

# \* DELTA TALE \*

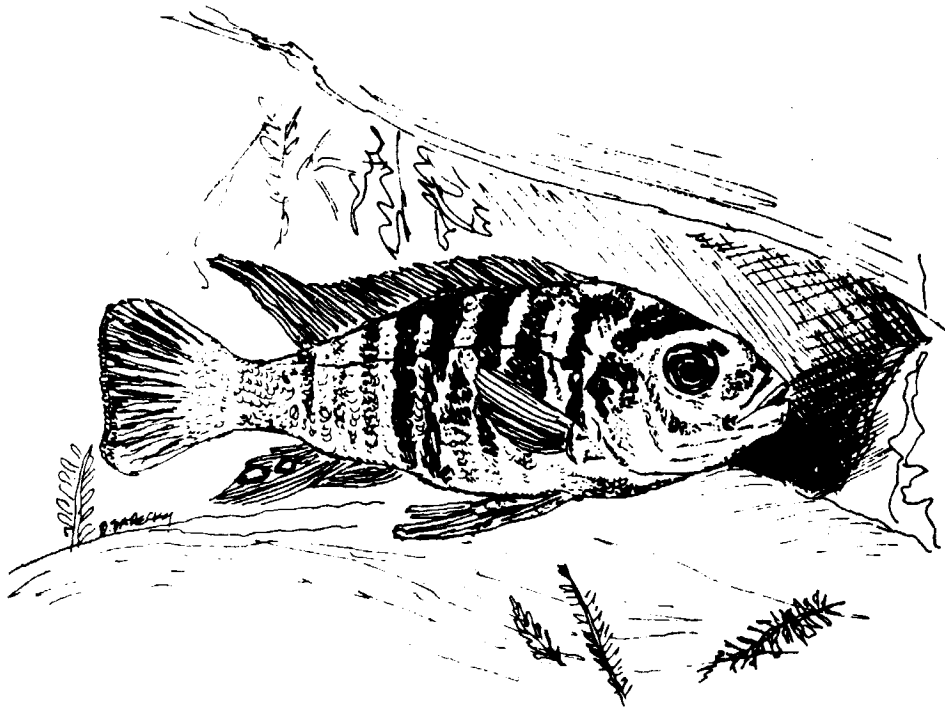
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## ANNUAL FALL BANQUET <sup>and</sup> AUCTION OCT. 18-19





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#### 1980 BOARD OF GOVERNORS

John Jessup, Pat Mahoney, Kenny Warren, Vince Edmondson, Nancy Griffin

#### 1980 COMMITTEE HEADS

Auctions - John Jessup  
Breeders Award - Gerry Hoffman  
Library - Nancy Griffin  
Membership - Pat Mahoney

Mo. Bowl Show - Darrell Holman  
Ken Fisher  
Programs - Ruth Brewer  
Ways & Means - Kenny Warren/  
Bill Trout

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING, SEPT. 4, 1980

The meeting was held at the Holman's. Present were Woody and Nancy Griffin, Maggi Mahoney, Darrell and Jeanette Holman, Pete Tietjen, Kenny Warren, Ruth Brewer and Vince Edmondson.

Woody called the meeting to order at 8:10 pm.

We made approximately \$22 on the mini-auction in August.

Gerry Meola will definitely be our speaker for the fall banquet.

We have decided on Mr. T's Flaming Hearth as the place for the banquet -- charge to be \$11 per person. There will be a cash bar starting at 6:45, dinner at 8:00. It will be on Saturday, October 18. Deadline for reservations will be the Wednesday prior. The club will pay for carafes of wine during dinner.

John Jessup will handle the auction assignments, flier dispersal etc.

A motion was made that we buy a tank, stand and hood for the large raffle prize. Motion passed. John and Darrell will do the buying. Motion was made we sell tickets separately, as usual for the big raffled prize, at \$1 each both at auction and banquet. Person must be present to win. Passed. Kenny has plenty of smaller items for the 3 for \$1 raffle -- anyone who can should ask for prize donations from their local dealer.

Ruth Brewer, nominating committee chairman, canvassed the board for their feelings on running again next year.

A logo design was presented for new stationery. The fish was not acceptable. We will try again. Kenny Warren was put in charge of T-shirts. Possibly not for this year, but definitely next spring. He will check timing.

Meeting was adjourned at 9:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret E. Mahoney  
Recording Secretary

## GEOPHAGUS AUSTRALIS

Woody Griffin, PVAS

This little jewel from Central America is considered by many to be the most colorful of their genus. When these gems are in breeding dress, their iridescent colors of red, blue and green are hard to beat.

I purchased six fry about one inch long in January from a friend and placed them in a 40 gallon tank along with six *Cichloasoma septemfaciatum*. Their growth was rapid with the males larger than the females by about an inch. I noticed that a pair had staked out a spot at one corner of the tank, but assumed that since they were still young, nothing would happen. Well, I was sure wrong. Because in a few days there was a large spawn covering a gray rock they were hovering around.

I had no tank space so I left the parents and eggs alone in their community situation. The parents dug depressions in the gravel and moved the hatchlings constantly. From time to time it seemed as if the male took them into his mouth for a while, but I can't be sure.

In eight days they were up in a cloud around their parents, who proved to be excellent caretakers in a community set-up.

I offered the fry frozen baby brine shrimp, which they readily accepted. When the fry were a week old, I went to Florida for ten days and entrusted the fish to my ten year old daughter.

Much to my surprise, upon my return there were still about fifty fry left, which I siphoned out and placed in a five gallon tank with a heater and sponge filter. At sixty days of age I still had about 40 to 45 fry, each 3/4 inch long.



### OCTOBER 13 PROGRAM EXTRAORDINAIRE

An old friend and P.V.A.S supporter will be our speaker for October. Ed Taylor will be up with his incomparable style and slides to talk to us about how judges judge fish. He is certainly qualified -- he has been one of our judges at the spring show practically forever, has had much experience all over the country. He is a breeder and lover of fish himself, he studies fish scientifically. He keeps fish for a hobby.

In other words -- here is a gentleman who really knows his fish and on top of that is an extremely interesting and ear-catching speaker. Be sure to come and welcome Ed -- learn how to get the 'best of show' trophy next spring -- how to win the annual bowl show competition. Be there -- it'll be worth it.

## A PRIMER ON PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AQUARISTS

by T.C. Hodgson, II, Tank Topics  
Greater Akron Aquarium Society, March, 1980 ✓

Many club members have shown extreme interest in properly photographing their fishes. The reasons may be numerous. For many the beauty of a well planted aquarium is adequate reason. For others, already interested in photography, aquatic subjects can be excruciatingly challenging in depth of field, lighting, and exposure. Every professional photographer understands and respects the factors of difficulty which are experienced in light transmission through glass and aqueous solutions. The author hopes the reason for this interest is the beauty spread before the aquarist in his microcosms of aquatic life. Possibly, watching the breath-taking beauty of a *Aiptasia Mutabilis*, with symmetry in disarray, undulating in complex patterns of current reaction and feeding, makes your evening. If not, possibly, the humanistic scrappiness of your African Cichlids, in all their array of blues, blacks, yellows, oranges, and reds, demands your attention and stresses your ability to prognosticate the outcome of their social struggles. You may have one five gallon tank which attracts your attention with ease, stealth, or the sleek speed of its colorful occupants. Whatever your particular fancy, the author is certain, an aquarist can be judged, on worth, both within the hobby and without, by the numbers of hours spent watching his fish! There are of course other reasons for photographing your fishes. The first is probably the desire to record breeding information on that hard to spawn species to satisfy Breeders Award requirements. Or perhaps you would like to look upon a fish long departed, but remembered as a character or a friend. With all my photographic exercises, I missed a Cottonwood Grunt who kept my company during long hours processing color slides. He would hold a position in the swift filter stream, at the top of a salt water tank just outside my darkroom door, and wait for hours for a wave of recognition. When recognized he would yawn and turn his body but never leave. The only time he ever ventured into that corner was when I was processing and I'm certain it wasn't a feeding response. We were just good friends. Grunt is no longer with me, and I wish for just one picture of him to paste in that corner to keep me company while processing. One additional use may crop up as the serious aquarist may obtain an unidentifiable specimen, or a new species and desire an accurate picture for identification. The best reason heard so far was given by Nancy White one evening. I asked why she wanted pictures of the family's tanks so desperately? She drew herself up to her full height, added her most knowledgeable look and said: "Why a thing of beauty is a joy forever." I pondered this for a moment and then she softly added: "except when the darn things need cleaning!"

This article is in response to the many requests for photographic information. The author will attempt to condense the magnum opus to a series of articles. The first will be an explanation of the camera and how it works. The second will cover uses of cameras and what and why certain results can be obtained with them. The third article will cover film and its characteristics. The fourth will cover lighting. The fifth will stress exposure. Last will be composition and tips for greater success. These articles will appear in Tank Topics in future months. Each article will add to the novice's vocabulary enabling him to converse in the topic with fluency. If enough interest is shown a photo question corner will be established to answer reader questions. A photo contest is also possible for local and exchange readers.

The simplest form of camera is the "Pin Hole". A shoe box is made light proof and a piece of film placed inside across one end. In the center of the opposite end a hole is punched with a pin. A cover of black tape is placed across this hole, in total darkness, when the film is loaded. By aiming the shoe box, with the hole toward the subject, and removing the cover tape a picture is recorded. The time of exposure is dictated by the light intensity, amount getting to the film, and the film speed. (How much light is necessary to properly record an image). This shoe box or pin hole camera will take acceptable pictures!

Anyone can imagine there are drawbacks or we would all make our own cameras. First the time to take a picture will be too long. A snail may move across the picture and create a blur. We have all seen pictures where the subject is not sharp. This is caused by the subject or the camera moving. This can only be remedied by taking a small amount of the light reflected from a subject and using it to record the image. Most adjustable cameras can only stop action at 1/125 of a second or faster. To stop a snail one could probably go as slow as 1 second, but most all photographers move constantly so there would still be movement, with resultant blur. In case you haven't noticed we just decided we need a shutter on our camera. This refinement will permit capturing portions of a seconds reflected light, thus enabling blur free pictures. This limits the owner to one or two speeds hampering his creativity. The adjustable camera will probably have shutter speeds from one second or more to 1/1000 of a second or faster. An electronic flash freezes action at about 1/25000 of a second. For only during this portion of time is enough light created to take a picture. Here a slow shutter speed is used to make certain the shutter is open when the light flash occurs.

The next drawback of our pin hole camera is its capacity. We would have to load each piece of film in total darkness. To circumvent this problem we find roll film adapters built into most cameras. This enables us to load 12, 20, or 36 exposures into the camera at a time

with light safety. The film is turned emulsion side toward subject, and light entry on a film plane. The film plane is simply a flat surface or parallel area to the front of the camera.

Now let's examine our daily picture taking experiences. Our eyes take pictures all during our waking hours. How often do we think of this process in the light of photography? As an experiment focus on a subject near you, about twelve inches. You will see the object clearly but will only be aware of the other forms deeper into your field of view further in front of you. If you focus on an object further away the objects both behind and in front of your subject will only be forms. The eye focuses by muscle contraction which moves the lens of the eye further or closer to the retina, or film plane. Thus, to photograph subjects at varying distances a lens on our camera would be an asset. With this lens we can take a faster picture. This speed will be discussed under exposure, but it is sufficient to say at this time that the lens helps with critical focusing. The lens bends light rays in such a manner that it aids in flattening them. We see in dimension because our retina is curved. The camera can only see in a flat plane for the image is recorded upon a flat plane. With the flattening process focus becomes critical. You have all seen pictures where only one object was in focus with all else blurred. This is little depth of field. We have also seen pictures where everything was in focus, this is great depth of field. The depth of field is a photographer's creative tool, just as it is the eyes' method of reducing distractions. The terms of depth of field include infinity. When we speak of great depth of field we mean as close as the camera can see to infinity. Lesser depth of field would be an equal segment from the camera lens to infinity. Therefore, if we have short depth of field the segment of focus may be from four feet in front of your subject to four feet in back of same. The rule to remember is, from the point of focus, depth of field will be equal to both front and rear.

Depth of field is regulated by the aperture. The aperture is the size of the hole in the front of the camera through which light enters. The larger the hole the less depth of field, but the faster the exposure that can be made with the shutter. The smaller the hole the less light enters. The smaller the hole the greater the depth of field. The smaller the hole the longer the shutter has to stay open to record the image, thus creating the possibility of movement blur. Got it, if not reread, this is important. Apertures are set by the manufacturer in many cameras. If yours is adjustable it will have markings such as  $f/2$ ,  $f/4$ ,  $f/5.6$ ,  $f/8$ ,  $f/16$ ,  $f/22$ ,  $f/32$ ,  $f/45$ , and so forth. The smaller the number the larger the hole or aperture setting, and the less depth of field. The larger the number the smaller the hole and the greater the depth of field. The pin hole camera has lots of depth of field but takes a long exposure because the hole is so small.

The basic camera then contains all of the above mentioned devices. A lens to focus, an aperature to regulate the amount of light entering, the shutter which also regulates the amount of light entering, and the film resting on a film plane waiting to be exposed. If you understand the functions of each of these devices you are well on your way to understanding photography in general and fish photo- graphy in particular. If this article has been helpful let me know. See you next month when we'll go a lot deeper into the subject.



NOVEMBER IS ELECTION MEETING IN P.V.A.S.

HERE IS YOUR SLATE FOR 1981

President	Woody Griffin
Vice President	Pat Mahoney
Recording Secretary	Maggi Mahoney
Corresponding Secretary	Darrell Holman
Treasurer *	Ken Fisher
Board of Governors (2)	John Jessup
	Kenny Warren

Nancy Griffin and Vince Edmondson will retain their board of governors seats for the next year. Board of Governors are elected for two years -- officers for one.

\* Bill Trout was originally nominated for Treasurer, but much to his and the boards regret had to decline due to his unpredictable working hours for at least one more year.

Members may make nominations from the floor, if they wish, at the November open meeting. The member nominated must either be present or have expressed his willingness to run. If there are no floor nominations the above slate will be adopted ....otherwise their will be a ballot vote for only the contested offices.



September 1980

Dear Aquarium Society:

Kordon is still on the move, we are still going places and meeting new friends! Kordon was acquired by ATCO Manufacturing Company, Inc. as of September 1st, 1980. We are now a subsidiary of ATCO. It has been a congenial transfer and we are sharing our ideas as representatives of products of integrity and purpose for the aquarium industry and the hobbyist.

Kordon will continue to bring new information and products to the market emphasizing quality. We hope that you will continue to know us as in the past, a company whose philosophy is to encourage the aquarist in his pursuit of nutrition, good water quality and first-rate medications.

We will continue to keep in touch with the societies and we look forward to receiving your comments and questions. We maintain a library at Kordon through the Aquatic Research Institute that provides an infinite source of material in aquarium keeping and related subjects.

Yours truly,  
KORDON, div of ATCO Mfg. Co

Public Relations

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY  
1980 ANNUAL FALL BANQUET  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18

WHERE: MR. T'S FLAMING HEARTH, 5831 Columbia Pike, Bailey's Crossroads, VA.

CASH COCKTAILS: 6:45 to 8:00 PM

DINNER: Promptly at 8 pm (Please see reservation blank below)

Anyone interested in the hobby is invited to attend. Seating is limited to about fifty people, so reservations will be accepted on a first received, first accepted basis. Don't miss out by waiting too long.

You have your choice of entree -- mark yours on the reservation blank. P.V.A.S. will be providing wine with your dinner. Dinner includes choice of entree, salad, baked potato, beverage and dessert.

We are very fortunate, this year, to have Gerry Meola as our guest speaker. Gerry is proprietor of "African Imports" in Northern New Jersey. He will be speaking on African Cichlids and other African fishes. Possibly he will have slides from his recent trip to Africa. Whatever his topic, he is a master photographer -- so any slides he brings will be great. He'll be speaking as an importer, hobbyist, dealer -- not as an Ichthyologist -- so don't worry about being over burdened with scientific language.

Gerry is a former member of Potomac Valley Aquarium Society and a life long tropical aquarium fish enthusiast. Come meet him and enjoy some good fishy conversation, good food, good company. See you there.

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1980 PVAS BANQUET RESERVATIONS

Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ person(s) @11.00 each

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Entree choice: (Check one for each person attending.)

New York Strip Steak \_\_\_\_\_

Flounder stuffed with crabmeat \_\_\_\_\_

Dinner includes salad, potato, rolls, butter, beverage, wine, dessert.

Return reservations completely filled out, with check or money order no later than Tuesday, October 14 to:

PVAS, c/o Woody Griffin  
10711 Bently Lane  
Kensington, MD 20725

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY  
1980 ANNUAL FALL AUCTION  
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19

WHERE: Coca-Cola Bottling Plant, Seminary Rd., Bailey's Crossroads, VA  
(See map on the back)

WHEN: Registration 10 AM to 1 PM - Auction at 1 PM

RULES OF REGISTRATION FOR SELLERS:

1. 15 bags or items limit per person — fish, plants or hobby related items. Anyone may sell - not just P.V.A.S. members.
2. Registration will begin at 10 AM and end promptly at 1:00 PM — if you are in line at 1:00 your item will be registered.
3. Auction will start as soon after registration closes as is possible.
4. Each item will be assigned a \$1 minimum - unless seller wishes to assign a higher minimum to it. If seller wishes to lower minimum on an item that does not move he may do so during the auction.
5. Bags will be offered as is. Contents may not be split into two or more transactions.
6. No payment will be made to seller on the day of the auction. Payment will be mailed within 10 days.
7. 2/3 of the selling price goes to the seller. 1/3 is retained by P.V.A.S.
8. Bags of fish not sold during the auction must be claimed by the owner (seller) immediately upon conclusion of the auction. Otherwise they will be disposed of at the clubs' discretion.

RULES OF BIDDING:

1. All persons wishing to participate shall sign in with their name and address and receive a bidding card, whose use will be explained before the auction begins.
2. Bags may be inspected before the auction begins and during intermissions.
3. All bidding raises will be in minimum increments of 50¢ up to \$10. After \$10 is reached, raises must be \$1. (Auctioneer has the right to alter this at his discretion.)
4. Successful bidders will have their items brought to them, at which time they must pay for them. (Club members and old friends may run a tab.)\*
5. In all instances the decision of the auctioneer is final.

RAFFLE PRIZES: We will be raffling off a 55 gallon set-up and other exciting aquarium related items at intervals during the auction. You must be present to win one of these valuable prizes.

\*A new method of keeping track of payments is being investigated. If it is adopted, it will be explained at the time of the auction.

MORE ON PAINTED FISH,  
John Mangan, PVAS

In an earlier article (Ichthyology Made Easy, pt 4B) I mentioned hearing about someone in the Orient painting fish. Since then I was able to obtain some to see for myself just what they were.

I bought six glassfish (chanda sp.) -- two fluorescent pink, two fluorescent green and two blue. The painting consisted of a stripe along the base of the dorsal fin and another along the base of the anal fin. They were really rather attractive. They must have been painted by hand with a paintbrush or something similar, since you could see some places where the paint had run a little and some spots where it was much thicker than others.

I also bought one albino rainbow shark (Labeo erythrurus), which was painted with a green stripe down his sides just below the dorsal fin. He wasn't really as attractive as the glass fish (even though he cost twice as much.)

I was hoping to be able to tell you how long the paint lasts before it fades\*, but the glassfish all died within about a week. The shark lasted longer, about four weeks, and his color faded only a little during this time. I don't want to come right out and say that the paint or the painting process killed them (I don't know this as a fact.) but all of the other fishes in the tank they were kept in were perfectly healthy and nothing else died. The painted fish all ate well and looked quite healthy until the day there were found laying dead on the bottom, with no marks or signs of disease on them. Since these painted fish are rather expensive (the glassfish would retail for about \$5 - \$6 each and the shark, \$8 or more) I wouldn't recommend going out and buying a dozen, since you would probably be throwing your money away. (I have an excuse for throwing mine away. I have to make stupid mistakes so I can tell my customers what not to do.)

It is possible that the person painting these fish was honestly trying to make a positive contribution to the hobby, but it looks more like someones get-rich-quick scheme with you and I as its intended victims.

\* For those of you who did not see my other article, I mentioned in it that the paint is supposed to last about four to six weeks.

(Don't call it a "stupid mistake"; John -- call it consumer research. Sounds much better. I think someone is trying to make a dishonest contribution to his own pocketbook. ED.)

## JAVA MOSS - THE GREAT SURVIVOR

by Dick Shannon, FISH TALES  
Feb. 1976, Tri-County Tropical  
Fish Society, Peoria, Illinois

In my short career as a small-time hobbyist, I have spent much more time, money, and frustrations on futile attempts to grow aquatic plants than I have on fish-keeping itself. I have bought and killed dozens of species, including all of the ones described in references as "very hardy". With one exception, my nearest approach to success has been keeping a plant alive for a few months before deterioration becomes really noticeable.

Growth and propagation? Never! All this has made me even prouder of my one bit of luck, with the lowly Java Moss.

Vesicularia dubyana has been described as "a good spawning medium," and indeed it is, but it can be so much more. A healthy and NATURAL growth is a thing of great beauty. It can survive and even grow in a great variety of circumstances, but there are some do's and don'ts for the best possible display.

Java Moss grows in dense stands of thin strands covered with tiny "leaves". It is a very simple and primitive type of plant considered by some to be close to or part of the algae family. I have grown it in a wide variety of water conditions; hard, soft, acid, alkaline, even brackish. Warm water or cool, low light or lots of light. I have never seen any fish eat it (never tried goldfish), and even a bad snail infestation can't stop it, but gammarus will strip off all the leaves quickly. Gravel, sand, potting soil, or bare tank? Irrelevant. So much for what it will stand. It differs greatly in appearance from tank to tank, according to conditions. Dark green-tending-to-brown Java Moss is unhealthy. So is bleached chartreuse fragile stuff. Thin and stringy growth also indicates less than optimum conditions.

One authority suggests a very low level of lighting for Java Moss. Another recommends growing it in a terrarium to use temporarily in a show or breeding tank. This advice is contrary to my own experience. I got my first start of the weed from Mr. R. A. Gasser in Florida about 3 years ago. That first piece is still alive and well, having proliferated mightily, providing starts for many other tanks.

The number one requirement for a beautiful growth of Java Moss is peace and quiet. It will never look its best in a tank with large active fish or in the whirlpool bath provided by large power filters. Chronic transplanters and rearrangers

will never see the dense, straight elegant strands this plant is capable of producing. A great dirt-catcher, Java Moss will look untidy in a tank with "dirty" fish, like cichlids. You can take it out, rinse it, and even wring it out gently without harm, but you are left with a tangled ball of moss that will stay tangled.

I digress to relate the tragic story of a bunch of Java Moss placed in a tank with a young Red Devil. The fish spent most of his waking hours either cramming the moss into a flower pot or stuffing it behind the filter stem. Perhaps the poor plant was a toy, or possible hiding places for enemies. In either case, the owners feared for the mental health of the fish and threw the moss away.

Neither a rooted plant nor a floating plant, Java Moss needs something to hold on to. It will attach very well to a piece of driftwood or pumice-like stone. If left undisturbed, it can even adhere to bottom gravel or smooth hard rocks.

My best growth has been in untreated tap water, hard and alkaline, in a 15-gallon with guppies and sponge filtration. This tank has Gro-Lux light about 14 hours per day with just a little sun in the morning. A thicket of straight vertical strands is a very bright medium green in color. Periodic trimming with scissors is needed to keep it from filling the tank.

Other than gammarus, the worst hazard to Java Moss is algae. Too much light before a stand is fully established causes algae to grow on the moss. This is impossible to correct. Throw it out and try again.

Try for a good stand of Java Moss in your home display tank. Once achieved, it will be a beautiful effect you can treasure for a long time.

Reprinted from the July-August, 1976 b-aanca - publication of the Advanced Aquarists of the National Capital Area - no longer in operation.

## Pelvicachromis taeniatus

...Pat Mahoney, PVAS

Having spawned Pelvicachromis pulcher when we were still calling them Pelmatachromis kribensis, I was quite pleased to learn that Joe Paull had a small colony of taeniatus he was willing to part with.

I set them up in a twenty gallon long tank and within two weeks managed to lose a male and a female. Fortunately, Gil Baldwin entered a mature male in the Spring Auction, so I was back in business.

The twenty gallon tank was set up with white sand and heavily planted with hygrophila. The water was 7.6 pH and the temperature was more or less constant at 76 degrees. I soon realized that taeniatus showed better on black or dark gravel than they did on white sand, but I was just too darn lazy to make the change.

While not actually witnessing the spawning, I later discovered that the eggs were deposited in a small cave behind a large rock and not in the flower pot that I had provided. The evidence was a few fungused eggs in the cave.

Jörg Vierke, the German Aquarist, in his book DWARF CICHLIDS (TFH), indicates spawns of 40 to 100 eggs are common for taeniatus. The fry are sensitive, even to infusoria. In the wild, Vierke claims, the degree of sensitivity apparently is linked to the geographic area in which they are found, i.e., brackish water estuaries to small jungle streams. In either location, taeniatus grow to approximately 8 cm in length and are found in varying coloration from Southwestern Cameroon to central Nigeria.

As soon as the fry were free swimming, I removed the adults. They (the adults) were passed on to Woody Griffin who has them set up for spawning again.

Of the various fry food available, the taeniatus showed a marked preference for Korydons Fry Food. While they ate the others, they devoured the Korydon product, almost an eating frenzy. By six weeks, they were able to pursue and eat normal brine shrimp. Crushed Tetramin was also welcomed. In other words, taeniatus fry are not picky eaters. At sixty days there were 30 to 40 active fry, the exact number of which will not be known until the tank is torn down.

If any club member wants to try their hand at raising and spawning these beautiful dwarf cichlids, please give me a call.

## SPAWNING PELVICACHROMIS PULCHER

Darrell Holman, PVAS

Pelvicachromis Pulcher, or Kribensis as it has been known to most hobbyists, has got to be one of the most beautiful of all African dwarf cichlids. This species is very beautifully colored. The male has a light brown back which extends from the snout to the tail. The throat is light yellow with a tint of blue. The ventral fins and belly are a rosy red. The dorsal and anal fins are very elongated.

The female is much smaller and has a very plump belly. Her dorsal and anal fins are much shorter, but she is almost as colorful as the male. When she is ripe with eggs, her belly is a brilliant red.

Conditioning this fish for spawning is easily done. They will eat just about anything that is available to the hobbyist, making it really easy to keep them in spawning condition.

Spawning the Krib presents no problem. They will spawn under any conditions and in just about any size aquarium. Water conditions are not important and temperature can range anywhere between 70 to 82 degrees.

My pair was set up in a ten gallon aquarium with a fine sand substrate, a flower pot, a few plants and a box filter. The pH was about neutral and the temperature was maintained at 80 degrees. The pair was placed in the tank on a Monday afternoon and had spawned by Friday.

The female was in charge of the whole spawning episode and was basically in charge of guarding the eggs. The male just kept guard around the rest of the tank. The eggs hatched about three days after spawning and then the male started his role in keeping the fry. Both parents moved the fry and guarded over them. At four days of age they were free swimming and followed their father around the tank with the female trailing behind to look for stragglers. The fry were fed baby brine shrimp and powdered flake food. They grew very fast and at sixty days they were 3/4 inch long. The pair soon started a new spawn and ignored the first.

If the pair is kept in condition, they will spawn every three weeks.



BOWL SHOW RESULTS AND STANDINGS, SEPTEMBER, 1980

CICHLIDS

Angels/Discus

1st - Powder Blue Discus,  
W.Griffin  
2nd - Marbel Angel-K.Warren

Non-Riftlake African

1st - Jewel - K.Warren

Open

1st - Tetraecanthus - P.Mahoney  
2nd - Albino zebra,W.Griffin  
3rd - Gemnogeophagus australi,  
W. Griffin

EGGLAYER/LIVEBEARERS

Livebearers, non-guppy

1st - Half Beak, Pat Mahoney  
2nd - Red Tailed Goodei -Pat Mahoney

Sharks & Loaches

1st - Clown Loach, Pat Mahoney  
2nd - Bala Shark, Pat Mahoney  
3rd - Tiger Loach, Pat Mahoney

Open

-no entries --

CICHLID STANDINGS

	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>QUARTER</u>	<u>ANNUAL</u>
K.Warren	11	27	71
W. Griffin*	12	58	58
Pat & Maggi Mahoney	10	18	105
D. Holman	0	00	38
Garland Neese	0	0	23
Bill Kent	0	0	12

EGGLAYER/LIVEBEARER STANDINGS

P. & M. Mahoney *	22	40	135
D. Holman	0	0	80
S. Reynolds	0	0	45
Garland Neese	0	0	11
Bill Kent	0	0	5

\*Winners of quarterly award

OCTOBER SHOW CATAGORIES

Cichlids: New World Mouthbrooders  
Pseudotropheus  
Open

Egglayer/livebearer: Goldfish and Koi  
Characins & Tetras  
Open

# bap REPORT

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
Joe Paull	505****
Garland Neese	390**
Ruth Brewer	305***
Gerry Hoffman	300***
Pat and Maggi Mahoney	265**
Woody Griffin	220**
Ken and June Reece	180**
Bev Fazil	180**
Susan and Mike Sprague	165**
John Jessup	160**
Darrell Holman	155**
Vince Edmondson	105*
Kenny Warren	90*
Gene Aldridge	80*

\* Breeders Award

\*\*\* Advanced Breeders Award

\*\*Intermediate Breeder

\*\*\*\*Master Breeders Award

## RECENT POINTS AWARDED FOR SPAWNING:

Pat & Maggi Mahoney - Ps. Scalare (Silver Angel) - 5 additional according to new rules and report given.

Gerry Hoffman - Celebes Rainbow - 10 points  
Veil-tale Zebra Danio - 10 points

Congratulations, Gerry. That 20 points moves him into the Advanced Breeder status.

Woody Griffin - Albino corydoras - 20 points

## BAP CHECKERS & COMMITTEE:

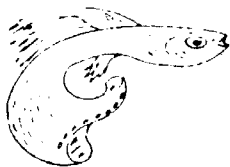
Alexandria/Arlington - Dana Best, 546-2868  
Darrell Holman, 534-3419  
John Jessup, 534-1704

Fairfax County/Falls Church - Ruth Brewer, 820-6475  
Pat Mahoney, 534-0006

Warrenton - Gerry Hoffman, (703) 347-7466

Montgomery County - Woody & Nancy Griffin, 949-1290

There are more points in for some folks -- but as I went to press I was not able to get them. Remember, however, that you have the points - whether they are published or not. They will show up next month, if they didn't make it this one.



POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY  
PO BOX 6219, SHIRLINGTON STATION  
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

Number of tanks \_\_\_\_\_

Type of fish \_\_\_\_\_

Time in hobby \_\_\_\_\_

Fish you have spawned \_\_\_\_\_

What you would like to do in this Club? \_\_\_\_\_

Which sub-group interests you? (guppy, cichlid, other) \_\_\_\_\_

How long do you plan to be in this area? \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Membership dues for the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society are:

Family \$10.00  
Individual \$ 7.00

Corresponding \$5.00  
Junior \$3.00  
(under 18)

Completed applications accompanied by your check or money order should be mailed to P.V.A.S., P.O. Box 6219, Arlington, Virginia 22206.

Please attend our meetings at the Cocoa-Cola Bottling Plant, 5401 Seminary Road, Alexandria, Virginia at 8:00 P.M.