

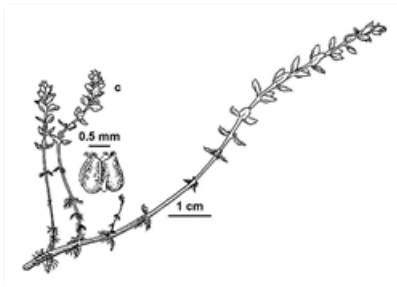
Plants of South Eastern New South Wales



Flowering stems. Photographer Don Wood, Coolangubra State Forest near Bombala



Flowering stems. Australian Plant Image Index, photographer Murray Fagg, Coongie Lakes, SA



Line drawings. G.Thomlinson, c. branch (with submerged and emergent leaves); seed case. National Herbarium of Victoria, ©2021 Royal Botanic Gardens Board

Common name

Red water-milfoil, Water-milfoil

Family

Haloragaceae

Where found

Mud and water to 4 m deep. ACT and tablelands. Ranges north of the Hume Highway. Occasional elsewhere.

Notes

Perennial herb, hairless, rooting at the lower **nodes**. Stems to 1.5 m long, to 0.03 m tall when growing in mud. **Emergent** leaves usually in **whorls** of 3-4, rarely 5, 0.3-0.9 cm long, to 3 mm wide, **glaucous** green to reddish purple, the lower leaves deeply **dissected**, upper leaves **entire**. Submerged leaves in whorls of 3-4, 0.4-1.2 cm long, dissected into 8-20 fine **segments** like the teeth of a comb. Male and female flowers on the same plant, occasional flowers bisexual. Male flowers with 4 yellow hooded **petals**, each 1.5-2.5 mm long, which fall off easily. Female flowers with 4 minute **sepals** and 0 petals, and white **stigmas**. Flowers single at the base of **whorled** leaves. Flowers throughout the year.

Plants growing on mud are stunted and produce flowers, while those growing in deep, fast-flowing water do not flower.

Definite identification of species of *Myriophyllum* often requires microscopic examination of the seed cases, beyond the scope of this key.

All native plants on unleased land in the ACT are protected.

PlantNET description: <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Myriophyllum-verrucosum> (accessed 24 January, 2021)

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This identification key and fact sheets are available as a free mobile application:



Android edition



iOS edition

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