

# UnderWater



The Official Newsletter of the Iowa Aquaria Association

May 2005 | V2:N5



**COVER:** Aulonocara Jacobfreibergi "Mamalela" | by Jason Selong

**INSIDE:** Sun, Sand and Tropical Fish | Live Foods | Species Profile: Cyphotilapia Species



# UnderWater

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# UnderWater Welcome

As usual, Joe Lover has skillfully and tirelessly assembled another great newsletter with a gaping hole where the presidents message is supposed to be. As usual the friendly reminders began several weeks before the 1st of the month. They continued and became more resolute as the deadline approached. When the deadline came and went, I still had not written the message and Joe was still courteous and professional. For the record, I pull this stuff almost every month and it makes poor Joe look bad. It is not him. It's me. Thanks Joe for all

your patience and reminders. [editor's note - awww shucks!]

Several members braved the pouring rain last month to help plant Bill Lass's memorial red oak tree on the grounds of Waterworks Park botanical Center in Des Moines. One of Bill's sons, John, jumped right into the muddy hole with us to help us dig and position the massive root-ball. Thanks especially to Malawione for all his efforts before, during and after the planting. Several of Bill's friends and family also attended the planting and expressed their appre-

ciation. I hope many of us are able to visit the tree.

With May comes another IAA swap-meet. On the 7th, many of us will meet in Des Moines to tell fish stories, hear a great speaker and try to rip each other off on rare and hard-to-find fish. I look forward to seeing all of the same old blow-hards and a lot of new suckers... er, uh hobbyists.

Please plan to attend, voice your opinions at the meeting, support our BAP program and have a great "fishy" time.  
-FW

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# UnderWater Photography Contest

**Murray Nelson** (oyster45)  
*Lamprologus ocellatus* "gold"

**1st**  
PLACE



**Randy Stricklin** (tangmaster)  
*Xenotilapia Ochrogeny Ndole*  
Honorable Mention



**Mike Geniesse Jr.** (cyclone cichlid)  
*Metriaclima callainos*  
Honorable Mention



**Jeff Shelton** (jeff)  
*Paracanthurus hepatus*  
Honorable Mention

Entries for next month's UnderWater Photography Contest are due by May 20th. Send your best photos to [underwater@iowaaquaria.com](mailto:underwater@iowaaquaria.com). Oyster45 will receive a first-place certificate at the next official IAA meeting.

# Sun, Sand and Tropical Fish



Editor's note: The IAA was recently contacted by the Bermuda Fry-Angle Aquarium Society to set up an article share. You think fish-keeping in the mid-west is challenging? Read on...

How do you like the sound of living on a sub-tropical island in the Atlantic, where the beaches have pink sand, where there is never any frost and where summer temperatures hover around 90 degrees F? You may be saying "When do I leave" but wait, how will it affect your beloved fish hobby? Read on and discover how life on an Island affects the hobby of fish-keeping.

The little island that I am referring to is Bermuda, which is in fact a group of many small islands. The main islands are linked by a series of bridges and causeways to form "The Island" which is about 22 miles long and almost 2 miles wide, at its widest point. The habitable land area is about 20 square miles. We are located about 744 miles south-east of New York and the nearest land is Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, which is 600 miles to the west.

Bermuda's main industry is tourism and the population is about 59,000. Due to a combination of the Gulf-Stream and the Northern Equatorial Current, Bermuda has the most northerly active coral-algal reef growth. It therefore has quite extensive marine fauna. There are no rivers or streams but there are about 30 permanent brackish ponds, with a total surface area of about 70 acres. There are at least two species of fish which inhabit these ponds. *Gambusia affinis* were introduced to Bermuda in 1943 to combat the mosquito problem. Bermuda also has at least one endemic species of killifish, *Fundulus bermudae*. A study is presently underway to determine whether there are more species or sub-species. *F. bermudae* is most similar to southern populations of *F. heteroclitus*.

So, how is keeping fish in Bermuda any different to the rest of the world? Well, lets start with the water supply. I know that the water quality in the States varies, depending upon where you live, but one thing is constant - you turn on the tap (faucet) and the

water continues to run until you turn it off. In other words, you have a continuous supply of fresh water. How would you feel if you had to catch rainwater for all of your freshwater needs? With no freshwater rivers, and being surrounded by ocean, the principal source of fresh-water in Bermuda is rain. All homes are built with large concrete underground water tanks. The stone roofs are painted white and are designed to catch rain and channel it into the underground tanks. The water is delivered to the homes via taps (faucets), much the same as in the States, but you can only use what you have in your tank. If the water runs out, residents must purchase water by the tanker-load from local water truckers. At a cost of \$55 for 1,000 gallons, water conservation is never far from the mind of Bermuda residents. Possibly due to the painted roofs and the concrete tanks, the water drawn from these tanks has a pH of between 8.0 to 9.0 and a Total Hardness of 50 ppm. There are obviously no additives such as chlorine to contend with. Some households are investing in reverse-osmosis systems to

treat brackish water drawn from wells. It is therefore not generally practical to conduct massive frequent water changes, as it could get very expensive, unless you keep a marine tank of course, because we have sea-water in abundance.

Perhaps you are thinking that due to the limited availability of fresh-water, and the abundance of sea-water, the simplest thing to do would be to maintain a marine aquarium. Well, there are some draw-backs to that side of the hobby also. The drawbacks are a result of legislation which is in place to protect the local marine environment. Bermuda has some excellent legislation when it comes to protecting marine life and we are very supportive of it, especially when reading of the devastation that is being caused to the reefs off Florida.

Marine species of fish may not be imported into Bermuda, and this includes invertebrates and corals. This is primarily due to the fear that irresponsible releases of non-endemic fish could decimate local species, either by predation or disease. Furthermore, it

# Sun, Sand and Tropical Fish



is illegal for anyone to sell locally caught marine fish and inverts (this does not include food-fish caught by licensed fishermen). This means that anyone who wishes to maintain a marine aquarium must be prepared to get wet and catch their own fish - which can take a lot of patience and perseverance. Aqua-lungs may not be used to take fish and handnets may only be used by persons holding a permit. Do you enjoy keeping a mini-reef complete with corals? Well, you can forget it in Bermuda. The taking of protected species, which includes all types of corals and a variety of molluscs, alive or dead, is prohibited within the 200-mile exclusive fishing zone. Having said that, There are a number of beautiful "mini-reef" tanks on the Island that are comprised of local live-rock, fish and inverts. Coral is really not that necessary for a beautiful tank.

Whilst not directly affecting the aquarium hobby, there are some other restrictions which you may find of interest.

The Coral Reef Preserves Act, 1966, details two Preserves to protect marine plants and animals. It is an offence to remove, damage or be in possession of plants or animals, whether

alive or dead, which are attached to the coast, the sea-bed or any reef within the two preserves.

The Fisheries (Protected Areas) Order, 1990, sets aside three seasonally protected areas, to protect the spawning aggregations of Red Hind, Groupers and other species. It prohibits the taking of any fish in those areas between 1st May and 30th September each year. The Order also declares 8 areas to be protected year-round. These 8 areas range in size, having radius' from 100 metres to 1,000 metres. Fishing of any kind is prohibited within the year-round protected areas. This order is responsible for the protection of all corals, as previously mentioned, as well as protecting all species of whales, dolphins, porpoises and marine turtles, within the 200-mile zone.

There are far less regulations affecting the freshwater side of the hobby. The following are not permitted to be imported into Bermuda. Brackish water species, some shellfish, lungfish of all species (in that they pose an ecological threat) and certain other species which may be restricted by reason of their inclusion under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered

Species (C.I.T.E.S.)

Anyone wishing to import tropical fish into Bermuda must obtain a permit from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Parks. When the fish arrive in Bermuda they must be accompanied by a general certificate of health from a veterinarian and must not be accompanied by plant material, snails etc. A recent amendment to the regulations allows non-veterinarians with sufficient experience or qualifications to become registered as qualified fish examiners. A permit may be obtained to import aquatic plants but the plants must be inspected by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Parks before they are released to the importer. We currently have two pet-stores that sell aquariums and equipment but only one sells tropical fish. Two other pet-stores have recently closed down.

What else might affect the hobby in Bermuda? Well, how about cost. There is no income tax in Bermuda but most goods (including tropical fish) are subject to an import duty, which amounts to 22.25% on most items. Add that to the cost of freight, plus the local retailers mark-up, and you start to get the idea. Things in Bermuda are

expensive.

Land is also expensive in Bermuda and, as a result, many apartments tend towards the small side. Due to the underground water tanks there is certainly no room for basements. Therefore, space for aquariums can often be restricted. Generally speaking, hobbyists in Bermuda seldom have more than 5 tanks, with the majority possibly only having one. Anyone expanding in the hobby would tend to move to a larger tank, rather than to more smaller ones. We are starting to see some change lately, with a number of the members of the Bermuda Fry-Angle Aquarium Society setting up fish rooms with multiple tanks.

So, how do you feel now about jumping on that plane? Well, despite what may be seen as obstacles, the aquarium hobby is flourishing in Bermuda. Whilst there is certainly an interest in maintaining marine "mini-reefs", the vast majority of hobbyists maintain freshwater aquariums. Cichlids are particularly popular and the current trend seems to be towards African Rift Lake cichlids.

**-by Craig Morfitt,  
President of the BFAS**

# Live Foods: Grasshoppers and Crickets

In the last part of this column, I talked about keeping earthworms indoors and I said I would tell you how to keep some of the other summertime foods to feed your fish. These foods are just as available as the underground foods but a little harder to catch. They have to be baited if you have the time or they may be purchased and maintained in the home.

First I'll tackle the garden pest we all have grown to dislike, the grasshopper. This little monster and his friends can wipe out the most beautiful gardens in a matter of weeks. This may not seem like a long time, but ask any gardener if he or she wants to see a grasshopper. That person will give you a very nasty look and will ask you why. They don't like those insects at all. My mom was trying to create a very nice flower garden only to have it ruined by these little pests.

I had this wild idea about feeding grasshoppers to my Oscar. The fish has been raised since he was about two inches long. At the time I started feeding him grasshoppers, he was eight inches long. Goldfish were draining my wallet at the time. I was sixteen and still in High School, a job was totally un-cool to

have. A teenager's allowance has no room for fish food. Then I remembered a trip my parents took us on through the mountains of Virginia. We came across a state run hatchery filled with trout. For a kid at the age of eleven this was great. I liked water and whatever I could find moving in it. As we walked along the different levels, the fish were larger in each successive section. At the last section were the largest fish and growing next to the pond were some tall weeds. I had this question in my head as to what would happen if I threw a grasshopper into this pond. The insect never had chance. The water splashed all over the place. This was fun until a wildlife worker wondered what was going on. He thought my brother and I were throwing rocks into the water. That's how big of a splash the fish were making. We told him what we were doing. He laughed and watched us for a while. Those fish ate very well that day.

I told you that story in order to get on with this one. I had this memory of my past experience on my mind. What do you feed a cichlid that is this big when money is low? I tried the grasshopper. The only part of the insect my fish didn't like was the legs.

They kicked back and my fish didn't know how to handle this new food. The fish managed to eat it anyway. The next time I broke off the back legs and the grasshopper was gone in a flash.

I know grasshoppers have been used as a fish food for a long time, but the question is, "How do you get them?" When I had just a few aquariums, going outside and catching them was no big deal. Now it is too large of a task – too many fish that like them and no time to harvest the insect.

The best way to catch them is to use an old one-gallon paint can that has been completely cleaned out. It has to be spotless. Cut four one inch holes about one-third from the top, ninety degrees from each other. Make a ring of nylon screen that fits the can and covers the holes. This should be able to slide

over the holes. The next part is to dig a hole so the paint can fits into it but is deep enough to meet the bottom of the holes in the can. Open the lid and place a slice or two of apple in the bottom, close the lid and leave it alone. Grasshoppers will make their way into the can after the apple. Once inside the sides are too slick to climb up. Check on the can from day to day. Pull it out of the ground and cover the holes with the screen. Now you have a way to feed grasshoppers and a place to hold them until the next time you want to feed your larger fish.

The one problem I have with keeping grasshoppers is that no matter how well the container is designed to hold the critters, some just manage to get out when you want to feed them to your fish. This can be a pain in the backside. Enter crickets.

Crickets don't jump as far as grasshoppers and are easier to main-



# THE ADVENTURE

## The Fish Tank

My next adventure took me to The Fish Tank located at 821 15th Avenue in East Moline, Illinois 61244. For those not overly familiar where East Moline is, it's just over the Mississippi, slightly southeast of Davenport, Iowa. Rick and Filipinas Bonjour are the owners of the store. Rick has owned the business since 1984 (21 Years). People within the club might more commonly know him as "cichlidcrazy."

Upon entering the store, people will quickly notice a very nice 270 gallon pond display. It is surrounded aesthetically with rock work, brick, and plants. It is filled with Koi and presently, some Goldfish.

At the counter, one will find a couple of show tanks: one housing Lake Malawi African Cichlids, and another a community setup with Tetras and the like. This is only an introduction to the rest of the tanks one will find in the store

Aside from the two tanks up front, The Fish Tank houses 105 aquariums for display. These are a combination of 15-55 gallons, 30-20H gallons, 24-20L gallons, and 36-10 gallons. There are also two 75 gallon aquariums for feeder goldfish and an area that houses betas in bowls. In the back of the store (not in the display area), The Fish Tank has about 40 breeder tanks. So, in total, there are about 150 tanks of freshwater fish at the store. Yes, it's all freshwater!!

I particularly enjoyed the layout of the fish tanks. They formed a "U" at the back of the store. There were four rows of tanks which basically went from floor to ceiling. The whole fish area is also nicely sectioned off from the rest of the store, by the aisles of supplies. Topping it off, The Fish Tank carried a nice assortment of fishes, as well as other aquatic species.

For those saltwater and reef enthusiasts, there is news to come. Starting this summer, The Fish Tank will be adding 20 more aquariums of a combination of 30 gallons, and 50 gallons. All of these tanks will house saltwater fishes, corals, saltwater invertebrates, live rock, etc. They

cont. on page 8



The Fish Tank



Owners Rick and Filipinas Bonjour



1/2 of The Fish Tank's fishroom

# THE ADVENTURE

are all going to be saltwater!!

Aside from fish, The Fish Tank also carries reptiles, small animals, and birds. They also sell supplies for all of these animals such as cages, foods, and other amenities.

Of particular interest, Rick Bonjour has a history of showing various animals. He has won a "Green National Class Championship" showing betas. He also has "three reserved best in shows" for betas. Aside from that, he shows "Exposition Budgies," aka Parakeets. He has won various awards showing these birds. Still more, he also currently shows two types of rabbits and guinea pigs.

One last thing I'd like to point out is The Fish Tank's efforts in the community. Many would do nothing, but The Fish Tank has/had sponsored many youth athletic teams in the past (in this case, soccer). I believe it was eight years worth, and it certainly shows a positive effort towards the community.

I'll end on thanking Rick and Filipinas for their hospitality during my "adventure." They were more than happy to answer questions, and offered any help they could. For those wanting to make a visit to The Fish Tank, the hours of operation are Monday – Friday 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM, and Saturday 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM.



Cynotilapia Afra "Hai Reef"



Koi pond



Fancy Guppies



Fancy Koi

# Cyphotilapia species

## Location/Variants

Cyphotilapia covers three species that were previously covered under *Frontosa*. They are *Frontosa*, *Gibberosa* and *C. sp "North."*

*Frontosa* includes the 7-stripe variety collected in Kigoma and the surrounding area. *Gibberosa* have 6 stripes and are collected in Mpimbwe, Ikola, Bismark, Samazi and others. Other differences between *Frontosa* and *Gibberosa* are a higher body profile, different shape and size nuchal hump, and three rows of scales between the upper and lower lateral line instead of two. *C. sp. "North"* would include *Burundi*, *Kavala* and *Karilani*.

## Appearance

The Front is affectionately called the King of Lake Tanganyika. This fish can attain lengths of 12-15 inches in the aquarium. Fronts have a white/blue body with either 6 or 7 vertical black bars extending the length of the body. On some fish it extends into the dorsal fin.

Adults develop a nuchal hump – a fatty deposit that rests on the dorsal muscle. The hump increases in size with age, and is larger and more pronounced with males. The Burundi has one of the largest, if not the largest, nuchal humps.



Fins make this fish stand out as well. Fins continue to grow and become longer with age and make it look quite elegant.

## Behavior/Feeding

Fronts are a slow moving, often lethargic fish. Many believe this relates to their long life. It's not uncommon for a front that is well taken care of to live 15-20 years.

One behavior that is somewhat disturbing to the new front owner is holding of air. This is often confused with float – an entirely different situation. Females are far more likely to hold air in their buccal cavity than males are. The females will go to the top

of the tank gulp a mouthful of air and will point at a 45 degree angle head down. They bob around the tank release the air and do it again. There are a couple of theories, one being to not gain the attention of the male. The other being stress. I recently added sand to my Front tank and rock work and holding of air has been greatly reduced. It is also said that wilds will do this more than tank raised.

Fronts are deep water fish. They are found 30-170 feet deep in the lake. Fronts are piscivores and feed on lake fish in the wild. *Cyprichromis* make up the majority of those fish. *Cyprichromis* are a school-

ing fish. Fronts are nocturnal feeders which make up for their lack of speed.

In the aquarium a number of foods can be offered. Expect your wilds to be picky for a while. They can (depending on the variant) be taught to eat out of your hand.

## Aquarium Size/Care

Minimum tank size for a group of 6-8 adults is 125 gallons. More could be put in there, but you're taking the chance of heavy aggression and mostly likely no breeding. Juvies can be housed in a 55 gallon for a bit to grow out. Fronts grow very fast their first year. I bought 6 fry in Chicago in Sept. '04 at ¾ inch,

# Cyphotilapia species

and at present, April 05, they are 3-4 inches. The bigger the tank and least crowded (with good water condition = water changes), the faster the growth.

I highly recommend a sand substrate with lots of rock work. PVC elbows and Ts can be covered with your substrate to provide a few caves.

I do 30% water changes on my 125 every week. The 30% is the amount removed while vacuuming the waste and uneaten food. If it takes you 40% to get all the waste up then do that amount. I would never do over 50% on the front tank. This is a personal belief and is arguable.

### Breeding

Fronts are polygamous spawners and do not form pairs. They are your typical mouth brooder. Females hold their eggs up to 5 weeks. Sex ratio does not seem to matter, however the more females you have, the more opportunity there will be for fry.

**Sexual maturity.** This is often difficult because you can not judge maturity on size, and you often are not sure of age. I have had my 4-5 inch F0 female lay eggs which proves she is 1.) A female, and 2.) sexually mature. I have an F1 juvi that is 4 inches and



8-9 months old that is not. General consensus is that a front has to be 4-6 inches and 3-4 years old to spawn.

**Spawning.** When the female is ready, her egg tube will drop. This is very obvious on a 4-6 inch fish! The male will be following/ chasing her and will also color up very nicely. The male will choose a location and release his milt. The female then moves across the top and rocks over the release site until she releases an egg. She then backs up and picks up the egg, and the process starts over. This goes on until spawning is complete.

### Tank Mates

There are really only a few rules here. The first and most important is can the Front eat the tank mate? Secondly, is the potential tank mate's diet similar? Will the possible

tank mate out-compete your fronts?

I would not put a fish in with a front that was less than 2 inches if you are overly concerned with it becoming a meal.

Fronts, as stated earlier, are piscivores. With that said, most herbivores will not do well in a protein-heavy tank. Bloat is a serious consideration when mixing

dietary needs.

Fronts are slow and docile in most cases and will not compete well with some of the more aggressive eaters.

Some species that I have had success with are Lamp. Leleupi, Yellow Labs, the more peaceful peacocks, Comps, and Calvus.

-by Bill Brown (manus)



# FISHROOM '05 TOUR

# WELCOME TO CLUB OYSTER45

I often speak to my children about developing a passion for whatever they do and that that will carry them through life and help them be successful in what ever they do. They nod their heads and say "sure DAD". Derek the oldest boy points out that perhaps there is a limit to this so called "passion", and that it is more of an affliction akin to mental illness. I have had several of these afflictions over the years more recently diving into African cichlids and golf.

I started keeping fish while doing graduate work at the University of Iowa. I didn't have the money to do so, but I soon had 6 tanks from 20 to 55 gallons. During this time I kept mostly South American Cichlids and mostly Discus and Angels. Along the way I bought a *Melanochromis auratus* and once purchased a pair of



**Copadichromis Mloto Midnight Mara Point**

*Tropheus kasabae* (moorii) (1982) which promptly died from bloat after costing me a small fortune. Despite the setback I found the *Tropheus* the most interesting fish I ever kept, but the reentry into the *Tropheus* market would have to wait a few years.

With starting a family I put the hobby on hold, all the while keeping the tanks in storage for the anticipated reentry into the hobby. It was not until the last



**Enantiopus Melanogenys**



**Pseudotropheus Sp. Elongatus Usisya**

I have organized the fish room on steel shelving that I purchased from Menards. I have up to 220 gallons of water comfortably positioned on a single set of this 6 ft shelving. There are three banks of the shelving with tanks from 10 to 75 gallons positioned around an area of 10\* 15 ft. In the fish room proper I use a LPH 45 1.6 CFM@ 2 PSI Linear piston air

couple of years that the right combination of extra dollars and time resulted in a full blown case of the bug. I had purchased my dream 125 gallon tank Feb 2004 and promptly went from 5 to the current 27 tanks over this past winter twenty-two (22) of which are in the "fish room". I have currently just shy of 1000 gallons of water under management.

compressor combined with approximately 30 Hydro-sponges to deliver cost effective filtration. The 3 -75 gallons tanks also have at least one Aqua-clear 500 and in the case of the *Tropheus* tanks there are two power filters plus two power heads. Each tank has a submersible heater from 50 to 300 watts. Centrally located I have a 100 gallon trough (idea stolen

# FISHROOM '05 TOUR

# WELCOME TO CLUB OYSTER45

from Scott) which is used for preconditioning water. Water is distributed with a submersible pump and water is removed with a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " siphon system, the vacuum is maintained with a simple spigot. For quick water changes I simply open the spigot and water is drained down to the intake. Lighting is provided by the use of shop lights with plant grow out bulbs.

I have a couple of home made tumblers that were made with about 1 dollar worth of materials which consist of a mesh over the bottom of a one inch tube with a chamber separated top and bottom with additional mesh. Water is drawn across the eggs/fry with the use of an airstone. The tubes are kept on the side of a dedicated 20 gallon long with the use of heater clips and the water is treated with a small amount of antifungal chemical. From there the fry go to a 7.5 gallon and then to various 10s and 20's.

My favorites of which I finally have viable fry are the Copadichromis Mloto Midnight Mara Points, *Tropheus duboisi*, Ps. *Elongatus* *Usisya* and the *Cynotilapia afra* Blue Reef. Of course I couldn't stop there and have approximately 42 species of fish currently and fry coming out of my ears on most of them. I have a group of *Enantiopus Melanogenys* and some *Cyprichromis* Blackfin that are breeding very well, I have found that limiting the number of species to a couple per tank works best for breeding. Fry are feed baby brine shrimp and/crushed flake until they are juvies at which time its all flake. Most of the fish have a spirulina heavy diet as a lot of tanks have fish that required this type of diet.

-by Murray Nelson  
(oyster45)



**Tropheus Moorii (Golden Kasumba)**



# Live Foods: Grasshoppers and Crickets

cont. from page 6

tain.

They can be caught in the same manner as grasshoppers, but they don't show up that often. They are best purchased through the mail. Hey, that's where I found my earthworms. It's a lot easier this way, just look in the back of Outdoor Life magazine under live baits. I know this sounds extreme but hear me out. Do you have an old ten-gallon tank with a crack in it? You know, the one that is cheaper to replace than fix. That will do just fine. Buy or make a screen lid for it. I made mine. Order your crickets and wait. When they show up put a couple of apple slices in the tank, put in the crickets and cover the tank. Most companies that

sell crickets sell them in different sizes. Pick what you think is the right size. I just buy the assortment, it's cheaper that way. They don't have to count from particular cages and you normally get more than you order. Just don't tell them that. They probably know it anyway. Hey, they're just crickets after all.

The thing I like about crickets is that you can use that old, almost retired fishnet that is hanging in the corner doing nothing. Yeah, the one with holes too big to catch fry but can't be used to strain pasta. We all have one of those. Use it to snag crickets out of the tank, put your hand over the top, and throw them into the tank you want to

feed. It's that easy.

This may seem like a pain in the backside but, in this age of pesticides and other crud we put into our environment, this is a good and controlled source of food for your fish. Remember these fish are in our care, we chose to have them in our homes to give us pleasure. Give them the foods that they need to be in the best of health. It is a give-and-take situation.

Give grasshoppers and

crickets a try. I know it sounds like a lot of work, but is really easy to set-up. I only feed these types of food once a week or to a pair of large fish that might be getting ready to breed. These foods are in a long list of things you can try to keep your fish in their best condition.

- by **Dave Ball**  
President of the Southern Colorado Aquarium Society  
*Aquarticles*

## 2005 IAA (BAP) STANDINGS

Name	'05 BAP Points
1. Matt Anderson	30
1. Bob Randall	30
3. Bill Brown	20
3. Scott Carlson	20
5. James Kutscher	10

*Bapping at the May 7 meeting? See page 15 for BAP form.*

## / CALENDAR OF EVENTS /

DATE	TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
May 5	7:30 PM	MAS Meeting	St. Christopher's Episcopal Church, Roseville, MN
<b>May 7</b>	<b>10:00 AM</b>	<b>IAA Swap/Meeting</b>	<b>Best Western Des Moines North (See next page)</b>
<b>May 10</b>	<b>7:00 PM</b>	<b>EIAA Meeting</b>	<b>Kenwood Park Presbyterian Church, NE Cedar Rapids, IA</b>
May 15	7:00 PM	GCCA Meeting	Holiday Inn, Rolling Meadows, IL
May 27-28	7:00 PM	GCCA Cichlid Classic	Sheraton Hotel, Arlington Heights, IL
May 29	7:00 PM	GCCA Cichlid Auction	Sheraton Hotel, Arlington Heights, IL
June 2	7:30 PM	MAS Meeting	St. Christopher's Episcopal Church, Roseville, MN
<b>June 7</b>	<b>7:00 PM</b>	<b>EIAA Meeting</b>	<b>Kenwood Park Presbyterian Church, NE Cedar Rapids, IA</b>
June 12	7:00 PM	GCCA Meeting	Holiday Inn, Rolling Meadows, IL
July 21-24	Varies	ACA 2005 Convention	Radisson Plaza Hotel, Fort Worth, TX

May. 7, 2005  
SwapMeet from 10am-12pm  
Speaker at 1pm  
Meeting at 2pm  
[www.iowaaquaria.com](http://www.iowaaquaria.com)

Best Western Des Moines North  
5055 Merle Hay Road  
Johnston, IA 50131  
For info: (563)-386-7913



Looks like it's IAA SwapMeet time again.

**IOWA AQUARIA ASSOCIATION**



# 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: \_\_\_\_\_