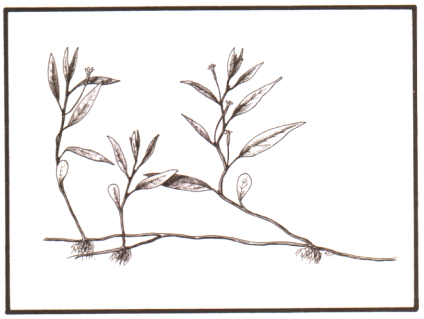
# Emergent Plants
(Continued)

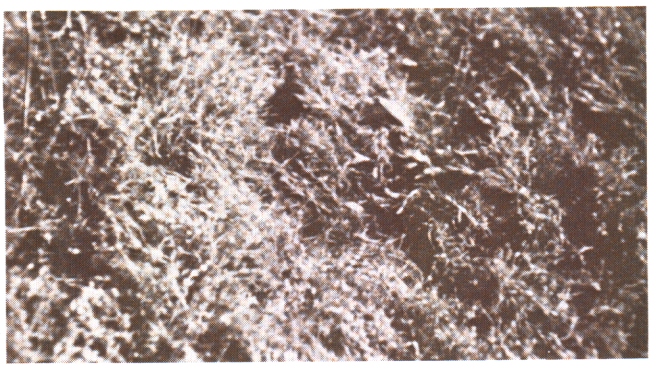


Water primrose *(Jussiaea repens)*—Leaves oval to lance-shaped, grow to 3 inches long. Plants sprawl or partly float in shallow water. Rooted at nodes on stem. Flowers yellow.

Water smartweed (*Polygonum amphibium)*—Leaves eliptical, up to 4 inches long. Stems upright or sprawling in water or on mud banks. Deep pink flowers in spike at tip of plant.

Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*)—Grows in tangled or billowy masses. Leaves compound with 3 or more segments, of which the one at tip is largest. Roots form at stem joints. Flowers very small and white in lacy clusters. Especially common in springs.

Cattail (*Typha latifolia*)—Leaves reach to 6 feet tall, ribbon-like, taper to a point. Flowers on stalks taller than leaves. Male flowers at tips, female flowers below. The plants grow at water's edge but commonly also to depths of 3 to 4 feet.



Chara algae or "muskgrass" grows in small, isolated clumps only 6 to 8 inches high when nutrients are in low to moderate supply (left), but rapidly form dense, continuous stands up to 5 or 6 feet high in the water when pond overenrichment occurs (right).

Leafy submergent plants also change from growths of tolerable density (left), beneficial to fishes and other pond life, to dense, continuous stands (right) that crowd out other life and interfere with recreation when ponds receive too much nutrient.