

BULLETIN

WINTER 2016

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2016 FESTIVAL OF FISHKEEPING
Photos: Trevor Butler

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QUARTERLY BULLETIN

WINTER 2016

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Edited, published and produced for the FBAS website by Les Pearce

EDITORIAL

Hello and welcome to the Winter 2016 edition of the Bulletin.

I make no apology for the many pages in this issue that are devoted to the 2016 Festival of Fishkeeping. It was a fantastic event and well worth the space in the Bulletin.

Also in this issue is the second part of Dr David Pool's trilogy on fish health. The third and final part in the next issue. There is hot news on the judging of *Betta splendens* for next year and, while on that subject, Bernie Woollands gives us a fascinating insight into Bettas from a Koi Keeper's point of view.

Last but by no means least, I would like to take this opportunity to wish everybody a fantastic Christmas and all the very best for 2017.

LES PEARCE (FBAS Bulletin Editor).

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SAD NEWS FROM ILFORD & DISTRICT A&PS

We were sad to learn of the loss of two stalwart members of Ilford & D A & P S.

Len Smith, aged 98, was such a permanent fixture at the Club that it's almost impossible to find anyone who doesn't remember his longstanding service.

Everyone needs a back-up and Ken Wrightson's Secretaryship was fortified over the years by the support from his wife Brenda, who sadly passed away recently.

Fishkeepers everywhere will add to our condolences to all at Ilford at this sad time.

2016 FESTIVAL OF FISHKEEPING

TREVOR BUTLER



This the third successful year at The Hounslow Urban Farm the Festival was very enjoyable for Visitors, Exhibitors, Showers and the Organisers alike.

The Festival Open Show on Saturday was well supported again this year with a very good selection of entries along with the Diamond Class final. The show Secretaries and their teams organised each section to run without problems. Hounslow put on the furnished tank and Nano tank Display, which was a point of interest again this year but I think the winner fixed the result well done Dick for tank number 3 which won - somehow!



The Supreme Breeders and Supreme Pairs shows on Sunday, both well supported classes, had many fine examples. As always the tropical section culminated with the British Open on Saturday and the Supreme Championship



Well done Terry Hewitt for the Supreme Pairs and Tim's Fishroom for the Supreme Breeders

on the Sunday, the results of which can be found elsewhere in this issue and on the FBAS website - www.fbas.co.uk. Congratulations to all the Winners. The British Discus Championship with over 50 superb Discus on display was a shining example of good fishkeeping, many thanks to Clive Brampton and Mark Evenden for putting on the Show. They had exhibitors from all over the world Ricky Lim from Aisa, and Kaj Persson from Sweden who also gave an enthralling talk on collecting fish in the Amazon.

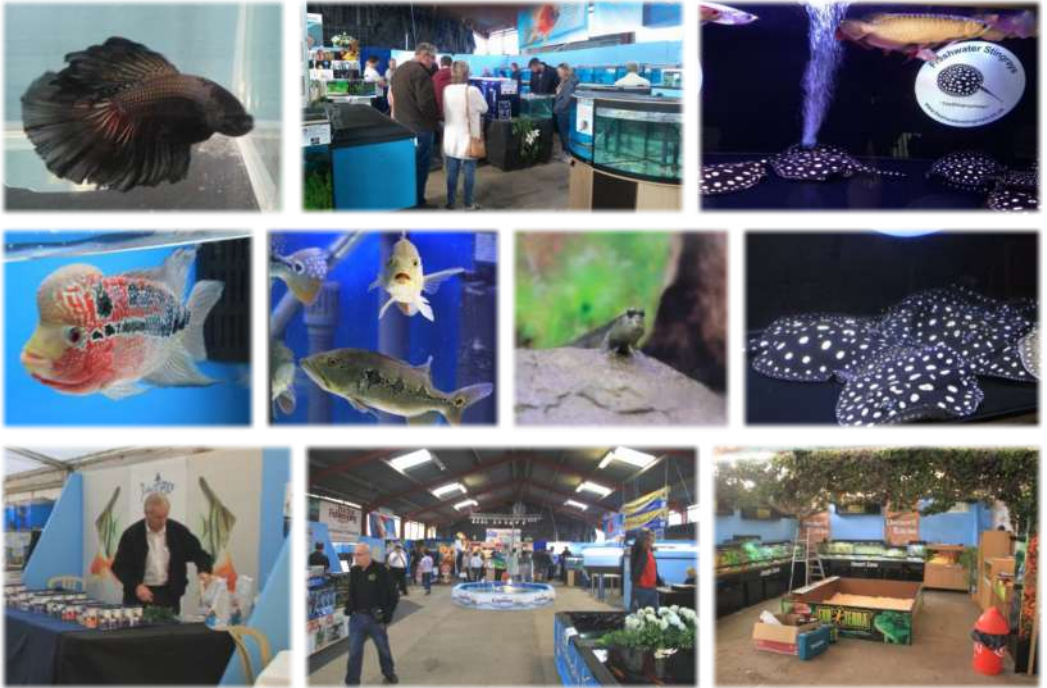


We must mention our sponsor for the various events. A special thanks to Rolf C Hagen for their support in this their last year as a major sponsor. You never



know - they may be back. Special thanks to Simply Koi for the loan of the Koi in the display pond.

The Stand and displays Tanks by LBJ Aquatics and The Stingray Hotel, put on by Lisa Bradshaw and Toby Neal and their staff were excellent, containing many unusual exhibits.



The Hounslow Urban Farm's reptile stand was very entertaining. Along with the various lizards, snakes, creepy crawlies and the Tortoise Display which gave delight to many.



There were Societies, Specialist Societies and Traders that put on displays at the Festival. The Society stands selling their own home breed fish with many unusual specimens for sale and supplying other information proved to be quite

successful but once again the festival can always cater for more societies who wish to participate next year (book early).



Many many thanks to the ladies who ran the catering area this year. The food was excellent - those burgers were huge and very tasty.



Talking about the build-up team Joe, Paul and I would like to thank our team who are all members of The Festival AS and all the sub teams and everyone else who helped throughout the show. Without those who help, the Festival would not take place. We would like to give a very special thank you to Grace and Glenys and on odd occasions, Joe, for feeding the team throughout the build-up, during the Festival and the breakdown, which helped to sustain life.



We would also like to thank Alan Stevens. As well as running the Supreme Championship finals and the British Open, he spent a lot of time on the train coming to and from Portsmouth every day, time spent posting just enough pictures of the build-up on Facebook so people could see the effort being put in by all the volunteers. He gave a good idea what the festival was going to look like. I would like to say the supreme stand was dismantled with reverence by chainsaw and the next years will look very posh.

The Festival needs showers and Judges over the weekend they are important hence we give them a goody bag always worth more than £40.00. More importantly we are always looking for helpers for build-up, manning stands and especially, the breakdown. Without the Team there would not be a show. If you are interested in helping please contact Joe, Paul or myself. The Festival needs specialist fish shows from Specialist Societies. Clubs and Societies who wish to have a display stand and/or sales tanks are always welcome. Remember it is your show, please support it and if there is anything you would like to see there let us know.

We are running the Festival again next year. We can announce that we do have new sponsors next year LBJ Aquatics and The Stingray Hotel along with David Pool of Fish Science, Practical Fishkeeping Magazine and Mark and Clive from the Discus who will be putting on the British Discus Championship again next year.

FESTIVAL MEMORIES





FESTIVAL MEMORIES



Finally, the Festival would be nothing but for the continuing efforts of Joe - see you next year!

KNOW YOUR FISH

Jordanella floridae

Goode and Bean 1879



Common Name:	American Flagfish
Scientific Name:	<i>Jordanella floridae</i>
Family:	<i>Cyprinodontidae</i>
Where found:	Florida

Here's a fish which often features in Quiz, as its Show Class can mislead people. As its Family name infers it is related to the killifishes which, as we all know, are benched in Class F.

Its body shape is less cylindrical to the usual slim killifishes although some similarity can be seen when compared to *Cynolebias*.

The Common name refers to the stripes on the side of the body being likened to the stripes in the American Flag.

A NEW CLASS FOR FIGHTERS

STOP PRESS!

Due to the ever increasing popularity of the Fighter (*Betta splendens*) and the large number of colour patterns that are becoming more and more available, it has been decided to have a complete rethink and update on how they are judged. They have now been assigned their own class letter (I) instead of the old sub division Ea. Judging to size has now been done away with and the 10 points formerly allotted to size are now to be allotted to 'pattern'. The points and general guidance will now be as follows:

POINTING BETTA SPLENDENS AND GENERAL GUIDANCE

BODY - 20

In which is considered the body shape of the fish. That the body is the correct shape for the species, that it has clean, smooth and flowing lines. If a fish is subject to a standard, ensure that the body shape conforms to that standard. That the scales or scutes are uniform. That the lateral line is well defined where appropriate. That the eyes have a full iris. That the fish is of sufficient size and development to be considered adult.

COLOUR - 20

In which is considered the colour of the fish. That the colour is that which is expected of the species. Colour should be clear, well defined and intense. Lighting which improves or enhances the natural colouring will result in the exhibit being disqualified.

FINNAGE – 20

In which is considered the finnage of the fish. That all fins are present and in balance with each other. That the size and shape are in keeping with the species. That there is no ray malformation present. If the finnage is subject to a standard, ensure that it conforms to that standard. Unhealed damage to finnage must be assessed under 'Condition', not under Finnage.

CONDITION AND DEPORTMENT – 20

In which is considered both the overall condition of the fish and its general deportment. That it is free from damage, disease and deformities. That the eyes are clear and bright, the finnage held erect and that the fish takes an interest in its surroundings. That it appears fearless, well cared for and well nourished. That it moves well and displays so that it can be viewed with ease for judging. The known nature of the species or variety will be considered. Does it inhabit the surface area or is it a bottom dweller? That a female fish is not in an advanced gravid state or egg bound.

PATTERN - 10

In which is considered the pattern of the colour on the fish. Those patterns most attractive and pleasing to the eye are to take considerable preference over other patterns. The criterion is balance, patterns not in balance, no matter how colourful, should achieve a lower mark. The colour pattern must be sharp and well defined. Self-coloured fish or fish of a single colour will not be considered any differently to fish with a combination of colours. Pattern points for self-coloured fish will be allocated to the degree of total and even coverage of the colour throughout the fish, including the fins.

PRESENTATION - 10

In which is considered the overall presentation of the exhibit, including the show container. The features that are to be considered are set out on page 13-2 of the Constitution. Judges will allot points taking the features list into consideration.

For full and up to date details, visit the FBAS website: www.fbas.co.uk

WHAT IS WRONG WITH MY WATER?

Dr DAVID POOL



Dr David Pool continues his fascinating and informative series of three articles on fish health - part 3, 'Identifying Fish Disease' in the next issue.

What Is Wrong With My Water?

The importance of good water quality in an aquarium or pond cannot be stressed too greatly. Fish and plants are completely surrounded by the water, therefore any harmful compounds or sudden changes in the water quality will have an immediate and often drastic effect. Poor or incorrect water conditions are responsible for considerably more of the problems encountered by fish and pond keepers than all of the other issues added together. In fact over 75% of fishkeepers' troubles can directly, or indirectly, be related to water quality.

Recognising Water Quality Issues.

It is obviously important to be able to recognise when water quality problems occur and understand how to overcome them. In the last article I suggested that if all of your fish, or all of a certain age or species, started showing signs of poor health over a short space of time, it was likely to be due to poor water conditions. But how do we go to the next stage and identify which specific aspect of the water quality is causing the problems. The behaviour or appearance of the fish no longer provides any reliable clues. Unfortunately many water quality



problems affect the fish in a similar way – causing gasping, rubbing, rapid gill movements, lethargy or excessive mucous production.

Instead we need to rely on testing the water and some knowledge of what has happened in and around the pond or aquarium in the days before the fish became unwell to give us an indication of what is happening.

Testing the Water

Regular water testing is invaluable as it gives you an indication of what is happening in your aquarium or pond, and may enable you to detect problems before they affect your fish.

It is advisable to conduct regular water tests when you first set up your aquarium/pond and again when you make any significant changes to the water, décor, filter or inhabitants. I would suggest ammonia, nitrite and pH are the essential tests. Water hardness, chlorine, nitrate and specific tests related to the fish you keep are also useful, but possibly used more selectively.



One word of warning with water tests – they only give you the reading in the water at the time that you test. New tank syndrome, where ammonia and nitrite levels increase as the filter bacteria develop can result in very short lived spikes in the concentrations of these dangerous chemicals. If you test the water once a week, the ammonia level may have been at dangerous levels for 5 days but be at acceptable levels when you actually test.

pH is also worth mentioning. In many cases it is not the actual pH that is the problem, but a sudden change. Discus, for example, can thrive in a pH of 6.0 or 7.5 if they gradually get used to such water. However if the pH suddenly changed from 6.0 to 7.5 it would kill them!

Testing the water as soon as you notice the fish are behaving unusually or have a changed appearance gives you a good chance of identifying the water problem

Recent Events

Recent events often provide a clue to what may have caused the quality of the water to deteriorate:

If the aquarium or pond is new or anything has been done which could impact the filter or the amount of waste that it has to cope with, you should suspect elevated levels of ammonia or nitrite. Adding new fish, over feeding, decomposing fish or plant material can all result in elevated levels of ammonia and nitrate as the filter bacteria try to decompose the additional organic waste material. Conversely, in a new aquarium or pond, or if the filter material is cleaned too vigorously, the numbers of filter bacteria will be insufficient to break down organic waste, and you will again get raised levels of ammonia or nitrite.

Water changes are another source of troubles. Tap water contains harmful chlorine and chloramine, which are severe irritants to the fishes gills and skin. Tap water may also be a different pH to the water in the aquarium or pond – and if added in large quantities it can cause a sudden change in the pH resulting in the skin and gills of the fish becoming irritated.

Sometimes everything points to a water quality issue, but the tests show that conditions are ok. Remember here that the water conditions that impacted the fish may have been short lived, and you are testing when everything has balanced in the aquarium or pond. Equally, the problem could be something that you aren't able to test for. Toxins from sprays that have been used around the aquarium or pond, or chemicals that are on your hands could result in the sudden onset of unhealthy fish. If your investigations don't throw up an obvious answer, consider events that have happened in the few days before you noticed the fish were showing signs of poor health – it may give you a clue.



Be very wary of using household sprays and other chemicals around fish tanks

What To Do?

The course of action will obviously vary depending on what is responsible for the fish looking unwell. Importantly you need to achieve two things. Firstly, correct the water conditions so that the fish are able to recover. And secondly, make sure that the problem doesn't come back.

A good example here would be of high pH levels in an aquarium or pond resulting from cement in the surroundings or the gravel. This would irritate the skin and gills of the fish causing them to rub against underwater objects, jump at the surface and 'yawn' as they try to flush water over their gills. In severe cases it would also result in colouration changes and a build up of mucous on the skin and gills. A partial water change would help to lower the pH (assuming the pH of the tap water is lower). However the cement is still there and would continually cause the pH to rise until it was removed or, in the case of a pond, sealed with a suitable treatment.

Common Causes of Water Quality Problems and Possible Solutions.

pH Too High.

Cause. May be caused by tap water with a high pH, alkaline gravel and décor, limestone rocks in the water or cement.

Corrective action. If the tap water is not the cause of the problem and has a lower pH, undertake partial water changes to gradually reduce the PH. 0.1 units every days is ok for most fish, but sensitive species may require a more gradual change. Remember to remove the offending item that is causing the high pH. If you are unsure, get two clean containers and add tap water. Measure the pH and add a reasonable quantity of gravel or the décor to one of the containers. Measure the pH in both containers after 3 – 4 days. They should be identical with any difference being due to the items you have added to one container.

If the tap water is the cause of the problem consider using RO water, adding a pH adjuster, or keeping fish that can survive in your local conditions.

pH Too Low.

Cause. Usually due to tap water or decomposing organic material. If you live in a soft water area, the tap water may be naturally soft and slightly acidic. Water supply companies may add buffers to the water to temporarily raise the pH (so it doesn't eat away at old metallic pipework), but these can stop working after a day or so allowing the water to slowly return to its natural, more acidic condition. Using pH adjusters and buffers will help to correct the issue, but make sure that all future tap water is adjusted before it is added to the aquarium. Again keeping soft acid water species may be an alternative solution.

Organic material naturally releases acids as it decomposes (through the nitrogen cycle). If the water is very soft it can result in the pH lowering. Good aquarium or pond maintenance and the use of buffers will help to overcome the issue.

Ammonia and Nitrite

Both should be close to zero in a healthy aquarium or pond. High levels suggest there are not enough bacteria in the filter and aquarium or pond to decompose the fish waste and organic material (leaves, food, dead fish etc) that are present.

Causes. There are a range of causes of elevated ammonia and nitrite levels including:

- Newly set up aquarium or pond
- Newly set up filter
- Overstocking with fish
- Adding too many fish at one time
- Insufficient or faulty filtration
- Biological filter medium cleaned excessively or in tap water
- Over feeding
- Poor tank hygiene
- Excess debris in the water.

Control measures include an immediate partial water change and removal of any excess debris followed by daily partial changes until the ammonia and nitrite are back to safe levels. Chemical additives can also be used to reduce ammonia and nitrite levels. In addition the cause of the problem needs to be identified. Avoid overfeeding and overstocking, ensure the filter is functioning effectively and don't clean the media with anything that will harm the helpful bacteria.

Nitrate.

Cause. High levels of nitrate are likely to occur in an aquarium or pond through the tap water in some areas of the country, or naturally as the end result of the nitrogen cycle.

If the tap water contains high levels of nitrate, using RO water (for aquaria) either exclusively or to dilute the tap water will help. Alternatively commercial products are available that will remove nitrate. The natural production of nitrate can be controlled by encouraging healthy plant or algae growth, and by minimizing the production of nitrate by removing organic material before it starts to decompose, avoiding overfeeding and taking care not to overstock your aquarium or pond.

Chlorine and Chloramine.

Raised levels of chlorine and chloramine may be present in tap water as it is added to control living organisms and ensure the water is 'safe' for us to drink. Tap water can be made safe for fish and other aquatic organisms by leaving it to stand for 1-2 days with agitation (aeration or filtration). Alternatively, good quality tap water conditioners can be used to quickly remove both chlorine and chloramine – but do so before the water is added to the aquarium or pond so that the fish don't come into contact with it.

Unidentified Water Quality Problems.

Sometimes the sudden onset of fish health problem points to a water quality

issue. But even after testing and working out what has happened in the few days before it became noticeable, it is still difficult to identify exactly what has caused the problem. In these situations I would suggest that you check your tap water, to ensure there is nothing obviously wrong with it, and then conduct a 25% partial water change, removing any debris from the aquarium or pond. Treat the new tap water with a conditioner that includes colloids as these will coat the skin and gills of the fish providing extra protection from whatever is affecting the fish. Repeat this every 1 – 2 days for a week. Whilst doing this, remain alert and check with anyone who has been in the vicinity of the pond or aquarium to see if they have any ideas of what could have caused the issue.

Water quality is a massive subject and this article has only touched the surface of some areas. There are many excellent books and web sites that can provide more details if you are interested.



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FishScience have launched a special pelleted food formulated specifically for Malawi cichlids. The food is rich in algae (Spirulina and kelp) and vegetable ingredients to recreate the plant-based diet that many Malawi Cichlids consume in the wild. The food also contains insect meal, a fantastic new ingredient being used in FishScience foods, but also an important dietary component of Malawi Cichlids in their natural environment.

‘FishScience Malawi Pellets have been extensively tested by Malawi keepers to ensure that they are not only nutritionally suitable, but also are in a form which is ideal for these fish’ commented Dr David Pool ‘Malawi cichlids feed aggressively, so we have used two pellets with differing densities to get them to sink at different rates. This spreads out the area that the fish are feeding in ensuring a more even distribution of food’.

‘We have spent a long time trialing different variations of this food to achieve the perfect balance and are very pleased with the excellent feedback we have had from Malawi Cichlid keepers and retailers’

In common with all FishScience foods, the Malawi Pellets contain natural ingredients such as paprika, shrimp, krill, Spirulina algae and carrot to enhance the natural colour of the fish. Natural ingredients such as Garlic and Beta Glucans are also added to support the immune system and ensure the fish remain as healthy as possible.

FishScience Malawi Pellets are available in two sizes 155g, (RSP - £7.85) and 450g (£24.50). They are available from good aquatic stores throughout the UK. For further details please visit our web site at www.fishscience.co.uk



KOI JUDGES GET BETTA

BERNIE WOOLLANDS

Reproduced from 'HOTSPOT' - the e-zine of the South East Koi Club,
by kind permission of the author

Editor's note - Bernie Woollands has asked me to point out that, as a Koi Keeper, he is "a self-confessed ignoramus when it comes to Bettas".

In 2007 a delegation of NVN Judges and Trainees adjudicated a small koi show within a much larger general aquatic show staged by the Federation of British Aquarium Societies (FBAS) in the UK. The show had many fishy competitions taking place as well as the koi section. For example, a Catfish show, a Discus Show, Goldfish Show, a Livebearers Show plus a general tropical fish show and a show consisting of winning fish from other FBAS shows around the country. In summary, a very interesting show with something for everyone.

So impressed was Toën Feyen, the then NVN Chairman with it that he thought he could incorporate something similar into the Holland Koi Show. Similar in concept but totally the reverse in practice. Instead of a Koi Show within an Aquatic Show, he envisaged an Aquatic Show within the HKS. A year later he achieved that and a large marquee was erected within the show ground to house the event.

That was 2008 and there were a good variety of aquarium based exhibits on show of which the bee-shrimps got the most attention. The following year a Betta Show became a part of it and shared the attention with the shrimps. Over the 7 years since then the bettas have gained prominence and in 2016 took pride of place with a massive display of 356 individual tanks each containing a showcase specimen of one of the many varieties within this species.



The organisation running this show is the Bettas4All forum, an internet based

club made up of hobbyists that began in Holland but now encompasses the world; a forum “run by hobbyists for hobbyists” where there is a strict “no sales” policy. This was very evident at the HKS where those 356 exhibits were entered by 50 different hobbyist breeders spanning 14 different European countries. Those same people provided the workforce for the running of the show.

As well as looking after the exhibits, that team provides information regarding the keeping, breeding and showing bettas to show. They also provide the judging team for the show. Like any show species there are criteria for judging which include:- vitality, colour, fins, body shape and overall impression. Also like koi they have separate classes geared to the different varieties of Betta e.g. plakats, half moon, crowntail, double tail and a host of others. Unlike koi their classes focus on finnage more than patterns. However, there is one type of betta where pattern is a key element. A variant of the ‘mottled’ class known as a Koi Betta.

This year the Betta4All crew decided that the judging of these Koi Bettas should be accomplished by koi judges and Koi Show Chairman Mark Kleijkers gave that task to Christine Woolger and Duc Nguyen. Christine will be regaling us with an article describing how her and Duc went about the job in a later issue.

However, in the mean time here are some examples of Betta to whet your appetites until then.



14 European countries were represented this year (Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Norway, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom)



Check out Bettas4All via their facebook page or their website <http://www.bettas4all.nl/>.
Photos courtesy of them and Jim Reilly.

THE WATER LETTUCE

THE GREEN CORNER

Pistia stratiotes

Another common names given to this plant is 'Nile Cabbage' and it is believed that its original natural distribution was Africa.



However, take a look at the following list of other common names and you will soon appreciate that it is commonly found worldwide: Nile Cabbage, Tropical Duckweed, Water Cabbage, Water Lettuce,

Water Lily, Laitue d'eau, Pistie, Flor de Teturno, Lechuga de Agua, Lechguilla, Lechuguita de Agua, Repollito de Agua, Repollo de Sapo, Verdulago de Agua.

Apart from invading Florida, it is also found on several Pacific and Indian oceanic Islands as well as South-East Asia. In New Zealand it is declared a pest plant.

This floating plant has large velvety leaves, whose hairs trap air and assist buoyancy but it is the long trailing roots which provide its most useful characteristic. Not only do they provide an excellent refuge for newly hatched fry but they also take up nitrates from the water.

Whilst reasonably harmless in the aquarium - it won't survive outdoors in the UK much past October, despite being offered for sale at garden centres. In tropical climates it becomes a waterway-clogging nuisance. Apart from physical removal, some other, more natural ways have been found to control its rampant growth. Adults and larvae of the South American Weevil, *Neohydronomous affinis*, feed on Pistia leaves, as does the larvae of the Moth *Spodoptera pectinicornis* from Thailand.

2016 BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Judged by Les Pearce



Second - *Paraneetroplus argenteus*
Tansie Harrison



Third - *Leporacanthicus galaxius*
Alan Finnegan
Leicester AS



Fifth - *Aulonacara maylandi*
Alan Finnegan, Leicester AS



2016 SUPREME CHAMPIONSHIP

Judged by Chris Cheswright



SUPREME CHAMPION
Geophagus brasiliensis
Alan Finnegan, Leicester AS

Second - *Eretistes pusillus*
Alan Finnegan, Leicester AS



Third
Paraneotroplus argenteus
Tansie Harrison



Fourth
Platystacus cotylephorus
Alan Finnegan, Leicester AS



Fifth - *Aulonacara jacobfreibergi eureka*
Alan Finnegan, Leicester AS



Sixth - *Ambastia sidthimunki*
Alan Finnegan, Leicester AS

2016 DIAMOND CLASS FINAL

Judged by Paul Barrow



DIAMOND CLASS CHAMPION - *Geophagus brasiliensis*
Terry Hewitt, Bracknell AS



Second - *Crenuchus spilurus*
Roy Chapman, SLADAS



Third - *Trogonostoma espeii*
Roy Chapman, SLADAS



Fourth - *Anostomus ternetzi*
Terry Hewitt, Bracknell AS



Fifth & Sixth - *Phallichthys amates*
Roy Chapman, SLADAS

2016 SUPREME PAIRS

Judged by Dave Nice



2016 CHAMPION PAIR - *Xiphophorus pygmaeus*
Terry Hewitt, Bracknell A.S.



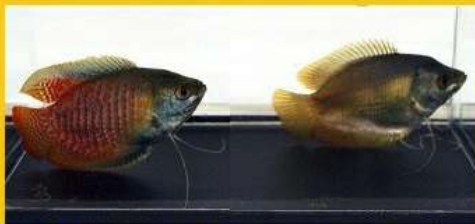
2nd Place - *Ambastia sidthimunki*
Allan Finnegan, Leicester A.S.



3rd Place - *Zoogeneticus tequila*
Clive Walker, Mid-Sussex A.S.



4th Place - *Barbus rhombocellatus*
Allan Finnegan, Leicester A.S.



5th Place - *Trichogaster lalius*
Allan Finnegan, Leicester A.S.



6th Place - *Nannostomus marginatus*
Roy Chapman, S.L.A.D.A.S.

2016 SUPREME BREEDERS

Judged by Keith Cocker



2016 SUPREME BREEDERS - *Pseudomugil signifer*
Tim's Fishroom



2nd Place *Corydoras sp*
Tim's Fishroom



3rd Place *Pseudomugil paskae*



4th Place *Sawbwa resplendens*
Allan Finnegan



5th Place *Paracheirodon innesi*
Terry Hewitt



6th Place *Trichopsis pusillus*
Allan Finnegan

2016

FESTIVAL OF FISHKEEPING



FESTIVAL OPEN SHOW

sponsored by **FLUVAL**

MAIN RESULTS

Best in Show (Cb)	<i>Nannostomus marginatus</i>	Roy Chapman
Reserve (U)	Common Goldfish	Ron Allum
Reserve (B)	<i>Barbus rhombocellatus</i>	Allan Finnegan
Championship Class C	<i>Abramites hypselenotus</i>	Allan Finnegan
Championship Class La	<i>Botia macracanthus</i>	Allan Finnegan
Championship Class S	<i>Poecilia chica</i>	John Smith
Championship Class U	Common Goldfish	Ron Allum
Diamond Class G	<i>Synodontis angelicus</i>	Allan Finnegan
NOTE: QUALIFY FOR 2017 DIAMOND FINAL		
Pairs (Egglayers)	<i>Trichogaster lalius</i>	Allan Finnegan
Pairs (Livebearers)	<i>Ameba splendens</i>	Allan Finnegan
Breeders (Egglayers)	<i>Pseudomugil signifer</i>	Tim's Fishroom
Breeders (Livebearers)	<i>Xiphophorus milleri</i>	Roy Chapman
Aquascapes		Marion Allum
Aquatic Plants	Moss Balls	Roy Chapman

The Organisers sincerely thank all Exhibitors, Judges and visitors alike who contributed to the success of the Festival

FURNISHED AQUARIUM DISPLAY



This display of Furnished Aquariums was dedicated by

HOUNSLOW & DISTRICT AQUARISTS SOCIETY

to the memory of fellow-member

MALCOLM GOSS

who taught them so much



First Place - Dick Mills



Second Place - Peter Anderson



Third Place - Simon Taylor



Fourth Place - Barry Meades



Fifth Place - Ron Allum

FESTIVAL SHOW LEAGUE 2016

FINAL POSITIONS



1ST PLACE ROY CHAPMAN

1287 POINTS

Trophy presented by
Karen Youngs
Editor
Practical Fishkeeping
magazine

2ND TERRY HEWITT	362
3RD ALLAN FINNEGAN	325
4TH MR & MRS NELSON	194
5TH N.STEVENS	189
6TH L.STEVENS	176

MIKE KIRKHAM	146
J.HAWORTH	113
B.TEAL	103
CLIVE WALKER	96
MARION ALLUM	95
KEITH SOLLITT	87
S & D EDWARDS	85
BEDE KERRIGAN	85
RON BALDOCK	82
JOHN EGAN	75
M.BRYAN	73
STEVE SMITH	71
ALLAN BEST	66
I.WALDRIDGE	66



2016 FBAS SUPREME CHAMPION
Allan Finnegan, with Keith Cocker
and only opponent Tamsie Harrison

**THEY'RE ALL
WINNERS!**



CHAIRMAN'S TROPHY
Barry Meades, H.D.A.S.



2016 NATIONAL SHOW LEAGUE
Roy Chapman



ORGANISER'S TROPHY
Allan Finnegan



2016 BRITISH OPEN FINALISTS
with Karen Youngs,
Editor 'Practical Fiskeeping'



2016 DIAMOND CHAMPION
Terry Hewitt



FURNISHED DISPLAY

The visiting public voted Entry No 3 by Dick Mills (receiving his Trophy above left) the winner



**2016 DISCUS
GRAND CHAMPION**

Steve Proctor (centre) with Mark Evendon (right) and Clive Brampton (left) Clive Brampton (left) celebrates his British Discus Championship win



Roy Chapman's Best in Show winner got him a cuddle from FBAS President Joan Pannell



Gary Snell picks up Southend's Highest Pointed Society Trophy



Mid-Sussex grab Best Society Stand Trophy

...and no prizes for guessing who won Highest Pointed Exhibitor Award!





Created by experts to bring out the best in your fish



Superior to
flakes

Excellent fish
condition

Two formulas
in one

Better water
quality

Fish prefer
Diags!



The health and condition of your fish directly depends on the diet you choose for them. That's why Tetra's industry-leading research laboratories developed TetraPro Diags to enhance the effectiveness of fish feeds. Produced in a lower temperature, and using a completely different production process, TetraPro offers better nutrition for improved health and condition. It also results in less waste production for improved water quality and clarity. The two-color process used to make TetraPro also allows the incorporation of two formulas in one feed for concentrated benefits on top of a complete, balanced diet. What's more, fish prefer Diags to flakes, meaning they get a diet they love, as well as one that keeps them in great shape.

