

## AQUATIC PLANTS

When discussing the origin of plants, China, Korea, and Japan have more temperate trees, shrubs, and perennials than any other temperate area in the world. The Southeastern United States is the second largest temperate area in the world and we have more aquatic plants than China, Korea, and Japan combined. Another way to think about this is that the Southeastern U.S. has more swamps, wetlands, and alluvial rivers than China, Korea, and Japan. Therefore, we have more aquatic plants than any temperate region - even more than Eastern Asia.

Many books have been written on this subject. One is Gardening with Native Plants of the South by Sally Wasowski. Another is The Encyclopedia of Water Garden Plants by Greg and Sue Speichert. For more information seek the above references. For a relatively simple list of hardy aquatics please use this list of our favorite 56 temperate aquatics:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Louisiana Iris	Iris Fulva	many cultivars
Rabbit Ear Iris	Iris Laevigata	prefers pH to be 6.0-7.0
Southern Blue Flag Iris	Iris Virginica	prefers pH to be 7.0-9.0
Yellow Flag Iris	Iris Pseudacorus	export from Europe
Graceful Cattail	Typha Angustifolia	narrow-leaf form
Variegated Cattail	Typha Latifolia 'Vareigated'	white and green stripes
Purple Thalia	Thalia Dealbata	gets 6' tall
Soft Rush	Scirus Validus	gets 6' tall
Zebra Rush	Scirpus Zebrinus	gets 4'-6' tall
Lizards Tail	Saururus Cernuus	tolerates shade
Pitcher Plant	Sarracenia Purpurea	saturated soil is enough
Arrowhead	Sagittaria Latifolia	many cultivars
Dwarf Water Bluebell	Ruellia Brittoniana	saturated soil is sufficient
Blue Pickerel Plant	Pontederia Cordata	blue, pink, and white forms are available

Arrow Arum	Peltandra Virginica	species varies
Cinnamon Fern	Osmunda Cinnamomea	less than 2" of water
Sensitive Fern	Onoclea Sensibilis	tolerates almost all conditions
Golden Club	Orontium Aquaticum	early spring bloomer
Rainbow Water Parsley	Oenanthe Javanica 'Flamingo'	edible foliage
Parrot Feather	Myriophyllum Aquaticum	a hardy plant from Brazil
Four Leaf Clover	Marsilea Mutica	a fern
Turkey Vine	Lysimachia Nummularia	yellow flowers
Gooseneck Loosestrife	Lysimachia Clethroides	moist to wet soil
Giant Blue Lobelia	Lobeila Siphilitica	indians use to treat diseases
Cardinal Flower	Lobelia Cardinalis	attracts hummingbirds
Common Rush	Juncus Effusus	many cultivars
Swamp Lily	Hymenocalis Occidentalis	moist to wet soil
Chameleon	Houttuynia Cordata	can revert to green
Water Hibiscus	Hibiscus Palustris	wet soil to flowing water
Water Hibiscus	Hibiscus Coccinelis	sun to part shade
Common Horsetail	Equisetum Hyemale	tolerates shade
Melon Sword	Echinodorus Cordifolius	many cultivars
White Top Sedge	Dichromena Colorata	flowers seem to last long time
Water Spider Lily	Crinum Americanum	white flowers
Vareigated Sweet Flag	Acorus Gramineus 'Variegatus'	evergreen
Sweet Flag	Acorus Calamus	leave in a pot
Mrs. Perry D. Slocum Hardy Lotus	Nelumbo 'Mrs. Perry Slocum'	standard size
Momo Batan	Nelumbo 'Momo Botan'	dwarf; rosy pink double flowers

## Hardy Water Lilies

Most hardy water lilies need six or more hours of direct sun. There are a few cultivars that will tolerate four to six hours of sun. No hardy water lily will tolerate less than three hours of sun per day and bloom and grow. There are hundreds of cultivars of hardy water lilies. These were hybridized from essentially four hardy species, two of which are North American, one European, and one Asian. Hardy water lilies prefer quiet, still water. Water lilies breathe through the stomata on top of their leaves and splash from fountains and waterfalls can be fatal. The larger the cultivar, the deeper the water should be, and vice versa. As a rule, hardy water lilies grow best in still water between 18"-30" deep. Dwarf varieties grow in water as shallow as 6". Here is an incomplete list of what we grow here at Trees by Touliatos:

<b>Cultivar</b>	<b>Pond Size</b>	<b>Pond Depth</b>	<b>Light Requirements</b>	<b>Color</b>
Arc en Ciel	medium to large	6"-24"	full sun to shade	pinkish white
Chromatella	any size	6"-48"	full sun to part shade	canary yellow
Chubby	medium	6"-24"	full sun	creamy white
Helvola	small	1"-12"	full sun	light lemon yellow
James Brydon	small to large	6"-48"	tolerates shade	red rose pink
Joey Tomocik	medium to large	6"-40"	full sun to part shade	canary yellow
Laydekeri Red	medium to large	6"-30"	full sun	deep red
Odorata Dwarf	small to medium	6"-30"	full sun to part shade	white
Sioux	small to medium	6"-20"	full sun	yellow, red, and orange
Virginaus	any size	6"-48"	full sun	paper white

## Temperate Submergible Aquatics

The following three plants are the most common oxygenators. They provide cover for your fish, help clear the water, and beautify the pond. They are called oxygenators because they add oxygen to the pond in the daytime.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Anacharis	Egeria Densa	tolerates total shade
Hornwort	Ceratophyllum Demersum	sun to part shade
Cabomba	Cabomba Caroliniana	sun or shade

## Temperate Floating Aquatics

The following floaters help clear the water and provide food and cover for your fish. Water hyacinth is the fastest growing plant on Earth so be prepared to yank some out in August and September. They make good compost!

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Duckweed	Lemna Minor	fish and ducks love to eat it
Fairy Moss	Azolla Caroliana	fish and ducks avoid eating it
Water Hyacinth	Eichornia Azurea	with global warming, its almost hardy