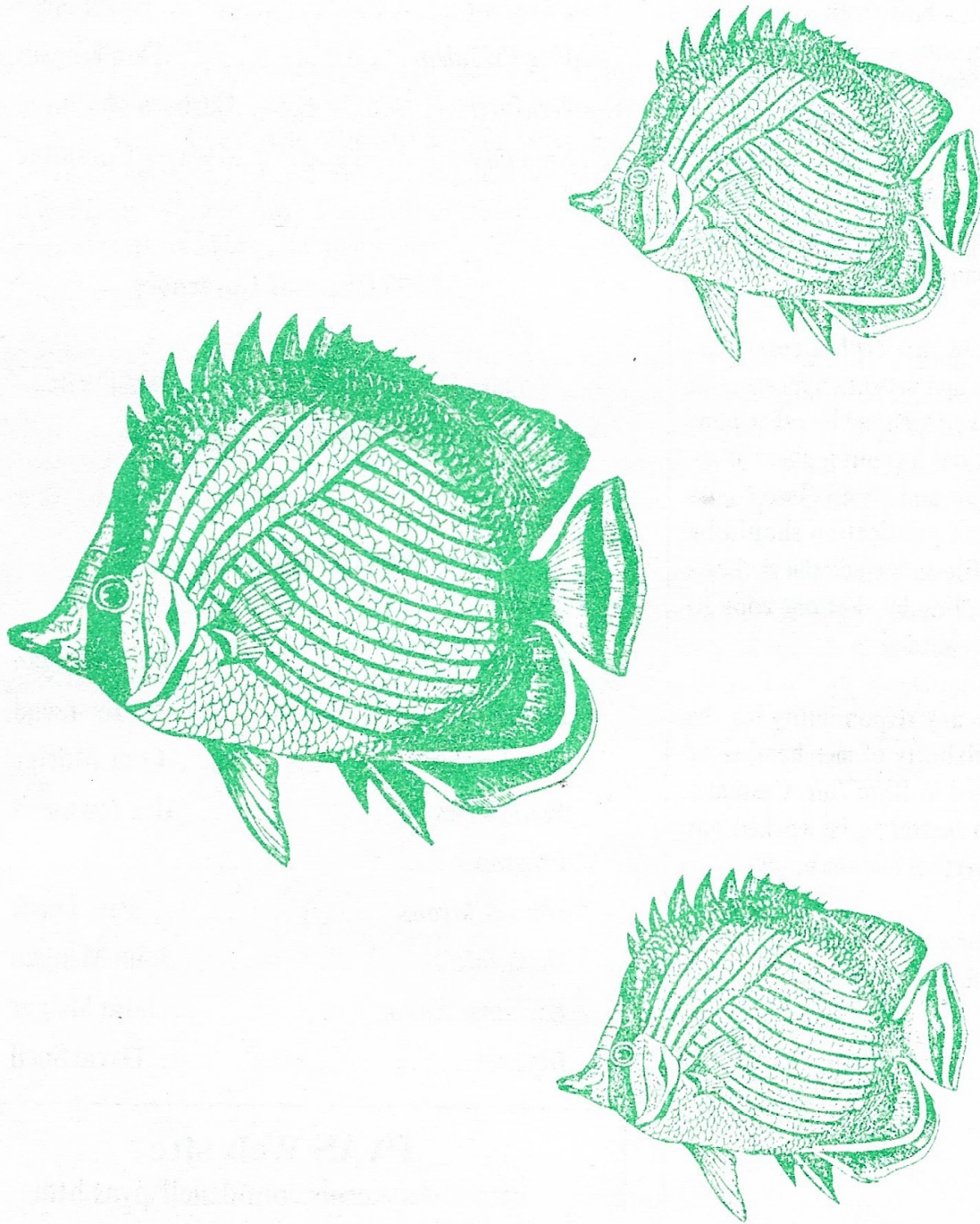


DELTA TALE

Official Publication of the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society

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Delta Tale is published bimonthly for the benefit of the membership of the POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY, INC., a non-profit educational and social organization. The society was founded in 1960 for the purposes of furthering the aquarium hobby thru the dissemination of information and advice, and the promotion of good fellowship among the membership by organized activities and competitions.

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PVAS Web site

<http://www.erols.com/dsnell/pvas.htm>

PVAS hotline

703/352-3365

President's Message:

The second auction of the year has come and gone. It was a great auction and it was another long one. It ran till about 8:30PM if you stayed for the duration. I want to thank everyone who helped and volunteered their time to help things run smoothly. Without everyone volunteering, PVAS would not have been able to meet with such success. Thank you all!

The Fall Workshop and Auction is not far away. Plans are coming together to make this year's event another successful one. Karen Randall (plants), Ray Lucas (manufacturers spokes-person), Lee Finely (catfish) & Stan Weitzman (tetras) have all confirmed that they will be attending. I'm still working on a few others, but the details and confirmations have not been worked out. Some other possible topics for which we might get speakers include: discus, cichlids, and fish genetics. If anyone has a suggestion for a speaker just let me know.

I have noticed a number of new people attending our monthly meetings. It's great to see our membership grow. I want everyone to help welcome our new and prospective members. Help by introducing yourselves to any new person you see and by answering any questions they might have about PVAS. For anyone who is new to PVAS, if you have any questions, just ask any PVAS officer or member, they would be glad to help out.

One of my jobs as president is to arrange for monthly programs. I'm starting to run out of ideas. Since we don't have a Program Chairperson or Program Committee (hint, hint - does someone or some group of people want to help?), I'm looking for ideas and suggestions for future programs for our monthly meetings. If you would like to give a presentation or have an idea for a program just let me know.

Till next time,

From the editor's desk

Yes, another issue of *Delta Tale* already. I'm hoping to have this done before the August meeting so everyone can get a copy of the Breeder's Award Program rules. At one time this was a very popular and competitive program then it faded away to almost nothing for a number of years. There has been more interest in it again over the past year or so but I would like to see more people get involved in the program. You don't need to be an "expert" fish breeder to get into the program. In fact one of its purposes is to help the average and beginner hobbyist learn as they progress through the programs various levels. We have many members with experience keeping just about any type of fish you can imagine so if you need advice or help there is someone in the group that should be able to give it. Just come to one of the monthly meetings and ask around.


Be sure to make plans to attend our Fall Workshop and Auction. They will take place the weekend of Nov. 7 & 8 at the Quality Suites Hotel in Rockville, MD (the same place as our last several auctions). The workshop will take place on Saturday and is **FREE**. It will feature a number of great speakers on a variety of topics. More details will be published in the next issue of *Delta Tale*. You can also check our hotline (703) 352-3365 or web site <http://www.erols.com/dsnell/pvas.htm> for details as they become available.

I'm still looking for a volunteer to be in charge of distributing *Delta Tale* to the local shops. I have a few people who are getting it to a few shops on a hit and miss basis but we really need to get this better coordinated and do a better job. You wouldn't have to distribute them all yourself, just get all of the volunteers organized so all of the shops are covered on a regular basis. If anyone is interested in doing this see me at any of the monthly meeting to talk about what is involved.

Until next time...

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John".

WHAT'S HAPPENING!

 For up to the minute information on what's happening call the free PVAS hotline anytime. (703) 352-3365.

 Check out the PVAS Web site at <http://www.erols.com/dsnell/pvas.htm>

Aug. 10: PVAS Monthly Meeting. Program - a presentation by John Mangan on the PVAS breeder's award program featuring slides of a large variety of fishes, all by PVAS members. Note: this is a new presentation not just a repeat (like everything that's on tv tonight) of the old one. Bowl show, raffles, door prize, mini-auction, refreshments, air conditioning, etc. Doors open at 7:30 meeting starts at 8:00.

Sept. 14: PVAS Monthly Meeting. Program, bowl show, raffles, door prize, mini-auction, refreshments, etc. etc.

Oct. 19: PVAS Monthly Meeting

Nov. 7 - 8: PVAS Fall Auction & Workshop. To be held at Quality Suites Hotel, Rockville, MD. The **FREE** Workshop will feature Karen Randall (Plants), Ray Lucas (Manufacturers Spokes-man), Lee Finely (Catfish), Dr. Stan Weitzman (Tetras). More to be announced. Check out the PVAS Web site or hotline for more information as it becomes available.

Nov. 9(?): PVAS Monthly Meeting

Dec. 8: PVAS Holiday Dinner & Party.

If you know of any "fishy" happenings let me know and they can be included here.

J.M.

TRADING POST

PVAS members may advertise in the trading post at no charge. Send ads to *Delta Tale*, c/o John Mangan, 12633, Oakwood Dr. Woodbridge, VA 22192.

For Sale: backissue aquarium magazines. Many different titles. Send SASE for catalog.

For Sale: Plastic fish bags. Standard thickness and 3 mil extra heavy. Several sizes of each will be available at PVAS monthly meetings and Auctions.

John Mangan, 12633 Oakwood Dr., Woodbridge, VA 22192.

APISTOGRAMMA

SPECIES "RIO MAMORE RED"

Don Kinyon PVAS

This *Apistogramma*, which I'm told is either a *Trifasciata* or something closely related, should gain some quick popularity in the hobby. The male has attractive finage and a bright red "flag" of a tail. The female during breeding and fry care, has the typical *Apistogramma* yellow coloration with jet black markings.

The pair of fish came to me through a business partnership, but only stayed a couple of weeks. I was disappointed when they were sold, as I hadn't had a chance to get them to breed. Imagine my surprise when I attempted to net the pair and found forty or fifty free-swimming fry under some oak leaves!

The adult pair had been kept alone in a twenty gallon long tank, with an outside power filter, submersible heater set for eighty degrees, a clay flower pot, and a bunch of oak leaves from the tree in my front yard. The water was rain water; pH of 6.0 and almost no measurable hardness. They had been fed a wide variety of foods; frozen, live, and dry prepared.

The eggs must have been laid on the oak leaves somewhere, as I had periodically checked the flower pot and anywhere else would have been visible. I can't really say how long it took the eggs to hatch or fry to swim, because they were free swimming when I first laid eyes on them. It appeared that they hadn't been swimming long, so I assume it was their first or second day.

I left the fry in the twenty long, although I did unplug the outside filter and drop in a sponge filter. Water changes were about twenty-five percent twice a week. They were fed twice a day with microworms or newly hatched brine shrimp. They grew quickly and soon outgrew their home.

When the young were about six weeks old, the opportunity arose to put them into a large tank, so they all went into a 135 gallon. The difference in growth rate was amazing. With all the water changes in the smaller tank, I never thought the fish would be over crowded, but I was very mistaken! Even though I only changed water in the big tank once a week, the fry seemed to grow overnight.

After two weeks in the larger quarters, the largest of the fry are over one half inch in length and eating the same foods as the adult apistos. I'm told by more knowledgeable dwarf cichlid breeders that the "*Rio Mamore Blue*" form of this fish is actually one and the same as the red. It will be interesting to see if some of the fry turn out to be the blue form.

Corydoras aeneus
Albino Cory

Gene Moy, PVAS

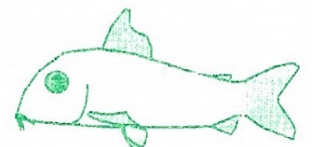
Albino corydoras are commonly available in almost all fish stores. The albino form of *Corydoras aeneus* are sometime more prevalent than the normal coloration of the bronze catfish.

I purchased several of the albino corys to keep my bronze corys company. To breed these, I followed the same directions I used to breed the bronze corys. I place a group of 2 females and 3 males in a tank by themselves with a thin layer of gravel and feed black worms heavily for two days. I change the water and drop the level to 3 inches from the top. The sound of the outside filter return may give them the illusion of falling water or rain. Within two days, 80 to 100 eggs are stuck onto the side of the aquarium. I usually remove the adults back to a community tank afterwards.

The young hatch in 3 days or so depending on the temperature. At this stage the young are extremely hard to see having camouflaged themselves into the gravel. A week later, young wrigglers looking like tiny tadpoles can be seen moving about. I begin feeding them dry fry foods a few days later, and gradually begin feeding crumbled flakes.

After 2 months, the young are about 1 inch and can be given away or sold.

Corydoras aeneus, whether the regular ones or albinos are hardy fish and easy to breed. I have noticed that my fish generally breed only from October through April.



PELVICACHROMIS PULCHUR

The Kribensis

Don Kinyon PVAS

Many years ago, a much younger hobbyist peered into a tank of *Pelmatachromis Pulcher* and started counting eggs (dollars, really). That hobbyist learned quickly that eggs on the roof of a cave, even from fish as easy as Kribs, doesn't translate directly into cash.

Though the first experience with a spawning pair of cichlids can be a disappointment from a monetary point of view, it can be a great one from a fish keeping standpoint, and get a person hooked on these fascinating fish. The Kribensis is a perfect fish to start with if you are interested in breeding cichlids. It's colorful, fairly small, easy to breed, and usually a great parent; exhibiting the behavior fish keepers go to great lengths to observe in the more difficult species.

I found these particular fish by chance in a local fish shop. They never fail to catch one's eye, even with all the later and much more expensive African dwarf cichlids around. I couldn't help but buy a pair.

I set the fish up in a fifteen gallon tank of their own with a few tetras as company; the Kribs don't need any dithers to make them comfortable. They were healthy young fish, so with a weeks worth of frozen and live food, they spawned. The mother was guarding the mouth of a flower pot, and the father was no where to be seen. There were plenty of places to hide in the tank, so I didn't give it much thought. I should have.

The next day the eggs were gone, and mother Krib was swimming around the tank like before, papa was no where to be seen. Assuming the eggs had been eaten, I thought I'd feed the tank well and try again later. But in six more days (at 77 degrees F.) momma was proudly escorting a brood of fifty-or-so fry around the tank. Still no sign of poppa.

In a few more days I found out what happened to the father. The female dragged out what was left (I won't go into details) of her mate and seemed to offer it to the young. The young fish by this time had grown to almost twice the size as they were when I first noticed them. They are ravenous eaters, and anything they can fit into their small mouths is fair game. Baby brine shrimp, micro worms, vinegar eels, and finely crushed dry food are all good first foods.

At one month, the young were close to three eighths of an inch long, and eating the same foods as the adult fish. At two months, they are over one half inch, and showing signs of sexual dimorphism.

As a beginner's fish, or for a hobbyist that's had some experience but is looking for a little nostalgia, the "Splendid Purple Cichlid" has a lot to offer.

Velvet Disease

by Doris Haugsby

Sometimes called gold or rust disease, velvet disease is a condition feared by both freshwater and marine aquarists. Although both freshwater and marine fish can become infested with this disease, there are different species of parasites for the two water systems.

In freshwater, the attackers are *Oodinium pillularis* and *Oodinium limneticum*, while in saltwater, the parasite is *Oodinium ocellatum*.

If you were able to observe both forms of this disease, you would see that they also differ in shape. The freshwater form is in a shape similar to a pear, while the marine form is rounder in appearance.

Although considered a parasite, velvet disease is, in reality, caused by the infestation of several species of algae which, classed as a plant, also have many characteristics of an animal.

When the parasite is in its infective stage, known as dinospores, it will actively propel itself through the water looking for a living host. It moves through the water by means of long, lash-like appendages, known as flagella, which serve as an organ of movement in certain bacteria.

When a host is found, i.e. your fish, the parasite will settle on the skin and send out pseudopods into the skin. Pseudopods are a type of transparent, semi-fluid protoplasm, regarded as the living matter (reproduction, growth, etc.) of all vegetable cells and tissue. At this time, the parasite will lose its flagella, since they are no longer needed.

All this causes an irritation to the skin of the fish and the first sign you'll see of your fish having this disease is the scratching on gravel or rocks

the fish will be doing as they try to rub off the parasite which now enters the growing stage.

Fish which are infested with enough of these parasites will appear as if their skin were dusted with a gold powder or have a velvety look in areas. Sometimes the skin will be whitish or cloudy and sometimes this can only be seen when the light is reflected at a certain angle. Except in advanced cases, the ailment is difficult to diagnose without the use of a microscope.

If you suspect your fish may be infested with this disease and you do have access to a microscope, you can carefully remove the infected fish from the water and gently scrape some slime off its skin with a small knife or some other small, flat object. Mix the smear with a drop of water on a microscope slide and cover it with a cover glass.

The parasite is easy to see, because it is darker than the tissue of the skin and, as was mentioned earlier, will be pear shaped with freshwater fish and round in marine fish.

However, once the parasite has matured, it will form a cyst and drop to the bottom of the tank. There the organism's cells will start dividing (the resulting number of cells differs with the species and the temperature of the water) until the cyst ruptures and the whole cycle starts again, with a lot more dinospores.

It has been determined that the dinospores have a relatively short life span - about 12-24 hours, if the organism is unable to find a host. If the temperature is kept at about 75 degrees F., 50-70 hours are required from the time the parasite drops from the fish to the time the cyst ruptures, so it would be assumed that if all the fish were removed from the tank and the tank is kept empty

for about five days (a week to be on the safe side), the tank should be clear of all parasites.

Unfortunately, this may not be true. It appears that some of the developing dinospores can undergo a period of rest, so disinfecting the tank is necessary in order to be completely free of Oodinium. Besides, removing the fish just might clean the tank, but the fish would still be infected.

A chemical treatment would be the most practical treatment. Malachite green (1 drop/gallon of a 0.75% solution/day) and copper sulfate (2 parts per million or ppm) will help with the disease, but are also highly toxic (tetras are very sensitive to malachite green) and must be used with extreme care.

Methylene blue (3 drops/gallon of a 5% solution/day) or acriflavine (10 ppm) are also useful and not as toxic. There are several other chemicals on the market that can be used, just be sure to follow the directions carefully.

One word of caution: Be sure to take into account the amount of gravel, rocks, plants, etc. in the aquarium being treated when administering the dosage. For example, if the dosage says one drop of medicine for each gallon and you have a 20

gallon aquarium with 2 inches of gravel, some rocks and some plants, then you have less than 2 gallons of water.

A fairly safe rule is to assume that the volume of water in the gravel is one-half that of the volume of the gravel. Another example: the volume of water in a gravel bed 2" high by 20" long by 12" in width would be 240 cubic inches, or half the gravel volume of 480 cubic inches (length * width * height.)

A reappearance of the infestation is frequently seen. It seems that Oodinium is also able to exist in the intestines of the fish and would then be out of the reach of the medication, so it may take several treatments before the parasite is completely gone.

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- Tropical Fish Hobbyist*, January, 1976. ``Administration of Antibiotics and Other Remedies Treatment of Fish Diseases''. Richard E. Feist, ppg. 22-28.
- Tropical Fish Hobbyist*, February, 1974. ``The Velvet Touch''. Dr. Gottfried Schubert, ppg. 9-96.

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Breeder's Award Program

BAP Checkers:

Annandale/Falls Church area: Jeff Burke (703) 941-3230
Centreville/Chantilly/Manassas area: David Snell (703) 968-9084
Frederick: Dov Goldstein (301) 694-7582
Montgomery County: Ray Hughes (301) 424- 3531
Montgomery County: Wayne Considine (301) 977-5973
Mt. Vernon/Olde Town area: Gene Moy (703) 765- 0865
Oakton/Vienna area: Rick Mckay (703) 281- 1647
Occoquan/Lake Ridge area: John Mangan (703) 491-4980
Prince George's County: Lorne E. Williams (301) 630-7674
Springfield/Franconia area: Pete Thrift (703) 971-0594
Warrenton/Manassas area: Gerry Hoffman (540) 347-7486

We still could use some more checkers. There are a number of areas where we don't have anyone. Even if there is someone already listed for your area we could always use someone else to help spread the work around.

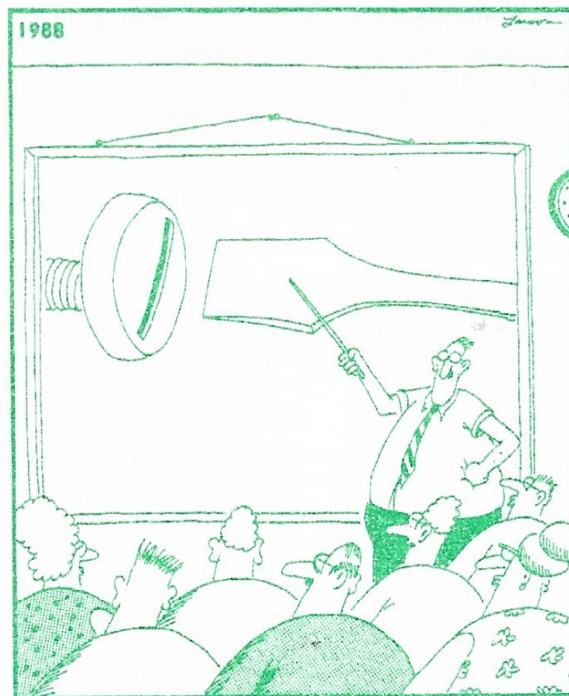
BAP Standings:

Breeders Award *
Intermediate Breeder **
Advanced Breeder***
Master Breeder****
Grand Master Breeder*****

Gerry Hoffman 905****
Jeffrey Burke 445***
Don Kinyon 375***
John Mangan 165**
Gene Moy 150**
Lorne Williams 155**
Dave Snell 40

Recent activity: Don Kinyon receives 15 points for *Apistogramma meinkeni* "Tefe", 10 points for *Aphyosemion striatum* "Cape Esterias", and 15 points for *Apistogramma bitaeniata*. Lorne Williams receives 10 points for *Sciaenochromis fryeri* "Electric Blue", 10 points for *Labidochromis caeruleus*, 10 points for *Protomelas* sp. "Taiwan Reef", 20 points for *Nandopsis salvini*, 10 points for *Aulanacara* sp. "Ngara Flametail", and 20 points for *Theraps nicaraguensis*. This advances Lorne into the **Intermediate Breeders** category. Congratulotions Lorne!! Dave Snell receives 10 points for *Cyprinodon alvarezi*. John Mangan (yes, really!) receives 10 points for domestic swordtails.

For those of you that are interested in getting started in the BAP, but don't know how - A complete set of BAP rules, with copies of all the needed forms, is on the following pages. In addition to this, the August PVAS meeting will feature a talk and slide show on the BAP explaining all of the rules, answering questions, etc. Even if you're not interested in the BAP this will be worth seeing just for the large variety of very good slides, all taken by PVAS members, from the BAP slide library that will be shown.



School for the Mechanically Declined

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY BREEDER'S AWARD PROGRAM

(Revised May, 1995)

The Potomac Valley Aquarium Society Breeder's Award Program (BAP) was established to encourage members to breed a broader variety of fishes and to share with others the knowledge they have gained by doing so. The program is open to all members in good standing (except corresponding members) of the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society. There are no time limits, you may proceed at your own pace. Awards are given as detailed in the rules below.

Purposes:

The purposes of the program are:

1. To promote the keeping and breeding of fishes.
2. To recognize outstanding achievement in the breeding of fishes.
3. To encourage research into the spawning of the more difficult species of fishes.
4. To make accounts of successful spawning techniques available through the *Delta Tale* and through association at the general meetings.

Program Eligibility:

All members of PVAS in good standing, except corresponding members, are eligible to participate in the program.

The BAP Committee:

The BAP Committee shall consist of five members. The Chairman shall be appointed by the President of PVAS. The remaining four members shall be appointed by the Chairman, with the consent of the Board of Governors. The President of PVAS is *ex officio* a member of the committee.

Function and Authority of the BAP Committee:

The committee shall oversee and enforce all of the rules and regulations governing the BAP. Among these are verifying and awarding points to qualifying members, keeping proper records, making appropriate awards to qualified members, and reviewing the rules and regulations at least once each 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 to be verified, contact the checker nearest to you and arrange for the necessary appointment to check the fish. If you are unable to contact your nearest checker contact one of the other checkers or a BAP Committee member. BAP Committee members are empowered to verify all spawnings. The forms

which must be completed to report a spawning may be obtained from a checker or a BAP Committee member.

The Program:

The program is composed of five levels of achievement. These levels and their requirements are as follows:

1. **Breeders Award**- Attainment of 50 breeding points from any of the categories.
2. **Intermediate Breeders Award**- Attainment of Breeders Award and a total of 150 breeding points from any of the categories.
3. **Advanced Breeders Award**- Attainment of Intermediate Breeders status and a total of 300 breeding points, including at least 100 points from categories 2 or 3. Fishes from category 7 worth over 15 points may also be included.
4. **Master Breeders Award**- Attainment of Advanced Breeders status and a total of 500 breeding points, including at least three species from the Difficult and Target lists.
5. **Grand Master Breeder**- Attainment of Master Breeders status plus spawning of at least one additional species on the target list over and above those spawned for Master Breeders status.

Acknowledgments:

Attainment of any of the five levels will be recognized in the *Delta Tale* and at the next general meeting. Awards are presented each December at the annual Christmas meeting.

Requirements:

1. Breeding points are awarded upon proof of spawning in any of the categories. Points may be gained only once for each species. Color morphs are not eligible for additional points. The one exception is albino. In general, albino forms are thought to presents some additional difficulty in regards to sensitivity and raising of fry.
2. Spawning is defined as: for a 10 point fish, raising at least 10 fry to 30 days of age after hatch/birth, or release of fry in the case of mouthbrooders. For all higher point fishes, raising at least 10 fry to 60 days of age.
3. Breeding is defined as the physical act of mating. A mating of killifish is considered to be the total quantity of eggs deposited and fertilized during a one week period, and all of the fry hatched from the one week breeding are counted as part of one brood for the purposes of satisfying the BAP requirements.
4. Spawns must be the product of eggs fertilized through breeding a pair of fish in one's own tanks, and not the result of obtaining eggs or gravid fish from another breeder and then hatching the spawn.
5. Any fish not included, or not adequately covered, in the existing categories may be assigned points by the BAP Committee upon written request. This request must be made prior to the awarding of points.
6. Following a successful spawning, it is the breeder's responsibility to assure that his points have been properly verified and reported. A spawning report must be submitted in order to receive points. A copy of the Breeder's Award Form, that is to be used for this purpose, is attached. This may be photocopied, or additional forms may be obtained from any checker or the BAP Chairman.

7. The requirement for 10 fry may be waived by the BAP Committee when a fish is known to generally produce less than that number in an average spawn. Requests for such a waiver must be made to the BAP Committee in writing prior to awarding of points.

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 fry is enough to trigger the start of the reporting process. Questions in this area should be referred to a BAP Committee member for resolution.

Proof of spawning:

1. The first verification/inspection for all categories of breeding must be performed within 10 days of hatching/birth. For 10 point fishes, this first notification may be made by telephone to a checker, or any other member of PVAS in good standing, who can then verify the call by signing the BAP Form at the next general meeting. All 15 and higher point fishes must be verified and inspected within 10 days by a BAP Checker or Committee Member.

2. The second verification and inspection for all categories must be made by a BAP Checker or Committee Member. Depending on the category, the fry must be at least 30 or 60 days old, and in the correct number (at least 10 unless approved otherwise), at the time of the inspection. The fry may be brought to a general meeting for verification.

3. For all 15 point and higher category spawnings a summary of the spawning procedure must be submitted. This may be in writing, for publication in *Delta Tale*; or as an oral presentation at a general meeting. This written or oral report must be submitted within 4 months of submission of the BAP Form to receive credit for the spawn.

4. For all categories a Breeder's Award Report Form must be submitted to the BAP Committee. Any spawning may be investigated at any time by the BAP Committee.

5. Any BAP Committee Member or Checker wishing to claim points must do so in the prescribed manner. BAP Committee Members or Checkers may not verify their own spawnings.

Changes and Modifications to 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 changes to the rules and regulations:

1. A date for the modification or change 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 3 months before the effective date of the change.

3. Requests for category changes must be submitted to the Committee in writing. The requester will be notified in writing as to the action taken.

4. All appeals from the rulings of the BAP Committee must be made in writing to the PVAS Board of Governors for final decision.

5. No reduction in points is retroactive. However, when a change results in upgrading points, award of the additional points to the breeder depends upon meeting any and all of the additional requirements imposed upon the new category.

CATEGORIES:

Category 1- 10 point fishes:

Any species of livebearing fish, except as noted elsewhere.

Any species of cichlid, except as noted elsewhere.

Any species of Cyprinid (barbs, danios, white clouds, etc), except as noted elsewhere.

Any species of rainbowfish, except as noted elsewhere.

Any species of plant/mop spawning killifish, except as noted elsewhere.

Category 2- 15 point fishes:

Any *Gambusia* species, except as noted elsewhere.

Brachyrhaphis rhabdophora.

Heterandria bimaculata.

Any species of dwarf cichlid (under 4" at maturity), except as noted elsewhere.

Any endemic Rift-lake substrate spawning cichlid, except as noted elsewhere.

Any species of *Geophagus*, except as noted elsewhere.

Angelfish (freshwater).

Cyphotilapia frontosa.

Goldfish & Koi.

Rainbowfishes of the genus *Glossolipsis*.

Bottom spawning African Killifish (see appendix I).

Any species of Anabantoid, except as noted elsewhere.

Any species of goby, except as noted elsewhere.

Badis badis.

Elassoma evergladei.

Category 3- 20 point fishes:

New World large cichlids, except as noted elsewhere.

Chromides (*Eitropus*).

Any species of catfish, except as noted elsewhere.

Category 4- 25 point fishes:

Bottom spawning South American killifish (see appendix I).

Any species of Characin, except as noted elsewhere.

Category 5- Difficult Species, 30 points. The following are species whose spawnings have been recorded, but are still rare or considered difficult:

Anableps species.

Belonesox belizanus.

Any species of discus (*Symphysodon*).

Cichlasoma severum.

Crenicara filamentosa.

Geophagus jurupari.

kissing gourami (*Helostoma*).

chocolate gourami (*Sphaerichthys osphromenoides*).

Category 5 cont.

Neon tetra.

Cardinal tetra.

Any species of silver dollar or piranha (*Serrasalmus*, *Rooseveltiella*, *Pygocentrus*, *Metynnis*, *Mylopus*, etc.).

Any species of *Rasbora*.

Any species of puffer (Tetraodontidae).

Any species of whiptail cat (*Loricaria*).

Any species of bristle-nose cat (*Ancistrus*).

African butterfly (*Pantodon buchholzi*).

Any species of leaf-fish (*Monocirrhus*, *Polycentropsis*, *Polycentrus*, etc.).

Any species of halfbeak (Hemiramphidae).

Any species of stickleback (Gasterosteidae).

Spotted headstander (*Chilodus punctatus*).

Non-designated species- A difficult species of the breeders choice may be substituted for one of the above. In order to qualify a species for this, the breeder must submit a written request to the BAP Committee prior to the awarding of points. A complete explanation of the request is required. This sub-category may be used more than once to qualify for Master Breeder status.

Category 6- Target Species, 50 points. The following are species whose spawning has not, or very rarely, been reported by the home aquarist:

Any species of loach.

Any species of Loricariidae, except as noted elsewhere.

Glass Catfish.

Any species of *Scatophagus*.

Any species of headstander (Anostomidae), except as noted elsewhere.

Any species of fish naturally found exclusively in saltwater, except as noted elsewhere.

Any species of hatchetfish (Gasteropelecidae).

Any species of glassfish (Centropomidae).

Non-designated species- A target species of the breeders choice. In order to qualify a species for this, the breeder must submit a written request prior to awarding of points. A complete explanation of the request is required. This sub-category may be used more than once to qualify for Master Breeder or Grand Master Breeder Status.

Category 7- Special Assignment:

7-A- 10 points:

Less than 10 fry of the following will be accepted:

Heterandria formosa.

Poecilia latipunctata.

7-B- 15 points:

Less than 10 fry of the following will be accepted:

Cyprichromis nigripinnis.

Lamprologus meeli.

Appendix I:

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

Category 1 covers all of the plant spawners. They spawn readily in mops or in a planted tank and the eggs hatch in about two weeks. In general the fry are not difficult to raise.

Category 2 covers the African bottom-spawners. 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 during which time the eggs may be lost to fungus or bacteria. It is this additional step that gives the added point value to these fishes.

Category 4 covers the South American bottom-spawners: *Cynolebias*, *Pteolebias*, *Austrofundulus*, *Rachovia*, *Simpsonichthys*, etc. These are the true "ploughers" who completely bury themselves in the spawning medium (usually peat) before the eggs are 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.

Appendix II:

The names, both common and scientific, used above are to be considered as an aid to identification and placement of species only. A fish may be known under a number of different common names, and scientific names may change. If there is any doubt about placement or identification of a species consult the BAP Committee for assistance.

Date:

The above version of the PVAS BAP Rules becomes effective as of Sept. 1, 1995.

BAP Committee Members:

John Mangan (Chairman) Gene Moy
Gerry Hoffman
Gene Aldridge

BAP Checkers:

Annandale/Falls Church area: Jeff Burke (703) 941- 3230
Centreville/Chantilly/Manassas area : David Snell (703) 968-9084
Frederick: Dov Goldstein (301) 694-7582
Montgomery County: Wayne Considine (301) 977-5973
Montgomery County: Ray Hughes (301) 424-3531
Mt. Vernon/ Olde Town area: Gene Moy (703) 765-0865
Oakton/Vienna area: Rick Mckay (703) 281-1647.
Occoquan, and surrounding area: John Mangan (703) 491-4980.
Prince George's County: Lorne Williams (301) 630-7674
Springfield/Franconia area: Pete Thrift (703) 971-0594.
Warrenton/Manassas area: Gerry Hoffman (540) 347-7486

Breeder's Award Report Form

Name: _____, Phone _____

Name of fish: common _____
scientific _____

Category # _____, Points _____

Inspection Dates: 1. _____, Inspected by _____
2. _____, Inspected by _____

Date of spawning _____

Date of free swimming _____

to be filled out by BAP Chairman:

spawning report or oral presentation submitted _____, date _____

Fill out as much of the following as possible/applicable for this spawning.

Conditioning of breeders: Age _____, Size _____

Tank Size _____, Temp. _____

Foods _____

Breeding: Tank Size _____

pH _____, Hardness _____, Temp. _____

of males _____, # of females _____

Care of eggs: Approx. # _____, Size _____, Color _____

Incubation time _____, Fungicide added _____

Parental or Artificial Incubation _____

Care of fry: Tank Size _____, Temp. _____

Foods _____

Approx. # at hatching _____, 30/60 days _____

Approx. size at hatching _____, 30/60 days _____

Please fill out form in duplicate. Retain a copy for your records.

Below give as much information as possible on procedure; and any other general information such as time between spawnings, filters, substrate, plants, light, salt, etc. that may be helpful in spawning of this species. If additional space is needed use other side.

REQUEST FOR CATEGORY ASSIGNMENT OR CHANGE

Name of fish: Common _____
Scientific _____

Current Category _____ Current Points _____
Requested Category _____ Requested Points _____

Reasons for change (provide as much information as possible):

Submitted by: _____ (please print) _____ (signed)

Date: _____

BAP Committee Action: (to be filled in by BAP chairman)

Committee Member	Approve	Disapprove
1. _____		
2. _____		
3. _____		
4. _____		
5. _____		

Result _____
Requester Notified _____
Change published in *Delta Tale* _____
Change effective as of _____

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY
PO BOX 664, Merrifield, VA 22116

Application for Membership

Date: _____

Name: _____

Street: _____ Apt. _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

Optional information:

Occupation: _____

Where did you here about PVAS/get this application? _____

Number of aquariums: _____ Time in the hobby: _____

Special interests: (e.g., catfish, cichlids, etc.) _____

Reason for joining: _____

Membership dues for PVAS are:

Individual/Family: \$12/yr

Corresponding: \$ 9/yr

Junior (under 18) \$ 5/yr

Please send application and check to the address above.

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761-1113

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942-6464

TOTALLY FISH

14332 Layhill Rd.
Silver Spring, MD 20906
598-2229

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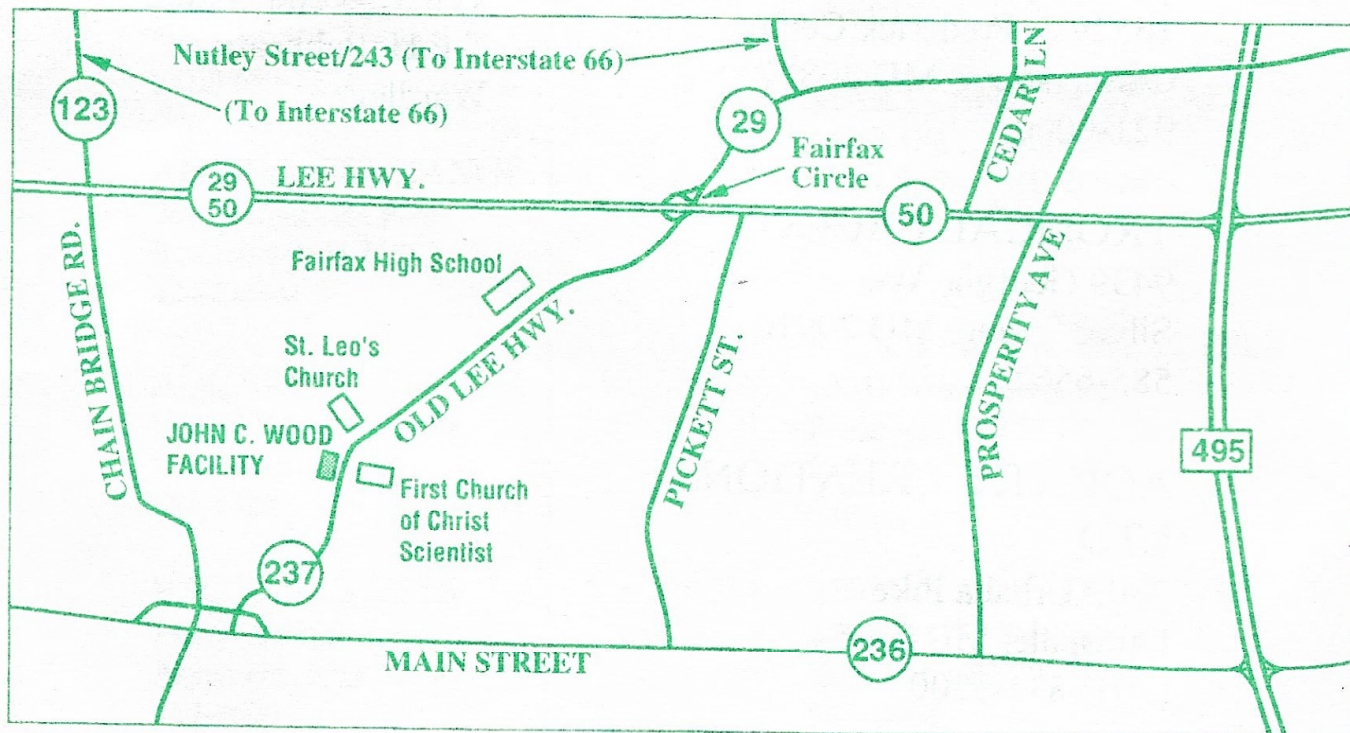
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POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY

P.O. Box 664

Merrifield, VA 22116-0664



MEETINGS are held at the John C. Wood Facility, 3730 Old Lee Highway (Route 237), Fairfax City, Virginia. We meet in room 6, which is located behind the police station. Doors open at 7:30 and meetings start at 8:00—EVERYONE IS WELCOME!