

UnderWater

The Official Newsletter of the Iowa Aquaria Association

January 2005 | V2:N1



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**Conquering your
fear of salt**

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Water Changes

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**Species Profile:
Endler's Livebearers**

Photo by: Ryan Harkema (harkey7)

Species: Vieja Synspilum



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UnderWater Welcome

12/16/04 – As I sit here held prisoner in my own home waiting for UPS to deliver fish, I wonder how we can, in this information age, not be able to track a single box from Kentucky to Iowa. Seems the driver showed up for the pre-arranged pick-up as agreed but left no paper-work at all. Now, as far as the UPS web-site and customer service is concerned, the box doesn't exist. I have an account with UPS for this specific purpose. There are dozens of unique numbers associated with this exact transaction, none of which facilitate tracking. Over \$300 of unknown is floating around out there somewhere in the cold. Maybe it'll turn up, maybe it won't.

Things have been nice on the site recently. We are steadily gaining new blood

but sadly have lost touch with some valuable old members, too. Several of the old sages in our club are not surprised at these adjustments and growing pains. Some are impressed with the way we are responding. As we experience challenges, we try to draw upon the wisdom and experience of our members. We have gone to great pains to ensure that decisions are made fairly. We have made huge gains. I would like to thank all the moderators for consistent, objective and fair moderating of our forum. It is now a friendly place for members and prospective members to visit.

The Board of Directors is still incomplete. We still need a volunteer coordinator, treasurer, and an editor. See the IAA by-laws (www.iowaaquaria.com/forum/viewtopic.php?t=1889)

for a description of these positions. Elections for the unfilled positions will be held at the meeting in February. Anyone interested in running or nominating someone else for a position should contact a board member. Get involved!

12/21/04 – Well the fish showed up last Friday - late but alive. Seems they were sent ground instead of next day air. I guess I'll use this situation as a cheap segue into a cheesy analogy: Despite a shaky beginning, things turned out just fine (my shipping will actually be a lot cheaper now). Similarly this club has hit a few bumps in the road, but we are responding with character and passion. As the new year begins, things are looking just fine.

– **Scott Carlson (fw)**

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Conquering your fear of

SALT

You go into the local fish store and browse your way through the saltwater displays, looking at all the pretty colors and weird oddities looking back at you. You wonder if you could one day own these interesting ocean creatures. There seems to be something floating around in the air that gets into your brain telling you that keeping a saltwater tank is too hard and time consuming. So you just keep walking. This has happened to me many times, until one day I just ignored the negative and fearful thoughts that are often associated with saltwater.

I will focus on explaining a few basic types of saltwater setups. This just might peak your curiosity enough to want to learn more about how and what you need to actually start the setup you desire.

There are many different types of saltwater setups. I will explain the fish only tank, fish with live rock, and the reef tank. Each of these can be kept in any size tank ranging from a small 5 gallon tank to as

big of a tank as you can imagine. There are many differences in these setups involving costs, equipment, and livestock choices. All have their own unique appeal.

The fish only tank setup

First, there is the fish only tank, in which there are two categories. The peaceful fish only and the aggressive fish only. This can be a good starting point for many people, and usually is. However, even the most experienced saltwater masters keep these tanks. Fish only tanks are basically just that. Fish only. They usually contain no rocks from the ocean, instead incorporating fake rocks and plants. They can be any size and house any type of

fish. Of course, you have to research what types of fish are compatible. Setup is cheaper on fish only tanks and easier to maintain. You can start off by putting the popular clownfish in the tank and adding other small fish like blennies and gobies till you have a nice little peaceful tank. However, if you want to go more hardcore, you can start an aggressive fish only tank. There is no room for little Nemo in these tanks. In the aggressive fish only tank, you might want to keep a lion fish, porcupine puffer,

a large tang, and maybe a trigger fish. Again, you have to research what types of fish can get along. Keeping aggressive fish can be fun, but it's a lot more work and money than the peaceful tank.

The fish only with live rock tank setup

Secondly, there is the fish only with live rock setup. The difference between these tanks and fish only tanks is that you use live rock from the ocean for your decoration and home for the fish. Live rock is simply rock that comes from the ocean or is aqua cultured, containing many different forms of life on it. Its main purpose is biological filtration. Adding the rock will put you into an entirely new price bracket than the fish only tanks. The live rock will add more life to your tank and more variety to look at. A lot of



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times when people start adding live rock to the tank, they start to purchase the other odd critters that you can buy. These usually include different invertebrates such as feather duster worms, crabs, snails, sea cucumbers, starfish, and shrimp. Adding the live rock expands the livestock options you can have. However, if you want more aggressive fish and live rock, you may have to skip out on some of the invertebrates as some fish eat these.

Reef tank setup

Finally, we have the full

much higher demand and responsibility involving tank maintenance and cost. It's time to sell a few things on Ebay to get some cash, because you will be spending some big dollars.

However, these tanks can be some of the most rewarding and beautiful tanks in the world. There are many different kinds of reef tank setups. The two most basic are soft corals and hard corals. The soft coral reef tank is one that is constantly flowing to the current. Everything is moving and swaying back and

reaction out of people. The hard coral reef tank is one that best reminds people of what an actual reef in the ocean looks like. The hard coral reef tank costs more money and is harder

and the setup is a lot more complicated. However, once you get everything going, and the tank is semi to fully mature, the general maintenance on them is really no more than a fresh-



blown reef tank. The main difference between these and the fish only with live rock are corals. Corals are very pretty and have a

forth. Very fun to watch, in fact you can spend hours just watching everything that is going on. These setups seem to get the most

to maintain however. The corals don't move. Instead they branch out and grow upright. This type of reef tank is the most colorful reef setup. Whatever coral type you choose, you have to pay even more attention to what fish you can have in the tank. Certain fish will eat and nip at corals as well as some inverts.

Whatever type of setup sounds interesting to you, don't be afraid of it. It is true that it costs more money for a saltwater tank,

water tank. So go out there and do some research. Talk to people that already own a saltwater tank and look at their setup. Soon you be on your way to having Nemo swimming around in an anemone, a big lionfish dominating your 500 gallon tank, or setting back in a recliner watching your own little chunk of a reef in your living room.

Article and photos by Jeff Shelton (jeff)



Changing water out of our aquariums is an essential part of keeping fish healthy, happy and breeding. Depending on the filtration, fish species, and how heavily you stock your tanks, the frequency and volume of water changes will vary. But is all of this work necessary? We'll first take a look at how the Nitrogen Cycle works.

All fish, fresh and saltwater, produce ammonia as a byproduct of metabolizing organic matter (i.e. food and dead cells within the animal). The ammonia is released directly into the water by means of respiration, or elimination of solid wastes. This ammonia is highly toxic to fish, and can build up quickly in contained environments like our aquariums. Luckily for us and our fish, we are aided by some friendly bacteria.

The first helpful bacteria is the aerobic (needs oxygen) nitrosomonas. Nitro-

somonas use ammonia as its means of food. After metabolizing the ammonia, nitrosomonas release the chemical nitrite. Nitrite, while not being as toxic to fish as ammonia, is still quite toxic. Nitrite attaches itself to red blood cells, therefore reducing their ability to carry oxygen. The result is the silent suffocation of your fish.

The next helping bacteria is nitrobacter. Nitrobacter consumes the nitrite, and breaks it down into nitrates. Nitrates are much less toxic to animals than the two previous chemicals. Some nitrates will escape from the aquarium in the form of gas. Plants and algae will also use nitrate as an essential part of photosynthesis. Most of us don't plant our tanks heavily enough to remove a significant amount of nitrates, so where does the rest go? The answer is nowhere. It stays in the tank, dissolved in the water. Over time, if left unchecked, nitrates

will build up to toxic levels. Hence the need to conduct partial water changes.

For smaller aquarium setups the easiest way to go about water changes is the old siphon and bucket routine. Using a gravel vacuum, you just siphon the desired amount of water to be changed into a bucket (I use this water to water my house plants. Remember, they love nitrate). After refilling the bucket with fresh water the same temperature as your aquarium, and treating it with dechlorinator (and salts if you have saltwater) you pour it back into your tank. Once I was running more than six or seven tanks, this became quite a workout, not to mention, time consuming. At this point, I invested in a Python system.

A Python or similar system, attaches directly to your faucet. Using water pressure to produce a vacuum, you can go from tank to tank removing as much

water as deemed necessary. Simply twist a valve and it fills tanks as well. It produces enough current that it aerates the water to the point of removing the chlorine. I haven't used a drop of dechlor for two years and my fish grow quickly and healthy. Your water may differ from mine, so please use my experience with discretion. If chlorine remains in the water, it can kill your fish in minutes.

How often should you conduct water changes, and how much should you change? This is a slightly more difficult question to tackle. It really depends on how your tank is set up. In my experience, bio-wheel, sponge, and wet/dry filters provide the best biological filtration. How heavily you stock your tanks, and the type of fish you keep will greatly effect your need to replace water.

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water changes

cont. from page 5

I keep rift lake cichlids, so I'll start with them. I've read that changing 10% weekly, or 20% biweekly will suffice to keep them healthy. I personally change around 40%-50% every week or two on my Malawian tanks. You can even induce spawning of African cichlids by using water changes. African cichlids tend to breed during the rainy season. By not changing the water for a month or two, you let wastes build up in the tank. This simulates the dry (non-breeding) season, where evaporation concentrates dissolved minerals and wastes. Doing large frequent water changes simulates a large amount of fresh water (the rain) entering the system and tricks stubborn breeders into thinking that it is now breeding time.

I have recently been advised by a fellow IAA member that Tanganykian cichlids are a little different than their Malawian cousins. This breeder of Tanganykian cichlids informed me a 10%-20% change

once a month is ideal for keeping and breeding these fish. Lake Tanganyka is much deeper than Lake Malawi, and therefore much more stable regarding water temperatures, currents, and water quality.

For more sensitive fish like Discus, Rams, and Apistogramma, smaller, more

very stable environment to remain healthy. Quick fluctuations in chemistry and temperature will stress them. Replace water lost through normal evaporation with pure fresh water (only the water evaporates, leaving the salts behind). Again, R/O water is ideal for topping off tanks, and conducting water changes.

change 20% twice a week, or 50% once a week, preferring the first. I've been told that a large water change will stress delicate fry, but I have not experienced this first hand. My fry tend to grow quickly, and so far I have never (knock on wood) had a problem with disease in a fry tank.



My rule of thumb...if they're breeding, you're doing it right.

In closing, your needs will vary depending on your aquarium. Water changes can be quite a chore sometimes, but are one of the most important things you can do to promote a flourishing environment

frequent water changes are the way to go. Ideally, you should use reverse osmosis (R/O) water for them, but this isn't necessarily a rule.

I have little experience with saltwater, but from what I've read, 20%-25% a month is an average guideline. Invertebrates may require more frequent changes. Please mix the salt with the new water BEFORE adding it to the tank. Just make sure you add the new water very slowly. Marine organisms need a

Now for my favorite part: fry tanks. Due to higher metabolisms and a higher load of uneaten, high-protein food combined with a lack of scavengers in the tank, fry tanks MUST be maintained frequently. Poor water chemistry will slow growth, and can potentially stunt a fish's growth for life (this is not the way dwarf cichlids evolved into dwarves, so don't even think about trying it). A bare bottom tank will allow you to see uneaten food and remove it easily. I try to

for your prized fish. Your fish will not only be healthier, they will show more vibrant colors, and if you do it well, repay you with fry. I have offered a general guideline, but nothing is set in stone. The best advice I can give is to research your fish's needs and act accordingly. My rule of thumb...if they're breeding, you're doing it right.

By Jason Jenkins (cichlidiot); Photos by Chad Lopez (orbital)

INEXPENSIVE SUPPLEMENTAL CARBON DIOXIDE

Editor's note: Karen Randall, author of this article, recently flew in to speak at the MAS December meeting. She is considered to be one of the masters of the planted tank and truly knows her stuff.

Carbon Dioxide supplementation need not be complicated or expensive, and give plants an amazing boost in a tank with even moderate amounts of light, (approximately 2 watts per gallon).

There are many variations on the yeast reactor theme, so feel free to improvise. To get you started, here's one method that has worked well for lots of people.

Take a two liter pop bottle or a similarly sized plastic juice bottle. (the juice bottles are more stable) Make a hole in the cap just large enough for a piece of airline tubing. This can be done either with an electric drill, or by holding a nail over a hot burner with a pair of pliers until it is hot enough to melt through the plastic cap. Insert a piece of airline tubing into the cap and glue in place with a hot glue gun. The tubing should just come through the cap, but not go far enough into the bottle

that it will come in contact with the liquid below.

Using a funnel, place 2 cups of sugar and 1 tsp. of yeast in the bottle. Then fill the bottle approximately to the place where the neck narrows with lukewarm (NOT hot!) water, and shake to mix. Screw the cap back on, and insert the other end of the airline tube into the intake of a power filter or canister filter. The bubbles will be thoroughly mixed and dissolve into the water inside the filter.

Until the liquid in the pop bottle has thoroughly cooled, keep the bottle higher than the tank to prevent a back siphon. After it is cool, it is usually safe to put the bottle beside or beneath the tank. Some people like to use a CO2 resistant check valve to totally avoid the possibility of back siphon.

Within 24 hours, your yeast reactor should be producing enough Carbon dioxide to make a noticeable difference in a tank of between 20 and 30 gallons. If your

tank is larger, you may have to run more than one yeast reactor in series. If your tank is smaller, you may need to reduce the amount of yeast and/or add a little baking soda to slow the production of carbon dioxide. In all cases, but particularly if you have a very small tank or very soft water, check your pH frequently to make sure that you aren't dropping the pH to dangerously low levels until you feel confident in your system.

Depending on your tap water chemistry and the warmth of the room, you should find that the yeast reactor keeps producing a fairly good amount of carbon dioxide for about 2-4 weeks. At that point, you can revive the mixture by pouring out 1/2 of the liquid, and replacing it with another cup of sugar and filling it up with water again. If you let the reactor go for too long, and

the liquid has a strong alcohol smell when you open it up, or if it has completely ceased producing bubbles, you have probably produced high enough levels of alcohol to kill off the yeast. If this happens, simply empty and rinse the bottle, and start again!

By Karen A. Randall, Boston, Mass.

Karen edits the magazine of the Aquatic Gardeners Association. Reprinted with permission from Aquarticles.com. Photo by glassgardens.com.



Endler's Livebearers

A Brief History of The Endlers Livebearer

Endler's Livebearers were originally collected by Prof. John A. Endler in 1975 in Laguna de Patos, Cumana, in northeastern Venezuela. In the wild, these fish live in warm hard water which is very green with algae and is about 81 degrees. He called the fish collected *Poecilia* sp. "Endler's." Dr. Endler gave some of the *Poecilia* sp. "Endler's" to Dr.

Donn Eric Rosen, the then Curator of Ichthyology at the American Museum of Natural History, who had planned to name the fish, but died before doing so. Prior to his death, Dr. Rosen had given some of the stock to a mutual friend of Dr. Endler, Dr. Klaus Kallman, then of the New York Aquarium, and a famous fish geneticist. Dr. Kallman introduced it to the German aquarium community, and when he did so, Dr. Kallman also referred to the fish as "Endler's Livebearer." The name stuck.

General Information

Males are mainly orange and neon blue, but with the ease of breeding, the variations are numerous. Male colors are brighter than guppies. Females are plain. The size is smaller than a guppy and they lack the fancy tail. The profile is more streamlined. There are several coloration patterns, and true Endler's that have not been hybridized have very bright beautiful bodies and finnage (at least in the males). The males are usually around an inch, to an inch and a quarter. Females can get as large as 2 inches.

Habitat

The Endler's Livebearer is from the state of Sucre in Ven-

ezuela, in its capital city of Cumana, located on the coast of Venezuela. This species is nearing extinction in the wild due to pollution of their natural habitat. The area is desert and the climate is hot and dry. A little salt added to the water will be beneficial to the fish. Endler's frequent the top of the tank, similar to guppies. They prefer hard water and temperatures near 80 F are best. Endler's Livebearer is it's own species, not a guppy (*Poecilia reticulata*), because, while it could be breed with the guppy (many livebearers will interbreed) but would only produce F1 hybrids, according to Dr. Endler. Therefore, a separate speciation is appropriate. However, they will indeed breed with guppies and produce hybrids so they should be kept apart unless one if seeking to hybridize. Also, Endler's prefer warmer temperatures than guppies and differ in the preferred environment- one example being a preference for a little salt added to their tank.



Care

Endler's will do well in a tank of about 10-20 gallons, 20 gallons being more appropriate for a large group. For a single trio or quad, a tank as small as 5.5 gallons could be appropriate. If you are looking for a fish that can thrive in a small tank, Endler's would be one of the only species that can do extremely well in such small quarters. Endler's prefer a water change weekly of about 40-60% of their water. If you keep up with the water changes, they will reward you with brighter coloration and better reproduction. I recommend a species only tank because Endler's are so small, they often cannot thrive with larger fish housed with them.

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FISHROOM '05 TOUR

John Potter and the Chamber of Fishes

About my fishroom:

My fishroom/tanks have been set up in my basement for about a year now. Before I built the fishroom, I had most of my tanks set up in a spare bedroom on the main floor. The advantages to having the tanks in the basement is that I can spill water everywhere, heat the room rather than individual tanks, and keep everything in one area.

The tanks on the top are three 72-gallon bowfronts that I purchased as "leakers" from a local fish store. I resealed them and built the rack soon after. On the bottom shelves I have two 30-gallon breeder tanks that I use as growouts, a 20-gallon growout, and a 10-gallon fry tank.

All of the electrical outlets are on the ceiling with cords running down behind the tanks. I have a powerstrip hanging from the wall that runs the h.o.b. filters so I can shut them off with a switch during



water changes. I also run sponge filters in the tanks rated for 125 gallons. These are left running during water changes. Running water comes from a faucet

outside the fishroom door, and a drain is also nearby.

My show tank:

The two pictures on page 7 are of my 125 gallon show

tank set up in my bedroom. One of them is with the lights on and the other is at night with the moonlights on. This tank is mostly for show because of the amount of rockwork I have in the tank. It is too time consuming to pull out all the rocks for a holding female. It is currently stocked with red zebras, c.moori, c. afra jalo

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Fishroom tour, cont. from page 9

reef, and marmalade cats. I also have a couple of upside down cats in the tank.

Future plans:

I have room for a rack about the same size on the other wall of the fish room, but I haven't had enough time over the summer to invest in another rack of tanks. I will most likely work on that over the winter.

I also have a pile of 10 gallons that I plan to build a central filtration system for to make water changes easy. I plan to use these for fry tanks.

I plan to include a sink on the other side of the fishroom as well.

Article and photos by John Potter.



125 show tank with lights on



125 show tank at night with moonlights on



November IAA Meeting Minutes and Financial Report

Meeting held in Davenport, Knights of Columbus 11-14-2004

Meeting was called to order at 10:55am. There were 34 members present. First order of business was to adopt bylaws. The version adopted was from EIAA.

After much discussion, it was motioned by Manus to have the existing board review the bylaws and make appropriate changes.

Discussion about several other subjects, such as chapters which could meet

as hobbyists.

The only meeting that can officially have voting is in Des Moines.

Discussed nominating a Board of Directors and the vacant positions, online or at the Des Moines meeting.

If you want to be on the Board of Directors, you must attend the meeting. If you do not attend, you cannot be voted for. Positions are: Volunteer Coordinator, Treasurer, Editor.

Also, we need to adopt order for the meeting.

Roberts rules of order was mentioned. These are used at most all meetings of clubs across the country.

Meeting adjourned at 12:25pm.

Total people participating in the swap meet: 54 persons.

Financial Report

Beginning balance: \$168.00
Table Income: \$156.00
(one person did not give me his money - \$36.00 - would pay later.)
Entry fees: \$86.00
Shirt sales: \$36

Total: \$446.00

Debit (room): -\$100.00

Cash to account for: \$346.00

Scott has \$172.00

Jo has \$330.00

Total \$502.00

Minus beginning balance: -\$168

Total \$334.00

Short \$8.00. Unknown whereabouts. Probably a \$5 entry and \$3 entry?

by Jo Meade

Species Profile: Endler's Livebearers, cont. from page 8

Feeding

Endler's will do fine on flake foods, but also appreciate spirulina, green water, tubifex, microworms, and brine shrimp. They love live food. My Endler's really show an enthusiastic preference to Earthworm flake and live brine shrimp.

Breeding

Endler's Livebearers are livebearers like their name implies. Their gestation period lasts about 30 days, longer in colder temperatures and less time in warmer temperatures. They do not often eat their young, so breeding them is fairly simple. If they are well fed, with clean water, and you have males and females, it is pretty inevitable that you will soon end up with lots of babies. However, when kept with other fish, you will probably never have babies for long. It is important to note, the Endler's babies are so small they will easily fall prey to bigger fish in a mixed



species tank. Endler's take approximately 21 days to sex, and about 90 days to mature.

Availability

Endler's Livebearers are kept by many hobbyists in several countries, but are rarely found in pet stores. Wild caught stock is extremely rare (due to the pollution and subsequent dying off in their natural and relatively small natural habitat). The coloration of wild caught stock is far more vibrant and varied than most hobbyist stock.

Retail Price

Expect to pay around \$5 each for young pairs of Endler's Livebearers at a retail store.

They may cost more or less depending on coloration and lineage. Pet stores often welcome a chance to get Endler's from hobbyists, because of their size, vivid coloration, and adaptability to small tanks.

Fish Tales

Mother Nature 1, Idiots 0

Ingleside, Illinois- 06/18/98 (AP)- Daniel West and Joel Hardy were doing a little firecracker fishing, an unlawful sport in which large firecrackers (M250s) are lit and thrown into the water. The resulting explosion, which has the force of a quarter stick of dynamite, stuns the fish, which then float to the surface, where they can easily be scooped up. All was going well until a strong gust of wind forced their small boat atop an M250 that they'd just thrown into the water. The explosion blew a hole in the bottom of the boat sending it and Mr. West both to the bottom of the lake. Mr. Hardy managed to swim ashore where he was met by the game warden.

A shocking experience

Kiev, Russia- 06/17/99 (Reuters)- An unidentified fisherman became the victim of his own stupidity when he came up with a rather unique, illegal and dangerous way of catching fish. He connected a long extension cord to the main power supply at his home and ran the wire down to a nearby river. The idea was to throw the electrified cord into the water, shocking the fish, which would float to the surface and could easily be scooped out. All worked well until he got to the scooping part. It seems he never unplugged the power supply before wading into the river to retrieve his catch. Needless to say, he won't be shocking any more fish.

Goldfish fire

London, England- 6/15/01 (Reuters)- Firefighters blamed

a goldfish bowl for sending 26 people to the hospital in Britain. They believe the bowl may have acted like a magnifying glass that concentrated the sun's rays and set light to a garden shed containing a rat-catcher's potentially noxious chemicals. The sun's rays are believed to have entered one shed where the goldfish were kept and then passed through to another where the chemicals were stored. The tablets of aluminum phosphide gave off fumes when firemen tried to dampen them down. Eighteen firefighters, four paramedics and four neighbors were taken to an Oxford hospital suffering from vomiting, nausea, and burning chest sensations. Assistant chief fire officer Lawrie Booth told Friday's Times: "It is an extremely unusual cause of fire - a million-to-one chance." The goldfish did not survive the conflagration.

Expensive Fish Tank

Sunderland, England- 7/07/02- (Ananova)- Two young lovers got so carried away in their car they didn't realize when it started rolling into the sea. The Sunderland couple knocked the handbrake in their Vauxhall Corsa and the car rolled down a slipway. They managed to climb through a window and wade half-naked to safety. A passer-by spotted them and called police who gave them a ride home. A Northumbria Police spokesman told the Sun: "They looked very sorry for themselves. From what we understand there was a lot of bouncing about which caused the handbrake to fail." He refused to name the couple, adding: "They were very embarrassed - it wouldn't be fair".

Taken from "The Wacky Fish World" by Ed Katuska. Originally parts of a monthly column written for Wet Pet Gazette, Norwalk Aquarium Society; Aquarticles.com.

/ CALENDAR OF EVENTS /

DATE	TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
Jan. 6, 2005	7:30 PM	MAS Meeting	Roseville, MN
Jan. 19, 2005	7 PM	GCCA Meeting	Holiday Inn, Rolling Meadows, IL
Jan. 29, 2005	10 AM to 6 PM	MAS Auction	Bloomington, MN
Feb. 3, 2005	7:30 PM	MAS Meeting	Roseville, MN
Feb. 5, 2005	TBA	IAA Meeting	Best Western, Merle Hay Rd., Des Moines, IA
Feb. 13, 2005	7:00 PM	GCCA Meeting	Holiday Inn, Rolling Meadows, IL
Feb. 27, 2005	10:00 AM	GCCA Swap Meet	Sheraton Hotel, Arlington Heights, IL
March 3, 2005	7:30 PM	MAS Meeting	Roseville, MN
March 13, 2005	7:00 PM	GCCA Meeting	Holiday Inn, Rolling Meadows, IL
July 21-24, 2005	TBA	ACA 2005 Convention	Radisson Plaza Hotel, Fort Worth, TX

Have a fish club event that isn't listed here? Email me at underwater@iowaaquaria.com.