

# HOT SPOT



英國錦鯉愛好會東南俱樂部

The E-Mag of the South East Koi Club

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## Inside this issue:

Dennis Carter R.I.P.	2
Friction loss	3-5
Thank you from the President's weekend	6
Colour enhancers	7-8
Letter to the South East	9
Show Dates	10
In the news	11

## EDITORIAL

I had a number of frivolous articles ready for this issue but in light of the news regarding Dennis Carter (see page 2) these have been put on hold until happier times.

I think this is the first issue without a photo of a koi in it, but bearing in mind that most of the fraternity that contribute to these pages are in the Northern hemisphere where there isn't a lot of koi show activity going on at the moment, it's understandable.

Hopefully that isn't going to remain the case for too long as a number of koi shows are on the agenda and a decent list can now be found on page 10. Maybe this is a good time to remind all clubs that if you want your show listed here then send me the details. We'll happily

take posters too but we won't guarantee a full page advert until the month preceding the show. We will however run a small one for several months before.

On the UK front our Winter Show run by the East Midlands Koi Club has run into problems. Their venue has been shut down. However, they have not given up hope and are burning the midnight oil trying to find a new one. At the moment it is their intention to keep to their original dates - the 19th & 20th of February.

On a brighter note the Southern Cape chapter of SAKKS' show will be going ahead this year. (18 - 20th March). Apparently they have been getting some British weather and the drought restrictions that

forced the cancellation of their 2010 show have been lifted.

Good news too from Belgium, their koi show is back on the agenda (2 & 3rd July)

And, has anybody mentioned that the South East Koi Club will be holding their 25th Open Show this year? Well we are and you can be sure you'll be inundated with news via this newsletter as time wears on.

Lastly, I hope you like the new livery of this newsletter. If you don't then that's just hard luck as you'll be having to put up with it for the next 12 months.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

## About HOT SPOT

*Hot Spot* is the on-line version of the South East Koi Club's newsletter called "Spotlight", suitably sanitised and denuded of in-house content to make it interesting for other Koi Clubs. However, it will also contain some occasional South East publicity.

*Hot Spot* will be a periodic publication i.e. it will get

published when we have enough articles to fill 8 pages.

Copies of it will reside on the South East's website and will be distributed to other Koi Clubs who indulge us with an exchange of magazines or newsletters.

Articles taken from "Spotlight" are the copy-

right of the South East Section but may be used by clubs who participate in this exchange.

The original text and photos can be obtained via the editors whose details can be found on the back page



## Dennis Carter R.I.P.

We start 2011 by paying our respects to Dennis Carter, the President of the South Hants Koi Club one of our neighbours in the South of England.

Dennis was diagnosed with cancer in 2009 and had been battling the dreaded disease with courage and dignity ever since. I had the honour of presenting the prizes at the South Hants 2009 Show and it was to be the first time I'd seen Dennis since hearing the news. When we met and shook hands he must have read my mind and before I could say anything about it he said "Let's not say anything that'll embarrass ourselves, it's time to get on with the job". And get on with it he did in his normal friendly, cheeky and yet dignified approach to the prize giving that he'd orchestrated for years.

Prior to taking up the Presidential role Dennis had been their Chairman, a former Show Chairman and a leading light in the hobby. Dennis and his South Hants crew played a major role in the BKKS Nationals during in the early to mid nineties supporting Lou Jackson the then BKKS Show Chair by providing the overnight security amongst other roles.

For those of us on the fringes of the South Hants club Dennis's condition didn't appear to worsen, or at least he gave us no indication that it had. At the 2010 Show my JSC mate Lloyd Bartley had the prize-giving honour and we found Dennis in his usual form. Maybe it was just a stoic performance but if so it was so good that I almost forgot about his condition.

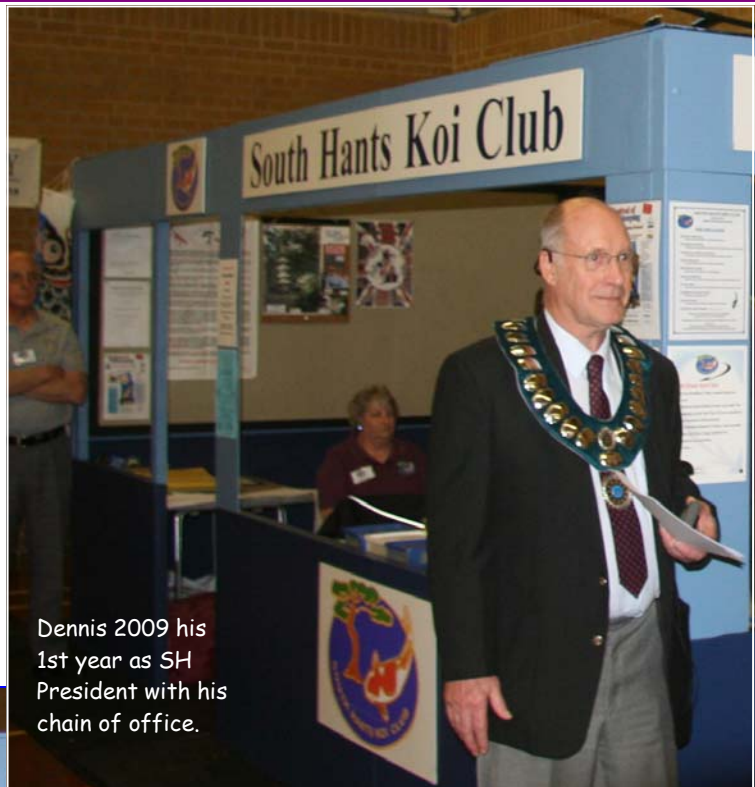
But sadly that wasn't the real case and on Monday the 3rd of January I received a call from Glenys Cambridge (the SH Show Chair) that gave me the bad news.

Dennis and his wife Pat had spent their Christmas as they normally did - at a hotel enjoying the festivities without the hassle of clearing up afterwards (that's a Dennis quote). But on returning home he felt ill and was eventually admitted to hospital on New Year's Day, finally succumbing on the 3rd.

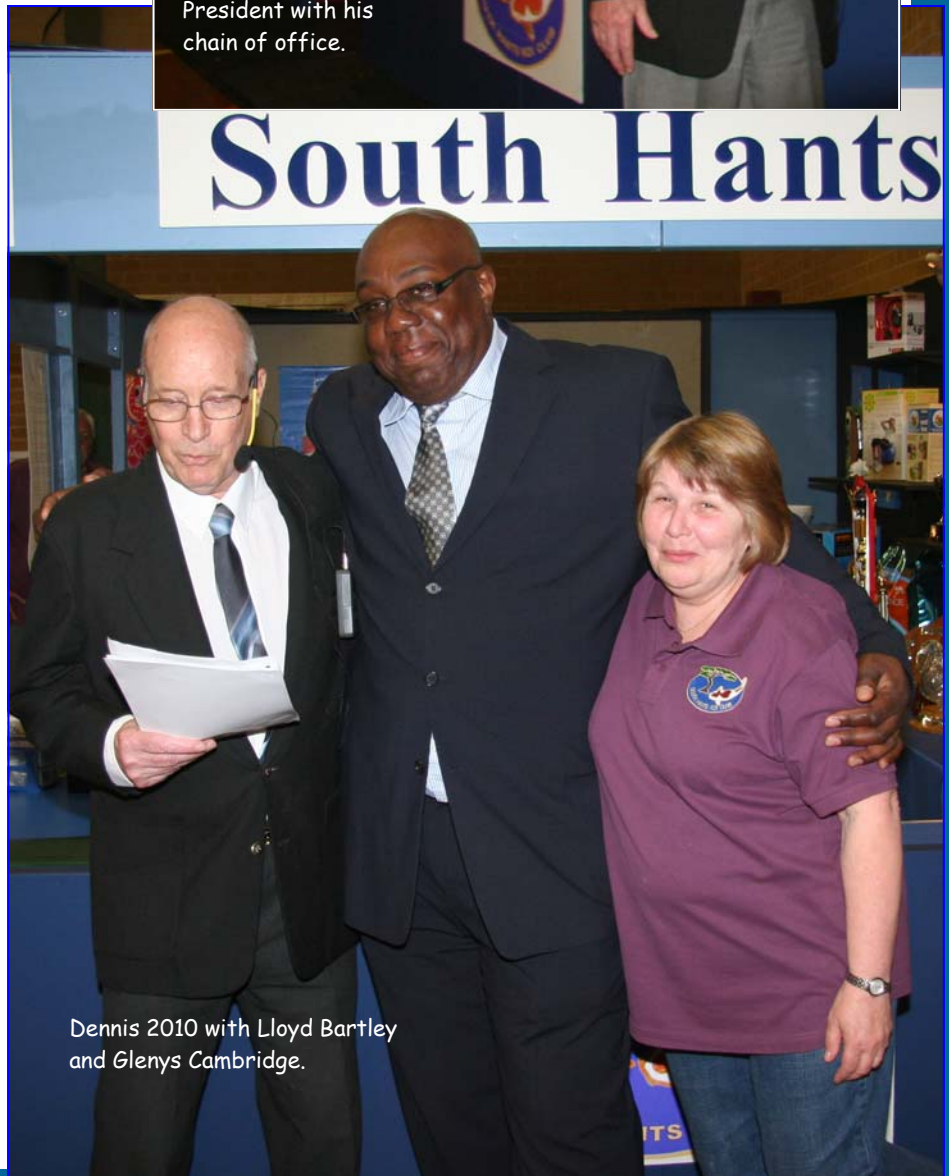
Like all bad news, the word spread fast and over the course of this week I have taken several calls from other koi keepers from around the South including the BKKS JSC Chairman Gary Pritchard. The news had been a shock to them too.

The funeral will be taking place on the 13th and I'll be representing the South East Koi Club and the JSC in paying our respects. We won't be alone as I know that another southern neighbour the MSB will do the same.

Farewell Dennis it was a privilege to have known you.



Dennis 2009 his 1st year as SH President with his chain of office.



Dennis 2010 with Lloyd Bartley and Glenys Cambridge.



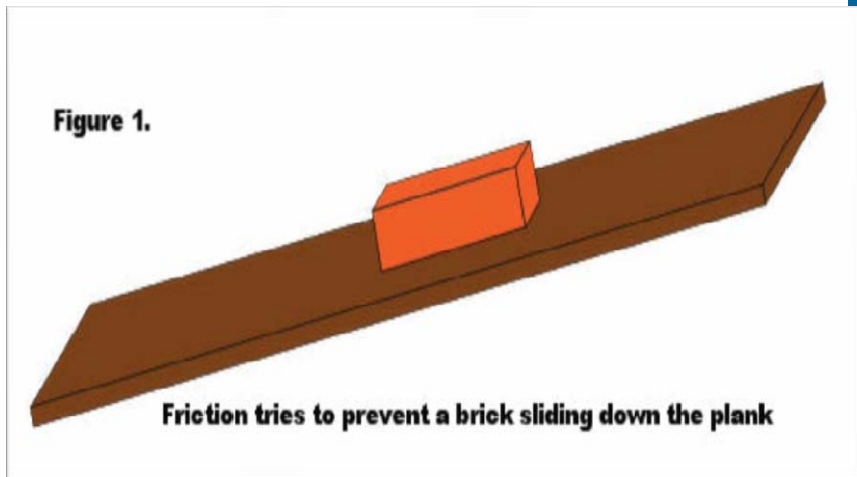
".....I have quite a few friends who are koi keepers as well and we get together quite often and talk about all things koi. One friend is building his third pond and has been told to allow for friction loss in his design. Although we've heard about friction loss none of us really understand what it is or why it happens....."

### What is friction loss?

This question that was sent in to this magazine splits into three parts: The first part; "what is friction loss?" can be answered quite simply - it is the loss that occurs in a pipe as water flowing along it scrapes past the internal surfaces, and the effect of this loss is to reduce the flow to less than that which would otherwise be expected. In some systems that would be an over simplification, because friction losses are not just confined to water in pipes, they also occur when air is blown through ducts, or when viscous liquids like oil are pumped through pipelines. With viscous liquids, the situation becomes complicated but where water is concerned, the viscosity or "stickiness" of the liquid can be ignored, so for koi pond pipe-work, the simplification is valid.

### Mind your toes!

The second part; "why does it happen?" can be understood by thinking about what friction actually is and how it works. What happens to any particular drop of water as it is flowing down a pipe is difficult to imagine, but thinking about bricks sliding down planks might make it easier. Believe it or not, bricks and planks have a lot in common with drops of water in pipes. Friction affects them both in the same way but a brick is easier to watch than a particular drop of water in amongst all the other drops as they flow along a pipe, so either think about this, or try it for real. Place a brick on a plank of wood on the ground and lift one end of the plank, see figure 1. At first nothing happens, although gravity would like the brick to slide down the plank, it stays where it was put. As the end of the plank is raised further, the incline becomes steeper. Eventually gravity wins and the brick slides down. What just happened? Those who paid attention to their math teacher at school will understand, but for simplicity, let's just agree to say that the force trying to slide the brick increased as the slope increased. At first there wasn't enough



of it to cause the brick to slide because something called friction was trying to keep it where it started, but, as the sliding force increased, the friction that was trying to hold on to the brick lost the battle and let go. Well it didn't let go entirely, it was still trying to hold it back as best it could, which is why a brick slides slowly towards the ground rather than as quickly as if it were dropped from the same height.

### Some of the water flowing through a pipe is stationary!

Having understood how bricks slide down planks, it is now possible to understand how water flows through a pipe. In a gravity system for example, gravity is trying to slide each individual molecule of water along the pipe just like it did with the brick on the plank. Friction between the walls and those molecules that are actually touching the walls is trying to hold them where they are. These particular molecules are actually held stationary or are barely moving, and the next "layer" of molecules above them has to scrape past the stationary ones. These are not brought to a complete halt like the ones touching the sides, but they are slowed right down. This second "layer" slows down the third, which slows down the fourth and so on. Figure 2. shows how the "layers" of water are affected by friction. For clarity, only a few layers of molecules are shown, in practice the number that would be affected would be huge. The total thickness of all the layers of water that are slowed down varies with the speed at which the water is trying to flow. It can vary from a tiny fraction of a millimetre up to several millimetres in thickness and the overall effect is to reduce the amount of water that would pass through the pipe if there was no friction at all.

Water flowing through pipes leading from koi ponds invariably has some silt in it. If the water moves quickly it will carry that silt all the way to its destination, but if the velocity (speed) of that water is slowed significantly, some of the silt will settle out. Over time, friction losses in bottom drain pipe-work, in particular, can begin to silt up which will cause more friction losses and this will slow the water even more causing it to drop more silt. If left unchecked, the pipe could virtually silt up completely. In well managed koi ponds this will never happen because we regularly flush bottom drains and their pipe-work. Different plumbing layouts use different methods to flush bottom drains but the general principle is that there should be a sudden "whoosh" of water, stirring up any silt that has settled and washing it completely through the pipe, preferably to waste. In pipe-work, friction losses are the enemy.

### But friction loss can help us

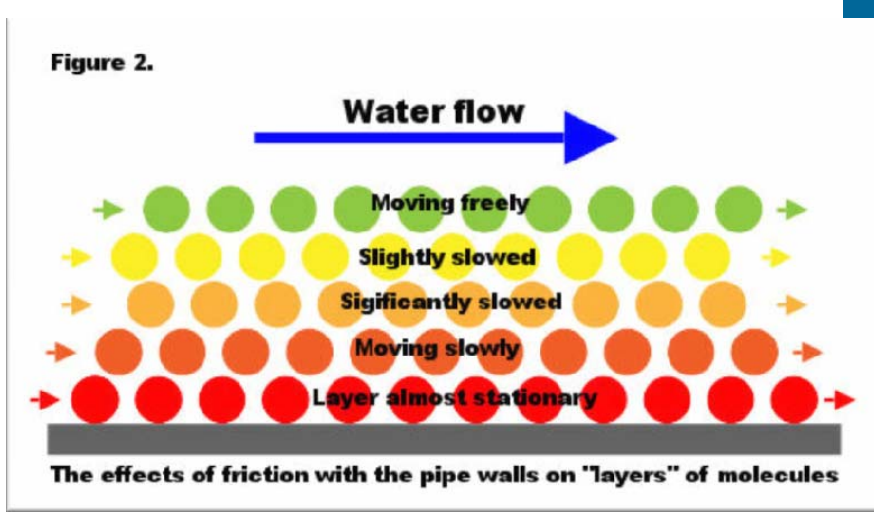
The layer of water that is either brought to a halt or very significantly slowed down is called the "boundary layer". In a pipe, this effect is a nuisance because it means that less water can pass through it, but friction losses are not always the enemy, they can be made to work in our favour. In a vortex, water enters a cone shaped tank in such a way as to make it spin slowly up from the bottom before it can leave at the top. As it spins slowly around on its upward spiral journey (the correct expression is helical journey) towards the top, the outside layers of water in contact with the sides are also called boundary layers. They too are significantly slowed by friction losses just as in pipes. As with pipe-work, any silt being carried is also dropped and settles toward the bottom of the vortex.

being carried is also dropped and settles toward the bottom of the vortex. This effect is magnified by the boundary layer's long slow helical journey upward and the fact that any debris it is carrying is being carried against the force of gravity.

### Water won't flow around corners

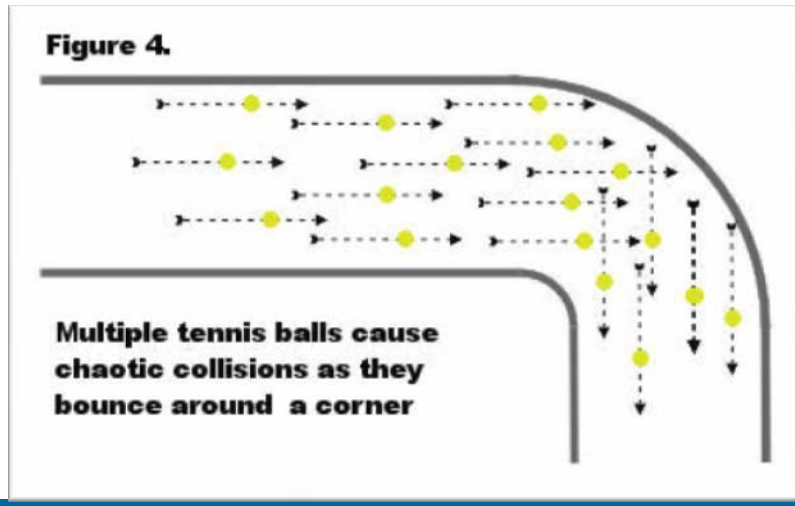
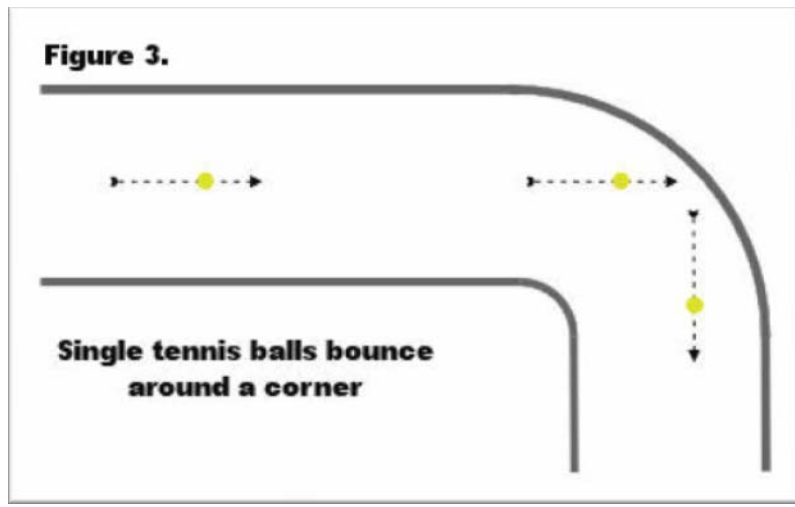
So far, where pipes are concerned, I have referred only to friction losses in straight lengths of pipe, but pipes have to turn corners and another effect that is usually quoted as a loss due to friction comes into play. Strictly, it is more like a multi car pile-up than pure friction. Instead of trying to understand those tricky little molecules and individual drops of water, it is easier to consider what happens when a tennis ball is thrown down a corridor with a radius but sharp bend in it. The tennis ball doesn't know that it is approaching the wall that is leading around the corner. Even if it did, it couldn't do anything about it and float gently round the corner without touching the sides. The first the tennis ball knows about the bend is when it runs smack into the wall facing it and bounces off in a new direction. A considerable amount of energy is lost as the ball first comes to a dead stop and then starts travelling in its new direction as in figure 3. A water molecule travelling along a pipe would do exactly the same thing. It would first hit the internal walls of the bend then bounce around it. But molecules don't travel alone, there are countless trillions of them all doing exactly the same thing. Since tennis balls are easier to imagine, consider what would happen if instead of throwing one ball down a corridor, a huge number were thrown at the same time, see figure 4. As the first one hit the end wall and started to bounce round it, there would be others, nose to tail, running into the back of it just like a multi car pile-up. As some tried to bounce around the corner, others that were still travelling forward, would run into the side of them and bounce them into the wall a second time. Eventually all balls would get around the bend but the paths of each individual ball would be a chaotic series of crashes and zig-zags.

If we could see the paths of water molecules, as they eventually got round the bend, they would be equally chaotic. Water cannot *flow* round a bend or a corner, it sort of clatters and crashes its way round in a process known as turbulence and this is another loss to consider when designing pipe-work systems. Although, as described earlier, this reduction in flow due to turbulence is more like a multi



car pile-up than a loss purely due to friction, it is easier to think of each bend or elbow as if it were equivalent to a straight, but longer, length of pipe. That way, all the fittings can have these equivalent lengths added up as if they were one long continuous straight piece and this (imaginary) length can be added to the total length of all the genuinely straight pieces of pipe. Calculating friction loss then becomes much easier. Instead of having to work

out what is happening at every point in the system, it would simply be a case of working out what would happen in a longer but straight piece of pipe. In his article "Waterworks", (Koi Carp, issue 181, April 2010), Craig Baldwin included a description of how this should be done, so there is no need to repeat it here other than to recap that friction losses reduce as pipe sizes increase. And plumbing fittings, where the water changes direction, add to the losses,





**Allowing for friction loss in the design**

As far as friction loss is concerned, water doesn't care whether it is being pushed by a pump or pulled by gravity as it travels along pipe-work, it still experiences friction losses. The best way to reduce them is to increase the diameter of the pipe and plan the layout of the equipment so as to keep pipe runs as short as possible with the minimum number of fittings that are necessary. Bear in mind also that a pump which the manufacturer claims will pump, say, 10,000 litres per hour, will only do this in the simplest of plumbing systems where friction losses are almost eliminated. After reducing friction losses as far as is possible by good design, the way to achieve a particular flow rate in a pumped system, is to make sure that the pump size is correct for the total friction losses in the system, and Craig's article tells you how to do that.

There is one point that I rarely see taken into account in plumbing design and this is a little trick that was passed on to me by a pump manufacturer. When they are testing new pumps, manufacturers obviously want to squeeze every last drop of performance out of it in their test set-up so that the performance curves look just that little bit better. To gain just that little bit extra performance, they make sure that the pipe-work in front of the pump is straight and has no fittings for at least 20 times the inside diameter of the pipe work feeding the pump suction (input). This means that if the pipe-work leading to the pump is 1½ inch, which has an internal diameter of 1.7 inches, the pipe-work should be straight and have no fittings at all for 34 inches (1.7 x 20). This only makes a small percentage difference in terms of litres per hour but it is such a simple thing to do that it is a practice I would always recommend wherever there is sufficient space in front of the pump because with a pump running 24 hours a day, the increase in performance is significant and it helps to counteract friction losses.



This article first appeared in Koi Carp magazine where Syd Mitchell is often called upon to write in response to reader's queries.

**1<sup>st</sup> Shinkokai Malaysia Koi Show**  
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I would like to thank everyone who supported the President's weekend. We made almost £1,000 from wonderful donations by those in attendance and supplemented by the visitors on the Sunday afternoon. Which will go towards a new digital specimen radiography system that will allow one more operation to be carried out per day at Addenbrooke's Hospital where my wife Janet received the most fantastic care and support from their nurses and doctors. It is only sitting in the waiting room in preparation for chemotherapy with hordes of others that you realise the battle that rages against this modern plague. I felt as though I had fallen overboard into the Arctic Ocean, with the very real possibility that the woman who had put up with me for over forty years would not become an old lady. I have been blessed and was blessed again when she was given "the all clear". but there are many others now and in the future who will not be so lucky so we will present a cheque on behalf of the President's weekend to the Addenbrooke's Cancer Trust in the next few days.

The weekend could not have been successful if it was not for some very special people. People who give of themselves for the benefit of others.

Gary Pritchard a highly respected international judge and a pillar in the Koi world. who works tirelessly in the cause of the hobbyist. Valued for his insight by governments and international bodies. Shuns the limelight and almost always unsung, but those that know, understand that any credence the BKKSS has gained over the years has been built upon his shoulders.

Bernie Woollands, one of the most well respected diligent knowledgeable dedicated Koi fanatics you will ever meet, a sought-after contributor to international Koi Publications. Another superb international Koi Judge, from the Judging and Standards Committees array of talent. One can only gaze in admiration as the South East online magazine Hot Spot pops onto the computer. A publication that Bernie plays a major role in. The light in the Koi world would be a lot dimmer without Bernie Woollands.

Christine Woolger, another rising star on the international Judging seen. Her work with the trainee judges manifests itself in the quality of the judges being produced by the J S C. Over the years her input will help lift the JSC to new standards of excellence.



Bill Johnson another superb international judge with his immense knowledge. his no-nonsense straight-talking style that wins the respect of all who come into contact with him. He encapsulates the spirit of the JSC. I have known him drive to Scotland and back in a day when through illness the JSC was struggling to field a team. Dedication personified.

The above step up and give precious time in the cause of others. Hours of preparation travel and expense to smooth the journey for the hobbyist and to foster the fellowship of Koi that brings joy into our lives.

It was comforting to know that Keith Bertie and Kieron Burns. Two more superb international judges would have stepped up to the plate at short notice, should the weather have thrown us a black ace and rendered housebound the speakers.

The Triggelis family whom we have become very close with over the last couple of years, who will soon be opening their doors to their new Koi dealership selling mainly Shintaro Koi.

Brian and Jordan are veteran organisers of the Hampton Court Flower Show and designed the flow through system that we used at the President's weekend. They paid for Shintaro's flight and ferried him to Newmarket to be with us allowing access to one of the truly great koi masters.

John Anderson and Alan Tait two probationary judges with bright JSC futures. With whom I feel a special bond, having been with them since their first tentative steps into the Judging world. I have worked with them benching several na-

tional koi shows and am extremely proud that they have grown into the talent they are today.

Friday saw Shintaro and myself setting up the Koi vats for the Sunday display. When into the courtyard strode two familiar faces Willie Moreland and Mick Gavan. rolled up their sleeves and simply set the whole show up between them. Although Shintaro had more idea of what they were saying than I did, they are for me what koi keeping is all about. Great people, Great Times.

Monday morning saw my Japanese pal and myself dismantling the show when once again into the courtyard popped a couple from a hamlet near Ipswich who had stayed the whole weekend. They stowed their shopping, changed, and came back and made light work of the dismantling. Over hot chocolate in the local cafe, she told me she had not wanted the Judging to end, she was enjoying it so much, she said she had learned more in one weekend than she had in all the years they had been keeping Koi.

That to me was a testament to all the special people who made the week end possible.

Many years ago now I was flying Shintaro's children round his house wrapped in their bath towels before bed This week saw Shintaro flying my grandchildren round their house in their bath towels. There was a very special lady looking on and smiling. A lady who has been given another chance.



One of the most appealing features of koi is the myriad of colour patterns they display. Whether you are a koi connoisseur and are aiming for a pond full of exceptional specimens, or a beginner who simply keeps koi that you personally find attractive, optimising the colour of your fish is a priority. The majority of colours seen in koi are derived from their diet, and therefore this is an important area to consider when selecting a food. In this article we will look at how colouration works in koi and the role of colour enhancers in fish food.

## Colour Enhancers or Colourants?

It is easy to confuse the term 'colourant' and 'colour enhancer'. In the list of ingredients printed on most koi foods you will see a phrase similar to 'contains EEC permitted colourants and preservatives'. It is often presumed that these colourants are what contributes to the colouration of koi, when in fact they are included to colour the food itself and have little or no impact on the colouration of the fish. Foods sold in the UK and Europe can only use colourants that are proven to be safe for fish. They are added in order to help distinguish foods from one another, and in some cases to improve their acceptance to fish.

Colour enhancers on the other hand are what we are really interested in, as these are what improve and maintain the appearance of our koi. These are not usually listed on food packaging, although ingredients that contain them might be (e.g. *Spirulina*, marigold meal, paprika).

## What are Colour Enhancers?

Colour enhancers are pigments that are deposited in the skin to generate the myriad of colours seen in koi. There are four main groups of pigments that provide colour in koi: melanins (black / brown), carotenoids (reds, oranges, yellows), pteridines (reds), and purines (reflective crystals). These pigments may be laid over each other, or combined with proteins, to create the diverse range of colours seen in koi and other fish.

For koi, the carotenoids are generally considered the most important pigments for enhancing colour (pteridines only have a minor role). This is because they cannot be produced internally and therefore must come from the diet. Carotenoids can be divided into carotenes (e.g. beta-carotene) and xanthophylls (e.g. lutein, astaxanthin,

zeaxanthin). It is estimated that there are over 600 naturally occurring carotenoids produced by plants, algae, yeasts, and some bacteria. It is the xanthophylls that tend to be deposited in the skin to give the colours we see in our koi.

Melanins and purines are less affected by the food we give our fish, although a complete diet is needed to ensure sufficient supply of materials to manufacture these pigments. For example, melanin, which is responsible for the black in koi, is synthesised from an amino acid (component of protein) called tyrosine.

Colour enhancers are delivered to koi via certain ingredients in their food. Some are particularly rich in carotenoids, for example shrimp meal, yeasts, paprika, and marigold meal. Man-made carotenoids are also available for inclusion in koi diets, in particular astaxanthin and canthaxanthin. Most complete koi foods will contain some colour enhancers, with increased levels found in performance / colour-enhancing diets.

## Colouration in Koi

A koi will have a basic genetic predisposition for developing (and sometimes losing) certain colour containing cells. The presence of these cells cannot be influenced by their diet, but the intensity and quality of the colour they contain can.

Colour cells are given the general name of 'chromatophores' and they deliver two types of colour. 'Biochromes' are colours imparted by coloured pigments in the cells (reds, yellows etc), whereas 'schematochromes' are colours created by the reflection of light off mirror-like crystals. The different chromatophores that might be found in koi include:

- Melanophores* – contain black pigment (melanin)
- Erythrophores* – contain red pigment
- Xanthophores* – contain yellow pigment
- Leucophores* – contain reflective purines (e.g. guanine)
- Iridophores* – contain reflective purines (e.g. guanine)

It is the erythrophores and xanthophores that are most likely to be affected by diet, and it is these that are best enhanced with colour promoting foods.

You will notice that the range of colour cells does not match the range of colours seen in koi. Further colours are created when pigments combine with proteins, where colour cells overlay each other, or when schematochromes (reflective colours) are combined with biochromes.

The distribution of these colour cells in the skin of koi determines their colouration and pattern. Ensuring an adequate supply of carotenoids in the diet is essential to maintain this colour.

## How Colour Enhancers Work

Many ingredients contain carotenoids in formats that fish cannot use directly. For example, the key red pigment that is found in erythrophores is astaxanthin. Carnivorous fish such as salmon need astaxanthin to be in their diet, so they can digest it and deposit it in the erythrophores. Herbivorous fish such as koi and goldfish are more adaptable. They can convert simpler carotenoids to astaxanthin and other key pigments. For example, koi can take the zeaxanthin found in *Spirulina* and convert it to astaxanthin. For this reason *Spirulina* is a useful colour enhancer for koi but not for salmon.

Ingredients are therefore selected for their content of key carotenoids, and the ability of the species to use them. Koi then digest these ingredients in the food, liberate the carotenoids and absorb them. They are then combined with lipids (oils) and deposited in the colour cells.

It is important to be aware that there is a limit to how much colour-enhancement is possible. Up to a point colouration will be improved, but above a certain level it is wasted. For example, trout diets will only contain around 40-50mg astaxanthin/kg to achieve appropriate colouration of the flesh.

## *Spirulina*

Any discussion concerning colour enhancement in koi would be incomplete without taking a closer look at *Spirulina*. This blue-green algae has long been used as an ingredient for improving colouration and health, and interest in its properties seems to keep on increasing.

Species such as *Spirulina maxima* are commercially grown for use in human and animal feeds, and are therefore readily available for inclusion in koi diets. The nutritional breakdown of *Spirulina* reads like a wonder-food; containing vitamins, minerals, essential fatty acids, health-boosters, and of course carotenoids. A gram of *Spirulina* contains approximately 47mg of carotenoids; 8mg of which is zeaxanthin that can be converted to astaxanthin. At controlled inclusion levels *Spirulina* can therefore be beneficial for the colouration of koi.

Having said this, the indiscriminate use of *Spirulina* is to be advised against. As a blue-green algae it has the potential to cause toxicity at high concentrations. Although this is an area where research is lacking, feed trials conducted on tropical cyprinids have suggested a detrimental effect when too much *Spirulina* is given. The use of *Spirulina* powder or tablets to supplement koi foods should therefore be done with caution, if at all. More sensible would be to use a colour-enhancing food which contains an appropriate level of *Spirulina* in conjunction with other colour-enhancers and

nutrients.

### Ensuring Good Colouration

Key therefore to ensuring our koi remain in top condition is the selection of an appropriate diet. Fortunately, this is made relatively easy as there are a number of well-known, good quality brands of koi food available. To make sure the food you choose will maintain your fish's colour you should read the pack carefully. It should say if it is designed to maintain or improve colours, or if it is an economy diet with little or no colour-enhancing properties. Most koi keepers will feed a staple diet which promotes good colouration, and perhaps supplement this with a performance diet at certain times of the year.

It is also important to be aware of the wider picture though. The overall condition of the fish will also influence the quality of their colours. The intensity of colours will be affected by overall body condition (which is directly influenced by the rest of the diet) and stress. A common response to stress in many fish is for the colours to alter (for example dark areas may fade), and blood vessels may become visible in white

areas. It is thus essential to keep the environment healthy and to feed a good quality diet.

Once you have selected the food you want to feed it is also important to store it correctly. As with some vitamins, pigments are sensitive to degradation if exposed to light, warmth and humidity. Therefore it is sensible to keep koi food in a dry, cool, dark place.

Choose the right foods and keep your fish in good conditions and you are well on your way to optimising the colour of your koi.



[www.keithsiddleart.com](http://www.keithsiddleart.com)



**A Happy New Year to all Hotspot readers  
From Keith (at the Shedio)**



## Letter to the South East Koi Club.

Dear Dave,

Firstly I must declare an interest as I am a member of the club but I am writing this from the position of an outsider. I joined the club at the 2009 South East Show to register my disgust at the treatment you all received from the BKKS and also as a thank you for the help received by giving the BKKS access to the clubs show rules and guidelines.

In early 2009 in my capacity as the JSC Chairman I approached this club regarding the possible use of your show rules and guidelines as they were the only ones available that were scientifically provable, legal and fit for purpose. The aim at the time was to use them as a guide for a future BKKS set of rules that would also comply with these standards. This was to be done by a joint HSC/JSC committee. It soon became obvious that there was no discussion on anything to do with the HSC, only the JSC remit appeared to be up for discussion. That situation sadly still exists 2 years later.

Due to work I do for a European committee (non BKKS) I was asked to produce something for the revision of the transport of animal's regulations. Although in part it was from the perspective of carp as a food product they wanted to know how koi are 'stored' at shows and what water parameters were used so they could adjust them for commercial use. I immediately turned to two of the south east club members, Syd Mitchell and Bernie Woollands for help and we used the clubs show rules again as a guide. The addition of Dr Paula Reynolds made a complete team. It later became obvious that a name for this group was needed and the UK Koi Policy Unit came into being. This is the name now registered with Defra and various other government departments and organisations in Europe.

Whilst there is nothing wrong with your rules, only that they are site specific, a mistake still being made by the BKKS who base the whole UK on the water parameters of wherever the current or past years national are held. The need was for something that could be used anywhere in the EU. I thought I would use the opportunity to produce a set of show rules for all UK koi keepers for use at any showground in the UK. As you may be aware the end result has now been presented to the EU and the various UK governments. Many other bodies have also declared an interest and have been sent them. The acknowledgement to the South East Koi Club is forever on the credit page.

These show rules will be proposed at the BKKS AGM in 2011. Something I find a little perverse as part of the document is based on south east documentation. Whether they accept them or not is another matter but it will change nothing in the real world.

So apart from using the clubs show rules, setting up a unit that has a 75% south east club membership there is not a lot for UK koi keepers to thank you all for is there?

A very grateful Gary Pritchard

## SHOW DATES



### JANUARY

**26<sup>th</sup> ZNA Hong Kong Chapter Koi Show**, 22-23 January, Kowloon Park, Hong Kong

**42<sup>nd</sup> AJNPA All Japan Nishikigoi Show**, 29-30 January, Tokyo Ryutsu Center, Tokyo

### FEBRUARY

**Phillipine Koi Show**, 5-6th February, at Perlies Garden Elliptical Centre, QC. Philippines.

**24th Koi Club of San Diego Show**, 18-20th February, Del Mar Fairgrounds, 2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd. Del Mar, California.

**2nd East Midlands Koi Club Winter Koi Show**, 19 & 20th February

\* **ON HOLD\*** see note on page 11.

### MARCH

**Central Florida Koi Show**, 11-13 March, Palms International Resort, 6515 International Drive, Orlando,

**37<sup>th</sup> ZNA Southern California Chapter Koi Show**, 19-20 March, at Gardena Civic Center, California

**Southern Cape SAKKS Chapter Koi Show**, 18-20 March, at Garden Route Mall, George, RSA

**19<sup>th</sup> AJNPA Kyusu District Young Koi Show**, 26-27th March at Sun Messe Tosu, nr Tosu

Station, Saga, Japan

### APRIL

**Interkoi 2011 (18th KLAN Show)**, 2 & 3rd April, at Messe Niederhein, Rheinburg, Germany

**SAKKS Free State Chapter Koi Show**, 2 & 3rd April, at Bloemfontein, RSA.

**30<sup>th</sup> AKA Annual Large Koi Show**, 3rd April, at Auburn Japanese Gardens, Sydney, Australia.

**29<sup>h</sup> AJNPA (Wakagoi) Young Koi Show**, 9-10 April at Ojiya Gymnasium, Ojiya City, Niigata, Japan.

### MAY

**30<sup>th</sup> ZNA KSA Australia Chapter Annual Koi Show**, 15 May, at Fairfield Showground, Fairfield, NSW, Australia

**21<sup>st</sup> ZNA Western Australia Chapter Annual Koi Show**, 22 May, Cannington Greyhound Ground, corner Station Street and Albany Highway, near Perth

**4<sup>th</sup> Asia Cup Koi Show**, 21-22 May, MATRADE Exhibition Convention Centre, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

### JUNE

**East Pennine Section BKKS Open Show**, 4-5th June, at Elsecar Heritage Centre, Wath Road, Elsecar, Barnsley S74 8HJ

### JULY

**Belgian Koi Society Show**, 2 & 3rd July, at Fort Mortsel, Mortsel, Antwerp, Belgium.

**2nd Cambridge Koi Club Show**, 17 & 18th July, Location TBD.

**SAKKS National Koi Show 2011**, 23-24 July, at Gateway Theatre of Shopping, Umhlanga Rocks, Durban, South Africa

### AUGUST

**North East Koi Club Open Show**, 13 & 14th August at the Federation Brewery Dunston, Gateshead.

**19th Holland Koi Show (NVN)**, 18-21st August, at Kasteltuyn, Arcen nr Venlo, The Netherlands.

**25th South East Koi Club Show**, 28 & 29th August, at Parkwood Hall School, Beechenlea Lane, Swanley, Kent, BR8 8DR



**Oregon Koi & Watergarden Society (OKWS) NEW COMMITTEE**

**2011 Committee =**

- Norman Call - President.
- Dale Roark - Vice President
- Bret Koontz - Treasurer
- Margaret Roark - Secretary
- Bill Harper - Webmaster
- Matt Flury - Program Director

The new board hereby acknowledge the achievements of their 2010 officers Elsie Richardson and Donna Montoya who have stood down. Thanks gals.

**ZNA Vietnam Anniversary.**

The ZNA VN was born on December 20 last year.

As many of you already know, it's the very first ZNA chapter in VN. As a new club, we are still in the early phase of learning, but the passion and love for koi from each of members make ZNA VN grow up smoothly. A bit of progress made in the first year was the creation of ZNA VN Forum for koi lovers around the globe to talk about koi as part of our education purpose. The site is now active in Vietnamese, but most members can speak and write in English. We are working on for multiple languages for the forum. Please visit the ZNA site. [Www.znavn.com](http://www.znavn.com)

Congrats and Happy Anniversary to ZNA VN.

Dinh Nguyen.

**International Koi Congress at Papendal, Arnhem, The Netherlands 12 & 13th March.**

Latched on to a European veterinary conference called "Science meets practise" on the (11th March) where such topics as the use of ultrasound, x-rays and CT scans for diagnosis with koi will be discussed by eminent vets. This meeting will include topics as diverse as pond building, food, reverse osmosis, judging standards, health, blood-lines etc.

Details will follow in the next issue.

**East Midlands 2011 Winter Show.**

Whilst compiling this month's edition we heard that the East Midlands Show has had to be put on hold due to the venue closing down.

That's the bad news. The good news is that this isn't the end of this show it's just a postponement. The club is seeking an alternative venue and are trying to maintain the same date.

**Midwest Koi & Pond Society (MKPS)**

**Al Meyer R.I.P.**

It is with great sadness that we report the passing of Al Meyer on November 15, 2010. Al would always start his treasurer's report at the monthly meetings with "we have money". Al was always willing to work as many hours as needed to help out on a project. For those of us who had the privilege of knowing Al and working with him, we will truly miss him.

**Midwest Koi & Pond Society (MKPS)**

The annual election for Officers and Board Directors was held at the October 15th dinner meeting. The following MPKS members were elected to the position listed and will serve a two year term.

Vice President: Bob Passovoy.

Directors: Ed Buck, Ray Cebulski, and Bob Ray

Special congratulations goes to Charlene Cebulski for being selected as the MPKS Koi Person of the Year.

The Midwest Pond & Koi Society board and the membership would also like to thank the outgoing board members for all their hard work during the last two years.



## From 'balls' to fingernails.

Having complemented Mona Malm on her balls (Swedish for Christmas baubles) in the last issue I now find myself complementing her on her fingernails. Koi art at it's best.

## Partners in Koi



- Nishikigoi Vereniging Nederland.
- Oregon Koi & Watergarden Soc.
- South African Koi Keepers Soc.
- NorCal Chapter ZNA (USA)
- Australian Koi Association AKA
- Mid Atlantic Koi Club
- Cambridge Koi Club
- ZNA Potomac Chapter
- Texas Koi & Fancy Goldfish Soc.
- Cayman Island Koi Keepers
- Belgian Koi Society
- Banana Bar Koi Society.
- East Midlands Koi Club.
- North East Koi Club UK
- ZNA Guangdong Chapter.
- Southern Colorado Koi Club.
- KLAN (Germany)
- Koi Galen Sweden
- ZNA Viet Nam
- Midwest Pond & Koi Society



## About the South East Koi Club

The South East Section was founded in 1981 by a break away group from the London Section. It obtained Section status from the BKKS in 1982 and was expelled in 2009 becoming the South East Koi Club. We serve the counties of Kent, East Sussex, Surrey and Berkshire and the southern boroughs of London. It's neighbouring Koi Clubs are the South Kent to the south, Essex to the North, Worthing to the west and the MSB (Middlesex & Surrey Borders) to the northwest. The South East has a pretty stable membership generally numbering about 85 families. Almost since it's founding the SouthEast has participated in information exchange with overseas Koi clubs and continues to do so today.

Our 'Open' show is both an attraction to the UK Koi scene as well as Koi keepers from abroad. Every year the show attracts an increasing number of overseas visitors and through them a number of useful connections have been made which enhances our appreciation and understanding of the hobby. The show is always held on the August Public Holiday which generally falls on the last weekend of that month. Details can always be found on our web-site -

[www.koi-clubs.com/  
SouthEast](http://www.koi-clubs.com/SouthEast)

The South East meets on every 4th Sunday of the month with the exception of December. Our meetings start at 2pm and we endeavour to have a speaker for 2 out of every 3

meetings. Those speakers generally cover Koi related subjects but occasionally we have one that diversifies a little e.g. Bonsai. Our current membership fees are £15 per family and details as well as a schedule of speakers can be found on our web-site.

South East contacts in regard to this E-Magazine are :-

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and

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