TURN & RUN!!!

NOTHING CAN STOP THEM!
Submerged Aquatics
**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
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
• 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*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th><em>E. canadensis</em></th>
<th><em>E. nuttallii</em></th>
<th><em>E. callitrichoides</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian Waterweed</td>
<td>Nuttall’s Waterweed</td>
<td>South American W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf shape</td>
<td>Linear-oblong, oblong-lanceolate, oblong, oblong-ovate, rarely linear lanceolate</td>
<td>Linear or linear lanceolate</td>
<td>Linear or linear lanceolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf apex</td>
<td>Broadly acute or obtuse, rarely narrowly acute</td>
<td>Narrowly acute or acuminate</td>
<td>Narrowly acute or acuminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf width</td>
<td>(0.7) 0.9-2.3 mm</td>
<td>0.2-0.7 (-0.8)mm</td>
<td>0.2-0.7 (-0.8)mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width below apex</td>
<td>0.5mm</td>
<td>0.5mm</td>
<td>0.5mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurved leaves</td>
<td>Not usually recurved</td>
<td>At least some leaves strongly recurved</td>
<td>Leaves never strongly recurved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf lamina</td>
<td>Not usually twisted</td>
<td>Leaf lamina often twisted</td>
<td>Leaves never strongly twisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of leaf margin teeth</td>
<td></td>
<td>60-90 (-100)micrometres</td>
<td>(80-) 110-140 micrometres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roots</td>
<td></td>
<td>White or grey-green adventitious root tips</td>
<td>Red adventitious root tips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepal length of female flowers</td>
<td>1.6 to 2.5mm</td>
<td>3.1 to 4.3mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Elodea nuttallii
Nuttall’s Waterweed

Native to North America
Elodea canadensis
Canadian Waterweed

Native to North America
Elodea callitrichoides
South American Waterweed

Native to South America

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Elodea Canadensis (true rare species) - bunched

Price: £2.90

Product Code: Lilies Elodea

This product is currently not available.

Product Information

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

Azolla filiculoides
Salvinia molesta
Giant Salvinia
Salvinia molesta
Giant Salvinia

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

Native to South America

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