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Fish aquarium game app

Diagnosing and treating aquarium fish diseases is so complex that entire books have been written on the subject. Fish can contract many diseases and treating them can require a lot of knowledge and effort. In addition, preventing the disease is almost always easier than curing it. Fish that live in good quality water, receive a balanced diet and do not continuously suffer from physical stress rarely get sick. Their immune system is quite able to protect them from organisms that cause diseases, which are always in water. When they get sick, however, it always helps to notice their condition in advance.

Advertising As a general rule, changes in the physical appearance and behavior of fish are indicators of other problems, so it is worth watching your fish carefully. If any of these features look suspicious, test the water to make sure there are no problems there. As a precaution, clean the filter and change a third of the water in the tank. When you suspect that any of the fish may be sick, do not add drugs to the tank. You should not treat the tank without knowing what the fish suffers from. Many fish drugs are ineffective or contain so few drugs that they do nothing good. Antibiotics, in particular, are a problem. When used in small quantities, the bacteria they are supposed to kill can develop resistance to drugs. When used at much higher doses, nitrifying bacteria in the biological filter can be wiped out. Most drugs include instructions to change some of the water before each dose. Every time not, it is water changes, not drugs, that are responsible for improving fish. A common but easily cured disease is ich, which is caused by a parasite, Ichthyophthirius multifiliis. This disease is typically caused by physical stress, such as the fish being handled or the temperature of the rapidly changing water. The body and fins of the fish will be covered with very small white spots. Fortunately, ich can be cured easily by increasing the water temperature to about 84° Fahrenheit and treating with the correct drug. Avoid drugs with copper in them. Copper can accumulate in an aquarium and then suddenly be released if the water chemistry changes, killing the fish. Copper is especially dangerous in freshwater tanks. Another common disease is fin rot. This disease causes the edges of the fins to look uneven as they become shorter and shorter. This disease, which often results from poor environmental conditions, is easily treated with many of the drugs available only for this purpose. Another somewhat common disease is the fungus -- typically a blurry, cotton-white patch. This is a secondary disease, which takes hold at the site of a physical injury. If the quality is poor, the fungus can infiltrate the wound. This problem is also easily cured with the correct drug. Ask your retailer for advice. Learn more about freshwater, freshwater aquariums, Like us, fish need all categories of basic nutrients to lead a long and healthy life. Unfortunately, many fish carriers do not read or understand the labels of fish food containers that show the nutritional content of food and may not provide food that contains the appropriate nutrition. It's important to know what the information on the label means and whether the food includes what your fish needs to stay healthy. Live foods are an even larger unknown, since living flies, crickets and worms do not come with nutritional information. Live foods themselves must be fed on a good diet if they are to be a complete source of nutrition for carnivorous fish. However, feeding your fish with the right live foods will improve their health and are great for stimulating reproductive activity. The label on fish food containers labels the ingredients used to prepare food. They are listed in order of maximum concentration in food first. Look for food that has the first ingredients listed as fish, shrimp, or other seafood for carnivorous fish and algae or vegetables for herbivores. There should be minimal amounts of cereals used in aquarium fish food. The label should also contain a guaranteed analysis, which lists the percentages of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, fiber, vitamins and minerals in food. A good quality food contains a high percentage of digestible proteins, as well as essential amino acids and fatty acids, vitamins and minerals. The price of food depends mainly on its ingredients. It is cheaper to produce food with fishmeal as the main protein, and a high content of cereals and a low content of fish oils, rather than producing high-quality food using fresh fish or other whole seafood (such as shrimp, squid, clams, krill) as the main ingredients. But the price of a high-quality food does not necessarily mean that feeding the fish is more expensive, as the amount of food to be used may be lower as it is more digestible (digestibility is the amount of food that is assimilated by the organism and is not eliminated as waste through excrement). The digestibility of carbohydrates by fish is only 34%, compared to proteins and fatty fats with 85-95% digestibility. This means that you will use less of a food with high energy value and digestibility (higher in protein and fats) than foods with more carbohydrates (from cereals or vegetables). Fish diets should be low in fat. Carnivorous fish also require a limit of no more than 8-10% fat in their diet. Plant eaters (herbivores) do not need more than 3-5% fat. Excessive fat will damage the liver and can cause disease and early death. the type of fat is important, since fish have difficulty digesting hard (saturated) fats, such as those in beef. These saturated fats are especially harmful and should be avoided. Polyunsaturated fats (oils), such as those in pickled shrimps, are the most digestible and are especially useful when conditioning fish for reproduction. It's important food contains omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids essential for healthy fish growth. Fish do not need carbohydrates in their diet. In fact, too many carbohydrates can discourage proper growth, since fish are not able to easily digest carbohydrates as terrestrial animals do. However, there is variation by species to the amount of carbohydrates that a fish can tolerate without suffering negative side effects. Perhaps the greatest danger in feeding higher percentages of carbohydrates is the consequent reduction of all other essential nutrients available in the diet. This is especially true in young fish, which need high levels of protein for proper development. Adult fish, however, can tolerate up to 40% carbohydrates in their diet, apparently without negative effects, although 25% is better. Most carbohydrates in fish foods come in the form of starches (from cereals) that are used to bind food and prevent it from quickly

disintegrating into water. Fiber is the non-digestible form of carbohydrates (cellulose and lignin). Although small amounts of fiber are important in the diet to help in digestion, they should not be too high. Carnivores are not able to digest fiber well and should not have more than 4% fiber in their diet. To stay healthy, herbivorous fish should have between 5% and 10% fiber in their diet. Protein requirements vary widely according to fish species. Good quality proteins are the most expensive part of components in fish food. However, proteins are a key element necessary for good health and growth in all fish species. Herbivores need 15-30% protein in their diet, while carnivores need at least 45% protein. For vigorous and healthy growth, young fish require a diet consisting of at least 50% protein. Minerals are important for healthy cells, immune systems, metabolic enzymes, bones, teeth, and even to maintain healthy scales. The key minerals that fish need in bulk are calcium and phosphorus. Calcium is found in hard water and can be absorbed through gills, and phosphorus is found in live underwater plants. Fish also need traces of iron, iodine, magnesium, sodium, chloride, potassium, sulfur, copper and zinc. If aquarium water is soft (low in minerals) and the tank decorated with only artificial plants, it is important to supplement the diet with foods containing minerals. Bone or meat flour is also a good source of calcium and phosphorus. Minerals have a long shelf life and can be found in adequate quantities in all foods skinned and flakes of good quality. Unlike minerals, vitamins are not stable for a long time in Prepared. Flakes foods initially have an adequate vitamin content, but the content degrades (oxidizes) rather quickly once the container is opened and exposed to air. Storage in the refrigerator or freezer will prolong the stability of the vitamin content, however, it is better to buy only what you will use within a month. Key vitamins needed Good health are A, D3, E, K, B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, B12. Biotina, Choline, Folacin and Inositol. Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is important for its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity, but has a short shelf life (6 months). Find food with stabilized vitamin C (L-ascorbyl-2-polyphosphate) that has a longer shelf life. Many fish carriers are unaware of the critical role that vitamins play in fish health. Lack of vitamin A can cause spinal deformities and slea good growth in young developing fish. Whenever a fish is under stress, the need for vitamin A increases, which can mean the difference between falling prey to disease and staying healthy. Vitamins E and A are key factors in keeping fish in the best breeding condition. Vitamin K is essential for proper blood clotting. Vitamins B1, B2 and B6 are important for normal growth. Good digestion requires an adequate amount of vitamins B3 and C. Vitamin C is also necessary for healthy bones and teeth, which are important in all species of fish. Both vitamins B5 and inositol are key factors in metabolism. Lack of biotin and folacin reduces the formation of blood cells and can cause anemia. Buying all foods in small quantities and varying diet using a number of good quality dry and frozen foods are the best ways to promote good nutrition. Adding enriched (well-fed) live foods will help ensure that your fish gets all the nutrients it needs for good health and a long life. Another important note about nutrition is how much to feed. If you feed your fish cheap and inadequate food, they will have to be fed with a large amount of this poor quality food. Some people think that fish are always hungry because they beg for food. This may indicate that they are not getting proper nutrition. Please feed your fish twice a day with high-quality food. Give them all the food they will eat in about 5 minutes, with no food left on the bottom. If you have fish feeding the bottom, you may also want to use some sinking pellets for them to make sure we get the food too. Also.

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