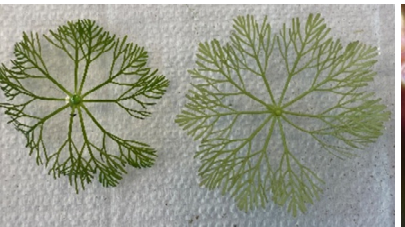


Ambulia

Identification

Limnophila sessiliflora

Ambulia is not currently a declared weed in the NT. It has been assessed by the NT Weed Risk Technical Committee and found to be a **HIGH** risk species with a **HIGH** feasibility of control. Commonly traded as an aquarium plant and often sold as an alternative to cabomba, ambulia poses a high risk of spread through natural waterways if aquarium contents are dumped into the environment.

HABIT	STEMS & BRANCHES	LEAF ARRANGEMENT	LEAF COLOUR	FLOWERS
 Ambulia is a mostly submerged aquatic plant that also produces emergent stems and terrestrial forms.	 Aquatic stems are straight but flexible. Emergent stems are more rigid and self-supporting.	 Aquatic leaves are positioned in symmetrical whorls around the central stem. Emergent leaves are broader and appear like a small Christmas tree.	 The topside of the aquatic leaf form is dark green and the underside is distinctively pale, grey or silvery. This distinguishes ambulia from similar species.	 Flowers are small, pale purplish white, with five petals, sitting directly on the stem rather than raised on a flower stem.
				

Weed Management Officers from the Weed Management Branch (WMB) can provide advice on all aspects of weed management including control techniques, biological control, legislative responsibilities, policy advice, monitoring and reporting and regional planning. For further information on weed management planning, integrated control, herbicide application techniques and monitoring please refer to the NT Weed Management Handbook.

Commonly confused with ambulia

There are six native *Limnophila* species in the Northern Territory. Two of these species, along with several other common aquatic plants in the NT, may be easily confused with ambulia. Below are some examples that may be mistaken for ambulia.

Cabomba caroliniana

Class A - Alert weed
Report to the WMB if detected.



White flowers with six petals and yellow centres.



Fully submerged plant with no emergent stems other than flowers.



Submerged leaves form two separate fans opposite each other on the stem.

Native *Myriophyllums*

Emergent stems and leaves are very different in form and colour.



Submerged leaves are finer and wispier.



Native *Limnophilas*

Flowers grow on stalks set out from the main stem of the plant.



Submerged leaves are the same green colour on both sides.

