

Pond Champs

Winter 2020



Important Dates

March

Fountain Installations Begin

April 1

5% Discount

(If paid in full) Must be
postmarked by 4/1

Office Hours:

8am – 4:30pm

Monday through Friday

Pond Champs is starting the year off strong! We hope you were satisfied with our services in 2019 and look forward to working with you in 2020! Every one of our customers are important to us.

Payment Plans

As little as a 20% down payment gets you started

**June 1- 40% payment due*

**Aug 1- 40% payment due*

Treatment months:

April 1 – October 31

Follow us on Facebook at:

<https://www.facebook.com/PondChamps/>

www.pondchamps.com

Any Questions? Don't hesitate to call POND CHAMPS! 260-467-1791

The Truth About Aquatic Herbicides

Are They Dangerous?

Some of the most common concerns new pond owners express are over the safety of wildlife, pets, and people. When they first see their technician in PPE (person protective equipment) spraying into the pond, it instantly makes them think that strong, dangerous chemicals are being used.

In reality, aquatic herbicides are closely regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency and are safe for non-target plants and animals if applied by a licensed applicator in accordance with the product label. Years of research and millions of dollars go into its certification. The product cannot be labeled for aquatic use if it poses any chances of causing significant damage to human health, the environment, or wildlife. However, product must still be applied by a licensed applicator. Our technicians receive constant training to become more knowledgeable about the products we use.

Although rare, a fish kill may occur after a treatment is performed. This is not typically an indicator of an incorrectly performed treatment and not a toxicity issue. In cases of existing poor water quality, where the dissolved oxygen (DO) in the water is already very low, the DO may drop even lower due to the excess decomposition of plant material and algae. This may cause conditions conducive for fish to suffocate. This reinforces the importance of a properly trained technician. We consider all factors including temperature, seasonal timing, and treatment method to greatly reduce the risk of DO drop.

Are aquatic herbicides dangerous? The answer is no, if applied properly. There are no long-term threats to people, pets, fish, and wildlife if used correctly. Some products do carry swimming, drinking, and irrigation restrictions, and they are applied with this in mind. Your technician will always choose the product that is right for each situation. They will consider not only the results, but also the use and enjoyment of the pond treated, and the needs of the environment that surrounds it.

Check out our CB 80 Aerator!

CB 80: For 1 acre pond

- 25' airline
- 1 1/4" SST hose clamp,
- Anchor (sand not included)
- 2-10" diffusers
- 90-degree 3/4" FPT
- 1/2 Insert fitting 3/4" MPT



How Do Aerators Work?

- Aerators provide a consistent stream of air bubbles throughout the water column, forcing low oxygen bearing water to the surface so it can absorb oxygen from the atmosphere.
- The resulting oxygen rich water supports bacteria, making the pond capable of breaking down pond muck faster!

Why Aerate a Pond?

Aerators can...

- Reduce pond muck
- Improve water quality and clarity
- Boost the water's oxygen levels
- Reduce (but not eliminate) the risk of fish kills

Contact Glenda at Glenda@pondchamps.com

Or call at 260-467-1791

Other models available!

POND MANIA

B O Y L Q S Y D F V G D L W O J H A A K K N I C L
Z H O J A O X A L A K U B D A M W S O S D I S G Q
O V U R T E P T G Y Q C U S A I L V V T B T B Y W
C L O H N K M G U M K K Q L I W U W S Y B T A E K
G P T N U U Z R Y N S W A L I N F J I P T L S F X
P E R X R Y L I E J Y E F W H V C E B X Z C S P R
E D I C I B R E H T S E F R H T S K N W S G L W N
F Z C S L H P C S L A D P I Z E Y N M L G X H L T
M A L G A E Q Q W K I W M V I N J C I D O B V R A
P O O D E H I H N K Y U G L F E X A O X F P R Q S
B V W K V S Q H W K E D D N G W T G J K A Q L N W
R E P T M B E W U F W T K P G T H Z P R C J C S U
N G A H A A G L C K U M D R A D K T P P F S V Y A
D Q Y C B E K Y O B O E A C T S F I C D O D W S M
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G Q R C U T M V T I D S F I O M M Q K F S P Z N Y
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V J O J Q V A Q U I Y V S L G N K M D A K C T X T

AERATOR

ALGAE

BACTERIA

BASS

BEACH

BLUEGILL

CATTAILS

DUCKWEED

FOUNTAIN

FROG

HERBICIDE

LILY

MUCK

PADS

RIPRAP

SWIMMING

TADPOLES

TREATMENT

WATERMEAL

A Peek Under the Ice

Just What Happens to Fish Below Freezing?

Take a trip back with me to high school English class. In J. D Salinger's, *Catcher in the Rye*, Holden Caulfield ponders what happens to the fish when a pond in Central Park freezes over for the winter. As he wonders this aloud in a taxi, the surly cab driver tells him that the fish freeze in the ice, nourishing themselves through their pores. He claims they simply thaw in the spring, continuing as they had prior.

Though his explanation is largely incorrect, the cabbie's science isn't completely unfounded. There have been instances where frozen fish can come back to life upon thawing! However, fish cannot derive nutrition from the ice, and they were never truly frozen solid. Like all cells, fish cells contain saline, or saltwater. Since saltwater has a lower freezing point than pure water, even when encased in ice at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, cold-water fish are not technically frozen. Some fish even contain an anti-freeze like substance that allows them to survive extreme cold.

But what about in your pond? Our winters are not long or cold enough to freeze most bodies of water solid. The top layer of a pond or lake freezes first due to the water's density and the resulting layers of ice and snow act as insulation to the water below. This creates a warmer environment for the fish under the ice. While warmer than freezing point, this water is still only around 39° F!

So, how do fish survive in these frigid temperatures all winter? Fish are cold blooded creatures, meaning their body temperature is the same as the environment around them. The cold environment slows their metabolism, meaning the process of respiration, digestion, and physical activity is greatly decreased. Fish will hunker down in areas of calm water, conserving as much energy as possible in a state called torpor. Torpor is similar to hibernation, however unlike hibernation, it is not voluntary.

Despite their incredible resilience, ice can pose a great danger to fish. When ice forms on the surface of a body of water, it seals off the water from receiving oxygen and restricts light that supports aquatic plants and phytoplankton. Oxygen levels will decline as the winter progresses, and if it persists, they may become low enough to suffocate the fish. This can be prevented by keeping part of the pond ice free. You can achieve this easily by running an aerator or a floating pond de-icer.

Refer a Friend

There is nothing that says excellent service like a referral. We usually get referrals from our current customers, so we decided to start rewarding our current customers for passing our name along. If you refer a friend and they sign up, we will issue a certificate for **10% off** your next year's pond service. There is **no** limit to the number of referrals!

Be sure they mention your name when they call in.

Follow us on Facebook at:

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