

Taxa type	Species - Common Name	Species - Latin Name	Habitat of the species
<b>Restricted species</b>			
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	Petalwort	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	Borderline as a pond spp – v outer edge of duneslacks etc.
Liverwort	Pitted Frillwort	<i>Fossombronina foveolata</i>	Favours seasonally wet soils including temporary ponds in lowland heathland.
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.
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	Lesser Bearded Stonewort	<i>Chara curta</i>	A species of calcareous water on peaty or sandy substrates and may behave as an annual or perennial. On the west coast it is found in flooded dune slacks and dune pools. Elsewhere it is found in limestone lochs, and more rarely in clay pits, old peat cuttings and ditches.
Stoneworts	Slender Stonewort	<i>Nitella gracilis</i>	Shallow water bodies such as ditches, flushes and pools. It has also been recorded in larger water bodies such as upland lakes and clay pits. It occurs most frequently in acid waters, but there are also records from alkaline and even brackish situations.
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 (original BAP). Recently, the main management for this species has been scraping shallow pools in peat.
Stoneworts	Starry Stonewort	<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>	A species of deep waterbodies and slow-running water at low altitudes. It generally grows at depths of between 1 and 6 m and is very rarely found in shallow water. Most of its sites occur in calcareous water and are usually near to the coast which suggests that it may prefer slightly saline conditions.
Vascular plant	Flat sedge	<i>Blysmus compressus</i>	Found on pond edges (and in flushes, lake edges etc).
Vascular plant	Yellow centaury	<i>Cicendia filiformis</i>	Seasonal Pools, track-ruts, woodland rides, dune slacks etc.
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	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	Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Temporary wet grassland, on commons, on dry grassland on clifftops and within heathland (Devon, Lizard) trackways. Likes bare substrate. Scattered within very restricted geographical area.
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	Grass-wrack Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton compressus</i>	A spp 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, pinchpoints, with disturbance. Also ponds in woodland.
Vascular plant	Annual Knawel	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Pond edges & river shingle bare ground, very dry - drought stressed; well drained, nutrient-poor soil.

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Vascular plant	Marsh stitchwort	<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Pools with seasonal variation; in grassland with open sward; damp/wet soil; herb rich; unimproved.
Invertebrate - Bryozoa	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 - 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 10km2-spreading into Nene and Ouse.
Invertebrate - beetle	Diminutive diver	<i>Bidessus minutissimus</i>	Recorded from a disused limestone quarry site on the English/Welsh Borders.
Invertebrate - beetle	Zircon Reed Beetle	<i>Donacia aquatica</i>	Amongst sedges on the edge of ponds, ditches, lakes and fens.
Invertebrate - beetle	A leaf beetle	<i>Donacia bicolora</i>	Associated with branched bur-reed growing along the margins of rivers, and sometimes ponds, lakes and canals; proximity to flowing water seems to be preferred.
Invertebrate - beetle	Lesser Silver Water Beetle	<i>Hydrochara caraboides</i>	Found in exposed, richly vegetated ditches and ponds. The egg cocoon's construction necessitates the use of floating debris and, therefore, large floating plants, such as frogbit and flote-grass, are thought to be beneficial. However, access to ponds and ditches by grazing animals may be required in order to maintain an open structure.
Invertebrate - beetle	Oxbow Diving Beetle	<i>Hydroporus rufifrons</i>	Extremely shallow and temporary pools in unimproved pasture, often in old oxbow systems.
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 - 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 - mollusc	Pea mussel	<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i>	Found in canal, river sites and flood plain ponds. Localised distribution in Britain, occurring in central southern England and at a few isolated sites on the Welsh borders.
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 water low in nutrients in ponds and ditches or around seepages.
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 Pevensey Levels and on a disused canal in south Wales.
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 Molinia). 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.
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.
<b>Widespread species</b>			
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.
Amphibian	Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Breeding sites are mainly medium-sized ponds, though ditches and other water body 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.

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Reptile	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass snakes visit a wide range of pond types to feed on amphibians and fish.
Bird	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Favours extensive reedbeds. Found in smaller reedy patches by large ponds, lakes and rivers in winter.
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	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Mainly a shore bird but also found on gravel pits and larger water bodies in lowland areas. Does over winter inland. Although it mostly feeds on the mud it will also feed in short grass. Roosts communally on bare or sparsely covered ground close to their feeding areas.
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.
Bird	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Forages on mud flats and sandy shores.
Bird	Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Breeds and forages in rank fens, marshes, scrub, moors and plantations.
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	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Breeds on moors, upland pastures, lowland heaths, water-meadows, mixed farmland and dunes.
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	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Breeding song thrushes require dense woody vegetation for nesting cover situated close to damp soils providing soil invertebrates.
Mammal	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. Common in SE, SW. Absent from the North.
Mammal	Noctule	<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.
Mammal	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Forages above water bodies. Requires nearby roost sites (old trees/ buildings).
Mammal	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.
Mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Forages above waterbodies. Requires nearby roost sites (old trees/ buildings).
Mammal	Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Forages above wetlands and waterbodies.
Mammal	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.
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.

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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.
Fish	Brown Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	The brown trout lives in both still and flowing water, requires non acidic and good water quality. Rivers, lakes and large ponds.