

# PRESIDENT CORNER

What a July we had. I do hope none of your aquatic habitats boiled over. We sure had some heat, and it is not over yet. Do hope some of you have some shade for your fish. They like to hang out in cooler water. Some of the ponds water temperature might exceed 85 degrees. If so your koi will be A-OK. You do not have to run out and bag a tank load of ice to cool them off. One note though at the water exceeds 85 degrees your koi's metabolism will again start to slow down just like in the winter.

Thanks to everyone who came to our July Pot Luck. A big special thanks to Lisa & Kurt for showing their ponds and having us over for the occasion.

This month Kathy & Dennis Leonard are willing to open up their Koi Pond and water garden for all of us to enjoy. (Sure hope there's a piece of Apple pie waiting for me. O'Boy!!!!) Also the farms around Wilcox will have there doors open for all who will venture down early to pick your own produce right off the vine. From corn to peppers or anything else from Apples to Zucchini. Leave early, spend the day, have some fun. See you all their.

It's not to early to start deciding which Koi your going to take to our 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Koi Show. Just think you might have our next Grand Champion. One year one of our members was taking fish to show and was going to put this one koi in the Auction tank after judging. Guess what. It won grand champion and never made the auction tank. You never know that koi you think has no chance just might be the one. Give it a try and have some fun.

Where O where is Snake Santa going to be this year. Our annual Christmas Party is not too far in the distant future. It's a fun time for all. So you better be good, Snake Santa is watching you.

For the love of Koi.

**Bob Panter**

Bob Panter, SAKA President

## *How do I get to Kathy's & Dennis's????*

From Tucson exit 340 turn right onto Rex Alan Drive. Right at first stoplight (Bisbee Ave). Take 5th right on Soto St. Take 4th right onto Palomas Drive. Look for Koi Socks at 913 Palomas Drive. Dennis Leonard 520 384-4162.

To go to U pick Farms: Exit 340 turn left that becomes Ft. Grant Road. Follow brochure maps. There's 3 U-picks:

LaBella's ( Just before Apple Annie's). Apple Annie's,( 5.5 miles from I-10) and then further out Apple Annie's Produce (formerly Hunsdon Farms)



## Letter from the 2003 Koi Show Chairs

Dear Fellow Koi Nuts,

The time has flown since our last koi show. Last year everybody had a lot of fun and the club raised a little money. With everybody's help the show can be a bigger success this year.

The event takes place once again at the Veteran's Memorial Park near Ajo and Country Club. This year's show will be Saturday and Sunday, November 8 & 9 with setup Friday morning and afternoon. But you don't have to wait until then to

join in the fun. There are plenty of exciting things going on between now and then. And we need an enthusiastic bunch of people who want to play along. We will be passing around volunteer sign up sheets at the meetings, but you can contact us right away if you're willing to help.

Specifically, we are looking for a new place to hold the judge's reception dinner on Friday night and welcome any suggestions. Also, any one who has a flatbed trailer the club can use from November 1<sup>st</sup> until the 9<sup>th</sup> can immediately achieve superhero status. And any one willing to come out to Doug Wahl's house on the 1<sup>st</sup> to load that trailer will be nominated for sidekick.

We plan an aggressive poster campaign to promote the show, and need an army of willing volunteers to take a section of town and plaster it. Debbie Shaw has been relentless in her pursuit of total coverage in the past. We need people with the same resolve to ensure the public knows what we're doing.

Helping with the show doesn't have to be all sweat, blood and fish slime. You can support the club in many ways. Simply talking about the show will help bring people out. I challenge every member to be responsible for six people coming out to witness what you've been blabbering about all this time. It's a lot of fun to have your friends (and strangers) ooh and ahh over your fish. And you never know who might be a future koi addict.

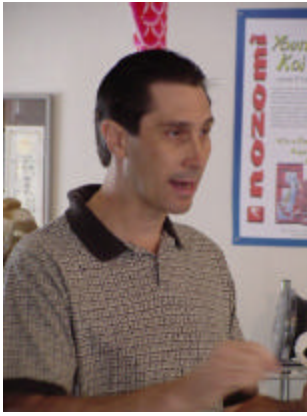
We are hoping to have the largest Novice division yet. So, I expect to see some members who have not yet shown their fish joining us in our lunacy. (Dick & Laurel, Joe, Lynn & Ann, Warren & Roseanne, just to name a few.) We would love to see some brand new members out there too. And of course we eagerly welcome Dan & Martha and Greg and Valerie to the open division. Hopefully, Victor and Janet will show in Tucson now that they are going to Japan and have shown in Washington.

We are hoping to build on last year's successes and need the help of everyone to do that. So please contact us at 318-0526 or [bvmf@cox.net](mailto:bvmf@cox.net).

Thanks,

**Brent & Melissa**

Brent & Melissa  
Co-chairs



**Oops!!!! (Nick has rescheduled with us for September, because it is his daughter 2<sup>nd</sup> birthday, Happy Birthday) So we will see Nick at Bob's house.**

**Advanced Koi Care for Veterinarians and Professional Koi Keepers**  
by  
Nicholas Saint-Erne, DVM



This book contains comprehensive and extensive information regarding every aspect of koi health. With detailed information on husbandry, prevention, treatment and a multitude of other topics, all illustrated with high quality color photos, this is the must have koi book for every serious koi keeper.

**Annie's Orchard**

1-800-840-2084

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

“John’s Birthday { 10% Off & free peach ice cream, don’t forget to stop by }”

1-10 exit 340; 5.5 miles north on Fort Grant Road, follow signs. Apple Annie’s Orchard is a beautiful family-owned fruit orchard north of Willcox, Arizona, in the southeastern corner of the state. The 4300’ elevation with warm days and cool nights make Willcox the premier you-pick fruit and vegetable growing area in Arizona. Apple Annie’s Orchard specializes in delicious, tree-ripened fruit, pies and other treats “just like home-baked”, apple cider, and good, old-fashioned family fun! As you step out of your car you will be greeted with the delightful aromas of freshly baked pies and apple bread. Our cider mill is the largest in Arizona, and produces thousands of gallons of freshly pressed flash-pasteurized apple cider each year. Browse through our country store, filled to the brim with great country gifts and dozens of gourmet foods. Enjoy our delicious apple-smoked burger lunches in the shade of the peach orchard on weekends, or for groups by reservation. Make Apple Annie’s Orchard the place you and your family can enjoy a relaxing, memorable day in the country.

Apple Annie’s baked goods and apple cider are available year around at Costco stores in Arizona and New Mexico, as well as Wild Oats Markets in Tucson.

Open from 8:00am to 5:30 p.m.

**La Bella Produce**  
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You name it; we’ve got it! Garden fresh, homegrown, high Quality vegetables, fruits, and more. Beans, beets, carrots, chili’s, corn, cucumbers, melon, okra, onions, peppers, pumpkins, tomatoes, zucchini is only a brief description of our featured produce when in season. Our produce can be purchased by the piece or by the pound. It can be picked by your or by us. We’re a great place to visit for an outing of family fun. Open from Sunrise to sunset. Take I-10, Exit 340.Fort Grant Road and watch for La Bella’s signs

**CONTROL OF KHV-  
ACT FAST AND BE  
SUCCESSFUL**

By Dr. Eric Johnson

**Koi Herpes Virus**

This article is dedicated to my personal friends, Brenda and Charlie Atwell, whose pond contracted KHV and was essentially cleaned out, after re-introducing some fish which were

returned to them after a breeding-loan.

The koi hobby has been rocked by a fearsome virus which everyone seems to be getting with their new fish lately. [2003 summer] This virus has been reported in Israel and among Japanese fish, but has so far not been diagnosed in its current form in Japan. There are active cases (and a few dealers) now in California, Ohio, Louisville, Atlanta, Chicago, New York, Indiana, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, Virginia, and Florida.

Understanding this virus, and what you can do to save your fish, is the intention of this document. It is EASY to save your fish from this virus with heat, at 87° F - if you are prepared, educated, and act fast!!!



Koi Herpes Virus is a virus infecting Koi which selectively penetrates and annihilates the **epidermal** cells of the koi, stripping the **gills** and **skin** and leaving them extremely vulnerable to secondary infection by Aeromonas and other fish bacterial pathogens. Most folks report almost total loss of their fish within 10-14 days, but it doesn't have to be that way.

Because of the way the virus works, the fish appear to be burned on the outside, or excessively slimy as it's skin fights the virus. The damage to the gills is usually worse.

Typical Symptoms:

- *Head down swimming*
- *Lethargy and weakness*
- *Sunken eyes*
- **GILL LESIONS!!!**
- *Sandpaper skin*

- *White stringy slime on the skin*
- *Eventual dark discoloration in certain surviving fish*
- *Body sores*

Koi herpes virus doesn't ALWAYS have to appear as mass-mortality (death) and wide scale infection. A case has recently come about that tipped us off to the fact that under the right circumstances, KHV outbreaks can look like routine Aeromonas ulcer cases with 10-20% morbidity. Losses (mortalities) in the case I am referring to were only 7-8% Additionally, losses in this particular case were completely stopped by heating the groups of fish to 87° F.

Here's a response from another person whose fish were heated to recovery:

*"...I am done with the 3 day @ 87°. The koi that I sent you a picture of responded very well. Her back has kind of crusted over as well as some of the other very sick ones. I also heated up my 1,600 gal. facility. I have not had any more die with the sunken eye and sandpaper scales! (Although I have had some losses in small koi). Have you ever seen the koi change color under these temps ? I have one that lost her tancho, and a Sora-goï that went from a light grey to a very dark blue-grey."*

Gill lesions are the safest clinical symptom to associate with KHV. What you would EXPECT to see are fish with red gills, however, there would be white patches or streaks in the gill tissue. Several recent cases however, had no gill lesions at all.

Diagnosis of Koi Herpes Virus can be undertaken via laboratories which are set up to perform PCR testing. This is "Polymerase Chain Reaction" testing in which tissues are homogenized and then a probe is used to find tiny bits of the virus DNA. This test can "miss" DNA particles which are present and in a good number of cases, there's not enough DNA to find. So false NEGATIVES may occur. However, when the test is positive, against the proper controls\*, it cannot be a false positive.

\*Some authorities are not using positive or negative controls and may be less careful about the preparation of the DNA probes. Cross reactions and false positives may occur.

**How to get the diagnosis:** Using a lab which is capable of performing the PCR test for KHV, you are well-advised to send at least **three** fish for PCR testing. For best results, these test-specimens would arrive alive at the lab, shipped overnight in good water, under pure oxygen. I have not seen a suspect-case yet which had sent three fish in which at least one fish was **negative**. This means that in groups of **known-positive** KHV infection, you have a one-or-two out of three chance of actually finding it. This is because the virus has a peak in its production during an epidemic (reportedly day #4-9) and when that peak is missed within a particular fish, then the fish is *likely* to test negative even though the virus is, or has been infecting that host.

***Always send more than one fish, because among a group, there will be false negatives.***

### How Common is KHV?

KHV is extremely common. There are three reasons for this.

- Hosts can carry the virus until the fish becomes vulnerable and the virus replicates. Therefore, fish can be sold "appearing healthy", only to infect itself and other fish when conditions are 'right'.
- Dealers have started to understand that **heating** the fish to 86-87° F seems to salvage most of the infected fish and have intercepted alot of these cases early, before testing is done. Recovered fish may be sold, and, while we do not know this, recovered fish **may** be a source of infection.
- KHV has a low-mortality clinical appearance, in which most of the fish which are infected seem to resist this strain and can be sold after what appears to be a "garden variety" Aeromonas sores outbreak. Considered **normal** among most dealers.

### What Can Be Done About KHV Outbreaks?

This depends upon who you are. If you are a regulatory agency or epidemiologist, you might suggest destruction of all the fish affected to limit spread. This, however, would be a shame because you would end up destroying HALF the fish being sold in the USA right now. If a dealer were to destroy his infected livestock, he would be doing so while more than half the dealers in the industry bury the problem and continue to sell. Most of these, because they refuse to test even the fish with symptoms.

For example, Pam Kinkade bought fish from Barstow Koi and another koi retailer, both located in Newberry Springs, California. All her fish summarily broke with KHV and before she was able to heat the fish, she lost most of them. She contacted the two dealers, and Ken Liu of Barstow Koi immediately sent **five** fish to University of Georgia for complete necropsy and KHV testing. The fish came back NEGATIVE. No virus. Ken Liu of Barstow deserves commendation.

The *other* dealer in Newberry Springs California flatly refused to have testing done. Therefore, unless hobbyists are prepared to heat, and to heat quickly, they will buy from this *type* of dealer, and therefore stand to lose all their fish to KHV. Since, as I have illustrated, not all dealers exhibit 'due diligence' when confronted with this virus, HOBBYISTS are going to have to be ready to handle it when their fish develop this disease.

**The best defense against KHV is a lengthy quarantine.** In quarantine; heat, salt and Supaverm could be recommended but nothing but extended time can really exclude the virus.

***The best defense against KHV is a lengthy quarantine.***

In an outbreak - HEAT IS CURATIVE of the symptoms, (not necessarily the virus) but there are numerous difficulties.

### **Heating Drawbacks**

- Heat *accelerates* parasite proliferation
- Heat *accelerates* bacterial pathogens

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- Heat *reduces* available oxygen for the fish
- Heating large facilities is not 'easy' or quickly accomplished.
- After heating, these healthy looking survivors may still *carry* the virus.

### For the hobbyist - when beloved fish matter:

I have saved just about every KHV fish I have been shipped by employing high heat and medicated food. Sometimes a person really loves a particular fish, or particular *group* of fish, so letting them all die is not a pleasant option. By *heating*, a person can save most of their affected fish, and continue to enjoy the collection as a closed "KHV Positive" collection. One advantage is that you can get all the free fish you want from the hundreds of cases across the USA - if you simply offer to give the survivors a home.

### **Heating fish has its drawbacks.**

You must understand that if you heat a bacterial infection, the bacterial pathogen gets a metabolic advantage and accelerates its destructive path. The same is true for parasites. When you heat certain (if not most) parasites, they get a metabolic boost and proliferate explosively. So, if you blindly heat groups of fish to curb the obvious or latent KHV infection, you risk heating up another problem. But there are solutions to this quandary. Simply treating bacterial infections in the Qtank as you heat tends to limit the problem of accelerating a bacterial issue. Also, developing superior "shotgun" parasite regimens in heated facilities, or better still, using a microscope in these facilities, will prevent you from boosting a parasitic outbreak.

If you can diagnose or create a scenario without parasitic or bacterial threats, you are in a good position to "heat out" the KHV which may be carried by a group of fish, but there are two other variables.



### *Heating lots of water isn't easy.*

When you heat thousands of gallons of water like I do, you should consider using a powerful gas water boiler. I use propane in my indoor-outdoor water heater, and pass the super heated water through an exchanger which gives the heat to the pond water, without risking discharge of hazardous metals into the water. When your water heater circulates directly with your pond, the risk of pipe burst and discharge of contaminated water is great. So heat exchangers are recommended.

If you're heating a little water, Qtanks (collapsible show tanks) and tubs work well. Never heat a fish in less than a hundred gallons unless the fish or fishes are truly tiny. In some cases, if not many cases, a person is faced with the spectacle of being unable to heat all their fish, so they bring several beloved specimens to safety in a hospital tank, heat them to 87 degrees Fahrenheit, and watch as the rest die outside, unheated. The bucketwarmers shown above are forty dollars at most tool rentals, painting supply places, or Lowe's. They can be variable in their power. The ones shown are 1500 Watts each. They occur in wattages up to 2000 Watts. As a rule of thumb, against a low outdoor temperature in a semi-insulated tub or vat, you would need one thousand Watts per two hundred gallons in order to achieve and maintain sufficient heat.

The thermostat is a Ranco Nema 4X Indoor Outdoor thermostat and is available from [Grainger](#).

Wiring the paint bucket warmers to the thermostat is as easy as the diagram, but if

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you want to preserve the relative safety of having a "ground" (reduces chances of being electrocuted, which is a good thing), you will probably need an electrician to help you bypass the thermostat with the ground lead and let the thermostat just have the hot wires.

The second variable is the fact that warm water carries less oxygen, so while the fish are being pounded in the gills by this virus, they have less luck with breathing. Then, you get brilliant and start heating them up, further depriving them of oxygen for exchange. I respond thusly: If you don't heat them, they're goners. If you do heat them, expect some mortalities as the ones with the worst gills, and worst bacterial infections simply die.

Aeration in the heating facilities is SO VERY important! I prefer to use a water pump, set on it's side on the tank bottom. The discharge is aiming upward at the water surface. Done correctly, the surface of the tank will show a swell or slight floom as the water meets the surface and glides outward towards the tank sides and back down again. If you have the pump so powerful that the water 'geysers' upward, that's great - but it's *your* butt when the house mildews or the splattering geyser tips out of the tank onto the floor. [This happens the *instant* you head out to the store]

### Here are the basic steps to rapid heating fish:

1. As much as possible, **determine if the fish have KHV** by sending one or more to a lab for testing.
2. As much as possible, **prevent parasitic acceleration** with salt at 0.3 to 0.6 percent
3. As much as possible, **prevent bacterial acceleration** by injection of antibiotics, medicated food, Tricide dips (once the fish are more stable) or some other method.
4. **Fill your intended quarantine or hospital system with water from the main system.** If the water is icy cold, you will need it to achieve room temperature under its own power (without agitation or artificial heat sources) before applying any electric or other heat.

If the water from the pond is already in the mid fifties or higher, accelerate the heating process *at once*.

5. **Add pH support** (carbonates) to the water as the fish will put a drain on the pH and you don't want it to crash. (1 tablespoon of baking soda in 100-200 gallons as needed)
6. Floom, or aggressively-aerate the tank
7. Begin heating in order to achieve at least ten degrees in 12 hours or twenty degrees in 24 hours. I have warmed fish faster. I have seen fish coming inside from ice water which could not handle that. With the Bergman fish, they arrived at 54° F and were at 87° F within 36 hours. Again, time is of the essence and aeration will help alot with your heating troubles.
8. Fish should improve when they achieve 83° F but they will be 'cured at 87° F. They should be held at that temperature for at least four days before cooling them off. I say at LEAST because they seem to do so well when warmed and they need every break they can get.

So, you saved your fish, what do you do with these survivors? Is it worth the pond keeping experience for 'the remains' of your former collection? Is it safe to get new fish? Can you show these fish?

When you save your fish from KHV, it raises all these questions.

I think people should save the survivors. How do you know that you're not going to go out, after killing off the stragglers, and buy new KHV infected fish? In the current climate, you do not know this. So you could kill the fish with names, just to repopulate with fish which could put you through this all over again!

I think keeping a smaller group of survivors has it's advantages in terms of their eventual growth. Underpopulated ponds are healthier, and the fish grow much larger in less time.

**There are at least two ways to get new fish.** You can heat the pond, and get all the

new fish you want as long as the new fish are prepared for, acclimated to, and mixed at 87° F. I have mixed KHV and non KHV fish in a variety of circumstances and had ZERO transmission:

9. KHV post-heat survivors seem to be non infectious to other fish. I have mixed healthy non-exposed fish with post-heat KHV survivors at **normal** pond and tank temperatures without disease. It's **AS IF** the post heat KHV survivors are cured. We don't know this for sureso this might be the most risky way to get new fish.
10. **SAFE:** Actively infected fish can be added to healthy populations of fish as long as the pond or tank is maintained (for the minimum four to seven day period) at 87° F. I accidentally did this twice, and have done it intentionally many more times since. It was not until we got the KHV reports back that I discovered I'd added some KHV positive fish to healthy tanks. Since the tanks were at 87° F there was no transmission.

There are quite a few people who have mixed new fish in with their KHV survivors and NONE of them report any losses among the new fish. Now, that might be an issue for this year, and the statistic could change after a long cold winter. It could *also* be that the KHV survivors are truly negative, by either innate immunity or the heating process which might have saved them, or both. The jury is still out on that one.

I don't think a person who *knows* they have KHV survivors or KHV infected fish should take them to shows. The only reason so many people and dealers take KHV infected fish to shows is because they don't know the fish *have* KHV. **YET.**

I have a growing collection of "post-heat KHV survivors" at my home. I think they are great fish and they've been nothing less than perfectly healthy. When I want to add new fish, I simply **heat the pond to a whopping 87° F** and then add the intended new fish\*. This is what it 'is' to be KHV infected in the aftermath. And I can live with it, happily.

\*after a short quarantine and biopsy.

# Quarantine

Erik L Johnson D.V.M.

Quarantine is the best method to reduce disease introductions. Let me outline a quarantine facility and protocol as if the fish we were discussing were quite valuable.

First, a large facility is required, 100-150 gallons is good.

It should have a fully cycled filter sponge or other type of effective nitrification system, fully operational. A quarantine with bad water is infinitely worse than no quarantine at all. Temperature should be 72 to 78 degrees in quarantine. People heat their fish to 86 degrees to kill Ich and it ends up accelerating bacterial overgrowth and decreasing oxygen capacity of the system. pH should be supported with SeaChem neutral buffer dosed according to label instructions. You should dose the quarantine with 0.3% salt (Noniodized salt at 3 teaspoons per gallon).

The quarantine should be completely covered or you can float some foam on the surface. Koi like to jump out, and that can be costly.

You should check Ammonia and pH in quarantine each day. Ammonia should be ZERO. pH will normally crash in quarantine unless buffered.

You could feed an antibiotic food during the stay in quarantine.

The facility can be safely treated with Dimilin while in quarantine, even with the salt, etc. This will stop the introduction of Lerneiid and Branchiurian parasites.

Once your new fish are in the quarantine, if it's possible, the first thing to be done is to find someone with a microscope to help you determine if there are parasites living on the surface of the fish. Even if you don't recognize what the "bugs"are, it helps to know from the outset that there is something eating at the fish. You can describe what you saw to someone like me, later. Notice things like: How fast the "bug" moved, how big it seemed to be, how it moved, whether it had a nucleus or two in it, what shape the nucleus was, and whether it was armed with hooks, flagella, or what. What is the general shape of the thing? All this helps.

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Finally, the quarantine should be of a 14-21 day duration, so long as water quality can be supported with changes, etc. as needed.

The importance of cover is often under-estimated. If fish have cover, like a floating Styrofoam panel, you'll find that jumping is almost eliminated. I highly recommend a Styrofoam panel be floated in quarantine and hospital facilities because without this environmental provision, fish stress levels can be compounded.

### *What is it?*

Isolation to observe fish for disease before exposure of equalized population Importance of equilibrium to established populations

Isolation of new fish for treatments Spares existing fish and environment from disease and resultant treatment Set up of Quarantine

Round tanks preferable to narrow tanks or tubs.

Cover for quarantine

Filter requirements

Ideal temperature but cautions

Importance of partners

Algae

Lighting & Location

Depth

### *Reasons for Quarantine*

Viruses

Bacteria

Anchor worms / Argulus

Internal parasites

Oodinium

Ichthyophthirius

All of the above will survive salt dips or any other incoming technique

### *Reasons NOT to Quarantine*

Q-Tank filter is not cycled

Q-Tank is small or crowded

Main pond is already under treatment

All fish in question are of limited value

"Because the store said the fish were already quarantined." >>NOT<<

Carrier (parasite/bacteria) states, temperature activated viruses, lies, salt resistant parasites.

### *Duration of Quarantine and Why?*

Some say six months to a year

Parasites would define a two week

quarantine if over seventy DF

If wintertime, leave in Q-Tank 'til late Spring.

If you treat and "do it right" it can be just a week. (Viruses?)

### *Treatments During Quarantine and Why?*

Salt 0.3%

Dimilin or Program

Formalin

Potassium with reversal Day two, five, eight.

### *UV or no UV?*

Microscope can define the above treatments.

Non-caustic anti-trematode therapies would include the more expensive Droncit® [praziquantel] or the more unpredictable Malathion therapy. See formulary for dosing instructions.

"A "shotgun therapy," dosing your fish with a series of medications in the hope that one of them will work, is rarely successful, and if ever used at all should be reserved for inexpensive fish of little sentimental value or perhaps in quarantine on otherwise healthy fish in the interest of prophylaxis.

Baytril has one of its greatest uses in the post shipment stress of larger fish. Many of us know that large fish generally survive shipment better than smaller fish, however the smaller fish are usually more rapidly adaptable once they land here in the States. In other words, if the little ones live to get here, they usually do fine once they get eating. On the other hand, many large fish will come into the country and simply retire to the bottom of the quarantine, moving only when prodded. You might notice their fins begin to develop red streaks. This fish, like many large Goldfish after shipment, is probably developing a bacterial septicemia. Many factors can contribute to this including a concurrent parasitism, and poor water quality in the shipping container. Check your water quality to make sure about it, and then consider Baytril as an effective therapy for this type of fish.

### *Feeding in Quarantine*

>>>Freeze Dried Krill<<<

Medicated food

Tetra Tropical Fish Flakes

Feeding in quarantine is very important, and as mentioned, getting the fish to eat is as important as what they eat. It is recommended that highly palatable foods such as Tetra® Tropical Fish Flake food would be used, as well as bloodworms and crushed freeze dried Krill. Others

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suggest feeding a medicated food in quarantine and there is no fundamental problem with this, from a fish health standpoint. One such food, called "MediGold" combines three different antibiotics in the same meal, and is well accepted by goldfish and Koi.

A fish with a full stomach is more "unlikely" to break with disease. The food should be simple and tantalizing

### *What to do if Fish "Break" in Quarantine*

Establish water quality

Ammonia, Nitrite, NITRATE and pH

Ensure salinity

Encourage algae

Perform or request microscopic biopsy

Begin injections or other treatment as described.

### *Rapid Cycle*

"Filter seeding"

KI-Nitrifiers

Visit [www.lymnozyme.com](http://www.lymnozyme.com)

KI-Nitrifiers are affordable

0.5 cc per 10 gallons of water

Prevents Ammonia or rapidly cycles the filter in under five days.

Stop UV while deploying

## 24th Southern Arizona Koi Association Koi Show



### SO YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT GOES ON IN A KOI SHOW?

By Debby Young, Edited by Tom Ayers

- ❖ These are some of the many different jobs and activities that go on during a Koi Show. On November 8-10, 2002 SAKA will be have its 23rd Annual Koi Show.
- ❖ Here are some of the jobs at the show and their duties:

# SAKA NEWS

## Show Chairperson

- ❖ Oversees all committees and makes sure they are getting things done on time
- ❖ Makes final decisions on sizes and classes and awards to be given out.
- ❖ Makes final decision on disqualification due to disease.
- ❖ Makes final decision on any controversy that may arise.
- ❖ Prepare opening speech and introduces judges.
- ❖ Selects a committee to select the AKCA Koi Award Fish.
- ❖ Procure Head Judge and at least one Candidate Judge for the show.
- ❖ Mail these judges a copy of SAKA rules and regulations two weeks before the show.

## Site Selection

- ❖ Find available site from Friday 9:00am to Sunday 6:00pm.
- ❖ Site must have level area about 60' X 30' and 50' X 50' for vendors
- ❖ Site must have 2 water hose bibs and 2 electrical outlets.
- ❖ Get permission for use of land on dates needed in writing
- ❖ If they need proof of insurance see your AKCA representative.
- ❖ Provide 200 feet of hoses, 2 heavy-duty electric cords and 8-8 foot tables and 12 chairs.

## Set Up & Take Down

- ❖ Pick up at storage and return to storage - tanks, tents, netting, clothes, pins, air pump, air lines, Tori gate, "Show" billboard, flag pole bucket, air stones, SAKA flag with poles, Tub of Towels, Clorox.
- ❖ Provide - bring a pocketknife, hammer, string or electric ties, 3 tubs/floater and 2 nets,
- ❖ Provide tanks signs for every size and class (Japanese Style) Tank # for English Style.
- ❖ Provide tank signs for major award winners. (In computer program)

## Trophies

- ❖ Determine sizes and classes
- ❖ -Get with chairperson to determine what sizes, classes and awards will be given out
- ❖ Assemble or purchase trophies as needed
- ❖ Order AKCA Koi Award Trophy
- ❖ Delivery of Trophies
- ❖ Deliver trophies to show site Saturday 10:00am and setup display table
- ❖ -Deliver trophies and winners board to banquet site Saturday Night.

## Judges

- ❖ Make arrangements for judges pick up and return to airport
- ❖ Make arrangements for judges hotel rooms
- ❖ SAKA will pay for Head Judge room for Friday and Saturday only and all meals Saturday and Sunday and Friday night Dinner (Judge & Spouse)

## Pond Tour

- ❖ Organize a small pond tour for about 3 or 4 ponds
- ❖ Provide transportation for the judges and spouses to view the ponds.

## Photography

- ❖ Take photos of the top 6 winners on Sunday AM
- ❖ Submit Photos
- ❖ Develop film (two copies of each print)
- ❖ Send a negative and snap shot of each winning fish with owner's name and award won to KOI USA.
- ❖ Send negative and a snap shot to Debby Young for "Koi of the Year" & "Champion of Champions"
- ❖ Obtain a large tub for photographing the fish,

## Advertising

- ❖ Radio, Newspapers, Pet magazines about the show and action.
- ❖ Make a poster/flyer and distribute to garden centers, pet stores, and feed.
- ❖ Send flyer and/or Rules & Regulations to Tucson Koi Society and Valley of the Sun Koi Club and other clubs in the region

## Water Quality

- ❖ Test water for pH, Chlorine, Ammonia, O<sup>2</sup>, and Nitrite
- ❖ Test water supply Friday before filling tanks
- ❖ Need to make sure we have water test kit, salt (non iodized), dechlor, amquel, nova aqua, etc.

## Raffle/SAKA Booth

- ❖ Obtain raffle items
- ❖ Make flyer telling about raffle
- ❖ Make tickets and distribute a minimum of 10 tickets and a flyer to each member for them to sell.
- ❖ Get SAKA pamphlets, KOI USA, SAKA membership applications, etc for handouts.
- ❖ Have pencils, a potential member sign up sheet, and change.
- ❖ Take entry money, banquet money, auction, etc

## Auction

- ❖ Obtain fish (form members, vendors, etc)
- ❖ Receive fish at the show site Friday evening & early Saturday morning and up to before the action.
- ❖ Help provide tow tubs/pans, a net, bags, rubber bands, o2 and some boxes.
- ❖ Provide numbers for bidders to hold and bid on fish.
- ❖ Set up a system to keep track of the highest bidder.
- ❖ The following people will be needed as the auction is going on: an auctioneer (Brent), one person to keep track of winning bidders, one person to net and tub the fish, one person to bag the fish, and one person to collect the money.

## Banquet

- ❖ Book a reservation for Saturday night Dinner
- ❖ Approximately 40 -50 people a 7:00p.m.

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- ❖ Price range of no more \$35.00 per person including tax and gratuity and coffee and tea.
- ❖ If alcohol is served, it will be handled "NO HOST "
- ❖ Do not guarantee the number of people, you will confirm number of people 4 days prior and again on Saturday at noon.
- ❖ Plan and present a menu
- ❖ Ask for a quiet corner or area so we can have an awards ceremony
- ❖ Obtain and set up table for trophies and awards
- ❖ Have a head table for the judges, spouses, Show Chairperson, and SAKA president and spouses
- ❖ Pay the bill (obtain a check from the treasurer)

## Security

- ❖ Make a schedule of volunteers to be at the show site.
- ❖ Arrange for security for Friday 7:00 p.m. to Saturday 7:00am and Saturday 6:00 p.m. to Sunday 6:00 am
- ❖ Get or arrange to have flood lights

## Fish Check IN/OUT

- ❖ Provide the following items: extra entry forms and Rules & Regulations have pen, pencils and clipboards, measuring device and net.
- ❖ Check and inspect each fish for signs of disease.
- ❖ Measure and classify each fish as they arrive (owner/agent must be present)
- ❖ Fill out an entry form, checking off each fish in the proper size, classification and tank number.
- ❖ Help take photos of all the entered fish.
- ❖ Send the owner, with entry form to raffle committee booth to pay entry fees (all entries not paid by Judging are disqualified)

## Judging Score Keeper

- ❖ Show the judges which tank will be judged next
- ❖ Keep track of move ups and 4<sup>th</sup> place.
- ❖ Avoid unnecessary conversation with judges
- ❖ Keep people back from getting in the way of the judges and fish handles
- ❖ Help provide a microphone for a judge's commentary

## Lunch Saturday

- ❖ Arrange to have a light lunch to be brought to the show site on Saturday @ 1:00 p.m.
- ❖ Expect 30 people (Judges, handlers, exhibitors, restrations and SAKA info table people
- ❖ Have beverages (sodas or other beverages depending on the weather) at the show site for Saturday
- ❖ Judges eat first

## Vendors

- ❖ Obtain and confirm a minimum of 5 vendors
- ❖ SAKA will provide one 8-foot table and 2 chairs for all booths.
- ❖ Fish vendors, we will provide an tent (11 X 11), amquel, salt, and Nova Aqua,

## SAKA NEWS

vendors will provide their own bags, O<sup>2</sup>, nets, pans, rubber bands, and tanks are available at \$10.00 per tank.

- ❖ As you can see it takes a lot of people to put on a great show. So if you see something that you might like to do or learn how to do, please ask or sign up for one of the tasks. The Show Chairperson clipboard will be available every month..

If you think you might be able to help in one or more of these jobs or would like to learn how to do one of these jobs please sign up at the next meeting. It is a great chance to learn more about the hobby.



Special Events *Coming UP*

**August 24, 2003**

Dennis & Kathy Leonard

**September 6-7, 2003**

SKAPA 2nd Annual Pond Tour.

For more information call:

(915) 581-0214

**September 28, 2003**

Bob & Darleen Panter

Guest Speaker: Dr. Nick Saint-Erin

**October 26, 2003**

Linda Wallace

**November 7-9, 2003**

24<sup>th</sup> SAKA Show

**December 13, 2003**

Open

**January 18, 2004**

Open

**February 6-8, 2004**

Valley of the Sun Koi Show

**February 13-15, 2004**

San Diego Koi Show

**February 22, 2004**

Open

**March 28, 2004**

Open

**April 25, 2004**

Open

**May 23, 2004**

Open

**June 20, 2004**

Open

We are looking for members to host the open dates. (Contact Tom Ayers)

It is a great chance to show off your pond and everybody would like to see it know matter what the size is, big or small.



**New Club**  
**Web site!!!**

Come visit it and make your comments. It is your site and I need your help. Go to

<http://sakoia.org>

August 2003

Have Fun Surfing it.

SAKA Sites wins

Navigation 1st place

And a \$100. Come visit our award winning site.

**SAKA**  
**10%**  
**Discount**

With your SAKA Membership Card

**Boyd Equipment**  
**Center**

3625 S Country Club Road  
Tucson, AZ

792-2244 or 1 (800) 844-2244

**Mountain View Koi**  
**Fish & Aquatic**  
**Plants**

3828 Keeling Road,

Hereford, AZ

378-3710

**Ponds, Plants &**  
**More**

(Near the corner of La Cholla & Ruthrauff)

2060 West Ruthrauff,

Tucson, AZ

292-6774

**Rancho del Koi**

3400 S. Sagauro Shadows Drive

Tucson, AZ

886-8797