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April, 2015

By the Pond

by Diane Giangrande

Hi Everyone,

If you missed the March meeting, you missed a good one. The turn out was amazing and Shirley and Dick did a wonderful job. A huge thank you goes out to them.

The auction is only a couple of weeks away (April 18th) so it's time to register for a tank(s) if you intend to sell fish. The registration form can be found here: <http://www.atlantakoiclub.org/Auction/2015/Koi%20Auction%20Seller%20Registration%202015.pdf>

Please email the completed form to Steve Castel at scastel@mindspring.com

Remember - in addition to selling fish you can sell plants and equipment too.

IMPORTANT – Auction set up will be on Thursday, April 16th at Coastal Pond and lots of help is needed.

Thanks,
Diane

Do you have something interesting to share?

I'm sure that every one of us has bragging rights to something we did to our pond. How about sharing it with others? Or, perhaps you have a craving to understand some obscure aspect of Koi husbandry in a pond environment? If so, please share your information in our newsletter by contacting the editor.

Upcoming Koi Related Events

Greater Louisville Koi & Goldfish Society Show May 22-24
More info can be found at louisvillekoiclub.com

Don't forget about the Ask a KHA section. Send your questions in!

Hey Y'all!

It's time to sign up to Volunteer for the Atlanta Koi Club Auction on April 18, 2015 at Coastal Pond in Tucker, Ga. Most spots are still open so sign up soon to get the job you prefer. Follow the link to "Sign up Genius" <http://www.signupgenius.com/go/9040a48afae22a75-2015>

Membership

We had a great turn out for our March meeting, 37 members were present including some new folks. James Lu, David Gill, Rodney Finkley, Brendan Berg and Ken Jett made their debut appearances.

Mary Summers is our newest member and hopefully we'll meet her at the Auction, April 18th.

Thanks to Dick and Shirley Clifton for hosting the meeting and showing us their aquaponics systems and the delicious food. Aquaponics is *similar* to hydroponics, but aquaponics uses live fish to provide fertilizer in a recirculating system, and then the fish may or may not be pets or eventual food. Koi can provide the nutrients for an aquaponic system, but we use tilapia. Aquaponics also means growing in a root medium that is not natural soil. This can be a rooting medium such as small porous manufactured stones or pellets. The nutrients are provided primarily by live fish. The grow bed media and the plants filter the water for the fish.



Watch for a separate email from the Membership committee coming soon. When members of our club ask koi related vendors for donations or support, we're often asked for our membership list in return for a donation. The executive board has directed the Membership committee to take a tally of all members and see if they are willing to release their email to these vendors. Currently, our membership list is only shared with the AKCA, our parent organization. We all know what it's like to be spammed to death, so you will get an opportunity to OPT IN. I'm assuming no one wants their email list released, but if you would like to have contact with koi vendors and koi related businesses, this is your chance to get in on the program. We value your privacy and want this program to work for all our members.

If you've ordered name tags, please see me at the auction, I have several to distribute. Remember, wearing your name tag gets you a free raffle ticket at the monthly meetings!

See you at the auction!

David Marier and Mihoko Chambers

Membership Co-Chairs

Dues are due

Thanks to all the members that have sent in their renewal dues, several members still owes dues for this year. The grace period is over and this will be your last newsletter/meeting unless you renew your membership.

Stay warm, I'm hoping this is winter's last chance at us for awhile!

Regards,

David Marier

A Reminder from Joe Hatfield

Folks are reminded to read my article in the KHA tab about coming out of winter.

Atlanta Koi Club presents....

POND LIFE

JUNE 27, 2015



Everyone can live on water!

EXPERIENCE THE JOY OF LIFE AROUND THE POND AND THE JEWELS WITHIN!

A self guided pond tour of some of Metro Atlanta's most uniquely beautiful ponds and water gardens. Tickets are available May 1st at www.atlantakoiclub.org or at the following sponsors: Splendor Koi, Koi Store, Coastal Pond, Atlanta Koi & Pond, Randy's and Atlanta Water Gardens. Cost is \$15 per person and includes a 6 month membership to the club.

9:30-5:30₃ Rain or Shine

Up next in koi variety is the Bekko. Bekkos are white, red, or yellow with black markings. The white variety is called a Shiro Bekko. It is a clean white koi fish with the addition of black spots. The Aka Bekko is a red koi with black spots, and the Ki Bekko is a yellow koi fish with black spots. The sumi (black) spots should appear in a stepping stone pattern down the back. The Bekko head should be free of any black pigment, spots or pattern.

Shiro Bekko

Aka Bekko

Ki Bekko



Spring Native Plant Sale 2015 at the Chattahoochee Nature Center's Green House

Friday, April 10, 10am – 5pm

Saturday, April 11, 10am – 5pm

Native Plants are more than just beautiful flowers! They add diversity, attract native insects, feed birds and mammals, and are easy to care for!!! Invite spring to your garden. Plants for every situation—from full sun to full shade! Herbs and Vegetables for the Edible Garden! Horticulturists and Master Gardeners on site to answer your plant questions!

- Blooming native azaleas, trees and shrubs
- Wide selection of woodland plants and spring ephemerals
- Butterfly host and sensory garden plants
- Unusual native perennials

(Browsing is FREE at the greenhouse, plant prices vary)

Chattahoochee Nature Center, 9135 Willeo Road, Roswell, GA - 770-992-2055 -<http://chattnaturecenter.org/trails-horticulture/>

David

ALKALINITY

How we get it and where it goes

As good water keepers we need to know several things about the make-up of our water and what takes place on a daily basis. We all know that pH is the measure of water being acidic or alkaline. A pH below 7 is acidic and a pH above 7 is called alkaline. 7 is neutral. The pH of fish blood is about 7.4. The blood comes into very close contact with the surrounding water in the fish gills. If the pH of the water is drastically different from the pH of the blood, then the fish has to work extremely hard to maintain its blood pH. At extreme water pH, either very high or very low, the fish is unable to maintain its blood pH and will die. Therefore, the optimum water pH is about 7.4, koi/goldfish can effectively deal with a water pH of about 6.5 to 9.0, and they quickly die when it is below 5 or above 10. The water coming from our tap varies a little but is usually pH 7.2 to 7.8. That is ideal. If you have never asked your water authority for a water test read-out you should. If you have never tested your source water you should...NOW.

Things start to change once we put water in our ponds or tanks. The food we give is broken down by the fish and bacteria and one of the major by-products is carbon dioxide (CO₂) added into the water by their respiration. The carbon dioxide reacts with the water to form carbonic acid. This could make the water acidic and we would expect the pH to slowly decline as we feed day after day and the fish and bacteria continue to respire and release carbon dioxide. But, in the real koi world, we find that the pH fluctuates from day to night, but changes very little overall from one day to the next. So, where is all that carbonic acid going?

Besides having a desirable pH, our tap water has some amount of alkalinity. Depending on the area, alkalinity in our tap water is generally between 100 and 150 ppm. As we will see, you should worry about low alkalinity in your pond when it is below about 50 ppm. At very high alkalinity (200 to 300 ppm) is said to affect color of koi and it does not develop properly. As a general rule, high alkalinity makes beni (red pigments) weak and prone to disappearing all together. However, high alkalinity often makes sumi (black pigments) develop very well.

Alkalinity is also called "buffering capacity". The alkalinity or buffering capacity refers to the water's ability to neutralize acids. The fish and bacteria produce carbon dioxide and the carbon dioxide becomes carbonic acid, the acid is neutralized by the alkalinity. Alkalinity can be thought of as a reserve of bicarbonate. Another familiar type of bicarbonate is those chalky antacids like Tums or Rolaids that we take for heartburn (acid). The bicarbonate neutralizes the acids in our stomachs or our fish ponds.

As long as there is a reserve of alkalinity, the pond water pH remains somewhat stable. That's what we want, stability. However, the alkalinity reserve will eventually be depleted. When the alkalinity is depleted there is no longer anything to neutralize the acids being produced and the pH will plummet. The pH can drop to dangerously low levels almost overnight. Some call this the dreaded pH "crash". Terrible things happen in a pond during a pH crash. The fish are stressed and die very rapidly, along with the bacteria in the biofilter.

There are several ways to replenish and maintain alkalinity. In a pH crash emergency, you can add baking soda (also called bicarbonate of soda) which will quickly react with the acids to immediately raise the pH. You must check your ammonia and it should be Zero before adding baking soda. However, for routine use baking soda is not really a good choice. As alkalinity is replenished baking soda also raises the pH higher than we may like. It is not uncommon for the pH to reach 8.4 after adding baking soda to a pond but it should not go higher than 8.4. A better way to slowly replenish alkalinity is to have some oyster shells or clam shells in the system. Oyster shells are composed of calcium carbonate and they can be kept in a filter chamber or anywhere that water flows over and through them. The oyster shells will slowly dissolve (over years) as acids in the pond water attack the shell. Oyster shells will not raise the pH above that of our source water yet they will constantly replenish alkalinity. You can use whole shells or the crushed shell sold at feed stores for poultry grit. Most koi and goldfish keepers replenish alkalinity without realizing it when they do water changes. The amount of water change required to maintain alkalinity at acceptable levels depends on the feeding rate and fish load, but is generally in the range of 20 to 50% per week. So, how do you know if you have sufficient alkalinity? Well, you can routinely measure the pH and look for signs of a falling pH and a looming pH crash. Just be careful because when the crash happens it happens fast.

A safer approach is to measure the alkalinity directly using a KH test kit although the alkalinity kits are much more tedious to use than a pH kit or meter. Good brands of alkalinity test kits, like LaMotte and Hach, cost about thirty bucks but Aquarium Pharmaceuticals brand kits cost about half as much. You can find one at one of our sponsor koi dealers. You should have a routine water exchange schedule and a steady feeding rate and you should routinely measure alkalinity. If your alkalinity has dropped to 50 ppm before the water exchange then you will want to consider adding oyster shell, baking soda, or changing water more frequently.

Joe

Congrats to the Elmores

Gary and JoAnn Elmore won the following at the 2015 Central Florida Koi Show:

Best in Size: Size 1

Best in Variety: Hikari Moyo

First Place Size 1 Sanke

First Place Size 1 Showa

submitted by Mike Anderson

Magical Moments

Our very own property manager, Jerry Johnson caught in a relaxing moment with a fairy princess, or something like that, at the Orlando Koi Show in March.



Want to get involved?

We need the following positions filled:

- PR/Advertising
- Show trophy sponsorship coordinator
- Show donation coordinator

Please contact Jerry or Diane if interested or if you want any more information.

Koi Transportation

(How to Move Koi from here to there)

by H. Gene Ewy, MD

Reprinted from the AKCA 17th Annual Seminar
(Reprint from an Atlanta Koi Newsletter of 1998)

Koi Isolation and Handling

When a koi hobbyist wishes to closely inspect or move koi from a pond, the specific koi must be isolated and guided to a specific container. A good quality koi net with knotless fine mesh and the circular frame totally covered is commended to minimize the risk of damage to the koi. The bay depth should be shallow. The koi net should be as large as possible (depending on the size of the koi) though large nets are more difficult to move through the pond water, particularly if the net has a telescopic handle and it is extended.

Take it easy, don't get the koi or yourself agitated. Don't agitate or stress the remaining koi. It's risky to approach the koi from the tail, as the caudal fin may be damaged while the koi responds vigorously to the net touching its tail. Minimize the net contact with the koi. Ideally approach the koi from the front, getting the net under its head and gently guiding it into a floating tub or tank.

One advantage of the koi net is that a single person can guide the koi into a floating tank. The rim of a large koi net (guiding a koi to the floating tank) is used to submerge an end of the floating tank. The koi is then guided into the floating tank. This maneuver is easier if a second person appropriately submerges the floating tub or tank. A single person can also bring the koi in the net adjacent to a floating tub or tank. The net is controlled by one hand which has been advanced on the pole to a position near the net. The floating tank or tub is submerged with the other hand and the koi is gently guided into the container. Don't lift the koi from the water with the net, particularly larger koi.

Koi can be collected from a smaller pond readily in the manner described with a koi net. A telescopic pole will allow the net to isolate koi in a larger pond. If this is not practical consider PTTN - patience, time and two nets. The second koi net handler gently guides the selected koi into the koi net of the primary handler, who guides the koi into the tub floating tank.

If your pond doesn't lend itself to any of the above methods, a seine may be used to partition the pond into areas from which the koi may be collected. The mesh of the seine should be knotless. The seine should be longer than the width of your pond. The width of your seine should be greater than the depth of your pond. The seine should have floats the top and weights at the bottom. Koi are not lifted with the seine.

Koi Handling - Short Distance Moves

The koi that have been isolated and guided to a container are ready to be moved. This can be accomplished in a number of ways. If the koi is in a tub in the pond with enough water in the tub to cover the koi, the tub containing the koi can be lifted from the pond. The tub or other container in which a koi is being carried should be covered. A mesh cover, a solid cover or plastic bags on the surface of the water can be used. The container with the koi can be carried by hand, placed on a cart and wheeled, or the container itself may be on wheels. The koi should be transferred promptly to the destination water isolation tank, show tank, etc.).

Koi sock nets are open ended fine mesh nets attached to a circular covered frame with a relatively short handle. The net is much longer than the diameter of the opening (42 inch sock net with an 11 inch diameter opening as an example). The koi is brought through the opening of the net head first by carefully advancing the net over the head of the koi or by manipulating the head of the koi into the net with your free hand. the koi is positioned in the body of the net, the end of the net is closed by one end of the holder, the other end of the net is folded over) retain the koi, the hands are held tightly tautly apart as the koi is lifted from the water and transferred for hopefully only a short distance. A head first exit of then koi from the sock is preferred to avoid unlikely, but perhaps possible, fin or scale damage. Some mucous may be lost from the skin. This is a safe method to distance move koi short distances.

I prefer to use plastic bags for most short moves. Double plastic bags (one bag inside another) should be considered particularly for larger koi for safety. Three mil and four mil bags are quite strong. Bag size depends upon the size of the koi. Fish should be carried horizontally. Small fish may be carried in the small end of the plastic bag with the bag held upright. Large koi may need to be carried with the bag horizontal and held tautly between both hands. The largest koi may need to be carried by two handlers.

The top edge of the plastic bags should be rolled over. This results in a large relatively fixed orifice which frees one hand that can be used to direct the koi head first into the bag. Some pond water should be in the bag when the koi is gently introduced. There should be enough water in the

bag to cover the gills of the koi as the bag is carried to its destination. A head first exit from the bag is ideal but I think the smooth plastic surface allows a tail first exit with negligible risk if done carefully. If the opening into the bag is large enough the koi can be lifted out by hand. For a short move without adding transfer water to the destination tank consider transferring in a plastic bag with a corner cut out to drain the water.

I have noted from a UK publication (Koi Health Quarterly) an instance of torn plastic bag from the dorsal fin of a koi. From both a UK publication (Koi Kichi) and a Japanese publication (Rinko) recommendations are made to remove a palpable 'hook' on anal fins of larger koi which may tear a plastic bag. If this could happen it would be an added reason to double or triple bag larger koi.

Moving koi by hand is best reserved to transfer koi from one container to an immediately adjacent container. Koi have a slick slime coat, they may be quite active, and they can be dropped. Dropping koi is not recommended. The handler's hands should be thoroughly wet. No hand-held jewelry should be worn. The koi may resist movement in a direction that it is not going and become agitated.

If it is difficult to place your hands under a larger koi in the proper position for support of the koi during transfer, considering taking advantage of the temporary disorientation produced when rotated in a clockwise or counter-clockwise direction for a few turns. If going clockwise, the handler should place his right hand across the left hand and shoulder area and support the under surface of the Koi just back of the head with his right hand when the Koi is facing at eleven or twelve o'clock. Continue the clockwise rotation with the right hand, place the left hand under the posterior aspect of the Koi when the head is at four to six o'clock. Lift the Koi from the water. Bring the head close to your body for control, move your hand with the Koi if it moves as you deliberately and promptly transfer the Koi into the adjacent container.

Preparing Koi for Transportation

Stress during Koi transportation should be minimized as much as possible. Stress may lessen the effectiveness of the Koi's immune system. The possibility of infection or other health related problems which could be transmitted to other Koi in your pond is enhanced.

Koi should not be fed at least three days and possibly seven days before transport. The production of ammonia during transport is reduced and the transport water is not polluted to the extent that it would if the Koi had been fed during the fasting period. Koi may be eating algae from the pond wall during the fasting period when they are not fed. If an iso-lation tank with an adequate water volume and an active biological filter is available the Koi could be in this tank at least during the last part of the fasting period.

Additives to the isolation tank water could be salt, mineral salt or various medications. Be accurate and do not over-medicate.

There will be less stress when the Koi is in a dark environment during transport. Transport water can be cooled to reduce metabolism. Mild sedation should be considered.

Long Distance Transport

In general, Koi may be transported for many hours safely in plastic bags or rigid containers. The development of the plastic bag had an immense impact allowing safe worldwide Koi transportation.

Transporting Koi in Plastic Bags

It's time to get physical again. We're going to put our Koi in plastic bags for transport. There is a wide choice bag size and thickness. The bag should be longer than the rectangular corrugated Koi box or any other container into which the bag will be placed. This allows secure closure of the bag, using most of the length of the box.

Double plastic bags should be used placing one bag inside the other. Large Koi transported long distances by airplane within the USA or from overseas may be within the inn-er bag of three to five bags. It is helpful to roll the mouth of the bag down before placing the Koi into the plastic bag.

The Koi is put into the bag by hand transfer or by using your free hand to direct the Koi into the bag. Usually one koi 18 to 20 inches in length is placed in a bag, perhaps two 5 to 18 inch Koi are placed in the same bag, etc. The gills should be covered with water, I prefer to add enough water so that the Koi can float, and not rest on the bottom of the box.

Some hobbyists and dealers put additives in the transport water. This includes such things as salt, mineral salt, anti-parasitic medication, antibacterial medication, etc. If you choose to do so, do not overdose. Prepare the transport water accurately and add it to the bag. Transfer the fish into the bag by hand, sock net, or bag with a corner cut out to drain the pond water from the bag so that the mineral water will not be added to the transport water. The transport water will not be significantly diluted.

The bagged Koi is placed in a corrugated rectangular Koi box, Styrofoam box, polystyrene box, ice chest, etc. The length of the box is usually two times the width or height. The width and height are normally similar.

Newspapers are often placed in the bottom of the Koi box for insulation. I won't say that Japanese newspapers are best, but the Koi I have received directly from Japan have been calm and happy.

Look closely at the bagged Koi in the transportation box. If water needs to be added or removed, do so. Remove all air from the bag by carefully compressing the bag down to the water level. Pleat the plastic bag near the mouth of the bag so no air reenters the bag. Insert the hose from the regulator (attached to an oxygen cylinder) through the mouth of the bag. Slowly fill the bag with the pure oxygen to about three fourths full and withdraw the hose. Twist the neck of the bag closed so that no oxygen escapes. Fold the neck of the inner bag over and secure it with rubber bands tightly placed over the folded neck. Use two rubber bands for safety. Seal the outer bags in sequence in the same manner. Insulating material (usually newspapers) is placed over the bag in the box and the box is sealed.

If one wishes to gradually lower the water temperatures in the bag during transit, place frozen reusable freeze packs on top of the bags before the newspaper insulation, support the bottom of the cardboard box when it is being carried.

Place the transport box or other container holding the bagged Koi in transport vehicle sideways to the travel direction. Braking during transit would then move larger Koi sideways and would not bang their nose or tail against the end of the box.

Moving Koi in Transport Tanks

The other common method of moving Koi long distances is in transport tanks. Many varieties are used: 1) flexible liners such as vinyl coated industrial fabric liners in a rigid frame made from PVC, tubular steel or other material, 2) polyethylene tanks, 3) fiberglass tanks, etc. The tank must have a secure cover to retain water and the Koi. The zippered covers with vinyl tanks allow easy closure and access. The size of the tank is determined by the type of vehicle and the amount of weight that can be safely carried in the vehicle. Water weighs over eight pounds per gallon and there are seven and a half gallons in a cubic foot of water.

My transport tank for a station wagon measures 3 foot by 4 foot wide, and is just over 18 inches high. Usually we carry 10 inches of water, which is 75 gallons weighing 625 pounds. Obviously transport tanks in trucks can be much larger, carrying more water and fish. All tanks must be stabilized so they will not shift during transport.

The transport tank water should be oxygenated before Koi are added and the dissolved oxygen in the water should be maintained at about 8 parts per million, or over. Pure oxygen can be diffused into the water easily using an oxygen tank with a regulator through an air stone or a fine pore diffuser for pure oxygen. The advantage of a fine-pore oxygen diffuser would be a smaller bubble size (approximately 0.5 to 2 mm diameter) which would increase the total surface area per unit of oxygen. Oxygen saturation is maintained with a slow flow rate. This system is used worldwide with great success.

Air, which is 21% oxygen, can be introduced into the water through an air stone (approximately 1 to 3 mm diameter bubble size). The flow rate would have to be significantly higher than the flow rate of pure oxygen to maintain the same oxygen level in the water. The source of air could be from a 12 volt portable piston or diaphragm compressor operating from the car or truck battery during transit. An adapter from the cigarette lighter socket is used. If the tank is to be aerated for some time when the power source is not from the vehicle's 12 volt battery, a 12 volt marine or deep cycle battery (larger capacity) could be used as the power source.

Members of the Louisville Koi Club have developed and use a nice transport tank system utilizing a 12 volt submersible bilge pump which pumps about 500 gallons of tank water per hour through a spray bar through aeration. They have kindly shared this system with a number of Koi hobbyists.

I have several pond related items that I would like listed in the next newsletter. Attached are pictures of most of the items.

1. Savio skimmer 16" weir/waterfall combination: \$500
2. Savio skimmer, 8" weir: \$250
3. Big blue poly tank, 1200 gal: \$450
4. Sequence Primer pump 7200, PRM23: \$600
5. Vortex filter: \$125
6. 4 in 1 filter, great for a quarantine tank: \$200

Most of the equipment was used on my 16,000 gal. pond in Gwinnett which was filled in when I sold the house. The equipment was used less than 1 year in most cases.

404 754 8637

David Marier



29 MAR 2015 – Clifton Home - Woodstock

Topic: Aquaponics

Attendance: 37

Atlanta Koi Club Meeting Minutes of March 29, 2015

Monthly Officer Meeting Minutes BYLAW AMENDMENTS

Work continues on the amendment to the by-laws that will cover unauthorized use of the membership list and use of social media under the club banner or name. Once the executive committee has a draft, it will be shared with the membership.

SPONSOR DISCOUNT VOUCHER

The wording Sponsor Discount Voucher Agreement and design of the Sponsor Discount Voucher were approved. Committee chairs may request a copy of the agreement from the club secretary. David Marier will be in charge of creating the vouchers after receiving a signed agreement form. Each voucher must be signed by Diane or Chase before they are valid.

KOI AND GOLDFISH SHOW

The chairpersons are still in the process of scouting locations.

General Meeting Minutes

INTRODUCTIONS (NEW OR RETURNING MEMBERS)

James Lu

Ken Jett and Brendan Berg

Rodney Finkley

David Gill

IN MEMORIAM

Bill Dowden announced the passing of Sandy Biggio, wife of Harold Biggio. A memorial service was held March 30.

APRIL MEETING DATE UPDATE

The April meeting is replaced by Koi and Goldfish Auction, April 18. Details are in the newsletter. If you have not volunteered, you can still do so. Setup will be April 16th at Coastal Pond.

UPDATES/CORRECTIONS

Please send corrections or updates to David Pugh at doubledavid@aol.com with the AKC Meeting Minutes in the subject line.

No corrections were received for the February meeting

**Atlanta Koi Club
Financial Statement
Year to Date
As of March 31, 2015**

**BEGINNING CHECKING ACCOUNT BAL-
ANCE:**

\$776.05

INCOME STATEMENT

Income

2100 Club Store			\$33.00
	2120 Pins	\$33.00	
2500 Misc			\$135.00
	2510 Donations	\$50.00	
	Raffles - Monthly		
	2545 Meeting	\$85.00	
2700 Membership			\$678.00
	Member		
	2720 Badges	\$14.00	
	Membership		
	2730 Dues	\$664.00	

Total Income

\$846.00

Expenses

600 Koi Auction		Water Quality Monthly	\$139.57	\$139.57
700 Misc.		Meeting Food	\$150.00	\$150.00
1000 Raffle		Monthly Raf- fle Items	\$99.29	\$99.29
1100 Rent		Rent @Coastal	\$185.00	\$185.00
		Advertising		
1250 Advertising		Club in Gen- eral	\$414.99	\$414.99

Total Expenses

\$988.85

Month Net Income/(Loss)

(\$142.85)

ENDING BALANCE:

\$633.20

Outstanding Checks:

03/25/15	EFT	\$185.00	
03/29/15	EFT	\$139.57	
03/29/15	1261	\$150.00	
03/29/15	1262	\$99.29	

\$573.86

Per Bank Statement

\$1,207.06