1. Henbury's (Lily) Pond SP 07033 82209 Freshwater Invertebrate Survey 5/8/25

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Mollusca	**Snails**	
Gastropoda	**Snails, Limpets**	
Hippeutis complanatus	Flat ram's-horn	21
Bivalvia	**Mussels etc.**	
Sphaerium corneum	Horny Orb Mussel	1
Annelida	**Worms and leeches**	
Oligochaeta	Worms	2
Helobdella stagnalis	A leech	8
Erpobdella octoculata	A leech	1
Theromyzon tessulatum	A leech	1
Hemiclepsis marginata	A leech	1
Erpobdellidae	A leech	3
Turbellaria	**Flatworms**	
Dugesia sp.	A flatworm	2
Ephemeroptera	**Mayflies**	
Cloeon dipterum	A mayfly	2
Cloeon sp.	A mayfly	7
Odonata	**Dragonflies**	
Aeshna cyanea Nymph	Southern Hawker	2
Hemiptera	**Water boatman, etc.**	
Hesperocorixa sahlbergi	Lesser water boatman	1
Corixidae nymph	Lesser water boatman	1
Crustacea	**Shrimps, Slaters, etc.**	
Crangonyx pseudogracilis	Freshwater 'shrimp'	16
Asellus aquaticus	Water Slater	12
Asellus aquaticus/meridianus	Water Slater	3
Diptera (larvae)	**Fly larvae**	
Dixidae	Meniscus midges	5
Culicidae	Mosquito larvae	8
Chironomidae	Plume midge	50-100
Eristalis sp	Rat-tailed maggot	7
Arachnida	**Spiders/Water Mites**	
Hydracarina	Water mites	2
	Vertebrates	
Gasterosteus aculeatus	**3 spined stickleback**	**2**
Plants		
Nymphaea alba	White Water Lily	
Lemna minor	Common Duckweed	
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	
Iris pseudacorus	Great Flag	

The intention was to carry out a standard 3 minute pond survey (National Pond Survey method) to compare results with the last survey carried out in 2013. However the silt was very deep around the pond (30-40 cm) making access difficult. So only 75 seconds of sampling was carried out using the net as well as 60 seconds searching by hand – particularly the lily leaves.

Very few species were found in this survey – 1 snail species compared with 14 species in the previous survey. Similarly with other invertebrate groups apart from leeches.

Possible reasons for this -

1. The pond is becoming more shaded, woodland ponds do support a different and less diverse fauna
2. The silt is resulting in a reduction in the open water area which will slowly succeed to woodland
3. The surrounding Laurel, Yew and Rhododendron leaves falling into the pond have toxins that may be affecting the detritivore food chain
4. Dogs regularly bathe in the pool and many have been treated with pesticides which can seep into the water.
5. The survey was limited in extent.

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