



FEDERATION OF BRITISH AQUATIC SOCIETIES

# BULLETIN

winter 2012

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# **BULLETIN**

## **December 2011**

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## EDITORIAL

If I don't see another Furnished Aquarium until 2012, it'll be too soon!

Having been involved in several major aquatic events in 2011, I find the novelty of attaching lead weights to plant cuttings and plunging my arms into cold water is beginning to wear off. However, this is not a plea for sympathy on my own behalf, rather a prologue to paying tribute to all those exhibitors who turned out, weekend after weekend, to bring us superb examples of aquarium fishes at our Open Shows throughout 2011.

Once, trolleys laden with tanks and jerrycans of water were the exception but now, with rising fuel costs, exhibitors are making the most of each outing and boosting entry numbers. The increasing number of home-bred fish also shows that the hobby is far from dead in the water.

Contrast this with the two London aquatic-based Shows: the blaze of the LED lighting systems, the absolute clarity of Opti-white tanks and nano-sized decorative aquariums all reflect current tastes (and manufacturers' thoughts) in which direction the hobby seems to be taking.

Between the two extremes – garden shed fish-houses and ultra-modern tanks – there lies a whole spectrum of interest for the fishkeeper to follow. We are proud and grateful to be able to show off these achievements through the efforts of our members in 2011.

We send fishkeepers everywhere our best wishes for the New Year.

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If it's November, it must be Olympia (again!)

For the second time this year, the FBAS found itself working in close co-operation with Rolf C Hagen, albeit with another Exhibition Organiser – On Show Productions - on a large public aquatic Show in London.

'Aquatics Live!' moved into Olympia 2, taking over the ground and Lower ground floors. The top floor featured Aquatic Trade Stands whilst the lower level became the Clubs and Associations Village (supported by Rolf C Hagen) and it was on this floor that one would expect to bump into all the familiar faces from around previous Shows of the year.



Centre stage was a large Laguna Pond faced on both sides by the FBAS/Fluval displays and the FBAS Stand. Elsewhere within the same 'corral' were UK Discus Association, Goldfish Society of Great Britain, British Cichlid Association, Fancy Guppy Association, the Tetra Furnished Aquarium Display and the British Koi Keepers' Association.

Making up the rest of the space there was the UKAPS Stand and their large 'hands on' areas where practical demonstrations and competitions for adults and children alike took place.

On each floor there was a large seminar audience area and a continuous, but varied, series of presentations occurred throughout the day. Just to make you feel you were part of the aquatic scene, two helium-filled, radio-controlled fish – a Shark and a Clownfish – circled overhead or even lower!



As might be expected in today's modern times, the entire Trade Display area appeared to be LED driven in some way or another. The permutations of sparkling new aquariums (courtesy of Opti-white glass!) and dazzling luminaires with blue and white LEDs supported by actinic blue T5 tubes or over the tank, clip-on LED spotlights could be found everywhere.

No longer are marines an occasional feature. The Aquatic Design Centre had a massive marine tank in addition to a huge display of coral 'frags' that literally sold out on the first day!



Aquajardin and Bi-Orb stands, whilst linked figuratively speaking, both competed in the pristine stakes – if you could get a clear view of them that is, due to the masses of people crowding around them.

Similarly, Tetra and Maidenhead Aquatics were equally swamped with bargain seekers.





The JBL range of products were seen to advantage on the Hobby Fish Stand and it is thanks to Hobby Fish that a nano tank on the FBAS/Fluval display didn't come to grief when a heater failed. Thanks to a donated 50w heater of the correct physical size the Bumblebee Gobies in the nano tank soon felt much more comfortable and lived on to face another display in the future. Thanks, JBL!



Downstairs, things also hotted up as the public voted in Tetra's Furnished Aquarium competition.

The ten tanks were furnished by members of the Hounslow & District Aquarists Society and whilst the usual exponents of the art were well represented – Malcolm Goss, Peter Anderson and Peter Cairn, well-known from the annual FBAS Festival of Fishkeeping events – it was fellow member Dick Mills (also President of the FBAS) who emerged as overall winner with his rocky, smashed up roof tiles design complete with matching-red Serpae Tetras.





Adding fascination (and education) to young and old alike, was Hounslow's other contribution to the event, their Conservation Display which featured several different breeding set-ups showing not only how possible it is to breed fish in captivity but also some of the diverse methods that the fish use when doing so.

The only downside of this display was trying to catch the very numerous, but minute, Endlers Guppy fry at the end of the Show!



The Fluval range of aquariums presented the newer direction that the hobby is taking. Despite being part of the 'practical hobbyist' display area, the growing trend of stylish, state of the art, beautiful in their own right aquariums was well emphasised.

Colin Hill, the Fluval representative, was quite adamant that whilst this is not to decry the interest in actual fishkeeping and breeding, it is a new way of looking at the aquarium's contributory place in the home, not necessarily down the garden in a shed!



The larger 'Edge Aquarium' is a case in point. Visually, the picture aspect lends itself to an open position siting and again, the miniaturisation of everything from heaters, filters and lighting to ultra-clear, accurately-sculpted glass means that things of beauty can now be accommodated in almost any living space you can imagine.



Impressions of this first Show? From our participant's point of view it was extremely hassle-free. Bearing in mind that the vital difference between this and any other Pet Show is the sheer amount of water to be shifted at each end of the Exhibition, the whole success depended on this factor and the heroes of the Show were, without a doubt, the 'Water Providers.' Tanks and the large pond were filled almost effortlessly and additions of very hot water to get temperatures up were always there at precisely the right time. Thanks, lads, we couldn't have done it without you – or the foresight of the organisers in recognising that this was the one area they simply had to get right. As for the Show itself?



Very encouraging, lots to see – there were even crocodiles there – and plenty to look forward to this time next year, if the organisers have their way. Let's hope so!

The event was organised by:

On Show Productions  
24e Little Russell Street  
London WC1A 2HS  
Telephone 020 7430 2500  
[info@OnShowEvents.com](mailto:info@OnShowEvents.com)

The Federation of British Aquatic Societies thanks Rolf C Hagen for their support in making the Clubs and Associations Village possible, and all those aquarists that provided support in building up and staffing their displays or taking the more easy way out by just attending the Show. Whatever your contribution to the Show's success, you have our thanks.

# ASK US

**Q:** With several large tanks, partial water changes are quite a job for me. Also being the proud owner of a water-meter, I'm worried about the rising costs. Is there a way of returning some of the removed water to the tanks to cut down the amount of water I use?

**A:** Obviously a pump in a collecting bucket would do the job but all you'd be doing is returning 'contaminated' water back to where it came from. Even if you filtered the water first you'd still be undoing all the good work that water-changing can bring.

It's not just a case of removing obviously visibly dirty water, you need to remove water that has become less usable due to dissolved contaminants too – and these are usually invisible to the naked eye.

By replacing the removed water with clean water, you are actually diluting any dissolved contaminants still in the tank water – such things as nitrates for instance. In some tanks you could also be removing (or reducing) growth-limiting hormones, left-over medical cures or visibility-impairing colourants.

You can also use water-change times to alter the water conditions (pH and/or hardness) should you so wish – for setting up a breeding aquarium for example. Replacing with softer water to that already in the tank will bring down the hardness and by using more acidic or more alkaline water will alter the pH. Do remember to alter any water condition parameters **gradually** to avoid stressing the fish.

It might be worth remembering, if you are keeping freshwater fishes, then that is what they prefer to live in – 'fresh' water as opposed to 'stale.'



Here's a puzzle for you. Spot the difference between '**NSWF**' and '**NSWT**'. The first one is 'No Smoke without Fire' whilst the second is my spin on that – 'No Shows without Trade.'

"Of course a Show without Trade would be just not on".

The Festival of Fishkeeping that has just taken place at Weston-super-Mare would not get off the ground if it was not for the Trade and Sponsors alike. At the Festival not only the "Big Boys" such as Hagen, Tetra and Aquajardin but many of the smaller Companies all came together to make a great show of Trade Stands, each with their own appeal depending on each visitor's own individual aquatic interests.



"Intoponds" a small trader showing a freestanding wildlife habitat suitable for use in either gardens or on the patio. The unit comes complete, made of vacuum moulded 4mm high density polyethylene.



Hobbyists from the Koi fraternity said the Show was running about 2 weeks too late for them to exhibit their own Koi, so it was nice to see displays by Maurice Cox. His super Koi in large vats looked fantastic, and photos on display of where he breeds and raises his own English breed Koi trading as "Koi UK".

A company "Back to Nature" showing moulded backgrounds for your aquariums featuring the Amazonas, Rift Valley Lakes of Tanganyika and Malawi.

David Marshall, editor of The Aquarium Gazette was also on hand to answer hobbyists' questions and show off his publication.

Discus lovers were also represented by trade stands and a fine display of young Discus for sale by "Chens Discus".



Tetra added to the Show by supplying aquariums for the Furnished Aquarium Competitions and supporting the British Open Show and the Supreme, Supreme Pairs and Supreme Breeders Classes.



Talking of Show Classes, if any exhibitor experienced difficulties with leaking tanks, then there was the assurance that Brian Chittenden's Spa Glass tanks were there as a convenient backup.



Plant Heritage had a nice display, with plants for sale that can be grown in the garden or under glass away from frost adding a change from all things fishy.

Starfishes had all things coldwater, with the most fantastic selection of fancy Goldfish ranging from a few pounds up into the hundreds – well, it was nice to look.



The FBAS's old friend Anglo Aquarium Plant Company were on hand with a nice selection of Marginal Plants and Water Lilies, great low prices.



Aquajardin had a really smart stand with great offers for the show people, that's if those skeleton heads did not make you jump, they looked pretty scary to me. As you can see by the empty basket, by the time I got there with my camera, all the bargains had gone!

Aquajardin also supplied a selection of fish for the Furnished Aquariums and did not want them back! "A BIG THANK YOU!"



The hobbyists' Surplus Home-bred Fish Stand had lots to choose from, but giving them more than a little competition was J & K Aquatics with many fish for sale all at very reasonable prices.



When coming into the Show (or going out) you could not miss the Hagen Stand with displays of furnished aquaria all set up making you wish you could take one home. Hagen supported the Festival Open Show Classes and once a again a big thank you to them.

Well, sorry if I did not mention all the Traders, I'll try not to miss any next year – why not come along and check out things for yourself?

Editor *Malcolm Goss*

# **Water quality** - not water clarity

## **Dave Hulse, Tetra Information Centre**

At Tetra we very often hear customers describing their water quality as 'Crystal Clear', and thereby believing the water to be perfectly safe for the fish. Water clarity has very little to do with the actual quality of the water for any fish. Many fish such as Goldfish or Koi in particular are renowned for preferring the security offered by murky water.

What should we be looking for when discussing overall pond or aquarium water quality? What are the signs of poor water quality? What are the problems with murky water and the problems with 'crystal clear' water?

### **What is water quality?**

We can define this incredibly important concept as a description of the physical and chemical properties of the water; in other words the profile of the water and the level of pollutants in it. Let's take an example.

The water we draw out of the tap at Tetra's UK offices is very hard and slightly alkaline. This hardness comes from the chalky rocks in our area dissolving minerals into the rainwater. This rainwater seeps down into the ground, is then extracted to be treated and turned into tap water. These minerals give the water a characteristic hard-alkaline profile.

So water quality involves a description of the water's profile, hard and alkaline, soft and acidic etc. These are chemical properties, the definition also includes physical properties of the water most notably temperature. However water will change over time as living organisms extract and deposit various elements and compounds into it. Thus water quality also encompasses a description of the natural and unnatural 'pollutants' in the water.

Natural pollutants could include ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, phosphate etc, all compounds released from natural processes in the pond or aquarium such as fish metabolism. Unnatural pollutants could include those substances added by man such as chlorine in tapwater or other nasties such as heavy metals or pesticides.

## The dangers of crystal clear water

The thing to realise when discussing water quality for any fish, is that the eyes are not chemical test kits. Two water samples, one of which was perfect for fishkeeping, the other which for example, had an incorrect pH (acidity level) or too much ammonia or nitrite (toxic fish wastes), would look identical to our eyes.

We use chemical test kits to determine the quality of the water. We can measure the properties of the water such as pH, hardness and oxygen level and also the 'pollutants' such as ammonia or chlorine. There is *NO* substitute for regular water chemistry testing.



Water chemistry testing kits, such as those in the Tetra Test or Tetra Pond range are the only way to measure and thus determine overall water quality. However there are a few patterns that emerge or predictable events that occur when certain water quality values begin to slip.

## Signs of water quality problems

As we have seen 'good' fish keeping water quality can look to us the same as 'bad' fish keeping water quality, in the sense of the appearance of the water itself. However the behaviour and physiology of the fish themselves can tell us much about the quality of their medium.

The most common example is the behaviour of fish in water of low dissolved oxygen (DO). When the DO level drops below that preferred by a fish they begin to ventilate their gills at a faster and deeper rate, and frequently move up to the water surface where the DO level should be marginally higher. This gasping at the surface is a behavioural and physiological response allowing the fish to extract enough oxygen for its needs, rather like us humans huffing and puffing when we are 'out-of-breath'.

Many tropical freshwater fish have evolved organs to allow them to breathe air, and they will begin to use this special ability if the dissolved oxygen level of the tank begins to drop.





An ideal example of this is *Corydoras sp.* catfish which dart up to the water surface to take a quick gulp of air, if the DO level in the tank is slightly low. The gulp of air is then swallowed where a highly vascularised area of the gut allows the uptake of oxygen into the blood.

However a fish gasping at the water surface is by no means a unique sign of low DO levels. Many other parameters and pollutants can lead to gill damage which hinders the fishes ability to uptake oxygen thus leading them to gasp, even though the DO level is adequate for healthy fish.



Other 'signs' of poor water quality include the dreaded algae or blanket weed, an indication of an excess of plant nutrients in the system, most notably nitrates or phosphates.

Another good example is foaming on the water surface –

this can indicate an excess of organic material in the system probably due to overstocking with fish or overfeeding. It is also a sign of under-performance by the filter system again due to too much fish or food, or due to some trauma to the biofilter.

So clear water does not mean good water quality, and murky water does not mean bad water quality. Why do we desire such clean water for our fish and why do we associate clarity with quality?

### **Why do we want clear water?**

Firstly we want clean water for the simple reason that we want to see our fish. But is 'clean' good for them – would the fish choose clear water? I suspect not, many fish such as Goldfish or Carp naturally prefer the cover offered by murky water as it hides them from predators.

Common Carp show better growth rates in murky water than clear. So for our Koi to feel 'comfortable' in the clear water of a Koi pool a refuge offering shelter and security will always be a welcome addition. This can often take the form of a bridge or deck by the pond which enhances the overall appeal for you and the fish.

Many fish such as catfish have superb senses of taste, smell and touch to find food, but their eyes offer very feeble vision – *as the water they live in is so cloudy!*



The Knifefish and the Elephant-noses have adapted means of navigating through murky water and locating food through the use of electric fields emitted from their body.

Is murky water all that bad? It depends on the source of the reduction in clarity.

Murkiness due to mineral particles such as clays causes no real problems and mimics the natural environment of the fish. However murkiness due green algae turning the water into a pea soup is a different matter. Firstly the pea soup pond is not a pleasing feature in any garden. Secondly a small amount of algae causes no problems for the fish, however if the algae population blooms and the pond becomes choked with growth then serious water quality implications follow. Excessive algal growth can cause wild daily fluctuations in DO, carbon dioxide and possibly pH levels in the pond which has serious consequences on the health of the fish.

Ultimately we all have our own preferences for water clarity for the fish. Some choose to have a slight cloudiness in the water for the fish to feel at ease. With the filtration technology available today it is possible to maintain terrifically clear water, and provide aesthetically pleasing refuges for the fish. What we have no choice over is water *quality*, the fish have their set preferences dictated by evolution and we owe it to them to check the water always stays within their boundaries.



Visit Tetra at [www.tetra-fish.com](http://www.tetra-fish.com)



## The Red Killifish

### *Nothobranchius melanospilus*

The natural habitat of *Nothobranchius melanospilus*, often called the Red Killifish with its striking colours of red in both the body and fins, occurs in the East African lowlands along the coast of south-east Kenya and eastern Tanzania. It's a seasonal fish and can be found in shallow pools, areas containing small amounts of water, and is by far the most common *Nothobranchius* found in the area. Such small amounts of water are often dense with water plants.

The ideal aquarium for these fishes should be about 100 x 35 x 30 cm. You can well mix this Killifish with species of both *Epiplatys* and *Aphyosemion* or the very beautiful *Roloffia schmitti*, that swims everywhere in the aquarium. These species listed all belong to the so-called plant spawners.

When *Nothobranchius melanospilus* spawns in the aquarium, eggs are deposited in the substrate. However this species cannot be kept together with other bottom laying species. In such a case eggs of several other members of the *Nothobranchius* family also deposited in the same substrate would not be ideal when the period which these eggs have to endure in their natural habitat differs with each species.

When obtaining *N. melanospilus* it would be wise to purchase half-grown specimens as they are more adaptable to changes in water composition. Adult fishes seem to be more sensitive to a change in water chemistry.

It is essential that any changes in environment have to be taken very carefully. Changes in hardness from water of 8°DH to 3°DH or 15°DH do not create problems. It is sensible, however to add a good teaspoon of salt to the water when changing the fishes from one tank to another with softer water.

The pH can vary from light acid to neutral. It is very important that the water temperature is not allowed to rise too high and often these fish being kept in a warm Fishhouse or living room would not require a heater in their aquarium. Although we do not know much about the range of water temperatures in their natural habitat, in the aquarium they tend to live best between 21°C and 24°C. The water should be crystal clear and also free of any micro-organisms.

Once the fish are settled in their new home, the water should be partially changed on a weekly basis. *N. melanospilus* is a good eater, enjoying *Tubifex*, mosquito larvae, and frozen foods.

For breeding make up a small glass tray that will not only fit in the breeding tank, but also in the top tray of your refrigerator. This also can be made up from some of the food packaging from the supermarket.

A layer of 5cms of boiled and well-rinsed peat-moss or peat clippings can be used. when using the "tray method" this can be removed and another tray put in its place.

The best results are obtained by breeding with a trio of fish, one male, two females. If more males are available, it is a good idea to exchange males as well as females. At the end of a maximum period of breeding for two weeks, the peat tray should be removed.

Make sure the peat is moist and divide into three plastic bags. These bags should be placed in the dark at a temperature of 23°-25°C. Separate the breeding fishes as they need a rest period of several days. As the drought arrives in their natural habitat the adult fish would die.

The eggs are 1 mm large, clear to yellowish in colour, and now need to undergo a period of "artificial drought" for about four months. After this period water should be poured on the eggs into each bag. Any newly hatched fry should be placed in a rearing tank, and drain off surplus water from the bags. After six weeks, once more pour water into the bags, just like all bottom spawners *Nothobranchius melanospilus* produce eggs which undergo a various lengths of incubating period.

The newly hatched fry have a very small yolk-sack, which is consumed in a few hours. From these early days require newly hatched Brine Shrimp. The fry grow very fast and after two weeks will eat chopped *Tubifex* or very small *Daphnia*. Change part of their water every day and filter constantly, a sponge filter worked by an air stone is ideal. The growth rate is so fast that the young are sexually mature after six to eight weeks.

To obtain good breeding stock keep the sexes separated for another month and during this time place the sexes together once a week to stop the females becoming too heavy with roe.

Lastly, it is a great pleasure keeping *Nothobranchius melanospilus* as it is with many other species of killifish.

Arend van den Nieuwenhuizen

## HAPPY BROOCH WINNERS AT THE FESTIVAL



Peter Qusted  
(Bronze)



John Egan  
(Gold)



Steve & Debbie  
Edwards (Gold)



Terry Hewitt  
(Gold)



Regular readers of our Bulletins will recall in my articles '100 Years of Fishkeeping' in the March & June 2010 issues. Therein I described the Dubai Mall Aquarium – the world's largest aquarium. Well, it isn't! A copy was read by aquarist friends in the USA and they emailed to say that the world's largest is in the Aquarium of Georgia, Atlanta. So, off I went to Atlanta....

Motoring down the crowded 14 lane highway towards the skyscrapers of downtown Atlanta is amazing, but not as mind-blowing as the Georgia Aquarium itself. There are magnificent parks in the centre of the city, one of which is dedicated to Dr John Stith Pemberton (1831-1888) who was a Georgian and invented Coca-Cola. It is called Pemberton Park and is the home of the Coca-Cola Museum (well worth a visit too). On the upper area of that park is where the Georgia Aquarium was built in 2005 mainly by the Marcus family. They started the 'Home Depot' chain of stores in the USA and so were able to donate \$250 million to the project. Many more millions have been donated since then by other USA firms and the aquarium is still developing.

It is said that Bernard (Bernie) Marcus and his wife Billi visited 56 public aquaria in 11 different countries gathering information for the original design. (I can't beat that!) A major contributor was Coca-Cola and it was within their Pemberton Park that the Aquarium was built – you can even get a double entry ticket for both attractions.

The double ticket is not cheap - \$39-50 adult, \$33-50 senior and \$29-50 child. Note that this does not include the state tax, which adds 8% to everything at all tills. For the Aquarium only: \$25-95 adult and \$19-95 child + that annoying tax.



Entering the Aquarium involves a bag search and several security checks, perhaps because of the following sign:

So don't attempt to take your gun.....

You enter the huge hall via twin aquariums full of perpetually shoaling Jacks (*Carangidae*):-



The main hall has huge colourful designs of continuously changing lights:



This is typical of the very American style of presentation – edutainment: lots of information and displays but all made attractive to the eye.

Staffing includes 500 full-timers with veterinarians, biologists and technicians, the latter including experts from the entertainment industry. There are more than 2,000 volunteers – people who just want to help.

For example the traditional Touch Tank has a member permanently in attendance to answer questions (and protect the animals).



On two levels, this hall leads into six galleries, each sponsored by industry.

Just two examples:





...and of course, a fast food restaurant and shop:



All the individual tanks have information about the fish therein, not only captions, there are also flat screen TVs with continuously playing videos – and background music. Those tanks are stunning, with large, colourful specimens in crystal-clear water.



You can even dive into some aquaria with loaned scuba equipment (at extra cost!)

Some tanks are small but with unusual designs to make them attractive to visitors.....



The Aquarium also has a ballroom that can accommodate 6,000 guests, and a cinema with a 3D film (4D actually – water sprays and vibrating chairs included).



There are giant tanks with beluga whales and penguin colonies. You can come face to face with the penguins via an acrylic tunnel into their paludarium.

...and, of course, they have a 30 metre acrylic tunnel with a people mover:

But my reason for visiting was to view their giant aquarium that they claim is the largest in the world...



it is a seawater tank holding 6.3 million US gallons (the Dubai aquarium had 10 million litres)...which is 5.3 million Imperial gallons or almost 24 million litres - more than double that Dubai tank.



This picture shows part of the acrylic tank in a wrap over style so you can look up at the fishes. By the seating can be seen one of several touch screen monitors with information on the aquarium's contents.



Cleaning the tank requires a professional diver (left is a view upwards within the above picture):

Below is another view of the aquarium. It has theatre seating and a member of staff with a microphone describing the fish on view.



He is explaining about the Hammer Head and Whale Sharks within.

## Technical Facts



As usual, I talked my way into visiting behind the scenes and discovered a well-equipped laboratory where live coral is grown, seahorses bred, new fish quarantined and research carried out. Note the name 'AquaLab' – that brought back fond memories of my own Aqualab...



In total, the Georgia Aquarium has 10 million (US) gallons which is composed of Atlanta tap water with added Instant Ocean sea salts for the marine tanks.

RO is used to remove chloramine from that tapwater and Ozone for sterilisation, but UV is not used at all. Biofiltration is continuous, with backwash pressurized sand filters:

The Ocean tank has a surf system where 5,000 US gallons are pumped into containers that tilt and overflow every few minutes:



This artificial seawater is kept below 25  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  whereas the Coralfish tanks are kept less than 15  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ .

Nitrates are kept down by SDNUs (Sulphur Denitrification Units) – a proprietary ion-exchange system that swaps Nitrate ions for Sulphate ions. 5 to 15% water changes are made daily according to continuous electronic analysis results on water chemistry.

Food is mashed wastes donated by the local Atlanta restaurants plus brine shrimp, krill and Silversides from the Aqualab. The mash is pumped into holed tubes lowered down the large aquaria, the fish in smaller units being hand-fed.

The Aquarium is part of the American conservation program called 4R – Rehabilitation, Relocation, Rescue and Research for endangered species. At the beginning of 2011 the Aquarium of Georgia bought the public aquarium Marineland of Florida (for over \$9 million). To celebrate the connection the Georgia Aquarium has a museum of the Florida Aquarium's history with a film and displays of TV and cinema shows such as "Flipper" in 1938, "Tarzan" in 1940, and the "Creature from the Black Lagoon" in 1954. Lloyd Bridges, Mike Nelson, even Elvis Presley have been featured at Marineland and their stories are shown in the Georgia Aquarium museum section.

The Aquarium is an entertainment centre with live Jazz concerts, Summer Camps, Sleepovers, Barmitzahs and corporate meetings. Atlanta is the 7<sup>th</sup> most visited city in the USA with 35 million tourists recorded in 2010 – most of whom also visited the Aquarium.

If ever you are in the Southern USA for holiday or business and Atlanta can be reached (pre-booked return flights from Orlando cost a few hundred dollars) it is worth the effort and cost to visit the amazing Aquarium of Georgia - and the biggest aquarium in the world....

# KNOW YOUR FISH



## Golden Dwarf Cichlid

*Nannacara anomala*

**Scientific name:** *Nannacara anomala*

**Common Name:** Golden Dwarf Cichlid

**Origin:** South America - Guyana and Surinam

**Size:** 80mm

With all the 'new' fish readily available, it is quite comforting to see that an old favourite can still hold its own on the Show bench.

This popular, peaceful small cichlid can be kept happily in a 20 litre aquarium, furnished with plants and rocky hideaways.

With water on the softer, acid side and fed copiously with a wide variety of foods (both dry, frozen or live) you should have no problem spawning them – a slight rise in temperature is often the trigger.

These egglayers choose a flat surface on which to spawn, although one pair actually ripped out the surface of a sponge filter and laid their eggs in the excavated depression!

Males take on a bluish-golden hue when breeding and the female will often show a dark latticed pattern whenever she feels stressed/excited etc. She also can turn over-protective and vicious and, for the male's sake, it might be prudent to let her raise the fry alone.

# Kevin's Kapers

The Continuing  
Adventures of Krazy Kev

by Kevin King, Hounslow & D.A.S.

## Episode 3: The Strange Case of The Purple Princess

The fishroom is steadily progressing despite a few elementary technical hitches involving racks and blocks - one might presume I was constructing a medieval torture chamber rather than a piscatorial palace. And so we shall continue in true story book fashion, but I promise not to mention those immortal words 'Once Upon A Time....'

Being one stalk short of a Barleycorn and Surf-like Paupers that we are, we find ourselves turning to ye olde Free Cycle Websites for our bartering and begging.

Whilst tanks have been arriving quicker than a German Panzer Division, we needed shelving and supports to take the weight, lest we mention floorboards riddled with woodworm, so for extra support I utilised some 1 inch thick plywood -- rescued from our bin area - for base and shelving. The original idea was to construct a two tier rack system along the length of one wall which gave room for 1 four foot and 8 x 24 inch tanks in total. For supports I opted for breeze blocks. Free Cycle turned up trumps and within a few days we had amassed nearly enough to complete the first level

### The Racks and Blocks

A visit to a veteran fish-keeper - ex-Gourami breeder who was giving away 3 tanks - produced a nice 4ft double tank rack which now stands on the first plinth, now all that was required was another 4ft rack to complete.

I remember the scenario well: two old farts struggling precariously from the bottom of the long narrow bewitched garden in pitch darkness, having rescued the damsel (in this case a 4ft tank) from its wicked oppressors namely a dangerous Greenhouse Goblin and several burly Bramble bushes equipped with vicious poison thorns which tore at our hands and caught in our socks.

Feeling a little Indiana Jones-ish stepping on rocky paving slabs stepping stones across the forbidden swamp I was quite jubilant and a touch relieved on reaching the comparative safety of my old Vauxhall Estate as we carefully loaded the booty into the booty

During a rare trip to my mother in law – and they are rare – I spied along her front wall a whole load of breeze blocks feeling very unloved and sorry for themselves; they were old dusty and full of crawlies but useable, why didn't I remember they were there? I borrowed 8 and that was enough to complete the final rack.

No sooner had I recovered from that adventure than the Princess Sylvia – e'r indoors, - had cunningly devised yet another quest on which I was more than a little reluctant to embark.

**A.** *it had nothing to do with fish keeping* **B.** *would the car suspension cope?*

The mission consisting of collecting two concrete posts that she thought would be useful for our ailing garden fence - talk about The 12 Labours Of Hercules!

The Tudor Cottage ran adjacent to one of the Royal Parks and parking in a narrow driveway off a busy road tested my newly-acquired driving skills to the limit. My initial concerns were quickly confirmed as I spotted a half concrete post broken and slain in two so sadly demised that had I been a man of the cloth I would have quickly administered its Last Rites. The top had its steel bones exposed and the lower portion still stubbornly adhered to its concrete ball. Basically, it was hardcore skip-fodder and the owner clearly wanted rid of it. Our Vauxhall Estate was quivering and quaking in its boots or - rather wheels but I gave her a reassuring wink.

## **ENTER THE PURPLE PRINCESS**

Now I would be the first to admit that anyone describing a ferret-racing, fish-fancying fanatic nut would be slightly eccentric, but the lady in the next paragraph is barking.

Now the signs and connotations were all there, the purple clothes on the washing line, purple car in the drive, the purple front door – who lives in a house like this? The lady who answered was clothed in – well, you guessed, including the floppy hat!



During the course of our conversation I had to diplomatically decline her generous offer of executing and ridding the concrete serpent to which our car suddenly began to look a whole lot perkier as she does on a full belly of petrol or when presented with her yearly MOT.

A quick scan of the garden revealed what appeared to be a bonus item, the pot at the end of the rainbow as one might believe. What appeared to be the end of a fish tank rack poking its end seductively from beneath a pile of rotting wooden posts and broken double glazing units. As it happens the whole garden was in the process of becoming a car park or yet another money-making scheme devised by the Council.

Everything had to be cleared The Purple Princess had previously yet unsuccessfully tried to 'give away' some heavy duty chicken wire fencing which the workmen had kindly strewn around the garden untidily. I struck a deal; we tidy the garden and roll the fencing up and payment would be the tank rack.

A few days passed and soon we returned to the Purple Tudor Palace kitted out with garden gloves and some mild enthusiasm for the task that lay ahead. Rolling chicken wire became quite arduous and frustratingly tedious and both Sylvia and I worked hard sifting through lumps of timber and shifting double glazing units and huge plastic sheets.

During a well-earned break we were invited into the Purple Palace cordially treated to refreshments and enlightened with the properties of Crystal Healing and Psychic Properties of The Purple Princess. On a guided tour of the palace we sampled delights of silver ceilings, gold walls, fantasy-painted bathroom tiles and in the bathroom, yes, a silver throne so bright that one could see one's face in it and of course there was lashings of purple paint. Laurence Llewellyn Bowen would have had a field day!

It was on this guided tour that we learned The Princess had an inherent phobia of cats and even mere mention of the "c" word sends her into an uncontrollable frenzy of convulsions and contortions laced dramatically with wailings and bemoanings, followed by a generous helping of gibberish incantations (which apparently even the power of crystals can't cure) until normal service is resumed.

All things considered we came away with our lives intact and not one but 3 tank stands one of which she was slightly reluctant to part with but which was exactly the 4ft one required to finish my project

Once Upon A time not so long ago, the Purple Princess purchased a poor baby terrapin who was no ordinary terrapin because he was called Terry who would eventually grow into a handsome young Prince with an over healthy appetite for marshmallows.

Throughout his long and adventurous life, Terry gorged himself on marshmallows and had a ravenous aversion towards men with beards and alcoholics to whom he was not unaccustomed to launch frenzied all out attacks - and he was an avid viewer of Coronation St and East Enders. Those of you readers familiar with my previous articles may recall another terrapin story, well this one beats it.

The sad demise of Prince Terry mutant hero in a half shell was tragic and at this point all turtle fans should refrain from reading further.

One day whilst bathing on his favourite and only rock sunning himself in ultraviolet heaven, an evil sprite, probably immune from the healing power of crystals, materialised from the ether and callously turned Terry's heater up to its limit of the Farenheit scale, now until this time I hadn't mentioned the psychic dog Bellevue, which wasn't really his name, but if I owned a psychic dog, that's what I'd call him.

Bellevue tried to warn The Purple Princess telepathically but alas, to no avail and Terry was mortally injured and eventually after a couple of ludicrously expensive vet trips he passed on to that Great Terrapin Tank in the Sky. And that's all really except I believe Bellevue ate the rest of the marshmallows out of spite.

But that's another story .....

## ***Poecilia reticulata* (Peters)**

The species *Poecilia reticulata* commonly known as Guppies is by far the most kept tropical fish by aquarists. Many years ago the Federation decided to adopt the then Fancy Guppy Association Standards (FGA). We see no evidence today that we should either add to, adjust or alter these Standards that have served us well over many years.

Whilst it may be true that the Guppy Enthusiast is quite happy with an outline of the fish to which to breed, the general fishkeeper (not being an expert) requires a Standard that represents the fish in a more lifelike way to enable him to assess his fish with any degree of accuracy. The standard fish outlines were modified by filling in rays for the caudal and dorsal fins and adding some markings on the body all whilst maintaining the original FGA outlines. This was done to make the bare outlines more lifelike to the general fishkeeper; over time we will colour the Guppies to make them more lifelike. As this is done the new coloured standards will be put up on the Federation's Website for you to download. Apart from the finnage, the FGA recognised colours that could also be maintained.

**Self-Colours** There is no self-colour of the "male wild fish" they are to be found with many colours in nature, this is why they were known as "Millions Fish". The females however seem quite drab to the males being coloured either a light olive-green to a dull brownish-blue.

The standard colours for males are listed on later pages. Most of the standards of male fish have not been coloured. This is a slow job and when completed, a replacement page will be made available. If you are willing to help in this work please contact the current J&S Secretary whose address can be found on the Federation's Website. [www.fbas.co.uk](http://www.fbas.co.uk)

**Coloured Drawings** It must be appreciated that it is quite difficult to colour fish drawings to the actual colour seen. The drawings are only coloured to give a general picture of the fish. They are not the actual colours that are or could be seen. First the colours are wet, and as the fish swims in the container they will show different hues depending on their position on the body and the light available. Although not completely factual one can observe that they are a representation of the actual colour seen.

**Show Classes** Finally, the J & S would like to draw Show Organisers' attention the Show Class Lettering System as there has been an alteration to Guppies Basic Lettering. Guppies, both male and female are now allotted the Basic Class Letter '0'.

Within this Basic Class there are sufficient subdivisions to enable both males and females of each variety of Guppy to be shown as a separate sex or variety.

This is the ideal way to show Guppies, so that they only compete against fish of the same variety. See the Show Classes in the Current Federation's Constitution.

## **BASIC BODY COLOURS**

**Albino** Eyes must be red as seen from any angle. Male with a light-yellow body with a varied overlay of other colours. Females with a light-yellow body, finnage clear or any colour.

**Blue** The males body colour blue in which there is a very reduced red and yellow pigmentation. Finnage with a blue tint or clear. Females colouring same as the male. It is reported that this colouring is rarely seen in the UK. Often inadvertently judged as Grey.

**Gold (= Blond = Cream)** Eye black as seen from any angle. Male with a Buttercup-yellow body, (BS Colour Code 53 is ideal). With a varied overlay of other colours excluding any black marks on the body except with half and three quarter blacks, finnage clear or any colours. The female with the same body colour as the male and a varied overlay of other colours.

**Gold Laced** Male has an old gold body colour with all the scales edged with black. With a varied overlay of other colours. Finnage clear or any colour. Females with the same body colour as the male and a varied overlay of other colours.

**White** Males have a combination of blue and gold, causing the bodies to be seen as white. With no other colours present especially reds or yellows. Finnage clear. Female the same body colour as the male and a varied overlay of other colours. Often inadvertently judged as Gold.

**Assessing & Judging Basic Body Colours** Basic body colours are defined initially with respect to females (and or fry). With highly-coloured males it may be necessary to look at the top of the head to see exactly what the basic body of the fish is.

Half and three quarters black are defined as secondary body colours and can occur on any basic body colour, or though they may be faint on Gold and virtually undetectable on Albino Fish.

Half-Black must commence from the Caudal Peduncle to halfway along the body. Three quarters black must also commence from the Caudal Peduncle to the joints of the Pectoral Fins. Finnacle can be any colour in either case.

**FEMALE POECILIA RETICULATA**



There are seven female *Poecilia reticulata* standards pictured in Book 1 and 15 males.

The question has been raised as to which of the seven females are the partners to the 15 males?

There appears to be no information available from the Guppy organisations, but perhaps Guppy breeders can tell us which female is the partner of which male.

Is the Judges & Standards (J & S) correct to assume that the Cofer-tail Female is the partner of the Cofer-tail Male, and the Round-tail female the partner of the Round-tail Male? One would assume so. However other females may also be partners of these males whilst being in addition partners to other males.

If anyone has comments on this issue or can offer suggestions as to which female is a partner to which male or males the Judges & Standards would like to hear from you.

Cofer-tail Female	Is the partner of the	Cofer-tail Male
Metropolitan Female	Is the partner of the	?
Natural-tail Female	Is this also a partner of the	Round-tail Male?
Round-tail Female	Is the partner of the	Round-tail Male?
Scallop-tail Female	Is this a partner of the	Delta-tail Male?
Scallop-tail Female	Is this also a partner of the	Original Veiltail Male?
Superba Female.	Is a partnered of the	?

Wedge-tail Female      Is this a partner of the      Delta-tail Male?  
Wedge-tail Female      Is this a partner of the      Fan-tail Male?

Are these assumptions correct?

Can anyone with definite knowledge inform us which female is a partner or partners to which male or males?

It is obvious with only seven females to fifteen males, that some females are partners to more than one male.

If you are line breeding *Poecilia reticulata*, what type of tail in the males are you breeding for?

What type of tail are the females carrying that you use to maintain your Breeding Line?

Finally there is also the alternative that there are more females out there with different finnage that were not recognised by the FGA when their standards were drawn up. If this is the case please contact the Federation's J & S with a photograph or drawing of the females if possible and information on the males you are breeding for.

The current J&S secretary's address can be found on the Federation's website. [www.fbas.com](http://www.fbas.com)



## THANKS, JOHN!

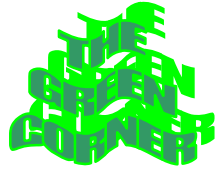
After 40 years or so of being a Federation Judge, John Edwards has decided to slide graciously into retirement.

Speaking after his final official duty at judging the 2011 British Open at the recent Festival of Fishkeeping and receiving a

Diploma from Chairman Joe Nethersell, John said that his spare time will now be concentrated on a more civic duty, with work for the Council in Margate. May we soon to be regarding Pat as a potential Lady Mayoress?

Thanks for all your work over the years, John, we wish you well for whatever the future may bring.

# The area for aquatic plant-lovers



## ***Bacopa amplexicaulis***

Scientific Name: *Bacopa amplexicaulis*

Common Name: Large Bacopa

Origin: North America

From the dubious-sounding Scrophulariaceae Family, this plant makes an attractive feature when set up as a thick clump, especially where its lighter-coloured leaves can contrast against darker foliage or perhaps a piece of driftwood or rockwork. Notice that the leaves emerge directly from the main stem, there are no individual leaf stems as such.

Able to survive in temperatures between 18°-22°C, it prefers slight soft water. In hard water some CO<sub>2</sub> addition could prove beneficial as will bright light at high water temperatures.

Some reports indicate that this is a synonym for *Bacopa carolina*.

# BAF 2011

The Diamond Anniversary of the British Aquarist Festival took place at their usual venue of the Highfield Working Men's Club, Ratcliffe Street, Darwin, Lancs.



This 60th Anniversary Open Show was commemorated by presenting the winners of the Champion of Champions, Tropical and Coldwater, with wooden plaques engraved by organiser Brian Walsh (FNAS) instead of the usual paper certificates.

So John Egan of Port Talbot & DAS received three of these plaques because his fish won 1st, 2nd and 3rd places!



The Champion of Champion Tropical was a *Synodontis greshoffi* (a Congo Catfish) and second was *Moenkhausia collettii* (South American Characin), third *Botia histrionica* (Burmese Loach).







Coldwater Champion of Champions was a Calico Fantail Goldfish by Sharon Hall of the Northern Goldfish & Pondkeepers Society (NGPS), second was a Fantail Goldfish by Sherridan Moores, Chairman of the NGPS, and third a Common Goldfish by Alan White of the Alven Show Team.



Best in Show with 86 points was a *Microglanis iheringi* by Dave Speed of the Catfish Study Group, this South American Bumblebee Catfish has been owned by Dave for 7 years and won many first prizes. Dave also won second place with a *Yasuhikotakia sidthimunki* (a Dwarf Chain Loach).

Attending the Show were aquarists from Northern Goldfish & Pondkeepers Society, South Tameside Aquatic, Marine & Pondkeepers Society, Catfish Study Group, Wirral 2000, Workington & DAS and Port Talbot AS. The 40 classes were judged by Roy Johnson, John Cowan, Bill Ward and Dean Roberts, all Federation of Northern Aquarist Societies judges.

Stands included Live Foods by Yorkshire Brine Shrimp Co., Raffle Prizes, hot food all day and a small Auction. Dr David Ford of Aquatic Services gave a fascinating lecture on 'The History of the Aquarium'.



Health officials have warned that fish pedicures could spread dangerous diseases such as Hepatitis C, HIV and *Mycobacterium marinum*.

The numbers of fish spas has grown to 279 in the UK. Foot spas teeming with the tiny

*Garra rufa* fish within glass tanks, you then put your bare feet into the tank while the fish nibble at dead skin on your feet. Many people are trying this fad, wishing to try this experience and the sensation that goes with it.

Conventional sterilisation of equipment cannot take place as it would harm the fish. Infections and bacteria may be passed by the fish themselves or through water used by a previous client and left unchanged. Blood-borne viruses could be transmitted if infected clients bleed in the spa water. People that have diabetes, psoriasis or weakened immune systems are especially vulnerable and should never undergo this pampering craze.

These forms of infections can also affect us as aquarist, many of us never think before cleaning that filter or sticking your hand in a bucket of old gravel. More often, cleaning a pond is where we forget hygiene altogether! Filters that have been in use for many years have got dirt that cannot wait to get into that cut and poison your blood. Even cuts that have healed up will often reopen with your hands under water for a prolonged time.



Gloves that look as if they turn you into a surgeon only give protection in shallow water and filter cleaning. For deeper water such as ponds then the long gloves that will reach up to your elbows are a must.

**Fish hygiene is not a subject to be taken lightly - so always put health and safety first!**

# Festival of Fishkeeping



The following pages contain all the statistics you need to know about the various competitions held at the 2011 Festival of Fishkeeping.

The Bulletin is grateful to Show Secretary Adrian Dempsey and Trophy Officer Alan Stevens for making the information available.



## TETRA BRITISH OPEN RESULTS

Judged by  
**John Edwards**

Name	No	Entry	Points	Place
P QUESTED	1	Jordanella floridae	77	
P QUESTED	2	Epalzeorhynchos frenatum	73	
H GARDNER	3	Yunnanilus cruciatus	80	
A NORTCLIFFE	5	Phallichthys fairweatheri	76	
A FINNEGAN	6	Betta splendens	78	
A FINNEGAN	7	Phallichthys fairweatheri	84	
J EGAN	8	Microdevario kubotai	83	
D.J.A.Y.	9	Sewellia lineolata	83	
D.J.A.Y.	10	Microglanis carlae	79	
S & S BROWN	11	Phallichthys fairweatheri	80	
D.J.A.Y.	12	Betta splendens	76	
D.J.A.Y.	13	Hyphessobrycon erythrostigma	76	
<b>J EGAN</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Crenuchus spilurus</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5</b>
S & D EDWARDS	16	Barbus fasciolatus	84	
<b>S &amp; D EDWARDS</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Neolamprologus caudopunctatus</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2</b>
S & D EDWARDS	18	Puntius padamya	84	
S & D EDWARDS	19	Rasbora borapetensis	84	
S & S BROWN	20	Corydoras arcuatus	82	
S & S BROWN	21	Neolamprologus caudopunctatus	79	



## 2011 British Open Champion – *Cichlasoma bocourti*

A FINNEGAN	22	Rhinogobius sp 1	80	
J EGAN	23	Botia histrionica	84	
<b>T HEWITT</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Botia histrionica</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>6</b>
S & D EDWARDS	26	Ctenopoma acutiostre	82	
S & D EDWARDS	27	Liosomadoras oncinus	78	
A FINNEGAN	28	Leporacanthicus galaxias 'White Spot'	81	
A. FINNEGAN	29	Platystacus cotylephorus	84	
J EGAN	30	Synodontis greshoffi	81	
J EGAN	31	Callichthys callichthys	84	
J EGAN	32	Erythrinus erythrinus	83	
J EGAN	33	Leporacanthicus galaxias 'White Spot'	84	
<b>S &amp; S BROWN</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>Mogurda adspersa</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>4</b>
D.J.A.Y.	35	Vieja argentea	78	
D.J.A.Y.	36	Mastacembelus erythrotaenia	84	
M KIRKHAM	37	Synodontis angelica	84	
<b>S &amp; D EDWARDS</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>Thorichthys elliotti</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>S &amp; D EDWARDS</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>Cichlasoma bocourti</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>
M KIRKHAM	40	Corydoras pulcher	76	
M KIRKHAM	41	Corydoras pantanalensis	82	



**TETRA  
SUPREME PAIRS  
RESULTS**

**Judged by  
Dave Nice**

<b>Exhibitor</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Points/Place</b>
A. FINNEGAN	1	Oryzias mekongensis	76
A. FINNEGAN	3	Corydoras sterbai	79
A. FINNEGAN	4	Puntius manipurensis	78
A. FINNEGAN	5	Rhinogobius species 2	80
A. FINNEGAN	6	Yasuhikotakia sidthimunki	76
J FINNEGAN	7	Barbus titteya	77
J FINNEGAN	8	Xenotoca eiseni	78
P QUESTED	9	Ameca splendens	73
T HEWITT	11	Poecilia butleri	80
K SOLLITT	12	Notropis lutrensis	74
J SMITH	15	Xiphophorus pygmaeus	80
<b>S &amp; S BROWN</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Trigonostigma hengeli</b>	<b>82 5</b>
<b>S &amp; S BROWN</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Skiffia francesae</b>	<b>81 6</b>
<b>S &amp; S BROWN</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Serpenticobitis octozona</b>	<b>87 1</b>
S & S BROWN	20	Phallichthys quadripunctatus	77
S & S BROWN	22	Microdevario rubescens	76
<b>S &amp; S BROWN</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Yunnanilus cruciatus</b>	<b>84 4</b>
<b>D.J.A.Y.</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Yunnanilus cruciatus</b>	<b>85 3</b>
D.J.A.Y.	26	Sewellia lineolatus	80
D.J.A.Y.	27	Notropis chrosomus	79
D.J.A.Y.	28	Betta splendens	75
D.J.A.Y.	29	Phallichthys quadripunctatus	76
D.J.A.Y.	31	Elassoma evergladei	77
<b>D.J.A.Y.</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Phallichthys fairweatheri</b>	<b>86 2</b>
D CLARKE	33	Aphanius danfordi	79
D CLARKE	34	Simpsonichthys santanae	80
S & S BROWN	35	Xiphophorus xiphidium	80



## TETRA SUPREME BREEDERS RESULTS

Judged by  
Colin Pannell

Name	No	Exhibit	D.O.B	Points	Place
A. FINNEGAN	1	Aspidoras pauciradiatus	02/02/11	76	
A. FINNEGAN	2	Phallichthys amates	14/04/11	72	
A. FINNEGAN	3	Aphanius dispar richardsoni	25/02/11	73	
A. FINNEGAN	4	Sturisoma panamense	16/03/11	77	
A. FINNEGAN	5	Sturisoma panamense	07/07/11	74	
P QUESTED	6	Ameca splendens	08/10/10	64	
P QUESTED	7	Corydoras aeneus	28/10/10	64	
M GOSS	8	Tanichthys albonubes	28/03/11	72	
C. WALKER	10	Chapalichthys pardalis	29/05/11	75	
C. WALKER	11	Illyodon zantusi	29/11/10	77	
S & S BROWN	12	Phallichthys quadripunctatus	13/03/11	79	5
S & S BROWN	13	Xiphophorus milleri	30/03/11	83	1
S & S BROWN	14	Danio margaritatus	24/04/11	80	4
S & S BROWN	15	Aspidoras spilotos	17/01/11	75	
D.J.A.Y.	16	Corydoras sterbai	16/10/10	81	3
D.J.A.Y.	18	Xiphophorus nezahualcoyotl	11/02/10	75	
D.J.A.Y.	19	Copella arnoldi	29/12/10	78	6
D.J.A.Y.	20	Hypessobrycon bentosi	01/12/10	74	
D.J.A.Y.	21	Synodontis petricola	07/10/10	82	2
D.J.A.Y.	22	Phallichthys quadripunctatus	23/04/11	77	
D.J.A.Y.	24	Notropis chrosomus	15/04/11	76	



## TETRA SUPREME CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS

Judged by  
Keith Cocker

CLASS	NAME	No	EXHIBIT	POINTS	PLACE
S	P QUESTED	1	<u>Limia perugiae</u>	74	
Q	P QUESTED	2	<u>Xiphophorus kallmanni</u>	74	
Q	C WALKER	3	<u>Xiphophorus cortezi</u>	82	
Q	C WALKER	4	<u>Xiphophorus cortezi</u>	80	
B	K SOLLIT	5	<u>Puntius titteya</u>	79	
Ta	J FINNEGAN	6	<u>Xenotoca eisenii</u>	82	
Ca	A. FINNEGAN	7	<u>Hyphessobrycon amandae</u>	76	
T	D.J.A.Y.	8	<u>Phallichthys quadripunctatus</u>	77	
R	D.J.A.Y.	9	<u>Xiphophorus milleri</u>	77	
K	J EGAN	10	<u>M. Kubotai</u>	81	
Ca	A. FINNEGAN	11	<u>Hyphessobrycon socolof</u>	78	
Ta	A. FINNEGAN	13	<u>Xenotoca variata</u>	78	
Ca	J EGAN	14	<u>Hemmigrammus ulreyi</u>	82	
K	S & D EDWARDS	15	<u>Danio nigrofasciatus</u>	78	
E	S & S BROWN	16	<u>Betta imbelis</u>	79	
T	S & S BROWN	17	<u>Phallichthys quadripunctatus</u>	82	
K	T HEWITT	19	<u>Danio kyathit</u>	79	
L	T HEWITT	20	<u>Yunnanilus cruciatus</u>	82	
L	A. FINNEGAN	21	<u>Pangio muraeniformis</u>	82	
	A. FINNEGAN	22	<u>Puntius cummingi</u>	82	
B	A. FINNEGAN	23	<u>Puntius fasciatus</u>	82	
La	A. FINNEGAN	24	<u>Yasuhikotakia eos</u>	83	
C	J EGAN	26	<u>Crenuchus spilurus</u>	88	



## 2011 SUPREME CHAMPION – *Leporacanthicus galaxias* 'White Spot'

Dc	S & D EDWARDS	27	<u><i>Neolamprologus caudopunctatus</i></u>	87	
	S & S BROWN	28	<u><i>Corydoras pulcher</i></u>	84	
M	S & S BROWN	29	<u><i>Gara flavatra</i></u>	84	
Dc	S & D EDWARDS	30	<u><i>Pseudotropheus demasoni</i></u>	85	
Dc	S & S BROWN	31	<u><i>Neolamprologus brichardi</i></u>	82	
W	A. FINNEGAN	32	<u><i>Rhinogobius sp 1</i></u>	81	
La	J EGAN	33	<u><i>Botia histrionica</i></u>	85	
La	T HEWITT	34	<u><i>Botia histrionica</i></u>	86	
Ma	D.J.A.Y.	35	<u><i>Epalzeorhynchus bicolour</i></u>	86	
Mc	D.J.A.Y.	36	<u><i>Melanotaenia splendida rubrustriata</i></u>	80	
Da	D.J.A.Y.	37	<u><i>Pterophylum scalare</i></u>	84	
E	S & D EDWARDS	38	<u><i>Ctenopoma acutirostre</i></u>	82	
U	BETH JOHNSON	39	Goldfish	84	
U	J SMITH	40	<u><i>Shubunkin</i></u>	83	
G	A. FINNEGAN	41	<u><i>Panaque nigrolineatus</i></u>	94	3
G	A. FINNEGAN	42	<u><i>Platystacus cotylephorus</i></u>	91	6
D	A. FINNEGAN	43	<u><i>Viega fenestrata</i></u>	93	4
G	J EGAN	44	<u><i>Callichthys callichthys</i></u>	89	
C	J EGAN	45	<u><i>Erythrinus erythrinus</i></u>	88	
G	J EGAN	46	<u><i>Leporacanthicus galaxias (white spot)</i></u>	97	1
M	S & S BROWN	47	<u><i>Mogurda adspersa</i></u>	89	
D	S & D EDWARDS	48	<u><i>Thorichtys ellotti</i></u>	92	5
D	S & D EDWARDS	49	<u><i>Cichlasoma bocourti</i></u>	96	2
Ha	M KIRKHAM	50	<u><i>Brochis snendens</i></u>	85	
	M KIRKHAM	51	<u><i>Corydoras pantanalensis</i></u>	88	
H	M KIRKHAM	52	<u><i>Corydoras pulcher</i></u>	81	





## Best in Show – *Yunnanilus cruciatus*

Class	Exhibitor	Society	Exhibit
Ag	Allen Best	Strood	Mini Furnished Aquaria
Ak	Marion Allum	Hounslow	Aquascape
B	Allan Finnegan	Leicester	Puntius padamya
Ba	Robert Barrie	Mid Sussex	Puntius filamentosa
C	John Egan	Port Talbot	Crenuchlus spilurus
Ca	John Egan	Port Talbot	Hemigrammus ulreyi
Cb	Ben Sayers	Mid Sussex	Nannostomus beckfordi
D	DJAY YST	DJAY	Vieja argentea
Da	Allen Best	Strood	Pterophyllum scalare
Db	S&D Edwards	Port Talbot	Nannacara anomala
Dc	Allan Finnegan	Leicester	Neolamprologus brevis
E	Mike Kirkham	AAGB	Betta pugnax
Ea	Terry Hewitt,	Bracknell	Betta splendens
F	S&S Brown	AAGB	Nothobranchius eggersi
G	Mike Kirkham	AAGB	Microglanis iheringi
Gb	Allan Finnegan	Leicester	Leporacanthicus galaxias (‘White Spot’)
Gc	Mike Kirkham	AAGB	Synodontis angelicus
Gh	S&S Brown	AAGB	Parotocinclus jumbo
H	Allan Finnegan	Leicester	Corydoras concolor
Ha	Julie Kirkham	AAGB	Aspidoras pilotus
J	Robert Thomas	Port Talbot	Trigonostigma espei
K	Keith Sollitt	Bracknell	Microdanio kubotai
L	Heather Gardner	Bracknell	Yunnanilus cruciatus

La	John Egan	Port Talbot	Botia histrionica
M	Keith Sollitt	Bracknell	Sawbwa respondens
Ma	Robert Thomas	Port Talbot	Labeo bocolor
Mc	S&D Edwards,	Port Talbot	Melanotaenia praecox
Nbm	S&S Brown	AAGB	Serpentia octozona
Not	DJAY YST	DJAY	Phallichthys amates
Nuw	Keith Sollitt	Bracknell	Notropis chrosomus
Oaq	Jack Finnegan	Leicester	Male Guppy
Osy	John Egan	Port Talbot	Female Guppy
P	S&S Brown	AAGB	Xiphophorus helleri
Q	Terry Hewitt,	Bracknell	Xiphophorus clemenciae
R	DJAY YST	DJAY	Xiphophorus variatus
S	DJAY YST	DJAY	Poecilia butleri
T	Terry Hewitt,	Bracknell	Phallichthys fairweatheri
Ta	Jack Finnegan	Leicester	Chapallichthys pardalis
W	Jack Finnegan	Leicester	Tanichthys albonubes
Xbm	S&S Brown	AAGB	Aspidoras spilotos
Xot	S&S Brown	AAGB	Phallichthys quadripunctatus
Xuw	DJAY YST	DJAY	Notropis chrosomus
Ybm	Jack Finnegan	Leicester	Puntius titteya
Yot	Jack Finnegan	Leicester	Xiphophorus eiseni
Yuw	Jack Finnegan	Leicester	Tanichthys albonubes
Z	Allen Best	Strood	Cabomba

<b>BFIS</b>	<b>Heather Gardner</b>	<b>Bracknell</b>	<b>Yunnanilus cruciatus</b>
<b>Reserve</b>	<b>Allan Finnegan</b>	<b>Leicester</b>	<b>Puntius padamya</b>
<b>BFIS</b>			
<b>Reserve</b>	<b>DJAY YST</b>	<b>DJAY</b>	<b>Vieja argentea</b>
<b>BFIS</b>			

<b>Champ Classes</b>	<b>Exhibitor</b>	<b>Society</b>	<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Points</b>
Db 1 <sup>st</sup>	S&D Edwards,	Port Talbot	Nannacara anomala	81
Db 2 <sup>nd</sup>	John Egan	Port Talbot	Nannacara anomala	80
Db 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Jack Finnegan	Leicester	Apistogramma hongsloui	79
Db 4 <sup>th</sup>	Allan Finnegan	Leicester	Pelvicachromis humilis	78
T 1 <sup>st</sup>	Terry Hewitt,	Bracknell	Phallichthys fairweatheri	84
T 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Allan Finnegan	Leicester	Alfaro cultratus	83
T 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Allan Finnegan	Leicester	Phalloceros caudimaculatus	82
T 4 <sup>th</sup>	DJAY YST	DJAY	Phallichthys fairweatheri	81

<b>Supreme Classes</b>	<b>Exhibitor</b>	<b>Society</b>	<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Points</b>
N b-m 1 <sup>st</sup>	S&S Brown	AAGB	Serpenticobitis octozona	86
N b-m 2 <sup>nd</sup>	S&S Brown	AAGB	Trigonostigma hengeli	84
N b-m 3 <sup>rd</sup>	S&S Brown	AAGB	Yunnanilus cruciatus	82
N b-m 4 <sup>th</sup>	Allan Finnegan	Leicester	Corydoras sterbai	79
N o-t 1 <sup>st</sup>	DJAY YST	DJAY	Phallichthys amates	80
N o-t 2 <sup>nd</sup>	S&S Brown	AAGB	Phallichthys quadripunctatus	79
N o-t 3 <sup>rd</sup>	S&S Brown	AAGB	Skiffia francesae	78
N o-t 4 <sup>th</sup>	Keith Sollitt	Bracknell	Phalloceros caudimaculatus	77
N u-w 1 <sup>st</sup>	Keith Sollitt	Bracknell	Notropis chrosomus	75
N u-w 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DJAY YST	DJAY	Elassoma evergladei	74
N u-w 3 <sup>rd</sup>	No entry			
N u-w 4 <sup>th</sup>	No entry			
X b-m 1 <sup>st</sup>	S&S Brown	AAGB	Aspidoras spilotos	79
X b-m 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DJAY YST	DJAY	Synodontis petricola	78
X b-m 3 <sup>rd</sup>	DJAY YST	DJAY	Aspidoras taurus	77
X b-m 4 <sup>th</sup>	DJAY YST	DJAY	Corydoras sterbai	76
X o-t 1 <sup>st</sup>	S&S Brown	AAGB	Phallichthys quadripunctatus	78
Xo-t 2 <sup>nd</sup>	S&S Brown	AAGB	Xiphophorus milleri	72
Xo-t 3 <sup>rd</sup>	DJAY YST	DJAY	Xiphophorus nezahualcoyotl	68
X o-t 4 <sup>th</sup>	DJAY YST	DJAY	Phallichthys amates	66
X u-w 1 <sup>st</sup>	DJAY YST	DJAY	Notropis chrosomus	79
Xu-w 2 <sup>nd</sup>	No entry			
Xu-w 3 <sup>rd</sup>	No entry			
Xu-w 4 <sup>th</sup>	No entry			

**Highest Pointed Society**

**A.A.G.B.**

**86 points**

**Highest Pointed Society**

**Port Talbot A.S.**

**83 points**

**Highest Pointed Junior**

**Jack Finnegan**

**Leicester A.S.**

**Organiser's Trophy**

**S & D Edwards**

**Port Talbot A.S.**

The following letter was received from the UK Discus Club:



United Kingdom Discus Club  
Founder  
Mr. Dougal Stewart  
44 Tranton Road  
London  
SE16 4SB  
Tel: +44 (0) 7779 38 38 38  
Email: ds@ukdiscus.com

Sunday, 06 November 2011

REF: Festival of Fishkeeping 2011

Dear Mr. Netherseel and Mr Mills

I am writing to you and your association as a personal member of the UK Discus Club, I was very disappointed on the Sunday not to be able to give you my heartfelt thanks for once again surpassing all expectations with your Festival of Fishkeeping and for having once again supported the United Kingdom Discus Club. This was not intentional, unfortunately my partner Brenda was hit by a car on the motorway during the afternoon session of the show and I had to leave to immediately for the local hospital. Brenda is on the mend now and I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all.

I would also like to make a special mention of your wife Joe. I cannot put into words how much respect I have for her and the difficult job that she carries out year after year. I am personally in her debt for the effort that she made in adjusting the seating plan, it was and is important to us and I wanted her to know that everyone really is thankful.

I have also enclosed our show report and we have duly acknowledged those involved. I have had to work with the logos that I helped develop some years ago for the show and I hope you do not mind. If it is a problem please feel free to send me any high resolution artwork and I will adjust the logo to suit.

I have some trial footage and photos of the show and over the next 14 days I will try and put something together for your library. I do not have the experience or skills of Diak but I certainly won't be offended if it is not up to your usual standards so please use as you see fit.

Once again thank you.

Kind Regards

Dougal Stewart  
UK Discus & UK discus Club Founder

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United Kingdom Discus Club (UKDC)

<http://ukdiscus.co.uk>

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A full report of all the UK Discus Club's Competitions at the Festival can be downloaded [here](#)

# FESTIVAL OF FISHKEEPING HONOURS BOARD



**TETRA SUPREME CHAMPION –**  
*Leporacanthicus galaxias*  
‘White Spot’

**John Egan, Port Talbot A.S.**



**TETRA BRITISH OPEN –**  
*Cichlasoma bocourti*

**Steve & Debbie Edwards,  
Port Talbot A.S.**



**TETRA BEST IN SHOW –  
FESTIVAL OPEN SHOW**  
*Yunnanilus cruciatus*

**Heather Gardner,  
Bracknell A.S.**



**BEST IN KILLIFISH SHOW –**

*Aphyosemion gardneri*  
‘Jos Plateau’

**Peter Qusted,  
Hounslow & D.A.S.**



**Championship Class Db**  
***Nannacara anomala***

**S & D Edwards,  
Port Talbot A.S.**



**Championship Class T**  
***Phallichthys fairweatheri***

**Terry Hewitt, Bracknell A.S.**



**Grand Champion Discus**  
**'Leopard' in Spotted Category**

**Jakes Discus**



**Society Furnished**  
**Island Fishkeepers**



**Individual Furnished**  
**Malcolm Goss, Hounslow & D.A.S.**

# FESTIVAL FOLK







# TOP WINNERS



**SUPREME WINNERS**



**SUPREME PAIRS WINNERS**



**SUPREME BREEDERS WINNERS**



**BRITISH OPEN WINNERS**



**FESTIVAL BEST IN SHOW  
WINNER**



**INDIVIDUAL FURNISHED  
WINNER**



**SOCIETY FURNISHED  
WINNER**



**BEST GOLDFISH  
WINNER**



**DISCUS  
GRAND CHAMPION**

## SHOW & EVENTS DIARY 2012

(full details can be found on FBAS website [www.fbas.co.uk](http://www.fbas.co.uk))

GOLDFISH SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN Meeting	21/1/12
CLUB 2000 Auction	5/2/12
CASTLEFORD A.S. Auction 7.30pm	15/2/12
<b>FBAS ASSEMBLY 2pm (tel:01424 431016)</b>	<b>3/3/12</b>
BIRTLEY A.S. Open Show & Auction	18/3/12
MID-SUSSEX A.S. Open Show	1/4/12
SOLWAY A.S. AUCTION	1/4/12
CASTLEFORD A.S. Open Show and Auction	22/4/12
WEST LONDON KILLIFISH Auction	15/4/12
B.C.A. CONVENTION DAY	6/5/12
<b>LONDON PET SHOW, EARLS COURT TWO</b>	<b>12-13/5/12</b>
SHEAF VALLEY A.S. Open Show	27/5/12
<b>FBAS ASSEMBLY 2pm (tel:01424 431016)</b>	<b>2/6/12</b>
YAAS OPEN SHOW	1/7/12
CATFISH & LOACH Show and Auction	8/7/12
N.E.Y.G.B.K.A. Killifish Show & Auction	15/7/12
SOLWAY A.S. Tri-Specialist Show	15/7/12
CLUB 2000 Open Show & Auction	29/7/12
FRIENDS OF YORKSHIRE Open Show & Auction	12/8/12
CASTLEFORD A.S. Auction 7.30pm	15/8/12
<b>FBAS ASSEMBLY 2pm (tel:01424 431016)</b>	<b>1/9/12</b>
RYEDALE A.S. Open Show & Auction	9/9/12
HOUNSLOW & D.A.S. Open Show NEW VENUE	15/9/12
BKA CONVENTION	5-7/10/12
<b>FESTIVAL OF FISHKEEPING</b>	<b>26-28/10/2012</b>
Bradford A.S. Open Show & Auction	11/11/12
CASTLEFORD A.S. Auction 7.30pm	21/11/12
<b>FBAS ASSEMBLY 2pm (tel:01424 431016)</b>	<b>1/12/2012</b>

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