

Fincinnati

Sept/Oct 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

September 26th Sunday Meeting
October 30th - Auction
November 14th Sunday Meeting
December 4th GCAS Christmas Banquet

Calendar of Events– 2010

Circle City Aquarium Society www.circlecityaqclub.org/
Fall Speaker Work Shop September 25th –26th, 2010

Columbus Area Fish Enthusiasts <http://columbusfishclub.org/>
Fall Auction October 2nd, 2010

Eastern Iowa Aquarium Association www.finflap.com

Greater Akron Aquarium Society <http://www.gaas-fish.net/>
GAAS Fall Auction November 7, 2010

Greater Chicago Cichlid Association <http://www.gcca.net/>
GCCA Auction September 12, 2010
Auction April 10, 2011

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

Great Lakes Cichlid Society's <http://www.greatlakescichlidsociety.net/>
Fall Auction Saturday, September 18th

Michiana Aquarium Society <http://www.michianaaquariumsociety.org/html/>
All Species Show & Auction September 18th & 19th

Michigan Cichlid Association <http://www.michigan.cichlid.freesevers.com/>
Auction October 23rd

Missouri Aquarium Society <http://www.missouriaquariumsociety.com/>
Auction November 14th

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

Ohio Cichlid Association <http://www.ohiocichlid.com/home>
November 19th-21st 2010 Extravaganza

Southwestern Michigan Aquarium Society www.swmas.org
Annual Fish Show & Auction October 15-17th 2010

Youngstown Aquarium Tropical Fish Society <http://www.yatfs.com/>
Fall Auction October 10th 2010

National Conventions 2010

Midwest Cichlid Association Expo 2010 in Des Moines, IA <http://www.midwestcichlid.com/>
Sept 17-19, 2010

The All-Aquarium Catfish Convention 2010 2010 Fairfax Virginia <http://catfish2010.com/>
October 21-24

Aquatic Gardeners Associaton Convention Ft Lauderdale, Fl. <http://www.aquatic-gardeners.org>
November 11-14, 2010

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		
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.

Breeding *Paracyprichromis nigripinnis* by Cameron Turner

Reprinted from the Feb 2010 Fins and Tales of the Kitchener-Waterloo Aquarium Society

In early May of 2009 I started my very first tank to simulate the biotope of Lake Tanganyika in East Africa. I started it with a group of four adult *Synodontis petricola*, a couple of julies some misc shellies and a pair of *Neolamprologus cylindricus* - all of which are effectively bottom dwellers. I put out a request for ideas for “different” kinds of fish to occupy the upper regions of the aquarium and someone emailed me this picture:



I was in love. I simply had to find a small group of these beauties. That was much easier said than done. Apparently *P. nigripinnis* are in very high demand. I phoned around and eventually talked with Mike Bandura at Finatics Aquarium of Scarborough. He said he'd love to keep these in stock but he simply couldn't. He'd bring them in and they'd be gone in hours. He let me know about a breeder in Orangeville who sold to him and was interested in selling his whole split F1 breeding colony (two sets of fry from two groups of wild parents), but the breeder wouldn't split them up. Price? \$500. Ouch! I kept searching, all the while falling more and more in love with this fish. The result after 4 weeks? I paid the breeder and picked up the group. I was panicked bringing them home. I'd never owned a fish that cost more than \$10 before. Now I had 25 that were each double that price. Six males, 18 females and one albino (male?). Given the cost and the demand I was unsure if I should add them to my display tank. "Shouldn't I keep breeding them?" With the advice of the breeder I put them in the mixed tank to let them settle after the hour long move. They started breeding the very next day. These fish are fascinating when they breed. The female swims vertically up some surface (a piece of slate, a tall rock, or the side of a tank) and releases the eggs. The male then swims up behind her fertilizing the eggs as they fall. The female circles back underneath and catches the eggs before they hit the ground. I've only seen it once, but it was spectacular. I let the group settle in the tank for two months, all the while grumbling that the valuable fry were getting eaten by the other occupants. There was too much rock work in the tank to catch them and strip them, so I just kept grumbling while at least 20 mouthfuls became food. Eventually I cleared



Paracyprichromis nigripinnis holding fry.

out another tank and moved the whole group (and 80% of the water from the original tank) into it. They were finally all by themselves (save for some BN plecos). Within days the holding females had spit and to my delight nothing was eating the fry. The whole school seemed to be defending the young as a group - not that there was any threat any more.

I called for a BAP count and by that time had well over 100 babies in the tank and a few albino fry as well. Then the emails started. "You have nigripinnis fry?" "Yes," I'd reply "but they're only a few weeks old." "I'll take them as is." What?? The survival rate at 2-3 weeks is something like 60-70%, especially for fry carrying the albino gene (even if not expressing it!). I managed to fend off the buyers until my second count but then had one gentlemen come and take every single fry I had. Some only days old. To this day I can't keep them in my tank longer than about 4 weeks before someone scoops them up. Needless to say, I'm on the verge of making my money back on the adults and I've got the "rare breeding group" bug now.

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:Beyond the Breeders Award Program Conservation Goals for the Aquarium

Hobbyist By Lenny Llambi

Instead of writing my usual column concerning all things BAP, this month I wanted to take this opportunity to write about conservation, which was a theme throughout this year's American Cichlid Association (ACA) convention. Conservation has become an important goal of the ACA in recent years. Numerous ACA programs benefit conservation efforts from building fish labs in equatorial third world countries, to purchasing net busting devices that save aquarium species from aggressive fishermen. With all of the efforts abroad it is easy to forget that we can conduct our very own conservation efforts in our fish rooms.

Most tropical fish species are endangered due to habitat loss caused by three main pressures. First is deforestation. The forests that line waterways help control water temperatures and erosion. Trees also provide hiding places and spawning sites for fish amongst the roots and shed leaves. Naked shorelines allow for temperatures to skyrocket, and offer no shelter for fish to hide from predators.

The next pressure on natural fish habitats is farm and mine run off. Fertilizers used on farms can wash into waterways after heavy rains. Just think of all the ammonia and nitrates used in fertilizers. What would happen in your tank if you dumped in a bag of ammonium nitrate? I don't think I need to explain any further. Mines can also produce chemical runoff, but more importantly, they produce a lot of loose earth that ends up being washed into waterways, choking out plants and algae. Lakes Tanganyika and Malawi are much murkier than they were just ten or twenty years ago. Imagine what would happen to the fish populations there if algae could no longer grow on the rocks due to the lack of sun penetration.

Finally, humans can directly alter bodies of water, and irreparably change the habitat of aquatic animals. Here in Cincinnati, the Mill Creek used to be teeming with invertebrates, fish, and plants. Now the channelized waterway is about as alive as a cinderblock, north of Mount Airy Forest. The Brazilian government is planning the construction of several dams along the Xingu drainage system that will change the fast flowing waterway into several, large reservoirs connected by small stretches of river. Will the dozens of rheophilic (river loving) Loracariid species appreciate their new, tranquil habitat? Only time will tell.

During the ACA award banquet, Dr. Paul Loiselle gave a very inspirational speech regarding the state of affairs of cichlid conservation. Dr. Loiselle presented several examples of fish species that are completely extinct in the wild, because of the pressures I listed before. However, thanks to a few dedicated hobbyists, populations of these fishes still exist in captivity. If any of these species' habitats are ever restored, specimens from captivity could be used to replenish wild populations. (continued on page 8)



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Doctor Loiselle encouraged everyone to maintain at least one endangered species in their fish room. I'm paraphrasing here, but Dr. Loiselle came up with the catchphrase, "We can't save them all, but we can each save one."

Later that evening, Dr. Anton Lamboj gave a talk about the fishes of Lake Barombi Mbo. At the end of his talk, Dr. Lamboj expounded upon Dr Loiselle's call to action. He said that in addition to the number one (endangered species that each aquarist should maintain), aquarists need to remember two more numbers: 3 and 7.

The number 3 represents the number of aquariums we should dedicate to one endangered species. Two aquariums should house two separate breeding groups, while the third aquarium is used to raise the offspring. The number 7 represents a group of aquarists who are all maintaining the same species. These seven aquarists can exchange offspring from their broods to enhance variation within the captive gene pool.

After the talk, I asked Dr. Lamboj if European aquarists have a resource for seeking out fellow aquarists who maintain the same species. He said that he is currently working with other hobbyists to build a database that would track who is keeping what fish throughout the European Union. Small databases like this exist in the U.S. For instance, the West African Maintenance Program (<http://www.jmtrops.com/wacmp.html>) specializes

in tracking breeders of West African cichlids. Hopefully, sometime in the near future there will be a website where individual aquarists can register and let the world know what species they are keeping.

So what does this have to do with BAP? Sometimes it seems like we get into this mode where we pour all of our efforts into breeding a particular fish in order to bring us one species closer to a new BAP award. Once we get the points, we dump the fry and parents into the next auction, and clear tank space for our new project. I understand that if you have a fish room of less than thirty tanks, this is par for the course. You just can't keep every fish indefinitely.

However, three tanks is a manageable commitment to make toward saving one species from disappearing from the planet forever. Leif Demason, owner of Old World Aquatics, not only runs a successful fish farm in Florida, he dedicates enough room on his farm to keep about a dozen different species of cichlids from Madagascar. You may think to yourself, "well he has an entire fish farm that's not a big deal." I'm sure Leif is giving up a good deal of revenue by raising fish that are not necessarily the most popular sellers in pet stores.

If dedicating part of your fish room to an endangered species is too much of a commitment to make toward



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		

conservation, there is something so much more basic we can all do, without having to cordon off a section of our tank rack. It is absolutely crucial that you know your fish's current scientific name, location of original collection, and it wouldn't hurt to have a general idea of what generation of fish you have in your possession (e.g. wild versus fourth generation from wild). Not only should you sell your fish with all pertinent information, you should also try to obtain all pertinent information for fish that you purchase. If you do buy a fish whose origin is uncertain, do not mix it with other fish for which you have the specific locations of origin.

For example, in June of 2009 I bred a fish that had been known for about 6 years as *Pelvicachromis* sp. "Blue Fin" and *Pelvicachromis* sp. "Guinea Blue". By the time I was ready to turn the fish in for BAP in August, not only had the species been described and given a proper scientific name: *Enigmatochromis lucanusi*; it was placed into a genus of its own! Just imagine if I didn't know any better, and had just started calling it a blue *kribensis*. Maybe I sold this fish to dozens of other aquarists, and they didn't know any better. Maybe a couple of them thought they would try and add some fresh blood into their breeding group. So they buy some *Pelvicachromis pulcher* (the real *kribensis*), and they hybridize with the *E. lucanusi*! Now they start selling the offspring to other people, and maybe someone down the road looks at their fish, and says, "Oh this is actually an *E. lucanusi*!" That person might reintroduce tainted genes into captive bred populations of this endangered West African cichlid. It just goes to show you, today it might be a local variant of a species, but tomorrow it could be placed into a whole new genus.

This is probably the most important part of conservation within our hobby. Know your fish's name, and never mix species or species variants! For newer aquarists, it's probably the most daunting task of the hobby. I remember walking into my first auction, where even green cory cats are called by their scientific name. Come to think of it, it wasn't just the scientific names, it was all the exotic locations like "Ndonga", "Mpibwe", and "Xingu". I was a bit overwhelmed, to say the least. But I implore everyone to learn your fish's scientific name. If all this conservation talk doesn't pull at your heart strings, then think about your pocket book. How much are people going to trust buying your fish, when they can't trust the identity of the fish. I know if I see a location spelled wrong on a bag, I immediately start to question the identity of the fish.

I hope I have inspired a couple of people to try their hand at conserving an endangered species or two. In fact, I think that the more conservation-minded we are, the more we can fight some of the political pressures on the ornamental fish hobby. It seems like everyday I read about a new animal rights group trying to take away our ability to keep fish at home. You would think that anyone calling him or herself an animal rights activist would educate themselves about how the aquarium hobby and ichthyology are so closely linked. Unfortunately, that is not the case. That is why making conservation a declared goal of the aquarium hobby is so important. We need to make legislation that limits the aquarium hobby synonymous with eliminating captive stocks of endangered and extinct species. Now that is a poison pill that not many politicians will want to swallow.

As for the general public, Dr. Loiselle brought up a very good point about human nature and conservation during his speech. The average citizen is drawn to the "cuter and cuddlier" victims of habitat destruction. Panda and tiger cubs pull at your heart strings much more than a slimy fish, or scaly reptile. While it may be impossible to recruit the general public to contribute toward fish conservation, fish are at a decided advantage over their fuzzier and feathery neighbors in one regard. Those of us in the aquarium hobby can help maintain populations of endangered species alive and well in captivity. If each of us dedicates three aquariums to one species, and exchanges offspring with six other aquarists, perhaps we can protect all of the fish species on Earth in our very own fish rooms.

Ancistrus “Red and Black” Spawning Report By Jerry Riegel

First, let me say that I love the genus Ancistrus. The fish are interesting, beautiful (Bushymouths are cool), totally functional (these fish can clean up the algae in a tank faster than you can say “Jack Flash”), and they are small enough that they can be raised and also bred in normal commercial sized tanks (i.e. 10, 20, 55 gallon aquariums).

Ancistrus are “sucker” fish that come from South America. And, as such, they have experienced the same explosion of new species as all the other Loricariidae. There are new species found on a steady basis.

That being said, I saw Red and Black Ancistrus for sale at the American Cichlid Association convention last year. I jumped right on them. I bought six before I did anything else. After all, I’m always looking for new species of Ancistrus. I assume the name comes from the fact that their body is covered with black/dark brown and maroon patches. I was told that their red would be more pronounced if they were put on white sand but to this point I have not tried that experiment.

I brought mine home and initially put them into a 10 gallon with guppies. They did quite well. Once they put on some size I moved them to my 55 gallon catfish tank. There they prospered. One day this past winter I notice that one of my fish had a larger than normal stomach. I hoped that this was a she and that she was developing eggs. I moved the Red and Blacks to a 20 long with a group of *Pseudomugil furcatus* with four spawning caves. Within weeks I saw eggs in one of the spawning caves. The male was dutifully guarding them. Very cool.

Normally I leave the Ancistrus fry grow out in the spawning tank, but this was my first Red and Black spawn and I was taking every precaution. In addition, I was afraid that the *Furcatus* would eat the tiny fry as they stick like post-it notes to the side of the glass. So, off they went to an empty ten gallon with Dad.

Four or five days later, like my other Ancistrus spawns I had wrigglers. It took them about a week or ten days to leave the cave. This whole time the male guarded them like they were Fort Knox. He never left their side and never ate.

First foods for the fry were micro worms, live baby brine, and powder food. I’m sure that they also had some of Dad’s pellets which I started feeding for him when the fry left the cave.

They are several months old now and look just like their parents. Dad has moved back to his adult group with no hassle that I could see. The fry are now being spoiled by a diet of Romaine lettuce and baby carrots. One caveat about fresh food is that it should not be left in the tank for a long time. Rotting lettuce will surely spoil a tank and wreck havoc on its occupants.

In conclusion, they are a “Cool Cat”. They can be raised and bred like other Ancistrus. You can consider them very peaceful as they can be housed with small fish. They will eat the heck out of any algae you have. And one additional feature of these fish is that they are colored a little different from the usual Ancistrus. In all, they have many positive characteristics.

Breeding Corydoras Adolphi By Steve Smith

Corydoras Adolphi is a beautiful South American catfish. It is the usual cory size and shape with a white body, a vertical black bar running thru the eyes and an intense orange cap or crown just above and behind the eyes. There is also a horizontal black bar running down the length of the back starting at the orange cap and ending at the tail. The down side to Adolphi corys is that they can be difficult to find in the average pet store and are expensive.

I was able to locate some at Rose City Pets in Richmond, Indiana via a special order. They didn't, however, settle in well. Only two of the original 6 survived a week in tap water and the next six suffered the same fate, looking ok for a day or two then suddenly dropping dead later in the week. When the third batch also started to look sick I did an 80% water change with RO water and they perked up within hours. My impression is that they were used to very soft water until they arrived at the store and in my house.

I now had 10 Cory Adolphi that have layed hundreds if not thousands of eggs. When the water was above 100 ppm hardness (1 gallon RO water/1 gallon tap water) the eggs are all infertile, but as the water was softened towards 20 ppm (9 parts RO/ 1 part tap) more and more of the eggs are fertile. pH control at these harnesses is not easy and extremes in pH will lead to bad batches of eggs occasionally.

The bad news is that getting the cories home alive and laying fertile eggs was the easy part. Getting babies swimming around was also fairly easy. I typically remove the eggs from the parents tank either via razor blade or simply rolling the eggs with a finger one half turn where they now stick to the finger then move them to a clean tank and roll them one half turn to where they stick to the new tank. The eggs were hatching and the babies would drop to the bottom of the 10-gallon tank and wiggle around for a day or two then gradually die off. This happened to several batches of eggs until I didn't feel it was worth wasting tank space on the eggs and started using plastic jars with just 1.5-2 inches of water in them. I had read long ago that some cories fry are



Adult Corydoras Adolphi



6 –8 week old Adolphi fry

sensitive to deep water. Sure enough, the next spawn all lived for about two weeks at which time their small quarters were quite dirty, so I moved them to a 10 gallon tank and all fry died within two days. The next batch of eggs went into the plastic jar; all survived and had my personal attention for daily water changes since I can't filter a tank with 2 inches of water in it. Upon reaching one month of age I had the fry witnessed for BAP points and proceeded to increase the depth by three quarters of an inch every day for a week with no losses. They were then moved to a 10-gallon tank with the same depth of water and the depth again gradually increased every day with no losses. They were now 6 weeks old and the 10-gallon was brought to a normal fill level and they started dropping like flies. Dropping the level by two inches stopped the carnage and after an

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

other week they were able to tolerate a full 10-gallon tank. The really good news is that one of them was accidentally netted into a 29-gallon tank at 9 weeks and has survived.

Their sensitivity seems to be to water depth as they were converted over to tap water in the plastic jar when they were around a month old with no apparent problem and were in tap water in the 10 gallon tank as it was gradually filled with no problem until reaching full depth. I am now working on additional batches of fry and plan on using a betta display tank with a total depth of 5 inches that is filtered so that I won't have to make the water changes daily.

I have seen some Corydoras Adolphi in a local store that seem to have been converted over to tap water by the supplier as they have lived in the store for weeks, so now finding them isn't so hard but they're still not cheap for some reason.



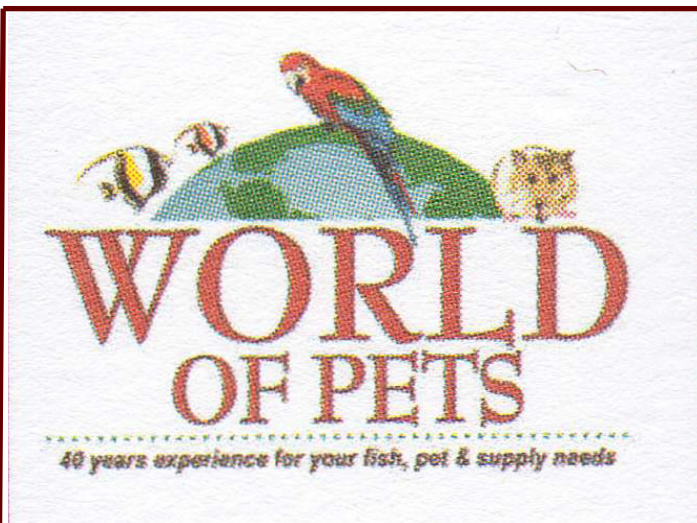
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Thursday	11:00am - 6:30pm
Friday	11:00am - 6:30pm
Saturday	10:00am - 6:30pm
Sunday	Closed



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

Future GCAS Speakers-2010

September 26th John Krepper

Enjoying Lake Tanganyika Cichlids and their aquarium requirements

I first started keeping fish at age 12 (1968) and was quickly introduced to the Louisville Tropical Fish Fanciers and participated as a junior member. I moved from high fin green molly's to Rift Lake cichlids in a short time and then settled in Lake Tanganyika in the early 1970's and have kept them ever since with a break from 1994 to 2005. While in Santa Barbara California I founded the Santa Barbara Aquarium Society in 1979 and in 1985 returned to Louisville I rejoined the LTFF club and was later elected president then served for a few years and was the active president when LTFF sponsored the 1992 ACA convention. I am currently a member of the Circle City Aquarium Club. I have been a member of the ACA during my years in the hobby and regularly attend the ACA convention.

Over the years of keeping Lake Tanganyika cichlids I have photographed my fish as well as my friend's fish and will present these photos and share my experiences in the hobby and keeping Lake Tanganyika cichlids. Topics include feeding, territory requirements, water conditioning, general maintenance and good fish pics.

Banquet speaker Dec. 4th, 2010

Chuck Davis

Started in the hobby at 9 years old – 1955, Got interested in catfish and cichlids almost immediately; joining the organized hobby in 1972 - the North Jersey Aquarium Society, and the American Cichlid Association in 1974. Chuck has held every position in NJAS and is still the Editor of their monthly publication (26 years), The Reporter. Served four Board terms with the ACA and chaired two ACA conventions. Organized and led the first Peruvian Amazon collecting trip for hobbyists in 1987. He has owned two pet shops and a wholesale tropical fish business. Chuck specialized in showing tropical fish and has won over 800 show awards, with an emphasis on cichlids, catfish and goldfish. He wrote the Society News column in AFM for almost twelve years. He is a Life Member of NJAS and the ACA, and a Lifetime Achievement designee of the Northeast Council of Aquarium Societies and the AFISH aquarium group of New York and also currently a member of the Gold Coast Aquarium Society of South Florida. Chuck lectures around the country on catfish, showing fish, collecting in Florida and on gizmos, gadgets and good ideas for the aquarium. He has been a banquet speaker for many conventions, offering more humor than information.

2010 BAP statistics thru August

Last Name	Breeder	Class	Genus	Species	Month	Common Name
Anderson	Tony & Sue	1	Xiphophorus	variatus	07	
Anderson	Tony and Sue	2	Corydoras	weitzmani	01	Weitman's Cory Cat
Anderson	Tony & Sue	5	Fundulopanchax	walkeri	04	
Anderson	Tony & Sue	5	Aphyosemion	bivittatum	05	Two-Striped Killifish
Anderson	Tony & Sue	5	Aphyosemion	poliaki	05	
Anderson	Tony & Sue	5	Aphyosemion	australe	05	Lyretail Killifish
Benes	Phil & Jan	7	Nimbochromis	fuscotaeniatus	02	
Berry	Brantley & Dawn	7	Julidochromis	marlieri	01	Julie
Berry	Brantley & Dawn	7	Steatocranus	tinanti	01	Slender Buffalohead
Chapman	Candy	2	Corydoras	aeneus	08	Bronze Cory
Cook	Dave	1	Girardinus	metallicus	01	Black Chin Livebearer
Cook	Dave	1	Xenophallus	umbratilis	02	Golden Teddy
Cook	Dave	1	Xiphophorus	alvarezi	04	Alvarez's Swordtail
Cook	Dave	1	Xiphophorus	nezahualcoyotl	04	Northern Mountain Swordtail
Cook	Dave	1	Limia	melanogaster	07	Black Belly Limia
Cook	Dave	2	Ancistrus	sp.	08	
Cook	Dave	5	Aphyosemion	ogoense ottogardneri	01	Ottogardneri
Cook	Dave	5	Pachypanchax	sakaramyi	07	
Cook	Dave	5	Nematolebias	whitei	08	White's Pearlfish
Cook	Dave	5	Nothobranchius	hassoni	08	
Cook	Dave	5	Epiplatys	lamottei	08	
Cook	Dave	5	Aphyosemion	tirbaki	08	Tirbak's Killifish
Cook	Dave	5	Aphyosemion	campomaanse	08	
Cook	Dave	6	Colisa	chuna	04	Honey Dwarf Gourami
Cook	Dave	7	Apistogramma	sp.	01	Masked Apistogramma
Cook	Dave	7	Nannochromis	parilus	04	
Cook	Dave	7	Pterophyllum	scalare	04	Angelfish
Cook	Dave	7	Symphosodon	sp.	07	
Cook	Dave	10	Elassoma	evergladei	02	Everglades Pygmy Sunfish
Cook	Dave	10	Elassoma	zonatum	05	Pygmy Sunfish
Cook	Dave	12	Pseudomugil	cyanodorsalis	01	Blueback Blue Eye
Cook	Dave	12	Chilatherina	fasciata	01	
Cook	Dave	12	Melanotaenia	irianjaya	05	
Gilliam	Jeremy	5	Fundulopanchax	gardneri	02	
Gilliam	Jeremy	6	Trichopsis	vittatus	08	Croaking Gourami
Gilliam	Jeremy	7	Pelvicachromis	taeniatus	02	Striped Kribensis
Gilliam	Jeremy	7	Nannacara	anamola	05	Chameleon Cichlid
Gilliam	Jeremy	7	Apistogramma	cacatuoides	05	Cockatoo Cichlid
Gilliam	Jeremy	7	Pseudocrenilabrus	multicolor victoriae	08	Egyptian Mouthbrooders
Hargis	Tim	1	Xenotoca	eiseni	02	Red Tailed Goodeid
Hargis	Tim	7	Metriaclicha	callainos	04	Cobalt Blue Mbuna
Hargis	Tim	7	Telmatochromis	sp	06	
Hargis	Tim	7	Lepidolamprologus	hecqui	07	
Helton	Leonard	1	Limia	tridens	01	
Helton	Leonard	1	Xiphophorus	montezumae	01	Montezuma's Swordtail
Helton	Leonard	1	Ataeniabus	toweri	01	Blue Striped Goodeid
Helton	Leonard	2	Ancistrus	cf cirrhosus	01	Red & Black Ancistrus
Helton	Leonard	5	Epiplatys	dageti	01	
Helton	Leonard	6	Macropodus	concolor	08	Black Paradise Fish
Helton	Leonard	7	Pseudocrenilabrus	philander	01	Egyptian Mouth Brooder

Last Name	Breeder	Clas	Genus	Species	Month	Common Name
Helton	Leonard	7	Placidochromis	phenochillus	04	
Helton	Leonard	7	Placidochromis	phenochilus	07	
Helton	Leonard	7	Pundamilia	nyererei	07	
Jacobsen	Eric	1	Xiphophorus	alvarezi	07	
Jacobsen	Eric	2	Corydoras	sp.	01	
Jacobsen	Eric	6	Trichopsis	pumila	01	Sparkling Gourami
Jacobsen	Eric	7	Pelvicachromis	taeniatus	04	Striped Kribensis
Kelnhofer		1	Poecilia	reticulata	01	Fancy Guppy
Kelnhofer		1	Xenotoca	eiseni	08	Orange Tail Goodeid
Leising	Todd	1	Ilyodon	furcoidens	07	Goldbreasted Goodeid
Leising	Todd	1	Skiffia	multipunctata	08	
Leising	Todd	7	Altolamprologus	calvus	01	Black Calvus
Leising	Todd	7	Eretmodus	cyanostictus	01	Goby Cichlid
Leising	Todd	7	Neolamprologus	helianthus	01	
Leising	Todd	7	Neolamprologus	pulcher	01	
Leising	Todd	7	Lamprologus	ornatipinnis	02	
Leising	Todd	7	Cyprichromis	microlepidotus	02	
Leising	Todd	7	Archocentrus	multispinosus	04	Rainbow Cichlid
Leising	Todd	7	Gephyrochromis	moorii	04	
Leising	Todd	7	Ophthalmotilapia	ventralis	04	Featherfin
Leising	Todd	7	Cryptoheros	sp.	04	Honduran Red Point
Leising	Todd	7	Xenotilapia	flavipinnis	05	
Leising	Todd	7	Pseudotropheus	saluosi	05	
Leising	Todd	7	Enantiopus	melanogenys	05	Dream Cichlid
Leising	Todd	7	Nannacara	anamola	06	Chameleon Cichlid
Leising	Todd	7	Lepidolamprologus	nkambae	06	
Leising	Todd	7	Haplochromis	burtoni	06	
Leising	Todd	7	Thorichthys	maculipinnis	06	
Leising	Todd	7	Haplochromis	sp.	06	Ruby Green Hap
Leising	Todd	7	Aulonocara	sp.	07	
Leising	Todd	7	Xenotilapia	sp.	08	
Leising	Todd	7	Lamprologus	speciosus	08	Black Ocellatus
Leising	Todd	7	Lamprologus	meleagris	08	
Leising	Todd	7	Cyathopharynx	furcifer		Featherfin
Mason	Glenn	7	Steatocranus	casuarius	01	Buffalo Head
Mason	Glenn	7	Otopharynx	lithobates	01	
Mason	Glenn	7	Julidochromis	transcriptus	01	
Mason	Glenn	7	Neolamprologus	walteri	01	
Mason	Glenn	7	Neolamprologus	buescheri	01	
Mason	Glenn	7	Lamprologus	minutus	01	
Mason	Glenn	7	Lamprologus	stappersii	01	
Mason	Glenn	7	Lamprologus	brevis	01	
Mason	Glenn	7	Lepidolamprologus	hecqui	04	
Mason	Glen	7	Lepidolamprologus	hecqui	05	
Mason	Glen	7	Gephyrochromis	moorii	06	
Mason	Glen	7	Herotilapia	multispinosus	06	Rainbow Cichlid
Mason	Glen	7	Ophthalmotilapia	ventralis	06	
Mason	Glen	7	Cyprichromis	leptosoma	06	
Mason	Glen	7	Neolamprologus	multifasciatus	08	Multi Sheldweller
Mayfield	Chris & Mandy	7	Neolamprologus	caudopunctatus	02	
Murtaugh	Mark	7	Telmatochromis	brichardi	04	
Murtaugh	Mark	7	Heros	severus	05	Green Severum
Murtaugh	Mark	7	Aulonacara	marlieri	08	Sunshine Peacock

2010 Breeder Award Program Statistics						
Last Name	Breeder	Class	Genus	Species	Month	Common Name
Orabella	Jason	1	Poecilia	reticulata	04	Fancy Guppy
Orabella	Jason	7	Amnatitlania	nigrofasciatus	07	Convict Cichlid
Parton	Glen	7	Pseudotropheus	acei	01	
Pitzer	Shaun	7	Lamprologus	ornatipinnis	06	
Pitzer	Shaun	7	Cyprichromis	leptosoma	08	
Pitzer	Shaun	7	Lamprologus	ornatipinnis	08	
Pope	Mike	1	Xiphophorus	helleri	01	Red Velvet Swordtail
Pope	Mike	1	Xenotoca	variata	08	Jeweled Goodid
Pope	Teresa	2	Scleromystax	barbatus	07	
Pope	Mike	7	Pseudocrenilabrus	victoriae multicolor	01	Egyptian Mouthbrooder
Ramey	John	6	Trichogaster	leeri	01	Pearl Gourami
Ramey	John	7	Pelvicachromis	pulcher	01	Kribensis
Ramey	John	7	Apistogramma	sp.	06	
Roberts	Michael	1	Xiphophorus	alverezi	02	Uplander Chizpas Swordtail
Roberts	Michael	1	Heterandia	formosa	02	Least Killifish
Roberts	Michael	1	Ameca	splendens	02	Splitfin Goodeid
Roberts	Michael	1	Ilyodon	furcidens	04	Gold Breasted Goodeid
Roberts	Michael	1	Xiphophorus	nezahualcoyotl	05	Northern Mountain Swordtail
Roberts	Michael	1	Poecilia	sphenops	07	BLack Molly
Roberts	Michael	1	Skiffia	multipunctata	07	Splitfin Goodeid
Roberts	Michael	1	Xiphophorus	birchmani	07	Sheepshead Swordtail
Roberts	Michael	7	Julidochromis	dickfeldi	04	
Roberts	Michael	7	Pelvicachromis	pulcher	04	Kribensis
Schoening	Klaus	3	Puntius	conchonus	04	Rosy Barb
Schoening	Klaus	5	Aphyosemion	australe	04	Gold Lyretail Killi
Schoening	Klaus	5	Fundulopanchax	gardneri	04	Gardneri
Schoening	Klaus	5	Rivulus	sp.	04	Cuban Killifish
Schoening	Kurt	7	Julidochromis	ornatus	08	Yellow Julie
Schoening	Kurt	7	Neolamprologus	brichardi	08	Fairy Cichlid
Smith	Mike	1	Xiphophorus	montezumae	01	Montezuma's Swordtail
Smith	Michael	2	Peckolita	sp.	04	Prince Tiger Pleco
Smith	Steve	6	Colisa	lalia	01	Dwarf Gourami
Smith	Steven	6	Betta	albimarginata	07	
Smith	Michael	7	Pseudocrenilabrus	multicolor	04	Egyptian Mouthbrooder
Stuftt	Chris	1	Ameca	splendens	01	Butterfly Goodeid
Stuftt	Chris	1	Ilyodon	furcidens	01	Gold Breast Goodeid
Stuftt	Chris	2	Ancistrus	sp.	01	
Stuftt	Chris	7	Cryptoheros	sp.	01	Honduran Red Point
Stuftt	Chris	7	Cryptoheros	myrnae	01	

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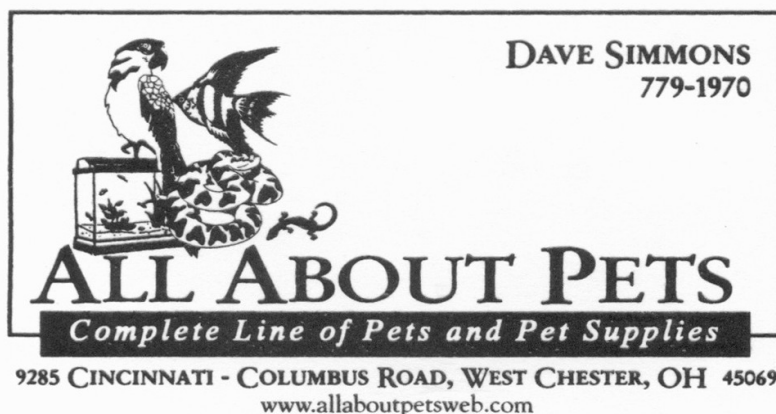
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