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AKCA Director	Gary Elmore
Volunteer Coordinator	Ken Jett
Editor	Bob Chaffer
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October, 2018

By the Pond

by Diane Giangrande

Hi All,

Thank you to all the volunteers that helped at the show. We can't do it without you!

Congrats to Brendan Berg for winning the Jerry Johnson/Karoy Jacobs Volunteer Fish. Kevin Colopy of Happy Koi drew the winning ticket.

Congrats to Margy McManus for winning Supreme Champion with her beautiful Kohaku. The winning fish is a sister to her 2017 Grand Champion!

There were other AKC winners at the show. The results sheet will be uploaded to the web site so you can check out all the winners.

We had 174 fish in the show which is a very respectable number!

The October meeting is the 14th at the home of Bob and Sue Chaffer. Elections will be held at the meeting so it is very important for everyone to attend. If we don't have a quorum, we can't have the elections.

Thanks,
Diane

For Sale by Club Member

My koi pond, complete with house, will be going on the market next week. Pond is 11,000 gallons. Contact me if interested.

Thanks,
Diane Giangrande

MEMBERSHIP

by: Melanie Onushko

The Club would like to welcome the following new club members:

Robert Banathy
Tearnie Harper
Amy Brooks
Daniel Norris
Stan Roth
Shi Shi Sheren

We are now up to 150 members. Please introduce yourself to them at the next club meeting.

NOMINATIONS

A big thank you to the nominating committee for coming up with some great names for the positions we have available. Thank you to Kyle Brech, Ron & Robin Scott, Alan Puch and Cheryl Jacobs for being on the committee.

The following people have accepted to be nominated for:

President: Chad Bishop
Gary Elmore
Kim Munie

Secretary: Cheryl Jacobs
Diane Giangrande

Equipment Manager: James Dricker
Alan Puch

Anyone else interested in running can be nominated from the floor at the next meeting

**Please remember our Sponsor:
The Koi Store and Koi Koi Pondscapes**



2018 Atlanta Koi Show Vendors



2018 Atlanta Koi Show Vendors and Activities



Atlanta KOI Show September 28-30, 2018



Benching- Friday
 Vendors' Dinner- Friday
 Two photos of how to store goldfish tanks properly in the trailer
 Monday's entire clean-up crew

You have probably heard the phrase “Location, location, location”, often quoted by real estate agents. If you deal with a few koi dealers that you trust, most of the time, nothing may happen when you introduce a new Koi to your pond. But 1 out of 100 purchases, a new Koi may come with an egg of a parasite in tow. In the Koi world, we say “Quarantine, quarantine, quarantine.” This should be rule #1, but it is often the most overlooked by koi owners. We want to stress the importance of good quarantine skills and will be covering how to setup your koi quarantining tank. In this article, we’ll cover these essential koi quarantine questions:

Why do I need to quarantine Koi?

What might happen if I do not quarantine?

How do I setup a koi quarantine tank?

What are important tips for koi quarantine procedures?

What are your recommended koi quarantining products?

Why is it so important to quarantine new Koi in a tank?

Imagine you just got a beautiful new Koi.

You are excited to see and feed the new Koi in your pond.

But wait!

Do not introduce the new Koi to your pond yet. Keep the new Koi in a separate tank and monitor it for several weeks.

It is critical to quarantine any new Koi from other ponds because the newly purchased Koi may carry parasites, bacteria, fungi, or viruses.

Your Koi providers, whether you buy Koi from your friends or a store, did their best to eliminate them; but all it takes is to overlook an unhatched egg of a parasite, which is microscopic. You do not want it to break out in your main pond and make all your other Koi sick.

Even if a new Koi is all clean and healthy, it is often exhausted and stressed from the journey to your home, especially if it is shipped overnight from a dealer. It is usually weak from the trip and has low immunity. So if introduced to the main pond too soon, it could get infected from something that your other current Koi are already immune to.

In short, the purposes of quarantining are to:

protect your current Koi in the main pond

nurse the new Koi back to full health before it dives into your main pond

What might happen if I do not quarantine?

If you deal with a few dealers that you trust, most of the time, nothing may happen when you introduce a new Koi to your pond.

But 1 out of 100 purchases, a new Koi may come with an egg of a parasite in tow.

If it hatched in your main pond, your other Koi will feel itchy and start scratching themselves. If you catch the symptoms early enough, treating them is easy, but if you are late to react, it will worsen into a secondary bacterial infection from the scratching. And this new infection will spread to other Koi.

Whether a secondary infection or not, once infections spread, not only will it be more difficult to treat, but it may also damage your Koi’s beauty. *The worst* is if a Koi should happen to carry KHV (Koi Herpes Virus), you might potentially lose your whole collection of Koi.

I do not mean to scare you, but do want to inform you about the serious hazards to your pond without a protective quarantine process!

How To Setup Koi Quarantine Tank System

These quarantine items help protect your koi from outside invaders and disease.

To set up a quarantine tank, see the illustration above showing a completed setup.

You can use the following lists to ensure your quarantine tank and accessories are complete.

Quarantine Essentials:

[quarantine tank](#)

[water pump](#)

[tubing](#)

[filter](#)

[air pump](#)

[air tubing](#)

[air stones](#)

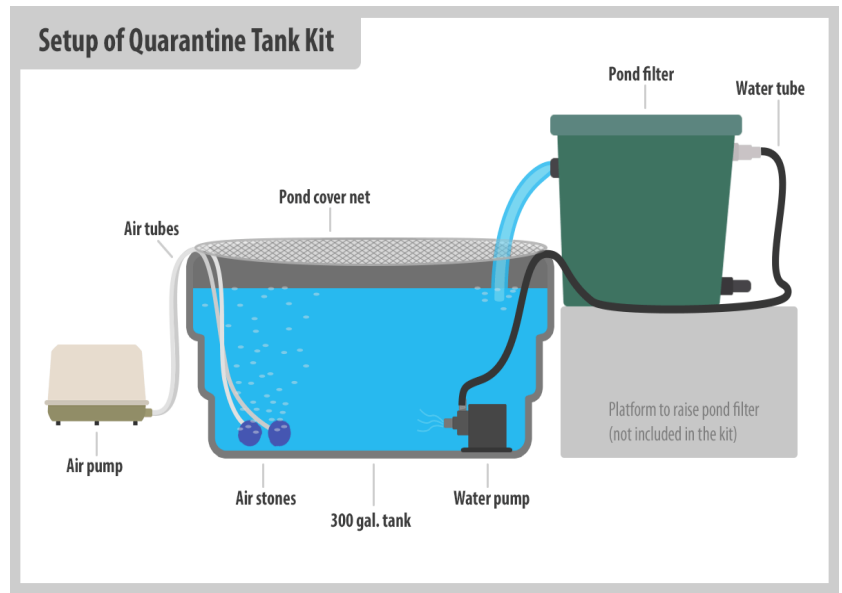
[pond cover net](#)

Quarantine Accessories:

[water thermometer](#)

[test kit for ammonia, nitrite, and pH](#)

[salt meter](#)



Quarantine Tank Kit

Salt

[ClorAm-X](#) (dechlorinator and ammonia binder)

[Koi Prazi](#)

[Ich-X water treatment](#)

[heater](#)

Several variations are available with prices ranging from \$599 to \$1,899.

5 Koi Quarantine Procedure Tips

As you can see by now, a good quarantine procedure is a life line in this hobby.

To fully enjoy the hobby, you need to learn how to play it safe.

Setting up a quarantine system is pretty simple. You can set up a temporary version without a filter or a more permanent version with filter system. Either version will do the job, but you need to keep the following in mind.

1. CHECK WATER PARAMETERS CONSTANTLY

Quarantine tanks are usually much smaller than your regular ponds and therefore water parameters can change very quickly, especially if you use a temporary version with no filter. For a quarantine tank with no filter, I recommend you feed no or very little feeding. Feeding will increase ammonia and nitrite level and you will be forced to change water often.

2. MANAGE WATER TEMPERATURE

Keeping water temperature warm is another important quarantine tip.

Your Koi's immune system works the best when water is over 70° F. At this temperature, they can more quickly recover from the stress and exhaustion of the journey to a new environment. It is also important because the most dangerous disease in Koi hobby, KHV (Koi Herpes Virus), appears only in warm water temperatures. And it takes about 2 weeks to break out if there is any.

3. ADD A SMALL KOI FROM YOUR POND

This is also a good way to tell if the new addition to your pond may cause any issues.

If new Koi carry any bugs, it should affect this Koi. Or vice versa. Koi in your pond may carry something but already immune to it. If your new Koi are not immune to it, you will see the problem in the quarantine tank. So the Koi plays the role of a canary in coal mine. Plus, Koi are social animal. They always do better when they have companions. It will help new Koi adapt to the new environment.

If you set up a more permanent quarantine tank with filter, these canary Koi will keep your biological filter going.

4. GET ADVICE, (BUT...)THIS IS NOT JUST IN QUARANTINE, BUT KOI HOBBY IN GENERAL. IF YOU OBSERVE SOMETHING UNUSUAL, DON'T PANIC.

First check all the water parameters such as water temp, ammonia, nitrite, pH. Then, pick up your phone and call your dealer for advice. You may have many dealers and friends to talk to, but at many times, listening to many and trying to do everything make the situation worse. Stick to a few experienced sources to keep advice consistent

5. Quarantining new Koi is your responsibility

As the owner of your beloved and beautiful Koi, it is your responsibility to quarantine new Koi and protect your precious collections.

Often, I am asked if it is OK to introduce new Koi direct to a pond. As a koi dealer and also a koi lover, I cannot and should not say "Yes you can." You should always quarantine new Koi. As a dealer of Japanese [koi for sale](#), I do everything I can to provide clean and healthy Koi, but dealers including myself should not be over-trusted.

Again, it is only you who can protect your existing Koi and safely introduce a new family member to your pond.

How do you Quarantine New Koi into a Tank?

Once you receive a new Koi, please release it in a **separate quarantine tank**.

Then follow these abridged instructions:

Add 3 lb salt/100 gal water to your quarantine tank (0.3% salinity)

Observe the new Koi carefully to assure it does not develop disease for 14–21 days

If your quarantine tank has a filter, please feed the Koi lightly. Manda Fu is ideal.

If your quarantine tank has no filter, you may still feed them lightly, but do a partial water change every 2–3 days (about 25%). Add salt to maintain 0.3% salinity.

After 3–5 days, if the Koi looks well, you may use Koi Prazi and Ich-X to deal with any potential parasites

Throughout the quarantine, check the pH, ammonia, and nitrite levels regularly

Maintain a water temperature of 65–78 F, ideally 70+ F.

Before you Build - Pond Building Concerns

By Mike Anger KOI Organisation International

When thinking about pond construction, there are a number of items to consider even before the subject of filters. Consider its location: how much sun will it receive, are there trees nearby that may provide shade (or be a burden with leaves falling in or roots that could damage the pond)? Avoid nearby roofs that might have drainage that could enter the pond and be harmful to your fish and plants. Try to avoid a low area of the yard to prevent ground water from entering the pond, and have its perimeter higher than the surrounding area to keep out runoff. Ideally the location should be some place that you can enjoy-closer to, and perhaps where you can see it from the inside of your home.

Size does matter. Despite the recent beautiful weather, we do have cold spells. Depth should be a minimum of 3 feet, but preferably 4-6 feet deep. The volume depends on many factors-how much space, filter size, number of fish and plants planned and cost. The calculation is length times width times depth (in feet) times 7.54, equals the number of gallons. Ponds may be preformed, concrete (it must first "cure,"), fiberglass, or the newer spray on polyurea.

Ask any Koi keeper and I bet any one would rather be enjoying their Koi than performing pond maintenance; keep it as maintenance free as possible. Use bottom drains to pick up the detritus and ensure that the pond bottom slopes towards your bottom drains (at least 1 to 2 inches per foot) spacing them 8 to 12 feet apart. I am amazed at

the businesses that sell supplies and build ponds who insist that bottom drains are not needed! Plan a skimmer to pick up floating debris, and locate it at the opposite end from the waterfall. Waterfalls help aerate the water and keep the water in motion. Jets around the pond also provide aeration, minimize or eliminate dead spots (stagnant water) and exercise your Koi as they swim through or against the current.

If at all possible, consider a prefilter. This will remove much of the solids and debris before water reaches the biofilter, decreasing the need to clean the biofilter and reducing the chance of it clogging up and having reduced efficiency. In my opinion, the best type of prefilter is a below ground vortex. This cone shaped filter has water spinning around and causes settlement of solids.

Once water leaves the prefilter, it uses a pump to deliver to the biofilter. Here you need media to allow the proliferation of nitrosomas and nitrobacter bacteria to convert ammonia to nitrites and nitrites to nitrates.

There are many excellent types of filters available or you can construct your own.

Finally, water is returned to the pond. If you are considering a UV light, here is where it would be placed (after the biofilter).

When building a pond, whether it is your first or a rebuild, spend the time to read, look at many ponds, plan very carefully, examine your budget and don't rush. The extra investment you put in now will reap many benefits in the future.

How to buy a microscope

by Lois Salaun KOI Organisation International

It is highly recommended that all Koi hobbyists purchase their own microscope. A good microscope is an invaluable tool to help us diagnose parasites on our fish and is money well spent. This brief article will explain the basics of a scope and the minimum needed to view parasites on our Koi. Keep in mind that each added feature will increase the cost. The object is to buy a good quality scope for a reasonable price that will get the job done. First off, buy a sturdy, metal scope with metal parts. Pass on the plastic toy or children's models. The lenses or optics (objectives) are the most important and most costly part of a scope. A quality scope will have optics (lenses) that conform to the DIN standard for threading and length. Lenses with this standard are interchangeable between scopes. In addition, the lenses should be glass, not plastic and be listed as being achromatic, another industry standard. By spending slightly more up front and staying with industry standards, you will find it easier to locate replacement parts when needed in the future.

Things to consider about the eyepiece

(s): we don't spend hours looking into a scope, so if you don't mind squinting, then get a monocular eyepiece. If you can't wink or squint, then pay a little extra for binocular (two eyepieces). I find it easy to focus with one eye, but it's a personal preference. An eyepiece that swivels or rotates is a nice convenience. This makes it easy for two people to sit side by side and share. Also, look for one that has a pointer in it.

What about objectives (lenses)? A basic scope has three lenses of different magnifications. These are fixed on the nose piece or head which allows the user to rotate the lenses. For our purposes, lenses of 4x, 10x and 40x are adequate to find the smallest parasites. Combined with the eyepiece of 10x this will give you magnification of 40, 100 and 400 times. More expensive scopes will have a fourth objective of 100x which is an oil immersion lens and in my opinion, really more than we need.

You will need a light source. Older style scopes relied on a mirror to reflect outdoor light. Fortunately, good scopes come with an internal light source – battery powered, electric or both. Batteries need to be charged or replaced. I have always been able to find an electric outlet near the pond to plug in a scope. More important is the type of light. You'll find one of four different types of lighting. The tungsten light bulb is the least expensive. It generates

heat and can cook your sample if you leave it on too long. Fluorescent lights are available, don't generate heat, are cheaper to use, but cost a little more. LED and Halogen lights are the most expensive. Fluorescent is nice, but if you are trying to save pennies, the tungsten is fine. Make sure you buy an extra bulb or that the bulb has a standard base and can be purchased elsewhere.

Adjusting the amount of light or brightness is a consideration. This is done with a diaphragm – either a disk or iris. The disk is the cheapest and is mounted beneath the stage. It usually has six holes in it, each one progressively larger which allows more light. An iris diaphragm is constructed with several flaps in a circle (like a camera lens) that can be adjusted with a simple lever to an infinite number of settings. Again, if trying to save pennies, the disk diaphragm is adequate.

A mechanical stage is a nice convenience and highly recommended. The slide - with your sample - is locked into the mechanical stage under the lenses. It has two knobs, one of which moves the slide from left to right. The other knob moves the slide forward and back. This makes it easy to scan the entire slide quickly and efficiently. Without this feature, you must move the slide by hand under the lens.

Now we need to focus on focusing. A good scope will have both a course and a fine focus with metal gears. Make sure your scope has a "slip clutch" or stop. A microscope with a slip clutch will allow the focus knob to turn in place without damaging the scope's focus gear system. The stop prevents the lens from crashing onto the slide on the stage and damaging the lens.

A simple filter holder is built into some microscopes for color filters. Filters can be useful in providing enhanced contrast and light color correction, and can be a simple substitute for staining, which would kill live specimens. You have to buy different color filters. It's a nice feature, but not necessary.

A few final comments...If you follow the above guidelines, your scope should be more than adequate for the Koi hobby. Some folks recommend getting the 100x lens which will give a magnification of 1000x with a 10x eyepiece. This is an oil immersion lens. I don't have this lens and haven't missed it, but it is useful for examining culture samples. Some microscopes do not support 1000x magnification. If you think you might want to add it later, buy a scope with the fourth location in the head that will accommodate it. Confirm that the condenser will work with a 100x lens.

If you will be traveling a lot with your scope, buy a case for it. If you don't purchase a case, at least buy a plastic cover to keep it clean. Don't forget to buy slides and cover slips. I recommend glass cover slips for the least distortion, but they break easily. Use plastic cover slips when working with children.

There are many additional options available to fancy up your microscope. You can buy a camera attachment to take pictures or videos of your slide samples. These can be uploaded to a computer, and in some cases, the slides can be viewed on your computer screen. If you think you might want these features later, just make sure the scope you buy will accommodate them.



Atlanta Koi Club Financial Statement

Year to Date as of September 30, 2018

BEGINNING CHECKING ACCOUNT BALANCE:

\$16,708.56

INCOME STATEMENT

Subtotal

Income 2300 Koi Show

\$3,000.00

2310 Banquet Tickets \$870.00

2320 Vendor Partici- \$380.00

2340 Koi Show \$1,225.00

2342 Goldfish Show -\$100.00

2350 8' Tank Rental - \$315.00

2362 Goldfish Tank Rental - Non- \$10.00

2390 Advertising \$300.00

membership

2720 Membership \$16.00

\$148.00

2730 Membership \$132.00

Total Income

\$3,148.00

Expenses

200 Club Store

\$4,644.98

240 Equipment - \$4,254.98

245 Fish Bags \$390.00

Koi Show

510 Show Awards \$1,590.00

\$6,770.98

520 Show Banquet \$1,426.50

Hospitality

543 Vendor Nite \$359.06

550 Gifts for Show Judges & Volun- \$367.50

570 Show Printing \$836.00

590 Water Quality \$330.25

592 Koi Show Club Store Merchan- \$1,586.67

Misc. Show (Check to Bon-

595 Expenses sai) \$75.00

599 Club Store Seed \$200.00

Rent

1101 Rent Oct. \$185.00

\$185.00

Membership

1325 KOI USA Sub- \$25.00

\$25.00

Bank

1466 PayPal Charges \$91.56

\$91.56

Total Expenses

\$11,717.52

Month Net Income/(Loss)

(\$8,569.52)

ENDING BALANCE:

\$8,139.04

Outstanding Checks:

\$4,107.83

09/07/16 EFT \$65.00 07/18/18 EFT \$116.34

10/08/16 1311 \$16.85 09/19/18 EFT \$70.00

10/24/16 EFT \$216.00 09/24/18 EFT \$124.48

10/03/17 EFT \$107.17 09/29/18 EFT \$185.00

12/31/17 EFT \$262.05 09/27/18 1363 \$25.00

02/23/18 EFT \$6.44 09/28/18 1364 \$836.00

05/07/18 EFT \$337.50 09/28/18 1365 \$1,590.00

06/15/18 EFT \$150.00 11

Amount on Checking Account Bank Statement:

\$16,084.19