

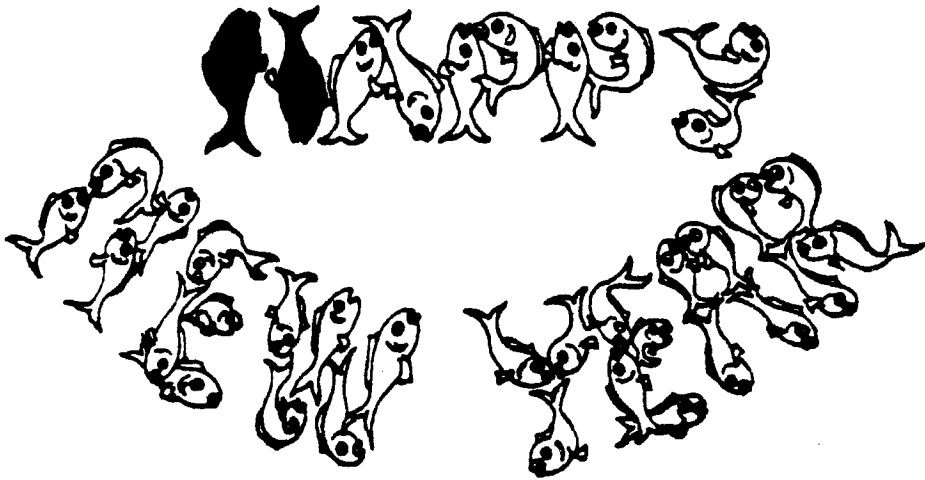
# \* DELTA TALE \*

January 1984

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

## potomac valley aquarium society



# POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY



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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 dissemination of 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 the Delta Tale; one will be forwarded to the author/artist. All material for inclusion in the Delta Tale should reach the editor ten working days prior to the monthly meeting date. P.V.A.S and Delta Tale disclaim any responsibility for content or availability of advertised merchandise or service in these pages. Customer satisfaction is a matter to be worked out exclusively between the advertisers and the buyers.

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## PVAS BOARD OF GOVERNORS, 1984

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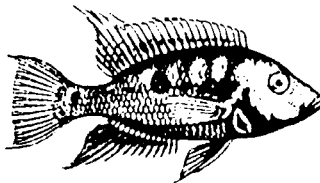
Ex Officio Member - Pat Mahoney

## PVAS COMMITTEE HEADS, 1984

Auctions:		Bowl Show :	Frank Angilletta
BAP :	Woody Griffin	Programs :	John Jessup
HAP :		ways/Means :	Alex Cummins
Library :	Maggi Mahoney	FAAS :	Woody Griffin
Membership:	Kurt Schnepf	Delta Tale :	John Mangan
Spring Show:	Darrell Holman		

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FROM THE PRESIDENT:



Welcome one and all to the start of another year with the Potomac Valley Aquarium Society. As our club approaches a quarter century of fish keeping in the Greater Washington, D.C. area, you the members can expect a fun filled year with opportunities for everyone to participate in club activities. New ideas combined with our usual functions promise to bring some enthusiasm to PVAS in 1984.

The monthly bowl show will feature a monthly prize of 8 oz. of Tetramin flake food for the outstanding fish of the month (judge's choice) in addition to the ribbons and pointing system. And, these monthly winners will be eligible for a Super Bowl Showdown in November for the outstanding fish of the year. Is that special fish in your tank right now?

The Sunday following the meeting, a different member of PVAS will be making his fish room open for club members to visit. What a great way to see what the "old-timers" have spent years building both in quantity and diversity. Why not spend an afternoon looking at rare fish, lush aquatic plant life, two-foot monsters or 4-inch pygmy jewels that can be found within our club members' tanks?

Beginning in February, we will be having a monthly mini-auction at the close of the evening's activities. Special items will be made available, as well as having a three bag limit for sellers. The Spring Show will be expanded to possibly include speakers, an afternoon cookout, and an evening slide presentation and get-together. The Breeder's Award Program is back in full force headed by Woody Griffin and a committee of PVAS Master Breeders. At the close of '83 there were three new members that received the 50 point Breeder's Award. And the monthly raffles will feature special items such as tanks, filters, and books.

Remember that our January program is the BAP Slide Show extravaganza that not only kicks off the BAP year but has so much in the way of exciting fish slides that everyone has ~~got~~ to learn something new about this wonderful hobby that we are engaged in. Plan on being there for this one.

My last thoughts in this month's message are perhaps far more important than all the future plans for 1984. Without the special dedication to PVAS from our past year's president Pat Mahoney, we might not be so fortunate to be reading all of this. He ended the year wearing three hats, that of president, BAP chairman, and editor of the Delta Tale. It is hard enough to find people to do even the smallest of jobs at times, but Pat took on all these thankless tasks eagerly and accomplished all that needed to be done with his usual effectiveness and capability. PVAS starts 1984 very strongly, thankful in part to Pat Mahoney.

This next year should be lots of fun for everyone. I hope to see a large turnout in January. Why not bring a friend?

## POT-POURRI

As 1983 came to a close, one of the most active members in the Breeders Award Program, Garland Neese, submitted six spawning reports. These reports, covering Chalanichromis brichardi (15 points), Trichogaster leerii (15 points), Nannocara anomala (15 points), Cichlasoma maculicauda (20 points), Cichlasoma psitticum (20 points), and Eetroplus suratensis (30 points), were all received the day AFTER the December Delta Tale went to press. The additional 115 points are reflected in the January 1984 BAP standings.

While turning in reports worth 115 points is a recognized achievement, the big thing here is that Garland Neese has become the first PVAS member to reach the thousand point level in the BAP. His 1,040 points gives us all something to shoot for. CONGRATULATIONS Garland!

His spawning of the Eetroplus suratensis (30 points) is quite an accomplishment and places him in pretty select company among breeding aquarists. His report indicates that all the material written on the Green Chromide (at least what he has read) indicates that they will eat any fish half their size. Garland found this hard to believe so he experimented by putting guppy and molly fry in the tank with the breeders and not one was eaten. The fish were spawned in a seventy gallon tank that contained twenty-five percent salt water with the temperature maintained at 80 degrees. Large brown eggs were deposited on drift wood, inside clay pots and even on the horizontal face of a large rock. While the spawn numbered in the hundreds, 150 survived the sixty-day period. With slight variations, all measured 3/8 of an inch at that time.

The two-stripe Chalanichromis brichardi were spawned in a porcelin cave in a 125 gallon Tanganyikan community tank. When Garland discovered them they were free-swimming but would rush into the cave as other fish came near. Garland moved them, cave and all, into a three gallon tank. As they grew larger, he moved them again into a twenty-gallon tank. At sixty days they numbered only 16 and all were approximately an inch long.

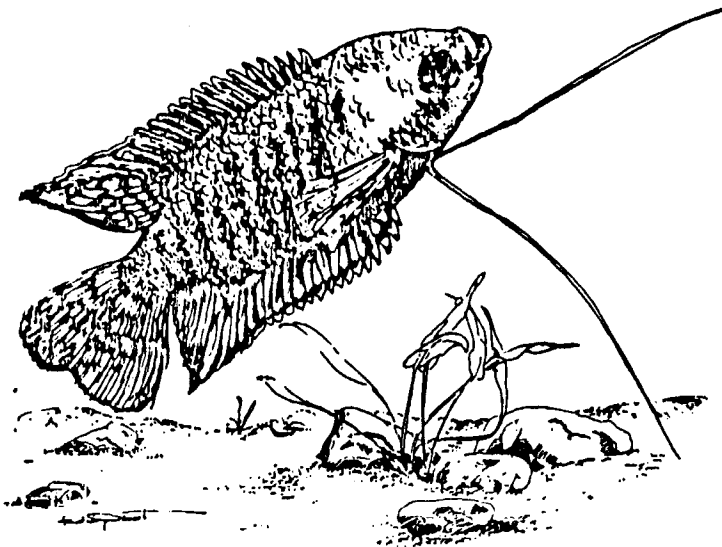
The Golden-Eyed Dwarf Cichlid, Nannocara Anomala spawned for Garland in a three gallon tank. The male was only 2 1/4" and his mate 2" when they spawned. He estimated about thirty eggs were deposited in a porcelin cave. Once free-swimming they were fed on Tetramin E with occasional feedings of live daphnia. At sixty days there were eighteen fry all about 3/4 inches in length.

The Pearl Gouramis, Trichogaster leerii, were kept in a five gallon tank. The male measured 3 1/2" and the female 3" in length when they spawned. The air powering a sponge filter was cut off to enable the male to build the bubble nest. The temperature was kept at a constant 78°. The spawn was quite small with only fifteen survivors at sixty days, all of which were about an inch long.

Cichlasoma maculicauda is another challenging fish to work with. The big Central American is known to grow to twelve inches in length. Garland's pair measured 7+ inches (M) and 6 inches (F). They were set up in a twenty-nine gallon tank by themselves. The pH registered 7.5 and the temperature kept at 75°. Spawning took place on a flat rock that was covered with nearly a thousand eggs. Over 200 survived the required sixty-day period and all were about an inch in length at that time. Garland accounts for the variance between 1000 eggs and 200 fry by his leaving the fry with the parents. The big male has subsequently killed the female.

And finally, another large cichlid that few have managed to spawn - Cichlasoma psittacum, did what was expected of them at Garland's Mount Vernon Avenue Aquarium. An adult pair, ten inches of aggressive male and a foot of female were set up in a seventy gallon tank. Two days after being set up in the large tank they showed their appreciation by spawning on a vertical slab of marble. Only a few of the eggs at the top of the slab got fertilized. Hundreds below soon fungused. Only eighteen hatched and two weeks later they were transferred to an outside filter box that Garland rigged as a fry tank. Like so many of Garland's fry, they were fed Tetramin E to begin with and occasional feedings of live brine shrimp and crumbled koi pellets. All eighteen survived the sixty-day period reaching an inch and a quarter in length by that time.

Once again, CONGRATULATIONS Garland! PVAS is proud of your remarkable achievement. As of this date you have successfully spawned eighty-five different species, four of which are from the Difficult Species (30 point) and one of the Target Species (50 Point) categories.



X ANCISTRUS LINEOLATUS

Pat Mahoney

Back in the "Olden Days" of PVAS, spawning the Bristle-nosed Plecostomus earned the lucky aquarist fifty points in the Breeders Award Program. After a half-dozen or so spawnings by our members, the BAP Committee decided that the fish was over-rated and dropped it from the Target (50 points) to the Difficult (30 points) category where it remains today. That, in capsulated form, is the story of my life. What is the old bromide - a day late and a dollar short?

A year or so ago, Garland Neese asked if I had ever spawned the Bristlenose. My reply was that I NEVER keep ugly fish let alone spawn them and that it would offend my sensibilities even to consider it. Now Garland is really receptive to that kind of talk so when I left his Fish Room I was carrying a bag of eight, one inch Bristlenose babies.

I set them up in a five gallon tank with a sponge filter, two flower pots and a piece of driftwood. The tank received alot of afternoon sun through the skylight so in no time a decent crop of algae covered the tank glass. They loved it.

They were fed flake food with alot of vegetable matter in it and they grew. Some breeders have reported that they will eat worms, but mine would not. I had to tear the tank down completely as dead worms fouled the water. Ergo, this entree was dropped from the menu.

By the time the whiskered-set reached 2-2½", I began lifting the flower pots to see if I could spot any of the reported large eggs. Nothing! As I had three females (they were the clean-shaven ones), I rationalized that they were just too immature to spawn. When the hit 3" and still hadn't spawned, my rationalization went right out the window. I began accusing Garland of unloading his culls on me.

Garland suggested I might have better luck if I replaced the two flower pots with ones having a smaller and narrower entrances. In that way the female would really have to work to get in there and once in would probably feel more secure. The male, too, would have to work to get inside. Sort of like hanging a sign on the pot RESTRICTED TO SERIOUS SPAWNERS!

At first I thought Garland was putting me on, then I remembered the HE had spawned them and I had not, so what did I have to lose? The new pots with the skinny openings replaced the old ones and one of the larger females soon disappeared. When I turned out the tank lights that night, sure enough, one of the larger males was half-in and half-out of the opening. He was really working at it.

Since there is little movement in a Bristlenose tank, it more or less got forgotten. Oh I fed them, I just didn't dwell on that tank. On a subsequent Saturday, Water Changing Day in the Mahoney Fish Room, I slowly lifted one pot to see if I had any of the reported large eggs. Again, NOTHING. When I lifted the second pot there were still no eggs, however, there were over two dozen free-swimming fry and a somewhat nervous momma. The pot was replaced ever so gently.

Within a few days the fry began to explore the world outside of their pot. They emerged from both the entrance at the base as well as the small opening at the top.

I had been slicing  $\frac{1}{4}$ " slabs of zucchini and cucumber and anchoring them with rubber bands to small pieces of slate on the bottom of the tank. The adults would lay on them eating all day long, I was surprised to find the fry indulging in the same activity and for the next six weeks the bottom of the tank resembled a tossed salad.

Being as small as they were ( $\frac{1}{2}$ " and as valuable as they are (30 points), I made an extra effort to keep the tank clean with frequent water changes. This requires some patience. Using plastic air hose to siphon water is time consuming at best. The air hose gets clogged easily an you have to be careful not to siphon up the fry. It takes time and patience to siphon two gallons of water this way and I did it twice a week for eight weeks.

Fresh aged water holds few dangers for these fry as they are hardy animals and can tolerate a wide range of water conditions. The book says that since they come from fast moving streams (highly oxygenated) you should give them plenty of aeration. It is my own belief that they can adapt to almost any water condition.

Now alot of us like to sit and watch our fish - its interesting and relaxing. Such is not the case with a tank full of Ancistrus lineolatus. They hide alot unless they are exceptionally hungry. They dont DO anything but lay around, eat and sleep. Observing Bristlenose is about as exciting as watching a Yale-Harvard Chess Match.

It didn't take long for the fry to discover the algae growth on the glass and I counted seventeen of them on the front glass at one time. With the zucchini and cucumber,

algae and vegetable flake food, every fish in the tank was well fed. At sixty days I counted twenty-four of them in the open. There are undoubtedly more hidden from view. Depending on their degree of gluttony, they vary in size from 1/2" to 3/4" in length.

If I were asked to describe An. lineolatus in one word, that word would be U-G-L-Y! Think I am exaggerating? Not even at a Catfish Convention would the Bristlenose plecostomus be considered for Best of Show.

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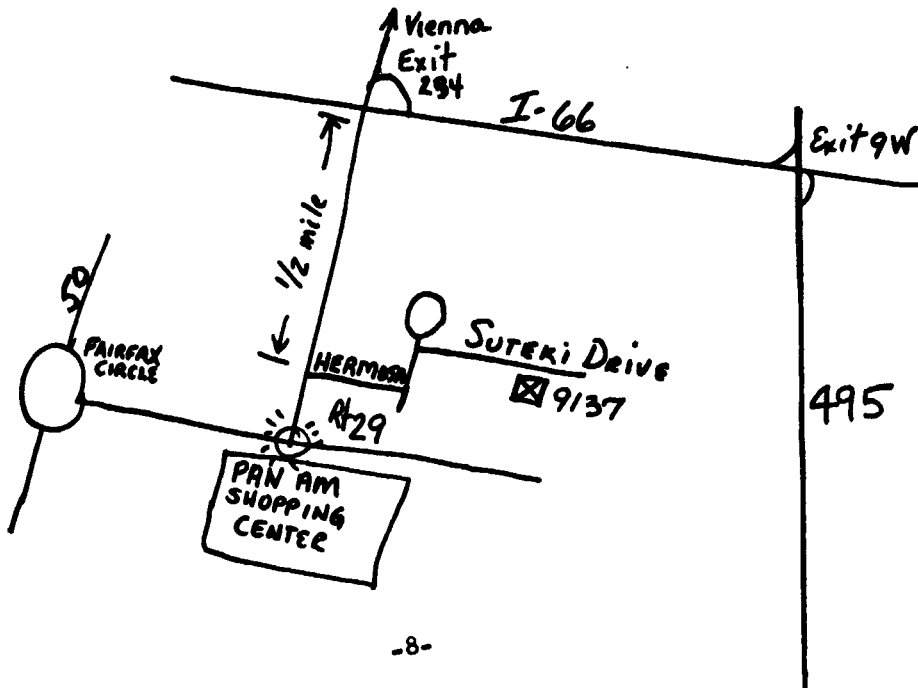
#### ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

January Program: BAP Super Slide Show-new slides, updated and improved. Whatever your interests are in the fish hobby, you can see them here.

January Raffle: Includes a 10 gallon tank, outside power filter. Chances: 5/\$1.00

January Home Show: Jim Long's Fish Room  
9137 Suteki Drive  
Fairfax Va. 280-1753  
Sunday  
January 15  
1:00-3:30

Jim's specialties include aquatic plants, Dwarf Cichlids, live foods, unusual fish; Over 40 tanks on a central air system.





## ☿ The New Guinea Peacock Gudgeon

Darrell Holman

Tateurndina ocellacauda, the New Guinea Peacock Gudgeon, is a relatively recent import from Papua New Guinea. Although first described by John T. Nichols in June 1955 it was not until late 1982 that T. ocellacauda made its American aquarium debut.

In the wild, T. ocellacauda reportedly attains a total length of 2½" but my tank-raised specimens did not exceed an inch and three quarters. The coloration of this animal is outstanding-light blue body with a slight tinge of purple and delicately laced with ten to twelve bright red vertical lines. There is also a black body spot which is located at the base of the caudal fin. In the male, this spot turns a bright yellow during spawning. The dorsal, anal and caudal fins are laced in bright red and light blue edged in yellow except for the female which has a black edging. During the spawning these colors intensify in both sexes.

Distinguishing between the male and female presents very little problems; the body of the male is slimmer and gradually tapers from the head to the tail; the female has a more sharper tapering body and the belly is very round especially when she is ripened with eggs. The coloration and shape of the dorsal and anal fins are much the same in both sexes, but the male's fins are more pointed and the anal fin of the female is edged in black. The latter feature is the only sure way to distinguish between the sexes in young immature fish.

The Peacock Gudgeon is not a finicky eater providing you supply them with live food. A diet of white worms, mosquito larvae, black worms and brine shrimp seems to meet their requirements. This also serves to condition them for spawning.

Maintaining the Peacock Gudgeon can be accomplished in a small tank. I housed mine in a 5½ gallon tank but I recommend that only one pair be housed in a tank due to their highly protective and territorial traits. Water conditions are not critical since they seem to withstand a wide range of pH and hardness. I have found it is best to maintain them with a pH of 7.0 and a DH of 2 with a teaspoon of salt added per gallon of water. These conditions will also suffice for spawning. The tank should be well planted with several rocks or halves of flower pots arranged to provide hiding places. These flower pot caves are also used as spawning sites.

My original pair spawned like clockwork every ten days whether or not the previous spawn remained in the tank. Spawning activity usually began in late evening with many trial runs and displaying by the male. This activity usually continued for several hours before they settled down at the spawning site. Although most reported spawnings took place in pots or caves, my pair seemed to prefer a shallow pit dug into the gravel,

This pit was located in the front corner of my tank which made it easy to photograph the spawning sequence.

The spawning commenced with a side by side position. The female would lay a few eggs, then the pair would switch places so the male could fertilize them. This continued until about 150 eggs were deposited whereupon the female retired to the rear of the tank. The male remains at the spawning site fanning the eggs and guarding them. The female remains away from the spawning site until she is ready to spawn again.

As the eggs hatch the fry leave the nest. Apparently the fry are capable of swimming upon hatching since I never saw any fry around the nest or the other eggs. They hide among the plants immediately upon becoming free swimming.

The fry are quite small when they hatch and require infusoria as a first food. They will accept newly-hatched brine shrimp soon after and they grow quickly.

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### ✕ Spawning Geophagus Brasiliensis

Darrell Holman

In recent years the popularity of keeping and spawning members of the genus Geophagus has risen greatly in our area. Without a doubt the most common and easiest of the species to spawn has to be G. brasiliensis.

The Pearl Cichlid, as it is commonly known, is a substrate spawner which attains a total length of 12" but will spawn at a much smaller size (around 2½"). A pair of these fish may be set up in a ten gallon tank with a pH of 7.5, a DH of 6 and a water temperature of 75 degrees. A flower pot laid on its side is most satisfactory as a spawning site. The pair will take up residence in the pot and spawning will soon commence.

Soon there will be 100 to 300 eggs covering the inside of the pot. Both parents will take turns tending the eggs - fanning them with their pectorals and standing guard. In about 36 hours the eggs will hatch and the fry are usually moved to a pit dug in the gravel or sand. Movement of the fry from pit to pit will continue for about four days. As soon as the yoke sac is absorbed and the fry are free-swimming, they can be fed newly-hatched brine shrimp. They grow very rapidly and at 60 days they will measure about one inch if they are well fed.

G. brasiliensis are easily spawned and the males are truly beautiful when they reach adulthood.

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## ⌘ *Aequidens sapayensis*

Pat Mahoney...

One of the more stunning members of the genus *Aequidens* is the Sapaya Cichlid or *Aequidens sapayensis*. This native of Northwestern Ecuador is found in both fresh flowing streams and stagnant pools so I would assume it can tolerate a wide range of water conditions.

The first photograph I had ever seen of this substrate spawning and relatively peaceful cichlid appeared in the January 1983 TROPICAL FISH HOBBYIST. The accompanying article indicated that the male *sapayensis* can reach six inches (S.L.) at maturity and that the eggs are adhesive. It also stated that a *sapayensis* pair are good parents.

Charlie Grimes, whose spawning report on *Ae. sapayensis* was published in the March 1983 TROPICAL TOPICS, journal of the Indianapolis Aquarium Society, found the data in the TFH article hard to accept. Charlie is convinced that they are "dwarf" cichlids since his pair spawned at 2" and he doubts if they will ever reach the published size in the TFH article. Further, his spawn of about 100 fry lasted all of five days before being eaten. Accordingly, Charlie hangs the bum rap of "lousy parents" on *Ae. Sapayensis*.

This opinion is in opposition to that of Delores Schehr, noted aquarist of the Michigan Cichlid Association as well as Mike Samsel, President of the Indianapolis Aquarium Society. Mike's spawning article was published in the same March 1983 TROPICAL TOPICS as Charlie's. Verne Parrish, intrepid editor of that publication, printed both articles in the same issue due to the divergent views of the two authors.

My curiosity aroused, I had to find out for myself. I got an adult pair of *Ae. sapayensis* from Delores Schehr in Michigan. I saw Delores' ad for the fish in the Trading Tank of ALL CICHLIDS magazine, the outstanding journal of the Michigan Cichlid Association. On the phone, Delores assured me that they were a breeding pair and that they raised "beautiful babies."

The pair arrived at Washington National Airport about a week after I called Delores. The male was slightly over five inches in length and his mate about an inch smaller. (Sorry Charlie, dwarfs they ain't!) They were set up in a well planted twenty gallon tank by themselves.

The tank is the lower half of a 29/20 gallon setup with the larger tank housing two pairs of gold Severums. Thinking the fish room traffic, to say nothing of a pair of inquisitive cats, might stress the new arrivals, the large flower pot I included for spawning was placed open end to the rear of the tank.

Hearty eaters, neither adult was shy at feeding time. Black worms were inhaled as were live shrimp. Like my other cichlids, they relished Eckstein's No Frill Flake food.

About three weeks in my tank was all this pair needed. They had obviously spawned in the flower pot, which of course I could not see. TFH says the eggs are brownish in color and about 1.4 mm in size. With water temperature at 78 degrees the eggs should hatch in about 96 to 100 hours. Then the wrigglers are moved from pit to pit by both parents.

I first saw the wrigglers in a pit at the front left corner of the tank. The male observed me observing his family so he moved them to another pit in the rear of the tank. Momma brought them right back, and there they remained. Within two days they were free swimming. If the TFH article is gospel, wrigglers require four days to become free-swimming so mine were two days old when first seen.

The first feeding was with Tetramin "E" and they really went for it. After a week I tried newly-hatched brine shrimp and the fry devoured it as well. After week two I tried powdered No Frills flake food which has become their staple diet.

My original estimate of 200 fry might have been a little on the high side, unless the parents are selectively weeding out the weaker fry. At any rate, 140 to 160 fry seem to have made it and the adults are still playing devoted parents. Unlike Charlie's and Mike's animals, mine were adults and this was certainly not their first spawn. Perhaps that is the reason I was able to raise a large spawn.

I also agree with Mike Samsel that the Sapaya cichlid is a colorful and relatively mild mannered animal and should prove a welcome addition to the hobby once more of them are in the tanks of aquarists. Lets face it, the sapaya cichlid is easy to spawn, in my experience, the fry can be kept with the parents and neither the fry nor momma are unduly harassed by the male.

Aequidens sapayensis - try them, you'll like them.

# THE MIRROR

## REPRINTS

ITS A HONEY OF A FISH, John Jessup, THE NEKTON, Saskatoon Aquarium Society, OCT 83.

NEETROPUS NEMATOPUS, Pat Mahoney, CAROLINA AQUARIST, Raleigh Aquarium Society, OCT 83.

## REVIEWS

KRIBENSIS BEHAVIOR, Mark Steele, THE NEKTON, Saskatoon Aquarium Society, SEP 83.

KRIBENSIS BEHAVIOR, Mark Steele, TANK TALK, Sault Sainte-Marie, Ontario, SEP-OCT 83.

NEETROPUS NEMATOPUS, Pat Mahoney, TROPICAL TOPICS, Indianapolis Aquarium Society, NOV 83.

RAINBOW CICHLID, Pat Mahoney, TROPIQUARIUM, Motor City Aquarium Society, SEP 83.

THE LAST IS ALWAYS THE HARDEST (Cichasoma severum), John Jessup, TANK TALK, Sault Sainte-Marie, Ontario, NOV 83.

NEETROPUS NEMATOPUS, Pat Mahoney, TANK TALK, Sault Sainte-Marie, Ontario, NOV 83.

SPAWNING THE CHOCOLATE CICHLID, Vince Edmundson, ALL CICHLIDS, Michigan Cichlid Association, SEP 83.

MAKING USE OF YOUR LIBRARY, John Mangan, Written for Collectors of Aquarium Literature, Issue #3, Reviewed by Tropical Fish Hobbyist, January 1984.

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CONGRATULATIONS to our own John Mangan! John has been elected to the Board of Directors of the American Livebearers Association for the next two years (1984-1185).

# BREEDER'S AWARD PROGRAM

<u>Name</u>	<u>Points</u>
Garland Neese	1,040 +++++
Gerry Hoffman	710 +++++
Pat and Maggi Mahoney	705 +++++
Darrell Holman	640 +++++
Woody Griffin	610 +++++
John Jessup	535 +++++
Vince Edmondson	500 +++++
Ruth Brewer	305 +++
Jim Hajdics	275 ++
Art Lembke	165 ++
Wagner Family	165 ++
Kenny Warren	90 +
Amy Stirman	50 +
Roser Family	50 +
Alex Cummins	
Frank Angilletta	45
Ray Krause	10

++++ MASTER  
 +++ ADVANCED  
 ++ INTERMEDIATE  
 + BREEDER

## RECENT SPAWNINGS

Woody Griffin - *Cichlasoma severum* (30 points),  
*Tilapia buttekoferi* (10 points),  
*Ilydon xantusi* (10 points)

Pat and Maggi Mahoney - *Ancistrus lineolatus* (30 points)  
*Aequidens sapayensis* (10 points)

Garland Neese - *Chalanichromis brichardi* (15 points),  
*Trichogaster leerii* (15 points)  
*Nannocara anomala* (15 points)  
*Cichlasoma maculicauda* (20 points)  
*Cichlasoma psitticum* (20 points)  
*Eetroplus suratensis* (30 points)

BOWL SHOW

1984 Schedule

<u>Cichlids</u>	<u>Months</u>	<u>Egglayer/Livebearers</u>
New World Large	January	Anabantoids
Riftlake Mbuna/excl. Ps.	June	Catfish, Corydoras
Open		Open
New World Medium	February	Guppies
Haplochromis	July	Barbs
Open		Open
New World Dwarf	March	Killifish
Riftlake, non-Mbuna	August	Catfish, non-Corydoras
excl. Haps		Open
Open		
Angelfish and Discus	April	Livebearers, non-Guppy
Non-Riftlake African	September	Sharks and Loaches
Open		Open
New World Mouthbrooder	May	Goldfish and Koi
Pseudotropheus	October	Characins and Tetras
Open		Open
Angels and Discus	November	Livebearers
New World, all other	Expanded	Characins and Tetras
Mbuna	Show	Catfish
Haplochromis		Sharks and Loaches
Riftlake, non-mouthbrooder		Anabantoids
Open		Open

December

No Bowl Show -- Christmas Party

In each issue of the Delta Tale the month's categories will be published; so will the current standings for the year as far as points are concerned. It would be a good idea, however, for anyone intending to show to keep this schedule handy for reference throughout the year.

Board of Governors Meeting:

December's meeting was held at Jerry Hoffman's home, Sunday, the 4th of December. Present were Jerry, Pete Tietjen, Pat and Maggi Mahoney, Kurt Schnepf, Ruth Brewer, Darrell Holman, John Jessup, Jerry and Amy Stirman, Jim Long, Woody and Nancy Griffin.

Items discussed were:

1. Christmas get-together -- thanks to Janette Holman, all arrangements for the party are final.
2. Pat Mahoney and Pete Tietjen will do a new and current membership list.
3. Thank you, Gene Aldridge, for donating to the club a slide projector bulb and an extra carousel.

That was the business from the old administration.

Motions passed from the new administration were:

1. All records and equipment have been transferred.
2. The BAP will hold a meeting at Pat Mahoney's home on December 18th at 1 PM. Please bring breeding slides. All welcome.
3. Jerry Hoffman and the Bowl Show Chairman are working on plans for a special monthly bowl show. John Jessup was issued a check to purchase special monthly prizes. Particulars will be presented at the January meeting.
4. The Board of Governors meeting will be held the first Sunday of the month at 10 AM. All membership is welcome.

January	John Jessup's home
February	Jerry Stirman's home
March	Darrell Holman's home
April	Pete Tietjen's home
May	Kenny Warren's home
June	Jerry Hoffman's home
July	Pat Mahoney's home
August	John Mangum's home
September	Kenny Warren's home
October	Ruth Brewer's home

November and December meetings to be announced.

5. Incorporation of the Club is pending.

The meeting was closed at 11:50 AM.

Respectfully submitted,  
Nancy Griffin



January, 1984

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 January 1, 1984, the Committee members are:

Woody Griffin, Chairman	
Darrell Holman	Pat Mahoney
John E. Jessup	Garland Neese

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.

A current list of the names and telephone numbers of the checkers will be printed each month in the Delta Tale.

### 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 three (3) species from the categories on the Difficult or Target Species Lists to achieve these points. (See Note 1, page 8)
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 and its albino form. Color morphs will not be eligible for further points. (See Note 2, page 8)
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 for 15-point and above fish. For 10-point fish, the request may be included in the "Remarks" area at the bottom of the Breeder's Award Form.
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. The written article or oral report must be completed within four (4) months after submitting a Breeders Award Form to properly receive credit for the spawning.
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. (See Note 3, page 8)
- Category 7 - 15 points -- Bottom spawning African killifish (See Note 3, page 8), the *Glossolepsis* genus 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, any species of Gobies, *Elassoma evergladei*, 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 - New World large cichlids except as noted elsewhere.
- Category 12 - 20 points - Any species of catfish except as indicated elsewhere.
- Category 13 - 25 points - Any species of bottom spawning South American killifish. (See Note 3, page 8)
- Category 14 - 25 points - Any species of characin except as indicated elsewhere.

(Continued next page)

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*
- 17(c) - 20 points -- *Etroplus maculatus* (Orange Chromide)
- 17(d) - 10 points -- Less than 10 fry/spawn of any of the following:
  - Brachyrhopsis rhabdophora*
  - Gambusia affinis affinis*
  - Gambusia punctata*
  - Heterandria bimaculata*
  - Heterandria formosa*
  - Poecilia latipunctata*
- 17(e) - 15 points -- Less than 10 fry/spawn of any of the following:
  - Cyprichromis nigripinnis*
  - Lamprologus meeli*

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 temmincki*)
4. Any species of Silver Dollar or Piranhas (*Serrasalmus*, *Rooseveltiella*, *Pygocentrus*, *Metynnis*, *Mylossoma* or *Myloplus*).
5. Any species of *Rasbora*.
6. Any species of Puffer (*Tetraodontidae*).
- 7a. Any species of Whiptail Catfish (*Loricaria*).
- 7b. Any species of Bristlenose Plecostomus (*Ancistrus*).
8. Butterfly fish (*Pantodon buchholzi*).
9. Any species of Leaf Fish (*Monocirrhus*, *Polycentropsis* or *Polycentrus*).
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*, *Etroplus suratensis*, *Crenicara filamentosa*.
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.

(Continued next page)

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 16, 1983.)

#### NOTES

1. The spawnings in the Difficult and Target categories will be used in the order of their recorded dates to satisfy the Master Breeder and Grand Master Breeder levels. Example: A breeder who spawns one species from the Target categories and two species from the Difficult categories while attempting to satisfy the Master Breeder level, and then spawns another Difficult species cannot say he will use the three from Difficult to achieve the Master Breeder Award and then the one from the Target categories will satisfy the requirement for the Grand Master Breeder level, even though the target spawn may have occurred first.
2. The albino form of a species shall be considered as a separate species and will be awarded points equivalent to its naturally occurring color form. Albino forms are generally thought to present some additional difficulty with regard to sensitivity and/or raiding of fry. Other than albino forms, points may be gained only once for each species, not for each color morph. For example,

(Continued next page)

(BAP Notes continued)

the color morphs of *Pseudotropheus zebra* (Blue/Black, Cobalt, Red, etc.) are considered to be the same species of fish and points will not be awarded for each variety spawned. The same holds true with killifish, for example, *Aphyosemion gardneri* has about 18 color varieties, but points will be awarded only one time for the species *Aphyosemion gardneri*.

Highfin varieties are treated as the same species as their normally occurring forms and will not be awarded additional points.

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

Category 6 (10 points) covers all the plant spawners. They spawn readily on mops or in a planted tank and the eggs hatch in about two weeks. In general, the fry are not difficult to raise.

Category 7 (15 points) covers the African bottom spawning killies. 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 and, during this time, the eggs may be lost due to fungus or bacteria. It is this additional step which gives an added point value to the African bottom spawners.

Category 13 (25 points) covers the South American bottom spawners: *Cynolebias*, *Pterolebias*, *Austrofundulus*, *Rachovia* and *Simpsonichthys*. These are the true "ploughers"; they must completely bury themselves in the spawning medium (usually peat) before the eggs can be 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.



BREEDER'S AWARD FORM

INSPECTION DATES: month day year CLASSIFICATION NO.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ POINTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

BREEDING DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 SUBMITTED BY: DATE OF SPAWNING COMMON

NAME OF FISH: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (Please print) DATE OF FREE SWIMMING TECHNICAL

CONDITIONING OF BREEDERS: CARE OF EGGS:  
 age \_\_\_\_\_ temp. \_\_\_\_\_ approx. no. \_\_\_\_\_ size \_\_\_\_\_  
 size \_\_\_\_\_ tank size \_\_\_\_\_ incubation  
 time \_\_\_\_\_ color \_\_\_\_\_  
 food \_\_\_\_\_ fungicide  
 added \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMATION ON BREEDING: CARE OF FRY:  
 tank size \_\_\_\_\_ pH \_\_\_\_\_ tank size \_\_\_\_\_ temp. \_\_\_\_\_  
 temp. \_\_\_\_\_ DH \_\_\_\_\_ age when  
 moved \_\_\_\_\_ food \_\_\_\_\_  
 no. of males \_\_\_\_\_  
 no. of females \_\_\_\_\_

NO. OF YOUNG AT 60 DAYS \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 approx. average size of fry at  
 60 days of age \_\_\_\_\_

SPAWNING REPORT SUBMITTED: YES NO NOT REQUIRED PRINTED  
 (To be filled in by Breeder's Award Chairman) DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE FILL OUT FORM IN DUPLICATE. Use bottom of form for pro-  
 cedure, including removal of breeders, and for any general informa-  
 tion such as minimum time between spawnings, filter used, sand,  
 plants, light, salt, or any other helpful information. If additional  
 space is needed use other side.

POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY  
BREEDER'S AWARD PROGRAM

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL CATEGORY ASSIGNMENT (2 copies)

TECHNICAL NAME \_\_\_\_\_ COMMON NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Current Category \_\_\_\_\_ Points \_\_\_\_\_

Requested Category \_\_\_\_\_ Points \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons-(Specifically why this fish should have its category changed) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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BAP Policy Committee Action <u>Member</u>	Name (Signed) _____		(Date) _____
	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Disapproved</u>	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
Final Action _____			
Requester Notified _____	In Delta Tail _____		

\_\_\_\_\_  
Coordinator (Date)

BREEDER'S LOG

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

CATEGORY	PTS	DATE	TYPE	TOTAL PTS

Potomac Valley Aquarium Society  
Monthly Bowl Show Rules

1. There will be two major classes at each monthly bowl show. The classes will be: Cichlids and Other Egglayers/Livebearers.
2. Each of the above classes will have three sub-classes. There will also be a "Novice Competition", which is explained below.
3. Points for each major class will be accumulated toward four quarterly awards and one annual award. Points will be assigned as follows;
  - 1st. place - 5 points
  - 2nd. place - 3 points
  - 3rd. place - 1 pointOne point will also be given for each entry up to a maximum of five points.
4. Each month 1st., 2nd., and 3rd. place awards will be given for each sub-class. Quarterly awards will be given to highest point totals in each major class. Yearly awards will be given for high points in each major class and also for highest point total after combining both classes. Yearly awards will be given at the Christmas meeting.
5. Bowl show entries must be registered with committee members. No entries will be accepted after the meeting has been called to order. All entries will be placed on bowl show tables and must be shown in containers having at least two flat sides. Any entry not conforming to these rules will not be accepted. Entries which are suffering from sickness, stress, or other such problems may not be accepted into competition; this decision will be made by the Bowl Show Chairman and/or Judge.
6. Decisions of the judges are final. No person will be appointed to judge any class in which he has an entry.
7. No entry may be removed from the table except by exhibitor, show committee member or judge.
8. To help promote participation in the monthly bowl shows the bowl show committee has established the following additional categories of competition as of Jan. 1981.

Novice Class- Eligibility to compete in this class is restricted to those members who have accumulated less than 25 points in bowl show competition in any previous year. All eligible members must request that their entries be placed in the novice class at the time of entry. All entries must

adhere to the rules set out in section 5 above. Judging in this class will be as follows:

- 1) Novice entries will be judged as part of the regular bowl show in the classes and sub-classes in which they fit.
- 2) After regular judging is completed, novice entries will be removed to a separate place and judged against each other as one class. Points will be awarded in accord with section 3 with the exception of points for entering. A member may elect to stop competing as a novice at any time but in no case will continue as a novice for longer than one calendar year from the date of his first novice competition. Points earned as a novice are not transferable to regular competition.

Members Choice- As a part of each monthly bowl show there will be a special judging of all entries from all categories. Judging will be done by the general membership. Each member will cast a ballot for what they consider to be the "Fish of the Month". No points will be awarded for the winner, but he will receive an award and recognition in Delta Tale.

9. Recommendations for any changes in sub-class show schedule must be submitted to the bowl show chairman for the bowl show committee action five weeks prior to the projected change.

The following definitions can be used as an aid in categorizing and judging cichlids:

New World Large- Any North, Central, or South American species whose ultimate size exceeds 7 inches (18 cm) except mouthbrooders and Discus.

New World Medium- Same regions. Ultimate size between 4 and 7 inches (10-18 cm), except mouthbrooders, Angelfish, and Discus.

New World Dwarf- Same regions. Ultimate size does not exceed 4 inches (10 cm).

Angelfish and Discus- A separate class, not to be shown in any other New World classes.

New World Mouthbrooders- Same region. A separate class, not to be shown in any other New World Classes.

Non-riftlake African- Any African except Haplochromis and those endemic to the rift lakes.

Riftlake Mbuna- Any member of the genera; Pseudotropheus, Melanochromis, Gophyochromis, Cyathochromis, Petrotilapia, Labetropheus, Genyochromis, Cyanotilapia, Labidochromis, and Iodotropheus originating in the rift lakes.

Riftlake Non-mbuna- Any species endemic to the rift lakes and not classified as an Mbuna.

Riftlake, non-mouthbrooder- Any species endemic to the rift lakes which are not classified as mouthbrooders. Lamprologus, Julidochromis etc.

Open- For either main class, any fish which does not fit into the other subclasses for that month.

A new award, starting in Jan., will be the judges choice award. The judges will pick what they believe to be the best fish entered for the particular month. This will be awarded an 8 oz. (approx) container of Tetra-min fish food. No one fish may be given this award more than once in any calendar year. At the November meeting the ten winners of this award will compete against each other in a "Superbowl" competition to determine the best fish of the year.

#### Off the record; Bowl show tips-

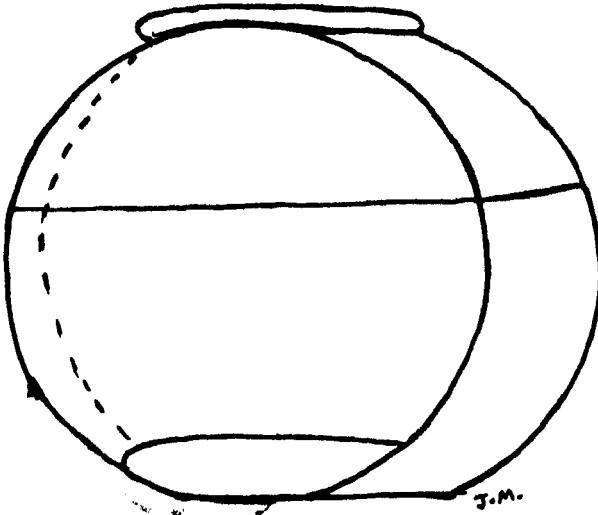
If you think the fish looks good and healthy the judges probably will too (and visa versa).

A clean bowl with clean water will help. Don't leave old stickers from previous shows on the bowl. Take them off as soon as you get home from a show. They come off easily then. Every day cements them on more firmly. Don't feed your fish any later than the morning before the show. This will help insure that the water stays cleaner.

Use a container big enough for your fish. A drum bowl is ideal for most but go to a 2½ or 5 gallon tank if you have a large fish.

Bring your fish to the show. You won't get anything by saying "I have one at home that looks twice as good as that one".

Best, two-flat-sided container is the drum bowl in an appropriate size, preferably of glass.



Do not fill the bowl all the way to the top. Only fill it about 3/4 of the way to create the largest possible air surface.

## P.V.A.S. HORTICULTURALIST AWARD PROGRAM

The Potomac Valley Aquarium Society has adopted the following Aquatic Horticulture Award Program to encourage members to keep and propagate a wider variety of aquatic plants 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 propagating a particular species. You proceed at your own pace. Awards are given as detailed in the rules. To get started all you need is an aquatic plant, something propagate it in and a H.A.P. report form to fill out. Read the rules that follow and you are on your way.

This program is modeled after the program designed by the Western New York Aquarium Society which originated the aquatic plant program.

### PURPOSE:

1. to promote the keeping and propagating of aquatic plants.
2. to recognize outstanding achievement in the growing and propagating of these plants.
3. to gather information and knowledge of aquatic plants and their requirements, with the additional bonus of having more beautiful aquariums and inhabitants.
4. to identify new aquatic plant species and to determine conditions necessary for their care.
5. to make accounts of successful growing and propagating techniques available to club members through the Delta Tale and/or the general meeting.

### THE HAP COMMITTEE:

The Horticulturalist 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 approval of the Board of Governors.

The 1984 Chairman has not been appointed at this time. This information will appear in a future issue of Delta Tale.

### Function and authority of the HAP committee

The committee shall oversee and enforce all rules and regulations governing the Horticulturalist 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 HAP Checkers

The HAP checkers are appointed by the HAP chairman and are empowered to verify all plant propagations. If you have a plant which needs verification contact the checker nearest to you. If, after a few days, you are unable to contact the person nearest to you, contact the next nearest. It is your obligation

to see that you contact one of the checkers to verify your report. The forms to record plant propagation can be obtained from any checker at the regular meeting.

The 1984 checkers have not yet been appointed. This information will appear in a future issue of Delta Tale.

#### Eligibility

All members in good standing (except corresponding members) are eligible for the program.

#### The Program

The program is made up of six levels of competency. They and their requirements are as follows:

Beginning Aquatic Horticulturalist- 30 points from class A or B, or 4 species.

Aquatic Horticulturalist- 100 points. 2 species from class C and 2 from class D, or 12 species.

Senior Aquatic Horticulturalist- 160 points. 2 species from class C and 2 from class D, or 20 species.

Expert Aquatic Horticulturalist- 240 points. 1 species from class E, or 28 species.

Master Aquatic Horticulturalist- 300 points. 1 species from class F, or 35 species.

Grand Master Aquatic Horticulturalist- 350 points. 2 species from class F, or 45 species.

#### Requirements

1. Plants reproduced must conform with the following definition of an aquatic plant: An aquatic plant is one which, in the wild or native state, can be found in the submerged state as a normal occurrence at some time during the course of any one complete season.

2. Plants are to be identified. (Unidentified species will be assigned a code number for recoding purposes until correctly identified.) The Encyclopedia of Water Plants by Jiri Strodola will be used as a main reference for identification of most plant species.

3. Verification and registration of propagation is required in all classes. In classes A and B verification may be made by any member in good standing. In all other classes verification must be made by a HAP checker. In the case of a HAP checker or committee member, classes D and F verification must be made by either 2 members of the HAP committee or 2 checkers.

4. Classes A through C and class E need only be verified once. Classes D and F must be verified twice, once when flowering and once when young plants are old enough to be recognized as being young of the parent plant.

5. A written report is required for classes C, D and F before points are awarded.

#### Editors note:

Anyone interested in getting started in the HAP program is invited to come to the open house to be held at Jim Long's house the Sunday after the Jan. meeting. Details elsewhere in this issue. Jim will have starter plants for interested persons.

J.M.



Plant groupings and point allocation

Class A- 5 points

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Any Azolla sp.        | 6. Any Riccia sp.       |
| 2. Any Ceratophyllum sp. | 7. Any Salvinia sp.     |
| 3. Any Blodea sp.        | 8. Any Sagitaria sp. -  |
| 4. Any Hygrophilla sp.   | 9. Any Ceratopteris sp. |
| 5. Any Lemna sp.         | <i>Wolffia</i>          |

Class B- 10 points

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Any Ambulia sp.                | 14. Any Homophila sp. (temple plant)              |
| 2. Any Bacopa sp.                 | 15. Any Najas sp.                                 |
| 3. Any Cardamine sp.              | 16. Any Nuphar sp. (except Cape Fear Spatterdock) |
| 4. Any Cabomba sp.                | 17. Any Potamogeton sp.                           |
| 5. Any Fontinalis sp. (coldwater) | 18. Any Nymphoides sp.                            |
| 6. Any Heteranthera sp.           | 19. Any Rotala sp.                                |
| 7. Any Hydrilla sp.               | 20. Any Utricularia sp.                           |
| 8. Any Limnophila sp.             | 21. Any Eleocharis sp. (hairgrass)                |
| 9. Any Lobelia sp.                | 22. Any Water Wisteria                            |
| 10. Any Ludwigia sp.              | 23. Samolus valerandi                             |
| 11. Any Hydrocotyle sp.           | 24. Pygmy Chain Sword                             |
| 12. Any Myriophyllum sp.          | 25. Chain of Stars                                |
| 13. Any Nitella sp.               | <i>Java Moss</i>                                  |

Class C- 15 points

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Any Aponogeton sp. (except Madagascar Lace)    | 6. Any Pistia sp. (water lettuce) |
| 2. Any Cryptocoryne sp.                           | 7. Any Marsilea sp.               |
| 3. Any Echinodoras sp. (except pygmy chain sword) | 8. Didiplis diandra               |
| 4. Any Echorina sp.                               | 9. Microsorium pteropus -         |
| 5. Any Isoetes sp.                                | 10. Trapa natans (water chestnut) |

Class D- 20 points

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Any Aldrovandia sp. | 4. Ottellia alismoides   |
| 2. Any Anubias sp.     | 5. Spatterdock           |
| 3. Any Lagenandra sp.  | 6. Madagascar Lace Plant |

Class E- Flowering

Extra points will be given for plants which flower. Flowering will be considered the same as the propagation of the plant and points will be the same as the class in which the plant is designated. For example; Cabomba-10 points, Echinodoras-15 etc.

Class F- Sexual Reproduction

The sexual reproduction of a plant will also be given extra points. Extra points will be given as outlined above in Class E.

Types of Plant Reproduction

Floating Plants- doubling of the original amount.

Bunch Plants- doubling of the original amount, to be determined by the root count of growing plant.

Reproduction by runner or division- one healthy plant capable of living independently from the parent plant while the parent plant is still alive and in good health. Bunch type plants are not allowed in this class.

Reproduction Sexually- one plant reproduced by sexual means from an aquarist's own parent plant. Seeds and reproduced plants must be from the members own plant, not from a supplier or breeder.

Flowering- extra points will be given for plants which flower. Verification must be done when the plant is in full bloom and attached to the members own plant, in his own aquarium.

P.V.A.S. HORTICULTURALIST AWARD PROGRAM REPORT FORM

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_ Inspection Dates: month day year  
Name (Please print) \_\_\_\_\_

Plant Name: Scientific \_\_\_\_\_ (Code if not known) \_\_\_\_\_  
Common \_\_\_\_\_  
Reference Source \_\_\_\_\_ page \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Reproduction: (circle one)  
cutting - runners - seeds - doubling - sexual - root division - other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Filtration Type \_\_\_\_\_ Duration \_\_\_\_\_

Nourishment of Plants: (check one) Fish Waste \_\_\_\_\_ Artificial \_\_\_\_\_ (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Bottom Medium: (check one) Sand or Gravel \_\_\_\_\_ (grade \_\_\_\_\_, color \_\_\_\_\_, epoxyed \_\_\_\_\_)  
Peat \_\_\_\_\_, Plant plug \_\_\_\_\_, Potted soil \_\_\_\_\_, Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Light Source: (check one) Natural \_\_\_\_\_, Fluorescent \_\_\_\_\_ (circle one) Gro-lux - Warm White - Cool white - Vita-lite - Sea-lux Full Spectrum  
Manufacturer type \_\_\_\_\_ (GE; Westinghouse; etc.)  
Incandescent \_\_\_\_\_ (check one) regular house bulb \_\_\_\_\_; aquarium shaped bulb \_\_\_\_\_; colored \_\_\_\_\_; other \_\_\_\_\_. Duration \_\_\_\_\_; Wattage \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of bulbs per aquarium \_\_\_\_\_.

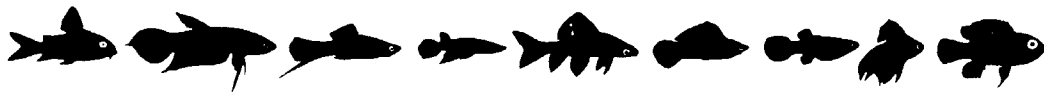
Tank Size. gallons \_\_\_\_\_; length \_\_\_\_\_; height \_\_\_\_\_; width \_\_\_\_\_.

Water Conditions: Temperature \_\_\_\_\_; Ph \_\_\_\_\_; Dh \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of water changes per month \_\_\_\_\_; % of water changed \_\_\_\_\_  
Was salt added \_\_\_\_\_; Amount of salt per gallon \_\_\_\_\_

Classification No. : \_\_\_\_\_ Points Awarded : \_\_\_\_\_  
Report Submitted : \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Not Required Date Printed \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

# POTOMAC VALLEY AQUARIUM SOCIETY



POST OFFICE BOX 6219 SHIRLINGTON STATION ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE CONTACTS H \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_

Number of tanks \_\_\_\_\_ Time in hobby \_\_\_\_\_

Fish you have spawned \_\_\_\_\_

What can this club do for you \_\_\_\_\_

What do you want to do for the club \_\_\_\_\_

Which sub-groups of fish interest you \_\_\_\_\_

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 (under 18)	\$3.00

Please send application and check for dues to address above.

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

Alexander C. CUMMINS

4422 Stanford St

Chevy Chase, MD

20815



**Potomac Valley Aquarium Society Meets on the Following Dates in 1984:**

<b>January 9</b>	<b>April 9</b>	<b>July 9</b>	<b>October 8</b>
<b>February 13</b>	<b>May 14</b>	<b>August 13</b>	<b>November 12</b>
<b>March 12</b>	<b>June 11</b>	<b>September 10</b>	<b>December 10</b>

Meetings are held at the Jefferson Fire House located just off Graham Road and Route 50 (Arlington Blvd.), Falls Church, Virginia. Please do NOT call the Fire House for information. See inside front cover for PVAS officers and phone numbers. All meetings open to the public and potential new members.