

Utricularia macrorhiza

Native to Maine

Common Bladderwort
Hooded Milfoil, Popweed

Freshwater
Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, and Streams











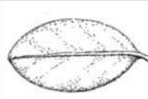

Leaves



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PERMITTED USE

Look for lacy, alternate leaves, 1 to 5 cm long. The leaves have branched segments of unequal length with small thread-like leaf strands at the tips. Small rounded bladders are attached along the leaf segments to trap aquatic creatures.

PLANT COMMUNITY	LEAF ARRANGEMENT	LEAF SHAPE	LEAF EDGE
 EMERGENT	 ALTERNATE	 ELONGATE	 FEATHER DIVIDED
 FLOATING LEAF	 OPPOSITE	 BLADE	 FORK DIVIDED
 SUBMERSED	 WHORLED	 OVAL	 BRANCH DIVIDED

Plant

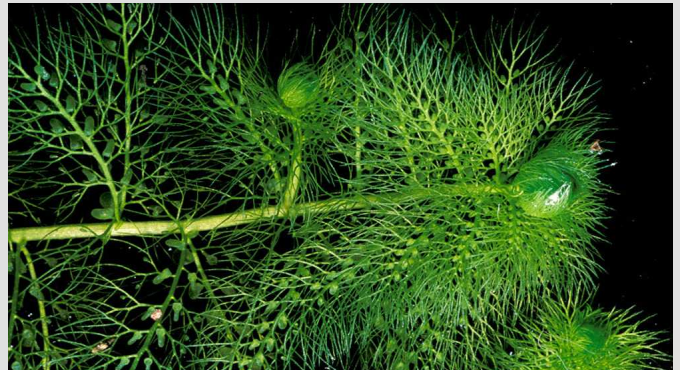


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PERMITTED USE

Look for a submerged, free-floating perennial (dies back in cold seasons) that is found in shallow water. This plant grows 6 to 20 cm long.

Stem



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PERMITTED USE

Look for stems floating just below the water's surface, often forming large mats. The bladders among the leaf segments can be green, dark red, or black and more than 2 mm wide.

Seasonal Change



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PERMITTED USE

From May to September look for bright yellow flowers on top of a stalk above the water. The flowers resemble snapdragons.

Similar Species

Common bladderwort can be distinguished from other bladderworts like *Utricularia minor* by its larger size and leaves that are divided into several segments.

Fun Fact

The name *Utricularia* comes from the Latin word *utricularius*, which means a little bag or bottle. Tiny swimming animals touch trigger hairs on the bladder which opens a trap door, opening the bladder and sucking the prey inside. This makes bladderwort a carnivorous plant!

Researched and created by: Sue Donaldson

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