

TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERING PLANTS FOR SPECIFIC HABITATS

PONDS

Ponds and marshy areas should be sited in open, sunny locations, sheltered from prevailing winds. There are few pond and marsh plants that will survive in shade or in water that is nutrient rich and oxygen starved because of fallen leaf litter and overhanging branches.

The lists below assume that ponds will have a shallow marginal zone less than 20cm in depth; a sloping, undulating intermediate zone between 20cm and 60cm in depth; and a deep zone greater than 60cm in depth.

PLANTS FOR PONDS

Submerged oxygenators: great for supplying oxygen directly into the water

Curly pondweed: *Potamogeton crispus*
Rigid hornwort: *Ceratophyllum demersum*
Spiked water milfoil: *Myriophyllum spicatum*
Water crowfoot: *Ranunculus aquatilis*
Water starwort: *Callitriche stagnalis*
Water Violet: *Hottonia Palustris*

Floaters: (water plants that are rooted at the bottom of the pond, but whose leaves float on the surface)

Broad leaved pond weed; *Potamogeton natans*
Dwarf water lily: *Nymphaea pygmaea*
Floating sweet grass: *Glyceria fluitans*
Frogbit: *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*
Fringed water lily: *Nymphoides peltata*
Water soldier: *Stratiotes aloides*
White water lily: *Nymphaea alba*
Yellow water lily: *Nymphaea lutea* / *Nuphar lutea*

Shallow water emergents: (waterplants with roots below water level, but whose leaves and flowers rise above the surface of the water)

Amphibious bistort: *Persicaria amphibian*
Arrowhead: *Sagittaria sagittifolia*
Bogbean: *Menyanthes trifoliata*
Brooklime / Water veronica: *Veronica beccabunga*
Greater spearwort: *Ranunculus lingua*; invasive
Lesser spearwort: *Ranunculus flammula*
Water cress: *Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum*
Water forget-me-not: *Myosotis scorpioides*
Water plantain: *Alisma graminium* / *A. lanceolatum*

Tall emergents: (towering plants rising well above the water surface, usually rooted in shallow water)

Bogrush: *Juncus glaucus*

Branched burr-reed: *Sparganium erectum*
Common reed: *Phragmites australis*
Dwarf reed-mace: *Typha minima*
Flowering rush: *Butomus umbellatus*
Greater pond sedge: *Carex riparia*
Greater reed-mace / bulrush: *Typha latifolia*; (large ponds only)
Lesser bulrush / lesser reed-mace: *Typha angustifolia*
Water mint: *Mentha aquatica*
Water plantain: *Alisma plantago-aquatica*

PLANTS FOR MARSHY AREAS:

Marginal and bog plants are adaptable species which will grow in damp soil as well as at the pond's edge; some of these overlap with the emergent groups listed above:

Bugle: *Adjug reptans*
Creeping jenny: *Lysimachia nummularia*
Fleabane: *Pulicaria dysenterica*
Grass of Parnassus: *Parnassia palustris*
Great willowherb: *Epilobium hirsutum*
Hard rush: *Juncus inflexus*
Hemp agrimony: *Eupatorium cannabinum*
Lady' smock: *Cardamine pratensis*
Mares tail: *Hippurus vulgaris*
Marsh marigold: *Caltha palustris*
Marsh woundwort: *Stachys palustris*
Meadowsweet: *Filipendula ulmaria*
Purple loosestrife: *Lythrum salicaria*
Ragged robin: *Lychnis flos-cuculi*
Royal fern: *Osmunda regalis*
Salad burnet: *Sanquisorba minor*
Saw wort: *Serratula tinctoria*
Valerian: *Valeriana officinalis*
Yellow flag iris: *Iris pseudacorus*
Yellow loosestrife: *Lysimachia vulgaris*

Shrubs and trees for marshy areas:

Crack willow: *Salix fragilis*
Common Alder: *Alnus glutinosa*
Goat Willow: *Salix caprea*
Osier: *Salix viminalis*
White willow: *Salix alba*
Bog myrtle: *Myrica gale*; (acid boggy areas only; will not flourish in alkaline conditions).

Alien Water plants:

Alien plants that must be avoided or eradicated if already present:

Alien curly pondweed: *Lagarosiphon major*

Alien Marsh Pennywort: *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*

Canadian pondweed: *Elodea Canadensis*

Fairy Fern: *Azolla folliculoides*

New Zealand pygmy weed / New Zealand stone-crop: *Crassula helmsii*

Nutall's pondweed: *Elodea nutallii*

Parrot's feather: *Myriophyllum aquaticum*

Resources:

1. These are laminated identification guides, great for outdoor educational work.
Orton R., Bebbington A., Bebbington J.; "Guide to Commoner Water Plants"
Orton R., Bebbington A., Bebbington J.; " Freshwater Name Trail", Field Studies Council Publications. Telephone: 01743 852140, e-mail; publications@field-studies-council.org
www.field-studies-council.org.
2. Steel.J.; "Wildlife Ponds", ISBN: 0-9541116-1-3 www.wildlife-gardening.co.uk
3. Pond Conservation Trust, www.pondconservation.org.uk For all information about the siting, construction, development and maintenance of ponds.
4. For all information about non-native invasive aquatic plants (how to avoid buying them, including the names they are sold under; how to dispose of them; how to spot "hitch-hikers", etc): Plantlife www.plantlife.org.uk