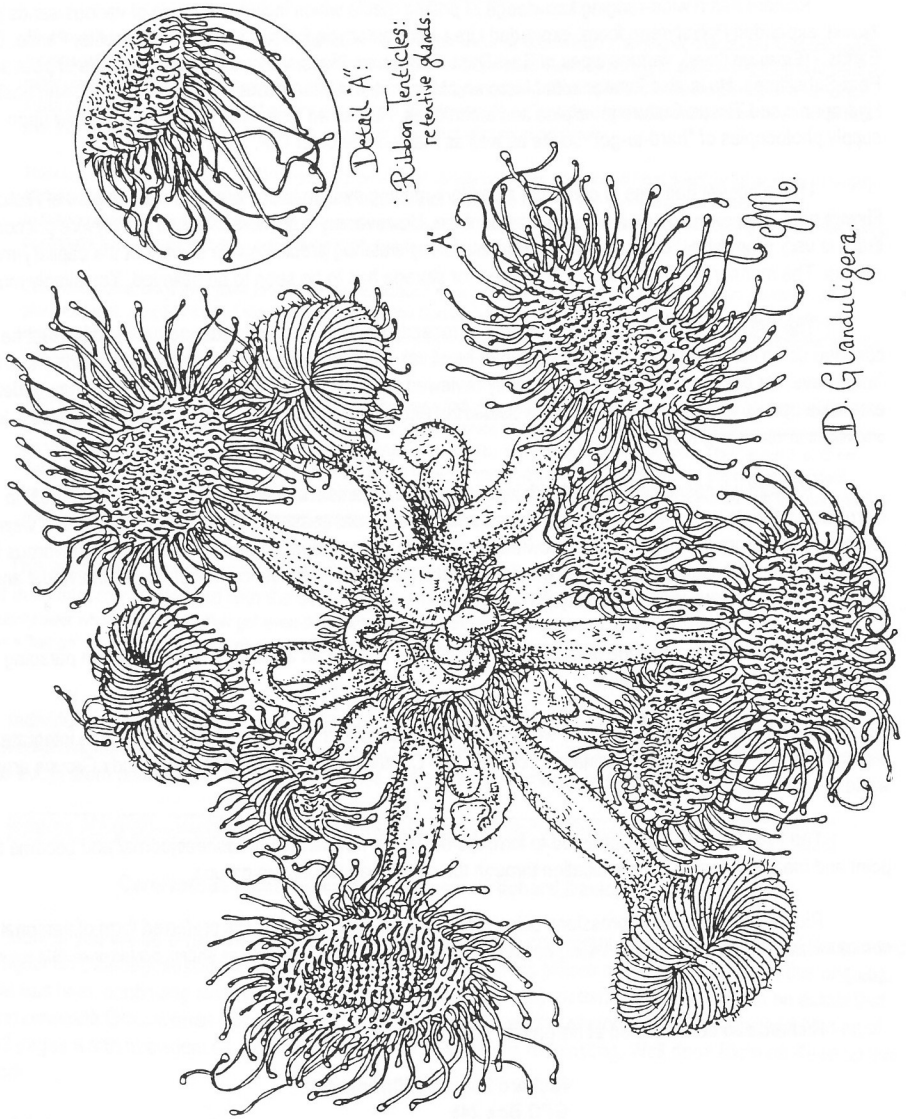
It is envisaged that this chapter will operate in parallel with the I.C.P.S. and CPN and also integrate and disseminate relevant practical information from all other Carnivorous Plant Societies and Study Groups around the world.

The FACTSHEETS are intended to form the basis of a newsletter/broadsheet/journal and become the focal point and means of formal communication through the chapter and local sub groups.

Richard is calling for expressions of interest in this affiliated chapter. His preferred form of personal communication is via audio (spoken word) cassettes. (Articles, data, etc., is preferred as written, printed or on IBM compatible disks.)

Richard can be contacted at his private post office box address:-

Richard Davion (Tilbrooke)
GPO Box 248
ADELAIDE South Australia
Australia 5001



Drosera glanduligera by John Mignano

Editors note:- I think you will agree that John is a talented artist. I hope in the future to bring you more of John's drawings

Now you see it, Now you don't Richard Davion (Tilbrooke)

The speed of tentacular movement in the ***Genus Drosera*** can be quite amazing. Unfortunately at ambient temperatures there is often a period of delay between the moment of stimulation and the actual response or bending of the tentacle. This period of delay can be as long as twenty seconds though when movement does occur it is usually fairly rapid and quite often fast enough to be observed with the naked eye. Speed of movement increases with temperature and can be extremely rapid when the temperature rises above 35^{o}C.

Many Pygmy ***Drosera*** i.e. ***Drosera callistos*** (***D. sp.*** **"Brookton"**) possess one or more "Ribbon- tentacles". These tentacles resemble ordinary tentacles except that they appear to have a length of transparent ribbon attached between the tentacle and the leaf. These ribbon-tentacles usually begin life in a glandular state though as they unfurl and mature the tentacles often cease secretion of muscilage at the tip leaving only a dry pad. These ribbon-tentacles seem to possess no delay in response and begin bending as soon as they are triggered with proteinaceous material.

The dry pads are quite able to flick ants into the centre of the traps where ordinary tentacles take over and presumably this is their prime purpose in life since most sit just above the ground or upon it. When triggered the ribbon portion of the specialised tentacle bends just like an elbow.

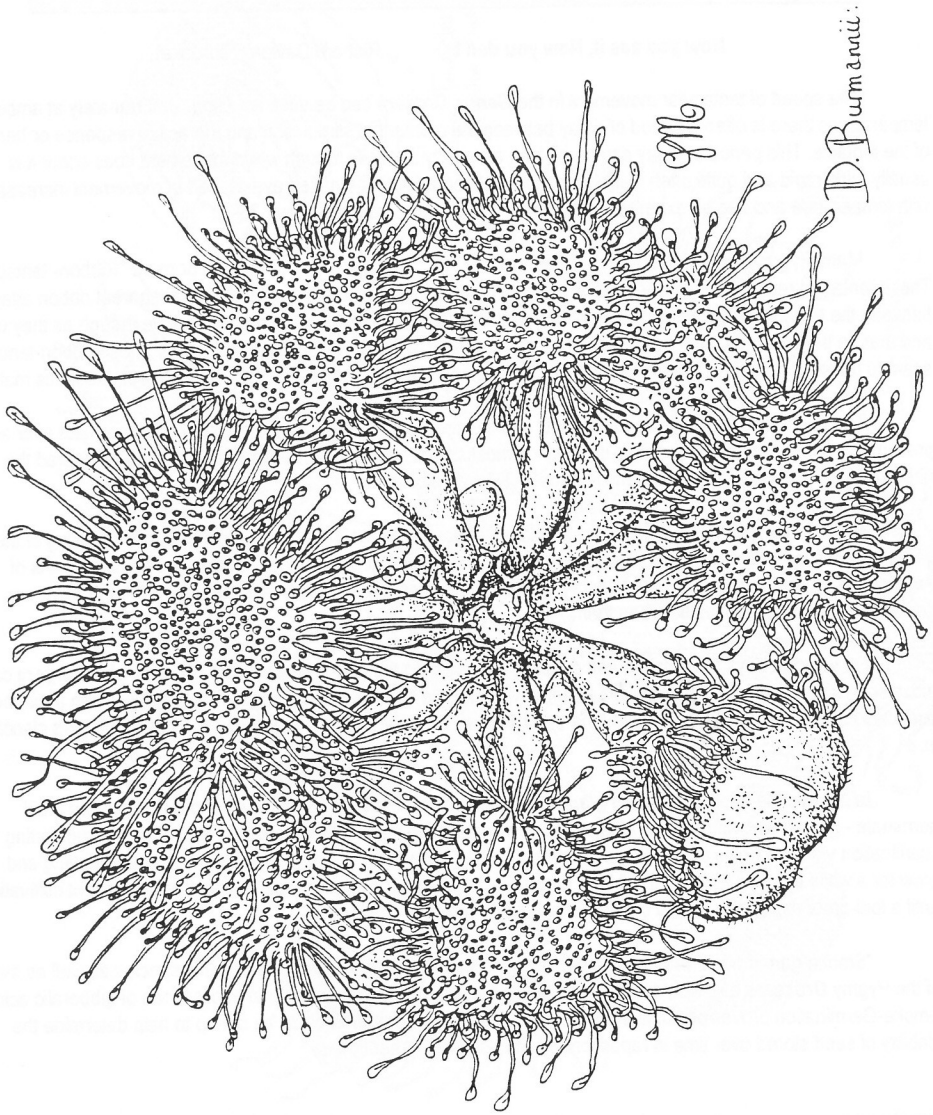
Drosera burmannii possesses a full splay of ribbon-tentacles through the most advanced offering of the genre appears to be ***Drosera glanduligera*** - a small ephemeral that grows mostly across the southern parts of Australia. Whether there is any evolutionary connection between the two species is not known though there are definitely physical similarities between them.

On very hot days towards the end of its growing season the ribbon-tentacles of ***Drosera glanduligera*** can move so fast that it may only be possible to determine the true speed via time-lapse photography. When a number of tentacles have been triggered on a plant the trap takes on the appearance of a hand which has the fingers clenched-in.

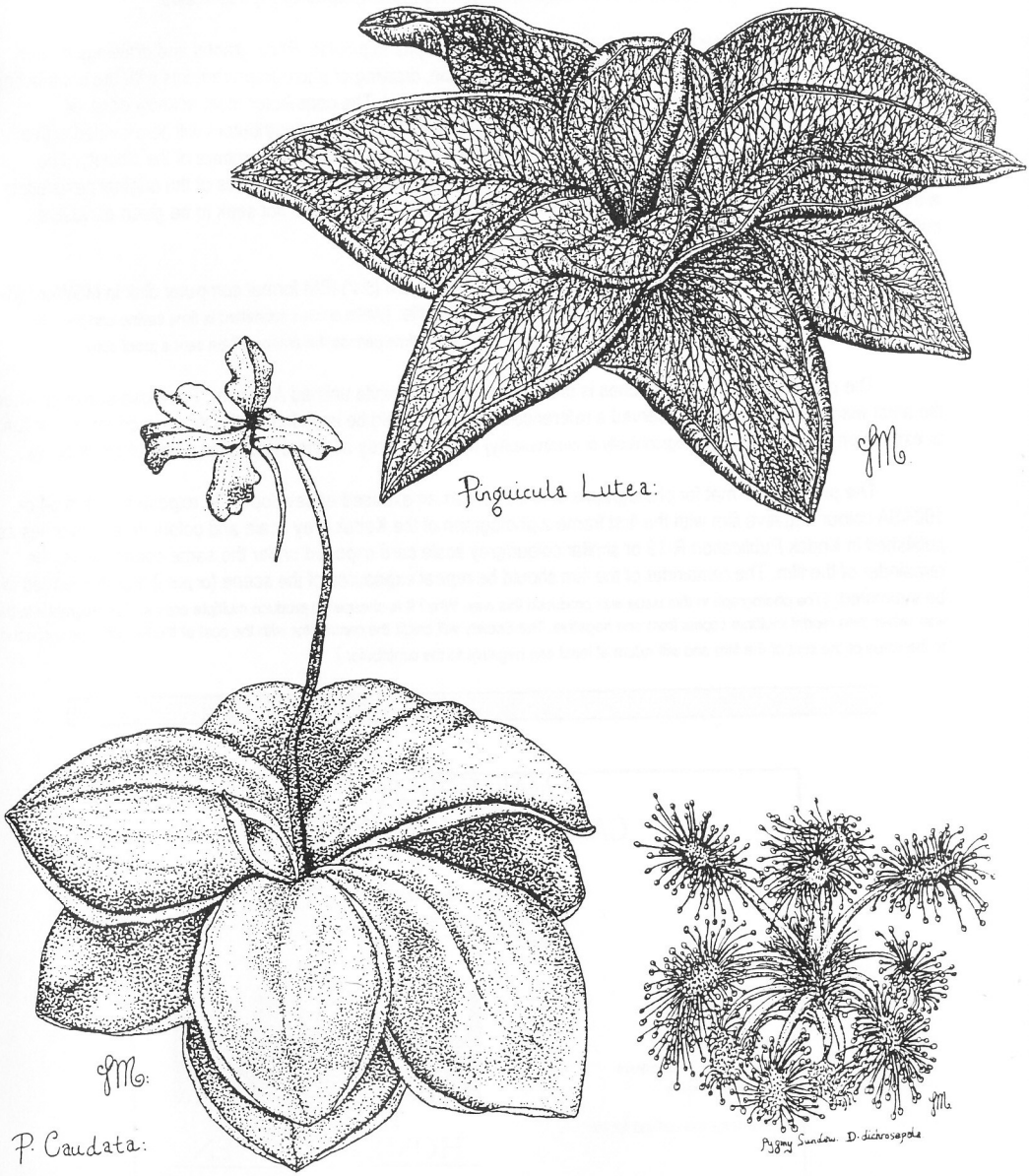
In the wild the seed of ***Drosera glanduligera*** seems to require a certain level of moisture before it will germinate - not too wet, nor too dry. Also seeds germinate more prolifically towards the end of soaks suggesting that scarification via sand helps to initiate germination. I've has a few stray seeds germinate on capillary-matting and grow for a while though I feel that it will be a long while before this species makes its way into permanent cultivation until a fool-proof method of annual cultivation is established.

"Smoke-germination" may help to establish more reliable germination rates for this species as well as many of the Pygmy ***Droseras*** and would be a far easier and less expensive alternative to applications of gibberalic acid. If Smoke-Germination proves possible then Smoke-Germination Standards could be set-up to help determine the viability of seed stored over time in repositories such as society seedbanks.

Editorial note:-
Congratulations are in order for Heather and Richard following the birth of their son, William David (4.085kg) at 2342hrs on Wednesday 19th July 1995.



Drosera burmannii by John Mignano



Pinguicula lutea, *Pinguicula caudata* and *Drosera dichrosepala* by John Mignano

Submission of Articles, Drawings and Photographs to Flytrap News

This journal is seeking articles, drawings and photographs to publish. Photographs and drawings do not need to be accompanied by an article. Copyright of the article, drawing or photograph remains with the contributing author, artist or photographer. The contributor will be acknowledged. The contributor must acknowledge all references sources and shall not purport the work of others to be his own. All contributors will be provided with a copy of the journal in which their article appears whether or not they are financial members of the Society. The society reserves the right to reprint the article, drawing or photograph if additional copies of the original newsletter are requested and there is insufficient stock copies available. The Society does not seek to be given exclusive publishing rights on any article, drawing or photograph.

The preferred format for articles is on a 1.44M (3½") or 1.2M (5¼") IBM format computer disk in MSWord (do not forget the *.STY file), MSWord for windows or as an ASCII text file. (While articles submitted is time saving and prevents transcription errors hand written or typed articles will also be welcome and if time permits the author will be sent a proof copy.)

The preferred format for sketches is drawn in black ink on white unlined A4 paper. For those drawings where the artist wishes that scale be preserved a reference scale line should be included on the drawing so that reduction or expansion of the sketch (photographically or electronically) will not destroy all reference to the scale of the drawing.

The preferred format for photographs is to be sent as an exposed undeveloped 36 exposure 35mm 64 or 100ASA colour negative film with the first frame a photograph of the Kodak grey scale and colour control patches as published in Kodak Publication R-19 or similar colour/grey scale card exposed under the same conditions as the remainder of the film. The remainder of the film should be repeat exposures of the scene (or plant) that is intended to be submitted. (The photograph in this issue was produced this way. Why? It is cheaper to produce multiple copies of photographs in this way rather then reprint multiple copies from one negative. The Society will credit the contributor with the cost of the film or issue a cheque to the value of the cost of the film and will return at least one negative to the contributor.)