

Victoria Betta

Australian
Bred Betta

Betta Splenden are an interactive, hardy tropical fish that will thrive in an aquarium for many years provided you can follow a few simple guidelines:

Betta were discovered originally in Thailand over 100 years ago and have since been found throughout South East Asia. Betta are found in the wild in still or slow moving waters with thick vegetation, their natural diet is small insects and small fish, they are not herbivores and do not eat plants

Popularly known as Siamese Fighting Fish, the Males are very territorial and will demonstrate an aggressive behavior when placed within sight of another. This behavior is known as “flaring” and males will extend their fins, gillplates and often attempt to bite the partition. Male Betta will do as much damage to eachother as they are able, often resulting in death and extreme injury.

They are to be kept individually, and “companion” fish chosen extremely carefully (not recommended) However, females can be kept in a sorority, but there are often aggressive exceptions to this rule.

Some Tail Types:

Useful resources:

www.ausaqua.net
www.vicbetta.com

Betta require a stable temperature of between 24 – 26, below this the fish’s immune system will become weakened and their activity reduced. They are a labyrinth fish and require access to the surface as they will breathe every few minutes, meaning they don’t need additional aeration to the water in their tank.

A suitable container is of paramount importance, the minimum size suggested is 3 liters per fish, but are happy in up to (and over) 20 liters, as the Betta enjoys staking a claim to it’s own territory. Your fish will really enjoy live plants, or soft silk plants as a very low-maintenance option, be careful of hard pointed or hard plastic plants, as they may tear delicate finnage. Consider floating plants also, as your fish will enjoy sleeping rested against it, close to the surface at night.

Be sure to rinse any new container with tap water, never using solvents or soaps even on decorations. The water you use to fill the tank will be from the tap, but will require de-chlorination using stress-coat or water conditioner. They are able to adjust to a range of pH levels from around 6.5 – 7.5 but prefer stability, leave water for 3 days to allow for the natural pH swing in new water, also consider monitoring correct Carbonate Hardness, Ammonia and Nitrate levels.

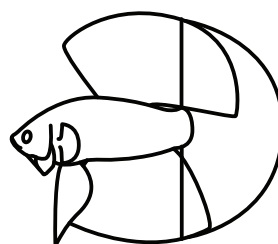
Filtration is an option, sponge filters are very effective, or an internal filter with a soft current. Otherwise you can have still water with regular changes. You can also add Ketapang / Indian Almond Leaves (or extract) to add tannins and replicate a more natural environment, and are known to improve the overall health of the fish with natural anti-bacterial and anti-fungal properties, but will stain the water.

Introduce your Betta to his new home is a delicately, it’s best to float the bag in the new cycled and conditioned aquarium un-opened for 10 mins so the temperature slowly matches and release with as little of the bagged water as possible.

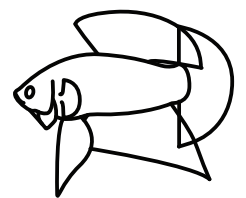
Feeding your fish is an easy process, specific Betta pellets are convenient balanced fodder, and are best complimented with live foods such as black worm, mosquito larvae, adult brine shrimp or frozen versions of these (including freeze dried). Be sure not to over-feed, keep in mind the stomach is around the same size of the fish’s eyeball.



Veil tail



Halfmoon



Asymmetrical Plakat