

Presidency Message: Complete Guide to Reef Tools

By: Jamison P. Hensley

Anyone who knows me, understands that I'm the kind of guy that should never, under any circumstances, be allowed to use any kind of tools (*especially the kind that plug in*) without constant adult supervision. I'm not even allowed to have a stapler on my desk at work, and I have to wear safety goggles when using a glue stick. So it makes perfect sense that I would be asked to write an article on must have reef tools. This is the official (*not really*) place to find all you need to know, from hydrometers to flame throwers. I've decided to categorize these tools into specific groups, loosely based on their most convenient reef uses, though some of these tools will obviously come in handy for multiple jobs.

Maintenance

Cleaning Magnets: Mag Float® and Magnavoreare are a couple of the companies that make a great cleaning magnet. They come in a variety of sizes and are useful for tanks ranging in size from nanos to 1000 gallon tanks. These magnets are great at cleaning the green surface algae off of the glass without getting your hands wet. They are even effective on tanks with bow fronts and rounded corners. If you want a forearm workout, (*and who doesn't want to look like Popeye?*), you can easily buy a slightly larger magnet than is suggested, and the added strength may even wipe off small spots of coralline algae. Just make sure you steer clear of the sand bed to avoid scratching your aquarium.



Algae Scrapers: I prefer Kent, but others also make decent algae scrapers that range in length from short to really long (*Sorry, I don't know the metric equivalents*). They also come with both plastic (*for acrylic tanks*) and metal (*for glass tanks*) blades. They are a must for ridding your prize show tank of unsightly coralline algae. If you're like me and neglect your tank for weeks at a time, the cleaning magnets just won't do the trick. They can be more awkward and are the primary cause for turning your large Acro colony into a pile of frags, but it's a necessary evil for a beautiful tank.



Syringes: Nothing makes a tank happier than a big dose of black tar heroin. Just kidding! We should all have a least a couple of these. Use one for squirting Kalkwasser paste onto troublesome Aiptasia and Majano anemones, and one for spot feeding your corals.



Fish Nets: Not the stockings, Jake. We already discussed this and the answer is still "No!" This one seems obvious, but nets are not just for moving your fish from the copper rich acclimation water into your fish tank. They are also quite handy for scooping out old snail shells and pieces of rubble, compact fish waste, and the runaway algae clip that found its

way behind the rock work etc.

Long Gloves: Unfortunately, grabbing a Bristle Worm or brushing your forearm against your Fire Coral, are some of the least concerns of sticking



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Special Thanks to the folks above for putting the time and effort into each article. Your hard work made this issue possible.
 !!Please email me if you have article suggestions or if you would like to contribute: seastareditor@gmail.com!!

your bare arm in your aquarium. We have had people in the club who have experienced fairly major allergic reactions to certain elements in their water, but others have even been hospitalized from exposure to Palythoa Toxins in their tanks. The rubber glove trick may compromise your dexterity, but it can also prevent some serious injuries or infections and prevent toxins and bacteria from coming in contact with bare flesh, or worse, open wounds.

Aesthetics

Dedicated Buckets: Your tank will never look better than it does right after a big water change. Unless of course, you happen to use that empty laundry detergent bucket that you thought had been washed out. Buckets are as handy as ever, and very affordable. It's a great idea to have at least 2 or 3 plastic buckets (with lids) around for water changes, transporting live rock or large coral colonies, or having a place to put things when you're rearranging your rock work. If you buy your salt by the bucket, these can be really handy.



Mini Skirt: Hey! No one says you can't look good, and a little sassy when your beautifying your little reef. Silcox, you were there.

Turkey Baster: This is definitely a must have. I'm hoping I didn't make a mistake by neglecting to title this one "Dedicated Turkey Baster". Don't even think about using the one in the kitchen. These are great for squirting the sand and detritus off of your corals that can't get rid of it themselves. Your plate corals will thank you for it. In the event that you ever have a cyanobacteria outbreak, these are also fantastic for blowing the red slime off your corals and rock.

Tongs: Some of us have pretty deep tanks or simply don't want to put our arms in the water to pick stuff up, turn over a snail or get that hard to reach frag that has fallen to the back of the tank. If you're one of us, than a pair of long tongs are for you. Instead of buying the useless scissor action tongs that they're worth, try a pair with the grasping mechanism built into the handle. These offer a more secure grip and are great for keeping that sand bed looking spotless.



Fragging

Rotary tools: You can't go wrong with a Dremel when it comes to fragging LPS or any other coral with a thick skeleton. As demonstrated in past coral cutting seminars, these high RPM tools can cut through a your price Acanthostrea with speed and accuracy. Safety goggles, however, and possibly an apron are a must. Also make sure to regularly dip the coral in water to prevent over heating.



Side Cutters: If your lucky enough to grow out a nice colony of SPS prior to demolishing it with your algae scraper, and it's time to make some room for a new coral, side cutters will do the trick. They work like pliers, but create a clean, accurate break that is sure to leave your frags looking nice and ready to sell with less recuperation time.



Dedicated Tank Scissors: Trust me on this one. You won't have a good evening if your wife is trying to plug her nose while cutting your sons hair with her special scissors you used yesterday to cut 20 frags of Xenia. Buy a pair for the tank. There's nothing better when it comes to fragging softies and leathers.



Zip Lock Bags: Yellow and blue make...some other color, this isn't art class. Don't go cheap on frag baggies. Cheap bags tend to leak a lot and you'll spend the whole meeting mopping up after yourself. Besides, no one wants to buy those dried out mushrooms sitting in one tablespoon of water at the bottom of your cheap baggie. Zip Locks are pretty inexpensive and much better quality. They are also a whole lot easier to use than those open ended bags that you have to twist and wrap with rubber bands. I still can't get it right, so I use Zip Locks.



Super Glue Gel: This stuff is inexpensive, durable, less obvious than epoxy and cures in salt water. I prefer to take my frag out of the water for a minute, glue it to a piece of rubble rock, and then put it in a low flow area of the tank to cure. If you don't have that option, put a big dab of glue on the bottom of the frag, and then quickly push it into the spot in your tank where you want it. The glue will have instantly started to harden, so you will have to wiggle and slide it around to make sure the glue sticks to the rock. Then hold it in place until your frag is fairly well bonded to the rock.

Under Water Epoxy: When you have a larger frag and you want it to stay put despite the Mexican Turbos, under water epoxy is key. This is great for getting your rock work to stay in place as well. Epoxy is clean and is similar in texture to modeling clay. It can be easily manipulated and molded to your liking and preference. The only downside to epoxy, in my opinion, is that it is not very attractive. If necessary, this should be used in less visible areas and used as inconspicuously as possible.

Egg Crate: This durable plastic sheet is very handy in frag tanks. The squares are just right for placing frags in to make sure they stay put until they find a new home in someone else's tank. Egg crate is also commonly used to cover the tops of open tanks to prevent jumping fish from escaping and ending up as a crunchy little treat for the cat.

Miscellaneous

Thin Silicone Tubing: Have you ever had to drip acclimate a new arrival? This stuff is awesome. Put one end of the tubing into your tank. Tie a loose knot in the other end and start your siphon. Then gently tighten the knot until you get a slow drip into your acclimation bucket. You can manipulate the knot to make the water drip as quickly or as slowly as necessary.



Magnifying Glass: We're all admittedly geeky when it comes to the reef hobby. Don't hide it. Embrace it! You'd be amazed by how much we miss in our tanks. You can see so much more detail with a magnifying glass. It's great for getting a better look at your coral polyps or at the little "bugs" in your tanks etc. Want to make sure you don't have flat worms or the infamous red bugs? This is your ticket. And when your done looking at your tank, you can take it out back and fry some ants.

In conclusion, these are only a few of the many tools that will make your reefing experience more successful and enjoyable. New techniques and ideas are learned and shared constantly and this hobby gradually improves over time because of it. If there is anything that I've left off the list that you feel we all need to know about, please take a minute to share it with us on the message board. Sharing your ideas, experiments and experiences, good or bad, is what helps us all become more successful reef keepers. Until next time, may your days be as bright as your halides.

Reef Toxicology presented by Anthony Calfo

By: Presidency

Thursday - July 12, 2007 (this is the second Thursday)

The WMAS is thrilled to present an evening with Anthony Calfo! Join us for an entertaining and educational meeting featuring one of the hobby's most dynamic speakers.

The topic will be about reef toxicology, a discussion of things edible and inedible, safe, and unsafe to touch in our aquaria

Anthony is the author of several books and many articles for the aquatic science hobby. He shares his knowledge freely via several on-line forums and travels extensively to present to fellow enthusiasts. This meeting is sure to be the highlight of the summer for the club - don't miss it! Come early and chat with Anthony. He will be available to sign books and answer questions before the meeting.



Please note the date change to July 12th!!!

May's Frag Fest - WMAS Fundraiser

By: Shane Heil



Our Coral Cutting Demonstration and Fundraising meeting in May 2007 was an enormous success! Survivability reports were very high; due in large part to most coral being donated from our local pet stores or from local hobbyists. In addition, the club bank account received a much needed boost!

Many thanks to all who donated items to support the club. Your generosity is greatly appreciated.

The following local pet stores donated coral to support the club. Please visit their stores and let them know you appreciate their participation in the success of the Wasatch Marine Aquarium Society.



837 N. 1200 W.
DREM, UTAH
84057
801-224-1510



UTAH'S AQUATIC ONLY
SUPERSTORE
WWW.AQUASPORT.NET



Raising Anemonefish - Part 3

By Amie

This is the third edition of how to raise anemonefish. The first two articles cover the process of growing the food needed for proper nutrition. If you have not read these two articles they are located in the February and March edition of the Sea Star. I recommend being very comfortable with growing food for the larvae long before you attempt to raise them. Once you have a good healthy culture of rotifers and you feel confident in how to grow, harvest and enrich both rotifers and brine shrimp – then you can move on to raising anemonefish.

In this article, I will discuss how I catch and raise anemonefish. (*Notice the 'l' in the last sentence.*) There are many different ways to raise them and there are several people in the Salt Lake Valley that have been successful at it. I will be giving a brief overview of my process and I encourage you to ask others what their process



3 weeks old

is. My success rate so far is about 12-17%. That means, if I catch 300 larvae, I can get somewhere between 35-50 babies to survive past the point of metamorphosis. (*I'll talk more about metamorphosis later.*) There certainly is room for improvement, however, compared to the estimated 5% survival rate that they experience in the ocean, it's not too bad. For me, almost 100% of my losses occur between days 1-3.

Catching the Larvae

I'm not going to cover the topic of how to tell when the eggs are ready to hatch because it is best described with pictures and Joyce Wilkerson's book "Clownfish" does an excellent job with this. I'm going to start right off on the night the clutch hatches. (*The group of eggs is called a clutch.*)

Step 1: Darken the Tank

Anemonefish always hatch at night about 30 minutes after dark. Catching the larvae has to happen in almost complete darkness. (*And I mean COMPLETE DARKNESS!*) You can force a hatch to happen earlier in the evening if you can get the tank completely dark. (*This may mean covering the tank with black paper if necessary.*)

Step 2: Place a Dim Light at the Top of the Tank

The only light that should be showing is a tiny light that you place at the surface of the tank. In nature, once the larvae hatch, they swim straight up to the surface towards the light of the moon. The light you choose should be dim enough that the other fish in the tank are not aware of the tiny larvae swimming in the tank. If other fish start to notice the larvae, then most of your larvae will quickly become fish food. Many suggest using an almost dead flashlight but this seems a little unreliable to me so I use a small led light that I have wired to a 9-volt battery.



LED used to collect larvae

Step 3: Wait for the babies to hatch

Trust me, this is the hardest part. You are sitting in complete darkness, waiting for them to hatch. Don't keep shining a flashlight at the clutch to see how things are going. The more light you flash at the clutch; the less likely they are to hatch. Plus, if the adult male gets anxious and feels like something is going wrong, he will start to abort the clutch by picking the eggs off the rock – you don't want this to happen. I promise that your eyes will adjust to the small light that you have over the tank. Just stay in the room and wait.

Step 4: Catch the larvae

Once you start seeing the tiny larvae swimming up to the surface of the water, simply scoop them up with a small cup and put them in a holding container (*a small cooler works well*). You can never be too fragile with these tiny larvae. Any rough movements like dumping them into the container can mean certain death.

Step 5: Do a quick water change

After you have collected the larvae, make sure you have at least 2-3 gallons of water in with them. Add new water to your parent tank to replace the water just removed.

Step 6: Add a small amount of rotifers

This step isn't really necessary since the larvae have enough nutrition in their yolk sac to last about 12 hours, but if you don't get them food soon enough in the morning, they will quickly die.

Alternate Method for Collecting

I have started to use a trap that was designed for catching peppermint shrimp found in the book, "How to Raise and Train Your Peppermint Shrimp" by April Kirkendoll. I love this trap and probably will never



larval trap

catch anemonefish without it again. I still catch some by hand, but I use the trap as a backup for those that get away. I'm not going to go into any details about it, but I will post a video of it below.

Setting up the larval tank the first night

Once you have your new larvae, you will want to get them into their rearing tank as quickly as possible. The rearing tank is usually a 10 gallon tank but I have actually raised them in the cooler that I collected them in and they have done quite well. Here are the steps for getting them in their new tank:

- 1) Scoop them out of the container they are in and into the rearing tank very carefully using a cup or bowl.
- 2) Once they are all in the tank, slowly pour the rest of the water into the tank.
- 3) Turn the heater and airline hose on. (*Prepare these beforehand with an airstone attached to the bottom of the heater to keep the larvae from resting on the heater.*)
- 4) Set a light over them with a timer set to come on 12 hours and off 12 hours
- 5) Turn the lights out and go to bed.

The last section will address caring for the larvae. If you are interested, please go plug this address in and see what larvae at three (3) weeks look like: <http://youtube.com/watch?v=J9Ah4T24oZQ>. To see the larvae trap in action look at this: <http://youtube.com/watch?v=VTYDTu7mK8o>.



July's Meeting will be on 7/12/07

Are You Smarter Than A Fifth Grader?

By: Shane Heil

Recently, several members of the WMAS took the opportunity to discuss the aquarium hobby with a group of 5th grade girl scouts from Beacon Heights Elementary school. We discussed the food chain, the life cycles of corals, fish and invertebrates and how these could be mimicked in our home aquariums. The very basic concepts of aquarium husbandry including filtration, water movement and lighting were presented. We displayed many pictures of our own local aquariums as well as wild reefs from around the world.

As the discussion began, I asked the group of about a dozen girls how many had been to the ocean. Every single hand went up! Through my surprise, I asked how many had been snorkeling – still every hand was in the air. I inquired how many had been diving, this time four or five girls dropped their hands. Finally I asked how many had been diving in Hawaii. I was completely shocked as five girls kept their hands held high! Of this small group of girls, almost half had been scuba diving in Hawaii! It was evident that we were not dealing with your average group of fifth graders.



The most surprising (*and encouraging*) aspect of the presentation was the participation of the students. The questions asked were insightful and intelligent. Granted, there were some references to "Finding Nemo", although admittedly, most originated with the presenter. The girls were able to answer questions about the dorsal fin of trigger fish, they understood the risks that face our natural reefs including rising ocean temperatures and pollution. They were even familiar with cyano-bacteria and several girls explained that it may have been some of the earliest life on our planet. I have done other school presentations, but this group was hands down the most informed of any – regardless of age.

We set up two separate learning stations and explained the special attributes of some animals and the role they play in our reef aquariums. Thanks to the help of two of our great local pet stores (**special thanks to**



Aquatic Dreams and Fish-4-U) we had a great touch tank full of sea stars, hermit crabs, snails, and urchins. Amie brought several cultures of plankton to display; including several peppermint shrimp larvae. The girls were thrilled with the opportunity to hold the sea stars and see the tiny, baby shrimp. The event was very successful. We enjoyed the chance to share our hobby with young potential aquarists. Who knows, maybe one of these 5th graders will eventually own an aquarium. The hobby could certainly use some more female influence!

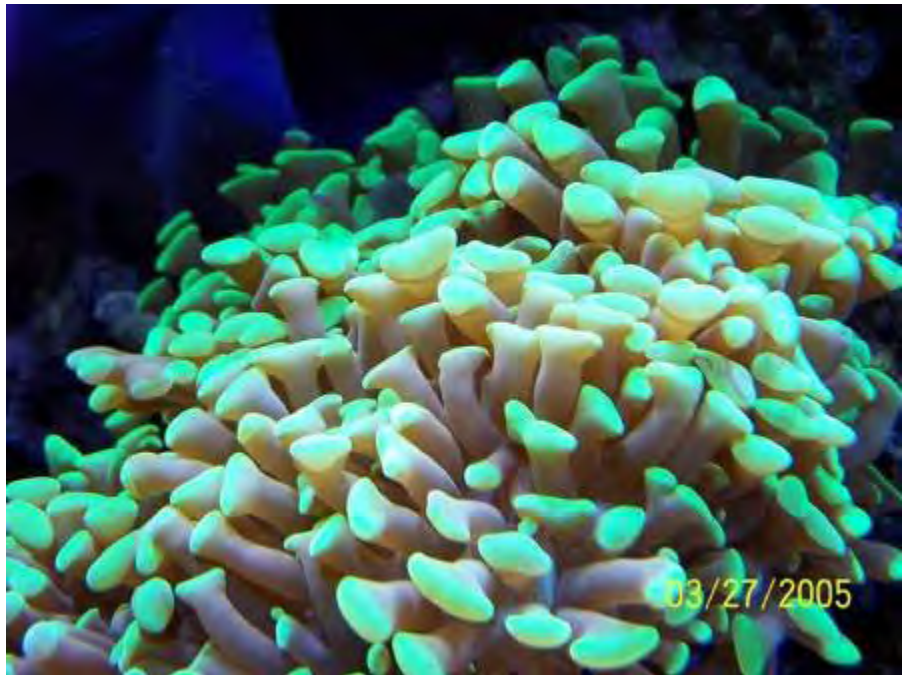
Coral of the Month: Hammer Corals

By: Mike Savage

The Branching Hammer coral (*Euphyllia paranchora*) and Wall Hammer coral (*Euphyllia anchora*) are beautiful moderate care corals that have a place in most reef aquariums. They get their name from the shape of the end of their tentacles which is why some of them are referred to as “anchor corals”. While these corals do have a few requirements they reward you with their bright color and movement in the water.

My clowns like to host in my branching hammer and seem not to notice its powerful sting. Euphyllia do pack a punch so keep some distance between them and most other corals though they do seem to get along with each other and with their close cousins the Frogspawn corals (*Euphyllia divisia*.)

Hammer corals do well with moderate to high flow but make sure they are not in the direct path of a powerhead which may rip their flesh from the stony



Close up of a Branching Hammer Coral. Photo Courtesy of Brad Syphus

skeleton. In my experience they thrive under PC, VHO, T5, or Metal Halide lighting. They do require calcium for their hard skeleton but they are not particularly sensitive to temperature swings. I have seen them in tanks that lost most other corals due to high temperatures along with the ammonia spike from dead fish; these Euphyllias seemed unaffected.

Branching hammers are easy to frag by cutting or breaking off a branch and even wall hammers can be fragged if they get too large for your system. Some people like to target feed them with mysis which can help them grow. I have never fed mine and have seen it grow from tennis ball size to

football size in two years. They can be top heavy especially as they get bigger so make sure to secure them well. If they fall it will be upside down which can damage their tissue and most likely kill whatever coral they land on.

Stand back 10 feet from a tank and few corals will stand out like a florescent green hammer coral. They are vibrant and their movement in the water is eye-catching as well. I enjoy the way they look under actinic lighting. The Pink Hammer takes on a blue hue and the Green Hammer seems to glow from within. You should try one of these in your tank!

Fish of the Month: Flame Angelfish(*Centropyge loriculus*)

By: Scott Morell

Since I saw my first marine aquarium in the early 80's, I have been fascinated with the vivid colors of marine fish. Flame Angels are one of the more popular dwarf or pygmy angelfish. They have a bright orange/red body, black vertical stripes, and deep fluorescent blue markings on the dorsal and anal fins. Of all the fish in my tanks, the flame is by far my favorite. I purchased her (*much to pretty to be a "he"*) in October of 1999. Dwarf Angels can live upwards of 18 years in captivity so I plan on having many years of enjoyment with the tank bred flames.



Flame Angel - Photo © Animal-World: Courtesy Greg Rothschild

Flame angelfish are a very suitable fish to keep in our aquariums since they usually adapt very well to captivity. They are omnivores and will feed on both plant and animal fares. My flame is constantly moving about the tank picking at the reef, sand and glass. They do well when provided a lot of live rock and algae to feed on. Therefore, it is recommended that your tank has been well established before introducing them. For many years, I seldom

fed the fish in my tank since they were all reef grazers and the fish remained fat and happy. I now have fish that need fed more often, so my flame is now very fat and happy. Even though she is now very well fed, she still is constantly grazing. If I haven't cleaned the glass in a while, the algae builds up and you can see her lip marks on the glass.



Flame Angel - Photo Courtesy of Shane Silcox

Since flames, like other dwarf angels, are reef grazers, they have been known to occasionally nip at large and small polyp stony corals, zoanths, clam mantles, and soft coral polyps. I have never noticed my little darling bother anything I didn't want her to, there are flames out there that are little reef terrorists.

Researchers have had great success tank breeding and raising flames over the last few years so there are now captive bred/raised flames on the market. Being tank raised,

these fish are accustomed to life in an aquarium, therefore they will quickly adapt to yours.

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Algae of the Month: Refugium Algae

By Mark Peterson

What is Refugium algae? At this writing the most common algae for a refugium are Chaetomorpha and Caulerpa. Chaeto. They are hardy and low maintenance algae that certainly captured the market, yet many forms of algae can grow in Refugia. I once had a beautiful growth of blue Dictyota, fine broad leafed branching algae covering about half of a shallow refugium under a 75 gallon tank. Light came from two normal output 30W fluorescent plant grow tubes.



That was in the days before the popular PC/CF (power compact fluorescent) lighting. It is recommended that a refugia be lighted with the brightest light possible. PC fluorescent lights are ideal because of their high output and relatively low heat generation. Though I generally use the long PC tubes with an inline Workhorse ballast placed outside of the stand, I have had good luck with what I call the "Home Depot Special". This is a bright (150W equivalent), cool white or daylight color, twist style, PC bulb in a clip-on reflector. Both can be purchased at HD for a total cost of \$15. Also, I have seen a few MH (metal halide) lights over Refugia but their excess heat makes them less than ideal.

The image to your left is my suspended reef with "Mr. Ray and Mr. Bat". Filtered by a Utah Oolitic deep sand bed and a mixed algae single chamber refugium, the main tank also supports many types of water filtering macro algae. (Notice the Home Depot Special refugium lighting!)

Water flow in a refugia is sometimes much misunderstood concept. The common misunderstanding is that the flow must be slow like a stagnant pond, giving the algae time to absorb the nutrients as the water flows slowly by. From my experience that high flow works just as well or better. Algae can uptake nutrients as fast as they become available. But watch out, the increased nutrient flow also increases growth. Harvesting of the algae then becomes even more important.

When it comes to using the principle of Algae Scrubbing, or using algae as filtration, a good rule of thumb is to harvest when the algae fills more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the refugium. Cut it back to $\frac{1}{2}$ but no further than that. If too much of the refugium algae is removed at one time it can give opportunity for nuisance algae to take over the nutrient uptake and create a bad algae bloom somewhere in the system. And it will probably occur in the main tank, right where it looks the worst.

The refugium can be placed anywhere the hobbyist chooses, below, above, beside or even inside the main tank. It's a matter of choice and convenience. The most important considerations are 1) easy access, 2) good lighting, 3) good water flow, and 4) preventing overflow. Test a refugium's overflow possibilities by cutting the electrical power and observing the result.

The benefits of having algae growing in a refugium are many. Here is a list all the benefits I can think of.



To the left are some Mangrove Trees growing amid Chaeto and Caulerpa in a simple refugium, lighted with a 55 W and a 24 W PC powered by a Workhorse 7 ballast.

1. Water oxygenation
2. Control of nighttime pH
3. Uptake of nutrients as in the typical Algae Scrubber system
4. Grow "bugs" to feed coral and fish in the system
5. Absorb CO2
6. Retard algae growth in the main tank
7. Provide food for Tangs, Rabbitfish and other herbivores
8. Shelter for fish fry or a place to put a problem fish or invert
9. a place to grow decorative algae
10. a place to put a mesh bag of filter media, i.e., Activated Carbon or PO4 Remover
11. grow benthic fauna like sponge and tunicates as additional water clarifiers



Multi-chamber sump/Refugium of WMAS hobbyist Scott Lund

Reasons to Own an Aquarium

By Tim Hemingway

It seems as though everyone in the marine aquarium hobby has a different story about what made them decided to take the plunge into the hobby. For some it was a natural progression from gold fish in a bowl to breeding guppies in a 10 gallon tank to propagating corals in their living room. Others saw a tank at a friends house, dentists office, or restaurant entry way and decided to spend their life savings on a little piece of natures beauty for themselves. And others, me included, saw nature's beauty first hand on an amazing scuba trip and decided they wanted that experience every time they sat down on their couch.

Being relatively new to this hobby, I decided I'd like to find out why others love it so much. At the beginning of February I created a post on the WMAS board asking for everyone's Top 10 reasons to own a marine aquarium. The results were outstanding! I have tried to create a list of my favorite reasons; some are serious, others funny, but in the end something we can all relate to

Here is what you have been waiting for, in no particular order:



1. They are a hobby that keeps you at home. **(Gahlenfr)**



2. It's good to have hobbies, especially challenging ones. Playing Xbox isn't exactly my idea of a hobby... **(Chris Rogers)**

3. My tank is cleaner than my house. . . . **(Sukie)**

4. At parties you can toss out stuff like Caluastrea, Acropora, and Calcium Reactor and sound really smart. **(Gizmond)**

5. It gives me something to look at during commercial breaks. **(superman1981)**

6. Making new friends. I've been known to just plain knock on the door of people's houses when I see their tanks in the window. They've always been so generous and accepting, showing me the tank and answering questions. **(Chris Rogers)**

7. It's one thing I point out to all my friends/UPS/FedEx/Pizza Delivery people who 'have to come in' and see the tank:

8. Not only is it pretty, it's the perfect symbiosis of all three sciences: biology, chemistry and physics, which makes reefkeepers well-rounded... scientifically. **(Caran Hale-Koch.)**

9. There is a Dr Frankenstein lurking in all of us.

10. They provide a baby sitter for little ones. **(Gahlenfr)**

11. I get to see "Nemo" every day! **(Mike Savage)**

12. Can (occasionally) get you out of housework ("sorry honey, phosphate spike..must address") **(Gizmond)**

13. They provide stress relief. **(Gahlenfr)**

14. I like having a distraction when the Jazz lose. **(Chris Rogers)**

15. At WMAS meetings you can rub elbows with the giants of the trade (Blundells, Petersons, Heils, etc). And they will actually talk to you. **(Gizmond)**



16. It's a good place to keep my manatee.....**(Suzy)**



17. They will lengthen your life! **(Gahlenfr)**

18. Because Im sick.....so sick....someone help me!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

19. It feels good to be apart of a social circle. Having things in common with other people is either a sign that you're normal like everyone else, or crazy like everyone else. Either way, you're like everyone else... :) **(Chris Rogers)**

20. I was never good with big words and you can't really mess up Latin names. Can you? **(Mike Savage)**

21. The satisfaction that comes with knowing you've made it when your new (insert name of expensive fish, coral) lives longer than 3 days. **(Gizmond)**

22. Although expensive, keeping an aquarium is still cheaper than heroine.

At least the last time I checked. **(Shane H)**

23. Did I mention they're beautiful? **(Chris Rogers)**



Again, if you would like to submit an article or have suggestions for future articles – please don't hesitate to contact me on the board or email: seastareditor@gmail.com

