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January Meeting

Hand-In-Hand Firehouses 313 Enterprise Drive Bird-in-Hand, PA 17505

From the Desk of the Editor



... opening to the first page of the 2025 calendar ... less than 258 days to the Keystone Clash ... only two articles this month – one good and one bad news so to speak ... the bad one is discussing an invasive species event—in PA ... the other is some information on this species ... final 2024 competition standings will be published next month ...

Turn the page...

Tim

... in the next issue ... what you submit ...

February Deadlines

Submission Deadline: February3, 2025 Publishing Date: February 10, 2025

Editor EMAIL: tjb100@alumni.psu.edu

On the Cover ... *Gambusia Affinnis Affinnis*Reprinted from AzGardens.com Web Site



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Tank Tales™ is the official publication of the Aquarium Club of Lancaster County, Inc. (ACLC). Ten issues of Tank Tales are published annually.

Anyone using original material from any issue of Tank Tales must return two (2) copies of the publication in which the article is published to our exchange editor at tjb100@alumni.psu.edu. The views expressed in any material appearing in Tank Tales are those of the authors, and do not necessarily express those of the ACLC.

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About ACLC

Established in 1972, the Aquarium Club of Lancaster County is dedicated to further the study of all forms of aquatic life, to promote interest, exchange ideas, and distribute information concerning the aquarium hobby and to encourage the breeding and display of aquatic life.

The ACLC is an affiliated member of the Northeast Council of Aquarium Societies, Federation of American Aquarium Societies, International Guppy Education & Exhibition Society and the

C.A.R.E.S. Preservation Program.

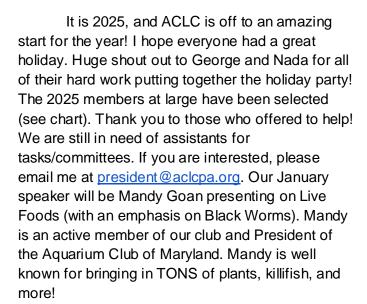
The ACLC also actively supports and encourages our members to join the American Cichlid Association, American Livebearer Association, American Killifish Association and any other International, National, Regional or Local Club and Societies.

In 2015 we hosted the American Livebearer Association Convention and in 2016 established the Aquatic Life Education Fund.

The ACLC is scheduled to meet on the third Saturday of each month (except July and August) at the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, 313 Enterprise Drive, Bird-in-Hand, PA 17505. Meetings begin at 1:00 PM unless otherwise noted. Meetings usually are comprised of a program featuring a guest speaker, raffle and door prizes and a mini fish auction, with a period allowed for mingling and refreshments. The philosophy of the club is such that our activities are interesting to both the novice and advanced hobbyist alike. An effort is made to keep business to a minimum at the general meetings, with the board of directors meeting being held quarterly at a pre-established date and time.

Tales from the President

By: Scott Schmidt, Jr.



The club continues to be successful, and we want to give back to our members! If you have ideas for group-buys or other possible perks, please email me at president@aclcpa.org. We have a members-only Facebook group - please feel free to join by going to https://www.facebook.com/groups/aclcmembers. We will be doing group-buys almost monthly going forward. Based on the facebook poll and members contacting me, we have a lot of great ideas of where to do group buys from. Our next group-buy will be in February from Fish & Friends:

Fish & Friends Group Buy: Members only - Members, as a perk to being a member we will be doing a group buy from Fish & Friends (Blake and Tara Stevens' store). ACLC will pick up the order and cover 10% of the purchase! You must be a current member of the club. If you are interested in participating please follow these steps:

- Email <u>president@aclcpa.org</u> with any special requests you would like Blake to try and order by 1/19/25
- Stock list will be sent out the last week of January.



- Send the money for your purchase via paypal to treasurer@aclcpa.org (include the list of fish and quantities you are paying for in the notes) - payment must be received BEFORE 2/7/25.
- Send an email to president@aclcpa.org with the list of fish and quantities you want AND the transaction ID for your paypal payment -BEFORE 2/7/25.
- Pick up your order at the 2/15/25 club meeting at the firehouse - ORDERS NOT PICKED UP WILL BE PLACED IN THE AUCTION - YOUR PAYMENT AND PROCEEDS FROM THE AUCTION WILL BE CONSIDERED A DONATION TO THE CLUB!

This will be first-come, first-served (if person A purchases 10 guppies and person B purchases 10 guppies but only 15 guppies are available person B will only get 5).

ACLC is not liable for any fish that die during this process - no refunds will be issued. Email any questions to me at president@aclcpa.org

The 2025 Keystone Clash planning is in full swing! The website is live with availability to purchase registrations, vendor spaces, and sponsorships! The committees are already securing huge sponsorships, multiple vendors, and an AMAZING speaker line up! Register for a full weekend pass in January to receive a discounted rate! Also please consider getting your hotel room NOW as it is filling up quickly!

Thank you, and please STAY SAFE!

Scottie



January Meeting Speaker

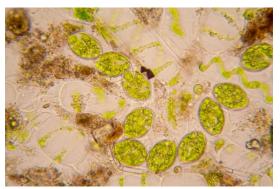
Mandy Goan

Black Worms and other live foods









Meeting Location: Hand-in-Hand Fire Company 313 Enterprise Drive Bird-in-Hand, PA 17505



ACLC 2025 Speaker Line Up (Tentative)

January:	and other live foods
February:	Cris Diaz speaking on killifish
March:	Spring swap at TFP/TPP
April:	Dan Hodnett
May:	Master Breeder Dean
June:	John Clairmont: Daphnia and other live foods
July:	Picnic
August:	NO MEETING
September:	Keystone Clash
October:	Sue Harkey

November:

December:

Holiday Party

Fall swap at TFP/TPP

Still Another Invasive Aquatic Species, Mosquitofish, Found

Strange little fish inhabits Glad Run Lake, Butler County

By Deborah Weisberg Southwest Correspondent



Gambusia Affinis - Western Mosquitofish

Pittsburgh – It appears that someone did a stocking of their own at the newly refurbished Glad Run Lake in Butler County, upsetting the ecosystem with an unwanted invasive.

Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission biologist were stunned to discover western mosquitofish – a small but voracious non-native prey species never before documented in Pennsylvania – during a an electrofishing demonstration for a Glad Run Conservancy event in early October.

Drained for a \$4 million dam reconstruction in 2011, Glade Run lake has been catch-and-release-only since it was refilled and stocked with largemouth bass, bluegills, and other species in 2017, and will be regulated for harvest as of January 1.

"We found hundreds — maybe thousands — of this fish we'd never seen before," said an area fisheries manager Tim Wilson. "We collected some and brought them back to the lab to be looked at under a dissecting microscope, and ID'd them."

"Western mosquitofish are native to the Mississippi Drainage but not Pennsylvania and so they obviously didn't get there on their own. We suspect they were illegally introduced to the lake with a bait bucket." Western Mosquitofish are a livebearing species that grow to about 2 inches and can survive in harsh environments with limited oxygen. They can be purchased from Amazon and some pet supply retailers and are marketed as effective at controlling aquatic insect larvae and algae in backyard ponds and aquariums.

Its cousin, the eastern mosquitofish is native to the Delaware and lower Susquehanna rivers, but has been illegally introduced outside of its indigenous range, said Sean Hartzell, the commission's aquatic invasive species coordinator.

It's too soon to know the full impact of either species because neither one has been that well studied. They are forage for sportfish, but they are feeding on the plankton community and are competing with larval fish and juvenile pan fish for food resources."

A major concern, he said, is that anglers will continue to introduce both the eastern and the western mosquitofish where they don't belong.

The western mosquitofish is among about 60 invasive aquatic animals of greatest concern in Pennsylvania and putting them into any commonwealth water is unlawful, said Hartzell.

"As of January 1 of this year, we adopted stricter regulations aimed at controlling the spread of invasive species. You can't release any bait fish that isn't on a hook into any commonwealth water; can't dump bait buckets into commonwealth waters."

The new regulations strengthen existing regulations that prevent people from taking a fish from one lake or stream and releasing it anywhere else, he said.

Still Another Invasive Aquatic Species, Mosquitofish, Found

Strange little fish inhabits Glad Run Lake, Butler County

By Deborah Weisberg Southwest Correspondent

Not all invasive species are equal in the threats they pose, said Hartzell. "Some are very, very, impactful, like silver carp, round gobies, and zebra mussels. Some are middle of the road and have moderate impacts, and some are more benign but not well studied."

When snakeheads, for example, were first documented in the Delaware and Susquehanna watersheds over a decade ago there was concern about how they would affect other fish communities, but data now suggests that although they are widespread they may be less impactful that originally anticipated, Hartzell said, noting that or can take time to assess the effects of any invasive on a fishery.

A recent survey of Lake LeBoeuf in Erie County turned up white perch, a native to southeastern Pennsylvania waters but considered invasive in the western part of the stare. At LeBoeuf, they join another and more worrisome invasive – the round gobies.

"White perch are probably hurting the white bass population by over competing it for habitat and food, but they're a relatively recent introduction, so we'll come back in 10 years and see," said Hartzell.

"Round gobies were first documented in LeBoeuf 10 years ago and I'm losing more sleep over them."

White perch have shown up in other western Pennsylvania fisheries, including Lake Erie and Pymatuning Reservoir, where they are growing in abundance, said Wilson.

"We first sampled them in Pymatuning five years ago and this year we saw a ton."

"In Erie they reach a quality size. In Pymatuning they have been surveyed at 6 to 7 inches or less and they are growing in abundance. We first caught them in surveys five years ago and this year we saw a ton."

In some waters white perch show a tendency to stunt, he said. "Quite often, they so over-produce that they inhibit their own growth through over-abundance. They compete with natives and more desirable species like bluegills and crappies."

White perch are nest raiders and egg predators, and consume other fish, Wilson said. "If they can get it into their mouth they will probably eat it."

Besides stricter regulations around keeping non-natives out of commonwealth waters, the commission has focused on public education and monitoring." Said Hartzrell, who notes that the Governor's Invasive Species Council is the nexus in an effort involving many partners, including Pennsylvania Sea Grant.

"Although it can be a little hard to measure we've had some success. We've gained a lot more traction in the past for years, and we are getting a lot more reports of invasive from the public because of greater awareness."

Source:

6

Reprinted with permission from: *Pennsylvania Outdoor News*, November 22, 2024, Volume 21, No. 24

Gambusia By Timothy J Brady

This article is a follow-up to the invasive species story in this issue. The article discusses the eastern and western gambusia (mosquito fish).

Gambusia is a large genus of viviparous fish in the family Poeciliidae (order Cyprinodontiformes). Gambusia contains over 40 species, most of which are principally found in freshwater habitats, though some species may also be found in brackish or saltwater habitats. genus Gambusia comes from the Cuban term, "Gambusino", which means "free-lance miner".[3] The type species is the Cuban gambusia, G. punctata. The greatest species richness is in Mexico, Texas, and the Greater Antilles, but species are also found elsewhere in the eastern and southern United States, the Bahamas, Central America, and Colombia.

Gambusia species are often called topminnows, or simply gambusias; they are also known as mosquitofish, which, however, refers more specifically to two species, G. affinis and G. holbrooki, which are often introduced into ponds to eat mosquito larvae.[4][5]

As a consequence, they have been introduced widely outside their native range, and frequently become invasive, threatening local species.[6] G. affinis and G. holbrooki are now established in many parts of the world and are likely to continue to spread as climatic conditions change.[7] They are only occasionally kept in aquariums, due to their relative lack of color and the highly aggressive nature of the aforementioned mosquitofish species.

Nine species are listed as vulnerable in the IUCN Red List; two, the widemouth gambusia, G. eurystoma, and the crescent gambusia, G. hurtadoi, are critically endangered; and two, the Amistad gambusia,

G. amistadensis, and the San Marcos gambusia, G. georgei, are already extinct.

Species

The 45 currently recognized species in this genus are: [8][9]

- <u>Gambusia affinis</u> (S. F. Baird & Girard, 1853) (mosquitofish, western mosquitofish)
- <u>Gambusia alvarezi</u> C. <u>Hubbs</u> & <u>V. G.</u> <u>Springer</u>, 1957 (yellowfin gambusia)
- † Gambusia amistadensis Peden, 1973 (Amistad gambusia)
- Gambusia atrora D. E. Rosen & R. M. Bailey, 1963 (blackfin gambusia)
- Gambusia aurata R. R. Miller & W. L. Minckley, 1970 (golden gambusia)
- Gambusia baracoana Rivas, 1944
- Gambusia beebei G. S. Myers,
 1935 (Miragoane gambusia)
- Gambusia bucheri Rivas, 1944
- Gambusia clarkhubbsi G. P. Garrett & R. J. Edwards, 2003 (San Felipe gambusia)
- Gambusia dominicensis Regan,
 1913 (Dominican gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia echeagarayi</u> (Álvarez, 1952) (Maya gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia eurystoma</u> R. R. Miller, 1975 (widemouth gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia gaigei</u> C. L. Hubbs, 1929 (Big Bend gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia geiseri</u> C. Hubbs & C. L. Hubbs, 1957 (largespring gambusia)
- <u>†Gambusia georgei</u> C. Hubbs & <u>Peden</u>, 1969 (San Marcos gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia heterochir</u> C. Hubbs, 1957 (Clear Creek gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia hispaniolae</u> W. L. Fink, 1971 (Hispaniolan gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia holbrooki</u> <u>Girard</u>, 1859 (eastern mosquitofish)

Gambusia

By Timothy J Brady

- <u>Gambusia hurtadoi</u> C. Hubbs & V. G. Springer, 1957 (crescent gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia krumholzi</u> W. L. Minckley, 1963 (spotfin gambusia)
- Gambusia lemaitrei Fowler, 1950
- <u>Gambusia longispinis</u> W. L. Minckley, 1962 (Cuatrocienegas gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia luma</u> D. E. Rosen & R. M. Bailey, 1963 (sleek mosquitofish)
- Gambusia manni C. L. Hubbs, 1927
- Gambusia marshi W. L.
 Minckley & Craddock, 1962 (robust gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia melapleura</u> (P. H. Gosse, 1851) (striped gambusia)
- Gambusia monticola Rivas, 1971
- Gambusia myersi C. G. E. Ah, 1925
- <u>Gambusia nicaraguensis</u> <u>Günther</u>, 1866 (Nicaraguan mosquitofish)
- <u>Gambusia nobilis</u> (S. F. Baird & <u>Girard</u>, 1853) (Pecos gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia panuco</u> C. L. Hubbs, 1926 (Panuco gambusia)
- *Gambusia pseudopunctata* Rivas, 1969 (Tiburon Peninsula gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia punctata</u> <u>Poey</u>, 1854 (Cuban gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia puncticulata</u> Poey, 1854 (Caribbean gambusia)
- Gambusia quadruncus Langerhans, Gifford, Domí nguez-Domínguez, García-Bedoya & T. J. DeWitt, 2012^[9]
- <u>Gambusia regani</u> C. L. Hubbs, 1926 (Forlon gambusia)
- *Gambusia rhizophorae* Rivas, 1969 (mangrove gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia senilis</u> <u>Girard</u>, 1859 (blotched gambusia)
- Gambusia sexradiata C. L. Hubbs, 1936 (teardrop mosquitofish)
- <u>Gambusia speciosa</u> <u>Girard</u>, 1859 (Tex-Mex gambusia)

- <u>Gambusia</u> vittata C. L. Hubbs, 1926 (Gulf gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia wrayi</u> Regan, 1913 (Wray's gambusia)
- Gambusia xanthosoma D. W. Greenfield, 1983 (Cayman gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia</u> <u>yucatana</u> Regan, 1914 (Yucatán gambusia)
- <u>Gambusia</u> <u>zarskei</u> M. <u>K.</u> Meyer, Schories & Schartl, 2010

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[edit]

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- 4. <u>^ "Gambusia: A Little Fish That Helps Solve Big Mosquito</u>

Gambusia

By Timothy J Brady

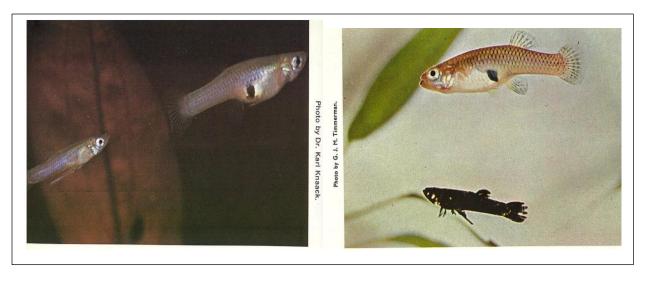
<u>Problems"</u>. Alabama Vector Management Society. 24 December 2009. Archived from <u>the original</u> on September 7, 2008. Retrieved 10 June 2011.

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 18400. <u>doi:10.1002/ece3.8427</u>. <u>PM</u> C 8717293.
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- 9. ^ Jump up to: <u>a b Langerhans</u>, R. B., Gifford, M. E., Domínguez-

Domínguez, O., García-Bedoya, D. & DeWitt, T.J. (2012). "Gambusia quadruncus (Cyprinodontiformes: Poeciliidae): a new species of mosquitofish from east-central México". Journal of Fish Biology. 81 (5): 1514–1539. doi:10.1111/j.1095-8649.2012.03397.x. PMID 2302055 9.

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gambusia This page was last edited on 4 June 2024, at 13:29 (UTC).



Gambusia By Timothy J Brady

GAMBUSIA AFFINIS AFFINIS (Baird & Girard) (Western) Mosquito Fish

Range: Southern United States from eastern Texas to Alabama.

Habits: Aggressive and pugnacious; not for the community aquarium.

Water Conditions: Will tolerate a wide variety of water conditions, with temperatures ranging from almost freezing to about 85°.

Size: Males to 1¹/₄ inches, females to 2¹/₄ inches.

Food Requirements: Wide variety of foods is eaten greedily, especially Jive foods.

Color Variations: Sides gray with a bluish shimmer, back brown. Some specimens have a number of black blotches on the sides.

Although it is not a desirable aquarium fish, Gambusia affinis affinis is without a doubt the most useful member of the fish world which we will ever see.

It has been introduced into many bodies of water all over the warm parts of the world, there to thrive and multiply and, most important of all, to satisfy its greedy appetite with the hordes of mosquitoes which would otherwise go unchecked to plague the human population and cause many outbreaks of malaria.

Gambusia affinis affinis is a livebearer which is particularly well adapted for the job. It can make itself at home in fairly dirty waters and is as much at ease in tropic temperatures as it is in the sometimes near-freezing waters of its native climes.

Its appetite is enormous; a healthy fish can consume its own weight in mosquito larvae every day. It is prolific and the young grow very rapidly. But put this fish in an aquarium and we quickly become aware of its true nature. It is very aggressive toward its tank mates, frequently tearing their fins to shreds. It is strange that one of man's most useful fishes should be given a generic name derived from the Spanish slang word gambusino, which means "worthless."

GAMBUSIA AFFINIS HOLBROOKI (Girard)/Holbrook's Gambusia (Eastern Mosquito Fish)

Range: Southern New Jersey to Florida.

Habits: A bit scrappy for the community aquarium; best kept in a tank by themselves.

Water Conditions: Not at all important, as long as the water is clean and well aerated. Unheated aquaria kept at room temperature are best.

Size: Males to 1¹/₄ inches, females to 2¹/₂ inches.

Food Requirements: A greedy eater which will accept practically anything in the way of fish food.

Color Variations: Males have many black patches covering the body, sometimes almost solid black. Females have smaller black patches.

Holbrook's Gambusia is a subspecies of Gambusia affinis in which the males have a great many black speckles and sometimes, as in this case, are almost completely black. The female also frequently carries black markings, unlike the plain one shown here.

Gambusia

By Timothy J Brady

A fish as black as the male in our picture seldom occurs in natural waters. Many are born this way, but a fish which is black among light-colored brethren has the proverbial two strikes against him. His color makes him conspicuous, too conspicuous for his own good. A fish owes his life to being inconspicuous, and one that cannot blend in with his back- ground has to be exceptionally alert and agile at all times to avoid becoming an item on a bigger fish's menu.

In the aquarium it is a different story; if one desires a black strain in a fish which has an inclination toward melanism, one merely picks out the blackest ones and breeds selectively until the desired amount of blackness is reached. With this subspecies the goal of getting a pure black strain has been almost attained with the males, but so far the blackest females still show a lot of patches of the original color.

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Exotic Aquarium Fishes, William T. Innes, 20th Edition, 1966

Exotic Tropical Fishes, TFH Publications, 1976







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Tank Tales Volume 53 Number 1



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AWAZONAS



Northeast Council of Aquarium Societies, Inc

Breeder Participation Credit Form

Breeder:	Phone: ()		
Street:	Parent Society:		
Town, State, Zip:			
Email Address:			
FISH SUBMITTED:			
1. Genus:	Species:		
Common Name:	Date of Spawn:		
2. Genus:	Species:		
Common Name:			
3. Genus:	Species:		
Common Name:			
4. Genus:	Species:		
Common Name:			
5. Genus:	Species:		
Common Name:	Date of Spawn:		
6. Genus:	Species:		
Common Name:			
7. Genus:	Species:		
Common Name:			
8. Genus:	Species:		
Common Name:	Date of Spawn:		
9. Genus:	Species:		
Common Name:			
10. Genus:	Species:		
Common Name:	Date of Spawn:		
VERIFICATION:			
NEC Member Society Awarding Cro			
Signature, Title:	Date:		

BREEDER AWARD PROGRAM

All ACLC Members in good standing are eligible to participate in the breeders Award Program.

The purpose of the ACLC Breeders Award Program is to promote the keeping and breeding of tropical and marine fish and invertebrates, to recognize and motivate achievement in the hobby, to encourage the development of the skills and knowledge necessary to spawn more difficult species ,to support the CARES program by encouraging the spawning of species endangered in the wild, to share knowledge about breeding techniques and to publish accounts of spawning techniques.

Please use the form on this page to submit spawning reports or for a full copy of the BAP rules and

The Aquarium Club of Lancaster County - Spawning Report					
Member Name:		Member No.#:	E	Date:	
Scientific Name:					
Common Name:					
If this is a CARES eligible species, have	e you registered i	it in the CARES Prog	ram Y/N?		
Tank Tales Article Written Y/N?		Fish Donated in A	Auction Y/N?		
Comments:	1000				
Class:	Group:		Points:		
Confirmed by:			Date Confir	med:	
					STATE OF THE STATE OF
The Aquarium Club of Lancaster Cou	nty - Spawning R	eport			
Member Name:		Member No.#:	-	Date:	
Scientific Name:					
Common Name:					
If this is a CARES eligible species, have	e you registered	it in the CARES Prog	ram Y/N?		
Tank Tales Article Written Y/N? Fish Donated in Auction Y/N?					
Comments:					100
Class:	Group:		Points:		
Confirmed by:			Date Confir	med:	

AQUARIUM CLUB OF LANCASTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL AWARD PROGRAM REPORT FORM

PARTICIPANT'S NAME:				
PLANT NAME (Scientific):_				
Desired Points Type:	Propagation	Flower	Seed	
FILTRATION:			·	
FERTILIZATION:				
SUBSTRATE:				
LIGHT SOURCE:				
BULB TYPE:	Durati	on: Wa	ıttage:	# of bulbs:
TANK VOLUME:				
WATER: pH DH:	Nitrates:	_ Phosphate:	Temp	erature:
COMMENTS:				
****This section to be filled o	out at monthly meeting			
	, ,	AWARDED:		
	. 5			
Horticulturists signature:			Date:	
HAP Chair signature:			Date:	



The ACLC C.A.R.E.S. Preservation Program Species Registration Sheet

Enter all species on this ACLC C.A.R.E.S. Preservation Program Registration Sheet that you are currently maintaining and which are listed on the C.A.R.E.S. Preservation Program Conservation Priority List.

Your Name	Your E-mail Address and Other Contact Information	Name of Species-at-Risk	Where or from Whom Species-at-Risk was Obtained	Date Species- at-Risk was Obtained	Today's Date	For Office Use: Initialed by Date Species Journal		

Good luck and thank you for your invaluable contribution towards preserving our fishes for generations to come!!!

The **C.A.R.E.S. Preservation Program** is about our fishes, and it is about people.

Please, clear a tank ~ save a fish!

Because of you, we are making a difference!

AQUARIUM CLUB OF LANCASTER COUNTY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

ONE YEAR RATE: Individual: \$20 – Secondary: \$15 – Family: \$38 – Junior: \$8 (under 18) TWO YEAR RATE: Individual: \$35 – Secondary: \$25 – Family: \$65 – Junior: \$12 (under 18)

Effective January 1, 2023

Secondary members must reside at the same address and do not receive an additional newsletter. Membership is effective the month you join. Renewals are due the following year of the last day of the month you joined. Make checks payable to: Aquarium Club of Lancaster County Mail to: ACLC Membership Chair 590 Centerville Rd. #318 Lancaster PA 17601 Do you want your phone number and email address published? Yes (____) No (____) MEMBERSHIP TYPE: (_____) NEW (_____) RENEWAL for (_____) Individual (_____) Secondary (_____) Family (_____) Junior NAME(S): ADDRESS: ____ STATE ZIP PHONE: Signature of Parent or Guardian if under 18 years: How did you hear of the Aquarium Club of Lancaster County?

Month	Submission Deadline	Tank Tales Mailing
January 2025	January 6, 2025	January 13, 2025
February 2025	February 3, 2025	February 10, 2025
March 2025	March 3, 2025	March 10, 2025
April 2025	April 7, 2025	April 14, 2025
May 2025	May 5, 2025	May 12, 2025
June 2025	June 9, 2025	June 16, 2025
July 2025	July 7, 2025	July 14, 2025
August 2025	August 4, 2025	August 11, 2025
September 2025	September 8, 2025	September 15, 2025
October 2025	October 6, 2025	October 13, 2025
November 2025	November 3, 2025	November 10, 2025
December 2025	December 8, 2025	December 15, 2025

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