**MAINTAINENCE OF FRESHWATER FISHES IN AQUARIUM**

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**Abstract:**

Freshwater aquariums at home offer a unique and engaging way to explore aquatic ecosystems, providing both aesthetic pleasure and educational value. The study examines the key aspects of maintaining a healthy freshwater aquarium, including water quality management, species selection and routine care practices. Proper water quality is achieved through regular testing and adjustments of parameters such as pH, ammonia, nitrites and nitrates. Routine care involves daily feeding, temperature monitoring and observation of fish behaviour as well as regular cleaning of the aquarium. The study also explores the benefits of creating a well-balanced aquatic environment, which include enhanced fish health, stable ecological conditions and reduced incidence of disease. By adhering to these guidelines, one can successfully manage freshwater aquariums, fostering a sustainable and vibrant aquatic habitat that promotes the well-being of its inhabitants and enriches the home environment.

**Keywords:** Freshwater Aquarium, Water Quality, Routine Care, Aquatic Habitat,

1. **INTRODUCTION:**

An aquarium is a facility or a glass container designed to house and display aquatic animals and plants in a simulated natural environment, typically featuring transparent walls for viewing. Aquarium comes from Latin word ‘aqua’ which means water and ‘arium which means ‘a place for relating to’. It is a specially designed device that acts as an artificial habitat for water-dwelling animals.

The practice of keeping ornamental fishes as pets has a long and fascinating history, dating back thousands of years. The Sumerians, Assarians and Egyptians have all kept fish in ponds. By the end of the 17th century gold fish was introduced in several countries and became popular in England and Scotland. The opening of the fish house in London Regent Park during the spring of 1853 is the world’s first aquarium. Aquarium fish keeping is only next to the most favoured hobby, photography in the world (Das et al. 2005). The fishes can be reared in aquariums, plastic tanks and garden ponds for the recreation and leisure (Mukherjee et. al. 2000).

1. **TYPES OF AQUARIUM:**

Based on water regime contained in the aquaria they may be of two types:

a. Fresh water aquarium- Freshwater aquariums are used for freshwater fishes that are found in rivers and creeks. It comes in both cold and warm water varieties. For a tropical fish aquarium, the temperature needs to be set between 24.5 and 26.7 degree celcius in freshwater aquarium.

b. Marine water aquarium- Marine aquariums are used for saltwater fishes. The water needs to be highly filtered to maintain fish life. For a tropical fish aquarium, temperature should be maintained between 26.7 and 27.8 degrees Celsius for marine water aquariums.



1. **COMPATIBLE GROUP OF FISHES FOR HOME AQUARIUM:**

There are many fishes suitable for freshwater aquariums, each with unique characteristics and care requirements.

1. Tetras- Neon Tetra (*Paracheirodon innesi*) and Cardinal Tetra (*Paracheirodon axelrodi*) are known for vibrant blue and red colouring and are peaceful and best aquarium fishes to be kept in schools.
2. Guppies (*Poecilia reticulata)* are small, colourful and hardy fishes making them ideal for beginners.
3. Mollies (*Poecilia sphenops)* are hardy, live-bearing fish available in a variety of colours.
4. Angelfish (*Pterophyllum scalare*) are alegant long-finned fish that add graceful presence to the tank.
5. Corydoras Catfish are peaceful bottom dwellers that help keep the tank clean by scavenging for leftover food.
6. Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) are very popular and come in many varieties. They are peaceful and slow swimming fishes.
7. Zebra Danios (*Danio rerio*) are small hardy fishes with distinctive horizontal stripes. They are very active and can tolerate a wide range of water conditions.
8. Rainbowfish are known for their bright iridescent colours. They prefer a spacious tank with good water quality.
9. Loaches are diverse group of freshwater fishes known for their unique behaviours, bottom dwelling habits and interesting appearances. They are popular in aquariums for their ability to keep the tank clean by scavenging and their generally peaceful nature.
10. **PLANTS OF THE AQUARIUM:**

• **Rooted submerged plants***- a.) Vallisneria sp. b.) Sagittaria sp. C.) Hydrilla* sp., d) *Najas* sp., e.) *Potamogeton sp., f.) Cryptocoryne sp*.

• **Rootless submerged plants** *– a.) Fanwort sp. b.) Hygrophila sp. c.) Limnophila sp. d.) Ceratophyllum sp.*, e.) *Myriophyllum sp*., f.) *Nitella sp*.

• **Free floating plants** *- a.) Lemna b.) Riccia c.) Salvinia d.)* *Azolla pinnata* (mosquito fern) e) *Eichhornia.*

1. **SETTING UP OF A FRESHWATER AQUARIUM**:

Setting up and maintaining a freshwater aquarium can be rewarding and enjoyable hobby. It involves key steps to create a healthy and aesthetically pleasing environment for fish and plants. Here is a detailed guide on how to set up a freshwater aquarium.

1. **Ideal site for setting the Aquarium:**

The ideal site for setting up an aquarium is a stable and accessible location that ensures the health and well being of the aquatic inhabitants while providing aesthetic enjoyment. It should be placed in a sturdy stand to support the weight of the filled aquarium.

Aquarium tank should not be located at a place where it faces direct or excess sunlight. Too much of sunlight cause overheating and promote excessive algal growth in the aquarium tank. A ventilated area helps manage humidity levels. For safety, the aquarium should be situated away from high traffic areas, doors and windows to minimize disturbances. Additionally, positioning it in a visible yet secure spot protects it from interference by children and pets, making it an attractive and stable focal point in the room.

Once a suitable place is selected, it is insured that the supporting place has plain and even surface. Uneven surface produces stress on glass and may prove disastrous when aquarium is filled with water. This problem could be overcome by thermocol cushion beneath the tank.

1. **Selection of fish**

 Habitat and feeding behaviour of a fish should be considered before selecting for aquarium. Wrong information or any error may be catastrophic for the fishes. Fishes will suffer if they are exposed in wrong environment in a wrong way. An aquarist should know everything properly and rightly.

1. **Size and temperament**

Size and temperament are just as important as compatibility. Not all species feed exclusively on other fishes. It is natural for larger fishes to eat smaller ones. Except strict vegetarian tank mates, smallest fish would be too big to fit into the largest month. Some species are territorial in nature and are usually aggressive towards conspecific and also towards other species. Feeding habitat is an important factor, slow and steady eaters will not get any food if their other tank mates are fast swimming and greedy one. Uneventful cohabitation may affect fish behaviour as in dealer’s tank. Relative crowding lack of décor and their age may change the temperament. Beside these, a network with other aquarists and professional dealers may be established for better accumulation of knowledge. A good dealer is a useful source of information on fishes and fish keeping and will never influence to purchase totally incompatible fishes. e.g., Oscar, Cichlidand the Neon Tetrain an aquarium

1. **Equipments needed:**
2. **Aquarium tank:**

Aquarium tank is prime important equipment for setting up of an aquarium. An aquarist must consider its shape, size and material used

Tanks may be of several kinds:

* **Tank with metal frame:** It is a very common type of tank with a metal frame work, usually made of enamelled iron, a light alloy or stainless steel and glass walls sealed with putty.
* **Tank with plexi-glass:** It ismade up of high quality plexi-glass, not particularly hard. It gets scratched easily and tends to lose its clarity. It also tends to yellow with time.
* **All glass tank:** It isbuilt entirely of glass and banded by silicon adhesive. It affords very resilient joints and yet retains some degree of elasticity.

**Size:** A tank with a capacity of 125-250l is most conventional. A good size would be an 80cm tank (80×40×40cm) or a meter tank (100×50×50cm). The most popular size of home aquarium is 60 cm length×30 cm width ×40 cm height, with a capacity of 57 L (15 gallons).

**Bottom:** The base of an aquarium is known as bottom on which bed is prepared. The bed is prepared to make the fish feel more comfortable and to provide a growing medium for aquatic plants. Unless a particular species of fish has special requirements, the composition of the bed is mostly dictated by the needs of the plant.

**Stand:** Aquarium standis a wooden or metallic structure on which aquarium is placed. This must be flat and sturdy and capable of carrying the load of entire set.

**Hood:** Hood is the top most covering of an aquarium to keep the fishes confined in the tank, minimizes water loss by evaporation, offers more protection against intruders and helps in light attachment.

Hood may be of several kinds but the materials used and construction must be such that there is no danger of contamination.

1. **Aquarium filters**:

 The harmful metabolic products of fish like ammonia and nitrates are regularly produced which keep on accumulating in the aquarium water. At times, they may exceed the carrying capacity of aquarium water and cross the lethal limits and eventually poison the fish. Therefore proper arrangements should be made to remove those harmful substances so that we get clear water in aquarium. This can be achieved by the process of filtration and the devices employed for the purpose are known as filters.

Aquarium filters are crucial for maintaining a healthy environment in the tank. They help remove physical debris, convert harmful chemicals and provide oxygenation.

**Types of Aquarium filters:**

* **Mechanical Filters:** These filters physically trap particles and debris from the water. They usually consist of a sponge, filter pad, or floss that catches solid waste passes through. (eg. Sponge filter)
* **Biological Filters:** These filters promote the growth of beneficial bacteria that break down ammonia and nitrite into less toxic nitrate. Common biological filtration methods include bio-wheels, bio-balls, and porous ceramic media.
* **Chemical Filters:** These filters use chemical media such as activated carbon or resins to remove impurities, odors and discoloration from the water. Chemical filtration is often used to remove medication residues or pollutants that other filters might miss.
* **UV Sterilizers:** UV sterilizers use ultraviolet light to kill algae, parasites and harmful bacteria in the water, reducing the risk of diseases and improving water clarity.
* **Internal Filters:** Internal filters are placed inside the aquarium and use suction cups to attach to the glass. These filters are suitable for small to medium tanks. E.g.**-**Submersible filters
* **External Filters:** External filters are usually mounted outside the tank. They use hoses and siphon to draw water in and out of the filter chamber. E.g.- Hang-on-back (HOB filter) and Canister filters. Canister filters are known for filtration capacity and are often preferred for large aquariums.

Selecting the right filter for freshwater aquarium depends on the tank size, the types of fish and plants and the maintenance preferences. Proper filtration is the key to a healthy and thriving aquarium, ensuring a clean and stable environment for the aquatic life.

 

**Fig 1: Types of aquarium filters (Source- Cheap Planted Aquarium)**

1. **Heating and Temperature Control:**

Maintaining proper temperature in the aquarium is crucial for the health and well being of its inhabitants. Fish tank heater is the important equipment for temperature maintenance. The temperature range suitable for each kind of fish to survive and flourish varies. The aquarium heater helps to maintain a suitable temperature important for tropical fish. A heater is chosen according to the size of the tank.

Another important tool in aquarium setup is the thermometer. It helps in monitoring the temperature and thereby helps maintain the aquarium temperature. Stick-on or floating thermometers can be used. Aquarium heater controller can also be used to control the water temperature. If the temperature drops too low, the heater will start heating the water and if the temperature becomes too high, the heater will stop working and the controller will be on fan.

1. **Thermometer:**

 Fishes require specific temperature ranges for their health and growth. Maintaining these optimal temperatures helps prevent stress, ailments and mortality. A thermometer made up of transparent glass or perpex is fixed on the glass surface inside the aquarium using a magnet. The temperature is monitored regularly.

1. **Aerator:**

An aerator is an essential component of a healthy aquarium. It consists of a regulator, power source and small joints. Aerators are used in aquarium to ensure adequate oxygen levels and proper water circulation. Better circulation and oxygenation can help deter the growth of algae by reducing nutrient build-up and preventing stagnant areas. Aerator must be kept above the water level in order to prevent back sucking of water if power supply fails.

1. **Substrate:**

Putting a layer of sand or gravels at the bottom of the aquarium tank provides a base for plants and supports their growth. It helps in creating s simulated natural environment. A medium sized (2-3 cm) sand or gravel is ideal for the purpose. Adequate quality of sand or gravel is needed to cover about 5 to 6 cm height at the bottom. This provides required depth to hold the plants as also to facilitate aquarium landscaping. The sand or gravels should be so spread that it slopes down from back to front. About 8 kg of sand or gravel are enough for tank with the 60 cm x 30 cm bottom. The substrate should be rinsed thoroughly before adding to the tank to remove dust and debris.

1. **WATER QUALITY MAINTENANCE:**

Maintaining water quality in an aquarium is crucial for fish health. Key parameters include pH, ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, hardness and temperature. Regular testing ensures these parameters remain within safe levels, promoting a stable environment. Ammonia and nitrite, toxic byproducts of fish waste and decaying matter should be undetectable in a healthy aquarium, while nitrate levels must be kept low through routine water changes and the use of live plants. The pH should be stable and appropriate for the specific species housed, and water hardness must be managed to suit the fish and plants. Adequate filtration, both mechanical and biological plays a vital role in maintaining water clarity and quality. Properly maintained water quality not only enhances the appearance of the aquarium but also ensures the long-term health and vitality of its aquatic life.

1. **DECORATION OF AQUARIUM:**

Decorating an aquarium involves creating an aesthetically pleasing environment that also meets the needs of its inhabitants. Here are some key elements for effectively decorating an aquarium:

* + A substrate should be chosen that complements the type of aquarium and the needs of the fish and plants. Gravel, sand, crushed coral are the substrates that can be used in an aquarium.
	+ Another thing to be kept in mind is the background of the aquarium as it enhances the visual depth of tank and hides the equipments. Various shades of blue or pictures with coral reefs can be used as background. Other options are painted backgrounds, printed backgrounds or naturalistic 3D backgrounds.
	+ Attractive and large water plants can be used which provides agreeable and clean living climate. The plants produce oxygen, reduce nitrates and create natural hiding spots for the fishes. Java fern, *Anubias*, Amazon sword and Java moss are some examples of live aquarium plants.
	+ Caves, crevices and ledges can be created with the help of slate, granite, lava rock and aquarium-safe rocks. Live rocks are often used in freshwater aquariums which are packed with bacteria, micro- and macro- organisms. These help to clean water through natural bio-organic filtering processes.
	+ Proper lighting enhances the appearance of the aquarium and supports plant growth. Appropriate light intensity and spectrum based on the needs of plants and fish has to be used.
	+ Enough space should be given for plant growth and swimming of fishes.



 **Fig 2. A decorated aquarium with fishes and plants (Source- iStock)**

1. **MAINTENANCE OF AQUARIUM:**
2. Fishes that are healthy, swimming upright and move active with well defined colour patterns on them should be selected.
3. Fishes with deformed bodies, broken fins, white spot or open wounds on the body, showing ungraceful movement should be avoided. Dead fishes should be removed immediately.
4. It is always better to quarantine newly acquired fishes for a period ranging from one to three days, disinfect them by giving a dip treatment in a mild solution of KMnO4 or Methylene Blue to ensure that are free from any disease or parasitic infection.
5. Water must be changed regularly (20-30% every two or four weeks)
6. Algal scum must be cleaned from the glass, decorations and plants at regular intervals using an algae scraper.
7. Thorough gravel vacuum must be done every week to remove the dirt and accumulated wastes.
8. Aquarium water must be changed once it turns cloudy.
9. Fishes should be given food once or twice a day with appropriate amount and type of food. Over feeding of fishes should be avoided which can spoil the quality of water resulting in death of fishes.
10. Plants should be pruned at regular intervals to promote healthy growth
11. All equipments need to be checked regularly to ensure they are functioning regularly.
12. **CONCLUSION:**

Keeping aquarium fish as a hobby is a rewarding and educational pastime that brings the beauty and tranquillity to our homes. This hobby involves creating and maintaining a balanced aquatic environment where fish and plants can thrive. Aquarists must learn about water chemistry, fish species compatibility and proper tank maintenance. Regular tasks such as feeding, water testing and cleaning the tank help maintain optimal water quality and fish health. Additionally, watching fish swim gracefully can be a relaxing and stress-relieving experience. This hobby not only enhances home decor but also provides valuable lessons in Biology and Ecology, making it both enjoyable and enriching.

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