

The official publication of the St.Catharines & Area Aquarium Society  
since 1958

Vol. 22 No.1

**The**

# **SCAT**



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**[scaas.info](http://scaas.info)**

# Club Notes

**Our Mission Statement:** Meetings of the St. Catharines & Area Aquarium Society are held on the first Monday of each month, 7.30p.m., at the Seafarers & Teamsters Union Hall, 70 St. Davids Rd. E. Thorold, and Ont. No meetings are held on Mondays that are holidays. Those meetings are held on the second Monday. There are no meetings during the months of July and August. *The Society, established in 1958, is a non-profit, educational organization dedicated to the task of promoting interest in the breeding, raising, maintenance and study of tropical fish, both at the beginner and advanced levels.* The St. Catharines & Area Aquarium Society is a charter member of the Canadian Association of Aquarium Clubs Inc. (CAOAC) [www.caoac.ca](http://www.caoac.ca). SCAAS is also a member of the Federation of American Aquarium Societies (FAAS). More news and information about St.Catharines & Area Aquarium Society can be found at <http://www.scaas.info>

**Our next meeting will be held on September 14 at the Seafarers & Teamsters Union hall, 70 St. Davids Rd.E Thorold. Start time is 7.30 pm ALL ARE WELCOME**  
**This month's program will be presented by club members Natasha Djermanovic & Chris Corfield, who will be showing footage of some of their marine dives.**

## 2008 – 2009 Executive

President – Ken Brady - - - (905) 935-4716 [kbrady2@cogeco.ca](mailto:kbrady2@cogeco.ca)  
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2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President – Bruce Hallett - (905) 934-7138  
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Auction Coordinator – Tom Bridges  
Auctioneer – open  
Breeder Awards – Tom Bridges  
CAOAC Representative – Tom Bridges  
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## Membership Dues:

Family :\$ 25.00  
Single - \$ 20.00  
Junior - \$ 10.00 (under 16)  
Seniors - \$ 10.00 (over 65 )

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Cover photo of a  
Male Tateurdina  
ocellicauda  
Photo © by DAve  
Unruh



## President's Message September 2009

First things first: the meeting is at the union hall as usual but not until September 14<sup>th</sup>!

Here we are at the start of another great season. We had a very successful 2008/2009 season with great programs and a huge increase in participation by more members in the club operations. This year Tom and Pam, the new program committee members, are well on the way to having programs planned ahead of time.

For those of you who are jealous of Tom and Pam's new found fame there are plenty of other positions needing someone to take charge of.

One area I hope to see even more growth is continued increase in the jar show. It's an opportunity to show off or simply show us something new. You never would want to miss show and tell at school so please give it a try. There is a lot of help available and it's pretty informal so no reason to get the stage fright.

Another aspect to the club and probably the most satisfying one is the growing feeling of comradeship and community our club is experiencing. The most important aspects to keep this up are talking to people and being at the monthly meeting. Pretty soon you will have an eagerness to come out and talk about your hobby with new found or renewed friendships that can last a lifetime. It's nice to have this simple refuge from the daily routines we all need to put up with.

So clean out the algae to see what is thriving in your tanks after summers distraction and bring it out either as a jar show entry or a story to tell where you will find we are all interested in what you are doing and what you have to say.

**Time to have fun,**

**Ken**

### *Anagram for September*

*Example:*

*An anagram for this creature is: alpine alps*

*The creature is: applesnail*

**An anagram for this plant is: Deny town reciprocity This plant is: \_\_\_\_\_**



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## Jar Show

Jar Show results from the June meeting.

Fish of the Month

1,2 and 3 to Phil Barrett, 6, 5 and 4 points

**Best in Show - Red Oranda - Phil Barrett**

2008-2009 Senior Jar Show Champion - tie Ron  
Wormald & Ken Brady each with 25 points!

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**Remember -- the  
September meeting is  
membership renewal time.  
Please come to the meeting  
prepared to stop at the  
membership desk to pay your  
dues.**

Answer will be in the next newsletter.

**June's answer: Fiddler Crab**

Fishy Anagrams provided courtesy of



# The Crypt Emersion – Part Three (of Ten)

Derek P.S. Tustin

Well, it's been an interesting summer, with a lot going on, both in terms of my aquatic hobby endeavors and in life in general. I've found that this little project of mine has provided a focus. Every Sunday night I pick up the camera, take a picture of the tank, and think about what has changed in the preceding week. So I pick up where I left off last June, with Week Nine...

## Week Nine



The *Anubias hastifolia* and *Anubias barteri* have both thrown new leaves and the leaf that the *Anubias barteri caladifolia* "1705" had previously thrown is now breaking the surface. However, the *Anubias frazeri* is not growing well at all.

Both the *Pogostemon helferi* and the *Utricularia graminifolia* continue to be problematic when trying to get them to root. The *Salvinia rotundifolia* is doing very well, and the *Lobelia cardinalis* continues to grow very nicely. All the various crypts continue to grow slowly (as expected) with no crypt rot present.

The major problem continues to be lack of humidity in the tank. If a leaf starts to grow outside the edges of the aquarium, the leaf quickly develops brown spots around the margin. I continue to work on developing a system for increasing humidity above the water surface.

Connie was vacuuming in front of the tank this week and one of the neon tetras (*Paracheirodon innesi*) jumped out right into the path of the vacuum. Needless to say it suffered a death that (in retrospect) is somewhat humorous. Actually, the death sucked...I added an additional 6 neon tetras, and the school is now at 16.

## Week Ten



The leaves that the *A. hastifolia* and the *A. barteri* had thrown the previous week both broke the surface. The *A. barteri caladifolia* "1705" has thrown a new submerged leaf as well. The *A. frazeri* has begun to yellow on all leaves, although a new leaf is in the process of forming.

The *P. helferi* and *U. graminifolia* continue to have problems rooting. The *S. rotundifolia* is multiplying even quicker than I expected. The main plant of the *L. cardinalis* is growing nicely, although the junior plants are having a difficult time staying rooted.

The *Cryptocoryne cordata* has thrown a new leaf, and the remainder of the *Cryptocorynes* continue to grow quite nicely.

Since the *A. hastifolia* is growing so nicely in these conditions, I have removed another *A. hastifolia* from my 75-gallon tank that was not flourishing, and have placed it in this tank to see if growing emersed will encourage better growth.

## Week Eleven



The *A. hastifolia* that has been in the tank the longest continues to grow very nicely, with the existing leaves growing taller, but the one removed



from my 75-gallon tank shows no signs of new growth. Both the *A. barteri* and the *A. barteri caladifolia* "1705" continue to grow, with the leaf thrown by the *A. barteri caladifolia* "1705" last week breaking the surface. However, the *A. frazeri* continues to yellow, although the leaf thrown last week appears quite green.

The *P. helferi* is still not rooting properly, although larger roots are developing which will hopefully allow better rooting soon. The *U. graminifolia* is very thin, although what has rooted is doing well. The *L. cardinalis* main plant continues to thrive, and the junior plants have started to develop as well and are now staying rooted.

All crypts continue to grow nicely, and the fish and invertebrates are doing well.

I continue to try and design a "rain-maker", going so far as to make a test version. I have a series of 5 tubes running the length of the aquarium, and designed to be suspended below the lights. However, the pressure from two small table-top water pumps is not enough to give a consistent flow. I continue to try and develop a workable solution.

### Week Twelve



I went to a local garden center with Connie this week, and wandered by the pond plants section. I don't have a pond yet, but noticed a couple of plants that might fit into my emersed growth tank. I decided to buy a *Mimulus luteus* and a *Sagittaria lorata* to add to my tank. The *M. luteus* is listed as an aquatic pond plant, and the *S. lorata* is obviously a member of the *Sagittaria* species. From my reading, the *S. lorata* should be able to be grown emersed or submersed, with different leaf development depending. Both plants were added to my tank.

The *P. helferi* continue to develop longer roots, but still will not stay rooted in the substrate. The *A. barteri* is showing leaf rot from the margins. I

trimmed off the effected leaves to see if the problem continues.

I removed the second *A. hastifolia* as it was showing no signs of growth. To replace it, I purchased another *A. frazeri* from Vandermeer Nursery. It had been grown in emersed conditions, and I am hoping will thrive in this emersed set-up.

I continue to experiment with my full-tank "rainmaker". I will need to upgrade the pump or lower the number of channels in order for "rain" to fall over the entire tank.

### Week Thirteen



The *A. hastifolia* has thrown another new leaf and the new *A. frazeri* seems to have had an okay transition. Some of the leaves show browning around the edges, but a new leaf has also formed.

The *Eleocharis acicularis* has rooted quite nicely and is throwing runners, many of which need to be rooted with tweezers as they tend to grow above the surface of the substrate. Both the *P. helferi* and the *U. graminifolia* continue to grow slowly, and continue to not root properly.

The crypts and the *L. cardinalis* continue to grow nicely. I had to thin out the *Salvinia rotundifolia* as it was doing too well. It had grown to cover about 75% of the surface, so I thinned it back to about 10% cover.

The *M. luteus* I purchased last week flowered this week. However, while the flower was in full bloom, the stalk began to rot. I ended up removing the plant on Friday after the stalk had completely disintegrated. The *S. lorata* has also flowered. It threw a flower stalk on Wednesday and by Sunday there were flowers.

I added gravel fertilizer in the form of JBL The 7 Balls purchased from Lucky's in Scarborough. While there, I also came across some Azoo Plant



Gibberellin, a plant growth hormone. I dosed this as recommended after a 50% water change.

I finished and installed the "rain-maker". It consists of two pieces of rigid aquarium tubing running parallel across the length of the tank and suspended just below the lights. Both ends are hooked up to a small table-top water pump (one pump on either end of the tank, and the line split to go to both tubes) and the tubes are drilled to allow water to drip down into the tank. This is not exactly what I planned, but I will let it run to see if it has any positive impact.

All the fish and invertebrates are doing well. However, one neon tetra jumped out of the tank, but I was there to see it (and Connie luckily wasn't there with the vacuum) and I immediately returned it to the tank. So far, no ill effects from it's leaping antics.

### Week Fourteen



The *A. hastifolia* has thrown another new leaf. The large *A. frazeri* continue to lose the older leaves although new leaves continue to be formed.

The flowering of the *S. lorata* continued all week, the leaves have now grown above the level of the lights, and a new runner has formed. However, the runner has formed a submerged form of leaf rather than an emerged form. With the success of this plant, I have purchased and added a second plant.

All other plants and fish continue to do well, and the "rain-maker" continues to work properly.

After some thought (and as indicated by others), the 4 inch depth of this tank may be too deep for *Cryptocoryne* species and *Sagittaria* species to grow emerged.

The large *A. frazeri* has lost most of it's leaves, and some of the roots have rotted off, but there continues to be other roots that appear to be growing strongly. The *A. hastifolia* has thrown two new leaves, and the other leaves that are above the surface are growing almost up to the lights.

### Week Fifteen



.Both of the *S. lorata* have leaves that have grown above the lights, although the leaves that have grown since it was placed in the tank continue to grow in the submerged form.

Other than that, the other plants continue to grow, and the fish and invertebrates are doing well.

### Week Sixteen



The *A. hastifolia* has thrown another new leaf, the leaf that was thrown last week has now broken the surface of the water, and both the *A. barteri* and *A. barteri caladifolia* "1705" continue to grow, although not at the accelerated rate of the *A. hastifolia*.

However, the *A. frazeri* added in week twelve has lost all leaves, and the root mass has completely rotted. This is third Anubias that has disintegrated on me, and I am at a loss to explain why. The first, an *Anubias barteri*, was bought from an auction, so I am unsure if it was grown emerged or submersed, the second, an *Anubias barteri* "coffeefolia", was emerged in my 75-gallon tank and transferred to this one, and this one had been grown emerged. I have been unable to find any articles on the internet addressing this, and remain at a loss as to an explanation.



## Week Twenty



*cardinalis* (and the fake *L. cardinalis*) are still flourishing. The *L. cardinalis* has developed really attractive leaves, with the underside being a deep purple. The fake *L. cardinalis* have firmly rooted, and the submerged leaves are a very vibrant green.

A couple of weeks ago, I added some *Sagittaria sagittifolia* to my pond. They have done quite nicely outside, and I have the spot left from where I removed the *S. lorata* and placed two plants in the tank to see how they do in an in-door emersed set-up.

## Week Twenty-One



You know how the *A. hastifolia* is doing. Other than that, the two *S. sagittifolia* look good, and all other plants, fish and invertebrates are doing well.

One of the two small pumps used in the "rain-maker" clogged this week, and the repair was a simple matter of cleaning the impeller. I'm actually very surprised with how little cleaning is required in this tank. I've had some algae on the sides, but very little compared to other experiences. The Aquaclear 20 has required very little cleaning, and the in-take hose has been very clean. The intake strainer tends to partially clog, but most often after a plant has rotted away on me, or some *E. acicularis* has floated free and been sucked in.

No new additions, no new deaths, and very little that needed to be done.

## Week Twenty-Two



I may have reached a point of equilibrium with the tank with no new additions planned, and nothing that needs to be taken out. I was hoping to hear from a contact of mine regarding some galaxy rasboras / celestial pearl danios (*Danio margaritatus*) as I still would like to add some to this tank. Other than that, there are no foreseen changes, and the tank has remained stable once again this week.

The *S. sagittifolia* are doing very nicely, but the *S. lorata* continue to brown at the tops of the tallest leaves (which are above the lights). The *A. hastifolia* continues to grow and the leaves are getting progressively larger. The *L. cardinalis* continues to grow, but not to the height or width I expected. All other plants, fish, and invertebrates continue to do well, and the crypts have attained an impressive spread.

### Fall Auction / Shows

**Sept. 12 Sarnia Aquarium Society** Fall Show and Auction 2009" 9:30am

**Sept 27 - London Aquaria Soc.** Show & Auction

**Oct. 04 - Hamilton -** Auction & Flea Market

**Oct. 17 - Cambridge & District Aquarium Society -** Auction

**Nov. 01 - Kitchener-Waterloo Aquarium Society -** Auction



# SCANNING THE EXCHANGES & etc.

... with Pat and Tom ...



## GOOD READING IN THE S.C.A.A.S. LIBRARY ...

- ▶ ... in the Central New York Aquarium Society's newsletter 'Reflector' – June, 2009
- \*Ten Things to Know About Gobies by Peter McKane of England
- ▶ ... in the Tropical Fish Club of Erie County's newsletter 'Somethings Fishy' - June, 2009
- \*Harlequin Rasbora profile
- ▶ ... in the Hamilton & District Aquarium Society's Monthly Bulletin - June, 2009
- \*Astatotilapia sp. 'Calliptera Chizmulu' by Larry Johnson
- \*Charlie's Pond by Charles Drew
- \*Blast From the Past – Air Supply – Part 1 of 2 by Joe Bastianpillai
- ▶ ... in the Youngstown Area Tropical Fish Society's newsletter 'The Youngstown Aquarist' – July/August, 2009
- \*Success! (Simpsonichthys parallelus) by Curt Smith
- \*Fish Tuberculosis by Leslie Keefer – Reprinted from Delta Tales, Potomac Valley Aquarium Society
- \*A Jewelfish Double Whammy by Charley Grimes



## Welcome back S.C.A.A.S. MEMBERS

**Remember -- the September meeting is membership renewal time.**

**Please come to the meeting prepared to stop at the membership desk to pay your dues.**

**Family – 25.00, Single – 20.00  
Junior (under 16) – 10.00  
Seniors (over 65) – 10.00**

**I'll take cash (a pile of loonies or toonies or even quarters is o.k.), or a cheque (a post-dated cheque is o.k. too).**

**There is no excuse not to pay in September.**

**I'd rather not keep a list of members who haven't renewed, and I find it very uncomfortable reminding people who still haven't paid after a couple of months or more.**

**Thanks, eh?!!  
Pat**

The Exchange newsletters will be in the club library at the meeting.



## Member Profile

*By Pam Danyluck*

This month's member profile is on Darrell Alcott. He was born in Labrador City, Newfoundland where he spent his first nineteen years. At nineteen he moved to St. Catharines and has remained here with his wife Valerie and his two sons Keegan 6 ½ and Zacharee 5 years old.

Darrell works at Lakeside Steel in Welland, but is currently laid off for six months.

He joined our club in December of 2008. He first became interested in fish when his sister in-law bought a two gallon tank for his children as an Easter present in 2008.

Darrell keeps three tanks a fifty-five gallon, a twenty gallon and a fifteen gallon. He does not have a fish room.

At the present he keeps Angels, discus, neon tetras, lemon tetras, rummy-nose tetras, plecostomus, clown loaches, zebra loaches, guppies, beta, cherry shrimp and zebra danios.

His favorites are his discus for being a more challenging fish to keep and Darrell loves the colour variations they come in.

He currently is using a fluval 404 on his fifty-five gallon and an aqua clear mini on the twenty gallon and a penguin on his fifteen gallon for filtration.

His boys share his interest in the hobby. Keegan has the fifteen gallon in his room and wants to learn everything about all fish. Zacharee has the twenty in his room and knows some of the names.



Thanks Darrell for letting us get to know you a little better.

## **Wanted**

**M**embers willing to be interviewed for member profiles! It would be a big help if anyone willing to have his or her profile done would contact me. You do not need to be an expert fish keeper, just interested in fish.



Please contact me at:

[pjdanyluck@sympatico.ca](mailto:pjdanyluck@sympatico.ca) or 905-562-3290.

## Breeding & Care of Tateurndina ocellicauda by DAve Unruh

**This** is a small, but very beautiful fish, commonly called the Peacock goby, Rainbow Gudgeon or Eye-Spot Sleeper. These names are very descriptive of this fish. It is very colorful as a Peacock is, or as rainbows are. It also has a spot in the caudal fin that looks a bit like an eye.

**While** this fish is called a goby, it is not a true goby. True gobies have fused pelvic fins and these fish are placed in the family of Gobiidae. Sleeper gobies have separate pelvic fins; this is an easy characteristic to look for.

**This** fish comes to us from New Guinea, where my wild-caught fish came from. However, most of the fish offered for sale are bred by hobbyists who are willing to take the time & effort to spawn & raise up the fry. While spawning this fish is quite simple, I found that raising the fry takes a fair amount of care and time.

**Mature** males and females are fairly easy to tell apart. The male is quite a bit larger than females. So if you raise up the fry you will begin to see differences in the size of the young fish. Typically this will mean that the larger ones are males, with the females being the smaller fish. Females grow to only 4 – 5cm, while males are almost twice as large at 7 to 8 cm. I guess that the mid-sized fry present a bit of a problem sexing – are they small males, or large females? Time will tell, leave these fish together and let them decide might be a way to go with those. In addition, males have much larger heads. They have a kind of cephalic hump, much like some cichlids such as *Cyphotilapia frontosa*.

**Rather** than describe the colors of this beautiful fish I will let the photos speak.(above right & center) Take note of the head size of these mature fish and you will see how easy it is to sex these fish. The male is about 4.5cm & the female is about 3 cm.

**Feeding** these fish does not present any problems. They eagerly ate flake food, Tetra Color Bits and frozen foods such as blackworms or bloodworms. I fed them all those foods along with live brine shrimp and daphnia.



**Getting** these fish to spawn was the easy part. I first placed a half coconut shell with a small door cut in the side. I decided to give them a choice of spawning sites and added a 15 cm (6 inches) piece of 2 inch diameter black PVC pipe. After a couple of weeks with no spawning going on I decided that the spawning sites were too large. I removed the PVC pipe & replaced it with a ½ inch diameter 10 cm (4 inches) long piece of white cpvc pipe with one end closed off. The male was quite impressed & perked up almost immediately. He started showing off for the female, flaring his fins at her to show of how impressive he was. But the female was not impressed; she made that plain as she turned her back on him and swam away. The male was not deterred. He chased her and showed off again. The female was still not impressed.





*Tetrarudina ocellicauda* Male courting female  
photo © by DAve Unruh

But after about ten hours she gave in and was laying eggs in the cpvc pipe. When she finished laying eggs she turned her back on the male and left him to take care of the eggs. Or he kicked her out & told her he could raise the kids without her help. I'm not sure, but the male was left with the



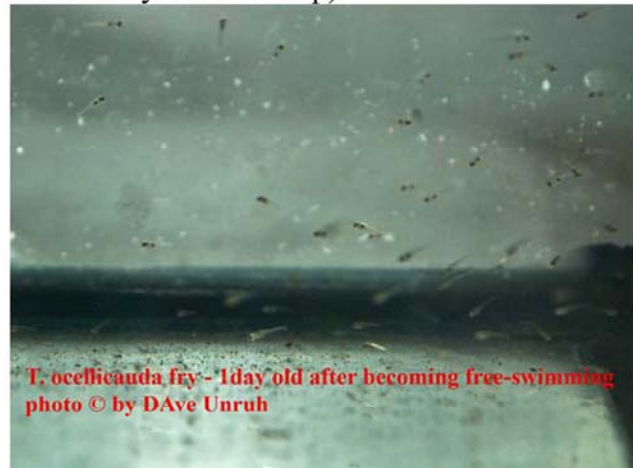
*T. ocellicauda* courting photo © by DAve Unruh

job of fanning water over the eggs & chased away any other fish that ventured to close (only some small guppies). The eggs disappeared after a few days and they went through the whole thing again. When the second batch of eggs disappeared again I decided they would need some help. A third batch of eggs appeared & I stole the eggs, including the cpvc tube.

The date of the spawning was April 18, 2009. I removed the tube with the eggs on April 21 & they hatched out two days later.

I had prepared a two gallon tank with water from the parent's tank and placed the pipe in the small tank. I removed the pipe from the main tank in a way that the eggs were always covered in

water. Once in the 2 gallon tank I placed an airstone near the pipe opening so that water current was started in such a way that water was passed over the eggs, hopefully like the male did with his fins. It must have worked (or it didn't matter) as the eggs hatched and I had a whole pile of wriggling little creatures. I kept the airstone working and after 4 days (or so) I had a whole batch of little swimming fish. They were very small, some of the smallest baby fish that I have seen. There were at least 100 baby fish. I did not expect all to survive as some die-off is normal. During the previous 4 days I had considered what to feed the newly hatched fry. I had newly hatched brine shrimp ready but once the fry had hatched I was worried the baby brine shrimp would eat the ocellicauda fry! (just kidding) Because the fry were so small they would need a very small sized food to eat. I had thought this might be the case so I had a back-up plan. I had considered vinegar eels but my culture had died off and it was too late to get one started. Any way the vinegar eels might have eaten the fry (like the vicious baby brine shrimp).



*T. ocellicauda* fry - 1day old after becoming free-swimming  
photo © by DAve Unruh

The last thing I thought of was some peaceful green water. I felt I could trust the algae not to attack the fry. But I did not have any green water ready so I used a commercially available product. The one I used was made by Kent Marine & is called PhytoPlex. This is a product used in marine coral propagation. It looks like green water and the fry seemed to be growing so they must have been eating it. I fed them small amounts of this product to them for about two weeks. I also did daily water changes of about 1/2 of the water. I

*Continued on page 13*

**“What SCAAS Members are keeping?”**

By Pam Danyluck

This is an up to date list of what our members keep and specialize in, including contact information.

To be added to this list, please see Pam to fill out a form or email her at [danyluck@sympatico.ca](mailto:danyluck@sympatico.ca)

DAve Unruh	(905) 648-9860 dunruh@cogeco.ca
<b>Specialty:</b>	<b>Cichlids</b>
<b>Others:</b>	Plants, Marines, Some Catfish
Some of the Fish I am keeping as of September 2009	Pseudotropheus demasoni - wild caught (wc) Neolamprologus marunguensis – (wc) Heros appendiculatus – (wc) Julidochromis marlieri “Gombie” - (wc) Pterophyllum scalare – Angel fish – (wc) Pseudomugil gertrudae –(wc) Hoplosternum pectoral (Hoplo Catfish) Pseudosphromenus dayi – (wc) Synodontis petricola Callopleysiops altivelis (Marine Comet) Snowflake morray eel Amphiprion clarkia (clownfish) Puntis denisonii (wc) Pterophyllum leopoldi (wc) Neolamprologus falcicula (wc), Neolamprologus olivaceus (wc) Pterapogon kauderni (wc)

Pam Danyluck	danyluck@sympatico.ca
<b>Specialty: Apple snails</b>	<b>Pomacea bridgesii(newly named difusa) or Mystery as the pet stores call them., Pomacea insularium, Pomacea canaliculata Pomacea canaliculata, Asolene spixi</b>
<b>Albino BNS</b>	<b>Long and short finned</b>

Pam Danyluck cont’d	
Keeping as of January 2009 Others: Livebearers	Celestial Pearl Danios <u>Domestic</u> Platies, Swords, Mollies <u>Wild Types</u> Ameca Splendens(endangered) Limia vittata  Killifish: Fundulopanchax oeseri (endangered) Fundulopanchax gardneri makurdi Cories: Weitzmani , Pygmy (hastatus), Black Phantom aspidoras Dwarf Neon Rainbows Red Cherry Shrimp, Green Shrimp Assassin Snails

Tom & Pat Bridges	tp.bridges@sympatico.ca
<b>Specialty:</b>	<b>Angels</b> <b>Anableps</b>
Others: The fish we are keeping as of October 2008	Plecostomus Endlers Livebearers Limia perugiae Celestial Pearl Danios Columbian tetras



For more information see our website:	<a href="http://www3.sympatico.ca/tp.bridges/home.html">http://www3.sympatico.ca/tp.bridges/home.html</a>
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Kevin Bonnar	905-680-0473/fishmongers@hotmail.com
<b>Specialty:</b>	<b>Salt Water</b>
LPS - Large Polyp Stony	Acros regular & deep water
Softies – Zoas & Leathers	Clowns
Breeding Banghii Cardinals	Almost any high end coral

Bohdan Nebesny	bnebesny@hotmail.com
<b>Specialty:</b>	<b>Red Belly Piranhas (10 years)</b>

Shawn & Shirley Markowski	<a href="mailto:srogers33@cogeco.ca">srogers33@cogeco.ca</a> (905) 714 - 0014
<b>Specialty:</b>	<b>Swordtails</b> <b>Amano Shrimp</b>
Others:	Plants
Some fish they are keeping as of January 2009	Dojo Loaches (Weather) Yoyo Loaches Bettas Various Cories Silvertip Tetras Plecostomus Dwarf Rainbow Fish
For pictures see: Website:	Shirley Roger's Facebook <a href="http://home.cogeco.ca/~rogers33/">http://home.cogeco.ca/~rogers33/</a>

*Taturndina ocellicauda (continued from page11)*

used tap water and Prime – a water conditioner to get rid of any chloramines or chloride. I then fed them newly hatched brine shrimp. I could see they were eating the shrimps by the tiny swollen bellies. I stuck with the daily water changes for another two weeks. By this time I thought the fry would be able to take powdered food so I got some Tetra Bits & ground the granules to a fine powder using a mortise & pestle. They took to the powdered food & I began to alternate feedings of baby brine shrimp with the crushed Tetra Bits. In contrast to my experience I have read that the fry can eat newly hatched brine shrimp as soon as they are free-swimming.

After 5 months they were almost 2cm. long. Their coloration is hard to see, but it is there. The color is easy to see in a properly exposed and enlarged photographic image. At this time I can not see any difference in the fry, except in size. They all have the same coloration and there is no noticeable

the same coloration and there is no noticeable difference in head size. Time will tell whether they are all females or just immature fish. At any rate they are a very beautiful and peaceful fish, highly recommended. Taturndina ocellicauda are very beautifully colored, a great fish for planted aquariums of any size.





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