DELTA TALE

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E. Peake reprint

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1972 MEETING DATES

Jan 10	Apr 10	Jul 10	Oct 9
Feb 14	May 8	Aug 14	Nov 6
Mar 13	Jun 12	Sep 11	Dec 11

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

There's a lot going on these days in the hobby, some good, some not so good. I spoke to John Coleman the other day and found that he has closed his shop. That's bad news as he had good fish. He has some very interesting plans for the future and, hopefully, he will be able to execute them in the near future.

The good news, as I announced at our last meeting is that we have two days for our fall show, the 28th and 29th of October, which allows us to do a better job without all the mad rushing associated with a one-day production.

Another good point has been the response to our fish-talk sessions at the last two meetings. We should be able to continue these on a regular basis and at the same time add on more formal programs. The ability of the Board of Governors to carry on the more mundane aspects of the Society's business has added greatly in the past few months to our having time to discuss fish at the meetings.

Our next meeting is on October 9th, same time, same place. See you there.

JOHN E. JESSUP, JR. Ph.D.

SECRETARY'S LETTER

All of you who did not attend our last monthly meeting missed a very good discussion on plant raising and other basic aquarium maintenance techniques. This was an open question and answer period from the members present. I think this type of program is going to become more popular, and hopefully each monthly meeting will allow some time for this type of open floor discussion. I think all of us will learn something from them to help us in this hobby of ours, which can present some problems we cannot solve alone. These discussions, coupled with the fine programs being presented by John Pipkin, are providing a well rounded evening of "fish talk." So if you were unable to attend our last meeting, don't get left out of the next one. Make a note of it now, and be there on October 9th.

John Wolcott, our fall show chairman, made the following announcements regarding the forthcoming show. First, the dates have been changed to October 28 & 29th . This will be a two day show, so keep these dates in mind and get those prized specimens ready. Second, John is looking for people who can lend a hand with this show. I hope all of you will be able to help make this the largest and best show we have had to date. These shows provide our club with a good source of revenue and enable all of us to bring our fish and share what we have been doing over the past few months in our own fish rooms with our fellow club members. I know from personal experience that it is always exciting to see what another hobbyist has been raising. Hope all of you will bring some entries.

We are glad to have John Pipkin back with us after his recent illness. From the looks of John and his fish, both had excellent care.

Hope to see all of you on October 9th.

Ken Fisher
Recording Secretary

EDITOR'S NOTE

Long-time member and senior aquarist Gene Aldridge is responsible for this month's featured article. We should be extra thankful to Gene. Not only does he show the club's colors at many national fish events, but now he's also devoting the time and energy necessary to the production of this excellent resume of the Cichlid Association's annual extravaganza. We have followed up this report with a reprint from our sister society, The Advanced Aquarists, and to give the livebearer raisers equal time, we have also reprinted an older but comprehensive article from another nearby publication, the Suburban Maryland Aquarium Society's Water World.

In case there are any around still unaware, the modest S.O. signature that so frequently appears in these pages (note this month's cover and the charming poem that closes the issue) belong to Susan O'Meara, our society's corresponding secretary. Sue continues to be the Delta Tale's number one supporter. Would that her hard work and enthusiasm were contagious.

I'm closing again with a plea for contributions from members. To see your name in print over an article is one of life's rare pleasures. If we fail to attract original materials why not just settle for a society newsletter?

AMERICAN CICHLID ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

Eugene T. Aldridge, Jr.

The American Cichlid Association is a national tropical fish society with an international flavor. We are dedicated to the breeding, raising, and study of our beloved Cichlids, large or small. They range from an inch and a half long to four feet long, so you can take your pick, size-wise. Currently there are 1300 members spread over the world, with 1200 in the U.S.; California has the most members with 200 and Alaska, New Hampshire, and West Virginia the least with one each.

On August 11, 12, and 13 1972 the ACA held it's first convention. The Oklahoma City Aquarium Society sponsored the convention and did all the "dirty" work in conjunction with the convention. There were about 100 conventioneers from outside the state of Oklahoma with 10 coming from our neighbor to the north, Canada. One even came from New Brunswick. I went and had a terrific time meeting new Cichlid fans and renewing a couple of old friendships.

For me the convention started Thursday evening. I spent several hours helping to put auction fish in tanks. There was a lot of Cichlid talk with the convention organizers. The evening ended with a few beers and more fish talk with particular emphasis on large (400 gallon and up) tanks. The Oklahoma City area has an excess of large plate glass suitable for tanks. The reason, someone ordered enough glass to front a 20 story building, too small. The glass company is selling it at $10.00 a sheet just to get rid of it. Friday morning, I went to a couple of fish stores. One was very good with 1500 square feet for display. The tanks were clean and the fish in good shape. The prices were higher than locally bought fish, however, incoming flight problems cause this.

The convention started in earnest Friday afternoon with a slide-tape program prepared by Art Hayley on discus. The program and slides were very good; with a few more slides, the program could be an excellent one for ACA distribution on a rental basis to interested clubs, including ours.

After breakfast, Saturday morning, we had an excellent presentation on "Water Changing Systems." How does changing more than 100% daily sound to you? Juergen Kasprick, Mt. Clemens, Michigan gave this excellent talk. One experiment called for a constant flow of water in and out resulting in excess of a 100% daily change. Many hobbyists in the Michigan area change 80 - 90% of the water daily. The advocates of this type of procedure

are raising mostly kribs and other dwarfs, with 10-15 gallon tanks being the largest. Many examples of ways to drain tanks to predetermined levels and to refill from storage tanks were given and discussed. Aquarists using these extensive water changes swear by the terrific growth the fish achieve. Others are equally against such large water changes, you take your choice. If your choice is large water changes, work up to it gradually, don't hit your fish with it all at once. During the question and answer period many ways of storing water were mentioned. Some are large tanks, large plastic trash container, small swimming pools, etc.

In mid-morning, John Martin of Pleasant Ridge, Michigan presented a terrific program on Dwarf Cichlids with particular emphasis on kribs. The slides were wonderful. I have never seen most of the kribs shown. A considerable amount of time was spent on the PH effect on the sex of baby fish. At the outer ranges of PH you can get either all males or all females. In certain varieties the PH range has not been found to get an equal number of males and females. In some cases the PH is in the 5.0 to 5.5 acid range. The kribs are not raised in this range, only the eggs and small babies are. The adult fish are not maintained at this level because of the cost and difficulty in getting quantities of water at 5.0 and 5.5. John keeps his fish at 7.0 to 7.2 depending on the local tap water. All water being changed is aged, but this does not radically change the PH. John does sell his fish through the ACA Trading Post, so if you are interested in kribs, try him.

The luncheon speaker was Paul Loiselle with a two hour slide talk shown on Cichlasoma fish. Most of the fish I have seen at one time or another in programs presented to the PVAS by either Ed Taylor or Doug Smith. A few I had not seen before, and were of real interest. Paul included a little local Central America history and a great deal of time on the large Cichlids residing in Southern California. Personal insight was given concerning each one. Paul knows them all, and some are smart and some are very dumb.

Later, Saturday afternoon, Paul presented a good slide program on Rift Lake Cichlids. Many of the slides we have seen before. Paul related experiencesof his years in this area with the Peace Corps. For many, identification marks were given. Most were in enough detail so that the novice could become an expert.

Saturday evening an Awards Banquet was held. Trophies and ribbons were given for the Cichlids exhibited. There were about 125 fish entered in the show. The structure of classes was somewhat different than the one we use, but close. The Africans were the same, but the Americans were divided up by the ultimate size

of the fish and not the actual size. There were some excellent fish shown.

After dinner Paul gave a short talk on Lake Victoria. Those of you who were lucky enough to hear Paul a year ago saw the slides and heard the talk. It was almost verbatum.

Sunday morning, Ed Taylor gave a talk on Fish Photography. Essentially, it was a rehash of material that has appeared before in fish periodicals. At noon we had a short talk by Dr. Howard P. Clemans on "Hormones and Cichlids." Dr. Clemans related many experiences in this area that occurred while on a Peace Corp mission in Africa. The most important single item was the creation of a Tilapia Cross that could not reproduce. This is very good because larger food fish can be grown without a population explosion like some of our lakes have with bluegills. Parts were very technical, however, I overlooked this because overall I learned something completely new.

The last thing was the auction. Prices were very good. Generally, they ran about what an expensive local store would retail Cichlids for. Examples of prices: 8 Colbalt Blue Zebras - $15.00 each; 10 Polystigma - $6.00 each; 4" Red Devils - $4.00 each.

I had an extremely good time, even though I got corns in the wrong place looking at about 750 slides!

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MEMBERS ATTENTION!

Mark October 28 and 29, 1972
on your calendar

P.V.A.S. FALL FISH SHOW

SPAWNING TROPHEUS MOORII

By Evelyn Peake

A pair of unsexed Tropheus moorii were purchased in New York in April 1971. They were approximately 5/8 inch long. These two fish were placed in a 20 gallon tank. Tap water pH 7.2 Hardness 15 gr/gal which had been aged two weeks was used. The tank had a clear plastic divider which separated the fish. Tufa rock caves were provided as well as one inch of medium-size natural gravel, some water sprite plants and duckweed. A small dynaflow filter was used and an airstone on each side of the divider. The light source was fluorescent, and was employed ten to 12 hours a day. The temperature varied between 76° and 80°.

Three weeks after the fish were placed in the tank, a green algae carpet formed on the part of the floor of the tank that was exposed and covered the sides. The duckweed covered the top of the water. It was removed periodically and fed to other cichlids.

The fish remained in the caves most of the time; occasionally meeting at the divider, with much raising of the dorsal fin, quivering and darkening of color, from slate gray to brownish black with splotches of crimson on the anterior portion of the dorsal fin and the belly; the mid-section becoming almost white. When such a display was noted, the divider was removed. At first neither fish would cross the line at the center of the tank. They would display and quiver and finally lock jaws, one on each side of an imaginary divider. Finally one or the other fish was pulled over into the other's territory and a pitched battle would ensue. Except for the loss of a few scales and bruised mouths, little damage was done.

This type of "rough play" lasted from fifteen minutes to an hour with one fish going to the top and the other retiring to its cave. Then the divider was repositioned.

After ten months of observing these fish there was still no visual means of sexing them. Their size had increased to 3 1/2 inches.

In November 1971, two more T. moorii were obtained. These fish were about 2 1/2 inches long. The body color was rusty black. One fish showed crimson blotches on the anterior dorsal and smaller crimson blotches on the belly. The other fish displayed no crimson patches, was rusty black in body, and had four or five white scales about midway of the body, bordering the dorsal. Later, this fish was found to be the female.

The fish were placed in a 30 gallon long tank, which was divided into four sections with clear plastic dividers having 1/4 inch holes in them spaced one inch apart. Each fish had approximately an area of one cubic foot (12" x 9" x 11"). The same physical setup was employed. The new fish behaved as the first had, with one exception. When the divider was removed and the fish were together, the afore-mentioned fish with the white scales and no crimson blotches was much less aggressive than the other. After a short period of chasing and jawlocking, the female would give the appeasement signal and go to the top into the plants, and the male would retire to his cave. At this point the divider was repositioned. Many attempts were made to spawn these two fish without chemically altering their environment, but were met with no success.

Two brooding Haplochromis Burtoni were place in the tank adjacent to the T. moorii, one in each compartment. When their fry swam through the holes in the divider and took up residence with the T. moorii staying near the top in the duckweed and floating wisteria. They were not interfered with in any way by the T. moorii. Those which stayed with the H. Burtoni parents were eventually eaten, due no doubt to cramped quarters. (The two clutches contained 35 fry.) The H. Burtoni were removed after two weeks. Nine Burtoni fry remained with the T. moorii, swimming freely between the dividers but seeming to congregate in the compartment of the female T. moorii.

The next procedure was to change their physical environment. This was accomplished by placing all four fish plus nine H. Burtoni fry 1 1/2 inches long in a 50 gallon tank piled high with tufa rock to provide many hiding places. Twenty gallons of old water was used which now had a pH of 8.2. The remainder of the water was tap water pH 7.2. A fluorescent hood afforded light for 12 hours a day. A large dynaflow was used for filtration plus two small airstones. No plants were provided and no algae was present except a small amount on the tufa rock.

The first week the fish were busy establishing territory. There was much chasing and quivering, also raising of the dorsal, but in no way could this activity be regarded as fighting. They are extremely fast swimmers compared to the Lake Malawi mbuna. The nine H. Burtoni fry stayed in the upper strata of water and grew very rapidly, unmolested by T. moorii but fought among themselves. In about ten days after the T. moorii had staked out their territory, the H. Burtoni descended and moved into the smaller caves. Again, they were left unmolested.

After T. moorii were in the tank for 6 weeks, under close

observation to make certain they were not going to injure each other, they had settled down to indulging in what can only be described as rough play.

They were fed five times a day with regular Tetramin, plus tops of water wisteria when it was available. The last feeding was 2:00 am. The tank was diatomed once a week for 1-2 hours.

The actual spawning was not observed, but two days prior to noticing that the fish with the white scales was acting differently, there had been a 50% water change. The pH was 8.0 at this time.

There was no noticeable swelling of the buccal cavity which would indicate that the fish had spawned. Rather, it was her change in behavior that made closer observation necessary. It appeared at first as if the fish were ill or injured. She swam slowly in the middle of the tank with her mouth tightly shut and did not seek refuge in the caves or at the surface. When the fast-swimming males (?) came too near, the H. Burtoni would swim between her and the others as if to afford protection. She would roll over on her side and bend her body in an S shape. Food was offered but she did not eat, although she followed the food as it sank. The other fish continued their rough chasing and displaying but did not abuse the female, until the 10th day (8 days after she evinced behavioral change). The males (?) became noticeably aggressive toward the female, even chasing H. Burtoni.

At this time the female, now with her mouth distended, was removed to a 15 gallon tank containing water from the 50 gallon tank.

To get the female out, all the tufa rock was removed from the 50 gallon tank and one half the water. When this project was completed, there were four pale gray, badly frightened T. moorii huddled in one corner, with their mouths tightly shut! In a couple of hours the crimson blotches returned to two of the fish, but the other two remained pale and undistinguishable from each other. A divider was placed in the 15 gallon tank and the pale grey fish were netted out and placed one on each side. The lights were turned off for 24 hours; then turned on and food was introduced. The non-brooding fish surfaced and ate, the other fish remained in the cave. The non-brooder was netted out and returned to the 50 gallon tank.

The brooding female started to eat very small amounts of flake food on the 13th day. When it became apparent that she was eating,

a sponge filter was placed in the tank. Prior to that, only an airstone was used. She remained in the cave most of the time, except when she came out for food which had sunk to the bottom. She would swim with her belly almost on the bottom and suck in a flake of food, rather than actually opening her mouth. During feeding, it appeared that the fry were positioned in the throat rather than in the mouth.

On the 32nd day after spawning the female released six fry about 1/2 inch long. They were rusty brown with 8 or 9 vertical black bars, which were twice as wide as the ground color. Sometimes they appeared to be silvery with the vertical bars very apparent. They immediately ate crushed Tetramin and live baby brine shrimp.

The lights were left on continuously for 30 days, and feeding was scheduled for every 2 hours for 16 hours. The 2:00 a. m. feeding was a large amount of newly hatched brine shrimp. They also picked at the sponge filter.

Brood care lasted 7 days, then the female started to chase the fry. By this time they were too large to return to the mouth of the female. She was removed and placed in a 10 gallon tank and at this writing is ready to join her previous tankmates to have another go at it!

Ref: Fryer and Iles, The Cichlid Fishes of the Great Lakes of Africa. TFH, 1972, pp. 502, 191-2, 157, 126, 106, 585, 536, 526-9, 319, 289.

Reprinted from:
BULLETIN OF THE ADVANCED AQUARISTS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA
July 1972.

SWORDTAILS THAT CARRY A FLAG

by Bill Ring

Hi-Fin Swordtails got their start in May, 1958, in the tanks of Thomas and Thelma Simpson of Cardena, California. One little red swordtail with a spiked dorsal was noticed in a tank full of ordinary finned swordtail fry. He was observed carefully, and when old enough, placed with young females to see if the mutation was reproduceable. The first females to produce young dropped 13 fry, 10 with the little pointed dorsals. This was a very encouraging sign, and an indication that the Hi-Fin was due to a dominate gene. The Simpson Hi-Fin was introduced to the world in the March, 1960, "Aquarium Journal" with an article and photographs by Gene Wolfsheimer.

I was captivated by the beautiful, flowing fins of these fish from the first time I saw them. However, the price was quite steep and I decided to wait until I had gained experience with less expensive fish before acquiring any of these beauties. Besides, I had seen a picture of some breathtakingly beautiful velvet swords with long flowing black fins. This was what I wanted, swordtails proudly carrying a black flag.

Red wag Hi-Fins seemed to be unobtainable in the Chicagoland area at that time, so I finally bought a pair of brick red Hi-Fins. I got them quite reasonably because the male appeared to be sick. In fact, I didn't want the male at all, intending to breed the female to an ordinary red wag male, but I agreed to take the male off the dealer's hands at the same price as for the female alone. It was a good thing I took him, for he wasn't sick at all, he had just been bullied by more aggressive low-fin males. (It has been my experience that most Hi-Fins are less aggressive than ordinary swordtails and should not be kept in the same tank with them.)

I lost my Hi-Fin female shortly after she dropped young prematurely. The fry had large egg sacks and did not survive, even though I added salt as all the books recommend for premature births. This called for a change in plans, so I bought two young red wag females, not necessarily virgin. One was a true velvet red, the other a little lighter, with a tendency to the brick coloration. I kept the two females in a tank containing only egglayers for about two months and they dropped no young and did not appear loaded, so I put my Hi-Fin male with them.

About a month later both females were loaded, so I prepared two 15 gallon tanks densely planted throughout with ceratophylum and anacharis. Undergravel filtration was used on both tanks, lighting was supplied by a warm white florescent on one tank, incandescent on the other. I normally use Gro-Lux bulbs but I had read they had a bad effect on fry, so I decided to take no chances.

Presently the light red female dropped about 45 fry and was returned to the community tank. She celebrated the occasion by committing suicide with a leap out of the tank, apparently through the hole for the filter. About two weeks later the other female dropped in the neighborhood of 60 young and was returned without trouble.

The fry were fed live or frozen baby brine shrimp four times a day for the first week, then the diet was supplemented with Tetramin growth food. When they were large enough they were fed Tetramin staple food and frozen adult brine shrimp, 3 feedings daily. My adult fish receive two feedings--Tetramin in the morning and frozen brine shrimp or beef heart in the evening. Live Tubifex worms are fed on occasion, although these are mainly reserved for my Cichlids, Bettas and Killies. I occasionally feed canned spinach to my livebearers, if there is insufficient algae present in the tank.

When the fry had developed their colors--this takes two weeks or more--I could see that the light red female had dropped a rather motley bunch. There were greens, green wagtails, golds, gold wagtails, velvet reds, bricks, velvet wagtails and brick wagtails. Better results were obtained from the velvet female, almost all were wagtails, and only brick reds and velvet reds were obtained.

At about 4 weeks I could begin to sex them, so a divider was placed in each tank and males were separated as soon as they developed so that I could keep my females virgin for breeding. Soon it was necessary to acquire two more tanks to provide room for growth, and the males and females were thereafter separated.

I obtained something like 50 percent Hi-Fins, although the sex ratio was lopsided in favor of males, especially among the Hi-Fins. There were only 7 Hi-Fin females--one gold, one velvet red wagtail, two brick red wagtails, and three velvet reds. Unfortunately, all three of the velvet red females jumped out of the tank after they were moved to separate them from the fish I intended to sell.

I kept four of the best velvet red males as breeders. Two of these developed the long flowing sail-like dorsal that their father had had. (He died from some unknown cause while the fry were still young.) The other two have much shorter, rectangular shaped fins. The red color of all four fish is not as intense as I desire, although Gro-Lux lighting brings it out well, but I hope to improve on this in succeeding generations. The females have a tall triangular dorsal, not the shape for Hi-Fin females. I receive many questions as to whether the females carried the Hi-Fin gene, and because I assumed that what was meant was did they come from the same parents, I answer affirmatively. Let me clear up this point now, the Hi-Fin is due to a dominate gene and if the fish does not have any evidence of extended finnage, the gene is not present.

About this time I became intrigued with the thought of crossing a lyretail sword into my strain and obtaining Hi-Fin lyretails. The lyretail is a more recent introduction to the hobby than the Hi-Fin, first coming out in 1966. All of the lyretails' finnage is more extended than the normal swordtail, leading some enthusiastic dealers to advertise them as "Hi-Fin Lyretails," an unfortunate name since the crossing of a Hi-Fin with a lyretail produces a fish with the long, extended dorsal of the Hi-Fin and the other beautiful finnage of the lyretail, a truly breathtaking sight. This is the true "Hi-Fin Lyretail."

Lyretail males have a greatly extended gonopodium, and at least some of them are incapable of reproduction. This problem is likely to be less troublesome when the males are very young, before finnage has completely developed. Lyretails can always be produced, however, by using an ordinary male or a Hi-Fin male. I recommend using a Hi-Fin male, because some of the offspring are likely to be true Hi-Fin lyretails. The male true Hi-Fin lyretail has an even longer and more modified gonopodium than the lyretail and breeding him is no doubt impossible, except perhaps by artificial means. The females are fertile, however.

I obtained a brick wag lyretail female and after isolating her for two months to make sure she was not already pregnant, I put her with my Hi-Fins and she presently provided me with over 100 youngsters, the largest brood I have ever gotten. Two weeks earlier, my best red wag female Hi-Fin had dropped about 50 fry so my tanks were full of young swords once more.

At the same time I was trying yet another experiment. I had heard that crossing a gold swordtail with a red would intensify the red, producing the very best velvet reds. Therefore I placed my gold female Hi-Fin with the red wag males and when she appeared loaded, removed her to the 15 gallon delivery tank and waited. And waited. Two months later she still appeared swollen and there were still no fry, so I assumed it was a false pregnancy and moved her to a small tank were I dosed her with

Epsom salts. The next day she was slim and still alone in the tank so I put her back in the 15 and introduced my best male. A few weeks later she appeared loaded again so I removed the male and waited. Finally she dropped the astronomical total of 12 fry. Well, at least they should grow fast and large since they are certainly not crowded! At the present time these are too young to determine colors, but over half have wagtail finnage. (Red swordtails are born gold, so are gold swords.)

My second generation Hi-Fins were all red or red wag, except for a few golds and gold wags. There were no greens. I culled all of the low fins as soon as I was sure I could distinguish them. I got perhaps 60 percent Hi-Fins. The red color was fairly uniform, not a really deep red, but only a few that were actually bricks.

The lyretail fry presented more of a problem in culling, since the lyretail dorsal does not get large as early as the Hi-Fin. It is necessary to look closely for a straight front edge on the dorsal and a point at the top. At four weeks I culled for color only, eliminating 7 greens and giving 20 green wags to my son to raise. I also moved all the plain reds, leaving well over 50 red wags in the original tank. At about 8 weeks I felt that I could safely cull for finnage. I removed about a dozen low fins from the tank of reds, about a dozen low fins from the tank of red wags and about a dozen red wags were removed to the red tank. There were still some low fins among the red wags, but I was tired of chasing them. There are several Hi-Fin lyretails in both red and red wag, but the sex ratio cannot be determined as yet. I suspect it will be heavily in favor of males from the number that have developed already.

I am presently trying line breeding by keeping my best male with the second generation youngsters. It is not necessary to remove the developing males as soon, since they will not interfere until they are old enough to compete with the adult male for the females.

There is much yet to be done. If I get the bright red I am looking for from the gold female, that has to be fixed into the Hi-Fin and lyretail strains.

The above extract reprinted from:
WATER WORLD, Aug-Sep 1969

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY

TABLE SHOW RESULTS & STANDINGS

SEPTEMBER 1972

	1st	2nd	3rd
GUPPY			
a. Multi	WOLCOTT	WOLCOTT	-
b. 2 Matched Males	SHIFLETTE,N.	KEPLINGER,N.	KEPLINGER,N.
c. AOC	WOLCOTT	SERGENT	SHIFLETTE,N.
CICHLIDS			
a. Angelfish	HARDY,C.	HARDY,C.	HARDY,C.
b. Breeding Pairs	HIRSCHMAN,E.	PIPKIN,T.	HIRSCHMAN,E.
c. Other	LENZEN	SHIFLETTE,J.	SHIFLETTE,J.
OTHER			
a. Livebearers (other than Guppies)	FISHER	FISHER	FISHER
b. Killifish	HIRSCHMAN,A.	HIRSCHMAN,A.	-
c. Other	FISHER	PIPKIN,T.	HIRSCHMAN,A.

POINT COUNT

GUPPY	SEPTEMBER	QTR	ANN'L
Cunningham	-	-	3
Ganslen	-	-	3
Hirschman,E.	-	-	3
Johnson,A.J.	-	-	2
Johnson,M.	-	-	16
Keplinger,M.	-	-	2
Keplinger,N.	6	6	16
Oliver	-	-	11
Poulsen	-	-	2
Sergent	7	30	100 ☆
Shiflette,J.	-	4	6
Shiflette,N.	8	21	23
Shiflette,A.	-	-	4
Thomas	-	-	4
Walsh	-	-	8
Wolcott	13	30	73

Rushton 1 Point

CICHLIDS	SEPTEMBER	QTR	ANN'L
Adams	-	-	3
Aldridge	-	-	15
Gargani	-	-	7
Goodman	-	-	6
Hammond	-	-	12
Hardy,C.	10	15	15
Hirschman,E.	9	33	36
Jessup	-	10	68 ☆
Lenzen	5	10	22
Oliver	-	-	9
O'Meara,P.	-	-	6
Pipkin,T.	3	6	6
Shiflette,J.	7	21	23

Pettingill 1 Point

OTHER			
Aldridge	-	-	4
Fisher	14	22	50 ☆
Gargani	-	1	7
Goodman	2	2	9
Hirschman,A.	11	34	43
Lenzen	1	1	7
Oliver	-	-	9
O'Meara,S.	-	-	6
Pipkin,T.	3	3	3
Rushton	-	10	23
Shiflette,D.	-	-	4
Shiflette,J.	1	5	5
Walsh	-	-	11
Whittman	-	2	8

THIRD QUARTER TROPHY WINNERS

GUPPY - Sergent/Wolcott (Tie)

CICHLIDS - Hirschman,E.

OTHER - Hirschman, A.

OCTOBER 9, 1972 SHOW SCHEDULE

GUPPY - Green, H/B Red, AOC

CICHLIDS - Dwarf, African (Other than Riftlake), other

OTHER - Betta, Corydoras Catfish, other

TOTAL ENTRIES - SEPTEMBER 45

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY

FALL SHOW DATES

Show dates for Fall Show are October 28 and 29 1972. This changes the original date of October 14, 1972.

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If you desire to HELP with the show or be part of the show Committee, please contact JOHN WOLCOTT.

If you are unable to Donate time to the Fish Show, perhaps you would like to donate to the Trophy expense. Trophies are the major expense of our shows, and any help in defraying these costs will be greatly appreciated.

DONATE - THE CLUB APPRECIATES

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

TABLE SHOW SCHEDULE

OCTOBER - NOVEMBER

	GUPPY	CICHLIDS	OTHER
OCTOBER	GREEN H/B RED AOC	DWARF AFRICAN (Other than Riftlake) OTHER	BETTA CORYDORAS CATFISH OTHER
NOVEMBER	H/B AOC FEMALE AOC	SO AMERICAN UNDER "5" RIFTLAKE OTHER	SHARKS & LOACHES CATFISH (Other than Corydoras) OTHER

DECEMBER - PARTY - AWARDS - FUN & GAMES

REMEMBER 8:00 P.M. IS THE DEADLINE FOR LOGGING IN YOUR FISH. PLEASE TRY TO ARRIVE PRIOR TO 8:00 P.M.

TWO ENTRIES ARE REQUIRED IN EACH CLASS IN ORDER TO BE JUDGED - SINGLE ENTRY WILL BE PLACED IN AOC/OTHER CLASS.

SHOW YOUR FISH

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT THE NATIONAL AQUARIUM

By Alan Levitt

Two new 1,000 gallon Chesapeake Bay communities were created here last month. The inshore community includes a new fiberglas sea wall as its background built by aquarist Tom Opilla. Typical bay specimens are on display such as crabs, spot, hogchockers, killiefish, toadfish, needlefish, and perch. The offshore community has a live oyster bed with live barnacles and sea anemones. Included in the display is a school of striped bass along with bass, bluefish, pinfish, jacks, and other fish. These two tanks will change frequently as we go on collecting trips and as the seasons change. Most of the specimens were collected on a collecting trip to St. Michael, Maryland.

Another collecting trip to nearby Piscataway Creek (five miles outside the beltway) was led by Ray Robinson, supervisor at the aquarium. Ray led a group of people from the National Park Service's "Lightship Project" (an ecology center at the Navy Yard). Specimens collected included pickerel, suckers, shiners, darters, sunfish, dace, and white and yellow perch. We attempted to collect in the upper Anacostia area, but the river was so polluted and the stench from dying fish was so great that we bypassed it.

The Tomato Clowns spawned twice this month but we were unable to raise the babies. This is the sixth and seventh time they have spawned. Other spawns included the Oscars, Bluegills, Rift Lake cichlids, assorted livebearers and fish in the parental care exhibit.

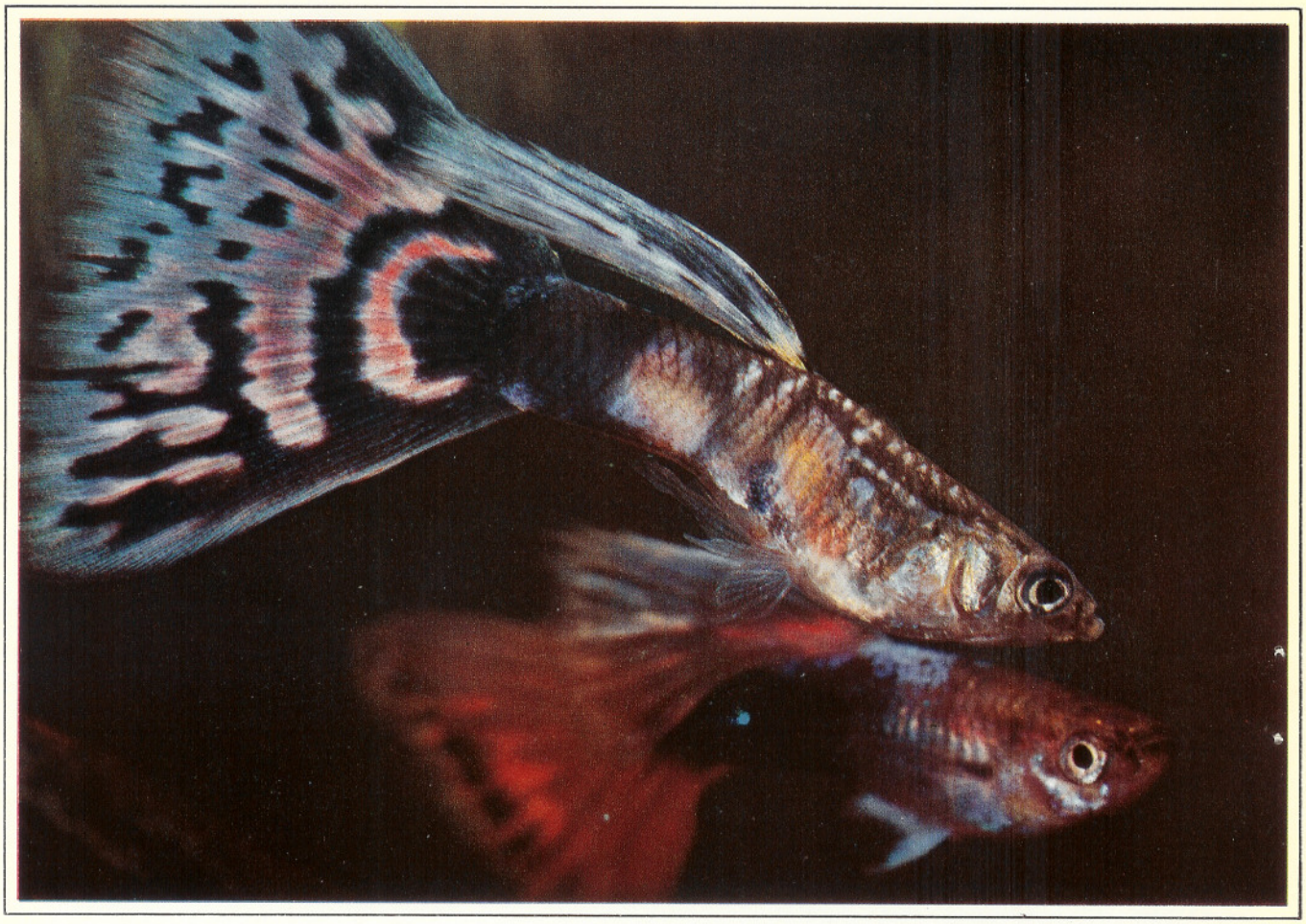
A new Camouflage display is proving to be one of the most popular in the aquarium. Catfish, eels, leaffish, discus and leporinus are among the fish in the tank. The sign "There are over 40 fish in this tank. How many can you find?" attracts many lookers.

Another new tank of hatchetfish (illustrating how certain fish can "fly") was also set up. Various other tanks were moved around last month in an effort to upgrade our smaller exhibits and make room for a new local species section.

The Pacific Reef Community was also broken down for cleaning and redecorating. It should be up again by the time this is printed.

Finally, the first of our touchable exhibits is going on display this month. A large piece of brain coral was imbedded in fiberglas and put in a display stand in the public area. Now, visitors can touch as well as see. Other dry exhibits are planned for next month.

ENHANCING THE GLORY AND SPLENDOR OF GUPPIES



The hardy Guppy **(Lebistes reticulatus),** from the streams of Trinidad, Venezuela and Guianas, has enticed more people to the tropical fish hobby than any other factor. Length to 6.5 cm. (2½ inches).

By and large, the Guppy, an unpretending fish, gets along on fairly simple foods. But raising Fancy Guppies to their full splendor of fins and color requires a really good diet of the right ingredients. Tetra Guppy Food is that kind of a diet. It's fed to Guppies and acclaimed the world over. Growing Guppies should get it 3 or 4 times daily, plus one meal of brine shrimp. Adults thrive on TetraMin Staple Food, plus Tetra Guppy Food once a day and brine shrimp 2 to 3 times weekly. Feed Guppies properly, enjoy them longer. Feed them Tetra Guppy Food.

THE RIGHT FOOD FOR EVERY FISH

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Exclusive U.S. Importer:
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Affiliate of Kordon Corporation

Exclusive Canadian Importer:
Rolf C. Hagen, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

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BRIGHTER COLORS AND IMPROVED SPAWNING IN FISHES

The Harlequin Rasbora *(Rasbora heteromorpha)* from Southeast Asia is a long-time favorite of fish hobbyists. It is peaceful, and well suited for the community aquarium. Length to 4.5 cm. (1¾ inches).

To enhance their color and improve the spawning of adult fishes, Tetra Colorpride is just what the doctor ordered. It's a vitamin-enriched, high-protein flake food in a special formula that can make fishes not only *look* better in brighter colors, but *feel* better and *spawn* better too. For best results, feed it twice a day for 2 or 3 weeks at a time. Colorpride. A fine feeding supplement for TetraMin Staple Food.

THE RIGHT FOOD FOR EVERY FISH

Tetra

U.S. Representative:
Tetra Sales (U.S.A.) Corporation, Hayward, CA
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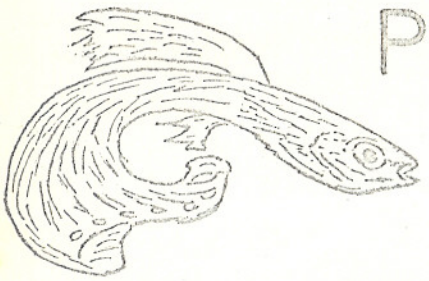
P.V.A.S. TREASURER'S REPORT, SEPTEMBER 1972

CASH IN BANK LAST REPORT		$606,56
INCOME:		
Membership	$20.00	
July Raffle	11.25	
August Raffle	21.00	
		$658.81
EXPENSES:		
Refreshments	$ 3.60	
Delta Tale	68.00	
Program	12.16	
Secretary's expenses	.18	
		-83.94
CASH IN BANK, AUGUST 31, 1972		$574.87

* *

Members Attention: P.V.A.S. members get a 20 percent discount on the purchase of all equipment and supplies at PJ's Tropical Fish and Pet Center, 2915-B Arlington Drive, Alexandria, courtesy of Paul Cornelison.



POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY

DATE _____ 197

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

NAME: _____

STREET: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____

PHONE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

Number of Tanks: _____

Type of Fish: _____

Time in Hobby: _____

Fish you have spawned: _____

_____

What you would like
to do in this Club? _____

Other Interests & Hobbies: _____

How long do you plan to be in this area? _____

Occupation: _____

Membership dues for the P.V.A.S. are $7.50 family; $5.00 individual; $3.00 Corresponding and $2.50 Junior. Completed applications accompanied by your Check or Money Order should be mailed to P.V.A.S., P.O. Box 6067, Arlington, Virginia, 22206. Please attend our meetings at the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant, 5401 Seminary Road, Alexandria, Virginia on dates indicated below at 8:00 P.M.

September 11 October 9 November 6 December 11

FROM AN AMATEUR AQUARIST:

When we first fell into this hobby,
I had wished for a goldfish or three.
But the head of our little family
Said we'd much prefer the gay guppy.

One small tank resurrected from childhood,
One young pair of fish, agile and fleet;
And with great hopes for our first brood,
We settled down to await our treat.

For each new brood, more tanks required;
Until there were twelve around the room.
From guppies, so fragile, we retired.
Thought to keep it small, but who fooled whom?

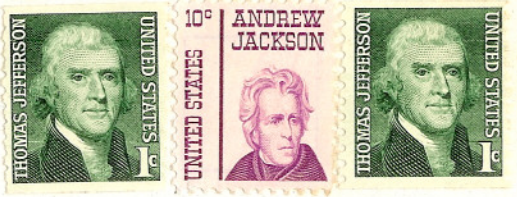
From striped cichlid, which cared for its young,
While anihilating its own mate,
Our children learned much. The hobby sprung
Up 'round us at an alarming rate.

Deeper into the hobby we delved.
For mbuna with admiration,
All other activities we shelved,
To care for growing population.

Now our tanks number about twenty.
Surrounded by fish, fine finny friends;
Enjoy them do, and toil in plenty.
The pleasure and challenge never ends.

-S.O.

Potomac Valley Aquarium Society
P.O. Box 6067
Shirlington Station
Arlington, Virginia 22206



3RD CLASS

Advanced Aquarists of the
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McLean, Va. 22101