

Taxa type	Species – Common name	Species – Latin name	Habitat of the species
Restricted species			
Fern	Pillwort	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Edges of non-calcareous lakes, reservoirs, ponds or slow-flowing rivers, and sometimes on damp mine workings or as a submerged aquatic.
Mosses	Matted bryum	<i>Bryum calophyllum</i>	Associated in UK with seasonal dune slacks with wetland spp associates, one recent inland gravel pit record.
Mosses	Knowlton's thread-moss	<i>Bryum knowltonii</i>	Seasonal dune slacks.
Mosses	Sea bryum	<i>Bryum warneum</i>	Sefton coast dune slacks are seasonal pools (wet in winter and spring) - see Plantlife reports on the species.
Mosses	Clustered earth-moss	<i>Ephemerum cohaerens</i>	Non-calcareous, bare muds on the edges of lowland ponds, lakes and reservoirs. Currently only known from a few reservoirs in Britain, but old records are from ponds.
Mosses	Millimetre moss	<i>Micromitrium tenerum</i>	Currently known from only one reservoir site in Devon. Old records from non-calcareous, partly bare mud on the edge of ponds and lakes.
Mosses	Norfolk bladder-moss	<i>Physcomitrium eurystomum</i>	Seasonal meres and ponds.
Mosses	Baltic bog-moss	<i>Sphagnum balticum</i>	Bog pools.
Mosses	Beaked beardless-moss	<i>Weissia rostellata</i>	A turf forming moss which grows on the edge of ponds and reservoirs with fluctuating water levels.
Bryophyte- liverwort	Toothed threadwort	<i>Cephaloziella dentata</i>	Temporary water bodies winter flooded depressions and ruts. Occurs in a very restricted area- SW Lizard.
Bryophyte- liverwort	Petalwort	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	Borderline as a pond spp – v outer edge of duneslacks etc.
Bryophyte- liverwort	Lizard crystalwort	<i>Riccia bifurca</i>	Seasonal pools; open - no vascular plants; no nutrients – HWQ. Very restricted area - SW Lizard.
Bryophyte- liverwort	Channelled crystalwort	<i>Riccia canaliculata</i>	Exposed mud; damp sand at pond edge; calcifuge; seasonal fluctuations; scattered within a very restricted geographical area.
Bryophyte- liverwort	Violet crystalwort	<i>Riccia huebeneriana</i>	Nutrient-poor mud at the edge of large ponds, lakes, reservoirs and rivers. It appears to favour locations that are exposed following dry summers, but are under water during the winter.
Stoneworts	Baltic stonewort	<i>Chara baltica</i>	A perennial of mildly brackish ditches, dune slack pools and lakes/broads on sandy substrates close to the sea.
Stoneworts	Bearded stonewort	<i>Chara canescens</i>	Occurs in ponds in Cambridgeshire e.g. at Orton brick pits (now known as Hampton Reserve) and in ponds in surrounding area. In this area it needs a succession of new ponds.
Stoneworts	Convergent stonewort	<i>Chara connivens</i>	Occurs mainly in larger coastal freshwater sites. Also present in smaller pools at RSPB Hodbarrow (Cumbria).
Stoneworts	Foxtail stonewort	<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>	Grows on sandy or silty substrates in depths of up to 2 m in coastal lagoons or lagoon-like habitats on the south coast of England and Outer Hebrides.
Stoneworts	Dwarf stonewort	<i>Nitella tenuissima</i>	Found in calcareous fenland, where it occurs in shallow peaty pools and ditches in depths of up to 1 m. Main stronghold is on Anglesea, also at Wicken Fen. Recently, the main management for this species has been scraping shallow pools in peat

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Stoneworts	Tassel stonewort	<i>Tolypella intricata</i>	A species of seasonal pools, canals, ditches, poached edges of ponds and wheel-ruts that are dry during the summer months. Now mainly found in temporary or fluctuating ponds. Strongholds are in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, but found elsewhere in the lowlands.
Stoneworts	Great tassel stonewort	<i>Tolypella prolifera</i>	Slow-moving alkaline water in ditches with clean water and more rarely rivers and canals.
Vascular plant	Ribbon-leaved water-plantain	<i>Alisma gramineum</i>	Occurs in lakes, ponds and ditches, particularly where bare sediments are periodically available.
Vascular plant	Creeping marshwort	<i>Apium repens</i>	Occurs on grazed seasonal pools on large river floodplains.
Vascular plant	Flat sedge	<i>Blysmus compressus</i>	Found on pond edges (and in flushes, lake edges etc).
Vascular plant	Curved sedge	<i>Carex maritima</i>	Damp dune slacks; freshwater seepages; near streams on the shore. Species with restricted distribution.
Vascular plant	True fox-sedge	<i>Carex vulpina</i>	Occurs by ditches and rivers, in meadows and in a Quercus-Crataegus thicket. It sometime grows in standing waters (Flora).
Vascular plant	Yellow centaury	<i>Cicendia filiformis</i>	Seasonal pools, track-ruts, woodland rides, dune slacks etc.
Vascular plant	Brown galingale	<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>	An annual of moist, open, disturbed ground around the margins of ponds and by ditches, often on ground subject to winter-flooding.
Vascular plant	Starfruit	<i>Damasonium alisma</i>	This annual grows on acid mud by small ponds where the habitat is kept open by fluctuating water levels and disturbance by grazing animals (Flora).
Vascular plant	Coral-necklace	<i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i>	Periodically wet or inundated acidic to neutral soils on gravelly tracks, pool and ditch margins, in very short heathy swards and grassland; also on clinker in railway sidings.
Vascular plant	Pygmy rush	<i>Juncus pygmaeus</i>	Occurs in seasonally wet, compacted open ground such as in gateways and on wheel tracks, less often in natural areas of erosion and in quarries, on serpentine heathland. Occurs in Mediterranean temporary ponds on The Lizard (Cornwall).
Vascular plant	Cut-grass	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	A rhizomeatous perennial of nutrient-rich mud around the cattle trampled margins of lakes and ponds, in ditches, on canal banks and riversides; formerly in wet meadows (Atlas).
Vascular plant	Fen orchid	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	In East Anglia, species-rich fens on infertile soils and old peat cuttings. Elsewhere, young dune slacks.
Vascular plant	Heath lobelia	<i>Lobelia urens</i>	Grassy heaths, wettish, seasonally waterlogged, horse grazing and disturbance.
Vascular plant	Floating water plantain	<i>Luronium natans</i>	Mesotrophic or oligotrophic lakes, pools and slow flowing rivers, and abandoned or little-used canals.
Vascular plant	Marsh clubmoss	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Bare peat, trampled, poached ground, on damp but not wet ground (ecotone between dry and wet).
Vascular plant	Grass-poly	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	An annual of disturbed ground which is flooded in winter, including hollows and ruts in arable fields, and damp pastures disturbed in winter by numerous waterfowl (Flora). A temporary pond specialist.
Vascular plant	Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Temporary wet grassland, on commons, on dry grassland on cliff tops and within heathland (Devon, Lizard) trackways. Likes bare substrate. Scattered within very restricted geographical area.

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Vascular plant	Tubular water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	A perennial herb of damp or wet habitats, usually in areas of winter flooding. It occurs in meadows and pastures in the floodplains of rivers, in marshes and fens, and in emergent and fringing vegetation by rivers, streams, canals, ditches, lakes and ponds.
Vascular plant	Sharp-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton acutifolius</i>	Shallow; species-rich drainage ditches; calcareous mesotrophic water. Localised distribution. Found in SE & E of E.
Vascular plant	Grass-wrack pondweed	<i>Potamogeton compressus</i>	A species that would naturally exploit ponds on dynamic floodplains with good water quality if we had any left: e.g. slow flowing channels, oxbow ponds/lakes and temporary ponds.
Vascular plant	Small fleabane	<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>	Winter-flooded hollows in grassy places. Grazed.
Vascular plant	Three-lobed water-crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i>	Temporary pools and pond edges, tracks puddled, gateways, pinch points, with disturbance. Also ponds in woodland.
Vascular plant	Round-headed club-rush	<i>Scirpoides holoschoenus</i>	Damp dune hollow; seasonal variation; open areas (no scrub).
Vascular plant	Annual knawel	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Pond edges and river shingle bare ground, very dry drought stressed; well drained, nutrient-poor soil.
Vascular plant	Greater water parsnip	<i>Sium latifolium</i>	This perennial herb was once typical of very wet, species-rich, tall-herb fen, which often developed as floating mats at the margins of lakes and large rivers; now it is generally found in ditches, growing amongst other emergent species or in reedswamp.
Vascular plant	Marsh stitchwort	<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Pools with seasonal variation; in grassland with open sward; damp/wet soil; herb rich; unimproved.
Vascular plant	Water germander	<i>Teucrium scordium</i>	Bare ground, seasonally inundated. Dune slacks, fen pools.
Vascular plant	Fen violet	<i>Viola persicifolia</i>	Grows in relatively open vegetation, often with patches of bare soil; favours areas that are seasonally wet; in Ireland grows on margins of seasonally fluctuating lakes.
Invertebrate - Bryozoan	Sackformed moss animal	<i>Lophopus crystallinus</i>	Lakes, ponds, ditches and slow rivers. Currently known from 3 sites (artesian spring fed pools, a lake and a river), though may be considerably more widespread.
Invertebrate - Sea Anemone	Starlet sea anemone	<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>	Saline coastal lagoons and ponds.
Invertebrate - beetle	A ground beetle	<i>Agonum scitulum</i>	Edges of wetlands and ponds where drawdown zones create beaches with litter. Restricted geographical area and no recent records.
Invertebrate - beetle	Flowering-rush weevil	<i>Bagous nodulosus</i>	On flowering-rush; currently known only in the Somerset Levels.
Invertebrate - beetle	Scarce four-dot pin-palp	<i>Bembidion quadripustulatum</i>	Edges of wetlands, rivers and ponds where drawdown zones create beaches with litter. Very localised locations. Mainly in SE & E of E. 10 10km ² -spreading into Nene and Ouse.
Invertebrate - beetle	Diminutive diver	<i>Bidessus minutissimus</i>	A species predominantly associated with rivers in the UK. It has recently been recorded from a disused limestone quarry site on the English/Welsh Borders.
Invertebrate - beetle	One-grooved diving beetle	<i>Bidessus unistritatus</i>	Confined to lowland, stagnant water bodies and slow drains.
Invertebrate - beetle	Silt silver-spot	<i>Bracteon argenteolum</i>	Fluctuating water levels on the edge of large ponds. Restricted to Suffolk.
Invertebrate - beetle	Zircon reed beetle	<i>Donacia aquatica</i>	Amongst sedges on the edge of ponds, ditches, lakes and fens.
Invertebrate - beetle	Two-toned reed beetle	<i>Donacia bicolora</i>	Found within stands of <i>Sparganium erectum</i> on the edge of large stream fed ponds and rivers. High water quality essential.

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Invertebrate - beetle	Spangled water beetle	<i>Graphoderus zonatus</i>	Occurs only in ponds in Woolmer Forest (Hampshire). These include a deep, permanently flooded pond, with its bottom covered by Sphagnum, created by peat cutting in 1895; pools resulting from military activities; and pools dug as breeding sites for Natterjack toads.
Invertebrate - beetle	New Forest mud beetle	<i>Helophorus laticollis</i>	Found in shallow grassy pools on heathland.
Invertebrate - beetle	Ron's diving beetle	<i>Hydroporus necopinatus</i>	Shallow pools on peat on exposed heathland in southern England. It is found in ruts created by vehicles and in small pools associated with artillery practice.
Invertebrate - beetle	Oxbow diving beetle	<i>Hydroporus rufifrons</i>	Extremely shallow and temporary pools in unimproved pasture, often in old oxbow systems.
Invertebrate - beetle	Puzzled skipper aka Sussex diving beetle	<i>Laccophilus poecilus</i>	Occupies lowland rich fen, near the coast but not in brackish water.
Invertebrate- beetle	Crucifix ground beetle	<i>Panagaeus crux-major</i>	Vegetated margins of ponds with fluctuating water levels. Only 4 recent records - NE Lincolnshire, Sussex, Yorkshire and Carmarthenshire.
Invertebrate- beetle	A camphor beetle	<i>Stenus longitarsis</i>	Wetland edges. Restricted geographical area. At least 2 sites in the New Forest.
Invertebrate- bug	Lesser water measurer	<i>Hydrometra gracilentia</i>	Found on the edge of well vegetated ponds. Restricted - Ant Valley, Norfolk and Pevensy Levels, Sussex.
Invertebrate - bug	Pondweed leafhopper	<i>Macrostelus cyane</i>	Known from three ponds in Surrey and Sussex.
Invertebrate - crustacean	White-clawed crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Found in a wide variety of environments, including canals, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs and water-filled quarries.
Invertebrate - crustacean	Lagoon sand shrimp	<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>	Saline coastal lagoons and ponds.
Invertebrate - crustacean	Tadpole shrimp	<i>Triops cancriformis</i>	Temporary ponds.
Invertebrate - dragonfly	Norfolk hawker	<i>Aeshna isosceles</i>	Fen and grazing marsh dyke systems in Broadlands where it exploits unpolluted ditches and dykes, and occasionally small turf ponds.
Invertebrate - mayfly	Yellow mayfly	<i>Potamanthus luteus</i>	This species is restricted to a single river system: the Welsh River Wye, whose population has suffered a catastrophic collapse in the last decade. Larvae are found in large rivers in both riffle sites and small pools almost cut off from the main river.
Invertebrate - snail	Little whirlpool ramshorn snail	<i>Anisus vorticulus</i>	Now restricted to ditches in southern coastal grazing marshes; until the mid-1980s known from one species rich floodplain pond in Surrey.
Invertebrate - snail	Glutinous snail	<i>Myxas glutinosa</i>	Only known current site: Llyn Tegid (Gwynedd); formerly occurred in Kennington Pit, Oxford.
Invertebrate - snail	Mud snail	<i>Omphiscola glabra</i>	Lives in low nutrient ponds and ditches or around seepages.
Invertebrate - snail	Shining ram's-horn snail	<i>Segmentina nitida</i>	Occurs today in drainage ditches in marsh levels, in clean hard water. Formerly it was also from lakes and ponds, often situated on former floodplains or in areas of reclaimed marshland.
Invertebrate - snail	Sandbowl snail	<i>Quickella arenaria</i>	Open habitat (unshaded with low vegetation) which remains wet or damp (at or near the water table). Very restricted geographical area in SW Braunton Burrows and Pennines.
Invertebrate - snail	Desmoulin's whorl snail	<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Emergent vegetation at the sides of ponds lakes and ditches in calcareous fens and marshes.
Invertebrate - spider	Fen raft Spider	<i>Dolomedes plantarius</i>	At the margin of peat pools on Redgrave and Lopham Fen, on grazing marsh ditches in the Pevensy Levels and on a disused canal in south Wales.

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Invertebrate - caddisfly	Window winged sedge	<i>Hagenella clathrata</i>	The principal larval habitat of this species is in very small pools shaded by tussocks (primarily of <i>Molinia</i>). It needs to be not too wet and not to dry i.e. it is associated with the margins of mire systems. It is threatened by habitat loss due to site drying as trees invade.
Invertebrate – worm	Jenning's ribbon worm	<i>Prostoma jenningsi</i>	A pond in Croston, Lancashire, the only known site in the world.
Amphibian	Natterjack toad	<i>Epidalea calamita</i>	Found almost entirely on three habitat types: sand dunes, saltmarsh and lowland heath. The key habitat requirements are shallow (often ephemeral), warm ponds for breeding and open, sandy terrestrial habitats for foraging, dispersal and hibernation.
Amphibian	Pool frog	<i>Pelophylax lessonae</i>	Reintroduced at a set of pingo ponds in Norfolk.
Bat	Barbastelle bat	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Buildings, trees and underground sites, old woodland with plenty of dead trees; loose bark; crevices; glades and rides; hunts over water; well structured woodland with complex understorey. Restricted to SE & SW.
Bat	Bechstein's bat	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Hunts within closed canopy woodland and above woodland streams; roosts in holes and cracks in old trees (e.g. old woodpecker holes). Restricted distribution.
Bat	Greater horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Forages above wetlands and waterbodies.
Bat	Lesser horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Roosts in a variety of buildings and underground sites including caves; buildings (often undisturbed and disused); mines; forages in woodland edge, scrub, along hedgerows and tree lines, riparian habitat. Restricted distribution.
Widespread species			
Amphibian	Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Prefers larger water bodies in which to breed and, because toxins are also present in the skin of the tadpoles, able to breed in ponds and lakes containing fish which learn to avoid the distasteful tadpoles. Widespread species.
Amphibian	Great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Breeding sites are mainly medium-sized ponds, though ditches and other waterbody types may also be used less frequently. Ponds with ample aquatic vegetation (which is used for egg-laying) seem to be favoured. Great crested newts do not require very high water quality, but are normally found in ponds with a circum-neutral pH.
Reptile	Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass snakes visit a wide range of pond types to feed on amphibians and fish.
Bird	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Access to pools and or streams in woodland is critical as they need to drink regularly due to the low moisture content of their diet
Bird	Bewick's swan (Tundra swan)	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	Extensive open wetlands and pools (10ha) with emergent vegetation; proximity to arable and pasture with short, grassy swards in an extensive open landscape, can utilise waste root crops (e.g. potatoes and sugar beet). Localised- SE, E & NW, scattered elsewhere. Restricted to a relatively small number of key sites.
Bird	Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Breeds in reedbeds, tall rushes and shrubbery on wet ground or at lake margins. Pond creation, ditch restoration and various waterside land management options should also be beneficial as long as emergent vegetation is provided along the edges of water bodies. Recently moved from Red List to Amber List.

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Bird	Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Breed on marshy pastures, waterlogged meadows, besides lakes and at sewage farms. Studies show breeding territories were associated with fields previously subject to prolonged winter floods and which contained shallow-edged ponds or wet ditches during summer.
Bird	Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrows show a marked preference for breeding sites adjacent to aquatic habitats. Wetland habitats may play a key role in providing invertebrate food resources during the breeding season.
Bird	Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Breeds on arable fields, pastureland or sea-side or lakes-side meadows.
Bird	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Provision of ponds will provide invertebrate rich areas for feeding, if part of a wider mosaic of suitable wet grassland habitat.
Bird	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Breeding song thrushes require dense woody vegetation for nesting cover situated close to damp soils providing soil invertebrates.
Bat	Noctule bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Mature/old trees –predominately roosts in tree cavities (also known to roost in buildings); forages above canopy and over water and pasture.
Bat	Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	The soprano pipistrelle prefers riparian habitats whereas the common pipistrelle uses a wide range of habitats. Aquatic insects are an important part of the soprano pipistrelle's diet and so they often forage near fresh water habitats.
Bat	Brown long-eared bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Woodland specialists, roosting in tree holes in summer and hibernating in tunnels and caves in the winter. They will also utilise a range of man-made structures. Ponds provide drinking water and a source of invertebrates.
Mammal	Water vole	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	Mainly on well vegetated banks of lowland rivers, ponds, canals and drainage ditches.
Mammal	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Wetland habitats that support fish and amphibians.
Fish	European eel	<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>	Can be found in all types of waterbodies, including both upland and lowland, flowing water and still, and productive and unproductive waters, although they probably prefer rich, muddy, slow-flowing environments.