



2310 W St Rt 55 TROY
937.335.5550

www.andysgarden.com

Stocking Your New Pond What Combination Works Best

Generally a 1-15-3-2 ratio (Lily(ies) - Oxygenating bunches - Bog Plants - Floating Plant(s)) works well to create a balanced pond environment. Recommended number of fish to stock a new pond is also included in the table below.

	Tub	2 x 4'	3 x 5'	4 x 6'	5 x 7'	6 x 8'	7 x 10'	8 x 12'	10 x 15'
Lily (ies)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-2	1-2	2
Oxygenating (Bunch)	5-10	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	70
Marginals	1-2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10
Floating	1-2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	8
Fish (3-4")	1-2	2-3	3-4	5	6-7	8	10	12	15

*Fish number based on goldfish. For 100% koi pond add 50% less fish for the given size. We do not recommend koi for any pond smaller than 7 x 10' or 500 gallons, and are best suited for ponds greater than 1000 gallons with a minimum depth of 30".

Tadpoles & Snails

You can add up to 4 for every fish you have (1 for every square foot of water surface). Tadpoles and snails are considered scavengers that help keep the pond clean of dirt and debris. However, many experts consider it debatable whether they have a significant impact on ornamental ponds. Snails can overpopulate a pond and damage some types of plants. Choose a snail that doesn't harm plants such as Black Japanese Ramshorn snails. Tadpoles on the other hand provide interest as they change to adult frogs and pose no serious threat to other pond life.

Quick Figuring Your Pond

Size Liner Needed in Feet (standard Installation):

Length = Length at widest point + (2 x depth) + 2 feet.

Width = Width at widest point + (2 x depth) + 2 feet.

Stocking Your New Pond

What Combination Works Best ... cont

Gallons of Water in Pond:

Note: Length, width and depth measured in Feet

Rectangular or Square Area - Length x width x depth x 7.5 = gallons

Circular Area - $3.14 \times (1/2 \text{ the diameter} \times 1/2 \text{ the diameter}) \times \text{depth} \times 7.5 = \text{gallons}$

Oval Area - Length x width x depth x 6.7 = gallons

Irregular or Free Form

The best way to figure gallons, because most ponds are irregular shapes, is to time how long it takes to fill a five-gallon bucket. You can then divide the gallons by 5 and you will know how many gallons of water your hose is putting out per minute. Then when you fill your pond, time how long it takes to fill it with water. Take the number of hours it took to fill and divide by 60 to find out how many minutes it took. Multiply this by the number of gallons. For instance if it took you 30 seconds to fill the 5-gallon pail, you know that your well is putting out 10 gallons per minute. Divide the hours by 60 to find the gallons per minute. Write this down in a safe spot! This information is vital should you ever have to "treat" your pond.

Example:

My well puts out 15 gallons per minute and it took me 3 hours to fill my lily tank. 3 hours x 60 minutes = 180 minutes) 180 minutes x 15 gallons per minute = 2700 gallons. Now if I should have to treat this tank I know I have to figure 2700 gallons of water.



*Making the world beautiful
one flower at a time.*