



Koi Ahoy

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President's Message

By Jean Jahr



It is spring and time to clean up our yards and water gardens. Last month I started pulling out the plants and giving them a haircut. The haircut sort of turned into a military look. You know, nearly bald? Then a major thinning. I actually threw a bunch of plants into the green waste can the night before it was to be picked up. However, I still have a few left and will bring them to our next meeting for a tailgate plant giveaway if anyone wants them. Still have some to chop up so I am not sure what I'll have besides some blue pickerel weed.

The pond looks a lot better. Fortunately the lilies leafed out right away so the fish had some cover when big blue heron found the pond. He may have thinned out a few fish but there were too many in there anyway.

Our last meeting was at John G.'s in Folsom. He has a small "upper" pond for his latest hatch, then a waterfall to a nice size lower pond. The lower is connected to a small meandering stream. It traverses most of the rest of his back yard that his beautiful koi can explore. He is creating a very natural looking streamside effect.

This month we get together at Pauline's home in Roseville for our May meeting. I was there in 2004 when she opened her garden to the Camellia Koi Club's Koi Pond & Garden Tour. It was a beautiful experience. Now, nine years later, I am prepared to be awed once again. Hope you can join us.

Jean

Inside this Issue

Pres. Message	1
AKCA Report	2
Club Dues	2
March Photos	3
Next Meeting	4
Announcements	4
Financials	5
Did you know?	5
Club calendar	9
Board of Directors	10



Camellia Koi Club Report to AKCA

April 2013

The Camellia Koi Club is sending in their official notice to AKCA that we have chosen Georgia Vonk as our newest Koi Person of the Year. Once in a while there is someone in a club that is so well thought of for all their unselfish work and support that the decision is unanimous. Georgia, who is a long time member and current Treasurer, is one of those rare choices.

CKC Club Dues

**CLUB DUES FOR 2013 ARE DUE @ \$30/family
Personalized ID pins are available at \$10/ea.**

Reminder! 15 people/families need to renew their memberships for 2013. Send me a check or go to [PayPal](#) on our website, or pay at the next meeting, I'd appreciate it (Georgia). Let us know if you would like a personalized ID pin or two.

My address:

Georgia V.
881 Greenridge Ct.,
Lincoln, CA 95647



Photos from the March meeting

Submitted by Pauline Sakai

We had a fun time with John G. It was enjoyed by all. We hope you can make it to the April meeting.



John, our host...



Products of spawning 😊



Club Members



John's gorgeous koi



Meeting discussion



Next Meeting

April 28, 2013

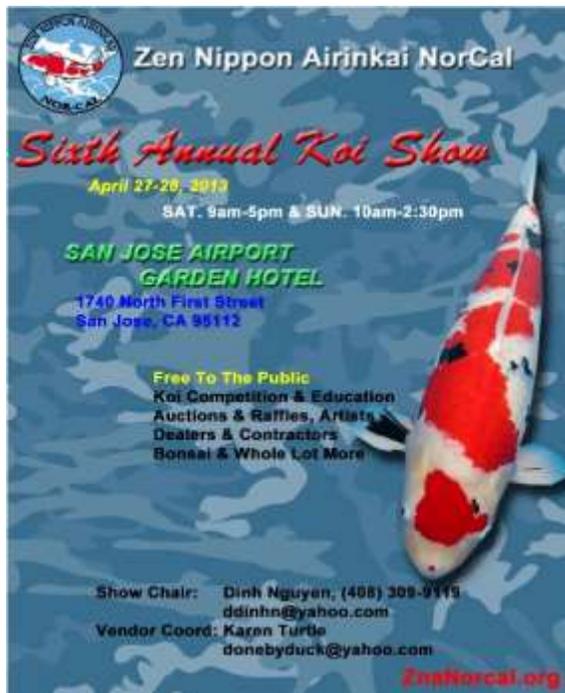
Pauline & Lilly Sakai's residence
2151 Baseline Road, Roseville, CA 95747
(916) 786-3769

PARK AT NEIGHBORS's: 2111 Baseline Road -Gray one story house with iron wrought fence. We will mark the driveway with a koi fish wind-sock. Park to the left of their driveway across from the lawn. We are avoiding the area under the oak trees. Pauline and Lilly's place is through the gate at the right side of the property.

Bring your munchies to share, a folding chair and a guest.

12:00 noon Board of Director's Meeting
1:00 General Club Meeting

Everyone is welcome to join the Board of Director's Meeting. Come tell us your thoughts and ideas.



ANNOUNCEMENTS:

ZNA NOR CAL Koi Show April 27-28, 2013 at San Jose Airport Garden Hotel

Anyone interested in carpooling contact John G. as he plans to attend the show on Saturday, April 27.



Financial Report End March 2013

Reminder - If you haven't renewed, please send me a check, go to [PayPal](#) or pay at the next meeting, I would appreciate it (Georgia). My address is:

Georgia V.
881 Greenridge Court
Lincoln, CA 95647

Beginning Balance	\$7782.02	
Expenses	\$-305.88	[Insurance (\$225 for next year & this year's Young Koi Show), Paypal fees, Host Fees and Badges]
Income	\$55.00	[Renewal and Koi for sale ad]
Ending Balance	\$7531.94	

Did You Know?

Bog Garden Part_III

By Garry Chin

After much deliberation and various trials and tribulations you finally have that Bog garden built in your yard and it's filled with water, now what?

Bogs are the perfect habitat for egg-laying insects. Some of these, such as butterflies, may be desirable. Others, such as mosquitoes, are a terrible nuisance. Fish in an adjacent pond may help to keep insect populations down. Insectivorous plants will also help rid the garden of pests. Whether you built either a natural bog or a specialized bog here are some things to consider: A natural bog forms when sphagnum moss decays, slowly choking a low-lying, soggy area with acidic peat. These are the conditions you'll have to duplicate to create specialized bog garden at home. Because a specialized bog must be watered with distilled or rainwater, be sure to implement a watering design. The depth should be no more than 2 feet, and it should be filled with a mixture of sand and peat moss. Ideally, you would and top a specialized bog with a layer of living sphagnum moss. A specialized bog should be allowed settle for at least a month before planting. Failure to do so may damage new plants. You'll also want to wash the roots of your plants before



you to install them. Once plants are in, you will begin an ongoing game of cat and mouse with your bog's pH. It must stay highly acidic in order for plants to thrive.

Select the Bog Garden Plants You Want to Use

Plot generally on your large sketch where you will place your bog plants. Ensure that the tall and large plants (like irises) will not cast shade on low plants. Choose perennial plants that will flower and mature at different times in order to maintain a range of color on display all season. Keep in mind how large the plants will grow in 2 to 5 years. Allow adequate space for them to spread. Typical bog plants include carnivores, like the Venus flytrap and the pitcher plant, and flowers, like bog buttons, lobelia, marsh marigold and bog orchids. Plants with *uliginosa* ("bog" in Latin) in their name are also ideal for a marsh or bog environment. You may add Japanese and golden-banded iris to your bog garden. Any hemerocallis lilies will suit a bog garden, as will heliotrope with its deep purple color. You may also like loosestrife, with flowers from purple to yellow. Add plants that will appeal to the wildlife you want in your bog garden. Frogs and toads will enjoy your bog garden if it has a bit of open water with lily pads. Dragonflies and moths like large flowers with wide open heads and a light scent. Mention aquatic plants, and most people first think of water lilies. These come in basically two kinds--the hardy species and cultivars and the tropical water lilies. The tropical ones can further be divided into day and night bloomers. Even though the first group is termed "hardy," meaning they will live below ice in large ponds, the plants will not withstand being frozen so must be brought indoors for winter. But whatever plants you favor, be sure to select healthy specimens with no signs of disease or rot. Your local garden center should have many of the species listed above or can give you suggestions for other plants suitable for your area.

Bog Plants in General

Bog water plants thrive in a low-lying muddy pond environment. Most plants survive in 12 inches or less of water. It is important to never allow the plant substrate to dry out. Bog plants prefer hot sunny areas where they receive at least four to six hours of sun a day. One downfall of these plants is that they are extremely evasive and will take over the pond or water garden if not planted or monitored correctly. Never place bog water plants on the bottom of dirt ponds, because they will multiply quickly.

Common water bog plants include clematis iris, yellow star flowers, arrowhead, and lobelia cardinalis, the scarlet flowers. Plants that grow in this muddy moist environment tend to be colorful, bright additions to the aquatic landscape. The arrowhead is a common water plant that many gardeners tend to remove from the pond edges due its fast-growing qualities. Arrowhead is often referred to as a pond weed.

Considerations



Each plant features unique water specifications required for survival. Bog plants tend to be quite particular regarding the level of water they need. Plants purchased at a store often have water requirements written on the side of the pot or on the tag. Always ask the plant specialist for instructions if you are unsure. Many county extension offices feature master gardener sites that allow you to ask questions. Seek out an extension in the south that frequently deals with bog display gardens.

(Note: Caution, many floating plants are considered invasive species as once a sample gets into the waterway it can multiply to a point as to clog a harbor)

Maintenance

The type of maintenance your bog garden requires will be heavily dependent on the sort of bog garden you have. A non-specialized bog is fairly simple to maintain. If you have created specialized bog garden, however, the maintenance is a bit more involved.

Once a non-specialized bog garden is established, it's not all that difficult to maintain. The very conditions that make bog gardens inhospitable to non-adapted plants also make the habitat undesirable for many of the weeds that plague "regular" gardens. Give your bog garden the once-over every so often and pluck any weed and tree seedlings before they get established. Watering is the biggest concern with bog maintenance, so make sure you have a watering plan in place.

The most important maintenance job for an artificial bog garden is watering. Never let the soil dry out. Dry soil means sure death for moisture-loving plants. Try soaker hoses, buried three inches below the surface and about two feet apart, to deliver efficient irrigation. Gentle hand watering is an option. Five-day watering intervals are typical, depending on weather. Unless a natural flow of water is available, you need to provide an artificial trickle, just sufficient to keep the bog swampy. If required in the summer, turn the hose on and let the bog flood. Mulch the garden with pine straw or oak leaves in the winter to help protect delicate plants. Mulch 6 inches deep of pine needles or oak leaves is wise in zone 6 and colder parts of zone 7. This mulch should be added about December to late February, and then removed once temperatures are above 32° F. If plants are pushed out of the soil by ice, replant immediately. Leave the mulch in place, allowing it to rot into the soil. Top dressing with rich compost will also enrich the soil, keeping its level constant as the soil settles. As with any garden, remove weed seedlings before they become a problem. Weeds will be few as many of them do not thrive in wet soil. Depending on the location of your garden, tree seedlings may be a nuisance.

Spring Cleaning your Bog

Normally, there won't be much to do but to remove any leaf debris left from the fall or that has blown in over the winter. Be sure to replant any plants that have heaved from ground freezing and thawing over the winter.



Preparing for Winter

As the fall season winds down, the leaves die off at a faster rate than they are being produced. Consequently, leaves are being removed for maintenance faster than new ones grow. The plants will slowly become thinner with less foliage until there is none left. Sometimes it is preferable to leave some dying leaves to dry for winter texture and foliage effect. Like other herbaceous perennials the leaves and stems should be pretty well gone as winter sets in. If the plants are planted directly in a bog area, they should be left alone except to clean up any dead foliage. Plants that are in pots around ledges on your pond can be lowered to the deeper water if desired, but must be brought back up in late winter before any growth occurs. Most plants tolerate being left in place without moving them at all (in Zone 6 or warmer). All dead growth must be removed if the plant is to be lowered under the water.

Finally Bogs are one of nature's wonders and they make a great addition to any garden. So let loose a chorus of "The Rattlin' Bog Song" or another of the many bog-related Irish folk tunes, and enjoy your newly built bog.

Do you have any questions?

Contact Garry at: scvkoi@yahoo.com



2013 Club Calendar (to date)

Date	Topic	Location
January 27	Jim Phillips – Water Quality	Leslie & Gus’
February 24	Anthony Quintero – Koi Show	Michelle’s
March 24 (3rd Sunday)		John G.’s
April 28		Pauline’s
May 19 (3rd Sunday)		Young Koi Show
June 30	Neil Cutsinger- Novartis Animal Health KHV vaccine	Sharon & Gary
July 28		Janet & Jose
August 25	Annual Koi Auction / Ice Cream Social	Melody & Duane
September 29		Sam’s
October 27		
November 24		
December 8	Annual Holiday Dinner	

If you would like to host your pond and house in 2013, please let [Duane Carlson](#) know. We will be delighted to schedule you.



2013 Board of Directors & Staff

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Send us your pictures and stories
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