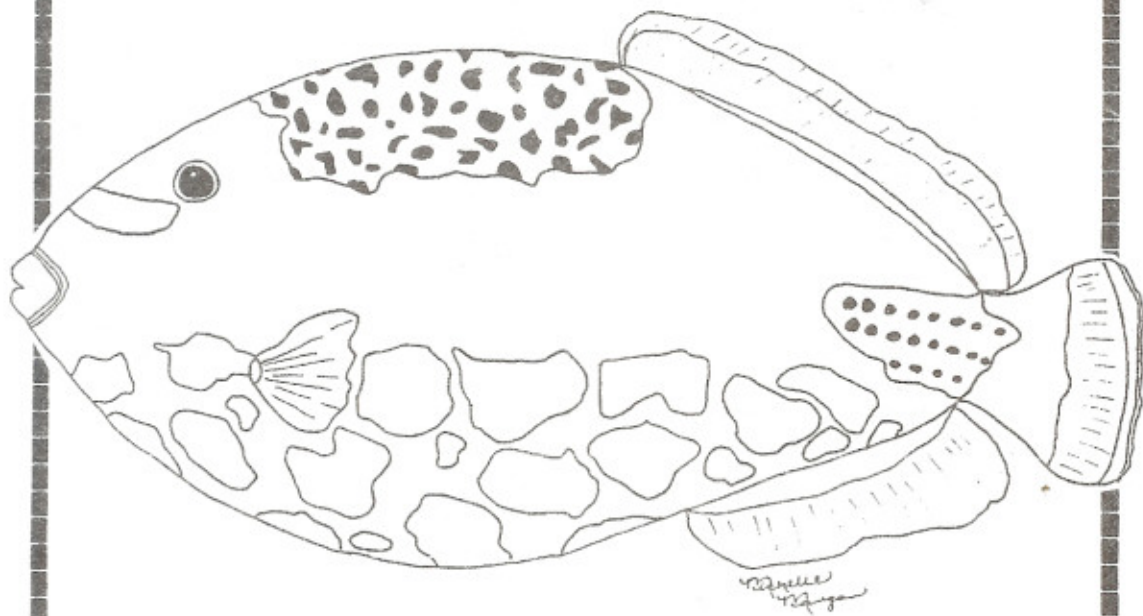


* DELTA TALE *

March/April
1995
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

potomac valley aquarium society



The *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 by the dissemination of information and advice, and the promotion of good fellowship among the membership by organized activities and competitions.

All correspondence to the society and to *Delta Tale* should be directed to P.O. Box 664, Merrifield, VA 22116.

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All materials for inclusion in *Delta Tale* must reach the editor by the 10th of even numbered months (Feb.,April, etc.).

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Frum the editor's desk

There's been quite a lot happening since my last column was written. As I mentioned briefly in the last issue I've moved. Moving aprox. 40 aquariums, plus all of the misc. stuff that goes with them, along with lizards, frogs, turtles, squirrels... And don't forget the cat. Hold on a minute....Oops, sorry I thought that I did but he's here, hidden in a heap of boxes. Now were was I. Oh yeah, moving aquariums etc. Well let's just say it's an experience I wouldn't recommend. Luckily I didn't have to do it all at once. I was able to spread it out and move a few at a time and thus bring most of each tanks old water along and avoid the shock of a big water chemistry change on the fishes. The result was very few losses. If your fish are in good condition and not crowded a tank can take a lot of abuse. Since I had fish spread out in two different houses and only one air compressor one house's fish had to do without air. Some of the tanks went without air for almost a month before I finally got the air system all moved and set up. This should make you wonder just how necessary some of this high tech equipment some of us use really is. People were keeping, and breeding, fishes long before any of this stuff was even dreamed of.

Also, since I wrote last there was a PVAS "field trip". The club chartered a bus and a group of about 35 of us went up to That Fish Place, and Aquarium Center. Everyone who went seemed to have a great time and bring back lots of neat stuff in spite of the computer at That Fish Place crashing several times which resulted in some people standing in line for several hours. We are going to try to more of this kind of thing in the future and I hope more of you will participate next time.

Not too long after that I was gone for a long weekend to the American Livebearer Assoc. convention. This year it was held in Independence, Ohio. There were lots of interesting speakers and a great auction where I bought too many new fish. Best of all I had a chance to visit with lots of old friends, including Ivan Dibble, one of the top livebearer people in Europe, whom I hadn't seen in many years, and Arcadio Valdez, one of my traveling companions from Mexico; plus many more from all over the U.S. and Canada. If you ever have a chance to go to a national convention, any groups, not just ALA, do so. You'll have a great time and develop lifelong friendships with great people that share your interests. There's a group for everyone, even if your like George White and interested in an obscure group of fish like cichlids.

On top of all of this, last weekend (as I'm writing this) was the PVAS Spring Auction. As usual there was a great turnout and lots of neat stuff for sale.

Now that that's all done I can finally get around to getting this issue finished. Thanks to George White, and Tom Pallas I finally have some articles to print. I was also pleasantly surprised to receive an article from long time friend of PVAS, Chuck Davis which will appear in this issue.

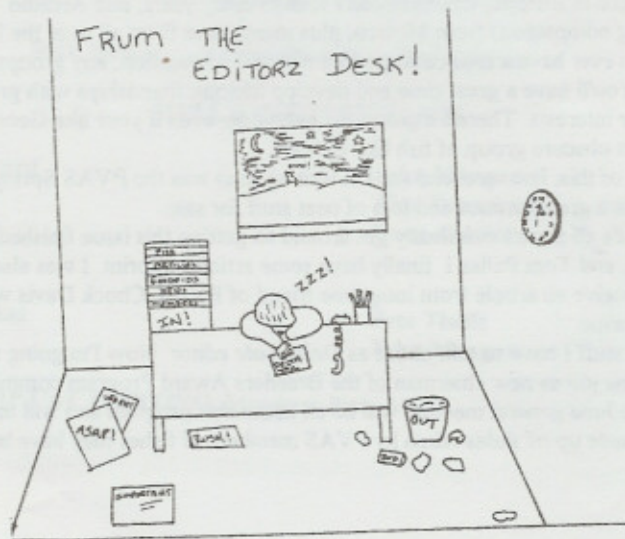
That's all the stuff I have to talk about as *Delta Tale* editor. Now I'm going to sneak in a plug for my new job as new chairman of the Breeders Award Program committee. The program at the June general meeting will be all about this program and will include a presentation made up of slides taken by PVAS members of fishes they have breed over the

years. If you are a long time PVAS member who has seen a version of this program before- this is not going to be the same old program that we used to show once a year every year forever. The program has recently been revised (see the complete new rules elsewhere in this issue) and the slide show is being revised to reflect this. At one time this program was one of the most active in PVAS and I would like to see it become so again. With all of the habitat destruction, etc. going on in the world today it is more important than ever for us to learn how to captive breed as many different types of aquarium fishes as possible while we still can and share this knowledge with others. There are already a number of fishes in the aquarium hobby that are either extinct or severely threatened in nature. It is only through our efforts that these fish will remain available.


I will be needing people who are willing to serve as "BAP Checkers". Anyone willing to do so please contact me. Even if there is already a checker listed for your area, the more we have the better. That way all of the work doesn't fall on just a few people.

PVAS has gone through a period of apathy over the past few years. With your help maybe we can get out of it. Come to the meetings, participate in the field trips, contribute to *Delta Tale*. Who knows, we may even get to the point where we can have a real fish show again some day. PVAS used to be one of the top clubs around, there's no reason we can't be again. If everybody participate just a little bit we can do it.

John



WHAT'S HAPPENING!

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

June 12: PVAS Monthly Meeting. Program- John Mangan will present a lecture/slide show about the PVAS Breeders Award Program. Door Prize, raffles, mini-auction, refreshments, plus other good stuff. Why sit at home watching repeats of television programs that weren't that good the first time around. Doors open at 7:30, meeting begins at 8:00pm. Everyone is welcome. Free admission to the first 15,000 at the door.

July 10: PVAS Monthly Meeting. All of the usual good stuff- program, door prize, raffles, mini-auction, etc.

Aug. 14: PVAS Monthly Meeting.

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: Perfecto 65 gal. plate glass tank (36w x 24h x 18d). Glass Canopy. Strip light with Triton bulb. Furniture quality cabinet stand. Tank is in excellent condition and come with gravel. Delivery possible. Asking \$140.

Eheim 2213 canister filter w/media. New condition. \$45.

Eheim 3350 surface extractor. Excellent condition. \$20.

Several adolescent and adult turquoise discus. Really nice fish! \$20-25.

Pete Thrift. (703) 971-0594 evenings and weekends.

For Sale: Breeding group *Corydoras similis* (violet eye cory), just described 1991, see cover of Aug. 1994 *Aquarium Fish*, 4 females, 3 males, 3 years old. \$75/group.
Cyprichromis leptosoma (blue flash), 1", \$5 each.
Contact Jeffrey Burke (703) 941-3230.

For Sale: backissue aquarium magazines. Many different titles. Send SASE for catalog.
John Mangan, 12633 Oakwood Dr., Woodbridge, VA 22192.

The Micro Reef in Theory and Practice

By Tom Pallas

The micro reef in itself is an amazing aquarium - most of the people you talk to say it cannot be done. The truth is that it has been done many times, and quite successfully, too. Any experienced marine aquarist - not necessarily a reef keeper - can start and successfully manage a micro reef aquarium.

Before you even begin to plan your aquarium, it is strongly suggested that you do some reading on the subject. Numerous books have been written on the reef hobby, some of them on micro reefs themselves. Even though all books contain the same basic information, you will find that you learn something new every time you read one. Here are some suggested reading materials - The Modern Reef Aquarium, by Dr. C.W. Clemens; Marine Fish and Invert Aquarium, by Albert Thiel; The Beginner's Guide to Mini and Micro Reefs, by Albert Thiel. Recommended here are some of the most respected and knowledgeable members of the reef aquaria society.

Now that you have obtained some knowledge, you can start planning your aquarium. For your first micro reef I strongly suggest a fifteen gallon aquarium. Although there is a price difference, the extra gallonage provides you with an extra margin for error, which is an indispensable asset for the beginning reef aquarist. Micro reefs are also commonly set up in a custom aquarium bought from specific manufacturers, and they are integrated with wet/dry filters and protein skimmers. These do work, although they do tend to be expensive.

Micro reefs are so small that a trickle filter would not be worth the trouble. Therefore, many hobbyists adopt the Berlin style system. A good 18 inch counter-current protein skimmer or a 15" venturi unit would suffice. Such systems use protein skimmers as the sole outside filter and depend on living bacteria in the rock. For lighting, use at least three tubes (one double tube strip and one single tube strip fits well) of high intensity and a full spectrum on the scale of two daylight tubes to one actinic blue. Add kalkwasser, strontium, and iron (if macroalgae is to be kept) and weekly perform 10% water changes.

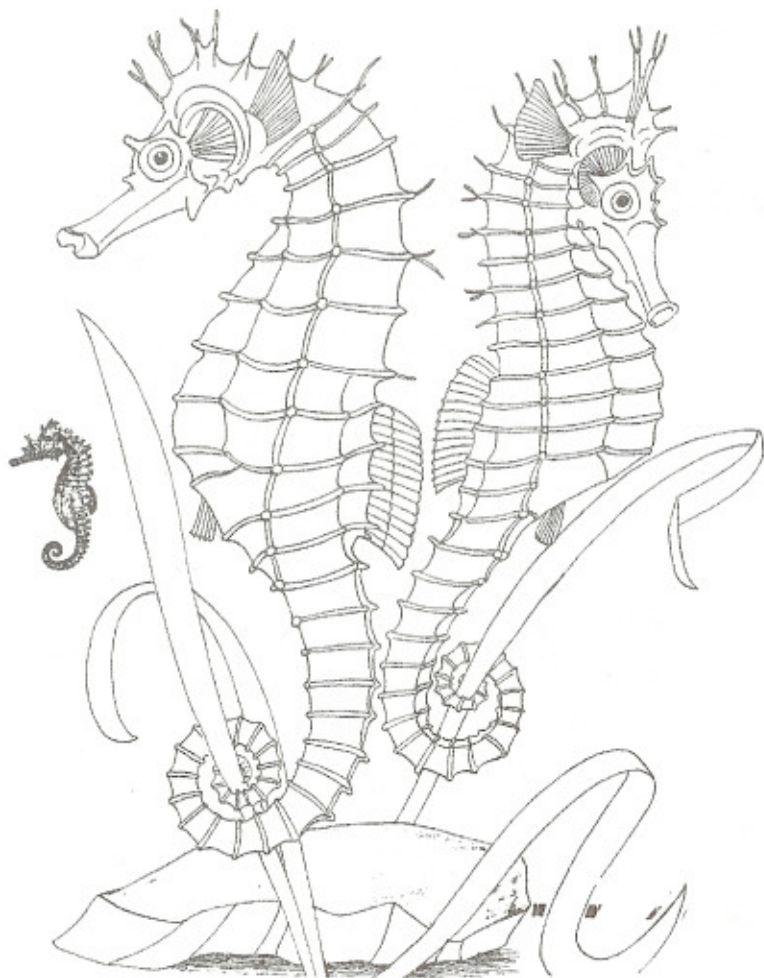
Plan to fill your tank with premium quality live rock at the rate of three pounds a gallon to insure good biological filtration. When planning your livestock, start out with star polyps or other hardy corals. Remember to add your livestock slowly as to not cause high levels of ammonia. Don't include Pacific anemones as these will certainly outgrow their tiny quarters. Stay away from stony corals until you have reached a high level of experience. Don't mix soft corals and hard corals, as they secrete chemicals to damage each other.

Set up your aquarium as would any other aquaria. Add all of the live rock at once. Let the tank mature for about a month. After that time, macro algae and coralline algae should flourish in the system. Then it would be safe to add a star polyp colony. Monitor their health for a couple of months and if all goes well, then follow your list of inhabitants that you should have made earlier. Don't go too far off your plan unless you are sure what you want to add is safe. When you have corals in your tank, always monitor the calcium and strontium levels. Occasionally check the copper and ammonia. Check the pH weekly. If you are missing a certain element, add the correct levels of supplements. Marine buffer is always good to have, in case of an emergency.

Fish are limited in selection and numbers. It is good to have a pair of small, hardy peaceful fish in the tank, such as gobies (to act as substratum sifters). Some reefs have no

fishes at all. Although this may detract from some beauty and motion, it decreases the number of probable problems.

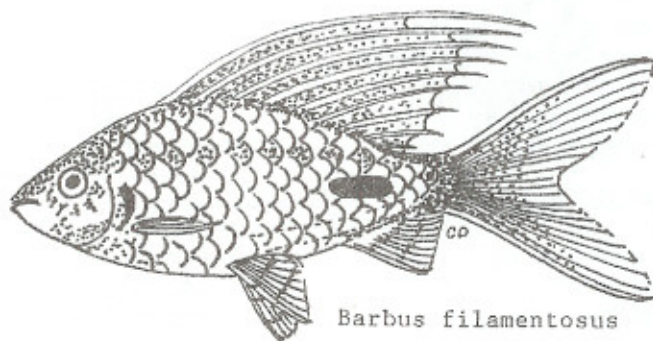
When you have mastered the techniques of the micro reef and you are completely confident in yourself, then you can add the hard, or stony, corals. These are much harder to keep. They require frequent additions of calcium supplement and kalkwasser because it is used to build their skeletons so frequently seen in beach side shops. If you have mastered both types of corals, along with other invertebrates, fishes, and macro algae then you can run a micro environment that interacts and is almost independent, like the real reefs. That is what makes micro reefs so spectacular.



First Time

by Chuck Davis

The first time for just about anything is always a memorable one. In the tropical fish hobby, one encounters a lot of "firsts". And you never forget them. The first time you have a fish spawn for you; the first time you spend major \$\$\$ for a fish and it croaks in about two days; the first time you come home to 55 gallons of water on the floor; the first time you win at a tropical fish show, winning is always a great kick, but the first win is always one of the most important.



Barbus filamentosus

The first time I won a first place award at a tropical fish show was with a beautiful pair of *Barbus filamentosus*. They are still one of my favorite fish, great show fish and always a favorite of the judges.

What makes *B. filamentosus* so unique is the combination of its size and the males' extended dorsal fin rays. These barbs get to be at least six inches in body length. The individual rays of the dorsal fin on the males only will extend beyond the usual body of the fin. These extensions add grace and fancifulness, not normally found in most barbs. Like the similar looking "tin-foil barbs", filamentosus barbs can move with great speed and agility; they can also jump quite a distance out of the water or tank, so covers are mandatory.

These creatures from South East Asia - India thru Thailand - are hardy fish with enormous, ravenous appetites. I can't think of a basic food that they will not eat. Water conditions requires only that the water be clean and well aerated. This is accomplished by frequent water changes. I suggest changing about 50% of the water every 2 to 4 weeks, with good filtration this should allow for growth and fend off a common symptom - cloudy eyes.

Adult *B. filamentosus* are silvery in body color with some olive green. The body colors have a sheen that looks as if it is changing colors. The fins range in color from a violet hue to a yellow-green. The juveniles of this species are quite differently marked. So much so, that they are often sold under a different name. The young are marked with three or four thick dark bars that run in a vertical pattern. The bars most commonly appear to be black, but as the fish mature the bars fade to lighter colors and finally disappear. The fins of these young fish are also quite colorful, with casts of red and orange.

Because these barbs do grow to be so large and also the fact that they are fast swimmers, a large tank is a necessity. Certainly a full grown trio of these beauties would require a tank about four feet long like the 55 gallon aquarium. This would allow for the introduction of other fish. Tankmates should also be of the hearty quality, avoiding fish like discus.

B. filamentosus, like most other barbs are egg scatterers. In order to recover the fry, which can and will be eaten by the parents; a large, leafy vegetation growth on the bottom of the tank will be very useful for the eggs to land on and develop into neat little fishes.

I hope to see you at the next club tropical fish show with a pair of winning *Barbus filamentosus*.



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 *Glossogobius*.
- 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 (*Etoplus*).
- 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 leaffish (*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*, *Piteolebias*, *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)	2 more TBA
Gerry Hoffman	
Gene Aldridge	

BAP Checkers:

Occoquan, and surrounding area: John Mangan (703) 491-4980.
Oakton/Vienna area: Rick McKay (703) 281-1647.
Springfield: Pete Thrift (703) 971-0594.
Montgomery County: Ray Hughes (301) 424-3531

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.

SUPPORTING SHOPS

ANNANDALE PET SHOP
7406 Little River Trnpl.
Annandale, VA 22031
256-2400

AQUATIC ENHANCEMENT
PO Box 22677
Alexandria, VA 22304
765-4620

CREATURES 'N CRITTERS
9575 Braddock Rd.
Fairfax, Va
978-0745

DISCOUNT PET CENTER
9028 Mathis Ave.
Manassas, VA 22110
361-7769

NATIONAL PET & AQUARIUM
6168 Arlington Blvd.
Falls Church, VA 22046
533-7828

NEESE'S PISCES
3304 Mt. Vernon Ave.
Alexandria, VA 22305
548-0557

OAKTON PET SHOP
Rt. 123 & Hunter Mill Rd.
Oakton, VA 22124
281-9622

PET MART-TYSONS
8417 Old Courthouse Rd.
Vienna, VA 22180
281-8181

VIRGINIA

PETS ETC-ALEXANDRIA
7688-B Richmond Hgwy.
Alexandria, VA 22306
768-2200

PETS ETC-CHANTILLY
13932 Lee Jackson Hgwy
Chantilly, Va 22021
378-2777

PETS ETC-HERNDON
462 Eiden St.
Herndon, VA 22171
437-9667

PETS ETC-STERLING
243-C Harry Flood Byrd Hgwy.
Sterling, VA 22170
430-9667

SUPPORTING SHOPS

ANIMAL EXCHANGE

765-A Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
424-PETS

AQUARIUM CENTER

Liberty Rd. at Offutt Rd.
Randletown, MD
521-4529

BROTHER'S PETS

13810 Georgia Ave.
Aspen Hill, MD 20906
460-4600

CONGRESSIONAL AQUARIUM

162 Congressional Ln
Rockville, MD 20852
881-6182

DISCOUNT PET SUPER- MARKET

1321 A&B Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
309-9110

FISH FACTORY AQUARIUM

582 N. Frederick Ave.
Gaithersburg, MD 20877
881-6182

HOUSE OF TROPICALS

7389F Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd.
Glen Burnie, MD 21061
761-1113

MARINE CARE SPECIALISTS

16065 N. Frederick Rd.
Rockville, MD 20855
330-0720

MARYLAND

MARYLAND TROPICALS

13884 Old Columbia Pike
Silver Spring, MD 20904
879-0200

MONTGOMERY TROPICALS

7845-G Airpark Rd.
Gaithersburg, MD 20879
670-0886

RICK'S FISH & PET SUPPLY

1003J West Patrick St.
Frederick, MD 21702
694-9664 831-6866

SHOWCASE AQUARIUM

11248-11250 Triangle Ln
Wheaton, MD 20902
942-6464

TOTALLY FISH

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

TROPICAL FISH WORLD

16529 S. Frederick Center
Gaithersburg, MD 20877
921-0000

TROPICAL LAGOON

9439 Georgia Ave.
Silver Spring, MD 20910
585-6562

AQUATIC CREATIONS LTD

2909 Urbana Pike
Jamspille, MD 21754
(301) 831-8200

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 hear 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:

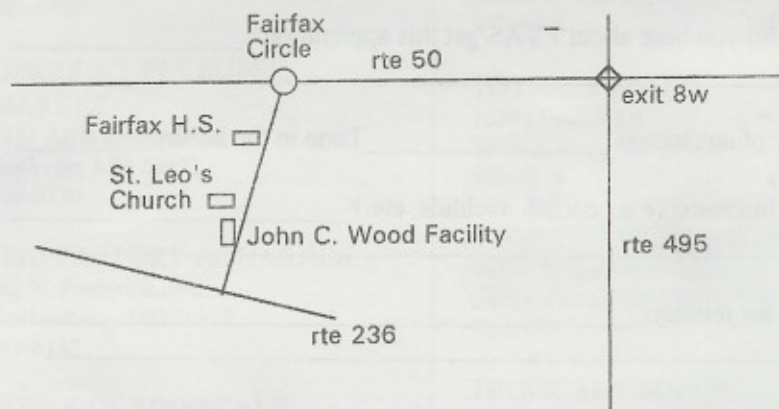
Individual/Family: \$12/yr

Corresponding: \$ 9/yr

Junior (under 18) \$ 5/yr

Please send application and check to the address above.

Potomac Valley Aquarium Society
PO Box 664
Merrifield, VA 22116



Meetings are held at the John C. Wood Facility, 3730 Old Lee Hgwy. (rte 237), Fairfax City, VA. Room 7 (in the rear of the building). Doors open at 7:30, meetings start at 8:00. Everyone is welcome.