



Preventing Disease in Fish

1. Cycle your tank correctly from the start and test for toxic chemicals such as ammonia, nitrite, nitrate and pH
2. Maintain your water quality; in marine aquariums this includes managing an appropriate specific gravity (salt level).
3. Use a good bacteria builder each water change to maintain a good balance of bacteria
4. Feed a variety of highly nutritious foods including flake, pellets, live and frozen (and try Paul's Fish Mix – it is our most popular food)
5. Include a natural anti-parasite like garlic which is in Paul's Fish Mix
6. Add an aquarium antiseptic to the tank before adding a new fish or when transporting
7. Transport your fish in a dark cooler bag whenever possible
8. Add new fish carefully and slowly (one each fortnight or month for marines) no more than 5 small fish per week for tropical tanks – follow our introducing new fish to the aquarium leaflet
9. Do not over pack your tank – 1 inch of fish per 10 litres of water for marines, 1 inch of fish per 5 litres of water for freshwater tropical and goldfish
10. Invest in a chiller for your marine aquarium to maintain a consistent temperature
11. Add your corals early in a marine aquarium ensuring that you have the correct lighting (Compacts, T5's or Halides, not standard T8's)
12. Fish that are prone to illness (such as Blue Tangs) should be added to the aquarium in the early stages (after you have established stable water quality). This is so that they can become confident before other fish are added.
13. Keep a cleaner wrasse in your tank to help prevent white spot outbreaks
14. Remove any aggressive fish – you can surrender them to us if you wish
15. Have a background on the tank – this helps fish to feel more secure
16. Use decor to create places for your fish to hide; the safer they feel the more you will see them
17. Purchase fish that will get along with each other; see our biotype labels
18. Ensure your fish have a balance of aeration; too little or too much can cause stress
19. Have your tank in a quiet pleasant room
20. Do small water changes often – about 10% a fortnight in marine tanks and 25% a fortnight in tropical tanks
21. Use Reverse Osmosis water to ensure maximum water quality and prevent the introduction of unknown bacteria or organisms
22. Use an aquarium Ultra Violet Sterilizer
23. If your fish have a tendency to become ill, extend your water changes to once a month and use Seachem's Prime to manage your water conditions.

During Treatment

24. In a Reef Tank, run your specific gravity no lower than 1.020 – your aim is for a low salt level to help your fish but not so low that you will kill your corals – keep an eye on your corals. Reduce salt levels slowly by adding a bucket of fresh RO water each day until you reach the desired level
25. Manage your water parameters
26. Feed with live food
27. Add a stress guard product every couple of days
28. Follow treatment recommendations
29. When and wherever possible – leave your lights off and leave the aquarium alone
30. Choose your treatment carefully, we take all care but no responsibility so make sure you read the label and follow the instructions.