

Utah Water Garden & Koi Club

October, 2018

Kelly and Julie Flint really outdid themselves at the September meeting. Their backyard and ponds were so beautiful and they had set up tables with fabulous decorations that made for a truly special evening. Kelly explained that it all started with construction of a small patio and a contractor suggestion to add a small water feature to get the sound of water. That project bloomed into several magnificent ponds and a passion for water lillies and Koi. They presented a tour of the International Waterlily and Water Gardening Society annual meeting held this year in San Angelo, Texas. Kelly and Julie just returned from attending the symposium and Julie gave us a great slideshow overview and description of the many water lilies on display at this fabulous location. She is so enthusiastic about her ponds, plants and fish and her passion is contagious! Membership in this society is free and you can join by going to their web site at <http://iwgs.org/membership-types-3/>. As an individual member, you'll enjoy full access to their website, online quarterly Water Garden Journal, and access to the "Let's Talk Water Gardening" message board. Next year's symposium is to be held in France on August 21-29, 2019. C'est Bon!





UPCOMING EVENTS



What's New?



If you haven't checked out our club web site lately, now would be a great time to check it out. The website has been updated and re-vamped to include some new photos and past copies of the club newsletter. So, if you would like to go check it out, you can find it at:

<http://www.utahwatergardenclub.org/>



October Annual Banquet
October 18, 2018 7:00 pm
Fratelli Ristorante
9236 Village Shop Dr., Sandy
Annual Club Banquet and auction



When our Sponsors and our club members meet, dreams come true!



The following is a letter that our members, Lyle and Jan Wilde wanted to share about their recent pond building experience.

We want to share our recent experience with **Joshua Pendleton** at Pendleton Design management.

We had a dream! To live by water; the ocean, a lake, a pond. But life, family, and reality, which were also part of the dream, came first. Several years ago, after seeing **Joy Bossi** on local morning news we became aware of the Pond Tour. Every year since we have looked forward to the new Tour.

Jan is a crafter and designer and has always been a little left of center. Lyle spent over 40 years working in government, making him the more logical, common sense partner of the pair. Jan, the eccentric one, talked the logical one into buying a schoolhouse built in 1893. It has had numerous incarnations; a two-room schoolhouse, a church, apartments, and finally a single-family home. The yard was a fright. Only Chinese Elms and a few pine trees survived many years of neglect.

When we found out a prior owner had a pond back in the 1980's the water dream started to become more real. Because the pond had been covered over with dirt Lyle would get out the shovel every year right after the Pond Tour, searching for the cement remnants of the old pond. The dream was delayed until last spring, when Lyle finally found the treasured cement bottom. The dream was alive again.

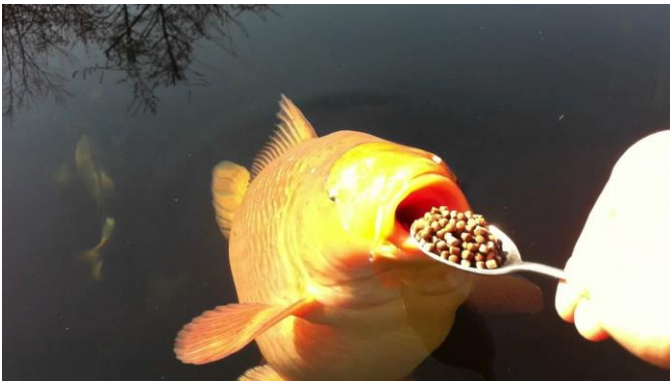
After a load of boulders was delivered we both realized the rocks were bigger than our dream of building a pond by ourselves. The logical one asked around and found an "expert", at which time **Josh Pendleton** stepped in to save the dream. His dream for us was bigger than our dream for ourselves. WOW! Josh has incredible vision and talent. He connected with the universe to place all the rocks in the most natural places. Jan, being a bit of a control freak when it comes to design, knew to just let **Josh** do what he is the very best at. We are thrilled that we put our dreams in his hands. We're now living in that dream.

Thank you **Joy, Josh**, and all our new friends in the Pond Club. Dreams do come true.

Jan and Lyle Wilde



Hand feeding koi: Tips and Tricks



Many koi owners hope to hand feed their koi and yearn for this interaction with their pets. Training your pet koi fish to eat from your hand takes a lot of patience and perseverance. Hand feeding your koi may be easier said than done, but when it's accomplished it is most rewarding. It's always great fun to amaze visitors with the astonishing feat that you and your pets have mastered. And it's a sure-fire way to get the non-believers to join the koi hobby as being glorious fun.

Usually, the koi collection will have a leader who is always willing to come close and investigate any movement or sound at ponds edge. That fish may be your best chance at successfully training the others to eat from your hand. Training koi to hand feed takes time and you must be patient. Remember that "Rome wasn't built in a day", nor will your koi learn to accept food from the hand of a human.

How to Hand Feed Your Koi

First, make sure your hands are very clean. Lotion, sun screen, bug repellent and other such products are bad for your fish.

Start with a flavorful and floating koi food that your fish like to eat. Don't try to entice them to eat something that they are unfamiliar with. Your fish need to gain trust and not be frightened by your presence. Feed your koi normally for several days, but stay motionless by the pond. Stay there until all food is consumed. Go to the pond at the same time every day to feed. Choose a spot where the water has sufficient depth so your fish can approach from underneath rather than gliding on the surface; a.k.a. Shamu the Killer Whale scooting up on the deck to wave at the crowd! Ample water depth gives them a sense of security, less frightened of being beached and caught by an intruder. It is also best to feed in calm water, away from waterfalls and turbulence.

Next, sit very quietly by the pond with little or no movement. When the koi become accustomed to your presence you can slowly reach out to dispense some pellets by putting your hand on the pond water, and then slowly withdraw your hand. Sit **VERY** still. The bravest or hungriest koi will be the first to approach. When the pellets have all been consumed **SLOWLY** extend your hand with more pellets. Do this several times. Then slowly get up and leave. Do not offer food at any time other than when you are at the hand feeding location. Hunger is a good motivator. And it is best to stick to a routine. As the koi learn this routine they will be eager to participate in the feeding game. And as they get hungrier the more eager they will become. Soon you'll have them eating out of your hand.

Another suggestion for training koi to hand feed is by using a floating style feeding ring to lure koi to the desired area. A feeding ring ensures that the food does not float away and trains the koi to feed at your chosen location. Toss floating koi food pellets into the ring. Once the fish expect to find feed here you can slowly put your hand under the water while they are eating. Keep your hand very still. After the fish are no longer afraid of your presence begin reaching into the ring with a fistful

of yummy pellets. Don't remove your hand until koi begin to eat.

Yet another method in the quest for hand-fed koi is to use a homemade koi food bait ball. First you must make the bait. You will need an old nylon stocking or a piece of fine mesh fabric, fishing line and a rock or weight. Place approximately ½ cup of koi food pellets into the toe of stocking and tie tightly to form a bait ball. Next, attach a length of fishing line to the stocking. This is the bait ball that you will use in your attempt to hand feed your koi.

Now tie the line to the rock or weight and let it the bait dangle in the pond close to the water's edge, ideally at only 1-2 foot distance. You should now leave the bait floating in the pond. Koi are inquisitive and will check out anything new in the pond, especially if the object smells like something good to eat. The koi will spend a lot of time playing with the bait ball trying to slurp the food through the mesh. Return every few hours and approach the feeding spot very slowly and sit motionless near the bait. You may need to refill the stocking multiple times over several days. Soon your fish will recognize you as an extension of the bait and not feel threatened. Slowly but surely you will be able to draw the bait closer until it is in your hand. Gradually you will be able to switch from using the bait ball to offering pellets directly by hand.

How to Make a Feeding Ring for Koi?

A feeding ring for koi fish can be easily made from short pieces of PVC pipe. Glue pieces together with appropriate sized elbow fittings to form a square or octagon. Use ample glue to seal joints ensuring it is water tight and will float. Allow the glue to dry completely. Anchor the ring to pond edge with a string or fishing line.

Do some koi varieties feed train faster than others?

Yes, some varieties will feed train faster than others. The friendliest varieties of koi are Chagoi, Kigo and Ochiba Shigure. These varieties usually

take to hand feeding quickly and others in the pond will follow soon thereafter.

More Koi Hand Feeding Tips:

Be patient. Be quiet. Be calm. Be consistent. You need to build trust.

Don't rush it. If you don't have enough time to devote to the hand feeding today then skip it.

Use treats like shrimp, lettuce or watermelon as extra incentive.

Koi are grazers meaning they nibble most of the time.

Offer food by hand only. Do not give food otherwise. Hunger will encourage the koi to come close to get food.

Use a hoola-hoop as a feeding ring.

Try not to be startled when a fish brushes against your hand underwater. This is what you want, remember.

If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.



Did you know?

Most koi love garlic. In fact, garlic is not only good for your fish, but they also love the smell. It attracts them in the water. So, if you're introducing a new food to your fish, coat it in either garlic or the dust of their regular pellet food to convince them it's tasty enough to try out.

Down in the Garden with Rosie and Barry



What a Turtle Wants



Hi there, this is me, a Turtle. I've been a turtle all my life, and I can tell you it's been quite a journey! My earliest memories are of severely overcrowded accommodations, jammed in a bowl with a herd of other small turtles, then plopped into a glass box filled with water, and a light bulb overhead that no one remembered to turn off. Luckily for me I was singled out, thrust into a dark box where I rattled around, then torpedoed into a LAKE, where I encountered BIG turtles. Happy Days!! Freedom to swim and float, exploring, sunbathing on rocks and boulders, stacked up 3 deep with my new friends. Then there was the FOOD- a banquet of floating salad (Water lilies, trailing plants), and best of all, delicious shrimp appear daily, fed by giant claws

with a voice (this is my Shrimp lady). There's something missing... Yes! We turtles (just like you) feel the urge from time to time to make other turtles. This apparently involves a lot of kissing, and patting our partner's face and so on..... and then one of us has to go and dig a great big hole to lay the eggs in- Why is that always the Lady Turtle?? Oh well, life goes on.....

Facts for Humans:

- * Temperature and diet: The water has to be at least 50 deg before feeding turtles. They are omnivores- feed them plant material, pellet food, and shrimp/seafood.

- * Lifestyle: turtles are reptiles, so cold blooded, and require warmth to become active. They love to sunbathe on rocks, hang about on logs, or float on top of lily pads. Turtles can have noticeably different personalities-some are aggressive, some shy, some like to wander outside the pond and explore the landscape.

- * Hibernation ('Brumation'): As the water cools to below 50 deg, the turtles slow down, the beginning of the brumation process. They are not completely asleep, and can still wander about on the bottom of the pond, or come up to the surface. They take in water through the 'butt' hole (called the cloaca) opening to absorb oxygen during brumation. The water temperature under the ice is 38 deg so their bodies will not freeze.

In the Spring, as they feel the warmth of the sun, they will start to move around, following the sun. They are more nervous of humans at this time.



* Procreation: -Turtles mate under the water- they appear to be kissing and stroking their mate's face.



The plastron is a section of the underbelly carapace which is concave, so he can fit on top of the female, he has bigger claws so he can “hang” on, and his tail is longer to enable him to direct the sperm into the female. The female can lay eggs, even unfertilized ones, up to 5 times in a season. She will stop eating 24-28 hours before laying, and becomes ‘Broody’, like a chicken, and will leave the pond to find the perfect spot to dig the hole she needs to deposit her eggs.

Below, the Cole's turtle digging her nest:



She may make several attempts to dig a hole the correct size- it appears to be at least 3 inches deep and wide- and will leave it open if she doesn't use it, only covering a hole if she has deposited her eggs.

Below, the completed nest:



Temperature at the time of laying is important- 81 deg or less, the babes will be females, above 86 deg, males. 100 deg is lethal for the eggs. The eggs hatch in 50-100 days. If you are willing to raise the babies yourself, you can remove the eggs, and place them in exactly the same position that they were laying in the hole, packed in moist sand and vermiculite for up to 3 months. This would be quite a challenge for those who are interested in fostering.



* If you don't want to lose your turtle friends, keep them happy-they have a habit of moving on to greener pastures! Their habitat must be comfortable-well fed, places to hide, explore, and sunbathe, freedom to swim and float- That's what a Turtle wants.

IHOP The Ponder Frog...



Ponders Tips for Planting Tulips in the Fall for Spring Blooming

Overview and Description of Tulips

Tulips bulbs, like daffodils, announce that spring has arrived. Planting tulip bulbs is very easy, however caring for tulip plants can be a bit more challenging than growing daffodils, because tulip bulbs tend to be short-lived - if the deer, mice, and squirrels don't eat them first. But even if you have to grow your tulips as annual plants, they will still lift your spirits in the spring.

Tulips have had a fascinating history. Although closely associated with Holland, tulips were first cultivated in Turkey. The name tulip is believed to be derived from the Turkish word for turbans, "tulband," because of their resemblance. They gained popularity in Europe in the 17th century, peaking in 1636-1637 with 'Tulipmania,' a period when the price of tulips bulbs was higher than the price of a house. Thankfully the price has adjusted, and we can all enjoy the bulbs now.

Tulips are a perennial, spring blooming, bulbous plant, although they are short-lived in many areas. There are 15 divisions of tulips, based on flower shape and time of bloom.

Leaves: The broad, strappy leaves have a waxy coating that gives them a blue-green color. There are usually 2-6 leaves per plant.

Flowers: Flowers are usually cup-shaped, with 3 petals and 3 sepals. Some tulips are star-shaped, however. They have been hybridized in just about every color but blue. The base of the flower is often a darker color than the petals. Most tulips have 1 flower per stem, but there are some multi-flowered varieties.

Botanical Name

Tulipa

Common Name

Tulips

Hardiness Zones

Tulips are reliably hardy in USDA Hardiness Zones 4 - 6. There are a few that can survive in Zones 7 and 8, but most need a cold winter, to bloom in successive years. Tulips can be temperamental about weather and water. Sometimes it's easier to grow them as annuals, planting a new batch every fall. It's a bit more work, but it will save you from seeing the unattractive fading foliage, and you won't be disappointed the following spring.

Exposure

Plant your tulip bulbs in full sun to partial shade. Too much shade will diminish blooming.

Mature Size

Most tulips range between 6 - 24 inches (h) x 12 - 24 inches (w), but there are varieties that will grow taller and some that are shorter and stocky. Mature size also depends on the growing conditions.

Bloom Period

Tulips are early spring bloomers. You can prolong their bloom time by planting early, mid, and late spring varieties.

Tulip Growing Tips

Soil: Tulips need well-drained soil. Sandy soil amended with some organic matter is perfect. They also prefer a slightly acidic soil pH of 6.0 to 6.5.

Planting Tulips: Tulips need a chilling period and are planted in the fall. Planting depth should be about 3 times the bulb's diameter; small bulbs will be about 5-6 inches deep, larger bulbs 8-10 inches. Add a handful of bulb food or bone meal at planting time and water well. If it doesn't rain, you must water the bulbs weekly until the ground freezes. Feed again, when the leaves emerge in the spring.

Caring for Your Tulip Plants

The leaves need to be allowed to continue growing, after the petals drop, to feed the bulb. However, the flower stalks can be removed to prevent them from setting seed and stealing energy from the bulb.

Once the leaves die back, they will pull easily from the soil. The bulbs prefer to be on the dry side, during summer dormancy.

Feed each spring, when the leaves first appear.

If you have trouble getting your tulips to come back each year, it could be because the winter is not cold enough, the summer is too wet, or something has eaten the bulbs. Whatever the reason, you may prefer to grow your tulips as annuals, replanting each fall. It's a bit more work, but you won't need holes as deep as perennialized planting.

Design Suggestions for Tulips

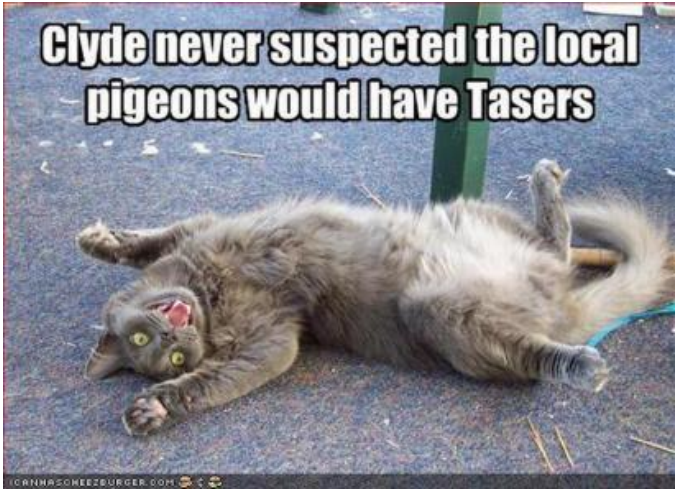
There aren't that many flowers in bloom when tulips put on their show so that they can be worked into any spot in the yard. They look best when planted in clusters, rather than lines. They make good companions for other spring bulbs, like *Chionodoxa* (Glory of the Snow), late daffodils, dwarf iris, and *Scilla*. And tulip foliage does not remain an eyesore as long as most other bulbs.

Some of the cool season annuals, like snapdragons and pansies, make a nice contrast to tulips bowl shape. The blues of Forget-Me-Nots and Virginia Bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*) play up the bold colors of tulips.

Tulips also make great cut flowers. If a deer problem prohibits you from growing tulips in your yard, you could grow them in your fenced vegetable garden and bring them indoors to enjoy.



Random Thoughts





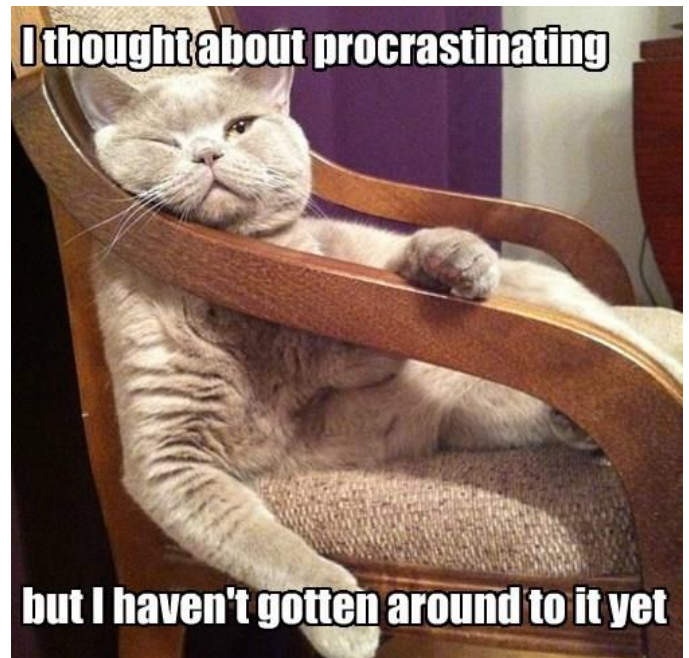
What does scary Halloween masks, frost on the pumpkin, and falling leaves have in common? They all appear during election season and this fall is no exception. We need volunteers to run for vice-president, treasurer and one board member position. Only eligible club members can hold elected office. We will be holding elections at the October banquet.

Please submit your name, or someone else's name as a nominee to our club Secretary, Sherry Avellar at trout42@hotmail.com. Names should be submitted no later than October 1. Nominations can also be submitted during the October banquet. Terms of service are two years for officers, and three years for board members.

Our club officer/board member team is very supportive, fun and helpful to

each other. We try to spread the workload and not overly burden any one person. Come join us if you would like to help our club flourish.

Don't be like Murphy here and procrastinate - submit a nomination today!



Club Silent Auction to be held at the annual banquet on October 18.



Once again, it is time to go through your garage, basement, attic and dumpster for items to donate to our club silent auction. Well, maybe not that kind of stuff, but we would love to have artwork, yard art, gardening implements or other fun items that would be someone else's treasure. Maybe a gift certificate to your favorite restaurant. Please look around and get your items to Rosie Cobbley by **October 13.**



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.



Shirley advised she knows a woman who is selling Koi, pumps and plants. She can be contacted at peggy.n.scott@gmail.com.

A pre-formed PVC shallow pond. About 18"-2' deep. Great bog for plants buried in the ground or a lily pond. Too small for koi but could accommodate a few goldfish. Free. Contact Shirley Simmonds 702-302-6315

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

Cioppino

This Cioppino recipe is a San Francisco original, made famous in the 1850s by Genoese immigrant Giuseppe Bazzuro at his restaurant. Derived from the traditional *ciuppin*—which means "little soup" in the Genoese dialect—the dish was originally a puree of cooked vegetables and leftover fish scraps. Over the years, Bay area chefs transformed it into a luxurious stew using local delicacies such as dungeness crab, as in this version from the city's legendary Tadich Grill.

1 cup extra-virgin olive oil
16 tbsp. butter
1 medium yellow onion, peeled and chopped
2 medium carrots, peeled, trimmed, and chopped
1 rib celery, chopped
1 green bell pepper, cored, seeded, and chopped
1 leek, white part only, trimmed, cleaned, and chopped
½ small fennel bulb, trimmed and chopped
2 tbsp. tomato paste
4 bay leaves
1 tsp. dried oregano
1 tsp. dried thyme
1 tsp. dried basil
2 pinches cayenne
2 (28-oz.) cans crushed Italian tomatoes
2 cloves garlic, peeled and finely chopped
1 ½ lb. halibut filet, cut into large pieces
16 sea scallops
16 large shrimp, peeled and deveined
½ lb. raw bay shrimp, if available, or smallest shrimp available, peeled
1-2 cups flour
12 oz. crabmeat, preferably dungeness, picked over
2 cups dry white wine
16 manila clams, scrubbed
½ bunch parsley, chopped
Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Instructions

Heat $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the oil and 8 tbsp. of the butter in a large pot over medium heat. Add onions and cook, stirring often, for about 2 minutes. Add carrots, celery, peppers, leeks, and fennel and cook, stirring often, for about 5 minutes. Add crushed tomatoes, tomato paste, 4 cups water, bay leaves, oregano, thyme, basil, and cayenne and season to taste with salt and pepper. Bring to a boil, reduce heat to low, and simmer, stirring occasionally, for 2 hours.

Heat remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ cup oil, 8 tbsp. butter, and garlic in a large, heavy skillet over high heat until fragrant, 1-2 minutes. Working in 2 batches, dredge halibut, scallops, and large and bay shrimp in flour, shaking off excess, and fry, turning seafood frequently, until golden, 1-2 minutes. Transfer seafood with a slotted spoon to pot with sauce, and add crabmeat, cover, and simmer for 10-15 minutes.

Add wine to same skillet over high heat, scraping browned bits stuck to bottom of skillet. Add clams, cover, and cook until shells open, about 5 minutes. (Discard any clams that don't open.) Add clams and broth to pot; adjust seasonings. Ladle soup into large bowls, garnish with parsley, and serve with toasted sourdough bread. Goes best with a nice Zinfandel like the 2007 Storybook Mountain Zinfandel Mayacamas Range Napa Valley.

Club Officers 2018

President: Richard Cobbley 801-641-0179 (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)

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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!

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.