Green House Project
Carnivorous Bog

By ***Jacob R*** , Jacob K, Eden, Matthew, and **Jared**

Life in the Bog By Eden

Carnivorous plants live in bogs. A bog is a wet spongy ground, according to Merriam-Webster. Bogs contain life even though it is a poorly drained and usually acid area. Because of the bog not having enough nutrients for plants, some plants adapted into carnivorous plants. The lives in a bog contain carnivorous plants (obviously), other plants (such as moss), insects (such as dragonflies and mosquitoes), and amphibians (such as frogs, salamanders, and newts).



Venus Flytrap eating an insect



Amphibians (Frogs, snake, lizards, etc.)



Bog



This is a small bog that we created with the carnivorous bog plants in it (ex. Purple pitcher plant, pitcher plant, butterwort, etc.)

How come carnivorous plants can survive in a bog

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Carnivorous plants can live in their specific biome because of the climate, food, and predators. Carnivorous plants can survive in a bog because the climate pours rain for the plants to suck up for energy. Food also helps because of the many bugs and insects they can consume.Finally predators , there are none. Usually there are no predators to eat the plants because of the harsh environment

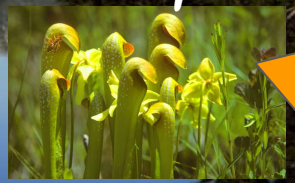
Purple pitcher plant



Venus fly trap



Hooded pitcher plant



By: Jacob Rossdale



This is a picture of a purple pitcher plant which lives with the other carnivorous plants in the bog we made in the greenhouse.

What Carnivorous plants are in the WMS greenhouse?

There are a lot of carnivorous plants in the carnivorous bog such as, the venus fly trap, the hooded purple pitcher plant, a sundew, and the butterworts. The venus flytrap is a plant that eats insects for more nutrients. It captures it through its mouth like leaves. The hooded purple pitcher plant is a carnivorous plant that looks like a long pitcher. It attracts insects into the tube and drowns it in the water at the bottom. They are not able to climb up because the their hair is pointed down. A sundew is a carnivorous plant that has glands that cover its leaves. The glands trap, capture, and digest the insect that lands on it. This is how they get their nutrients. A butterwort is the last carnivorous plant we have taken care of. A butterwort has a sticky substance that attracts insects. The insects get stuck and it dies and gets eaten. By Jacob Kogan.

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This is a purple pitcher plant->





This is the tool we used to measure the moisture level of the soil to suite the plants.

What does the carnivorous bog look like in the WMS greenhouse?

By Jared

The carnivorous bog in the WMS greenhouse is a place with interesting carnivorous plants. One being the venus flytrap. The venus flytrap is a well known carnivorous plant that has a big mouth for trapping insects to get its required nutrients. There are also many other plants in the bog such as the Hooded Purple Pitcher Plant, the Butterwort, the Sundew, and the Purple Pitcher Plant. The plants in the bog are colourful. Some colours of the plants are purple, green, and a bit of yellow. We also grow moss in the bog. That is what the carnivorous bog looks like In the WMS greenhouse

Venus Flytrap



Hooded Purple Pitcher Plant



Sundew



Butterwort



Purple Pitcher Plant





This is a picture of a butterwort in the soil.

What are Carnivorous plants?

Carnivorous plants are plants that eat meat. But they can still go through the process of photosynthesis if needed.

This is a picture of a venus fly trap



a bug getting eaten



An animal is getting trapped





This is Matthew taking the pH level of the plants.

In the greenhouse, we took care of the carnivorous bog plants. We made sure that they were doing well. One way we made sure they were doing okay was testing the pH. Another way we made sure the plants were doing well was testing the moisture. The way we tested the pH and the moisture is using 2 tools. Our group took turns making sure we did our jobs. Next, we watered the plants in the carnivorous Bog. There were actually multiple tools to water the plants. Mostly, we used a sprayer. The ones that is used in cleaning. Another tool we used was using the mist. It was automatic, so we didn't have to water it. Just turn the machine on, and bam. Those were the machines we used. One last job we did was snipping the dead venus fly traps by using some kind of scissor/snipper. The venus fly traps were doing well, so we didn't have to snip much. Each job is important because each job does an important role in helping the carnivorous plants stay alive. We tested the Ph to check the acidic level of the soil. If it was too low than we would use different soil to give the plants their nutrients. We tested the moisture of the soil because we needed to know if the plants were drying up or not getting enough water.

We really enjoyed the great trips we made To the Greenhouse this year.

Day	High side ph	Low side ph	High side soil moisture	Low side soil moisture	
1	7 ph	8 ph	5 ½	8 1/2	
2	7 ph	7 ½ ph	8	9 1/2	
3	7 ½ ph	7 ½ ph	7	9	
4	8 ½ ph	7 ph	7 1/2	11	
5	7 ph	7.3 ph	4 1/2	5	