

# \* DELTA TALE \*

Jan. 1985  
vol. 16 #1  
50¢

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

potomac valley aquarium society



and  
Happy 25<sup>th</sup> Birthday  
to  
P.V.A.S.

# POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY



POST OFFICE BOX 6219 SHIRLINGTON STATION ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206

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Vice Pres.: John Jessup  
(703) 534-1704  
Treasurer: Ray Hughes

Corr. Sec.: Amy Stirman  
Rec. Sec. : Pat Gore

## PVAS BOARD OF GOVERNORS 1985

John Mangan, Kenny Warren, Jerry Stirman, Alex Cummins  
ex- officio member- Pat Mahoney

## PVAS COMMITTEE HEADS 1985

Auctions:  
BAP : Pat Mahoney  
HAP : Alex Cummins  
Library : Maggi Mahoney  
Membership: Pat Gore  
Spring Show: John Jessup

Bowl Shows: Nathan Manwaring  
Programs : Doug Mann  
Ways & Means: Bob Roser  
FAAS: Gerry Hoffman  
Delta Tale: John Mangan

Printed by Top Cat Printing, 164 Colburn Dr. Manassas Park, VA

## From The President

### *25th Anniversary* *1960-1985*

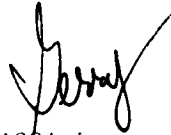
This year is very special for our organization. The Potomac Valley Aquarium Society is enjoying its 25th year of existence and is continuing to grow. Many clubs, founded to promote hobbies, charities, or other various purposes often fold after several years. A good number of aquarium societies come in and out of existence also. Certainly the original members have been replaced by fresh faces over the years, but it is a tribute to the great number of aquarium hobbyists in our metropolitan Washington, D.C. area that PVAS is still an active growing club. With new members joining us almost each month, the potential of our club is enormous. Let's strive to spread the word about PVAS to more people in the area and not only to get them interested in our activities, but to help them to share the excitement of a fast growing national hobby.

To commemorate a milestone in our history, we hope to present a series of articles in 1985 about the past years of PVAS. Acting "Historian" Pete Tietjen (and also a past-president from the late 1970's) will be asking some of the "old-timers" and other members to relate some of the stories and drama that unfolded over the seeming millennia that constitutes the years past. It is fun to hear about the early years of the Potomac Valley Guppy Club (that's right, guppies-where are they today in our area?) the gradual change to cichlids during the African explosion years, and now back to a broad mixture of every type of fish (including Goodeids). Expect to read some interesting articles in the upcoming issues. Can there be such a thing as an interesting article on Goodeids? I always thought they were exactly as their name sounds, Good-as-deads.

The success of last year's Bowl Show and monthly judge's choice winner has made it possible to continue the SuperBowl Showdown for 1985. Each month the best overall fish (judge's decision) will be awarded 8 oz. of fish food, and that fish will be eligible for competition in the November special show between monthly winners. The winner of this Super Bowl Showdown, the Fish of the Year, will take home a 5 lb. bucket of food, about enough food for a year. Hey, come on, bring in some fish and show off what you keep at home. Is it worth 8 oz. of food? Or maybe 5 lbs. later on? You bet it is!

This year starts out with several new people heading various committees or board positions. New faces=new excitement=new ideas=continued success for PVAS. Everyone pitch in just a little and we'll all have more fun. Most of you who fill out an application form for the club write down two things: (1) you want to expand your knowledge of fish and the hobby and (?) you are willing to participate and help out in some way. If some of you have agreed to fill a position, thank you. Anyone who has a desire to do something just talk to me and you won't be left out. One thing everyone can do is write an article for the Delta Tale. Make the subject one of your choice, whether it be a breeding article, why your fish died, your favorite petshop, or something that is of interest to you in the hobby now. John Mangan has produced a terrific monthly publication, but a club's publication worth is the amount of original material that is put out, not just the number of reprinted articles we can find.

As for the first part, what PVAS can do for you, it can expand your knowledge at each and every meeting, through various friendships on the local and national level, and opening up new avenues of interest and exploration. Hope to see each and everyone at the next meeting, and the next, and the next.....



\* ad. note- see the Dec. 1980 and July 1984 issues of Delta Tale.  
J.M.

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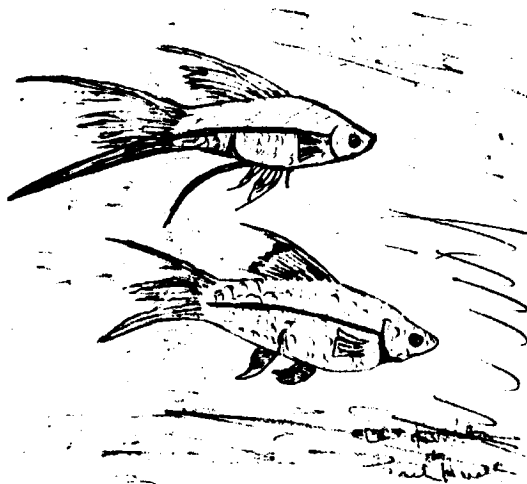
### JANUARY HAPPENINGS

**BOWL SHOW:** The start of another year-let's see how well you can do in 1985. 8 oz. of flake food for the best fish of the night. See monthly categories in this issue  
**MINI-AUCTION:** Limit 3 bags or items per person.  
**Monthly Raffle:** Still lots of nice goodies-plus exciting, decorative aquarium backgrounds  
**PROGRAM:** The traditional January slide show. The BAP slide series outlining our popular Breeder's Award Program. Lots of superb fish of all types to be seen

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## **Q and A**

Anyone having questions on fish, plants, live foods, or anything else dealing with aquariums can send them to Delta Tale c/o John Mangan, 9770 Oleander Ave., Vienna VA 22180.



## Editorial

I'm back. In spite of (or maybe because of) the comments I made last month about our "new" president he has asked me to continue as editor of Delta Tale, and I was dumb enough to agree.

This is a rather special issue of Delta Tale. It is the first issue of PVASs 25th year. In honor of this occasion we will be running a series of articles throughout the year on the history of PVAS. This series will be under the guidance of Pete Tietjen, PVAS Historian. The office of historian was created especially for this occasion. See Petes memo elsewhere in this issue for more details on this subject. You may have already noticed the other thing that makes this issue special- its size. The January issue is always the largest of the year due to the fact that it is our annual business issue. This one is larger than normal due to the new programs that have been created over the past year and the old ones that have been revitalized. The HAP has finally gotten started thanks to Alex Cummins; the BAP is now under the guidance of Pat Mahoney and should be off and flying again, etc.

Before getting on with the rest of this months business I'd like to clear up all of the 1984 stuff still in my notes- First, a big thank you to Barbara Blumberg for all of the work she did co-ordinating the Christmas dinner. Despite the large number of people, and the food they were supposed to bring, that didn't show up the evening went very well and everyone seemed happy. Also, while I'm on the subject of the Christmas dinner- Whoever gave me the Angelfish shaped soap, they were very nice, but your idea didn't work. I traded them to Jason Hoffman for a can of Tetramin. So you'll just have to make sure you sit upwind of me.

Thank you to everyone that submitted articles, art work, questions, etc. last year, and to Maggi Mahoney for typesetting the column headlines. Your help was needed and appreciated. Last, but not least, I'd like to thank Lisa Wood for helping with the mailing of the December issue (stamping, addressing, etc. ). This is normally a very boring, tedious process but it is much less so when you have someone to help. I'll have to con her into joining PVAS so I can draft her as a permanent part of my staff.

That should clear up all of the old business. If I've forgotten anything- too bad, 1984 is over.

I want to encourage everyone to come to the January meeting. This will be the annual BAP program. Even if you have no interest in the BAP it is worth coming just to see the slides. This program represents the very best of the PVAS slide library. You won't see better quality fish slides anywhere. If you don't believe me come see for yourself.

PVAS currently exchanges publications with over 50 other clubs. Up until now the only people regularly seeing all of this material was myself, to look for articles to reprint; Pat Mahoney, to find material for his column; and Maggi Mahoney, who as librarian files them away. Although anyone can borrow from the library few people do. To make this material more available to the general membership a number of them will be brought to the general meetings. People may then look through them before the meeting starts, during the break, or during the boring presidents speak (on second thought better scratch that last one or I'll get in trouble). You will also be able to sign out and take home some of them if you want. Details on this will be available at the meeting.

I'm running out of page so that's it until next month...



CDE TO THE DELTA TALE EDITOR

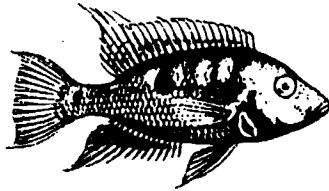
'Twas the night before deadline  
when all through the pad  
Not a fishy was stirring  
not even a good-e-add.  
The fish tanks were placed  
by the chimney with care  
In hopes that St. Ich  
would bring something rare.

The editor was thinking  
of fish, blue and red  
While visions of gooddeids  
danced in his head.  
A tetra, a catfish,  
more points for the BAP  
No never would he settle  
for any of that crap.

When out from his daydream  
there arose such a killie  
He sprang from his desk  
and said this is silly.  
And then to his horror  
his fancy was tickled  
the fish he desired  
was really a cichlid.

Author unknown

ed. note- I'd like to thank Mr. Unknown for his  
contribution. Hopefully this will encourage others to  
also send things in since they can now see that talent  
is not a prerequisite for getting published. **J.M.**



## PTEROLEBIAS PERUENSIS

Gerry Hoffman, PVAS

The Peruvian Longfin Killie, Pterolebias peruensis, is an annual killifish from the Upper Amazon region of South America that requires a lot of patience before finding out if you have been able to achieve spawning success. Although they breed readily and fairly prolifically, the person keeping the fish must wait 9 months or longer to find out if the collected eggs will produce fry. That's 2/3 of a year, and if you get fry at all it will be close to one year before your next batch of eggs can be obtained to perpetuate the species.

This is the meaning of "annual" fish, that is, they live out their lives, spawn and die within one season. All that is left for future generations are the eggs. In their native habitat, the pools and ponds dry up at a certain time of the year and all noticeable life forms die off. The eggs that these killies have deposited in the muddy bottoms enter a state of suspended animation and wait out a period of heat and dryness until the rainy season begins, bringing an abundance of microscopic life to the pools and puddles that begin to form. At the right moment the fry emerge and begin a rapid growth that can bring sexual maturity in less than three months. It must happen fast, because soon the water will be gone and so will the fish. Think of these fish as likened to annual flowers; after living one summer the plants die and all that is left for next year's flowers are the seeds dropped on the ground.

Pterolebias peruensis is one of these annual killies, and being such a different fish than most, will probably be only found in a killifish specialist's tanks. The average hobbyist wouldn't want a short lived fish (although in tank conditions it may live far longer than one year) or the long time span just waiting to see if the eggs found are fertile. Colorful it is not, although wonderfully patterned it is in the eyes of a killi-fancier. With a light brown color, the fish has a series of vertical bars on its body and dorsal and anal fins. The tail is spotted with blue and black. Long and slender, it is well suited for diving into the soft bottoms of its habitat to release its eggs.

The spawning set-up for the aquarium should simulate nature if you expect to breed these fish. Two inches or so of peat should cover the bottom of the aquarium, allowing the fish the opportunity to dive in and through the substrate while releasing the eggs and sperm together. After a week or two of spawning, the peat should be removed, dried, bagged, labeled, and stored away for at least nine months. Any shorter time period will not allow sufficient development or triggering mechanisms for hatching. Even after rewetting the soil the eggs may not hatch, or only some might. Redrying may be necessary and another wetting done in a month or two. Think of it like spring rains. The first rain may not be enough to bring on proper conditions for growth, but the next heavy rain may fill the pond and life may begin anew. Pterolebias peruensis fry have bright glowing eyes with a dark body and are easy to see. Feeding is easy, almost any small live foods are eagerly eaten and thereafter growth is astonishingly rapid. It has to be so as in the wild state timing is critical.

This extra long waiting period may be too much for the non-killie lover to wait out. It must be done though, and the eventual reward brings a unique sense of accomplishment to the hobbyist. Pterolebias peruensis is one of nature's little marvels that is a joy to have around.

TO: THE MEMBERSHIP OF PVAS

FROM: PETER D. TIETJEN, HISTORIAN

This year, 1985, we celebrate the Twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Potomac Valley Guppy Club the direct for-bearer of PVAS. As part of this celebration we plan to publish articles in the Delta Tale that discuss the early history of the Club including such cataclysmic events as the "Great Name Change Controversy", the ANCA War, the Jessup Years Parts I, II and III and Mahoney Takes Over. I hope to have articles written by the actual participants of each of these events as well as descriptions of Interest Group Meetings and the Reese battle.

Anyone, especially oldtimers, who is interested in writing an article about how the Club used to be is encouraged to do so. Please send them to me for inclusion in the series. If you do not feel like writing then just send me any recollections about the old days of Jerry Meola, Steve Biska and Chuck Stone, the first time an African cichlid was put into and auction (probably a Rusty) or the days when no one cared what a goodied was. So get out there and remember.

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## Trading Post

Ads for the trading post should be sent to Delta Tale c/o John Mangan, 9770 Oleander Ave. Vienna, VA 22180, by the 15th of the month prior to publication.

For Sale: 29 gal. and 20L gal. with hood and stand. Also freshwater and saltwater fish. Contact Kurt Schnepf 435-9159 or 734-8484.



## REPRINTS

KRIBENSIS BEHAVIOR, Mark Steele, THE NEKTON, Saskatoon Aquarium Society, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, November 1984.

## REVIEWS

CHLORAMINE, John Mangan:

THE YOUNGSTOWN AQUARIST, Youngstown Area Tropical Fish Society, Youngstown, OH, November 1984.

TANK TALK, Sault and Area Aquarium Club, Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario, November-December 1984.

FISH TALES, Aqua Land Aquatic Society, Bristol, CT, December 1984.

TROPICAL JOURNAL, South Florida Aquarium Society, December 1984.

TROPICAL BREEZE, San Diego Tropical Fish Society, San Diego, CA, December 1984.

PHILODINA, THE PERFECT FIRST FOOD, Gerry Hoffman:

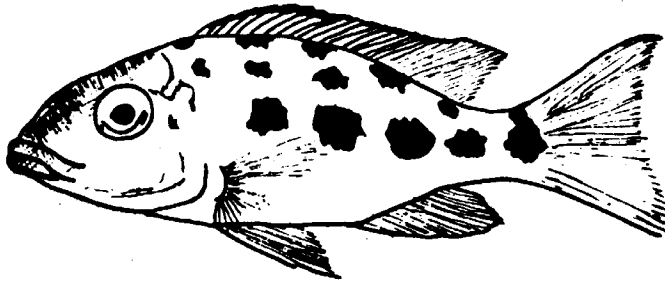
TROPICAL TOPICS, Indianapolis Aquarium Society, Indianapolis, IN, October 1984.

PICES PRESS, Nassau County Aquarium Society, Baldwin, Long Island, NY, December 1984.

SPAWNING MALPULUTTA KRETSEKI; AN UNCOMMON ANABANTOID, Gerry Hoffman;

FISH TALES, Aqua Land Aquatic Society, Bristol, CT, November 1984.

TANK TALK, Sault and Area Aquarium Club, Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario, September-October 1984.



BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING  
OF  
THE POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY

The December meeting of the Board of Governors was called to order at 10:10 am on December 2, 1984. at the Mahoney's. Attending were: Jerry Stirman, Kenney Warren, Barbara Blumberg, John Mangan, Gerry Hoffman, Ray Hughes, Pat & Maggi Mahoney, Ruth Brewer, Darryl Holman and Peter Tietjen.

Maggi reported that we had approximately \$2000 in the treasury and that she was working on a detailed report to turn over to the new Treasurer, Ray Hughes. All bills were paid from the October dinner and auction.

The annual Club Christmas party will be held on December 10 at 7:30 pm at the John C. Wood facility. Dinner chairperson Barbara Blumberg reported that about 50 people had said that they would attend the dinner. A discussion about cooking the turkey and the ham was held. Pat Mahoney volunteered to cook the ham and to put the honey glaze on it. This is a treat that we all should look forward to. We will make the punch in five gallon tanks and then auction off the tanks at the appropriate time. The Bowl Show awards for the year will be given out as will the Grand Master Breeder Award and the Aquarist of the Year Award. A good time should be had by all.

The long awaited incorporation papers have been filed with the Commonwealth of Virginia and we should be a corporation before long. The papers establishing us as a tax-exempt organization will be filed shortly.

Gerry Hoffman announced his committee chairmen for 1985. They are: Nathan Manwaring-Bowl Shows; Pat Mahoney-BAP; Alex Cummins-HAP; Maggi Mahoney-Library; Doug Mann-Programs; John Mangan-Delta Tale; John Jessup-Spring Show; and Peter Tietjen-PVAS History Project. Membership and the mini-auction heads will be chosen soon.

It was decided to stay at the John C. Wood facility for the foreseeable future. The January meeting of the Board will be held at Jerry Stirman's. The meeting was adjourned at 11:25am.

Respectfully submitted,  
Peter D. Tietjen  
Recording Secretary

## NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

I do hereby resolve to remove live food, such as earthworms, from the refrigerator. I shall remove my favorite deceased fish from the freezer and properly bury him.

I do also resolve to find suitable containers for infusoria, microworms, daphnia, etc. No longer shall I use Tupperware, beer steins, candy dishes and sugar bowls.

I resolve to throw away at least 200 of my empty mayonnaise, peanut butter, jelly, pickle, olive and wheat germ jars.

I do also resolve to throw away all unproductive micro-worm cultures that are over a year old (container and all).

I resolve to clean all sinks, tub and toilet traps of charcoal, gravel, snails and duckweed.

I resolve to periodically renew cultures in my proper containers.

I resolve to keep my water-aging containers filled with water.

I resolve to siphon part of each tank weekly, instead of waiting until the water turns a deep amber color.

I resolve to spend more money and time with my wife than the fish.

I resolve to return to the kitchen from the fish room all but one of our tablespoons.

I resolve to clearly mark tooth brushes used for cleaning algae.

I resolve to return the salt and baking soda to the kitchen, and the mercurichrome to the medicine chest in the bathroom.

I resolve to clean the fish room.

I resolve to keep the fish room clean.

STOP BY....and see my tanks sometime...but, Please, give me a month's notice!!!!

Reprinted from Berkshire Scales 'N' Tales, 39 South St., Pittfield, MA 01212

## Growing Floating Plants in the Home Aquarium

by Neil Frank

Some of the most common and easiest to grow floating plants are water sprite (*Ceratopteris thalictroides*), riccia (*Riccia fluitans*) and duckweed (*Lemma minor*). Riccia and duckweed are found all over the world, while water sprite is confined to the tropical regions. Pictures of these plants can be found in most aquarium books (e.g. Innes), as well as the specialized books on plants (Rataj, Stodola).

Of all live aquarium plants they are among the easiest to keep. They thrive in soft, mildly acid water, under moderate temperatures, and do not require especially strong light conditions. They seem to prefer quiet conditions and, in fact, duckweed are usually found in stagnant water in nature. High humidity is necessary for optimum cultivation, and it is helpful to have the tank covered with glass. Given enough space above the water surface, water sprite can develop veritable islands. An artificial light source should not generate excessive heat so that any emerged leaves (water sprite) are not burnt.

Floating plants are a mixed blessing for the home aquarist. The plants such as water sprite with their long, branching roots provide character and realism to the aquascape. Both riccia and water sprite offer a suitable spawning site for a host of fish, shelter for fry and serve as a useful support for the bubble-nests built by gouramis and bettas. The covered water surface by all of these plants quiets the nerves of fish, reduces the chance of passerby's shadows spooking the more timid species and lessens the chance of jumping by the more active ones. The shade provided by floating plants also reduces the chance for algae to develop and will soften the sometimes harsh effect that reflector illumination can create on the substrate. Some of the floating plants, such as duckweed and riccia provide a useful food supplement for the herbivorous species such as livebearers, the mbuna of Lake Malawi or even marine fish, although the plants described here don't thrive under hard alkaline conditions required by the Africans, and certainly won't grow in saltwater, so they would have to be cultivated in other tanks.

On the negative side, the floating plants can be a nuisance. They can overrun a tank, so that frequent thinning may be necessary. If substrate plants are present, artificial light intensity might need to be increased for their survival. Duckweed, in particular, can cover the surface so thickly that it may rob other plants of essentially all available light and even nutrients. Floating plants can also present major problems if used in a tank with outside filtration, especially the currently popular waterfall types, where the agitated water surface disrupts the plants and usually drives them under whereupon they become clogged in the filter intake. A densely covered surface can also make surface feeding with flake foods inefficient, because the food will be dispersed and partially hidden. Finally, floating plants, especially duckweed can dry up on the glass above the water surface and can make an unsightly mess.

Some aquarists refer to duckweed as a true weed and won't have anything to do with it. They wouldn't even accept other plants taken from a tank which also has duckweed for fear that one stray plant could be inadvertently introduced, start to reproduce and soon overrun their tank. There are mixed views on this point in the aquarium literature. Rataj says that duckweed should be destroyed as soon as possible if introduced accidentally, and

Stodola indicates that the plant is rather undesirable in the aquarium. The Innes book, on the other hand, states that it is not without its use in the aquarium. If you have fish enjoying a plant diet, you will agree.

A solution to the problems with floating plants, in general, and duckweed, in particular, is the "plant barrier." This is essentially any device that will confine a portion of the water surface within which the water plants will stay and leave a portion of the surface free for surface feeding and filter returns. This could be accomplished in a variety of ways, but the simplest and among the most effective comes from an extension of an idea presented in the "For What It's Worth" section of F.A.M.A. The particular suggestion involved building a floating feeding ring with plastic drinking straws where one end is bent and inserted into the other to make a three or four sided ring. After reading this I instantly knew how to make my plant barrier and was able to implement the idea almost immediately. I chose to use 8 inch flexible plastic straws which cost about a penny apiece. Two inches of this type of straw is designed to be easily bent to form an "L" shaped tube. With the use of four or more straws, I could produce barriers of any required shape. For example, with six straws, I produced an 11 inch square barrier for my 55 gallon tank. This provides 121 square inches of surface area in which a plant like duckweed can flourish, provides clear water surface for feeding and still permit ample light to reach the substrate plants below.

By joining the appropriate number of straws, an effective surface partition can also be formed by wedging the rectangular straw structure between two parallel sides of the tank. This will restrict the floating plants to one particular side of the tank. Another application is to surround the outflow of the filter with a floating barrier. This will prevent floating plants, or food for that matter, from entering into the filter downwash.

Since straws of identical outside diameter are used, the joining requires that the inside straw to be compressed slightly, so that one end can be inserted into the other. I generally push the straw in at least one inch. Although this appears to provide a fairly tight fit, some water will eventually leak in, causing the floating barrier to start to sink. This situation is quickly remedied by separating the straws and emptying the water. To avoid this minimal maintenance, the straws could be siliconed together, but I have never taken the time to do this.

#### Literature cited

Karel Rataj and Thomas J. Horeman, Aquarium Plants, TFH publications. 1977.

Jiri Stodola, Encyclopedia of Water Plants, TFH publications. 1967.

William T. Innes, Exotic Aquarium Fishes, 19th ed., 1966.

Joseph Vara, For What It's Worth, F.A.M.A., 6(11):50. 1983.

*Reprinted From - Carolina Aquarist, Raleigh Aquarium Society*



THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SOUTHEASTERN  
**WINTER WEEKEND WORKSHOP**  
HOSTED BY RIVER CITY AQUARISTS

Our Workshop will be held February 22 - 24, 1985, at Joe Wheeler State Park Resort near Rogersville, Alabama. A full weekend is planned, including a full day collecting trip for darters and other assorted natives (we will be in the heart of darter country) on Friday for those who can come in early, and an IBC District Point Show (tentative) hosted by Bama Bettas.

Our tentative list of speakers includes Lee Finley, Past Chairman of ACALA, on Catfishes; Jerry Corcoran, Curator of the Marine Education Center in Biloxi, Mississippi, with a tour of the new Center (the only one like it in the world) and a program on natives; Ed Taylor, Editor of TFH Magazine, on collecting in South America; Wayne Leibel on Geophagus and Aequidens; Dr. Peter Lewis on a subject to be decided later; Dennis Coskren on Darters and collecting natives; and Paul Ogles on bettas. More speakers will be added as the Workshop plans firm up.

In addition to the collecting trips, betta show and seminars, we will also have all the traditional activities that the Workshop is famous for - the Saturday night banquet, the annual Southeastern Breakfast on Sunday morning (when the next host group will be chosen), the swap room, and the gigantic Auction of fish and supplies. The Workshop has also been for many years now the annual convention of the North American Native Fishes Association, so there should be a large turnout of those "native nuts".

For further information, contact Patrick J. Austin, Chairman, 3745 Ral-Mill Rd., Memphis, TN 38128, and you will be put on our Workshop Update Mailing List. (Or, if you're really in a hurry, call me at 901-386-7584 almost any evening before midnight.)

(Special: Enclose a copy of this letter with your advance registration and receive a 10% discount on your advance registration fee, or receive a 5% discount on registration at the door.)

Potomac Valley Aquarium Society  
Monthly Bowl Show Rules

1. There will be two major classes at each monthly bowl show. The classes will be: Cichlids and Other Egglayers/Livebearers.
2. Each of the above classes will have three sub-classes. There will also be a "Novice Competition", which is explained below.
3. Points for each major class will be accumulated toward four quarterly awards and one annual award. Points will be assigned as follows;
  - 1st. place - 5 points
  - 2nd. place - 3 points
  - 3rd. place - 1 pointOne point will also be given for each entry up to a maximum of five points.
4. Each month 1st., 2nd., and 3rd. place awards will be given for each sub-class. Quarterly awards will be given to highest point totals in each major class. Yearly awards will be given for high points in each major class and also for highest point total after combining both classes. Yearly awards will be given at the Christmas meeting.
5. Bowl show entries must be registered with committee members. No entries will be accepted after the meeting has been called to order. All entries will be placed on bowl show tables and must be shown in containers having at least two flat sides. Any entry not conforming to these rules will not be accepted. Entries which are suffering from sickness, stress, or other such problems may not be accepted into competition; this decision will be made by the Bowl Show Chairman and/or Judge.
6. Decisions of the judges are final. No person will be appointed to judge any class in which he has an entry.
7. No entry may be removed from the table except by exhibitor, show committee member or judge.
8. To help promote participation in the monthly bowl shows the bowl show committee has established the following additional categories of competition as of Jan. 1981.

Novice Class- Eligibility to compete in this class is restricted to those members who have accumulated less than 25 points in bowl show competition in any previous year. All eligible members must request that their entries be placed in the novice class at the time of entry. All entries must

adhere to the rules set out in section 5 above. Judging in this class will be as follows:

- 1) Novice entries will be judged as part of the regular bowl show in the classes and sub-classes in which they fit.
- 2) After regular judging is completed, novice entries will be removed to a separate place and judged against each other as one class. Points will be awarded in accord with section 3 with the exception of points for entering.

A member may elect to stop competing as a novice at any time but in no case will continue as a novice for longer than one calendar year from the date of his first novice competition. Points earned as a novice are not transferable to regular competition.

**Members Choice-** As a part of each monthly bowl show there will be a special judging of all entries from all categories. Judging will be done by the general membership. Each member will cast a ballot for what they consider to be the "Fish of the Month". No points will be awarded for the winner, but he will receive an award and recognition in Delta Tale.

**The following category has been added as of Jan. 1984: Superbowl & Judges Choice-** Each month the judges will pick what is in their opinion the best fish entered in the competition that month. This fish will receive the Judges Choice Award. No one fish may receive this award more than once in a calendar year. At the November meeting the winners of this award will compete against each other in a Superbowl show to determine the fish of the year. This will take place in addition to the regular monthly bowl show for Nov.

9. **Recommendations** for any changes in sub-class show schedule must be submitted to the bowl show chairman for the bowl show committee action five weeks prior to the projected change.

The following definitions can be used as an aid in categorizing and judging cichlids:

**New World Large-** Any North, Central, or South American species whose ultimate size exceeds 7 inches (18 cm) except mouthbrooders and Discus.

**New World Medium-** Same regions. Ultimate size between 4 and 7 inches (10-18 cm), except mouthbrooders, Angelfish, and Discus.

**New World Dwarf-** Same regions. Ultimate size does not exceed 4 inches (10 cm).

**Angelfish and Discus-** A separate class, not to be shown in any other New World classes.

**New World Mouthbrooders-** Same region. A separate class, not to be shown in any other New World Classes.

**Non-riftlake African-** Any African except Haplochromis and those endemic to the rift lakes.

**Riftlake Mbuna-** Any member of the genera; Pseudotropheus, Melanochromis, Gophyochromis, Cyathochromis, Petrotilapia, Labeotropheus, Genyochromis, Cyanotilapia, Labidochromis, and Iodotropheus originating in the rift lakes.

**Riftlake Non-mbuna-** Any species endemic to the rift lakes and not classified as an Mbuna.

**Riftlake, non-mouthbrooder-** Any species endemic to the rift lakes which are not classified as mouthbrooders. Lamprologus, Julidochromis etc.

**Open-** For either main class, any fish which does not fit into the other subclasses for that month.



BOWL SHOW  
1985 Schedule

<u>Cichlids</u>	<u>Months</u>	<u>Egglayer/Livebearers</u>
New World Large	January	Anabantoids
Riftlake Mbuna/excl. Ps.	June	Catfish, Corydoras
Open		Open
New World Medium	February	Guppies
Haplochromis	July	Barbs
Open		Open
New World Dwarf	March	Killifish
Riftlake, non-Mbuna	August	Catfish, non-Corydoras
excl. Haps		Open
Open		
Angelfish and Discus	April	Livebearers, non-Guppy
Non-Riftlake African	September	Sharks and Loaches
Open		Open
New World Mouthbrooder	May	Goldfish and Koi
Pseudotropheus	October	Characins and Tetras
Open		Open
Angels and Discus	November	Livebearers
New World, all other	Expanded	Characins and Tetras
Mbuna	Show	Catfish
Haplochromis		Sharks and Loaches
Riftlake, non-mouthbrooder		Anabantoids
Open		Open

December  
No Bowl Show -- Christmas Party

In each issue of the Delta Tale the month's categories will be published; so will the current standings for the year as far as points are concerned. It would be a good idea, however, for anyone intending to show to keep this schedule handy for reference throughout the year.

## P. V. A. S. HORTICULTURALIST AWARD PROGRAM

The Potomac Valley Aquarium Society has adopted the following Aquatic Horticulture Award Program to encourage members to keep and propagate a wider variety of aquatic plants and to share with others the knowledge they have gained. The program is open to all members in good standing (except corresponding members) and there is no time limit on propagating a particular species. You proceed at your own pace. Awards are given as detailed in the rules. To get started all you need is an aquatic plant, something propagate it in and a H.A.P. report form to fill out. Read the rules that follow and you are on your way.

This program is modeled after the program designed by the Western New York Aquarium Society which originated the aquatic plant program.

### PURPOSE:

1. to promote the keeping and propagating of aquatic plants.
2. to recognize outstanding achievement in the growing and propagating of these plants.
3. to gather information and knowledge of aquatic plants and their requirements, with the additional bonus of having more beautiful aquariums and inhabitants.
4. to identify new aquatic plant species and to determine conditions necessary for their care.
5. to make accounts of successful growing and propagating techniques available to club members through the Delta Tale and/or the general meeting.

### THE HAP COMMITTEE:

The Horticulturalist Award Program Committee shall consist of five members. The chairman shall be appointed by the President and the remaining four members shall be appointed by the chairman. These appointments are subject to approval of the Board of Governors.

The 1985 HAP Chairman is Alex Cummins. The names of the committee were not available at press time. They will be printed as soon as possible.

### Function and authority of the HAP committee

The committee shall oversee and enforce all rules and regulations governing the Horticulturalist Award Program. Among these are verifying and awarding points to qualifying members, keeping proper records of awards, making proper awards to qualified members and reviewing the rules and regulations at least once a year for possible improvements.

### The HAP Checkers

The HAP checkers are appointed by the HAP chairman and are empowered to verify all plant propagations. If you have a plant which needs verification contact the checker nearest to you. If, after a few days, you are unable to contact the person nearest to you, contact the next nearest. It is your obligation

to see that you contact one of the checkers to verify your report. The forms to record plant propagation can be obtained from any checker at the regular meeting.

The 1985 checkers have not yet been appointed. this information will appear in a future issue of Delta Tale.

### Eligibility

All members in good standing (except corresponding members) are eligible for the program.

### The Program

The program is made up of six levels of competency. They and their requirements are as follows:

Beginning Aquatic Horticulturalist- 30 points from class A or B, or 4 species.

Aquatic Horticulturalist- 100 points. 2 species from class C and 2 from class D, or 12 species.

Senior Aquatic Horticulturalist- 160 points. 2 species from class C and 2 from class D, or 20 species.

Expert Aquatic Horticulturalist- 240 points. 1 species from class E, or 28 species.

Master Aquatic Horticulturalist- 300 points. 1 species from class F, or 35 species.

Grand Master Aquatic Horticulturalist- 350 points. 2 species from class F, or 45 species.

### Requirements

1. Plants reproduced must conform with the following definition of an aquatic plant: An aquatic plant is one which, in the wild or native state, can be found in the submerged state as a normal occurrence at some time during the course of any one complete season.

2. Plants are to be identified. (Unidentified species will be assigned a code number for recording purposes until correctly identified.) The Encyclopedia of Water Plants by Jiri Strodola will be used as a main reference for identification of most plant species.

3. Verification and registration of propagation is required in all classes. In classes A and B verification may be made by any member in good standing. In all other classes verification must be made by a HAP checker. In the case of a HAP checker or committee member, classes D and F verification must be made by either 2 members of the HAP committee or 2 checkers.

4. Classes A through C and class E need only be verified once. Classes D and F must be verified twice, once when flowering and once when young plants are old enough to be recognized as being young of the parent plant.

5. A written report is required for classes C, D and F before points are awarded.

## Plant groupings and point allocation

### Class A- 5 points

1. Any Azolla sp.
2. Any Ceratophyllum sp.
3. Any Elodea sp.
4. Any Hygrophilla sp.
5. Any Lemna sp.
6. Any Riccia sp.
7. Any Galvinia sp.
8. Any Sagitaria sp.
9. Any Ceratopteris sp.

### Class B- 10 points

1. Any Ambulia sp.
2. Any Bacopa sp.
3. Any Cardamine sp.
4. Any Cabomba sp.
5. Any Fontinalis sp.  
(coldwater)
6. Any Heteranthera sp.
7. Any Hydrilla sp.
8. Any Limnophila sp.
9. Any Lobelia sp.
10. Any Ludwigia sp.
11. Any Hydrocotyle sp.
12. Any Myriophyllum sp.
13. Any Nitella sp.
14. Any Nomophila sp. (temple plant)
15. Any Najas sp.
16. Any Nuphar sp. (except Cape Fear Spatterdock)
17. Any Potamogeton sp.
18. Any Nymphoides sp.
19. Any Rotala sp.
20. Any Utricularia sp.
21. Any Eleocharis sp. (hairgrass)
22. Any Water Wisteria
23. Samolus valerandi
24. Pygmy Chain Sword
25. Chain of Stars

### Class C- 15 points

1. Any Aponogeton sp.  
(except Madagascar Lace)
2. Any Cryptocoryne sp.
3. Any Echinodoras sp.  
(except pygmy chain sword)
4. Any Echorina sp.
5. Any Isoetes sp.
6. Any Pistia sp. (water lettuce)
7. Any Marsilea sp.
8. Didiplis diandra
9. Microsorium pteropus
10. Trapa natans (water chestnut)

### Class D- 20 points

1. Any Aldrovandia sp.
2. Any Anubias sp.
3. Any Lagenandra sp.
4. Ottellia alismoides
5. Spatterdock
6. Madagascar Lace Plant

### Class E- Flowering

Extra points will be given for plants which flower. Flowering will be considered the same as the propagation of the plant and points will be the same as the class in which the plant is designated. For example; Cabomba-10 points, Echinodoras-15 etc.

### Class F- Sexual reproduction

The sexual reproduction of a plant will also be given extra points. Extra points will be given as outlined above in Class E.

Types of Plant Reproduction

Floating Plants- doubling of the original amount.

Bunch Plants- doubling of the original amount, to be determined by the root count of growing plant.

Reproduction by runner or division- one healthy plant capable of living independently from the parent plant while the parent plant is still alive and in good health. Bunch type plants are not allowed in this class.

Reproduction Sexually- one plant reproduced by sexual means from an aquarist's own parent plant. Seeds and reproduced plants must be from the members own plant, not from a supplier or breeder.

Flowering- extra points will be given for plants which flower. Verification must be done when the plant is in full bloom and attached to the members own plant, in his own aquarium.

P.V.A.S. HORTICULTURALIST AWARD PROGRAM REPORT FORM

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name (Please print)

Inspection Dates: month day year  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Plant Name: Scientific \_\_\_\_\_ (Code if not known)  
Common \_\_\_\_\_  
Reference Source \_\_\_\_\_ page \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Reproduction: (circle one)  
cutting - runners - seeds - doubling - sexual - root division - other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Filtration Type \_\_\_\_\_ Duration \_\_\_\_\_

Nourishment of Plants: (check one) Fish Waste \_\_\_\_\_ Artificial \_\_\_\_\_ (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Bottom Medium: (check one) Sand or Gravel \_\_\_\_\_ (grade \_\_\_\_\_, color \_\_\_\_\_, epoxyed \_\_\_\_\_)  
Peat \_\_\_\_\_, Plant plug \_\_\_\_\_, Potted soil \_\_\_\_\_, Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Light Source: (check one) Natural \_\_\_\_\_, Fluorescent \_\_\_\_\_ (circle one) Gro-lux - Warm White - Cool  
white - Vita-lite - Sea-lux Full Spectrum  
Manufacturer type \_\_\_\_\_ (GE; Westinghouse; etc.)  
Incandescent \_\_\_\_\_ (check one) regular house bulb \_\_\_\_\_; aquarium shaped  
bulb \_\_\_\_\_; colored \_\_\_\_\_; other \_\_\_\_\_. Duration \_\_\_\_\_; Wattage \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of bulbs per aquarium \_\_\_\_\_.

Tank Size: gallons \_\_\_\_\_; length \_\_\_\_\_; height \_\_\_\_\_; width \_\_\_\_\_

Water Conditions: Temperature \_\_\_\_\_; Ph \_\_\_\_\_; Dh \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of water changes per month \_\_\_\_\_; % of water changed \_\_\_\_\_  
Was salt added \_\_\_\_\_; Amount of salt per gallon \_\_\_\_\_

Classification No. : \_\_\_\_\_ Points Awarded : \_\_\_\_\_  
Report Submitted : Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Not Required \_\_\_\_\_ Date Printed \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

January, 1984

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY BREEDERS AWARD PROGRAM

The Potomac Valley Aquarium Society has established the following BAP (Breeder's Award Program) to encourage members to breed a wider variety of fish and to share with others the knowledge they have gained. The program is open to all members in good standing (except corresponding members) and there is no time limit on breeding a particular fish. You proceed at your own pace. Awards are given as detailed in the rules. To get started all you need is a pair of fish, something to keep them in and a Breeder's Award Program form to fill out. Read the rules that follow and you are on your way.

Purposes:

The purposes of the program are:

1. To promote the keeping and breeding of exotic fishes.
2. To recognize outstanding achievement in the breeding of these fishes.
3. To encourage research into the spawning of the more difficult species.
4. To make accounts of successful spawning techniques available to club members through the Delta Tale and/or the general meetings.

The BAP Committee:

The Breeder's Award Program Committee shall consist of five members. The Chairman shall be appointed by the President and the remaining four members shall be appointed by the Chairman. These appointments are subject to the approval of the Board of Governors.

Function and Authority of the BAP Committee:

The Committee shall oversee and enforce all rules and regulations governing the Breeder's Award Program. Among these are verifying and awarding points to qualifying members, keeping proper records of awards, making proper awards to qualified members and reviewing the rules and regulations at least once a year for possible improvements.

### The BAP Checkers:

The BAP checkers are appointed by the BAP Chairman and are empowered to verify all spawnings. If you have a spawning which needs verification, contact the checker nearest you. If, after a few days, you are unable to contact the person nearest you, contact the next nearest. It is your obligation to see that you contact one of the checkers to verify your spawning. The forms to record spawnings can be obtained from any checker at the regular meetings.

A current list of the names and telephone numbers of the checkers will be printed each month in the Delta Tale.

### Eligibility:

All members in good standing (except corresponding members) are eligible for the Breeders Award Program.

### The Program:

The program is made up of five (5) levels of competency. They and their requirements are as follows:

1. BREEDER AWARD -- Has attained 50 breeding points from any categories.
2. INTERMEDIATE BREEDER -- Has attained Breeder status and a total of 150 breeding points from any categories.
3. ADVANCED BREEDER -- Has attained Intermediate Breeder status and a total of 300 breeding points, including 100 points from categories 7-17.
4. MASTER BREEDER -- Has attained Advanced Breeder status and a total of 500 breeding points, having spawned at least three (3) species from the categories on the Difficult or Target Species Lists to achieve these points. (See Note 1, page 8)
5. GRAND MASTER BREEDER -- Has attained Master Breeder status and has spawned at least one additional species from the Target Species List over and above those spawned for Master Breeder status.

### Acknowledgement:

Attainment of any of the five (5) levels will be recognized in the Delta Tale and at the general meetings. Awards will be presented at the December meeting for all five (5) levels of achievement.

Requirements:

1. Breeding points are awarded by proof of spawning of fish in any of seventeen (17) different categories. Points may be gained only once for each species and its albino form. Color morphs will not be eligible for further points. (See Note 2, page 8)
2. Spawning is defined for 10-point fish as raising at least ten (10) fry to thirty (30) days of age after hatching or release of fry in the case of mouthbrooders. For all other fish, spawning is defined as raising at least ten (10) fry to sixty (60) days after hatching.
3. Breeding is defined as the physical act of mating. A mating of killifish is considered to be the total quantity of eggs deposited during a one-week period and all fry hatched from the one-week spawn are counted for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the BAP.
4. Eggs must be spawned in the breeder's own tanks, not obtained from another breeder and then hatched.
5. Any fish not included in the first sixteen (16) categories or which you feel is not adequately covered in existing categories will be assigned points by the BAP Committee upon written request. This request must be made prior to awarding of points. The attached Request for Special Category Assignment form is to be used for this request.
6. Following a successful spawning, it is the breeder's responsibility to see that his points have been properly verified and reported. A Spawning Report must be submitted in order to obtain points. A copy of the Breeder's Award Form is attached. This report should be as complete as possible when filing for points. Forms may be obtained from any BAP checker.
7. The requirement for ten (10) fry can be waived by the Committee for a fish which is known to produce spawns of less than that number. The Request for Special Category Assignment form should be used for this request for 15-point and above fish. For 10-point fish, the request may be included in the "Remarks" area at the bottom of the Breeder's Award Form. ▲
8. There is no intent under this program to require the tearing down of a tank to look for eggs. The sight of free swimming fish can be used as a trigger to start reporting. Questions in this area should be referred to a Committee member for resolution.



## Proof of Spawning:

Proof of spawning is defined as follows:

1. The first verification and inspection for all categories of breeding must be performed within ten (10) days of hatching (for killifish, beginning of hatching) by a visit to your home. For 10-point fish this can be done by any member of the club in good standing; for all other categories this must be done by a BAP checker.
2. The second verification and inspection for all categories must be done by a BAP checker. The fry must be thirty (30) or sixty (60) days old (depending on the category) at the time of inspection. If you wish, the ten (10) fry may be brought to a general meeting.
3. For 15-point and above categories, a summary of spawning procedures must be submitted, either orally at a regular general meeting or in writing for publication in the Delta Tale. The written article or oral report must be completed within four (4) months after submitting a Breeders Award Form to properly receive credit for the spawning.
4. For all categories, a Breeders Award Form must be submitted to the BAP Committee. Any spawning claims may be investigated at any time by the Committee.
5. Any Committee member or checker wishing to claim points must secure confirmation in the approved manner. In addition, he must secure the confirmation of at least two (2) checkers in the case of the Difficult or Target species fish.

## Changes and Modifications of the Rules:

From time to time the Committee may feel that certain changes or modifications in the rules may be advisable. The Committee will adhere to the following procedures should it wish to make any changes or modifications:

1. A date for the change or modification will be chosen by the Committee.
2. The proposed change, with the effective date, will be published in a conspicuous manner in the Delta Tale at least three (3) months preceding the effective date.
3. Special requests for category changes should be submitted on the Request for Special Category Assignment form. The requester will be notified in writing of the action taken.
4. All appeals from any rulings of the BAP Committee must be made in writing to the Board of Governors for final decision.

No reduction in points will be retroactive, however, when a change results in upgrading points, awarding of additional points to a breeder depends on his meeting any additional requirements for that category.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call one of the Breeders Award Committee members.

The categories and their breeding point values are as follows:

- Category 1 - 10 points -- Any species of livebearing fish except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 2 - 10 points -- Any mouthbrooding cichlid (African and New World) except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 3 - 10 points -- Any species of cichlid except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 4 - 10 points -- White clouds or any species of rainbow, danio or brachydanio.
- Category 5 - 10 points -- Any species of barbs.
- Category 6 - 10 points -- Any killifish except as noted elsewhere. (See Note 3, page 8)
- Category 7 - 15 points -- Bottom spawning African killifish (See Note 3, page 8), the *Glossolepsis* genus and any species of anabantoid other than Chocolate or Kissing Gouramis.
- Category 8 - 15 points -- Goldfish or koi.
- Category 9 - 15 points -- *Badis badis*, angel fish, any species of Gobies, *Elassoma evergladei*, the genus *Geophagus* except as noted elsewhere or any species of fish known as a dwarf cichlid. A dwarf cichlid is a cichlid that does not exceed four (4) inches at maturity.
- Category 10 - 15 points - Any endemic rift-lake substrate spawning cichlid except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 11 - 20 points - New World large cichlids except as noted elsewhere.
- Category 12 - 20 points - Any species of catfish except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 13 - 25 points - Any species of bottom spawning South American killifish. (See Note 3, page 8)
- Category 14 - 25 points - Any species of characin except as indicated elsewhere.

(Continued next page)

Categories and their breeding point values (continued):

Category 15 - 30 points - DIFFICULT SPECIES (See following)

Category 16 - 50 points - TARGET SPECIES (See following)

Category 17 - Various -- SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT FISH

- 17(a) - 15 points -- The genus *Tropheus*
- 17(b) - 15 points -- *Cyphotilapia frontosa*
- 17(c) - 20 points -- *Etroplus maculatus* (Orange Chromide)
- 17(d) - 10 points -- Less than 10 fry/spawn of any of the following:
  - Brachyrhopsis rhabdophora*
  - Gambusia affinis affinis*
  - Gambusia punctata*
  - Heterandria bimaculata*
  - Heterandria formosa*
  - Poecilia latipunctata*
- 17(e) - 15 points -- Less than 10 fry/spawn of any of the following:
  - Cyprichromis nigripinnis*
  - Lamprologus meeli*

The DIFFICULT SPECIES LIST is a list of species whose spawnings have been recorded but can still be considered rare or difficult. At the present time the categories are as follows:

1. Any species of *Discus* (*Symphysodon*).
2. Neon Tetra (*Hyphessobrycon innesi*) or Cardinal Tetra (*Cheirodon axelrodi*).
3. Kissing Gourami (*Helostoma temmincki*)
4. Any species of Silver Dollar or Piranhas (*Serrasalmus*, *Rooseveltiella*, *Pygocentrus*, *Metynnis*, *Mylossoma* or *Myloplus*).
5. Any species of Rasbora.
6. Any species of Puffer (*Tetraodontidae*).
- 7a. Any species of Whiptail Catfish (*Loricaria*).
- 7b. Any species of Bristlenose Plecostomus (*Ancistrus*).
8. Butterfly fish (*Pantodon buchholzi*).
9. Any species of Leaf Fish (*Monocirrhus*, *Polycentropsis* or *Polycentrus*).
10. Any species of Half-beak (*Hemiramphidae*).
11. Four-eye (*Anableps tetraphthalmus*).
12. Any species of Sticklebacks (*Gasterosteidae*).
13. Spotted Headstander (*Chilodus puntatus*).
14. Chocolate Gourami (*Sphaerichthys osphromenoides*).
15. *Cichlasoma severum*, *Geophagus jurupari*, *Etroplus suratensis*, *Crenicara filamentosa*.
16. Non-designated species. (A difficult species of the breeder's choice may be substituted for one of the above 15 categories. In order to qualify a species for this award, the breeder must submit a written request to the Committee for approval prior to awarding points. Reasons must be provided.) This category can be used more than once in attaining the Master Breeder status.

(Continued next page)

The TARGET SPECIES LIST is a list of aquarium species whose spawnings have not been reliably reported by the home aquarist. At the present time the list is as follows:

1. Any species of Labeo.
2. Any species of Loricariidae except Whiptail Catfish and Hemiancistrus (bristle-nose plecostomus).
3. Any species of Loach.
4. Glass Catfish (Kryptopterus bicirrhus).
5. Any species of Scat (Scatophagus).
6. Any species of Headstander (Anostomidae) except Chilodus punctatus.
7. Any species of fish naturally found exclusively in salt water.
8. Any species of Hatchet Fish (Gasteropelecidae).
9. Any species of Glass Fish (Centropomidae).
10. Non-designated species. (A target species of the breeder's choice may be substituted for one of the above 9 categories. In order to qualify a species for this award, the breeder must submit a written request to the Committee for approval prior to awarding points. Reasons must be provided.) This category can be used more than once in attaining the Master or Grand Master Breeder status.

(BAP rules and regulations as of October 16, 1983.)

#### NOTES

1. The spawnings in the Difficult and Target categories will be used in the order of their recorded dates to satisfy the Master Breeder and Grand Master Breeder levels. Example: A breeder who spawns one species from the Target categories and two species from the Difficult categories while attempting to satisfy the Master Breeder level, and then spawns another Difficult species cannot say he will use the three from Difficult to achieve the Master Breeder Award and then the one from the Target categories will satisfy the requirement for the Grand Master Breeder level, even though the target spawn may have occurred first.
2. The albino form of a species shall be considered as a separate species and will be awarded points equivalent to its naturally occurring color form. Albino forms are generally thought to present some additional difficulty with regard to sensitivity and/or raising of fry. Other than albino forms, points may be gained only once for each species, not for each color morph. For example,

(Continued next page)

(BAP Notes continued)

the color morphs of *Pseudotropheus zebra* (Blue/Black, Cobalt, Red, etc.) are considered to be the same species of fish and points will not be awarded for each variety spawned. The same holds true with killifish, for example, *Aphyosemion gardneri* has about 18 color varieties, but points will be awarded only one time for the species *Aphyosemion gardneri*.

Highfin varieties are treated as the same species as their normally occurring forms and will not be awarded additional points.

3. The three different categories into which killifish are divided in this program reflect the varying degrees of difficulty in spawning these fish:

Category 6 (10 points) covers all the plant spawners. They spawn readily on mops or in a planted tank and the eggs hatch in about two weeks. In general, the fry are not difficult to raise.

Category 7 (15 points) covers the African bottom spawning killies. While they are usually spawned over a peat or fine sand bottom, many of them will spawn on bottom mops. The usual method of hatching involves storing the eggs in peat moss for a period of several weeks or months and, during this time, the eggs may be lost due to fungus or bacteria. It is this additional step which gives an added point value to the African bottom spawners.

Category 13 (25 points) covers the South American bottom spawners: *Cynolebias*, *Pterolebias*, *Austrofundulus*, *Rachovia* and *Simpsonichthys*. These are the true "ploughers"; they must completely bury themselves in the spawning medium (usually peat) before the eggs can be released. They have been found to be more difficult to maintain and to spawn than the African bottom spawners and the fry are generally more difficult to raise.

BREEDER'S AWARD FORM

INSPECTION DATES: month day year  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

CLASSIFICATION NO.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 POINTS: \_\_\_\_\_

BREEDING DATE  
 SUBMITTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF SPAWNING \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF FISH: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMON \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (Please print) \_\_\_\_\_ DATE OF FREE SWIMMING \_\_\_\_\_ TECHNICAL \_\_\_\_\_

CONDITIONING OF BREEDERS:  
 age \_\_\_\_\_ temp. \_\_\_\_\_  
 size \_\_\_\_\_ tank size \_\_\_\_\_  
 food \_\_\_\_\_

CARE OF EGGS:  
 approx. no. \_\_\_\_\_ size \_\_\_\_\_  
 incubation time \_\_\_\_\_ color \_\_\_\_\_  
 fungicide added \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMATION ON BREEDING:  
 tank size \_\_\_\_\_ pH \_\_\_\_\_  
 temp. \_\_\_\_\_ DH \_\_\_\_\_  
 no. of males \_\_\_\_\_  
 no. of females \_\_\_\_\_

CARE OF FRY:  
 tank size \_\_\_\_\_ temp. \_\_\_\_\_  
 age when moved \_\_\_\_\_ food \_\_\_\_\_

NO. OF YOUNG AT 60 DAYS \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 approx. average size of fry at  
 60 days of age \_\_\_\_\_

SPAWNING REPORT SUBMITTED: YES NO NOT REQUIRED  
 (To be filled in by Breeder's Award Chairman)

PRINTED  
 DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE FILL OUT FORM IN DUPLICATE. Use bottom of form for procedure, including removal of breeders, and for any general information such as minimum time between spawnings, filter used, sand, plants, light, salt, or any other helpful information. If additional space is needed use other side.

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POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY  
BREEDER'S AWARD PROGRAM

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL CATEGORY ASSIGNMENT (2 copies)

TECHNICAL NAME \_\_\_\_\_ COMMON NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Current Category \_\_\_\_\_ Points \_\_\_\_\_

Requested Category \_\_\_\_\_ Points \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons-(Specifically why this fish should have its category changed) \_\_\_\_\_

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BAP Policy Committee Action  
Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name (Signed) (Date)

Approved      Disapproved

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Final Action \_\_\_\_\_

Requester Notified \_\_\_\_\_ In Delta Tail \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Coordinator (Date)





## BREEDER'S AWARD PROGRAM

<u>Name</u>	<u>Points</u>
Garland Neese	1,040 ++++
Gerry Hoffman	830 ++++
Pat and Maggi Mahoney	735 ++++
Darrell Holman	640 ++++
Woody Griffin	610 ++++
John Jessup	585 +++++
Vince Edmondson	500 ++++
Ruth Brewer	305 +++
Jim Hajdics	275 ++
Art Lembke	165 ++
Wagner Family	165 ++
Roser Family	150 ++
Frank Angilletta	140 +
Alex Cummins	125 +
Kenny Warren	90 +
Nathan Manwaring	75 +
Amy Stirman	50 +
Pat Gore	10
Ray Krause	10

+++

### Breeder's Award Committee:

Chairman - Pat Mahoney - 534-0006

Gerry Hoffman - (703) 347-7486

John Jessup - 534-1704

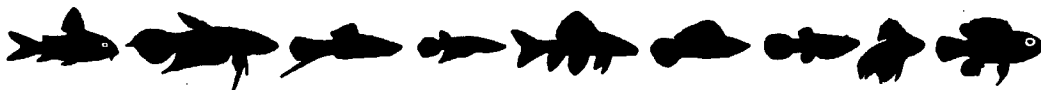
Garland Neese - 548-0557

Bob Roser - 780-7844

BAP Checkers: Ray Hughes - 424-3531 - Montgomery County  
Alex Cummins - 656-6355 - Prince Georges County  
Pat Gore - 522-3884 - Arlington County  
Jerry Stirman - 941-6729 - Alexandria  
Frank Angilletta - 670-8980 - Dale City  
Kenny Warren - 378-8838 - Clifton-Centerville  
Jim Long - 280-1753 - Fairfax-Vienna



# POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY



POST OFFICE BOX 6219 SHIRLINGTON STATION ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_

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

TELEPHONE CONTACTS H \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_

Number of tanks \_\_\_\_\_ Time in hobby \_\_\_\_\_

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

What can this club do for you \_\_\_\_\_

What do you want to do for the club \_\_\_\_\_

Which sub-groups of fish interest you \_\_\_\_\_

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

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Membership dues for the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society are:

Family	\$12.00	Corresponding	\$7.00
Individual	\$10.00	Junior (under 18)	\$5.00

Please send application and check for dues to address above.

Potomac Valley Aquarium Society  
P.O. Box 6219 Shirlington Station  
Arlington, Virginia 22206

Potomac Valley Aquarium Society Meets on the Following Dates in 1985

Jan. 14	May 13	Sept. 9
Feb. 11	June 10	Oct. 14
March 11	July 8	Nov. 11
April 8	Aug. 12	Dec. 9

Meetings are held at the John C. Wood Facility, Rt. 237 (Old Lee Hwy.)  
Fairfax City. Everyone is welcome.