

UnderWater

The Official Newsletter of the Iowa Aquaria Association

February 2005 | V2:N2

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BAP Kickoff!

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The Plight of
Lake Victoria Cichlids

–

The Dailey Adventure

–

Species Profile:

Ps. Elongatus

“Jewel Spot”

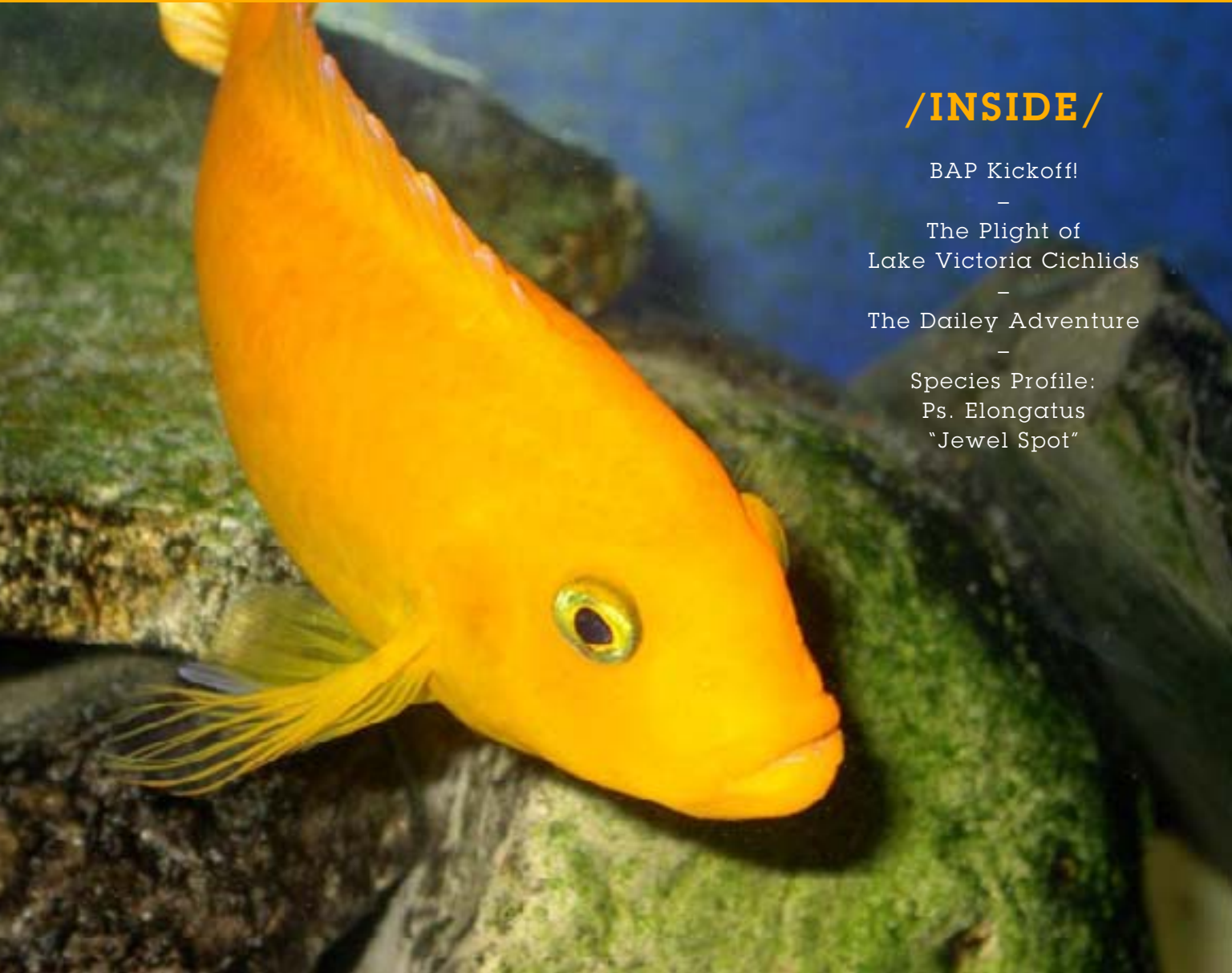


Photo by: Joe Lover (loverland)
Species: Metriaclima Estherae (Red Zebra)



Published monthly by the Iowa Aquaria Association for members.

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UnderWater Welcome

By the time you read this, the Feb. 5th meeting will be approaching very soon. This is an exciting time for the IAA. We are on the verge of completing our formal decision-making body (BOD) and actually making some decisions!

The following items are on the agenda for discussion/action during the meeting:

- First off the unfilled BOD positions (treasurer, editor and volunteer coordinator) will be filled by vote. So far no-one has been nominated formally for any of these positions.

The new by-laws were adopted “as-is” with the understanding that some “fine-tuning” would be required. Several changes have been proposed by the current (incomplete) board to make them a

better fit for our specific needs. These proposals are outlined here:

- VP and 2nd VP will be a single office. #3 in Section B of Article III will be deleted to reflect this.
- In #7 of Section B of Article III the word “online” will be added between the words “a”(n) and “news letter”.
- The words “Payment of dues will be suspended indefinitely to reflect the will of the members.” will be added as #3 in Section B of Article I. The club will make money only at events.
- The word “one” will be replaced with “two” in Section A of Article III. Term of office will be extended from 1 year to 2 to facilitate the staggering of board

members so that the board is never comprised entirely of “green” members.

- The forum = the club. The following language will be added to the by-laws. “The forum at www.iowaaquaria.com is the primary means of communication for IAA. These by-laws and hierarchy defined by them will be observed on the forum.”

- We will formally adopt the anti-flaming procedure already in use on the forum. It’s language will be added to the by-laws.

The following ideas have been proposed to the board by members:

- Do we want to eliminate the “Club Business” topic

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BREEDERS AWARD PROGRAM



The IAA is officially kicking off its new Breeders Award Program (BAP). Quite simply, the BAP is a way to reward breeders for successful spawns, while at the same time helping the young IAA increase funds and participation.

How does this all work? Your fish spawn (that's the hard part). Once your new fry are at least two months old, bring 6 fry to the next IAA meeting, along with a completed BAP form on page 5.

At the end of the IAA meeting, all of the BAP fry that were delivered are auctioned off, and usually at great prices for buyers. This money is collected by the IAA as a donation. If your fry are auctioned off for more than \$30, the breeder receives all of the money above \$30.

Sound simple? Well, it is. This program helps spread fish knowledge, allows others to acquire less common fish at good prices, acknowledges the breeding accomplishments of IAA

members, and helps the club grow financially.

Breeders are rewarded by earning points based on the difficulty of the spawn. See below for where your fish fall in the point classes.

The IAA then recognizes individuals for breeding excellence, usually once the breeder has reached point total milestones (100 points, 250, 500, etc.). Most clubs also have an annual Breeder of the Year Award, as well as a Rookie Breeder of the Year Award.

The BAP will be coordinated by Jim Kutscher, and the point standings will be displayed in UnderWater after each IAA meeting.

Since the IAA is new to the BAP, the physical awards and milestones have yet to be determined. However, it's time to start submitting fry and accumulating points!

The first BAP auction will be held at the Des Moines meeting on Feb. 5, so get your fry and submission forms ready to go!

BAP POINT CLASSES

Class A – 5 points

Livebearers: All except those listed elsewhere
Cichlids: *Cichlasoma nigrofasciatum*

Class B – 10 points

Livebearers: *Xiphophorus* (except *helleri* & *maculatus*), *Limia*, *Phallichthys*, *Heterandria*, *Goodeidae* family
Rift Cichlids: *Aulonocara*, *Chalinochromis*, *Cynotilapia*, *Iodotropheus*, *Julidochromis*, *Labeotropheus*, *Labidochromis*, *Melanochromis*, *Pseudotropheus*, *Sarotherodon*, *Telmatochromis*, *Tilapia*, *Trematocranus*, *Lamprologus* (except those listed elsewhere), *Haplochromis*, Malawian Haplochromines (except those listed elsewhere)
South American Cichlids: *Aequidens sensu strictu*, 'Aequidens' (*pulcher* type), *Bujurquina*, *Cichlasoma sensu strictu*, 'Cichlasoma' (*fasciatum* type), *Celithracara*,

'*Geophagus*' (*brasiliensis* type), '*Geophagus*' (*steindachneri* type), *Guianacara*, *Heros*, *Krobia*, *Laetacara*, *Mesonauta*, *Nannacara*, *Pterophyllum scalare*
Other Cichlids: *Hemichromis*, *Pelvicachromis*, *Herotilapia*
Catfish: *Corydoras aeneus*, *paleatus*, *habrosus*, *Ancistrus* spp. aff. *temminckii* (tank raised)
Killifish: Mop-spawning killifish
Anabantoids: *Macropodus*, *Trichogaster*, *Betta splendens*
Characins & relatives: *Nematobrycon*, *Gymnocorymbus*
Barbs and relatives: *Puntius*, *Barbus*, *Danio*, *Brachydanio*, *White Clouds*, *Capoeta*
Rainbows: *Melanotaenia boesemani*, *sexfasciatus*, *praecox*, *Bedotia*

Class C – 15 points

Livebearers: *Nomorhamphus*, *Dermogenys*, *Jenynsia*

BAP POINT CLASSES cont. from page 3

Rift Cichlids: *Eretmodus*, *Haplochromis linni* and *rostratus*, *Altolamprologus calvus* and *compressiceps*, *Lamprologus* (*toae*, *tretocephalus*, *tetracanthus*, *moorii*, *cylindricus*, *buesheri*), *Cyprichromis*, *Spathodus*, *Xenotilapia*, *Aulonocranus*

South American Cichlids: *Acaronia*, 'Aequidens' (*rivulatus* type), *Apistogramma*, *Caquetaia*, *Chaetobranchopsis*, *Chaetobranchius*, 'Cichlasoma' (*Amphilophus*), *Crenicara*, *Crenicichla* (<10"), *Geophagus*, *Gymno-geophagus*, *Hypelacara*,

Papiliochromis, *Retroculus*, *Tahuantinsuyoa*

Other Cichlids: *Etoplus maculatus*, *Teleogramma*, *Steato-
cranus*

Catfish: All *Corydoras* not listed elsewhere

Killifish: African bottom spawners, *Cynolebias whitei*

Anabantoids: *Betta* species, *Trichopsis*, *Colisa*

Barbs and relatives: Any Barb or similar species with adult size greater than 4 inches

Rainbows: *Glossolepis*, *Pseudomugil*, *Poppendetta*, *Iriatherina*, *Chilatherina*, *Melananothenia*

Characins and relatives: *Hyphessobrycon*, *Moenkhausia*, *Megalampodus*, *Phenacogrammus*, *Hemigrammus*, *Nannostomus*

Others: Small gobies, *Badis badis*

Class D – 20 points

Livebearers: *Belanesox*, *Anableps*

Rift Cichlids: *Tropheus*, *Lepidolamprologus* spp., *Lamprologus sexfasciatus* "Gold", *Petrochromis*, *Simochromis*, *Cyphotilapia*, all Featherfins (*Cyathopharynx*, *Cunningtonia*, *Ophthalmotilapia*)

South American Cichlids: *Acarichthys*, *Apistogrammoides*, *Astronotus*, *Biotodoma*, *Biotocus*, *Crenicichla* (<10"), *Dicrossus*, *Hoplarchus*, *Mazarunia*, *Pterophyllum* (all other species), *Satanoperca*, *Symphysodon*, *Taeniacara*, *Teleocichla*, *Uaru*

Other Cichlids: *Etoplus* not previously listed

Catfish: *Ancistrus* (wild-caught, Honor System Please!), *Otocinclus*, *Loricaria*, *Ricola*, *Sturisoma*, *Sturisomatichthys*, *Corydoras barbatus*, *macropterus*, *robinea*, and all long-

snouted species

Killifish: South American bottom spawners

Anabantoids: *Parosphromenus*, *Pseudosphromenus*, *Ctenopoma*, *Helostoma*, *Osphromenus*

Barbs and relatives: Barbs (>12"), any *Rasbora*, Goldfish or Koi

Others: Gobies >6", Blennies, *Channa*, Stickleback

Characins and relatives: *Nannobrycon*, *Pyrhulina*, *Copella*, *Paracheirodon*

Class E – 25 points

Miscellaneous: *Brochus*, *Hypostomas*, *Farlowella*, *Lamprologus sexfasciatus* "Blue", *Sphaerichtys*, *Polpterus*, Leaf fish, Puffers, *Pantodon*, Silver Dollars and their relatives, *Hoplosternum* and related genera, *Eutropiellus*, *Auchenipterids* and related families, *Cyprinodon*, and all marine fish, invertebrates, and soft-bodied animals

Notes:

Characteristics used for point placement are: size, difficulty in obtaining species, special tank or water needs, difficulty in raising fry, history of tank spawning, food requirements, etc.

This point listing is the property of the Minnesota Aquarium Society. The introductory article is by Joe Lover (loverland), and the photos are by Chad Lopez (orbital) and John Potter (fishhead).





BREEDERS AWARD PROGRAM

BREEDER INFORMATION

Breeder's name: _____ Date: _____
Address: _____ Phone #: _____
Species spawned (scientific): _____
Species spawned (common): _____
Spawning date: _____ Hatching/stripping/release of fry date: _____
Means of identification _____

SPAWNING CONDITIONS, if available

Temp: _____ PH: _____ DH: _____
Aquarium size, in gallons: _____
Foods used: _____ Frequency of feeding: _____
Lighting type: _____ Duration of lighting (daily): _____
Type of filtration/aeration: _____
Was spawning planned?: _____
Spawning site, if viewed: _____
Describe any parental care: _____

FRY

Foods used: _____ Frequency of feeding: _____
Describe container used to raise fry: _____
Comments on parents, spawning, fry, or any other factors that weren't mentioned above: _____

BREEDER CERTIFICATION

"I certify that the above mentioned species has been spawned according to the IAA BAP rules and that the resulting young have been witnessed correctly."

Breeder signature: _____ Date: _____
This must be signed and dated to be eligible for the BAP.

FOR IAA USE ONLY

BAP Organizer: _____ Date: _____
Class assigned: _____ Points awarded: _____
Auction date: _____ Amount received for fry: _____

Lake Victoria Cichlids

Lake Victoria was discovered in 1858 by British explorer John Speke. It is one of the largest lakes in the World, covering 26,560 sq. miles. As recently as 12,500 years ago the Lake is believed to have been a grassy plain. This makes it the youngest of the three African Rift Lakes. The Lake is believed to be the most rapidly developing lake in regards to rapid growth of species numbers, with over 200 distinct species developing since it came into existence. In that regard Lake Victoria may be developing species more rapidly than in any other animal group in the entire World. With this in mind it is quite tragic that the native population of cichlids is dwindling at a very rapid rate. There are several theories that scientists have for the rapid depletion of the cichlids.

The Nile Perch

The first of these is one that for a number of years was believed to be the sole reason, or at least it was the most widely publicised one. This reason is the introduction of two non-endemic species of fish. In the 1950's British colonists introduced the Nile Perch (*Lates niloticus*) and the Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). The Nile Perch is quite a predatory species that is believed to be the main reason

for the decline. The Nile Tilapia, on the other hand, is a plankton eating fish which may not have had a great affect on the native cichlid population, but may be competing for food with some of the species. These fish were introduced to provide a food source for many countries. They grow much larger than the cichlids that exist in the Lake. It is this



Photo copyrighted by Ad Konings and Cichlid Press, www.cichlidpress.com

size, combined with the predatory behavior of the Nile Perch, that scientists believe is too much for the native populations of cichlids. However in recent years, scientists have come up with several new theories on what is causing the decline of the native cichlid populations.

Pollution

One of these new theories has to do with the vast amount of pollution that is flowing into the Lake from the surrounding countries. The countries that surround the Lake have

undergone a substantial population boom in recent years, vastly increasing pollution. At the present time oxygen levels at the bottom of the Lake are not great enough to support life. Lake Victoria is on the verge of becoming a dead lake. Another part of this theory is that visibility is so poor that the brightly colored cichlids in the

Lake are having trouble correctly identifying mates, and therefore not mating as often. This pollution is a contributing factor to some of the other problems in the Lake.

Algae bloom

The next problem is the increase of algae levels in the Lake, with pollution providing the necessary nutrients for algae growth. The algae levels are five to ten times the levels of the 1960's. This algae then dies off, creating more pollution and contaminating the Lake further. Visibil-

ity levels are measured in the Lake by checking the depth at which a white disc is visible under the water's surface. This test has shown decreasing visibilities, from a depth of about five meters in the 1930's to a depth of one meter or less in 1990. This is a serious danger to the Lake. As pollution levels go up algae growth goes up. In turn the algae that dies off creates more pollution in an apparently never ending cycle of lake destruction. This is even having a great impact on the people who live around Lake Victoria. With these algae blooms comes an increase in the dangerous blue-green algae, causing more disease in the human population. Along with this growth in algae is the development of the Water Hyacinth plant. This plant was unseen until 1989, but since then has exploded to choke out harbors and coves.

As you can see the situation is dire. So in your cichlid keeping experience please don't forget the gorgeous cichlids from Lake Victoria and their desperate plight.

• By Sean Furney

Reprinted with permission, from Sean's website www.theaquariumexchange.com and Aquarticles.com

THE ADVENTURE

Editor's note: Starting with this issue, UnderWater will take a monthly fish adventure with IAA member Brett Dailey. Brett's first trip takes us to The Living Seas at Epcot Center in Florida.

The week before Christmas 2004 my family and I visited "The Living Seas" exhibit at Epcot Center in Disney World, Orlando, Florida. Overall, I thought the exhibit was a worthy experience. This exhibit is not just for the fish hobbyist, but for the family too.

The first part of the exhibit includes a small history of S.C.U.B.A. diving and some sketches of marine life. After walking a small distance in line, we found ourselves in a large circular room with many people. They had projectors inside with a 360 degrees video. The video provided a limited amount of information (countdown, etc.) as we waited to enter the "start" of our adventure. As the timer ticked down to zero, we entered a large theater where we watched an informative video on the evolution and science of water and the oceans.

After this video we were directed into some elevators to gain access to the aquariums. I was initially bummed; in years past there was a ride that literally took you through the 3,300,000 gallon tank. It was a short ride, but went slow, and it was a cool experience being surrounded by water and fishes. For some reason, they were now bypassing this ride, and putting the people directly into the viewing area of the aquariums.

I inquired as to why they discontinued the ride. I was told it was "indefinitely closed." Another employee told me they were building a new "Finding Nemo" ride, and that the ride was being renovated. Regardless if they replace the ride, or not, The Living Seas still has a lot to offer.

Understand that aside from the large aquarium, there are many other aquariums one can view. For starters, the 3.3 million gallon aquarium is sectioned off into two parts. They have 600,000 gallons sec-

cont. on page 8



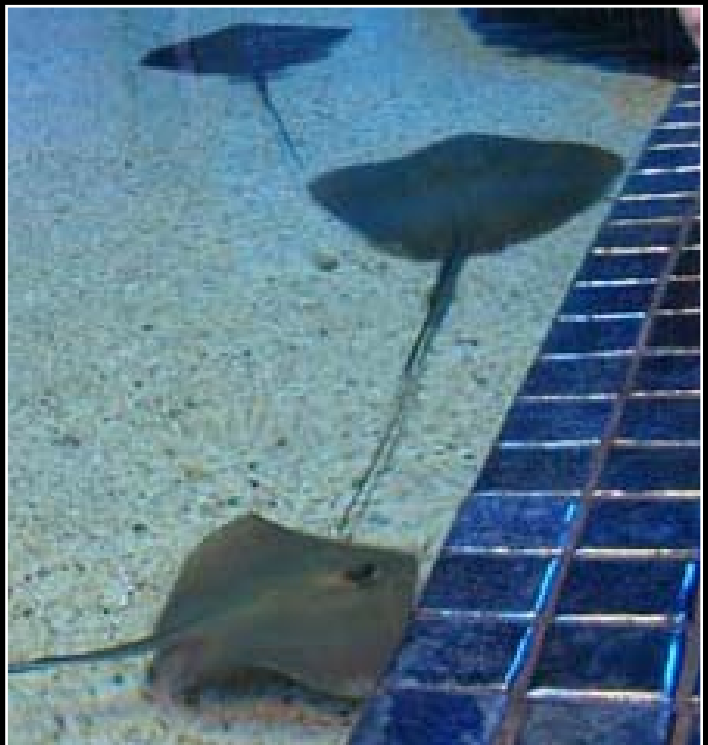
Dailey THE ADVENTURE

tioned off for dolphins, and 2,700,000 gallons for a variety of saltwater fishes. They basically have to keep the dolphins by themselves; otherwise they will kill the sharks. They have little shows for the dolphins where they have the dolphins do tricks through the glass. It's a highly informative lesson, as many of the staff have higher level degrees in a variety of marine sciences. They are open to any questions, and are very happy to answer them. I didn't experience it this time, unfortunately, but in my past experiences they normally have a diver or two go through the "Overlock" and these people are usually the presenters. Sometimes they have personnel outside of the tank give the demonstrations, but typically it's presented by the diver(s).

Aside from the dolphins, the other 2.7 million gallon side of the tank has many marine fishes. I can't tell you all the species, but I can tell you they have tangs, angelfishes, sharks, turtles, wrasses, surgeon fishes, rays, skates, trigger fishes, etc. There are many types. I felt there were less fish than I've seen in the past. Regardless, it was fun walking around viewing the aquarium.

In addition to the large aquarium, they now have a new "Finding Nemo" show where you go into a room, and view/talk to "Crush" the turtle. The show lasts about 15 minute's total. It's interactive, as they have cameras inside the room. This show alone was probably my best experience this Disney World trip. It was very funny and highly educational. Having "Crush" ask kids their names, and then say "So, that G.A.P. on your shirt must spell (your name) George." It's all paraphrased, and you can't get the experience I got, but having "Crush's" eyes/lips/body move all the while talking to you was really cool.

Outside of the theatre, they have two "Finding Nemo" areas. One you are greeted by "Bruce," where there is an assortment of children's activities inside. The other room houses several large saltwater aquariums. The largest houses rays and skates. They have cuddle fishes, jellyfishes, and many other types of saltwater fishes. They have many species you'd keep at home (anemone



cont. on page 11

We call it honeycomb rock

An exquisite in-depth lecture on the aesthetic and functional properties of Texas holey rock

Most folks like to call it “Texas holey rock”. We call it honeycomb rock. Reckon it is called Texas holey rock because it is found in Texas hill country. Once the rock leaves Texas it just seems natural to call it Texas holey rock. We call it honeycomb rock. Marvin found out we took a shine to having some honeycomb rock. Marvin invited us to Texas to dig honeycomb rock. Gordon the rock guy was brought in to help.

Gordon is real good at digging up rock. Marvin is good at finding rock fields to hunt in. A rock field will have pieces of honeycomb rock exposed. Not so as rocks can be picked up, not at all. Exposed rock is like an iceberg; there is a

lot more rock that cannot be seen. Hill country is covered with cedar and lots of other trees and brush. Of course we can get around those but there are also large, really large pieces of rock to get around too. First thing before going into rock field is get an old truck. No one is going to take a new truck into a rock field and few folks are going to carry holey rock far.

We call it honeycomb rock. Gordon explained how to find the best rock field. If you really want to know how to find a good rock field, you are going to have to ask Gordon. Gordon knows how to check rock before even starting to dig. Gordon has a bar and taps the rock. If a tap results in a dull thud, then the rock has “roots”. We walk away from that rock. If a

ful white rock. Gordon has a power washer used to remove soil. Rock has to be turned multiple times with water directed into holes slowly revealing beauty of holey rock. We call it honeycomb rock. Holes are main reason we went after this rock. All rock we collected has holes but also large masses without holes. Gordon has a saw used to cut rock and is good at

don gave us all the rock, yes all of it. White rock is beautiful with fish swimming in and out of holes. Fish love the holes. Mbuna probably find this rock most useful. These fish are constantly checking each other in a tank. Typical mbuna tanks contain much rock in piles or bridge formations with mbuna restless swimming in and out of formations. Place Texas holey rock,

we call it honeycomb rock, in tank and swimming pattern changes.

Mbuna find holes in rock and stay there for extended time periods. Why is this? Not sure, maybe fish can see each other through honeycomb and thus no need to

constantly patrol the rock pile. Maybe fish like a nice cozy fit feeling rock on all sides. Sometimes it is too cozy. When rock comes out for cleaning, fish prefer to stay in rock holes then swim in water. Whatever it is, fish like it. We like it. We call it honeycomb rock.

by Billy Bob Randall



tap results in a dull ringing sound then we use pry bar to pry rocks from the ground. Now rocks have to be moved to truck. Remember those cedar trees and those big rocks and those little ones with roots? All of it becomes painfully more evident while carrying heavy chunks of rock. We got rock all right but it is not pretty yet. Red Texas dirt covers most of beauti-

cutting rock for maximum beauty and usefulness. Gordon looks like a ghost as he cuts rock. The white limestone covers him from head to toe. A cut surface is beautiful white whereas surface is brown from Texas dirt. It is time to wash rock again then bleach it. It may take two or three days to bleach holey rock. We call it honeycomb rock. When we left Texas, Marvin and Gor-

Pseudotropheus "Jewel Spot" Elongatus

Introduction:

I first discovered this species at King Coral in Chicago. As I went down the first aisle which was mostly African cichlids, I came to a tank with these neat jet black mbuna with bright blue spot patterns across their upper body. They are not common by any means, so building a group cost a bit and took some time. The three Jewel Spots I got from King Coral ended up being males, to my dismay. I found a shop in Chicago that would special order them for me, and I was able to get some females. I also got another group from a local shop called The Fish Tank in East Moline. I was finally set on a breeding group of this species.

General Information:

This species starts out a brown to dark brown color, but turn jet black with unique blue spots on the males. Some females can show nearly as nice color when brooding her young. This species will start to



show color as small as 1.5" to 2". This species usually stays on the smaller side, and I've seen it referred to as a dwarf species.

Habitat:

Jewel Spots are located along the northwest coast

of Lake Malawi between Charo and Ruarwe, and along the east coast between Liuli and Cobue. They are found

has a relatively high pH of 7.5-8.8, general hardness of 4-6 dGH, and a carbonate hardness of 6-8 dKH. The water temperature stays between 76-78F year round.

Care:

I would suggest a minimum tank size of 55 gallons for this species, with one male to five or more females. Males can be quite territorial towards its own species and other elongated mbuna. This species will do best with other mbuna that are mild to moderately territorial.



in the intermediate and rocky habitats. Diet in the wild consists of algae and diatoms taken from the substrate. Lake Malawi

mild to moderately territorial.

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UnderWater Welcome, cont. from page 2

from the forum? Do we want to change it to “Club Activities”?

- Do we want to replace the “For Sale/looking For” topic with the www.aquatics.net site used by MAS and recommended by Bob Randall?

- Do we want to elect rather

than appoint Administrators and Moderators?

- Do we want to formally draft a code of conduct for Administrators and Moderators?

- Do we want to have meetings more often?

- Do we want to delete inac-

tive or “phony” usernames from the membership section of the forum? If so, when?

I hope this covers all of it. If I have forgotten anything please remind me or another board member. The members will vote for the unfilled board positions. All other topics will be

discussed by the membership but final decisions will then be made by the duly elected board. Anyone that has suggestions for policies to be adopted is encouraged to bring hard-copy of said policies. All members are encouraged to attend. I look forward to seeing all the same faces and a lot of new ones.

The Dailey Adventure, cont. from page 8

fishes, etc.). They also have an area devoted to breeding fishes, and staff is present to answer questions you may have.

One last tank that comes to mind is very large one where they house manatees. I didn't spend a lot of time there, but it is definitely worth 10 minutes of your time. They have fishes in the tank too, but I can't tell you what they were.

All in all, every exhibit is educational. There are a

large number of knowledgeable staff members all over the exhibit that are more than willing to answer any of your questions. If they couldn't answer them, they would find somebody that has the answer. They have an overlock, and if you have the money and certification, you can actually go into the aquarium. I had asked about this information in 2000, and if my memory serves me well, it's about \$200 for 30-60 minutes worth of scuba diving. I thought it would be cool

to swim in the 2,700,000 gallon tank...bragging rights, if you will.

I just wanted to point out, Disney World has at least two other places inside the 4 major parks where you can view fishes. Animal Kingdom has a very nice African Cichlid (mainly) exhibit. I missed the exhibit because it closed around 5:00 due to darkness. This is absolutely beautiful, and is arguably better than The Living Seas. In addition, they have a Rainforest Café

inside Animal Kingdom that I'm sure houses many aquariums. I have never visited this restaurant, but have heard many good things about it.

For families, there is also an endless amount of things to do in Disney World. I highly recommend it, as you can get your fix for fish keeping, all the while keeping the whole family entertained.

- Brett Dailey

Species Profile: Elongatus “Jewel Spot,” cont. from page 10

Feeding:

The diet of my Jewel Spots consists of HBH graze spirulina flake, TetraCichlid flake, and NLS cichlid formula pellet. They enjoy a treat of frozen brine shrimp and shrimp pellets sparingly. A diet high in spirulina is recommended for most mbuna species.

Breeding:

This species is a standard mouth brooder and becomes sexually mature around 2-3”. In larger female heavy groups, holding females may not even need to be separated. Females will hold for three to four weeks. Around 30+ days, she will desperately try to

find a “safe spot” to drop her mouthful of fry. She will protect her fry and pick them back up for a short while. However, the fry will need to be separated from the female and other tank mates, as they will become food for the adults.

Availability:

Ps. Elongatus “Jewel spot” are not very common, but some cichlid specialty shops may have them or may be willing to special order them.

Retail price:

If you are able to find this mbuna, you can expect to pay \$7-\$10 per juvenile fish.



/ CALENDAR OF EVENTS /

DATE	TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
Feb. 3, 2005	7:30 PM	MAS Meeting	Roseville, MN
Feb. 5, 2005	TBA	IAA Meeting/Swap	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
April 7, 2005	7:30 PM	MAS Meeting	Roseville, MN
April 8-10, 2005	TBA	MAS Aquarium Show	Knights of Columbus Hall, Fridley, MN
April 10, 2005	7:00 PM	GCCA Meeting	Holiday Inn, Rolling Meadows, IL
April 17, 2005	10:00 AM	GCCA Swap Meet	Sheraton Hotel, Arlington Heights, IL
July 21-24, 2005	TBA	ACA 2005 Convention	Radisson Plaza Hotel, Fort Worth, TX