

Utah Water Garden & Koi Club

July, 2018

Gil and I cannot say enough about how happy we were to have so many of you visit our backyard and enjoy our pond and a fabulous BBQ on June 21 at our June BBQ Bash. We had so much fun and the food was wonderful. The weather cooperated and brought us a warm evening with quiet winds. This was our social event of the year and we hope you enjoyed it. We also unveiled the 2018 pond tour books currently for sale to members and our beautiful pond club mugs.



We had lots of help that day putting the garden party together. **Big Thank You to Richard and Rosie Cobbley, Daniel Peel and Louis Wayman – we could not have done it without all of you.**







July Meeting

July 19, 2018 7:00 pm

Larsen Pond

1925 Spring Lane, Holliday

Please bring chairs

Adult Beverage Friendly

Wheelchair Accessible

Speaker: Shirley Simmonds

August – Annual Pond Tour

Pond Club Annual Pond Tour

August 4 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

August 5 10:00 am to 5:00 pm

August Meeting

August 16, 2018 7:00 pm

Heard Pond

1227 Jordan River Drive, South Jordan

Speaker: Asphalt Materials

Topic: Using Landscape Rocks in the Garden

September Meeting

September 20, 2018 7:00 pm

Flint Pond

5310 Baywood Drive Holladay

Speaker: Julie Flint

Topic: Growing the Victoria Water Lily

October Annual Banquet

October 18, 2018 7:00 pm

Fratelli Ristorante

9236 Village Shop Dr., Sandy

Annual Club Banquet

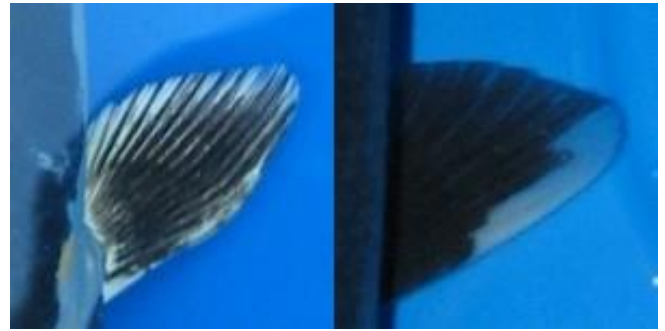
Please remember to pay your membership dues for 2018. We will have a credit card reader available at the meeting and we can also accept checks and cash. Dues for 2018 are \$45 for couples and \$35 for singles. We encourage you to become club members so you can receive the all the benefits the club offers.

If any member wishes to help the officers and the board with activities and events this year, please contact any officer. We could use the help and it is a great way to get to know the members. We promise we won't take advantage of your precious time by asking for more than you may be willing to provide.

The Koi Spot



Male fins will have a pointy edge and will have a solid color look to them, like the two examples below.



How to tell the difference between male and female Koi

Many people wonder if their Kerry is a Kelly or if their Lola is a Larry because they are unable to tell if their Koi is a male or if it is a female. There are a couple subtle differences which will be explained. These are general facts that have been figured out over the years. Study your Koi greatly before you determine it to be a he or a she, many Koi have been mistaken for the opposite sex over the years!

The Fins

They are a Koi's means for propulsion. Female and Male Koi have different looking fins. Female fins tend to be larger but will have less color. Female fins will have a rounded edge and will be opaque.



Body Conformation



Male and female Koi have different body conformations. Male Koi will be long and skinny, like a cigar, (its apparent with the Bekko on the right.) Female Koi will look more like a blimp, like the Aka Matsuba on the left. Female Koi get wider than male Koi because they carry tons of eggs. Many Koi collectors make it a point to only have female Koi in their ponds, since the large and wide body displays patterns much better. That is why most of the award-winning Koi at shows are female.

Female Koi grow larger than male Koi

This is the reason why:

When the Japanese breed Koi, they pair a group of males to one female. They do this to get a wide variety of genetics, boosted immunities, and a nice selection of colors/patterns. Now, if you are going to breed one female with a bunch of large males, she is going to get pretty beaten up. This is not good, since a nice breeding female can cost more than a decent house. In order to prevent the female breeders from getting beaten up, they pair a large female with a bunch of smaller males. Since the process is repeated every generation, the males will always be smaller than the females.

Telling the Difference

It is much easier to tell the differences between sexes when Koi get larger and older. When they reach sexual maturity, at around 2 years of age and around 12" of length, the females will fill up with eggs. This will give them the blimp look. When Koi are larger, it is easier to tell if their fins are pointed or rounded and if they are clear or opaque.

What Happens When You Can't Tell the Difference

How do you know if your fish have a bouncing batch of baby koi on the way?



Well, first off, it's worth noting that a koi that appears pregnant is not, one way or the other, pregnant in the same way that a human would be. They don't give live birth, and the eggs are fertilized outside of the body, so there really aren't baby koi in your fish either way. However, your koi will appear bloated and pregnant for up to several days before she's ready to release her eggs. At this point, you could still stop the spawning from happening if you don't want eggs or baby fish (fry) in your pond by simply removing the females from the pond, keeping them separate from the males. This shouldn't hurt the females (assuming that you keep them in good conditions). Without males to agitate her into releasing the eggs, she'll just reabsorb them as protein. She'll also do this if you simply have no male koi in your pond with whom to mate.

If your fish is full of eggs, she'll catch the eyes of the males around her and they'll start to chase her around the pond to get her to release the eggs. This can get quite rough, though your females are likely to be fine, as they're generally larger than males. The males will push against her sides, and eventually she'll release her eggs into a protected area, usually among vegetation. The males will then release their milt over the eggs. Often several females in the same pond will have eggs at the same time, but usually only one female per day will actually release her eggs.

At this point serious koi breeders will remove the eggs from the pond to protect them (koi tend to eat their own eggs as well as fry). This isn't entirely necessary, though, as some of the eggs are likely to survive either way. Be prepared, though, as generally very few fish will survive to adulthood.



IHOP The Ponder Frog...



Ponders Ladybugs!

Ladybugs are familiar and beloved fixtures of our gardens, but there's more to them than cuteness. Take a second look at these backyard insects.

LADYBUGS ARE NAMED AFTER THE VIRGIN MARY

There are both male and female ladybugs, so why do we call them “ladies”? According to Oxford Dictionaries, they're named after one particular lady: the Virgin Mary. One of the most common European ladybugs is the seven-spot ladybug, and its seven marks reminded people of the Virgin Mary's seven sorrows. Germans even call these insects *Marienkäfers*, or Mary's beetles.

LADYBUGS AREN'T BUGS

Ladybugs aren't bugs—they're beetles. True bugs belong to the order Hemiptera, and these include familiar insects such as bedbugs and cicadas. Ladybugs, on the other hand, are part of Coleoptera, the beetle order. Many entomologists prefer to call them “lady beetles,” or Coccinellids.

SOME PEOPLE CALL THEM BIRDS, BISHOPS, OR ... COWS.

In parts of England, and for reasons that are unclear, the ladybug is a bishop. Local variants of this name abound, including the amazing bishy bishy barnabee. Nowadays, most people in England use the word ladybird, perhaps because these insects are able fliers.

In several languages, the portly, spotted ladybug is affectionately known as a little cow. For example, a popular Russian name for the ladybug is *bozhya korovka*, which translates to “God's little cow.” French people sometimes use the term *vache à Dieu*, which means “cow of God.” And the English once called it a ladycow before they switched to bishop and ladybird.

THEY COME IN A RAINBOW OF COLORS.



You've probably seen red ladybugs with black spots—but members of the ladybug family come in a wide range of hues, from ashy gray to dull brown to metallic blue. Their patterns vary, too; some have stripes, some have squiggles, and some have no pattern at all. Among the spotted ladybugs, the number of spots varies. The twice-stabbed ladybug is black with just two bright red dots. On the other hand, the yellow twenty-two spot ladybug has, well, 22 of them.

And some ladybugs just like to make things complicated. The harlequin ladybug can be yellow, red, black, and almost any combination thereof, and it has any number of spots, from zero to 22.

THOSE COLORS ARE WARNING SIGNS.

If you're an animal, one way to avoid being eaten is to be toxic—or just plain foul-tasting. Many animals produce chemicals that make them taste gross, and they warn predators about their yuckiness with blazing bright colors—sort of like a stop sign or yellow caution tape.

Striped skunks, for example, pack a powerful stinky spray, and their black and white pattern serves as a warning sign. Highly venomous coral snakes wear vibrant red, black, and yellow stripes. Similarly, ladybug species with bright colors are walking billboards that say, “Don’t eat me. I’ll make you sick.” And that’s because ...

LADYBUGS DEFEND THEMSELVES WITH TOXIC CHEMICALS.

Okay, don’t panic. Ladybugs won’t harm you unless you eat many pounds of them (or in the rare case that you’re allergic to them). But a lot of ladybugs produce toxins that make them distasteful to birds and other would-be predators. These noxious substances are linked to a ladybug’s color; the brighter the ladybug, the stronger the toxins.

THEY LAY EXTRA EGGS AS A SNACK FOR THEIR BABIES.

Ladybug moms lay clusters of eggs on a plant (here’s a video of egg laying in action). But not all of those eggs are destined to hatch. Some of them lack embryos. They’re a tasty gift from the mother ladybug; the newly hatched babies will gobble them up.

BABY LADYBUGS LOOK LIKE ALLIGATORS.



When you think “baby ladybugs,” you might imagine that they look like adult ladybugs—but smaller. Cute, right? But this is what hatches out of those ladybug eggs. It’s a long, spiny larva that looks a little like an alligator.

Though ladybug larvae may be intimidating, they’re not harmful to humans. They crawl around, feeding and growing, until they’re ready to turn into something even weirder ...

LADYBUG PUPAE LOOK LIKE ALIENS.

The next step in a ladybug’s life cycle is to find a nice spot on a piece of vegetation, settle down, and become an alien-looking pupa. Protected by a hard covering, the ladybug then makes an incredible transformation from larva to adult, breaking down old body parts and creating new ones. And once the adult is ready to emerge, it bursts out of its old skin.

ADULT LADYBUGS FLY WITH HIDDEN WINGS.



Ladybugs don’t look very aerodynamic. Their colorful domed backs are made of modified wings that are basically hardened armor. Flapping them would get a ladybug nowhere fast. So how do these insects fly?

When a ladybug takes off, it lifts up those protective covers. Underneath is another pair of wings that are slender and perfect for flight. Normally folded for easy storage, they unfold for takeoff.

LADYBUGS SURVIVE THE WINTER AS ADULTS.



We associate adult ladybugs with bright summer days—but they’re around even in the depths of winter. They enter a state of rest and cuddle together in groups, often in logs or under leaves.

One species, the harlequin ladybug, keeps toasty by entering our homes. These insects will gather in huge numbers and settle into dark crevices in a house. On unseasonably warm days, they wake up and blunder around the room. Fortunately, these insects don’t eat our food or chew on our furnishings. But they do squirt out a noxious defensive liquid that can stain light surfaces. Also, they can sometimes cause allergic reactions.

THEY’RE VORACIOUS PREDATORS—MOSTLY.

Ladybugs are universally beloved, and one reason is that they’re a natural (and adorable) form of pest control. They eat plant pests such as aphids, scale bugs, and mealybugs, and they have huge appetites: a single ladybug can eat 5000 aphids across its lifetime.

But many ladybugs supplement their diets with pollen and other plant foods. Some eat vegetation

and fungi exclusively. The orange ladybug, for example, munches on mildew. For some, garden plants are on the menu: the Mexican bean beetle dines on beans, and the squash beetle eats squash, cantaloupe, and pumpkin.

WE’RE SPREADING LADYBUG SPECIES AROUND THE WORLD.

Some ladybug species have turned up in parts of the world where they weren’t previously found. They’ve spread in a couple of ways: in some cases, people brought over the insects to combat agricultural pests, and in other cases, the bugs hitchhiked on imported goods.

The results haven’t always been beneficial. One invader, the harlequin ladybug, is native to East Asia but has spread to parts of Europe and North America. It pushes out native species, infects them with a deadly fungal parasite, and even eats them.

THEY CAN BE BAD FOR YOUR WINE.



Thanks to harlequin ladybugs, winemakers face a new and bizarre problem: ladybug taint.

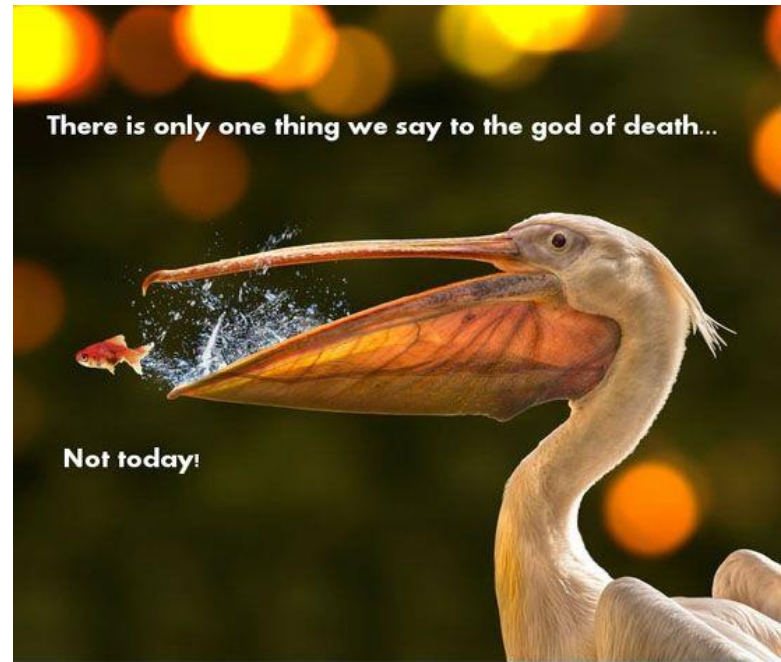
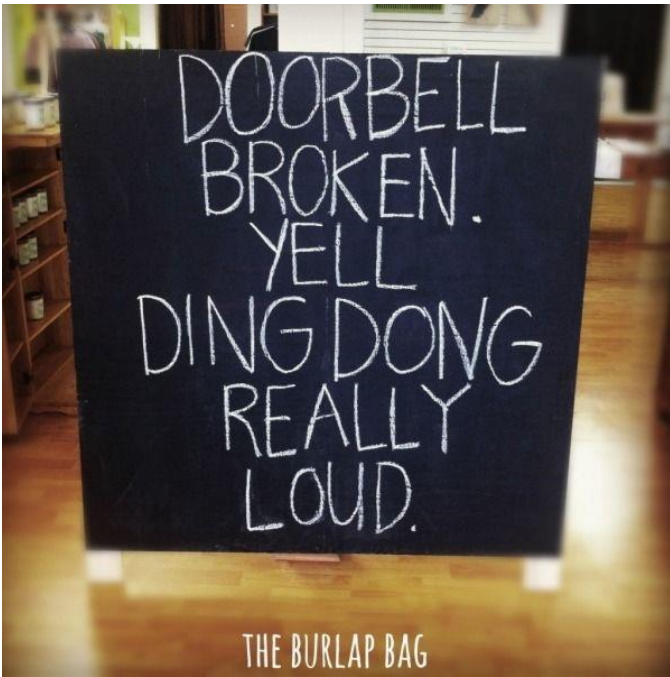
Many vineyards are situated near fields of other crops such as soybeans. Ladybugs eagerly devour the aphids that infest those crops, but once the crops are harvested, the insects need a new place to hang

out. Some of them wander over to the vineyards and crawl around on the grapes.

But then comes the grape harvest. The insects are accidentally scooped up with bunches of grapes—and when ladybugs are frightened, they squirt out a smelly defensive fluid. The resulting wine has a particular stinky flavor that has been likened to peanuts or asparagus. Cheers!



Random Thoughts



more funny stuff at FUNNYASDUCK.NET

The Pond Trading Post



The Pond Trading Post is a forum to trade or adopt plants, fish, amphibians, single socks or small children. Please email Sherry and Gil Avellar at trout42@hotmail.com with a short description of what you would like to adopt out or what you might be seeking for your pond. Please provide contact information as well.

Doug Jackson has several 8" long gold fish that are about 3 years old he would like to find a home for. Contact Doug at Njackson@utwire.net

I have a two-year-old ShinMaywa pump that was used for my waterfall ran only for two hours a day for two seasons that I am selling runs great just upgraded to a bigger pump best offer or trade will be considered

SHN04 - 50CR2.75S -7000gph

- 1 HP
- 10.0 amps
- 48 ft shut off
- 2" discharge
- 1.25" solids
- 48' max head
- weight: 18.7 pounds

New cost is 679.00

Best offer or trade

Call Kevin 801 232 6559



Have a good fishy recipe? Submit it for our newsletter to trout42@hotmail.com

Best Ever Key Lime Pie

For the graham cracker crust:

- 1 1/2 cups graham cracker crumbs from about 12 (2 1/4-inch by 4 3/4-inch) crackers
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- 5 tablespoons unsalted butter, melted

For the filling:

- 2 large egg whites
- 4 large egg yolks
- 1 (14-ounce) can sweetened condensed milk
- 1/2 cup fresh or bottled Key lime juice

To serve:

- 1 cup heavy cream
- 3 tablespoons confectioners' sugar

Arrange a rack in the middle of the oven and preheat to 350°F.

In a medium bowl, stir together the graham cracker crumbs, sugar, and cinnamon. Drizzle with the melted butter and stir until well combined. Press the mixture evenly onto the bottom and up the sides of a 9-inch pie plate. Bake until set and golden brown, about 10 minutes. Transfer to a wire rack to cool completely. Leave the oven on.

Make the filling:

In the bowl of a stand mixer fitted with the whisk attachment, or a large mixing bowl with a whisk or hand mixer, beat the egg whites until they hold stiff peaks. In a large mixing bowl, whisk together the egg yolks and sweetened condensed milk. Add the lime juice and whisk until combined. Gently fold in about 1/3 of the egg whites to lighten the mixture then add the remaining egg whites and fold until just evenly combined. Gently spread the mixture in the pre-baked crust and bake until just set in the center, about 20 minutes. Transfer to a wire rack to cool completely then refrigerate at least 2 hours before serving. *DO AHEAD: The pie can be baked and stored, covered, in the refrigerator, up to 3 days.*

Garnish and serve:

In a medium bowl, combine the heavy cream and sugar and whisk until soft peaks form. Cut the pie into slices and top each with a dollop of whipped cream.

Club Officers 2018

President: Richard Cobbley 702-302-6315 (randrcobb@comcast.net)

Vice-President: Julie Flint 801-274-3040 (jam199@comcast.net)

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Treasurer: Daniel Peel 435-660-0784 (danielpeel@me.com)

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Shirley Simmonds 702-302-6315 (shirjonevermore@gmail.com)

Club Historian

Lewis Wayman 801-916-2500 (lwayman@stylecraftframe.com)

2018 POND TOUR SPONSORS

The officers are starting to solicit support for our club by approaching past sponsors and encouraging new sponsors to join. We will be expanding this list as we get commitments so stay tuned!

Please visit our merchants who have been so generous in sponsoring this pond tour. Without their help we would not be able to provide the quality tour books and put on as great a tour as people in the community have come to appreciate. Keep this book for future reference. If you are planning on building a pond, the sponsors listed here will be glad to offer help and advice along with the best prices in town. The pond tour book is also a handy phone book to many of the pond suppliers in Utah, as well as an address guide of your future friends, should you join our club!

Ann Elizabeth	http://www.annelizabeth.com/	Salt Lake City
Cactus & Tropicals	www.cactusandtropicals.com/	Various Locations
Glover Nursery	http://www.glovernursery.com/	W. Jordan
House of Pumps	http://www.houseofpumps.com/	Sandy
IFA Country Stores	http://ifa-coop.com/	Various Locations
Landscape Center	http://asphaltmaterials.net/landscape-center/	W. Jordan
Landscape Lighting Pro	http://www.utahlights.com/	Midvale
Millcreek Gardens	http://www.millcreekgardens.com/	Salt Lake City
Pendleton Design Management	http://www.pendletondm.com/	Sandy
Steve Regan Co.	http://www.steveregan.com/	Various Locations
Utah Water Garden	http://utahwatergardens.com/	Salt Lake City
Ward and Child	See them on Facebook	Salt Lake City
Wasatch Shadows	http://wasatchshadows.com/	Various Locations

Last but not least, thank-you to all of our members and pond tour homes. Without all of your help we would not be able to put on such nice tours.