



Tropical Community Aquarium

Presented by The American Fisheries Society "Bringing Aquatic Sciences Together Since 1969"



Angelfish: (*Pterophyllum scalare*) Native to the clear waters of the Amazon River Basin, these omnivorous fish feed on mosquito larvae, live fish, and some plant matter.
Max. size - 6 inches.



Golden gourami: (*Trichopodus trichopterus*) Native to the Mekong River Basin. They are generally found in off-channel habitats like wetlands and seasonally flooded forest. These fish feed on zooplankton, crustaceans, and insect larvae. Max. size - 5 inches.



Boesemani Rainbowfish: (*Melanotaenia boesemani*) These schooling fish feed on small to medium-sized foods originating from the vegetation-rich bank areas of waters in New Guinea's Ajamaru Lake District.
Max. size - 4 inches.



White Cloud Mountain Minnow: (*Tanichthys albonubes*) Stream-dwelling schooling fish native to the White Cloud Mountains in China. They feed on aquatic invertebrates and terrestrial insects.
Max. size - 1.5 inches.



Giant Danio: (*Devario aequipinnatus*) These current-loving fish can be found in streams of all sizes in Sri Lanka and Peninsular India. They feed primarily on flying insects.
Max. size - 4 inches.



Rummy-Nose tetra: (*Hemigrammus rhodostomus*) Lively schooling fish native to both clear water and black water streams of the Rio Negro in the Amazon River Basin. These long-lived fish feed on plants, worms, and small invertebrates. Max. size - 2 inches.



Glowlight Tetra: (*Hemigrammus erythrozonus*) Native to Guyana, South America, these peaceful schooling fish feed on plants, worms and small crustaceans.
Max. size - 1.5 inches.



Siamese algae eater: (*Crossocheilus siamensis*) Also known as the Siamese flying fox, these are omnivorous fish native to Southeast Asia and are an excellent cleaner for any aquarium.
Max. size - 6 inches.



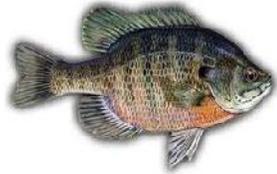
Clown loach: (*Chromobotia macracanthus*) Native to India and Indonesia (Sumatra and Borneo), these omnivorous fish are prized as a food fish. They feed on snails, worms, crustaceans and plant matter.
Max. size - 12 inches.



Plecostomus: (*Liposarcus multiradiatus*) Large, peaceful herbivorous fish native to Peru, Amazonia, Bolivia, and Paraguay, that prefer well-planted environments with gravel substrate.
Max. size - 20 inches.

Colorado Warmwater Sport Fish Aquarium

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Bluegill: (*Lepomis macrochirus*) First introduced into Colorado in 1912, this species is the most widely distributed panfish in North America, and most likely found in streams and lakes with weedy bays or shorelines. They feed on insects, small fish, leeches, snails, zooplankton, and algae. Colorado state record length - 13.5 inches.



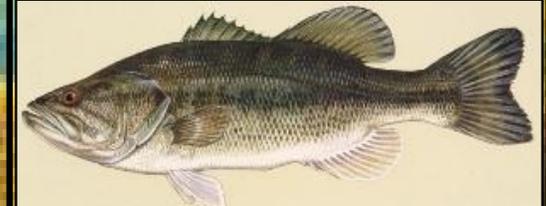
Green sunfish: (*Lepomis cyanellus*) Native to the eastern slope of Colorado, these fish have also been widely introduced elsewhere. They prefer warm, shallow water, and often occur near vegetation in ponds, lakes, and sluggish areas of streams and rivers. Their diet consist mainly of aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates. They tend to overpopulate and often hybridize with other sunfishes. Colorado state record length - 10.25 inches.



Pumpkinseed: (*Lepomis gibbosus*) These colorful sunfish were originally named for the orange, seed-shaped spot on their gills, and are native to eastern and central North America. They prefer cooler water compared to the bluegill, and can be found in vegetated reservoirs and less often clear streams. Pumpkinseeds feed on insects, fish, leeches, snails, and small amounts of vegetation. Colorado state record length - 10.75 inches.



Black bullhead: (*Ameiurus melas*) Their native range in Colorado is thought to include warmwater reaches of most eastern plains streams, and they have been introduced elsewhere. As a habitat generalist, they can be found in various-sized streams, ponds, and reservoirs. Black bullhead catfish have an acute sense of smell which aids in feeding on invertebrates and fish in turbid or dark environments. Colorado state record length - 17 inches.



Largemouth bass: (*Micropterus salmoides*) Among the first species of fish introduced into Colorado in 1878. As the name suggests, this fish has a very big mouth and its jaw extends past the eye. They can also be distinguished by the horizontal stripe that runs the length of their body. Largemouth bass have exceeded 10 pounds in Colorado, and are renowned for their aggressive predatory behavior. They feed on small fish, frogs, crayfish, insects, worms, and leeches. Colorado state record length - 28 inches.



Smallmouth bass: (*Micropterus dolomieu*) Introduced to Colorado in 1951, they inhabit streams, clear reservoirs, and lakes with gravel or rocky shores in many parts of the state. The best way to distinguish the smallmouth from a largemouth bass is by the jaws. Smallmouth bass' jaws do not extend beyond the eye. They also have broken vertical lines on their sides, and many have a reddish eye. They feed on crayfish, small fish, insects, and frogs. Colorado state record length - 23.75 inches.



Colorado Native Fish and Amphibian Aquarium

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Boreal Toad: (*Bufo boreas boreas*)

Status: State Endangered (CO,NM), Protected (WY)

Found in montane valleys between 7,000-11,000 feet in elevation, this native toad has declined drastically in Colorado due to chytrid fungus.



Tiger Salamander: (*Ambystoma tigrinum*)

Status: Currently Stable

Colorado's only native salamander, tiger salamanders can be found in high elevation ponds in the Rocky Mountains. *Ambystoma tigrinum* virus (ATV) has caused declines in this species.



Fathead minnow: (*Pimephales promelas*)

Status: Not listed, widespread

Native to Eastern Colorado, this species is a nationally popular baitfish. Identified as a serious threat to young Colorado pikeminnow in Western Colorado. During the spawning season, large tubercles become present on this fish's nose.



Plains topminnow: (*Fundulus sciadicus*)

Status: State extirpated (KS, IA) State Threatened (SD), State Special Concern (MN, MO, CO, WY, NE)

This topminnow prefers pools with abundant vegetation, as well as backwaters of creeks and small rivers. Habitat alteration and non-native introductions are the main reasons for declines in this species.



Northern redbelly dace: (*Phoxinus eos*)

Status: State Endangered (CO), State Threatened (SD, NE)

This dace prefers spring-fed streams with abundant woody debris and vegetation. Habitat alteration and non-native introductions are the main reasons for declines in this species.