

Fincinnati

Sept-Oct 2016

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



Greater Cincinnati Aquarium Society

Fincinnati

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GCAS Meeting Schedule– 2016

September 25th

November 13th

December 3rd– Christmas Banquet

Calendar of Events 2016

Greater Akron Aquarium Society www.gaas-fish.net

Auction– Nov 6th, 2016

Champaign Area Fish Exchange <http://www.champaignfish.com/>

Greater Cincinnati Aquarium Club www.gcas.org

Fall Auction - Oct. 29th, 2016

Circle City Aquarium Society www.circlecityaqclub.org/

Columbus Area Fish Enthusiasts <http://columbusfishclub.org/>

Greater Chicago Cichlid Association <http://www.gcca.net/>

Greater Detroit Aquarium Society <http://greaterdetroitaquariumsociety.org/>

Greater Pittsburgh Aquarium Society <http://www.gpasi.org/>

Great Lakes Cichlid Society's <http://www.greatlakescichlidsociety.net/>

Aquarium Club of Lancaster County <http://aclcpa.org/>

Medina County Aquarium Society <http://www.mcas-fish.net/>

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

Tropical Magic Show & auction – Sept 17-18th, 2016

Michigan Cichlid Association <http://www.michigan.cichlid.freesevers.com/>

Milwaukee Aquarium Society www.milwaukeeaquariumsociety.com

Missouri Aquarium Society <http://www.missouriaquariumsociety.com/>

Motor City Aquarium Society <http://www.motorcityaquariumsociety.com/>

North East Ohio Fish Club (NEO) <http://www.neo-fish.com/>

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

OCA Extravaganza Nov.18-20, 2016

Southwestern Michigan Aquarium Society www.swmas.org

Stark County Aqua Life Enthusiasts <http://www.scalesclub.com/>

Tropical Fish Club of Erie County <http://www.tropical-fish-club-of-erie-county.com/home/>

Youngstown Area Tropical Fish Society <http://www.yatfs.com/>

Auction– Oct 23rd, 2016

National Conventions 2015

Aquatic Gardeners Association Convention

American Cichlid Association <http://www.acaconvention2016.com/>

American Livebearer Association

North American Native Fish Association—

North American Discus Association Convention

American Killifish Association Convention—

All-Aquarium Catfish Convention Oct 13-16, 2016 Herndon, VA

Club Information

GCAS Officers

President	Jan Benes	
Vice President	Glen Mason	glen.mason@gcas.org
Treasurer	Barbara Garcia	barbara.garcia@gcas.org
Secretary	Eric Jacobsen	ejacobsen@twc.com

GCAS Chairpersons

Auction	Phil Benes	513-894-7289
FAAS Rep	Jerry Riegel	jerry.riegel@gcas.org
Breeders Award Program	Todd Leising	bap@gcas.org
Horticulture Award Program	Cindy Weeden	cindy.weeden@gcas.org
Fincinnati Newsletter Editor	Steve Smith	steve.smith@gcas.org
Membership & Donations	Cindy Weeden	cindy.weeden@gcas.org

Program & Speakers	Barbara Garcia	
Swap Meet	Eric Jacobsen	jake1@insightbb.com
Webmaster	Ramon Garcia	webmaster@gcas.org

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.

"Psuedotropheus aurora "Mozambique", The Sunrise Cichlid" by Michael Risko
originally published in the Atlanta Area Aquarium Association FishTalk in October
2009.

Syn: Metriaclima aurora

Habitat: Lake Malawi, Africa. Mozambique (Southeastern) coast of Lake Malawi.

Aquarium Habitat: 40 Gal. Breeder tank; sand substrate with rocks and driftwood.

Sex Differences: Dimorphic.

Males – Light blue on face, head and dorsal areas; golden throat and ventral areas.

Females and Juveniles – Gray.

Breeding: Males are territorial, excavating around stones. Maternal mouthbrooder.

Mouthbrooding females deliver large fry, that will do better if removed from the parents.

This species does best when kept in a colony of 12 or more fish.

Water: Hard; pH = 8.2; 80 F. Water should be kept clean and well aerated.

Diet: Herbivorous; omnivorous in aquarium. Spirulina algae flake foods with addition of other vegetable material preferred for adults.



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			
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Wed	12-8		
Thu	Closed		
Fri	12-8		



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.

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Psuedotropheus aurora was probably the first African Rift Lake Cichlid I saw a photo of many years ago, when beginning my aquarium adventure. Recalling that I had searched for these fish for many years until finally locating some in September, 2007, I quickly had a couple dozen fish shipped in, and this species has been an absolute joy to keep and raise ever since. This is an absolutely gorgeous Mbuna Cichlid; a fascinating Lake Malawi fish that has been one of our favorites ever since we found them.



Psuedotropheus aurora
"Mozambique", young
adult breeder colony.

Photo Nov. 2008 by Mi-
chael Risko

The species was chosen to follow our last "Lake Malawi" themed article, as these fish are one of the logical and preferred choices to add to our hypothetical Lake Malawi biotope aquarium we have been working on setting up in previous articles of this series.

The genus *Psuedotropheus* is endemic to Lake Malawi. They have colonized the entire natural lake environment, thriving in just about any location they can and evolving into a multitude of species, color morphs, etc., which have provided the classification scientists with endless topics for argument and debate. The species was recently reclassified to the genus *Metriaclicma*, depending on whose naming system you like.

With the great powers of evolution and the talents of our Cichlids, the scientists and fish collectors are finding many new and exciting *Psuedotropheus* types from every location in the lake, so the classification debates will likely go on for quite some time. Every Mbuna

Cichlid lover eagerly anticipates the new species that will surely be found and introduced into the aquarium trade and hobby. A field day is being enjoyed by the Cichlid Splitters, to be sure.

Members of the genus *Psuedotropheus* are all in the "Mbuna" (an African word for "rock dweller") species complex of Cichlids. Fishes in the genus are recognizable by the vertical barring pattern which the males develop as they sexually mature. Fishes in the genus

Melanochromis develop horizontal striping patterns, if you need an easy way to tell these apart. All these closely related species are territorial rock dwellers, with the dominant males excavating a depression in the sand behind or around stones to claim spawning territories.

They are very similar to the marine damselfishes in function. Cichlids are the freshwater rela-

tives of the marine Damselfishes and Clownfishes, or Pomacentrids, if it had not occurred to the reader yet... I'm sure the lake predators love to eat them, if they can catch them.



Psuedotropheus aurora "Mozambique", young adult breeder

colony. Photo Nov. 2008 by Paul Walker Risko.

Psuedotropheus aurora "Mozambique", if the aquarist receives them as juveniles, will appear colorless and gray at first, and completely unimpressive. As the males begin to mature, they will start to show color at 1.5 inch size. By the time they are fully grown, the pastel color explosion is so beau-

tiful that this is quite possibly one of the most attractive Mbuna Cichlids, in my opinion. The mature males will develop a light blue color on the head and dorsal areas, with subdued darker blue vertical bars, and a golden yellow in the throat and ventral areas that should be seen to be believed. The fish were placed initially in a 30 Gal Breeder aquarium and were conditioned and encouraged to spawn in this aquarium. The minimum tank size I would suggest for a dozen of these fish would be a 30 Gal. tank. This aquarium, open-topped and one of a series attached to a sump type filtration system, was set up in the semi-natural method we prefer, using the sand tank setup. For rockwork, natural "river slicks" were used. *Psuedotropheus*, or most any Mbuna Cichlid will (or should) eat or damage plants, so no use of plants for aquascaping is wise, unless you are prepared to replace and reset your plants often. A normal "daylight" on and off cycle for lights was normally employed. Temp was set to 80F, and the pH at 8.2. As is our normal practice, SeaChem Cichlid Lake Salt and Malawi / Victoria Buffer were used to increase our water's alkalinity. This pH was easily maintained with weekly 50% water changes. Filtration was accomplished with sump filtration system; their aquarium is one of 18 similar tanks on the system. We prefer to use Georgia granite 'River Slicks' in our Lake Malawi biotope aquariums; using a layout to create caves and rock territories because they help to make the tank look like the natural lake, to the fish and to the viewer. By keeping the same side of the rocks turned up towards the light, we are able to grow a nice algae biocover on the rocks. The Sunrise Cichlids seemed to love this aquarium. They all did just fine and grew quickly. The fish were soon setting up breeding territories, which are hidden as well as possible in the rock formations. The male Aurora will patrol their chosen territory, seducing as many receptive females as possible, while defending the area against competing males. They will spawn with the females one after the other, until you soon have several females brooding mouthfuls of eggs. If you have a nice harem of females, it's not unusual for the dominant males to spawn with a different fish every other day or so. Water change percentages are reduced to 33% or less while the females are brooding fry, so we don't kill the sensitive fry.

The females drop their eggs on the sand, then turn around and scoop them up in their mouths. Fertilization is oral; the female being attracted to the males anal fins, which he is wildly fluttering to impress her. We have been able to successfully spawn the *Psuedotropheus aurora*

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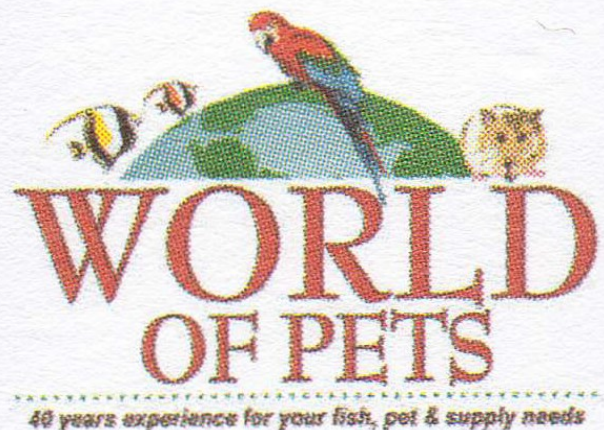
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“Mozambique”” in this aquatic environment for two years now. The aquarist should be very careful not to mix fish from other species in the genus *Psuedotropheus*. We always avoid introducing any other Mbuna species complex fishes, to avoid any crossbreeding.

No hybrids, please!

I was able to get as many as five or six females at once, with mouthfuls of fry! Brood times for females were about ten or twelve days, and will vary some depending on your aquarium temperature. Warmer temperatures seem to cause everything to speed up a bit, due to increasing metabolic rates. In nature the females flee the spawning site, then hide to brood the fry. Setting up an isolation tank for the females is a good idea for these fish, as the females approach the delivery date. When the fry have reached the free swimming stage, the females will release them to search the biocover for food, consisting of algae and small aquatic organisms.



Psuedotropheus auro-ra "Mozambique", dominant male.

Photo Dec. 2008 by David Ramsey

With successive broods, we were able to collect hundreds of fry. This is a prolific fish; capable of having lots of offspring. We prefer to use an aquarium diet including Cyclop-eeze, daphnia, and Spirulina Flake, etc., as they grow larger. The fry will eat just about anything that is small enough, and the aquarist may supplement the diet with other foods in small amounts, always including the Spirulina algae for conditioning. We always try to keep our Rift Lake Cichlid aquariums at about 80 F, and that will do fine for these fish as well. Start the fry off with small percentage water changes, then acclimate them to 50% water changes, performed weekly as the fish reach maturity. We have kept these gorgeous Mbunas Cichlids breeding since we first conditioned them. The males will keep their breeding colors year round, and are a fascinating species to observe. We have successfully raised this fish for two years now, and have been able to distribute our offspring widely, to several Georgia Cichlid Project members. I bet you'll have as much fun with this fish as we have. For some reason unknown, I have never seen this beautiful Cichlid for sale in an aquarium store, or any other place other than our own fish room, or my importer's price list. Apparently they are difficult to locate. It took me 28 years to find them. Hopefully through our efforts the species will become more available to Atlanta aquarists. So you are welcomed to come and take some of these off our hands.

Neolamprologus cylindricus, The Cylinder Cichlid by Michael Risko originally published in the Atlanta Area Aquarium Association FishTalk in February 2010.

Habitat: endemic to southeastern coast of Lake Tanganyika, Africa.

Aquarium Habitat: 55 Gal. Long aquarium; gravel substrate with large rocks.

Sex Differences: Dimorphic by size. Males are larger; slightly more colorful.

Breeding: Substrate spawning egglayer. Pair bonding species. Males are territorial, excavating around rocks or caves to make hidden spawning sites. Species attempts to raise fry in seclusion.

Fry: will do fine if raised with the parents; separate them by moving to another aquarium at ½ inch size or larger.

Water: Hard; pH = 8.5 – 9.0; 80 F. Water should be kept very clean and well aerated.

Diet: Lamprologines are predators in nature, feeding on small crustaceans and invertebrates; omnivorous in the aquarium. They can be trained to eat just about anything.



Neolamprologus cylindricus. Dominant Male.

Photo January 2010, Michael Risko, GCP

This magnificent Lamprologine, *Neolamprologus cylindricus*, has often been called the “Cylinder Cichlid”. They are very interesting to keep and raise, and has proven to be a very interesting Cichlid to observe here in our fish room. Our efforts with this group of *Neolamprologus cylindricus* began in June, 2007, when we acquired 2 dozen 1.5 inch sized juveniles from our favorite importer /distributor. We bought these intentionally, with the purpose of raising them and increasing the number and quality of the Lamprologine Cichlid species in the fish room. These were acclimated to a 55 Gal Long aquarium, in our Tanganyikan section. The aquarium, 30 years old but in great condition, was one of my first aquariums, and was acquired at the demise of the South Dekalb Pier1 Imports Fish Department as of January 1, 1979.

Historical note: Pier 1 Imports did indeed used to sell tropical fishes; one of the first “chain stores” in Atlanta to do so. I was pretty new to the hobby when I was hired to run the fish shop in April, 1978, across the street from South Dekalb Mall. Everything was great at first, until Pier 1 began sending me shipments of dead fishes that were scheduled to be “On Sale” that weekend. Soon I learned that their large “fish distribution center” located at Ft. Worth Texas,



Neolamprologus cylindricus; breeder pair

Photo January, 2010 by Michael Risko, GCP

had become a fish mortuary, and I was receiving boxes of fish that had been shipped from Asia, (determined from the writing), that had not been opened or unpacked, or acclimated into any clean water at the distribution center.

Pier 1 Imports notified me of their intent to close all 168 of their fish departments as of January 1, 1979, and I sold everything in the store at cut rate prices (50% off) before they closed. Making mistakes like this, it's best for the fishes that they are no longer in the tropical fish business. I happened to have my bachelor apartment near a privately owned store at the time, and sold all my store's dry goods stock to Mr. Louis Green, (deceased) owner of Atlantis Aquariums, which was then located at Northeast Plaza Shopping Center, on Buford Highway. I had shown Mr. Green how my dry goods stock, purchased at 50% off, was cheaper than he could buy from his wholesaler. He bought everything - cleaned out my store, then gave me a job when Pier 1 closed the fish shops. I sold all the store aquariums at \$1.00 / gallon, and purchased several of them myself, including the one used for our fishes. 32 years ago... Time sure does pass quickly.

The species *Neolamprologus cylindricus* is endemic to the southeastern, or Tanzania coast of



Neolamprologus cylindricus fry

Photo January, 2010 by Michael Risko, GCP

Lake Tanganyika, Africa. They are obviously very closely related to *Neolamprologus leleupi*, sharing the same body shape, but *N. cylindricus* have different color patterns. I suspect that these two species (and others with this shape) will eventually be moved to another genus by the Cichlid Splitters, as they are not similar in appearance to other species in the genus *Neolamprologus*.

After acclimation, the *N. cylindricus* will grow slowly compared to many other species, even when given a good diet and weekly water changes of 50%. They are an exercise in patience. We sold off half of the fish, to give the remainder sufficient tank space for their pairing activities, and began a lengthy – 2 years! – process of observing them as they grew to adults and paired off. Our late friend Lee Chaney even got six of them. Lee showed up one evening with a 55 Gallon tank and a dozen of his Black Veiltail Angelfish to trade, soon after I had taken my wife, Para Jolene, over to his place to see his fish room.

The species is a territorial rock dweller, with the dominant males excavating a depression in the gravel substrate around stones to claim spawning territories. They hide in and defend their territories around the stones, and will cautiously slowly emerge when another male *Cylindricus*, or happens to swim by, or any other type of movement occurs.

The minimum tank size I would suggest for these fish would be a 30 Gal. tank, and then only for less than 1 dozen fish. Our aquarium is glass-topped to prevent jumpers. This species does have a reputation for evicting territorial losers by the suicide jump method. Substrate is our favorite gravel mixture, 1/3 crushed coral, 1/3 dark brown river gravel, and 1/3 light brown river gravel. This gives a more natural appearance than crushed coral alone will. We accomplish surface agitation of the water with the powerful return from 2 Penguin 550 powerheads, removing one when we see fry to prevent blowing them all around the tank..

For stonework, natural Caribsea coral rocks were used. These are available in a 50 pound box from wholesalers. The aquarist gets a surprise, also, because the sizes and shapes of the rocks are unknown until the box is opened. Use caution with plants. The fish will not usually damage them, unless placed too closely to the spawning site. Be sure to use plants that can tolerate the high pH. A normal “daylight” on and off cycle for lights was normally employed. The aquarium system’s temperature was set to 80F, and the pH at 8.5. As is our normal practice, SeaChem Cichlid Lake Salt and Tanganyika Buffer were used to increase our water’s alkalinity. This pH was easily maintained with our weekly 50% water changes.

The *Neolamprologus cylindricus* did really well in this aquarium, and grew nicely. The males were soon setting up breeding territories, which are hidden as well as possible in the rock formations. This species has the adult coloration from birth, but it’s a washed out version. Males patrol their chosen territory, defending it against other males as they mature. They will take their time selecting mates for spawning, and it is possible that territorial evictions may occur during this process.

When kept in a colony as I prefer, they are capable of forming several pairs in the same aquarium, if the tank is large. From my observations, each pair likes about 18 inches or so for a territory. The pairs will hide the eggs to the best of their ability in the excavation prepared by the male. It’s very likely the aquarist may not know the fish have spawned until the fry emerge, depending on how good they are at designing those hiding places for them. I value the design of a good hiding place above knowing the exact spawning date. This works well; we sure do have lots of fry coming out of those rocks!

The fry are extremely small when they emerge; 1 mm, or “pinheads with tails” as I usually describe them. The fry will require a very small food, infusoria, newly hatched brine shrimp, or the water in a jar of Cyclop-eeze will work. We culture algae on the rocks, and fry were observed in the algae. As they grow, they were gradually given larger foods such as daphnia. The adults will accept just about anything from high quality flake foods, brine shrimp to finely chopped crabmeat. Foods just have to be small enough for them to swallow.

As the fry grow, it is possible to begin raising successive spawns in the breeder aquarium. However, the larger juveniles will take most of the food as they get larger, so when this begins to occur, it's best to transfer them to a grow out tank. We accomplish this by moving some of the water first, using a Vortex diatom filter, then moving the juveniles. Start the fry off with small percentage water changes, then slowly acclimate them to the larger 50% water changes, performed weekly as the fish grow to maturity. Of course, it's always best to make any changes slowly. All Lamprologines are Tanganyikan predators. The foods should include crustaceans, such as daphnia, and we increased the size of the foods as they grew larger. Supplement the diet with other foods in small amounts, always including the aquatic animal protein for conditioning. We also feed frozen brine shrimp, bloodworms, plankton, crabmeat / shrimp mix chopped to bite-size. *Neolamprologus cylindricus* is a fascinating species to observe. They will require some patience from the aquarist, but as I have stated before, patience is the most important single thing I have learned from this amazing aquarium adventure. We have successfully raised this fish for two years now, and will soon begin to distribute our offspring widely to several Georgia Cichlid Project members. If you have never kept these magnificent Cichlids, I would highly recommend them.

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