



Marine Species of the Northern Bothnian Bay

Interreg
Nord
European Regional Development Fund




SEAmBOTH
Seamless Bothnian Bay

Foreword

Often the end product and the final report of a project are aimed at the scientific community or the people working professionally with the issues tackled in the project. In the Seamless Mapping and Management of the Bothnian Bay (SEAmBOTH) project we wanted to show everyone how special the underwater nature of the northern Bothnian Bay is, and why we should all try to protect it together. Since most of the people will never be able to go underwater themselves, we wanted to bring the underwater nature to them instead.

From early on, our stakeholders from both sides of the border told us that “We want to see pictures from the underwater world” and “We want to know what species there are in our sea”. For this reason, we have collected the most prominent, most common, and other important species in this species guidebook. It is not meant to be used as an identification tool but rather to point the reader to the right direction with the photos from the nature and descriptions of the habitats where these species occur in the northern Bothnian Bay. You can use this guide in the field, or just use it to take you on a journey through an underwater world from the comfort of your armchair.

The SEAmBOTH project was funded by Interreg Nord and cofounded by the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management and Lapin liitto. The project was coordinated by Metsähallitus, while other partners were the County Administrative Board of Norrbotten, Geological Survey of Sweden, Geological Survey of Finland, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (North Ostrobothnia and Lapland), and the Finnish Environment Institute. The project started on May 1st, 2017 and finished on April 30th, 2020.

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Project coordinator, Marine Biologist
Metsähallitus

Pictures taken by Metsähallitus and
County Administrative Board of Norrbotten

Chapters

1 Algae ▶

2 Animals ▶

3 Bottom rosettes plants ▶

4 Charophytes ▶

5 Emergent plants ▶

6 Floating leaf plants ▶

7 Free floating plants ▶

8 Submerged leaf plants ▶

9 Water mosses ▶

10 Glossary ▶

[Back to chapters](#)

Algae

Contents

Algae

Chlorophyta

Green algae

Acrosiphonia arcta

Green Tarantula Weed / Vihersuti / Liten grönkudde ▶

Aegagrophila linnaei

Marimo / Ahdinpallero / Getraggsalg ▶

Chaetophora incrassata

Vihertukko / Hjorthornsalg ▶

Cladophora fracta and Cladophora glomerata

Hentoahdinparta, Viherahdinparta / Näckhår, Grönslick ▶

Mougeotia sp.

Levyrihmat / Vridbandsalger ▶

Ulothrix zonata

Leveävyörihma / Skvalpalg ▶

Ulva sp. (Enteromorpha)

Suolilevät / Tarmalger ▶

Phaeophyta
Brown Algae

Pylaiella littoralis
Lettiruskolevä, rihmatupsu / Trådslick ▶

Rhodophyta
Red Algae

Batrachospermum atrum
Helmilevät / Mörk pärlbandsalg ▶

Ceramium tenuicorne
Punahelmilevä / Ullsläke ▶

Hildenbrandia rubra
Punalaikkulevä / Havsstenhinna ▶

Other algae

Vaucheria
Letkulevät / Slangalger ▶

Other organisms

Rivularia sp.
Sinipallukat / Svartkula ▶

Acrosiphonia arcta

Macroscopic

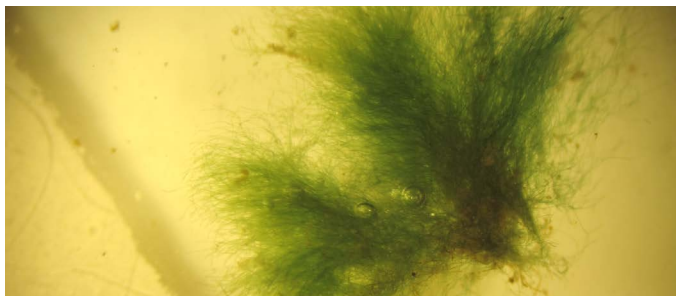
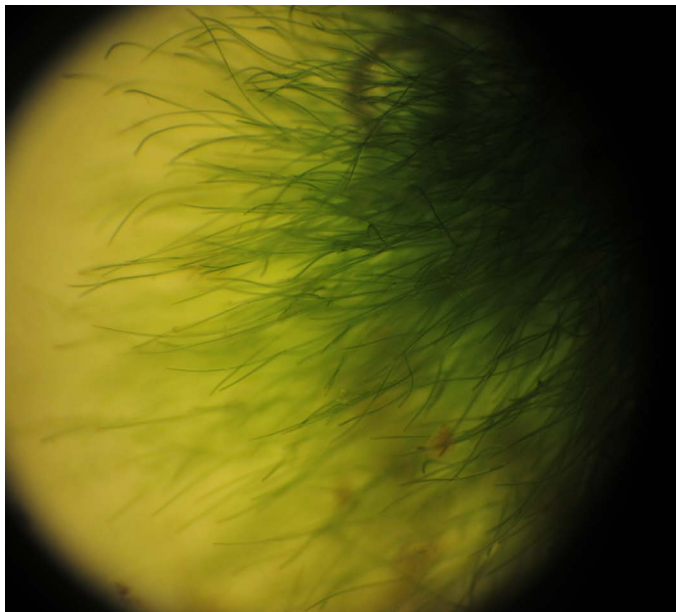
- Dark green thallus forms distinctive mats or tufts up to 6 cm tall

Microscopic

- Uniseriate filaments branch from sides of cells, and branches are held together by colourless rhizoids (curved branches are rare)
- The tips of the branches are usually rounded and at least as broad as lower portions.
- Cells are longer than broad

[Back to contents](#)

Acrosiphonia arcta



Marimo / Ahdinpallero / Getraggsalg

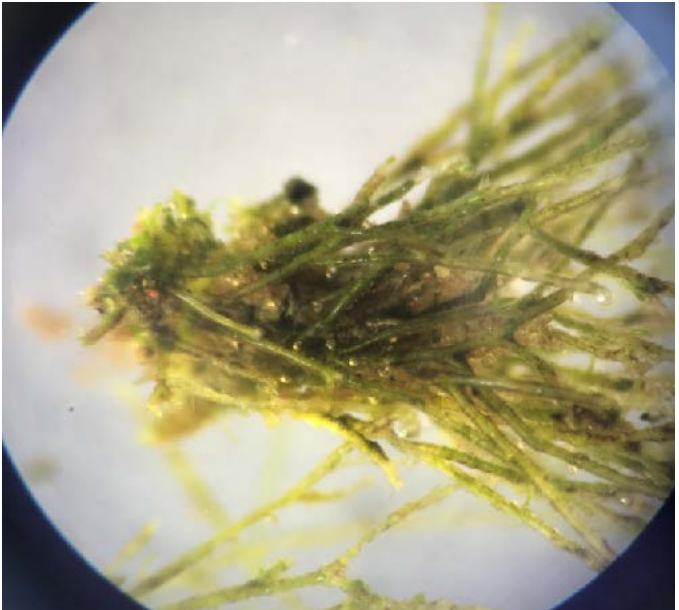
Aegagrophila linnaei

Macroscopic

- Algae ball
- In brackish water mainly in fladas or sheltered bays
- Forms loose "algae" or bottom slabs
- Spherical or brush-like appearance due to branching

[Back to contents](#)

Aegagrophila linnaei



Vihertukko / Hjorthornsalg

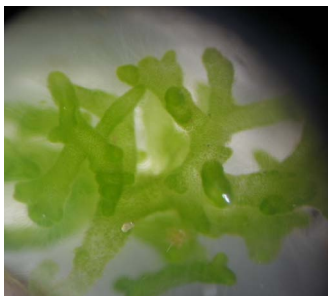
Chaetophora incrassata

Macroscopic

- 15 cm high
- Branching appearance
- The tips of the branches taper into multicellular hairs

[Back to contents](#)

Chaetophora incrassata



Cladophora fracta and Cladophora glomerata

Macroscopic

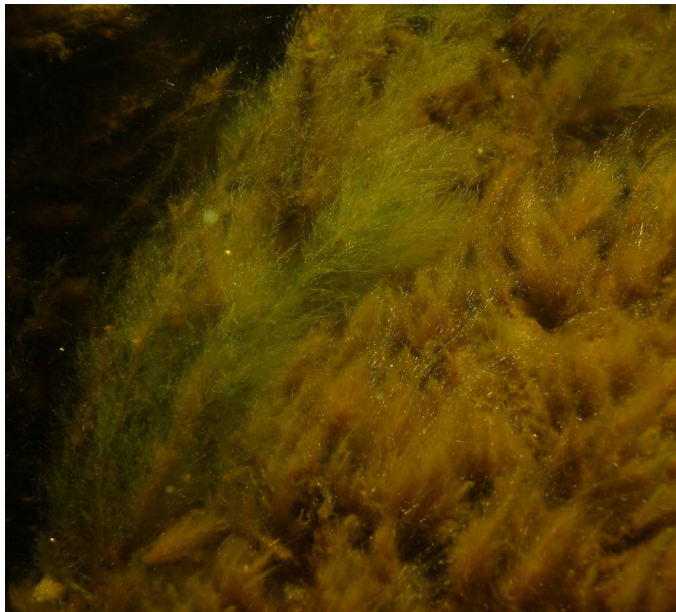
- Thallus is branched and variable in size, appearance, and colour
- Up to 40 cm high tufts

Microscopic

- Branches more or less upward, often bent in one direction, collected in small tufts
- Fertile cells in the upper part of branches
- Cell length often more than 10 times width
- End cells usually $>20 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter
- Microfibrils strictly parallel to cell length and additional transverse ones

[Back to contents](#)

Cladophora fracta and
Cladophora glomerata



Mougeotia sp.

Macroscopic

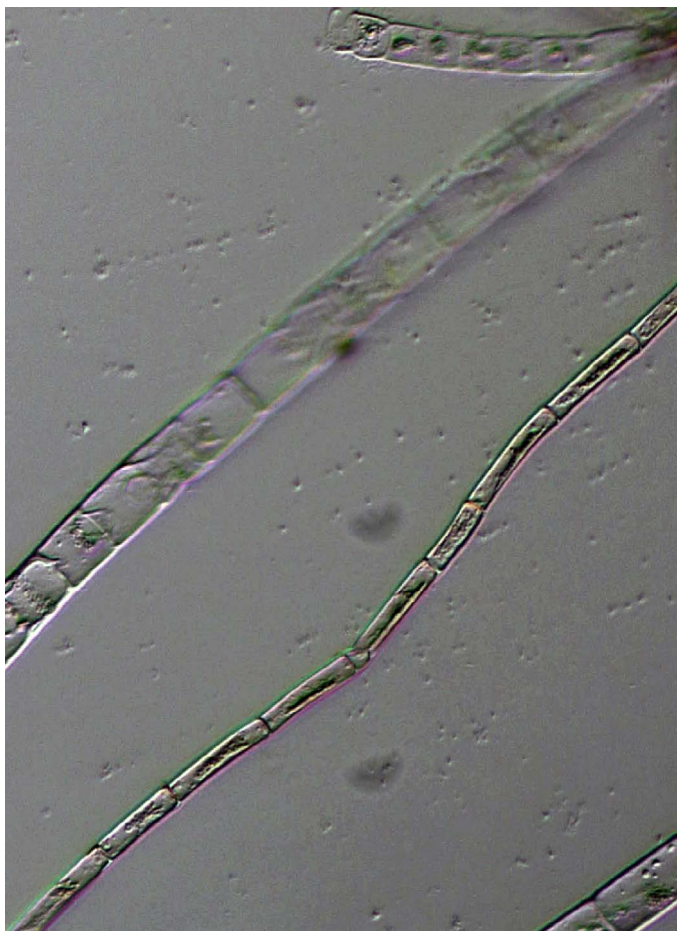
- Very thin, loose-lying thread
- Common in still waters as green clouds

Microscopic

- Uniseriate, unbranched algae
- Chloroplast typically not parietal and of approximately same size as the cell (can be in different positions)

[Back to contents](#)

Mougeotia sp.



Leveävyörihma / Skvalpalg

Ulothrix zonata

Macroscopic

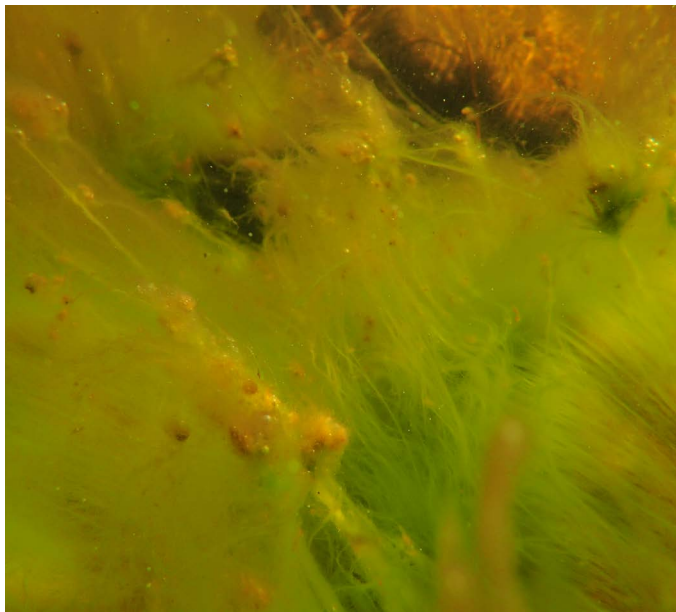
- Thin, attached or loose-lying threads

Microscopic

- Uniseriate, unbranched thallus
- Chloroplast usually covering only a small part of the cell wall, sometimes the whole cell wall

[Back to contents](#)

Ulothrix zonata



Ulva sp. (Enteromorpha)

Macroscopic

- Thallus always unbranched, but sometimes forming "rosette" at the base
- Up to 50 cm high and 50 mm wide

Microscopic

- Cells never arranged in rows
- Chloroplast with 1 pyrenoid

[Back to contents](#)

Ulva sp. (*Enteromorpha*)



Pylaiella littoralis

Macroscopic

- Thallus up to 40 cm high
- Thallus not intertwined

Microscopic

- Thallus is uniseriate, richly irregularly and oppositely branched
- Cells with disc-shaped chromatophores
- Unilocular sporangia intercalary, plurilocular sporangia usually intercalary
- Thallus very variable

[Back to contents](#)

Pylaiella littoralis



Helmilevät / Mörk pärlbandsalg

Batrachospermum atrum

- Fresh water species
- Up to 2‰ salt water
- 2–13 cm
- Dark green–olive green–reddish brown
- Grows approximately 0,5 m deep
- Can grow on top of Fontinalis (water moss)

[Back to contents](#)

Batrachospermum atrum



Ceramium tenuicorne

Macroscopic

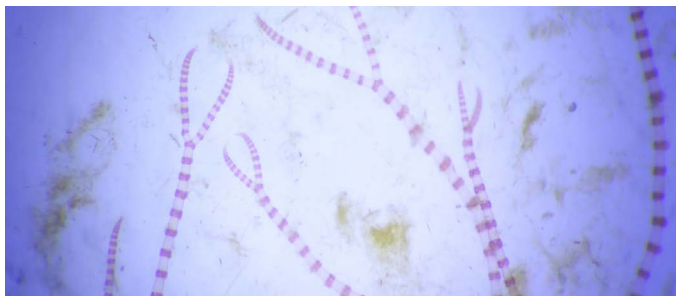
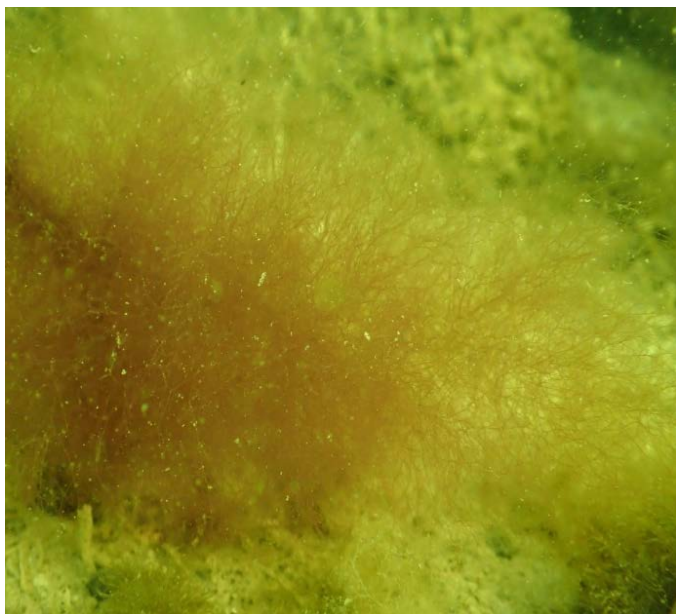
- Epiphytic or epilithic tufts, 1–8 cm high
- Diaphanoid structure visible with naked eye

Microscopic

- Main branches with large uniseriate axial cells with small pericentral cortical cells partly covering axial cells
- False bifurcate branching at the apex ending in a claw-like arrangement

[Back to contents](#)

Ceramium tenuicorne



Punalaikkulevä / Havsstenhinna

Hildenbrandia rubra

Macroscopic

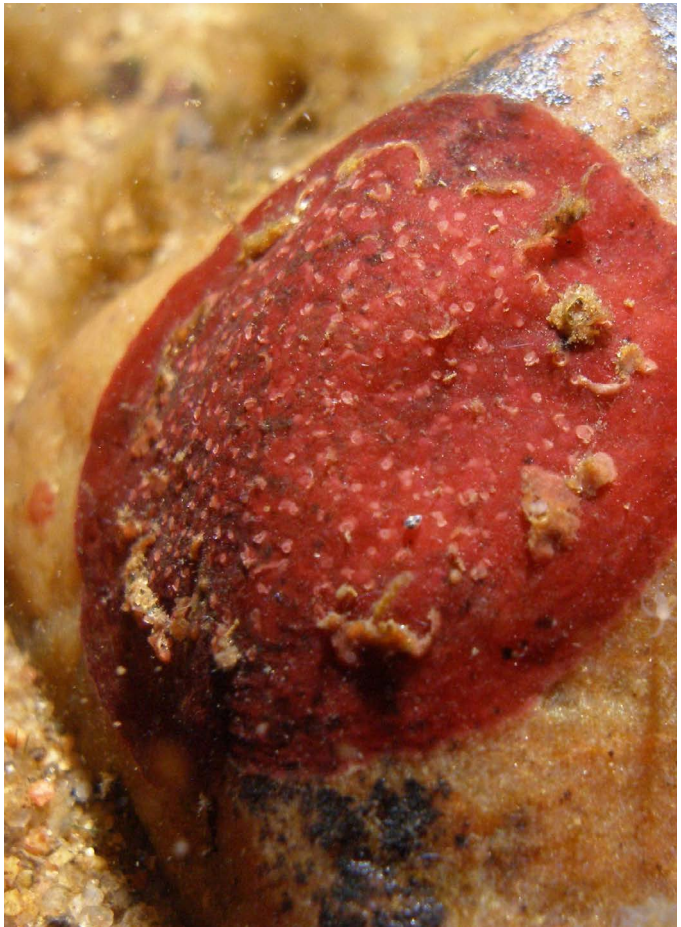
- Thin wine-red crust on rock and stones
- Only up to 0,5 mm thick

Microscopic

- One single layer of prostrate basal filaments supporting vertical rows of cells that are linearly connected to form a firm tissue

[Back to contents](#)

Hildenbrandia rubra

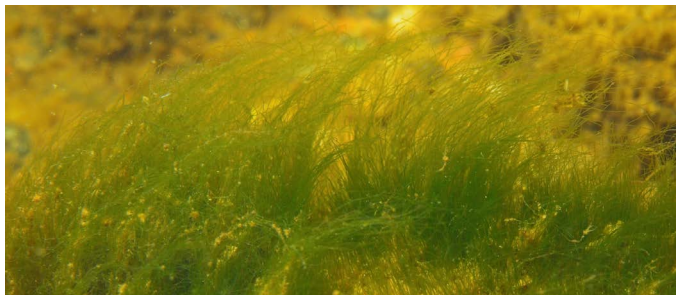


Vaucheria

- Filamentous algae; fussy looking, slimy
- Grows on soft bottoms
- 1–7 m deep
- Yellow–green
- Grows long, tube formed and unbranched filaments that grow straight up from sea bottom
- In some places the algae grow so abundantly that it looks like a green mat covering the whole sea floor
- Gas can accumulate underneath the dense vegetation, forming gas pillars
- Grows around the year, mostly during autumn and winter

[Back to contents](#)

Vaucheria



Sinipallukat / Svartkula

Rivularia sp.

- Grows on submerged stones, moist rocks, and damp soils
- Likes calcareous waters
- Found in colonies
- Trichomes radially arranged within a colony
- Each trichome wholly or partially surrounded by a gelatinous sheet

[Back to contents](#)

Rivularia sp.



[Back to chapters](#)

Animals

Contents

Animals

Anodonta anatina

Duck mussel / Pikkujärvisimpukka / Allmän dammussla



Ephydatia fluviatilis

*Brackish water freshwater sponge / Murtovesisieni /
Sötvattenssvamp*



Macroplea pubipennis

Meriuposkuoriainen / Hårig strimbock



Mysis



Polyps



Saduria entomon

Kilkki / Skorv



Spongilla lacustris

Järvisieni / Spretig sötvattenssvamp



Theodoxus fluviatilis

River nerite / Leväkotilo / Båtsnäcka



Duck mussel / Pikkujärvisimpukka / Allmän dammussla

Anodonta anatina

[Back to contents](#)

Anodonta anatina



Brackish water freshwater sponge / Murtovesisieni / Sötvattenssvamp

Ephydatia fluviatilis

[Back to contents](#)

Ephydatia fluviatilis

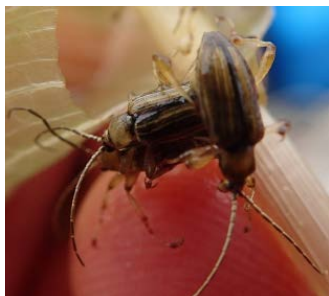


Meriuposkuoriainen / Hårig strimbock

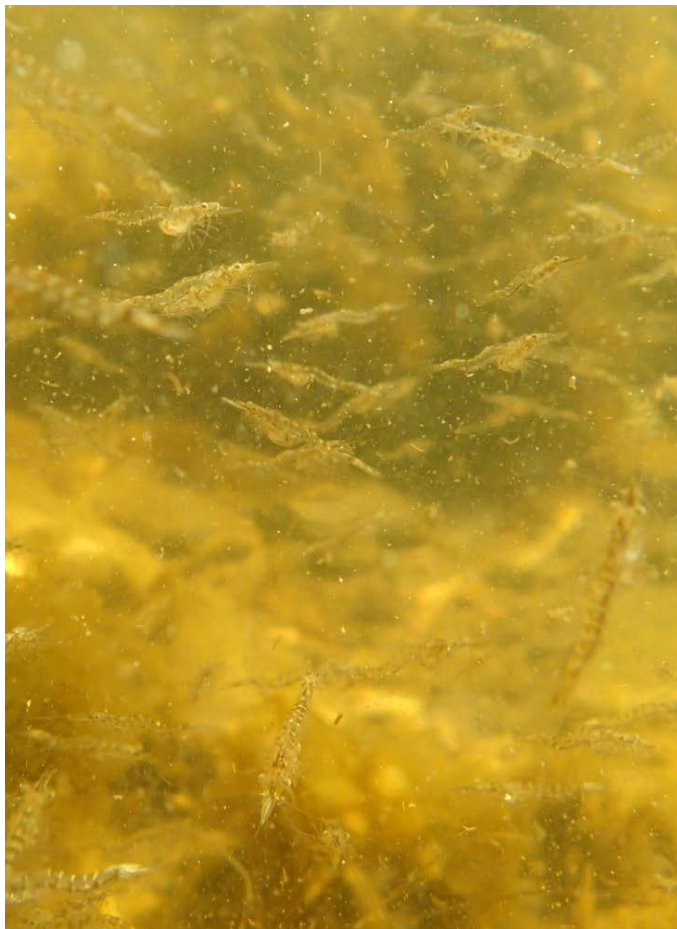
Macroplea pubipennis

[Back to contents](#)

Macrolea pubipennis



Mysis



Polyps

[Back to contents](#)

Polyps



Kilki / Skorv

Saduria entomon

[Back to contents](#)

Saduria entomon



Järvisieni / Spretig sötvattenssvamp

Spongilla lacustris

[Back to contents](#)

Spongilla lacustris



River nerite / Leväkotilo / Båtsnäcka

Theodoxus fluviatiles

[Back to contents](#)

Theodoxus fluviatiles



[Back to chapters](#)

Bottom rosettes plants

Contents

Bottom rosettes plants

Alisma wahlenbergii

Baltic water-plantain / Upossarpio / Småsvalking



Crassula aquatica

Water pygmyweed / Vesipaunikko / Fyrling



Isoëtes echinospora

*Spiny-spore quillwort / Vaalealahnanruoho /
Vekt braxengräs*



Isoëtes lacustris

*Lake quillwort / Tummalahnanruoho /
Styvt braxengräs*



Limosella aquatica

Water mudwort / Mutayrtti / Ävjebrodd



Ranunculus reptans

Creeping spearwort / Rantaleinikki / Strandranukel



Subularia aquatica

Water awlwort / Äimäruoho / Sylört



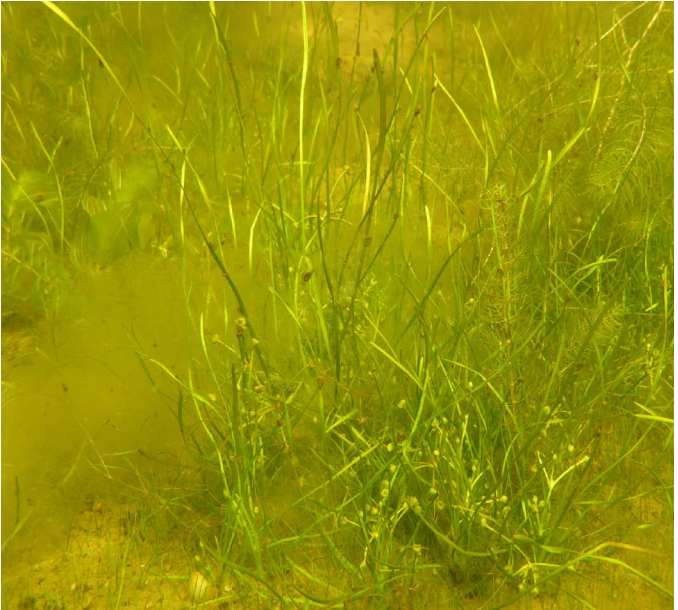
Baltic water-plantain / Upossarpio / Småsvälfing

Alisma wahlenbergii

- Stem usually shorter than leaf
- Base rosette with 5–20 leaves
- Leaves 10–30 cm, 1–3 mm wide, ribbon-shaped
- Inflorescence 1–3 whorled
- Long leaves and white flowers or green “balls” at the ends of flower buds
- In shallow, brackish waters; typically on mixed bottom sand and silt
- Status: Vulnerable (SWE & FIN)

[Back to contents](#)

Alisma wahlenbergii



Water pygmyweed / Vesipaunikko / Fyrling

Crassula aquatica

- 1–5 cm
- Stem vertical, unbranching, or branched at the base
- Opposite leaves, linear and terete
- Flowers in leaf stalks; four leaves white or reddish colour; pistil with four leaves
- Occurs in clay and muddy lakes near the water, often on pasture shorelines; also in brackish waters and rocky cliffs of the archipelago
- Status: Vulnerable (FIN)

[Back to contents](#)

Crassula aquatica

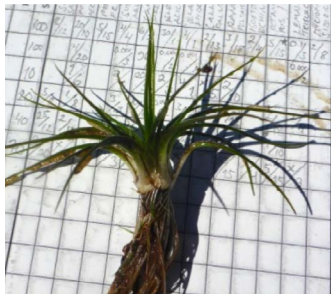


Isoëtes echinospora

- 3–15 cm
- Leaves 5–15 cm, 1–2 mm wide
- Leaves elongated (rigid only at the base) and partly elongated (pencil-like)
- Light-green or dark green, translucent
- Spores up to 0,5 mm, with dense spikes, chalk white
- Leaves are bent at the base, lifting up from the water
- Appears to some extent in lush lakes, slow-flowing rivers, and brackish water, in rather shallow water with a soft – hard mineral soil at a depth of 0,5–2 m

[Back to contents](#)

Isoetes echinospora



Isoëtes lacustris

- 5–15 cm
- Roots brownish
- Leaves in dense rosette on bottom
- Leaves 3–15 cm, 1–3 mm wide
- Leaves subulate, vertical, rigid, somewhat straight, or curved
- Dark green, not translucent
- Spores 0,5–0,7 mm, irregularly grained, dirty white
- Appears in rough terrain with hard mineral soil in fairly deep water; sometimes in low salinity brackish water and slowly flowing water. In lakes, brooks, gravel, sand, or mud at a depth of 0,5–2 m

[Back to contents](#)

Isoëtes lacustris



Water mudwort / Mutayrtti / Ävjebrodd

Limosella aquatica

- 2–10 cm
- Leaves in rosettes
- Long leaf stalks
- Leaf blade long, narrow and spoon-shaped
- In clay, sand and silt beaches, river estuaries, and brackish waters at the waterline

[Back to contents](#)

Limosella aquatica



Ranunculus reptans

- 2–6 cm
- Submerged plant, but also grows on land
- Stem limp, thin, with runners, often rooting from all nodes, internodes clearly arching
- Leaves often as a rosette around rooting nodes, almost all stalked
- Blade lanceolate–linear, blunt, with entire margins
- Lanceolate blades possibly lacking on submerged leaves
- Singular yellow flower
- Appears in open, hard-bottomed shores of lakes, rivers, and low salinity brackish waters on the waterline; often submerged

[Back to contents](#)

Ranunculus reptans



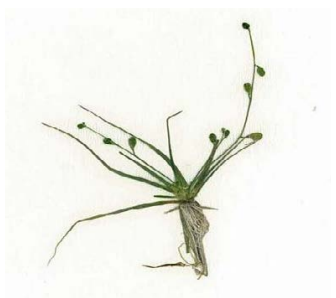
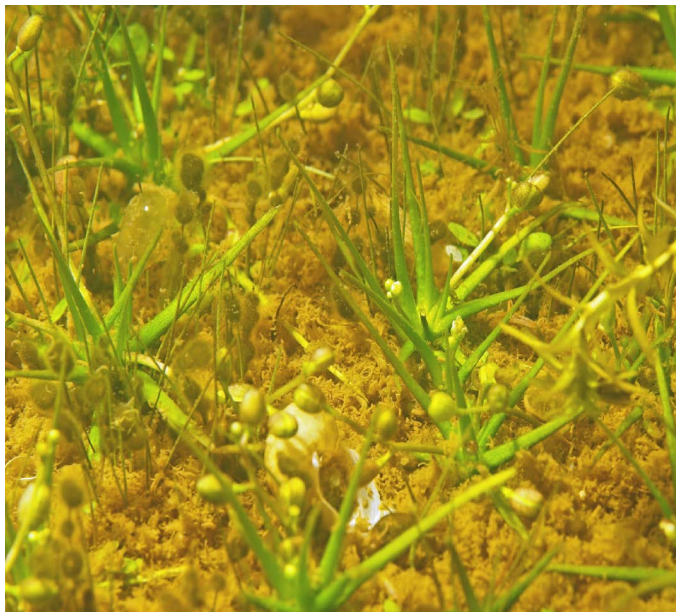
Water awlwort / Äimäruoho / Sylört

Subularia aquatica

- 2–8 cm
- In rosettes often terete, subulate
- Sharp apex in leaves
- Stalk is leafless, scarcely flowering
- Appears in lakes on sheltered beaches, clay, silt, mud in shallow water, and just above the waterline; in brackish water in rivers, in bays with sand, clay and mud on the beach down to 2 m to deep

[Back to contents](#)

Subularia aquatica



[Back to chapters](#)

Charophytes

Contents

Charophytes

-
- Chara sp.
Stoneworts / Näkinparrat / Sträfsen ▶
-
- Chara aspera
Rough stonewort / Mukulanäkinparta / Borststräfsen ▶
-
- Chara aspera var. subinermis ▶
-
- Chara braunii
Braun's stonewort / Silonäkinparta / Barklös sträfsen ▶
-
- Chara globularis
Fragile stonewort / Hapranäkinparta / Skörsträfsen ▶
-
- Chara virgata
Sironäkinparta / Papillsträfsen ▶
-
- Tolypella nidifica
Bird's-nest stonewort / Merisykeröparta / Havsrufsen ▶
-
- Nitella sp.
Smooth stonewort / Siloparrat / Slinken ▶
-

Nitella opaca

*Dark stonewort / Hauensiloparta, Himmeäsiloparta /
Mattslinke*



Nitella flexilis

Smooth stonewort / Järvisiloparta / Glansslinke



Nitella wahlenbergiana

Tupsusiloparta / Nordslinke



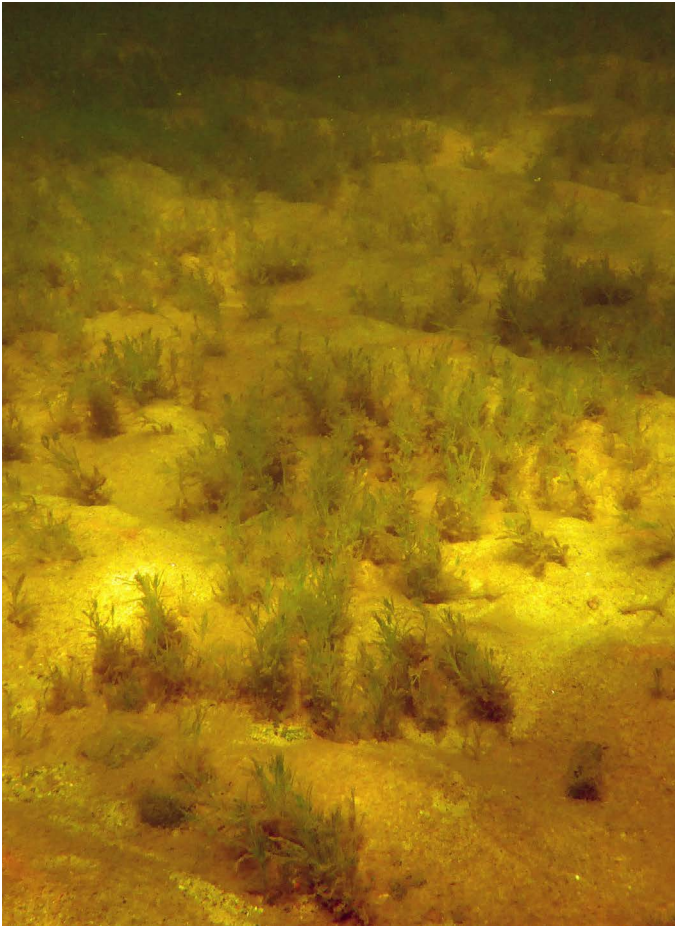
Stoneworts / Näkinparrat / Sträfsen

Chara sp.

- Undivided branchlets
- 4–8 bract cells, with stipulodes
- With or without cortex and spine cells
- Bulbils sometimes present
- Monoecious or Dioecious
- Gametangia on lower 1–3 branchlet nodes
- Antheridia below oogonia

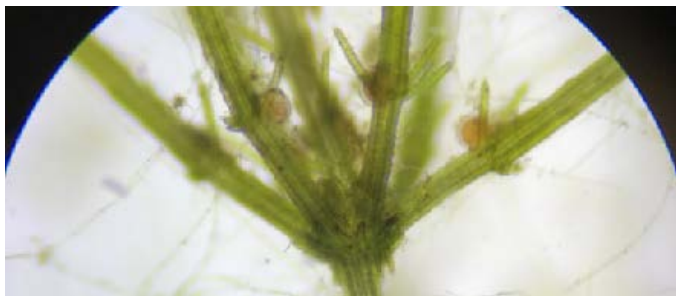
[Back to contents](#)

Chara sp.



Chara aspera

- 10–30 cm, usually < 10 cm
- Greyish dark green
- Slender, filiform stem (0,4 mm thick)
 - Triplostichous cortex
 - Solitary, acute spines (often as long as the diameter of the stem)
- 6–9 branchlets, each with 6–8 segments
- Stipulodes in the upper row are longer than in the lower row
- 5 bracts cells with bracteoles longer than the oogonium
- Dioecious:
 - Solitary oogonium (up to 800 μm long)
 - Black oospores (up to 700 μm long)
 - Red antheridia (up to 600 μm in diameter)
 - Spherical, whitish bulbils up to 1 mm in diameter are common



Chara aspera var. subinermis

- Chara aspera var. subinermis
- Up to 12 cm long
- Yellowish green
- Small, papilliform and sparse spines
- Acute stipulodes on both rows
- Often with circular bulbils
- When sterile, hard to tell apart from Chara globularis

Chara braunii

- Transparent and richly branched green to brownish green
- Plants are entirely ecorticate
- Slender main axis up to 1200 µm in diameter
- Well developed stipulodes that occur in a single whorl
- Stipulodes present in one or more rows in the branchlets
- 6–10 branchlets in a whorl

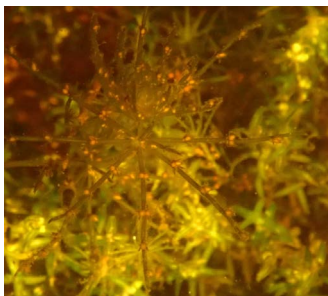
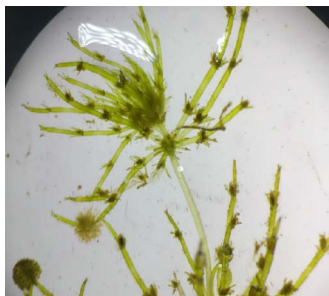
Straight and occasionally incurved

Segments 4–6, the last one often reduced, with 1 or more small end cells forming tiny terminal corona.

- Bracteoles slightly longer than the oospore
- Monoecious:
 - Dark brown or black oospore
- Status: Vulnerable (FIN & SWE)

[Back to contents](#)

Chara braunii



Chara globularis

- Usually 15–25 cm and up to 50 cm
- Darker green colour
- Slender axis up to 800 μm in diameter.
- Internodes as long as, or longer than, the branchlets.
- 6–9 branchlets, each with 8–12 segments
- Triplostichous, isostichous stem cortex
- Rudimentary stipulodes that are papilliform
- Short or lacking spine cells
- Monoecious:
 - Oogonia are solitary and up to 1,2 mm long
 - Oospores are black
 - Antheridium is up to 500 μm in diameter

[Back to contents](#)

Chara globularis



Chara virgata

- 15–20 cm high, axis up to 500 μm in diameter
- Grey to green plants
- Internodes 1–3 times longer than the branchlets
- 7–8 branchlets, each with 9–11 segments.
- Triplostichous or tylacanthous stem cortex
- Solitary and papillous spines cells
- Acute stipulodes in the upper row; short to papillous in lower row
- Bracteoles are 1–2 times as long as the oogonium
- Monoecious:
 - Oogonium up to 1,1 mm long, and up to 700 μm broad
 - Black oospore
 - Antheridium up to 350 μm in diameter
 - Multicellular bulbils often found in this species

[Back to contents](#)

Chara virgata



Tolypella nidifica

- 5–20 cm long
- Dark brownish-green, non-encrusted
- Axis up to 1 mm broad
- Fertile whorls in dense branchlets at the upper end
- Simple branchlets at the base of whorls

Branchlets are divided once, and have normally only one node (rarely two) with 2–4 rays

End segments are 3–5 and the end-cells are obtuse

- Monoecious: Gametangia conjoined at each branchlet node

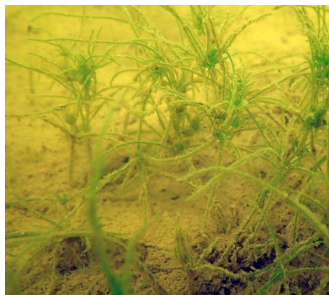
Clustered oogonia 2–4, globose (up to 600 µm long)

Black to dark wine red oospores (up to 500 µm long)

Antheridium less than 500 µm in diameter

[Back to contents](#)

Tolypella nidifica



Smooth stonewort / Siloparrat / Slinken

Nitella sp.

- Sterile *N. flexilis* (1-celled y-branches) can not be distinguished from *N. opaca*
- Uppermost branchlets divided one or several times – regular appearance
- Lack bract cells, stipulodes, cortex and spines
- Monoecious or dioecious
- Antheridia next to or above oogonia

[Back to contents](#)

Nitella sp.



Nitella opaca

- Small to medium size
- Fresh green colour
- Non-encrusted
- Branchlets divided once into 2 or 3 top cells
- Apex forms small obtuse tip with a thickened cell wall
- Dioecious:

Large antheridia

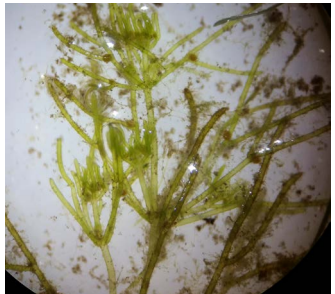
Yellowish oogonia

Dark brown to black oospores (350–450 μm)

Sterile individuals cannot be identified from *Nitella flexilis*

[Back to contents](#)

Nitella opaca



Smooth stonewort / Järvisiloparta / Glansslinke

Nitella flexilis

- Small to medium size
- Fresh green colour
- Non-encrusted
- Branchlets divided once
- Apex forms small obtuse tip with a thickened cell wall
- Monoecious

Greenish brown antheridia

Yellowish oogonia

Dark brown to black oospores (500–600 µm)

Sterile individuals

[Back to contents](#)

Nitella flexilis



Nitella wahlenbergiana

- Up to 10 cm high and bright green
- Axis less than 0,5 mm in diameter
- Branchlets divided two or three times

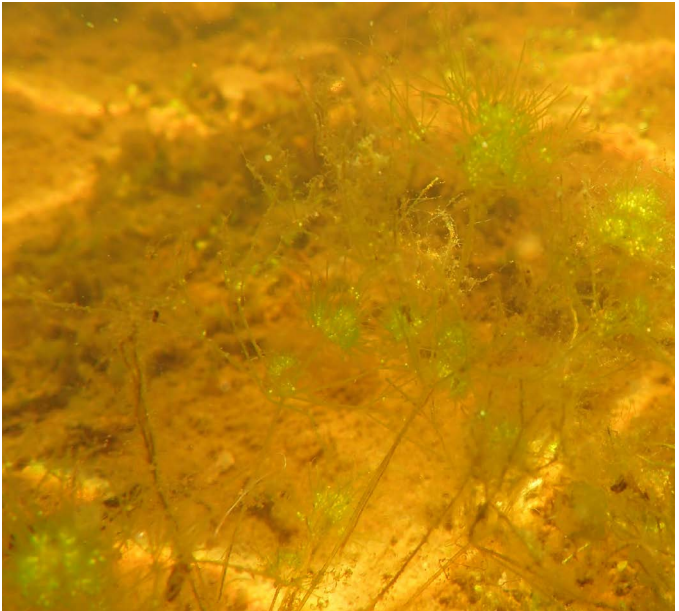
Secondary branches much shorter than others, so whorls have a condensed appearance, like heads

- Dactyls are 2 or 3-celled and the end-cells are usually mucronate
- Monoecious: gametangia are commonly numerous and most often they are at the second furcation of the branchlets forming clusters

Black oospore and has prominent ridges and a granulate membrane

[Back to contents](#)

Nitella wahlenbergiana



[Back to chapters](#)

Emergent plants

Contents

Emergent plants

Alisma plantago-aquatica

Common water-plantain / Ratamosarpio / Svalting



Butomus umbellatus

Flowering rush / Sarjarimpi / Blomvass



Calla palustris

Water arum / Suovehka / Missne



Caltha palustris

Marsh-marigold / Rentukka / Kabbeleka



Cicuta virosa

European water hemlock / Myrkkyykeiso / Sprängört



Comarum palustre

Marsh cinquefoil / Suokurjenjalka / Kråklöver



Eleocharis sp.

Spikerushes / Pilliluikat / Småsävar



Eleocharis acicularis

Needle spikerush / Hapsiluikka / Nålsäv



Eleocharis mamillata
Weak spikerush / Mutaluikka / Veksäv ▶

Eleocharis palustris
Common spikerush / Rantaluikka / Knappsäv ▶

Eleocharis parvula
Dwarf spikerush / Pikkuluikka / Dvärgsäv ▶

Eleocharis uniglumis
Slender spikerush / Meriluikka / Agnsäv ▶

Equisetum fluviatile
Water horsetail / Järvikorte / Sjöfräken ▶

Glaux maritima
Sea milkwort / Merirannikki / Strandkrypa ▶

Hippuris x lanceolata
Lance-leaved mare's tale / Rannikkovesikuusi / Mellanhästsvans ▶

Hippuris tetraphylla
Fourleaf mare's tail / Lamparevesikuusi / Ishavshästsvans ▶

Hippuris vulgaris
Mare's tail / Lamparevesikuusi / Hästsvans ▶

Honckenya peploides
Sea sandwort / Suola-arho / Saltarv ▶

Lysimachia thyrsoiflora
Tufted loosestrife / Terttualpi / Topplösa ▶

Lythrum salicaria

Purple loosestrife / Pohjanrantakukka / Fackelblomster



Ophioglossum vulgatum

Adder's-tongue / Isokäärmeenkieli / Ormtunga



Phragmites australis

Common reed / Järviruoko / Vass



Primula nutans

Siberian primrose / Nuokkuesikko / Strandviva



Schoenoplectus lacustris

Common club-rush / Järvikaisla / Säv



Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani

Grey club-rush / Sinikaisla / Blåsäv



Triglochin maritima

Sea arrowgrass / Merisuolake / Havssälting



Typha latifolia

Bulrush / Leveäosmankäämi / Bredkaveldun



Common water-plantain / Ratamosarpio / Svalting

Alisma plantago-aquatica

- 30 to 100 cm; thickened stem
- Usually about 3 to 6 shorter leaves in the rosette (5–12 cm heart, round or pointed shaped)
- Conical, branching flowers; white or pink
- Appears on the shores of lakes, rivers, and brackish waters; on wet land or in shallow water

[Back to contents](#)

Alisma plantago-aquatica



Flowering rush / Sarjarimpi / Blomvass

Butomus umbellatus

- 40–80 cm linear, stiff and pointed leaves directly from rhizomes; 3–10 mm wide
- Umbel-like flower cluster
- Flowers 2–2,5 cm wide
- Pink-white and also purplish red; petals opposite, round.
- Occurs on the sandy bottom of the lush shores of lakes, rivers, and low salinity brackish water, usually in shallow water. In the deeper water, appears in the more slow moving sections

[Back to contents](#)

Butomus umbellatus



Calla palustris

- 10–25 cm, stem soft
- Rootstock almost horizontal, creeping, thick; often forms wide stands
- Perianth vestigial flower, approx. 5 mm broad
 - Stamens usually 6
 - Gynoecium fused, single-styled
- Inflorescence a dense, abundantly flowered 2–3 cm long spadix; lower part with bisexual flowers, upper part with unisexual staminate flowers
- Flower cluster's subtending leaf (spathe) white, outer surface greenish, ovate, long-tipped
- Leaves alternate at base, long-stalked; base sheath-like
- Blade ovate, cordate-based, with entire margins, smooth, shiny
- Appears in swamps, waterside bogs that are prone to flooding, stream banks, ditches, quagmires, shores of muddy lakes

[Back to contents](#)

Calla palustris

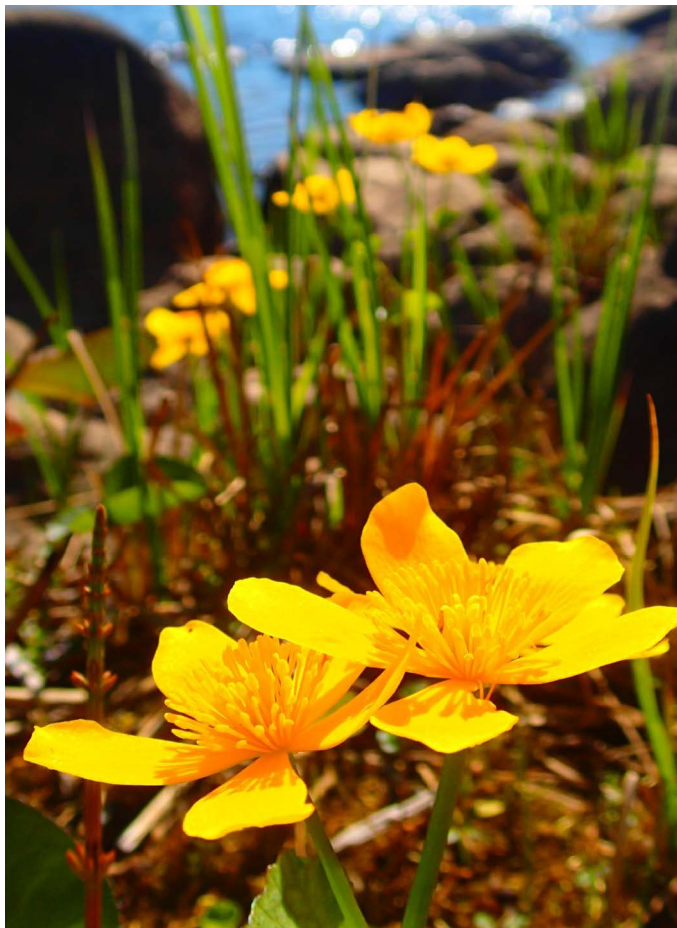


Caltha palustris

- 15–40 cm
- Stem erect–ascending–limp, hollow, sometimes rooting from nodes
- Perianth regular (actinomorphic) flower; yellow, shiny (outer surface sometimes green), 1,5–5 cm wide
 - Tepals 5, round-tipped
 - Stamens many
 - Gynoecium separate, with many pistils
 - Flowers 1–7(–15) flower cluster
- Alternate leaves, stipulate, basal leaves long-stalked, stem leaves short-stalked
- Blade roundish–kidney-shaped, cordate-based, with crenate–shallowly toothed margins and palmate venation, smooth, usually thick, sometimes thin. Stipules surround stem like a sheath
- Occurs on shores, ponds, springs, quiet waters in streams, ditches, wetlands, wet meadows, waterside swamps, damp hollows in broad-leaved forests, snow-bed sites, and occasionally underwater

[Back to contents](#)

Caltha palustris

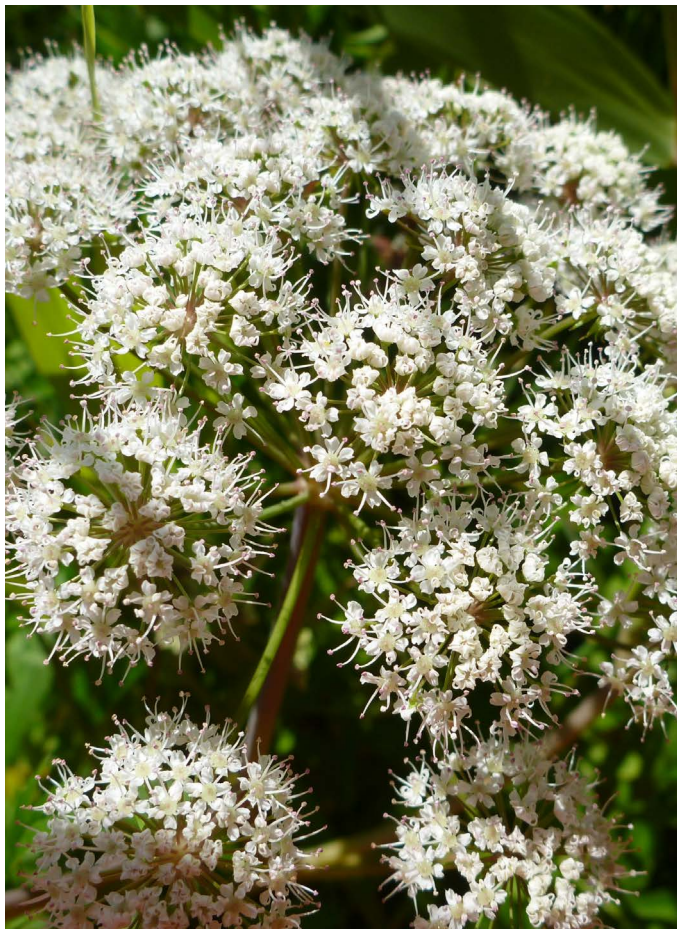


Cicuta virosa

- 30–150 cm
- Stem smooth, glossy, hollow, joints with septa
- Flowers with regular corolla (sometimes outermost flowers slightly zygomorphic), white–slightly reddish, approx. 5 mm broad
 - Petals 5, entire–shallowly notched tips, tip curled inwards
 - Sepals 5
 - Stamens 5
 - Gynoecium syncarpous, with 2 styles
- Inflorescence a compound umbel, secondary umbels (5–)10–20
 - Primary umbel without, secondary umbels with, bracts
- Alternate leaves, leaf base sheath-like, basal leaves long-stalked, stem leaves stalked–stalkless, stalk grooved
- Blade ovate, 1–2 times pinnate. Leaflets lanceolate–narrowly elliptic (sometimes very narrow), with serrated margins. Occurs in shallow water in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, ditches, low-salinity sea lakes, wet flood-influenced meadows.

[Back to contents](#)

Cicuta virosa



Marsh cinquefoil / Suokurjenjalka / Kråklöver

Comarum palustre

- 20–50 cm
- Stem ascending–erect, hairy, often reddish
- Flowers extend from the branch which vary from red to purple (about 2,5 cm wide)
- Flower cluster a terminal corymb
- Alternate leaves, quite short-stalked, uppermost almost stalkless, stipulate
- Blade pinnate, 2–3-paired, with terminal lanceolate dark green leaflets; largely toothed
- Light brown, spherical fruit, several together
- Found on shores, ditches, swamps, wet bogs, and waterside meadows that are prone to flooding

[Back to contents](#)

Comarum palustre



Spikerushes / Pilliluikat / Småsävar

Eleocharis sp.

- Rooted and shallow plants
- Leafless stems
- Spiked inflorescence
- Some species are emergent and some submergent

[Back to contents](#)

Eleocharis sp.



Needle spikerush / Hapsiluikka / Nålsäv

Eleocharis acicularis

- Submerged plant
- 2–10 cm, under 0,5 mm thick
- Translucent
- Spikes 2–5 mm, up to 10 flowers
- Carpel with 3 stigma
- Small spiked “grass” on the bottom
- Appears in inland and brackish waters on a clay-sandy and sandy bottom from the waterline to a depth of 2 m, often as large-scale meadows

[Back to contents](#)

Eleocharis acicularis



Weak spikerush / Mutaluikka / Veksäv

Eleocharis mamillata

- Stem 10–60 cm
- Base of the stem yellowish or yellowish-brown
- Stem soft, easily flattened, slightly translucent
- Spikes 1–20 mm
- Thick horizontal rhizomes
- Lowest supporting leaves on spike without flowers
- 5–6 bristled tepals; bristled seeds longer
- Appears on a fine, soft, often muddy background in lake bays, ponds, puddles, and ditches

[Back to contents](#)

Eleocharis mamillata



Eleocharis palustris

- 10–100 cm, 1–2 mm thick
- Hard, opaque stem
- Base of stem is dark reddish
- Branches at the root joint
- 2 lower scales lack flowers and slightly clasp the stem
- Without bristled tepals or with 4 bristles; bristles up to length of achene
- Distinguished by the base of the stem
- Appears on sheltered, shallow waters outside the *E. uniglumis* zone; in ditches and mines near the coast
- Subspecies: *Eleocharis palustris* subsp. *lindbergii*

Yellowish-green

Big and dense

Bristles missing; Seeds 1,4–1,7 mm

Dwarf spikerush / Pikkuluikka / Dvärgsäv

Eleocharis parvula

- Stem about 5 cm
- Yellowish green, translucent
- Grows from J-shaped or horseshoe-shaped tubers
- Inflorescence is ovalshape spikelets (2–3 mm) with several tiny flowers
- At the tip of the runners, winter buds develop in the autumn
- Occurs in brackish and saltwater habitats, marshes and mudflats

[Back to contents](#)

Eleocharis parvula



Slender spikerush / Meriluikka / Agnsäv

Eleocharis uniglumis

- Stem 5-50 cm
- Horizontal rhizome
- Plant forks the forehead of the rhizome.
- Base of stem shiny, red - brown, rarely green
- Spikes dark brownish-red
- Scales on the lower half look much shorter, blotchy and clasping stem

Eleocharis uniglumis subsp. fennica

- 5-20 cm, max 1 mm thick, green
- Spikes with less than 20 flowers; 1.5 mm in diameter
- Appears on seafront meadows

[Back to contents](#)

Eleocharis uniglumis



Water horsetail / Järvikorte / Sjöfräken

Equisetum fluviatile

- 50–150 cm
- Rigid, hollow and dark green stem: 3–8mm thick
- Stem with 15–20 narrow grooves/ridges
- At each joint, the stem has a whorl of tiny black-tipped scale leaves (teeth), 5–10 mm long
- Many stems have whorls of short spreading branches 1–5 cm long
- Conical inflorescence at the tip of the stem
- Appears on the shores of lakes and rivers, especially in shallow water, overflowing with brackish water; in coastal meadows

[Back to contents](#)

Equisetum fluviatile



Glaux maritima

- 3–25 cm
- Stem ascending–erect, unbranched–branched at base, smooth
- Flowers lacking petals; petal-like calyx regular (actinomorphic)–bell shaped; light red and dark-spotted; 3–6 mm wide, fused, 5-lobed till halfway, lobe margins white, membranous

Stamens 5

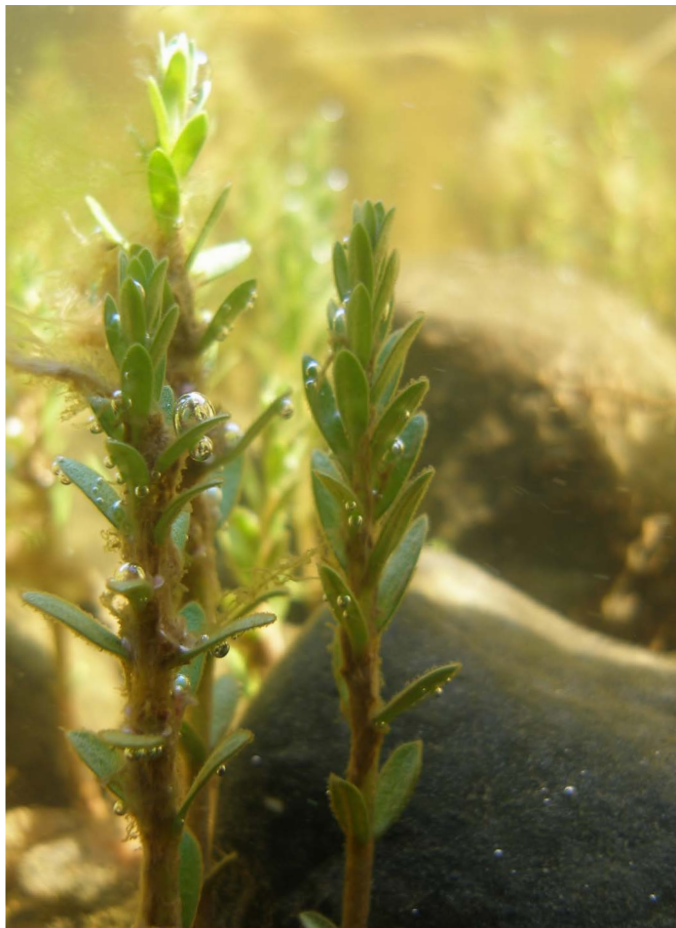
Pistil a fused carpel

Flowers solitary in axils

- Leaves are mostly opposite each other, upper part alternate, stalkless, slightly amplexicaul
- Lowest leaves scaly, brown. Upper leaves with blade ovately lanceolate–elliptic, fleshy, smooth, bluish green, faintly dark-spotted
- Fruits spherical, 3 mm long capsule
- Occurs on beaches, waterside meadows, rocky outcrops and strips of grassy land in cracks in the rocks

[Back to contents](#)

Glaux maritima



Hippuris x lanceolata

- Middle whorls with 6 (–8) leaflets
- Leaves approx. same length as internode
- Leaf shape is narrowly elliptic (lanceolate) or rounded with attached end more pointed (oblanceolate)

[Back to contents](#)

Hippuris x lanceolata



Hippuris tetraphylla

- 15–40 cm
- Reddish stem
- Middle whorls have 4–6 leaflets
- Leaves shorter than internode
- Leaves are narrow, oval - almost oval, slightly elongated and blunt
- Appears on the seashore in sheltered bays and shoreline meadows in shallow water
- Status: Vulnerable (FIN), critically endangered (SWE)

[Back to contents](#)

Hippuris tetraphylla



Hippuris vulgaris

- 10–60 cm
- Green stem
- Middle whorls have 8–12 leaflets
- Radial, needle-like and hollow leaves
- Under the surface of the water, the leaves are longer, thin, sloping
- Favours medium and abundant nutrient levels
- Appears in ponds, lakes, brackish waters, streams, ditches, clay pits; in shallow water, sometimes completely submerged
- Often in dense growth

[Back to contents](#)

Hippuris vulgaris



Sea sandwort / Suola-arho / Saltarv

Honckenya peploides

- 5–15 cm
- Runners up to 30 cm
- Stem fleshy; forming mat-like stands
- Inflorescence a 1–6-flowered terminal cyme, solitary flowers axillary
- Leaves opposite, stalkless
- Blade ovate–elliptic, tapered, with entire margins, smooth, fleshy, dark–lime green
- Fruit spherical, 3-valved, 6–10 mm; long capsule
- Found on sandy, stony and gravelly areas by seashores

[Back to contents](#)

Honckenya peploides



Tufted loosestrife / Terttualpi / Topplösa

Lysimachia thyrsoiflora

- 20–70 cm
- Stem often ascending from base, usually unbranched, usually almost smooth, brownish red
- Inflorescence long-stalked, short, dense axillary raceme
- Leaves opposite, sometimes whorled, stalkless, slightly amplexicaul
- Blade on lowest leaves scaly, upper leaves lanceolate–linearly lanceolate, with entire margins, densely dark-spotted, underside sparsely haired
- Calyx and corolla 5–7 leaves, petals 4–5 mm, yellow with narrow reddish tips
- Occurs on shores, streams, ditches, swamps, bogs, often in shallow water

[Back to contents](#)

Lysimachia thyrsiflora



Lythrum salicaria

- 1–2 m tall
- Forming clonal colonies, numerous erect stems growing from a single woody root mass
- Stems reddish-purple or red to purple and square in cross-section
- Leaves lanceolate, 3–10 cm long and 5–15 mm broad, downy and sessile, and arranged opposite or in whorls of three
- Flowers reddish purple, 10–20 mm diameter; clustered tightly in the axils of bracts or leaves
 - 6 petals (occasionally 5)
 - 12 stamens
- When mature, the leaves often turn bright red through dehydration in early autumn
- Occurs in ditches, wet meadows, marshes, and along shores of lakes

[Back to contents](#)

Lythrum salicaria



Adder's-tongue / Isokäärmeenkieli / Ormtunga

Ophioglossum vulgatum

- 10–20 cm tall, rarely 30 cm
- Rhizome base
- Narrow pointed spike with 10–40 segments on each side
- Spore-less oval leaf-blade that is blunt and has no midrib
- Occurs in damp grasslands, fens, and scrubs

[Back to contents](#)

Ophioglossum vulgatum



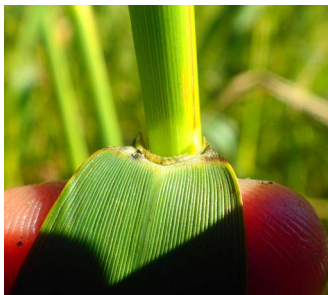
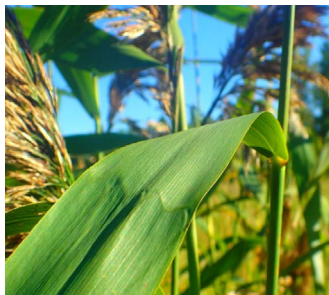
Common reed / Järviruoko / Vass

Phragmites australis

- 120–300 cm
- Leaves 10–20 mm wide; flat, rigid, long pointed sharp edged; gray-green
- Leaves with wrinkle/indentation about midway down the leaf
- A row of small hairs in between the leaf and stem
- Spike upward branching; long, narrow, dark brown to purplish; 15–30 cm
- Appears in the water on lakes and seashore, in ditches, on coastal meadows and marshes

[Back to contents](#)

Phragmites australis



Primula nutans

- Growing form: Perennial herb. Rootstock very small, tuberous.
- 5–10 cm Stem leafless, smooth scape
- Flower with funnel-shaped corolla, light purple–pink, with yellow throat, 10–20 mm broad, fused, with thin tube, 5-lobed, lobes with notched tips
 - Calyx campanulate (bell-shaped), clearly ridged
 - Stamens 5
 - A single carpel
- Inflorescence a dense, 2–3-flowered umbel terminating scape
- Leaves in basal rosette; stalk long and thin, winged
- Blade ovate–roundly elliptic, usually with round base, with entire margins–unclearly toothed, juicy, smooth.
- Found in sandy and rocky seaside meadows
- Status: Endangered (FIN)

[Back to contents](#)

Primula nutans



Common club-rush / Järvikaisla / Säv

Schoenoplectus lacustris

- Stem 1–2(–3) m
- 5–10 mm thick, green
- Carpel has 3 stigma
- 2–5 spikes in a group; spike scales are smooth, brown and shiny
- Appears in lakes with both low salt and brackish water in river estuaries; from shallow water up to a depth of 2 m

[Back to contents](#)

Schoenoplectus lacustris



Grey club-rush / Sinikaisla / Blåsäv

Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani

- Stem 0,7–1,5 m
- Stem green or blue green
- Inflorescence 15–40 spikes, main branches up to 3,5 cm
- Spikes usually 2–8 spike groups
- Spike scales dull, dark papilate
- Carpel has 2 stigma
- Appears in sheltered brackish waters, up to a depth of 1 meter

[Back to contents](#)

Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani



Triglochin maritima

- 30–70 cm
- Stem unbranched, approx. 2 mm thick
- Leaves with basal rosette, stalkless, erect
- Blade linear, semi-cylindrical, 1–3 mm wide, fleshy
- Regular (actinomorphic) flower, 3–4 mm wide
 - Tepals 6, like sepals, dark
 - Stamens 6
 - Pistils 6
- Inflorescence a long, dense raceme, flower-stalks short, ascending oblique
- Found on seashores, meadows, rocky places, often by the waterline, also on fens

[Back to contents](#)

Triglochin maritima



Bulrush / Leveäosmankäämi / Bredkaveldun

Typha latifolia

- Stem 1–1,5 m
- Leaves 10–20 mm wide, flat, rigid, pale blue-green
- Leaves alternately twisted, mostly at the bottom of the stem
- Dense, cylindrical inflorescence with two part spike on top of stem
- Appears on the shores of lakes, rivers and brackish waters in shallow water; ditches in ponds, mines, sometimes on wet land

[Back to contents](#)

Typha latifolia



[Back to chapters](#)

Floating leaf plants

Contents

Floating leaf plants

-
- Hydrocharis morsus-ranae
European frogbit / Sammakonkilpukka / Dyblad ▶
-
- Nymphaea alba (sub. candida)
White water-lily / Pohjanlumme / Nordnäckros ▶
-
- Nuphar lutea
Yellow water-lily / Ulpukka / Gul näckros ▶
-
- Ranunculus baudotii
Brackish water-crowfoot / Merisätkin / Vitstjälksmöja ▶
-
- Ranunculus schmalhauseni
Pond water-crowfoot / Järvisätkin / Sköldmöja ▶
-
- Sagittaria natans
Kelluskeiholehti / Trubbpilblad ▶
-
- Sagittaria sagittifolia
Arrowhead / Pystykeiholehti / Pilblad ▶
-
- Sagittaria sagittifolia x natans
Sirppikeyholehti / Mellanpilblad ▶
-

Sparganium emersum

Unbranched bur-reed / Rantapalpakko / Igelknopp



Sparganium natans

Least bur-reed / Pikkupalpakko / Dvärgigelknopp



Stratiotes aloides

Water soldiers / Sahalehti / Vattenaloe

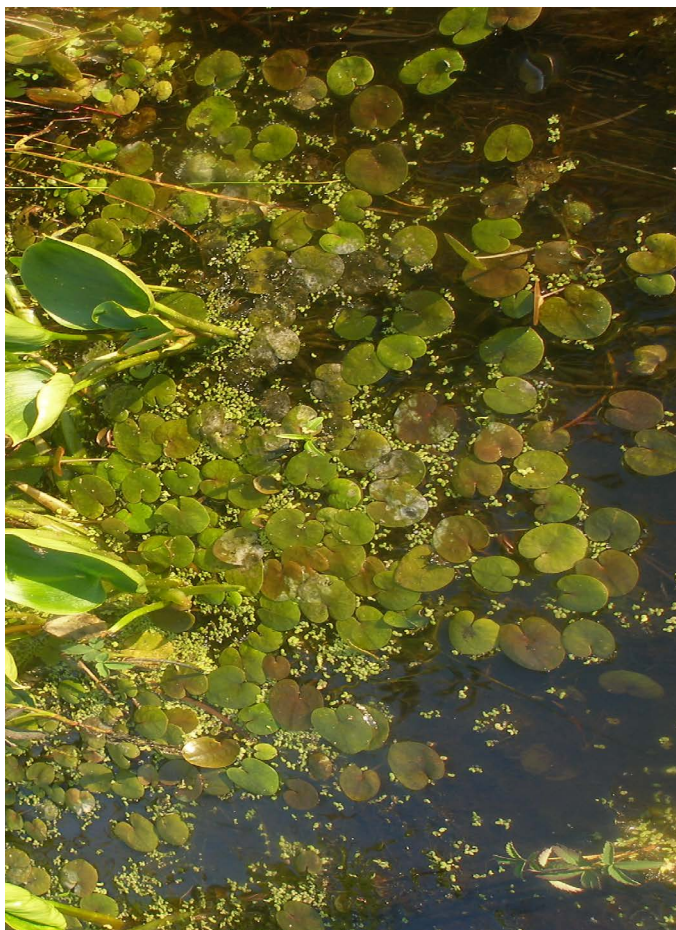


Hydrocharis morsus-ranae

- 2–10 cm
- Short stem and weakly rooted to the bottom
- Long-stalked floating leaves as a rosette, stipulate
- Round leaf blade (kidney or heart shaped), 2–5 cm broad, leathery; top green, shiny; underside reddish
- Flowers radial, 3 spoon shaped, white petals, base yellow
- Solitary pistillate flowers, staminate flowers usually in groups of 1–4. Blooms quite rarely
- Occurs in sheltered bays in very nutritious lakes, nutritious ponds, rivers, ditches

[Back to contents](#)

Hydrocharis morsus-ranae



White water-lily / Pohjanlumme / Nordnäckros

Nymphaea alba (sub. candida)

- Leaves round or oval shape
- Leaf veins create a net-like pattern
- Underside of leaf has reddish color
- White lotus-shaped flowers with small stamen inside
- Appears in soft-bottomed ponds, lakes, and slow flowing rivers

[Back to contents](#)

Nymphaea alba (sub. *candida*)



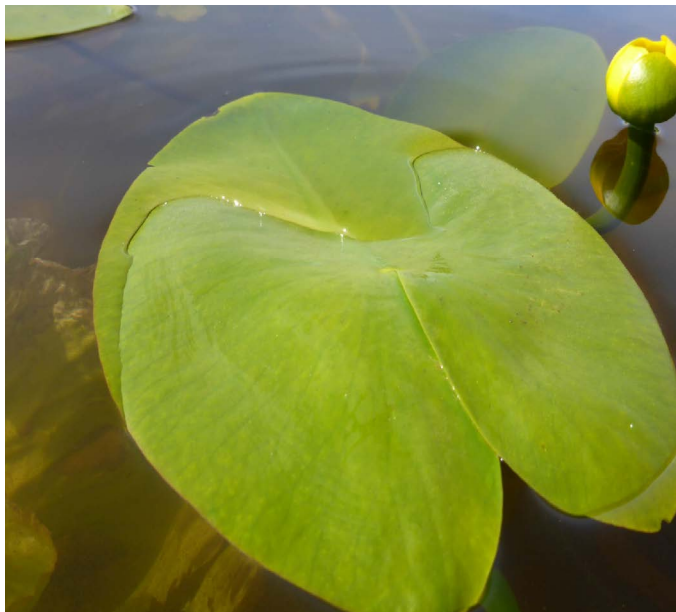
Yellow water-lily / Ulpukka / Gul näckros

Nuphar lutea

- Yellow flower
- Underside of leaf is green
- Leaf veins end at the flat margin (no net pattern)
- Appears in lakes, ponds, lakes, streams, and brackish waters

[Back to contents](#)

Nuphar lutea



Brackish water-crowfoot / Merisätkin / Vitstjälksmöja

Ranunculus baudotii

- 20–300 cm
- Thick, light yellow stem
- Submerged leaves with bluish colour
- Floating leaves are rare, if present then 3 section leaf blades, lobes are almost same width
- Curved flower petals, 6–10 mm
- Appears in brackish bays and fairly open places such as in deep water, as well as in hard water

[Back to contents](#)

Ranunculus baudotii



Pond water-crowfoot / Järvisätkin / Sköldmöja

Ranunculus schmalhauseni

- 20–300 cm
- Both floating and submerged leaves
- Thick stem; light yellow or green
- Submerged leaves green
- Floating leaves common (flowering shoots almost always), kidney/round shaped
- Floating leaves 3 or 5 splits, scalloped shaped edge
- Flower petals at least 6–15 mm, longer than the floating leaf, petals pear-shaped
- Appears in clear-water lakes, with open or bow-like places on hard ground, rarely in low salinity brackish water

[Back to contents](#)

Ranunculus schmalhauseni



Sagittaria natans

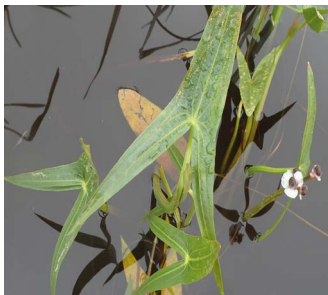
- 20 to 120 cm
- Floating leaves; brownish green
- Leaf blades are short, narrow and oval shaped; less forking at the base of the leaf
- Petals 8–10 mm, white with yellow anthers.
- In lakes and slow-flowing rivers, often in deep water, sometimes on the beach in wetlands

Sagittaria sagittifolia

- 20–80 cm
- Leaves quite narrow and pointy
- Lower part of leaf highly forked
- Emerging leaves often also floating
- Floating leaves broader
- Petals are 10–15 mm, white with dark purple anthers
- Appears on clay soft lakes, rivers, and brackish water beaches in shallow water or wet land; sometimes in flowing water

[Back to contents](#)

Sagittaria sagittifolia

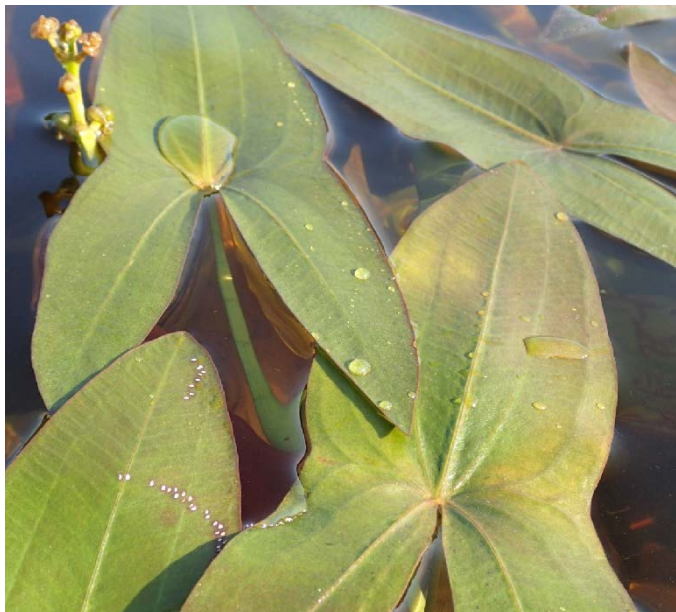


Sagittaria sagittifolia x natans

- Leaf blades brownish
- Base of leaves reduced and narrow
- Leaves are often rounded and of different sizes; forked leaf base
- Flowers with white petals, light purple anthers; no fruits

[Back to contents](#)

Sagittaria sagittifolia x natans



Unbranched bur-reed / Rantapalpakko / Igelknopp

Sparganium emersum

- Stem 20–70 cm
- Leaves 4–12 mm wide
- Blunt, 3 edged emerging leaves
- Flat tops in deeper water; floating
- Stamen compact flower clusters 4–8; Carpel compact flower clusters 2–5
- Appears on the shores of the lake, with and in low salinity brackish water, ditches, ponds; often on pasture shoreline

[Back to contents](#)

Sparganium emersum



Least bur-reed / Pikkupalpakko / Dvärgigelknopp

Sparganium natans

- 8–30 cm
- Vertical emerging leaves or long floating leaves
- Blunt, flat leaves; 3 edged
- Separated compact flower clusters; 1 stamen compact flower cluster, 1–3 carpel compact flower clusters
- Appears in ditches, ponds, sheltered lakes, low salinity brackish water bays, and shallow river coves; sometimes in wetlands, sometimes in streams with flowing water

[Back to contents](#)

Sparganium natans



Water soldiers / Sahalehti / Vattenaloe

Stratiotes aloides

- 15–50 cm, stem very short
- Weakly rooted to the bed, rising to the surface to flower
- Blooms quite rarely
- Leaves in a rosette, stalkless, long submerged leaves
- Blade narrowly lanceolate–linear, rigid, fragile, serrated, teeth with up-curving spine
- Fruit probably doesn't develop in Finland
- Occurs in small, nutrient rich, pH neutral lakes, sheltered bays in large lakes

[Back to contents](#)

Stratiotes aloides



[Back to chapters](#)

Free floating plants

Contents

Free floating plants

Lemna minor

Common duckweed / Pikkulimaska / Andmat



Lemna trisulca

Ivy-leaf duckweed / Ristilimaska / Korsandmat



Utricularia sp.

Bladderwort / Vesisherneet / Bläddror



Utricularia australis

Bladderwort / Lännesvesisherne / Sydbläddra



Utricularia intermedia

Intermediate bladderwort / Rimpivesisherne / Dybläddra



Utricularia minor

Lesser bladderwort / Pikkuvesisherne / Dvärgbläddra



Utricularia vulgaris

Greater bladderwort / Isovesisherne / Vattenbläddra



Common duckweed / Pikkulimaska / Andmat

Lemna minor

- Shoots 1-root (usually less than 5 cm)
- 2–5 groups floating
- 1,5–5 mm, long-rounded, elongated, intact, flat
- Green, rarely slightly reddish on the lower surface
- Blossoms rarely in Finland
- It is found in lush ponds, ditches, lakes, in sheltered areas of low salinity brackish water

[Back to contents](#)

Lemna minor



Ivy-leaf duckweed / Ristilimaska / Korsandmat

Lemna trisulca

- Shoots with 1-root or often rootless
- Both sides green
- Shoot's apex serrated, base is long and narrow
- Shoots cross each other, forming tens of shoots of sprouting chains (often with plankton)
- Flowering shoots smaller, floating
- Appears in low salinity, brackish water, coastal lagoons and pH neutral water; lush and sheltered areas

[Back to contents](#)

Lemna trisulca



Bladderwort / Vesiherneet / Bläddror

Utricularia sp.

- Herbaceous insectivorous plants
- Leaves intact or multiple, narrow branching lobes
- Bladder traps on the lobes
- Yellow flowers at the upper end of the plant, above the surface of the water

[Back to contents](#)

Utricularia sp.



Utricularia australis

- 10–20 cm
- Similar to *U. vulgaris*, but softer and smaller
- 6–8 bristles on leaves
- Flower stalk flexuous
- 3–12 flowers (15 mm); light yellow; flat labellum
- Appears in the shallow sheltered shores of barren rivers, lakes, and brackish waters

[Back to contents](#)

Utricularia australis

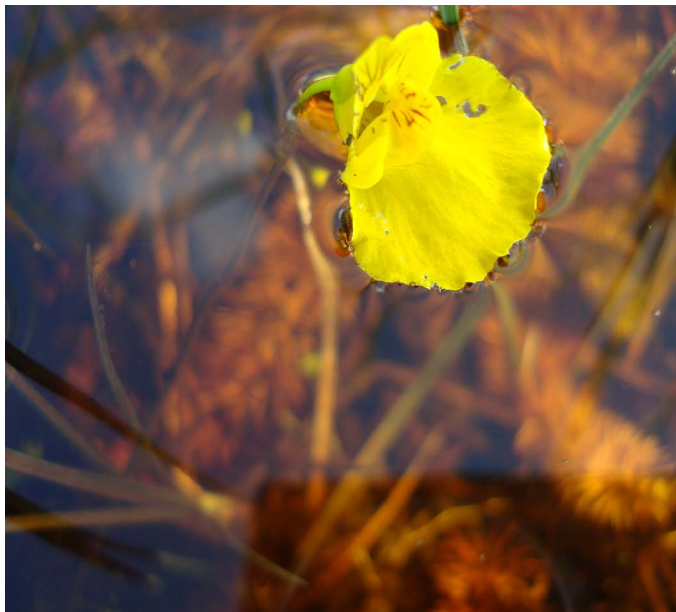


Utricularia intermedia

- 10–30 cm
- Shoot anchored to the base
- Two types of leaves
- Leaves with green and non green parts
- Traps only on non green parts
- Leaf blade with teeth; teeth 2–5 mm
- Appears in bogs, shores, marshes, and springs; also on the shores of lakes, rivers and low salinity brackish waters, in coastal meadows

[Back to contents](#)

Utricularia intermedia



Lesser bladderwort / Pikkuvesiherne / Dvärgbläddra

Utricularia minor

- 5–40 cm long
- Stem light green, leaf with green parts and without green
- Bladder traps on both parts
- Leaves 3–15 mm with scarce lobes. No teeth on the edge of the lobes; only awn at the end of lobes
- No rooted branches
- Bladder traps 1–2 mm; 7–9 μm wide
- Appears in marshy, muddy bogs, swamps, ponds, lakes, and low salinity brackish water, shorelines, and coastal meadows buried in water or mud

[Back to contents](#)

Utricularia minor

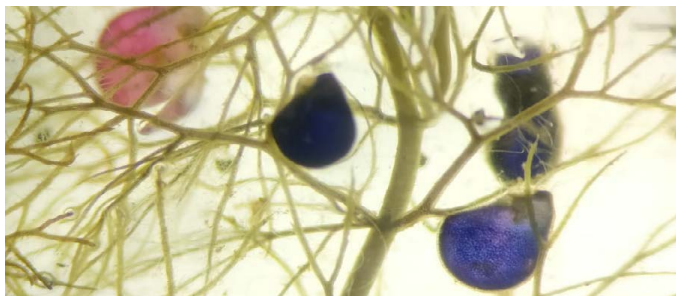


Utricularia vulgaris

- Stem 20–100 cm long
- All the leaves of the vegetative branches are dark green - brownish - reddish, truncated
- Abundantly branched limbs with awns at the tips of the lobes
- Awns 3–12 times longer than length of teeth
- Bladder traps 2–3 mm
- Flower petals dark yellow
- Appears in the shallow sheltered shores of barren rivers, lakes and brackish waters

[Back to contents](#)

Utricularia vulgaris



[Back to chapters](#)

Submerged leaf plants

Contents

Submerged leaf plants

-
- Callitriche cophocarpa
Long-styled water-starwort / Isovesitähti / Sommarlånke ▶
-
- Callitriche hermaphroditica
Autumal water-starwort / Uposvesitähti / Höstlånke ▶
-
- Callitriche palustris
Vernal water-starwort / Pikkuvesitähti / Smålånke ▶
-
- Ceratophyllum demersum
Rigid hornwort / Karvalehti / Hornsärv ▶
-
- Elatine hydropiper
Eight-stamen waterwort / Katkeravesirikko / Slamkrypa ▶
-
- Elatine orthosperma
Oikovesirikko / Nordslamkrypa ▶
-

Elatine triandra

*Three-stamen waterwort / Kolmihedevsirikko /
Tretalig slamkrypa*

Elodea canadensis

Canadian waterweed / Vesirutto / Vattenpest

Elodea nuttallii

Nuttall's waterweed / Smal vattenpest

Myriophyllum sp.

Watermilfoil / Ärviät / Slingeväxter

Myriophyllum alterniflorum

Alternate watermilfoil / Ruskoärviä / Hårslinga

Myriophyllum sibiricum

Shortspike watermilfoil / Kalvasärviä / Knoppslinga

Myriophyllum spicatum

Spiked watermilfoil / Tähkä-ärviä / Axslinga

Myriophyllum verticillatum

Whorled watermilfoil / Kiehkuraärviä / Kransslinga

Persicaria foliosa

Knotweeds / Lietetatar / Ävjepilört

Potamogeton alpinus

Red pond weed / Purovita / Rostnate

Potamogeton berchtoldii

Small pondweed / Pikkuvita / Gropnate

Potamogeton pusillus
Lesser pondweed / Hentovita / Spädnate ▶

Potamogeton compressus
Grass-wrack pondweed / Litteävita / Bandnate ▶

Potamogeton friesii
Flat-stalked pondweed / Otalehtivita / Uddnate ▶

Potamogeton gramineus
Various-leaved pondweed / Heinävita / Gräsnate ▶

Potamogeton natans
Broad-leaved pondweed / Uistinivita / Gäddnate ▶

Potamogeton obtusifolius
Blunt-leaved pondweed / Tylppälehtivita / Trubbnate ▶

Potamogeton perfoliatus
Perfoliate pondweed / Ahvenvita / Ålnate ▶

Potamogeton gramineus x perfoliatus ▶

Potamogeton praelongus
Long-stalked pondweed / Pitkälehtivita / Långnate ▶

Ranunculus confervoides
Dwarf water buttercup / Hentosätkin / Hårmöja ▶

Stuckenia filiformis
Slender-leaved pondweed / Merivita / Trådnate ▶

Stuckenia pectinata

Fennel pondweed / Hapsivita / Borstnate



Stuckenia vaginata

Sheated pondweed / Tuppivita / Slidnate



Zannichellia palustris

Horned pondweed / Merihaura / Hårsärv



Callitriche cophocarpa

- 10–50 cm
- Young shoots with dense hairs, often blackish
- Stalk abundant and with long branches
- Submerged leaves 10–30 x 0.5–1.5 mm, flat holes (narrow and oblong), lute-like (i.e. they have a v-pattern, 'missing piece' at the tip), not translucent
- Shoots at the top leafy, floating rosette (14–18 leaf); floating leaves with short leaf stem
- Leaf blade 5–15 x 2–4 mm, elongated, spoon-shaped, bright green
- Leaves of land plant are smaller, narrow, and lanceolate
- Fruit approx. 1 mm, almost circular, brownish, lacking wings
- Appears in streams, puddles, ditches, springs, lakes, and low salinity brackish water; in shallow water

[Back to contents](#)

Callitriche cophocarpa

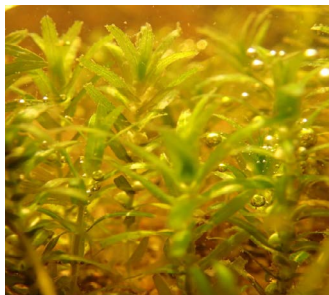


Callitriche hermaphroditica

- 10–40 cm
- The stem almost branched (upright parts, very branchy at the base), short internodes
- All leaves the same, lacking leaf stem, narrowly ovate, almost linear, opposite, translucent, dark green
- Fruit is broadly alate (winged)
- Appears in brackish water, alkaline and pH neutral lakes with clay and sandy bottom

[Back to contents](#)

Callitriche hermaphroditica



Callitriche palustris

- 5–30 cm
- Stem in water with scarce auxillary buds
- Submerged leaves flat (narrow and oblong), but with leafy floating leaf rosettes (approx. 10), oval, light green
- Fruit approx. 1 x 0,8 mm, obovate, blackish, winged from the tips
- Appears on the shores of lakes, rivers and brackish waters; periodically drying ditches and ponds, on wet land or shallow water, often on boat and pasture shorelines

[Back to contents](#)

Callitriche palustris



Ceratophyllum demersum

- Stems 1–3 m with numerous side shoots
- Whorled leaf position; 6–8 leaves in a whorl
- Leaf blade 1–2 apparent dichotomous lobes
- Lobes relatively stiff, curved outwards, narrow, and clearly serrated
- Separate male and female flowers produced on the same plant
- Small flowers, 2 mm long, with eight or more greenish-brown petals
- Appears in nutrient rich lakes, ponds and streams

[Back to contents](#)

Ceratophyllum demersum



Elatine hydropiper

- 3–15 mm
- Stem branching, growing along the bottom, rooted at the nodes
- Leaves opposite, petiolate to subsessile
- Leaf-blade obovate to elliptic to ovate, tapering gradually to the petiole
- Seeds in asymmetrically horseshoe-shaped
- Appears on a silt and clay bottoms in lakes, brackish water and slow flowing shallow water; sometimes above the waterline

[Back to contents](#)

Elatine hydropiper



Elatine orthosperma

- E. hydropiper has a similar appearance
- Capsule almost spherical
- Seeds straight to slightly bent near apex
- Frequently grow as mixed communities with other aquatic plants
- Appears in lakes on sandy or silt bottoms, quite often in shallow water near the waterline and wet land; rarely salty or brackish waters
- Status: Vulnerable (SWE)

[Back to contents](#)

Elatine orthosperma



Elatine triandra

- 3–15 mm
- Stem branching, growing along the bottom, rooted at the nodes
- Mature leaves mostly lying on the bottom, blade at least twice as long as petiole
- Leaf blade lanceolate-linear, to narrowly lanceolate, to oblong
- Seed caps almost spherical with a little curve
- Appears in lakes slow flowing waters, in soft bottoms and shallow water, rarely above the waterline

[Back to contents](#)

Elatine triandra



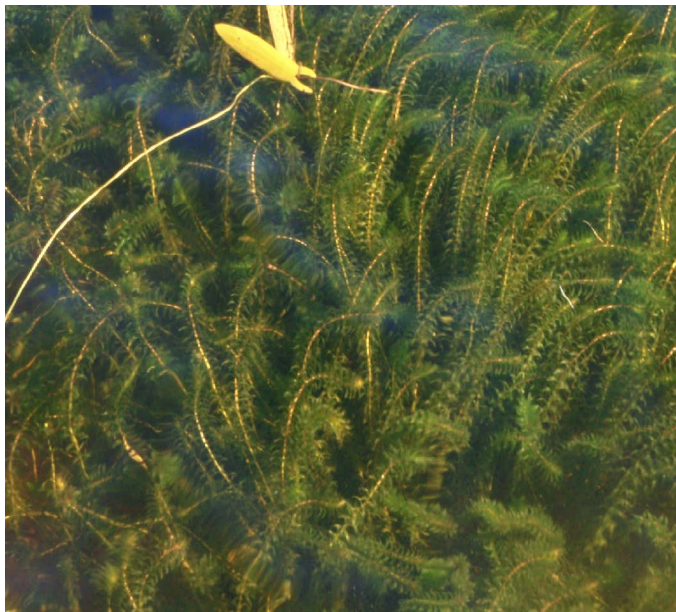
Canadian waterweed / Vesirutto / Vattenpest

Elodea canadensis

- 30 to 150 cm
- Stem slender, rooted at the fork joints
- Leaves at the bottom of the stem opposite each other; Leaves at the top are in whorls of 3
- No leaf stalk
- Leaves narrow to ovate, oblong, serrulate
- Looks similar to *Callitriche hermaphrodita*.
- Appears in small lake bays, in slow-flowing rivers and in large ditches, in shallow soft bottom, sometimes in low salinity brackish water
- Classified as an invasive species in Sweden and Finland

[Back to contents](#)

Elodea canadensis



Nuttall's waterweed / Smal vattenpest

Elodea nuttallii

- Similar to *Elodea canadensis*, but leaves taper to an acute point
- Branching stem with whorls of flat leaves at intervals
- Some leaves are recurved and twisted, with minute teeth
- More pale in color
- Not yet found in Finland, but exists in Sweden
- Classified as an invasive species in EU

[Back to contents](#)

Elodea nuttallii



Myriophyllum sp.

- Hydrophytes perennating by roots or by detachable winter buds (turions)
- Submersed, smooth with irregularly branched shoots
- Relaxed stem, whorled leaf arrangement
- Leaves in whorls of 3–6, submerged or rarely above the surface
- Blade pinnatisect with filiform lobes which are opposite, subopposite or alternate
- Inflorescence of one or more terminal, bracteolate spikes emerging above the water surface
- Spikes more or less erect, with verticillate (or sometimes alternate), sessile, bracteate, unisexual or sometimes bisexual flowers

[Back to contents](#)

Myriophyllum sp.



Alternate watermilfoil / Ruskoärviä / Hårslinga

Myriophyllum alterniflorum

- Up to 50–100 cm
- Stem, reddish-yellow
- 4 leaves in each whorl; 1–2,7 cm, reddish or bluish
- Leaves normally 5–18 mm long and extremely flaccid; leaf segments thin and delicate
- Lobes 3–9 pairs, fairly dense, short, thin, fluffy and soft
- Inflorescence drooping when present; flowers spiralling
- Appears in barren and clear water lakes, rivers and streams, rarely in low salinity brackish water

[Back to contents](#)

Myriophyllum alterniflorum

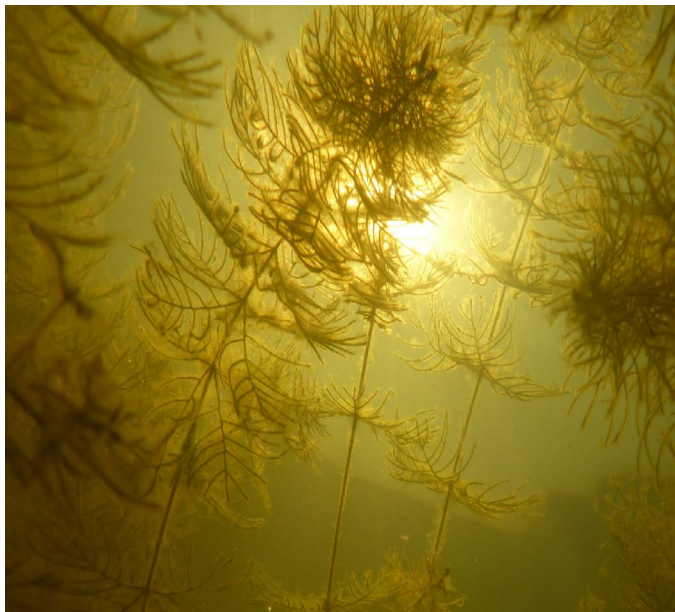


Myriophyllum sibiricum

- 50–100 cm
- Stem thick and often pale yellow, sometimes reddish
- Shoots may have branches all along their length; often several main stems
- Branch apex often compact and knob-like; leaves often 3-dimensional, featherlike in water
- Usually coarse and elastic and tend to keep their shape when emerged
- Whorls of 4 (sometimes 3 or 5) leaves
- Leaf-segments rather widely spaced, 3–13 pairs, the proximal segments almost as long as the leaf
- Inflorescence vertical
- Spikes 2–11 cm, stiff and erect, may be curved in the basal part
- All flowers whorled, with 4 flowers in each whorl bracts 1–2 mm; serrated
- Appears on sheltered beaches in brackish water and especially in northern lush lakes. In shallow water in nutrient rich lakes, pools in sea bays

[Back to contents](#)

Myriophyllum sibiricum



Spiked watermilfoil / Tähkä-ärviä / Axslinga

Myriophyllum spicatum

- 50–100 cm
- Thick stem, usually reddish
- Stem almost twice as thick below inflorescence
- Branch apex typically fan-shaped
- Leaves 1,5–3 cm
- Usually 4 flat leaves in a whorl; almost featherlike in water
- Leaves usually delicate but elastic, somewhat collapsing when emerged
- Leaf-segments narrowly spaced, 8–24 pairs the proximal segments much shorter than the leaf
- Inflorescence upright
- All flowers whorled, with 4 flowers in each whorl; bracts 1–2,5 mm
- No turions
- Appears on open shores, in brackish, shallow, nutrient rich, often even slightly contaminated, water, and warm lakes

[Back to contents](#)

Myriophyllum spicatum



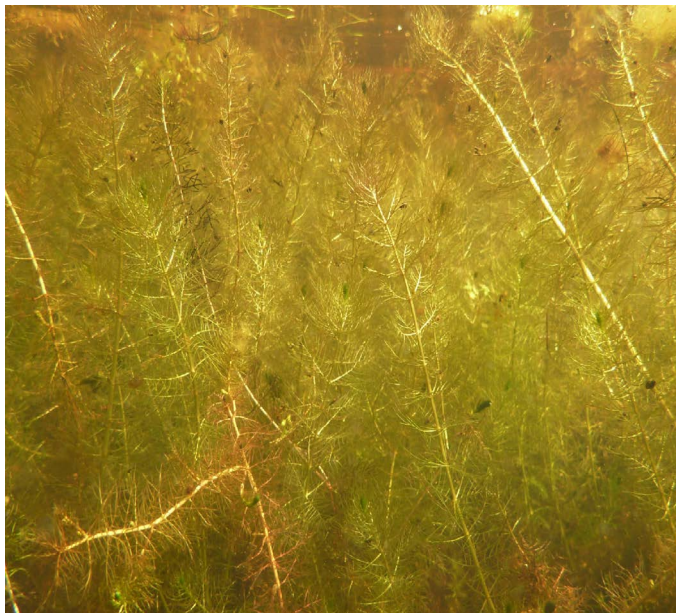
Whorled watermilfoil / Kiehkuraärviä / Kransslinga

Myriophyllum verticillatum

- 50 to 100 cm
- Green stem
- Often unbranched or with a few long branches, usually not branching in the upper part
- Whorls of 4 or 5 leaves, usually densely spaced, looks brush-like
- Leaves persistently green, coarse but flaccid, collapsing when emerged, with 9–17 pairs of segments
- Turions 15–35 mm, on specialized, short branches at base of plant, club shaped
- Turion leaves structurally similar to ordinary leaves but smaller and delicate apices
- Spikes 5–15 cm, stiff and erect; all flowers whorled, with 5 flowers in each whorl; bracts 2–25 mm
- Appears in sheltered, lush lake bays, shorelines, low salinity brackish water

[Back to contents](#)

Myriophyllum verticillatum



Knotweeds / Lietetatar / Ävjepilört

Persicaria foliosa

- 3–40 cm
- Often reddish stem
- Leaves 3–5 mm wide
- Leaf blade almost flat (slightly lanceolate)
- Ocrea infrequently with short hairs
- Flowers 1,5–2 mm wide, green, light red or red
- Found on the seashore, on the banks of rivers and estuaries, often in shallow water
- Status Endangered (FIN)

[Back to contents](#)

Persicaria foliosa



Red pond weed / Purovita / Rostnate

Potamogeton alpinus

- Cylindrical unbranched stem up to 2,8 m
- Floating leaves often brown or red
- Leaf stalk gradually tapering
- Submerged leaves obtuse (70–180 mm long); 4–7 lateral veins and slightly hooded apex
- Spiked inflorescence rising from the water
- Occurs in river shorelines

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton alpinus



Small pondweed / Pikkuvita / Gropnate

Potamogeton berchtoldii

- 10–70 cm, circular
- Lacking rhizomes
- Big and chubby node glands. Leaves without stalk, limp; 2–4 cm long, sometimes 2 mm wide, linear, light brown-green
- 3 veins; midrib not elevated, often lack chlorophyll so light lines of the cell row often appear on its sides
- Membrane appendage on stem (0,6–1 cm), open, membranous
- Appears in ditches, ponds, sheltered lakes, rivers, and low salinity brackish waters

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton berchtoldii



Lesser pondweed / Hentovita / Spädnate

Potamogeton pusillus

- 10–50 cm
- Leaves 1–3 cm, under 0,5 sometimes 1 mm wide, rigid
- Leaf blades flat with 3 veins, without leaf stalk
- Midrib elevated from below
- Cell rows next to midrib without chlorophyll
- Leaf tip almost pointed
- Membrane appendage (7–10 mm) on stem is sheath-like
- Node gland unclear
- Appears in brackish and mildly alkaline and pH neutral water, eutrophic lakes in shallow areas

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton pusillus



Grass-wrack pondweed / Litteävida / Bandnate

Potamogeton compressus

- 50–100 cm
- Leaves flat and alate
- Leaves 10 cm long, 3,4 mm wide, linear, clearly pointed at the tip
- Leaves multiveined (2 veins on each side of the midrib)
- No leaf stalk
- Submerged leaves 9–20 cm, dark greenish brown, tapering or rounded
- Appears in sheltered ponds and lake bays in shallow water, in fresh water
- Status: Vulnerable (SWE)

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton compressus



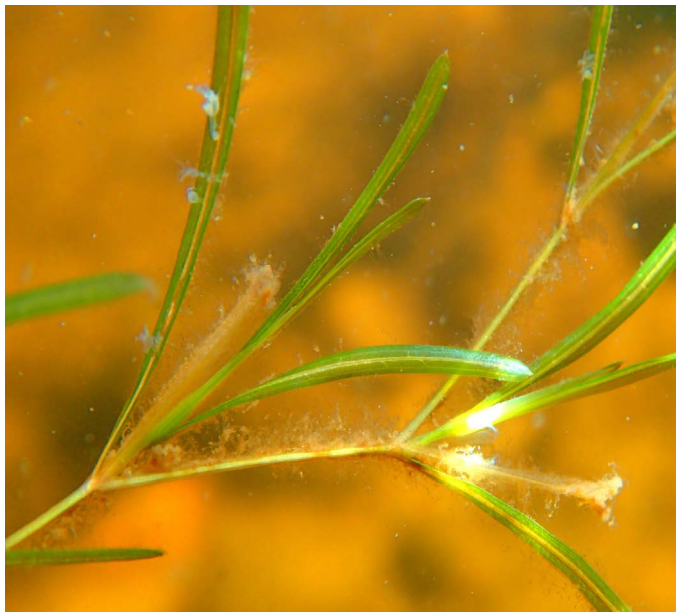
Flat-stalked pondweed / Otalehtivita / Uddnate

Potamogeton friesii

- 20–80 cm, flat (1 mm wide)
- Long internode, often longer than leaves
- Leaves 3-8 cm, 1–3 mm wide, fairly rigid, normal.
- 5 veins (sometimes 7) at the base
- Leaf tip is mucronate (midrib extends out) giving a sharp, point appearance
- Membrane appendage (1–1,5 cm) on the stem is sheath-like
- Appears in brackish waters, coastal lagoons and in neutral shallow lakes

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton friesii



Various-leaved pondweed / Heinävita / Gräsnete

Potamogeton gramineus

- 20–70 cm
- Roots grow along the bottom (prostrate)
- Floating or non floating leaves
- Floating leaves 3–7 cm, oval-narrow, opaque
- Submerged leaf blade 3–15 cm, narrowly lanceolate, green, yellowish, or reddish brown, translucent
- Midrib not continuous
- Membrane appendage with 2 veins, 2–3 cm
- Inflorescence 2–4 cm long, spike, spike 5–10 cm
- In lakes, rarely in low salt brackish water; often in shallow water in hard mineral soil

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton gramineus



Broad-leaved pondweed / Uistinviita / Gäddnate

Potamogeton natans

- Roots grow along the bottom (prostrate)
- Floating leaf blade often shorter than leaf stalk
- Floating leaf oval shaped; 6–13 cm
- Submerged leaf long and linear; withers early
- Appears in lakes, ponds, slow-flowing water, especially mineral soils, often in deep water

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton natans



Blunt-leaved pondweed / Tylppälehtivita / Trubbnate

Potamogeton obtusifolius

- 20–70 cm
- Flat stem, with big chubby nodes
- No leaf stalk
- Leaf blade 5–8 cm, 2–3 mm wide, roundish apex, brown green
- 3- rarely 5 veins
- Membrane appendage (1–1,5 cm) is open
- Appears in lush ponds and lakes in sheltered places; in shallow water to deep water; rarely in low salinity, brackish water

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton obtusifolius



Perfoliate pondweed / Ahvenvita / Ålnate

Potamogeton perfoliatus

- Up to 250 cm
- Roots grow along the bottom (prostrate)
- Leaves ovate, plicate and brownish- green; translucent
- 5–12 veins surrounding midrib
- No leaf stalk; leaf blade clasping
- Spiked inflorescence; spike stalk is thinner than stem and longer than the spike
- Appears in lakes, brackish waters; often in deep water

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton perfoliatus



Potamogeton gramineus x perfoliatus

- All leaves submerged
- Leaf blades partially clasped, narrowly ovate-elliptic, curved, somewhat wrinkled
- Often flowering, but without fruits
- Similar to *P. gramineus*, but the bottom of the leaf is more rounded

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton gramineus x *perfoliatus*



Long-stalked pondweed / Pitkälehtivita / Långnate

Potamogeton praelongus

- Up to 250 cm
- Roots grow along the bottom (prostrate)
- All leaves submerged
- No leaf stalk
- Leaf blade 15–20 cm, 2–3 cm wide
- Lower part of leaf wide, often stem clasping
- Dark green with a blunt tip
- In lakes and low salinity brackish waters in deep water

[Back to contents](#)

Potamogeton praelongus



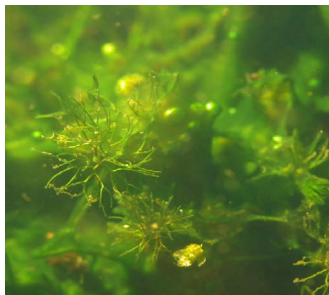
Dwarf water buttercup / Hentosätkin / Hårmöja

Ranunculus confervoides

- 5–30 cm
- Light green, translucent
- Bush-like branching at the base; rooted at the base of the nodes
- Submerged leaf lobes are spreading, limp and sparse
- Petals 3,5–4,5mm; Anthers 0,5–0,7mm
- Appears in low salinity brackish water, pH neutral water, lakes, springs, streams; with a hard mineral base

[Back to contents](#)

Ranunculus confervoides



Slender-leaved pondweed / Merivita / Trådnate

Stuckenia filiformis

- Stem 10–50 cm, rounded
- Leaf tip obtuse to round
- Leaves with sheaths, up to 2 cm, solid base part
- Filiform leaves under 1 mm, often 0,2 mm wide
- Appears in brackish waters and also in alkaline or pH neutral lakes, especially in the north; in sandy or clay bottoms, in nutrient rich and shallow water

[Back to contents](#)

Stuckenia filiformis



Fennel pondweed / Hapsivita / Borstnate

Stuckenia pectinata

- 50–150 cm, circular in cross section
- Entire length of stem is branching
- Leaves with sheaths, leaf sheath open until base
- Leaves with pointed tips, often gradually pointed, sharp
- Blades 3–7 cm, 0,2–2 sometimes 5 mm wide, linear
- Appears in shallow, brackish water- deep water, on sandy, muddy and rocky bottoms

[Back to contents](#)

Stuckenia pectinata



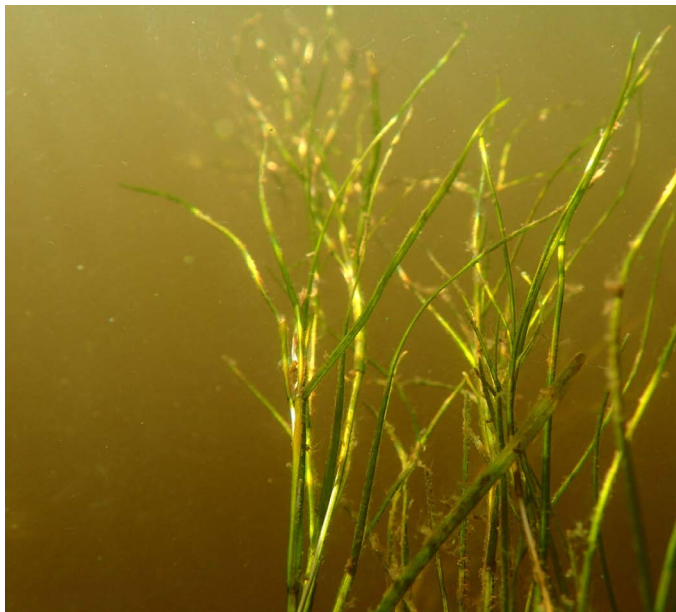
Sheated pondweed / Tuppivita / Slidnate

Stuckenia vaginata

- Tall, stem 60–150 cm, circular
- Sheath 2–5 cm, open until lower part
- Leaf blade 2–9 cm, about 1 mm wide, linear, obtuse upper part
- 3–5 veins, blunt top
- In fairly deep, open, brackish water

[Back to contents](#)

Stuckenia vaginata



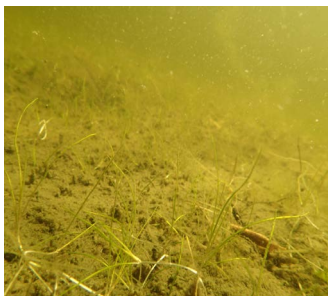
Horned pondweed / Merihaura / Hårsärv

Zannichellia palustris

- Leaves maximum 0,5 mm wide, Leaf midrib unclear
- Achene (nut), banana shaped, maximum 2,5 mm
- Two subspecies: *Zannichellia palustris* subsp. *pedicellata*,
Zannichellia palustris subsp. *repens*

[Back to contents](#)

Zannichellia palustris



[Back to chapters](#)

Water mosses

Contents

Water mosses

Oxyrrhyncium speciosum
Showy feather-moss



Fissidens fontanus
Fountain pocket-moss



Fontinalis antipyretica
Greater water moss



Showy feather-moss

Oxyrrhyncium speciosum

- On stony bottoms between 1–7 m depth, as two different forms:

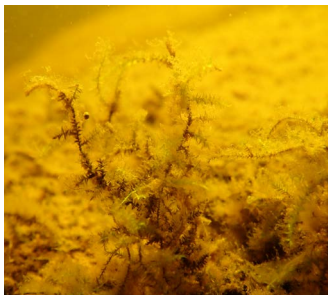
Long snake-like branchless shoots on top of the rock (1–5 cm thick layer, individual shoots 5–15 cm long),

Spruce-like branching shoots that are more erect on the rock (5–15 cm tall layer)

- Colour greenish-greyish
- If you find this species in the northern Bothnian Bay, there's a 90 % chance of finding also *Fissidens fontanus* close by, and a good chance to also find *Fontinalis antipyretica*
- Can be identified from other similar-looking mosses by the serrated leaf blades. Most common species of water moss in this habitat

[Back to contents](#)

Oxyrrhyncium speciosum

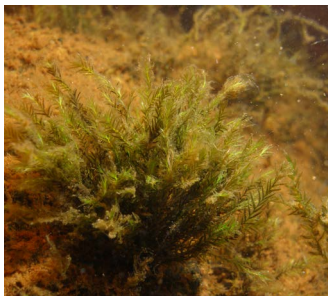


Fissidens fontanus

- Very small bird's feather-looking water moss
- 1–5 cm, seldom over 8 cm long shoots growing on rocks
- At 1–7 m depth in the northern Bothnian Bay
- Often very bright green
- If you find this species in the northern Bothnian Bay, there's a 90 % chance of finding also *Oxyrrhynchium speciosum* close by, and a good chance to also find *Fontinalis antipyretica*
- *Fissidens fontanus* can be differentiated from *F. osmundoides*, *F. adianthoides* and *F. pussillus* by its narrower leaves
- Most common species of water moss in this habitat. Other *Fissidens* species prefer more fresh and estuarine water
- *Fissidens osmundoides*, thicker leaves

[Back to contents](#)

Fissidens fontanus



Fontinalis antipyretica

- Most common of the northern Bothnian Bay Fontinalis species
- Big and robust species, black stem, leaves boat-like with a clear "keel"
- Shoots can be up to 30–40 cm long and form bushes on rocks
- Can be found at 1–7 m depth
- Quite often found with *Oxyrrhynchium speciosum* and *Fissidens fontanus*
- Is easily seen in drop-videos but can only be identified from the other three Fontinalis species with a microscope
- *Fontinalis dalecarlica*, more delicate than *F. antipyretica*, no black stem

[Back to contents](#)

Fontinalis antipyretica



[Back to chapters](#)

Glossary

Glossary

- *Achene*
Simple dry fruit produced by some flowering plants
- *Actinomorphic*
Radial symmetry like a star fish
- *Acute*
An angle of less than 90 degrees
- *Amplexicaul*
Stem-clasping, usually leaves
- *Antheridia*
The collective name of all the stamen (the pollen producing organ) on a flower
- *Anther*
The pollen carrying part of the stamen
- *Awn*
Hair or bristle like appendage
- *Axial cells*
Cells that are parallel to the axis of elongation
- *Bifurcate*
Divided into two forks or branches
- *Bract*
Specialised leaf with reproductive structures
- *Bracteoles*
A leaf extending under a flower or a bract to support it
- *Bulbils*
Small, young plant reproduced from the parent plant's stem or in place of a flower on an inflorescence
- *Calcareous waters*
Containing calcium carbonate.
- *Calyx*
Outermost whorl of flower parts. Protects the petals as they develop
- *Chromatophores*
Pigmented structure

- *Corolla*
Collective name of all the petals
- *Cortical*
Outer layer of a stem or a root just below the epidermis ('skin')
- *Corymb*
Flowers growing in way so that the outermost ones are on longer stems than the inner ones so that all flowers are on the same level
- *Crenate*
The leaf has blunt or rounded teeth
- *Cyme*
A flower cluster where every branch ends in a flower
- *Dactyl*
Used in taxonomy means toe, fingers, or end tip
- *Diaphanoid*
Diaphanous. Translucent
- *Dichotomous*
Axis divides into two branches
- *Dioecious*
Male and female structures on separate plants
- *Ecorticate*
Being without a cortex
- *Epilithic*
Growing on a rock
- *Epiphytic*
Growing on another plant
- *Fladas*
Shallow bay separated from the sea by an underwater elevated bank
- *Furcation*
Divide into two branches
- *Gametangia*
Organ or cell producing gametes (sperm and egg cells)
- *Gynoeceium*
Part of the flower that produces ovules and develops into fruit and seeds
- *Inflorescence*
Cluster of flowers
- *Intercalary*
The meristem is located between its daughter cells
- *Isostichous*
With equal rows
- *Labellum*
Lip of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the flower, acting as a landing pad for them

- *Lamina*
Blade of a leaf
- *Lanceolate*
Lance shaped
- *Microfibril*
Very fine fibril made of cellulose and glycoprotein
- *Monoecious*
Male and female structures on the same plant
- *Mucronate*
Leaf tip ends abruptly in a small sharp point
- *Obovate*
A leaf with a narrower end at the base
- *Obtuse*
Angle greater than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees
- *Ocrea*
Structure made of stipules that are fused into a sheath around the stem
- *Oogonia*
Plural of oogonium
- *Oogonium*
Female reproductive structure in algae
- *Oospore*
Sexual spore with a thick wall
- *Palmate*
Leaf with veins coming out of a central point
- *Papilliform*
Resembling the shape of a papilla (nipple-shaped)
- *Papillous*
See papilliform
- *Parietal*
Attached to the wall of the ovary
- *Perianth*
Non-reproductive part of the flower
- *Perianth vestigial flower*
Rudimentary non-reproductive flower
- *Pericentral*
Arranged around a centre
- *Pinnatisect*
Leaf has lobes with incisions that go almost to the midrib of the leaf
- *Pistil*
Female reproductive part of the flower

- *Plurilocular*
Having several cells or loculi
- *Prostrate*
Lying flat on the ground
- *Pyrenoid*
Subcellular structure in chloroplasts of algae
- *Raceme*
Flowers are formed on individual stalks along the main stem
- *Rhizoids*
An outgrowth from a thallus, usually to anchor the plant and take up nutrients
- *Spadix*
A flower cluster with a stout stem
- *Sessile*
Attached directly to the base/ bottom
- *Sporangia*
Structure where spores are formed
- *Stipulodes*
Small spiky cells on charophyte filaments
- *Stamen*
Male part of the flower, produces pollen
- *Subtend*
Extending under a flower to support or enfold it
- *Subulate*
Tapering to a point (awl shaped)
- *Syncarpous*
Having the carpels united
- *Terete*
A circular cross section with a single surface wrapping around it
- *Thallus*
A green shoot. Undifferentiated tissue of some organisms including algae, fungi liverworts and more
- *Trichomes*
Fine appendages or outgrowths on plants, algae and more
- *Triplostichous*
Two rows of cortical cells
- *Truncate*
Leaf with a squared-off end
- *Tylacanthous*
Term for when spine cells appear to sit on ridges. Often used when describing charophytes
- *Umbel*
A flower cluster where the flower stalks arise from a common point

- *Unilocular*
Having a single locule in the ovary
- *Uniseriate*
Arranged in a single row or series
- *Zygomorphic*
Inequality in the size or form of similar parts

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METSÄHALLITUS



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