

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Eva pitcher plant: pale hoods with fine red markings

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AI-created scene based on the original shop photograph. Decorative pot, furnishings and decoration are not included in delivery.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

Sarracenia hybrid 'Eva'

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Botanical name	Sarracenia hybrid 'Eva'
Delivery size	9-cm pot
Family	Sarraceniaceae
Lifespan	Perennial, rhizome-forming pitcher plant
Decorative foliage	Green to yellow-green pitchers, pale hoods and red vein markings
Trapping mechanism	Passive pitcher traps; no snapping leaves
Growth	Upright and sideways-leaning pitchers from a shared base
Winter	Cool rest period; protect small containers from prolonged severe frost

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Light	Keep very bright and sunny; acclimatise slowly after transport.	Light supports firm pitchers and their colouring.
Water	Use rainwater, distilled water or suitable reverse-osmosis water.	Minerals from hard water may accumulate in the sensitive root environment.
Summer	Keep compost moist; monitor shallow standing water during growth.	The pitcher plant comes from cultivation of wet, nutrient-poor positions.
Compost	Choose unfertilised acidic carnivorous-plant compost.	Ordinary pre-fed potting compost does not suit this cultivation.
Fertiliser	Do not add ordinary plant or slow-release fertiliser.	The plant uses captured small animals as an extra nutrient source.
Repotting	Check root space and rhizome before strong spring growth.	A living growing point must not disappear deep beneath compost.
Winter	Rest bright and cool, keep the root ball moist and protect from severe frost.	Small pots and hybrids not precisely documented need cautious winter care.
Pruning	Remove only dead pitchers cleanly, retaining green parts.	Ageing traps belong to the annual cycle and do not automatically signal disease.

Knowledge that grows

A pale hood full of small lines

Eva is a plant where a second look almost always reveals something new. Above the green to yellow-green pitchers sit pale hoods with red lines and darker areas at the entrance. Some pitchers stand upright, others lean sideways. This small irregularity makes the young plant lively. The markings are easy to observe on a sheltered balcony table. The hoods are not flowers but parts of the trapping leaves. Their openings remain open; they do not snap shut on touch like a Venus flytrap.

A small pot, a special cultivation

The shop lists Eva as a *Sarracenia* hybrid in a 9-cm pot. A precise delivery height is not guaranteed there and is not calculated from the photograph. The original shows the current form with pitchers at different developmental stages. Colour and length of later leaves may change under other cultivation conditions. For us this development belongs to the plant's appeal. The photograph guides growth form, not a fixed inventory of all pitchers. A decorative container may complement it beautifully, but must allow its water care and must not conceal the living centre.

The suitable spot lies in the light

Eva needs a very bright sunny position protected from strong wind. An open terrace or suitable balcony gives the trapping leaves more light than a shelf deep inside a living room. Increase sunshine gradually after transport and protect the small pot from extreme heating. Hoods should stand free, not pressed against glass or a hot wall. We like looking sideways through the plant to discover new pitchers at the base. A permanently warm dark living-room position does not fulfil its annual cycle, even if initially attractive as decoration.

Water is part of the care decision

Provide rainwater, distilled water or suitable reverse-osmosis water for Eva. Mineral-rich tap water is not a good lasting foundation. During growth the compost stays moist; a shallow water level in the saucer helps supply the small root ball. Still check the reserve regularly, particularly on warm windy days. A short shower does not guarantee enough water remains in the container. Use a clean plastic or glazed saucer. Actual moisture around the roots is what matters. The surface is not kept dry merely because many other potted plants may dry between watering.

Traps do not replace a spot with good conditions

The pitchers can passively capture small animals and gain extra nutrients from them. They need neither pieces of meat nor ordinary flowering-plant fertiliser for this. Not every open trap must be filled by hand. The enjoyment lies in observing this special leaf design undisturbed. Even a successful trap does not replace light or suitable water quality. Eva is therefore not presented as a guaranteed insect destroyer. If a small plant grows weakly, first check position and root conditions. Extra food or heavy feeding cannot simply compensate for poor cultivation.

A suitable root ball stays nutrient-poor

Use unfertilised acidic carnivorous-plant compost when repotting. Ordinary potting compost with fertiliser and lime does not belong in this pot. The best time usually lies before strong spring growth. Handle the rhizome and new growing points gently and leave them at their previous suitable height. Not every small plant needs dividing immediately on arrival. We first give it time to get to know its new position. A clean pot with enough root space makes later care easier; an unnecessarily large decorative container alone does not create better cultivation.

The resting phase belongs to Eva

Growth decreases in autumn and older pitchers may turn brown. In the right context this is part of cool winter rest. Keep the plant bright and cool rather than returning it permanently to a warm living room. The root ball stays moist without having to force the summer water level unchanged. Protect small containers from prolonged severe frost and drying wind. Remove only dead pitchers and retain green leaf parts. When new tips appear from the base in spring, the next stage begins. This change makes Eva a plant you get to know through the seasons.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



Original shop photograph of the offered plant. 9-cm pot.



Original shop photograph of the offered plant. 9-cm pot.

Good to know

Are the pale hoods flowers?

No. They belong to the trapping leaves. Flowers develop as separate organs and are not guaranteed at delivery.

How tall is the delivered plant?

The shop gives a 9-cm pot but no fixed delivery height. The original photograph shows the offered growth form.

What water is suitable?

Rainwater, distilled water or suitable reverse-osmosis water. Avoid mineral-rich tap water for continued use.

Should I use ordinary potting compost?

No. Choose unfertilised acidic carnivorous-plant compost.

Must I feed Eva meat?

No. Do not put pieces of meat or usual fertiliser into pitchers or compost.

Why do pitchers turn brown in autumn?

Old traps may die during cool winter rest. Consider moisture, rhizome and new growing points as well.

The matching offer

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English portrait



Shop offer