Aquatic Plant Catalogue 2019



Anglo Aquatic Plant

British Grown
RHS Award Winning Aquatic Plants

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Anglo Aquatic is a family run business which has been growing and selling pond plants for over 50 years, consistently receiving many prestigious awards for plant quality. We pride ourselves on building customer relationships by remaining committed to the following;

- Supplying the most comprehensive range of the highest quality aquatics plants.
- Ensuring first class customer service.
- Providing expert knowledge and advice.
- To be as flexible as possible to meet our customer needs.

Plant Index



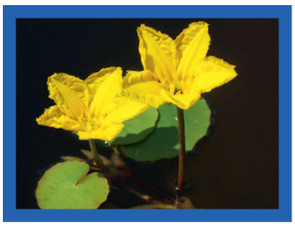
Marginals & Damp Ground **Page 3 - 21**

These plants can be placed in the shallow areas of a pond. Those with a minimum depth of 0cm, can also be planted out of the water in damp ground so are ideal for a bog garden too.



Oxygenators **Page 22 - 25**

Our extensive range of oxygenating plants have different requirements. Hence we sell them in different formats; container grown, bunches, tub or planted in gravel depending on the species.



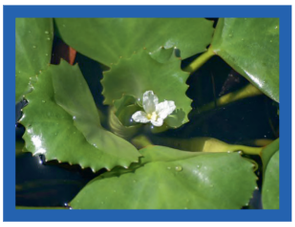
Deep Water & Molluscs **Page 25**

Deep water plants are alternatives to lilies for the deeper areas of the pond to give leaf cover and shade to the water. Our range of molluscs include snails that eat algae and mussels that filter water.



Water Lilies (Nymphaea) **Page 26 - 32**

Water lilies are often considered the most attractive of pond plants. We stock the widest range of lilies available in the UK in pot sizes from 1 to 30 litres.



Floating Aquatics **Page 33**

Only native floating plants are truly hardy whilst tropical species add variety to the pond. All shade the water and remove nitrates, which helps to reduce algae and increase biodiversity.



Moisture & Shade Loving **Page 34 - 39**

These are excellent for bog gardens or damp areas where the soil does not dry out. Our range includes ferns on pages 36 - 37 which tolerate deep shade and primulas on page 38.

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Marginals & Damp Ground

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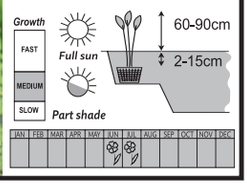
Acorus calamus
(Sweet flag)

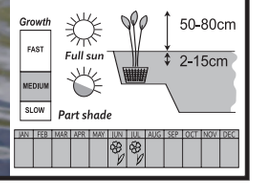
Dark green iris-like foliage with a small, green, horn-shaped bloom. It grows from a rhizome which runs across the ground out of which the leaves rise up. It has been used in fragrances and medicinal cures since Egyptian times.





Acorus calamus 'Variegatus'
(Variegated sweet flag)

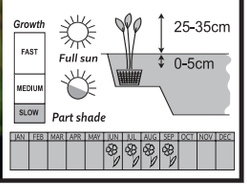
As Acorus calamus but with green and cream vertical striped leaves. This citrus scented plant has also been used in fragrances and medicinal cures.





Acorus gramineus 'Ogon'
(Golden variegated slender sweet flag)

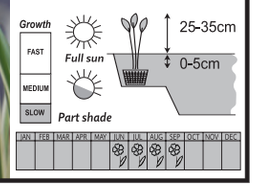
This variegated semi evergreen has aromatic, showy, bright yellow & green striped foliage that grows in attractive wide fans forming large low growing clumps.





Acorus gramineus variegatus
(Variegated slender sweet flag)

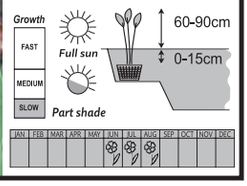
This is as Acorus gramineus Ogon but the leaves are green and white variegated.





Alisma parviflorum
(American water plantain)

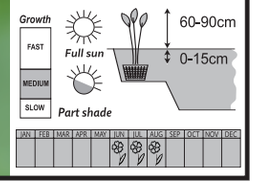
A compact and attractive form of the native Alisma with more rounded leaves. When mature this plant sends up numerous flower heads with multiple, delicate, pinkish-white petals.





Alisma plantago aquaticum
(Water plantain, Mad dog weed)

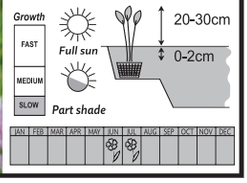
When mature this plant sends up many flower stems with multiple, delicate white flowers and broad, lanceolate leaves. It is also said to be a cure for rabies hence it is sometimes called Mad Dog weed.





Allium schoenoprasum
(Chives)

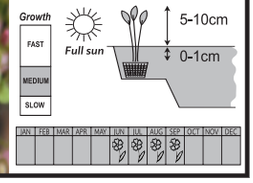
Grass-like, tubular mid-green leaves with pretty rose-pink flowers. Chives are attractive, prolific flowering and have been used in cooking and medicine for thousands of years.





Anagallis tenella
(Bog pimpernel)

Forms a dense carpet of tiny leaves, mixed with numerous rosy-pink flowers. Ideal in a bog garden or very shallow water.



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Anemopsis californicum
(Apache beads)

It has beautiful, white scented flowers and broad, dark green leaves. Originally sold in Mexico's markets to ward off malaria and other diseases. The flowers and leaves can be dried for potpourri.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
15-40cm
0-15cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Arundo donax variegata
(Variegated giant reed grass)

This is a tall, striking, ornamental grass with green and white striped leaves that will attract attention in any garden. Ideal in the bog garden. It is half hardy so plant in a sheltered location.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
100-240cm
0-8cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Baldellia ranunculoides
(Lesser water plantain)

A delicate little plant that produces a profusion of small, very pale lilac flowers amidst dense, lime-green foliage.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
5-20cm
0-5cm
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Butomus umbellatus
(Flowering rush)

Pretty pink flowers in umbels rise above the triangular leaves, which turn from red to dark green as they mature. The roots used to be crushed and used as food in northern Asia.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
60-100cm
3-25cm
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Calla palustris
(Bog or Water arum)

A rambling plant with heart-shaped leaves, white flowers are followed by bright red seed heads. This is one of the very few plants known to be pollinated by snails as they are attracted by the flower's scent. Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
15-25cm
3-15cm
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Caltha leptosepala
(White marsh marigold or Broadleaved marsh marigold)

The white flowers are larger than Caltha palustris 'Alba' and the leaves are oval rather than round.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
20-30cm
0-1cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Caltha palustris
(King cup or Marsh marigold)

Once established it produces a mass of bright yellow flowers very early in the spring, almost a ball of yellow. After flowering in March and April most foliage will die back, but sometimes it has a second flowering later in the year.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
30-50cm
0-15cm
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Caltha palustris alba
(White Himalayan marigold)

A little less prolific flowering than caltha palustris, but once mature it always has a second flowering later in the year.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
20-30cm
0-10cm
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Caltha palustris plena
(Double marsh marigold)

As Caltha palustris, but with beautiful, double yellow flowers in early spring. It was first discovered and cultivated in Austria in the late 16th century.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW — Full sun — Part shade — 20-30cm — 0-10cm

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Caltha palustris polypetala
(Giant king cup)

A much bolder plant than Caltha palustris with striking, large, single yellow flowers that appear in early spring and continue for longer than other calthas. Mature plants frequently have a few flowers throughout milder winters.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW — Full sun — Part shade — 60-100cm — 0-20cm

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Cardamine pratensis
(Cuckoo flower or Lady's smock)

Mounds of pale green, ferny foliage with pale lilac blooms. It is one of the main food plants of the Orange Tip butterfly.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW — Full sun — Part shade — 20-30cm — 0-10cm

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Carex acuta
(Slender-tufted sedge)

A tall, slender, tufted sedge that grows in rivers, streams and lakes throughout the British Isles.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW — Full sun — Part shade — 60-90cm — 0-15cm

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Carex elata 'Aurea'
(Golden sedge)

Most decorative sedge for shallow water, with beautiful, rich golden-yellow foliage.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW — Full sun — Part shade — 30-50cm — 0-20cm

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Carex grayii
(Mace sedge)

It forms an upright clump of fresh green, leathery leaves. The very attractive and unusual spiky seed heads are popular for flower arranging.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW — Full sun — Part shade — 60-90cm — 0-20cm

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Carex muskingumensis
(Musk sedge)

An architectural plant with light green, feathered, finely tapering leaves.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW — Full sun — Part shade — 40-75cm — 0-20cm

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Carex panicea
(Carnation grass or Carnation sedge)

This native sedge forms an attractive clump of bluish slender leaves.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW — Full sun — Part shade — 15-30cm — 0-15cm

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Carex pendula
(Pendulous sedge)

Dark green leathery leaves grow upward then droop to form a weeping mound. The pendulous seed heads can often be seen by streams and brooks.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
40-60cm
0-15cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Carex pseudocyperus
(Cyperus sedge)

Bright green, grassy leaves with drooping, many flowered spikelets, popular with landscapers for native planting schemes to provide cover for wildfowl.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
0-20cm
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Carex riparia
(Greater pond sedge)

A coarse grass with broad leaves and brown spikelets. It is larger than the other sedges which makes it popular with landscapers for architectural, native planting schemes.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
90-120cm
0-20cm
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Colocasia rubra Black Magic
(Elephant ear)

Stunning large, dark leaves. It has a yellow flower but this is often hidden by the leaves. Place in damp ground or in the pond but keep the crown above water. Not hardy, store in damp sand or peat for winter.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
80-120cm
0-0 cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Cotula coronopifolia
(Brass buttons)

A pretty, creeping plant with numerous, bright yellow flowers like buttons. The seeds can be collected and sown under glass in February/March or sown outside in April/May. This plant is an annual.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
15-20cm
0-10cm
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Cyperus alternifolius
(Umbrella palm)

So called because of the shape of its umbels of grassy spikelets. It makes a popular house plant and is excellent for those who tend to overwater their house plants as you can't with this one. Semi hardy, protect from frost.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
100-200cm
0-5cm
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Cyperus longus
(Sweet galingale)

Dark green, grass-like, pendulous foliage with brown flowers. This plant makes good cover for wildlife in large ponds or lakes.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-120cm
0-25cm
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Cyperus papyrus
(Egyptian paper rush)

Has mop-like heads of spikelets high on triangular stems. It is almost certain that Moses' cradle was made from this plant. It makes an excellent house plant which will be evergreen if over 15°C. Not hardy, protect from frost.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
100-250cm
0-10cm
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Cyperus papyrus percamenthus

(Dwarf Egyptian paper rush)

A miniature version of Cyperus papyrus, making it a stunning addition to a smaller pond or conservatory. As Cyperus papyrus, keep above 5°C in winter, or above 15°C to keep it evergreen. Not hardy, protect from frost.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
75-100cm
0-10cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Dichromena colorata

(Star grass)

A fantastic plant for late in the season as the attractive green and white, star-shaped bracts rise above the grass-like foliage and continue into November. Making this previously insignificant plant a great addition to a pond.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
40-60cm
0-5cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Eleocharis palustris

(Common spike-rush)

A mat forming perennial plant with fine grass-like foliage and smooth un-branched upright stems.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
15-30cm
0-10cm
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Equisetum hyemale

(Dutch rush)

This stunning, evergreen plant adds interest to the garden all year round. Extremely hardy even 500 miles inside the Arctic circle. Leave old growth standing through winter, cut down in spring when new shoots are about 15cm high.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
100-180cm
0-15cm
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Eriophorum angustifolium

(Cotton grass, Bog cotton, Scirpus angustifolius)

A beautiful, evergreen, native plant with grass type foliage and fluffy heads of white cotton-like flowers. The wool used to be used for stuffing pillows and to make candle wicks. It is very hardy and can often be seen on Scottish moors.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
30-50cm
0-20cm
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Eupatorium cannabinum

(Hemp agrimony or Dutch agrimony)

A tall, native marginal with bold, dome-shaped clusters of tiny, fluffy, dusty pink flower heads in late summer and early autumn.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-120cm
0-10cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Euphorbia palustris

(Marsh spurge)

Bright, greenish-yellow flowers form in large, terminal clusters in late spring. The fresh-green leaves often turn yellow and orange in autumn. Caution - skin & eye irritant & toxic if eaten.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
30-90cm
0-10cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Geum rivale

(Water avens)

This prolific flowering plant produces delicate nodding, bell-shaped, pinky-red flowers continuously from May through to September.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
30-50cm
0-8cm
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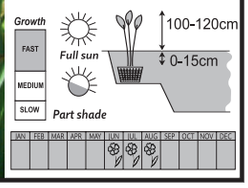
Glyceria maxima
(Reed sweet grass)

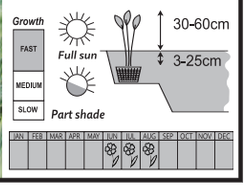
Vigorous, grass-green foliage, popular with landscapers for native planting schemes to provide cover for wildfowl.





Glyceria maxima variegata
(Variegated reed sweet grass)

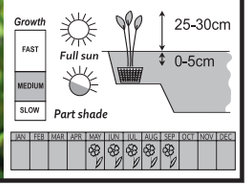
A relatively vigorous plant but with attractive, pinky-red striped grass foliage in Spring maturing to yellow & white later in the year. It is graced with purplish-green flowering panicles in late summer.





Gratiola officinalis
(Hedge hyssop or Herb of grace)

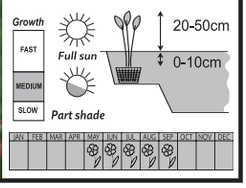
Pretty spires of white or pink flowers are located in the axils of the leaves. In Switzerland it grows abundantly in damp pastures and can be dangerous to cattle.





Houttuynia cordata 'Boo Boo'

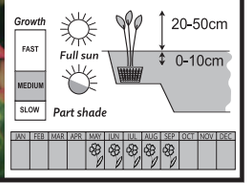
The colourful, scented leaves turn bright red in Autumn. The leaves have an interestingly crinkled effect, unlike the Houttuynia Chameleon, this variety is a slightly darker in colour.





Houttuynia cordata 'Chameleon'
(Harlequin plant)

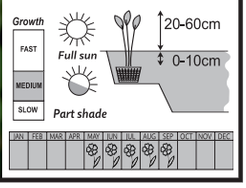
This very popular, brightly coloured plant has red, yellow and green scented leaves. The dense yellow flower spikes have 4 white bracts at the base, making them look like single white flowers.





Houttuynia cordata 'Plena'
(Orange peel plant)

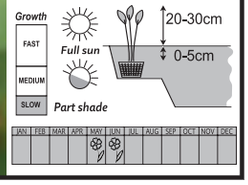
It has white flowers, made of numerous bracts, which are prolific from May to September. The leaves, as with other houttuynias, have an attractive orange peel scent, hence it's common name.





Hypericum elodes
(Marsh St John's Wort)

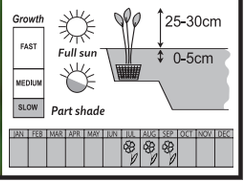
The green-grey, soft, hairy foliage gives a glaucous appearance. Small, saucer shaped, yellow flowers appear in late summer. Good for the edges of ponds and streams.





Hypericum tetrapterum
(Square-stalked St John's Wort)

Small, creeping perennial. Soft, round leaves with yellow flowers in clusters.



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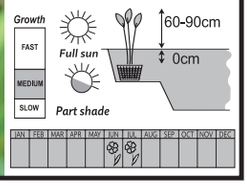
Iris ensata
(Japanese clematis iris or Iris kaempferi)

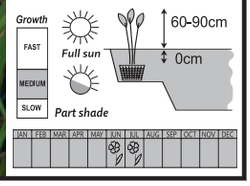
Varying coloured clematis type flowers, often boldly marked. The leaves form dense clumps. It prefers moist to boggy soil. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris ensata 'Eileen's Dream'

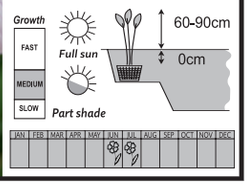
This striking iris has beautiful, double, deep purple flowers. It prefers moist soil, making it perfect for damp areas. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris ensata 'Rose Queen'

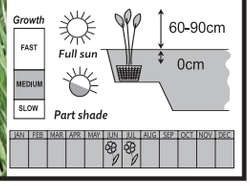
Pale, lilac-pink flowers with a deeper shade towards the base, stand above the clump forming Iris type leaves. It prefers moist to boggy soil. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris ensata 'Variegata'
(Variegated Japanese clematis iris)

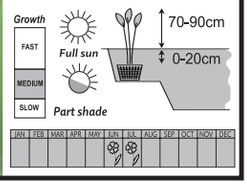
Attractive, narrow, grey-green leaves with creamy-white stripes. The small, deep purple flowers have a reddish sheen. It prefers moist to boggy soil. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris louisiana 'Ann Chowning'

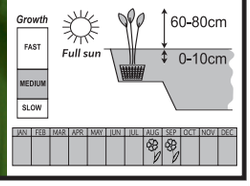
Velvety, dark cherry-red flowers with a yellow centre, it received the Mary Swords Debaillon Award, the highest given to a Louisiana iris. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris louisiana 'Arabian Bayou'

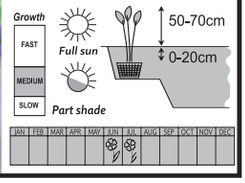
As with all Louisiana iris, this has beautiful, large flowers. They have yellow and white petals with a green throat. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris louisiana 'Black Gamecock'

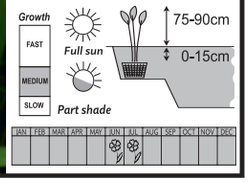
Stunning, giant, deep purple, near-black blooms adorn this beautiful Iris. As with all louisiana iris it is ideal for the pond as it loves plenty of moisture. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris louisiana 'Her Highness'

Snow white flowers with just a hint of yellow. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.



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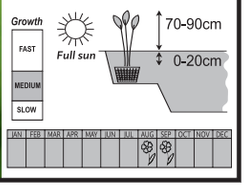
Iris louisiana ‘Pegaletta’

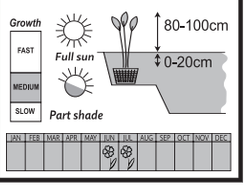
It has striking purple flowers with a yellow throat. As with all Louisiana iris, the flowers are large and showy, typically 12cm in diameter. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris louisiana ‘Sea Wisp’

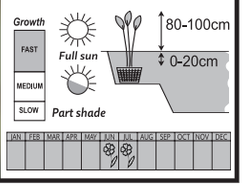
This beautiful Iris has large, delicate powder blue flowers with contrasting green foliage. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris pseudacorus *(Yellow flag)*

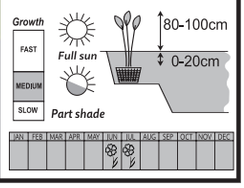
The only native aquatic iris, it can be vigorous in boggy soil. It is the origin of the famous Royal French emblem, Fleur-de-lis. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris pseudacorus ‘Alba’

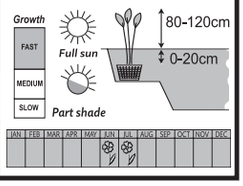
Broad, green foliage and large creamy white flowers. The signal is etched in charcoal grey. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris pseudacorus var. bastardii

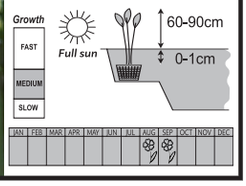
Vigorous broad green foliage with lovely pale creamy-yellow flowers which make it an attractive alternative to Iris pseudacorus. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris pseudacorus ‘Berlin Tiger’

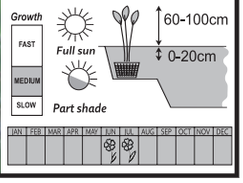
Pale yellow flowers with intricate brown veined markings. A very beautiful and versatile plant. It prefers damp to waterlogged soil and cannot be planted as deep as most pseudacorus iris.





Iris pseudacorus ‘Flore Pleno’ *(Double yellow flag)*

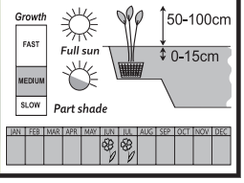
Very striking, bright, deep lemon-yellow, double flowers. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.





Iris pseudacorus ‘Variegata’ *(Variegated yellow flag)*

The early leaf fans bear attractive yellow and green striped variegation, but this deepens to green as the plant matures. The yellow flowers have distinct brown markings. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.



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Iris robusta 'Gerald Darby'

Large, mauve-blue flowers with attractive purple stained leaves. New foliage is purple with purple to black flowers stems. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
0-15cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Iris sibirica (Siberian flag)

Attractive, free flowering, blue with a white and yellow throat. Despite its name, this plant is a native of Europe, not Siberia. It prefers moist to boggy soil. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
0cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Iris sibirica 'Pink Parfait'

This unusual iris has a flower that is more like a rose than an iris. The numerous petals are a pinkish, lavender. As with all sibirica it prefers damp rather than waterlogged soil.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-80cm
0cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Iris sibirica 'Snow Queen'

Spear shaped foliage, it has a white flower with a yellow throat. Harmful if eaten.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Iris versicolor (Blue flag)

Narrow, erect foliage and branched stems bearing several bluish-purple flowers with spotted yellow throat. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
0-15cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Iris versicolor 'Kermesina'

Handsome, grey-green foliage sets off rich, claret-purple flowers highlighted with white veining. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
0-15cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Juncus effusus (Soft rush)

Very erect, dark green stems and brown seed heads. Clumps will spread by creeping rhizomes. Can self seed. It was used to be make into mats and was probably the rush strewn over the floor in many of Shakespeare's plays.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
30-60cm
0-15cm
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Juncus effusus spiralis (Corkscrew rush)

This evergreen is a must have for any small pond. It has an unusual cork screw twist to the cylindrical foliage. Although evergreen, cutting it back in early spring encourages fresh new growth.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
25-45cm
0-10cm
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Juncus ensifolius
(Flying hedgehogs or Beaver dam plant)

Bright green, grass-like foliage is topped with numerous very dark brown seed heads making it an attractive and unusual addition to a pond and giving it it's common name.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
15-30cm
0-5cm
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Juncus inflexus
(Hard rush)

Tall, blue-grey, slender leaved rush. May self-seed in optimum growing conditions.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
30-60cm
0-15cm
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Juncus maritimus
(Sea rush)

The thin stems arch gracefully with tufts of brownish flowers produced below the sharp pointed stem tip. As it's name suggests, it can tolerate sea spray and slightly brackish water.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
15-30cm
0-10cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Lobelia cardinalis
(Cardinal flower or Scarlet lobelia)

Best planted near the water edge to reflect the glorious colour of the brilliant red flowers against the green foliage. Harmful if eaten.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
80-100cm
0-15cm
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Lobelia fulgens 'Queen Victoria'
(Red leaved lobelia)

The wonderful purplish-red foliage contrasts excellently with the brilliant red flowers. Harmful if eaten.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
80-100cm
0-15cm
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Lobelia siphilitica
(Blue lobelia)

This showy perennial has lanceolate, light green leaves. The erect stems produce lavender-blue, tubular flowers crowded together on the upper part. The unfortunate species name is based on the fact that it was a supposed cure for syphilis. Harmful if eaten.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
0-5cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Lobelia siphilitica alba
(White lobelia)

A handsome variety with beautiful, bright white flower spikes that rise above the light green lanceolate leaves. Harmful if eaten.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
0-5cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Lobelia vedrariensis
(Purple lobelia)

A handsome species with narrow, red-tinged dark green leaves and tubular, deep violet-purple flowers. Harmful if eaten.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
100-120cm
0-3cm
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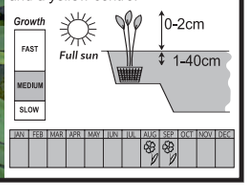
Luronium natans
(Alisma Natans, Floating water-plantain)

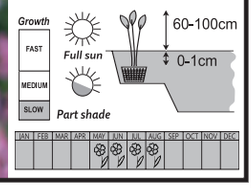
This unusual, rare native plant has oval leaves that float on the water surface when grown in shallow water, but narrow long leaves in deeper areas where it can be grown up to 4m deep. It flowers prolifically when very shallow or on bare mud, with little white flowers and a yellow centre.





Lychnis flos-cuculi
(Ragged robin)

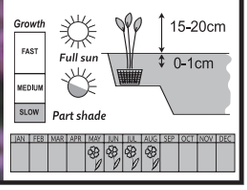
Branched stems bear opposite, lance-shaped leaves. Clusters of star-shaped deep rose-pink flowers, each petal deeply cut into 4 narrow segments, appear in late spring and early summer. Prefers moist soil rather than in the water.





Lychnis flos-cuculi 'Terry's Pink'
(Dwarf ragged robin)

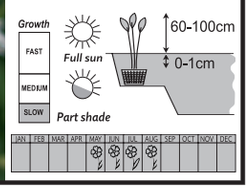
A more compact version of Lychnis flos-cuculi.





Lychnis flos-cuculi 'White Robin'
(White ragged robin)

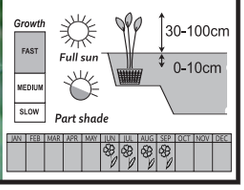
The white flowered version of Lychnis flos-cuculi.





Lycopus europaeus
(Gypsywort)

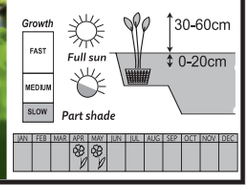
A slightly hairy plant with jagged, nettle-like leaves. It has small, white flowers in dense whorls at the base of the uppermost leaves. Reported to have been used for medicinal purposes in the past.





Lysichiton camtschatcensis
(White skunk cabbage)

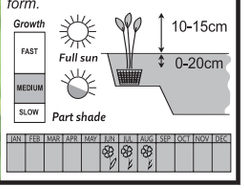
As Lysichiton americanus but with white flowers and slightly shorter growing. Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant.





Lysimachia nummularia
(Creeping jenny)

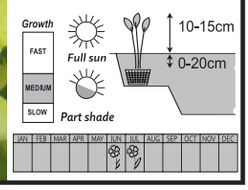
Excellent for ground cover and blending in the edge of a pond as it will grow on dry ground and can float across the surface of the water. It will also hang gracefully from raised pond edges. A little more vigorous than the golden form.





Lysimachia nummularia Aurea
(Golden creeping jenny)

As Lysimachia nummularia but with a golden rather than rich green leaf colour.



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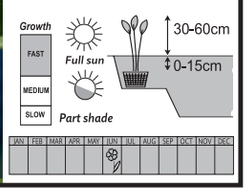
Lysimachia thyrsiflora
(Tufted loosestrife)

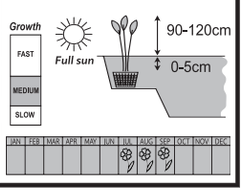
An erect form of Lysimachia bearing tall spires of tapering green leaves and many dense golden-yellow flowers in early summer.





Lythrum salicaria
(Purple loosestrife)

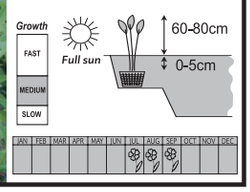
A stunning plant for a medium to large pond or lake. The tall, pink blooms can be seen from some distance, it is free flowering over a long period in summer.





Lythrum salicaria Robert
(Loosestrife)

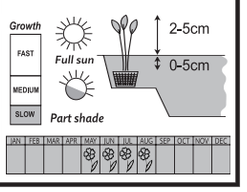
A more compact form of Lythrum salicaria.





Mazus reptans
(Chinese marshflower)

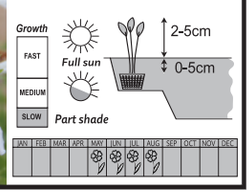
A native of the Himalayas, it is a low creeping marginal that forms dense mats of blue flowers that flower prolifically throughout the summer.





Mazus reptans 'alba'
(White Chinese marshflower)

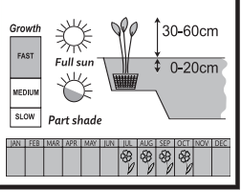
A white version of Mazus reptans.





Mentha aquatica
(Water mint)

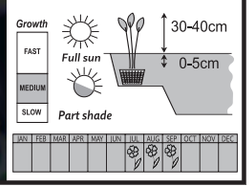
A strong mint scented herb, covered with pinkish, lilac flower heads. It used to be grown for its essential oils.





Mentha cervina
(Water spearmint or Preslia cervina)

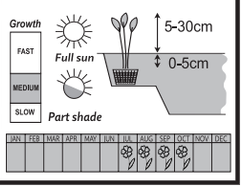
Aromatic plant covered with lilac flower heads. It has a spearmint smell.





Mentha pulegium
(Pennyroyal or Pudding grass)

A creeping variety with small leaves and, as member of the Mentha family, it has a minty smell.



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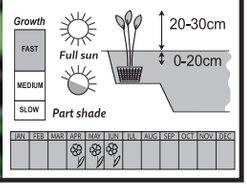
Menyanthes trifoliata
(Bog bean)

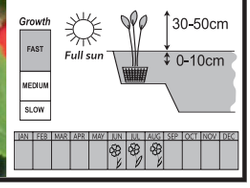
A rambling plant with trifoliate, olive-green foliage that creeps over the surface of the water. The attractive white flowers are tipped with pink. An infusion of the roots used to be used as a tonic for fevers, gout and other complaints.





Mimulus cardinalis
(Scarlet monkey flower)

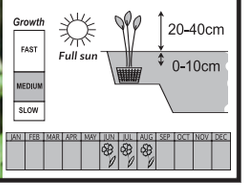
Downy, light green leaves with pretty, tubular scarlet flowers that bloom throughout the summer.





Mimulus cupreus 'Red Emperor'

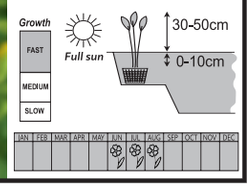
Covered in numerous, attractive bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers all summer. It has oval, toothed leaves, A little more compact than Mimulus guttatus.





Mimulus guttatus
(Common monkey-flower)

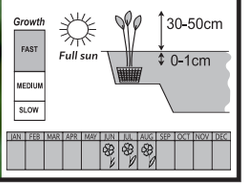
Numerous bright yellow flowers with small, reddish spots throughout the summer make it a popular plant for the bog or water garden.





Mimulus luteus 'Queen's Prize'

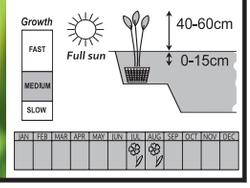
Very free flowering, bright yellow flowers, with reddish blotches throughout the summer, makes this a popular plant for the bog or water garden.





Mimulus ringens
(Lavender musk)

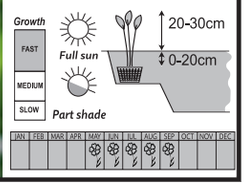
Longer & narrower leaves than the other Mimulus varieties with small, violet-blue flowers on tall stems. A native of eastern and central North America.





Myosotis scorpioides
(Water forget-me-not or Myosotis palustris)

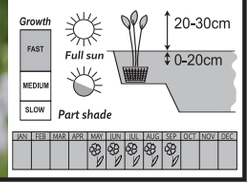
This delicate little native plant has numerous clusters of long flowering, small blue flowers which attract abundant pollinators throughout the summer.





Myosotis scorpioides 'Snowflakes'
(White Water forget-me-not)

As Myosotis scorpioides but with white flowers.



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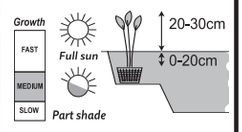
Myosotis scorpioides variegata
(Variegated water forget-me-not)

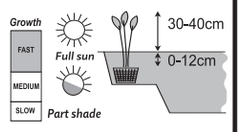
Blue flowers surmount striking green and white variegated leaves.





Oenanthe javanica 'Flamingo'
(Variegated water dropwort)

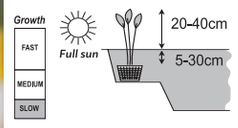
The beautiful tricolour foliage is pink, white and green in spring, maturing to a darker green and pink in autumn. Tiny, creamy white flowers in umbels appear in mid-summer.





Orontium aquaticum
(Golden club)

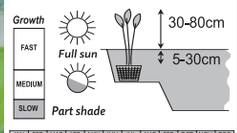
This unusual plant has attractive, yellow flower spikes on white stems. It has numerous flowers prior to the leaves growing large ensuring they stand out clearly.





Peltandra undulata
(Green arrow arum)

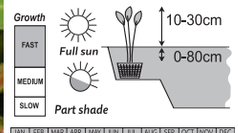
An architectural plant with shiny, bright green, arrow-shaped leaves. Greenish flowers on short spikes appear in early summer. Green berries follow. A semi-evergreen perennial.





Persicaria amphibia
(Amphibious bistort or Polygonum amphibium)

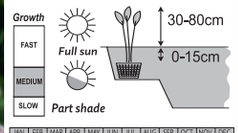
Trailing, elongated stems and leaves float on the surface while the bottle brush like, pink flowers rise above the water. Fast growing in bog gardens and can also grow in quite deep water (80cm).





Persicaria bistorta
(Adderwort, Bistort, Red legs or Snakeweed)

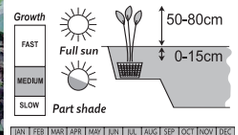
Attractive, prominently veined, ovate leaves up to 30cm long, have poker shaped, bottle brush like mauve-pink flowers rising above them.





Petasites hybridus
(Butterbur)

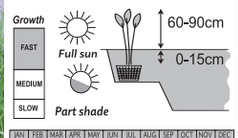
The pink, club-like flowers appear, sometimes as early as February. The large, round leaves about 30cm in diameter are a little like a miniature Gunnera. The leaves were used to wrap around butter before the days of refrigeration.





Phalaris arundinacea
(Reed canary grass)

Vigorous, grassy green foliage, popular with landscapers for native planting schemes to provide cover for wildfowl.



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Phalaris arundinacea var. picta
(Gardener's garters)

An attractive grass type aquatic with narrow leaves that are boldly striped with white, pale and dark green.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
0-15cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Phragmites australis
(Common reed, Norfolk reed or Phragmites communis)

Strong growing grass with broad glossy leaves that turn brown in autumn and purple or violet flowers. This plant is frequently used in sewage treatment beds and it is still used for thatching.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
200-400cm
0-50cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Phragmites australis 'Variegatus'
(Variegated Norfolk reed)

Yellow and green variegated foliage. A useful and attractive plant for filtration beds and not as vigorous as Phragmites australis.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
200-300cm
0-50cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Physostegia virginiana
(Obedient plant)

Sharply toothed leaves are lanceolate and mid-green with pink or mauve flower spikes.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
75-90cm
0-10cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Pontederia cordata
(Pickerel weed)

Heart-shaped, green leaves with clusters of blue flowers borne on a spike. A tall, late flowering structural plant. It is free flowering and slowly grows into a large clump.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
70-90cm
10-20cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Pontederia cordata 'Alba'
(White pickerel weed)

Shorter than Pontederia cordata, it is a late flowering, structural plant with heart shaped, green leaves with clusters of white flowers.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
50-70cm
10-20cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Pontederia cordata lanceolata
(Giant pickerel weed)

As Pontederia cordata but much taller, with longer flower spikes. It is free flowering and makes an excellent addition to any pond.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
90-120cm
10-20cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Potentilla palustris
(Marsh cinquefoil)

Pretty, sharply jagged toothed leaves divided into leaflets. The stem is a reddish brown, vine-like structure from which the red-purple flowers extend.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
30-50cm
0-10cm
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Ranunculus acris Flore Pleno
(Yellow batchelor's buttons)

Masses of small, yellow, tight, double button-like flowers are produced on almost leafless stems. Related to the wild buttercup but more confined and ideal for wildflower gardens.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
25-30cm
0-10cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Ranunculus flammula
(Lesser spearwort)

Lanceolate leaves with branching stems hold a large numbers of little, yellow, buttercup-type flowers. Ranunculus means 'little frog'.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
25-30cm
5-10cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Ranunculus lingua Grandiflorus
(Greater spearwort)

Long, ovate, deep blue-green leaves with bowl shaped, large buttercup-type flowers and lovely underwater leaves. A good plant for wildlife ponds.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
10-30cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum
(Water cress)

Dark green foliage with small, white flowers. Commonly called watercress it is one of the oldest known leaf vegetables. It should only be eaten if grown in a known clean water source.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
15-60cm
0-10cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Rumex hydrolapathum
(Great water dock or Water dock)

Bold, dark green, dock-like leaves. Large flower spike. Not suitable for small or ornamental ponds.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
80-100cm
0-15cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Rumex sanguineus
(Bloodwort or Wood dock)

Attractive rosettes of green, ovate leaves with bright red veins, this plant is mainly grown for it foliage. Remove the flower heads to maintain the red leaf veins.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
50-70cm
0-15cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Sagittaria latifolia
(Duck potato)

Long, large, arrow-shaped leaves and clear, plate-shaped, white flowers with yellow centres that turn green. Called Duck potato as ducks like the egg shaped tubers which also used to be eaten by the Indigenous peoples of the Americas.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
40-100cm
2-20cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Sagittaria sagittifolia
(Arrowhead)

Long, arrow-shaped leaves. White flowers with dark purple, almost black centres. The tubers are reported to be edible but we would not advise this.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
50-70cm
2-20cm
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Sagittaria sagittifolia 'Flore Pleno'
(Double Japanese arrowhead)

Deep green, arrow-shaped leaves with beautiful, pure white, double flowers.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
2-20cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Saururus cernuus
(Lizard's tail)

Green, lance-shaped leaves with slender, nodding, solitary spikes of tiny, white fragrant flowers. The common name Lizard's tail depicts the shape of its drooping flower.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
40-60cm
0-20cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Saururus chinensis
(Chinese lizard's tail)

Scented, heart-shaped foliage, some of which have white markings, complimenting the pendulous, nodding, white flowers.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
75-90cm
0-10cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Scirpus cernuus
(Fibre optic plant)

This attractive evergreen has an apt common name. The glossy, thread-like leaves, have minute, white flower spikes on the tips of each leaf.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
20-30cm
0-10cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Scirpus lacustris
(Club rush or Schoenoplectus lacustris)

A dark green rush with clusters of chocolate brown flowers near top of stems. Popular with landscapers for native planting schemes to provide cover for wildfowl.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
100-200cm
5-40cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Scirpus maritimus
(Sea club rush, Schoenoplectus mar. or Bolboschoenoplectus mar.)

Sharply triangular stems with spikelets of chocolate inflorescence. Will tolerate slight salty conditions.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
120-150cm
0-20cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Scirpus tabernaemontani 'Albescens'
(Striped bulrush or Schoenoplectus lac. alb.)

Tall, cylindrical, hollow foliage with green and white vertical variegations.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
100-200cm
5-40cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Scirpus tabernaemontani 'Zebrinus'
(Zebra rush or Schoenoplectus lac. Zeb.)

A striking plant standing erect and over 1 m tall. Shorter than S. Albescens, but not as strong. It has striking, green and white markings in horizontal bands.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
75-110cm
5-30cm
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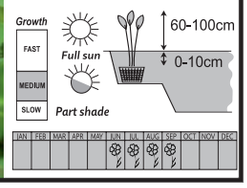
Scrophularia auriculata
(Water figwort)

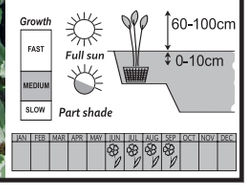
Tall, heart-shaped, nettle-like leaves on square stems. Small, maroon flowers appear in summer.





Scrophularia auriculata variegata
(Variegated water figwort)

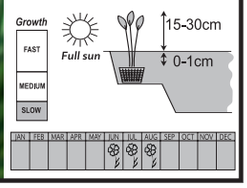
Attractive and striking, cream and green, variegated leaves with very small, maroon flowers. A great addition to a pond.





Sisyrinchium californicum
(Yellow-eyed grass or Yellow satin flower)

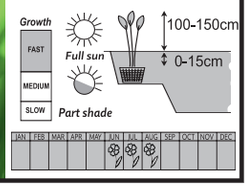
Miniature, Iris-type foliage with masses of star-shaped, yellow flowers. Prefers moist to damp soil.





Sparganium erectum
(Branched bur-reed)

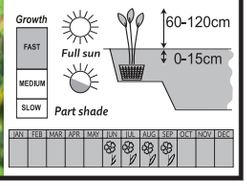
A quick growing native, it is popular with landscapers for native planting schemes to provide cover for wildfowl.





Stachys palustris
(Marsh woundwort)

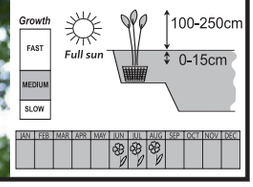
This free flowering plant is covered in bumble bee attracting spikes of bright purple flowers all summer. Good for medium or large ponds.





Thalia dealbata
(Powdery alligator flag or Hardy water canna)

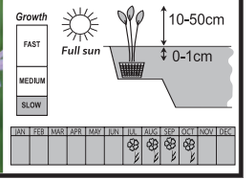
A striking plant with large glaucous leaves and small purplish flowers held high on long thin stems. This semi hardy can stay outside providing the roots are deep enough in the water to avoid the frost level.





Tulbaghia violacea
(Society garlic)

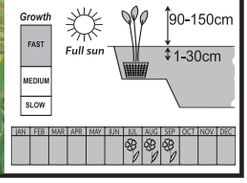
The fragrant, pale purple flowers are held in large terminal umbels. It is free flowering late in the season.





Typha angustifolia
(Lesser bulrush or Reedmace, Narrowleaf cattail)

Smaller than Typha latifolia but still a large Typha with dark chocolate coloured seed heads. It is reported that the roots have been used in Asia to combat dysentery. The attractive seed heads are frequently used by florists.



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Typha gracilis
(Bulrush or Medium reedmace)

A smaller Typha, this is excellent for medium and large ponds. It has milk chocolate coloured seed heads.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
100-150cm
1-30cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Typha latifolia
(Common bulrush or Greater reedmace)

This is the common bulrush, it is taller and more vigorous than any other. It has dark chocolate coloured seed heads. Not recommended for garden ponds, it is better in large lakes.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
200-240cm
1-40cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Typha latifolia variegata
(Variegated bulrush or Variegated greater reedmace)

Very attractive, long, green and creamy-white variegated leaves blend with the light brown, cigar shaped, seed heads.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
200-240cm
1-30cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Typha laxmannii
(Graceful cattail or Slender reedmace)

A smaller Typha this is excellent for medium and large ponds. It has milk chocolate coloured seed heads when mature, similar to gracillis in colour, but slightly longer.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
100-150cm
0-30cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Typha minima
(Miniature bulrush or Miniature reedmace)

A miniature version, this has delicate, round, milk chocolate coloured, brown seed heads and is ideal for small ponds.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
40-60cm
1-12cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Veronica beccabunga
(Brooklime)

Very prolific, succulent plant, having smooth, ovate leaves with clusters of blue flowers.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
20-30cm
0-15cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Zantedeschia aethiopica 'Crowborough'
(Arum lily)

Glossy, arrow-shaped leaves, large, white arum flowers with a yellow spathe. Harmful if eaten and skin and eye irritant.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
60-90cm
0-20cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Zephyranthes candida
(White rain lily)

White, crocus - like flowers late summer/early autumn.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
15-30cm
0-2cm
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Available in 9cm, 1ltr, 3ltr & 5ltr

Oxygenators

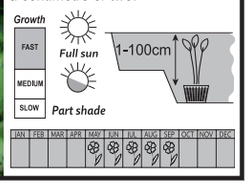
WB Weighted Bunches CG Container Grown NATIVE Native to the British Isles

Available in 9cm, 1ltr & 2ltr containers



Callitriche stagnalis
(Starwort)

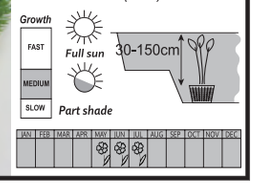
One of few submerged plants active in autumn and winter. Goldfish are partial to the young, succulent leaves & many insects shelter in their tangled masses. In fast flowing water the leaves are held below the surface. In still water the leaves may protrude by a centimetre or two.





Ceratophyllum demersum
(Hornwort)

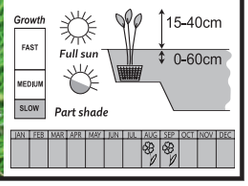
A very good oxygenator and can grow to great depths so is ideal to put in lakes and ponds. It is a free floating plant but weighting helps secure the plant in the required location. Hornwort has foliage that resemble small horns from the Greek "Ceratos" (horn).





Eleocharis acicularis
(Dwarf hairgrass or Needle spike-rush)

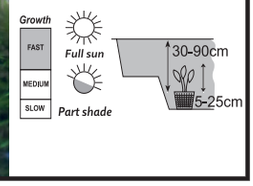
Slender, little tufted plant with needle-like stems, each terminating in a brown spikelet.





Fontinalis antipyretica
(Willow moss)

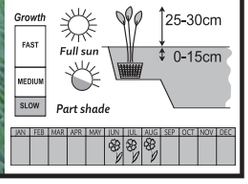
A greyish-green moss with branched stems. It grows all year round in both fast flowing and still water. It is so named because it was used in Sweden to fill up spaces in their chimneys and walls to exclude air and prevent fire.





Hippuris vulgaris
(Mare's tail)

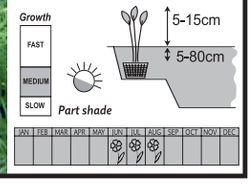
Attractive low growing vertical bottle brush type stems rise out of the water.





Hottonia palustris
(Water violet)

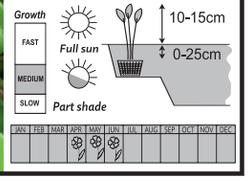
A good oxygenator. This charming native bares handsome foliage & whorls of lilac flowers. It's has two forms of foliage for above and below the surface hence it is able to survive in damp ground and relatively deep water.





Hydrocotyle nova zealand
(Miniature pennywort)

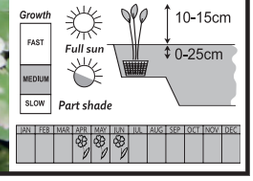
This perennial forms a carpet of miniature round leaves.





Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides variegata
(Crystal confetti)

An attractive perennial that forms a carpet of miniature round leaves edged with cream.



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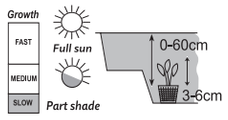
Lilaeopsis brasilensis
(Brazilian micro sword)

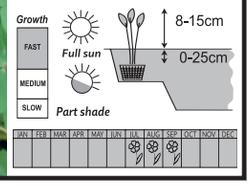
It forms a lawn-like carpet at the bottom of the pond making it a good oxygenator. If grown in shallow water the foliage will emerge from below the waterline.





Marsilea quadrifolia
(Water shamrock or Upright water clover)

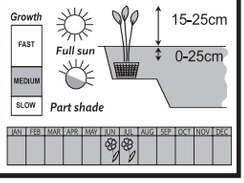
The clover-like leaves rise above the surface of the pond. This grows quickly and can be invasive if unchecked.





Myriophyllum brasiliensis 'Red stem'
(Red stem parrot's feather)

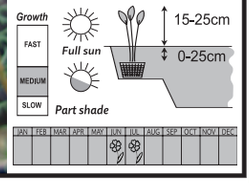
Bright green feathery foliage with red stems.





Myriophyllum crispatum
(Upright water milfoil)

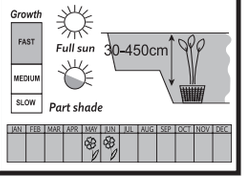
This attractive foliage rises above the water and produces small, reddish flowers.





Myriophyllum spicatum
(Spiked water milfoil)

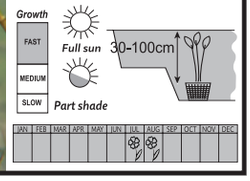
A true oxygenator, this plant remains under the water. It has reddish foliage in whorls of four. It can grow from very deep but is best established in shallower water and allowed to acclimatise gradually.





Myriophyllum verticillatum
(Whorled water milfoil)

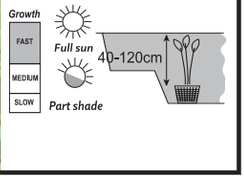
Very similar to Myriophyllum spicatum, but with slightly longer leaves.





Nitella flexilis
(Stonewort)

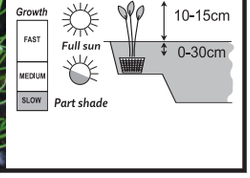
Nitella improves water clarity and provides excellent habitat for fish. It can grow to great depths but this depends on the water clarity and it is not recommended to plant too deep initially.





Pilularia globulifera
(Peppergrass or Pillwort)

The leaves of this unusual fern are hair-like and arise from a creeping stem. They are curled -up in their insipient stage and remain slightly contoured once mature. It can grow out of the water in damp ground or entirely submerged.



Oxygenators

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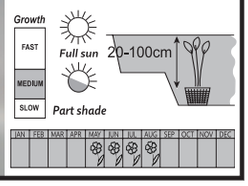
Potamogeton crispus
(Curly pondweed)

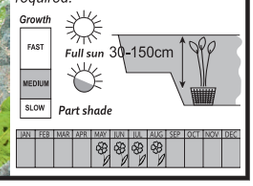
The long, wiry stems bearing strap-like leaves are wavy edged. Almost translucent with a pinkish glow. It's foliage remains submerged making it a good oxygenator.





Potamogeton lucens
(Shining pondweed)

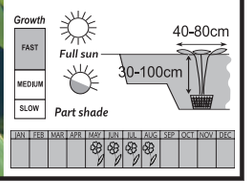
It has broad, long leaves, with a slightly crinkled edge, borne on long stems that can grow to a few meters in length in ideal, calcium rich, conditions. It can be grown in much deeper water provided it is clear. As with other potamogetons excess growth is easy to trim if required.

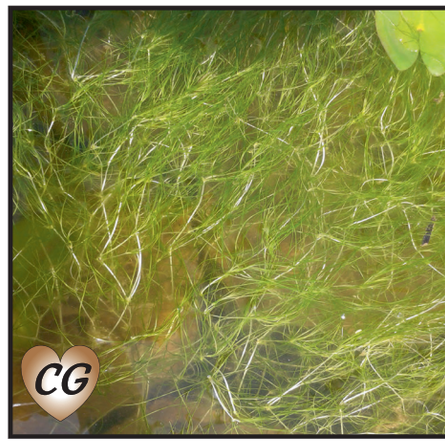




Potamogeton natans
(Broad leaved pondweed)

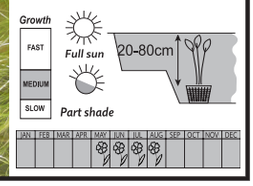
The surface leaves are 6 to 10cm long and very like those of Aponogeton but a brownish colour. It has a stalk-like flower that rises above the surface. It is native but can be invasive in a natural pond. It can be grown deeper once established.





Potamogeton pectinatus
(Fennel-leaved pondweed)

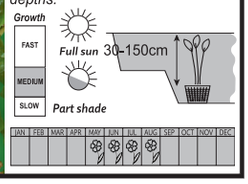
A good oxygenator with thread-like submerged leaves and very small flowers in Summer. Easy to grow in clay soil.





Potamogeton perfoliatus
(Clasping leaf pondweed)

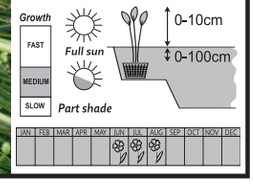
Tolerant of faster flowing water than other potamogetons. The stems grow very long in favourable conditions. Can be grown as deep as 4m if the water is clear. It grows more vigorously in water deeper than 1m. It is best to slowly acclimatise it to greater depths.





Ranunculus aquatilis
(Water crowsfoot)

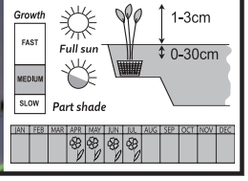
An excellent oxygenator, it has three leaf forms, two above the surface and one below. It can grow in fast flowing or still water. It can often be seen, beautiful emerald green. In fast flowing rivers the foliage remains submerged.





Ranunculus hederaceus
(Ivy-leaved crowsfoot)

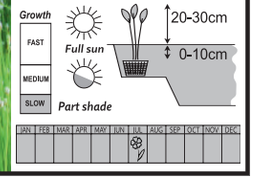
A pretty, little, creeping plant. It grows in shallow water or on mud and has little, white flowers above the surface.





Scirpus cernuus
(Fibre optic plant)

This versatile, attractive evergreen has an apt common name. The glossy, thread-like leaves have minute, white flower spikes on the tips of each leaf. Can be used as a marginal or oxygenator.



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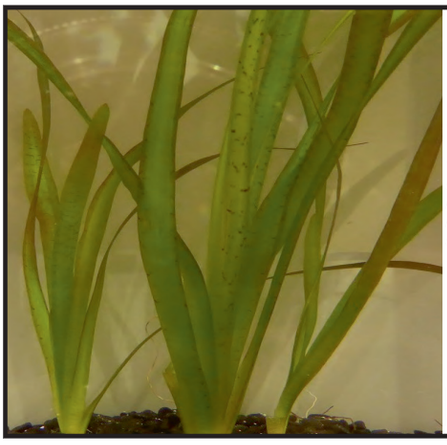
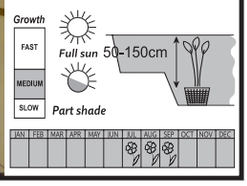


Vallisneria gigantea
(Eel grass, Vallis)

The long leaves can grow to 1.5m and have small dark flecks. These rise up to float on the surface in shallower ponds.It has small insignificant flowers on long twisted stems. It can tolerate slightly brackish water.



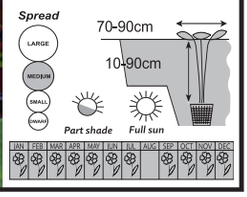
Oxygenating Plants

Only leaves that photosynthesise below the water surface oxygenate the pond. The best oxygenators are those whose leaves grow underwater, although all are a breeding site and shelter for wildlife. They remove nitrates, which helps reduce algae and keep water clear, meaning once established, many may be grown much deeper if light can reach them. Weighted bunches can simply be dropped into the water but benefit from being planted into soil or gravel.
Container plants in Finofil pots can be placed straight into the pond.



Aponogeton distachyos
(Water Hawthorn)

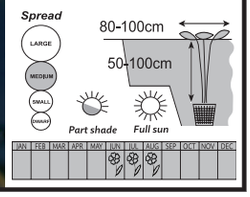
Free flowing for most of the year. Very hardy, but if protected from frost, it will flower all winter. It dies back for a short time in August. Fragile leaves may be damaged in transit, remove these and new will soon regrow.





Nuphar lutea
(Brandy bottle or Yellow water lily)

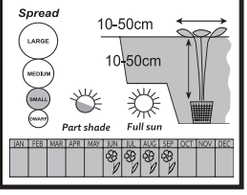
This is a vigorous plant that is tolerant of running water and heavy shade. It has a slightly alcoholic smell.





Nymphoides peltata
(Fringed Water Lily)

A delicate little plant that has a profusion of yellow flowers on plantlets that float across the water surface. Although small, it can be vigorous in very shallow, marshy ground. Not native to Ireland.



Deep Water Plants

An excellent addition to lilies, they are more tolerant of shade and moving water but equally good at providing surface cover, helping to keep the water clear.
Aponogeton distachyos complements lilies as it flowers most of the year when lilies are dormant. Nymphoides peltata can make a good addition to any pond, but it can grow fast so may need trimming. Nuphar lutea is the best option for running water as this can grow in fast flowing streams.



Planorbis corneus
(Ramshorn snail)

Eats algae from the sides of the pond.



Viviparus viviparus
(Trapdoor snail)

Eats algae from the bottom of the pond.



Unio pictorum
(Painter mussel)

Approximately 12cm x 5cm



Anodonta cygnea
(Swan mussel)

Approximately 17cm x 9cm

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)

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Alba

Britain's only native water lily has handsome, green foliage and white, but not prolific, flowers. Best grown about 1 metre deep, but it can grow in up to 3 metres of water if allowed to adjust very gradually, since its growth rate at these depths will be significantly slower.

Spread: LARGE / MEDIUM / SMALL / DWARF
80-150cm
50-150cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Albatross

As it matures, the rich purple foliage of this elegant variety turns to an attractive green. The luxuriant flowers are brilliant white. This is a graceful, easy-to-grow plant, ideal for any medium to large pond.

Spread: LARGE / MEDIUM / SMALL / DWARF
60-100cm
40-90cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Almost Black

Floating gracefully on the surface of the pond in summer, the flowers of this outstanding water lily are an intense plum colour. The emerging foliage has a striking bronze flush, turning green as it matures. This is one of the darkest of red water lilies.

Spread: LARGE / MEDIUM / SMALL / DWARF
70-90cm
30-80cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Arc-En-Ciel

Pretty white, pink blushed star-like shaped flowers. Larger blooms have a pronounced sweet smell. Not as prolifically flowering as other lilies but the unique variegated foliage with red-brown marbled or with yellow & white splashes on the leaves more than makes up for it.

Spread: LARGE / MEDIUM / SMALL / DWARF
80-100cm
30-60cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Attraction

The large, deep rose-red blooms of this very popular, free-flowering lily are flecked with white. The blooms are sometimes whitish pink until the plant is well established..

Spread: LARGE / MEDIUM / SMALL / DWARF
80-120cm
40-100cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Aurora

Intriguingly, the gorgeous blooms of this exceptional water lily are yellow when they first open, turning orange on the second day, and taking on a pinkish-red colour on the third. An excellent choice for any size of pond.

Spread: LARGE / MEDIUM / SMALL / DWARF
70-90cm
30-60cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Barbara Dobbins

This hardy, prolific water lily has unusual yellow/peachy flowers with a pink flush. The new leaves are mottled with maroon and turn dark green as they mature. The large blooms rise above the leaves, giving the plant great impact. A free flowering variety.

Spread: LARGE / MEDIUM / SMALL / DWARF
70-100cm
45-90cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Black Princess

Highly sought-after, this relatively new variety can be hard to find. The flower is very dark red, almost black and never fails to impress. The handsome green foliage provides a perfect backdrop.

Spread: LARGE / MEDIUM / SMALL / DWARF
70-80cm
25-90cm
Full sun
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Water Lilies (Nymphaea)

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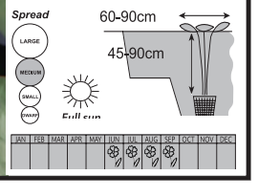
Catchwater Dream

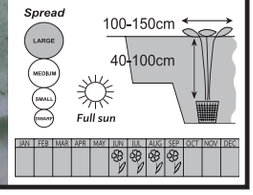
The initial peach flower matures to a pink, grapefruit colour contrasting with the mottled green leaves. Prolific flowering, it is ideal for medium ponds..





Charles de Meurville

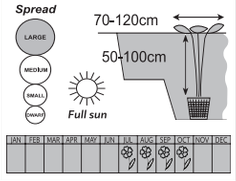
This highly attractive and prolific water lily is prized for its luxurious, wine-coloured blooms, carried above handsome foliage. As with all hardy lilies the flowers close as the sun sets. Good for medium to large ponds





Colorado

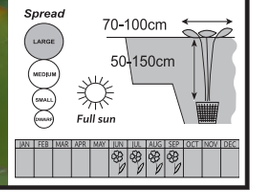
An excellent selection for medium and large ponds, this choice water lily is prized for its cactus-shaped, salmon-pink flowers. They stand elegantly above the water and continue to flower a full month after most lilies have stopped.





Colonel A J Welch

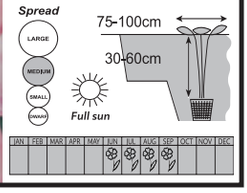
Canary-yellow flowers stand above the water. The foliage is very prolific, though the plant is not particularly free-flowering. Over time, it can grow into water up to 3 metres. It is classed as Viviparous as it occasionally grows new plants from its leaf stems.





Comanche

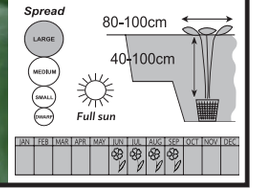
An attractive changeable, the flowers open a bronze colour changing to a deep pink by the third day. The leaves have maroon flecks





Conqueror

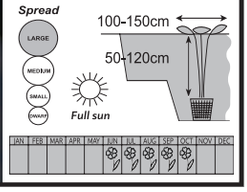
This popular lily is free flowering with large, deep rose-red blooms. It has slightly darker and larger flowers than Attraction.





Darwin (Hollandia)

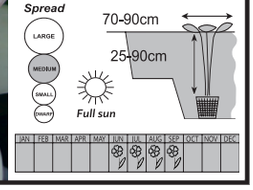
This free flowering lily bares beautiful, large, soft pink double flowers which can sometimes be seen at late as October or early November. Good for medium to large ponds.





Fabiola

This is a strikingly pretty water lily whose distinctively rounded pink petals are progressively lighter at the outer edges. The cup-shaped flowers are surrounded by rich green foliage, making a strong statement in the pond.



Water Lilies (Nymphaea)

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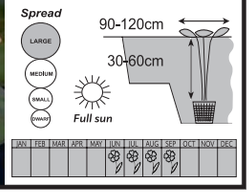
Available in 3ltr, 10ltr & 30ltr



Florida Sunset

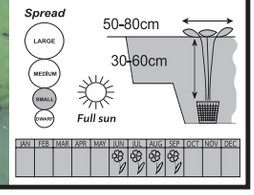
This beautiful water lily is free flowering when grown in full sun. Its yellow centre is surrounded by peach, salmon petals. The large, flecked leaves are dark red when young maturing to a dark green.





Froebelii

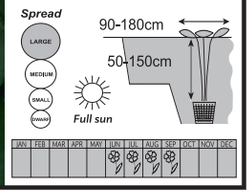
This attractive, small to medium sized lily, has dark, wine red, cup-shaped blooms and dark, reddish green leaves.





Gladstoniana

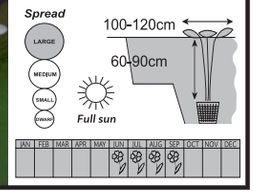
An outstanding choice for large ponds and lakes, this wonderfully showy, white water lily has impressively large, cup-shaped blooms with golden stamens. The foliage is dark green. It makes a good alternative to the native Nymphaea alba as it is more free flowering.





Gloire de Temple Sur Lot

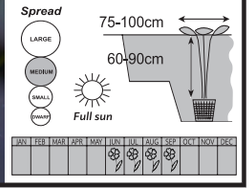
The very unusual and attractive flower is often considered to be Marliac's ultimate hybrid. The flowers can have upward of 100 petals and are large as are the leaves.





Gonnere

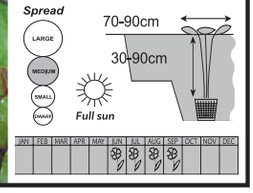
This water lily has pure white, double flowers with attractive golden centres. A good variety for medium to large ponds and lakes.





James Brydon

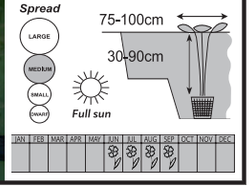
The cup-shaped flowers of this enchanting water lily are a rich carmine-red, and look very striking set against the green, maroon-flecked foliage.





Joey Tomocik

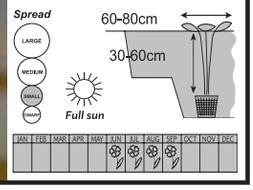
Standing just clear of the surrounding water, the deep lemon blooms of this graceful, free flowering water lily make an impressive sight in the summer pond.





Laydekeri Lilacea

A fragrant, free flowering lily with rose pink to magenta flowers surrounded by green leaves.



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Water Lilies (Nymphaea)

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Lemon Mist

Surrounded by attractive, green foliage, the pale lemon blooms of this stately water lily are free flowering. Outstandingly attractive in the pond.

Spread: 70-90cm
Depth: 45-90cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Madame Wilfron Gonnere

The large, double, rose-pink blooms of this classic water lily are surrounded by elegant foliage.

Spread: 75-100cm
Depth: 30-90cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Marliacea Albida

An excellent alternative to Nymphaea alba as it is similar to the only native water lily but it is more free flowering.

Spread: 75-90cm
Depth: 30-90cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Marliacea Carnea

Free-flowering and showy, the large blooms of this attractive water lily are pale pink at the base of the petals gradually changing to white at the tips.

Spread: 80-120cm
Depth: 50-120cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Marliacea Chromatella

The mottled, olive-green leaves of this majestic water lily provide the perfect setting for its primrose-yellow blooms, which have bright golden stamens.

Spread: 75-90cm
Depth: 30-90cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Marliacea Rosea

Wonderfully free-flowering and showy, the large, pale pink blooms of this attractive water lily look stunning against the elegant foliage.

Spread: 75-90cm
Depth: 30-80cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Masaniello

The cup-shaped, showy blooms of this shapely water lily are a deep rose colour.

Spread: 70-90cm
Depth: 30-100cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Mayla

The rich, fuchsia-pink blooms of this gorgeous water lily make a stylish statement in the summer pond and are surrounded by elegant foliage.

Spread: 60-90cm
Depth: 30-90cm
Full sun
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Available in 3ltr, 10ltr & 30ltr

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)

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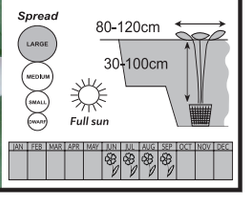
Available in 3ltr, 10ltr & 30ltr



Mrs Richmond

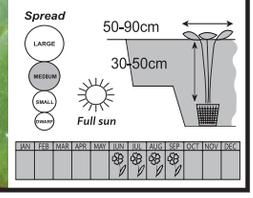
The unusually large, globe-shaped flowers of this lovely water lily are a deep pink that darkens gracefully as they age and surrounded by prolific, green foliage.





Odorata Firecrest

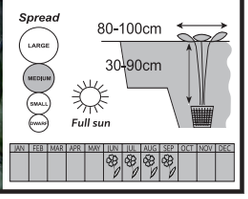
The fragrant flowers of this attractive water lily have petals that lie widely open, and red-tipped stamens that stand erect at the centre.





Odorata Sulphurea

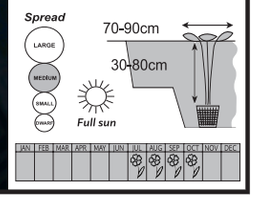
This tuberous-rooted variety has attractive, purple-blotched foliage and large, sulphur-yellow flowers.





Paul Hariot

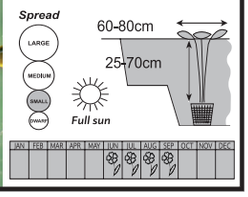
The flowers of this beguiling water lily open apricot-yellow, and mature to a graceful orange-pink. The foliage displays attractive maroon spots.





Perry's Baby Red

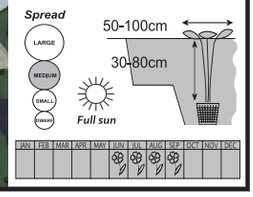
Valued for its dainty, compact habit, this exceptionally pretty water lily has well-formed, prolific deep red blooms and elegant foliage.





Perry's Double White

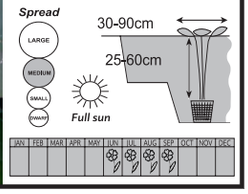
Hybridized in 1990 by the celebrated American breeder Perry D. Slocum, this free-flowering water lily has striking white flowers with a double layer of petals.





Perry's Fire Opal

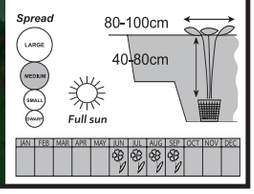
The deep pink double flowers of this graceful water lily look superb against the fiery, multi-coloured foliage.





Pink Peony

This aptly named lily has beautiful peony shaped flowers of bright to dark pink, spoon shaped petals held high above the water surface. It is very fragrant and has bright green leaves that are a lovely contrast to the pink flowers.



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Water Lilies (Nymphaea)

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Pygmaea alba

This enchanting water lily has miniature, cup-shaped, white flowers and is the smallest of the white lilies. It is well suited to patio pools and small, shallow water features.

Spread: 30-50cm
Depth: 20-50cm
Full sun
Flowering: JUN JUL AUG SEP



Pygmaea helvola

Prolific, tiny, star-shaped soft yellow flowers. It has the smallest flowers of any hardy Nymphaea.

Spread: 30-45cm
Depth: 15-40cm
Full sun
Flowering: JUN JUL AUG SEP



Pygmaea rubra

The flowers of this exquisite water lily open reddish-pink and darken gracefully as they age. Its compact habit makes it perfect for even the smallest ponds as it is the tiniest of the red varieties.

Spread: 30-45cm
Depth: 15-40cm
Full sun
Flowering: JUN JUL AUG SEP



Rene Gerard

Attractively splashed with crimson, the rosy pink satellite blooms of this free-flowering water lily are delightful.

Spread: 70-90cm
Depth: 30-80cm
Full sun
Flowering: JUN JUL AUG SEP



Rose Arey

The large, rose-pink, stellate flowers of this charming water lily have slightly incurved petals. It is valued for its free-flowering habit and elegant, red-veined foliage.

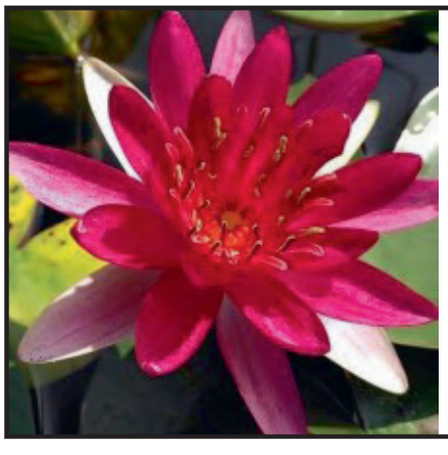
Spread: 50-90cm
Depth: 30-70cm
Full sun
Flowering: JUN JUL AUG SEP



Sioux

Opening soft yellow, the beautifully-proportioned flowers of this popular water lily mature to a reddish-copper, surrounded by flecked green foliage.

Spread: 50-90cm
Depth: 30-80cm
Full sun
Flowering: JUN JUL AUG SEP



Sirius

A robust lily that has abundant flowers. New leaves are reddish-brown, maturing to green, to dark green, that reach a diameter of up to 20cm. The flowers have an intense colour and pleasant fragrance.

Spread: 40-100cm
Depth: 100-150cm
Full sun
Flowering: JUN JUL AUG SEP



Snow Princess

This miniature water lily is similar to Pygmaea alba but flowers more freely. It is well suited to patio pools and small, shallow water features.

Spread: 30-50cm
Depth: 20-50cm
Full sun
Flowering: JUN JUL AUG SEP

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)

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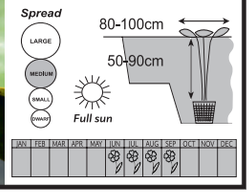
Sunrise

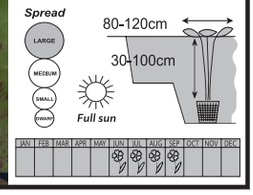
This canary-yellow lily with stellate blooms on hairy stems that stand well above the water. Tends only to flower well during warm, sunny weather. It is ideal for a pond in a conservatory or greenhouse.





Sunny Pink

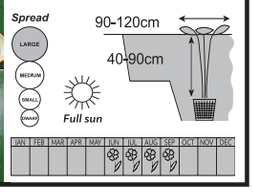
The peony-shaped flowers of this lovely water lily are borne in a range of shades, from strong pink to yellow-pink. The green foliage is attractively flecked.





Vesuve

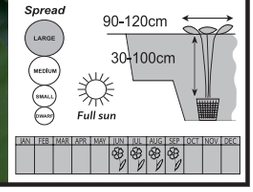
Beautiful, fragrant, bright red flower with lighter edges. Prolific and long bloomer. Foliage dark green, almost round leaves.





Virginalis

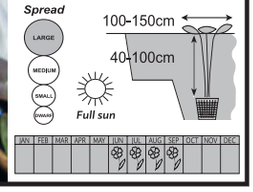
This much sought-after water lily has exquisitely-shaped, semi-double, pure white flowers surrounded by elegant, green foliage. Hardy water lilies are dependable and flower over a long summer season.





Wanvisa

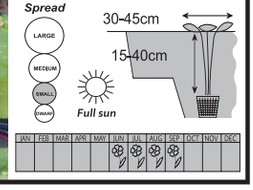
The flowers of this unique variety are predominantly pink with cream flecks but sometimes they are part or all yellow. The leaves are unusually dark and speckled and it grows and flowers well. It was voted 'Best New Water Lily' in 2010, the first hardy variety to win the award.





Xiafei

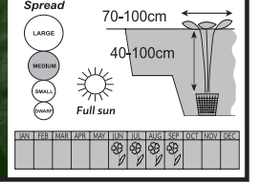
Bred in China and introduced at the beginning of the 21st century, this highly attractive, free flowering water lily has petite red blooms and green foliage, edged with scarlet.





Yellow Sensation

With its pale yellow petals and golden centres, the superbly-proportioned blooms of this popular water lily look sensational against the evergreen foliage.



Nymphaea - Water Lilies

Plant in still water away from constant splashing such as fountains. Lilies grow best in full sun but can tolerate some shade. Lily dimensions and depths are a guide only, the depth being the amount of water above the crown. Many can be grown deeper than recommended but when deeper, lower in stages to allow the plant to acclimatise. In shallow water excessive leaf growth will rise above the surface and reduce blooms.

The leaves of lilies shade the pond providing shelter for fish from predators such as herons. The reduction of sunlight reduces algae growth.

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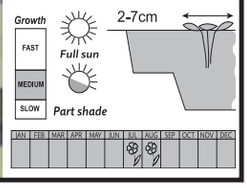
Hydrocharis morsus ranae
(Frogbit)

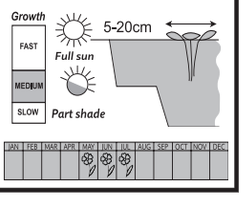
A pretty, little native plant with small, kidney-shaped, bright green leaves and very small, white flowers. They can tolerate dense shade.





Limnobium laevigatum
(Smooth Frogbit)

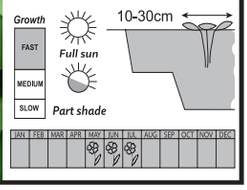
The shiny green foliage is filled with spongy tissue for buoyancy. Juvenile plants are formed on the ends of runners. The roots make excellent cover for fry and remove nitrates, helping to prevent algae. Not hardy.





Phyllanthus fluitans
(Red-root floater)

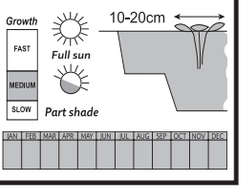
Originally from the Amazon river basin. The leaves vary in colour depending on conditions from bright green to dark green. It has small white flowers in good light and low nitrogen levels. Can spread beyond 30cm but is not hardy.





Pistia stratiotes
(Water lettuce)

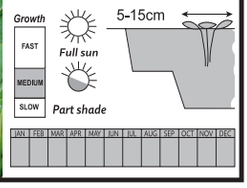
The lettuce shaped leaves are soft & hairy. This plant spreads by sending out runners to form young plants. The fine roots give good cover for small fish. Pistia are not hardy and do best placed in sheltered pools.





Salvinia cucullata
(Asian watermoss)

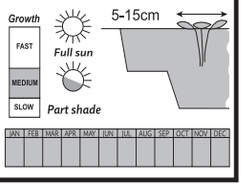
This plant is similar to Salvinia natans but the leaves are more tightly curled.





Salvinia natans
(Floating watermoss)

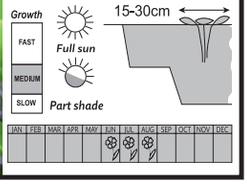
This plant is made up of small, hairy, green leaves floating on the surface. Salvinia are not hardy and can be burnt by cold winds. It makes a very attractive plant in shallow bowls with a little soil and kept in a warm, light position.





Stratiotes aloides
(Water soldier)

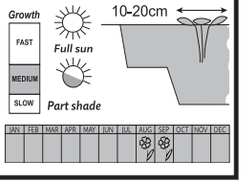
An unusual, native plant with long, narrow and serrated leaves. They like to have their roots in contact with the soil or mulm on the base of the pond. Most ponds containing Stratiotes seem to have clear water.





Trapa natans
(Water chestnut)

Leaf cover shades the surface which helps prevent the growth of algae. Trapas reproduce by forming nuts which sink to the bottom in the autumn. These are called Water Chestnuts and used in Chinese dishes. Treat as an annual, as only in warm areas will these grow the following season.



Moisture Loving

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Angelica archangelica

Statuesque plant with large, architectural foliage and round seed heads. The smooth, tender stems are boiled and candied to make cake decorations.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
250-300cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Aruncus sylvester
(Aruncus dioicus)

It's pretty foliage sets off an abundance of tapering plumes of frothy cream blossom. The leaves turns an impressive, autumnal yellow colour later in the year.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
120-180cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Astilbe Pink
(False goat's beard)

Soft arching, 'fluffy', pink flower plumes. As with all Astilbe, grows better in shaded areas and must be kept moist.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-80cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Astilbe Red
(False goat's beard)

Dark green foliage, bright red plumed flowers. As with all Astilbe, grows better in shaded areas and must be kept moist.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-80cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Astilbe White
(False goat's beard)

Arching plumes of fluffy white flowers. As with all Astilbe, grows better in shaded areas and must be kept moist.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-80cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Camassia esculenta 'Quamash'
(Common camas lily)

Blue, hyacinth-like flowers surmount star like leaves. It grows in wet meadows and on banks of streams. The bulbs were used as the staple diet of Native Americans.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
20-30cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Darmera peltata
(Peltiphyllum peltatum, Indian rhubarb, Umbrella plant)

White or rose coloured flowers bloom in spring before the large, round, scalloped edged leaves appear. These provide interesting pool side foliage and turn red in autumn.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
60-90cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Filipendula ulmaria
(Meadowsweet)

Clusters of fluffy, cream flowers with scented foliage hence it's common name. Often seen growing wild on banks or ditches and in wet meadows.

Growth: FAST | MEDIUM | SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

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Tel: +44 (0)20 8363 8548

Moisture Loving

Perfect for Pollinators | Native to the British Isles | RHS Award of Garden Merit



Fritillaria meleagris
(Snake's head fritillary)

This attractive spring bulb has attractive, checker-board, drooping purple or white flowers. Easily grown provided the soil does not become too dry.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
20-30cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Gunnera magellanica
(Devil's strawberry)

This evergreen plant is excellent for groundcover. At only 10cm tall, it is not to be confused with it's giant relative Gunnera manicata which is over 2m tall.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
5-20cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Hosta Bressingham Blue

Striking, blue leaves make it an attractive addition to a shady, moist area. The white flowers stand elegantly above the leaves.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Part shade
30-50cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Hosta Francee

Ovate leaves with white margins and lavender/blue funnel shaped flowers. As with all hostas they do best in partly shaded areas where the soil remains moist.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Part shade
40-60cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Hosta Wide Brim

Large, patterned, yellow and green leaves with pale lavender coloured flowers.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Part shade
30-45cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Ligularia dentata Desdemona

Branched heads of large, orange, daisy-like flowers are held well above the large, handsome, round, beetroot red foliage.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-90cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Ligularia przewalskii

Tall, bright yellow flower spikes rise above the interestingly, heavily cut leaves.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
80-120cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Lysimachia punctata Alexander
(Golden candles or Golden spire)

Strongly variegated, green & white leaves are surmounted by bright yellow flowers. Young shoots have an attractive pink tinge.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
30-80cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Available in 1ltr, 3ltr & 5ltr

Moisture Loving

Moisture Loving / Ferns

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Available in 1ltr, 3ltr & 5ltr
Ferns available in 9cm & 1ltr



Lysimachia vulgaris
(Yellow loosestrife)

Growing taller than its relation the Dotted loosestrife, this striking plant provides height to the garden. A free flowering, native plant which is popular with landscapers for wildlife schemes.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
100-150cm
0-5cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Rheum palmatum

Slow growing with gigantic leaves requiring a great deal of space. It makes a good alternative to Gunnera manicata for a smaller garden. The new foliage is an attractive, deep mahogany red. It has a tall flower spike.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
150-240cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Rodgersia pinnata

A decorative perennial plant with feathery, bronzed foliage and creamy rose blooms.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
90-120cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Trollius chinensis ‘Golden Queen’

This free flowering variety has beautiful, bright orange flowers with attractive, dark green, cut foliage.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-80cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Trollius europaeus ‘Superbus’

Lemon yellow, globe-like flowers stand above attractive, divided foliage. It can tolerate drier conditions but prefers constantly moist soil.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
60-100cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Athyrium filix femina
(Lady fern)

One of the prettiest of our native ferns with tufts of tall, lacy, pale green arching foliage.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
45-50cm



Athyrium niponicum Metallicum
(Japanese painted fern)

Very popular due to its attractive blue, green, maroon and silver foliage that changes as the season progresses.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
20-40cm



Athyrium otophorum okanum
(Eared lady fern)

Bright green fronds supported on dark red tinted stems. Athyriums are known as lady ferns due to their graceful appearance.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
30-60cm

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Dryopteris erythrosora
(Japanese wood fern)

Broad, triangular fronds with glossy, coppery-pink, new growth maturing to dark green.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
30-60cm



Dryopteris filix mas
(Male fern)

Hardy species of the northern Hemisphere which has feathered & crested, deep green foliage. As with most ferns it prefers moist soil but avoid water logged areas.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
90-120cm



Dryopteris filix mas Linearis
(Slender crested male fern)

Tall growing fern with finely cut airy fronds.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
30-45cm



Matteuccia struthiopteris
(Shuttlecock fern)

Very graceful with pale green, drooping fronds giving the effect of a giant shuttlecock.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
90-150cm



Onoclea sensibilis
(Sensitive fern)

Long stemmed, fleshier pale green fronds, sensitive to frost, hence the name. This accommodating fern will grow in fairly dry ground as well as damper areas where it can spread in a dense carpet over the water surface.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
30-60cm



Osmunda regalis
(Royal fern)

Large, delicate, pale green fronds turning to deep russet hues in Autumn. This fern may be grown in shallow water.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun
Part shade
120-150cm



Polystichum polyblepharum
(Japanese tassel fern)

Forms a tidy clump of arching dark green, evergreen fronds with a glossy finish

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
60-90cm



Thelypteris palustris
(Marsh fern)

This marsh fern is very hardy and prefers damp soil. It has lacy, finely cut fronds.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full shade
Part shade
90-150cm

Primulas

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Primula beesiana

Purple/mauve candelabra type flowers stand out above the foliage. All primulas do well in heavy soil well enriched with humus.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun / Part shade
30-60cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Primula bulleyana

Orange candelabra type flowers stand high above the foliage.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun / Part shade
60-75cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Primula denticulata

The drumstick shaped flowers have small, yellow centres.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun / Part shade
10-30cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Primula florindae

This giant cowslip has heart-shaped leaves and soft yellow, bell-shaped, sweetly scented flowers that are held high above the plant.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun / Part shade
30-60cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Primula japonica

The candelabra type flower heads are a beautiful pink to crimson colour held above the foliage.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun / Part shade
30-60cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Primula veris
(Cowslip)

Our common native cowslip produces several clusters of small yellow flowers on 15cm tall stems.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun / Part shade
15-30cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Primula vialli

An unusual conical spike of dainty, purple flowers appearing from the bright red buds.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun / Part shade
20-30cm
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Primula vulgaris
(Primrose)

The native Primrose has abundant soft, almost white, yellow flowers with light green leaves very early in spring, before the other primulas.

Growth: FAST / MEDIUM / SLOW
Full sun / Part shade
10-15cm
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Gunnera & Dierama

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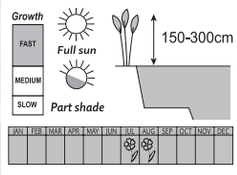
Gunnera Manicata
(Giant prickly rhubarb, Chilean rhubarb or Prickly rhubarb)



Gunnera manicata
(Giant prickly rhubarb, Chilean rhubarb or Prickly rhubarb)

This giant plant has the largest leaves of any plant grown in the UK. The leaves are borne on long, stout, prickly stems and can grow to well over a meter in diameter. It has green/red club shaped flowers that are about 70cm long.

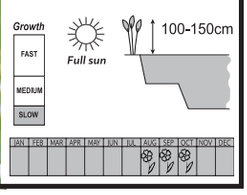


Dierama pulcherrimum
(Angel's Fishing Rod)



Dierama pulcherrimum
(Angel's fishing rod)

Pink, bell-like flowers on a curving stem, it is also called wedding bells. It is not aquatic but it's elegant flowers look beautiful over water.





Oxygenating or Marginal Packs
4 x 1ltr plants or 4 x 9cm plants



Contour Basket
Ornamental / Oxygenating / Wildlife

MIXED PACKS

Our range includes four individual plants in a free Finofil ® basket or pre planted contour basket to create an instant selection for a small pond and come with an attractive pack label. We also do a range of six and eight packs of hostas, ferns, primulas and water lilies to allow stores to stock a wider range without buying a tray of each variety.

To find out more about our services to Garden Centres, Landscapers and Online companies please contact us.

Please note we are wholesale only.

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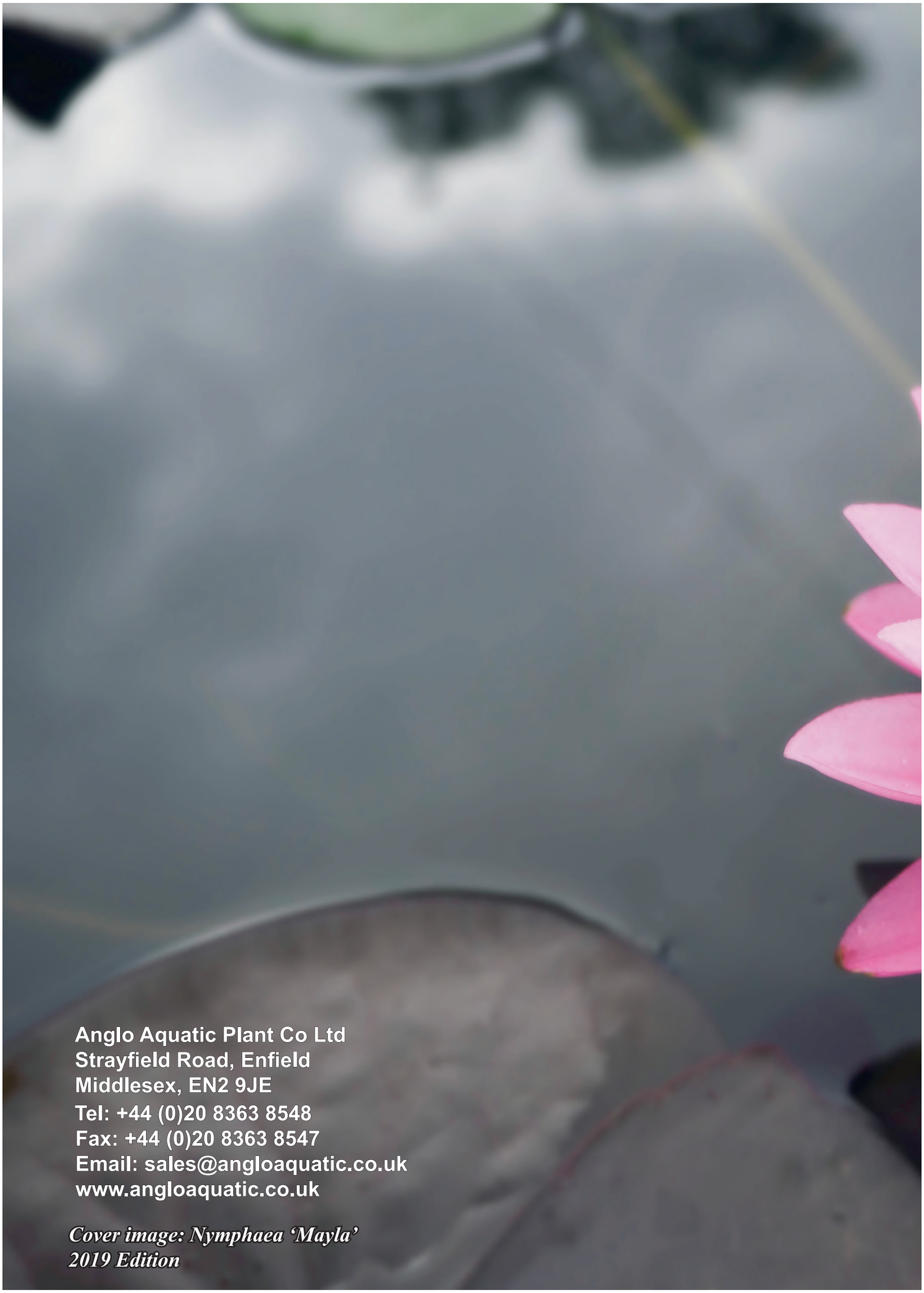
Fax: 020 8363 8547
Email: sales@angloaquatic.co.uk
Web: www.angloaquatic.co.uk

PLEASE PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT.

A variety of plants, including non-natives, increase the biodiversity of a pond. However, no plant should be disposed of in the wild as even native ones, placed in the wrong location, may cause environmental damage

Compost them or take to your local refuse centre.

BE PLANT WISE



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