

HOT SPOT

英國錦鯉愛好會東南俱樂部



The E-Mag of the South East Section BKKS

- twinned with the :-

Oregon Koi & Watergarden Society.

The Nishikigoi Vereniging Nederland.

The South African Koi Keepers Society

Partners in goodwill.

Issue 4
January 2007

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“HOT SPOT”

“Hot Spot” is the on-line version of the South East Section BKKS’ 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 it’s 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 copyright 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.

Koi Clubs participating in this exchange scheme are:-

- Nishikigoi Vereniging Nederland.
- Oregon Koi & Watergarden Soc.
- South African Koi Keepers Soc.
- Chiltern Section BKKS.
- NorCal Chapter ZNA (USA)
- Australian Koi Association AKA
- Mid Atlantic Koi Club
- Cambridge Koi Club
- ZNA Potomac Chapter
- Essex Section BKKS
- Texas Koi & Fancy Goldfish Soc.



Champions league.

Our 20th Open Show took place on the 27 & 28th of August 2006 and in Issue 1 of Hot Spot we highlighted the statistics of our Grand Champion. In this issue we give our other champions and their owners the same treatment.

Starting with our **Mature Champion**. Owned by **Alan Archer** a member of the South East Section and our BKKS Rep.



Mature Ch. Facts & Figures:

Age - 4 years

Breeder - Sakai FF (Hiroshima)

Purchased at source by Alan Archer in Jan 2006, shipped home in Feb. This koi shares the same mother as the AJNPA 2006 G.C. 2004.

Show History:

2006 South East – 1st Kohaku size 6, Best in size 6, and Mature Champion.

In UK terms the Mature Champion equates to the ZNA 'Reserve GC'

Our **Adult Champion** owned by **Sue Ravenhill**, another South East member, but also a member of MSB, Worthing and Kennet Valley Sections and the current BKKS Magazine Collator and acting General Secretary.



Adult Ch. Facts & Figures:

Age - 4 years

Breeder - Torazo (Niigata)

Purchased from *Simply Koi* in 2004 as Nissai

Show History:

2005 MSB - 1st Kohaku size 5
2005 FBAS - 1st Kohaku size 5 & South East Champion.
2006 South Hants - 1st Kohaku size 5
2006 South East - 1st Kohaku size 5 Best in size 6, & Adult Champion
2006 Kennet Valley - 2nd Kohaku size 5.

Our **Young Champion** owned by **David Pope** a BKKS Judge and member of the Cambridge Koi Society. This was David's first South East Show as an exhibitor.



Young Ch. Facts & Figures:

Age - 4 years

Breeder - Sakuma (Isawa)

Purchased at source by David Pope in 2004 as Nissai at 40cm, now 55cm. A slow grower as other Showas have reached 65cm..

Show History:

2006 BKKS National - 1st Showa size 4

2006 South East - 1st Showa size 4, Best in size 4 and Young Champion.

Champions league Continued.

And finally our **Baby Champion** owned by **Keith & Barrie Burkin** members of the MSB Section and regular exhibitors at the South East Show.



Baby Ch. Facts & Figures:

Age - 3 years

Breeder - Matsunosuke (Isawa)

Purchased from Northern Koi & Aquatics at South East Show 2004 as Tosai.

Show History:

2004 FBAS - 1st Sanke size 1

2005 MSB - 2nd Sanke size 2

2005 FBAS - 1st Sanke size 2
& Baby Champion.

2006 South East - 1st Sanke size 2
& Baby Champion.

Note: Alan Coogan, BKKS Judge described the sumi on this koi as the new **Atarashi sumi** under development by Toshio Sakai.

The BKKS Master Koi Keepers award.



Cliff Neale was the surprise winner of the BKKS 2003 National Show with a Momotaro Sanke. Both Cliff and Momotaro were virtually unknowns on the UK Koi scene at the time.

Cliff brought the Koi back to the 2004 National where it took Mature Champ, in a reversal of fortune the GC that year was 2003's Mature Champ owned by Mark Crampton and called "the Mask".

In 2005 Cliff returned again and this time the Sanke took GC for the 2nd time. Summing up Cliff said "the 2003 GC was made in Japan" but he felt that by 2005 he could take some credit for its condition and therefore its performance.

To encourage others Cliff came up with the "**Koikeepers Award**" which he put before the BKKS Council and financed.

Now read on -

Objective: - To recognise BKKS members who are good koi keepers with a badge when they show their koi at any BKKS open show and demonstrate through the progress of their koi, sound koi keeping skills.

The information on two completed benching certificates from different years for the same koi and the same owner at the same section show will be the measure of koi keeping skill.

To qualify for this award the koi under consideration must be in a class of four or more in both years.

Koi Keepers who wish to be considered for the award should present to the Show

Manager during the show a previous year benching certificate from the same BKKS section show corresponding to the current results together with proof of BKKS membership. The benching certificate to qualify the koi keeper for the award should show that the koi has met one of the following criteria.

· **Growth with quality maintained:** - The koi has progressed from its original size as shown by the benching certificate from an earlier show to a larger size in the current show whilst maintaining or improving its grade (e.g. maintaining first, second or third).

· **Quality improvement:** - The koi has progressed within its original size as shown on the benching certificate from an earlier show to a higher grade on the current show benching certificate (e.g. now first compared to second, third or unplaced previously).

· **Maintaining quality:** - Where the benching certificates demonstrate the koi has achieved the same size and grade (first second or third) as before.

Each koi keeper will only be awarded one badge at each show.

If the koi keeper has not cared for the koi between benching certificates or has employed a regular routine professional help he will not qualify for the award.

Any koi keeper who has a koi excluded at benching (except for travel damage see rule 4 BKKS Show Rules & Guidelines) will not be considered for the award.

Proposed by Cliff Neale and ratified by BKKS Council on 26th February 2006.

The evolution of the South East Section ! from pre-history to the Nantou Eikoku period.



See credits on
Page 7.

--(The pre history period)--

YEAR EVENT

8,000 B.C The modern Common carp is found regularly in the fossil record.

6,000 B.C. Cyprinus Carpio first appears in the Danube river system.

470 B.C. First written reference of cultivation of carp (China) found in a manuscript called *Yogyo kyo* (How to breed fish) written by Toshuko, alias Hanrei. This is the oldest book in the world dealing with fish culture.

.300 B.C. It is suggested that carp were introduced to Europe via, first Cyprus, then through Greece and finally Rome.

200 A.D First Japanese translation that mentioned that carp of white, red and blue were kept for viewing purposes.

714 A.D First written reference to Koi culture (Japan) in a passage from a book. An Emperor is mentioned as enjoying viewing and admiring kept Koi he released to his Royal garden. He visited Mino province and released carp into a pond situated at Kukuri-no-miya (now Gifu prefecture).

--(Coloured Carp History begins)--

794 – 1184 A.D The Hei-an Period . This is said to be the beginning of fancy carp as a regional endeavour in Yamakoshi District of Niigata Prefecture in the Northern part of the Island of Honshu.

1227 A.D Carp breeding in Austria began.

1243 A.D. during the Sung Dynasty a book written entitled Kwai Sin Chak Shik and describes how carp fry are transported in baskets. However, this is likely a reference to egg scattering carp species and not Cyprinus Carpio.

1258 A.D Carp breeding began in Germany and France

1543 A.D. The first Europeans set foot on the Island of Japan. They were Portuguese merchants and missionaries and had something the Japanese wanted - guns. Trade with the west began as the firearms were much needed in a war torn Japan.

1560 A.D.Carp breeding in Sweden

1582-1598 A.D. The Momoyama Era, koi breeding became popular. Prior to this only the rich nobles (Samurai) were allowed to raise the colourful mutations.

1600 Carp breeding in England & Denmark

1600 The Dutch land in Japan. It took two years to sail to Japan and several ships were lost. In 1636 an artificial Island was constructed to house foreigners as a way of keeping them from contaminating Japan's culture. They delivered animals as well as goods from Europe and China.

1758 The carp is described and classified by Linnaeus The famous naturalist

1781-1788 The days of Tam'mei. Carp were being bred in large numbers but a drought dried up all the reservoirs & ponds and the carp were transferred to Senryu pond in Shiotani, Higashiyama village (now Ojiya city) in order to prevent annihilation.

1782 The leather carp made its introduction in Austria carp production.

1790 The large scaled mirror carp was introduced in Germany as a food carp.

-(The Modern Nishikigoi Era)--

1803- 1840 Mutations of carp were known in Japan . Red Carp, asagi blue, bekko and others.

1804- 1829 Crossbreeding of red carp and white carp was successfully carried out producing Kohaku (white carp with red spots on the belly) and Hooaka (white Carp with red spots on the operculum)

1830- 1843 Crossbreeding produced Zukin-kaburi (white fish with red on head) and also Kuchi-beni (white fish with red on the lips) and Sarasa (white fish with red spots on back)

1831 Carp are brought to America from France.

1874- 1875 Meiji era, produce Sarasa , Asagi and Ki-utsuri. Some were rumoured to have been sold for as high as 50 yen!

1868-1870 Recognised as the date that Sarasa (renamed Kohaku) were stabilized.

1876 Large numbers of carp are brought to America from Germany.

1900 Carp were introduced into Hawaii by unknown persons and with unknown purpose.

1904 Germany sends scale-less and semi-scaled carp to Japan as a gift. These carp were released at Tokyo Institute of fisheries; four female leather carp and one male mirror carp. They were bred that year and the offspring were distributed throughout Japan. Soon, due to their hardy nature, doitsu were seen in many river systems of Japan.

1910 Recognized as the date Shiro utsuri and Ki-utsuri were perfected.

1910 Chagoi were created from a doitsu-magoi x asagi/shusui cross!!!

1912- 1926 The Taisho Era It was during this era that many varieties were developed including Sanke – aka the Taisho San-shoku.

1912 The first recorded Koi Show in Niigata.

1914 The famous introduction of the Niigata Nishikigoi at the Taisho Exposition in March. 27 Specimens were exhibited. Seven were given as gifts to Prince Hirohito from the prefecture's officials.

1917 The modern Kohaku is born! Tomoen created his line.

1918 The Kin-kabuto is created.

1926 The start of the Showa era. The Showa was developed, aka the Showa San-shoku.

1930's Recognized as the date where Showa, Sanke, Kinrin, Ginrin, and the gold Ogon.were well established.

1941 The Kanabo (golden koi) and the Ginbo (silver koi) were established.

Evolution continued...

1947 Ogon was crossed with other coloured Koi and metallic fish such as Yamabuki, Kin-showa, Kin-ki-utsuri, & Yamatonishiki, were developed. Shortly after, the doitsu crosses appeared.

1956 The first Nogoyosai Koi Breeders Show in Niigata.

1962 The first Hobbyist Koi Show in Oita, Japan.

1964 The ZNA – Zen Nippon Airinkai (All Japan Hobbyist) club is formed.

1968 The first ZNA (Hobbyist) All Japan Show.

1969 The first AJNPA (Combined) Koi Show in Tokyo.

1970 Refinement of kin gin rin reaches its peak.

(The Nantou Eikoku Era)

1970 The British Koi Keepers Society is formed.

1972 Toshio Sakai begins the experiments of crossing Sanke with Magoi to produce the Matsunosuke Jumbo strain of Koi.

1975 The first UK Koi Show in Peter Waddington's back garden.

1976 The first BKKS National Show.

1981 The South East Section is formed.

1984 The first South East Open Show. The Grand Champ is a Kohaku owned by Alan Rogers who later went on to become the BKKS Chairman.

1985 ZNA releases first Show badge for their 21st show in Kobe.

1988 The 2nd South East Open Show. The GC is a Kohaku owned by Pete Waterman who went on to discover Kylie Minogue and introduced the world to Simon Cowell. Dob Holder wins Jumbo with a 29.5inch Sanke.

1989 The beginning of the Heisei era in Japan. Doitsu Yamatonishiki are renamed Heisei-Nishiki.

1989 Bernice Brewster Bsc, *FLS, MIFM, CBiol, MIBiol* initiates the water testing & management protocols at South East shows.

1989 South East introduces the Unique Koi Award.

1990 The South African Koi Keepers Society (SAKKS) hold their first Koi show.

1992 535 Koi are exhibited at the South East Show - Our current record. We also automate the Benching Admin via computer (the first Section to do so) and invent the half-moon benching bowl.

1993 The BKKS issue Show Badges designed by the South East's Kevin Jackson and based on our Spotlight logo.

1993 The NVN hold the first Koi Show on the European Mainland.

1994 BKKS introduce the J.S.C. Merit Award to recognise Koi of distinction. The South East drop the Unique Koi Award as it is now no longer necessary. The Jumbo at our 1994 show is a 31inch Kigoi that is also awarded the 1st JSC Merit Award at one of our shows.

1995 The first home win for a South East Member at our Open Show. Tony Hussey picks up GC for a Yamamatsu bred Shiro Utsuri bought for just £25 five years earlier.

1996 Tony Whiting makes it a 2nd Home Win for the South East Section at our 96 Show. 3 Japanese breeders and 1 Japanese dealer attend the show. The dealer (Ito) takes photos of our in-vat funnel zeolite filters.

1998 Tony Whiting does it again with a Ginrin Sanke.

1998 The South East produce Show badges – the first section to do so, designed by Dave Brown, our Chairman.

1999 Our show receives our first Friendship Trophy from the De Vlaamse Koi en Vijervrienden Society – the Flemish Koi and Pondfriend Society. The Oregon Koi & Watergarden Society becomes a sister-club.

1999 Dave Brown makes his first cock-up at the prize giving – Well you try saying “De Vlaamse Koi en Vivjervrienden” !

2001 We become a sister club to the Nishikigoi Vereniging Nederland.

2002 We test the “Selected Variety Award” concept with a Best Doitsu award. It is won by Tony & Vi Hussey.

2003 ZNA cancel their National show due to KHV

2003 Terry & Lynne Wells win our GC with a Shiro Utsuri. The J.S.C. award two JSC Merit Awards at the show, and the Selected Variety Award succeeds with Yamabuki as the 1st Variety. The International Judging Panel is also introduced and it is the start of our flood of Friendship Awards from overseas Koi Clubs. We also record the 6,000th exhibit at this show. The KwaZulu Natal chapter of SAKKS become a sister club.

2004 The Niigata earthquake. ZNA cancel their National Show out of respect.

2004 Digital photography is introduced at the show, as well as the “One man – One vat” policy.

2004 The first *Koi Trek* takes place.

2005 Terry & Lynne score the double by winning GC again with a Kawakami Sanke. The Selected Variety (Kin-ki-utsuri) sees a 120% increase in exhibits for this show class.

2006 **January:** Brits Martin Plows and Mark Crampton win the GC award at the AJNPA Show in Tokyo Japan - the first westerners to pick up this award.

2006 **June** The video/DVD “**How the East was won**” is launched.

2006 **August:** Back home, a maruten Sanke previously owned by Martin Plows but now owned by our own Alan Archer wins the South East's 20th Open Show. A fish that Alan had brought back from near death and nursed back to health and show success at the Laguna Show; twice winning GC there.

2006 **October:** Alan Archer's maruten Sanke wins GC at the Laguna Show for the 3rd time.

2006 **October - Koi Carp** magazine publishes the “**How the South East was won**” article.

2006 **November** - We launch “**Hot Spot**” on an unsuspecting world.

Nantou Eikoku means
South East England.

JAPANESE “SHOW BAGS”.



When KHV hit Japan in 2003 the first reaction of their main hobbyist body (The ZNA) was to cancel all remaining shows including their National. They realised immediately that their method of showing was a potential source of cross-infections and sought solutions from overseas Koi Societies who had more experience with alternative show methods. Obviously the BKKS with our ‘English’ style of showing was an obvious choice. To this day I do not know what the problem was, but I was later contacted by Vincent Chui one of the ZNA’s main interpreters for assistance and I sent him our documented Benching Procedures as well as our rudimentary “Water Management” document as well.

There followed a rather protracted question & answer session spread over many weeks via e-mail and phone-call between the UK, Taiwan and Japan as we strived to understand the differences between the Japanese hobbyist and those in the UK.

To simply say that Japanese style was where fish are shown in vats containing all the same variety regardless of owner, and English style was where fish belonging to the same owner displayed in their own vat, didn’t cover the issue. The stumbling block was that the average Japanese hobbyist does not keep all of his Koi at home in his own pond. He generally has several Koi at a breeder or dealers premises being kept in mud ponds throughout the summer. So when he shows his fish at a show he will be bringing together several fish that have never been in contact with each other before and therefore the potential cross-infection cannot be eliminated by the simple adoption of the ‘English’ style.

The eventual answer was to let the breeder/dealers have their own show vats as well as the hobbyists. In that way they could display fish regardless of owner without compromising their or their customer’s bio-security. E.g. Tojo-san could

have his entire collection on display at a show. Fish from his own pond would be displayed in vats booked under his own name, and the fish he had growing-on at dealers/breeders premises would be at the show in vats booked by the relevant breeder etc.

While I was dealing primarily with hobbyists, the ZNA were exchanging their newly acquired information with the Shinkokai (the breeder/dealer association) who ironically found the standard ‘English’ style procedures almost exactly to their own requirements.

They found that they could utilise their vats and the layout (in ranks according to size) of them in almost exactly the same way as before. They would just separate the fish by exhibitor instead of variety.

The only difficulty was with very small fish, where separating by exhibitor would require more vats and those vats would be under-utilised.

Show bags continued.

They solved this problem by exhibiting size 1 and 2 fish in bags, thereby maintaining bio-security.

However, this brought problems of its own. Fish would now be left in bags for the duration of the show which could be anything up to three days.

Interestingly the Japanese see the problem here as one of needing the oxygen replenished rather than a water change!

There was also the addition of the problem of viewing the Koi. Double bags could accumulate moisture in between them and hamper visibility. A new solution was required and that came in the form of the “**SHOW BAG**”

The show bag is constructed of a superior grade of polythene that negates the need for double bagging and thereby aids visibility. The neck of the bag is very flexible to allow for sealing with an elastic band. The ingenious bit is the valve. Each bag has a slow-return valve that can be used for deflating the bag and replenishing the oxygen in situ.

These bags have been avidly sought by our American hobbyists for a totally different reason – transportation!. When the distance between home and a Koi show can be 8 hours for some exhibitors, a means of topping up oxygen quickly is a great asset. It was via Norman Call, our Oregon Liaison that I managed to obtain one of these bags to photo and show you at the meeting.

If you’ve ever wondered where the Japanese script that adorns our web-site and our show documentation came from, it was a pay-back from the time I was assisting Vincent with the translations.



The all important top-up valve.

Something else to share with your clubs.

A Koi-keeping biker was riding along the highway when suddenly the sky clouded over above his head and a booming voice said “Because you have tried to be faithful to me in all ways, I will grant you one wish”.

The Biker pulled over and said “Build a bridge to Holland so I can just ride over when ever I want”

The Lord replied, “Your request is materialistic, think of the enormous challenges for that kind of undertaking. The supports required to reach the bottom of the North Sea, the concrete and steel it would take! It will nearly exhaust several natural resources. I can do it, but it is hard for me to justify your desire for worldly things. Take a little more time and think of something altruistic that would benefit others.”

The biker considered for a while and then replied, “Lord, I wish that more Koi Keepers would write informative articles for their newsletters so that they can be shared with others throughout the world. How about that?”

The Lord pondered for a second and replied. “This bridge of yours - do you want two lanes or four?”.

This joke was modified from one that appeared in the October edition of “Spotlight”. Feel free to do the same.

The Evolution article on pages 4 & 5.

This article first appeared in the November issue of “**Spotlight**” with the following caveat.

*“This article was produced by plagiarising one written by **James P (Jim) Reilly** that appears on the ZNA America web-site”.*

Jim’s contribution is the stuff of research , a real contribution to understanding the history of our beloved Nishikigoi that finished with the first 1970 entry.

My contribution started with the 1956 entry and even then there is a distinct possibility that I gleaned some of that information from other articles of Jim’s.

Thereafter my contribution digresses from

Jim’s serious work into some pure South East propaganda.

I am a great believer in the use of humour and satire for driving home a point, and the intention of this article was to acquaint newcomers to my club with their history.

I believe that this article can be adapted to suit any Koi club and any those that are active in the exchange of Newsletters with the South East have our permission to use & abuse our contribution to it.

I can’t speak for Jim, so permission to use any of the real historical data will have to be obtained from him.

Bernie Woollands - SouthEast PRO.

STOP PRESS!

Correction to the SHOW BAGS article!

Since the initial publication of the Show Bags article we have been advised that the common practise is to release the small fish into their owners other vats after judging has been completed.



Selecting a young Koromo.



Bob (& Shila) Winkler.
Bob is an AKCA Judge from Colorado.

*Credit to Kate McGill, BKKS and ZNA
Certified Judge*

Koromo is a group of koi that many koi keepers value. Personally, I had my first “aha” experience of growing and learning in koi with a Budo Goromo over 10 years ago. This was the first really decent “quality” koi that I owned, and it really served to increase my thirst for learning the differences in what makes a high quality koi and one that is not so good. I “went away” from Koromo for years, in the truly Gosanke “snob” fashion, but my dear wife pointed one out (our “Tigger”) two years ago that we “just had to have”, and I am happy to say I see the “light” once again. She is right. A good one is truly special.

Koromo are a group of koi ideally patterned similarly to Kohaku, Sanke and Showa, with the additional common feature of a scale reticulation over the red patterns (hi) or, in the case of Goshiki, over red and white, or over white only. The reticulation pattern may be blue or black in colour. They are a multi patterned, non-metallic koi. All Koromo have a common Asagi bloodline that is crossed with Kohaku, Sanke, and Showa to produce the spe-

cific members of the group.

Koromo means “robed” or “veiled”, and refers to the most common appearance of the “vignette” of these koi. The outer third of the area covering each scale tends to carry the darker colour, beginning from the indistinct melding of the colours toward the centre of each scale and finishing at the scale edge as a neat dark blue or black line. It is as though a wash of dark paint has been gently drawn across part of each scale area within the hi element, but has not completely covered them. Modern Goshiki often have the scale reticulation only over the white scale areas, and this is much cleaner and sharper looking than conventional Koromo robbing.



Young Ai-Goromo may be indistinguishable from Kohaku, as the blue scale reticulation often does not develop until the koi is several years old. Ai-Goromo are very elegant, having clear white skin and hi markings delicately etched with a blue vignette. A little blue tinted sashi is acceptable, where the scales insert into the skin at the leading edge of each hiban (red area) but the kiwa (red edge) should always be well defined. Thus, the blue color should not “run” from the hi into the white skin following the trailing edge of a pattern element. When this occurs, as it sometimes does for an older Koromo, this koi is said to be going “Goshiki”.

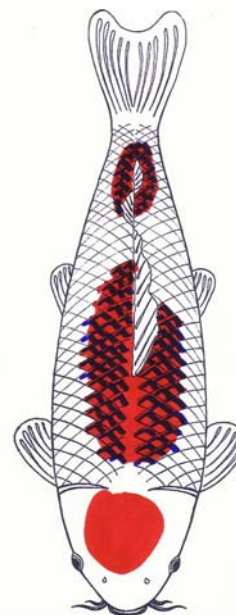
Sumi Goromo are Koromo where the reticulated effect, or robbing, over the hi elements is black, rather than blue. Budo Goromo develops with dark purple markings covering small groups of scales, creating shapes like bunches of grapes. These often look like a “black, rather than red” Kohaku. They can be very striking.

When selecting a young Koromo, the Koromo, or robbing, should not be well established, or even well developed. Because Koromo matures with age, dark robbing will often grow even

darker with age to the point where the scalation effect is totally lost. The best Ai-Goromo hi will usually be apricot coloured in the youngster and the Koromo will be indicated by very small, very faint bluish markings, usually only seen in the hi markings along the flanks. The hi can be very unstable and susceptible to shrinking and fading, which necessitates close inspection of the kiwa of the hi for stability. In Budo Goromo, the sumi must not be too blotchy or too large. For all Koromo, the white ground must be of the highest quality to offset the ai or budo.

Goshiki are very hard to select young, and I have to admit that I do not have very complete knowledge of how to select these beautiful koi when young. I do know that a good Kohaku pattern is desired, as with all Koromo. The head must be especially clean and light in young Goshiki and it is said the pectoral fins should have a small bit of clean hi in them. No streaking of ai or hi is tolerated. I have also read that selecting them in warm water is best as that is when their ground colour is best revealed.

Koromo have been a bit undervalued in the past, but good examples can reveal to you the possibilities they can achieve. A very nice koi to have in any pond.



Nishikigoi.TV - the on-line video Koi magazine.

NTV

Nishikigoi.TV

this novel format will include interviews with hobbyists, features on their Koi ponds and collections, Koi appreciation & judging, plus articles on breeders and dealers.

You will be pleased to know that Nishikigoi.TV considers the **South East Show** as a major UK show and therefore we will feature in one of their productions of the future.

More info can be found on

<http://www.nishikigoi.tv/>

Just as we, the **South East Section** have taken the step, albeit belatedly, of getting our newsletter into cyberspace. Cyberspace has taken another step into the future with the advent of Nishikigoi.TV an on-line Video Magazine. Published on a monthly basis Nishikigoi.TV will contain 40minutes of high-quality Koi videos with accompanying photos & text all available via a simple download

direct to your PC.

This feature will be available from 1st February 2007 and the first issue will contain footage from the 2007 AJNPA Show. Koi Shows will also feature in following issues with coverage of the other major Koi Shows in Japan, as well as those in the UK and Europe. Other aspects of the hobby that will be covered by

STOP PRESS!

Item 1

The **NVN's – Holland Koi Show** aka the European National is also on the list for 2007 too.

Item 2

Alan Archer's pond will be featured in the 1st issue of **NTV**.

About the South East Section.

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 serves the counties of Kent, East Sussex, Surrey and Berkshire and the southern boroughs of London.

It's neighbouring Sections are the South Kent to the south, Essex to the North, Worthing to the west and the MSB (Middlesex & Surrey Borders) to the north-west.

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

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

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 :-

Bernie Woollands - bernie@koipin.com

And

Brian Edwards - brianedw@hotmail.com