

Tentative Translation

JAS
0020

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL
STANDARD

NISHIKIGOI—Vocabulary

Date of Establishment: 2022-02-24

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center, Incorporated Administrative Agency

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Foreword

This Japanese Agricultural Standard has been established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries through deliberations at the Council for the Japanese Agricultural Standards as the result of proposal for establishment of Japanese Agricultural Standard submitted by All Japan Nishikigoi Promotion Association with the original bill being attached, based on the provision of Article 4, paragraph (1) of the Act on Japanese Agricultural Standards.

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NISHIKIGOI—Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms and definitions for *nishikigoi*.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. The latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

JIS Z 8102, *Names of non-luminous object colours*

3 Classification

The classification of terms shall be as follows:

- a) general;
- b) *nishikigoi* variety.

4 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply.

- a) general

| number | Terms | Definitions | Original Text (Japanese) |
|--------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1001 | <i>nishikigoi</i> | general name of carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) with appearance characteristics for appreciation | 錦鯉 |
| 1002 | <i>nishikigoi</i> variety | type of <i>nishikigoi</i> improved and selected according to certain appearance characteristics, and classified as the same unit Note 1 to entry: The variety differs from the biological species. | 品種 |

| number | Terms | Definitions | Original Text (Japanese) |
|--------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1003 | appearance characteristics | characteristic property of appearance, such as body shape, body background color, imprints, size (total length, body height, weight, etc.) and how it shines Note 1 to entry: The body background color is basically named in accordance with JIS Z 8102, but, since <i>nishikigoi</i> has an individual difference as a property of living organisms, it includes the similar colors. | 外観上の特性 |
| 1004 | body shape | form or figure of appearance Note 1 to entry: The body shape includes such as shapes of scales and an arrangement of scales. | 体形 |
| 1005 | imprint | pattern made of a body background color and other partial colors Note 1 to entry: The color of imprint is basically named in accordance with JIS Z 8102, but since <i>nishikigoi</i> has an individual difference as a nature of living organisms, it includes the similar colors. | 斑紋 |

b) *nishikigoi* variety

| number | Terms | Definitions | Original Text (Japanese) |
|--------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 2001 | <i>kohaku</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with a white body (hereinafter referred to as “white background”), and red or scarlet imprints (hereinafter referred to as “ <i>hiban</i> ”) across the body (see Figure A.1) | 紅白 (こうはく) |
| 2002 | <i>taisho-sanshoku</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with a white background, and <i>hiban</i> and black imprints across the body (see Figure A.2) | 大正三色 (たいしょうさんしょく) |

| number | Terms | Definitions | Original Text (Japanese) |
|--------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 2003 | <i>showa-sanshoku</i> | <p><i>nishikigoi</i> with a black body (hereinafter referred to as “black background”), and <i>hiban</i> and white imprints across the body (see Figure A.3)</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: In general, the base of the pectoral fin is on a black background, but in the process of growth, there are some that change from a white background to a black background.</p> <p>Note 2 to entry: <i>Showa-sanshoku</i> has continuous parts of a black background without imprints (hereinafter referred to as “<i>utsuri-zumi</i>”).</p> | <p>昭和三色 (しょうわさん しょく)</p> |
| 2004 | <i>shiroutsuri</i> | <p><i>nishikigoi</i> with a black body and white imprints across the body (see Figure A.4)</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: <i>Shiroutsuri</i> has <i>utsuri-zumi</i>.</p> <p>Note 2 to entry: <i>Shiroutsuri</i> is similar to, but distinguishable from <i>bekko</i> (No. 2019), since it has a black background.</p> | <p>白写り (しろうつり)</p> |
| 2005 | <i>goshiki</i> | <p><i>nishikigoi</i> with an indigo or light blue body, except for the head, a mesh pattern on the entire dorsal part due to an arrangement of scales, (hereinafter referred to as “<i>asagi</i> background”), and <i>hiban</i> on the dorsal part (see Figure A.5)</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: <i>Goshiki</i> has <i>hiban</i> with or without indigo or light blue part.</p> <p>Note 2 to entry: Some <i>goshiki</i> have black imprints.</p> <p>Note 3 to entry: <i>Goshiki</i> is similar to, but distinguishable from <i>koromo</i> (No. 2013), since it has an <i>asagi</i> background.</p> | <p>五色 (ごしき)</p> |
| 2006 | <i>A-ginrin</i> | <p><i>nishikigoi</i> with shine golden scales (on the parts of <i>hiban</i>, etc.) or shine silver scales (on the parts of a white background, etc.), having the appearance characteristics of <i>kohaku</i>, <i>taisho-sanshoku</i> or <i>showa-sanshoku</i> (see Figure A.6)</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: <i>A-ginrin</i> and <i>B-ginrin</i> are together called “<i>kinginrin</i>”.</p> | <p>A 銀鱗 (A ぎんりん)</p> |

| number | Terms | Definitions | Original Text (Japanese) |
|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 2007 | <i>B-ginrin</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with shine golden scales (on the parts of <i>hiban</i> , etc.) or shine silver scales (on the parts of a white background, etc.) but not classified as <i>A-ginrin</i> (see Figure A.7) Note 1 to entry: <i>A-ginrin</i> and <i>B-ginrin</i> are together called “ <i>kinginrin</i> ” | B 銀鱗 (B ぎんりん) |
| 2008 | <i>kawarigoi</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> which is not classified into the varieties specified in 2001 to 2007 and 2009 to 2021 (see Figure A.8) Note 1 to entry: At <i>nishikigoi</i> competitions, those with remarkable appearance characteristics and those with many appearance characteristics are classified as <i>kawarigoi</i> . Once those classified as <i>kawarigoi</i> become remarkably popular, a new conventional name is given. <i>Kawarigoi</i> with conventional names are, for example, <i>beni-kikokuryu</i> and <i>ochiba-shigure</i> . Note 2 to entry: There is a possibility that those classified as <i>kawarigoi</i> will be independent as another variety in the future. | 変わり鯉 (かわりごい) |
| 2009 | <i>kujaku</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with an <i>asagi</i> background, <i>hiban</i> on the dorsal part, and a shine whole body (see Figure A.9) Note 1 to entry: Some <i>kujaku</i> have appearance characteristics of <i>doitsugoi</i> (No. 2011). | 孔雀 (くじゃく) |
| 2010 | <i>kumonryu</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> which originally has a black background, with a black cloud-like pattern which seems like having emerged across the whole body, as white parts increased during the growth process; and having appearance characteristics of <i>doitsugoi</i> (see Figure A.10) Note 1 to entry: Some <i>kumonryu</i> change their black cloud-like pattern frequently in a short period of time due to changes in the environment. Note 2 to entry: Some <i>kumonryu</i> have <i>hiban</i> . | 九紋竜 (くもんりゅう) |

| number | Terms | Definitions | Original Text (Japanese) |
|--------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 2011 | <i>doitsugoi</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with almost no scales on the whole body, having their skin exposed (see Figure A.11) Note 1 to entry: Edible carp bred in Germany were imported to Japan and crossed with various varieties of <i>nishikigoi</i> , resulting in <i>Doitsugoi</i> . Since they strongly inherits appearance characteristics genetically, many <i>nishikigoi</i> varieties with appearance characteristics of <i>doitsugoi</i> have been produced. | ドイツ鯉 (どいつごい) |
| 2012 | <i>hikari-moyo</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with imprints across the body other than a black background, and a shine whole body (see Figure A.12) | 光り模様 (ひかりもよう) |
| 2013 | <i>koromo</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with <i>hiban</i> across the body and the tips of scales on the <i>hiban</i> dyed indigo or black in a half moon shape (see Figure A.13) Note 1 to entry: Those with the tips of scales on the <i>hiban</i> dyed in indigo a half moon shape, are called “ <i>ai-goromo</i> ,” and those with the tips of scales on the <i>hiban</i> dyed black in a half moon shape, are called “ <i>kuro-goromo</i> ” or “ <i>budo-goromo</i> .” Note 2 to entry: <i>Koromo</i> is similar to, but distinguishable from <i>goshiki</i> , since it does not have an <i>asagi</i> background. | 衣 (ころも) |
| 2014 | <i>tancho</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with a circular form <i>hiban</i> on the head (see Figure A.14) Note 1 to entry: Circular imprints may be imprints of a color other than scarlet. | 丹頂 (たんちょう) |
| 2015 | <i>hikari-utsuri</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with a black background, imprints across the body and a shine whole body (see Figure A.15) Note 1 to entry: <i>Hikari-utsuri</i> has <i>utsuri-zumi</i> . | 光り写り (ひかりうつり) |
| 2016 | <i>hikari-muji</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with no imprints across the body, and a shine whole body (see Figure A.16) Note 1 to entry: Some cultivars of <i>hikari-muji</i> have conventional names such as orange- <i>ogon</i> , platinum- <i>ogon</i> and <i>matsuba-ogon</i> . | 光り無地 (ひかりむじ) |
| 2017 | <i>shusui</i> | <i>asagi</i> (No. 2018) with appearance characteristics of <i>doitsugoi</i> (see Figure A.17) | 秋翠 (しゅうすい) |

| number | Terms | Definitions | Original Text (Japanese) |
|--------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 2018 | <i>asagi</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with an <i>asagi</i> background, and in general, with <i>hiban</i> on the abdomen (see Figure A.18) | 浅黄 (あさぎ) |
| 2019 | <i>bekko</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with a white, yellow or red body, and clustered black imprints shaped like spots across the body (see Figure A.19) Note 1 to entry: Those with a white body are called “ <i>shiro bekko</i> ”, those with a red body are called “ <i>aka bekko</i> ”, and those with a yellow body are called “ <i>ki bekko</i> .” Note 2 to entry: <i>Bekko</i> is similar to, but distinguishable from <i>hiutsuri</i> and <i>kiutsuri</i> (No. 2020), since it has not a black background. | べっ甲 (べっこう) |
| 2020 | <i>hiutsuri</i> and <i>kiutsuri</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with a black background, and scarlet or yellow imprints across the body (see Figure A.20) Note 1 to entry: <i>Hiutsuri</i> and <i>kiutsuri</i> have <i>utsuri-zumi</i> . Note 2 to entry: Those with scarlet imprints are called “ <i>hiutsuri</i> ”, and those with yellow imprints are called “ <i>kiutsuri</i> .” Note 3 to entry: <i>Hiutsuri</i> and <i>kiutsuri</i> is similar to, but distinguishable from <i>bekko</i> , since it has a black background. | 緋写り・黄写り (ひうつり・きうつり) |
| 2021 | <i>muji</i> | <i>nishikigoi</i> with no imprints across the body (see Figure A.21) | 無地 (むじ) |

Note 1 to entry: The classification of *nishikigoi* variety specified in this document is for the judging at *nishikigoi* competitions or to carry out commercial transactions, and this does not apply to cases where the varieties are subdivided as necessary.

Annex A **(informative)**

Reference images of *nishikigoi* variety

Reference images of *nishikigoi* variety are shown in Figure A.1 to Figure A.21.

NOTE 1 These reference images are available at the All Japan Nishikigoi Promotion Association.

NOTE 2 For the reference images having subdivided individual names, their name of subdivision is written in parentheses.

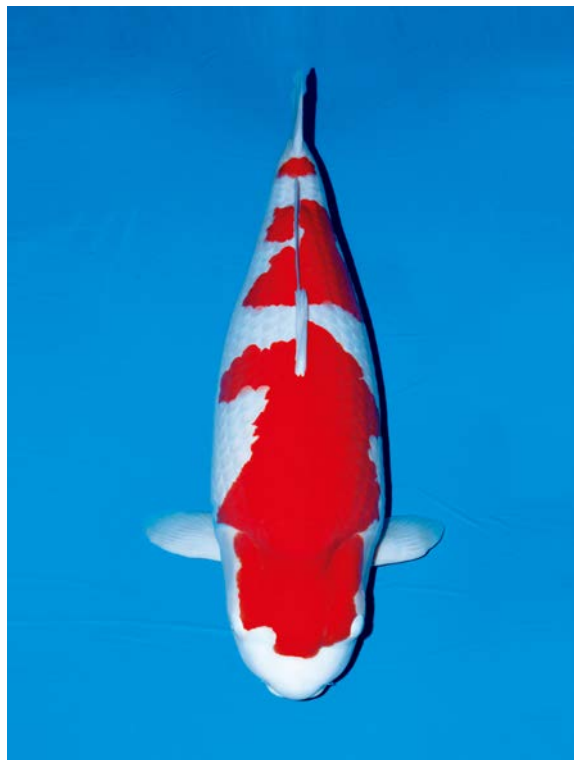


Figure A.1 — Reference image of *kohaku*



Figure A.2 — Reference image of *taisho-sanshoku*



Figure A.3 — Reference image of *showa-sanshoku*



Figure A.4 — Reference image of *shiroutsuri*



Figure A.5 — Reference image of *goshiki*



Figure A.6 — Reference image of A-ginrin (*ginrin-showa-sanshoku*)



Figure A.7 — Reference image of B-ginrin (*ginrin-goshiki*)



Figure A.8 — Reference image of *kawarigoi (beni-kikokuryu)*



Figure A.9 — Reference image of *kujaku*



Figure A.10 — Reference image of *kumonryu*



Figure A.11 — Reference image of *doitsugoi* (*doitsu-showa-sanshoku*)

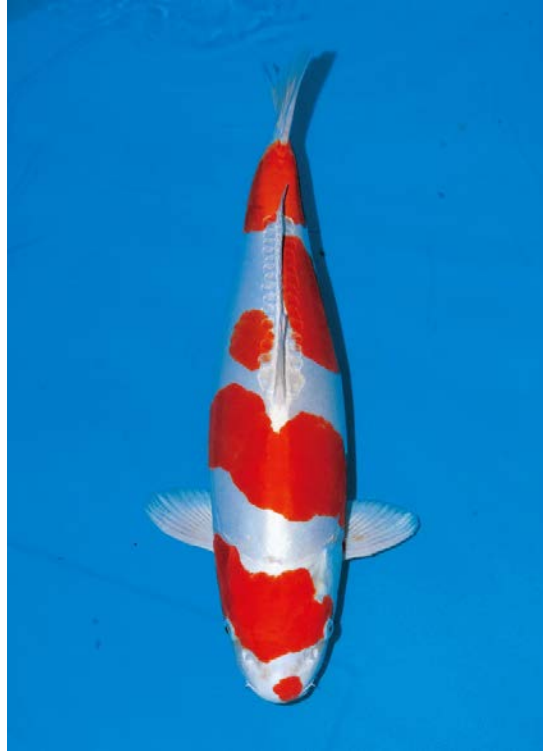


Figure A.12 — Reference image of *hikari-moyo* (*kikusui*)



Figure A.13 — Reference image of *koromo* (*ai-goromo*)

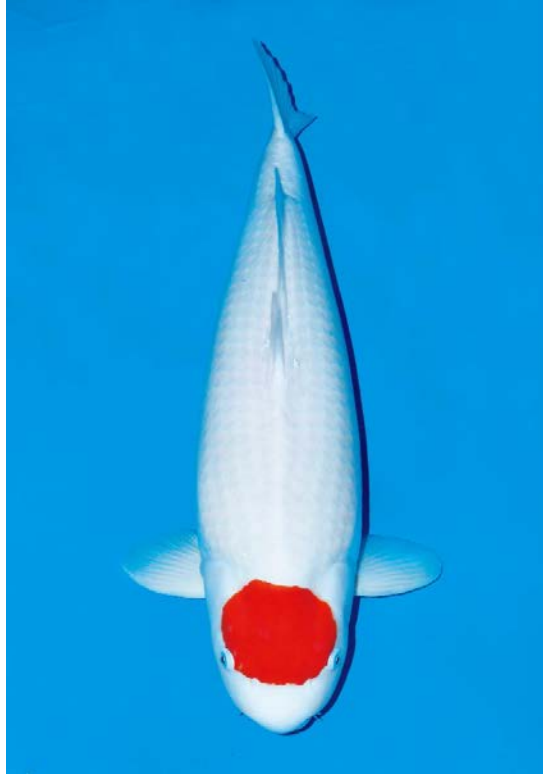


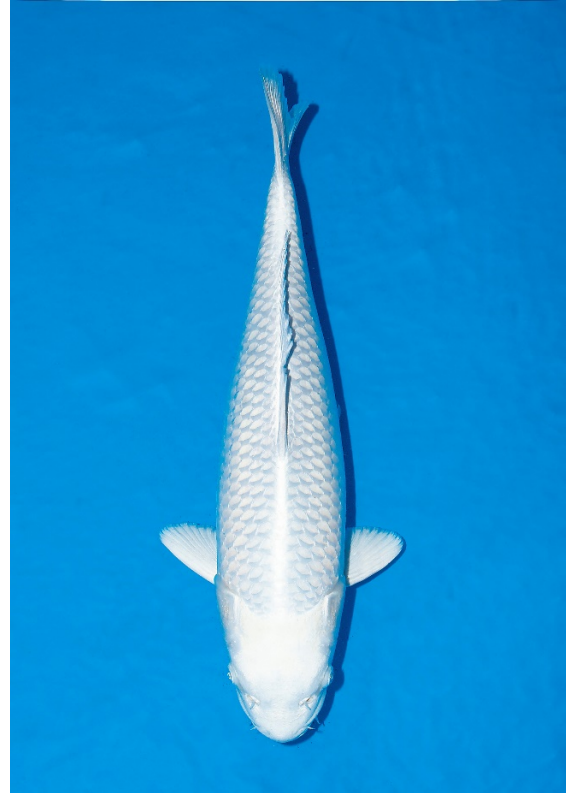
Figure A.14 — Reference image of *tancho* (*tancho-kohaku*)



Figure A.15 — Reference image of *hikari-utsuri* (*kin-showa*)



a) *hikari-muji* (orange *ogon*)



b) *hikari-muji* (platinum *ogon*)



c) *hikari-muji* (*matsuba ogon*)

Figure A.16 — Reference images of *hikari-muji*



Figure A.17 — Reference image of *shusui*



Figure A.18 — Reference image of *asagi*



Figure A.19 — Reference image of *bekko (shiro-bekko)*



a) *hiutsuri*



b) *kiutsuri*

Figure A.20 — Reference images of *hiutsuri* and *kiutsuri*



Figure A.21 — Reference image of *muji* (*kigo*)