TANK TALES

September 2025

In this Issue...

September Meeting is being held at:

Holiday Inn @ Morgantown, PA
6170 Morgantown Road
Morgantown, Pennsylvania, 19543
610-522-3692

From the Desk of the Editor

.....less than 5 days (literally hours) until the Clash opening ceremonies ... this issue we get caught up with the CARES reports and start a few articles on the Pup Fish ... would really to see some articles from the Clash for the next few issues ... WAPP points are there for the taking ...

Turn the page...

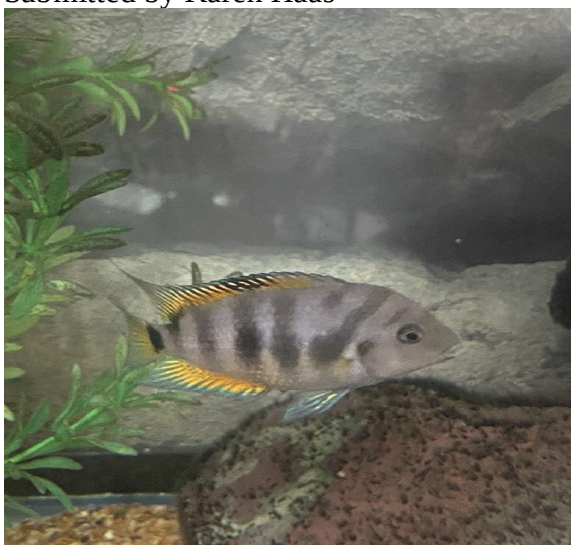
Tim

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

October Submission Deadline:
October 5, 2025
Publishing Date:
October 13, 2025

Editor EMAIL: **tjb100@alumni.psu.edu**

On the Cover ...
Amatitlania siquia Rio Bagaces
Submitted by Karen Haas



Published by:

Aquarium Club of Lancaster County, Inc. 590 Centerville Road #318 Lancaster, PA 17601

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

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.

Hello, I am SWAMPED doing Clash stuff! This event is trending to be bigger than all previous years (I feel I say that every year)! Registrations will be higher, vendor room is sold out, more fish show entries, and the list goes on and on. Members get into the fish show room and vendor room for free, everyone else must pay $5 or have a registration.

October we will be back at Garden Spot Firehouse.

See you at the clash!

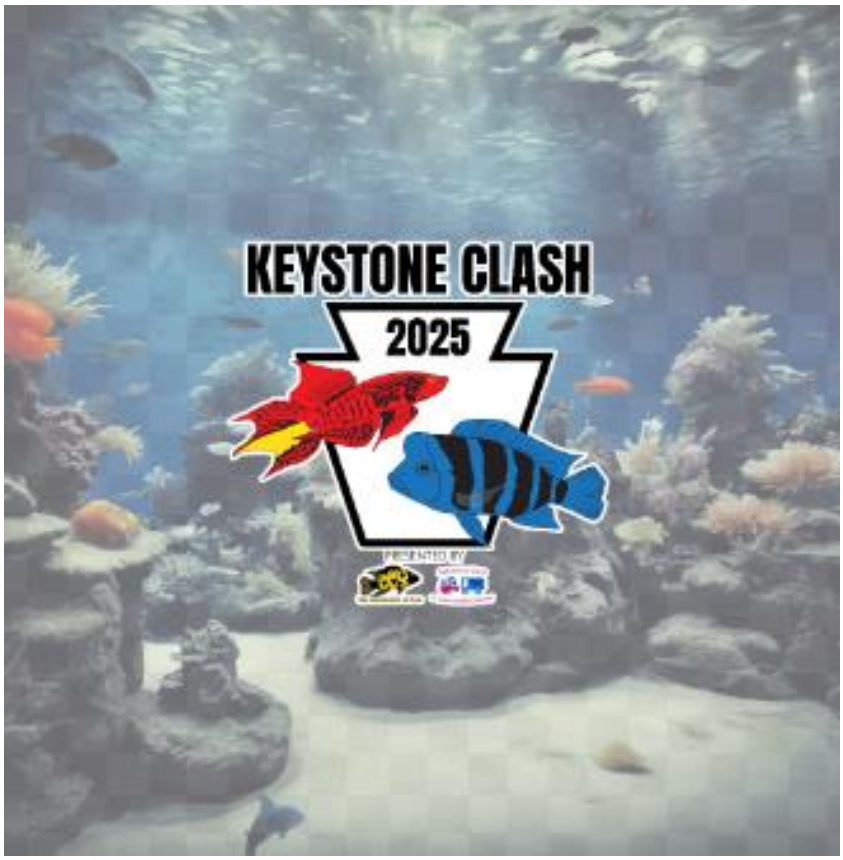
Thank you, and please STAY SAFE!

Scottie

CLICK HERE TO PREVIEW THE ACLC SEPTEMBER MEETING:

ACLC SEPTEMBER 2025 MEETING

September 2025 Meeting



September 26-28, 2025.

Holiday Inn @ Morgantown, PA
6170 Morgantown Road, Morgantown, Pennsylvania, 19543
610-522-3692

ACLC CARES Report
Updated Jul 31, 2025

Steve Brosey added two new species to his collection (Xiphophorus kallmani & Limia islai). Joel Antkowiak, Scottie Schmidt, Peter Bruce, and Scott Johnson all added maintenance points.

Joel Antkowiak 315 +10	**325 pts**
Karen Haas 155 +0	**155 pts**
Rich Bressler 90+0	**90 pts**
Scottie Schmidt 55+15	**70 pts**
Joe Rosenblad 55 + 0	**55 pts**
Scott Johnson 20 + 25	**45 pts**
Steve Brosey 25+20	**45 pts**
Jennifer Silverman 40+0	**40 pts**
Roy Allen 40+0	**40 pts**
Peter Bruce 25+10	**35 pts**
Justin Rosenblad 20+0	**20 pts**
Tim Brady 15+0	**15 pts**
Kerry Tolva 10+0	**10 pts**
Annetta Ravegum 10+0	**10 pts**

Anyone wishing to view the complete CARES species list can go to: CARESforfish.org. Click on the priority list by family.

ACLC CARES Report
Updated Aug 31, 2025

Joel Antkowiak added 15 maintenance points on his Alloophorus robust. That was the only change for August.

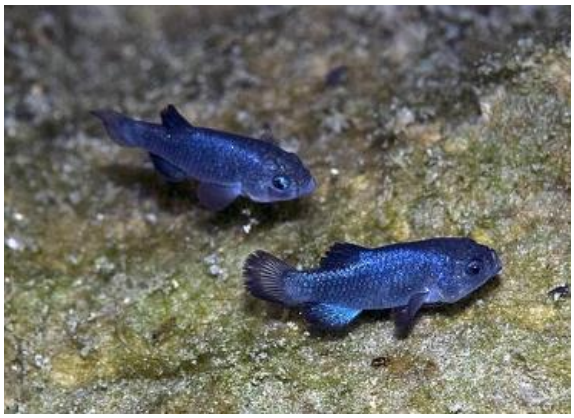
Joel Antkowiak 325 +15	**340 pts**
Karen Haas 155 +0	**155 pts**
Rich Bressler 90+0	**90 pts**
Scottie Schmidt 70+0	**70 pts**
Joe Rosenblad 55 + 0	**55 pts**
Scott Johnson 45 + 0	**45 pts**
Steve Brosey 45+0	**45 pts**
Jennifer Silverman 40+0	**40 pts**
Roy Allen 40+0	**40 pts**
Peter Bruce 35+0	**35 pts**
Justin Rosenblad 20+0	**20 pts**
Tim Brady 15+0	**15 pts**
Kerry Tolva 10+0	**10 pts**
Annetta Ravegum 10+0	**10 pts**

Anyone wishing to view the complete CARES species list can go to: CARESforfish.org. Click on the priority list by family.

Between the Covers

Cyprinodon Genus – The Pup Fish part 1
An Outline of the Genus Cyprinodon
Timothy J Brady

A few years back I saw part of a documentary on the pupfish. Recently, I had the opportunity to see another part of the same documentary. So, I decided to look up this interesting fish. There is a lot of detailed information about this rare fish. This information will be the first part of a series about this fish.



Devils Hole pupfish

Pupfish are a group of small killifish belonging to ten genera of the family Cyprinodontidae of ray-finned fish. Pupfish are especially noted for being found in extreme and isolated situations. They are primarily found in North America, South America, and the Caribbean region. As of August 2006, 120 nominal species and 9 subspecies were known. Several pupfish species are extinct and most extant species are listed. In the U.S., the most well-known pupfish species may be the Devils Hole pupfish, native to Devils Hole on the Nevada side of Death Valley National Park. Since 1995 the Devils Hole pupfish has been in a nearly steady decline, where it was close to extinction at 35–68 fish in 2013.

The common name is said to derive from the mating habits of the males, whose activities vaguely resemble puppies at play; Carl L. Hubbs, a prominent ichthyologist and one of the first people to take an interest in them, coined the name after he observed their "playful" circling and tussling, which is actually the aggressive behavior of territorial males.

Now extinct, this was the last male Catarina pupfish (Megupsilon aporus) which died in 2014

In spite of their name, the cyprinodontids are not closely related to Cyprinidae, or carp family. They were formerly considered near allies of the pikes and their relatives, as they share some features: a flat head with protractile mouth beset with cardiform, villiform, or compressed, bi- or tricuspid teeth, generally large scales, and the absence of a well-developed lateral line. However, they are now generally assigned to the order Cyprinodontiformes. Several forms occur in the fossil records of the Oligocene and Miocene beds of Europe. Pupfish from San Salvador Island were able to diversify into multiple species with different eating habits due to interbreeding with pupfish from other islands, mainly Caribbean.

Most pupfish are inhabitants of fresh and brackish waters. Many species are ovoviviparous; often the sexes are dissimilar, the female being larger and less brilliantly coloured, with smaller fins; the anal fin of the male may be modified into an intromittent organ by means of which internal fertilization takes place. Most pupfishes' diet consists, mainly, of algae, decaying vegetation, and any insects they can get.

Genera
†Carrionellus White, 1927 (fossil; Early Miocene of Ecuador)
Cualac Miller, 1956
Cubanichthys C.L. Hubbs, 1926

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Cyprinodon Lacepède, 1803
Floridichthys C.L. Hubbs, 1926
Garmanella C.L. Hubbs, 1936
Jordanella Goode & Bean, 1879
†Megupsilon Miller & Walters, 1972 (extinct 2014)
Orestias Valenciennes 1839
Pseudorestias Arratia, Vila, Lam, Guerrero & Quezada-Romegialli, 2017
Yssolebias Huber 2012 (possibly extinct, only known from one old specimen)]

Pupfish on the island of San Salvador, Bahamas, have a large adaptive diversification in only two small lakes. They evolve 50–130 times faster than any other species of pupfish.[citation needed] This is also the fastest morphological diversification seen in any fish that has been documented. It is believed that this diversification is because of their ecological niches.

Three species of pupfish on the island of San Salvador, Bahamas, all live in salty lakes. These pupfish are able to take advantage of different food sources so they can all coexist. One species feeds on only the scales of other pupfish. Another has a modified jaw to be able to eat snails and ostracods.

Before the 1990s, Lake Chichancanab, in Mexico, was full of brackish water and another five species of pupfish were found there. Cyprinodon maya was the largest pupfish, and it ate other fish. Cyprinodon simus was the second smallest, and it ate zooplankton. These species are now considered extinct in the wild because of an invasive species of African tilapia.

The Death Valley pupfish evolve 5–10 faster than average[citation needed] and are known for their abilities to survive in extremely hot waters. Cyprinodon diabolis eat algae off a rock shelf near the surface of the deep pool they live in.

Pupfish are facultative anaerobes.

The pupfish found in Death Valley were once thought to be one main species. They were once all found in Lake Manly, a glacial lake over 620 square miles (1,600 km2), roughly 185,000-128,000 years ago. Over time this lake dried up and started to separate into smaller lakes or ponds. As this drying happened the pupfish became separated into different ponds and started to divergently evolve. There are thought to be two main subspecies of Death Valley pupfish (C. salinus and C. milleri) present. These are both considered endangered since they are only found in one area of the world. Cyprinodon pachycephalus live in extremely hot waters, 114 °F (45.5 °C).

The Devils Hole pupfish (Cyprinodon diabolis) is a specific species native to Nevada. There are fewer than 200 individuals since 2005. Their population size usually fluctuates between 37 and 400 fish. They are considered one of the world's rarest fish. These fish live in 94 °F (34.4 °C) waters.

The desert is not generally associated with fishes, yet in the desolate regions of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico there are springs and intermittent streams fed by underground waters which provide year-round sources of water for flora and fauna of the desert. Some of these springs well up along fault lines from deep below the ground, warmed by molten rock. Other springs and streams are very salty and alkaline, where evaporation has concentrated the mineral content of the water. Yet, wherever the conditions are not so extreme as to preclude life altogether, those plants and animals hardy enough to survive have

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managed to adapt and thrive. Perhaps the most successful piscine inhabitant of these desert oases is the pupfish. Belonging to the genus Cyprinodon, these remarkable fishes live under many types of chemical and physical conditions in isolated pools and streams of the desert, each species separated in a unique environment.

The history of the Cyprinodon genus is an important example of the development of divergent forms through isolation. During the periods of glaciation, generally referred to as the Pluvial period in Earth's history, the southwestern portion of North America was much wetter and cooler than it is now. There were large drainage basins whose lakes and rivers were the home of the pupfishes' ancestors is the glaciers retreated, this area became hot and dry. The lakes and rivers shrank, until only those springs and intermittent rivers supplied constantly by underground water sources were left.

Pupfish trapped in these disconnected environments were not able to interbreed with other populations and each group evolved in a different way. Some habitats remained connected longer than others. Those pupfish which have the most divergent forms are thought to have been separated the longest time, while those populations which are classed as subspecies were isolated more recently.

Other factors have contributed to the remarkably rapid speciation of the genus Cyprinodon. The number of generations of pupfish born each year is high, especially in those which inhabit warm springs. Also, the small population size of pupfish species contributes to rapid change. In a small population the accidental survival of a particular trait is greatly increased, whether this is a factor which enhances the fishes survival or not. This phenomenon is termed the Sewall Wright effect, after its originator, or drift. A new gene or gene combination has a much greater chance of being eventually transmitted throughout a small isolated population than in a large widespread population where selection may prevent the survival of nonadaptive traits, Thus, with the tiny number of pupfish found in each spring or marsh, sometimes as few as fifty members, the chances of a new coloration or other change becoming a standard part of the entire group was much more likely than in a large river system where the inhabitants are not so isolated.

The various chemical and physical conditions in which each species lives is also thought to have an influence on the divergent development of pupfish species. Differences in salinity and temperature have been shown to have a direct effect on the meristic characters of fishes. Due to these variables nearly every pupfish habitat contains a unique form of Cyprinodon. The conditions under which those pupfish that live in salt marshes and creeks must survive change greatly in salinity and temperature with the season. Other pupfish live in springs whose temperature and salinity is constant throughout the year. Surprisingly, experimentation has shown that the temperature tolerances of pupfish from a constant environment are as great as those of pupfish whose habitats have a widely fluctuating temperature,

Besides the Desert Pupfish, there are also Cyprinodon species which inhabit brackish water. Cyprinodon variegatus is a well known native killie which is found along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. This fish has been kept in aquariums often. Several related species which may be subspecies of C. variegatus have been described, most of which occur in brackish water: C. dearborni,

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from the Dutch West Indies; C. baconi, from Andros Island, Bahamas; C. bondi, from Etang Saumatre, Haiti; C. variegatus artifrons, from Yucatan; C. hubbsi, from Lake Eustis, Florida (a fresh-water form); C. jamaicensis, from Jamaica; and C. laciniatus, from the Bahamas.

The Chihuahuan Desert of southwestern Texas and northern Mexico has a desert spring system where pupfishes have evolved. In the Cuatrocienegas basin, Coahuila, Mexico, C. atrorus and C. bifaciatus are located. C. atrorus is now available to AKA members, as Richard Haas brought some back with him from a research trip to the area. The springs of this area are being adversely affected by the pumping of water for irrigation, so these species may become extinct in the near future.

South of Cuatrocienegas, near Parras, Mexico, C. latifaciatus made its home, but this fish is now thought to be extinct. Pollution from factories in the area has killed most of the fish found there.

Moving northward, C. eximius is abundant in the Chonchos drainage of the Chihuahua area.

Near Fort Stockton, Texas, is found the Leon Springs pupfish, C. bovinus. This was considered extinct until 1966 when a remnant population was found in Willbank Spring. At present, C. bovinus is said to occur only in a marshy section of Leon Creek and a few semi-isolated springs.

The Comanche Springs pupfish, C. elegans, is also extinct in its original location, however a population considered to be C. elegans has survived near Balmorhea, Texas. These pupfish are unique, as they have adapted to live in the running water in irrigation ditches flowing out of Phantom Lake Spring. The release of C. variegatus into Lake Balmorhea, which connects with the present habitat of C. elegans, holds a threat for the rarer fish. C. variegatus is able to outcompete C. elegans in calm water. As long as C. elegans has running water in which to live, this will make a protective barrier to keep out the imported fish, but if the flow of water slows, C. variegatus will invade the irrigation ditches and replace C. elegans. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department has created a refugium for the Comanche Springs Pupfish at Balmorhea State Park.

A comparatively widespread species is C. macularius. The range of this fish was described originally as the basin of the lower Colorado and Gila Rivers and the Salton Sea, from southern Arizona to southeastern California and eastern Lower California and the Sonoyta River of northern Sonora, Mexico. However, it is no longer found throughout much of this range. C. macularius occurs at two protected locations; in Quitobaquito Springs at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona, and a wildlife refuge at Anza-Borrengo State Park on the western side of the Salton Sea.

C. rubrofluviatilis comes from the Red River which flows between Oklahoma and Texas.

The pupfishes of the Death Valley region show great variation, yet all these species have a similar pattern of scale structure different from that of other Cyprinodon species. This supports the geological evidence that these species descended from a common ancestor which lived in the once continuous waters of the Death Valley System.

C. salinus is found in Salt Creek, which empties into the "Cottonball Marsh where a newly described species, C.resides. Both these habitats fluctuate greatly, the temperature varies from freezing to 100€ F.

Between the Covers

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and salt concentrations become as high as that of sea water.

C. nevadensis, found in Saratoga Springs and adjoining lakes, has many subspecies, several of which have become extinct or are the endangered species list. C. n. armagose, formerly found in the Armagose River, is now found only at Tecopa Bore, Tecopa Hot Springs, California, which strangely enough, is a man-made artesian well. It was dug in 1967 and pupfish from a nearby marsh colonized it. C. n. calidae, the Tecopa pupfish, is feared extinct. Though rediscovery of two additional populations gave hope for the survival of this subspecies, the introduction of mosquito fish into their waters has probably wiped out this fish permanently. C. n. mionectes is found in several springs of Ash Meadow, Nevada. Introduced fish are feared to have endangered this subspecies. C. n. Lectoralis is protected in a refuge at School Spring in Ash Meadow. This subspecies is on the endangered species list. C. n. shoshone is now extinct because of mosquito fish and green sunfish, although accidental pesticide poisoning may have contributed to its destruction.

Cyprinodon diabolis is the most distinctive of the Death Valley pupfish. It is only one half the size of the other species, and they have no cross bars on their sides, and no pelvic fins. Found only in Devil's Hole, Nevada, this fish was gravely threatened by lowering of the water table due to the pumping of water for irrigation and other purposes. For the moment,, this species is safe, however their survival is still somewhat precarious. A refugium at Hoover Dam was built in order to create as closely as possible the conditions at Devil's Hole. Unfortunately, it seems that the fish established there are developing differently from the way they were in their natural environment. Efforts to raise C. diabolis in the aquarium have not succeeded.

Cyprinodon radiosus, the Owens Pupfish, from Owens Valley, California was ought to have become extinct, but a population was rediscovered in 1964. This fish was almost lost again when the marsh in which the remnant group lived dried up. Luckily the fish were rescued and have been established in a protected home in the Fish Slough, near Bishop, California. They have also been introduced into several other springs in the area.

The habitats where pupfish live are very fragile ecologically. The pumping of water threatens to lower the water table, and dry the waters where the pupfish live, The introduction of game fish, Gambusia, and other competitors have already caused the extinction of several pupfishes and are threatening others. Much work has already been done to save pupfishes, but their existence is still precarious. If you would like to find out more about these fishes, be sure to read the material listed in the bibliography of this article. Most university libraries will have the sources listed.

We "killie keepers" and "native keepers" can help save some species by raising them in our tanks, but one word of caution... some of these fish are protected by state or federal laws, and a permit is needed to keep them.

References

North American Native Fish Association
https://www.nanfa.org/articles/accyprin.shtml

Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyprinodon

Add this schedule to your Google Calendar

KEYSTONE CLASH

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

In-person registration/check-in:
Thursday, September 25: 4:00PM–9:00PM
Friday, September 26: 8:00AM–7:00PM
Saturday, September 27: 8:00AM–12:00PM

KEYSTONE CLASH 2025

SEPT 26-28

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

Fish Show Placement
9:00AM–7:00PM

Speaker: Shelby Kaye - Wild Florida
9:00AM–10:00AM

Aquascaping Competition
10:00AM–7:00PM

Speaker: Dr. Ted Coletti - Danio Deep Dive
10:30AM–11:30AM

Vendor Room Open
11:00AM–7:00PM

Speaker: Rick Borstein - Collecting Goodeids in Mexico and the Goodeid Working Group Conferences
1:00PM–2:00PM

Speaker: Zenzo Tazawa - From Passion to Profit: My Journey in the Aquarium Hobby and Where It Has Led Me
2:30PM–3:30PM

Speaker: Jasen Den Haese - Lessons Learned Setting Up a Fish Research and Conservation Lab at D'Youville University
4:00PM–5:00PM

Speaker: Cory McElroy - How to Make Aquariums Your Lifelong Hobby While Avoiding the Burnout
5:30PM–6:30PM

Hospitality Room Open
8:00PM–1:00AM

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

Aquascaping Competition: Final Touches
8:00AM–9:00AM

Fish Show Placement
8:00AM–9:00AM

Vendor Room Open
9:00AM–6:00PM

Speaker: Jasen Den Haese - Improving Survival of Fry from Loricariidae and Corydoradinae
9:00AM–10:00AM

Speaker: Shelby Kaye - Shelbykayescapes Aquascaping
10:30AM–11:30AM

Fish Show & Aquascaping Judging
11:00AM–1:00PM

Give a Kid a Tank
12:00PM–1:00PM

Club Meetings
12:00PM–1:00PM

Speaker: Rick Borstein - The Road to Master Breeder: Tips and Techniques for Spawning Cichlids
1:00PM–2:00PM

Panel Chat: Cory McElroy and Zenzo Tazawa
2:30PM–3:30PM

Speaker: Dr. Ted Coletti - Take It Outside! Summer Tubbing for Fish Breeding and Water Gardening
4:00PM–5:00PM

Awards Ceremony and Raffle
6:30PM–8:00PM

Fish Show/Aquascaping Removal
8:00PM–10:00PM

Hospitality Room Open
8:00PM–1:00AM

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

Fish Show/Aquascaping Removal
8:00AM–9:00AM

Auction
11:30AM–All ITEMS SOLD

QUESTIONS?
EMAIL:
INFO@KEYSTONECLASH.COM

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HOLIDAY INN MORGANTOWN, PA

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info@keystoneclash.com for questions

SAVE THE DATE

SEPTEMBER 26-28, 2025

Holiday Inn Morgantown, PA
6170 Morgantown Rd.

2025 Speakers

- Cory McElroy
- Shelby-Kaye
- Rick Borstein
- Zenzo Tazawa
- Jason Den Haese
- Dr. Ted Coletti

WHAT TO EXPECT:

ALL-SPECIES INCLUDING SALTWATER & FRESHWATER FISH SHOW (FISH, INVERTS, PLANTS, ART, AND CRAFTS)

AWARDS CEREMONY

50+ VENDORS

ALL-DAY SUNDAY AUCTION

GIVE A KID A TANK EVENT

AQUASCAPING COMPETETION

RAFFLES

Scan to download google schedule here

2025 ACLC Executive Board

President	Scott Schmidt Jr.
Vice President	Michael Buchma
Treasurer	Michael Mull
Secretary	Richard Bressler

2025 ACLC Board of Directors

Member at Large	Steve Brosey
Member at Large	George Liepins
Member at Large	Bruce Larison
Member at Large	Jennifer Silverman
Member at Large	Joe Rosenblad
Member at Large	Nada Liepins
Member at Large	Jessica Fellmeth

2025 ACLC Committee Chairs

Committee	Chair	Assistant(s)
Editor (Exchange & WAAP)	Timothy J Brady	Jennifer Silverman
Auction	Jessica Fellmeth	Steve Brosey
Bylaw	George Liepins	
Social (Food & Drinks)	Nada Liepins	Katie Thompson/Kerry Tova
HAP	Mike Buchma	
BAP	Jennifer Silverman	Steve Brosey/Joe Rosenblad
CARES	Rich Bressler	Joe Rosenblad
Raffle	Mike Mull	
Membership	George Liepins	Bruce larison
Sponsor	Bruce Laison	
Speaker	Scott Schmidt	Bruce larison
ALEF	Bruce Larison	
Audio/Video	Mike Buchma	
NEC Representative	Rich Bressler	
Finance	Mike Mull	Jessica Fellmeth

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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:_____ Date of Spawn:_____

3. Genus:_____ Species:_____
Common Name:_____ Date of Spawn:_____

4. Genus:_____ Species:_____
Common Name:_____ Date of Spawn:_____

5. Genus:_____ Species:_____
Common Name:_____ Date of Spawn:_____

6. Genus:_____ Species:_____
Common Name:_____ Date of Spawn:_____

7. Genus:_____ Species:_____
Common Name:_____ Date of Spawn:_____

8. Genus:_____ Species:_____
Common Name:_____ Date of Spawn:_____

9. Genus:_____ Species:_____
Common Name:_____ Date of Spawn:_____

10. Genus:_____ Species:_____
Common Name:_____ Date of Spawn:_____

VERIFICATION:

NEC Member Society Awarding Credit:_____
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.#:		Date:		
Scientific Name:							
Common Name:							
If this is a CARES eligible species, have you registered it in the CARES Program Y/N?							
Tank Tales Article Written Y/N ?			Fish Donated in Auction Y/N?				
Comments:							
Class:		Group:			Points:		
Confirmed by:					Date Confirmed:		

The Aquarium Club of Lancaster County - Spawning Report							
Member Name:			Member No.#:		Date:		
Scientific Name:							
Common Name:							
If this is a CARES eligible species, have you registered it in the CARES Program Y/N?							
Tank Tales Article Written Y/N ?			Fish Donated in Auction Y/N?				
Comments:							
Class:		Group:			Points:		
Confirmed by:					Date Confirmed:		

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: _____ Duration: _____ Wattage: _____ # of bulbs: _____

TANK VOLUME:_____

WATER: pH _____ DH: _____ Nitrates:_____ Phosphate:_____ Temperature:_____

COMMENTS:_____

_____

_____

*****This section to be filled out at monthly meeting*

POINTS AWARDED:

_____

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

DATE: _____

NAME(S): _____

ADDRESS: _____

City: _____

STATE_____ZIP_____PHONE:_____

EMAIL: _____
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