



## Haplochromis burtoni

Originated in Nigeria. 10 cm in length. 24-25°C. **Likes planted aquarium. Grey-blue color. Males have excellent colored. A male of A. burtoni showing egg-spots on its anal fin.** Mouth-brooding African cichlid mating occurs something like this: the male digs out a cave (nest) for the female and lures her in by doing this silly fin shaking dance (there's also a disturbing "kissing" version). She lays her eggs in the nest and he fertilizes them. Then she picks up the eggs in her mouth and carries them until they hatch. The eggs will hatch between 10-15 days after fertilization. The female then hold the babies in her mouth for up to two more weeks, occasionally letting them out to feed them.



**Pterophyllum scalare**  
**Freshwater angelfish**


**The Angelfish is a graceful disk shaped cichlid. The Angelfish are considered a community fish, but they are cichlids.** Consequently they may not be as sociable with smaller fish. They will school peacefully when they are young but tend to pair off and become more territorial when they are older.




The fish stick together while they are young, but the adult fish form couples and become rather territory-dependent after this. As a rule freshwater angelfish lay their eggs on some vertical surfaces: snags, flat leaves, even tank glass. Breeders often put some cones, plastic or ceramic tubes for the fish to lay its eggs on them. **Just like all cichlids, care about its offspring. Parents take care of their eggs and when the juveniles appear, the parents still continue taking care of them until they start to swim on their own.**

## Symhyosodon discus

**Discus, is a genus of cichlids native to the Amazon river. Due to their distinctive shape and bright colors, discus are popular as freshwater aquarium fish.** Symphysodon species have a laterally compressed body shape and reach up to 12.3–15.2 cm in length. They are highly social, typically occurring in groups that may number many dozens of individuals. When breeding, the pair moves away from the group, possibly to reduce the risk of cannibalism of the young.




The Discus is a finicky eater, it is very important that you give the Discus a diet of live and frozen food. If you do not, they will quickly die on a diet of dry flake food. A few days before laying eggs, the female develops a short tube, or ovipositor, just in front of her anal fin. **The eggs hatch in about 3 or 4 days, during which time the parents guard the eggs, fan them with their fins. Adult discus produce a secretion through their skin, which the larvae live off during their first four weeks. During the first two weeks, the parents stay near their young allowing them to feed easily.**



**Cyprinus auratus**  
**Goldfish**

A goldfish measuring 41 cm and 5 2.3 kg was caught in a pond in Poole, England. **It is one of the oldest fish species considered as ornamental fish. They get used to people easily. Goldfish have a memory-span of at least three months** and can distinguish between different shapes, colour and sounds.




Goldfish, like all cyprinids, are egg-layers. Their eggs are adhesive and attach to aquatic vegetation, typically dense plants. The eggs hatch within 48 to 72 hours. **There are also different body shapes, fin and eye configurations.** Some extreme versions of the goldfish live only in aquariums—they are much less hardy than varieties closer to the "wild" original. However, some variations are hardier, such as the Shubunkin. Currently, there are about 300 breeds recognize in China.

# Bubblenester Species

## Colisa chuna Honey Gourami

Originated in India. 4.5 cm in length. **It can be in different colors from yellow to turquoise, eat all kind of foods** and live in 24 °C water. It is shy and fearful and likes planted aquarium. If they cannot find a place to hide, their color is faint. For production, the height of water of 20-25 Lt aquariums is reduced to 10 cm.







Around the aquarium is covered with paper. Once the nest has been built the male will begin courting the female, usually in the afternoon or evening. He signals his intentions by swimming around the female with flared fins, attempting to draw her to the nest where he will continue his courting display. If the female accepts the male she will begin swimming in circles with the male beneath the bubble nest. When she is ready to spawn she touches the male on either the back or the tail with her mouth. Upon this signal the male will embrace the female, turning her first on her side and finally on her back. At this point the female will release approximately five dozen clear eggs. The male will protect the eggs and fry. In 12 to 24 hours the fry will hatch, and continue developing within the protection of the bubble nest. After three days they are sufficiently developed to be free swimming and leave the nest. When the fry are two to three days old the male should also be removed or he may consume the young.

## Betta splendens

6-6.5 cm in length. Originated in Thailand. 20-30 °C. **Bettas are a member of the gourami family and are known to be highly territorial. Males in particular are prone to high levels of aggression and will attack each other if housed in the same tank.** If there is no means of escape, this will usually result in the death of one or both of the fish. specimens are widely known for their brilliant colors and large, flowing fins, the natural coloration of B. splendens is generally dull green, brown and grey.



They have an organ known as the labyrinth organ which allows them to breathe air at the water's surface. This organ was thought to allow the fish to be kept in unmaintained aquaria,[13] but this is a misconception, as poor water quality makes all tropical fish, including Betta splendens, more susceptible to diseases. Bettas prefer to be kept in larger tanks or community tanks. A commonly recommended tank size is 20 liters



A 20 liter tank is suitable for breeding. Ideal water temperature should be 27°C. Put the female in the same tank as the male but inside a mini plastic or net tank or even use a partition to separate the male and female. Eventually the male will start to build a bubble nest. Also check the female is ready, she will have become extra plump and her ovipositor should be visible. The female will approach the male and his bubble nest when she is ready to mate. At first the male may chase her away. Eventually, he should accept her. At this point the male will entice her to underneath the nest. The male then wraps his body around the female in what looks like a squeeze. The female releases several eggs which the male fertilized