

DELTA TALE

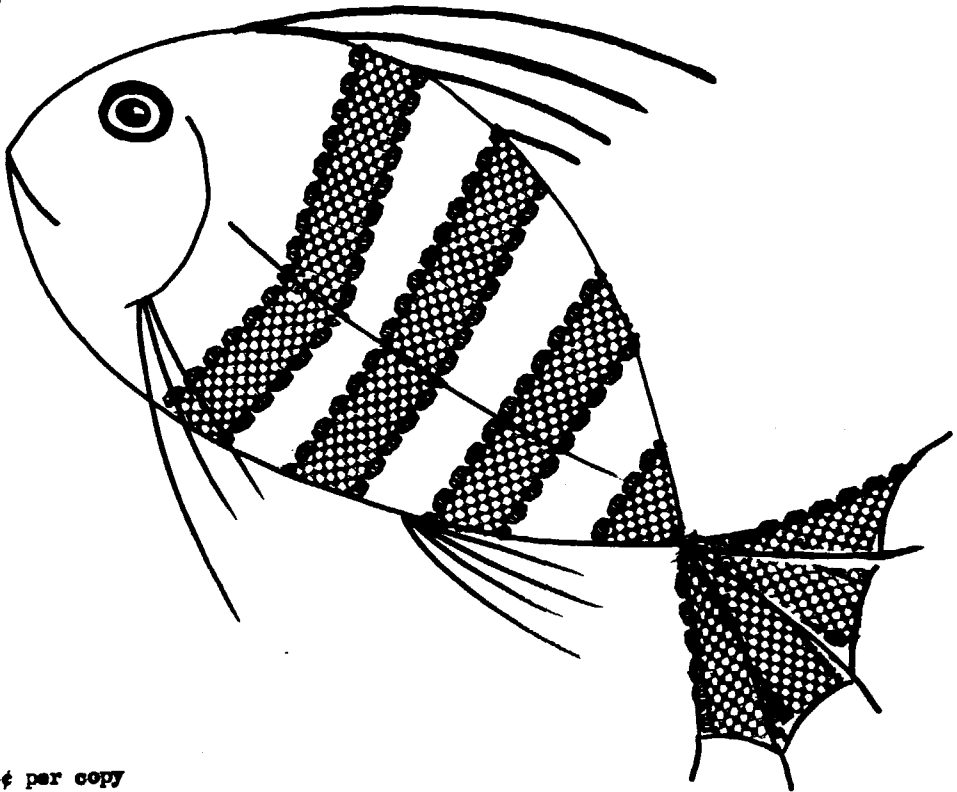
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DELTA TALE is published for the benefit of the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society (formerly the Potomac Valley Guppy Club), a non-profit organization, established in 1960 for the purpose of furthering the aquarium hobby by disseminating information, encouraging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

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Editor: Dana Skibbie Best

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Pres. & Vice Pres.	Dave McInturff	Corres. Secy.	Mike Sprague
Treasurer	Gene Aldridge	Recdg. Secy.	Ruth Brewer

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

John Jessup	Susan Sprague
Heinz Lenzen	Warren Garner
Pat Mahoney	Mark Prendergast
Steve Siska	Diane Nixon
Craig Tingen	Pat Tietjen

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This month's cover is a collage of lace by Ruth Brewer.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

The Board of Governors met August 2 at the Sprague home with nine members present. (Prior to the opening of the meeting, those present assembled the August Delta Tale.)

The Treasurer reported a bank balance of \$340 with an outstanding bill of approximately \$26 for lumber still due.

The Board officially acknowledged the resignation of Susan Sprague and Ruth Brewer as Co-Editors and acceptance of Dana Best as Editor of the Delta Tale.

Pat Mahoney reported on inquiries to local restaurants for possible sites to be considered for the October dinner. It appears that Friday evening, October 22, would be better than Saturday evening, October 23, however, the invitation to the speaker was for October 23. Gene Aldridge agreed to contact the speaker to see if Friday evening would be acceptable to him. John Jessup moved that the treasury pay for a Mail-O-Gram, the motion was seconded by Susan Sprague and carried. John Jessup also moved that the treasury expend funds for a special notice to members and other interested parties regarding the October dinner and auction. The motion was seconded by Gene Aldridge and carried.

It was agreed that Pat Mahoney would prepare the flyer for the dinner/auction notice, Dave McInturff would handle duplication and Ruth Brewer would handle mailing. The following rules were agreed upon for the auction: ten bags per person limit, \$1 minimum per bag, registration from noon to 3 PM, sit down auction to start at 3 PM, and no entries to be accepted after the auction begins.

Pat Tietjen agreed to find a door prize for the auction and to coordinate efforts to obtain raffle prizes to be given during the auction.

Dana Best asked that exchange bulletins be given directly to her when picked up from the post office and agreed to turn them over to Michael Sprague who would keep the exchange mailing roster up to date.

Gene Aldridge offered to host the next Board of Governors meeting on September 6.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 PM.

Respectfully submitted,
Ruth Brewer,
Recording Secretary

BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

The Board of Governors meets at 8 PM on the first Tuesday in each month and is open to any member of PVAS who wants to attend. If you do not have advance notice of the meeting, call any member of the Board for the place.

CYNOLEBIAS LADIGESI

By Robert Cuffori
Reprinted from The Pisces
Press, Greater Portland
Aquar. Society, Feb. 1977

Cynolebias ladigesi hails from South America. It is usually found in small pools northwest of Rio de Janeiro. This fish is an annual but will survive longer if aquarium conditions are to their liking.

Out of all the South American annuals I own, I have to say that *C. ladigesi* is the most peaceful. This is a rare quality for the *Cynolebias* genus. This added plus also makes it a very desirable beginner's fish.

Water conditions are of great importance for optimum health and breeding. The water should be on the soft side and slightly acid. The temperature should be kept around the low 70's. I keep mine between 68° and 72°F. If you give them higher temperatures their metabolism will increase and they will expire that much sooner.

For breeding purposes I put two trios in a five gallon tank. Inside of the tank is placed a small container filled with about an inch of boiled peat. Some of my tanks are bare bottomed, but it doesn't take them long to find out where they are supposed to spawn.

The size of *C. ladigesi* is quite small. It is full grown at one and a half inches. Because of their size it is advisable to keep them in an aquarium of their own.

On feeding *C. ladigesi*, the food should be quite small. They readily accept: baby brine shrimp, microworms and grated Diet 15. I find that this combination of food will keep them in good health and breeding condition.

The coloration of *C. ladigesi* is quite different than others of the Pearl genus. Instead of having spots, they have bars. These bars are located on the dorsal, anal and caudal fins. They are a dark brownish maroon in color. The space between the bars is a light yellow-green. The body color is a light emerald green. The scales are well pronounced because they are edged in the same brownish maroon color as the bars on their fins.

I saved the last part of this article for the spawning of *C. ladigesi*. Unlike other South American annuals, the drying out time of the peat is quite negligible. Only six to eight weeks

compared to the usual three to twelve month period for other species. The eggs of *C. ladiges* are quite small, about eight millimeters, and amber in color. The peat should be gathered every other week, squeezed so that all the water is out and then placed between newspapers to dry overnight. The peat is then placed in a plastic bag and put in a dark place for six to eight weeks. The reason for the dark incubation period is because the eggs are sensitive to light. At the end of this period put the peat in aged water and the eggs should hatch within 48 hours. Fry should be fed infusoria for three days and microworms after that. In a week they are able to consume baby brine shrimp. Their growth rate is fast and they can be spawned in four to five months.

Since *C. ladiges* is peaceful and has a short incubation period, both which are desirable traits for the hobbyist, it is unfortunate that it is not always available to us.

bap REPORT

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
Susan & Mike Sprague	155**
Ruth Brewer	240**
Gene Aldridge	80
John Jessup	55*
Diane Nixon	70*
Pat Tietjen	15
Jan & Dave McInturff	385***
Jerry Donnelly	10
Gerry Hoffman	25

- * Breeder Award
- ** Intermediate Breeder Award
- *** Advanced Breeder Award

Dave McInturff
BAP Chairman

GILL DISEASE

By: Tom George
(Reprinted from SHARK SHENANIGANS,
Middle Georgia Aq. Soc.,
Macon, GA, Feb. 1977)

It should be obvious that fishes gills are its most delicate link to its environment and even partial damage is usually disastrous. Unfortunately, they are readily infected by pathogens and easily affected by physical and chemical means. Through the gills the fish absorbs oxygen and eliminates carbon dioxide from its blood just as our lungs do for us. In addition, fish excrete a portion of their waste products in the form of ammonia through their gills. Any condition that results in damage to the gills or causes an excessive build up of mucus on the gills will impair gill functions, stressing the fish, perhaps to the point of death. In addition to plain old suffocation, death may be caused by the build up of ammonia in the blood stream as the kidneys alone are inadequate to eliminate it.

Many parasites attack the gills of fish including: Ictyophthirius, Trichodina, Schphidia, Trichophrya, Chilodonella, Dactylogyrus, and Myxobacteria. These parasites may either destroy gill tissue directly or cause excessive secretion of mucus by the fish which may then impair their function. A fish with impaired gill function will be forced to increase water flow over his gills by breathing faster in an attempt to offset their loss of efficiency.

The first group of parasites to be considered are external protozoans. These are one-celled microorganisms that move by means of tiny hair-like cilia. Heavy infestations irritate the skin and gills causing heavy mucus production. In addition to the suffocating effect, fish may be weakened, and parasites may provide an entry for bacterial infection. Fortunately, this entire group of parasites may be controlled by a single treatment, Malachite Green. This is the dye found in most of our "Ick" treatments on the market today. It may be made even more effective by the addition of two drops per gallon of formalin, found at your local drug store. This remedy is far superior to older concoctions containing mercurochrome or quinine sulfate.

Another problem is one which we hear about more than we actually see it, flukes, or properly, monogenetic trematodes. Since these flukes can multiply without additional hosts they can cause heavy infections and result in high mortality. They may attach to the gills by means of tiny hooks and feed on the blood supply there. These flukes are more of a problem to fish farms than to aquarists but they do show up now and then. Treatment is usually formalin (four drops per gallon) or potassium permanganate (Wardley's aqua purer).

If drugs are added to water in concentration high enough to kill disease producing bacteria, they may be toxic to fishes and plants, and are likely to adversely affect biological filtration. If the concentration is so low that the drug acts only to arrest the growth of the bacteria when the drug decomposes the bacteria can again multiply and may even become resistant to the drug.

GILL DISEASES (con't.)

To actually kill bacteria, dosages two to three times as high as recommended are most necessary for most common antibiotics such as tetracycline and treatment must be maintained over a three day period. Partial water changes before and after treatment are very helpful. Remember though, that unless the conditions which led to the outbreak of disease in the first place are not changed, it is likely to reoccur.

Many gill diseases are touched off by improper water conditions, sometimes PH, temperature changes, or excessive build up of waste products, so above all keep those partial water changes frequent.

I was tempted to skip parasitic Copepodes because they are primarily a problem of pond fish, such as Koi and goldfish, but I have occasionally found some in Florida pond raised livebearers, so for the sake of completeness here they are. The two most common in regard to gill infection are *Achtheres ambloplitis* and *Ergasilus* sp. Both attach to the gill filaments and feed on blood and body fluids. *Achtheres* is visible to the unaided eye as its light colored body stands out in sharp contrast to the deep red gills. The preferred treatment is an organic insecticide called Dylox, but I have been unable to locate a source in our area (ed.note-Macon, GA.). Formalin offers some control and is the best bet in our area.

At last we get to the next major killer, bacterial gill disease. The majority of gill infections are caused by a group of gram negetive bacteria called myxobacteria or flexibacteria. These thin rods cause irreparable damage to the gills. Gill disease is particularly common among crowded fish and in dirty tanks. This would indicate to me that the chemical build up of waste products in aquariums is a major factor in setting off this disease. Treatment is most successful when fish are treated in a separate container.

(Editor's note--With all drugs great care must be taken. Antibiotics are very potent, and immunities can result from improper use. I personally have had good results with recommended dosages of any drugs.)

FIELD TRIP TO THREE SPRINGS FISHERIES

Several members of PVAS visited Lilypons, Maryland, on Sunday, August 21. Lilypons, named after a movie star, is the home of Three Springs Fisheries, one of the largest lily farms in the world. They have quite a collection of pond lilies, including two varieties suitable for aquarium culture, Koi, and pond goldfish. They also carry all of the equipment needed to build your own lily pond. Catalogs are available for \$1.00 by writing or calling Three Springs Fisheries, Lilypons, MD 21717, (301)874-5133. In correspondence with Three Springs please mention the Delta Tale.

1977 BOWL SHOW CATEGORIES

	<u>CICHLIDS</u>	<u>OTHER EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS</u>
September	Cent. & S.A. Dwarf Other African Open	Livebearer, non-guppy Killifish Open
October	Angelfish Tilapia/Seratherodon Malawian, non-mbuna, non-haplochromis	Sharks/Loaches Catfish, non-corydoras Guppies
November	Haplochromis Mbuna, non-pseudotropheus Open	Tetras Characins Open
NOVEMBER IS FOR DOUBLE POINTS		
December	<u>NO BOWL SHOW-CHRISTMAS PARTY</u>	

FROM THE EDITOR:

I would like to thank Ruth Brewer, Susan and Michael Sprague, and Pat Tietjen for their help during the transition period from editor to editor. I'm sure that I will continue to need their help from time to time.

I would also like to thank Pat Mahoney for submitting "Re: Rule Changes for Commercial Fisherman", a bulletin of great interest to all aquarists.

The "Delta Tale" is the the magazine of FVAS, and I am simply a vehicle (albeit, biased) for our members. I will always try to have an open mind to any comments, criticisms, and suggestions that any reader has.

Thank you,

Dana J. Best

Bowl Show Report for July 1977

CICHLIDS

CENT. & S. A. LARGE

1st Warren, K.--Severum
2nd - - -
3rd - - -

PSEUDOTROPHEUS

1st Warren, K.--Mottled Zebra
2nd Warren, K.--Jacksoni
3rd - - -

ASIAN

1st - - -
2nd - - -
3rd - - -

Judges: Trout, B. and Hoffman, G.

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

BETTAS

1st Lembke, A.--Split-tail Cambodian
2nd Lighton, T.--Pastel
3rd Lighton, T.--Red

CORYDORAS

1st Garrett, R.--Skunk
2nd Garrett, R.--Leopard
3rd Brocato, M.--Leopard

GOLDFISH/KOI

1st Lighton, T.--Chocolate Oranda
2nd Garrett, R.--Calico
3rd Lighton, T.--Lionhead

Judges: Sprague, M. and Smith, B.

Bowl Show Report for August 1977

CICHLIDS

CENT. & S. A. MEDIUM

1st Warren, K.--Rainbow
2nd Warren, K.--A. Gaeyi
3rd - - -

JULIDOCROMIS

1st Warren, K.--Ornatus
2nd Warren, K.--Marlieri
3rd - - -

DISCUS

1st - - -
2nd - - -
3rd - - -

Judges: Best, D. and Lensen, H.

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

BARES

1st Mahoney, P.--Tiger
2nd Mahoney, P.--Tiger
3rd Garrett, R.--Tiger

ANABANTOIDS

1st Garrett, R.--Ctenopoma Kingsleyi
2nd Mahoney, P.--Betta Splendens
3rd Garrett, R.--Green Kisser

GUPPIES

1st Garrett, R.--Elonge
2nd Garrett, R. Flame
3rd - - -

Judges: Hoffman, G. and Trout, B.

	MONTH	QUARTER	ANNUAL
Warren, K.	20	36	123
Terwilliger, J.	0	0	12
Sprague, S.	0	0	10
Lensen, M.	0	0	6
Dickens, S.	0	0	4

	MONTH	QUARTER	ANNUAL
Mahoney, P.	11	11	67
Garrett, R.	20	35	68
Brocato, M.	0	2	21
Morrison, W.	0	0	20
Mahoney, M.	0	0	11
Donnelly, J.	0	0	2
Lighton, T.	0	14	34
Heflin, T.	0	0	10
Trout, B.	0	0	6
Terwilliger, J.	0	0	1
Lembke, A.	0	8	17

Date: July 27, 1977

Release No. 13-67

Time of release: Immediate

RE: RULE CHANGES FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN

State of Michigan
General Administration Building
Department of Fishing
Olympia, Michigan 89501

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

"COHO SALMON EXPERIMENTS IN LAKE MICHIGAN"

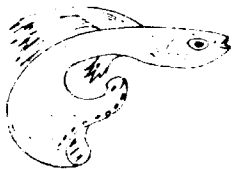
The Coho not being a native of the Lake Michigan waters, has experienced difficulty in surviving. The female, when going up the Lake Michigan feeder streams, has been losing her roe on the rocky bottoms, and when she got far enough upstream in the small pools and inlets, had great difficulty getting back into the main-stream over the sandbars, etc. In fact as high as 90% were dying in the upper reaches of the Lake Michigan tributaries, which caused a pollution and odor problem.

The Lake Michigan Department of Fishing decided to crossbreed the Coho with the native walleye for two reasons: 1. The Walleye had the strength and knowledge to get through the Lake Michigan tributaries, and 2. was not prone to lose the roe while going upstream. This new species was named "CowaL." However, in crossbreeding, the fight that the "Coho" was noted for was lost to the more sluggish tendencies of the "Walleye."

To combat this sluggishness, the experiment went further. They bred the "CowaL" with the greatest freshwater fighter in North America, the "Muskie." This created a hybrid, double crossbreed, and introduced a Top American Game Fish. They named this hybrid, the "CO*WAL*SKI," and they now have to teach the dumb son-of-a-bitch to swim.

Sincerely yours,

U.S. DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME



POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY
PO BOX 6219, SHIRLINGTON STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206

Date _____ 19 _____

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? _____

Which sub-group interests
you? (guppy, cichlid, other) _____

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

Occupation _____

Membership dues for the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society are:

Family	\$10.00	Corresponding	\$5.00
Individual	\$ 7.00	Junior	\$3.00
		(under 18)	

Completed applications accompanied by your check or money order should
be mailed to P.V.A.S., P.O. Box 6219, Arlington, Virginia 22206.

Please attend our meetings at the Cocoa-Cola Bottling Plant, 5401
Seminary Road, Alexandria, Virginia at 8:00 P.M.

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY
ANNUAL FALL BANQUET AND AUCTION
OCTOBER 21-22, 1977

BANQUET: Friday, October 21 - Betsy Ross Room in the Mt. Vernon Inn, at the circle, on Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway. (At the entrance of the estate.)

Register for the door prize.

Cash Cocktails - 7 to 8 pm

Seafood Buffet follows (with Bar-B-Q ribs and chicken for non-seafood eaters.)

We must have reservations and check by Oct. 14. Please see reservation blank below.

Our guest speaker, Ed Taylor of Virginia Beach, is one of the outstanding fish breeders in the country. He is a long-standing member of the A.K.A., A.C.A., as well as the Tidewater Aquarium Society of Norfolk, Va.



AUCTION: Saturday, October 22 at the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant Hospitality Room, Seminary Road - Bailey's Crossroads, Va.

Register for door prizes.

RULES OF REGISTRATION FOR SELLERS:

1. 10 item limit per person: fish, plants or hobby-related items.
2. Registration from 12 noon to 3 pm (NO entries will be accepted if you're not in line by 3 pm.)
3. Auction will start immediately after registration closes.
4. Seller may assign a minimum opening bid on each item. If none is assigned, it will automatically have a \$1 minimum.
5. Items will be auctioned as is. Contents may not be split into 2 or more transactions.
6. No payment will be made to sellers on the day of the auction. Payment will be mailed within 10 days.
7. 75% of the selling price goes to seller, 25% to P.V.A.S.

RULES OF BIDDING:

1. Items may be inspected before the auction begins.
2. All persons wishing to participate must sign in with their name (and address if not a PVAS member) and receive a numbered bidding card.
3. All bidding raises will be in increments of 25¢.
4. Successful bidders will have their items brought to them, at which time they must pay for them.
5. In all instances the decision of the auctioneer is final.
6. All persons, except auction officials, will remain seated during the auction. There will be occasional breaks.

1977 PVAS BANQUET RESERVATION:

I wish to make reservation(s) for _____ person(s), enclosed is my check for \$9.00 each.

Your name, please: _____

MAIL TO: PVAS Fall Banquet
c/o P.O. Box 6219
Shirlington Station
Arlington, VA. 22206