



1965

2025



Diamond Jubilee Catalogue

British Growers of Aquatic Plants



Marginals Plants

Page 5-19

These plants make a pond look attractive, can be used to soften the edges or hide a liner. Importantly they remove nitrates from the water, helping to keep water clear. Provide a breeding site and shelter for wildlife. Even non native plants have been proven to increase biodiversity. In this catalogue and on the reverse of our labels are care instructions. As with all our plants, the dimensions are a guide only.

Oxygenators

Page 20-22

Our range of oxygenating plants have different requirements, hence sold in different formats. See the reverse of label for container grown and those potted in gravel. Bunches can be dropped into the water but benefit from being planted into soil or gravel. Only leaves that photosynthesise below the water surface oxygenate the pond therefore the best oxygenators are those whose leaves grow under the water.



Deep Water

Page 22

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 compliments lilies as it flowers most of the year when lilies are dormant. Nymphoides peltata can make a good addition to any pond, but can grow fast so may need trimming. Nuphar lutea is the best option for fast flowing or running water.

Molluscs

Page 22

Our range of molluscs include Ramshorn snails that eat algae from the side of a pond and Trapdoor snails that eat algae from the bottom of the pond. They are intriguing little creatures. Swan mussels filter the water to eat, therefore extracting particles of decaying vegetation. All our molluscs are native to the UK.



History Highlights

Page 4

In 2025 we are celebrating our Diamond Anniversary. Please see page 4 for a few of the highlights over our 60 years of trading.



Water Lilies (Nymphaea)

Page 23-27

Plant in still water, away from splashing, such as fountains. Lilies prefer full sun but can tolerate some shade. Many can be grown deeper than recommended but if so, lower in stages to allow the plant to acclimatise. In shallow water excessive leaf growth will rise above the surface and reduce the blooms. The leaves shade the pond providing shelter for fish and reduces alga growth.

Floating Aquatics

Page 28

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. We aim to harden non native tropical plants as much as possible but it is still best to protect from drafty, cool or dry conditions.



Moisture Lovers / Ferns

Page 28-30

These are excellent for bog gardens or damp areas where the soil does not dry out. Our range includes ferns which tolerate deep shade, selected for their foliage and primulas to add a splash of colour. Nearly all marginals can also be grown in damp ground, check the reverse of the labels to see if they say 0 as the minimum depth.

Hardware

Page 31

We invented Finofil the aquatic basket and it is known for being the best, most durable aquatic basket available and we have a range of sizes and shapes to suit. We have also added other items to compliment our range such as 'Pond in a Pot', aquatic plant fertiliser and pond clear barley straw.



Registered Office:
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Anglo Aquatic Plant Company Limited
Growers, Exporters and Manufacturers
VAT No: GB 220 3760 06
Company Reg: 858170

History Highlights 1965 - 2025

1965

Inspired by his aunt, Frances Perry, renowned author on water plants and gardening, David & Rosalind Everett with Peter Robinson formed Anglo Aquarium Plant in 1965



1968



In 1968 George, a caymen who later became the company logo was given to Anglo by a customer.

1976

In 1976 due to expansion we relocated to Crews Hill, then in 1986 to our current location.



1987



In 1987 David Everett invented Finofil, the first and still the best aquatic basket in the world.

1990

In 1990 we exhibited at the inaugural Hampton Court Flower Show.

2001

In 2001 we built the first swimming pond in the UK at the Hampton Court Flower Show, winning one of many Tudor Rose awards.



2009

In 2009 Ros and David's daughter, Caroline Everett, joined the business focusing on continued quality and service.



2010

In 2010 the Queen opened a garden at Capel Manor College incorporating a swimming pond built by Anglo Swimming Ponds, our sister company.

2012



In 2012 we changed our name to Anglo Aquatic Plant to better reflect our core business.



2013

In 2013 we started a drop shipping service to allow our customers to sell online, with no need to hold stock.

2024



In 2024 we purchased a new site for future expansion of the business.

2025

In 2025 we are celebrating our 60th Anniversary.



Marginals & Damp Ground



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles

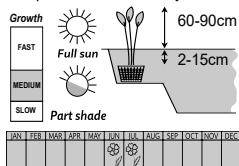


RHS Award of Garden Merit



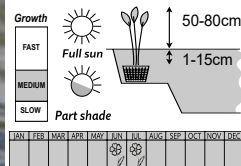
Acorus calamus (Sweet flag)

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. It is naturalized in the UK, native to southern Asia and western North America, it was introduced to Europe in the 16th century.



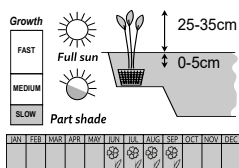
Acorus calamus 'variegatus' (Variegated sweet flag)

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



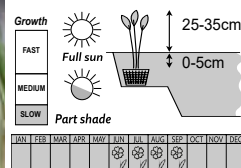
Acorus gramineus 'Ogon' (Golden variegated slender sweet flag)

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



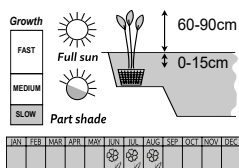
Acorus gramineus variegatus (Variegated slender sweet flag)

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



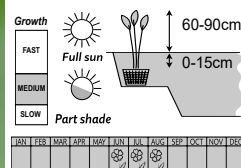
Alisma parviflorum (American water plantain)

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.



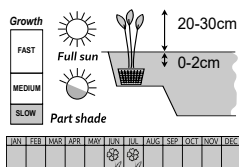
Alisma plantago aquaticum (Water plantain, Mad dog weed)

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.



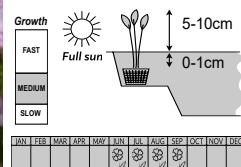
Allium schoenoprasum (Chives)

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.



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

Marginals & Damp Ground

Marginals & Damp Ground



Perfect for Pollinators



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RHS Award of Garden Merit

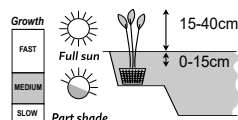
Available in 9cm, 1ltr, 3ltr & 5ltr

Marginals & Damp Ground



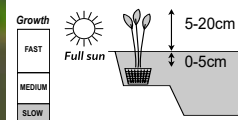
Anemopsis californicum
(Apache beads)

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.



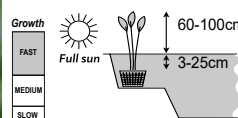
Baldellia ranunculoides
(Lesser water plantain)

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



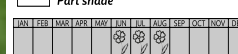
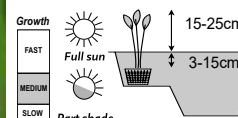
Butomus umbellatus
(Flowering rush)

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.



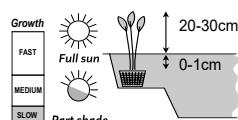
Calla palustris
(Bog or Water arum)

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. Native to Europe, Asia and North America and naturalised in the UK. Harmful if eaten. Skin & eye irritant.



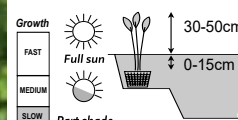
Caltha leptosepala
(White marsh marigold or Broadleaved marsh marigold)

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



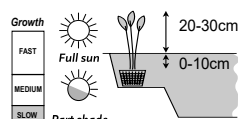
Caltha palustris
(King cup or Marsh marigold)

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.



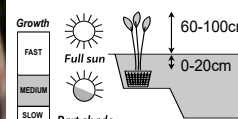
Caltha palustris alba
(White Himalayan marigold)

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



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.



Marginals & Damp Ground



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles

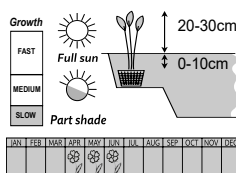


RHS Award of Garden Merit



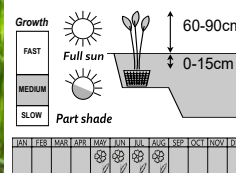
Cardamine pratensis
(Cuckoo flower or Lady's smock)

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



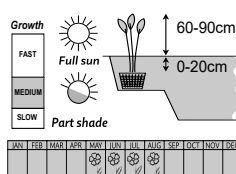
Carex acuta
(Slender-tufted sedge)

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



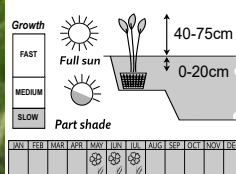
Carex grayii
(Mace sedge)

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



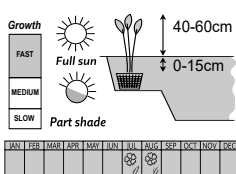
Carex muskingumensis
(Musk sedge)

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



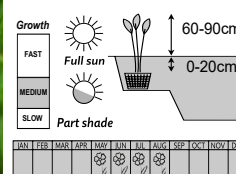
Carex pendula
(Pendulous sedge)

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.



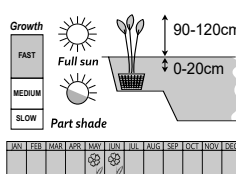
Carex pseudocyperus
(Cyperus sedge)

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



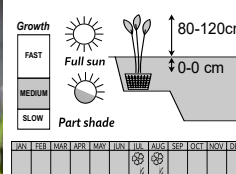
Carex riparia
(Greater pond sedge)

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.



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.



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

Marginals & Damp Ground

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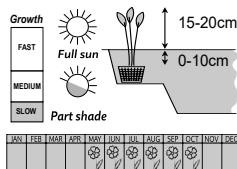
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Marginals & Damp Ground



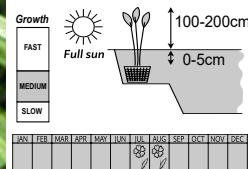
Cotula coronopifolia
(Brass buttons)

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.



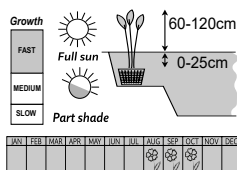
Cyperus alternifolius
(Umbrella palm)

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.



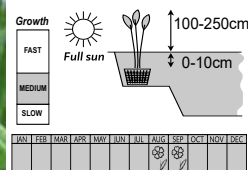
Cyperus longus
(Sweet galingale)

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



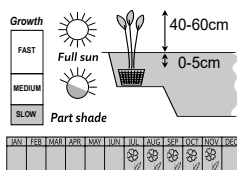
Cyperus papyrus
(Egyptian paper rush)

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.



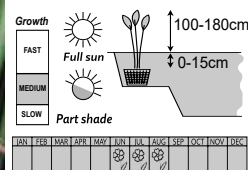
Dichromena colorata
(Star grass)

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.



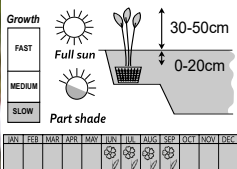
Equisetum hyemale
(Dutch rush)

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.



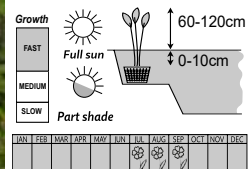
Eriophorum angustifolium
(Cotton grass, Bog cotton, Scirpus angustifolius)

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.



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.



Marginals & Damp Ground



Perfect for Pollinators



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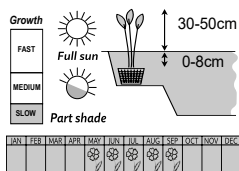


RHS Award of Garden Merit



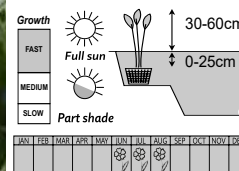
Geum rivale
(Water avens)

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



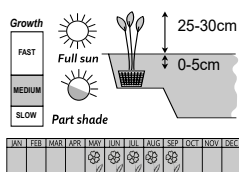
Glyceria maxima variegata
(Variegated reed sweet grass)

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.



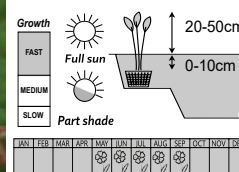
Gratiola officinalis
(Hedge hyssop or Herb of grace)

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.



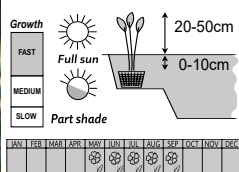
Houttuynia cordata 'Boo Boo'

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.



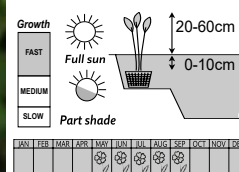
Houttuynia cordata 'Chameleon'
(Harlequin plant)

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.



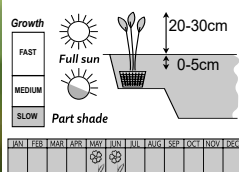
Houttuynia cordata 'Plena'
(Orange peel plant)

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.



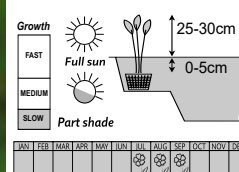
Hypericum elodes
(Marsh St John's Wort)

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.



Marginals & Damp Ground



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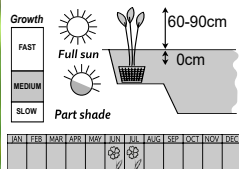


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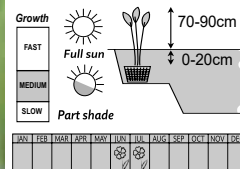
Iris ensata
(Japanese clematis iris or Iris kaempferi)

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.



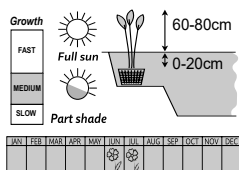
Iris louisiana 'Ann Chowning'

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.



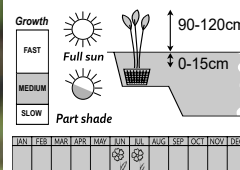
Iris louisiana 'Black Gamecock'

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.



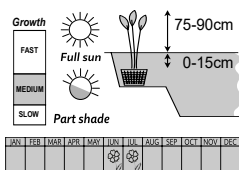
Iris louisiana 'Heather Stream'

Heather Stream is an eye-catching Iris louisiana variety producing startling bright purple petals with a sunny yellow throat. As with all iris the tubers are harmful if eaten. Most iris prefer acidic soils.



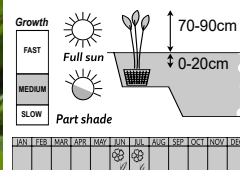
Iris louisiana 'Her Highness'

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



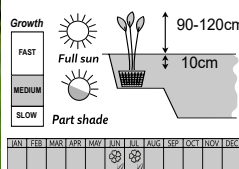
Iris louisiana 'Pegaletta'

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



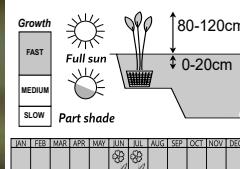
Iris louisiana 'Waihi Wedding'

This beautiful iris has a lightly ruffled white petals with a hint of purple and a delicate yellow throat. 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.



Marginals & Damp Ground



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles

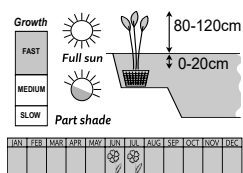


RHS Award of Garden Merit



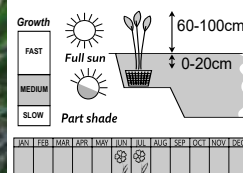
**Iris pseudacorus
bastardii**

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.



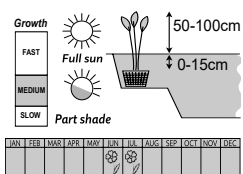
**Iris pseudacorus
'Flore Pleno'**
(Double yellow flag)

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



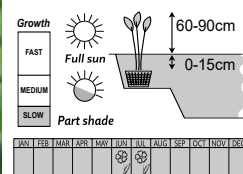
**Iris pseudacorus
'Variegata'**
(Variegated yellow flag)

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.



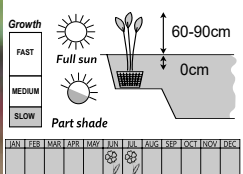
**Iris robusta
'Gerald Darby'**

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.



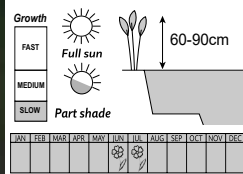
Iris sibirica
(Siberian flag)

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.



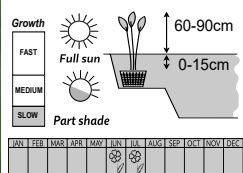
**Iris sibirica
'Snow Queen'**

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



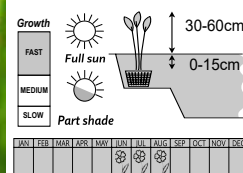
Iris versicolor
(Blue flag)

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.



Juncus effusus
(Soft rush)

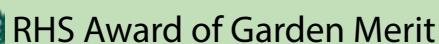
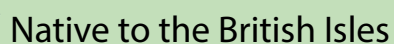
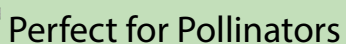
Very erect, dark green stems and brown seed heads. Clumps will spread by creeping rhizomes. Can self seed. It was used to be made into mats and was probably the rush strewn over the floor in many of Shakespeare's plays.



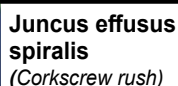
Available in 9cm, 1ltr, 3ltr & 5ltr

Marginals & Damp Ground

Marginals & Damp Ground



12



Growth

FAST

MEDIUM

SLOW

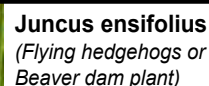
Full sun

Part shade

25-45cm

0-10cm

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



Growth

FAST

MEDIUM

SLOW

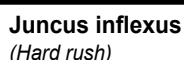
Full sun

Part shade

15-30cm

0-5cm

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



Growth

FAST

MEDIUM

SLOW

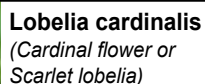
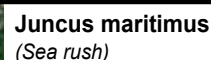
30-60cm

0-15cm

Full sun

Part shade

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

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Growth

FAST

MEDIUM

SLOW

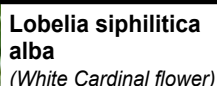
Full sun

Part shade

80-100cm

0-15cm

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



Growth

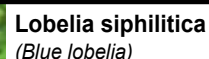
- FAST
- MEDIUM
- SLOW

Light

- Full sun
- Part shade

Height

- 60-90cm
- 0-5cm



Growth

FAST

MEDIUM

SLOW

Full sun

Part shade

60-90cm

0-5cm

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

Marginals & Damp Ground



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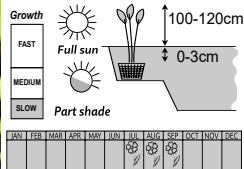


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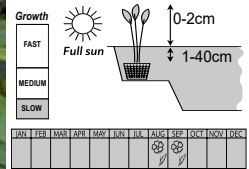
Lobelia vedrariensis
(Purple lobelia)

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



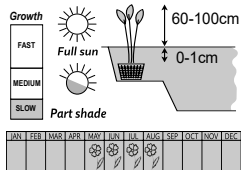
Luronium natans
(Alisma Natans, Floating water-plantain)

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.



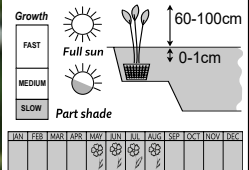
Lychnis flos-cuculi
(Ragged robin)

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.



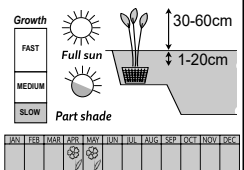
Lychnis flos-cuculi
'White Robin'
(White ragged robin)

The white flowered version of *Lychnis flos-cuculi*.



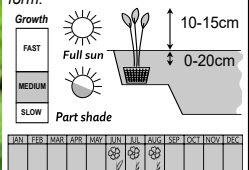
Lysichiton camtschatcensis
(White skunk cabbage)

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



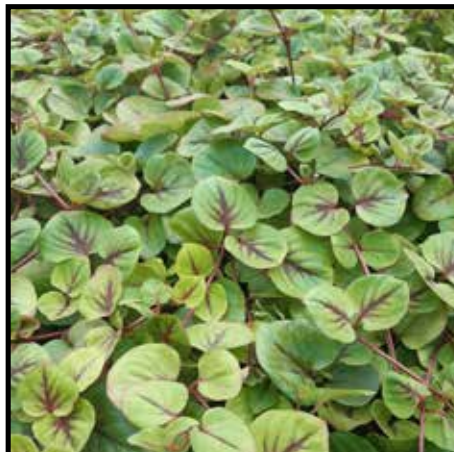
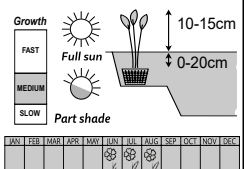
Lysimachia nummularia
(Creeping jenny)

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.



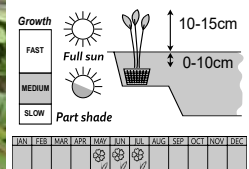
Lysimachia nummularia Aurea
(Golden creeping jenny)

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



Lysimachia
'Sunburst'

Striking yellow buds and star shaped blooms with bright red markings. Glossy green foliage with mahogany stems and veins. 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.



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

Marginals & Damp Ground

Marginals & Damp Ground



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

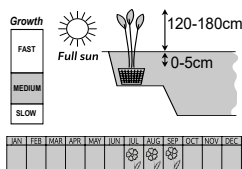
Marginals & Damp Ground

14



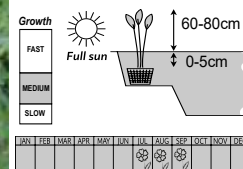
Lythrum salicaria
(Purple loosestrife)

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.



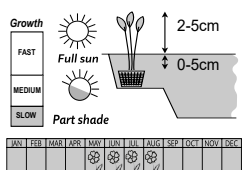
Lythrum salicaria Robert
(Loosestrife)

A more compact form of *Lythrum salicaria*.



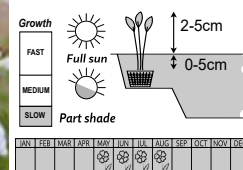
Mazus reptans
(Chinese marshflower)

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



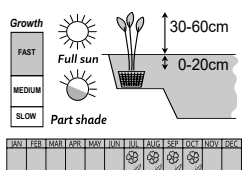
Mazus reptans 'alba'
(White Chinese marshflower)

A white version of *Mazus reptans*.



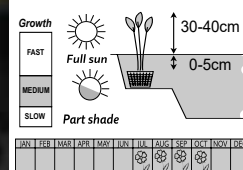
Mentha aquatica
(Water mint)

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



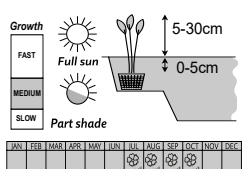
Mentha cervina
(Water spearmint or *Preslia cervina*)

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



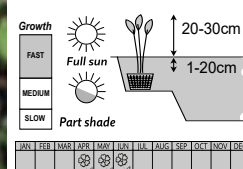
Mentha pulegium
(Pennyroyal or Pudding grass)

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



Menyanthes trifoliata
(Bog bean)

A rambling plant with trifoliolate, 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.



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Tel: +44 (0)20 8363 8548

Marginals & Damp Ground



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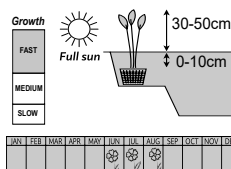


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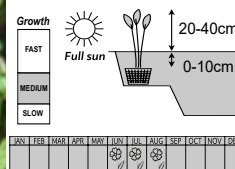
Mimulus cardinalis
(Scarlet monkey flower)

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



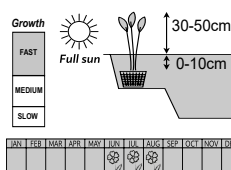
Mimulus cupreus
'Red Emperor'

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



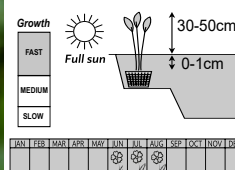
Mimulus guttatus
(Common monkey-flower)

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



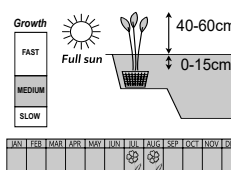
Mimulus luteus
'Queen's Prize'

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



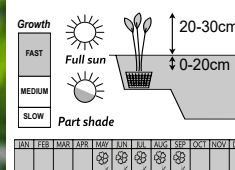
Mimulus ringens
(Lavender musk)

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



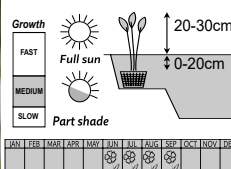
Myosotis scorpioides
(Water forget-me-not or *Myosotis palustris*)

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



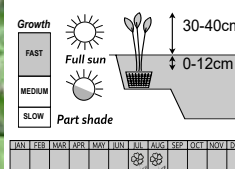
Myosotis scorpioides
'Snowflakes'
(White Water forget-me-not)

As *Myosotis scorpioides* but with white flowers.



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.



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

Marginals & Damp Ground

Marginals & Damp Ground



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles

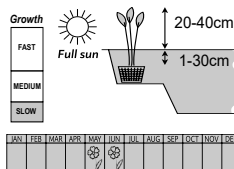


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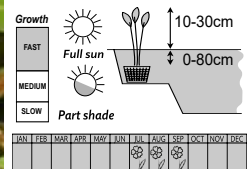
Orontium aquaticum
(Golden club)

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.



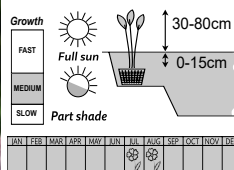
Persicaria amphibia
(Amphibious bistort or Polygonum amphibium)

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).



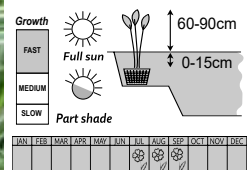
Persicaria bistorta
(Adderwort, Bistort, Red legs or Snakeweed)

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



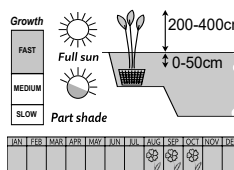
Phalaris arundinacea var. picta
(Gardener's garters)

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



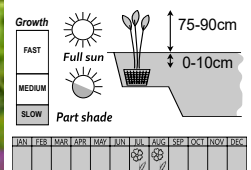
Phragmites australis
(Common reed, Norfolk reed or Phragmites communis)

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.



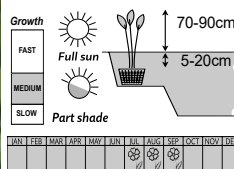
Physostegia virginiana
(Obedient plant)

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



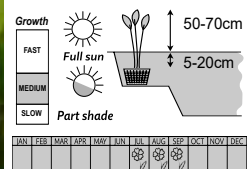
Pontederia cordata
(Pickerel weed)

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.



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.



Marginals & Damp Ground



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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

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



Ranunculus flammula
(Lesser spearwort)

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

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 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 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 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, 1-20cm

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



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

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

Marginals & Damp Ground

Marginals & Damp Ground



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles



RHS Award of Garden Merit

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

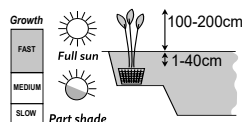
Marginals & Damp Ground

18



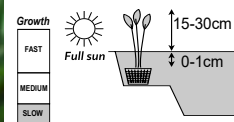
Scirpus lacustris
(Club rush or Schoenoplectus lacustris.)

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.



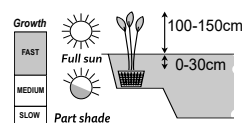
Sisyrinchium californicum
(Yellow-eyed grass or Yellow satin flower)

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



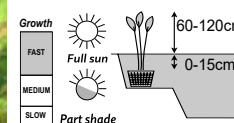
Sparganium erectum
(Branched bur-reed)

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



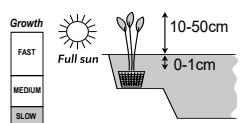
Stachys palustris
(Marsh woundwort)

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



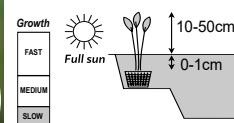
Tulbaghia violacea
(Society garlic)

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



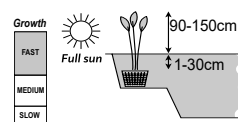
Tulbaghia violacea variegata

The long narrow leaves have a creamy white margin. The fragrant, pale purple flowers are held high on stems in umbels. It is free flowering late in the season.



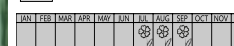
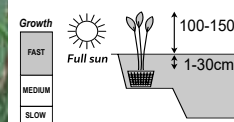
Typha angustifolia
(Lesser bulrush or Reedmace, Narrowleaf cattail)

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.



Typha gracilis
(Bulrush or Medium reedmace)

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



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Marginals & Damp Ground



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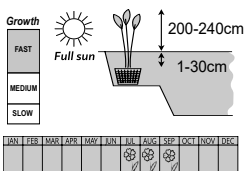


RHS Award of Garden Merit



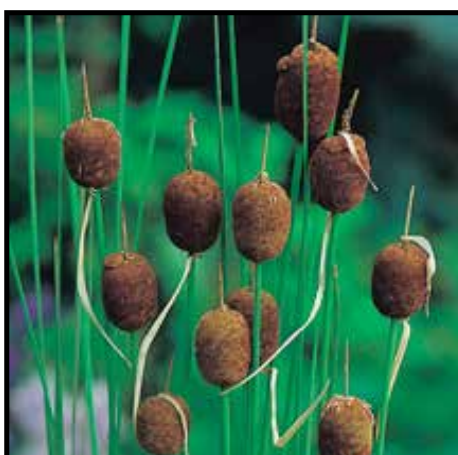
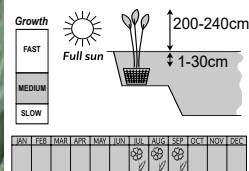
Typha latifolia
(Common bulrush or Greater reedmace)

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.



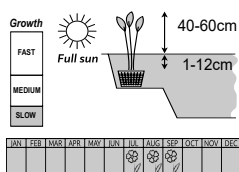
Typha latifolia variegata
(Variegated bulrush or Variegated greater reedmace)

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



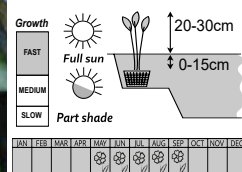
Typha minima
(Miniature bulrush or Miniature reedmace)

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



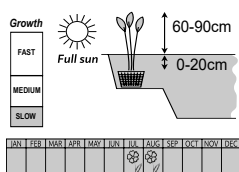
Veronica beccabunga
(Brooklime)

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



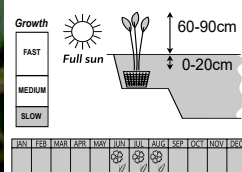
Zantedeschia aethiopica
'Crowborough'
(Arum lily)

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



Zantedeschia aethiopica
'Marshmallow'

Glossy, arrow-shaped deep green leaves, large soft pink arum flowers with a deeper pink throat and a pink spathe. Harmful if eaten. Skin and eye irritant.



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



Contour Basket
Ornamental / Oxygenating / Wildlife

MIXED PACKS

We have an exciting range of mixed packs available. A pre-planted contour basket containing four different plants, a six pack of astilbes or water lilies, an eight pack of primulas and four packs of 1ltr or 9cm marginal, oxygenators or ferns in a free Finofil basket with a carry away handle.

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

Marginals & Damp Ground

Oxygenators



Weighted Bunches



Container Grown



Native to the British Isles

in weighted bunches, tubs and deep water gravel



in 9cm, 1ltr & 2ltr pots



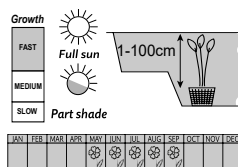
Oxygenators

20



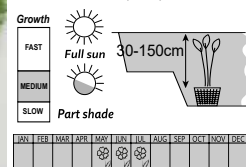
Callitriche stagnalis (Starwort)

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.



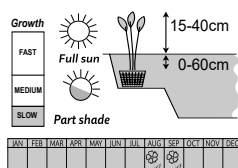
Ceratophyllum demersum (Hornwort)

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 "Ceras" (horn).



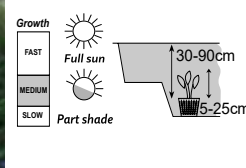
Eleocharis acicularis (Dwarf hairgrass or Needle spike-rush)

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



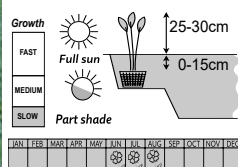
Fontinalis antipyretica (Willow moss)

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.



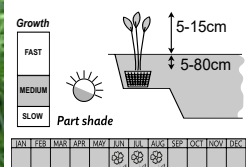
Hippuris vulgaris (Mare's tail)

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



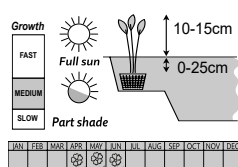
Hottonia palustris (Water violet)

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.



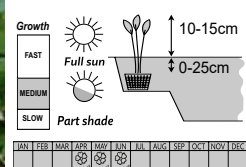
Hydrocotyle nova zealand (Miniature pennywort)

This perennial forms a carpet of miniature round leaves.



Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides (Lawn pennywort)

An attractive perennial that forms a carpet of miniature round green leaves.



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Weighted Bunches



Container Grown

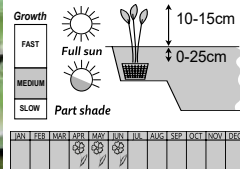


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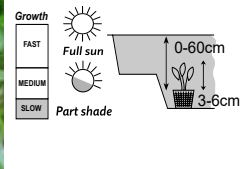
Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides variegata (Crystal confetti)

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



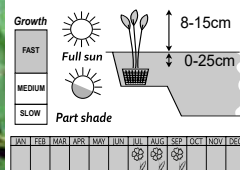
Lilaeopsis brasiliensis (Brazilian micro sword)

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.



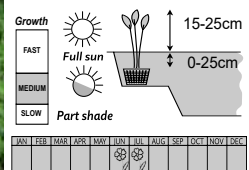
Marsilea quadrifolia (Water shamrock or Upright water clover)

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



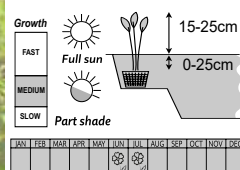
Myriophyllum rubricaulle (Red stemmed parrot's feather)

Bright green feathery foliage with red stems.



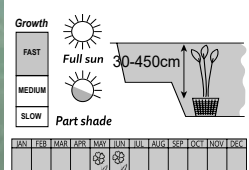
Myriophyllum crispatum (Upright water milfoil)

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



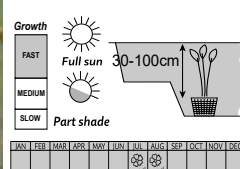
Myriophyllum spicatum (Spiked water milfoil)

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.



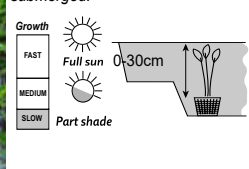
Myriophyllum verticillatum (Whorled water milfoil)

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



Pilularia globulifera (Pepper grass)

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



in 9cm, 1ltr & 2ltr pots



in weighted bunches, tubs and deep water gravel

Oxygenators

Oxygenators

Deep Water / Molluscs



Weighted Bunches



Perfect for Pollinators



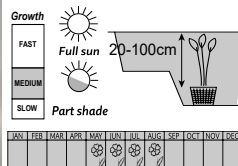
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Oxygenators



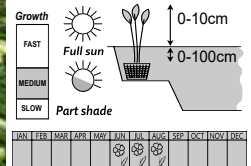
Potamogeton crispus
(Curly pondweed)

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.



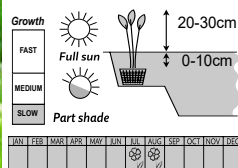
Ranunculus aquatilis
(Water Crowfoot)

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.



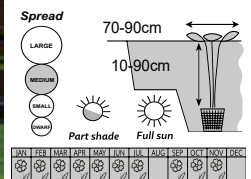
Scirpus cernuus
(Fibre optic plant)

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



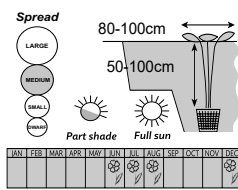
Aponogeton distachyos
(Water Hawthorn)

Free flowering 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.



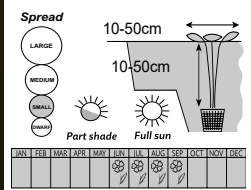
Nuphar lutea
(Brandy bottle or Yellow water lily)

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.



Planorbis corneus
(Ramshorn snail)

Eats algae from the sides of the pond.



Viviparus viviparus
(Trapdoor snail)

Eats algae from the bottom of the pond.



Anodonta cygnea
(Swan mussel)

Approximately 17cm x 9cm



Deep Water / Molluscs

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles



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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.

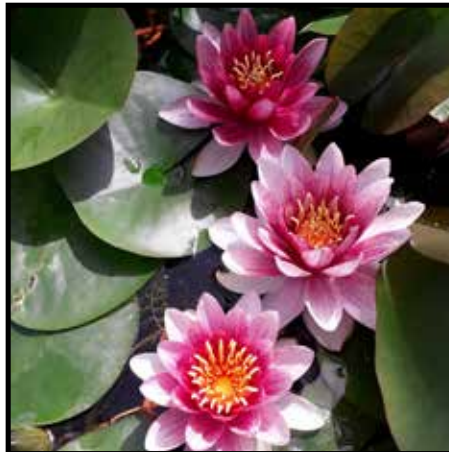
Spread

80-150cm
50-150cm

LARGE
MEDIUM
SMALL
Full sun



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



Alba var. Rubra

Although related to Nymphaea Alba, unexpectedly the flower has a lovely, dark red centre with lighter petals to the outer edge. The flowers are surrounded by prolific green foliage.

Spread

80-150cm
50-100cm

LARGE
MEDIUM
SMALL
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

60-100cm
40-90cm

LARGE
MEDIUM
SMALL
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

70-90cm
30-80cm

LARGE
MEDIUM
SMALL
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

80-100cm
30-60cm

LARGE
MEDIUM
SMALL
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

80-120cm
40-100cm

LARGE
MEDIUM
SMALL
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

70-90cm
30-60cm

LARGE
MEDIUM
SMALL
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

70-100cm
45-90cm

LARGE
MEDIUM
SMALL
Full sun

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

Available in 1ltr, 2ltr, 3ltr, 10ltr & 30ltr

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles



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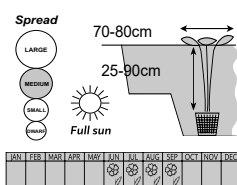
Available in 1ltr, 2ltr, 3ltr, 10ltr & 30ltr

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)



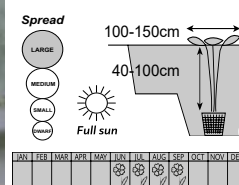
Black Princess

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.



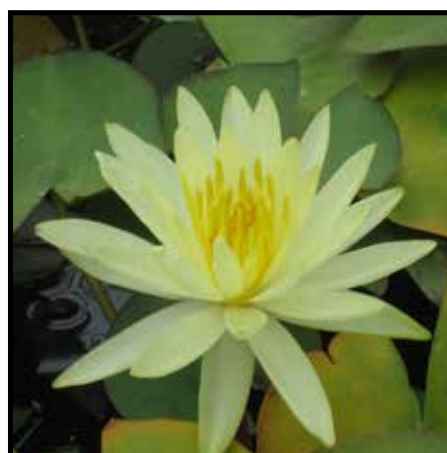
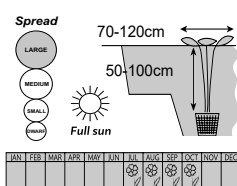
Charles de Meurville

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.



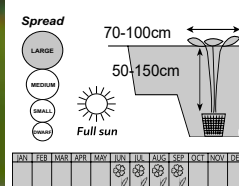
Colorado

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.



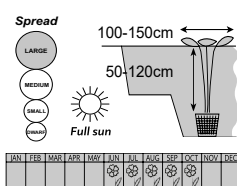
Colonel A J Welch

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.



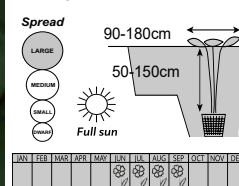
Darwin (Hollandia)

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



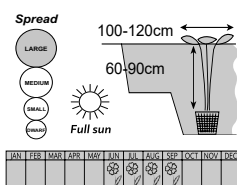
Gladstoniana

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.



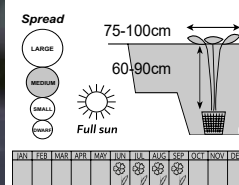
Gloire de Temple Sur Lot

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.



Water Lilies (Nymphaea)



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles



RHS Award of Garden Merit

Available in 1ltr, 2ltr, 3ltr, 10ltr & 30ltr

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)



Inner light

An inner ring of soft yellow petals with an outer ring of pure white. Large blooms that rise above the foliage.

Spread

70-100cm
30-90cm

Full sun

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



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.

Spread

70-90cm
30-90cm

Full sun

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



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.

Spread

75-100cm
30-90cm

Full sun

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



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
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
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
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
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
30-90cm

Full sun

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

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles



RHS Award of Garden Merit

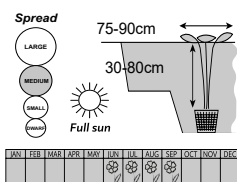
Available in 1ltr, 2ltr, 3ltr, 10ltr & 30ltr

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)



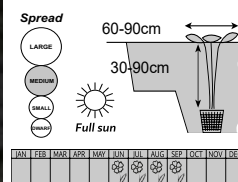
Mariacea Rosea

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



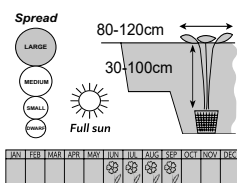
Mayla

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



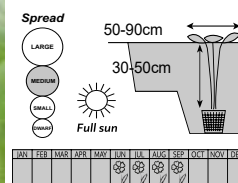
Mrs Richmond

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



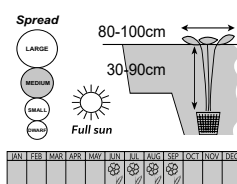
Odorata Firecrest

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



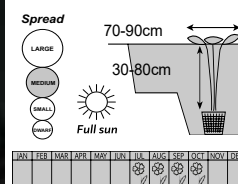
Odorata Sulphurea

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



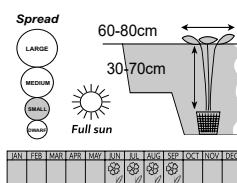
Paul Hariot

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



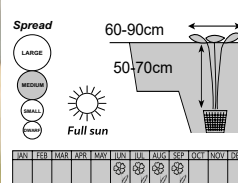
Perry's Baby Red

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



Purple Fantasy

This is the first commercially available hardy purple water lily. It has deep purple blooms with a yellow centre. Fragrant & free flowering. Large flowers held above the water surface. Reddish leaves turning green as they mature.



Water Lilies (Nymphaea)



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles



RHS Award of Garden Merit

Available in 1ltr, 2ltr, 3ltr, 10ltr & 30ltr

Water Lilies (Nymphaea)



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

20-50cm

Full sun

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



Pygmaea helvola

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

Spread

30-45cm

15-40cm

Full sun

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



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

30-70cm

Full sun

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



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

30-80cm

Full sun

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



Vesuve

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

Spread

90-120cm

40-90cm

Full sun

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



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.

Spread

90-120cm

30-100cm

Full sun

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



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.

Spread

100-150cm

40-100cm

Full sun

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



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.

Spread

30-45cm

15-40cm

Full sun

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

Floating Aquatics

Moisture Loving



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles



RHS Award of Garden Merit

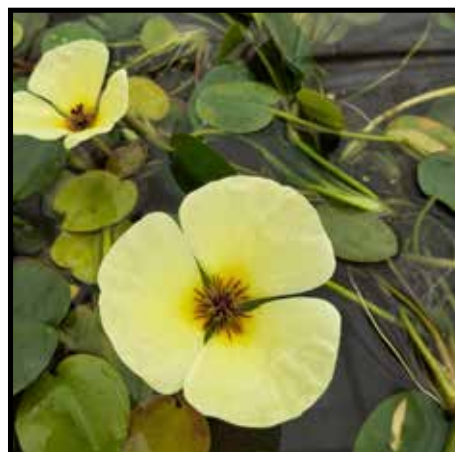
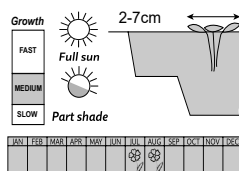
Available loose or in carry away tubs

Floating Aquatics



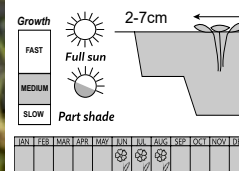
Hydrocharis morsus ranae
(Frogbit)

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



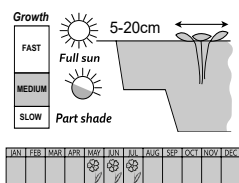
Hydrocleys nymphoides
(Water poppy)

Heart-shaped fleshy leaves that are supported by long stems & cup-shaped flowers with yellow petals & a reddish-brown centre.



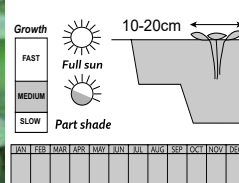
Limnobium laevigatum
(Smooth Frogbit)

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.



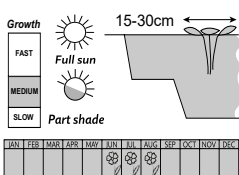
Pistia stratiotes
(Water lettuce)

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.



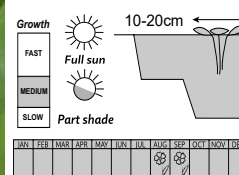
Stratiotes aloides
(Water soldier)

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.



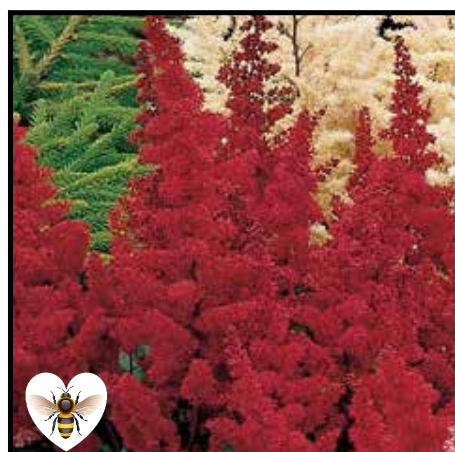
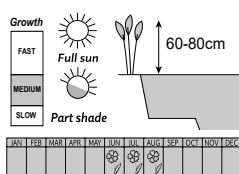
Trapa natans
(Water chestnut)

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.



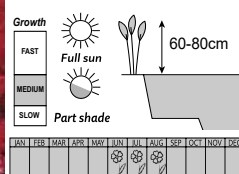
Astilbe Pink
(False goat's beard)

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



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.



Moisture Loving



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles

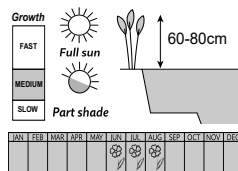


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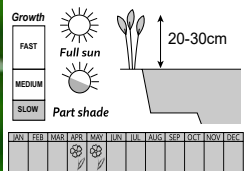
Aster White
(False goat's beard)

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



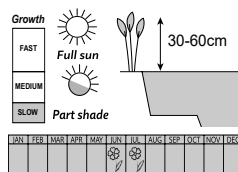
Fritillaria meleagris
(Snake's head fritillary)

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



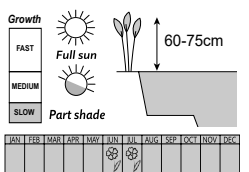
Primula beesiana

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



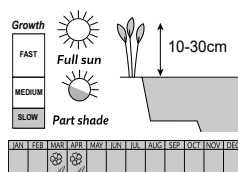
Primula bulleyana

Orange candelabra type flowers stand high above the foliage.



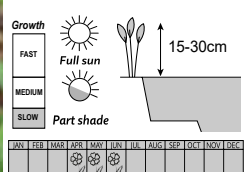
Primula denticulata

The drumstick shaped flowers have small, yellow centres.



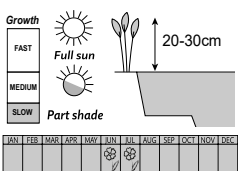
Primula veris
(Cowslip)

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



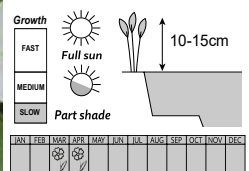
Primula vialii

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



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.



Moisture Loving Available in 1ltr / Primulas in 9cm

Moisture Loving

Ferns



Perfect for Pollinators



Native to the British Isles



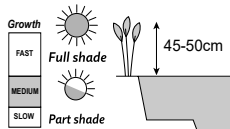
RHS Award of Garden Merit

Ferns available in 9cm



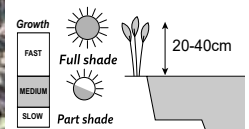
Athyrium filix femina
(Lady fern)

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



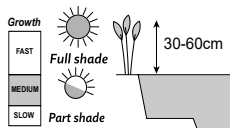
Athyrium niponicum Metallicum
(Japanese painted fern)

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



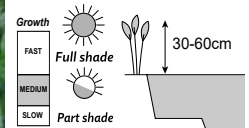
Athyrium otophorum okanum
(Eared lady fern)

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



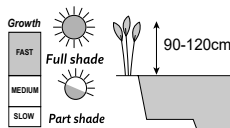
Dryopteris erythrosora
(Japanese wood fern)

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



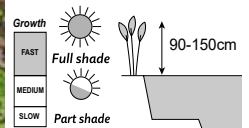
Dryopteris filix mas
(Male fern)

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



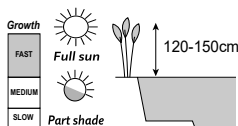
Matteuccia struthiopteris
(Shuttlecock fern)

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



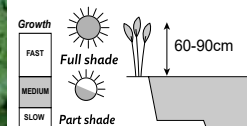
Osmunda regalis
(Royal fern)

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



Polystichum polyblepharum
(Japanese tassel fern)

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



Ferns



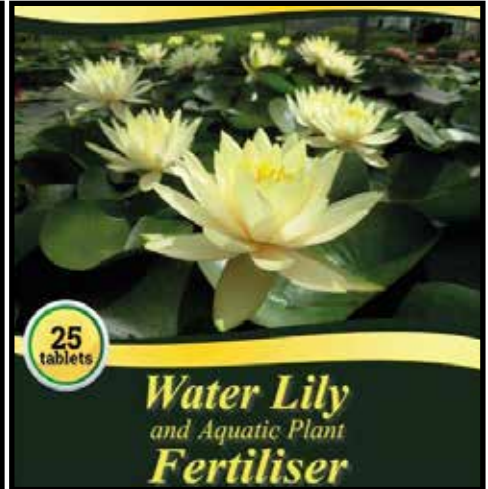
Pond Clear Barley Straw Bundles

Our new packaging is made from a compostable netting & has a recycled cardboard label. The netting will disintegrate in approximately 3 months. Used to control algae. Pond Clear is fish safe. Introduce to the pond in Spring.



Pond in a Pot

These fibreclay bowls come with a wire mesh. You can place a 1 litre deep water lily below and three 1 litre marginal plants in the mesh. They are designed to endure all seasons, enabling customers with a smaller garden or limited space to enjoy water and plants. Dimensions are 55cm diameter x 24cm height.



Water Lily & Aquatic Plant Fertiliser

This attractive, easy to display pouch gives the consumers all the information they need to fertilise their water lilies and aquatic plants. Sold in packs of 5. Each pack contains 25 tablets.

Finofil® Pots

Aquatic baskets were invented by Anglo Aquatic Plant and trademarked Finofil®. They are still the highest quality aquatic pot available, hence they are used by growers around the entire world. Their invention eliminates the need for hessian while still allowing water to circulate through the soil bringing essential oxygen and nutrients to the plant.



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1965

2025



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