



Fact Sheet

Water Plants No. 2

To obtain a healthy and attractive pond it is important to grow a variety of plants that perform different functions within that environment. This includes a number of different plants that oxygenate the water and those that remove excess nutrients from the water. These are submerged plants and the ones we have available at Stoneman's include:

'Water Ribbons'

Triglochin procerum

An attractive aquatic that can be grown in a pot or rooted into the substrate of a pond. Leaves are long and strap-like and will grow to the water surface where they will float like lily leaves. The flower spike is emergent and bears insignificant pale green flowers. Hardy evergreen, the leaves will grow according to the pond depth. A good oxygenating plant. Australian native.

Height & Spread: according to depth of water

Water Depth: to 1m

'Streaked Arrow Grass'

Triglochin triata

A smaller version of the water ribbons, with slender leaves growing to about 20cm long. A wetland plant that will either grow in shallow water or in the margins of a pond. Very salt tolerant, it is also useful for stabilising soil as it will keep spreading if not confined to a pot. Hardy evergreen. Australian Native.

'Water Milfoil'

Myriophyllum papillosum

A submerged plant with finely divided leaves in plumes which trail across the water surface. Evergreen and frost hardy. Requires full sun to semi-shade. Submerge up to 60cm. Good plant for oxygenating the water and providing protection for tadpoles or spawning fish.

An Australian native plant.

Spread: about 60cm *Water Depth:* to 60cm



'Fringe Lily'

Nymphoides geminata

An attractive and hardy submersible plant with leaves that resemble the Waterlily, only smaller. Small, fringed, star-shaped yellow flowers extend out of the water during summer. Evergreen, hardy, and preferring full sun, they can be submerged up to 60cm. Good plant for covering the water surface and removing excess nutrients. An Australian native plant.

Spread: about 60cm

Water Depth: to 60cm

'Waterlily'
Nymphaea

An important plant for establishing a healthy pond environment the waterlily has large floating leaves that give good coverage of the water surface. Strong growing plants, they take nutrients from the water, thereby reducing problems with algae.

Flowers are produced in a range of colours (yellow, white, pinks & red) over spring and summer. Partially or fully herbaceous deciduous (depending upon winter temperatures), they can withstand the pond freezing over. Some species native to Australia.

At least 4 or 5 hours of full sun is essential for strong growth and reliable flowering.

Height & Spread: depending on depth of water

Water Depth: Ideal is 45-60cm, but will grow in shallower water.

'Nardoo'

Marsilea mutica

One of the most attractive of the Nardoo, with clover like leaves that float on the surface of the water. An aquatic fern, it's leaves vary from light green to russet brown.

A good aquatic to remove excess nutrients from the water and shade the water surface.

Semi to fully herbaceous, frost hardy, preferring part shade to full sun.

Height & Spread: depends on water depth

Water Depth: to 60cm



'Nardoo'

Marsilea Drumondii Furry Nardoo

A lovely variety of Nardoo that grows to about 20cm and has soft, downy, clover shaped leaves. Will grow in the pond or in a constantly moist soil. Frost Hardy.

'Austral Brooklime'

Gratiola peruviana

A prostrate perennial with pale green foliage on stems that float across the water. During spring and summer, pale pink tubular flowers are produced. Shade tolerant and frost hardy, it can be grown in the wet soils of a pond margin, or in a pot slightly submerged. Evergreen.

Australian native.

Spread: to 40cm

Water Depth: to 10 - 15cm

Hydrocotyle verticillate

Shield Pennywort

An attractive submerged plant that will assist in oxygenating and keeping the water clean.

Foliage is bright green with round leaves about the size of a 50 cent coin. Small white flowers appear in Summer. Frost hardy. Australian native.

Height & Spread: according to depth of water

Water Depth: 40cm

'Swamp Ludwigia'**Ludwigia palustris**

A strong growing plant with distinctive red-brown tinged leaves. Planted in wet soil at the edge of a pond, or in a pot submerged, the long floating stems will stretch out across the water. A good plant for removing excess nutrients from the water. Evergreen, hardy & prefers full sun to part shade.

Spread: to 50cm

Water Depth: to 10cm

Hydrocleys nymphoides**'Water Poppy'**

A pretty, submerged plant that has small oval leaves that both float on and emerge from the water surface. During summer, yellow cup shaped flowers with a black centre are held above the foliage. Deciduous to evergreen depending on winter temperatures they prefer full sun. Can be grown as a marginal water plant or fully submerged where the foliage will grow to the water surface.

Spread: to 60cm

Water Depth: to 60cm

Ranunculus lingua**'Water Buttercup'**

An aquatic Ranunculus that is valued for its ornamental foliage and flowers. Partly deciduous, R. lingua produces new stems each spring that are surrounded by lush green leaves. These stems are topped with bright yellow flowers that are almost perfect copies of the 'buttercup'. During late autumn this growth dies off to leave foliage at the very base of the plant. Preferring full sun and hardy, R. lingua can be grown as a marginal water plant, or in very boggy areas.

Height: 40-90cm

Spread: 45cm

Water Depth: 15cm



We'll make your garden grow!!