

Fincinnati

Mar/Apr 2010

The
OFFICIAL
Bi-Monthly
Publication
Of the
Greater Cincinnati
Aquarium Society



Greater Cincinnati Aquarium Society

Fincinnati

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GCAS Meeting Schedule– 2010

March - Auction 3/27/10
April 25th Sunday Meeting
May 23rd Sunday Meeting
June 27th Sunday Meeting
July 18th Sunday Meeting
August 29th Sunday Meeting
September 26th Sunday Meeting
October - Auction 10/30/10
November 14th Sunday Meeting

Calendar of Events– 2010

Spring Auction March 27th , 2010

Fall Auction October 23rd, 2010

Columbus Area Fish Enthusiasts <http://columbusfishclub.org/>
CAFE Convention April 10-11, 2010
CAFE Spring Auction May 9, 2009
CAFE Fall Auction October 3 , 2009

Greater Akron Aquarium Society <http://www.gaas-fish.net/>
GAAS Spring Auction March 7, 2010
GAAS Show and Auction July 10 & 11
GAAS Fall Auction November 7, 2010

Greater Chicago Cichlid Association <http://www.gcca.net/>
GCCA Auction April 18, 2010

Greater Pittsburgh Aquarium Society <http://www.gpasi.org/>
Spring Auction: Sunday April 25th 2010
Fall Auction: Sunday September 26th 2010

Michiana Aquarium Society <http://www.michianaaquariumsociety.org/html/>

Michigan Cichlid Association

Motor City Aquarium Society <http://www.motorcityaquariumsociety.com/>
Auction November 13, 2010

Ohio Cichlid Association <http://www.ohiocichlid.com/home>

National Conventions 2010

American Livebearer Convention, Detroit, MI <http://www.ala2010.com/>
April 22-25 (see page 14 for schedule)

American Killifish Association Convention, Cleveland <http://www.aka.org/convention/2010/>
May 28-30

North American Discus Association Convention in Dallas, Tx <http://www.discusnada.org/>
June 10 - 13

IBC Internation Betta Convention, Indianapolis, IN <http://www.ibcbettas.org/pages/shows/details/40-2010-convention.html>
June 24-27

American Cichlid Association Convention, Milwaukee, WI http://www.cichlid.org/index.php?pageid=aca_convention
July 22-25

The All-Aquarium Catfish Convention 2010 2010 Laurel, Maryland <http://catfish2010.com/>
October 21-24

Club Information

GCAS Officers

President	Eric Jacobsen	859-653-5347
Vice President	Phil Benes	513-894-7289
Treasurer	Brantley Berry	765-914-9712
Secretary	Barbara Garcia	catriona@amergim.com

GCAS Chairpersons

Auction	Phil Benes	513-894-7289
FAAS Rep	Jerry Riegel	jriegel@cinci.rr.com
Breeders Award Program	Lenny Llambi	laboratory_lenny@msn.com
Horticulture Award Program	Josh Brock	Brock.Joshua@gmail.com
Fincinnati Newsletter Editor	Steve Smith	fishfarmer@cinci-fishfarmer.com
Membership & Donations	Jim Foreman	jim@woh.rr.com
Program & Speakers	Ken Saxon	
Webmaster	Ramon Garcia	gcas@amergim.com

The Greater Cincinnati Aquarium Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to promote the interests of the aquarium hobby.

Meetings are usually held on the last Sunday of each month at Winton Wood's Visitors Center, located at 10245 Winton Road at 7:30pm. The meetings usually include a program or a guest speaker, and a fry auction for the Breeders Award Program. Guests are welcome to attend any two of these meetings before joining GCAS.

Annual memberships are \$10.00 for an individual or family. As a member of GCAS you may attend the monthly Meetings, the spring and fall Auctions (you can register early for the auctions too) and the Christmas Banquet, and you will receive our bimonthly newsletter, Fincinnati.

BAP REPORT *Lamprologus' brevis* (M'toto)

Roberto Prati reprinted from Dec 2009 GPASI Finformation

The Background

Lamprologus brevis is endemic to Lake Tanganyika, Africa. This is a shell dwelling species with a lake-wide distribution and was described by Boulenger in 1899. The male grows to a length of 2.5" (6 cm); females are smaller, reaching 1.5" (4 cm). Thus far *L. brevis* is the only known cichlid in which both male and female occupy the same shell. When threatened the female will enter the shell first, followed by the male. Whereas other shell dweller species are harem spawners, *L. brevis* are usually monogamous. This is a reason why *L. brevis* live and thrive in areas with a very low density of empty shells and sometime will inhabit areas where there are no other shell brooders. These shell dwellers prefer depths of 19 - 180 feet and are found in areas where the bottom is muddy and sandy and with a large number of snails of the genus *Meothauma*

The shell dwelling cichlids are some of the most unique cichlids. They are quite particular of how their home is buried and positioned. These shell dwellers have three different methods of burying or positioning their shells described by Staek and Linke (1982). First they will grip the edge of the shell with their mandibles and swim against it, pushing it into position, second they will remove sand from underneath it to shift it and lastly they will lie on the bottom strongly beating their tail, blowing the sand away and allowing the shell to sink into position. Once their home is in position the pair is often found hovering above their shells picking at zooplankton that is drifting past their homes.

Spawning takes place in the same shell the pair decided to call home. When it's time to spawn the female approaches the male, then bends and quivers in a position that exposes her belly to the male. Once she stops quivering the female will return back to her shell and quiver one more time before entering her shell and depositing her eggs. Once she emerges, the male will then enter the shell to fertilize the eggs. In about 3 to 4 days the fry emerge. The fry will leave the parental shell at an early stage. About a week after becoming mobile the fry begin to wander the lake floor for their own shell or crevices. The cryptic coloration of the fry blends well with that of the substrate, an essential camouflage as the fry are usually unable to find empty shells to occupy because of the territorial demands of the adults. It appears that only adults are able to occupy shells and that the juveniles have to rely on their coloration and careful movements in order to survive. The *L. brevis* shell dweller is yet another example of the extent to which cichlids have adapted to each and every niche in Lake Tanganyika.

Scientific Name: '*Lamprologus' brevis* (M'toto)

Pronunciation: lm-pr-l-gs brv-s

Common Name(s): M'toto Zebra

Geo. Origin: M'toto (Lake Wide Distribution)

Habitat: Empty shells

Diet: Carnivore

Gender Differences: Monomorphic

Breeding: Shell Spawner

Temperament: Mildly Aggressive

Conspecific Temperament: Mildly Aggressive

Maximum Size: 2.25"

Temperature: 77 - 79°F

pH: 8.6 – 9.5

Water Hardness: Very Hard



We are located in the Mt. Airy/ Grosbeck area of Colerain Ave across the street from the Mt. Airy Kroger store. This is 1 mile South of Ronald Regan Highway on the Left.

6520 Colerain Ave Cincinnati, Ohio 45239-5538

The Store is 4 miles South of I-275. You will pass NorthGate Shopping Center, Ronald Regan Highway, Galbraith Rd (1 mile) and we are on the Left.

EAST Use I-275 to I-71 South to Ronald Regan and Off (Left) at Colerain. 1 Mile South on the Left

Phone: 1-513-923-3369

Our Store Hours are:

Monday - Friday 10 AM until 8:00 PM

Saturday 10 AM until 5:30 PM

Sunday Noon until 4:30 PM



The First Look

After I had bought the *Lamprologus ocellatus* 'Gold', I knew I wanted to try and find another shell dweller to breed. I had a fellow from Ohio really interested in my adult breeding pair of *Altolamprologus Black Calvus* and wanted to trade me 5 different species of Tanganyikan cichlids for my one pair of *Black Calvus*. He emailed me a list of fish he was willing to part with and I noticed he had the *L. brevis* as an option so I had to take the deal. In that trade I received 6 juveniles that were about 1.5" and grew them up to adults. I ended up giving them to a buddy of mine since I did not have the tank space at that time and when I finally did he was nice enough to give me a pair back.

The Tank

I had originally set these fish up in a 29gal tank along with some *Cyprichromis leptosoma* 'Utinta' fry I had growing out and they were always looking like they were in breeding colors and quivering but never any sign of fry. So I decided to move them to a 5gal tank all by themselves. So I set up a 5gal on end and layered the bottom with about 1" of aragonite special grade sand for saltwater setups to help keep my pH above 8.0. Then I placed about 12-15 shells in the tank along with a size I sponge filter. There was no lighting on this tank but it did get some indirect lighting from the tanks next to it. Water changes of 15% to 20% were done once a week.

I noticed the male gripping the opening of the shell and moving it up and down trying to reposition it as well as laying in the sand and what I call bulldozing the sand around the shell to make it fall and sink in the direction he wanted to position his shell. This is a very unique thing to see and no matter how many times I saw the male moving the sand like this I was in completely amazed. Once I noticed the pair had selected and sited their shell (in the back of the tank behind the sponge filter) I added a little bit of Java moss to the tank just a bit to drape over and around the shells in the front of the tank to add some natural cover in case the fry would wander away from the parents shell. Also the Java moss is a good food source for the fry. There are a lot of tiny micro-organisms that live on the plant providing food for the fry in case I wasn't home when they finally ventured out. Within a few days of setting the pair up alone, the female disappeared into her shell. On the 4th day after noticing her absence, the female was out and eating. I also noticed her stomach was sunken in and so I knew she had to have spawned. I wasn't seeing the female hovering over the shell anymore, so I was hoping she was in the shell with the eggs. Another day or two went by and when I looked into the tank to feed the fish, I happened to see some little fry darting over behind the shells. So I immediately polluted the tank with two huge finger full of micro worms and then sat back to see if and how many fry there were in the tank. I seen around 10-12 fry all laying down on the substrate and as a micro worm would get within a 1/2 inch from them, the fry would give one burst of energy to grab the micro worm and then sink back down into a shell or usually hide very close to one. One fry was living on top of the sponge filter just sitting there until the food came. Since he was a few inches above the rest of the fry, he was able to get more food and faster and without any competition-unlike the fry on the bottom of the tank scavenging for food.

Tank / Equipment

Aquarium: 5 gal tank on End.

Lid: Glass Top

Light: Indirect light from other tanks

Substrate: Carib Sea Aragonite Special Grade

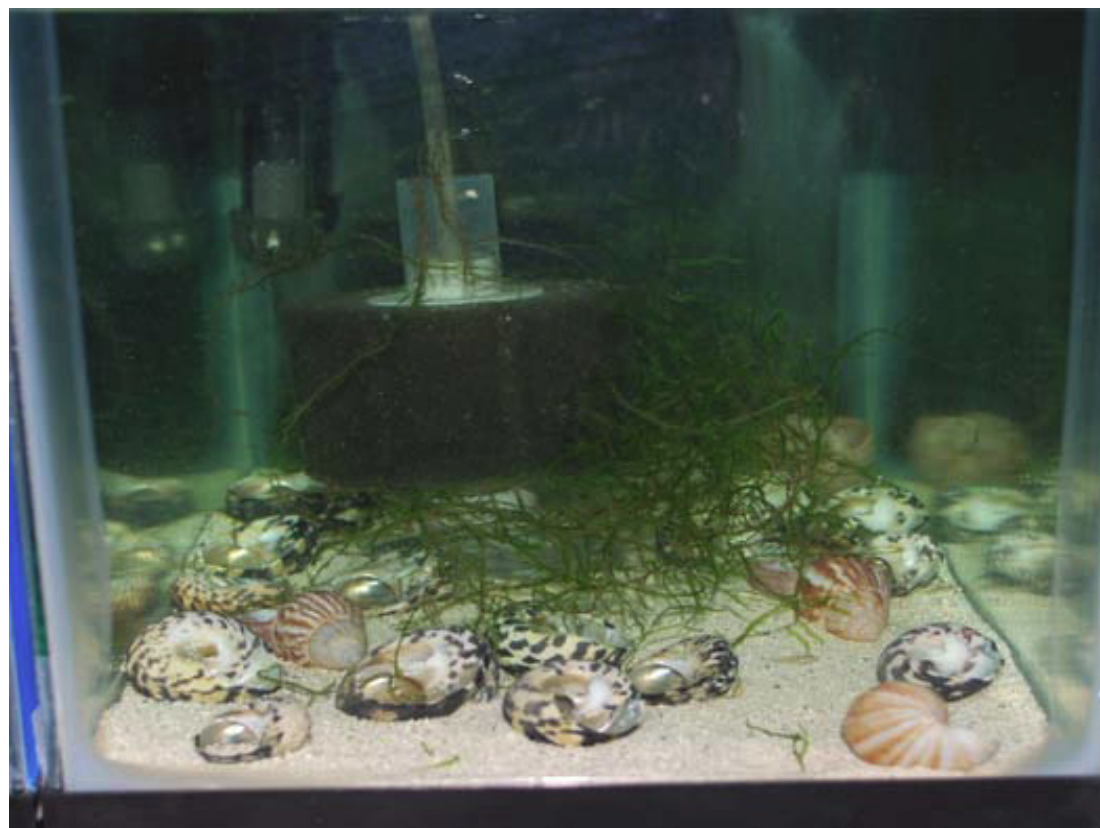
Filter: Sponge Filter / Size I

Heater: Jager 50 watt

PH: 8.0 - 8.4

Temp: 76 - 78

Food: Live Brine Shrimp, Cichlid Flake, Spirulina Flake, PKS, Brine Shrimp Flake, Veggie Flake, NLS Pellets, Frozen Cyclops, Daphnia,, Glass worms.





The Conclusion

I am currently keeping 6 different species of Lake Tanganyika cichlids and they couldn't be any more different from one another. Several things everyone should know before keeping Lake Tanganyika cichlids are:

- ~ Do 10% to 15% water changes on a weekly basis
- ~ Avoid over feeding and overstocking
- ~ Regularly check nitrates (no more then 25 ppm)
- ~ Ph: 8.6 – 9.5 (less than 7 is not tolerated)
- ~ Hardness 10 – 13Dh
- ~ Temperature: 78 - 80 F (26 – 27 C)
- ~ Stable temperature kept within acceptable limits
- ~ Lake Tanganyika is a very oxygen rich lake. Lots of oxygen is needed to survive

Lake Tanganyika is the second largest lake in the world. There is more then 200 species of fish that are endemic only in Lake Tanganyika and are found no where else in the world. This means there is a fish for every type of person out there no matter if you like big or small fish, open water or shallow water fish, cave spawner or shell spawner. This is why Cichlids are the most kept aquarium fish in the world. So if you get a chance to get your hands on any type of Lake Tanganyika cichlid I would highly recommend it and I bet they will instantly become one of your all time favorite fish.

Albino Eureka Reds Spawning Report: Jerry Riegel

Albino Eureka Reds are basically *Aulonocara jacobfreibergi* "Eureka". I assume the Albino form is a man made (or man propagated) variation. These fish are from Lake Malawi in the Rift Valley of Eastern African and belong to the group of fish that we call African Cichlids.

I obtained a pair of these fish at the Indy Auction (Circle City) in the spring Of 2001. They were young juveniles. However, they were eager to spawn. Right before summer vacation I noticed a female holding. Doesn't it always happen like that?

She was in a community tank. Therefore, I stripped her. She was holding eight fry. They survived on their yolk sac while I was on vacation. They grew steadily afterward on a diet of micro worms, baby brine shrimp, and powder food. As they matured, they also received flake food and frozen adult brine shrimp.

My, now adult, female would spawn every couple of months. The male was getting the really good color that you see in Albino Peacocks. They were in the neighborhood of four inches nine months after I purchased them at the auction. Of course, the female was a little smaller than the male.

I had no problem keeping them. They seemed to do fine no matter where I put them. Initially, they were placed in a 20 long, but as they

matured and grew I had them in a variety of larger tanks. I think they logged time in my 65 high, 55, and a 40 over the course of the last year. Their tank mates were always Africans of some sort, either Cichlids or Synodontis.

They had a certain amount of the Cichlid aggression, but could not be considered fierce by any means. They would eat anything and left their tank mates to their own business. They fit in nicely in the African community tank. They enjoyed the security of the rocks but swam freely among them.

References and information about these fish can be found in almost an African Fish book and on the Internet by doing a search on "Eureka Red". *Aulonocara jacobfreibergi* is easily found in the trade, although there are many varieties and color forms.



Aquatics and Exotics is located on Hamilton Avenue (US-127) about 1/2 mile North of the Reagan Highway (SR-126), just before Compton Road. If you're coming from the Northern suburbs, you can get off I-275 at exit 36 (Hamilton Ave) and go South for about 6 miles. After you cross Compton Road, we are on the right.

Store Hours

Mon	12-8	Sat	11-6
Tue	Closed	Sun	12-5
Wed	12-8		
Thu	Closed		
Fri	12-8		

Altolamprologus compressiceps "Gold Face" Spawning Report: Jerry Riegel

Altolamprologus compressiceps "Gold Face" or the Gold Face Compressiceps, is a substrate spawner native to the rocky shoreline of Lake Tanganyika, Africa. The climate is sub-tropical with temperatures around 80 degrees and a pH 8.0 or higher. I obtained six one inch long fish from Wet Thumb Aquatics in the summer of 1999. Males achieve a size of 6 inches and have a brown body with dark vertical stripes and a golden forehead. Females are slightly smaller and are similarly colored.

The fish bred in a 65 gallon tank which contained no gravel. The tank was filtered by a Whisper 4 Power Filter and a Hydro Sponge IV. It had a pH of 7.6. I performed weekly water changes equal to 25-40% of the tank volume. I used fluorescent lighting for 5 hours each day and I fed the fish a variety of flakes, pellets, and frozen brine. When they were young, I fed them baby brine shrimp.

I did not notice any change in their overall appearance when spawning. The courting process was not observed. However, I noticed the female would hid in her shell and would not come out. I correctly assume she was guarding her fry.

The pair laid approximately 40 eggs. The female laid the eggs in a shell and diligently protected them from all other fish in the tank. After a week or two I poured the fry out of the shell into an empty ten gallon tank. There were approximately 40 fry. The fry were about 1/8 of an inch with a white spot at the base of their caudal fin.

I tried to keep their tank extremely clean. I used a Hydro Sponge III for filtration. Feeding consisted of Cyclop-Eeze, live baby brine, micro worms, & other fry powders. After two months, I started feeding crushed flake food. The fry grew very slowly.

At this point, I have four adult Compressiceps in a community tank. I assume I have two pairs. Frankly, I do not know. One fish is much larger than the rest and is the dominant fish in the group. Two other fish seem to roam the tank and do not have a special shell for themselves. The female that spawns has her own shell that she uses basically only for spawning.

I have found that the fry need an absolutely clean environment. I need to clean the tank daily or every other day to prevent losses. These guys are also very sensitive to water changes.

Their shape is very different. They are "what is know as" laterally compressed. Maybe that is why they are called Compressiceps. Duh. These are very different looking fish.

These fish have bred for me several times now. The fry are quite hard to raise. The tank must be kept very clean until such a time as they are free swimming and this is compounded by the fact that they are slow growers. They are a challenge for sure, but it can be done.

Plecocaves.com

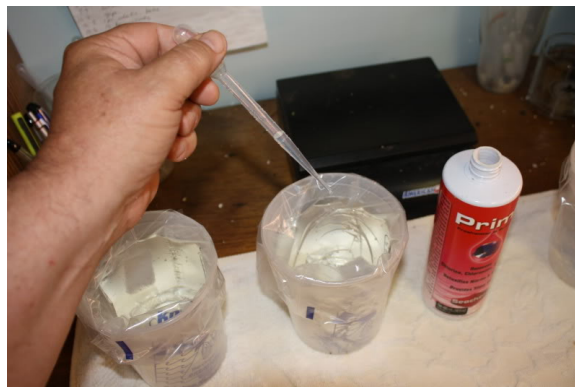
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How to Pack and Ship Fish with Breathable Bags: By John Pasnau

Get some medium and large breather bags, there are sellers on AB and another good resource for them is www.kensfish.com -



Add fish, remove bag from container and fill to between top arrow and tie line.



Squeeze all air out and tie an "Overhand Loop Knot" in top of bag, not too tight.
(Exception, leave an air bubble for cories and plecos or they freak out).



Make sure the water you are going to use is ammonia free.



Insert breather bag into soup container.



Add water and a small piece of poly to absorb ammonia and add a couple drops of prime.



Wrap in a sheet and a half of newspaper.



Tape to hold it together.



Insert two wrapped breathers into a large breather.



Tie an "Overhand Loop Knot" in top of bag, as tight as you can get it, I use a piece of tubing to suck the air out



Wrap in two more sheets of newspaper



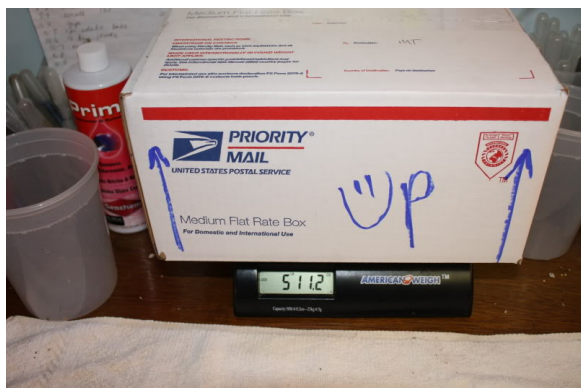
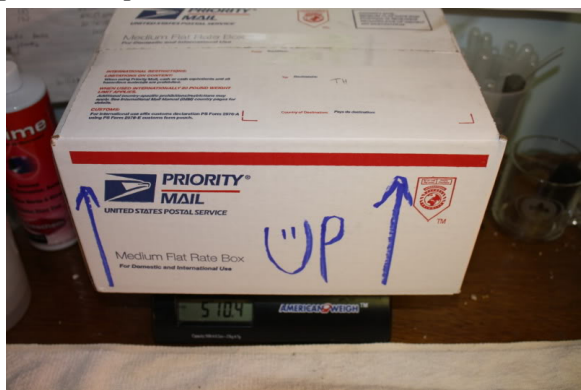
Place into lined medium flat rate box.



Use scraps from cutting for packing material, in the winter this gives a nice pocket for one or two heat packs.
(one on each side, I use a 40 hour and 72 hour when I use 2, a 72 hour when I use one)



My boxes always weigh 5 pounds 10 ounces - 5 pounds 13 ounces when packed this way, around 6 pounds 6 ounces with one heat pack and 6 pounds 12 ounces with two.



You can fit 4 bags in a large priority box.



DON'T FORGET THE LUCKY PENNY!!!!

The final element is the heat packs, Here at AB is a place to get a few if you are just starting out, I also get them at www.kensfish.com, although Kens is not the lowest price on the net, he is not that much higher than the best price I have found, and if you need Breather Bags, food and other supplies one order to Kens can save you money because of one shipping charge rather than several. I just ordered what I think will be this winters supply from

<https://superiorenterprise.com/store/in...;Itemid=53>

and this price on case lots is fantastic!

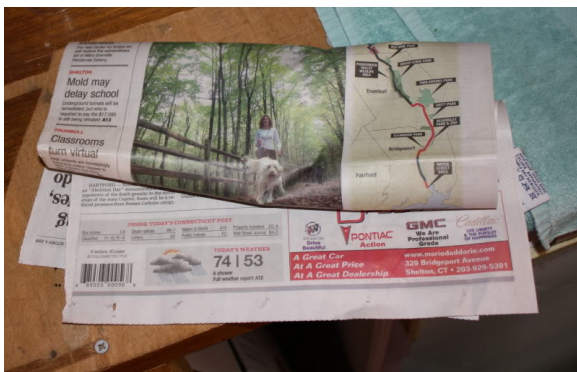
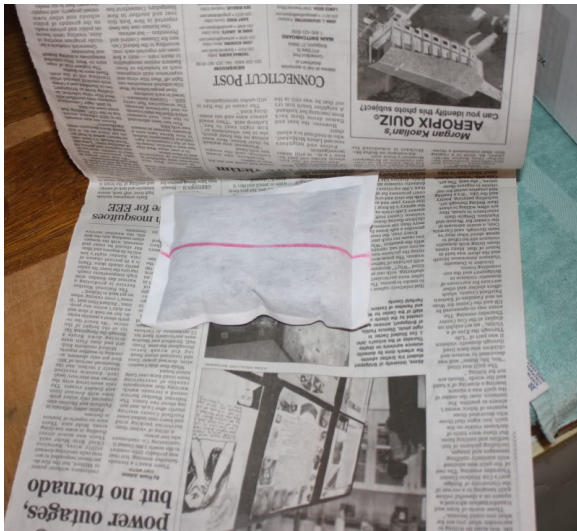
I use 72 hour packs



in the Medium size box, open all your heat packs for the day before you start to pack to give them a chance to warm up, this also helps you catch the occasional and inevitable dud, I place mine on a piece of cardboard and remove them from the fish room so there is NO Chance that I splash any water on them, water kills heat packs!



Wrap them up in some newspaper as per the wrapper instructions, they really do work better wrapped, I don't know why!



and both a 72 hour plus a 40 hour



in the large size box.

I place them on the side of the box between the side wall and the wrapped breathers. There is much debate on these boards about where the best place to put them is, but the package says to put them on the side, and that's where they FIT BEST IMHO. In real cold weather I place the 30 hour pack on the other side.



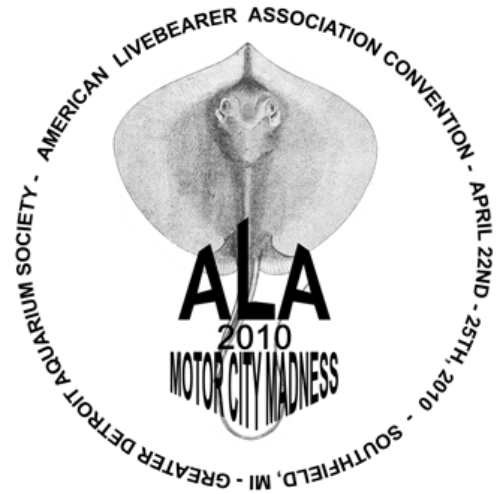
Again, I place these on the sides of the box, one on each side. If the overnight temp is going to be under 20 degrees I add a 30 hour heat pack - I usually

place the 30 right on top, centered, just because that way it touches all 4 fish bags. Some people worry about cooking the fish with this much heat, but I don't. I have a friend who has a PHD in math and specializes in HVAC, he did the math (which I don't understand) and can prove that it is imposible to over-heat the amount of water I ship with that amount of heat packs. In fact, he was the person who recommended to me that I ship as much water as I could. The more water, the more stable the temperatures.



I do not ship if the LOW temperature is going to be less than 10 degrees either here or at the destination point at anytime during the projected 72 hour trip.

That's it folks. Everything I have learned in 4 years of shipping fish here at Aquabid. Like most people here I started out a buyer with just 3 aquariums in the house. That grew to 12 in my upstairs fish-room and exploded to 60 when I built a new room in the basement and slowly started to add tanks, ultimately filling every inch down there. Some say I've LOST my mind, I say I built a little world where I FOUND peace.



ALA Meeting Schedule April 22-25, 2010\
Detroit, MI <http://www.ala2010.com/>

Thursday April 22nd

9:00 AM Registration opens
10:00 AM Self Guided Shop Hop
6:00 PM Registration Opens
8:30 PM Hospitality Room opens

Friday April 23rd

8:00 AM Convention registration
Fish Room Open for viewing
Toledo Zoo Trip
Vendor Setup
8:00 PM Greg Sage
9:30 PM Doug Sweet
10:30 PM Hospitality Room Open

Saturday April 24th

8:00 AM Convention registration
Fish and Vendor room open
9:00 AM Jim Langhammer
10:15 AM John Mangan
11:30 AM Erica Clayton
12:30 PM Lunch Break
Poster Session Set-up
Board Meeting
2:00 PM Armando Pou
3:15 PM Stan Shubel
4:30 PM Board Meeting

Graduate Student Poster Presentations

6:00 PM Vern Parish Reception

7:00 PM Banquet

8:00 PM Awards

10:30 PM Hospitality Room Open

Sunday April 25th

7:00 AM Fish Show Tear Down

8:00 AM Vendor room Open

Auction Registration

10:30 AM Auction starts

Upcoming in the May June issue are the following articles

Choosing an Air Pump

How to line 10 shipping boxes for around a buck a piece

Plus more– remember we are always looking for more articles– spawning reports– trip reports– etc.



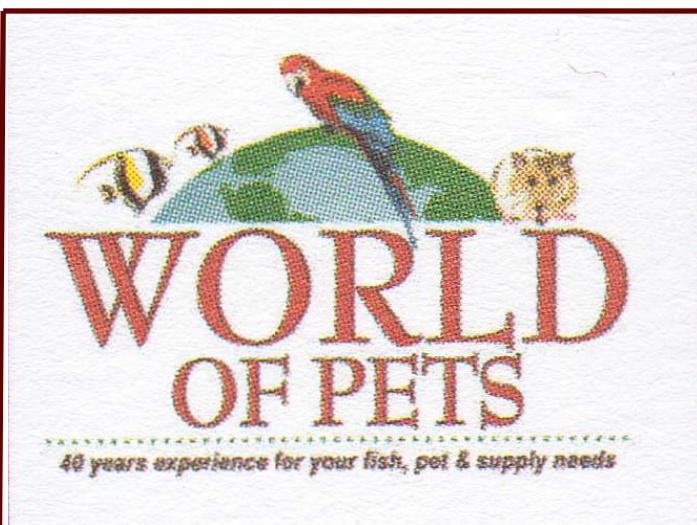
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Monday	Closed
Tuesday	11:00am - 6:30pm
Wednesday	11:00am - 6:30pm
Thursday	11:00am - 6:30pm
Friday	11:00am - 6:30pm
Saturday	10:00am - 6:30pm
Sunday	Closed



7199 Turfway Parkway
Florence, Kentucky 41042
(859)-525-1400

Monday– Friday 11am-9pm
Saturday 10am-9pm
Sunday 12pm-6pm

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Cincinnati, OH 45231
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<http://www.aquaticsandexotics.com>

Baylees Fishies—Cory
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<http://www.indooroutdooraquatics.com>

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<http://www.monfortaquarium.com>

Monster Aquarium Network
<http://www.monsteraquarianetwork.com>

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6100 Condor Dr.

Moorpark, CA 93021-2608

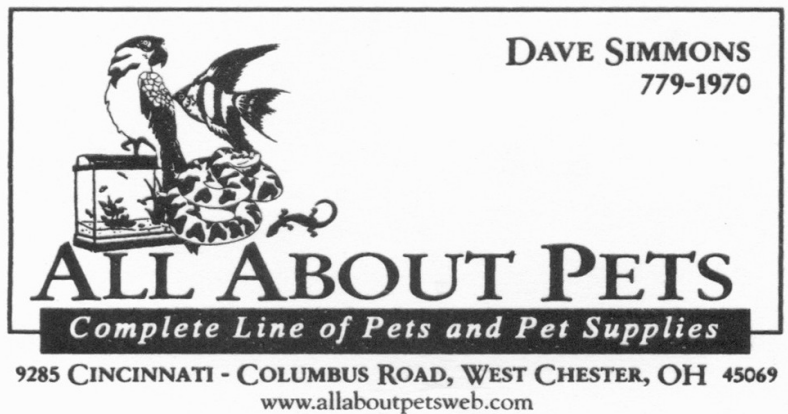
Wardley Corporation
400 Plaza Dr #400
Secaucus, NJ 07094-3688

Zoo Med Laboratories, Inc
3650 Sacramento Dr
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7116

All About Pets

9285 Cincinnati Columbus Rd

West Chester, OH 45069



Monday	11:00am - 8:00pm
Tuesday	11:00am - 8:00pm
Wednesday	11:00am - 8:00pm
Thursday	11:00am - 8:00pm
Friday	11:00am - 8:00pm
Saturday	11:00am - 6:00pm
Sunday	Noon - 4:00pm

Directions

The store is located 2.5 miles north of I-275 on Rt. 42 (Cincinnati Columbus Road). The store is on the left as you proceed north on Rt. 42.



«Dues»

«Company»

«Name»

«Street Address»

«City State»

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