

# Finformation

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November 2003



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**Next Meeting – November 21**  
(A week earlier than usual)

**Steven Pro on Saltwater Fish**

Happy Thanksgiving! Many thanks to the writers, artists, and photographers who make *Finformation* possible!

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NEWSLETTER

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available in full color online at**  
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NEWSLETTER ART

Clown Loach cover art by Kathy  
Bintrim. This is a reprint of art we  
used earlier this year.

MEMBERSHIP

DUES are \$20 a year per family  
or street address.  
To become a member, write to us or  
see Steve Gibbs at the next meeting.  
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**General Meetings** are held at the  
**Phipps Garden Center** in Mellon  
Park at the Corner of  
**5th and Shady Avenues.**  
**DOORS OPEN AT 7 PM**

There are no General or  
Board of Directors Meetings  
in December.

**Dates for general meetings and  
Board of Directors Meetings for  
2004 will be announced soon.**

## Upcoming GPASI Events

### Next General Meeting

**November 21. This month's meeting will be a week earlier than usual because of Thanksgiving.** Steven Pro, GPASI member and president of the Pittsburgh Marine Aquarist Society (PMASI), will speak on keeping saltwater fish. He will tell us about selecting healthy and appropriate marine fish and will introduce major families from sharks to puffers. Steven has been keeping freshwater aquariums for most of his life, and started keeping saltwater fish in college. He owns Pro Aquatic Services Company, an aquarium sales and maintenance business in Pennsylvania. He has long been active in the retail and hobby sides of the ornamental aquatics industry. He has been a member of the Pittsburgh Marine Aquarium Society, Inc. for the past seven years, having also been elected to the Board of Directors for the last five years. He has served on the Board of Directors of the American Marinelife Dealers Association. You can visit his personal webpage for more information and to see his publications: <http://users.stargate.net/~dspro/>.

### GPASI Holiday Party

The GPASI Holiday Party will be on January 11 at the North Hampton Volunteer Fire Hall. The party offers great food (it's a potluck, so start planning what you might bring), a big raffle (with fish as well as supplies), and plenty of time for catching up with or getting to know other members. Bring family and friends.



*Amphiprion ocellaris*  
Photo courtesy Steven Pro

## Getting Involved

### The GPASI Annual Fish Show By Jean Grace, *Finformation* Editor

The Greater Pittsburgh Aquarium Society has a long tradition of offering fish shows in the area. For 2004, we have a challenge that we have to meet in order to continue this tradition: we need more people to be involved in planning the show. You don't have to be a fish show expert in order to be on the show committee, nor do you need to sign away whole weeks of your life.

The show committee meets once a month on a Saturday for a few months, with an extra meeting or two thrown in as we get close to the show, which usually happens in April. The role of the committee is to plan the show process, brainstorm possibilities, and troubleshoot as needed. If you are willing, you may take on a task or two to report on by the next meeting: investigating publicity possibilities, for example.

The meetings are fun. Last year was my first time on the show committee, and even though I didn't know anything about fish shows at that point, I felt like I could be helpful. It is a good experience to work with a group of people in order to make something worthwhile and exciting happen. If you would like to help the club, get to know some of the hobbyists in the club, and be part of the excitement, please contact Bill Sensor, the Show Chair, right away: (724) 845-7171 or [wsensor@microconnect.net](mailto:wsensor@microconnect.net).

I would like to especially invite two groups to consider participating: members who have been in the club for a long time but haven't been involved as an officer, board member, or committee member lately, and members who are new to the club, like it a lot, and want to get to know other members better.

## BAP Article

### *Aspidoras eurycephalus* Text and Photos by Eric Bodrock

These are a great looking little armored catfish that are rarely seen in the aquarium hobby today. I was able to get a group of some tank-raised fry handed to me from a top German breeder while he was here for a visit. The fish were barely a quarter of an inch when I got them, but as with most *Aspidoras* species, they grew quickly. Their grow out tank was a ten-gallon aquarium which was part of a larger "fry system" that is all linked together with a total capacity of about four hundred gallons which also runs thru an ultraviolet sterilizer. I lost a few of the young as they were growing out, but of what survived, within seven months the females reached a size of nearly one and a half inches and males grew to just over an inch.

I placed the group into a fifteen-gallon tank by themselves when they were about six months of age. It looked as if I had a few females and about six males. Males not only are smaller in total body length, but are thinner bodied, have more distinct black body markings, and have a mostly black dorsal. Females are full bodied; they show more of a faint marble body pattern and hardly have any color in their dorsal. The tank was void of any substrate and painted black on the underside. A single sponge filter with a good heavy airflow was used for filtering. I did water changes every seven to ten days of approximately fifty percent. Water pH was 7.2, temperature was at seventy-eight degrees

(continued next page)

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~ There can be no club without its members. If there is anything that you would like to do for GPASI, just let one of us know. We'd be happy to have you as part of the team. ~

Fahrenheit, and the average TDS reading was 256. A yarn mop was placed on the bottom of the tank for cover and spawning substrate. The tank was covered with a glass lid and light levels were low. I fed the fish usually twice a day: one feeding of a little live baby brine shrimp and the second feeding of either live black worms, frozen bloodworms, or one of many flake or stick foods on hand.

Within a month of placing the fish in this set-up, I noticed a few eggs in the mop and stuck to the glass bottom under the mop. The mop and eggs were pulled from the tank and placed in 2-gallon container for hatching, in which a couple of drops of methylene blue and an airstone with a gentle air flow was added. In a few days the eggs hatched and I found four fry with their egg sacs swimming along the bottom of the hatching container. The following day I removed the fry and placed them in the "fry system" (mentioned above) to grow out. Microworms, along with some sponge filter squeezing were the first foods offered. Live baby brine shrimp was add to their diet a few days later. Fry grow quickly, much quicker than most *Corydoras* fry!

Spawning seems to continue on a pretty regular basis, yielding small numbers of eggs every week or so. I continued to pull eggs from the spawning tank over the following month until I had a fair number of fry to ensure I would be able to grow some to adulthood to form another breeding group. Due to my lack of time, I started to slip on the frequency of checking for eggs, but no problem...because it seems that the parents don't eat their fry! Now all I simply do is about every two weeks, remove the mop and filter and siphon the dozen or so fry from the bottom of the tank! It doesn't get much easier than that to spawn a fish that you rarely see in the hobby. I think that these are one of the best looking of the *Aspidoras* due to their markings, which are much darker than what is seen in many of the other *Aspidoras* species. ■



female *Aspidoras eurycephalus*



male *Aspidoras eurycephalus*

### ***Farlowella* sp.: The Other Whiptailed Catfish**

**by Susan Rossi**

***Tankquilizer*, February 2003, Tropical Fish Society of RI**

The *farlowella*, unlike its cousins from the *Sturisoma* (Royal farlowella) or *Rineloricaria* (whiptail) genus is a very narrow bodied (pencil-like) fish. Although they possess the same elongated tail and extensions, they just don't have the girth. They are sometimes referred to as stick catfish. *Farlowellas* are neither very pretty nor exciting fish, but they are excellent algae eaters (true to their loricarid reputation), not particularly fussy, and very easy to get along with. My experience with these fish has been very positive (in other words, very easy).

I happened upon my fish in a pet store in July 1991. There were four 4" fish in the tank and I bought them all. They were housed for a few months in a 20 gallon high tank with a group of panda corys. The fish were then moved to a 15-gallon tank of their own. The tank contained a light layer of gravel, the traditional small piece of driftwood (just in case loricarids really do need it), and a corner box filter. The tank was unheated year round. Keeping the tank clean proved to be more work than I had planned on so it really never was. I hate to admit this in print, but you never know what might be relevant so here goes: The water actually smelled bad when I changed water and a carpet of white "mold" would grow on the gravel bed. Not only didn't the fish mind, but they grew and thrived and spawned in this tank. Overfeeding at its finest!

Although I originally believed I had purchased 3 females and 1 male, as they grew, the fish were very easy to sex and it turned out I had 3 males and 1 female. The surest way to sex these fish is the males have bristles (almost furlike) along the sides of their short "snout" and the females' "snout" is longer, thinner, bare, and has a tiny round bulb at the tip. Because the fish is so skinny, a female with eggs is unmistakable. Lastly, in my case, the males outgrew the female by about 2 inches. She is only about 5 to 5.5 inches long.

Having three males in the tank proved to be no problem. They all got along. "Got along" is probably not quite the right expression for four fish who did absolutely nothing day in and day out. If it weren't for the polluted tank, the growth of the fish, and the fact that they were occasionally in a different spot on the glass, I wouldn't have known they were eating, breathing, moving, or even alive. OK, you get the point – boring fish.

Their diet consisted of basic flake and sinking pellets, as zucchini polluted the tank even more, and they weren't interested in beef heart or worms. The average pH was 6.0 – 6.5 and the temperature was room temperature (probably as low as 68 in winter and as high as 80 in summer).

Early in May 1992, I found the female spawning on the back glass one night. At the time I wasn't even sure which (if any) male was involved, because none was in the immediate vicinity. The next day there were about 50 – 55 eggs and one of the males was guarding them. By the second day I could see that the eggs were indeed fertile (at least none had fungussed). They began getting dark on the third day and although the number of eggs did dwindle slightly each day, I saw the first fry on day 10 and by day 13, they had all hatched and I had about 25 fry. After 3 or 4 days the yolk sac was used up and the fry were "grazing" on the slimy glass. I put an algae covered clay pot in the tank but the fry seemed to prefer to rummage around the bottom of the tank and scrape the glass sides. When the youngest (last to hatch) were about five days and everyone's yolk sacs were gone, I began feeding spirulina powder every night, but I honestly believe they were feeding on the muck and infusoria. In either case, they were eating because they were growing.

The adults not only didn't bother the fry, but proceeded to spawn again (one month after the first spawning) with the fry still in the tank. This time I witnessed some of the spawning. I couldn't tell which male was involved because after she would lay a few eggs, he would come up next to her and nudge a little and fertilize the eggs but then go off again until she laid more eggs. This time the spawn was smaller, maybe 30 eggs, and after the same daily dwindling I ended up with only eight fry. One month later they spawned again. Again maybe 30 eggs, and this time no fry. The fish were moved first to a 55-gallon tank, which was overridden with algae, and then after about a month into two separate ten-gallon tanks (2 fish each). The "pair" did spawn again in a few months exactly as before. It was large spawn, which resulted in about 30 fry. Unfortunately, I lost most of this spawn about 3 weeks or so later. The adults appeared fine so I wasn't (and am still not quite) sure what the problem was, but I suspect that they may have starved. The tank conditions were what we would consider much better than those described previously in the old tank. Regular water changes, sponge filter, and bare

bottom, not to mention more conservative feedings were the rule. This didn't allow for too much grazing by the fry. And although the adults never seemed to bother the fry, I doubt they were very generous with sharing their rations of pellets. The adults were then moved to a 29-gallon, clean, heated, community tank.

The fry from the original spawn are now about 7 months old and are about 3 inches long. The adults still do absolutely nothing. I don't think that they are fond of the cleanliness, the heat, or the company in their new home, and they have not spawned since. ■

## Member Article

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### **A First Saltwater Aquarium by Steven Pro**

Ever since Disney's *Finding Nemo* hit theaters, there has been a great deal of interest in marine aquarium keeping. With this article and my upcoming presentation, I hope to inspire you and wish to demonstrate to you that keeping a saltwater tank is not that much more difficult than maintaining a freshwater one, given a little education and the proper setup.

While I have seen successful nano-reef tanks as small as 5 gallons, most beginning aquarists will be more successful starting off with something larger. The reason for this is simple; say there is a minor mishap. An error diluted over 5 gallons can be much more tragic than the same error diluted over twice the volume or more. For that reason, I would strongly urge you to purchase at minimum a 20-gallon tank. And, of course, something larger will give you more options for adding additional pets in the future.

Once you have selected and purchased a suitable size aquarium, choose a location in your home where it can be easily viewed and enjoyed. While a child may want to have the tank in a bedroom, the rest of the family cannot see it, appreciate it, nor notice when something is going awry. A living room or family room is a much better choice.

There are a few additional considerations as far as placement goes. The aquarium should not be near a window, as direct sunlight may fuel unwanted algae and necessitate frequent cleaning. Also, drafts from windows or heating and cooling ducts could cause significant temperature fluctuations in a smaller aquarium. Dramatic shifts in temperature are unhealthy for the inhabitants and should be avoided. Third, be sure that the tank and stand are flat and level. It is much easier to take care of this now while everything is empty. Another thing that is much easier to do while the tank is empty is attach the background: if the tank is empty, you can spin it around to make it much more convenient to securely adhere the background. Fourth, consider that having the tank located somewhere near a sink will make maintenance that much easier and more likely to get done. No matter what your child says, you know you are going to be the one taking care of this pet. Make it as easy on yourself as possible. Lastly, the tank must be situated near an electrical outlet and remember to leave space behind the aquarium for the filters that will hang off of the back and for the wires.

When you decide on an appropriate location, the assembly can begin. Don't bring home fish the same day that you buy your equipment. Their new home must be set up first or else the fish could die due to insufficiently mix saltwater or some sort of mechanical problem—and break your child's heart. The first step is to treat the tap water for chlorine and mix the saltwater in buckets. (Do not use the bucket that you use to mop the floor, as any kind of cleaning chemicals can be fatal to your fish. Purchase several buckets for fish use only.) Follow the directions on the labels, but realize that it is much easier to add just a bit more salt to the mix than it is to dilute water with too high a concentration of salt. And please always check with a clean hydrometer (salt concentration testing device) what the actual salinity is. Don't just rely on the instructions on the salt mix. The exact amount of salt is crucial to the proper health of your pet fish.

What I am going to describe for you is what is referred to as a Fish Only With Live Rock setup or a FOWLR display. It is a more natural methodology for caring for ornamental marine tropicals. While there are many other acceptable ways to provide a proper environment, I prefer this method, as it is functional, relatively easy to maintain in comparison to other methodologies, and aesthetically pleasing.

Into the aquarium add enough live sand so that when it is evenly distributed it is approximately one inch deep. At this point, I would put all the mechanicals in place; pumps, heater, and protein skimmer. This way when you add your live rock and decorations you can attempt to cover and disguise this items. Just don't plug anything on yet. Most all aquarium devices are designed to operate submersed in water. Operating in air (what is referred to as running dry) will damage them. Now place the live rock into the aquarium. Be sure to work the first few pieces down into the sand so that they end

up resting securely on the bottom. This will prevent settling of the rockwork and provide a stable footing for subsequently higher placed pieces. Continue adding the rest of the rock while attempting to create an open looking display. Try to build caves, crevices, and overhangs versus a brick wall. Once you are satisfied with the layout and look of the aquascaping, you can begin to pour in the mixed saltwater. Try to avoid dumping the water directly onto the sand, as this will quickly turn the display into a cloudy mess. A trick is to place a small bowl or plate onto the sand and then to slowly pour the water onto it. This basically cushions and absorbs the force of the falling water. When the tank is filled, you can turn everything on and see your finished masterpiece.

Now that it is full and running you are probably going to be tempted to run out and buy some fish to stock it. Don't do this just yet. You have to allow the live rock and sand time to fully cure and the tank time to cycle. This means merely giving the system time to develop the bacteria that will help to support the tank's inhabitants. This can take anywhere from one week to one month depending on the live rock and sand. Use the test kits to monitor the progress. Once the ammonia and nitrite are both zero and holding, you can add your fish few fish. In the case of the twenty-gallon tank outlined here, a pair of small *ocellaris* Clownfish would be a nice choice (see page 2 for a photo). After one month, if ammonia and nitrite are still absent, you could introduce another tank mate or two.

One last piece of "equipment" I would like to mention is a good book. While I have hopefully outlined much of the basics here, this is a rather broad stroke at a vast and addictive hobby. If long-term success is desired, I would recommend investing in a couple of good books. Any of the publications mentioned in the bibliography would be fine, but I wanted to point out two in particular. Michael Paletta's *The New Marine Aquarium* is an excellent book for the general beginning saltwater hobbyist. It is only 140 pages or so, with pictures and illustrations, and written in very comfortable language, so it should be a quick read. It will provide a more in depth discussion than what could be provide here on topics such as equipment selection, setup, compatibility issues with fishes, selection of healthy individuals, some disease diagnosis and treatment information, and ongoing maintenance. Scott Michael's *Marine Fishes* is a very handy reference covering the 500+ most popular saltwater aquarium fishes. It has pictures and a brief summary for each fish discussing adult size, suitable volume aquarium, feeding, hardiness, compatibility, and general care notes.

Hopefully, I have put you on the right road to becoming a successful hobbyist. Like anything in life, the more you put into it, the more you will get back out of it. Be sure to continue to read more about aquarium keeping. The more educated you are, the better your tank will look, the healthier and longer lived your fish will be, and the fish won't dread coming home with you like they did with Darla. ■

Portions of this article have been excerpted from "Caring for the Fish of Finding Nemo," Steven Pro, *Freshwater and Marine Aquarium Magazine*, October 2003.

#### Equipment Checklist for a Beginning Saltwater Aquarium

- Standard 20-gallon tank
- Background (I prefer a solid color, blue or black, as this shows the fish better)
- Hood with fluorescent light (fluorescent lighting gives the tank a far better color and appearance than incandescent lighting)
- Aquarium stand (not a rickety end table)
- 20 pounds of live sand
- 30 pounds of live rock
- Protein skimmer (A Red Sea Prizm would be a fine choice for up to a 30 gallon tank. If you think you may upgrade to a larger tank in the near future an Aqua-C Remora, CPR Bak-Pak 2R, or Precision Marine HOT-1 would be a good investment.)
- Two ~100 gallon per hour powerheads for water motion (models from Aquarium Systems or Hagen are good choices)
- 100-watt submersible heater (Aquarium Systems, Ebo-Jager, Marineland, and Tetra all make fine units)
- Thermometer
- Test kits for pH, ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate (Aquarium Pharmaceuticals Dry-Tab test kits are reliable and easy to use)
- Hydrometer
- Salt mix (I have always used and liked Instant Ocean or Reef Crystals)
- Dechlorinator
- Buckets for mixing
- Gravel siphon for changing water
- Algae pad/scraper (be sure to get a model appropriate for the tank's material – glass or acrylic)
- Net
- Power strip (like the ones used for computers) to plug in all the electrical devices

## What Plants Will Grow in My Tank? Text and Photo by Ted Neill



Have you ever asked yourself if you can grow plants in the tank with the fish you prize so much? It is a question that eventually comes to all of us, but one that is not so easily answered. If the plant you are looking at requires very special conditions, then you may have difficulty growing it to look its best. If however, you are tired of that bare tank look or all those fake greens in the tank, then there are plants that can be grown in almost any tank.

Last year I won a forty-six gallon bow front aquarium and not having room at home to set it up decided to take it to school. Not having the funds to do another high tech tank with CO<sub>2</sub> injection and compact fluorescent lights, I decided to go very low tech using just the materials I had lying around the house. I planned on using the tank as a grow-out tank for some angelfish and wanted some live plants to help with the biological filtration of the tank, as there would be no feeding or maintenance over the weekends or holidays. The live plants would give the angels something to nibble on over these periods and keep the nitrates and nitrites in line as well.

Looking around the house I found a bag of peat moss and had plenty of sand on hand. Here was my substrate! I put an inch of peat down and then covered that with about two inches of sand. Now all I had to do was decide which plants to put in the aquarium. I had a pretty wide variety to choose from and decided to give several different species a shot. Using a pretty large *Echinodorus bleheri* as the centerpiece of the tank I chose to put in several varieties of stem plants as well as some Java fern and Java moss. The Java fern and moss are something I am able to throw into any of my tanks at home and grow without a problem. Seeing as I was only going to use a single 36-watt grow bulb that came with the tank, I figured that if nothing else would grow, the Javas would survive.

After having the tank set up for about a month I noticed that the stem plants were not going to make it under these conditions. The *bleheri* however was flourishing and was sending out runners; something this plant had never done before! The real surprise was the Java fern. It was turning black and melting away. I had heard from people about their inability to grow even Java, but I had never had an experience quite like this. I tried changing the parameters of plant food from the Flourish line made by Seachem to the MasterGrow from Tropica along with plant tabs that I make up. Nothing helped! The Java fern was not going to make it in this tank. I went back to using the Seachem products on this tank and the *bleheri* has produced about fifty plantlets. I removed some of these and have tried to raise them on the high tech tanks at home but they still do not grow as well as they do in the tank at school.

The point here is that no matter what type of tank you are operating, you can find plants that will grow. There may be a big selection that works for you or just a few. Whichever the case, your plants will benefit the fish and will beautify the tank. Pick up a few different types of plants at the next club auction and give them a try. Just remember the plants need to eat, just like the fish, but that's another article! ■

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The following national businesses and our local sponsors (listed on the back cover) have given GPASI the fuel it needs to have a great year. Please support all our sponsors and thank them for helping to make our show and our club a success.

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**Ray "Kingfish" Lucas  
and Kingfish Services**  
E-6715 Pinehurst Dr  
Boston, New York 14025-9624  
[www.kingfishservices.net](http://www.kingfishservices.net)

**Marineland Aquarium  
Products**  
PO Box 8005  
Moorpark, CA 93020  
[www.marineland.com](http://www.marineland.com)

**Masterson's Garden  
Center**  
[www.mastersons.net](http://www.mastersons.net)

**Perfecto Manufacturing**  
20975 Creek Road  
Noblesville, IN 46060

**Python Products**  
[www.pythonproducts.com](http://www.pythonproducts.com)

**Red Sea**  
18109 Ammi Trail  
Houston, TX 77060

**San Francisco Bay  
Brand**  
8239 Enterprise Drive  
Newark, CA 94560

**Tetra-Second Nature**  
3001 Commerce Street  
Blacksburg, VA 24060

**That Fish Place and  
That Pet Place**  
[www.thatpetplace.com](http://www.thatpetplace.com)

## Upcoming Events of Interest

11/22-23 OCA Show, Strongsville, Ohio 440-236-6301 – Marc  
Ongoing Reptile Swaps at Palace Inn in Monroeville, PA Herb Ellerbach (412) 361-0835

## GPASI Marketplace

### BUY

Mike Parahus wants to buy up to 6 long-finned white cloud mountain minnows. He'd like a mix of males and females and is not interested in the "golden" variety. He would also like to buy up to 6 *Rasbora brigittae*. (724) 843-0584.

Mike Ott would like to buy a copy of "The Proper Care of Guppies" by Stan Shubel. Mike can be reached at 412-487-9513 or meo001@aol.com.

### SELL

Steven Pro would like to sell a used SpectraPure 35 gpd RO unit. It is in excellent condition. The membrane is about a year and a half old, the prefilters only four months. Asking \$100. Contact at 412-327-3805, 412-886-0873, or by email at [dspro@stargate.net](mailto:dspro@stargate.net).

38 gallon tank + pine stand, Marineland Penguin dual-biowheel filter, glass top. Tank measures 36"x12"x21" high. Best Offer. Email [leslie.wheeler@verizon.net](mailto:leslie.wheeler@verizon.net) or (412) 362-1537

Mark Short is selling a new G.P.D. RO membrane for \$35. Call (412) 856-0797.

Walter Roth has plastic bags to sell in 100 count packages. Sizes are 6 x 12", 8 x 15", 10 x 20". Call (724) 449-9651.

Sharon Serbin designs and creates fish-related art: stained glass mosaic tables and wall hangings; tile mosaic floors; and hand-painted T-shirts and other clothes items. E-mail [sjsrbin@pgh.net](mailto:sjsrbin@pgh.net) or page her at (412) 949-3106.

Ross and Laura Cronkhite still have tanks for sale at 65 cents on the gallon:

99 (one hundred if you count the one that needs repair) 15 gallon tanks  
7 (seven) 20 gallon tanks  
6 (six) 20 gallon Long tanks  
3 (three) 45 gallon tanks  
4 (four) 55 gallon tanks  
1 (one) 75 gallon tank  
plus airline and fittings, a few nets, and a supply of 5 gallon buckets and 4 and 5 quart ice cream buckets, and the assorted stands

Also available:

one dozen 20L, new (still in cardboard) \$16/each  
Air blower at \$200 (capable of running everything in a looped system)  
5, 500 gram cans of Microfine Spirulina powder. Paid \$30. Willing to let go at \$20 each.

Contact (412) 233-0996 or [lauross@libcom.com](mailto:lauross@libcom.com)

To let other members know about aquarium-related items you'd like to buy, sell, or trade, contact Jean Grace at (412) 441-1106 or [jgrace@pitt.edu](mailto:jgrace@pitt.edu)

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## Special Thanks to Our Local Sponsors for Their Support

All Oddball Aquatics	<a href="http://www.alloddballaquatics.com">www.alloddballaquatics.com</a>	(412) 884-2333
	New walk-in hours: Tue. – Sat., Noon to 7 pm	
Chili's Grill and Bar	245 Mall Blvd., Monroeville	(412) 856-9825
Elmer's Aquarium & Pet Center	4005 William Penn Highway, Monroeville	(412) 372-6535
In Leafy Shadows	<a href="mailto:ilshadows@excite.com">ilshadows@excite.com</a>	(412) 369-0499
Krispy Kreme Doughnuts	Rt. 19 in Cranberry Twp; Century III; Eastgate Mall in Greensburg	
Linda's Lovely Angels	<a href="http://www.lindaslovelyangels.com">www.lindaslovelyangels.com</a>	
Pet Boutique	513 Mckean Ave, Charleroi	(724) 483-5700
Pet Supplies "Plus"	4714 McKnight Road, Pittsburgh	(412) 369-7350
Pet Supply Warehouse	Roseytown Road, Greensburg	(724) 834-0500
Petland	Miracle Mile Shopping Ctr., Monroeville	(412) 380-2522
Pittsburgh Marine Aquarists Society	<a href="http://pmas.org">http://pmas.org</a>	
Shene's Killies	<a href="http://shene.killi.net">http://shene.killi.net</a>	(724) 449-9651
Three Guys Aquatics	<a href="http://www.threeguysaquatics.com">www.threeguysaquatics.com</a>	
Walt's Water World	4151 Grandview Dr., Gibsonia	(724) 449-9651
West Hills Pet Center	West Hills Shopping Center, 925 Broadhead Road, Moon Township	(412) 262-2220
Wet Pets and Friends	Waterdam Commons, Rt. 19, McMurray	(724) 942-4442

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**GPASI**  
**PO Box 22452**  
**Pittsburgh, PA 15222-0452**

