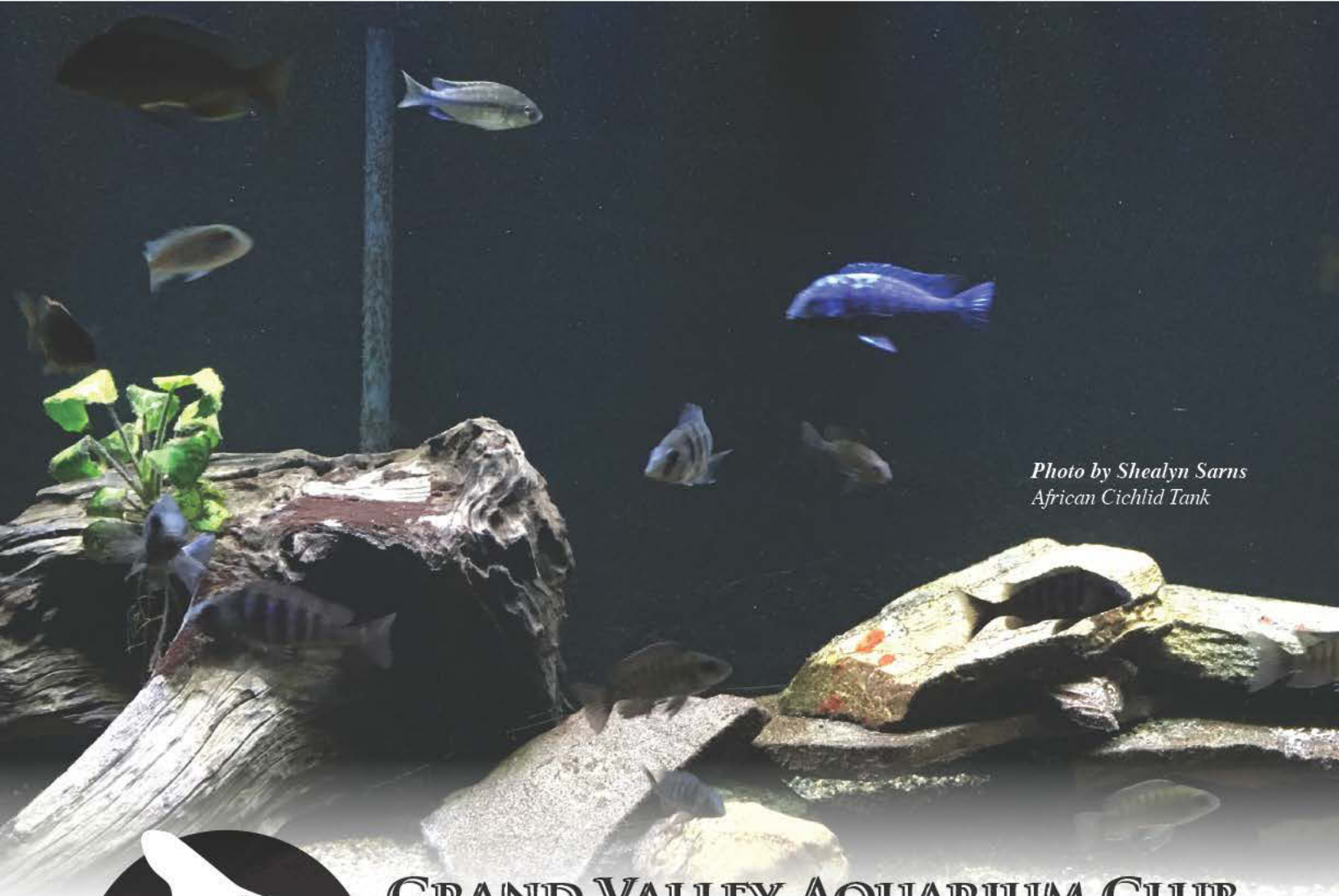


Photo by Shealyn Sarns
African Cichlid Tank

Grand Valley Aquarium Club
Tank Notes

January - February 2018 Issue 79

GVAC Annual Swap Meet
January 27, 2017

Time: 10 AM – 2 PM
Location: Home School Building Gym
5625 Burlingame Ave SW
Wyoming, MI 49509
Admission: $3 Individual, $5 Family

For more information or to sell, **contact Eric Maxson**
Register as a seller online! gvaquariumclub.org, click on the registration button (home page or Swap Meet page)
6' Tables for sellers are $10 each. No splitting, no parking lot sales.
Freshwater and Saltwater vendors coming!

President's Message

GVAC,

Welcome to a new year! With a new year, comes new board members, new events and new opportunities. I would like to take a moment to thank some of our outgoing board members. Rebecca, Andrew, and Ken have given so much to this club and we would not be where we are today without their leadership and work. While I am thankful for each of these people, I want to say a special thank you to Ken. Ken has served this club in so many ways, as membership chair, president and most recently as a member at large. Ken has been a mentor to both Mike and myself as we each took on the role of the club's president. Your dedication to GVAC has made this club what it is. I know that you will continue to be involved in the club, but your absence at BOD meetings will be felt. Thank you for everything!

I would also like to welcome our new BOD members: Jonathan Kamps, Rachel Roth, Brian Miller, and Jeremy DeRoos will be joining the BOD as Members at Large. Deb will also be handing over Treasurer to Kevin Hightower and taking his place as a Member at Large. I am excited to have new thoughts and new coming into our meetings. Thank you all for being willing to take this on.

One of the most exciting events coming this year is the 2018 American Livebearers Association national convention! GVAC is very excited to host the event this year. The convention takes place over an entire weekend and involves speakers, room sales, local tours, auctions and much more. I would love to see our members attending this event. Even if you aren't a livebearer person (take it from me, I love my cichlids!) there is always something to be learned and new people to meet!

If you are considering getting more involved in GVAC, I highly encourage you to do it. There many ways to get involved—participate in our HAP, BAP and CARES programs, buy, sell, and/or voulunteer at auctions, submit articles, photos or videos to the quarterly newsletter, or just even attend monthly meetings and special events. GVAC is what you make it, and we would not be the club we are without your help. If you have any ideas or thoughts, please let me know. I am always available to help answer a question or take suggestions.

Swimming Forward,
Justin Sarns

Calendar of Events:

January:

13: **GVAC Meeting**
7 PM - Homeschool Building
Speaker: Mike Monje, Barbs

27: **GVAC Winter Swap Meet**
10 AM - Homeschool Building
see page 1 for more details

February:

3: Michigan Cichild Association Winter Auction
11 AM, Madison Heights, MI

10: **GVAC Meeting**
7 PM - Homeschool Building
Speaker: Charles Clapsaddle, Native Livebearers

17: Motor City Aquarium Society Auction
10:30 AM, Madison Heights, MI

March:

10: **GVAC Meeting**
7 PM - Homeschool Building
Speaker: Jim Cummings, Madagascar Cichlids

24: **GVAC Spring Auction**
11 AM - Homeschool Building
Seller Registration begins at 9:30 AM

Please support those who support GVAC:

ADG/Aqua Design Amano USA
Amazonas Magazine
Aquarium Services
Aquatic Gardeners Association - Karen Randall
Blue Fish Aquarium
Boyd Enterprises
CichlidBreeding.com
Cichlid Press
Dave's Rare Fish
Doctors Foster & Smith
Florida Aquatic Nurseries
Hagen
HBH Pet Products
Hikari USA
Kordon - Novalek
Marineland
OddballFish.com
Ocean Star International
OmegaSea
Penn Plax
Pet Supplies Plus
Preuss Pets
Python Products
Repashy Superfoods
San Francisco Bay Brand
Seachem Laboratories, Inc.
SpectraPure
Ted's Fishroom
Tetra
TFH - Tropical Fish Hobbyist
Watercolors Aquarium Gallery
Zoo Med Laboratories, Inc.

Inside this Issue:

2017 BAP Totals

John Yost – 34
Ancistrus sp.
Asolene spixi
Astatotilapia brownae
Astotalapia calliptera Chizumulu
Aulonocara Lawanda
Aulonocara stuargranti
Aulonacara stuartgranti
Undu Point "Blue Neon"
Eretmodus cyanostictus msalba
Gephyrochromis lawsi
Gymnogeophagus sp. Blue Neon
Haplochromis sp.
"Hippo Point Salmon"
Julidochromis marlieri
Lamprologus speciosus
Melanoides tuberculata
Mbipia lutea "Makobe Island"
Neocaridina heteropoda
Neolamprologus brevis
Neolamprologus gracilis
Neolamprologus olivaceous Trembwe
Paralabidochromis sauvagei
Pelvicachromis pulcher
Planorbis rubrum
Poecilia reticulata
Poecilia wingei
Poecilia wingei Campoma
Pseudotropheus saulosi
Pseudotropeus sp. Elongatus
Pundamillia Nyererie
Sciaenochromis fryeri
Skiffia multipunctata
Tramitichromis intermedius
Xiphophorus hellerii
Xiphophorus kallmani loc:
Catemald, Mexico
Yssichromis sp. "blue tipped"

Justin Sarns – 12
Astotilapia burtoni
Aulonocara baenschi
Copadichromis borleyi
Aulonocara sp. Usisya Type Tanzania
Haplochromis sp. K.K. Beach
Astatotilapia sp. Callipitera Blue
Placidochromis phenochilus 'Gissei'
Pseudotropheus gallanes
Pseudocrenalibus multicolor
victoriae
Pyxichromis orthostoma
Japlochromis flameback
Neolamprologus Olivaceous
Tembre

Kevin Hightower – 9
Limia vittata
Procambarus sp. Marmokrebs
Corydoras habrosus
Corydoras panda
Corydoras weitzmani
L333 hypancistrus pleco
Xiphophorus maculatus
Zoogoneticus tequila
Betta splendens

Chris Carpenter – 7
Yssichromis sp. "blue tipped"
Pseudotropheus interruptus
Pseudotropheus livingstonii
"likoma island"
Pocecilia wingei "Campoma"
Nematobrycon palmeri
(amphiloxus)
Lepidiolamprologus boulengeri
Cryptoheros nanoluteus

Brian Miller – 6
Ancistrus sp.
Melanoides tuberculata
Pomacea bridgesii
Neocaridina Davidi
Neocaridina cf Zhangjiajiensis
Planurbis rubrum

Rachel Roth – 6
Sciaenochromis fryeri
Pseudotropheus interruptus
Pundamilia nyererei
Yssichromis sp. "blue tipped"
Aulonocara swallowtail
Kyoga Flameback

Mike Monje – 5
Puntius titteya
Xiphophorus kallmanni
Puntis bimaculatus
Laubuka dadiburjori
Celesticys margaritatus

Coty Major – 3
Peicilia wingei
Asolene spixi
Ancistrus sp.

Joe Spaniolo – 3
Asolene spixi
Barbus fasciolatus
Neolamprologus brichardi

Patrick Miller – 2
Corydoras schwartzi black
Corydoras similis

RJ Morris – 2
Pocelia reticulata
Xiphorporus heleri

Aaron Timmer – 2
Poecilia wingei
Pocelia reticulata
Planorbis corneus/rubrum

Cyndi Westra – 2
Julidochromis marlieri
Canio roseus

Ken Zeedyk – 2
Sewellia sp SEW03
Xenopus laevis

Joe Gardner – 1
Goodea gracilis

Paul Johnson – 1
Neocardinia davidi var. cherry

Eric Maxson – 1
Australoheros sp. Red Ceibal

Tim Monje – 1
Herotilapia multispinosa

Darrell Ullish – 1
Chromidotilapia kingsleyae

Spawning Sewellia Loaches

By Ken Zeedyk (Photos by the Author)
Above: Photo os Sewellia sp. Adult

Sewellia species loaches are a genus of unique and interesting hillstream loaches from Viet Nam that inhabit fast flowing, well oxygenated rivers and streams over bedrock, or strewn with boulders and rubble. Just a quick glance at one of these fish will tell you it is built to live life in the fast lane. Their body shape is flattened and streamlined, with their fins acting like airplane wings to provide drag and lift in the river torrents. Their unique body shape can create an incredible amount of suction against rounded rocks and especially glass aquarium walls. I have been thwarted many times by a stubborn glass grabber while trying to catch these fish. While their appearance and behaviors warrant them a place in our tanks the possibility of having them spawn and produce multitudes of fry are an added bonus. While there are a number of described species of Sewellia, with the most commonly seen being the Reticulated or Butterfly loach, Sewellia lineolata, this article will focus mostly on successes with an undescribed species, Sewellia sp. "Spotted" or SEW01.

Sewellia sp. "Spotted" different sized fry

Sewellia sp. "spotted" often come in as contaminants with shipments of Sewellia lineolata. The two species can easily be told apart when housed together and fortunately have the same husbandry requirements. I have found Sewellia sp. "Spotted" to be easier and more prolific breeders than the other species of Sewellia that I have spawned. If you want to try breeding a loach look for these guys. Basically, put them in the right habitat, with the right conditions, a lot of food, provide regular water changes and you'll get babies.

Sewellia species are aufwachs grazers, feeding on the algae and small invertebrates on the surfaces of boulders and rocks. A mature tank is necessary, and rock rotation between the Sewellia tanks and your other tanks that grow algae will also be appreciated. During the summer rocks placed in outdoor ponds that become algae covered can be a special treat for them. Fortunately, they will quickly adapt to taking spirulina flake and the occasional wafer or pelleted food. Frozen bloodworms are also a favorite, and once the smell of food is in the water they will congregate en masse to feed.

While these fish will survive in a "normal" heated aquarium, they really become alive and thrive in room temperature tanks. I kept mine in the basement, where the temp stayed between 67 and 70 degrees. Sewellia species enjoy current, and the adults will often hang out in the fastest moving areas of the tanks. There are many different ways to get current in the aquarium, from hang on the back and canister filters to more direct powerheads and other water movers. In my breeding tanks I often used an oversized Aquaclear powerhead with the filter attachment and an airline stuck in the powerhead nozzle to really stir up the water.

Sewellia sp. "Spotted" fry

To set up my Sewellia sp. "Spotted" breeding tank I would use the aforementioned powerhead for current and flow, an oversized sponge filter for biological filtration and large rounded gravel for the substrate. I would also include small to medium sized smooth rocks and set them on top of the large gravel. The key to the gravel is to have plenty of space between the pieces. I typically would not go more than ½" in depth with the gravel or the mulm would accumulate and foul the water. The rocks set on top of the gravel would provide hiding places for the fry as they grew.

For lighting I would use whatever I had available that would grow a healthy layer of biofilm on the rocks and glass for the fish to continually graze on. I would also add Anubias or Bolbitis plants for the fish to shelter on and behind. The tank would be filled with room temperature dechlorinated tap water. I rarely adjust any of my water parameters. If I want to simulate a rain storm or seasonal flooding I'll purchase RO water from my LFS, but other than that if the fish are happy and healthy they will spawn.

To trigger spawning I would perform a large water change, often 80 to 90%, and refill with aged dechlorinated tap water that is 5 to 10 degrees cooler than the tank water I removed. I'm not sure if it is coincidence or not, but the larger spawns seemed to have occurred after I have also added leaf litter, such as a few oak or Indian Almond leaves to the tank after a large water changes. Males chase the females around, and spawning takes place in the water column, with the eggs being scattered around the tank. The eggs eventually settle in between the gaps in the gravel. The adults won't bother the eggs or fry, but I have seen other fish such as live bearers go after them. If attempting to breed Sewellia do it in a species only tank. Another word of caution: If you use a hang on the back filter or a canister filter in a tank with Sewellia loaches check the contents of the filter before discarding the water in it. I have found baby loaches living happily in the filters.

Sewellia sp. "Spotted" young fry

The eggs develop and hatch in the gravel, (or back filter). The fry remain in the gravel for 12 to 14 days before emerging. They will be very small, and look nothing like the adults. Their color pattern is different, and their body shape is more like a Botia loach than a Sewellia. As the fry mature they take on the adult coloration and flatten out, eventually looking like miniature adults. Feeding is easy since they will graze on anything in the tank. Spirulina flake seemed to work well with the youngsters. I have found them slow to mature, with it being more than a year before the second generation started spawning.

Sewellia sp. "Spotted" Adult

I have found these loaches to be easy spawners, but be careful what you wish for when starting out with them. You may get more babies than you know what to do with!

For more references on loaches and species accounts check out www.seriouslyfish.com, and www.loaches.com. Loaches.com has a number of good articles on hillstream loaches. These include more information on husbandry, sexing of males and females, pictures of their natural habitat and even how to build a river manifold tank.

Sewellia sp. SEW03 Saddled Sewellia. Adult males sparring over a rock.

Released Fish and Plants May Have a RIPPLE Effect on the Environment

By Paige Filice
Research Assistant, Michigan State University

Aquatic invasive species are a worldwide environmental issue and Michigan is no exception given our extensive network of inland lakes and streams and our connection to the Great Lakes. The introduction of these species can cause disease, human and animal suffering and reduce recreational opportunities as well as cost millions of dollars to manage. Not all species found outside of their native range are considered invasive. Many exotic plants and animals benefit society, such as Atlantic salmon in the Great Lakes. Invasive species are different from exotics in that they cause environmental harm, economic harm, or impact human health. A factor that makes many species invasive is a lack of predators or competing with native plants and animals in their new environment.

The movement of ships into the Great Lakes accounts for over 40% of the over 180 aquatic invasive species found in the region. However, other pathways of introduction exist, including the trade of live organisms. This includes well-intentioned but uninformed releases of unwanted pets and plants from aquariums into the wild. While aquariums are a great way to bring nature indoors and provide value and enjoyment, they can also pose a risk if they are released into the wild. Though a majority of aquarium species are environmentally benign and economically valuable, some become invasive. For example, parrot feather (Myriophyllum aquaticum), now prohibited for sale in Michigan, has been found overwintering in Michigan waterways. Characteristics of popular aquarium species, such as hardiness and rapid growth, make them popular and desirable in trade but also contribute to their ability to be destructive in the wild.

To increase public awareness of aquatic plant and animal containment and disposal options the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Michigan State University Extension and leading pet and water garden retailers created the RIPPLE educational campaign in 2015. RIPPLE stands for Reduce Invasive Pet and Plant Escapes. Its purpose is just that, to prevent plants and animals in trade from being released into the wild. To accomplish this, RIPPLE educational materials such as posters, brochures, rack cards, stickers, and aquarium tank clings are now available to independent retailers and organizations across the state.

RIPPLE
REDUCE INVASIVE
PET & PLANT ESCAPES

RIPPLE's message is simple. If you enjoy keeping an aquarium or water garden, take simple steps to protect the environment.

Good aquarium practices include:
- Never dispose aquarium water or plants and animals in waterways.
- Inspect and rinse new aquatic plants to rid them of seeds, plant fragments, snails and fish.
- Seal aquatic plants for disposal in a plastic bag in the trash. Do not compost.
- Give or trade unwanted fish or plants with another hobbyist, environmental learning center, aquarium or zoo.
- Contact a veterinarian or pet retailer for guidance on humane disposal of animals.

The State of Michigan has laws restricting and prohibiting the sale of some animals and plants. State law prohibits the release of species into the wild. Copies of RIPPLE publications are available free of charge to organizations and retailers. Contact Paige Filice at filicepa@msu.edu to learn more. More information about RIPPLE and invasive species in Michigan can be found on the State of Michigan invasive species webpage.

An Addiction

By Brian Miller (Photos by the Author)

It took hold of me after my big brother Roger passed in December of 2016. As a family, we all met at his small and packed full house of aquariums. This is where I found myself lost in the beauty of planted aquariums. As you walked in the door sat a 75 gallon aquarium so heavily planted you could just see some fish darting around in it.

After leaving that day I picked up some plants on my way home, pulling all of the fake plants out of the 2 tanks I had at home — a 29 gallon and a 120 gallon.

That is how the addiction came to life, and now I stare at that 75 gallon aquarium everyday as it sits in my living room.

Why I C.A.R.E.S.

By Kevin Hightower
https://caresforfish.org/

For those of you who are new to the club or have never heard of the C.A.R.E.S. program, here is your chance to learn more. GVAC has been a member of the C.A.R.E.S. program for years and in 2018 we are going to roll out a new challenge to everyone. In addition, the C.A.R.E.S. preservation team has recently changed their website address and updated their content.

In 2004, the C.A.R.E.S Preservation Program started and this is what they stand for. "C.A.R.E.S. (Conservation,Awareness,RecognitionandResponsibility, Encouragement and Education, and Support and Sharing) Preservation Program is based on the critical and timely significance of conservation, educating the public and bringing awareness as hobbyists to the issues involved, public recognition of members, our responsibilities as fishkeepers, member encouragement, sharing of fish and data, and support for those who take part in playing a vital role in ensuring a positive future for species at risk. The purpose of the CARES Preservation Program is to encourage hobbyists worldwide to devote tank space to one or more species at risk and distribute offspring to fellow qualified hobbyists, while forming an information network where possible between aquarists, scientists, and conservationists."

I encourage everyone to check out the new website because they have done a nice job at updating it and it is a great tool for educating ourselves on endangered fish. You can also find a list of the fish that qualify for the C.A.R.E.S. program and the risk classifications for each one.

In 2018 we plan to roll out a GVAC specific C.A.R.E.S. challenge that will allow everyone to participate. You will need to provide the Species, where you obtained the fish / group, and the date purchased.

Personally, I have always had a passion for C.A.R.E.S. Preservation. I have kept several different fish on the list and plan to continuing for many years to come. I believe it is the right thing to do and although I will never release them back into the wild, I am proud to have extinct or near-extinct fish.

I encourage everyone to participate in both the GVAC and C.A.R.E.S. programs. Please see me if you have any questions about the program.

Enantiopus (Xenotilapia) Melanogenys

By Cyndi Westra (Photos by the Author)

These cichlids are part of the sand-dweller category of Tanganyikan cichlids. Males can grow up to 6" while females remain noticeably smaller. They are a shoaling species that should be kept in a group and need a large tank.

They are generally peaceful and must to be housed with other calm tankmates; I keep mine in a 72" aquarium with cyprichromis and calvus. They often will sit perched on the sand on their sturdy pelvic fins much like a saltwater goby. Males can be housed together, as they will flare at but not injure each other.

They are mouthbrooders but produce small broods. Even in the wild these fish prefer to stay in the shallows in order to be able to reflect the light from above which is perfect for aquarium dwelling.

When breeding in captivity, the male will create a pit about 8+" around down to the bottom glass and tip on his side to catch the light and attract a female. It is an impressive sight as the males constantly try to attract a mate. The females in my aquarium continue to eat small bits of flakes while holding eggs. Fry are easily removed from the females but are very sensitive to water changes and quality.

It is important to keep the fry tank as close to the original tanks water parameters when transferring the fry. Fry will readily eat crushed flakes, BBS, and Hikari first bites and fry of various sizes can be kept together without them picking at each other.

These were on my fish-wishlist for many years and I do not regret spending the money to get them – they are so entertaining!!

2017 HAP January - September

Eric Maxson – 43
Rotal sp. "mini Butterfy" (V)
Limnobium laevigatum (V)
Lemma minor (V)
Echinodorus barthii var 'Red Melon' (V)
Abubias barteri nana 'petite' (V)
Abubias barteri nana (V)
Pogostemon sp. 'Kimberley' (V)
Nymphoides sp. 'Taiwan' (V)
Limnphila sp 'Mini Vietnam' (V)
Vallisneria spiralis (V)
Ceratphylum demsum (V)
Microsrum pteropus 'Windelov' (V)
Limnophila belem (V)
Sagittaria subulata (V)
Cryptocoryne wendtii sp.'Bronze' (V)
Salvinia minunas (V)
Limnophila sp. 'Green' (V)
Cryptocoryne wendtii sp.'Red' (V)
Hygrophila sp. 'Tiger' (V)
Ammania gracilis (V)
Myriophilum pimmahum (V)
Ludwigia ovalis (V)
Marsilea quadrifolia (V)
Ludwigia reopens (V)
Parviflorus v. Tropical (V)
Echinodorus amazonicus (V)
Rotala rotundlofolia (V)
Hemianthus micranthemoides (V)
Eleocharis Montevidensis (V)
Myriophylllum spicatum (V)
Vallisnera gigantea (V)
Alternanta reinechii carlinalis (V)
Ruellia Brittoniana chi-chi (F)
Dracrena Sanderianc (V)
Crypt Pontederiisolia (V)
Ludwigia dark red (V)
Anubias Nangi (F)
Ozelot sword (V)
Echinodorus Kleiner Prinz (V)
Kleiner Bar Sword (V)
Nymphaea zewkeri (V) (F)
Eriocaluom vietnam (V)
Hydroctyle sp japan (V)
Anthocerotopsida (V)
Lysimachia nummularia aurea (V)

Brian Miller – 17
Ceratophyllum demersum (V)
Lemnuideae (V)
Echinodacus parui florus (V)
Myrio filigrec (V)
Fontinalis antipyretica (V)
Echinodacus amazonicus (V)
Hygrophila sp tiger (V)
Nymphaea zenkeri (V)
Crypt wendtii bronze (V)
Crypt wendtii red (V)
Lagenandra meeboldi (V)
Pistia stratioes (V)
Sylvania minima (V)
Taxiphyllum sp (V)
Proserpinaca palustris (V)
Microsorum pteropus (V)
Anabius bartari vari nana (V)

Peter Goetner – 6
Bulbitis heteroclita (V)
Hydrocolyte tripartita sp. 'Japan' (V)
Piptospatha ridleyi (V)
Valisneria spirlis (V)
Anubius coffeetolia (V)
Lagenandra meeboldii red (V)

RJ Morris – 3
Ceratopteris thaliciropoes (V)
Ludwidia repens (V)
Bacopa carolinina (V)

William Shobway – 3
Riccia fluitans (V)
Valisneria americana (V)
Naja guadlupensis (V)

Kevin Hightower – 2
Ludwega lacustris (V)
Lomariopsis sp (V)

Mike Monje – 2
Proserpinaca palustris (V)
Hygrophila sp tiger (V)

Justin Sarns – 2
Phyllanthus fluitans (V)
Echinodorus red flame (V)

Steve Hosteter – 1
Micranthemum umbrosum (V)

November Bowl Show Entries

Jonathan Kamps

"Plants were Eleocharis sp. 'Mini' for the carpet. Alternanthera Reineckii 'Mini' were the red plants arround the rocks. and Vallisneria spiralis I think on the far left." "Tank was started a bit over two months ago. did a dry start for first month then filled with water and used c02. light is a diy light I did using rigid led strips. substrate is 1/2in of Mirracle Grow organic potting mix and caped with black blasting sand from TSC (you don't need to spend $$$ on fancy substrates!)." "Thanks for everyone that voted for my tank. there was some great competition and it was obvious people put a lot of work into there tanks."

RJ Morris

"Chola wood and moss and some slate rock. Fish were Emperor tetra. And leopard and zebra tetra as well as cherry shrimp."

Randy Morris

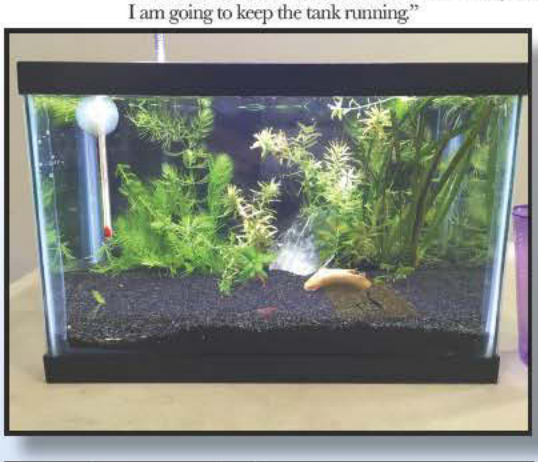
"Pool sand as well as some moss and driftwood. Fish were a pair of Betta."

Chris Carpenter

"I guess it would be a bit of an Iwagumi-style with eco-complete black substrate, seiryu stone, plants (I almost always forget plant names) I know there is cabomba, Ruby tetras and red rilli shrimp. It was a fun night and I am going to keep the tank running."

Eric Maxson

"...In the back I have Ludwigia repens. in the middle a small piece of drift wood with Anubias nana then one side is a small Ozelet sword and a Rosette sword. then ground cover was some moss balls I cut up and flatten down. for soil was black sand. I had a couple dozen cherry shrimp in there to. the tank was a Evolve4 made by Aqueon."



Rachel Roth

"5 gallon tank with pool filter sand. Bacopa, dwarf Sagittarius, and lobelia cardinalis for plants. Fish are long fin white clouds. I also constructed and rock wall to conceal a sand fall (made from PVC pipe, an airstone and tube) which decided to not work until time to pack up."

GRAND VALLEY AQUARIUM CLUB
P.O. Box 325
Grandville, MI 49418
Address correction required

2018 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President	Justin Sarns
Vice President	Chris Carpenter
Treasurer	Kevin Hightower
Recording Secretary	John Yost
Corresponding Secretary	Eric Maxson
Sergeant-at-Arms	Randy Morris
Members at Large	Mike Monje, Deb Hosteter, Brian Miller, Jeremy DeRoos, Jon Kamps, Ben VanDinther

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Membership	Kevin Hightower
Program Director	Chris Carpenter
Swap Meet Chair	Eric Maxson
Auction Chair	John Yost
Breeder Award Program (BAP)	Kevin Hightower
Hort. Award Program (HAP)	Brian Miller
Newsletter Editor & Website Administrator:	Shealyn Sarns
C.A.R.E.S. Coordinator:	Kevin Hightower John Yost
Raffle Chair:	Eric Maxson

GVAC FELLOWS

The following is a list of Fellows of the Grand Valley Aquarium Club. These are members who have contributed to making GVAC a successful club. They have held many positions within the club and donated countless hours during those tasks that would not be completed without their hard work and dedication. New Fellows are nominated by current fellows and voted on by the general membership.

Tim Boelema	Ben VanDinther
Finn Nielsen	Jeff Vander Berg
Ken Zeedyk	Patrick Miller
Roger Miller	Mike Monje

Don't forget to thank them when you see them at meetings or other events.

GVAC Mailing Address:
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Grandville, MI 49418-0325

Website: www.gvaquariumclub.org
Email: gvaquariumclub@gmail.com