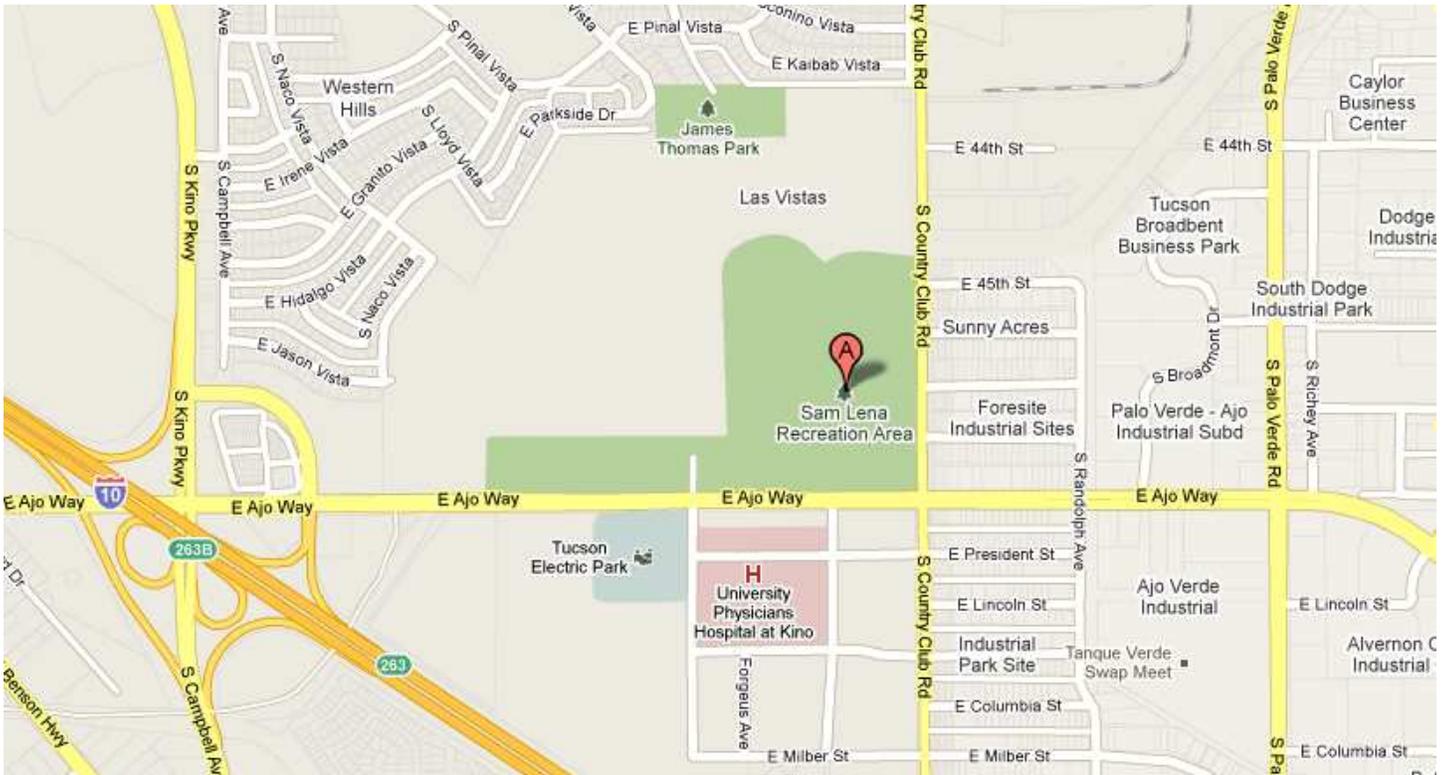


No Meeting This Month.
See you at the Show



4905 N Via Entrada
Tucson, AZ 85718
Address Service Requested

**Sam Lena Park
Northwest corner of Ajo & Country Club**



No Meeting This Month.
See you at the Show

From Kino/I-10, East on Ajo, North of Forgeus, follow the signs.
Or From Palo Verde, West on Ajo, North of Forgeus, follow the signs.

Important Notices: Please contact Brent VanKoeving at 780-3980 or Bob Panter if you are interested in hosting a meeting. We are looking for hosts for 2011.

[Click Here for a registration packet for the 2010 Koi Show.](#)

Going forward the newsletter will be distributed via e-mail only, unless requested otherwise. If you do not presently get the newsletter electronically, or if you wish to continue receiving it via snail mail, you must contact Brent VanKoeving at 780-3980 or bvankoeving@longrealty.com.

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Editor's Note: Articles published herein are intended for the enjoyment of all and come from a variety of sources. The articles are not intended to replace veterinary advice. Pond owners, and not the club, are responsible for the health of their koi, water changes, what to do, and how to treat their pond. Reasonable effort is made to review these articles for accuracy before including them in the newsletter.

[Click Here](#) for a registration packet for the 2010 Koi Show.

Presidents Corner

11-8-10

Show time is upon us again. I look forward to seeing everyone there. We have a great lineup of activities in addition to the auction and judging. There is something for everyone again this year.

We have a great group of vendors coming out again this year. The show committee has outdone themselves once again. Be sure to tell all your friends to come on out. The weather is going to be perfect. There will be some amazing koi on display. See you this weekend.

For the love of Koi,

Bob Panter, President SAKA, Inc.

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With your SAKA, Inc Membership Card at:

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Hereford, AZ 85615
(520) 378-3710

Oasis Tropical Fish

3865 N. Oracle
Tucson, AZ
(520) 408-9700

Patty's Water Plants

By Appt Only
E. Benson Highway, Tucson AZ
(520) 294-0748

Club Meetings

Hosting Meetings: For those wishing to host an upcoming business/education meeting, the club will reimburse the host up to \$50 (with receipts) toward food/beverage for the meeting. **We would like to see your pond!** Please contact Bob Panter if you are interested in hosting a meeting.

Club Announcements

October Business Meeting Minutes

The October minutes will be posted in the December Newsletter.

Lynn Riley
Secretary

[Click Here](#) for a registration packet for the 2010 Koi Show.



SOUTHERN ARIZONA KOI ASSOCIATION

Presents the 31st Annual



KOI SHOW EVENT

**Saturday Nov. 13
and Sunday Nov. 14**

*** FREE ADMISSION ***

**Kino Veterans Memorial Park
2805 E. Ajo Way, Tucson**

**With Vendors, Food, Entertainment,
Koi Auction & Prize Raffle**

Koi Judging by AKCA



**Free Fish Fossil Dig by the T-Rex Museum
Koi Coloring Contest for Kids**

**For more info, visit www.sakoia.org
or call 520.747.7278**

SAKA 31st KOI SHOW SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Saturday, November 13, 2010	Sunday, November 14, 2010
<p>9:00 am- 4:00pm Koi Judging & Viewing <i>(Just for Kids):</i> Koi Coloring Contest & Free Fish Fossil Dig by the T.Rex Museum</p> <p>10:00am Tai Chi Demo <i>by Windriver Tai Chi</i></p> <p>11:00am Exciting Martial Arts Demo <i>by Black Belt 4 Life School</i></p> <p>1:00pm Samurai Sword Demo <i>by Yamakawa Dojo</i></p> <p>2:00pm Traditional Japanese music on koto and shakuhachi <i>by Muso</i></p> <p>3:00pm Japanese Dance and Taiko <i>by Suzuyuki-kai</i></p>	<p>9:00 am- 3:00pm Koi Viewing <i>(Just for Kids):</i> Koi Coloring Contest</p> <p>10:00am Tai Chi Demo <i>by Windriver Tai Chi</i></p> <p>12:00am Koi Auction begins</p> <p>1:00pm Super Raffle drawings begin</p> <p>3:00pm Koi Coloring Contest winners announced</p> <p>SAKA 31st Koi Show Ends</p> <p><i>See you next year!</i></p> 

[Click Here for a registration packet for the 2010 Koi Show.](#)

Judges for the 2010 Koi Show

Peter Ponzio



Size of pond: outdoor pond 5,000 gallons; indoor (winter) pond 1,200 gallons
 Years in Hobby: since 1988 Affiliated clubs: Northern Midwest ZNA 3 years; Midwest Pond & Koi Society 15 years; Mid-Atlantic Koi Club 10 years
 Positions in Club: Northern Midwest ZNA Secretary and Co Chairman 2004 show; Midwest Pond & Koi Society, Director Other Related Activities: I have been a goldfish judge for the past 12 years, and led a committee which wrote the standards on judging goldfish in the U.S. and were adopted by the GFSA in 1995. In addition, I have been past Chairman, Membership Chair, Treasurer, Secretary, and frequent contributor of articles to the GFSA. Articles on goldfish have appeared in the Midwest Pond & Koi Society, Louisville Koi and Goldfish Society, the Northwest Koi & Goldfish Society, the Goldfish Report, and MAKC Report

Norman Call



Size of Pond: 8740 gal. Year Certified as Judge 2001 Years in Hobby: 35 years
 Affiliated Club and how many years: Belonged to six koi clubs at one time, currently belong to two clubs. Positions held in club - Club president, Show Chair, Newsletter Chair, AKCA Rep., PNKCA Vice Chair, PNKCA rep. Other koi related Activities: wrote articles for Koi USA and club newsletters, Speaker on pond design, been to Japan eight times, participated in the ZNA at the All Japan Koi Show. Accomplishments: won several Grand Champions, runner GC, AKCA Koi of the Year, Koi Person of the Year several times and Oregon Koi & Water Society's Koi Person of the year

Catching and Transporting Koi

[from akca.org](http://akca.org)

Use a Koi Net. Other nets have larger holes in the netting. This may make it easier to move the net through the water, but Koi's gills can get damaged in the holes, their scales can be dislodged and the slime coat can be rubbed off.

Have everything ready by the pond:

Nets	Bags	Boxes
Rubber bands	O2	Dolly
Medications	towels	floaters or tub

Use two people if at all possible. Remove all jewelry, even waterproof watches. You will get wet, dress accordingly.

If transporting - prepare "double" bags. Have rubber bands readily available – on your wrist or in your pocket. Determine which person will bag the fish and which person will be the main catcher. Place the bags/boxes/O2 near the bagger person.

Move the net slowly toward the fish. Anticipate his moves. Scoop up the fish. Do not squish the fish between the net and the side of the pond.

Do not remove the net with the fish all the way out of the water. Partially submerge the tub/floater. Tip the net so that the fish swims into the tub/floater. Remove some of the water from the tub so that the fish is only ½ covered by water, more water will allow smaller fish to jump out of the tub.

If transporting - put a small amount of water in the double bag. Using the bag, scoop up the fish from the tub. Now that the fish is in the bag, you may need to add more water to the bag. Only cover the fish ½ way up the body. Remember that water weights 8.4 lbs per gallon, so 5 gallons is 42 lbs.

Place the bagged fish in the box, laying the bag on its side. Add, tranquil, Amquel and Nova Auqa to help keep the fish calm and the water good. Straighten the bags to remove wrinkles that could possibly trap a fish or air. Flatten the bag to squeeze out the air. Peel back the open end of the outer bag and then grasp the inner bag's opening. Insert the O2 nipple and fill. Twist the inner bag closed and secure with two rubber bands. Then twist the outer bag's opening and secure with a rubber band. If the weather is really hot, you might want to add an ice pack.

Close the box. If you cannot get the box totally closed, be sure to cover the box with a towel. Koi travel better in the dark.

Move the boxes of koi to your vehicle. Load the fish so that the box is perpendicular with the movement of the car.

Do not leave the fish in the car any longer than you have to. Although koi can travel this way for almost 48 hours, it is stressful and the water quality is degrading.

Remember; do not leave the car in the sun with the fish inside.

Upon arrive at your destination; float the bag for 15 to 30 minutes to equalize the bag water temperature to the new water temperature. Do not open the bag during this acclimation. When you are ready to release the fish, do not add pond water to the bag and do not let the bag water get into the pond.

WHERE DO LONG FIN Koi BELONG?

By Bob Finnegan

[from akca.org](http://akca.org)

I have been delighted by the grace and patterns of long fin koi for many years. They are beautiful fish. And I believe it is the right of a pond owner to enjoy any combination of water creatures that most lins the spirit and calms the soul. So when I point out as I must, that the long fin has no place in a koi show. I'm not knocking the variety. I'm simply pointing out that the basic criteria used to judge the merits of nishikigoi and doitsu, cannot be fairly applied to long fin. It seems to me that this criteria has been applied in the past to eliminate other varieties of fish which their enthusiasts wanted in the arena with classic koi. Perhaps that will be the fate of the long fin. Perhaps not. I am not here to advocate a position, simply to lay the issues before you.

There are several types ofmcarp already out of the judging, including one in Japan. On mainland Asia, the grass carp is a useful fish, which we have imported into the limited States and use as a gardener for the weedchoked channels of the Southeast. There are several other varieties of carp in the Middle east and Europe whose only show is at the dinner table.

One of those fish, a German variety; which brought the leathery scales now called doitsu to the scene, is notable. Christian missionaries brought a few to Japan at the turn of the century as food flsh. There they made esthetic contributions to emerging koi varieties and became, in time a part of thenhobby we enjoy.

This broadening of the show, category could, conceivably. include long fin some day. But before that can happen, some major differences between the attributes of long fin and show koi have to be addressed.

Angle Of View

Koi are judged from the top. One looks; down at the back of the fish to judge its pattern and color. A long fin is at a distinct disadvantage when viewed from the top. They are much more attractive from the side.

Conformation

The ideal shape of a koi has been set by tradition to be generously oval. The proportions of head to body are critical, using an ideal which unfairly denies the beauty of the long fin. Long fin are naturally, more slender. Their bodies add to the flow of extended fins: to present a dance of veils to the eve as they swim. They are beautiful to watch but today's koi judge cannot find any place on the scorecard where this Balinese style of conformation earns points.

The Relationship Of Fin To Body

What is a judge to do with a fish whose ratio of fin-to-body exceeds the standards applied to others in the tank by 500 to 1000 percent. The problem is obvious and will not be excused by a desire to have this longer fin appreciated. On the scorecard out-of-ratio fins are a blemish. Any other position by a judge is unfair to those who have devoted them-selves to classic varieties of koi.

Pattern Differences

While great energy has been given to developing long fin versions of classic koi pattens. there is something in the structure of the fish which distributes it in a different way. In close competition, these fine differences decide which fish becomes the choice of the judge. Either the long fin or the classic pattern must be deemed to be best. - There is no common standard fair to both.

The Practicalities Of Separate Categories

The obvious solution to this problem in many advocates' minds is to compete long fins separately. This seemingly simple answer creates its own thorny but necessary question - how separately?

We have many varieties of long fin today: kohaku, sanke, show, utsuri, ogon; even varieties which challenge classification. Without stretching the imagination in the slightest it is conceivable that 16 or more new categories, each with the usual subsets might have to be added to accommodate the long fin entered in a major show.

What's To Be Done?

My purpose in this commentary is to lay before the reader the problems faced by judges. I don't have an immediate solution to offer. That will come as the result of a debate over time by hobbyists of good will in many countries.

Long fin must have a future. They are too beautiful to deny. The form the future takes requires time to decide, which puts off and frustrates: those who support the long fin I know. This impatience in turn adds emotion to the debate, which slows even further the time to an intelligent accommodation. Those whose opinions are the strongest will have to be the most tolerant of the rest of us until we catch up.

We who want best for the hobby must examine the present standards with the goal of continuing the dynamics of change that koi keeping makes necessary. What our eyes tell us about the long fin must be translated into fair and balanced decision, in the best interests of every one who appreciates the entire family of carp varieties and their various roles in history.

KOI CLASSIFICATION & JUDGING CRITERIA

By Douglas Dahl

[from akca.org](http://akca.org)

KOHAKU

It is said "appreciation of koi starts and ends with Kohaku". What that means is Kohaku was the first class to be bred consistently or stabilized in about 1890. It also means that after a person has studied all of the classes of koi and has become experienced, they will come back to appreciate Kohaku for its simplicity and beauty. I will keep the amount of Japanese terminology to a minimum in this lecture. A Japanese term dictionary will be available soon in KOIUSA magazine and on the AKCA website.

Before I continue on Kohaku, I want to take a minute to discuss judging points common to all classes. Koi are judged as a whole or holistically and are not judged on a positive or negative point system. Negative points can come into play in close contests. Koi are judged side by side based on what we see today and not what may be there next week or next year. Japanese Judges have a disadvantage in often being able to recognize bloodlines, which can cloud their "judge for today" decisions because they know which koi cost more and has more potential. A Japanese Judge once answered a question on why a koi won an award replying, "because it was the most expensive fish". Koi may lose today only to come back to win tomorrow based on the competition tomorrow.

1. First, the koi cannot be missing anything like a fin or have any abnormalities like a pushed in mouth all of which will disqualify the koi from judging. The exception is the second set of barbels.
2. Second the koi must be healthy and not show signs of disease or parasites, which could disqualify the koi from judging. An exception is made for split fins or bruises judged to be caused during transportation.
3. Third, is the importance of body conformation. Broad, thick body shape of female koi is preferred giving an imposing appearance when compared to the thin trout shaped body of a male koi. Shape and size of the fins are important to be in proportion to the body. The head shape is important that it not be too short or too long or turn to one side. The koi when viewed from above should be symmetrical on both sides and not have one side flatter than the other. Even the way a koi swims is taken into account on conformation. Not all female koi hold their eggs well, which could affect conformation.
4. Fourth, in my opinion is quality of skin and deep, vibrant colors, which makes koi "living jewels". This also includes how well the koi is "finished", are all of the colors up, and is there a good sheen on the skin. It is conformation and quality that will catch a Judges eye from a distance.

5. Fifth is pattern that is artistically balanced and not front, tail or side heavy. Pattern must also be proportional to the size of the koi and not have a small pattern on a huge body or a huge pattern on a small body.
6. Last is uniqueness or character usually of the pattern on the head that makes this koi special.

Now for Kohaku. We have a snow white (shiro) base color with a red (hi) pattern. The pattern may be stepped or continuous. The white must be without blemish or yellow tint. The hi may be any one of the many hues from deep persimmon orange to Ferrari red but the red must be thick without any thin spots and the pattern must be the same color from head to tail. Some Judges prefer the persimmon orange hi to the Ferrari red because the orange appears soft and the purple red appears hard and gaudy. Kohaku must have red pattern on the head. The pattern on the body must be artistically balanced and the kiwa or rear edges of each spot must be sharp like cut with a razor. A new bias in Japan has started to favor bloodlines that have the kiwa stop at the edge of each scale forming a scalloped edge rather than a straight edge across the center of a scale. The front edge of each spot (not on the head) may have blurred red color that is called “sashi” or insertion. Sashi indicates the koi is still improving in quality and is not finished yet. It is elegant if a Kohaku has a white nose and a white area with no red pattern just in front of the tail called a “tail stop” and several other names. Some subtleties of pattern not liked are a totally red head or red down the face to the nose that are heavy in appearance. Red pattern wrapping below the lateral line suggests a future koi when the red and white are better balanced. Red spots below the lateral line are disliked. The lateral line is a raised sensory organ running the full length of a koi half way up the side of a koi. A red head pattern with an additional red lip mark is called “kuchibeni” and can be cute if it balances the overall pattern. Red pattern at the base of the pectoral fin was considered unfavorable but is being accepted now if it adds to the overall balance of the pattern. Red into the tail or into the dorsal fin is still disliked. Kohaku tend to get black specks “shimis” in hard water with high pH.

SANKE

Sanke or “Taisho Sanshoku” is a Kohaku with an added black spotted pattern overlaid onto the body. Sanke were first stabilized round 1917(the Taisho Emperor era). All of the criteria for Kohaku also apply to Sanke. In addition, the black spots must add to the overall balance of the pattern. The black or “sumi” spots must all be the same color, must be thick with good kiwa, may have sashi, must be shiny, lacquered black and are preferred on top of the white instead of on top of the red. Sanke sumi spots are usually above the lateral line on the back. Sanke may or may not have black stripes in their fins but too many stripes can make the fins appear heavy. Sanke have a tendency to get too much sumi on the back half of the koi making it appear tail heavy. It is difficult to finish the quality of the hi and the sumi on a Sanke at the same time because the hi peaks early in age and the sumi peaks later. Many Sanke have lost to Kohaku because the sumi on the Sanke was not finished which detracted from the appreciation of the Sanke even if the white and hi of both koi were equal. It seems unfair but on the other hand a Sanke with all colors finished has the advantage of difficulty and rarity over Kohaku. This advantage is not often discussed but definitely an advantage in judging. A Sanke with a circle red Tancho pattern on the head in addition to a red and black pattern on the body is a Maurten Sanke. A Sanke with a red pattern running the full length of the body almost covering the complete top is Aka Sanke. Aka is another term for red.

SHOWA

Showa or “Showa Sanshoku” is a Kohaku with an added black, spreading pattern overlaid onto the body that wraps from the back down below the lateral line. The black is not spots like in Sanke. Showa were first stabilized round 1920(the Showa Emperor era). The earlier Showa bloodlines were a checkerboard of black and red with very little white showing making people call it a black koi with white markings. In fact, breeders kept only all black babies. Modern “Kindai” bloodlines have a more balanced amount of white, red and black showing. Not until the creation of the modern Kindai Showa did Showa compete on an equal basis with Sanke and Kohaku. All of the criteria for Kohaku also apply to Showa. In addition, the black wrapping pattern must add to the overall balance of the pattern. The black or “sumi” pattern must all be the same color, must be thick with good kiwa, may have sashi and must be shiny black. Early bloodlines had dull or matte finished sumi and were not as popular as the modern Showa. Showa MUST have all three colors on their face. Often there is a lightning pattern across the head down to the nose called

“Menware” or a V pattern on the shoulder. Showa usually have black in their fins including black base of the pectoral fins called “motogoro”. Showa have a tendency to get too much sumi on the pectoral fins or on the back half of the koi making it appear tail heavy. It is difficult to finish the quality of the hi and the sumi on a Showa at the same time because the hi peaks early in age and the sumi peaks later. Many Showa have lost to Kohaku because the sumi on the Showa was not finished which detracted from the appreciation of the Showa even if the white and hi of both koi were equal. It seems unfair but on the other hand a Showa with all colors finished has the advantage of difficulty and rarity over Kohaku. Again, this is not often discussed but definitely an advantage in judging. Some Showa have light gray sumi under the surface of the scale called “boke” but many judges call it unfinished if some of the sumi is up and black but not all of it. Local, unfinished sumi marks on Showa are currently being evaluated whether they should be judged a beauty mark if the quality of the koi is high. Should a Showa with some unfinished sumi be less appreciated than another koi variety that is finished? It is not a simple answer because you have to see both koi to make that holistic judgment. However, these judgments have been questioned in the past. Showas with underlying sumi that forms a reticulated pattern like Goromo are called Kage Showa and are put into Kawarimono class. Go figure.

GOSANKE (a collection of Kohaku, Sanke and Showa classes)

The first three classes I discussed (Kohaku, Sanke, Showa) are the oldest koi classes to be stabilized and as a group are called Gosanke. Breeders have had 8 decades to perfect the many bloodlines of Gosanke and also 8 decades to perfect the judging criteria for these big 3. Gosanke are highly valued because they have to breed 100,000 babies to get 10 koi with high quality patterns acceptable to the All Japan Koi Show. Again, with rarity and cost comes appreciation and rewards with Gosanke winning almost all of the Major Awards at koi shows. Most of the other koi classes have been stabilized since World War II. Breeders of these koi classes usually get 90 percent or more high quality show koi from each breeding making the koi less expensive and much less rare than Gosanke. One exception is the new Shiro Utsuri (white with black wrapping pattern) and I will discuss this class next. I believe Gosanke, in addition to tradition and cost; also have the advantage of good contrast of color with white as the base that shows off the red and black pattern very well.

UTSURI

Utsuri are white (Shiro), yellow (Ki) or red (Hi) base color koi with wrapping black pattern forming a checkerboard pattern that starts on the back and wraps below the lateral line. Utsuri were originally stabilized around 1925. Just as the early Showas evolved from the dark, heavy patterns to the modern Showa, so has the new Shiro Utsuri very recently (1990s) evolved to the balance of white and black and from dull sumi to jet-black sumi. The Ki and Hi Utsuri bloodlines have generally not evolved to this balance or to this jet-black sumi. As a result Ki and Hi Utsuri are not as highly valued and their sumi tends to fade away when moved from a dark pond to a blue show tank. They also have a tendency to get scattered sumi specks on their base color making it look dirty. Utsuri also may have the motogoro at the base of their pectoral fins and sumi in the other fins. Utsuri need to have black on the face sometimes in the form of a lightening pattern down the head. Like the modern Showa, only the new Shiro Utsuri can compete with Gosanke on an almost equal footing. Shiro Utsuri do not have the difficulty Showa have of finishing two colors which gives the new Shiro Utsuri an advantage over Showa in finish but Showa have the advantage in difficulty, rarity and high cost. Many of the comments I made earlier about Showa and also about Gosanke can also be said of the new Shiro Utsuri. I expect to see more Major Awards going to the new Shiro Utsuri in the future.

BEKKO

Bekko are white (Shiro), yellow (Ki) or red (Aka) base color koi with lacquered sumi spots on the back, like Sanke. Yes, the Japanese have several terms meaning red. Shiro Bekko often result from Sanke breeding but are koi that never developed a red pattern or lost their red pattern. The most difficult and important thing with Bekko is to get a clear, unblemished head with no sumi pattern. The fins are the same as Sanke. Ki and Hi Bekko have the same problem as Utsuri in the tendency to get many small black spots but the sumi does not fade at shows like Ki and Hi Utsuri tend to do. Hi Bekko with this condition are referred to as pumpkin fish (not meant as a compliment). I believe Bekko are not valued because they are culls from Sanke breeding making them second-class. Their appreciation also suffers from not having a head pattern that Shiro Utsuri does have.

TANCHO

In Kohaku, Sanke and Showa breeding, many koi turn out to have only a single red spot which is on the head. We call these koi Tancho, Tancho Sanke and Tancho Showa respectively and they are shown in Tancho class. The Tancho spot must be between the eyes and preferable perfectly round. It must not go back onto the shoulder of the koi or down to the nose of the koi. Red may not appear anywhere else on the koi to be shown in Tancho class. A sumi pattern may cross the Tancho mark on a Tancho Showa. No other variety with a spot on the head may be shown in Tancho class. This includes Goshiki with red spot on the head, Bekko with black spot on the head and Ogon with orange spot on the head to name a few.

DOITSU (in all classes of koi)

Doitsu are Japanese koi crossbred to display the characteristics of the German “leather” carp with no scales at all or with the German “mirror” carp having large scales only along both sides of the dorsal fin or with large scales along the dorsal fin and also along the lateral line on both sides of the koi. Doitsu koi have been crossbred in Japan for most all of the classes and typically compete against scaled Japanese koi in the same class unless there is a special Doitsu class. Doitsu koi can easily have sharp kiwa due to not having scales so scaled koi are given the difficulty advantage in judging. All judging points being equal, scaled koi will beat Doitsu koi.

ASAGI / SHUSUI

Asagi koi have red below the lateral line to the under side, often some red on all fins and the red can come up from the belly to cover the gill covers and to the base of the mouth. Blue color is above the lateral line. The blue color can vary from dark almost gray to a very light blue depending on the bloodlines. The lighter shade of blue of the Narumi bloodline is preferred. The blue color of each scale is surrounded by a lighter ring around the edge of the scale giving a netting appearance which is very pretty when all of the scales line up in straight rows. This last point is very important in judging Asagi. Also, it is difficult to have a clear head with no blemishes so this also is a strong judging point. Asagi were documented over 160 years ago and have evolved to the beautiful specimens we find today. The Asagi is fully scaled.

Shusui is the Doitsu version of the Asagi. All criteria and characteristics of Asagi also apply to Shusui except there is no netting pattern but a sky blue top half of the koi. It is very important there is no break in the line of mirror scales from the back of the head along the dorsal fin and the scales line up in straight rows. Again, a clear head is very important. It is difficult to keep black spots from appearing on Shusui in hard, high pH water. A Shusui with red almost covering the back above the lateral line is called Hi Shusui. A Hi Shusui with the addition of blue mirror scales on both lateral lines separating the red top and bottom is called “Hana Shusui”.

KOROMO

Koromo meaning “robed” is a cross between Kohaku and Asagi. The result is a white base koi with a red Kohaku pattern that has blue edged scales forming a reticulated pattern only on top of the red pattern. Ai Goromo has beautiful blue netting. Sumi Goromo adds sumi spots. Budo Goromo has what appears to be clusters of grapes on the red pattern. There are also crosses of Sanke and Showa with Asagi to create Koromo Sanke and Koromo Showa.

KIN GIN RIN

Literally means Gold and Silver scales. A chemical deposit creates a sparkle effect on each scale. Many of the koi classes have been crossbred to have Kin Gin Rin scales but if a koi has two rows of Gin Rin scales, it is shown in Kin Gin Rin class. Koi with less Gin Rin scales are usually shown in their normal class and the scales may or may not affect the judging. There are four types Kin Gin Rin scales. Pearl Gin Rin has a sparkle deposit in the center of each scale like a pearl. Diamond Gin Rin or Hiroshima Gin Rin looks like brushed aluminum sparkle. Beta-Gin is where the whole scale sparkles and is the most valued type. Kado-

Gin has only the aft edge of each scale covered with this sparkling deposit. Gin Rin shows up best on white and red and does not show very well on black. It needs sunlight to be appreciated.

HIKARI MUJI (also called Hikarimono)

Hikari means metallic. These are koi with one metallic color. Koi in this class include Platinum Ogon, Kinbo (shiny gold), Ginbo (shiny silver), Orenji (orange) Ogon, Yamabuki (yellow) Ogon and Nezu (silver gray) Ogon. All of those koi are solid color koi with metallic sheen. With no pattern to judge, all you have is a strict requirement for a clear head with no blemishes and a requirement for the color to be consistent from head to tail. The sheen on the fins, especially the pectoral fins, is important when judging ALL metallic koi. Hikari koi seem to have more problems with deformities of the mouth, fins and back than the other classes so look closely when you buy them. Also in Hikari Muji is the Kin Matsuba and the Gin Matsuba that have black reticulation in the center of each scale to form a pinecone pattern.

HIKARI UTSURI (also Hikari-Utsurimono)

Metallic versions of Showa and Utsuri. Koi in this class include Kin Showa (metallic Showa with golden luster), Gin Showa (metallic Showa with silver luster), Gin Shiro (metallic Shiro Utsuri), Kin Ki Utsuri (metallic Ki Utsuri), Kin Hi Utsuri (metallic Hi Utsuri) and Kage Gin Shiro (metallic Showa with kage sumi). All of these tend to fade out when removed from a dark pond and placed into a blue show tank so they don't show well but will return to their splendor when returned to the pond. All of these also tend to have a dirty sumi look caused by the metallic. Again the clear head and sheen is very important especially in the pectoral fins.

HIKARI MOYO (also Hikarimoyo Mono)

Koi with two metallic colors like Platinum and red. Koi in this class include Platinum Kohaku, Gin Bekko, Yamabuki Hariwake (yellow and Platinum), Kikisui (literally Water chrysanthemum Platinum Kohaku with wavy red lines on both sides) and Orenji Hariwake (orange and Platinum). Also included with two metallic colors plus black are Kujaku (Platinum Hariwake with black pine cone pattern), Doitsu Kujaku, Yamatonsihiki (metallic Sanke), Tora Ogon (Tiger koi actually a gold metallic Ki Bekko), Hariwake Matsuba (Platinum Hariwake with black reticulation). Metallic Shusui are called Kinsui and Ginsui with the former having more red markings. Shochikubai are metallic Ai Goromo.

KAWAIRMONO (ALL OTHERS)(no metallic koi allowed)

We finally get to the end and it is a catch all class for all of the other koi that do not fit into one of the other classes. The list is huge but here are some of the favorites.

Included are all of the Karasugoi or crow carp family that are black with various white markings on the body and fins. Depending on how much white you have Hajiro (black with white only on the tail and pectoral fin tips), Hageshiro (black with white on tail and pectoral fin tips and on the head), Yotsushiro (Hageshiro with all white head), Kumonryu (Doitsu koi with killer whale pattern) and Matsukawabake (koi that changes from black to gray depending on water temperature forming a net black pattern).

There is a very new koi that has been put into Kawarimono due to lack of a better place because it is metallic and does not belong in Kawarimono. This is the Bene(red) Kumonryu called Kikokuryu. It is a metallic Kumonryu with a red pattern. It probably should be moved to Hikarimoyo because the black looks metallic so it has black, white and red metallic colors.

Next in favor is Goshiki meaning 5 colors that are white with a red Kohaku pattern and two shades of blue and black netting not only on the red but also on the white. Cool water makes the colors darken. It is important for Goshiki to have a clean red and white head with no sumi markings.

The next favorite is the Chagoi or brown/green tea colored carp. These koi grow fast and very large and become the favorite in the pond by their gluttony. Also in solid colors are the Kigo (yellow koi), Soragoi (gray blue koi), Midorigoi (green koi), Benigo (red koi), Aka Hijiro (red koi with white fin tips) and Shiro Muji (white koi).

Next is a very recent cross between Chagoi and Kohaku or Asagi called Ochiba Shigure. This koi reminds people of autumn leaves because the hi shows up as a bright mustard pattern on a gray body with black netting over the whole body. The Doitsu version of Ochiba Shigure has been called "antique" due to the colors.

The next group is the Kanoko group. Kanoko means "fawn" describing a dappled Kohaku red pattern that looks like cherry blossoms. This group includes Kanoko Kohaku, Kanoko Sanke and Kanoko Showa.

The next group are the Kage (robed) group. They include Kage Shiro Utsuri, Kage Hi Utsuri, and Kage Showa.

The last group are the non-metallic Matsuba koi. They are Aka (red) Matsuba, Ki Matsuba and Shiro Matsuba. There are also Doitsu versions of all of the above.

[Click Here](#) for a registration packet for the 2010 Koi Show.

Kawarigoi Korner



Maryjane Powers has a red eared slider turtle, approx 8" long that we need to find a home for. She can be reached at emmyjayp@hotmail.com if you are interested.

We are booking meeting locations now for 2011. Please contact Brent VanKoeving at 520-780-3980 or bvankoeving@longrealty.com if you are interested in hosting a meeting. You must be a club member to host.

[Click Here](#) for a registration packet for the 2010 Koi Show.

Vendors for the koi show.

Paid

Kodama - dry booth

Barstow Koi - fish

AAA Pond (Rick Shook) - fish

Confirmed by phone - "check in the mail" , not received yet

A's Aquarium - Tommy - fish

Saber Landscaping

Koi Outlet - fish

If you have suggestions for the newsletter or items to be included in Karawagoi Corner or the Calendar, Please contact Brent VanKoeving at 520.780.3980 or bvankoeving@longrealty.com.

Upcoming SAKA Education and Business Meetings

Date	Location
September 26, 2010	Host: Bob and Darleen Panter
October 24, 2010	Host: Rich Timerhoff
November	No Meeting See you at the Show
December	Host: Jeanmarie Schiller
January 23, 2011	
February 27, 2011	
March 27, 2011	
April 24, 2011	
May 22, 2011	

Shows, Pond Tours and Seminars

Event	Dates/Location/Links
 <p>31st Annual SAKA, Inc. Koi Show and Auction</p>	<p>November 12-14, 2010</p>



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E-mail _____

Today's Date: _____

of Koi _____

Years Keeping Koi: _____

Pond size: _____

Would you like to host a meeting?

Would you like to serve on a committee?

___ If yes which one?

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