September Speaker
Virginia Hayes will be the speaker for the September 10 meeting. Virginia is the curator of Lotusland and is presently finishing her masters at the University of California. Nelumbo is her research subject. She is specifically looking at the stage of flower development of the Asian species and some of the cultivars with many more petals. In the past she has done collecting from wild populations of the American lotus throughout the US and has an extensive photo collection of those sites. Lotusland is dedicated to the preservation of the extensive collection of exotic plants on the Montecito (CA) estate of the late Ganna Walsaka. This discussion could prove to be the most thorough look at lotus and the development of lotus we have had for quite some time. Lotusland can also be contacted on the web at www.lotusland.org.

CWGS Elections in September
Candidate Needed for Secretary!!!
We are still in need of a secretary for the CWGS board elections. Elections for several CWGS board positions will be held at our September General Membership meeting. Positions open for nominations are Vice President, Secretary, and Member-At-Large. Terms are each two years, with a maximum of three successive terms that can be served. No experience is necessary. Anyone interested in running for a board position can contact Cyndie Thomas at (303) 755-1885. Listed below are the general duties attached to each position:
Vice President: Stan Skinger the present Vice President will run again for the Vice President position.
Secretary: The Secretary position is still open at this time.
Member-At-Large: Mo Belisle will run for the position of Member-At-Large.

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Our September Meeting will be held
In Classroom C at the Denver Botanical Gardens

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Winterizing your Pond
Pesticides and Ponds Don't Mix
Part II
Lily Keensake Page*
Center of Newsletter

*Save your keensake pages each issue to accompany color photos to be printed in our December Newsletter
Presidents Message

** WELL? ** I've not had but one call from a courageous soul who was willing to run for a prestigious Board position. Mo Belisle has accepted a nomination for a Member-At-Large position on the CWGS board. Stan Skinger has expressed he will accept a nomination to run again for Vice President. We still need a nominee for Secretary - just to fill all vacant positions.

** YOU ** I am sure realize the extreme importance to having a secretary to record the minutes of meetings. If you are interested, please contact me at (303) 755-1885.

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As we get close to the end of the season, I hope you will all take time to reflect on what was outstanding in your pond this year. We'd like to hear from you on lilies and plants that did really well. Pick your favorites then let us know at the September meeting (Plan to attend) or call or email us. You can reach us by email via the web site http://www.coloradowatergardensociety.org.

We will share the results with the membership in the Newsletter next March.

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We would like to build a picture gallery of member's ponds on our website. You can send it by snail mail, email or bring a photo to a meeting. Please include the age of your pond and if it was "home grown" or done by a pond construction company. Include a short narrative description on how many lilies, fish, frogs or any other information you would like to include.

** Financials **

At the end of July
$20,133.61
Pesticides and Ponds Don’t Mix (part 2)  By Cyndic Thomas

Pesticides can have several names. The common or generic name, this is the term used to refer to the chemical compound. This is frequently the name used in literature such as the Materials Safety and Data Sheet (MSDS) that lists the pesticides toxicity and residual affects. A pesticide also has a chemical name, which describes the molecule; this is not included in the table below. Sometimes there can be more than one chemical name for a compound, depending on the conventions used to describe the molecule. The third name, the trade name, is what is generally used in advertising in magazines and brochures and the name on the product when you purchase it at the store. A pesticide may have several trade names when it is marketed in slightly different formulations and by different manufacturers.

There are no means to guarantee a chemical spill, run off from a heavy rain, or a drift accident won’t occur. If you plan to use a pesticide you can take extra precautions to decrease the likelihood of pond contamination. If it is feasible cover the pond with a plastic drop cloth. Make sure there is no breeze, even the slightest amount can create drift. It is always a good idea if you have neighbors who have a lawn service to ask them to notify you when the service is going to be spraying. ALWAYS read labels and follow directions on the product. Signal words on product labeling state the toxicity of the pesticide to humans. “DANGER—POISON!” Signals it is highly toxic, “WARNING!” moderately toxic, “CAUTION!” slightly toxic to relatively nontoxic. Remember this is the toxicity level for humans, not fish or invertebrates in the pond. Read the fine print that specifies the Environmental Hazards.

See back side for complete table
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common/Generic Name</th>
<th>Trade Name</th>
<th>Used for</th>
<th>Environmental Hazards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>Many products</td>
<td>Broadleaf weed control</td>
<td>Slightly toxic to wildfowl and slightly to Moderately toxic to birds. Some formulations of 2,4-D are highly toxic to fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicamba</td>
<td>Many products</td>
<td>Weeds</td>
<td>Dicamba is practically nontoxic to birds. Dicamba is of low toxicity to fish. It poses little threat to wildlife. Dicamba is not toxic to bees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacillus thuringiensis</td>
<td>Dipel, Bt, Mosquito Dunks</td>
<td>Control of lepidopterous larvae, mosquito larvae and some fly larvae</td>
<td>B.t. is not toxic to birds. B.t. is practically nontoxic to fish. It can be effective for up to 48 hours in water. Afterwards, it gradually settles out or adheres to suspended organic matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbaryl</td>
<td>Sevin, Carbamine, etc.</td>
<td>Insecticide to control webworms, grubs, ants</td>
<td>Carbaryl is practically nontoxic to wild bird species. Carbaryl is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms. It is lethal to many non-target insects, including bees and beneficial insects. It is bound by organic matter and can be transported in soil runoff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diazinon</td>
<td>Spectracide, Knox-Out</td>
<td>Grubs, aphids, ants, crickets</td>
<td>Birds are quite susceptible to diazinon poisoning. Diazinon is highly toxic to fish. Life is 2 to 4 weeks in soil. Breakdown rate is dependent on the acidity of water. Highly acidic one half of the compound disappeared within 12 hours while in a neutral solution, the pesticide took 6 months to degrade to one half of the original concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyphosate</td>
<td>Roundup</td>
<td>Nonselective systemic herbicide for control of annual and perennial plants including grasses, sedges, broad-leaved weeds, and woody plants</td>
<td>Glyphosate is slightly toxic to wild birds. It is practically nontoxic to fish and may be slightly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Low potential for runoff. Life in pond water ranges from 12 days to 10 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malathion</td>
<td>Many products</td>
<td>Control of sucking and chewing insects on fruits and vegetables, and is also used control mosquitoes, flies, and household insects. Malathion may also be found in formulations with many other pesticides.</td>
<td>Malathion is moderately toxic to birds. Moderately toxic to fathead minnows and slightly toxic to goldfish. Malathion is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and to the aquatic stages of amphibians. Malathion will break down rapidly in sunlight, with a reported half-life in air of about 1.5 days. Breakdown in water reported to be 2.5-6 weeks using high concentrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethrins and Pyrethroids</td>
<td>Many Products</td>
<td>Pyrethrin compounds have been used primarily to control human lice, mosquitoes, cockroaches, beetles and flies. Also used for houseplant insect pests. It may also be found in formulations with many other pesticides.</td>
<td>Pyrethrin is extremely toxic to aquatic life, while it is slightly toxic to bird species, such as mallards. Toxicity increases with higher water temperatures and acidity. These compounds are toxic to bees. Pyrethrum compounds are broken down in water to nontoxic products. Pyrethrin is inactivated and decomposed by exposure to light and air.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information compiled from EXITONET...Pesticide Information Profiles (PIPs) EXITONET is a cooperative effort of University of California-Davis, Oregon State University, Michigan State University, Cornell University, and the University of Idaho. Primary files are maintained and archived at Oregon State University.
Winterizing your pond
By Bob Hoffman

Since this is our last newsletter for the year it should include some thoughts about putting your pond to bed for the winter.
Let's start with the plants. You may have hardy and tropical plants that need attention. Hardy lilies can be placed in the deepest part of your pond so the tubers will not freeze. Before they are placed there remove all leaves and spent flowers. If you would like this is a good time to divide your lily and you will not need to do this chore next spring. If you prefer not to leave them in the pond they can be left in the pots and placed in a cool garage. A third way to preserve your lilies is to remove the tuber and clean off all the roots and leaves. Place the tuber in damp peat moss and place the tuber in a cool place for the winter. The big thing is to keep the tuber from freezing. For hardy marginals they can stay in the water at or slightly below the level they normally are in the summer. Don’t forget to cut the foliage from the plant before they are put away for the winter.
Tropical plants need to be taken indoors or used as an annual and disposed of at the end of the season. Here are some tips on what to do with some of the tropica. Bring them in and use them as house plants. If this is an option make sure you wash off all the aphids before you bring the plant indoors. Tropical can be put in your basement window wells if you have a plastic cover over the well and the location of the window is where the plants will get at least four to five hours of sun. One trick I tried last year that worked very well is to place my cannas in my unheated crawl space. Don’t water them until they are ready to come out in the spring. Then divide and repot them for the new year. This process works just like keeping you geraniums over from year to year.
Pumps and filters are the next things to get your pond ready for winter. If you have fish you will need a way to keep an air hole open in the pond surface. There are many methods to do this and here are a few. Use a pump that is placed just below the surface and bubbles at the surface to keep ice from forming at the spot of the pump. Add a fountain to your pond during the winter since there are no plants to disturb. The fountain may cause a mountain of ice, but most likely there will still be a hole right at the top for air to escape. Add a stock heater to your pond, which will keep a small hole open around the heater. Shut off water that feeds rivers because rivers can freeze and the water will run out of the riverbed. Water going to your filter can freeze and filters aren’t needed during the winter since fish don’t eat. I don’t run my filter during the winter.
Don’t forget to drain your filters so the water in them will not freeze and break them.
Fish don’t need to be fed after the pond temperature reaches 50 degrees F. Fish will seek their own water level as the water temperature starts to fall.