



Utah  
Water Garden  
Club

February 2017 Issue

**Note: Club dues for 2017 are now due for everyone: \$40 for couples, \$30 for singles.**

**Club Officers:**

**President:** Shirley Simmonds 702-302-6315  
([shirjonevermore@gmail.com](mailto:shirjonevermore@gmail.com))

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

**Secretary:** Connie Wagstaff 801-944-3911  
([idig15@aol.com](mailto:idig15@aol.com))

**Treasurer:** Suzie Janic 801-231-5963  
([sjanic@comcast.net](mailto:sjanic@comcast.net))

**Board Members:**

Sterling Herrmann 801-560-0745  
([oahuheather@gmail.com](mailto:oahuheather@gmail.com))

Brett Reynolds 801-272-2541  
([brett@reynoldsgraphics.com](mailto:brett@reynoldsgraphics.com))

Nancy Aoyagi 801-712-9484  
([avon\\_naoyagi@hotmail.com](mailto:avon_naoyagi@hotmail.com))

**By Laws Coordinator:**

Gary Anderson 801-290-2340  
([gyroman@comcast.net](mailto:gyroman@comcast.net))

**Web Master:** Brett Reynolds 801-272-2541  
([brett@reynoldsgraphics.com](mailto:brett@reynoldsgraphics.com))

**Assistant Web Master:**

Jeff Allred 801-573-0836  
([jeffallred5514@msn.com](mailto:jeffallred5514@msn.com))

**Newsletter:**

Gil and Sherry Avellar 801-572-0853  
([trout42@hotmail.com](mailto:trout42@hotmail.com))

**Historian:** Daniel Peel 435-660-0784  
([danielpeel@me.com](mailto:danielpeel@me.com))

**Advertising:**



**February**

**February 16, 2017, 7:00 pm**

**Red Butte Gardens**, 300 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City  
(*Wheelchair accessible*)

Topic: Conservation Gardening

Speaker: Red Butte Gardens Instructor

**March**

**March 26, 2017, 7:00 pm**

**Cactus and Tropicals**, 12252 Draper Gate Drive  
(1325 East), Draper (*Wheelchair accessible*)

Topic: Koi Health      Speaker: Terry Maxfield  
April

**April 20, 2017, 7:00 pm**

**Utah Water Gardens**, 3674 South 900 East,  
Salt Lake City (*Wheelchair accessible*)

Topic: Unusual and Unexpected Marginal Plants  
Speaker: Sheida, Botanist

**May**

**May 18, 2017, 7:00 pm**

**Flint Home**, 5310 Baywood Drive, Holladay, UT

Topic: Outdoor Lighting Design

Speaker: Keith Rosser – Utah Lighting Design

## UPCOMING EVENTS IN OUR AREA

*The 2017 Zna Nor-Cal National Koi Show*

**Four Points by Sheraton Hotel**  
399 Silicon Valley Blvd.  
San Jose, California 95138  
(408) 972-7800

**Date: April 1-2, 2017**  
Sat, April 1, 9AM - 6PM  
Sun, April 2, 9AM - 3PM

**Platinum Sponsor: Hikari USA Koi Food**

 **Free to the Public**, Koi Competition,  
Education, Auction, Raffles, Artists,  
Dealers, Contractors, and Bonsai

Show Chair: Dr. David Tran, 408-234-8564, [ulyse96@hotmail.com](mailto:ulyse96@hotmail.com)  
Co-Chair: Mr. Donald Dang, 408-680-1861, [dd.znanc@yahoo.com](mailto:dd.znanc@yahoo.com)  
Vendor Coordinator: Mr. Don Chamberlain  
408-594-4161, [don@greatwaveeng.com](mailto:don@greatwaveeng.com)  
PR: Mr. Vu Tran, 650-293-7690, [vutran\\_98@yahoo.com](mailto:vutran_98@yahoo.com)

[www.ZnaNorcal.info](http://www.ZnaNorcal.info)



**June 17-18, 2017, Reno Nevada Water and Rails Pond Tour.** This is a unique tour that incorporates ponds and garden model railroads.

**June 24-25, 2017, The 11th Annual Purely Ponds Parade of Ponds, Colorado Springs, Colorado and the surrounding area.** Self-guided charity pond and waterfall tour with tour stops throughout. In benefit of the local Boys & Girls Club.

**July 29-30, 2017, Pikes Peak Water Garden Society Pond Tour in the Colorado Springs, Colorado area.**



## 'Down in the Garden with Rosie'

by Rosie Cobbley



### TAYLOR JUNIPER - *Juniperus virginiana* 'TAYLOR'

Have you ever hankered after that wonderfully romantic look of an Italian Garden?? You know, the ones where those dark, green, really columnar cypress trees pop up like exclamation points? Well, now you can have one!

The Italian Cypress is not hardy here in Utah (you may see the occasional lucky specimen in a protected area) , as our winters are too extreme as a general rule. I don't like to see you waste time and money on the wrong plant, so here is a great alternative:

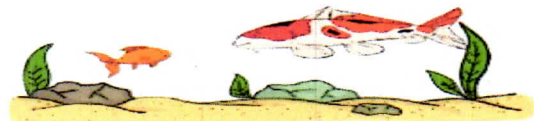
The Taylor Juniper is a true columnar tree, 2-3 ft wide, and 15-20 ft tall, and unlike many columnar evergreens, requires no wrapping in the winter. It is a pretty silvery green color, and retains this color all winter. Female trees produce a small blue-purple berry like cone, which attract the birds.

This tree is easy to grow in average, dry to moist soils, but is not happy in constantly wet soil( don't plant it close to a heavily watered lawn), in fact it is very drought

tolerant, and tolerates a wide range of well drained soils in full sun. You won't find the deer munching on it, so you don't get that unattractive, 'moth eaten' look that you often see with other evergreens. This cultivar has good resistance to diseases, and once established, requires very little water.

This would be a great tree for a narrow planting area, and can make a decent screen if you want to hide an ugly view, or make a little wind break. Don't over do the linear planting though, as it can start to look too heavy on the eye. It would look great as a focal point leading your eye to an entry way, or in a formal setting, framing a path or doorway. Planted in a large ( at least 30 in wide and 36 in deep) pot, would be a nice feature on a patio or your main entry. I could see it planted by a formal pond in true Tuscan fashion!

## Are you just being Koi?



### A Few Facts About Koi

Their maximum life span is about 200 years in exceptional cases. Normal life span is more like 25 to 35 years if cared for properly.

Their maximum length is about 3 feet depending upon blood line and proper care.

Koi have no stomach, but have a straight gut. In warm water, koi will digest their food in about 4 hours. For maximum growth, they should be fed what they will eat at 4 hour intervals.

Koi will eat many things; however it is best to feed them a well-balanced koi food, containing at least 30% protein.

The value of a koi mostly depends upon size, pattern, and color. Realistically, a koi is only worth what someone is willing to pay.

Koi can withstand a wide range of temperatures and pH values; however a rapid change in either value can cause undue stress and many times will cause death. (Water temperatures from 45° F to 90° F, and pH from 6.5 to 9.0).

Koi ponds should have areas that are at least 3 feet deep for koi to hibernate in winter, and should have some shade so they will not sunburn (in very shallow water) in summer.

Koi are "schooling" type fish that desire to be with other koi. To keep your koi content, always have more than one koi in your pond or tank.

Koi continually excrete ammonia into their surrounding water. If the ammonia level is allowed to become excessive, koi can no longer excrete their waste ammonia and can die from ammonia poisoning. Do not over crowd your pond with fish, and do not over feed. Either condition will add ammonia to the water. A good biological converter will absorb the ammonia and keep your fish healthy.

Koi get oxygen from the water through absorption in their gills, where oxygen is absorbed directly into their blood stream. Pond water should be kept well oxygenated all year by waterfalls or other forms of aeration.

Koi produce thousands of eggs during spawning season. Male fish fertilize the

eggs by spraying the eggs with milt. If the eggs are laid in an open area, they are quickly eaten by the other koi. Baby koi will

hatch in 3 – 7 days depending upon water temperature. Less than 50 percent will survive.

Koi get along well with other species of fish, as long as the other fish are not aggressive. Koi will eat their young until the fry show some color on their bodies.

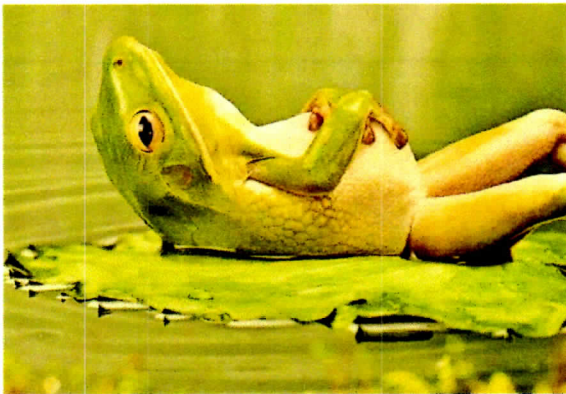
After transporting koi to another location, float their water bag in the new pond or tank about 30 minutes to equalize water temperature before releasing them. Do not pour water from the bag into the pond or tank. This is a bad practice and can spread disease and/or parasites.

Most koi have some parasites. Most parasites are microscopic and cannot be seen without the aid of a microscope. A trained specialist can examine your fish and determine if your pond or fish should be treated to eradicate parasites. Know the water volume of your pond.

Koi can be placed under undue stress and sometimes die because the pond owner over dosed their pond with medication algacides, or other additives. It is important to know the pond water volume when applying these additives. Proper concentrations will generally not cause undue stress to the fish.

## Ihop The Ponder Frog

### *Ponders if snails make good neighbors*



Pond snails can be a beautiful addition to your pond's ecosystem. Pond snails can be a fun and interesting addition to your pond's ecosystem. In very large ponds, snails can even be necessary to create a balanced, natural ecosystem. Many people are fond of snails and just as many people doubt the benefits that have been advertised.

It seems that how much snails improve the health and clarity of the average pond has been blown out of proportion. The wisdom is generally that pond snails eat algae and some organic debris. They're the little scavenging janitors of your pond. In a well-kept pond, though, they probably are not necessary to achieve an algae-free pond. Certainly, pond snails will get rid of some algae in the pond, and some of the debris. However, they will not have a significant effect on the problems that most pond owners face with water health. They won't help with green water. The planktonic algae whose blooms cause green water are too small and free-floating for snails to eat them. In fact, snails may make this problem worse, as they will feed mostly on the

healthy slime algae that prevents planktonic algae blooms.

Snails also won't help significantly with one of the most common problems seen in ponds, an overabundance of pond sludge. Now, snails will eat some of the organic debris that makes up the pond sludge layer, but they far prefer the healthy slime algae that actually helps keep your pond clean. Thus, too many snails can make the pond sludge problem grow, rather than get better. Further, pond snails tend to breed quickly, and too many snails means dead snails that become part of the sludge instead of eating it up.

Snails might help if you've got a bad string algae problem. However, they'll prefer to feed on the slime algae that actually helps to use up the nutrients that string algae feeds on. If you're looking for an easy fix for string algae, there are probably better ways than snails.

So, snails aren't the natural, effortless pond janitors that you might be looking for. They're still very interesting.





Submit a fishy recipe for our newsletter to [trout42@hotmail.com](mailto:trout42@hotmail.com)

## Fried Sole Fillets

### Makes 4 servings

½ cup all purpose flour

2 eggs

4 sole fillets

1 tablespoon olive oil

1 cup dry unflavored bread crumbs

salt and freshly ground pepper to taste

3 tablespoons butter

Lemon wedges

Spread flour and bread crumbs separately on 2 pieces of aluminum foil. Beat eggs with salt and pepper in a medium bowl. Coat fish with flour, shaking off excess. Dip in beaten eggs, then coat with bread crumbs. Press bread crumbs onto fish with the palms of your hands. Let coated fish stand 10 to 15 minutes.

Melt butter with oil in a large skillet. When butter foams, add fish. Cook over medium heat until golden, 3 to 4 minutes on each side. Place fish on a warm platter. Garnish with lemon wedges and serve immediately.

## Daniel's Photo Corner

*Photos by our Historian, Daniel Peel*

