

AQUARIUM WORLD

1. WEEK: WHY THERE IS AN INTEREST ON AQUARIUM? INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

WEEKLY TOPICS (CONTENT)

- 1. Week Why there is an interest on aquarium? Introduction and motivation
- 2. Week Aquarium world: To be a fish
- 3. Week Aquarium world: Biodiversity
- 4. Week Popular aquarium invertebrates
- 5. Week Popular aquarium fishes: Freshwater and brackish-water species
- 6. Week Popular aquarium fish: Marine species
- 7. Week Public aquariums: Aquarium world
- 8. Week Personal hobby aquarium: Aquarium world.
- 9. Week Species selection
- 10. Week World aquarium sector
- 11. Week Cleaning an aquarium, main principles
- 12. Week Education: Aquarium world
- 13. Week General evaluation and discussion: About species exhibited in public aquariums
- 14. Week How to keep an aquarium fish healthy

An aquarium (plural: aquariums or aquaria) is a vivarium of any size having at least one transparent side in which aquatic plants or animals are kept and displayed.

Fishkeepers use aquaria to keep fish, invertebrates, amphibians, aquatic reptiles such as turtles, and aquatic plants. The term "aquarium", coined by English naturalist Philip Henry Gosse, combines the Latin root aqua, meaning water, with the suffix -arium, meaning "a place for relating to".[1]

The aquarium principle was fully developed in 1850 by the chemist Robert Warington, who explained that plants added to water in a container would give off enough oxygen to support animals, so long as the numbers of animals did not grow too large [2].

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aquarium>

[1] "Definition of aquarium". Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. Archived from the original on 4 April 2007. Retrieved 2007-04-03.

[2] Katherine C. Grier (2008) "Pets in America: A History". p. 53. University of North Carolina Press



Fishkeepers are often known as "aquarists" since many of them are not solely interested in keeping fish. The hobby can be broadly divided into three specific disciplines, depending on the type of water the fish originate from: freshwater, brackish, and marine (also called saltwater) fishkeeping.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fishkeeping>

Fish have been raised as food in pools and ponds for thousands of years.

Brightly colored or tame specimens of fish in these pools have sometimes been valued as pets rather than food.

Many cultures, ancient and modern, have kept fish for both functional and decorative purposes.

Ancient Sumerians kept wild-caught fish in ponds, before preparing them for meals.

Depictions of the sacred fish of Oxyrhynchus kept in captivity in rectangular temple pools have been found in ancient Egyptian art.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fishkeeping>

Similarly, Asia has experienced a long history of stocking rice paddies with freshwater fish suitable for eating, including various types of catfish and cyprinid. Selective breeding of carp into today's popular and completely domesticated koi and goldfish began over 2,000 years ago in Japan and China, respectively. The Chinese brought goldfish indoors during the Song Dynasty to enjoy them in large ceramic vessels.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fishkeeping>



Fishkeeping has experienced a lot of progress throughout the past 20 years
Product innovation is at the heart of the hobby's progress.

<https://www.petcha.com/innovationsin-the-aquarium-hobby/>

References

[1] "Definition of aquarium". Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. Archived from the original on 4 April 2007. Retrieved 2007-04-03.

[2] Katherine C. Grier (2008) "Pets in America: A History". p. 53. University of North Carolina Press