

Menyanthaceae
Nymphoides indica
 water snowflakes

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ETYMOLOGY	(nim-FOY-deez) Greek nymphaiia Water-lily + oides = like; resemblance to water-lilies; The species indicum = from india;
LIFEFORM	Aquatic 2 m Water depth
STATUS	Occurs SE Australia Ranges from Cape York NE Qld, Across northern Australia Top End Tennant Creek NT, Kimberley WA Southern geographical limit Sydney NSW (NG, East Amamoor Qld to NSW, Tennant Creek NT, WA (NG, East Timor, Mel, Asia, Africa)
OCCURS	Burke, Burnett, Cook, Darling Downs, Leichhardt, Mitchell, Moreton, North/South Kennedy, Port Curtis, Wide Bay
QLD DISTRICTS	
HABITAT	Fresh water, lagoons, ponds, ditches
LEAVES	Blades, 5-20 cm circular to ovate, broadly heart-shaped, smooth green floating, often darker or purplish below;
FLOWERS	Showy, 12-20 mm, star-like white petals, calyx 6-8 mm, fringed edges with hairs on slender 6-10 cm stem; Flowering times Feb, March, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct
FRUIT	Capsules, 8 mm, globular, oblong with numerous, globular pale brown to dark grey small seeds; Fruiting times July, Aug, Sept, Oct
ROOTS	Stoloniferous Thin roots become tough & curved forming a many-pronged grapple that can attach itself to other fragments of vegetation for transport elsewhere;
STEM	Annual aquatic herb with floating stolons; stems to several metres long.
LANDSCAPE USES	Attractive horticulture suitable plant for large garden ponds;
WILDLIFE	Important foodstuff for birds; Roots eaten by ornate rainbowfish <i>Rhadinocentrus ornatus</i>
INSECTS	Leaves eaten by invertebrates and gelatinous strings of snails eggs can be seen on somewhat slimy purple under-surface;
BIRD	Jacana, Grey Teal (plant) Wandering Whistling Duck, Plumed Whistling Duck (Seed)
INDIGENOUS USES	Boiled, roasted and raw tubers stops diarrhoea; roasted in the ashes, or eaten as bread; but it is too bitter and astringent to suit an English palate;
ID FEATURE	Ponds and margins of rivers, still or flowing water to 2 m deep.