

Illiana Garden Pond Society

# POND PAGES

JULY 2011

**JULY MEETING • WEDNESDAY,  
JULY 13, 2011 • 7:00 PM**



**MARK YOUR  
CALENDARS  
FOR THE  
POND TOUR  
THIS MONTH!  
JULY 15th - 17th  
10 HOMES  
ON DISPLAY,  
BRING YOUR  
FRIENDS  
AND  
FAMILY!!**

We are meeting at the home of Kenn Krizan at 9020 Moraine Street, Dyer, Indiana. From either the North or South, go to State Line Road, to 91st Avenue. Turn East, go to Moraine, turn North. It is the second house of the left. 219-365-8437.

## *Bus Trip*

Unfortunately, for the first time in years we are announcing the cancellation of our annual bus trip in August. We were unable to meet the minimum number of attendees needed to cover the bus expense.

We want to thank Henry and Kathy Huitsing for all their time and effort in organizing and planning the bus trip. Hopefully next year we can try again for a better turnout.

### 2011 EVENT SCHEDULE

**July 2011**  
*July 13, 2011  
Wednesday, 7:00 pm  
Kenn Krizan Home  
Dyer, Indiana*

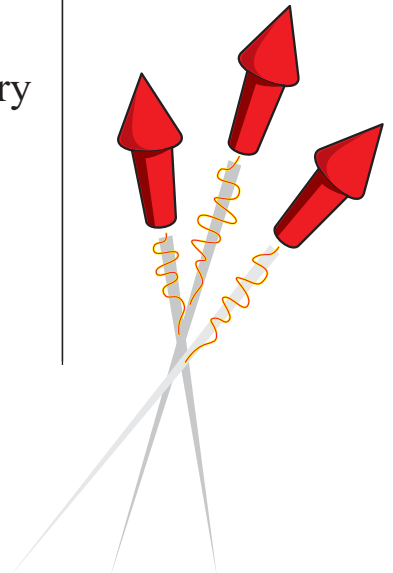
**July 2011**  
**POND TOUR**  
*July 15-17, 2011  
NW Indiana*

**August 2011**  
*August 10, 2011  
Wednesday, 7:00 pm  
Remaley Home  
Crown Point, Indiana*



Illiana Garden Pond  
Society  
P.O. Box 448  
St. John, Indiana 46373

[Illianagardenpond.org](http://Illianagardenpond.org)





## Minutes from June 8, 2011

A regular meeting of the Illiana Garden Pond Society was called to order at 7:18 P.M. on Wednesday, June 8, 2011 at the home of Zahida Saleem in Schererville, IN.

The minutes of the May meeting were approved as printed in the newsletter upon motion by Bernie Orelup.

Kathy Berwick gave the financial report showing a balance of \$24,743.35. The club made \$485 on the preview night and donated \$500 to the Cancer Society. We also donated a replacement pump for Eagle Ridge School at a cost of \$428.

It was noted that Carol Bauer has a broken leg, so keep her in our thoughts.

Pam & Bob Manwaring were unable to attend but suggested removing the phone line now that the Expo is over and there is no one using it. A motion by Bernie Orelup "to discontinue the phone line" was adopted.

Amber List reported on the July pond walk. At this point, we have 10 ponds that will be on the walk. There are flyers and posters available to be out at stores and libraries. There will be brochures with the locations available at various businesses and on our website after June 15. She suggested we put out information on Facebook and let our friends know the locations will be on the website. People are needed to sell tickets and provide club information. A sign-up sheet was passed.

Lynne Stacks brought thank you notes from Joe Power's students for the new pump. He also said he would be willing to have students make new banners for the Expo.

Henry and Kathy Huitsing discussed the August 6th bus trip. Everyone should have received information by now. Please turn in the forms as soon as possible. Chuck Olthoff suggested the club subsidize the trip in some form, as it is expensive. Kathy Berwick explained that the club does cover the empty bus seats as the bus seats 56.

Sara Legler gave out four door prizes.

It was noted that all the vendors from the Expo are listed on our website if it is necessary to contact any of them.

Sara reminded us there were plants available outside for the plant swap.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:55 P.M.

Joan Webb  
Secretary



# July Checklist

Newly planted trees, shrubs, perennials, and roses must receive 1 inch of water per week throughout their root zones. This is especially important in hot, dry weather.

Continue to cultivate and weed. The return of hot weather will certainly push weed growth.

If not done yet, mulch garden beds immediately after weeding with 2 to 4 inches of shredded bark. This is the best way to retain moisture and keep weeds under control.

## **Woody Plant Care**

Fertilize roses for the third and final time at the end of the month with a liquid 20-20-20 fertilizer. Do not fertilize after August 1.

Continue to deadhead roses by cutting flowers back to the first set of five leaflets.

Monitor roses closely for blackspot. Remove any leaves that show darkened circles with fuzzy margins on either the topside or underside of leaves; yellow foliage with dark spots; and any leaves that have already dropped from the plant. Begin a spray program with approved fungicides immediately. Always choose disease-resistant roses in the future.

If not done yet, renovate overgrown shrubs including redbud, dogwood, lilac, and forsythia by removing one-third of the oldest canes.

Prune out all ground-level sucker growth from crabapple, apple, plum, peach or apricot trees by cutting out growth below soil level.

Prune out weak, green but very fast-growing water sprouts that grow vertically from branches of fruit trees, redbuds, or other ornamental flowering trees.

If necessary, boxwood and yews can be lightly pruned to maintain geometric form. Avoid overpruning, especially in very sunny, hot weather.

## **Annual and Perennial Care**

Continue to deadhead annuals and perennials to encourage more flowering. When deadheading annual geraniums, remove the entire stem with fading flowers.

Prune out the longest stem of cascading petunias weekly to prevent plants from becoming scraggly.

To promote a second, late-summer flower show, cut back, shear, or remove flower spikes from the following early blooming perennials: catmint, geraniums, salvia, and delphiniums.

Annuals in containers and hanging baskets may require daily watering during hot or windy weather. Continue to fertilize container plants with half-strength balanced liquid, but avoid applying in the heat of the day or during long, hot dry spells. Always water plants before fertilizing.

Remove spent flowers or seedheads of daylilies immediately to conserve plant energy.

Monitor foliage of densely planted annuals and perennials that might show fungal attacks due to cool, damp weather earlier this season.

Continue to pinch out new growth of tall sedums, asters, and chrysanthemums until the middle of the month. Stake tall plants, if necessary, by tying with soft nylon ties.

# Garden Walks

The Lowell Garden Club proudly presents their 15th annual garden walk on Saturday, July 9th and Sunday July 10, 2011 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tickets will be \$8.00 each and will be available at: Gardens on the Prairie, 3242 W. 169th. Ave. Lowell, IN - Leo's Feed & Garden Center, 13406 Wicker Ave. (Hwy.41) Cedar Lake, IN - Martin's Landscape, 9961 W. 109th. Ave. (Rt. 231) Cedar Lake, IN, and The Artful Garden, 611 N. Indiana Ave. Crown Point, IN. A garden luncheon will be available both days at Gardens on the Prairie for an additional fee. For more information visit [www.lowellgardenclub.com](http://www.lowellgardenclub.com) or call (219) 696-8282.

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## **July Checklist continued**

Continue to guide clematis vines and all other soft-stemmed vines to their supports.

Make note of empty spots in borders that might benefit from planting summer-flowering bulbs next year.

Seeds of perennials can be sown directly into the garden at this time. Note their location to avoid accidental "weeding" next spring.

If necessary, dig and divide Oriental poppies as their foliage yellows and dries. Always plant poppies in sunny, well-drained areas. Avoid moving them, if possible. Since poppies fade out by midsummer, plant annuals or later-blooming perennials in front of them to conceal their unattractive yellowing foliage.

The lush greenery that grew abundantly during a rainy spring might become a target for insects. Monitor closely but avoid drastic action or strong chemicals until insects are correctly identified. Many, like aphids, will go away with a strong stream of water from a hose. Aphids have many natural enemies and are rarely cause for harsh pesticides. When in doubt, visit Plant Information at the Chicago Botanic Garden.

### **Lawn Care**

Do not fertilize lawns in summer. Early fall is the best time to apply a 3-1-2 ratio fertilizer.

During drought or times of water conservation, turf will go dormant, but the grass plants' crowns will remain alive with only 1 inch of water.

Mow grass at a high level in hot summer, 2½ to 3 inches. Grass clippings can be left on the lawn and gently raked to avoid clumping.

Avoid using herbicides in hot weather. Always read directions carefully. Pull out annual weeds, such as crabgrass, before they go to seed.

# Try this Plant: "King Tut" Papyrus



## Features:

Large heads of pendulous leaves; greenish flower spikelets can measure 1' across

- Deadheading Not Necessary
- Foliage Interest
- Grass
- Heat Tolerant
- Landscape Plant
- Low Maintenance
- Water Plant

## Ornamental Characteristics

Foliage Color: Green

Garden Height: 48 - 72"; Tall

Spacing: 36 - 48"

Habit: Upright

Container Plant Style:

Thriller - Used either in the back or middle of a container.

Usually a taller item that adds height and drama to the container.

## Plant Needs

Duration: Annual

Bloom Time: Grown for Foliage

Zones: Annual except in zones 10 - 11

Hardy Temp: 35°F (2°C)

Exposure: Sun or partial sun

Water Needs: Normal to Wet

Maintenance: Easy

Uses: Landscapes and containers

Use as a centerpiece in large landscape beds or containers

## Growing Tips

Cyperus Papyrus is not hardy enough to survive winters with freezing temperatures and it is not a candidate to overwinter inside. It is a very fast grower and will quickly grow to impressive size when replanted in the spring.

The plant can be planted in pots, along the waters edge of a pond, or even in a pond. The crown of the plant should never be covered in water and in fact both of these varieties can thrive in water as shallow as a few inches. The purpose is to keep the bulk of the soil or root mass wet.

The root ball can be submerged but it isn't necessary. If the plant is put into a pot I would suggest plugging the hole or holes in the bottom of the pot to keep as much water as possible in the pot.

King Tut will also do well when planted in normal garden beds. It is best to keep the soil moist, but once established King Tut has proven to be surprisingly tolerant of dry conditions.

King Tut is an evergreen or neutral grass. Where temperatures get colder than 35 degrees F, the plants should be treated as annuals. Once the grass turns brown it can either be removed immediately or removed in the spring. It should not be expected to live through the winter and begin growing again in the spring.