

Utah Water Garden & Koi Club

June, 2018



Wow, what a terrific meeting at Glover Nursery last month. We had dinosaurs, fairies and planters – Oh My! Shane gave a wonderful presentation to our largest club meeting this year. The information and demonstration he provided were great for this time of year. The meeting was a terrific way for Glover to christen their newest building that replaced the old water garden building. It was a beautiful evening with great attendance by our members. We think this location will become an annual event for a meeting. Glover has wonderful plants of so many types and they are so easy to find. Please remember to thank Shane the next time you see him – spring is a super busy time for him and we appreciate the time he took to host our May meeting.

June BBQ Bash



Our June meeting, which is our annual BBQ event, will be held at the Avellar Residence. 11747 South Watson Road, Sandy. This is always a great time for our members to get together and socialize. We always have great food and this meeting is no exception. King Richard will be grilling brats and our capable Treasurer, Daniel, will be cooking up some of his famous smoked chicken. We ask anyone who is planning on attending to bring a side or dessert to share. We are looking forward to seeing you all there, please come hungry.





June

June 21, 2018 7:00 pm

Avellar Pond

11747 S. Watson Road, Sandy

Annual Summer BBQ

Please bring chairs

Bring pot luck salad, side or dessert to share

Adult Beverage Friendly

Wheelchair Accessible

July

July 19, 2018 7:00 pm

Larsen Pond

1925 Spring Lane, Holliday

Please bring chairs

Adult Beverage Friendly

Wheelchair Accessible

Speaker to be determined

August

Pond Club Annual Pond Tour

August 4 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

August 5 10:00 am to 5:00 pm

August

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

September 20, 2018 7:00 pm

Flint Pond

5310 Baywood Drive Holladay

Speaker: Julie Flint

Topic: Growing the Victoria Water Lily

October

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.

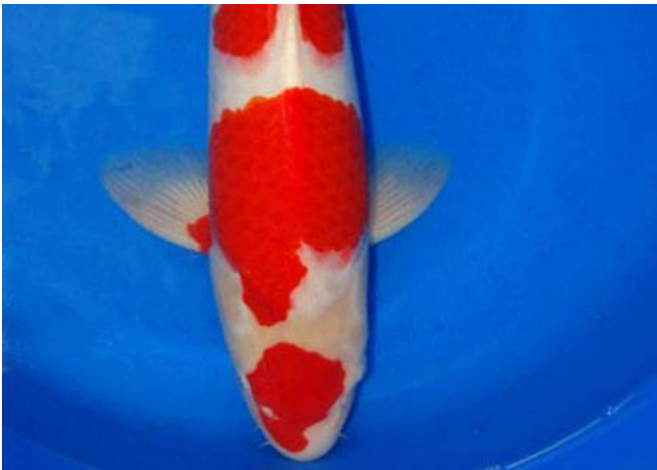
If any member wishes to help the officers and the board with activities and events this year, please contact any officer. We could use the help and it is a great way to get to know the members. We promise we won't take advantage of your precious time by asking for more than you may be willing to provide.

The Koi Spot



Koi Varieties Guide

Kohaku



The cornerstone of koi and the most popular variety in Japan, Kohaku are white (shiro) Koi with red (hi) markings. Ideally the red markings should be deep in color and uniform shade with the edges of the pattern well defined. It can't be stressed enough that the white should be pure bright white and free from blemishes. As a general guide, the red markings should cover about half of the body but may be distributed in many different ways.

Taisho Sanke



More commonly known as Sanke, are three colored Koi with red and black (sumi) markings on a white background. A good Sanke must have a pure white background and uniform red and black markings. There should be no black markings on the head. The body should have large red markings complimented by an even distribution of smaller black sumi.

Showa Sanshoku



Typically called Showa, these are the last of the Big Three varieties (Kohaku, Sanke, Showa) Showa are three colored koi with red, black and white. Showa are similar to Sanke, however they have black markings (sumi) that extend below the lateral line and typically have sumi on the head. Showa are black fish with red and white markings. Traditional showa have red as the dominant color with black and white in equal proportions, however modern showa tend to have more white.

Hikarimuji



Often referred to simply as Ogon, these are single color koi with a metallic sheen. This variety includes standard and scaleless (Doitsu) koi. The most popular colors are platinum ogon and yellow ogon (Yamabuki). Also included are Matsuba Ogon, which have black coloration in the scales giving the fish a 'pinecone' effect. For people new to the hobby and experienced collectors as well, these fish are often very appealing because the bright colors are highly visible in the pond.

Usturimono



The Usturimono (Utsuri) variety is comprised of 3 different two-color koi. Shiro Utsuri (black & white) is the most popular followed by Hi Utsuri (red & black) and Ki Utsuri (yellow & black). Utsuri are black fish with either red white or yellow makings. Utsuri are sometimes confused with Bekko, however Bekko do not usually have

any sumi (black) on the head, or below the lateral line.

Asagi



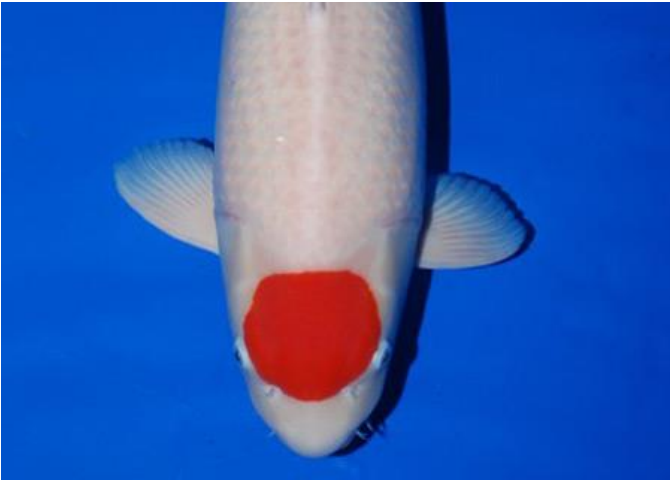
Asagi and Shusui are the two koi that have blue coloration. Asagi are fully scaled, non-metallic, while the Shusui are similar in color but they are Doitsu (no scales, or with a few rows of enlarged scales). Asagi typically have pale blue scales covering the top half of the body, and rusty red below. The head is preferably white but sometimes tends toward grey.

Koromo



Koromo is class of koi that includes several varieties such as Goromo & Goshiki, Koromo literally means 'robed' in Japanese, which refers to the scales being outlined or 'robed' in a darker color. The most popular is the Ai Goromo which similar to a Kohaku, but the red scales are lined with black.

Tancho



A classic Tancho is thought of as a pure white fish with a perfectly round red marking on its head, however Tancho Sanke and Tancho Showa are also included in the classification. A perfectly round red pattern is the most sought after, but any symmetrical shape such as a flower or heart shape is acceptable as well. The ideal pattern should be confined to the head and may not touch or extend over the eyes, lips, cheeks, or shoulder. Its position must be in perfect balance to the head.

Bekko



Bekko are similar to Utsuri in that they are two-colored koi and have 3 colors in the variety, Shiro Bekko (white & black), Aka Bekko (red & black) and Ki Bekko (yellow and Black). They differ from Utsuri because they do not typically have any sumi (black) on the head or below the lateral line.

Hikari Moyomono



Hikari Mono are metallic koi with more than 1 color that do not fit into any other category. They immediately catch the attention of anyone who sees them because of their metallic sheen as well as their contrast in color. Some of the more popular varieties include Hariwake, Kujaku, Yamatonishiki, Kikusui and Kikokuryu.

Kin-Gin-Rin



Kin-gin-rin or commonly referred to as gin-rin koi are koi that have scales that sparkle. Basically any variety of koi is available with gin-rin scales, such as Showa, Kohaku, Chagoi among others.

Shusui



Shusui are similar to Asagi in color, but they have the unique characteristic of being Doitsu (no scales, or with a few rows of enlarged scales). The typical coloration is pale blue body with two rows of large dark blue mirror scales running along the dorsal fin, and a single row running along the lateral line. The bottom half of the body is usually red and the head white. There are variations in Shusui such as, the Hi Shusui which has the body all or mostly red, Hana Shusui which has white replacing the blue on the top half of the body and the Ki Shusui in which yellow replaces the blue and red on the body.

Kawarimono



Kawarimono is basically a catch-all class for nonmetallic koi that don't fit neatly into any other class. Kawarimono does include doitsu koi as well as gin-rin (reflective scale) koi. Some common varieties are Benigo (plain solid

orange), Kigo (solid yellow – nonmetallic), Karasu (black or black and white) Chagoi (variations of brown), Soragoi (grey) and Ochiba (brown & grey pattern).

IHOP The Ponder Frog...



Ponders How to Water Garden

How to Water Garden - Choosing, Planting and Growing Water Garden Plants

If you're looking for information on how to water garden, meaning how to select and add plants to a pond for maximum aesthetic benefit, you've come to the right place! For new pond keepers, the idea of having to choose and maintain a variety of plant life can seem like a challenging task. However, most experienced water gardeners would agree that without a nice selection of plant life, a water garden is nothing more than a boring body of water! Our club members are a great resource to help new ponders learn how to water garden a pond landscape!

Apart from the obvious aesthetic benefits, growing water garden plants can have many other benefits to your pond. These benefits include improved water quality, improved water nutrient levels and increased water surface coverage providing important shade for fish.

Plant Selection

As you may have already realized, there is a huge variety of water plants available. At first the large selection may seem overwhelming, but after understanding the basics, the decision-making process gets easier. Even though there are literally thousands of choices when it comes to water garden plants, they can be classified into 4 easy to understand groups. These are oxygenating plants,

marginal or bog plants, floating plants and deep water plants.

Sunlight

The first step in deciding how to water garden your pond landscape is to clearly understand when and how the sun lights your pond. Naturally some plants like more sunlight than others, therefore some special thought is required to get the most out of the plants you choose. Over the course of a day, keep your eye out as to how much sunlight parts of your pond receive. By doing this you will find out which areas of your pond receive more light than other areas. This information can be extremely valuable when planting and growing water garden plants later. For example, certain plants like to be placed in partially shaded areas, fully shaded areas, or even fully sun lit areas. If a certain area of your pond receives direct sunlight for a good portion of the day, it might be a good idea to plant some kind of floating or deep-water plant that covers the water surface providing shade to the water below. Shade helps keep the water temperature down as well as inhibits algae growth that thrives in direct sunlight.

Our Climate

Another important consideration when deciding how to water garden your particular landscape, is choosing pond plants specific to our particular climate, or hardiness zone. When you purchase a plant, make sure it is capable of growing in our area. Usually if purchasing plants from a local source, they will take care of selecting appropriate plants for you. Another thing to keep in mind is that plants from other hardiness zones can be used in your pond as an annual, meaning they are only planted for a single season.

Designing your Layout

When deciding how to water garden a pond landscape, most gardeners aim to create a natural looking environment, while still providing easy viewing and access to the pond. The best way to achieve this is to plant larger shrubs in the background, and then successively smaller plants as you near the water's edge. Within the water itself, so as to not obstruct the view to the pond itself, plant smaller marginal and floating plants towards the

front and edges of the pond, with larger grasses and other medium sized marginal plants towards the mid or back of the pond. To change things up a bit, some flowering deep-water plants such as water lilies can be added to provide some needed water surface coverage in a particular sunny part of the pond. Keep in mind that a healthy pond will often have more than half of its surface area shaded by water plants. In the case of a fish or Koi pond, this is even more important.

Planting

The first step to growing healthy water garden plants is to understand the differences compared to land-dwelling plants. Unlike traditional gardening, where plants or vegetables are grown directly in soil, aquatic plants are placed right inside the pond. To keep aquatic plants in place, they are secured by rocks, gravel and water instead of soil. Here is a breakdown on how to plant the four main categories of water plants:

Oxygenating Plants and Other Submersed Plants

Start by removing the plant from the pot and shaking off any excess growing media. Gently place the roots in the pond amongst some rocks or gravel to help secure the plant. Gently cover the roots with some aquatic planting media, gravel or rock. As a starting point, the plant should be placed in about 12 to 16 inches of water. If the plant ever grows enough to reach the surface, lower it approximately 6 inches deeper into the pond.

Marginal Plants

Marginal aquatic plants are plants whose roots live under water while the rest of the plant lives above water. To properly plant a marginal plant, start by finding a spot that is the right depth, so that the water will just cover the roots of the plant. For smaller plants, the best spot is actually right on the edge of the pond between the edging rocks. Remove one of the edging rocks and tuck the plant into the water at the depth it needs. You can pack some gravel or rocks around the plant to secure it. Finish up by bringing back the edging rock you took out earlier and installing it so that the marginal plant is growing between the edging rocks in a few inches of water. For larger plants, you can tuck the roots into the

gravel on a shallow shelf or in between boulders with some gravel for support. Marginal plants don't need dirt to grow, since the water is their dirt, so be creative and use gravel to support the roots.



A Contoured Planting Basket

Deep Water Plants

Much like marginal plants, deep water plants are best planted in and amongst gravel and rocks in the pond to keep them secure. Before placing the plant in the pond, remove any old leaves and fleshy old looking roots, leaving only new leaves, buds and new hair like roots. Next place the roots of the plant in the gravel or rocks, being sure to place the growing tips up. Depending on the size and type of your plant, place the roots in deep enough water such that the plant will eventually grow to the surface. In the case of a water lily or something similar, this depth is usually around 12 to 18 inches deep.

Floating Plants

Floating plants can simply be unpackaged and placed on the surface of the pond. No growing media is necessary for these plants to grow since they feed directly from the water through their roots. Floating plants can grow thicker over time, so you may need to thin them out every once in a while, to prevent too much of your water surface from being covered. A healthy pond will have 50 to 60% of its surface covered at any given time.

Sponsor and Member News!

It is with great sadness we say goodbye to Francis Anderson wife of Dr. Fred Anderson who passed away last November 2017. For many years the Anderson's have been dedicated members of the club. We have been privileged to have their beautiful home hosting the pond tour for many years in the past and we are grateful to have his home on the tour this year. Our heartfelt condolences go out to Dr. Fred Anderson and his family.

We welcome the fabulous Ward and Child as a new sponsor of our club for 2018. They are located at 678 South 700 East, Salt Lake City. They have unique furniture, accessories and wonderful garden products that everyone will love. Take some time to go visit their store, you won't regret it (well, maybe your wallet will....)



Random Thoughts



Jerry was about to learn why the others



didn't walk behind the elephant.



Is too a squeaky toy!

Listen when I squeeze it!

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

Pan Fried Trout

Ingredients

- 1 1/2 cups bread crumbs
- 1 clove garlic smashed
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped flat-leaf parsley
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped fresh oregano leaves
- Pinch crushed red pepper flakes
- 3 lemons, juiced and 1 lemon, zested and reserved
- Kosher salt
- 1/2 cup Dijon mustard
- 4 (10 to 12-ounce) trout, boned, belly flap removed, rinsed and patted dry, heads and tails left on
- Extra-virgin olive oil

Directions

In a wide flat dish, combine the bread crumbs, garlic, parsley, oregano, red pepper flakes, zest of 1 lemon and salt, to taste. In a small bowl, mix together the mustard and the juice of 1 lemon. Brush both sides of the trout with mustard mixture. Coat the fish on both sides with the seasoned bread crumbs and press firmly to adhere the crumbs to the fish. Preheat the oven to 250 degrees F.

Coat a large skillet with about 1/4 to 1/2-inch of olive oil and bring to a medium-high heat. Add the fish to the pan, skin side down, and cook the fish 2/3's of the way, about 6 to 7 minutes. Carefully turn the fish over and cook the other side until the fish is brown and crispy, about 2 to 3 minutes. Remove the fish from the pan and drain on paper towels. You will probably need to work in batches to do 4 fish. After the first batch is done and dried on paper towels reserve it on a rack in a warm oven.

When all the fish has been fried, remove the oil and any brown bits from the pan. Add the butter and remaining lemon juice and swirl to combine as the butter melts. Season with salt, to taste, and reduce by about half. Transfer the fish to a serving platter, drizzle with the butter lemon sauce and serve. Goes well with a nice Sauvignon Blanc.

Club Officers 2018

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

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

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

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

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Sterling Herrmann 801-560-0745 (oahuheather@gmail.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)

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!

Ward and Child	See them on Facebook	Salt Lake City
House of Pumps	<u>http://www.houseofpumps.com/</u>	Sandy
Asphalt Materials	<u>http://asphaltmaterials.net/</u>	W. Jordan
Glover Nursery	<u>http://www.glovernursery.com/</u>	W. Jordan
IFA Country Stores	<u>http://ifa-coop.com/</u>	Various Locations
Pendleton Design Management	<u>http://www.pendletondm.com/</u>	Sandy
Ann Elizabeth	<u>http://www.annelizabeth.com/</u>	Salt Lake City
Landscape Lighting Pro	<u>http://www.utahlights.com/</u>	Midvale

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.