



## Breeders Award Programme

### BREEDING RECORD SHEET:- MOUTHBROODERS

<b>Breeder's Name:</b>	<b>Dave Hallam</b>
<b>Submission Date:</b>	<b>14/11/2008</b>

### SPECIES INFORMATION

Scientific Name	<i>Psuedocrenilabrus multicolor multicolor</i>			
Common Name	<b>Egyptian mouthbrooder</b>			
Points Awarded/ Class	Points Awarded	20	Class	6
Number of Fish	Male	1	Female	3
Approx Size (cm) SL	Male	7	Females	5
Approx Age (if known)	Male	1yr	Female	1yr

### SPAWNING TANK / CONDITIONING TANK INFORMATION

Tank Size (cm)	Length	45	Height	30	Width	30
Substrate	Sand					
Decoration	A few caves and plastic plants for cover.					
Water Conditions	pH	7	Temperature	24	GH	1-4

### SPAWNING AND REARING INFORMATION

Spawn Date	13/01/2008	Approx number of eggs	?
Release Date	26/01/2008	Approx number released fry	40



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### FRY REARING INFORMATION

Tank Size (cm)	Length	45	Height	30	Width	30
Substrate	Sand					
Decoration	A few plastic plants					
Water Conditions	pH	7	Temperature	25	GH	1-4
First foods (period these fed for)	BBS, crumble					
Second foods (period these fed for)	BBS, crushed flake, crumble etc.					
60-90 Day Update	Approx Number of Surviving Fry	20	Approx Size Range of Surviving Fry	40mm		
Other Comments	<p>Half of the brood was lost due to a filtration error. The female was removed a few days after release. Another brood which was released at the same time was added later.</p> <p>Other females later raised broods in tanks containing other species, like Corydoras, swordtails etc.</p> <p>The females must be rested for a few weeks after spawning to allow recovery after practically fasting whilst holding eggs. They spawn readily, the male drawing the female down to a chosen spot. The female lays the eggs in the substrate followed by the males fertilisation. She then returns and takes the eggs into her mouth. With a little practice it's easy to spot a holding female in the early stages, and unmistakable in the latter stages. She will be fairly secretive but not completely hiding. I would often find them under or on a leaf. The eggs are cream coloured initially before turning dark and can be seen in the females mouth. Towards the end of carrying the females throat is distended and square in shape.</p>					



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**General Information**

Observations or details that may assist another aquarist to breed this species

Males can be sexed in the early stages by a red edge to the bottom of the anal fin. Later the males have distinctly more colour than the females, who remain fairly plain and much smaller.



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**Images**

Male and female holding eggs



Male

