

# Garden pond

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **garden pond** is a water feature constructed in a garden or designed landscape, normally for aesthetic purposes and/or to provide wildlife habitat.

## Contents

- 1 Habitat
- 2 Conditions
- 3 Water supply and loss
- 4 See also
- 5 References
- 6 External links



Garden pond

## Habitat



Bud of *Nelumbo nucifera*, a common aquatic plant.

Garden ponds can be excellent wildlife habitats, and can make a contribution to the protection of freshwater wildlife<sup>[1]</sup>

Invertebrate animals such as dragonflies and water beetles, and amphibians can colonise new ponds quickly. Garden pond owners have the potential to make many original and valuable observations about the ecology of small waterbodies, which garden ponds replicate.

Garden ponds also cause problems. In particular, garden ponds can be pathways for the spread of invasive non-native plants. In the UK the non-native species *Crassula helmsii* and *Myriophyllum aquaticum*, which cause considerable practical problems in protecting freshwaters, are both escaped invasive species from garden ponds.

## Conditions

Ponds may be created by natural processes or by people; however, the origin of the hole in the ground makes little

difference to the kind of wildlife that will be found in the pond. Much more important is whether the pond is polluted or clean, how close it is to other wetlands and its depth, particularly whether it dries out from time to time and how many fish (if any) there are.

Naturally, ponds vary more in their physical and chemical conditions from day to day, and even during the day, than other freshwaters, like rivers. People often install pumps in garden ponds to counter these natural tendencies, particularly to maintain higher levels of dissolved oxygen: although this is probably not necessary for wildlife generally, it may be essential to keep fish in a small pond. For ponds with polluted nutrient-rich tapwater added to them, filters can be used to reduce the abundance of algae.

## Water supply and loss

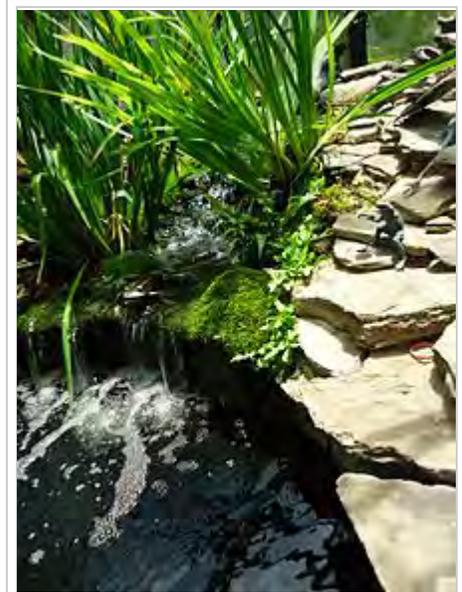
Ponds outside of gardens are fed by four main water sources: rain, inflows (springs and streams, and surface runoff), and groundwater. The wildlife value of ponds is greatly affected by the extent to which these water sources are unpolluted. Garden ponds are generally not fed by inflows or groundwater, except in the larger and rural gardens. Usually the pond will be filled by a combination of tap water, rainwater, and surface runoff - and lost to evaporation. Garden ponds are often filled with tap water, which can have high levels of nutrients which can pollute the pond on filling. Chemical pond treatments to maintain the 'ecological balance' in ponds are not always tested to assess their effects, although some may have beneficial effects (for example, adding chalk to a pond polluted by phosphorus could precipitate the nutrient from the water and prevent it from being taken up by algae).<sup>[2]</sup>

In soils which lack natural clay, additional water loss to drainage and permeation is prevented by a liner. Pond liners are PVC or EPDM foils that are placed between the soil of the pond bed and the water. Liners can also be made from puddled clay, and ponds on free-draining soils can even be self-sealing with fine sediments washed into the pond.

## Seasonal ponds

One can make a garden pond/ koi pond that generally ranges in size from 150 gallons to around 10,000 gallons. However, if evaporation exceeds the amount of water added, the pond may dry out during summer. This is not harmful biologically because many freshwater plants and animals (perhaps half of all species) are well adapted to periods of drought, and worldwide so-called 'temporary ponds' (ponds which usually dry out once a year) are an important natural habitat type. However, in a garden, a pond which dries out in summer may be a bit disappointing for the owner since this is the time when most people will be spending time enjoying their pond. And of course some animals, particularly fish, cannot survive periods of drought. Amphibians, on the other hand, often benefit from ponds which dry out because this removes the major predators of tadpoles and newtpoles (fish) and, provided the larvae emerge before the pond dries out, the drought presents no problems for the amphibians.

Garden ponds are popular in many landscape design and gardening traditions around the world. In the UK it has been estimated that there are about two million.<sup>[3]</sup>



This garden pond had two ponds separated by a waterfall with a one-foot drop; generally, the fish in the upper pond were smaller, and ones in the lower pond were larger.

## See also

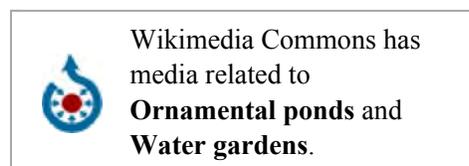
- Water garden
- Koi pond
- Biotope

## References

1. "10 tips on creating a nature pond". AquaDaily. Retrieved 2009-02-04.
2. Pond treatment technology, Andy Shilton
3. <http://www.pondconservation.org.uk> UK charity Pond Conservation

## External links

- UK charity Pond Conservation (<http://www.pondconservation.org.uk>)
- How to Measure Your Pond Volume - Metric and Imperial ([http://www.watergardeningdirect.com/acatalog/How-to-Measure-Your-Pond\\_Volume.html](http://www.watergardeningdirect.com/acatalog/How-to-Measure-Your-Pond_Volume.html))



Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Garden\\_pond&oldid=727649717](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Garden_pond&oldid=727649717)"

Categories: Garden features | Outdoor recreation | Ponds | Bodies of water

---

- This page was last modified on 30 June 2016, at 10:27.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.