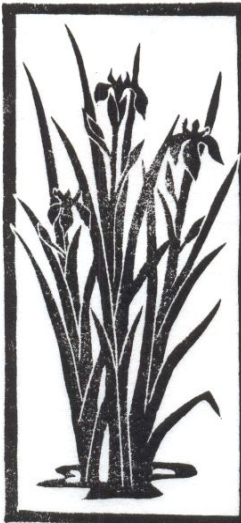
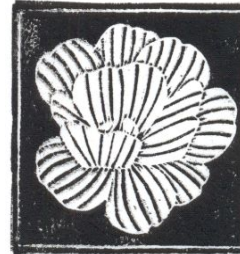
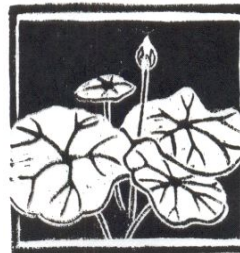


BEARBERRY CREEK



SILVER ANNIVERSARY EDITION

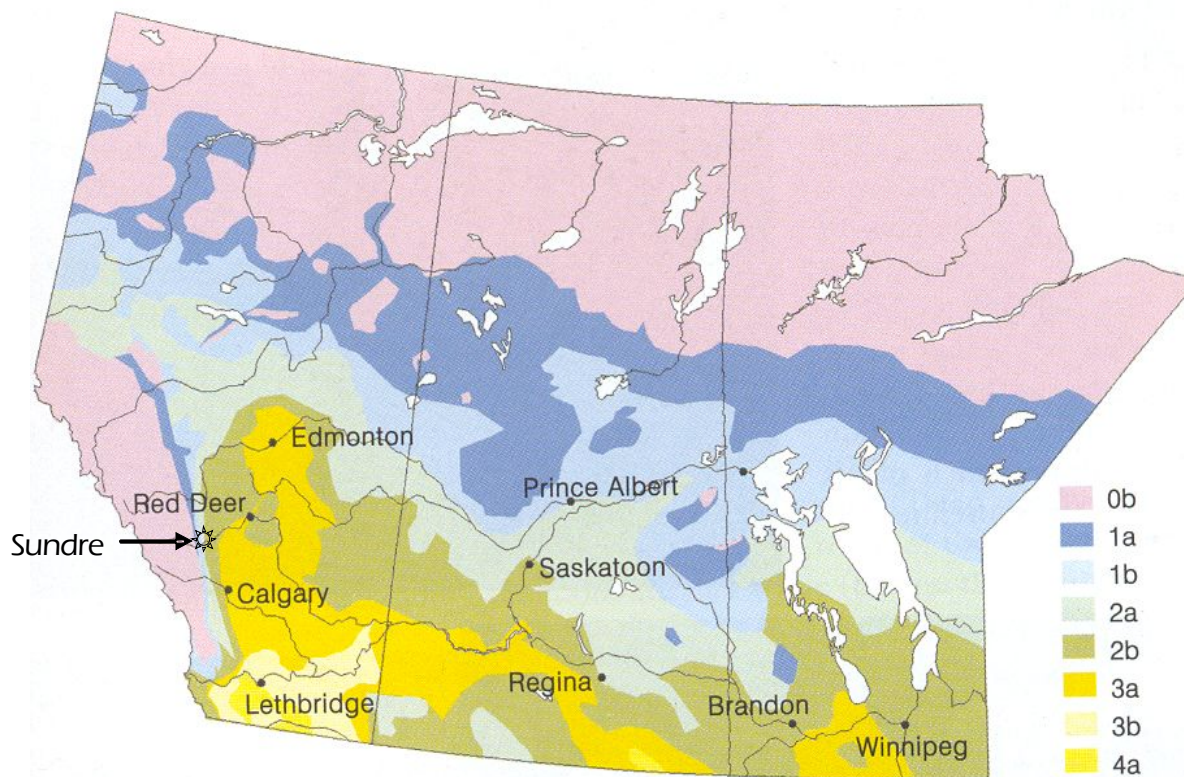
CELEBRATING 25 YEARS OF GROWING

WATER GARDENS

Ordering Information

Please read before ordering

- All mail order shipments are sent bareroot.
- Plants picked up at the nursery are potted, with the exception of cuttings, free-floating plants and plants listed in the wildlife/reclamation section of this catalogue.
- We ship Aquatic Plants, weather permitting, May 15 until September 30th. Some varieties are not ready for shipping until June.
- Pond Supplies are shipped year round. If you wish to receive your pond supplies before your plants, please let us know and we will arrange for 2 separate shipments.
- Our plants leave the nursery in good condition. We are not responsible for goods damaged in shipping. Claims must be made with the carrier at the time of pickup if goods are damaged. Notify us immediately and we will send a replacement shipment once we have received the appropriate clearance from the carrier.
- Gift Certificates available.



HARDINESS ZONES

BEARBERRY CREEK



WATER GARDENS

Growers of Aquatic Plants for Northern Ponds

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SECTION II. Roots, Shoots & Tubers.....	22-26
SECTION III. Pond Supplies.....	27-35

Dear Water Gardener,

We are now reaching our 25th season here in the beautiful Rocky Mountain foothills. It is surprising how many advances have been made in the field of water gardening during this period. Pond construction techniques have advanced tremendously, people have gained better understanding of how clear water can be achieved, and pumps have been modified to run more efficiently. Over-wintering of tender aquatics has improved, and an outstanding number of new species have been added to our list of plants suitable for northern ponds.

Our nursery offers more root/shoot cuttings than ever before, helping to keep prices down and permitting large quantities of plants to be transported from nursery to planting site with reduced freight costs and easier handling. Many of our marginal plants are now sold in 1 gallon "no hole" pots. These facilitate easier culture here at our nursery and allows the customer to hold plants indefinitely (like in a miniature pond) until plants can be placed in a pond.

Tropical water lilies and Cannas are making their debut as tub garden show pieces. When grown in warm sunny locations they reward us with an exquisite display of blooms. Many tropical lilies are scented and make excellent cut-flowers. Give them a try, they are very easy to over-winter and well worth the extra care and pampering!

Join us in stepping forward to continue to learn from mother nature and enjoy the many exciting surprises she has to offer us. Whether you are starting your first pond project or completing your 10th, we hope you will enjoy this, our latest Bearberry Creek catalogue. It is our hope that it will assist you in making your "pond dreams" come true.

Best Wishes and Happy Water Gardening!
Jan and Heinjo Lahring

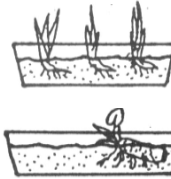
PLANTING AQUATIC PLANTS

Ten Steps to Happy Plants

1. Choose the appropriate size of pot.

Marginal Plants 12" wide x 8" high

Waterlilies 14" wide x 10" high



2. Fill pot with a heavy rich sandy clay-loam.

Avoid peat, vermiculite, or perlite (they float!).

3. Soak thoroughly before planting.

Wait about 10 minutes before planting.

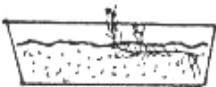
4. Plant into the wet loam.

Waterlilies Push rhizomes in horizontally; plant 'crown' (growing point with young shoots) facing opposite end of container. **DO NOT BURY CROWN.**

Marginals Push in deep enough to anchor them (i.e. like planting a rice paddy!)

Oxygenators Be sure they are varieties which root and are not free-floating

Push in either vertically (individually or as a bunch), or press them in horizontally to encourage rooting along the stem. They can be planted into loam or pea gravel.



5. Top-dress the soil surface.

Cover with 1/4" of fine, washed sand or 1/2" of pea gravel. Pea gravel is the best if fish are in the pond.

6. NEVER ALLOW AQUATIC PLANTS TO DRY OUT WHILE HANDLING THEM.

Sprinkle some water on them every so often and cover them if you must leave the worksite.

7. Insert a label for identification.

Push your tag deep into the mud leaving at least 1" visible so it will be easy to locate later. Labels projecting into the water will soon become coated in algae, making them difficult to read.

8. Insert PONDATABB fertilizer tablets.

Push tablets deep into the mud next to, but not touching, roots. Use 2-3 tablets per waterlily each month of the growing season. 1-2 tablets per marginal each month, and 0 tablets per oxygenator (they will get their nutrients from the water and help keep your pond water clear).

9. Choose a location with the correct light levels.

Waterlilies, and most flowering aquatics, should be in direct light for at least 4 to 6 hours per day to bloom well.

10. Slowly lower pots to the correct depth.

Waterlilies 6-24" + above soil level (depends on variety)

Marginals 2-6" above soil level (keep pot and soil below water surface or terrestrial weeds will grow on the mud surface.

Oxygenators 1/2" to 6' (depends on variety)

ALGAE CONTROL

To Thrive, algae requires light, warmth and nutrients

TO CONTROL ALGAE:

1. Low light levels will limit algae growth

- Try...
- ✓ planting floating-leaf aquatics to cover the water surface
 - ✓ using shrubs, trees or shade-producing structures around the pond
 - ✓ adding pond dye to the water
 - ✓ cycling the water through a dark, man-made aquifer.

2. Cold water will limit algae growth

- Try...
- ✓ shading the water (see above)
 - ✓ designing the pond with deep areas (avoid shallow water)
 - ✓ cycling the water through a dark, man-made aquifer.

3. Low nutrient levels in the water will limit algae growth

- Try...
- ✓ diverting runoff away from the pond
 - ✓ not to overfeed fish
 - ✓ biofiltering the water to remove nutrients
 - ✓ introducing zooplankton and bacteria to help consume nutrients

TUB CULTURE

With our short and cool Zone 2 Canadian summers, we can often get away with growing medium-sized water-lilies in 2' diameter tubs. However, if your site is unusually warm or if you live where there is a longer growing season, choose dwarf or compact varieties for tub gardens. Oxygenating plants will help keep your water clear.



COLOUR IN THE WATER GARDEN

Like most perennials, the majority of water plants have a short blooming season, so it is a good idea to choose a variety of plants to extend the flowering season. As a guide, water plants bloom in the following sequence here at Bearberry Creek Water Gardens:

APRIL.....Coltsfoot
MAY.....Marsh Marigold
JUNE.....Bog Arum, Waterlilies, Floating Marsh Marigold, Bog Bean
JULY.....Pondlilies, Waterlilies, Water Irises, White & Yellow Water Crowfoot
Smartweed, Bladderwort, Water Cannas, Arrowhead, Water Plantain, Floating Marsh Marigold, American Brooklime, Floating Heart
AUGUST.....Pondlilies, Waterlilies, Smartweed, Water Cannas, Arrowhead, Water Plantain, Cattails, Floating Heart, Bladderwort
SEPTEMBER.....Waterlilies, Water Cannas
OCTOBER.....Waterlilies (weather permitting)

As you can see, Waterlilies & Water Cannas bloom considerably longer than do most other water plants. You may also have noticed that colour in a water garden peaks in July & August.

If you would like to brighten the water garden further, you may choose to plant some early & later blooming bulbs, annuals, and perennial flowers around the pond where they will reflect in the water.

If, on the other hand, you prefer the restful greenery of an oriental garden, remember to plant plants with leaves having interesting shapes or textures. Some favorites of ours include Coltsfoot, Horsetails, Water Arum, and Variegated Sweet Flag.



OVERWINTERING FISH

- Method 1.** Bring fish indoors into aquariums for the winter.
- Method 2.** Use a floating pond de-icer to keep a hole open (this allows toxic gases to escape).
- Method 3.** Use a pond aerator to supply oxygen to the water, and help keep a hole open.
- Method 4.**
- Insulate top of pond. Be sure to leave allow for a venting hole.
 - Set a submersible aquarium heater (100–250 watts) in vent hole.
 - Aerate using an aquarium pump and air stone. Place pump in shelter of box and check for condensation (and possible freezing) in tubing throughout the winter. This assists in circulating the water and removing harmful gases which build under the ice. Do not over-aerate since this may cause super-cooling of the water.

*remember, in Methods 2-4 where the water temperature will be near freezing, stop feeding the fish, or lower the protein content of the feed. Start feeding again when water warms up again in spring.

HOW DO I OVERWINTER MY WATER PLANTS?

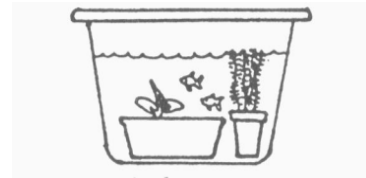
Hardy Marginal Water Plants

These plants will survive being frozen into the ice. Leave all hardy shallow water aquatic plants in place for the winter. Trim foliage back above the water level in fall or in spring.

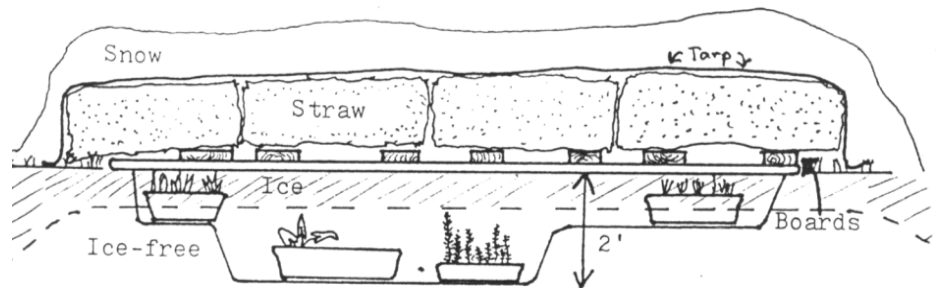
Nonhardy and Tropical Aquatics

Overwinter these plants indoors. Put pot into a plastic bag. Place in a cool location. Some tropical varieties, such as Water Hyacinth & Water Lettuce, require supplemental lighting (12 hour photoperiod) and 70° F water to survive. These are often treated as annuals, and repurchased each spring.

Method 1. Bring indoors and submerge in a tub of water until spring. Trim back foliage. Keep in cool location with some indirect light.



Method 2. Cover pond with insulative material such as straw (on boards above the ice, covered with a tarp to keep dry) or Styro-foam. R40 rating is suggested.



Method 3. Put potted plants into plastic bag and store in cool, dark location.



Method 4. Remove rhizomes from pots and place in damp peat moss in sealed plastic bag. Store in cool, dark location.



Hardy Waterlilies & Deep Water Aquatics

These plants overwinter beneath the ice and must not freeze.