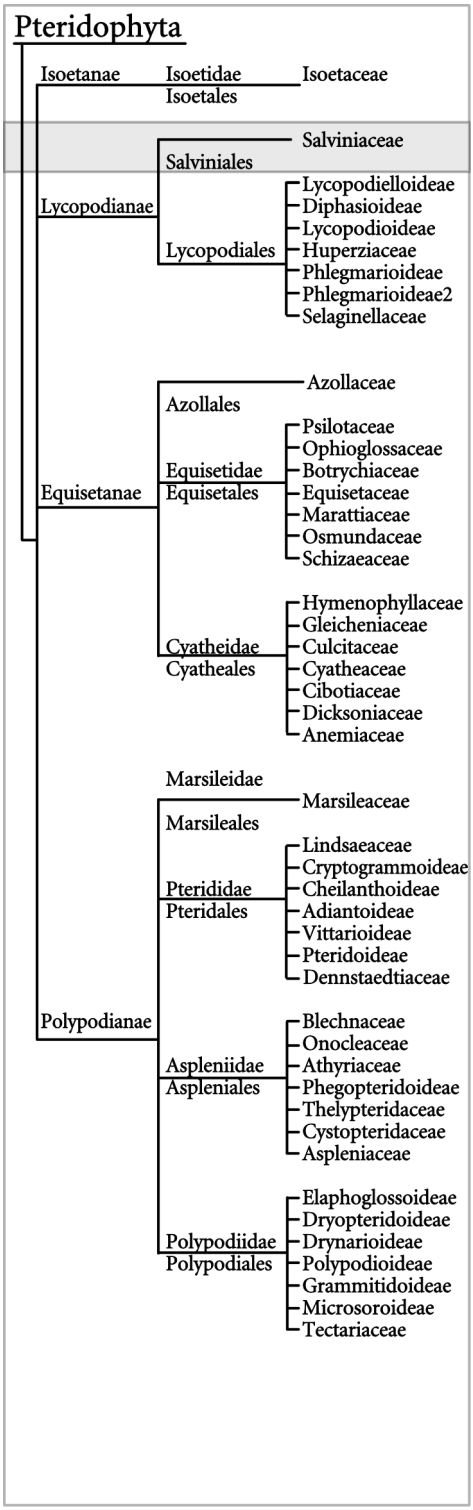

Salviniidae
3-421.00.00

Introduction
Clades: Lycopodianae; Pteridophyta; Plants.
Members: Salviniales, Salviniaceae, Salvinia.

Taxonomy
In the PPG1 classification Salviniaceae is a family is the order Salviniales, in the clade leptosporangiate ferns.

Plant theory
In the Plant theory Salviniales is split in 3 clades. Taxonomic explanation can be found in Salviniales and botanical description in Salviniaceae.

Orders
1 Salviniales

Aquatic ferns

Introduction
Aquatic plants have been difficult to classify, due to their reduced forms and thus lack of differentiating qualities and due to their reduced DNA. In the case of the aquatic ferns, a family was erected to include all Hydropteridaceae, which means water ferns. From the point of view of the Plant theory aquatic plants have a connection to the Hydrogen series, where only 1 possibility is available.

Plant theory
In the Plant theory Salviniales is split in Azollaceae, Salviniaceae and Marsileaceae. They are all having their own order and subclass, which are placed respectively in the classes Equisetanae, Lycopodianae and Polypodianae.

Orders

Nr	Series	Remedy code	Order
1	Hydrogen	3-411.10.00	Isoetales
2.	Carbon	3-421.10.00	Salviniales
3	Silicon	3-431.10.00	Azollales
4	Iron	3-441.10.00	Marsileales

Salviniales
3-421.10.00

Introduction
Clades: Salviniidae; Lycopodianae; Pteridophyta; Plants.
Members: Salviniaceae
Habitat: aquatics, floating.

Plant theory
Salviniales is the only member of the Subclass Salviniidae and class Lycopodianae. It has only one member Salviniaceae, placed in Phase 1. This is the common situation in the Hydrogen series.
In the Plant theory Salviniales is split in Azollaceae, Salviniaceae and Marsileaceae. They are all having their own order and subclass, which are placed respectively in the classes Equisetanae, Lycopodianae and Polypodianae.

Taxonomy
In the PPG1 classification Salviniales included the families Salviniaceae,, with as members Salvinia, Azolla and Marsileaceae.
Formerly, Salvinia was included in the Hydropteridales (Rothwell and Stockey, 1994) or Salviniales (A. Smith, 2006). Azolla was formerly also placed in its own family Azollaceae, leaving Salvinia as the only member of Salviniaceae.

Mind
Delusion: I don't understand my own rules.
Can only experience events, but cannot act or digest them.
Can only absorb emotions.
Absent, absent-minded.
Very little contact.
Aversion to cooperate with the world.

Families

Phase	Remedy code	Name
1	3-421.00.00	Salviniaceae

Salviniaceae
3-421.11.00

Introduction
English: Watermoss.
Clades: Salviniales; Salviniidae; Lycopodianae; Pteridophyta; Plants.
Members: 1 genus, Salvinia; 14 species.
Region: North America, Mexico, West Indies, Central America, South America, Eurasia, Africa, Madagascar, South Borneo, Asia.
Habitat: aquatic; mostly tropical.
Ecology: invasive weed in warm climates, South America; forming dense mats over still waters.
Use: mopping up oil spills; trichomes as a model for a similarly hydrophobic synthetic polycarbonate.

Botany
Fern; floating; small.
Root: rhizophorous.
Stem: creeping; branched; non-protostelic; bearing hairs on the leaf surface papillae; trimerous whorls, 2 green, sessile or short-petioled, flat, entire, floating, 1 finely dissected, petiolate, rootlike and pendent; submerged leaves bearing sori that are surrounded by basifixed membranous indusia (sporocarps).
Leaves: ligulate; floating; upper side appears to face the stem axis, is morphologically abaxial.
Sporocarps: two types; either megasporangia that are few in number (approximately 10), each with single megaspore, or many microsporangia, each with 64 microspores.
Spores: globose, trilete; heterosporous, two kinds and sizes; megagametophytes and microgametophytes protruding through sporangium wall; megagametophytes floating on water surface with archegonia directed downward; microgametophytes remaining fixed to sporangium wall.
The small, hairlike growths, known as trichomes or microgametical follicles, are not known to have any productive function, and are currently a biological mystery.