

Utah Water Garden & Koi Club

April, 2019 Newsletter

March Meeting at Jordan Valley Water Conservation Garden Park

Even though the weather was not spring-like at all (Brrrrr), about 28 loyal members showed up for our March Meeting at the Jordan Valley Water Conservation Garden Park for a wonderful presentation on Locascapes. More than 60 percent of Utah's drinking water is used on outdoor landscapes—and with water shortages expected as early as 2040, changing the way landscaping is done in Utah is becoming increasingly important. Our speaker, Cindy Bee described how the Conservation Garden Park models the best use of water in Utah landscapes. She showed examples of landscapes suited for Utah's unique climate that are not only beautiful and easier to maintain, but are also designed to efficiently use water. She described how simple changes can result in big water savings. It was a really informative presentation. Jimmy John's sandwiches, wraps and cookies made for a handy meal and we had a lot of giveaways including seed packets, garden art and supplies, pond lily starts, and one sweet goldfish.

We want to thank everyone who donated food and cash for ongoing food drive. So far our members and sponsors have donated 78 pounds of food and \$215 **THAT IS FANTASTIC!!!**



Club Officers 2019

President: Richard Cobbley 801-641-0179
(randrcobb@comcast.net)

Vice-President: Kelly Flint 801-274-3040
(kflint3040@msn.com)

Secretary: Sherry Avellar 801-664-9528
(trout42@hotmail.com)

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

Board Members

Ty Rosser 801-995-8521
(ty@utahlights.com)

Brett Reynolds 801-272-2541
(brett@reynoldsgraphics.com)

Nancy Aoyagi 801-712-9484
(avon_naoyagi@hotmail.com)

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

Sponsor Chairman

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

We need volunteers for the Light Up the Night Evening Pond Tour



Please let Sherry Avellar (trout42@hotmail.com) or 801-664-9528 know that you are interested. She will be happy to answer any questions you have.

BIG NEWS! Our Good Friends at Utah Water Gardens have moved to a new location. They will be opening this month (April) and are located at **5911 South 1300 East, right next door to Cottonwood High School**. Please go visit them and check out their new shop. Call them at 801-590-8516.



Volunteers Needed to Support our Club

We are always looking for volunteers for the pond club! We use volunteers throughout the year, and for all different types of tasks. We guarantee a lot of fun and you will gain skills that you can put on your resume!! The amount of time you spend it totally up to you and we are flexible and understanding. Because our “Light Up the Night” tour is gaining a tremendous amount of interest, we really need folks to help plan this event. Come on, you’ll enjoy the fun!



May Meeting

May 16, 2019 7:00 pm

Details Pending

Can we Can-Can? You bet we Can!

April Meeting

April 18, 2019 We will start the meeting at 7:45 pm so members have an opportunity to wander in Red Butte Garden – COME EARLY and see the spring blooms!

Red Butte Garden

300 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City

We will be serving pie and soft drinks/water.

No adult beverages please!

No chairs required; Red Butte will supply chairs.

Topic and Speaker: Ty and Sarah Rosser will describe their recent trip and the ponds/gardens they visited abroad.



Our members Can-Can stop hunger!

Bring in any can of chili, pasta or stew for the food bank and get 1 extra raffle ticket!

Fruits and Veggies is what it's all about for the Utah Food Bank this month!



June Meeting

June 20, 2019 7:00 pm

Details Pending

Everyone Loves Soup! Bring in any can of soup for the food bank and get 1 extra raffle ticket!

Bring in any can of fruit or veggies for the food bank and get 1 extra raffle ticket!



July Annual Club BBQ

July 18, 2019 7:00 pm
Daniel Peel and Lewis Wayman Residence
Adult Beverage Friendly

August Pond Tour

August 10-11, 2019
(**Second** Weekend in August)
Annual Pond Tour

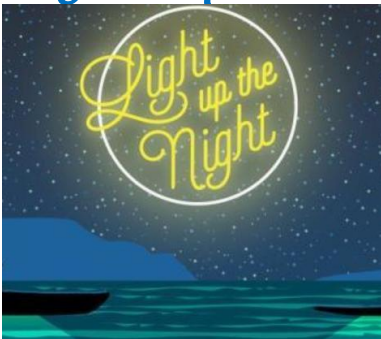
August Meeting

August 15, 2019 7:00 pm
The Cobbley Residence
Adult Beverage Friendly
Bring chairs

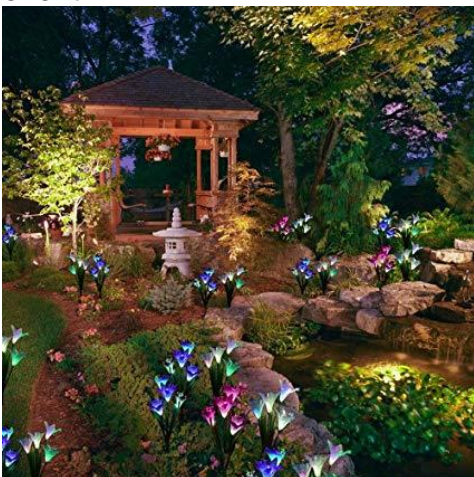
September Special Event

September 7, 2019
Evening Pond Tour!

Light Up the Night!



Your club board and officers are making arrangements for a tour of approximately four beautifully lit ponds. We will end at a beautiful pond where a catered dinner will be served. More details coming soon on this very special event!



September Meeting

September 12, 2019 7:00 pm
Details Pending

October

October 17, 2019 7:00 pm
Annual Banquet
Details Pending

Fill the pond food drive

This year, our club is planning a year-long food drive in support of the Utah Food Bank. We encourage all members to bring items to our meetings and we will deliver them to the Food Bank. Cash donations are also most welcome. We feel it is critical to help our community feed hungry citizens, especially children.

Let's see how much we can collect by our October Banquet!



Volunteer Opportunities in our Community

Murray Senior Center has advised us that they need help maintaining their small patio garden area this summer, 1-2 hours per week to weed and clean up spent flowers. One person doesn't have to do it all, we can tag team this effort. Some planting may be required with help from Murray City Parks Department. If you are interested, contact Sherry Avellar at trout42@hotmail.com. They are so grateful for help, please consider this opportunity!



Most needed food items:

Peanut Butter
Mac & Cheese
Canned Meats (tuna, chicken or beef)
Chili
SpaghettiOs/Ravioli
Canned Fruits and Veggies
Rice, Pasta, Oatmeal
Other Boxed Meals

Current tally:

78 pounds of food!!

\$215.00



The Koi Spot

THE BUTTERFLY KOI STORY



Butterfly koi have gained immense popularity in the U.S. since their introduction over 20 years ago. And it all started at Blue Ridge Fish Hatchery located in North Carolina. This is an interesting story of disappointment and then success!



On left, fish that resemble the original Indonesian long-fin carp. On right, premium select grade butterfly koi, selectively bred over the course of two decades.

Since the 1950's, Blue Ridge Fish Hatchery had grown into the nation's leading producer of koi and goldfish. Like any growing business, they were constantly searching for ways to expand their product line. An opportunity seemed to present itself when they became aware of an ad offering long-finned koi for sale.

An order was placed and initially, they were quite disappointed. The dozen fish in the box were not koi at all, but appeared to be wild carp with long, flowing fins and a simple gray or brown color.

They have since learned that these fish came from a feral population of carp that inhabited the ditches and canals of Indonesia. Seemingly, no one knows the origin of these fish, their exact species, or how they acquired the long fins.

Although they were interesting, Blue Ridge did not see any commercial value in the fish. They were actually rather ugly. However, they decided to place them in a protected pond and grow them out to maturity. What a fateful decision that turned out to be.

Two years later, there were only four of the original fish left. Each of them had grown tremendously, weighing between six and eight pounds each. They were still convinced that there was no commercial value in their current state. But they wondered what would happen if they were crossbred with their existing koi stock?

Could that crossbreeding transfer their fin traits to produce colorful koi with long and flowing fins? They decided it was worth a try. Two female long-finned carp were placed into a two-acre production pond with two of their best Gin Rin Ogon male koi.

With great anticipation, they eagerly awaited the spawning and subsequent hatching of the hybrid fry. The offspring proved to be very strong and grew rapidly. However, at only a few inches in length, they looked mostly like wild carp with long fins. Not the results hoped for. They thought about culling the entire pond due to the disappointment. Ultimately, the decision was made to allow the hybrid fish to remain in the pond until the end of the growing season, another fateful decision.

As they grew larger, some very interesting fish began to appear in the mix. A small percentage of them turned into beautiful fish with bright, vibrant color and long, flowing fins. Some of them had the long fins, coupled with a luminous, metallic glow that could be described as “pearlescent”.

While admiring them in a small show pool one day, Randy LeFever (now the co-owner and president of Blue Ridge Fish Hatchery) exclaimed, “They remind me of butterflies”. They realized that the fish were diamonds in the rough, and a great name to market them under.



Male and female Kikokuryu butterfly breeding pair.

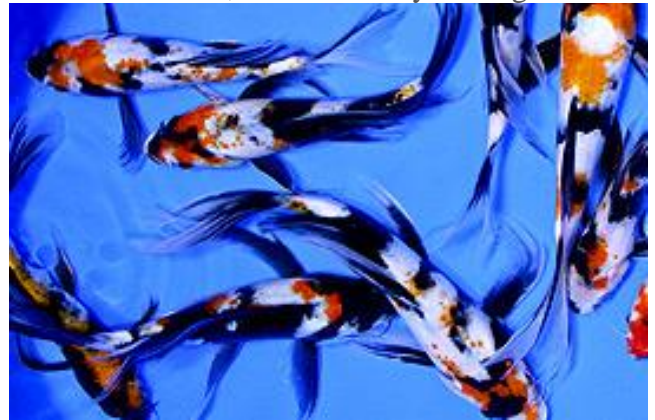
Blue Ridge was ecstatic at the commercial possibilities of this new type of koi. However, they were also worried that these hybrids may be sterile, as is often the case when crossbreeding two species. They would have to wait two years to find out. The highest quality fish were selected from the initial spawning and grown to maturity.

Once grown to sexual maturity, the very best of the first-generation hybrids were stocked together in a breeding pond. The pond was monitored very closely, and an excellent spawn and hatch resulted. Two years wait had paid off. They weren't sterile!

The fry grew very rapidly in spite of being rather crowded. They observed that they had hybrid vigor, which often results when crossbreeding two species. However, at about an inch in length, the prospects did not look great for these fry. Just like the initial crossbreeding, all of these offspring were quite ugly, with a dirty brown or gray color that resembled wild carp. They just gave them time to grow and mature.

Sure enough, by the end of the fall, when they had reached 3 to 5 inches in length, some beautiful butterfly koi had begun to appear in the mix. Blue Ridge were now convinced that they had a new product on their hands.

With further selective breeding, they would go on to produce butterfly koi that, unlike traditional, standard fin koi, are beautiful when viewed from the sides as well as the top. They swim with such grace and regal bearing, and make a truly beautiful pond fish. Additionally, they are stronger, hardier, and more disease resistant than either common goldfish or standard fin koi, due to their hybrid vigor.



One-year old Showa butterfly koi. Showa is another highly sought-after butterfly variety, developed at Blue Ridge.

They later learned that a very fine and beautiful strain of long-finned koi had been developed in Japan. The Japanese had used the same Indonesian long-fin carp to develop their long-fin koi or “water dragons”, as they are known in Japan. They likely began their hybridizing program before Blue Ridge did, but that remains up for debate.

Blue Ridge obtained some of the Japanese long-fin koi and crossbred them with their butterfly koi. The resulting offspring displayed some beautiful new colors and patterns that had never been seen in koi before. The metallic underlay in the skin and fins is carried to the extreme. Also, the gin rin (sparkling diamond scales) displays more prominently than in standard fin koi.

Since their initial crop of butterfly koi was hatched over two decades ago, Blue Ridge has gone on to selectively breed the butterfly fins into nearly every variety of koi. They now produce some extremely

rare and beautiful varieties of butterfly koi, including Showa, Sanke, Kohaku, Utsurimono, Asagi, Shusui and Kumonryu, just to name a few. They are extremely proud of their butterfly koi stock and the prominent position that butterfly koi have obtained in the American koi industry.



IHOP The Ponder Frog...



Ponders Those Beautiful Water Lilies!



Any seasoned water garden ponder will tell you that the highlight of their pond are water Lilies. And if you are like me you will find colors, just like fish, that draw and catch your attention. After careful planting you wait patiently for the first leaves to appear. Then you begin to watch for that first flower. Finally, you see the first flower bud appear. And you wait for what seems to be an eternity. Then one morning it happens. You walk out to the pond and see that another Lily has come into bloom. Love is born!

In order to be successful, you must first know your USDA zone and grow the type of Lily that is hardy where you live. Water Lilies are in the family Nymphaeaceae and fall into two basic groups: Hardy and Tropical. The tropical group is divided between 2 groups, Day Bloomer and Night Bloomer.

The water is much warmer at the surface and growth will begin much sooner if the pot is NOT left at the bottom of the pond. As the water gets warmer and the spring progresses you can then begin to lower the pot to a deeper depth. Once you move the Lily to the bottom of the pond there is no need to worry about the leaves that are under the water. Just like magic Lilies have the uncanny ability to have their leaves grow to the surface of the water. Often this happens in less than 24 hours!

Generally speaking, hardy Lilies can go in the pond anywhere from 12 to 24 inches deep for standard varieties. Dwarf varieties prefer to be placed 6 to 18 inches below the water surface. Hardy Lilies are available in colors of pink, yellow and white. And the shades can be anywhere from light to medium to dark. Then, within each color, you can find colors like peach, orange, and bi-colored. The flowers usually open in the morning hours and close in the afternoon hours for several days in a row. Generally speaking, the hardy Lily needs a minimum of 6 hours of sunlight a day in order to perform well.

Hardy Lilies are hardy to zone 3. These Lilies spend the winter in the bottom of the pond. Once the water begins to warm in the spring you can speed up the process by removing the pot from the bottom of the pond to a few inches below the surface of the water. Once you see leaves starting to emerge, push a couple of pond tab fertilizer tablets into the soil near the outside edge of the pot.

Tropical Lilies - Day Bloomers and Night Bloomers
Tropical Lilies are broken down into 2 sub-groups, those that bloom during the day and those that bloom at night. The day bloomers will open mid-morning and close in late afternoon around 2 or 3.



The night bloomers will open in the early evening, around dusk and be close the next morning. If the morning is cloudy and overcast the flower will remain open longer. The night bloomers are very popular with the "working" crowd as they are usually home from work to enjoy the blooms in the evening. If you are fortunate to be home most of the time, then by all means you should have one of each kind!

Colors of tropical Lilies can be blue, purple, red, white, pink and yellow and there are many shades of those colors. In tropical Lilies one can find colors from sky blue to a deep purple-blue. Tropical Lilies have much showier leaves. One favorite is Leopardess. The green leaf with splotches of deep burgundy is an awesome sight even when the plant is not blooming. And most tropical Lilies are very fragrant. The most wonderful perfume comes from another favorite of ponders, Blue Beauty.

Unlike their cousin, the Hardy Water Lily, the Tropical Water Lily needs to have, warm water. They are considered winter-hardy only in zone 8 or higher. In these warmer climates they can reside in the pond all year round. They also require a minimum of 6 hours of sun a day to grow and perform at their best.

Tropical Lilies can be grown successfully in zones lesser than 8 but one will need to follow a few guide lines. Tropical Lilies should not be placed in the pond until all danger of frost is past and when the water temperature is above 70 degrees.

In colder zones, many ponders treat them as an annual. Grow them one season and then throw them away. If you are budget-minded you can over winter them by lifting them from the pond right about the time they go dormant. Trim off all foliage, buds and open flowers and place them in a large bucket (a 5-gallon bucket works great) of clean dechlorinated water and store them in a spot that is 55 to 70 degrees for the winter. If you have a larger collection, purchase a large Rubbermaid tub, one that will allow for several inches of water over the top of the pot. The Lily will go dormant and rest for the next season. Be sure to check periodically during the winter to make sure the water does not get funky or evaporate. If this happens, replace with clean water.

As spring approaches move the bucket to a warmer, sunnier location to encourage the Lily to break dormancy. For most zones this would be sometime in March. Once you see a few leaves, push a couple of pond tab fertilizer tabs into the soil near the outside edge of the pot. By the time your water has warmed in the pond to 70 plus degrees you will have a plant with many leaves to add to your pond and this will give you an early jump on the growing season.

TIP: when you remove the plant from the pond, remove any flower buds to a vase of water and in most cases the flower will continue to grow and open. And you can then enjoy the wonderful fragrance for few days in your home. Do not set the vase in front of a sunny window or the flower bud may die prematurely. Change the water in the vase daily as you would fresh cut flowers.

General Growing Information About Both Types of Lilies

Not sure if your Lily is hardy or tropical? Keep in mind that the leaf structures on tropical Lilies are different than hardy varieties. The leaves are thinner and are serrated on the edges. The tuber is different looking also. The Tropical Water Lily tuber is oval in shape and can vary in size from a small nut to the size of a large egg, depending on the age of the tuber. Generally speaking, the pads are much larger than hardy Lilies and often quite showy. The rhizomes of hardy Lilies are thick like a carrot and

can be very long depending on the age of the rhizome itself. The leaves on most hardy Lilies are more round in shape.

It is important to remember that each pad only lives a few weeks then it will turn yellow, then brown and finally die. This is to be expected. Each type of Lily will continue to send up new pads to replace the older pads.

Keep the brown pads removed as well as the spent flowers. It is also helpful to go into the pond periodically and remove excess healthy green leaves. This will allow more sun to reach the crown of the plant and thereby provide more flowers.

Parasites

Like most of garden plants Lilies have can have problems too.

Aphids

Aphids are the most common. Aphids can be several different colors, depending on the variety. The simplest is to wash them off with a spray of water and they become food for the fish. You will have to be persistent because if the fish do not eat them, they will climb back up on the plant.

A light spray of cooking oil spray like Pam can kill them. Take care not to spray during the day as the sun will magnify the oil and damage the leaves. Spray on a cloudy day or later in the evening. It is very important to use a hose early the next morning and wash the oil off the leaves before the sun hits them. You may see a light oil film on the water and this is not any cause to worry. The oil will soon dissipate.

Leaf miners

These critters leave a squiggly trail across the leaf that is actually between the layers of the leaf. This trail looks like someone took a pen and drew a squiggly line into the leaf.

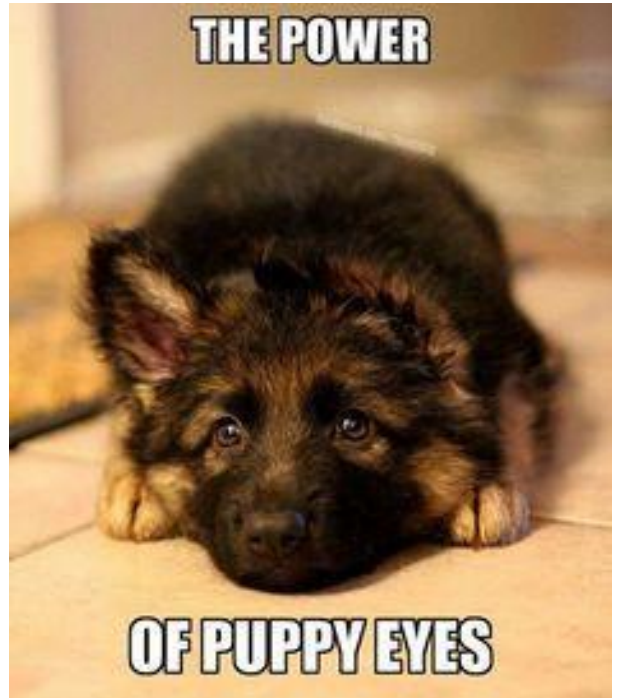
The best method of dealing with leaf miner is to remove the leaf and destroy it by burning or putting out with the rubbish.



Random Thoughts



Why dogs shouldn't play poker.



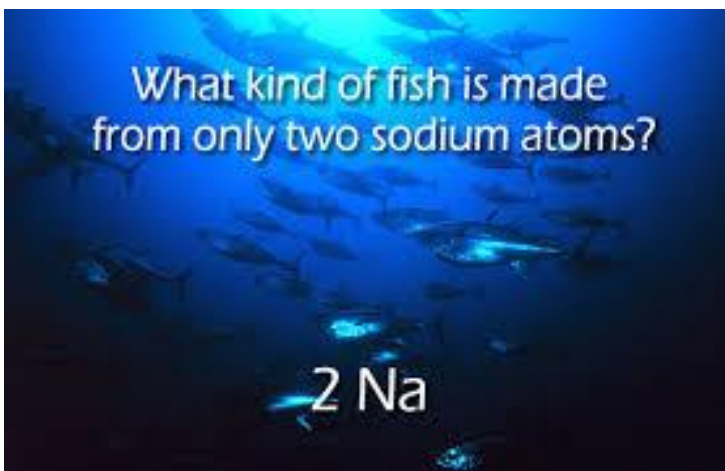
THE POWER

OF PUPPY EYES



CAN FEBRUARY MARCH?

NO, BUT APRIL MAY



What kind of fish is made from only two sodium atoms?

2 Na

Support our Sponsors!

Click on their logo to check out their web sites!



Elizabeth Kimberly Design





Aaron Gardner

Craftcenter Of Fine Stitchery



Contact- Russ- 801-592-3636
Custom Stained Glass and Picture Framing
Email- Peacockstudios@hotmail.com

Designs of the Heart
Contact: Cindy Cima – 801-860-7773
Email: Ccima19@msn.com

Sherrie Theobald Art
Contact: Sherry Theobald 801-899-5273
Email: Shertheo@gmail.com

Your Mortgage Solution

OLYMPUS
FUNDING

Kevin Horrocks
Primary Lending Manager
NMLS# 255009

801-232-6559
kevin@olympusfunding.com

11576S. State Street #202 Draper, UT 84020
Office: 801.619.3619 Fax: 801.619.4740



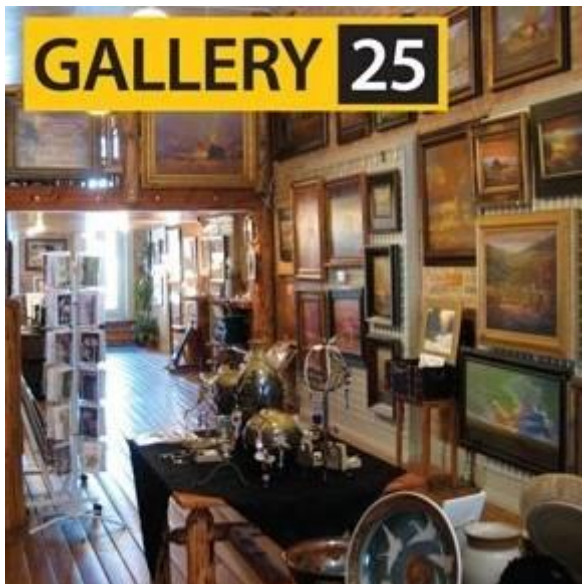
Don Polo
Photography by Adilfa

OWEN MORTENSEN

Exploring the Art of Nature



Sarah Steigers
4525 S 2300 E Ste 101
Holladay, UT



268 Historic 25th Street, Ogden