



Treasurer's Report for November 2007

Steve Castel

Savings			
	Beginning Balance:		\$ 20,294.11
Income Categories:			
	Interest Earned		\$ 4.17
		Total Income	\$4.17
Expense Categories:			
		Total Expenses	\$0.00
NET			\$4.17
	Savings Ending Balance		\$20,298.28
	Uncleared Transactions		\$0.00
	Bank Statement		\$20,298.28
	Total Available Funds:		\$24,089.91

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April 12: Auction at Coastal Pond Supply (<http://www.coastalfountain.com/>) in Tucker, GA.

May 18: hosts needed

June 8: Summer social, hosts needed

July 13: hosts needed

August 10: hosts needed

September 14: hosts needed Koi Show Planning and Set-up @ Coastal Ponds

October 12: hosts needed Election of Officers

November 9: Winter social, hosts needed

Please contact me (vp@atlantakoiclub.org or 678-297-7926) if you are interesting in hosting one of the May-November meetings or socials. Please share your pond and koi with other members of the club.

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THE ATLANTA KOI CLUB KOI HEALTH ADVISOR SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

FOUNDED BY SUSAN AND HAL BROWN

JUNE, 10, 2007

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE: To improve our Club by assisting five (5) or more of our Club members to become Certified Koi Health Advisors (KHAs).

SUGGESTED GUIDELINES:

1. KHA candidates will receive up to \$2,000.00 each for documented expenses inclusive of certain test equipment described below, after they have become fully certified as Koi Health Advisors. Travel, room and board, equipment, publications etc. are appropriate expenses.
2. KHA candidates must be pre-approved by the Board of Directors (BOD). For the purposes of this program, the BOD initially will consist of the AKC elected officers plus Susan and Hal Brown. Susan and Hal may elect not to participate at any time.
3. KHA candidates shall not be "Professionals" in our "Fish-Koi-Pond Industry".
4. The funds donated to this program will be kept in a separate bank account and not co-mingled with other Club funds.
5. Should the Atlanta Koi Club cease to exist, the remaining donated funds, if any, will be donated to the Koi Herpes Virus (KHV) Research Program at the University of Georgia.
6. The Club will pre-purchase microscopes and other test gear recommended and approved by the Associated Koi Clubs of America (AKCA) for KHA candidates to use during the AKCA certification process. Once the KHA candidate becomes completely certified, the microscope and test equipment will be given to the KHA for his specific use and ownership. Should the candidate not become certified, this test equipment will remain the property of the AKC and must be returned to the Club.
7. The KHA Scholarship program will specifically be retroactive to include Harold Biggio and Joe Hatfield.
8. KHAs will be encouraged to assist AKC members only. However, when non-members request assistance, KHAs will present the non-member with an application for membership in the AKC and encourage the non-member to join our Club.
9. Only one KHA Scholarship will be allowed in any family group.
10. If after four (4) years have passed and if donated funds remain, then the BOD may approve \$200.00 for approved Club members to attend the Koi Herpes Virus / Wet Lab Program (or the correct name) held at the University of Georgia each year or any such similar program. These selected members will be encouraged to help Club members resolve their koi health issues.
11. The spirit and intent of this program is to improve the knowledge of Club members specifically and generally and to expand the concept of Club members helping other Club members.

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Tabiji Nishikigoi: First Steps

Hello friends. This is an invitation for all of us to journey together. This is an unusual journey in that we can never *arrive*. Hey, what kind of journey is this? It is a journey of fun, sharing, and education. Our goal is to learn as much about nishikigoi and the keeping of nishikigoi as possible. We will never learn all there is to know. But that will not deter us from learning all we can. Let's take our first steps on this **tabiji** or journey.

What are Nishikigoi?

Nishikigoi is a two part Japanese word. It is "Nishiki" (trans. brocaded) and "goi" (trans. carp) put together. If you find yourself in Japan, or if you are talking to a person that is fluent in the Japanese language, it is a good idea to use the full word Nishikigoi, instead of the western word, Koi or Japanese word Goi when talking about the colored carp. If you use the words Koi or Goi, the Japanese person or persons that you talk to might become confused, since the words Koi or Goi would refer to ordinary carp. They will give you a puzzled look when you tell them how much money you spent for a plain carp.

Just Carp?

Yes nishikigoi are varieties of common carp. In the science of taxonomy carp are *Genus Cyprinus, Species carpio*. Common carp are a widespread freshwater fish distantly related to the common goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), Unlike goldfish, carp have two barbels on each side of upper jaw with smaller one from edge of snout and larger one near corner of mouth. They can grow to a maximum length of 5 feet, with a maximum weight of over 80lbs, and a lifespan of at least 65 years.. Although they are very tolerant of most conditions, the common carp prefer large bodies of slow moving water as in a river or lake. A schooling fish, they prefer to be in groups of 5 or more. They natively live in a temperate climate in fresh water with a 7.0 - 7.5 pH, a water hardness of 150-300ppm, and an ideal temperature range of 37.4 - 75.2 °F. .

Common carp are native to Asia and Eastern Europe.. Over thousands of years mankind has moved carp both eastward and westward. Now carp can be found on most continents. Common carp were brought to the U.S. in 1831. In the late 1800s they were distributed widely throughout the USA by the government as a food fish. However, common carp are not now normally prized as a food fish in the United States. As in Australia,

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12. KHAs will be asked to conduct at least one Wet Lab / KOI Health Program each year at our regular Club Meetings. The Vice president will coordinate.

We hope you find the KHASP valuable and beneficial.

Susan and Hal Brown

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their introduction has been shown to have negative environmental consequences and they are usually considered to be invasive species. Millions of dollars are spent annually by natural resource agencies to control common carp populations in the United States. This is why we should NEVER release nishikigoi (or any other ornamental fish) into the wild!

Nishikigoi from Carp

Contrary to belief, carp are not indigenous to Japan. They were believed to originate from eastern Asia, in the Black, Caspian, and Aral Seas. This wild carp, which is an excellent food, was carried to Japan, China and western Europe by traders about a thousand years ago. The earliest written records of carp/goi/koi were found in China.

They were later introduced to Japan. There is a record of a Japanese Emperor having magoi (black common carp) around AD 200. Remember that these early magoi are the stock from which nishikigoi were later bred, magoi are not the fish we call nishikigoi. Nishikigoi were first bred in Japan in the 1820s, initially in the town of Ojiya in the Niigata prefecture on the north eastern coast of mainland Japan. This area is situated high in the mountains, where snow can fall up to several meters in depth, cutting off access to the area in the winter months. Therefore, magoi were used for food and were stored for eating during the winter. Rice farmers there introduced magoi into their irrigation ponds to supplement their diet of rice.

This devotion to breeding magoi led to the Niigata region becoming established as the center of the growing magoi industry. Color mutations in carp were first noticed in the early 1800s. These mainly involved red, white and light yellow carp (the latter developing into the first single-colored (Kawarimono) and later the tortoiseshell (Bekko) - patterned early nishikigoi. Nishikigoi keeping took off in Japan when, in 1914, some breeders took samples of different varieties to the 1914 Taisho Exposition in Tokyo. People from all over Japan saw the "Living Jewels". Over the next few decades, dozens of new varieties appeared.

Many of the early nishikigoi breeding results were lost during and shortly after World War II. The nishikigoi industry had to be basically restarted. They were ready when the next big innovation happened. It was the creation of plastic bags in the 1960's. Koi could be shipped all over the world reliably and without high loss. Today, nishikigoi are bred throughout the world, but most people agree that the best ones come right from the Niigata Prefecture in Japan. Nishikigoi are one of the most sought after ornamental fish in the world. You can find nishikigoi hobbyists in nearly every country.



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January Meeting @ TEC Automation Inc in Canton
20 January 2008. Executives meet @ 1. Members meet @ 2.
10 Hickory Springs Industrial Drive Canton GA 30115

Traveling North on 575:

Take the **Sixes Road** exit. Turn right at the end of the ramp. Go to the first light and take a left. This will be highway 5. Travel a few miles into **Holly Springs**. Turn right on **Hickory Road**. Go over the RR tracks and past the firehouse. Take a right into **Hickory Springs Industrial Drive**. TEC is the second building on the right.

Traveling from Roswell on Highway 140:

Stay on **Highway 140** past Woodstock traveling like you are going into Canton. Prior to Canton (after the Mulchman on the left), Take a left onto **Hickory Road**. Go a few miles near the end of **Hickory Road** and turn left into **Hickory Springs Industrial Drive**. TEC is the second building on the right.

Please bring your lawn chairs...yes, the meeting is INSIDE.

