

VALE'S GREENHOUSE



Quality Plants For The Chinook Zone

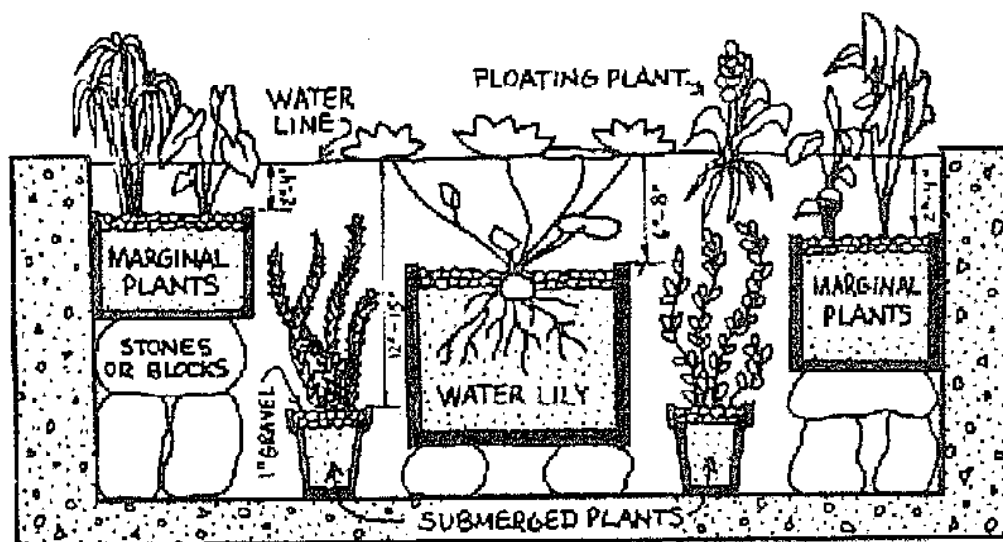
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CARE OF WATER GARDENS

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR YOUR LILY POND

- Choose a sunny spot to locate your lily pool.
 - Construct and fill your lily pond a few days before planting. The success of your water plants depend upon: plenty of sunlight, rich soil and different depths of water.
- The following illustration indicates the ideal depth to plant each variety.



Carefully unpack plants to avoid breaking stems, and immediately float them in a pail of water. Do not remove them until you are ready to put them directly into their final location.

- Heavy clay loam is the best. Any good garden loam is satisfactory, but do not add sand or peat.
- Do not use commercial potting soil.
- Fertilize according to directions with water lily fertilizer (compost or manure tends to discolor water).
- Place 1" of gravel on top of soil to prevent loss of soil and discoloration of water.
- Spray plants with water occasionally to guard against aphids and other damaging insects.

OVERWINTERING

- Hardy plants may be lowered to the bottom of the pool for the winter.
- Covering the pond with boards or plastic will provide additional protection.
- Tropical lilies may be taken into a greenhouse, but are best treated as annuals.
- Tubs of plants may be taken into a cool basement and covered with moist burlap.

DO NOT allow plants to dry out.

SUBMERGED PLANTS

Every pool needs oxygenating plants to keep the water crystal clear and pure. These plants grow completely under water and provide a natural algae inhibitor as well as a spawning ground for fish.

Many species are available such as: Ceratophyllum, Elodea, and Parrot's Feather.

HARDY WATER LILIES

Lovely cup-shaped blossoms with a wealth of bloom and range of color and form. These strong perennials float gently on the surface of the water, with their large leaves providing shade for goldfish, and inhibiting algae growth.

PLANTING TIPS

- Tubs or wooden pails may be used and submerged in the pond (see illustration).
- Allow 1 cubic foot of soil for each root.
- Set so that the crown is slightly above the surface of the soil.
- 8" of water above the soil level is optimum.

MARGINAL PLANTS

Perennials that grow at the edge of your pond completes the natural effect. These attractive plants will grow at water level, or in water up to 6" deep, check individual labels.

- Water Iris
- Cat tails
- Sweet Flag
- Arrowhead
- Caryx
- Marsh Marigolds
- Bull Rushes
- Water Canna
- Pickerel Rush
- Manna Grass
- Soft Rush

FLOATING PLANTS

Annuals or perennials that thrive on the surface of shallow water in a sunny spot. They help control algae and provide a perfect spawning location for goldfish.

- Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia grassipes*)
- Floating Hearts (*Nymphoides peltata*)
- Water Lettuce (*Pistia stratoites*)

PLANTING TIPS

- Shallow water where the tips of their roots may enter the soil.
- Guard roots from large goldfish.
- Will multiply as much as 20-fold during the summer.

GOLDFISH

Goldfish not only add brilliant flashing color to your pool, but they also destroy mosquito and other insect larvae and aid in keeping your water clear. With occasional poolside feedings, these attractive fish will soon become tame and will approach visitors, thereby adding a special touch of life to your creation.



Double Arrowhead



Yellow Flag Iris



Marsh Marigold



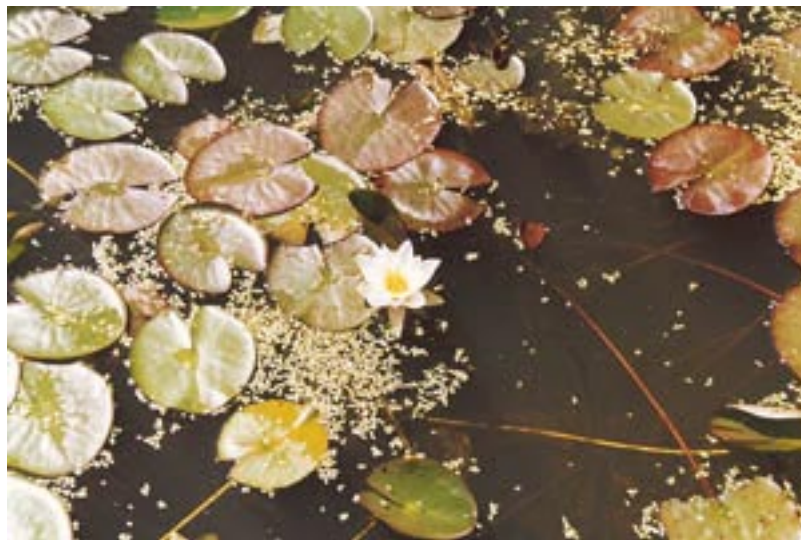
Mottled Beauty Iris



Thypha Minima



Water Clover



Water Lily