



Butterflies



What are they? Beautiful flying insects with delicate wings and a distinct 'fluttery' flight pattern.

What do they eat? Nectar and pollen.

What eats them? Birds, spiders, reptiles and bats.

Signs they are there: You'll see them flitting between your flowers, particularly on warm, still days. Evidence of caterpillars nibbling plants.

How you can help them: Provide tall plants to shelter them from wind and lots of brightly coloured flowering plants right through the spring, summer and autumn. They like to sunbathe, so large flat rocks above the water level give them a good basking spot. Cobble beach area gives them a safe place to drink. Piles of sticks for caterpillars to shelter and build cocoons in and tender plants for them to eat (watercress is always a favourite!).

Favourite plants:

- *Butomus umbellatus*
- *Cardamine pratensis*
- *Eupatorium cannabinum*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Lythrum salicaria*
- *Potentilla palustris*
- *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*
- *Filipendula ulmaria*
- *Primula vulgaris*
- *Stachys palustris*
- *Mentha pelugium*
- *Caltha palustris*



Water Voles



What are they? Small, round mammal (up to 20cm) with a short furry tail (12 cm) that lives mainly on river/stream banks with two entrances to its burrow: one on the bank and one underwater so it can escape from predators by plopping into the water and slipping into the underwater hole.

What do they eat? Grasses and waterside plants, twigs, bulbs, fruit, rhizomes, bark.

What eats them? Otters, foxes, owls, buzzards, mink, herons, stoats, weasels, marsh harriers, cats.

Signs they are there: evidence of food stores (piles of plants bitten off at 10cm long at a 45° angle), burrow the size of a tennis ball, little piles of poop, 'plop' sound as they dive into the water if you startle them.

How you can help them: They are a protected species so don't disturb them. Provide steep soil banks and plenty of dense plant growth.

Favourite plants:

- *Glyceria maxima*
- *Carex pseudocyperus*
- *Carex riparia*
- *Juncus effusus*
- *Iris pseudacorus*
- *Typha angustifolia*
- *Carex panacea*
- *Carex pendula*
- *Cyperus longus*
- *Juncus inflexus*
- *Sparganium erectum*
- *Typha latifolia*



Frogs



What are they? Interesting amphibians who lay clumps of spawn in the water that hatch into tadpoles.

What do they eat? Blanketweed and underwater plants while they are tadpoles, then aquatic insects (and each other!) when they grow legs. As adults they eat worms, slugs, insects, snails and spiders around the garden.

What eats them? Adults are eaten by herons, crows, snakes, foxes. Tadpoles eaten by newts, toads, fish and large insects.

Signs they are there: You'll find them around the garden or see their heads break the pond surface.

How you can help them: Provide oxygenating plants to protect tadpoles and rafting plants to support frogspawn. Provide 'insect hotels' to attract insects and log piles/stones/pots to shelter slugs/snails. Make a sloped area to let frogs leave the water safely and plenty of dense plant growth to protect them from predators. Provide hibernation areas over winter.

Favourite plants:

- *Ceratophyllum demersum*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Lysimachia nummularia*
- *Nasturtium aquaticum*
- *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Mentha aquatica*
- *Lemna minor*



Newts



What are they? Small amphibians that lay eggs in water that hatch into 'efts' which develop like tadpoles until they grow legs and lungs. Then they can leave the pond and mooch around the garden for food.

What do they eat? Insects, slugs, snails, tadpoles.

What eats them? Herons, foxes, badgers, snakes, hedgehogs, kingfishers, cats.

Signs they are there: A quick glimpse of them as the adults dart up to the surface for air. You might find them under things around the garden seeking shade.

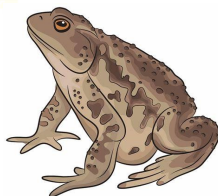
How you can help them: Provide waterplants that grow in a horizontal 'rafting' style with leaves that can be folded to give them places to lay eggs. Have plenty of oxygenating plants and dense plant growth round the edges to give the newts shelter as they come and go from the pond. Provide log piles and pots/stones around the garden for them to shelter in and to encourage slugs and snails.

Favourite plants:

- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Nasturtium aquaticum*
- *Oenathe aquatica*
- *Ranunculus flammula*
- *Ranunculus aquatilis*
- *Oenanthe javanica*
- *Myriophyllum brasiliensis*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Persicaria amphibia*
- *Caltha palustris*
- *Mentha aquatica*
- *Flamingo*



Toads



What are they? Secretive amphibians who lay strings of spawn in the water that hatch into tadpoles.

What do they eat? Blanketweed and underwater plants while they are tadpoles, then aquatic insects, frog tadpoles (and each other!) when they grow legs. As adults they eat worms, slugs, insects, snails and spiders around the garden.

What eats them? Adults are eaten by herons, crows, snakes, foxes. Tadpoles eaten by newts, frogs, fish and large insects.

Signs they are there: You'll find them around the garden, particularly at dusk/night if it's raining.

How you can help them: Provide oxygenating plants to protect tadpoles and rafting plants to support spawn strings. Provide 'insect hotels' to attract insects and log piles/stones/pots to shelter slugs/snails. Make a sloped area to let toads leave the water safely and plenty of dense plant growth to protect them from predators. Provide hibernation areas over winter.

Favourite plants:

- *Ceratophyllum demersum*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Lysimachia nummularia*
- *Nasturtium aquaticum*
- *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Mentha aquatica*
- *Lemna minor*



Backswimmers



What are they? Predatory insects with oar-like legs. They spend a lot of time at the surface, swimming on their back while they hunt prey to stab with their beak and inject poisonous saliva.

What do they eat? Insects, tadpoles, small fish.

What eats them? Birds, spiders, newts, frogs, toads, fish, dragonfly larvae, water beetles.

Signs they are there: You'll see them 'rowing' across the surface. Don't pick them up—their bite is painful! They are attracted to vibrations on the surface as a struggling/drowning insect counts as a free meal!

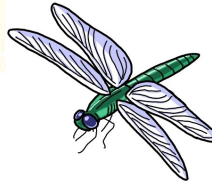
How you can help them: Provide oxygenating plants to protect them from predators and improve water quality. Aim for a large surface area so flying adults can spot the pond easily as they pass your garden.

Favourite plants:

- *Ceratophyllum demersum*
- *Ranunculus aquatilis*
- *Bacopa caroliniana*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Myriophyllum brasiliensis*
- *Lysimachia nummularia*
- *Lemna minor*
- *Persicaria amphibia*
- *Aponogeton distachyos*
- *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Rotala rotundifolia*
- *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Nymphaea sp.*
- *Mentha aquatica*
- *Stratiotes aloides*
- *Salvinia natans*
- *Trapa natans*



Dragonflies



What are they? Stunning predatory flying insects with a large wingspan and darting lightening-quick flight.

What do they eat? Adults eat smaller insects including wasps, gnats, mosquitoes and flies. Young dragonfly nymphs live underwater and eat mosquito larvae, tadpoles, young fish and other aquatic insects.

What eats them? Birds, spiders, reptiles, bats, frogs, toads, fish.

Signs they are there: You'll see them flying over or laying eggs at the waters-edge.

How you can help them: Provide oxygenating plants to protect the nymphs and tall plants emerging from the water to let the nymphs climb out for their final transition into adults. Cobble beach area gives them a safe place to drink. Build a pond over 4m² as the nymphs are fiercely competitive and adults only choose large ponds to lay eggs in.

Favourite plants:

- *Ceratophyllum demersum*
- *Ranunculus aquatilis*
- *Alisma plantago-aquatica*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Lythrum salicaria*
- *Butmus umbellatus*
- *Acorus calamus*
- *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Iris pseudacorus*
- *Mentha aquatica*



Bees



What are they? Active flying insects that are essential for spreading pollen between our crops, trees and flowers.

What do they eat? Pollen and nectar.

What eats them? Birds, spiders, badgers, parasitic insects, wasps.

Signs they are there: You'll hear and see them buzzing between flowers.

How you can help them: Provide lots of flowers, ideally a mixture of native and non-native to give a longer flowering season. Avoid double-petal styles as they have less nectar and pollen.

Favourite plants:

- *Aponogeton distachyos*
- *Lychnis flos-cuculi*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Ranunculus flammula*
- *Butomus umbellatus*
- *Persicaria amphibia*
- *Primula vulgaris*
- *Preslia cervina*
- *Ajuga reptans*
- *Menyanthes trifoliata*
- *Alisma plantago-aquatica*
- *Caltha palustris*
- *Nasturtium aquaticum*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Ranunculus lingua*
- *Lythrum salicaria*
- *Stachys palustris*
- *Primula veris*
- *Pontederia cordata*
- *Geum rivale*
- *Lobelia cardinalis*



Bats



What are they? Tiny flying nocturnal mammals.

What do they eat? Flying insects that are out and about at dusk and in the night, such as gnats, midges, mosquitoes and moths (one bat eats 3000 per night!).

What eats them? Hawks, owls and cats.

Signs they are there: You'll see them swooping low over your pond and garden at dusk.

How you can help them: Fill your garden full of fragrant night-flowering plants to attract flies and other insects at dusk. Pale flowers show up the best to insects in low light. Long narrow flowers like honey-suckle attract moths. Open-shaped flowers are easiest for insects to land on and feed from. Avoid using pesticides. Have a compost heap to encourage flies and areas of still water to allow midges and mosquitoes to breed. Avoid having fish as these eat the insect life!

Favourite plants:

- *Menyanthes trifoliata*
- *Lysimachia nummularia*
- *Eupatorium cannabinum*
- *Filipendula ulmaria*
- *Caltha palustris*
- *Lythrum salicaria*
- *Ajuga reptans*
- *Iris pseudacorus*
- *Geum rivale*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Mentha aquatica*



Garden Birds



What are they? Cheeky flying visitors who sing and help keep your pest insect numbers down.

What do they eat? Insects, slugs, snails, berries.

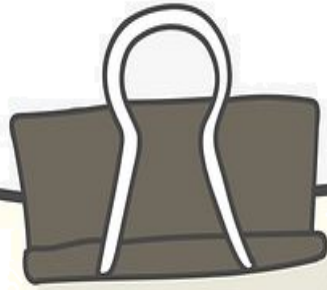
What eats them? Birds of prey, cats.

Signs they are there: You'll hear them singing and see them hopping and fluttering around the garden searching for insects or bathing in your pond.

How you can help them: Provide lots of flowers, trees and shrubs to protect them and attract insects. Install 'insect hotels'. Have logs/branches/large stones leading down into the pond to give them landing spots for bathing and drinking safely. Make sure the water stays healthy and well oxygenated.

Favourite plants:

- *Aponogeton distachyos*
- *Lychnis flos-cuculi*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Ranunculus flammula*
- *Butomus umbellatus*
- *Persicaria amphibia*
- *Primula vulgaris*
- *Preslia cervina*
- *Ajuga reptans*
- *Menyanthes trifoliata*
- *Alisma plantago-aquatica*
- *Caltha palustris*
- *Nasturtium aquaticum*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Ranunculus lingua*
- *Lythrum salicaria*
- *Stachys palustris*
- *Primula veris*
- *Pontederia cordata*
- *Geum rivale*
- *Lobelia cardinalis*



Slugs & Snails

What are they? Fascinating mucus-covered molluscs that are a vital part of garden ecology and the food chain. Think of them as your garden recycling team who are hard at work making compost for you!

What do they eat? Your favourite plants probably! Fresh growth of young plants. Also eat dead things and poo, which speeds up decomposition and improves soil quality.

What eats them? Birds, slowworms, frogs, newts, toads, shrews, hedgehogs, beetles, nematode worms.

Signs they are there: You'll find them under stones and in damp places, and find tender young plants with nibble-marks.

How you can help them: Provide lots of shady damp places. Grow salad leaves and other plants with soft/tender leaves (Hostas are always a winner!). Avoid pesticides and slug/snail pellets.

Favourite plants:

- *Iris pseudacorus*
- *Lysimachia nummularia*
- *Alisma plantago-aquatica*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Nasturtium officinale*
- *Rumex sanguineus*
- *Primula rosea*
- *Primula vialii*
- *Mazus reptans*
- *Lobelia siphilitica*
- *Lobelia cardinalis*



Wasps

What are they? Active flying predatory insects that are essential for spreading pollen between our crops, trees and flowers, as well as keeping pest insect populations under control.

What do they eat? Pollen, nectar, fruit and other insects and insect larvae like aphids, flies, caterpillars. Some also eat spiders!

What eats them? Birds and spiders eat adults and many insects eat their larvae.

Signs they are there: You'll hear and see them buzzing between flowers.

How you can help them: Provide lots of flowers, ideally a mixture of native and non-native to give a longer flowering season. Avoid double-petal styles as they have less nectar and pollen. Their favourite flower colours are white, yellow, blue and purple.

Favourite plants:

- *Aponogeton distachyos*
- *Lychnis flos-cuculi*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Ranunculus flammula*
- *Butomus umbellatus*
- *Persicaria amphibia*
- *Primula vulgaris*
- *Preslia cervina*
- *Ajuga reptans*
- *Menyanthes trifoliata*
- *Alisma plantago-aquatica*
- *Caltha palustris*
- *Nasturtium aquaticum*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Ranunculus lingua*
- *Lythrum salicaria*
- *Stachys palustris*
- *Primula veris*
- *Pontederia cordata*
- *Geum rivale*
- *Lobelia cardinalis*



Moths



What are they? Mostly nocturnal flying insects.

What do they eat? Caterpillars eat leaves, stems, roots and flowers of plants. Adult moths can eat nectar, fruit juice, fungus, lichen or sap.

What eats them? Birds, spiders, bats, frogs, toads.

Signs they are there: You'll see them flying in the evening or at night if you have an outside light.

How you can help them: Provide plenty of plants to feed the caterpillars and night-scented flowering plants to feed the adults. Leave piles of plant matter over winter for shelter. Let some weeds grow! Avoid using pesticides.

Favourite plants:

- *Aponogeton distachyos*
- *Nymphaea sp.*
- *Alisma plantago-aquatica*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Lythrum salicaria*
- *Menyanthes trifoliata*
- *Filipendula ulmaria*
- *Primula vulgaris*
- *Lobelia cardinalis*
- *Caltha palustris*
- *Preslia cervina*
- *Persicaria amphibia*
- *Symphytum officinale*
- *Lychis flos-cuculi*
- *Mentha aquatica*
- *Geum rivale*
- *Ajuga reptans*
- *Pontederia cordata*
- *Stachys palustris*



Pond Skaters



What are they? Lightweight insects with hairy feet that let them 'skate' on the surface of ponds, lakes, ditches and slow-moving water.

What do they eat? Smaller insects, which they detect by feeling the vibration on the surface of the water and then stab with their sharp mouth parts. Their favourite food is mosquito larvae.

What eats them? Birds, spiders, fish, water beetles, dragonflies.

Signs they are there: You'll see them skating in groups across the surface of your pond.

How you can help them: Provide clean still or slow-moving water which encourages mosquitoes and midges to lay eggs in the water. Have a large surface area so they can spot the pond easily if they are flying over. Have plenty of rafting or floating plants to allow them to lay eggs and protect them from predators.

Favourite plants:

- *Aponogeton distachyos*
- *Persicaria amphibia*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Ranunculus aquatilis*
- *Lysimachia nummularia*
- *Ceratophyllum demersum*
- *Rotala rotundifolia*
- *Nasturtium aquaticum*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Nymphaea sp.*



Water Boatmen



What are they? Insects that can 'row' across the surface of the pond, dive underwater and fly between ponds.

What do they eat? Algae, plant sap, decaying plant matter and small aquatic insects.

What eats them? Birds, spiders, newts, frogs, toads, fish, dragonfly larvae, water beetles.

Signs they are there: You'll see them swimming on the surface or deeper underwater. Some species 'sing' like grasshoppers in summer to attract a mate.

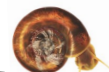
How you can help them: Provide oxygenating plants to protect them from predators and improve water quality. Aim for a large surface area so flying adults can spot the pond easily as they pass your garden.

Favourite plants:

- *Ceratophyllum demersum* • *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Ranunculus aquatilis* • *Rotala rotundifolia*
- *Bacopa caroliniana* • *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Veronica beccabunga* • *Myosotis palustris*
- *Myriophyllum brasiliensis* • *Nymphaea sp.*
- *Lysimachia nummularia* • *Mentha aquatica*
- *Lemna minor* • *Stratiotes aloides*
- *Persicaria amphibia* • *Salvinia natans*
- *Aponogeton distachyos* • *Trapa natans*



Pond Snails



What are they? Aquatic molluscs that do a great job in the pond recycling waste and eating algae.

What do they eat? Detritus, algae and some plants.

What eats them? Birds, frogs, newts, toads, fish.

Signs they are there: You'll see them in near the surface on warm days or eating algae and debris off the pond sides and underwater rocks and plants.

How you can help them: Provide lots of underwater and surface-covering plants to give them protection from predators and surfaces to lay their eggs on. Have smooth cobbles in the shallow areas to encourage algae growth, particularly in a new pond. Make sure the water pH doesn't become too acidic as they can't maintain healthy shell growth in acidic water.

Favourite plants:

- *Ceratophyllum demersum* • *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Ranunculus aquatilis* • *Rotala rotundifolia*
- *Bacopa caroliniana* • *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Veronica beccabunga* • *Myosotis palustris*
- *Myriophyllum brasiliensis* • *Nymphaea sp.*
- *Lysimachia nummularia* • *Mentha aquatica*
- *Lemna minor* • *Stratiotes aloides*
- *Persicaria amphibia* • *Salvinia natans*
- *Aponogeton distachyos* • *Trapa natans*



Mosquitoes & Midges

What are they? Tiny flying insects that lay eggs in damp soil and still water. When the eggs hatch, males form swarms to find a mate. Only females bite us or animals!

What do they eat? Males and females mostly eat nectar so they are valuable pollinators. Just before laying eggs, females need a protein boost so they suck blood from animals or humans.

What eats them? Adults are eaten by birds, spiders, bats, frogs, toads and fish. Larvae are eaten by fish, tadpoles, newts, damselfly and dragonfly larvae and water beetles.

Signs they are there: You'll see them flying in groups over water in the evenings or early morning.

How you can help them: Provide oxygenating plants to protect the larvae and plants emerging from the water to let the nymphs climb out for their final transition into adults. Cobble beach area gives them a safe place to drink and lay eggs in.

Favourite plants:

- *Carataphyllum demersum*
- *Ranunculus aquatilis*
- *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Acorus calamus*
- *Bacopa caroliniana*
- *Myosotis palustris*



Hedgehogs

What are they? Cute little mammals covered in prickles that mooch through gardens at night in search of slugs and snails.

What do they eat? Slugs, snails, caterpillars, worms, woodlice and beetles.

What eats them? Foxes, badgers, owls.

Signs they are there: You'll hear them snuffling around the garden at dusk or in the night.

How you can help them: Provide lots places for ,beetles, slugs and snails to live. Make sure your fences have hedgehog-holes so they can get easy access. Provide shallow water bowls at ground level to drink from, or safe access to drink from your pond—a secure ramp or pebble shore. Make sure the ramp goes right into the water so they (and other visitors) can climb out if they accidentally fall in. Avoid using pesticides or slug pellets. Provide hibernation boxes in winter and shady resting places in summer. Have dense planting around your whole garden and especially round the pond edges to give them cover.

Favourite plants:

- *Oenanthe javanica*
- *Lychnis flos-cuculi*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Caltha palustris*
- *Nasturtium aquaticum*
- *Mentha aquatica*



Garden Spider



What are they? Predatory arachnids that catch and eat insects, usually by weaving a sticky web to snare flying prey and then injecting them with a toxin to paralyse them until they are ready for a snack.

What do they eat? Flying insects such as flies, wasps, bees, butterflies, mosquitoes, midges

What eats them? Birds, frogs, toads, newts, shrews, mice, bats, ants.

Signs they are there: You'll see their webs hanging between branches or tall marginal plants in the best open spaces to catch passing flying insects.

How you can help them: Provide tall and sturdy plants near the pond so they can stretch webs between them and help you keep your midge and mosquito population down.

Favourite plants:

- *Typha angustifolia*
- *Acorus calamus*
- *Juncus effusus*
- *Sparganium erectum*
- *Typha latifolia*
- *Iris siberica*
- *Scirpus zebrinus*
- *Equisetum hyemale*
- *Iris pseudacorus*
- *Juncus inflexus*
- *Lythrum salicaria*
- *Glyceria maxima*
- *Iris versicolor*
- *Phalaris arcuata*
- *Equisetum japonica*
- *Phragmites australis*



Ladybirds



What are they? Predatory beetles that have spotted patterns. Our most common native ladybird is the 7-spot but we have over 40 varieties in our gardens.

What do they eat? Aphids, scale insects, caterpillars and other tiny insect pests. They also drink nectar so do some useful pollination while they are at it!

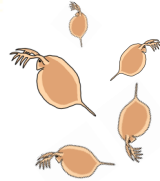
What eats them? Frogs, toads, newts, dragonflies, wasps, spiders, beetles, birds.

Signs they are there: You'll see them hunting on aphid-infested plants or find them sheltering in plants or even your shed in winter.

How you can help them: Provide lots of flowering plants and grasses. Leave piles of plant trimmings in the borders over winter for them to shelter in, particularly dried stems that have hollow middles. Install 'bug hotels' at ground level. Avoid using pesticides. Have a pebbles shore in the pond or surface-covering plants to allow safe places to drink

Favourite plants:

- *Oenanthe javanica*
- *Lychnis flos-cuculi*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Lysimachia nummularia*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Caltha palustris*
- *Nasturtium aquaticum*
- *Mentha aquatica*
- *Geranium palustre*
- *Phalaris arcuata*



Water Fleas

What are they? Tiny crustaceans (1-4 mm) that breed quickly and swim actively through the water, filtering out microscopic particles of food.

What do they eat? Single-cell algae (the sort that makes your water look like pea soup!), bacteria, protozoa, rotifers.

What eats them? Tadpoles, efts, insects, midge larvae, fish.

Signs they are there: You'll see them swimming in darting movements near the surface, especially on sunny days.

How you can help them: Provide lots of oxygenating plants to improve water quality and give them protection from predators. Test the pH regularly—like most creatures that have exoskeletons they can't tolerate acidic/soft water for long. Avoid using algae treatments and 'water clearing' products as this will take away their food source.

Favourite plants:

- *Ceratophyllum demersum*
- *Mentha aquatica*
- *Ranunculus aquatilis*
- *Rotala rotundifolia*
- *Bacopa caroliniana*
- *Hippuris vulgaris*
- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Myriophyllum brasiliensis*
- *Nymphaea sp.*



Predators

What are they? Creatures that eat other creatures!

What do they eat? Smaller mammals, amphibians, birds, insects or reptiles.

What eats them? Nothing eats them if they are 'top predators' like a heron, mink or otter.

Signs they are there: You'll see them hunting in and around your pond, or find signs of remains of their prey (bones, skin, feathers etc) or notice the pond has been disturbed (plants knocked over, silt stirred up).

How you can help smaller critters avoid them: Provide lots of dense plant growth underwater, on the surface and around the edges leading to the rest of the garden to allow wildlife to come and go without being spotted. Be aware that dense plant growth also gives the predators a good hiding place to lie in wait!

Should you stop them hunting? It's hard to see predators eating the frogs and insects you've enjoyed supporting, but remember that everything in our ecosystem plays a part in a food chain and these predators have just as much right to eat as the bees that pollinate our flowers and the toads that keep our slug numbers down. Give your smaller critters a good chance of naturally evading predators, but try not to actively interfere.

BUT this is only the case for wildlife ponds—if you have a fish pond it is your duty as a pet owner to keep your pets safe with a secure cover net etc—goldfish are not native to the UK and it is not 'natural' to keep them confined in a pond living in fear of predators.

Good cover plants:

- *Veronica beccabunga*
- *Myosotis palustris*
- *Lysimachia nummularia*
- *Oenanthe javanica*
- *Juncus ensifolius*
- *Nasturtium aquaticum*
- *Ceratophyllum demersum*
- *Glyceris maxima*
- *Lychnis flos-cuculi*
- *Carex pendula*
- *Mentha aquatica*
- *Ranunculus flammula*

