

Utah Water Garden & Koi Club

May, 2018

We had a terrific meeting at Utah Water Gardens on April 19th. A fine meal of pizza and salad was provided while we gathered together to renew friendships and talk among ourselves. We started the program with Utah Water Gardens co-owner **Sheida Hajarian** who gave a wonderful talk about the plants that she had graciously donated for the evening's raffle. They included an Arrowhead, Papyrus and some others. She spoke about the benefits of each and how they contribute to the overall health of our ponds. **Sterling Hermann** then gave a very interesting talk about the IQ of pond plants. It was interesting to learn that some of our favorite plants are rather dumb but that is also beneficial because it allows us to use them to our advantage. For example, did you know that inpatients do quite well planted as an aquatic marginal? These shade lovers can be planted in between rocks or at the edges of a stream. We also learned about Creeping Jenny which Sterling described as "left handed or right handed" meaning if you plant it next to the water, it will grow toward the water and if you plant it in the water, it will grow out of the pond toward drier ground. Who would have thought?!? Sterling is such a great resource to our club and we can always count on him to provide great information-

Thanks Sterling and Sheida for some great information as we enter our planting season.





May

May 17, 2018 7:00 pm
Glover Nursery
9275 South 1300 West, West Jordan
Speaker: Shane Thorstrom
Topic: Container Water Gardening
Meal & soft drinks provided
Please bring chairs
Wheelchair Accessible

June

June 21, 2018 7:00 pm
Avellar Pond
11747 S. Watson Road, Sandy
Annual Summer BBQ
Please bring chairs
Bring pot luck salad 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.

Video Alert! Check out a Youtube video called "What is it like to buy koi in Japan?" It documents a buying trip by Sacramento Koi and is very interesting!

The Koi Spot



Feeding Koi

Carp in natural ponds, lakes and rivers enjoy a self-renewing supply of aquatic insects, crustaceans and plant matter, which they get by grubbing through the silt. If there is not enough to go around, the fish do not starve, but instead of achieving their full growth potential, they remain stunted. On the other hand, a koi pond is a densely stocked, closed environment in which natural rules do not apply. The fish are dependent on you for everything, including their food.

The Koi diet

Nowadays the trend has swung away from what the hobbyist could find in the grocery store or dig from the garden towards a heady selection of ready prepared koi foods in flake, pelleted or extruded, pond stick formulae. While these are excellent, other foods given as treats to vary the monotony still have their place. Whole meal bread in moderation, whole lettuce, oranges cut in half so that the koi can suck out the flesh, slices of watermelon, earthworms from chemical free soil and even prawns in the shells definitely give the fish extra zest.

Avoid foods high in moisture and carbohydrate, such as peas, potatoes and sweet corn. Twenty years ago, these were koi staples, but only because nothing better was available. Also off the list are meat and dairy products, as these contain solid fats.

Koi do not have stomachs; digestion takes place in the long gut and the more food that is

offered at a sitting the smaller the percentage assimilated. This is especially so at low temperatures. The remaining food is passed, partially digested through the digestive system to place an unwanted loading on the biofilter. Some of the least digestible ingredients in commercial foods happen to be cheap: carbohydrate accounts for between 30 and 40 percent by weight of a typical koi pellet and also acts as a binding and bulking agent.

This partially explains the great difference in price between similar looking koi foods. High protein formulae are more likely to contain fish meal, which provides desirable unsaturated lipids (oils). Other ingredients common to most foods are ash (a source of minerals), fiber (of doubtful value to koi), moisture and vitamins. Also present may be immune stimulants, probiotics (ingredients to pre-empt problems by nutritional rather than chemical means), color enhancers and various exotic additives, such as crushed crab and lobster shells, propolis also known as 'bee glue' and powdered montmorillonite clay. In a crowded marketplace, manufacturers are keen to gain the edge with innovative ingredients. The latest trend is towards paste foods in powder form, which can be mixed to a loose dough with water or fresh orange juice.

How and when to feed koi

Wild carp are constant browsers but koi typically have to fit in with our busy work schedules and share our mealtime two or three times a day. However, this gorge and starve regime does not promote the best growth rate. Invest in an auto-feeder and the koi will come closer to nature with several smaller meals over a 24-hour period.

In unheated ponds, what and how much you feed koi is temperature dependent. Start in spring, when the water reaches 50 degrees plus, start feeding with small amounts of easily digestible, sinking wheat germ pellets. As the water warms further, move to higher protein floating foods and then when the pond begins to cool down again in autumn, revert to wheat

germ before ceasing feeding altogether. By then the fish's metabolism will have slowed and they will use their stored energy reserves through the winter. In heated ponds, koi can be grown on more quickly with no checks as they can be fed right through the year.

Few people bother to measure how much food they give their koi; the recommended amount is between one and two percent of body weight per day. However young koi grow faster than large fish and require more protein. This is a case for not sticking with just one brand of food but mixing several together for each feed. Remember that pellet size is dictated by the size of the smallest mouth in the pond, a yearling koi will not manage a 12mm (0.5in) diameter jumbo pellet.

It is very important to follow the rules of what to feed and at what temperature to give your koi a chance to reach their full potential. Overfeeding causes more problems than underfeeding and in the long run making a mess of your pond with an excess of waste and over loaded your biofilter. Making a routine with the proper amounts at all times and choices of food will pay off.

Store all koi food in a cool dry place in an airtight container and never hold over any surplus from one season to the next. The vitamin content will oxidize and there is the risk of harmful molds developing.

Hand Feeding

Koi can learn with a great enthusiasm to feed out of your hand. Once they get use to you being close to them you can offer them some bread or koi cookies as a treat to bring them closer to you. Just dangle your hand in the water with the food offering. Be patient, usually one brave koi will make its way towards you and take the treat out of your hand. The others will catch on to the routine and you will have your koi swarming to your hand for that special treat in no time. They can also learn the affection of a pat on the head or a rub on the belly. Take it slow and let them come to you.

Below is a general guide for feeding koi:

Less than 50 degrees. Do not feed Koi Temps. at 50° F of more than one month may require supplemental feedings of low protein high carbohydrate.

Between 50 – 55 degrees. Feed 2-3 times a week if Koi are hungry. Feed high carbohydrate, low protein, laxative type foods. Wheat germ, Cheerios, squash, lettuce & brown bread.

Between 55 – 59 degrees. Feed 4-5 times per week if Koi are hungry. Add low protein (25%) pellets along with vegetables. Increase quantities gradually as temp. increases.

At 59 degrees. Feed once per day six days a week. Feed low protein (25%) pellets along with high carbohydrate vegetables and fruit.

Between 60 – 65 degrees. Feed once or twice per day every day. Gradually increase protein in pellets (35%) and quantity of pellets. Vary diet with vegetables and fruits.

Between 65 - 72 degrees. Feed once or twice per day. Bulk of diet should be 35% protein pellets. Add fruits, vegetables and plankton for variety.

Between 72 - 80 degrees. Feed 3-4 times a day. Use high protein pellets (35% to 40%) with color enhancers. Add plankton, vegetables, fruits and shrimp.

Bon Appetit!



Down in the Garden with Rosie

By Rosie Cobbley



National Arbor Day brings to mind the importance of trees in our gardens. Yes, they need water, but where would we be without them? They pay us back a hundred times for a small investment- cooling shade, cleaning air, mitigating the adverse effects of noise and pollution on our streets. Last but not least- the sheer beauty of them to cleanse our souls.



Here are some guidelines to help you pick the right tree for your needs.

- * Consider mature size
- * Know your hardiness zone
- * Sun/shade exposure
- * Evergreen or Deciduous- find the best placing to get the result you need.
- * Personal preferences- Flowering, Winter bark interest, screening, shade.
- * Consider clean-up work- size of leaves, fruit, seeds.

Evergreen:

‘Oregon Green’ Austrian pine- Small cultivar of pine, only 15’X12’

‘Emerald Arrow’ Bosnian pine – great oval shape, fluffy, 12’X8’

‘Montgomery’ Blue Spruce- Globe shaped, good background tree-15’X10’

‘Taylor Juniper’- Columnar will screen well in small spaces, drought tolerant 20’X4’

‘Cupressina’ Norway Spruce- Columnar, dense foliage, screens attractively 25’X6’

Deciduous:

Lacebark Elm- great shade tree- small leaves, no significant seeds or fruit, 30’X 20’

Paperbark Maple - Cinnamon peeling bark, orange fall color, great Winter interest, more tolerant of clay soils than Japanese Maples- 20’X15’

Zelkova ‘City Sprite’- smaller cultivar, yellow Fall color, little clean-up 25’X20’

Zelkova ‘Wireless’- cultivar grown to fit under power lines! 15’X20’

'Frans Fontaine' Hornbeam- Columnar, great screening tree, 20'X 5'

'Spring Snow Crabapple- no fruit, white flowers, fall color 20'X20'

'Radiant' Crabapple- insignificant fruit, dark pink flowers, fall color 25"X15'

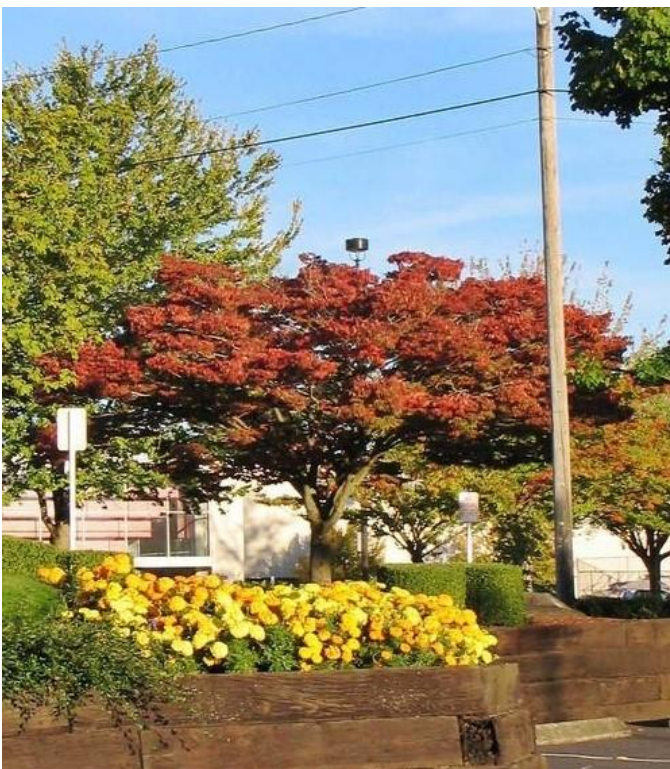
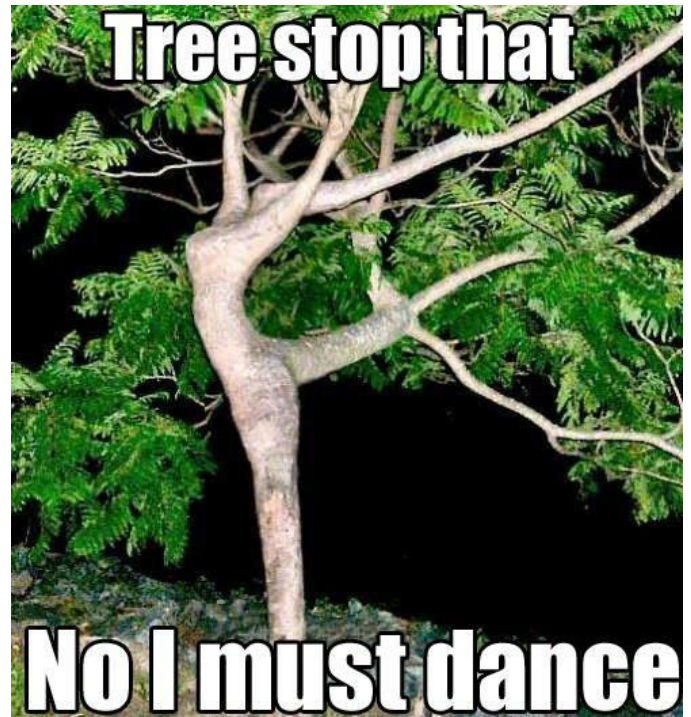
Entry Way Trees:

'Lollipop' Crabapple- White flowers, lollipop effect, only 6' high, 4' wide-Sun

Weeping Silver Pear- on standard, good for large planter- 5' X 3'-Sun/Shade

Weeping Cherry-on standard- good for planter, needs wind protection 5"X4'

Cutleaf Japanese Maples- Non-clay soils, morning sun, wind protection, 6"X6'



IHOP The Ponder Frog...



Ponders How to Plant Pond Plants

If you ordered plants online, the first thing that you want to do when your plants arrive is to remove them from the plastic bags they arrive in and keep the plants wet and out of the sunlight. Put the plants in trays of pond water in the shade to re-hydrate them until you can plant them. The soil that you use can be out of your flower or vegetable garden. Heavy soil with some clay base is good to use. Stay away from commercial potting soils as they are too light and will float out of the pot. Clay kitty litter mixed with some sand will also work if clay is not available in your area of the country.

You can use any pot that you have for planting your water plants. If the pots have holes in them, line the bottom of the pot with burlap or newspaper. A wider pot is preferred to a tall and narrow one. Most bog plants will work in 2 to 3-gallon pots. Lilies do best if they have more room, so a 2 to 5-gallon pot is desired for them.

To prepare the soil, mix the soil with water from the pond to make a nice thick mud. Then fill the pot that you have chosen to about 2" from the top with your mud mix. Newly potted pond plants can be placed at shallow depths until they become established. Also keep water lilies away from waterfalls and fountains as they like still water. Following are specific directions for the type of water plant that you are planting.

Planting Hardy Water Lilies

Place the hardy water lily tuber at a 45 degree angle with the non-growing end against the side of the pot. Add several tablets of fertilizer tablets (1 tablet per gallon of soil). Place tablets right in front of the crown (where the leaves and roots connect) of the tuber. Lilies are heavy feeders and should be fertilized once a month after planting. Be careful that the fertilizer is not touching the roots as this will burn them. Press the soil around the roots being careful not to cover the crown of the plant. Add a layer of gravel over the soil, again being careful not to cover the crown. It is better to plant lilies too high, than to plant them too deep. Use gravel that is about ½" in diameter, although rinsed pea gravel will also work. Gravel helps keep the soil in the pot and also keeps the fish from digging in the soil. Hardy lilies go to the bottom of the pond 18" to 36" deep. Some of the smaller varieties can be 12" deep.

Planting Tropical Water Lilies

Tropical Water lilies are typically shipped "bare-root" with 3 to 6 leaves and sometimes buds and flowers on them, although these may die back during the transplanting, but will immediately start sending up new leaves and buds. Keep the newly delivered plants wet and out of the sun. Tropical water lilies should be planted in 2 to 7-gallon pots. A larger container will produce larger and more profuse flowering. Fill the container about half-way with a heavy clay-based soil. Place the tuber and roots upright in the center of the pot. Fill and firm the soil around the roots leaving the crown (where the stems and roots connect) level with the soil line. Add 1 fertilizer tablet per gallon of soil, keeping them away from the roots. Top with an inch of pea gravel or larger size gravel to hold the soil in place, remembering to keep away from the crown of the plant. At this point you can gently rinse the newly potted plant to lessen the mud escaping as you lower the potted lily into the pond. Lower the potted lily to a depth of approximately 6"-8" over the crown. Once the lily is established it can be lowered to a depth of 12" -18".

Tropical water lilies cannot tolerate temperatures below 65 degrees and should not be planted until the water temperatures reach 70 degrees. Planting

too early can cause dormancy or worse yet – death. Lilies are heavy feeders and should be fertilized every 4 weeks with 1 fertilizer tablet per gallon of soil throughout the growing season. Tropical waterlilies usually require at least 8 hours of sun. Some morning shade will not affect them, as long as the stronger afternoon sun will still reach the plant. Blue tropical lilies will grow and flower well, even if they do not receive a full day of sunshine. Tropical water lilies can safely be placed outdoors when the water temperatures are a consistent 70 degrees. Placing the tropical waterlilies outside too soon may shock the plant, causing the plant to return to dormancy or possibly killing the lily. Tropical water lilies can winter outdoors in warmer climates where water temperatures do not fall below 60 degrees. Tropical water lilies that are marked as “Viviparous” will tolerate cooler water temperatures and bloom later into the fall months.

Planting Bog Plants

Plant these as you would tropical lilies, again making sure that you don't cover the crown of the plant. Bog plants should only be in water deep enough to cover the pot.

Planting Water Lotus

Warmth is essential to growing the lotus, keeping the tuber too cold may cause the tuber to rot before it takes root. It is recommended that you float your lotus tuber in aged pond water in a warm sunny place before planting. Keeping a watchful eye on it though, so it does not rot. This allows the tuber to sprout and will increase your success in growing lotus. When your lotus is ready to plant fill up your 5 to 10-gallon pot with 6” of mud. Chose a 20”x6”, 22”x12”x7”, or 23”x10” pot that is not too deep for the lotus, but long enough to give your lotus ample room. Gently set the tuber on the surface of the mud, embed it slightly in the mud, then weigh it down with stones, this will prevent the tuber from floating out of the dirt until the roots have developed.

Be careful to only embed the tuber, burying it in the mud can cause it to rot. The lotus will then basically plant itself, turning downward into the mud mixture and then growing as it should. Lotus are very heavy

feeders but should not be fertilized until they have put up two or three leaves. After they have set leaves they should be given 1 or 2 tablets of Fertilizer per gallon of soil. Choose a sunny spot for your lotus away from flowing water. Start the lotus in shallow water moving it deeper as it matures. 6” to 12” below the water’s surface is ideal.

Caring for Floating Pond Plants

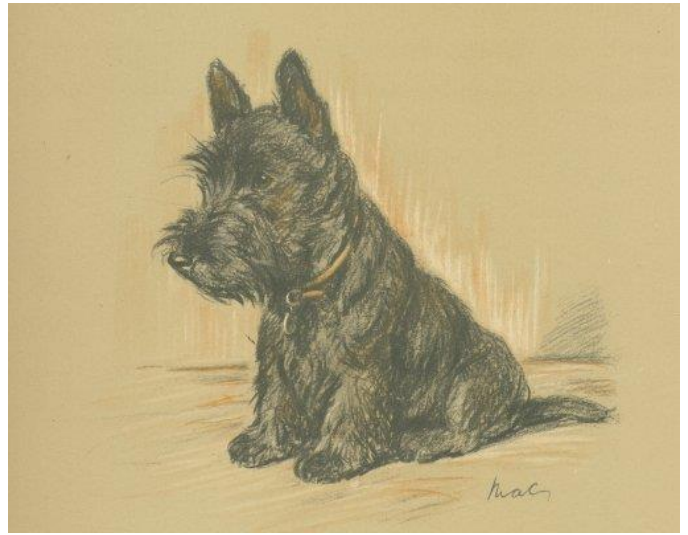
Floating plants such as water lettuce, water hyacinths, frog bit, azolla and duckweed do not need to be planted. Simply place them in the pond to float. When you first remove your water lettuce from the bag it is wise to float it in a container of pond water in the shade to rehydrate its leaves before putting out in the hot sun. It has used the moisture stored in its leaves on the trip to you and if it is simple tossed into the pond in the hot sun, the sun will fry the leaves turning them brown and crispy.

Submerged Water Plants

Submerged, oxygenating plants such as anacharis, hornwort, cabomba, vallisneria and red ludwigia can be weighted and they simply sink to the bottom of the pond. Submerged plants may also be potted with pea gravel to hold them in place. They should be completely submerged to a depth of at least 12 inches.

Sponsor and Member News!

The Provo IFA Country Store recently moved from its location on 500 South to a bigger, brighter location at 898 S. University Ave., and the staff is feeling pretty satisfied about the result. According to Aaron Jaussi, store manager, the old location had only seven designated parking spots and was almost 10,000 square feet. The new store has at least four times the parking and houses almost 26,000 square feet. "Our sales floor is significantly bigger than the old location," Jaussi said. "It's just a nicer experience for everyone — employees and customers. "The IFA team opened the new location March 12, "almost 95 years to the day the first Provo IFA opened up,"



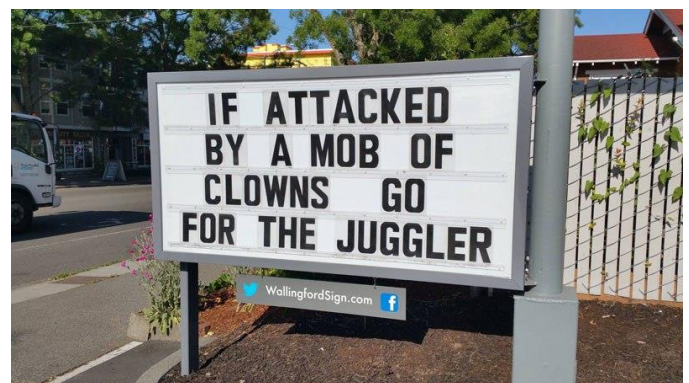
Best friends come in all shapes and sizes. Tiger was such a special dog and we know he meant a great deal to our friends, Barry and Sandra Cole. May you always remember the fond memories and keep them forever close in your heart.



Random Thoughts



We've all done 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



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

Baked Shrimp Scampi

Ingredients

2 lbs shrimp in the shell, 12 to 15 count
3 tablespoons olive oil
2 tablespoons dry white wine
kosher salt & freshly ground black pepper
12 tablespoons unsalted butter, at room temperature
4 teaspoons minced garlic (4 cloves)
¼ cup minced shallot
3 tablespoons minced fresh parsley leaves
1 teaspoon minced fresh rosemary leaf
¼ teaspoon crushed red pepper flakes
1 teaspoon grated lemon zest
2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
1 extra-large egg yolk
⅔ cup panko breadcrumbs (Japanese dried bread flakes)
Lemon wedge for serving

1. Preheat the oven to 425 degrees F.
2. Peel, devein, and butterfly the shrimp, leaving the tails on.
3. Place the shrimp in a mixing bowl and toss gently with the olive oil, wine, 2 teaspoons salt, and 1 teaspoon pepper. Allow to sit at room temperature while you make the butter and garlic mixture.
4. In a small bowl, mash the softened butter with the garlic, shallots, parsley, rosemary, red pepper flakes, lemon zest, lemon juice, egg yolk, panko, 1/2 teaspoon salt, and 1/4 teaspoon of pepper until combined.
5. Starting from the outer edge of a 14-inch oval gratin dish, arrange the shrimp in a single layer cut side down with the tails curling up and towards the center of the dish.
6. Pour the remaining marinade over the shrimp.
7. Spread the butter mixture evenly over the shrimp.
8. Bake for 10 to 12 minutes until hot and bubbly.
9. If you like the top browned, place under a broiler for 1 minute and serve with lemon wedges.

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

Shirley Simmonds 702-302-6315 (shirionevermore@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!

Asphalt Materials	http://asphaltmaterials.net/	W. Jordan
Glover Nursery	http://www.glovernursery.com/	W. Jordan
IFA Country Stores	http://ifa-coop.com/	Various Locations
Pendleton Design Management	http://www.pendletondm.com/	Sandy

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.