

* DELTA TALE *

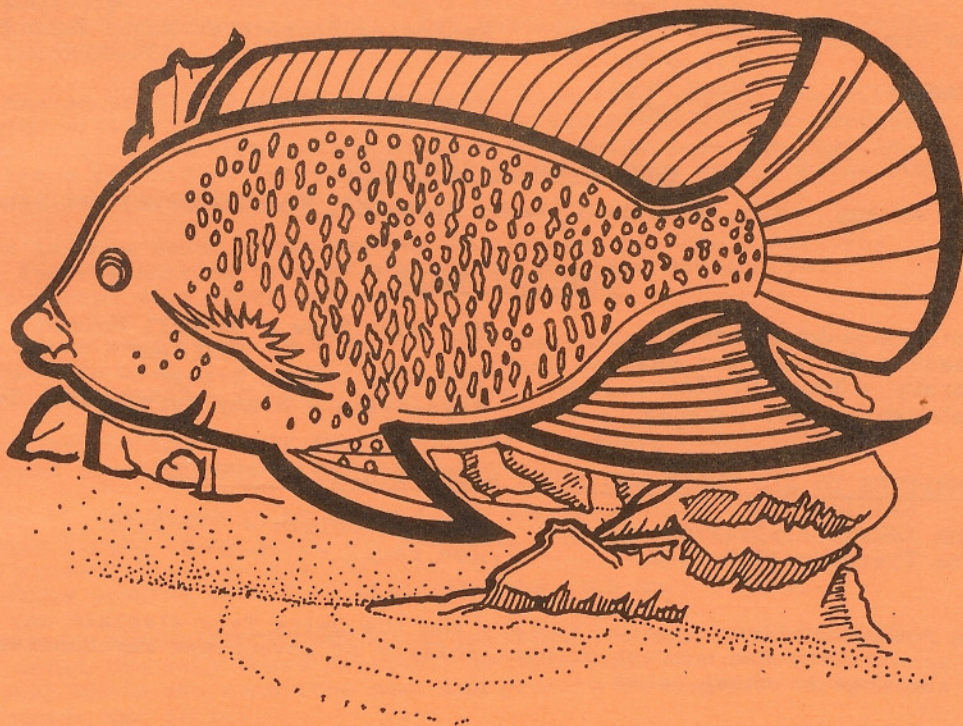
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Delta Tale is published for the benefit of the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society (Formerly the Potomac Valley Guppy Club), a non-profit organization, established in 1960 for the purpose of furthering the aquarium hobby by disseminating information, encouraging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

EDITOR: Maggi Mahoney

Editorial Assistants: Carol Kawecky, Chrys Guiler

Circulation : Gil & Bonnie Baldwin

P.V.A.S. OFFICERS FOR 1980

President:	Woody Griffin	Corresponding Secretary: Bill Trout
	949-3188	931-7004
Vice President:	Pete Tietjen	Recording Secretary: Maggi Mahoney
	939-2638	534-0006
Treasurer:	Dana Best	
	548-1868	

1980 BOARD OF GOVERNORS

John Jessup., Vince Edmondson, Nancy Reynolds, Kenny Warren, Pat Mahoney

COMMITTEE HEADS

Auctions - John Jessup	Mo. Bowl Show - Darrell Holman
Breeders Award - Joe Paull	Bill Kent
Library - Nancy Griffin	Programs - Ruth Brewer
Membership - Pat Mahoney	Ways/Means - Kenny Warren/Bill Trout

COMMITTEE TO AID THOSE WHO MIGHT NEED FISH-HELP, ADVICE:

John Jessup - 534-1704	Darrell Holman - 532-3419
Pete Tietjen - 939-2638	Joe Paull - 591-9245

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Cover illustration: Geophagus brasiliensis,
Andrew Keene Bowie III

BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING, JUNE 5, 1980

Woody called the meeting to order at 8:02 p.m. at Ruth Brewers.

Present were Ruth Brewer, Gene Aldridge, Pat & Maggi Mahoney, Kenny Warren, John Jessup, Darrell Holman, Dana Best, Nancy and Woody Griffin, Joe Paull, June Reece, Vince Edmondson, Susan Sprage and Pete Tietjen.

Woody thanks everyone for their efforts at the spring show and auction.

Dana reported that our profit from the spring show and auction was by far the best we have ever done in the history of the club. Bill Trout was especially commended for his work on the design and control of the raffle ticket books.

More resignations. Ken Reece has moved to Chicago and so has had to resign as Corresponding Secretary. June Reece has resigned as membership Chairman. Ed Smith is moving to Florida and must resign his Board of Governors seat.

Woody nominated Bill Trout as Corresponding Secretary and the board unanimously confirmed. Nancy Griffin was elected to fill the empty board of governors seat. Pat Mahoney was appointed membership chairman.

The dealer trophy is still in Manassas with last year's winner. Pete Tietjen will try to pick it up soon. It was moved and seconded that we award it as an "honorable mention" to Seaview Aquarium Shop in Baltimore for his effort to enter as a dealer this year. After some discussion the motion carried.

There is some doubt about whether we can use the Coke plant this fall for the auction or next spring for the show and auction. Kenny Warren will check into this.

June Reece asked that we move the show equipment from her garage, a committee will do so immediately and find somewhere to put it, either temporarily or until next spring. We may rent a storage box.

June 22nd picnic -- Bill Trout will get the food, Maggi Mahoney will get the soft drinks and paper goods.

Joe Paull, as chairman of the B.A.P., suggested that the committee be made larger by at least two members. Suggested that some fish need reclassification and that the rules need clarification and the whole program should be tied into the club more tightly.

After much discussion it was moved we table the B.A.P. reorganization until the July Board meeting. An amendment was made that in the mean while the committee meet and prepare at complete revision. The motion was denied.

A motion was made that we appoint Ruth Brewer and John Jessup as additional members of the B.A.P. committee and that a meeting be held and a proposal for changes prepared by the July board meeting. The motion carried.

P.V.A.S. will sponsor two classes in the Betta show to be held in Harrisburg, PA on Sat., June 7 at \$10 a class.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:15 pm.

PICNIC PROCEEDINGS

Sunday, June 22 was a beautiful day for a picnic. Not too hot -- plenty of sun -- an all round perfect day. Lubber Run Park is an extremely handsome piece of real estate, very well maintained by the Arlington County park department.

Early arrivers decided -- given the gorgeous weather -- not to take the pavilion, but the mark some of the picnic tables 'up run' for our use. The park guard very kindly opened the gate and let us drive down to drop off 60 pounds of charcoal, 10 cases of soft drinks, 13 pounds of hamburger, a like number of hot dogs, countless buns, crock after crock of potato salad and cole slaw.

Then we had to take the cars back to the parking lot.

Remember -- P.V.A.S. was footing the bill for the WHOLE THING! We had what was not really a bad turn out. We had about 40 odd people show up. The only catch was that 70 some had told Woody they would be there. Sorry, folks, to shake a finger at you for being naughty -- but maybe next year if we charge you -- and its YOUR money going to waste, you'll think twice before you say you'll be there and then don't show up.

We all stuffed ourselves on delicious charcoal broiled goodies, waded in Lubber Run, seined some native fish (don't ask me the name.) Played various games -- lay around and talked fish. Had a really grand time, all in all. Started up the charcoal and ate again in the evening. Then the few who are always there at the end got to lug all the remainder back up to the parking lot, the guard having gone home by then. I think I hold that against you all who didn't come more than the wasted money. Next time YOU can carry four and a half cases of coke up a steep hill and 250 yards away.

So think positive about PICNIC '81!

Potomac Valley Aquarium Society
Spring Show and Auction
17 and 18 May 1980

Income	
Auction	\$2,270.00
Tank	577.00
Raffle	275.00
Show Registration	249.50
Airstones, etc.	19.55
Soda	132.00
	<u>\$3,523.05</u>

Expenses	
Auction	\$1,170.16
Tank	145.00
Advertising	323.71
Ribbons and Trophies(approximate)	300.00
Judges Expenses	125.00
Luncheon	80.65
Paper Products	18.43
Storage for Show Equipment	115.20
Airstones, etc.	33.40
	<u>\$2,311.55</u>

NET

\$1,211.50



SPAWNING SYNODONTIS DAVIDI,
Darrell Holman, P.V.A.S.

The whole story started about 3 years ago when I was in a local pet store and noticed these small, unusual catfish in one of the aquariums. I naturally purchased them and added them to my collection. I have always liked oddball catfish, so my collection was fairly large. The shop owner identified them as *Synodontis davidi*. I had never owned any *Synodontis*, so I didn't know a lot about them. But as time passed I learned by experience.

Synodontis Davidi come from Central West Africa, the Congo Basin. They are very peaceful and seldom bother other fish, except during spawning. They are nocturnal, but can be trained to feed during the day. I feed my fish TetraMin staple flake, brine shrimp, tubeflex worms and cooked spinach. Spinach and brine shrimp are only fed during conditioning for breeding. I mostly keep my *Synodontis* in with my African cichlids and they seem to do very well with these fish, but the water conditions are not ideal for them.

When I purchased these fish they were 1-1/2 inches long. They are now 4-1/2 to 7 inches. They grow very rapidly and seem to come to sexual maturity at one year of age. When well conditioned sexes are easily distinguished by the roundness of the abdomen. The males reach a length of 4-1/2 inches, they have elongated, very pointed pectoral fins and during spawning have small white dots scattered around the gill plates. The females reach a length of 6 to 7 inches. Their pectoral fins aren't as long as the males' and are rounded. She also gets very fat when filling with eggs.

The spawning tank was a 20 gallon. The tank was well planted and decorated with rocks. The pH maintained at 6.6 and the dH was about 6. I added salt to the water (1 teaspoon per 3 gallons) because they seemed to be happier with salt added. The temperature was kept at a constant 80°F and I made weekly partial water changes. The male made himself right at home. He dug a cave under a large rock and then coaxed the female in with him. Nothing happened for the first couple of days, but on the third day, I noticed about 50 large, yellowish eggs adhering to the side of one of the rocks. The male stood constant guard over the eggs. In 5 days the eggs started to hatch. The male could be seen chewing the egg shells off the fry. The fry were fairly large and seemed to double in size every day. At 5 days they were free swimming and about 1/4 inch long. The male guarded them and schooled them around for food (which was baby brine and micro worms.) They grew rapidly, but seemed to be very susceptible to disease or something. They were dying a few at a time. At 2 weeks there were about 30. At one month the number had dropped to 19 and at 60 days there were only 7 left. These 7 fish looked just like their parents and were already about 1-1/2 inches long. They are now 7 months old and look like they are ready for spawning themselves.

ICHTHYOLOGY MADE EASY, PART III

John Mangan, P.V.A.S.

In parts one and two I explained how fin ray counts and scale counts are used in identifying and describing fish. In this part I am going to define a number of other terms used in identifying and describing fish.

Total length (TL) - this is the distance from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail by way of the longest straight line.

Standard Length (SL) - this is the distance from the tip of the snout to the end of the vertebral column. This measurement is more reliable than the total length, since if part of the tail is missing from the specimen you don't get a true measure with total length.

Body depth (BD) - the greatest vertical distance, excluding the fins.

Head length (HL) - the distance from the tip of the snout to the posterior edge of the operculum (gill cover.)

Snout length (SL) - the distance from the tip of the snout to the anterior edge of the eye.

Eye diameter (E) - the diameter of the eye.

Length of caudal peduncle (LCP) - the distance from the posterior base of the anal fin to the root of the tail.

Depth of caudal peduncle (DCP) - the narrowest vertical distance across the caudal peduncle.

The above measurements are often given as ratios rather than mm. etc. For example - head length 2.1 in standard length (30%). The advantage of this is that the ratio will appear the same for all members of the species while actual length varies according to age, environment etc.

Holotype - this is a single specimen of a new species, designated by the original author in the original description, on which the description of the species is based. This specimen is usually donated to a major museum so it can be permanently available for ichthyologists to study.

Paratype - these are all the other specimens, other than the holotype, which are used in the original description of the species.

There are numerous other "types" but the above two are the most commonly used. If you are interested in knowing about these others, I suggest you look on page 409 of Ichthyology by Lagler et. al (1977), where you will find a fairly complete list and explanations of them.

After reading this article and the two previous ones, you should now have enough information to read through a scientific description of a fish and be able to translate it into "plain English."

THIS & THAT

CONGRATULATIONS to Jeanette and Darrell Holman -- and thanks, Jeanette. Laura Ann Holman was delivered the Wednesday following the spring show and auction. We were all --most of all Darrell -- sure that she would "spawn" during that week end, but very thoughtfully Laura Ann waited until it was all over. (She came to the picnic, too -- our youngest member showed you all up.

CONGRATULATIONS TOO, to Joe Paull. He has two reprints to report this month. Wet Tales, the Susquahanna SAquarium Society's publication in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania reprinted his article "Fuzzy Face" in the April 127, 1980 edition.

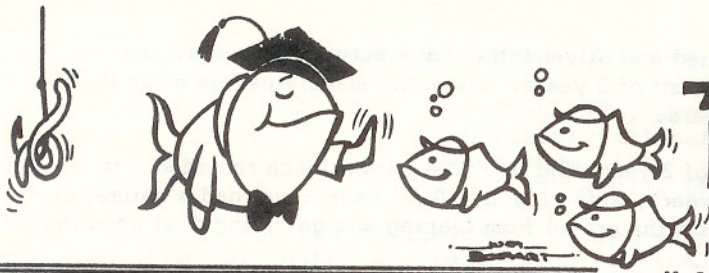
"The Pygmy Corydoras" was reprinted in the March, 1980 edition of the Rochester Aquarium Society's publication The Filter.

So good on you Joe, keep those articles coming. All of you keep writing. A number of the society's around the country, in order to save on postage, are cutting down on their exchanges. They're cutting out the less interesting ones. tThe fewer original articles we publish, the less interesting we'll be. So write!

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING:

I HOPE you are getting this edition of Delta Tales on time. Not only has your editor had a very busy month, but I am trying to wait until I can include the new B.A.P. rules -- which have to wait 90 days after publication before they go into effect.

The B.A.P. committee has met and come up with some changes, revisions etc. etc. etc. They will present these to the board on July 3 -- and if accepted I ought to be able to squeak through if my printer cooperates and does us a fast job. Now all I need is a cover. Any budding artists in the club? I've lost Ted Gilbert, my favorite artist to a complication after a broken wrist. He has done us some really handsome covers -- won 3rd in the A.C.A. art contest with his Lamp. Brichardi - and been a real friend to P.V.A.S. Hope his arm is back to normal very soon for both his sake and ours.



AQUARIA PRIMER

Reprinted from spring
1980 issue of Edgewater
Valley Aquarist Society
Publication -Montgomery, ILL.

by Shirley Brooks
E.V.A.S. Staff

AVERAGE LIFE SPANS

Fish grow until death they say, (I guess we do too if that spread around the middle is counted as growth rate). How old are your fishes? Are they living out their average life span?

The goldfish is the most abused fish that I know of. Even though it is adaptable to various changes in water temperature, most bite the gravel before their time. Novice aquarists have killed enough goldfish to stock all the waters of the United States. The three common mistakes of the novice are ... chilling, overcrowding and overfeeding. The common goldfish is one of the largest of all tropical fish and has attained lengths of two feet in breeding ponds and streams in which they were dumped. (Although recording their life span, we have a goldfish which lived in a six gallon aquarium for 25 years and measured only four inches at death.) So, you can see that the size of container a fish is kept in will show in its growth rate and without free-swimming space, the growth is radically reduced.

Given ample room to grow and unpolluted water, 25 to 30 years is the average life span. An unusual record for a group of goldfishes is that which tells of 65 who lived in a 120 gallon tank for 15 years without one fatality. These were fed dry foods daily and plants were introduced each year.

Most livebearing fish which I have kept start showing old age at around two to two and one half years and hang around for a spell. Sometimes they will have curvature of the spine and become a dull shade when compared to the younger fishes. The higher the tank temperatures, the faster the fish mature and die. Falling in the two and one half year average life span would be; the platy, the guppy, swords, mollies and the mystery snail.

So, when purchasing fish which have a shortened life span, buy them young if you wish to have these pets around for awhile.

Most gouramies average about 3 - 4 years of life. According to Innes, the striped gourami survived in captivity for 8 years. A blue gourami was recorded at 10 years. Paradise fish have been known to survive 8 years. Bettas averages one to two and one half years.

The tetras average about 5 - 6 years. The blue tetra does not commonly survive over one and one half years. The Yellow tetra, Buenos Aires tetra and the head and tail light

(continued)

about 3 years. The Red, Lined and Silver tetras have survived 4 years. Two-spotted, Bloodfin and Black have a record of 5 years. *Metynnis maculatus* has made it to 11 years, but average 7 to 8 years.

Loaches fall in the range of 2 years and up. The Clown loach recorded 8 to 10 years and up, Weather loach, 22 years, Spine loach, 10. I have never had a natural death in my loaches yet, they all bit the gravel from leaping and gathering dust upon the floor.

Danios, Zebra, Pearl, etc. started expiring at about 3 years of tank life.

Angel fish - Steinhart Aquarium had one over 10 years at one time. I am sure this species has been recorded living a lot longer than ten years.

Rasboras average 3 - 6 years with the *trilineata* recorded at 9 and *heterompha* at 8.

Catfish average 4 - 10 years. *C. aeneus* averages 7, but was recorded at 9 years.

AVERAGE LIFE SPAN OF POPULAR TROPICALS

Angels	9 - 10 years
<i>Anostomus anostomus</i>	5
Australian Rainbow	6 - 8
Barbs	4
Betta	1 - 2½
Black tetra	5 - 6
Bloodfins	4 - 5
<i>C. aeneus</i>	7
Catfish	4 - 10
<i>Cichlasoma biocellatum</i>	10
Clown loach	8 - 10
Copeina	4
Danios	3
<i>Epiplatys chaperti</i>	4
Gourami	3 - 4
Guppy	2½
Jack Dempsey	7 - 9
Knife fish	4
Mystery snail	2½
<i>Metynnis</i>	7 - 8
Mollies	2½ - 4
Pencil fish	4
Rasboras	3 - 6
Serpae	4 - 5



So, how are you doing "Scale" wise??? Let's hope our little finny friends become ole friends in our aquaria. end

Reference: 1001 Answers to Questions About Aquarium Fishes, Mellen & Lanier.

CONSTIPATION
A LEADING CAUSE OF SUDDEN DEATH IN TROPICAL FISH

By Tina Mann, Ashco Skimmer, June '78
Official publication of Ashco
Aquarium Club
Ashtabula, Ohio

Consistency is the "watch-word" of successful tropical fish keeping. The salt water or fresh water tropical fish do not tolerate sudden changes of any nature.

When changing or adding a new food to your fishes diet, go at it slowly, do not suddenly feed the fish vast amounts of a new food or one that you haven't fed them recently. Many unexplained deaths in the tank can be traced to this habit. The digestive system of the fish cannot tolerate this sudden over-feeding of an unaccustomed food. It usually results in death within 12 hours if the fish are small, or in larger fish, such as angels and discus, there will be a sudden loss of appetite, hiding in the corner and a bloated appearance will be noted. This bloating is due to constipation and unless this condition is relieved, death follows within a day or so. I am firmly convinced that constipation is the chief cause of the so-called "unexplained" deaths.

I struggled through raising black angels with the usual (so I was told) sudden death of the fry when they were switched to other food than fresh hatched brine shrimp. All of the hobbyists I talked with who had tried black angels had experienced the same situation and we were all in accord that, being a highly developed hybrid, they had a faulty digestive system. "Three were half-right" as you will see. I noted that the largest of the fry died overnight each time I introduced a change of diet, be it fine dry food or one of the frozen products on the market. The dead fish all had the same grossly swollen stomachs.

I accidentally hit upon the cure in two ways, but didn't realize the cause for over a year.

I finally decided to feed the fry nothing but fresh hatched brine shrimp until they were at least three months old and I began to add a tablespoon of Epsom Salt to the water that the shrimp eggs were hatched in. Another observation that should have given me a clue sooner was that the fry did much better if I didn't wash the net and brine shrimp, but dipped them right in the tank, salt and all.

This change in the feeding routine cut the mortality rate to nil and I was able to raise hundreds of the pure black angels to maturity. After 3 or 4 months (black angels mature slower than ordinary angels) I very slowly added small amounts of other foods with little trouble. I also fed the fresh hatched brine shrimp daily and since they were hatched in Epsom Salt water apparently gave the fry a slight laxative action they required to prevent constipation.

Just a few days before our Annual Hobby Show in February the female of my spawning pair of Black Angels refused all food and hid behind the slate. She was so swollen she looked as though she had swallowed marbles. I was frantic at the prospect that something would happen to break up my prize pair and just before show time at that. The thought occurred to me that perhaps she was constipated. Something had to be done and fast.

I drew off one-half gallon water from her tank, added one heaping tablespoon of Epsom Salt, air stone and one very sick angel. I left her in this water eight hours and in the evening found the bottom of the jar covered with droppings and a very hungry and deflated looking fish. She was returned to her tank with no ill effects and was "half" of the reason that my pair of angels won first place a week later.

To date I have treated many angels, both small and large, in the same manner with excellent results and no deaths. I began thinking of my experience with black angel fry and I am sure that the bloated stomachs was the clue that they had died of constipation after too much, too soon change of food. The largest of the fry naturally ate more and therefore were the ones that died first each time.

Figuring that angels and Discus are much alike in many respects, I didn't hesitate the morning I found my beautiful blue, seven month old discus dark in color, hiding and extremely bloated in the stomach region. He looked as though he had swallowed the marbles this time! That's what he got for being such a glutton the night before. Having read and heard of all the neurosis of the discus fish (these are my first and so far I guess I've been lucky) I wasn't sure how they would react to this treatment.

I treated the discus in the same manner that I had the angels (one-half gallon of their tank water with heaping tablespoon of Epsom Salts) with the exception that I added a broad leaf artificial plant hoping it would prevent the fish from becoming too frightened. He dashed around and around frantically when first dumped into his salt bath, but soon settled down nice and quiet. Not being certain of his reaction, I pulled up my chair and observed him closely for signs of distress.

Within 15 minutes he began passing feces as large as the lead in a marking crayon. After two hours I removed him and placed him gently in his darkened tank. Next morning he was out front with the rest of the discus for his morning meal as though nothing unusual had taken place. I have treated three discus in this manner and mine are still inclined to stuff themselves on occasions. A change of food has not been the cause for constipation in this discus. It could have been caused by a change in the brand of frozen adult brine being fed (this did take place) or it could be simply overeating. I still cannot explain why it takes only 15 minutes to work on the discus and up to eight hours on the angels.

One morning recently, my five inch salt water French Angel refused to come out of his favorite hiding place to eat. All the other fish in this tank, a pigmy angel, a queen angel, 2 neon gobies and a rock beauty ate eagerly. I searched the tank and found nothing amiss that would account for his actions. When he huddled in the same place all day and still had not eaten the next evening, I again checked everything. The fact that all other inhabitants were acting normally and eating with gusto, it had to be within the Angel itself. Suddenly, I remembered, that two nights before I had given him more green shrimp than usual. Ordinarily, they are fed the same amounts at each feeding, but he kept begging for more and I foolishly over-fed him. Why couldn't he also be constipated?

Eager to prove my theory, I filled the gallon jar about 3/4 full (he was bigger) of his tank water with the same amount of Epsom Salt; like the discus, results were obtained in about 14 minutes and after two hours the salt water French was returned to his tank with a lean and hungry look! Next morning, as usual, he was first in line for chow. That is my barometer for a healthy fish. I have never seen a healthy, contented fish that wasn't hungry...

I always feed one or two foods each feeding in small quantities. I am now very careful to feed a small amount of different foods at each feeding instead of copious amounts of one food. In this way, they do not over-eat on any one food and any new foods are introduced in very small quantities. Since I have followed the feeding pattern, there has been no need to get out the Epsom Salts. The above is my golden rule to beat the constipation habit! It has resulted in healthy, beautiful fish which makes the extra time involved worth every minute of it.

This article was originally printed
in the 1/65 issue of N.I.A.S. News
Bulletin.

H O
S P
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FOR SALE: *Geophagus australis*,
mated pairs.
Cichlisoma septumfaciatum,
very rare, mated pairs.
H. red empress, breeding
trio.

All above call Woody at 949-3188

Kenny Warren has a 29 gallon tank with undergravel filter for sale. It was party of a salt set up -- he'll take \$30 or negotiate. Make him an offer.

June 21, 1980

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY BREEDERS AWARD PROGRAM

The Potomac Valley Aquarium Society has established the following BAP (Breeder's Award Program) to encourage members to breed a wider variety of fish and to share with others the knowledge they have gained. The program is open to all members in good standing (except corresponding members) and there is no time limit on breeding a particular fish. You proceed at your own pace. Awards are given as detailed in the rules. To get started all you need is a pair of fish, something to keep them in and a Breeder's Award Program form to fill out. Read the rules that follow and you are on your way.

Purposes:

The purposes of the program are:

1. To promote the keeping and breeding of exotic fishes.
2. To recognize outstanding achievement in the breeding of these fishes.
3. To encourage research into the spawning of the more difficult species.
4. To make accounts of successful spawning techniques available to club members through the Delta Tale and/or the general meetings.

The BAP Committee:

The Breeder's Award Program Committee shall consist of five members. The Chairman shall be appointed by the President and the remaining four members shall be appointed by the Chairman. These appointments are subject to the approval of the Board of Governors.

As of June 5, 1980, the Committee members are:

Joe Paull, Chairman	
Gerry Hoffman	John Jessup
Darrell Holman	Ruth Brewer

Function and Authority of the BAP Committee:

The Committee shall oversee and enforce all rules and regulations governing the Breeder's Award Program. Among these are verifying and awarding points to qualifying members, keeping proper records of awards, making proper awards to qualified members and reviewing the rules and regulations at least once a 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 verification, contact the checker nearest you. If, after a few days, you are unable to contact the person nearest you, contact the next nearest. It is your obligation to see that you contact one of the checkers to verify your spawning. The forms to record spawnings can be obtained from any checker at the regular meetings.

The checkers are:

Alexandria/Arlington -- Dana Best (548-1868)
Darrell Holman (534-3419)
John Jessup (534-1704)

Fairfax County:

Fairfax City -- Joe Paull (591-9245)
Falls Church -- Ruth Brewer (820-6475)
Pat Mahoney (534-0006)

Montgomery County -- Woody and Nancy Griffin (949-3188)

Prince Georges County -- Tom Wright (301-831-9118)

Prince William County:

Warrenton -- Gerry Hoffman (703-347-7486)

Eligibility:

All members in good standing (except corresponding members) are eligible for the Breeders Award Program.

The Program:

The program is made up of five (5) levels of competency. They and their requirements are as follows:

1. BREEDER AWARD -- Has attained 50 breeding points from any categories.
2. INTERMEDIATE BREEDER -- Has attained Breeder status and a total of 150 breeding points from any categories.
3. ADVANCED BREEDER -- Has attained Intermediate Breeder status and a total of 300 breeding points, including 100 points from categories 7-17.
4. MASTER BREEDER -- Has attained Advanced Breeder status and a total of 500 breeding points, having spawned at least one species from each of three (3) categories on the Difficult or Target Species Lists to achieve these points.
5. GRAND MASTER BREEDER -- Has attained Master Breeder status and has spawned at least one additional species from the Target Species List over and above those spawned for Master Breeder status.

Acknowledgement:

Attainment of any of the five (5) levels will be recognized in the Delta Tale and at the general meetings. Awards will be presented at the December meeting for all five (5) levels of achievement.

Requirements:

1. Breeding points are awarded by proof of spawning of fish in any of seventeen (17) different categories. Points may be gained only once for each species; however each naturally occurring color morph of a species will be eligible for further points.
2. Spawning is defined for 10-point fish as raising at least ten (10) fry to thirty (30) days of age after hatching or release of fry in the case of mouthbrooders. For all other fish, spawning is defined as raising at least ten (10) fry to sixty (60) days after hatching.
3. Breeding is defined as the physical act of mating. A mating of killifish is considered to be the total quantity of eggs deposited during a one-week period and all fry hatched from the one-week spawn are counted for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the BAP.
4. Eggs must be spawned in the breeder's own tanks, not obtained from another breeder and then hatched.
5. Any fish not included in the first sixteen (16) categories or which you feel is not adequately covered in existing categories will be assigned points by the BAP Committee upon written request. This request must be made prior to awarding of points. The attached Request for Special Category Assignment form is to be used for this request.
6. Following a successful spawning, it is the breeder's responsibility to see that his points have been properly verified and reported. A Spawning Report must be submitted in order to obtain points. A copy of the Breeder's Award Form is attached. This report should be as complete as possible when filing for points. Forms may be obtained from any BAP checker.
7. The requirement for ten (10) fry can be waived by the Committee for a fish which is known to produce spawns of less than that number. The Request for Special Category Assignment form should be used for this request.
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 fish can be used as a trigger to start reporting. Questions in this area should be referred to a Committee member for resolution.

Proof of Spawning:

Proof of spawning is defined as follows:

1. The first verification and inspection for all categories of breeding must be performed within ten (10) days of hatching (for killifish, beginning of hatching) by a visit to your home. For 10-point fish this can be done by any member of the club in good standing; for all other categories this must be done by a BAP checker.
2. The second verification and inspection for all categories must be done by a BAP checker. The fry must be thirty (30) or sixty (60) days old (depending on the category) at the time of inspection. If you wish, the ten (10) fry may be brought to a general meeting.
3. For 15-point and above categories, a summary of spawning procedures must be submitted, either orally at a regular general meeting or in writing for publication in the Delta Tale.
4. For all categories, a Breeders Award Form must be submitted to the BAP Committee. Any spawning claims may be investigated at any time by the Committee.
5. Any Committee member or checker wishing to claim points must secure confirmation in the approved manner. In addition, he must secure the confirmation of at least two (2) checkers in the case of the Difficult or Target species fish.

Changes and Modifications of 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 any changes or modifications:

1. A date for the change or modification 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 three (3) months preceding the effective date.
3. Special requests for category changes should be submitted on the Request for Special Category Assignment form. The requester will be notified in writing of the action taken.
4. All appeals from any rulings of the BAP Committee must be made in writing to the Board of Governors for final decision.

No reduction in points will be retroactive, however, when a change results in upgrading points, awarding of additional points to a breeder depends on his meeting any additional requirements for that category.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call one of the Breeders Award Committee members.

The categories and their breeding point values are as follows:

- Category 1 - 10 points -- Any species of livebearing fish except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 2 - 10 points -- Any mouthbrooding cichlid (African and New World) except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 3 - 10 points -- Any species of cichlid except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 4 - 10 points -- White clouds or any species of rainbow, danio or brachydanio.
- Category 5 - 10 points -- Any species of barbs.
- Category 6 - 10 points -- Any killifish except as noted elsewhere.
- Category 7 - 15 points -- Bottom spawning African killifish and any species of anabantoid other than Chocolate or Kissing Gouramis.
- Category 8 - 15 points -- Goldfish or koi.
- Category 9 - 15 points -- *Badis badis*, angel fish, the genus *Geophagus* except as noted elsewhere or any species of fish known as a dwarf cichlid. A dwarf cichlid is a cichlid that does not exceed four (4) inches at maturity.
- Category 10 - 15 points - Any endemic rift-lake substrate spawning cichlid except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 11 - 20 points - Oscars or Red Devils.
- Category 12 - 20 points - Any species of catfish (including bristle-nose plecostomus) except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 13 - 25 points - Any species of bottom spawning South American killifish.
- Category 14 - 25 points - Any species of characin except as indicated elsewhere.

Categories and their breeding point values (continued):

Category 15 - 30 points - DIFFICULT SPECIES (See following)

Category 16 - 50 points - TARGET SPECIES (See following)

Category 17 - Various -- SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT FISH

17(a) - 15 points -- The genus *Tropheus*

17(b) - 15 points -- *Cyphotilapia frontosa*

The DIFFICULT SPECIES LIST is a list of species whose spawnings have been recorded but can still be considered rare or difficult. At the present time the categories are as follows:

1. Any species of *Discus* (*Symphysodon*).
2. Neon Tetra (*Hyphessobrycon innesi*) or Cardinal Tetra (*Cheirodon axelrodi*).
3. Kissing Gourami (*Helostoma temminckii*)
4. Any species of Silver Dollar or Piranhas (*Serrasalmus*, *Rosevelettiella*, *Pygocentrus*, *Metynnis*, *Mylossoma* or *Myloplus*).
5. Any species of *Rasbora*.
6. Any species of Puffer (*Tetraodontidae*).
7. Any species of Whiptail Catfish (*Loricaria*).
8. Butterfly fish (*Pantodon buchholzi*).
9. Any species of Leaf Fish (*Monocirrhus*, *Polycentropsis* or *Ploycetrus*).
10. Any species of Half-beak (*Hemiramphidae*).
11. Four-eye (*Anableps tetraphthalmus*).
12. Any species of Sticklebacks (*Gasterosteidae*).
13. Spotted Headstander (*Chilodus punctatus*).
14. Chocolate Gourami (*Sphaerichthys osphromenoides*).
15. *Cichlasoma severum*, *Geophagus jurupari*.
16. Non-designated species. (A difficult species of the breeder's choice may be substituted for one of the above 15 categories. In order to qualify a species for this award, the breeder must submit a written request to the Committee for approval prior to awarding points. Reasons must be provided.) This category can be used more than once in attaining the Master Breeder status.

The TARGET SPECIES LIST is a list of aquarium species whose spawnings have not been reliably reported by the home aquarist. At the present time the list is as follows:

1. Any species of Labeo.
2. Any species of Loricariidae except Whiptail Catfish and Hemiancistrus (bristle-nose plecostomus).
3. Any species of Loach.
4. Glass Catfish (Kryptopterus bicirrhus).
5. Any species of Scat (Scatophagus).
6. Any species of Headstander (Anostomidae) except Chilodus punctatus.
7. Any species of fish naturally found exclusively in salt water.
8. Any species of Hatchet Fish (Gasteropelecidae).
9. Any species of Glass Fish (Centropomidae).
10. Non-designated species. (A target species of the breeder's choice may be substituted for one of the above 9 categories. In order to qualify a species for this award, the breeder must submit a written request to the Committee for approval prior to awarding points. Reasons must be provided.) This category can be used more than once in attaining the Master or Grand Master Breeder status.

(BAP rules and regulations as of October 1, 1980)



bap REPORT

NAME	POINTS
Joe Paull	505****
Garland Neese	370**
Ruth Brewer	305***
Gerry Hoffman	280**
Pat & Maggi Mahoney	205** 215**
Woody Griffin	205** 220**
Ken & June Reece	180**
Bev Fazil	180**
Sue & Mike Sprague	165**
John Jessup	160**
Darrell Holman	155**
Vince Edmondson	105*
Kenny Warren	90*
Gene Aldridge	80

* Breeders Award

*** Advanced Breeders Award

** Intermediate Breeders Award

**** Master Breeders Award

Recent points for spawning:

Garland Neese: Yellow Peacock
Red-Red Zebra
H. brownae

Darrell Holamn: Albino corydoras
Khuli Loach
P. kribensis

Woody Griffin: P. kribensis
G. australe
Clown Labidichromis

Vince Edmondson: H. Kirki
H. bilineatus
P. fuscoides

Ken & June Reece: H. Kiwingi
Chilotelapia rhodesi
P.jacobfriebergi

Pat & Maggi Mahoney: P. Scalare



B.A.P. COMMITTEE AND CHECKERS:

If you are interested in the Breeders Award Program, or have additional spawns to report. here are the folks to call.

(Remember that any member in good standing can sign in a 10 point spawn -- even your spouse.)

Alexandria/Arlington: Dana Best 548-1868
Darrell Holman, 532-3419

Fairfax County/Arlington: Pat Mahoney, 534-0006
John Jessup - 534-1704

Fairfax City - Joe Paull, 591-9245

Falls Church - Ruth Brewer, 820-6475

Warrenton - Gerry Hkffman, 347-7486

Prince George's County - Tom Wright, 345-7486

Montgomery County - Nancy or Woody Griffin, 949-3188

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JULY MEETING:

The program will be on the breeding of Discus, which some people find difficult, but which Linda Brensike our speaker for the evening, finds extremely easy evidently. At least it would seem so according to the the 100s she turns out - or rather her breeding pairs. So if you want some pointers, this is the program to attend.

There will also probably be some words about the new B.A.P. projected rules. They will be hashed over at the board meeting, some new checkers assigned -- some new districts outlined. That's why - Ruth - I left you in Falls Church although you have moved somewhat away from it in recent weeks. I'LL let the B.A.P. head honchos tell me who goes where and does what to whom.



BOWL SHOW RESULTS AND STANDINGS, JUNE, 1980

CICHLIDS

New World, Large

1st - Rivulatus - P&M Mahoney

Mbuna

1st - Minutis-P&M Mahoney

2nd - Kenyi - P & M Mahoney

Open

1st - Brichardi - P&M Mahoney

2nd - Leulupi - P&M Mahoney

EGGLAYERS/LIVEBEARERS

Anabantoids

1st - Red betta - D.Holman

2nd - Pearl Gourami-P&M Mahoney

3rd - Pearl Gourami-P&M Mahoney

Corydoras

1st - Paleatus - P&M Mahoney

2nd - Elegans - P&M Mahoney

3rd - Melanistus - P&M Mahoney

Open

1st - Albino Sailfind Molly-D.Holman

2nd - Black Lyretail Molly -D.Holman

3rd - Starburst Molly - D. Holman

STANDINGS TO DATE: CICHLIDS:

| NAME                | MONTH | QUARTER | YEAR |
|---------------------|-------|---------|------|
| Pat & Maggi Mahoney | 26    | 67      | 87   |
| Kenny Warren        | 0     | 0       | 44   |
| Darrell Holman      | 0     | 0       | 38   |
| Garland Neese       | 0     | 0       | 23   |
| Bill Kent           | 0     | 8       | 12   |

STANDINGS TO DATE: EGGLAYER/LIVEBEARERS:

|                     |    |    |    |
|---------------------|----|----|----|
| Darrell Holman      | 22 | 56 | 80 |
| Pat & Maggi Mahoney | 15 | 37 | 95 |
| Suzann Reynolds     | 0  | 28 | 45 |
| Bill Kent           | 0  | 4  | 5  |
| Garland Neese       | 0  | 0  | 11 |
| Kenny Warren        | 0  | 0  | 3  |
| Loretta Herrell     | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| June Reece          | 0  | 1  | 1  |

BOWL SHOW CATAGORIES FOR JULY, 1980

CICHLIDS

New Word Medium

Haplochromis

Open

EGGLAYER/LIVEBEARERS

Guppies

Barbs

Open



Potomac Valley Aquarium Society  
P.O.Box 6219  
Shirlington Station  
Arlington, VA 22206

FIRST CLASS MAIL

1980 MEETING DATES



JUL. 14  
AUG. 11  
SEP. 8

OCT. 13  
NOV. 17  
DEC. 8

Meetings are held at the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant, 5401 Seminary Road,  
Bailey's Crossroads, Alexandria, Virginia. Meetings start at 8 p.m.,  
Bowl Show Registration at 7:45 p.m. -- Doors open at 7:30 p.m.