

White water lily



Scientific name	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
Common names	White water lily, fragrant water lily
Growth form	Rooted floating-leaved; leaves produced at apical tips of branching rhizomes.
Reproduction	Produces new shoots along rhizomes; also reproduces by seed.
Perennation	Herbaceous perennial; overwinters as dormant rhizomes and/or tubers.
Range	Throughout the U.S.
Use	Valuable for fish habitat and waterfowl food. Floating leaves are adapted for shallow, turbid waters.

Culture

Plant	Tubers or rhizome tips in early spring, rhizome tips from spring to midsummer.
Produce	Mature transplants.
Light	100% full sunlight.
Container	6" (1 gallon) nursery pots.
Substrate	Well-cured terrestrial soil or sterilized aquatic sediment.
Fertilization	20 grams 10-5-5 fertilizer per L of potting medium.
Water depth	25 to 50 cm.
Comments	Field-ready transplants can be produced in 6 to 8 weeks. Susceptible to aphids and aquatic caterpillar damage.

Field Planting

Propagule	Mature potted transplants.
Season	Late spring to midsummer.
Substrate	Sand to muck.
Depth	25 to 75 cm.
Comments	Tolerant of desiccation; susceptible to herbivory by beavers and nutria; will tolerate depths of 2 m once established.