

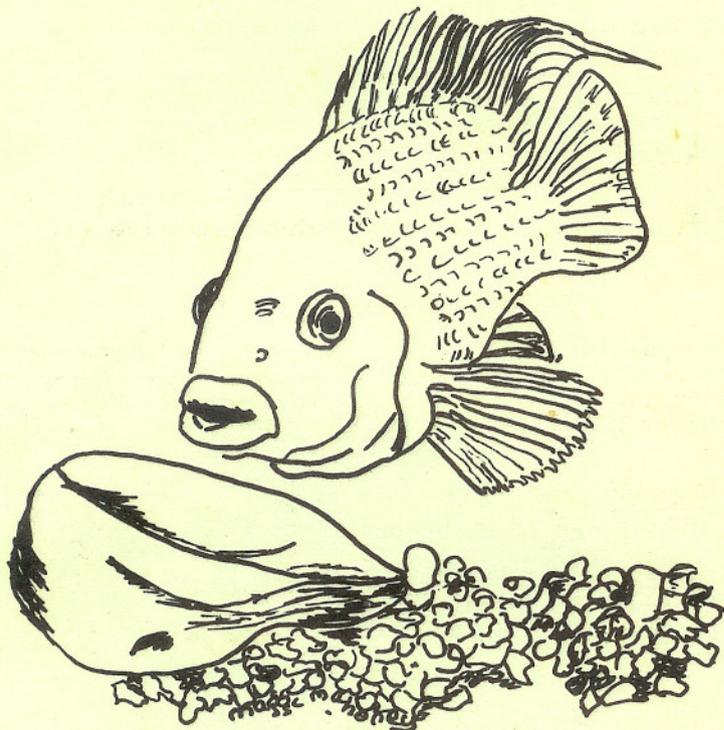
* DELTA TALE *

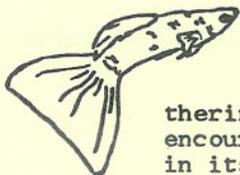
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DELTA TALE is published for the benefit of the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society (formerly the Potomac Valley Guppy Club) a non-profit organization, established in 1960 for the purpose of furthering the aquarium hobby by disseminating information, encouraging friendly competition, soliciting participation in its shows and promoting good fellowship. Correspondence should be addressed to: Secretary, P.V.A.S, P.O. Box 6219, Shirlington Station, Arlington, VA 22206. Original articles and drawings may be reprinted if credit is given the author and DELTA TALE. Two copies of the publication in which the reprint appears should be sent to DELTA TALE, which will forward one copy to the author/artist. All materials for inclusion in the DELTA TALE should reach the editor no later than the first Saturday after the monthly Monday meeting.

EDITOR: M.E.Mahoney

P.V.A.S. OFFICERS FOR 1979

President:	Pat Mahoney 534-0006	Corresponding Sec.	Tom Wright 394-0624(w)
Vice President:	Woody Griffin 524-8492	Recording Sec.	Dana S. Best 548-1868
Treasurer:	Gene Aldridge 931-7426		

1979 BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Bill Trout, Marc Lenzen, Maggi Mahoney, Joe Paull

COMMITTEE HEADS

Auctions- John Jessup	Monthly Bowl Shows-J.Terwilliger
Breeders Award Prog. Joe Paull	Programs-Ruth Brewer
Library-Bev Fazil	Ways & Means-Kenney Warren
Membership-Nancy Reynolds	

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MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The June meeting of the P.V.A.S. Board of Governors met at Woody Griffin's home on June 7, 1979. The meeting opened at 8:05 with Gene Aldridge, Ruth Brewer, Pat and Maggi Mahoney, Woody Griffin, Nancy Reynolds, Bill Trout, Kenny Warren, and Dana Best present.

The treasurer reported a gain of approximately \$500 from the 1979 Spring Show and Auction. A more detailed report will follow in the next "Delta Tale".

It was suggested that for October's auction a better way of recording the purchase of fish and other auction items be found. It was suggested that writing the purchaser's number on the bag in addition to the other information already written on it would be helpful. Another suggestion was to get detachable cards such as the ones used at the ACA auction.

Tom Wright will be writing thank-you notes and sending "Delta Tales" to all donators. Pat Mahoney will be writing thank-you's to the judges.

Since John Terwilliger will be unable to attend Board Meeting for the balance of the year, he will be resigning. (We all thank you, John!) He will be able to continue to run the bowl shows for June, July, and August. Pat Mahoney suggested that Mark Lenzen could continue on in John's place. He will also be asked to finish handling bowl shows for the rest of the year after John goes off to school.

It was mentioned that the Board will need to start thinking about a nominating committee for September.

P.V.A.S. has ten new members as a result of the Spring Show and Auction! The newspaper ads were apparently very successful since Pat and Maggi's phone never seemed to stop ringing during the days they ran.

Judging for future shows was proposed to be changed until later in the day such as 6 or 7 p.m., this would make it possible for more people to view the show. It was also suggested that the Coke Plant be reserved for the Friday evening before the next show so the set-up people could have more time to bag their fish, etc. the mornings of the show.

Next January (or earlier than we have done it in the past) we should mail our announcement to our advertisers of the show. We should also send a mailing to our out-of-town mailing list.

Ed Taylor will be doing our July program--he has offered to present a program on a Florida collecting trip of his.

Bill Cunningham will be added to the "Delta Tale" mailing list in appreciation for past services and "thanks."

The meeting adjourned at 9:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Dana Skibbie Best
Recording Secretary

THE "GIANT KRIB"

By: Joe Paull, PVAS

The Kribensis (Pelvicachromis pulcher) is an attractive and common aquarium fish. The Giant Krib, a closely related species is unfortunately not as easily found. This species, as yet unnamed, would easily win any beauty contest with its cousin. Although the body shapes are identical, the Giant Krib grows approximately one half inch larger and is much more intensely pigmented. The red belly coloration of the male extends through the gill plates to the tip of the snout and the bottom half of the tail is a distinct yellow in a spawning male. In other respects, the color pattern of both sexes is identical to the normal Kribensis except for the more intense hues.

Care and breeding are no different from its common relative. The Giant Krib is extremely adaptable and hardy. This fish prefers a few caves for security, but spends most of its time in view if it knows that a hiding spot is available when necessary. Since they eat all standard aquarium foods and condition easily, sexes should not be mixed in a community tank or else a hiding hole will soon become a spawning site and the other inhabitants will soon be torn up by the protective parents. The Giant Krib spawns very readily; in fact, there seems to be no way to stop them!

Housekeeping is set up in a cave, which could be a flower pot, pile of rocks, tubing, etc. My pair preferred a six inch length of black PVC (plumbing) pipe one and one half inches in diameter. Unlike the normal Kribensis which lays its eggs on the roof of the cave, my female placed her eggs on the sides. The eggs, numbering about 125, hatched in three and a half days and the fry were swimming about in another five. The female guarded the eggs and wrigglers in the cave while the male killed anything else in the tank (nasty creature!) Both parents took excellent care of their young, who formed a cloud about the two until the schooling instinct died out at four weeks of age. I allowed the parents to care for their young, not only because they did an excellent job, but because it kept them from spawning every two weeks.

The fry are large and hardy and eat anything. They readily eat brine shrimp or even crushed flake upon reaching the free swimming stage. With massive water changes and heavy feeding they easily reach one inch in eight to ten weeks.

As soon as the fry are removed, the parents will spawn again and again.....

THE ALARM SUBSTANCE, OR,
WHAT'S THAT SMELL?

Jeaniene Smith, The Nekton
Saskatoon Aquarium Soc., Feb. '79

Have you ever noticed that when you start crushing snails in a tank, the rest of them pull back into their shells and fall to the bottom? Or if you wipe half the microworms off the sides of the culture container, an hour later the rest of them have disappeared? This is because the snails and microworms can smell their damaged compatriots and decide it's probably not very safe to stick around any longer.

Fish have a similar reaction when they smell a wounded fish. If a fish is wounded (for instance bitten by a larger fish, or scraped against some rocks,) the cells in his skin are likely to be damaged. Some of these cells that are broken open are specialized cells called Alarm Substance cells, containing (guess what)ALARM SUBSTANCE. This is very soluble in water, but is not volatile, which means it is an odor for fish, but cannot be smelled by man.

When fish smell it, they react in different ways. Fish related to the goldfish swim excitedly with their heads against the bottom and their tails pointed upwards. In the wild, this behavior stirs up mud and debris to hide the fish in the turbid water. Some bottom fish related to the loaches become motionless, and use this as a method of hiding from their enemies. Flying barbs flee to the water surface, where they crowd together and jump out of the water. Hatchet fish, which normally swim close to the water surface, will leave the top and form a dense school in the middle of the tank if frightened by alarm substance.

Fish react most strongly to the alarm substance of their own species. The less related the fish are, the less reaction they show to each other's alarm substance. This means that the alarm substance is used mainly to warn a fish's fellow species, and very little, if at all, to scare away a distantly related predator.

The fright reaction can also be passed on just by seeing another fish reacting. If two tanks of fish are placed side by side and a wounded fish put into one tank, the fish in the second tank will see the frightened actions of the other fish and become frightened also. This means that if only a few fish in a school smell one of their neighbors being chopped by a predator, the whole school will become frightened and swim away.

Fish are not able to react to the alarm substance as soon as they hatch. For example, Zebra danios don't respond until they are 28 days old. However, the alarm substance is present in their skin long before they react. This may prevent an older fish (like a parent) from eating a school of young fish.

This substance obviously isn't a fool-proof means of protection, since many fish parents are still fairly cannibalistic. So what good is it if it doesn't always work? Well, if a parent eats just 5 less offspring each spawn, those fish will still be better off than if the parents ate all their young.

Not all fish have alarm substance cells. They are found mainly in one class of fish (Ostariophysi), which includes the Tetras and many of the Catfish. Fish such as Gouramis, Cichlids and Livebearers do not belong to this class and do not have alarm substance cells.

Blind cave fish are one of the interesting exceptions. They have the alarm substance, but through the course of time have lost (along with their sight) the ability to react to it. This probably happened because there are no predators in the Mexican caves where they live and so no need to warn each other of danger. Another exception are the Piranhas, which are also Tetras, but lack alarm substance cells. Presumably a mouthful of Piranha teeth is a pretty powerful deterrent to any fish looking for an easy meal, so that Piranha schools don't have to worry about predators, either.

Alarm substance cells aren't always found all over the fish. For example, the barbels of goldfish and catfish have no alarm substance cells. This means that if a catfish accidentally bruises a barbel or tentacle when he's rooting around in the gravel looking for food, he won't scare himself away from a good meal.

The alarm substance cells can also vary seasonally. Fish that dig nests, or rub themselves against a rough surface to clean it before laying their eggs run the risk of misfiring their alarm system. To avoid frightening away their mate, these fish lose the alarm substance cells during the breeding season. So it appears that we aren't the only ones worried about B.O. when trying to attract a member of the opposite sex!

References: Pfeifer, W., 1963, Alarm Substances. Experientia, 15: 113-168. Smith, R.J.F., 1977. Alarm Substance of fish. In Chemical Signals in Vertebrates. M.Mozell, editor, Plenum Pub.Co., New York.

PLASTIC TUBE BENDER

Ed Gralweicz, The Tropical Informer
S. Jersey Trop. Fish Assn., June 1979

Need a special shape of rigid plastic tube? It's hard to keep from kinking the tube unless you have a special bending tool. You need one for each size unless you use the universal bending tool - a pound of fine sand. Aquarium gravel is too tough, but beach sand or mason's sand is fine.

Tape one end of the tube closed and slowly pour the sand in, tapping the tube all the while so as to pack the sand tightly. Then tape the other end of the tube closed. Place the tube in hot water until it is soft and pliable, then bend it to shape. The sand will keep the tube from kinking. Best results will be obtained if a form having the desired diameter is used. Such a form can be an empty pickle or olive jar. There are several things that should be watched. Be sure the tube is soft enough before the bend is started and bend very slowly with even pressure.

CULTURING MICROWORMS

by Charley Grimes,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Microworms, more properly known as ANQUILLULA SILUSTIAE, are a nematode worm. I could list more scientific junk about this little runt but it would serve little purpose for the average guy and those that would be interested probably have book after book to research in. Knowing a lot of research on the subject won't make the worms grow any better and won't make them taste any better to the fish.

Microworms are really small white worms that are an excellent fry food. Micro worms are about 1/8 inch long and of a very small diameter. They are very light and a gob on the end of a finger, swished in a tank, will suspend in the water for a considerable time. If you are using a bare tank, they will finally hit bottom but will remain alive and very active for hours, up to 24 hours or more. Almost all small fry really go for them. Some fish are too stupid to find them on the bottom but will usually get their share while the worms sink which can take about 10 minutes if the tank has light aeration. I feed them in tanks with gravel but feel the ones that get to the gravel will escape. This has never caused a pollution problem but I don't go overboard and feed great gobs. A fingertip covered with microworms is a lot of worms and will easily feed a 10-gallon tank with 150 to 300 tetra fry.

I wouldn't consider them a complete food any more than I would newly hatched brine shrimp. I think they're better than dry food because they are alive and active and therefore attract more fry to eat and to eat more. At the price of brine shrimp and considering how poorly some of it hatches, microworms are becoming more and more popular.

Culturing microworms is simplicity in and of itself. My favorite container is a plastic shoe box. This container might be a little bigger than you will usually need but an extra supply of worms daily is better than not enough. The other advantages to a plastic shoe box is price, you can stack three or four high if need be, you can see through the sides to see if the little runts are climbing the sides, and the lid fits tight enough to prevent drying but allows some air circulation which is absolutely necessary.

I might add that I have tried every culture medium ever suggested, and some of them were not only way out but actually stupid. I even tried beer instead of water as a wetting agent. I finally settled on yellow corn meal and water as the best, most reliable, and only method I use. I have never had any problem with commercial yellow corn meal. I have always been a little concerned about pesticides but, so far, have had no problems.

I pour about 1/2 to 3/4 inches of dry corn meal into the shoe box and then start wetting it down with hot water from the tap. I use hot water as it penetrates the dry meal faster. I use the spray attachment on the kitchen sink and stir the meal with a fork trying to get all of the meal wet. I try for a consistency that will just barely ooze when one end of the box is elevated. As the mixture cools, it might dry some and will need a little more water.

All you need to do after the mess cools is add about a tablespoon of worms and meal dipped from a going culture and within a week you will have all the worms you can stand. The little buggers are sex maniacs and almost multiply before your eyes.

I am not sure if I came to this conclusion or if someone told me, but the worms live on yeast, not the culture media. The yeast lives on the culture media and in turn the worms snack on the media. That is why you can use so many different medias with success; I do think corn meal is the best, however. Don't add yeast to the media thinking you are doing the worms a good turn. All you will do is shorten

the life of this particular box. The worms you get will have plenty of yeast for the box. The worms will have yeast all over their bodies and inside them, too. They will quickly inoculate a box with plenty of yeast.

I recommend the average hobbyist should have two shoe boxes going, starting a new one every couple of weeks. That way you will never have a culture over a month old and since they take about a week to get going good and then produce well for only 3 or 4 weeks, you always have them in their prime. A real old culture gone bad has an odor you won't believe and this system eliminates this.

When I want to get rid of an old culture, I take it to the sink and wash it down the drain and immediately start a new one. This four week system also has the advantage of having a culture in its prime if, for some reason, your new culture doesn't take.

I would caution you not to take the story "you can leave a microworm culture dry up and six months or a year later pour water on it and here come the worms" as 100% reliable. It doesn't always work.

I have heard it recommended to put a small jar culture in the refrigerator where it will keep for six months or more. That will probably work, but I have never tried it.

I collect and feed by running my finger around the side of the shoe box where the worms climb and then swish my finger in whatever tank needs microworms. I know some people can't stand to touch the worms and use a Q-tip. You can also use a bunch of toothpicks and make a pyramid and use the top pick which will be covered with worms. Both methods work but seem like a pain to me.

I think the reason you get worms on the side of the box is that the surface of the meal is too crowded for them. The worms on the side of the box are also somewhat cleaner than those on the surface of the corn meal.

One can purge the worms in water and then feed them with an eye dropper, but I have never found this to be necessary.

Microworms aren't a perfect food, but they are close, and you can't get a cheaper and easier live food.



(Article written by Charley for the Tri-County Tropical Fish Society, Peoria, Illinois as a thank you for a good time they showed him.)

FOR SALE

H	O	20 gal long glass tank w/top and double stand	\$30.00
S	P	20 gal high glass tank with full flo hood	\$35.00
A	D	30 gal glass tank and double stand	\$40.00
R	N		
O	U		

Eugene T. Aldridge, Jr. (703) 931-7426

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The May meeting of the P.V.A.S. Board of Governors met at the home of Woody Griffin on May 3, 1979. The meeting opened at 8:05 with Maggi Mahoney, Pat Mahoney, Ruth Brewer, Beverly Fazil, Gene Aldridge, Bill Trout, Joe Paull, Kenny Warren, and Dana Best present.

Twelve people have donated \$10.00 each for the 55 gallon tank, hood, and stand to be raffled off at the Spring Auction. A sign with the names of all those who made donations will be posted on the tank.

Woody Griffin is making calls about the rosettes and decals for the show.

Kenny Warren has delivered the trophies to the Mahoney's home; a general "award" fund will be solicited (for the purchase of trophies) at the May general meeting.

Dave McInturff, Woody Griffin, and Pat Mahoney will set up the air system for the show this weekend to give everything the "once over."

Air tubing and stones will be sold at the show for those people who didn't bring their own. Soft drinks will be sold during the show and auction, also.

Volunteers for setup on Saturday morning, and breakdown on Sunday evening will be requested at the general meeting.

The judges are all settled; all have accepted. There will be a tray for their lunch on Saturday which Bill Trout will be taking of.

Respectfully submitted,

Dana Skibbie Best
Recording Secretary



ask for KORDON

The Total Aquatic
Feeding Program:

Kordon has specially formulated top quality food for every fish in your aquarium. Bottom feeders. Mid-water feeders. And surface feeders. You can feed your fish according to their individual needs in plant and animal protein, vitamins and minerals.

Whether its staple, algae, enriched, growth, live-bearer or goldfish foods, you can be sure that Kordon flake foods are of the highest quality. Tested and proven for their nutrition characteristic. Kordon foods cover the feeding of all fish. Tropical, fresh water and marine.

It's no wonder that we call it the total feeding program. Kordon. Ask for it by name.

Hills *kordon* GOING PLACES. TOGETHER.

LEW'S AQUATIC LEADS

Youngstown Aquarist

April, 1979

Why is your "expensive" vibrator type air pump making such a racket? No, probably not a worn out diaphragm or hinge, but more likely too much back pressure. There are a number of ways to decrease back pressure and increase your pump life. First - blow through the hose with your mouth instead of the pump. Getting red in the face? Then you check for restrictions in the air line or for a plugged up air stone (diffuser.) Add an additional outlet to bleed off some of the excess air. Open the valve until the offending pump is silenced and then silence air flow through the new valve by placing a pipe cleaner into the valve outlet itself. If back pressure was the problem, that should to it.

(Originally reprinted in the Goldfish Report, no author's name.)

RAISE YOUR OWN EARTHWORMS

Alaquaria, Alabama Aquarium
Society, May, 1976

Earthworms in winter are a treat for large fish. Since bait shop worms are too expensive, why not raise your own? It can be easier than you think.

Start with any clean container 12 to 18 inches high. A five gallon steel paint can or one of the low plastic laundry baskets will work well. Punch holes into the sides one inch from the bottom and then fill the bottom of the container with two inches of large rocks. The rocks will drain the culture media. A mixture of one half peat moss or leaf compost, one fourth wood chips and one fourth clay or poor soil works best for the medium.

Try to avoid sand. The worms don't do well in it. Seed with a culture of worms and place in a cool spot.

Feeding is no problem. Just bury plant leaves, dickweed, dead fish and any other organic waste from the fish room. Kitchen scraps can be added if aquatic food becomes low. When the culture gets dry, water by placing one half pail of aquarium water into the top. (doesn't say how big a pail, let your common sense be your guide - ed.) The holes permit the water to run through the keep the culture at the right wetness.

(Obviously, you must keep this somewhere that the drainage water won't damage -- I wouldn't recommend the living room. editor)



ENERGY CRISIS ... AND THE HOBBY

Bill McColl, Tropical Breeze
San Diego Tropical Fish Soc.

It is high time that we hobbyists begin to think about the energy crisis. IF it is as bad as claimed in the media, and IF it will get worse as predicted, then it is conceivable that we fish-keepers could be put completely out of the hobby, not as we currently fear, by the Department of the Interior, but by ourselves.

I am not talking about the hobbyists who have two or three tanks. They don't use all that much power. But those of us with twenty or thirty or more tanks could have a problem. Besides using electrical power that may be in demand for more important things -- and I hear that there are indeed more important things than aquatic animals -- we also do not want to pay a big electric bill if we don't have to. Right?

Try consolidating tanks. Put fish together that will get along together. This can be done without overcrowding, believe me. In the past month I have eliminated the need for two forties and a one hundred and twenty gallon tank. This has eliminated heaters, pumps and lighting. Not much, you say? Perhaps not, but if all three hundred million or so of us would do that, it would help ... some.

"No can do", you say, "I've got too many fish now!" Well, do you really want all of them? And their fry, too? If not, put them in the auction. You'll not only help yourself and your pets -- you'll help the hobby and your club, too.

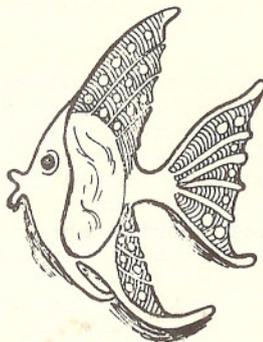
Try moving your tanks to a location in the house where they will be near a heating register. After all, I'M sure you'll keep yourself warm enough, so that they won't freeze either. Of course, some fish need super-warm temperatures. If you have some of these, then by all means use as heater. But, use your head, too. Use the heater only when you must.

Read your books and find out how much light your fish really requires daily. If it doesn't say in your books, then use your club library. We have one, in case you'd forgotten. (Note - not sure how many books PVAS library has, but many members have numerous - borrow.) Use natural light wherever possible. If you do not like the algae that this can create, then keep your algae-loving fish in these tanks. It is better for their health, anyway. If you can't get natural light to your animals, then use your tank lights appropriately. All of us are guilty at one time or another of leaving tank lights on 24 hours a day. This is not only wasteful and unnecessary, it is also unfair to the fish. If the lights are on, your fish can't rest properly and are liable to do quite a bit of fruitless food-hunting during the period when you are enjoying your sleep and cannot feed them.

Also, don't forget that fish, as animals like us, are used to shorter hours of daylight in the winter months. Consequently, less tank lighting is required. In fact, several species refuse to spawn until they think that winter has arrived. You may not be able to see all your animals as often as you like, but they will be happier and so will you when the electric bill comes in. If we all cooperate, all across the country, it will help

SAINT PETER ADMITS AN EDITOR

The editor at the heavenly gate,
with features pinched and cold,
bowed down before the man of fate,
seeking admission to the fold.



"What have you done,"

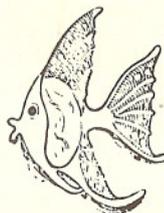
St. Peter asked,

"to gain admission here?"

"I was a fish magazine editor, sir,
for many a weary year."

The pearly gates swung open wide,
as St. Peter pressed the bell.

"Come in and choose your happ",
he cried, "You've had your share of ----".



(Reprinted from the Valley Stream)

SPEAKING OF EXCHANGES:

"A Synopsis of the genus fundulus (Cyprinodontidae:Pisces)", an article by Glen E. Collier of Texas in the Journal of the American Killifish Association is extreme in its detail. Comes complete with some really great illustrations (19 of them) by R.H. Wildekamp.

If you're interested in joining the AKA, contact Bev & Jerry Sellers, Membership Chairmen, P.O. Box 2231, Sarasota, FL 33578

The Buntbarsche Bulletin of February, 1979 is beginning a series of articles on Tropheus by Heinrich Schevermann. Looks like it will be a great one.

Anyone interested in joining the ACA (remember the big meeting in New Jersey this month) can get in touch with Membership Chairman, James H. Martensen, P.O. Box 596, Oxford, NY 13830.

TANK TIPS from JUNGLE LABS

1. Be sure all four corners of your aquarium touch table before filling tank. Use folded business card under any corner that does not touch supporting surface.
2. Cover back half of tank. Fish jump out where bubbles rise.
3. Avoid using metal objects in an aquarium. Metals are poisonous. (Except for stainless steel.)
4. Allow water to run from the faucet for a least two minutes before drawing water for the tank. Household pipes add metal to standing water.
5. Avoid using sea shells or coral in fresh water tanks.
6. Use live plants wherever possible. Live plants absorb gas from fish waste.
7. Give aquarium plants at least 10 hours of light a day. Two watts per gallon is recommended for well planted tanks.
8. Snails are not recommended for tropical tanks. Many tropicals kill snails. Catfish and algae eaters are more efficient.
9. Use at least one catfish for every five gallons of water.
10. Ideal water temperature for tropicals is 75 degrees. Buy the best thermometer your dealer has.
11. If using charcoal filters, punch hole in filter floss and slip over filter stem. Wrapping stem can cause filter leaks.
12. Change charcoal in filter ever 14 days. Charcoal absorbs waste gas.
13. Don't float plastic bags containing fish. If the temperature of the tank is colder than the bag, lay the bag aside 1/2 hour to cool. If temperature of tank is warmer than bag, add fish immediately.
14. Over feeding is the cause of most aquarium problems. Ideal feeding is three to four grains per fish per day.
15. Too large a grain food causes thin fish. If food is too coarse, it cannot be digested properly.
16. Always feed the fish in your tank before adding new fish. This stops cannibalism.
17. Keep a ratio of at least two females to every male. Males can run females thin.
18. Avoid bug or deodorizer sprays and paint fumes around tanks. Most sprays can harm fish.

(Reprinted from an exchange who got it from Tank Talk, November, 1972. Midwestern Aquarium Club)

PVAS BOWL SHOW RESULTS AND STANDING, JUNE, 1979

CICHLIDS

New World Large

no entries

Riftlake Mbuna

No entries

Open

1st - Black Lace veil angel-
Kent

Judges:

D.Homan, W. Griffin

STANDINGS:

CICHLIDS

Neese, G.
Griffin, W.
Prendergast, M & R
Mahoney, P.
Kent, B.
Holman, D.

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

Anabantids

no entries

Catfish - Corydorus

1st - Punctatus - Holman
2nd - Meyersi - Holman
3rd - Agassizi - Holman

Open

1st - Pimodella cat - Kent

Judges:

P.Mahoney, J.Jessup

	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>QUARTER</u>	<u>ANNUAL</u>
Neese, G.	0	20	42
Griffin, W.	0	22 *	22
Prendergast, M & R	0	0	12
Mahoney, P.	0	0	12
Kent, B.	6	6	6
Holman, D.	0	2	2

EGGLAYER/LIVEBEARERS

Elko, V.	0	13	27
Neese, G.	0	10	25
Holman, D.	13	22 *	22
Prendergast, M.&R	0	21	21
Mahoney, P.	0	0	15
Guiler, C.	0	7	13
Andreen, P.	0	0	10
Kent, B.	7	7	7
Herrell, L.	0	6	6
Meyer, P.	0	4	4

* Quarterly Awards: Woody Griffin, Darell Holman

BOWL SHOW CATAGORIES FOR JULY

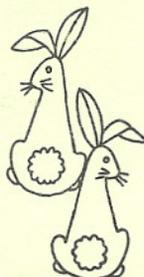
*****DOUBLE POINTS*****

Cichlid Haplochromis, New World Large, Open
Egglayer/Livebearer: Guppies, Barbs, Open

Double points because the February meeting was cancelled due to bad weather, so you're showing these fish for the one and only time this year. A good chance to really stack up the points.

NAME	POINTS
Joe Paul	505****
Jan & Dave McInturff	415****
Ruth Brewer	280**
Bev Fazil	170**
Gerry Hoffman	170**
Pat & Maggi Mahoney	135*
Garland Neese	120*
Kenny Warren	90*
Gene Aldridge	80
Diane Nixon	70*
John Jessup	65*
Woody Griffin	50*
Pat Fromm	15
Jerry Donnelly	10

bap REPORT



* Breeders Award ** Intermediate Breeders Award
 *** Advanced Breeders Award **** Master Breeders Award

Recent Points for spawning:

Last month, inadvertantly omitted: Bev Fazil - Rosy Barbs
 Auratus

This Month - Woody Griffin: Firemouth
 Johanni
 Auratus
 Phase II Jewels

PVAS JULY PROGRAM -- OUTSTANDING!!!

Ed Taylor, long time friend and true blue judge for our shows will have the program for July. He will be speaking on a collecting trip to Florida. Part slides - part narration -- all sure to be very entertaining.

We would like to inspire enough PVASers - both through Ed's talk and through interest - to get up a local collecting trip sometime in July. There are many places right here in the area that interesting small fish can be collected -- or we could mount a safari to the eastern shore area if we can get gas and transport and enough interest. These trips are fun not only because you have the satisfaction of having netted your own fish, but just for the camaradery and getting out and away for a day. Come to the July meeting and show an interest -- let's have an extra-curricular activity while the weather's good.

BALTIMORE AQUARIUM SOCIETY

Or, how lucky can you get. Several of us went up for their charter meeting, as mentioned in the June Delta Tale and had a very enjoyable afternoon and evening. The Liebetrau's sent us a marked map so we could find our way around - visited several fish stores, had an outstanding dinner, then on to Johns Hopkins for the meeting.

The luck comes in because the new, under construction, Baltimore Aquarium - due to open sometime in 1981, is not only underwriting the new club -- when it does open they will have their meetings at the Aquarium, right among the fishes. Think of the neat speakers they will be able to recruit!

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 6219
SHIRLINGTON STATION
ARLINGTON, VA. 22206

FIRST CLASS MAIL

1979 MEETING DATES

JAN. 8
FEB. 12
MAR. 12

APR. 9
MAY 14
JUN. 11

JUL. 9
AUG. 13
SEP. 10

OCT. 8
NOV. 19
DEC. 10

MEETINGS ARE HELD AT THE COCA-COLA BOTTLING PLANT, 5401 SEMINARY ROAD, BAILEY'S CROSSROADS, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. MEETINGS START AT 8:00 P.M., BOWL SHOW REGISTRATION STARTS AT 7:45 P.M.