



Stone for your Garden Pond

Most stone native to our region is limestone.

Legend has it that limestone is not good for water Gardens. This is not always true, depending on the type and quality of the stone. The softer, more porous limestone leaches minerals into the pond water, making it difficult to keep balanced and clear.

When choosing stone you should take a hammer with you. If you strike a stone and it “pings” or has a hollow ring to it, it is probably a solid stone if it ‘thuds’, or sounds dull, leave it where you found it.

The rock should be dense and without striation.

When laying stone, it is preferable to use uniform thickness in the first course. You should place the first course so it will be at the water level. Using this method, the liner is hidden behind the inside top course of stone. Save the largest stones for the waterfall and those with the most “character” for the final course.

One ton covers approximately 15 – 20 cubic feet.

Be aware that this formula varies with different types of stones, and that hillside streams and waterfalls use more stone as they “step-up” the hill. Always allow for slightly more stone than you think you may need.

To add a small water feature, add another ½ to 1 ton of stone.

As normal evaporation occurs the water level will drop over time and stone is exposed instead of liner. You will need to add water to the pond to keep the water level constant.