

AQUATIC VETERINARY CARE

Caring for your aquatic animal

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Welcome, fish enthusiast! This guide provides valuable information on keeping your aquatic pets healthy and thriving. Whether you're a seasoned fish keeper or just starting, understanding their specific needs is crucial for their well-being.

Water Quality: The Foundation of Health

- **Ammonia (NH3):** Highly toxic
- **Nitrite (NO2):** Toxic at elevated levels
- **Nitrate (NO3):** Acceptable at lower levels, manage with water changes
- **pH:** Maintain within the species-specific range
- **Temperature:** Crucial for metabolism and immune function
- **Salinity:** Important for marine and brackish species

Maintaining pristine water quality is **paramount** for aquatic animal health. Poor water quality is a leading cause of illness in captive aquatic environments. Regularly test your water using a reliable test kit. Aim for:

Perform regular partial water changes (e.g., 25% weekly) to remove nitrates and replenish trace elements. Always dechlorinate tap water before adding it to your aquarium or pond.

Nutrition: Fueling a Vibrant Life

- **Variety is Key:** Offer a varied diet.
- **Species-Specific:** Research dietary needs.
- **Quality Food:** Choose reputable brands.
- **Proper Size:** Ensure food is appropriately sized.
- **Avoid Overfeeding:** Feed only what they can consume in a few minutes.

A balanced diet is essential for growth, coloration, and disease resistance. Provide a diet that closely mimics their natural food sources. For example:

- **Herbivores:** Algae wafers, blanched vegetables (e.g., spinach, zucchini).
- **Carnivores:** Frozen or live foods (e.g., bloodworms, brine shrimp).
- **Omnivores:** A mix of both.

Overfeeding is a common mistake! Uneaten food decomposes, contributing to poor water quality. Adjust feeding amounts based on consumption.

Recognizing Signs of Illness

Early detection is crucial for successful treatment. Be observant and monitor your aquatic pets for any changes in behavior or appearance. Common signs of illness include:

- **Lethargy or inactivity**
- **Loss of appetite**
- **Abnormal swimming patterns**
- **Clamped fins**
- **Changes in coloration**
- **Visible lesions or parasites**
- **Gasping at the surface**
- **Swollen abdomen**

If you observe any of these signs, consult with an aquatic veterinarian promptly. Provide detailed information about your setup (tank size, water parameters, diet, tank mates) to help with diagnosis and treatment.

Quarantine: Protecting Your Community

Always quarantine new arrivals for 4-6 weeks before introducing them to your established aquarium or pond. This allows you to observe them for any signs of illness and prevent the spread of disease. A quarantine tank should have its own filtration system, heater, and decorations.

Summary: Keys to Aquatic Pet Health

Remember, providing optimal care for your aquatic companions involves a combination of proper water quality, balanced nutrition, vigilant observation, and preventative measures. By following these guidelines, you can help ensure a long, healthy, and fulfilling life for your watery friends. Don't hesitate to consult with a qualified aquatic veterinarian for personalized advice and treatment options.