Boston Aquarium Society Breeders Award Program

Revised August 15, 2022

Purpose

The Breeders Award Program ("BAP") encourages the propagation of aquarium fish and recognizes achievements in breeding techniques. It is also designed to encourage the distribution of aquarium fish between club members.

Participants accumulate points for different species they are able to successfully spawn, as well as for successfully breeding multiple generations of a given line of fish. The point system is based on the difficulty of breeding and raising fry of a given species, as well as the rareness/conservation status of the species.

BAP Coordinator

The BAP coordinator is appointed by the Boston Aquarium Society president. The coordinator is responsible for awarding points to qualifying members, maintaining records of species spawned by club members, and distributing annual awards. The BAP coordinator may alter any of the program regulations or classifications in order to maintain the quality of the program, or to resolve unforeseen problems.

Eligibility

All members of the BAS in good standing are eligible to participate in the BAP. To participate, bring a bag (or bags) of fry to auction at the monthly club meeting. To be auctioned (and therefore eligible to earn points), the fry must be:

- 1. Spawned personally by the individual submitting them
- 2. At least 30 days old
- 3. Free of illness and deformity
- 4. A "reproductive unit," which is defined as either:
 - a. At least a male/female breeding pair or trio (if sexable)
 - b. At least six fry (if unsexable) [the BAP coordinator may make exceptions for species that are known have very small spawns]

All species within the tropical fish trade may be submitted to the BAP with the following exceptions:

- Hybridized species
- Species that can be considered pests (e.g. pond or trumpet snails)
- Species that are exclusively used for food (e.g. worms, daphnia, etc.)

It is the responsibility of the breeder to check in with the BAP coordinator (or designee) at the club meeting, who will enter fry into the BAP auction. This is required for points to be assigned.

Points System

Points earned for a given spawn are calculated by multiplying "base points" (determined by how many times a breeder has submitted a given species to the BAP) by a difficulty factor.

Base Points

- 5 points: First time a breeder has entered the species into the BAP
- 3 points: For spawns of a different subspecies, color, variety, etc. of a species that the breeder has previously entered into the BAP
 - Examples: Ancistrus sp. "Super Red", "Albino", and "Longfin"
- 1 point: For respawns of species that the breeder previously entered into the BAP
- Double points are awarded for 2nd and 3rd generation spawns from species the breeder previously entered into the BAP.
 - Example: If a spawn of "Super Red" ancistrus was submitted to the BAP for 5 points, 2nd and 3rd generation spawn are worth 10 points (5x2). If the breeder also submitted albino ancistrus for 3 points (an alternate color variety), 2nd and 3rd generation albinos are worth 6 points (3x2)
 - To be eligible for the extra base points, parents of the 2nd generation fry must have been raised from a spawn that was previously entered into the BAP, and parents of 3rd generation fry must have been submitted to the BAP as 2nd generation fry.

Difficulty Factor

The difficulty factor is assigned using the following approach:

- Class 1: Easily spawned species
- Class 2: Species that require good consistent aquarium maintenance, etc.
- Class 3: More difficult species
- Class 4: These are problem species or fish that are more difficult to obtain.
 - Breeders must submit a breeding report for the initial spawn of Class 4 species.

A mapping of species to difficulty class is found at the end of this document. If a club member breeds a species not listed, the BAP coordinator or the BAS Board of Directors will make a determination about which difficulty class should be assigned.

Species may be moved between classes from time to time, which will go into effect immediately. When species are reclassified, points for previous spawns will not be recalculated.

Breeding Reports

Breeding reports (submitted via this form) are required to earn points for a Class 4 species. These fish are typically harder to spawn, and the existence of local breeding reports can help other BAS members breed the species more effectively in the future. To be eligible for points, the report must be submitted no later than 7 days following the meeting where the spawn submitted for points (to ensure the timely collection of spawn data).

Examples

- A breeder submits a spawn of *Aplocheilus lineatus* for the first time, and 10 points are awarded (5 base points * 2 difficulty).
- The breeder submitted a second generation spawn from the same line of *Aplocheilus lineatus* and 20 points are awarded (10 base points * 2 difficulty).
- The breeder submits a spawn from the same breeding pair of *Aplocheilus lineatus* a few months later and 2 points are awarded (1 base point * 2 difficulty)

Extra Points

- New species bonus: A breeder will receive extra points if they submit a species that has not previously been part of the BAP.
 - If another breeder has also spawned this species, they are eligible for the bonus points if they enter them at the next month's club meeting.
- Breeding report bonus: <u>Breeding reports</u> are only required for Class 4 species, but extra points will be awarded to breeders that submit a breeding report for the first spawn of species in other difficulty classes. In order to obtain the bonus points, you must include at least three photos: (one of the parents, and at least two of the fry at various stages of growth)

These bonuses are worth:

- 5 points for submissions from classes 1 or 2
- 10 points for submissions from classes 3 or 4.

Awards

Points accumulate over the breeder's lifetime. Recognition is given for accomplishment at the following point totals:

| 1. | Novice | 50 points |
|----|--------------|-----------------|
| 2. | Intermediate | 100 points |
| 3. | Advanced | 200 points |
| 4. | Expert | 300 points |
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5. Master
6. Master II
700 points (at least one species from each class)
700 points (and so on for each additional 200 points)

Additionally, there is a "Breeder of the Year" award given to the breeder who earns the greatest number of points between September - August.

Points start accumulating in 2022

The BAP was previously inactive, so all breeders will begin with a point total of 0 in August 2022

Species Listing

Anabantoids

Class 1

None

Class 2

- Betta splendens (aquarium strain only)
- Macropodus spp.
- Paraophromenus dayii
- Pseudophromenus spp.

Class 3

- All species not listed elsewhere
- Anabas
- Belontia
- Betta: all species not listed in Classes 1 or 4
- Colisa
- Trichopsis
- Trichogaster: all species not listed in Class 4

Class 4

- Betta albimarginata, brownorum, coccina, foershi, livida, macrostoma
- Ctenopoma
- Ctenops
- Helostoma
- Luciocephalus
- Microctenopoma
- Osphromenus
- Parasphaerichthys
- Parosphromenus, except P. dayii
- Sandelia
- Sphaerichthys
- Trichogaster microlepsis
- Trichogaster pectoralis

Catfish

Class 1

None

Class 2

• Corydoras aeneus, paleatus

Class 3

- Ancistrus (Common bristlenose only all others assigned on a case by case basis)
- Corydoras (All species not listed elsewhere)
- Hoplosternum
- Megalechis

Class 4

All other catfish

Characins

Class 1

None

Class 2

Nematobrycon palmeri

Class 3

- Alestes
- Hemigrammus
- Alestopeteruis
- Inpanichthys kerri
- Apareodon
- Metynnis
- Aphyocharax
- Moehkhausia
- Arnoldichthys
- Nannobrycon
- Astyanax
- Nannostomus
- Axelrodi
- Pettella georigae
- Boehlkea
- Pristella
- Bryconamericus
- Pyrrhulina
- Bryconella
- Roeboides
- Copella
- Thayeria
- Gymocorymbus
- Triportheus

- All species not listed elsewhere
- Hemiodus
- Abramites
- Hemiodopsis
- Anostomus
- Hoplias
- Apareiodon
- Hydrolycus
- Boulengerella
- Hyphessobrycon

- Brycon
- Leporinus
- Carnegiella
- Micralestes

- Catoprion
- Corynopoma riisei
- Chalceus
- Characidium
- Charax
- Citharinus
- Colossoma
- Crenuchus spilurus
- Ctenolucius
- Distichodus
- Exodon paradoxus
- Gastropelecus

- Mimagoniates
- Myleus
- Nannocharax
- Neolebias
- Paracheirodon
- Phenacogrammus
- Poeciliocharax
- Prochilodus
- Semaprochilodus
- Serrasalmus
- Thoracocharax

Cichlids, New World

Class 1

None

Class 2

- Archocentrus/Amatitlania nigrofasciatum
- Herichthys cyanoguttatus

Class 3

- All species not listed elsewhere
- Acarichthys
- Aeguidens
- Amphilophus: all species not listed in Class 4
- Apistogramma: all species not listed in Class 4
- Herichthys
- Heros
- Laetacara
- Mikrogeophagus
- Nanacara
- Nandopsis bartoni, grammoides, labridens, octofasciatum, salvini, steindacharni, tetracanthus, urophthalmas
- Pterophyllum scalare
- Theraps breidohri, coeruleus, godmani, guttulatum, hartwegi, intermedium, irregulare, lentiginosus, melanurum, nicaraguensi, regain, seiboldii, synspilus
- Thorichthys

Class 4

- Amphilophus atromaculatum, labiatum
- Apistogramma diplotaenia, elizabethae
- Astronotus
- Biotodoma
- Biotoecus
- Cichla
- Crenicara
- Crenicichla
- Dicrossus
- Geophagus
- Gymnogeophagus
- Hypselacara
- Nandopsis: except those listed in class 3
- Pterophyllum (all except P. scalare)
- Satanoperca
- Symphysodon
- Taeniacara
- Theraps: except those listed in class 3
- Uaru

Cichlids, Old World, Non Rift Lake

Class 1

None

Class 2

Oreochromis

Class 3

- Anomalochromis
- Astatotilapia
- Benitochromis
- Chetia
- Chromidotilapia
- Ctenochromis
- Cyclopharynx
- Divandu
- Gobiocichla
- Hemichromis
- Konia
- Limbochromis
- Myaka
- Nannochromis
- Orthochromis
- Paranannochromis
- Pelvicachromis
- Pelmatochromis
- Pharyngochromis
- Pseudocrenilabrus
- Pungu
- Sarotherodon
- Steatocranus
- Thysochromis
- Tilapia

- Chilochromis
- Etia
- Etroplus
- Heterochromis
- Lamprologus all riverine spp. (congoensis, lethops, mocquardi, symoensi, werneri, etc.)
- Pterochromis
- Schwetzochromis
- Serranochromis
- Stomatepia
- Telogramma
- Thoracochromis
- Tylochromis

Cichlids, Rift Lake

Class 1

None

Class 2

- All species not listed elsewhere
- Aulonocara: except those listed in class 3

Class 3

- Altolamprologus
- Aulonocara rostratum
- Aulonocranus dewindti
- Bathybates
- Buccochromis
- Callochromis
- Chalinochromis
- Cyphotilapia frontosa: except those listed in class
- Cyprichromis
- Dimidiochromis
- Ectodus
- Lamprologus: (except L. nigriventris)
- Limnochromis
- Mylochromis
- Neolamprologus
- Ramphlochromis

Class 4

- Benthochromis
- Boulengerochromis
- Cyathopheraynx
- Cyphotilapia frontosa
- Champsochromis
- Cunningtonia
- Eretomodus
- Haplotaxodon
- Lamprologus nigriventris
- Lepidiolamprologus
- Opthalmotilapia
- Petrochromis
- Simochromis
- Spathodus
- Tangachromis
- Tropheus
- Xenotilapia

Cyprinids

Class 1

None

Class 2

- All species not listed elsewhere
- Barbus
- Brachydanio
- Capoeta: except those listed in class 3
- Chela
- Danio
- Pimephales promelas
- Puntius
- Tanichthys

Class 3

- Barbodes
- Capoeta hulstaerti, puckelli
- Carassius auratus
- Celestichthys margaritatus
- Notemigonus crysoleucas
- Notropis
- Umbra
- Zacco

- Acanthopthalmus
- Barbatula
- Botia
- Cobitis
- Homaloptera
- Lepidocephalus
- Misgurnus
- Nemacheilus
- Pangio
- Balantiocheilos melanopterus
- Epalzeorhynchus
- Labeo
- Leptobarbus
- Luciosoma
- Morulius chrysophekadion
- Acanthorhodeus
- Boras
- Catostomidae
- Crossocheilus
- Cyprinus carpio
- Danionella spp.
- Epalzeorhynchus
- Garra
- Gyrinocheilus

- Leuciscus
- Osteochilus hasselti, O. vittatus
- Microrasbora spp.
 Phoxinus
- Rasbora
- Rhinichthys
- Rhodeus
- Rutilus
- Semotilus
- Umbra hubbsi

Killifish

Class 1

None

Class 2

- Any annual killifish eggs that require three (3) months or less incubation, except where noted
- All species not listed otherwise
- Aphyosemion australe, striatum
- Aphyosemion: All Chromaphyosemion sp. Complex
- Aplocheilus dayii, lineatus, panchax
- Cyprinodon variegatus
- Epiplatys: All species not listed elsewhere
- Fundulopanchax: cinnamomeum gardneri, gularis, miriabilis, puerlzi, scheeli, sjoestedti Dwarf Red, walkeri
- Jordanella floridae
- Leptolucania ommata
- Lucania goodei, parva
- Nothobranchius albimarginatus, annectens, eggersi, elongatus, flammicomantis, foerschi, guentheri, interruptus, jubbi, korthausae, melanospilus, palmqvisti, patrizii, robustus, rubripinnis, vosseleri
- Oryzias
- Pachypanchax
- Rivulus: except those listed in Classes 3 and 4
- Austrolebias
- Nematolebias
- Simpsonichthys boitonei, constanciae, izecksohni, marginatus, myersi, parallelus, santanae, zonatus

- Aplocheilus blockii, kirchmayeri, parvus
- Epiplatys annnulatus
- Fundulopanchax: amieti, arnoldi,, fallax, filamentosus, sjoestedti (Except dwarf red), sporenbergi
- Fundulus
- Nothobranchius: all not otherwise listed
- Profundulus
- Rivulus marmoratus
- Lampeyes: except those listed in Class 4
 - o Aplocheilichthys spilauchen
 - o Lacustricola
 - o Plataplochilus
 - Poropanchax
 - Procatopus

- Rhexipanchax
- Pupfish: except for those in Class 2 including:
 - o Aphanius
 - o Cualac
 - Cubanichthys
 - Cyprinodon
 - Floridichthys
 - o Garmanella
 - Megupsilon
- Aphyolebias
- Astrofundulus
- Cynopoecilus
- Micromoema
- Pterolebias
- Rachovia
- Renova

- Any annual killifish eggs that require four (4) months or more incubation, except where noted.
- Aphyosemion: Diapteron Complex
- Aphyoplatys
- Callopanchax
- Congopanchax
- Fundulopanchax: avichang, batesii, ndianus, robertsoni, rubrolabialis
- Hypsopanchax
- Hylopanchax
- Pantanodon
- Lamprichthys tanganicanus
- Nothobranchius bojiensis, brieni, fasciatus, furzeri, luekei, microlepis, neumanni, nubaensis, ocellatus, rachovii, rubroreticulatus, virgatus
- Rivulus xiphidius
- Campellolebias
- Cynolebias
- Gnatholebias
- Leptolebias
- Maratecoara
- Megalebias
- Moema
- Neofundulus
- Papilolebias
- Pituna
- Plesiolebias
- Simpsonichthys: all not in Class 2
- Spectrolebias
- Stenolebias
- Terranatos dolichopterus
- Trigonectes

Livebearers

Class 1

- Ameca splendens
- Girardinus falcatus
- Heterandia formosa
- Poecillia reticulata
- Xiphophorus helleri, maculatus, variatus
- All domestic strains of mollies, platys and swordtails

Class 2

- Alfaro cultratus
- Gambusia affinis, holbrooki
- Girardius metallicus
- Limia species not otherwise listed
- Phallichthys
- Phalloceros
- Poecilia sp. not otherwise listed
- Xiphophorus couchianus, evelynae, nexahualcoyotl, xiphidium
- All species not otherwise listed

Class 3

- Belonesox belizanus
- Brachyrhaphis
- Carlhubbsia
- Dermongenys pusillus
- Girardinus species not otherwise listed
- Jenynsidae
- Limia nigrofasciata, sulphorophila
- Micropoecilia
- Neoheterandria lelgans
- Priapella
- Scolichthys
- Xiphophorus alvarezi, andersi, birchmanni, clemenciae, continens, cortezi, malinche, meyeri, milleri, monticolus, montezumae, multilineatus, nigrensis, pygmaeus, signum
- All remaining livebearing Halfbeaks
- All goodeids (except Ameca splendens)

Class 4

- Anableps anableps
- Hemiramphidae

Rainbows

Class 1

None

Class 2

- Bedotia ankavia, geayi, madagascariensis
- Melanotaenia

Class 3

- Bedotia species not otherwise listed
- Cairnsichthys rhomosomoides
- Chilatherina
- Glossolepis
- Kiunga
- Pseudomugil: except cyanodorsalis & mellis
- Rhadinocentrus ornatus
- Scaturiginichthys vermeilipinnis
- Telmatherina ladigesi

- Iriatherina werneri
- Pseudomugil cyanodorsalis, mellis

All Other Fish

Class 1

None

Class 2

None

Class 3

- Badis spp.
- Elassoma spp.
- Enneacanthus obesus
- Gasterosteidae
- Hiodon alosoides, H. tergisus
- Any species not listed in any other category

- Any species known to be extinct in nature
- All saltwater fish
- All elasmobranchs: Skates, Rays, Stingrays, Sharks
- All gobies & gudgeons including
 - o Allomogurnda
 - Brachygobius
 - o Chlamydogobius
 - o Eleotridae
 - Gobius
- Hypseleotris
- Mogurnda
- Ophiocara
- Taterundinia ocellicauda
- Centrarchidae including: Acantharchus
- Ambloplites
- Archoplites
- Enneacanthus (except E. obesus)
- Lepomis
- Micropterus
- Pomoxis
- Darters: all species including
 - o Etheostoma
 - o Percina
- Amblyopidae
- Aphredoderidae
- Amiidae
- Atherinidae
- Belonidae
- Cottus
- Myxocephalus
- Dario dario
- Embiotocidae
- Esocidae

- Goodeidae: All egglaying Goodeidae
- Gymnotidae
- Hiodontidae
- Hypentelium
- Lepisosteidae
- Momyridae
- Moronidae
- Mugilidae
- OsteoglossumPantodon
- Percidae: (Ammocrypta, Crystellaria, Percina, Perca, Sander)
- Petromyzonidae
- Percopsidae
- Salmonidae
- Sciaenidae
- Synbranchidae
- Sygnathidae

Invertebrates

Class 1

• Freshwater invertebrates with direct development (no planktonic stage).

Class 2

• Semi-aggressive invertebrates with direct development (i.e. most crayfish)

Class 3

- Freshwater invertebrates with indirect development (Planktonic stage)
- Highly aggressive organisms with direct development (i.e. Cherax crayfish)

- All marine invertebrates, freshwater invertebrates with planktonic larvae requiring marine or brackish environments including:
 - o Amano Shrimp
 - o All Corals
 - Nerites