

TURN & RUN!!!

NOTHING CAN STOP THEM!











Submerged Aquatics



Environmental Weeds

Cabombaceae: Water-shield family

- Aquatic perennial herbs
- Leaves mostly submerged
- Submerged leaves are opposite, petiolate and deeply and finely palmately dissected
- Floating leaves are alternate, peltate and associated with flowers
- Flowers solitary in leaf axils on long pedicels, actinomorphic

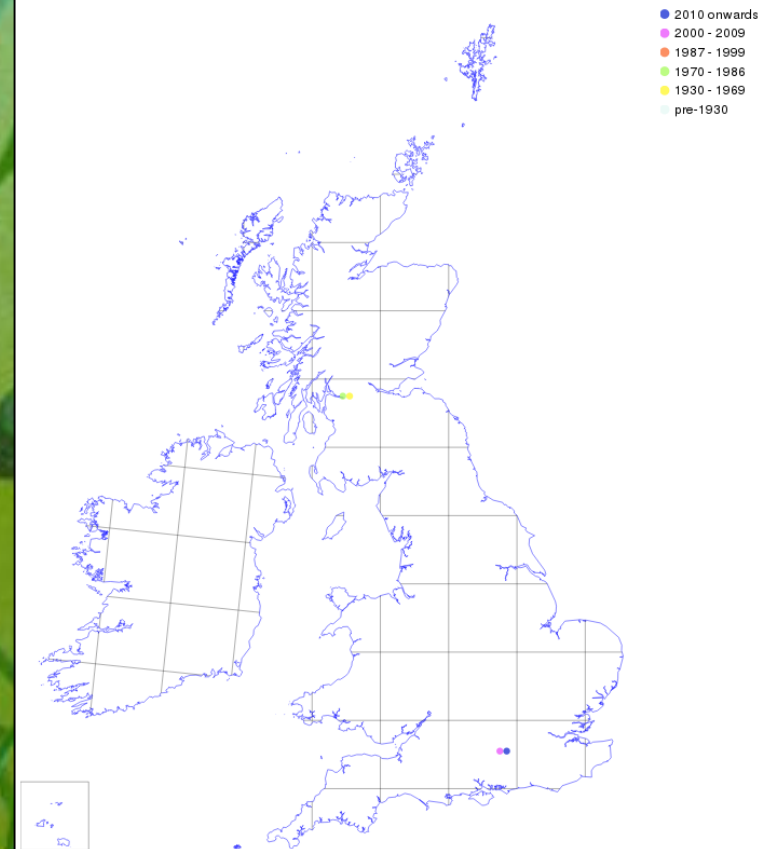


Cabomba caroliniana

Carolina Water-shield

- Stems to 2m
- Submerged leaves 3-5cm
- Opposite leaves, with petioles 1-3cm
- Linear to narrowly elliptic floating-leaves 0.6-2cm, with petiole joining in centre
- Flowers 6-10mm, white to lavender petals with yellow centre

Native to parts of North America



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Hydrocharitaceae: Frogbit family

Lagarosiphon major

Curly Pondweed

- Stems long branched, rooted in mud
- **Submerged leaved, variously whirled to spiral, the lowest always spiral**
- **Leaf edges subentire to minutely denticulate**, with 2 minute entire basal scales
- Inconspicuous **reddish flowers**, arising from sessile axillary spathe, **3 stamens** and 3 bifid styles
- Petals as long as sepals
- Only female plants occur in BI

Elodea sp

Waterweed

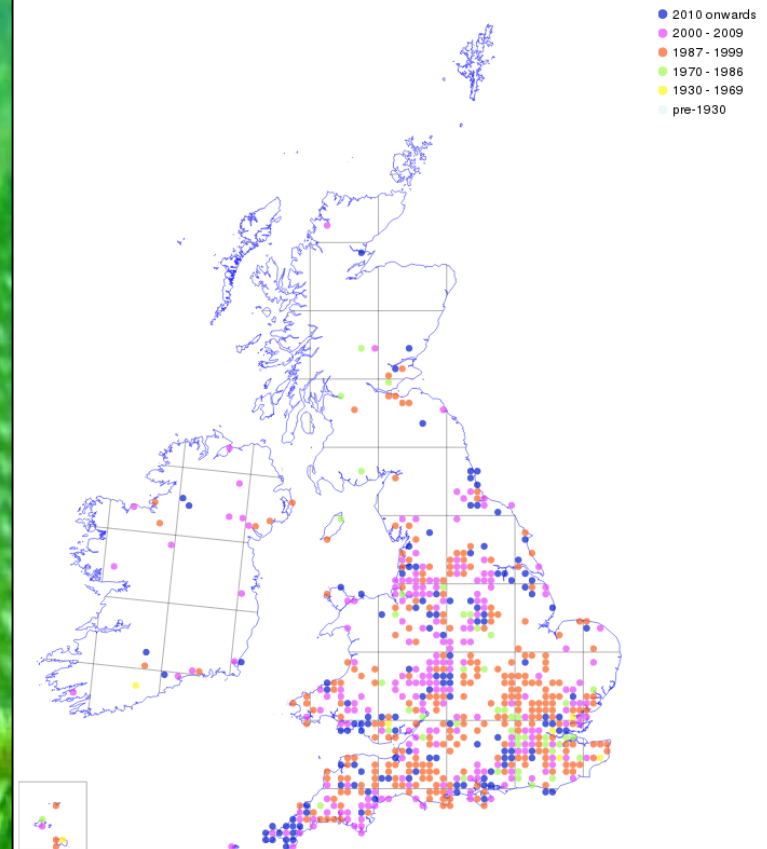
- Stems long branched, rooted in mud
- **Lower leaves opposite, the upper in whorls of 3-4 (5)**
- **Leaf edges minutely serrate**, with 2 minute entire basal scales
- Inconspicuous **whitish to reddish flowers**, solitary from sessile axillary spathe, **9 stamens** and 3 bifid styles
- Petals as long as sepals
- Only female plants occur in BI

Lagarosiphon major

Curly Pondweed

- Stems to 3m
- Leaves 6-30 x 1-3mm, usually strongly recurved, 0.2-0.5mm wide and densely crowded at apices
- Acute to acuminate apex
- Spread by vegetative reproduction in UK as all plants are female

Native to Southern Africa



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- Leaves in whorls of 3-5, the whorls crowded or lax, leaves recurved or not (common) = *Elodea* / *Hydrilla* / *Egeria*
- **Leaves in whorls of 3(-5) common = *Elodea***
- Leaves in whorls of 4-5 very rare = *Hydrilla* / *Egeria*



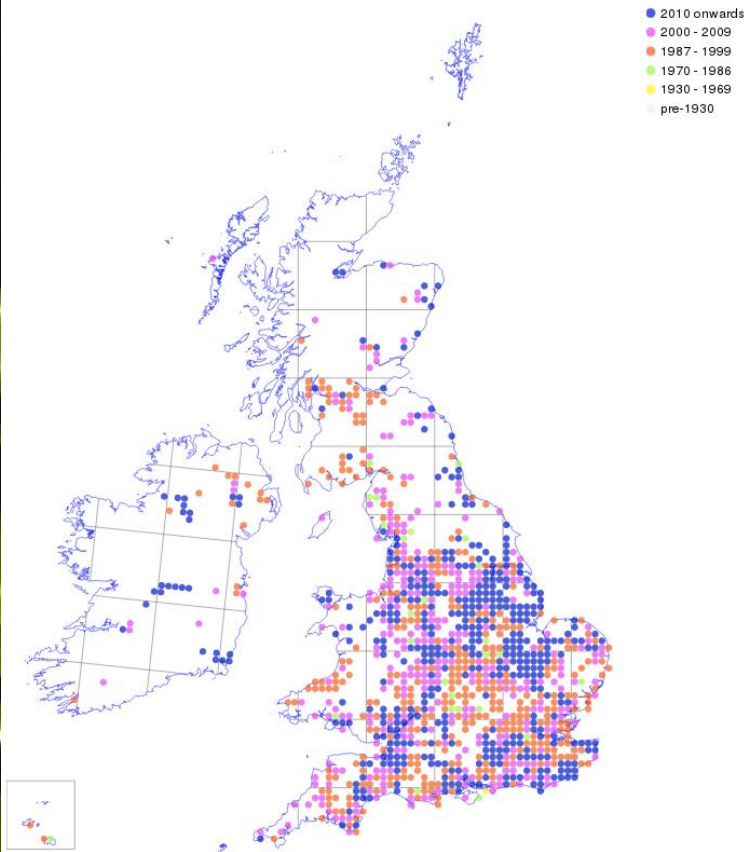
Elodea

Feature	<i>E. canadensis</i> Canadian Waterweed	<i>E. nuttallii</i> Nuttall's Waterweed	<i>E. callitrichoides</i> South American W.
Leaf shape	Linear-oblong, oblong-lanceolate, oblong, oblong-ovate, rarely linear lanceolate	Linear or linear lanceolate	Linear or linear lanceolate
Leaf apex	Broadly acute or obtuse, rarely narrowly acute	Narrowly acute or acuminate	Narrowly acute or acuminate
Leaf width	(0.7) 0.9-2.3 mm	0.2-0.7 (-0.8)mm	0.2-0.7 (-0.8)mm
Width below apex	0.5mm	0.5mm	0.5mm
Recurved leaves	Not usually recurved	At least some leaves strongly recurved	Leaves never strongly recurved
Leaf lamina	Not usually twisted	Leaf lamina often twisted	Leaves never strongly twisted
Length of leaf margin teeth		60-90 (-100)micrometres	(80-) 110-140 micrometres
Roots		White or grey-green adventitious root tips	Red adventitious root tips
Sepal length of female flowers		1.6 to 2.5mm	3.1 to 4.3mm

Elodea nuttallii

Nuttall's Waterweed

Native to North America

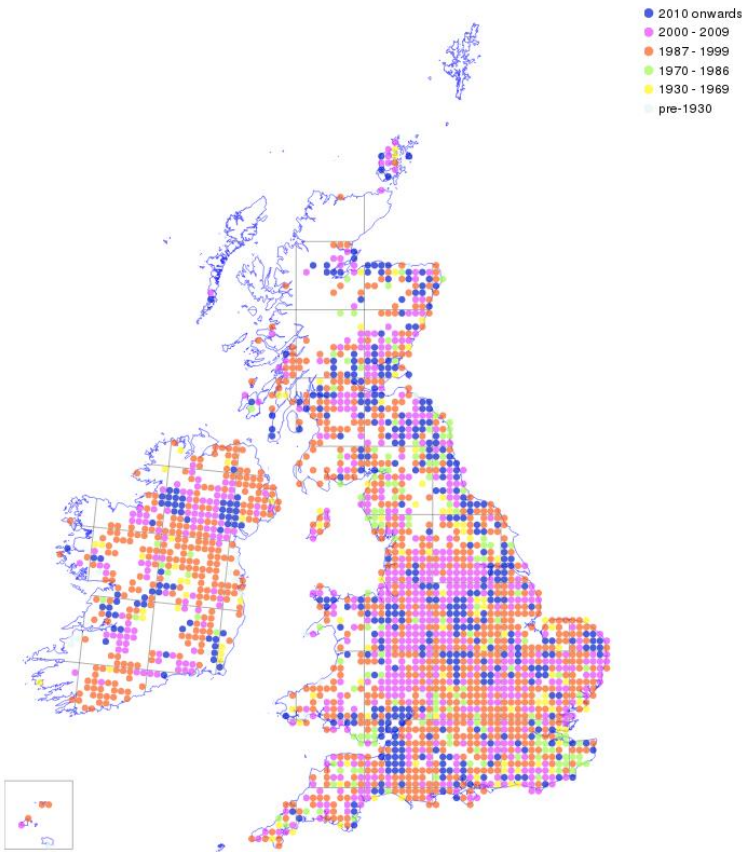


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Elodea canadensis
Canadian Waterweed

Native to North America

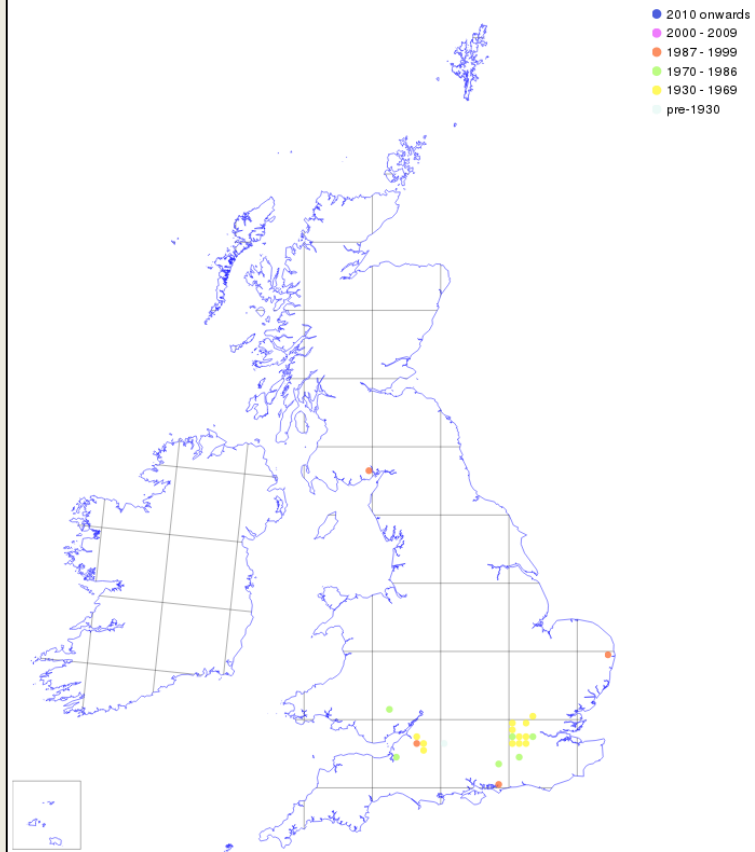


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Elodea callitrichoides
South American Waterweed

Native to South America



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Elodea Canadensis (true rare species)-bunched

Print Page

Elodea Canadensis (true rare species)-bunched

Price: £2.90

Product Code: Lilies Elode

This product is currently not available.



Product Information

Reviews (0)

Water Depth: 30-60 cm

Canadian Pond Weed. Submerged plant. This is very rare in cultivation and not to be confused with Elodea Natalii which is sold as Canadensis in almost all outlets in the UK. Looks like a miniature version of Elodea Crispa. Excellent for and maintaining clear healthy pond water and providing a haven for wildlife and a fantastic spawning area for small fish. Suitable for all ponds but must be planted in a basket if placed in a lined or fibreglass pond. Water Depth 30-60 cm.

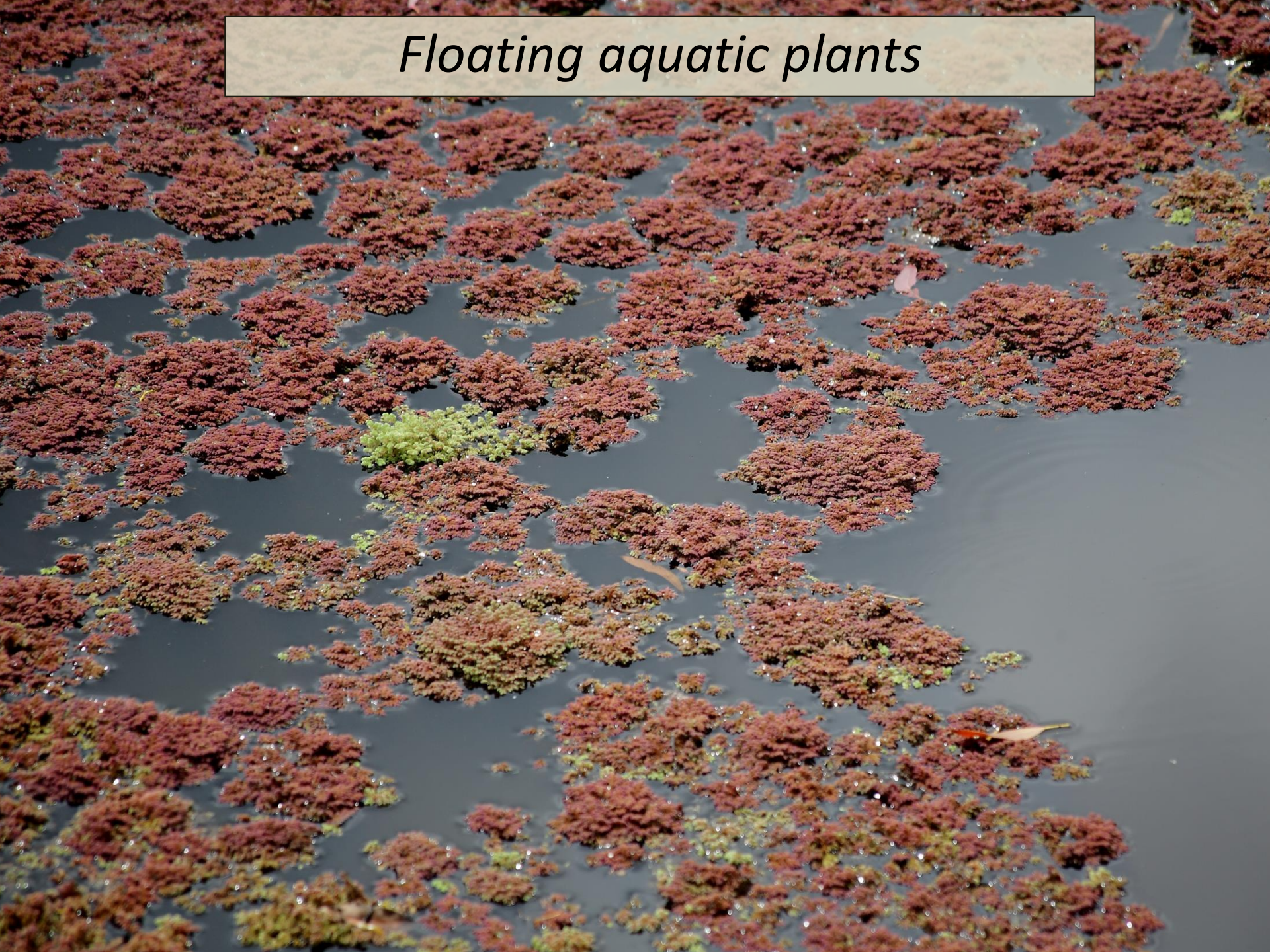
Evergreen



Floating Leaves and Surface Cover



Floating aquatic plants



Salviniaceae: Water Fern family

Azolla filiculoides

Water Fern

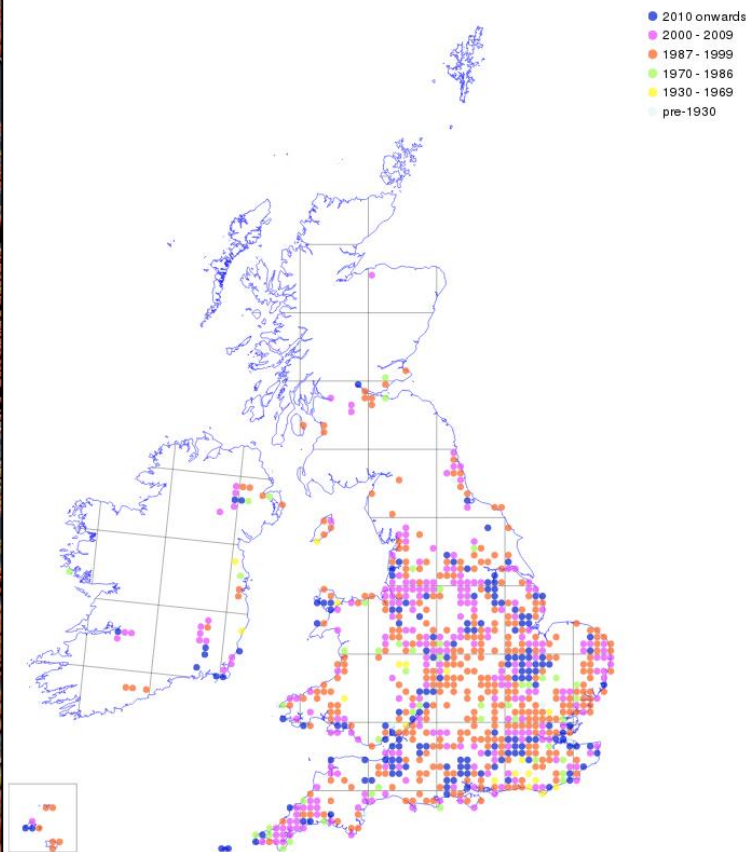
- Stems 1-5 (10) cm
- Leaves 2.5 x 1.5mm in surface view
- Hyaline edge to each leaf
- Plant green in early part of season becoming red later in season
- Thread like roots

Salvinia molesta (and other sp.)

Giant Salvinia

- Series of folded bright green coloured leaves, appearing more pleated, as more dense
- Leaves with hairy upper surface
- Leaf hairs with egg whisk shape
- Dangling 'roots' – these are actually old leaves!

Native to Tropical America



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Azolla filiculoides

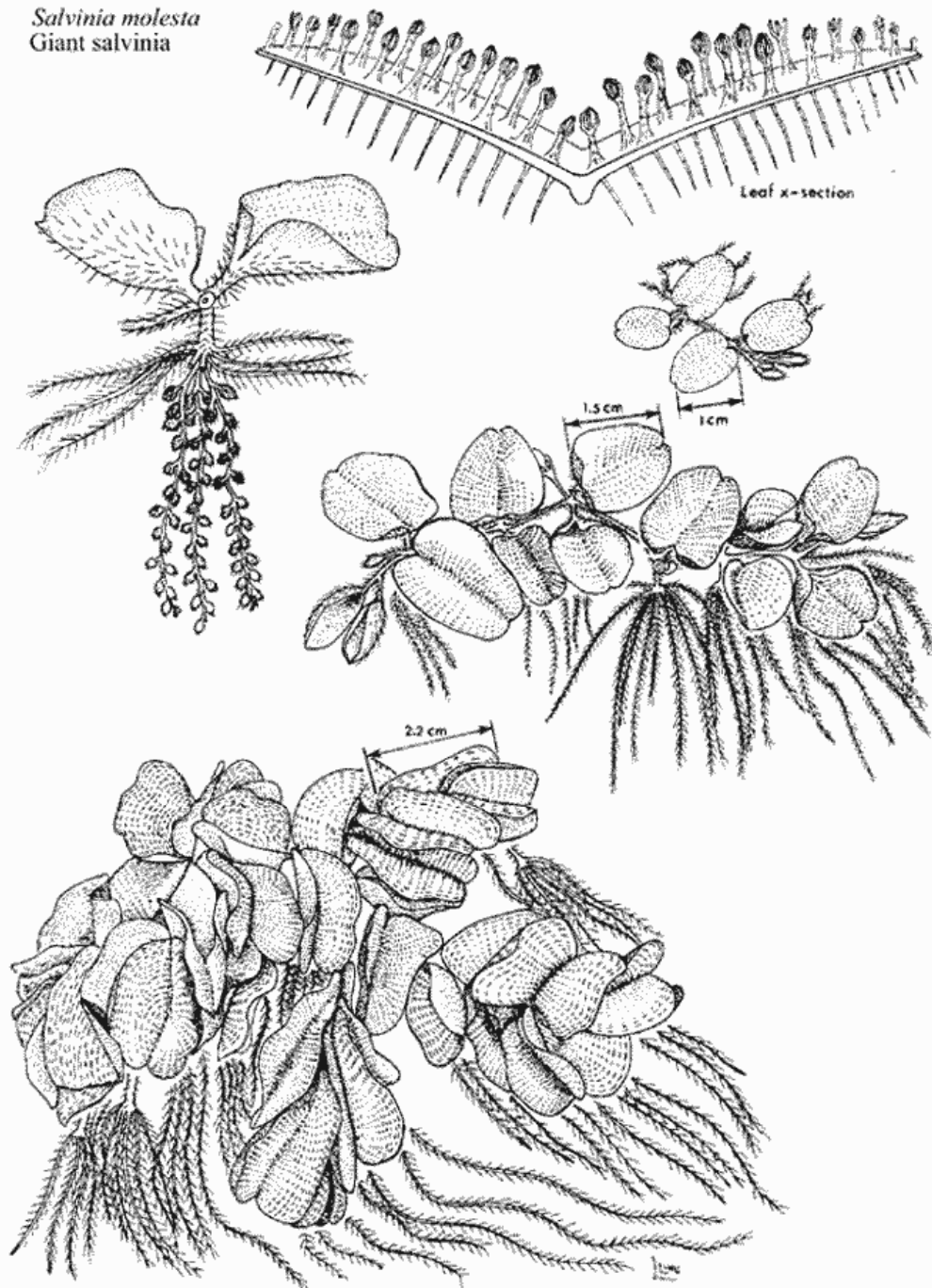


Salvinia molesta
Giant Salvinia



photo by M. Kane

Salvinia molesta
Giant salvinia



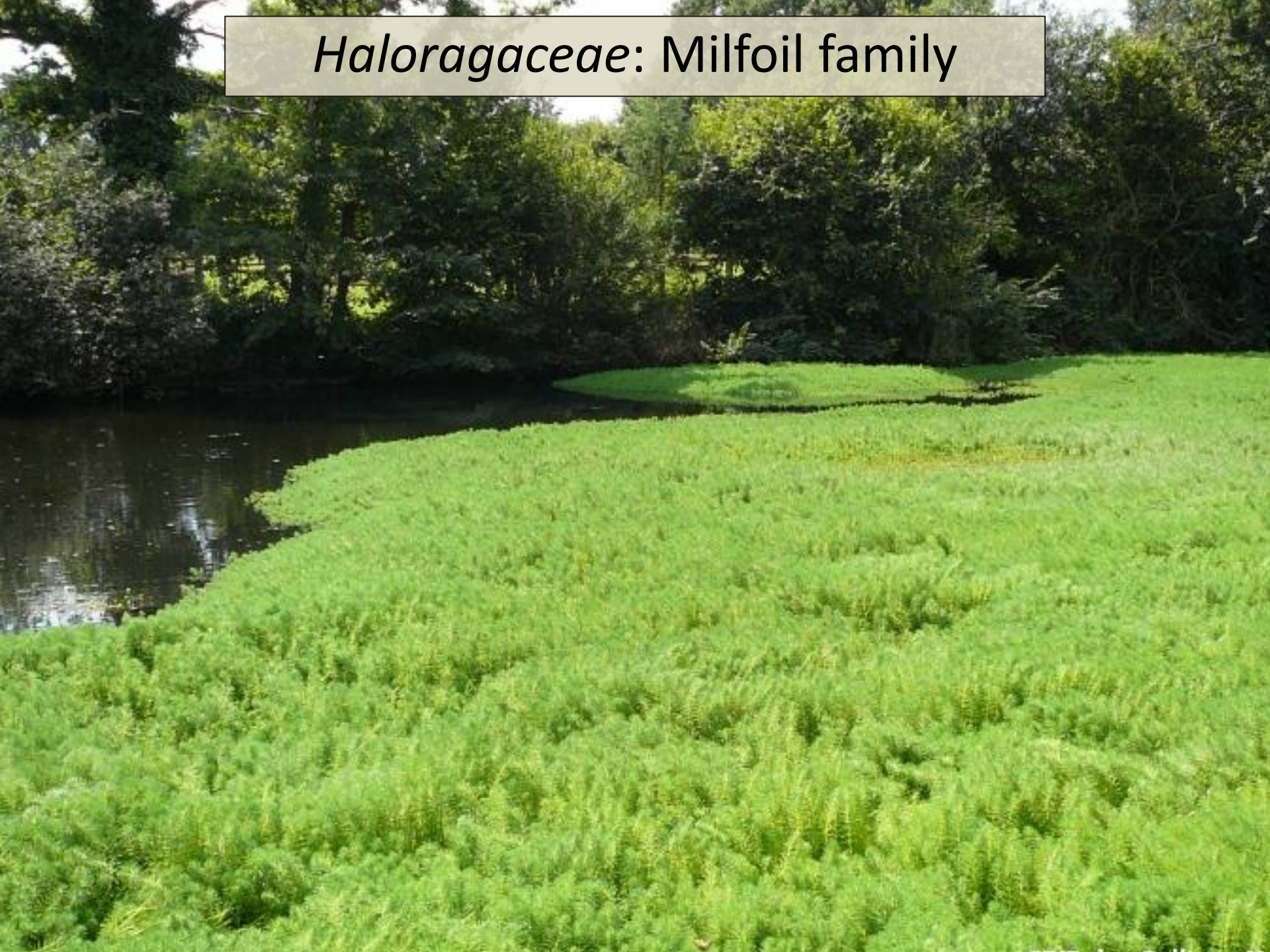
Salvinia molesta
Giant Salvinia



Salvinia natans
Floating Water-moss



Haloragaceae: Milfoil family

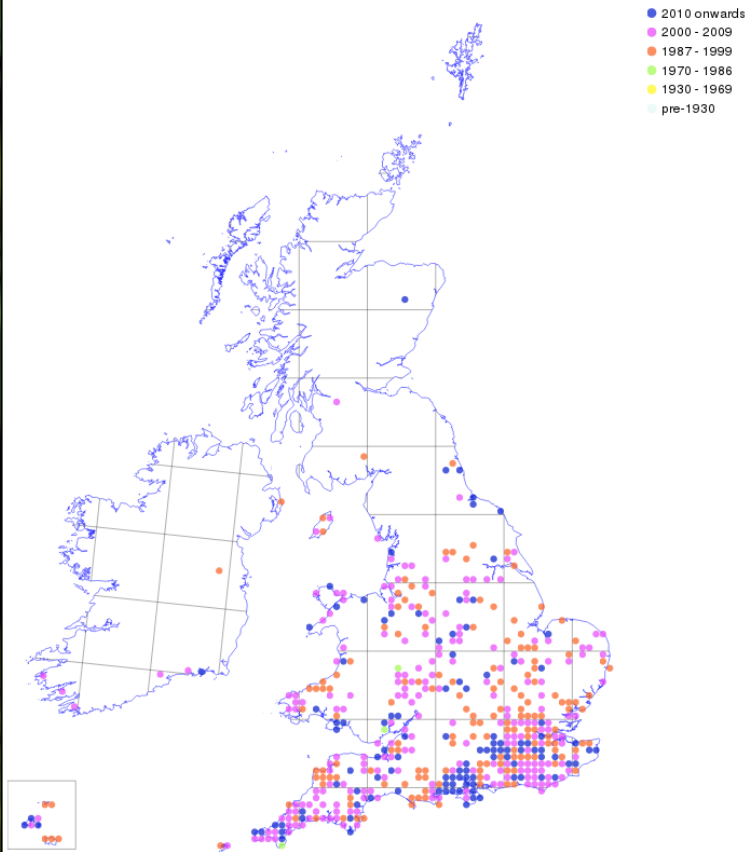


Myriophyllum

Feature	<i>M. aquaticum</i> Parrot's-feather	<i>M. verticillatum</i> Whorled Water-milfoil	<i>M. spicatum</i> Spiked Water-milfoil	<i>M. alterniforum</i> Alternate Water-milfoil
Maximum stem length	2m	3m	2.5m	1.2m
No. of leaves in each whorl	4-6 Hemispherical glands	(4) 5 (-6)	(3) 4 (-5)	(3-) 4
No. of leaf segments	Usually 8-30	Usually 24-35	Usually 13-38	Usually 6-18
No. of flowers in whorl	Mostly 5-6	Mostly 5 Divided bracts – can look like aquaticum	4	2-4 whorled below (female) and opposite to alternate for upper (male)
Flower type	Dioecious, but only female in Britain	Male, female and usu. bisexual	Male, female and usu. bisexual	Male, female and usu. bisexual
Status / habitats	Introduced and naturalised where thrown out.	Native, mostly base-rich habitats Nationally Scarce	Native, mostly base-rich habitats	Native, mostly base-poor habitats
Turions	no	yes	no	no

Myriophyllum aquaticum Parrot's-feather

Native to South America



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www.ArvensisEcology.co.uk

enquiries@ArvensisEcology.co.uk