BASIC CODES OF PRACTICE
&
GENERAL FISHKEEPING ADVICE

THIRD EDITION

CODE OF PRACTICE
FOR GENERAL FISHKEEPING

GENERAL

Unlike other pet animals, fish do not share the human environment and therefore do not impinge as much on to everyday life as might, say, a dog that needs exercising regularly or that needs to interact with us far more.

On the other hand, because they have their own environment, it is up to the owner to make sure that this is both set up and maintained correctly in order to provide the fish with the correct living conditions.

This Code of Practice will look at both of these issues, together with other important factors to be considered when keeping fish.

COMMITMENT

Think carefully before buying an aquarium especially on a whim or for children. Who is going to look after it when the novelty wears off?

An aquarium requires some time to keep it in good order, are you or they willing to commit this time?

Unfortunately children are notorious for promising to look after pets; regrettably the promise soon goes by the board, sooner than later when they realize that there is no interplay with fish unlike a dog or cat - then it falls to a parent to look after the aquarium.

HOLIDAYS

The question is regularly asked "What to do about fish in the holidays?" Leaving an aquarium for two or three weeks to go on holiday should not be a problem providing the aquarium is in good order.

Make sure the aquarium is well maintained, clear out any detritus in the aquarium, if you use filtration clean the filter and make sure the filter is working. It is often best not to ask a friend or neighbour to feed the fish while you are away unless they know what they are doing.

Unfortunately, most overfeed with the consequence the aquarium goes foul and the fish are killed.

As long as the fish are well fed and healthy two or three weeks without food will do them no harm.

TYPES OF FISH TO KEEP

In aquatic shops, you will generally find fish divided into three sections – **tropical freshwater, coldwater freshwater** and **marines**.

Of these, tropical freshwater fish are the most numerous and most popular, followed by coldwater fish (mainly Goldfish and Koi) and then tropical marine (saltwater) fishes.

From these sections the two 'tropical' groups will require a heating system for their aquariums. Coldwater fish do not require heating and can be kept either in indoor aquariums or outdoors in ponds.

DO NOT KEEP TROPICAL AND COLDWATER FRESHWATER FISH TOGETHER IN THE SAME AQUARIUM – THEY EACH REQUIRE DIFFERENT CONDITIONS

THE AQUARIUM

It is not just a matter of finding a water-tight container, filling it with water and giving the inmates a pinch of food from time to time.

SIZE OF AQUARIUM

Bearing in mind an aquarium is normally chosen to fit in with the existing home furnishings, the basic advice is always to choose the largest aquarium that will fit both the space and your finances.

Large aquariums maintain stable water conditions for longer than smaller ones.

The overall size has a distinct bearing as to the number of fish that it can support but this, in turn, depends on the type of fish you intend to keep.

Coldwater fish (Goldfish) and tropical marine fish generally require larger aquariums than tropical freshwater fishes.

A general guideline is to suggest 600mm long tanks for tropical fresh-water, 900mm tanks and above for the other two interests.

Finally you will require a 13amp power point adjacent to the position of the aquarium, and please make sure the plug has a circuit breaker fitted. Water and electricity are not good bedfellows.

BUILD QUALITY

It is important that the aquarium is built to the correct standard and capable of withstanding the considerable pressure that many litres /gallons of water place upon it. The thickness of the glass used should comply with the aquatic industry-recommended standard.

If purchasing a second-hand aquarium insist it be filled with water before purchase to ensure it does not leak. Also if it there is no hood with it check that the aquarium is of a 'standard' size otherwise you may not be able to get a hood that fits.

COVER GLASS

It is essential that a cover glass is fitted to the aquarium to both reduce water loss through evaporation and to stop the fish from jumping out. 'Off the shelf' aquarium hoods often have a cover glass fitted as well as knock out sections for heater/stats and air lines. If you intend to use metal halide lamps housed in a pendant fitting over the aquarium, a close fitting cover glass is a must.

STAND

Various aquarium stands can be purchased that will fit in with the home's existing furnishings. If it is intended to mount the aquarium on an existing piece of furniture you must ensure it will take the weight. A litre of water weighs a kilogram: add to this the aquarium itself, the gravel and hood, it can add up to a tidy sum. Also ensure the stand is level.

ROCKS & GRAVEL

The choice of gravel, rock or bogwood is a personal one. To plant the aquarium you must have something to plant the plants in, standard ⅛ aquarium gravel is best, larger gravel or fine sand is not recommended. There is no mandatory need to use either rock or bogwood unless it is your choice to use them in your design, but fish often find the sanctuary and hiding places they provide reassuring.

Thoroughly wash all rocks and gravel before placing it in the aquarium. Slope the gravel towards the front and then set out any rocks or bogwood.

WATER

Wherever possible, water conditions should be tailored to meet the fishes natural requirements.

With tropical marine species this is easily achieved as one set of conditions will generally suffice, since conditions in the oceans are quite similar worldwide. Bear in mind, when budgeting for tropical marine fishes, the ongoing continual cost of synthetic salt mixes required for water changes.

Tropical freshwater and coldwater species may come from several different conditions, according to their natural habitats; hence using only one set of water conditions may not necessarily suit all species.

Fortunately, such species have more tolerance to differing water conditions and will survive quite happily provided they are introduced into any new conditions gradually. Any sudden change of any conditions in the fish's environment is likely to cause disease-inducing stress.
(See **FBAS Care Sheets** for the specific groups of fishes on the FBAS Website)

Obviously for tropical species (freshwater or marine) some form of heating must be provided to keep the water at the correct temperature.
Coldwater aquariums may need careful siting if they are not to overheat in summer; Coldwater aquariums sited in windows can be affected by sunlight raising the temperature to abnormal levels. Avoid these positions. sometimes water changes maybe necessary to keep temperatures at the correct level during the hottest summer months.

AQUARIUM PLANTS

Aquatic plants are important. Apart from making the aquarium set up visually appealing, they provide vital services for the fish, offering shelter,
hiding places and even food! But, by far the largest benefit comes from the plants' ability to purify the aquarium's water conditions. Natural plants produce oxygen and absorb carbon monoxide in daylight conditions but reverse this process in the dark.

Plants will also absorb some waste material (fertiliser) produced by the fish.

Aquatic plants, like fish, are indigenous to certain areas of the world where the water conditions may vary. When purchasing rooted plants look for a good root structure, leaves free from blemish and damage, in general, the same way in which you would look at a terrestrial plant. Inspect under leaves for snail eggs and remove the jelly-like blobs before placing the plants in aquarium.

Ask how large the plant will grow. Will it be suitable for your setup? Always ask. Non-rooted aquarium plants will need to be weighted down – a small piece of lead pinched on to the bottom of the plant and just inserted in the gravel will suffice.

It is usual, to ensure luxuriant plant growth, to supplement the original lighting provided with the aquarium with extra lighting units. A further practice, often used by expert fishkeepers, is to install a carbon dioxide injection system for even better plant growth although this system needs to carefully monitored and controlled if water quality is not to be adversely affected.

Finally there are plastic plants, the ones modelled on natural species are very popular and hard to tell from the real thing, they of course will not take up waste material, but good filtration will take care of that. They can however, tolerate being taken out and scrubbed to remove any unwanted algae!

HOW MANY FISH IN A TANK?

One of the first questions a newcomer to fishkeeping asks is "How many fish can I keep in the tank?"

The answer might not be as straightforward as you might think, as it depends on what type of fish you intend to keep.

The most fish you can fit into any given size of tank are:
FRESHWATER TROPICALS, followed downward in number by
FRESHWATER COLDWATER fish (Goldfish) and then
TROPICAL MARINES.

A rough guide is to allow 12 sq inches (77 sq cms) per 1 inch (2.54 cms) body length of fish (don't include tails in any measurement) for TROPICALS. So, a tank with a 24” x 12” water surface area (288 sq inches or 1800 sq cms) could hold 288 divided by 12 'inches' of fish, ie, 24.

At an allowance of 24 sq inches (154 sq cms) per inch of fish for GOLDFISH, the number for the same tank would be 12 inches of fish – only three or four modest sized fishes.

At 48 sq inches (300 sq cms) per inch of fish for MARINE fish, the number for the same tank would be only 6 inches of fish – only three or four small fishes.

This is why most guides advise on a 36” (900mm) long tank for Goldfish and/or marines – it provides room for a few more fish.

These figures need to be used in conjunction with common sense

In the first example although a 24" tank theoretically supports 24 'inches' of fish you wouldn't be doing the fish (or the system, much good if you decided to go for two 12" fish in the tank! Then there is the question of growth.

What size are the fishes likely to reach when adult? Remember, all fish on sale at the aquatic shop are juveniles and will certainly double in size in most cases with the correct care. You can find out the expected adult sizes of aquarium fishes in the FBAS Booklet No 6 - National Fish Sizes (see how to get a copy on the FBAS website www.fbas.co.uk).

You should allow at least a two or three week gap between completing the setting up of the aquarium and the introduction of the first fishes. This allows the tank (especially the filtration system) to 'mature.'

Finally, when the time eventually comes to introduce fish, don't be in too much of a hurry to stock the tank- certainly not to its full capacity right from the start. The aquarium conditions, particularly those of the filtration system, need to re-adjust themselves to each increase in bio-mass - so do it slowly.

SELECTING FISH FOR AQUARIUMS

A fish's size must be taken in account. The majority of fish offered for sale will be juveniles and growth rates into adulthood must be anticipated, as should the fishes' eventual adult size. Avoid mixing large fish with small species: remember fish eat fish! If it will fit into the mouth it will be eaten. Avoid mixing species that need known differing water conditions.

Recent legislation makes it mandatory for both the vendor and intending purchaser of some non-native coldwater species (especially those from North America and Europe) to hold the necessary licence.

Many fish are gregarious by nature; known shoaling species should be bought in numbers, around six or more, as solitary species they may not thrive without the companionship of their own kind, or they may turn into aggressive, territorial tyrants in the aquarium out of boredom.

Always research fully any species you intend keeping and make sure you can provide the necessary conditions for it. For instance, some fishes have specialist dietary needs and providing these in captivity may not always be possible.

With today's Internet services there is a wealth of information about almost any species you may care to name. Libraries and monthly hobby magazines are further sources of information and local aquatic Societies can provide exact practical experiences of keeping fish in your own particular area. Much information can be obtained from the FBAS Website www.fbas.co.uk

When it comes to actually choosing fish from the display tank:

Reject fish from any tank containing dead or obviously diseased fish. Do not select a fish that has open wounds, sores or a malformed body. Most healthy fish swim with fins erect, and generally a fish exhibiting 'clamped' fins should be avoided.

Note: this warning may not always apply to tropical marine fish.

Do not select a fish that cannot swim effortlessly nor maintain its chosen position in the water without undue effort. Fish tumbling head over heels or bobbing to the surface have balance problems.

Choose fish that are acting normally: nocturnal species may well hide away from view during the day or when the tank is brightly-lit, but a solitary fish sulking in the corner may well have something wrong with it.
Catfish, for instance, normally inhabit the bottom levels of the tank, so expect to see them there.

DO NOT BUY ARTIFICIALLY DYED FISH
NOR THOSE GENETICALLY MODIFIED IN ANY WAY

It may be prudent, especially when selecting tropical marine fish, to make sure that they are feeding willingly. Ask the dealer to demonstrate this.

TRANSPORTING TROPICAL FISH

When purchasing tropical fish, take with you an old towel and a black carrier bag. The store owner will bag them up in a clear plastic bag with usually a blast of oxygen in the bag. Wrap the insulating towel around the bag and place it in the black bag (keeping the fish in darkness reduces stress) and get them home as soon as possible.

TRANSPORTING COLDWATER FISH

Many of the so-called coldwater fish can also be transported as above without the insulation. Goldfish and similar sized fish are best transported in fish buckets, of a type similar to the five litre tubs in which paint or emulsion is sold. These must have a tight fitting lid and, as they are often made of a white polyurethane material, the outside and the lid are best painted black or the bucket carried in a black plastic bag, so that the fish is not stressed. Unless one is fully competent in handling fish then a suitable size net should be used to transfer the fish from the bucket to the aquarium or pond.

INTRODUCING THE FISH

Make the introduction of the fish into the home aquarium as smooth as possible.

Equalise the water temperatures of the transportation bag to that of the aquarium by floating the bag in the tank for at least 20 minutes before gently releasing the fish into its new home.

It is a good idea to feed all the fish when introducing fish for the first time (or new fish later on); a small amount of *Daphnia* will help to settle them down.

For the first introductory fish, the new aquarium will become its own quarantine tank but, it is important that steps are taken to prevent disease being introduced with any new fish that may be added in the future.

It is recommended that all new fish acquisitions are quarantined in a separate aquarium (set up to the same conditions as the main aquarium) for at least two weeks. During this time, any diseases that manifest themselves can be treated accordingly, without putting the main collection at risk.

The quarantine tank need not be of the same size as the main aquarium as it will only be called upon to hold a small number of fish at any one time.

It should not contain gravel or natural plants; it can have a collection of plastic plants, plastic pipes and even rocks to make the fish more comfortable or provide hiding places. These can be washed in disinfectant and thoroughly rinsed through as necessary. When not in use, the quarantine tank can be used as a 'hospital tank' for the treatment of any fish that might fall ill.

FEEDING

Whilst there is a vast range of commercially available fish food at aquatic stores, the urge to overfeed must be avoided at all costs.

To draw a simile, approximately 87% of the food we humans consume is used to maintain our body temperature. Nevertheless we all feed fish as if they were mammals; overfeeding will not necessarily produce better fish. Resist this urge as excess and uneaten food only pollutes the water

FEED ONLY ENOUGH FOOD THAT CAN BE EATEN WITHIN A FEW MINUTES

Where a family shares responsibility for the aquarium, make sure feeding is carried out with the knowledge of the other family members.

In addition to commercially-available prepared foods, you can feed live food, such as *Daphnia*, Bloodworm, Gnat larvae and some home-cultured worm foods to your fish. This is especially beneficial when preparing fish for breeding, but only feed live aquatic foods that have been collected from fish-free waters to avoid introducing disease into the aquarium.

Another excellent source is frozen and/or freeze-dried foods which are available from your aquatic dealer.

When breeding fish in the aquarium, particular attention must be given to providing the correct-sized foods for the very often minute baby fishes; it is not possible for all baby fish to survive on finely-crumbled versions of food given to their parents. Newly hatched Brine Shrimp (from the dried eggs of *Artemia salina*) are regarded as ideal first foods but there are also liquidised foods which can be taken by most baby fish.

MAINTENANCE ROUTINE

The easy part of fishkeeping is starting out, but success depends on a regime of regular maintenance by the fishkeeper. Like all pet animals, fish need care - your care. If there is any doubt concerning your ability or the available time to care for the fish, then fishkeeping is not for you.

ALWAYS DISCONNECT POWER
WHEN SERVICING AQUARIUM EQUIPMENT

Keeping the water condition at its optimum is of paramount importance. Whilst well maintained filtration equipment will do its part, the simple task of replacing a portion of the water regularly will do much to keep water conditions at their best.

Do not simply 'top up' water lost by evaporation, this will NOT reduce any pollutants in the aquarium; this is only achieved by removing, and replacing with new water, at least a quarter of the aquarium water every month.

Remember all the fishes' waste material goes into the aquarium water, their living space. Their health is totally reliant on you removing it.

Siphon off water from just above gravel level so that sludge is also removed at the same time as the water. A 'gravel washer' can be most effective, removing dirt and water without the gravel!

Remove dead plant material before it decays and pollutes the water.

Keep cover glasses clean, so that all available light from the fluorescent tubes is not blocked, but reaches the plants in the tank below.

FISH HEALTH

Learn to observe your fishes, know what their 'normal' behaviour is so that any abnormal behaviour immediately causes you to investigate and, in the process, deduce what may be wrong. Most of the easily recognisable fish ailments can be cured using readily available remedies from your aquatic dealer; antibiotics, if required, can only be obtained through a veterinary surgeon. Copper-based remedies, whilst used effectively in freshwater aquariums, cannot be used to treat marine aquariums where invertebrates, such as corals etc, are present.

It is usual to treat the tank as a whole for simple, contagious diseases, but some fish may need isolating for separate treatment for other more individual problem. The two best ways to avoid disease affecting your fish are:

- Keep a well-maintained aquarium. Fish generally succumb to disease when stressed.
- Take precautions not to inadvertently introduce disease into the tank.

Quarantine all new fish additions for at least two weeks, inspect plants for snails' eggs and sterilize all nets after use.

DEAD OR DISEASED FISH

Never dispose of dead fish flushing down a water closet (toilet) or burying them as both waste water and soil water eventually finds its way into our river system. If the fish has died of, or is carrying a disease that our native fish have no resistance to, and it gets into our rivers this can cause a serious problem.

Incineration is the best disposal method alternatively make a small parcel of it by wrapping in newspaper and Microwave it for two minutes at 600 Watts and then put it into the household waste dustbin. It may sound odd but by Micro-waving the dead fish you will kill all the bacteria or viruses causing its death. Some local authorities will collect both dead fish and other animals for safe disposal.

It is also possible that water removed during water changes could be contaminated with disease if fish in the tank are sick. Treatment of the water before disposal might then be necessary, or at least empty it over a wide area in the garden to evaporate or biodegrade as much as possible, before it diffuses into the soil.

BREEDING FISH

Baby fish can number in hundreds, if not thousands, from a single spawning and you must be prepared to be able to cope with this increase in stock. Many extra tanks will be needed to house such prolific spawning outcomes.
There is no reason why your fish won't breed in captivity if you have followed the advice given previously, but you must do this in a responsible manner.

Do not breed large numbers of poor quality fish, nor large numbers of fry from livebearing fish who may have interbred indiscriminately and whose purity of strain will have become diluted. You will not be able to dispose of these fish easily.

However, the breeding of any species that is becoming endangered in the wild is to be encouraged, especially through any conservation and natural species replenishment scheme that is in operation.

Another encouragement to breeding is to research exactly what conditions are required for the fish to reproduce. Again, vital information can be obtained especially with species that may not have been bred previously in captivity.

NEVER DISPOSE OF UNWANTED
FISH IN ANY OUTDOOR NATURAL WATERS

Not only is the practice illegal, but it may well put our own native fish populations at risk from predators or disease.

Fish that are no longer wanted can be offered back to the pet shop where purchased. Advertising them on the internet with a taker collects clause. There are Fish-keeping Clubs in most areas. They can be contacted to see if any of their members willing to have them. But in all cases do not expect to sell them. Just be grateful that someone is willing to take the fish off your hands.

HELP PAGES

It is impossible to either foresee or solve every problem that is likely to befall the fishkeeper. We will deal with some of the more worrying practical problems here; for fish-related problems. However there is a great deal of free help available on the FBAS website please refer to it. www.fbas.co.uk

POWER FAILURE

The first thing to do, in the event of a power supply failure is – "don't panic!" As Dads Army instructs you.

In the average setting of a normally furnished (and probably centrally-heated) room it would take several hours for the water temperature in a tropical aquarium to fall to lethal limits for the fish. Now to sensible actions.

Further heat loss should be prevented - even before seeking to rectify the power supply failure. (Assuming the power failure is ongoing and not just a blown fuse).

Wrap the aquarium in some form of heat-insulating material - bubble-wrap, blankets or even several layers of newspapers. Now you can turn your attention to providing alternative heating (again, presuming a lengthy power shortage).

If you have another means of heating - gas, for instance - then the best thing to do is fill several containers with hot water and stand or float them in the aquarium to maintain the temperature. Repeat at regular intervals if necessary.
NOTE: You should drain out some of the tank water to allow for water displacement by the containers, otherwise the tank will overflow.

Do not simply drain off lots of water and replace with heated water as this will alter the water conditions in the tank; the fish may be stressed by sudden exposure to 'raw' water being introduced.

OVERHEATING

Should the aquarium overheat, reduce the temperature by floating ice cubes (contained in a sealed bag) in the water. Alternatively (or additionally), open the hood, turn up the aeration (or add some) and direct a fan to blow air across the water surface to add more cooling.

LEAKS

Sometimes leaks cure themselves, as dirt enters the leakage area and plugs it, so give it a little time before taking drastic action. Otherwise the tank must be drained out, dried fully and aquarium sealant (not similar looking kitchen or bathroom sealant) used to re-seal all seams. Use aquarium sealants in a well-ventilated area and leave the tank to cure for at least 24 hours before refilling.

FILTER NOT WORKING

A sudden stop in water flowing from the filter return can mean a burned out motor or it may have been getting slower without you noticing it.

In the first instance, the remedy is obvious – a new replacement. But, only too often, all that is wrong is that the filter needs cleaning. Apart from rinsing out the filter medium (ALWAYS USE AQUARIUM WATER FOR THIS), take out the impeller and clean off any slime from it and the impeller chamber too.

Occasionally, a filter may stop due to an air-lock developing inside. Give it a shake or even invert it (over a bucket, just in case) to dislodge the air.

AIR PUMP NOT WORKING

An obvious change in sound coupled with no air output indicates a split diaphragm in the pump. Replacement is straightforward but

ALWAYS DISCONNECT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

before opening up the pump.

A reduced air flow from the pump points towards two things: firstly, there are two tiny rubber 'flap valves' in the pumps output chamber that may need cleaning.

Secondly, the air pump has to draw its air in from somewhere; usually its through a hole in the base which is protected by a felt filter pad. Over time, this pad gets clogged up and reduces the air supply to the pump. Don't neglect to clean this forgotten component.

Further up the supply line, check that any 'non-return' valve is not clogged, nor are air stones, nor any air-valves that used to regulate the airflow.

ALGAE

The main causes of unwanted algae growth are too much light and/or an excess of 'plant nutrients' in the water, usually nitrates and phosphates.

Make sure you have enough natural plants to make use of all the light available. Cut down on the intensity of the light (shade the cover glass) rather than cutting down on the light duration – most tropical plants need twelve hours or so a day.

Reduce nitrates by regular partial water changes and use a phosphate remover in your filtration system.

If the algae is the 'soft' green variety, use a natural way of reducing it – import a few vegetarian minded fishes.

FACTS & FIGURES

1 gallon = 4.54 litres and weighs 10lbs. 1 cubic foot holds 6.25 gallons
1 litre = 0.22 gallons contains 1,000 cubic centimetres (ccs) and weighs 1 kilogram

Aquarium Capacities

Length X Width X Depth (in feet) X 6.25 = gallons
Length X Width X Depth (in centimetres) divided by 1000 = litres

Standard Aquarium Capacities (in inches)

18 X 10 X 10 = 6 gallons 24 X 15 X 12 = 15 gallons
36 X 15 X 12 = 20 gallons 48 X 15 X 12 = 30 gallons

Conversions

Fahrenheit to Centigrade : F - 32 X 5/9 = C
Centigrade to Fahrenheit : C X 9/5 + 32 = F

Equivalents

1cc (1 millilitre) = 1 gramme
568cc = 1 Imp pint 4,546cc = 1 Imp gallon
1 litre = 1.7598 Imp pint 4.546 litre = 1 Imp gallon
6¼ imp gallon = 28.525 litre (28,525cc) = 1 cubic ft.
6.47 Imp pint = 3.675 litre (3,675.00cc) = 1 U.S gallon

Approximate Aquarium Sizes

12" = 300mm 15" = 380mm 18" = 450mm
24" = 600mm 30" = 760mm 36" = 900mm
48" = 1220mm 60" = 1525mm 72" = 1830mm

Water Content of a Typically Filled Aquarium

24" x 12" x 12" = 10 imp galls = 45.46 ltr
24" x 15" x 12" = 12.5 imp galls = 57.00 ltr
30" x 15" x 12" = 19.53 imp galls = 89.14 ltr
48" x 15" x 15" = 39.01 imp galls = 178.28 ltr

Weight Of A Typically Planted Aquarium

24" x 12" x 12" = 150 lbs = 67 kilos
24" x 15" x 12" = 186 lbs = 83 kilos
30" x 15" x 12" = 225 lbs = 100 kilos
48" x 15" x 15" = 430 lbs = 192 kilos

SOME USEFUL CONTACTS

FEDERATION OF BRITISH AQUATIC SOCIETIES

www.fbas.co.uk

- Care Sheets available on specific groups of fish.
- Advice on pond construction and maintenance.
- Fountains, waterfalls, pond plants and planting and information on the various forms of filtration.
- Aquarium Management.
- Fish ills and remedies.
- Discover your nearest Fishkeeping Society.
- Information on Fishkeeping Exhibitions and Events

All of the Companies listed below issue free booklets on fishkeeping and their own products.
However, the fishkeeping advice given is universal.

ROLF C. HAGEN LTD.
California Drive,
Whitewood Industrial Estate,
Castleford. West Yorks WF10 5QH.
Telephone: 01977 556622
Fax: 01977 513465
www.hagen.com

INTERPET LTD.
Interpet House,
Vincent Lane,
Dorking, Surrey RH4 3YX.
Telephone: 01306 881033
Fax: 01306 885009

TETRA LTD.
The Clock House,
Gaters Mill, Mansbridge Road,
West End, Southampton.
Hants SO18 3HW.
Telephone: 08700 554020
www.tetra.net

AQUARIAN/RENA LTD.
Aquarian Advisory Service
P.O. Box 67,
Elland,
West Yorks HX5 0SJ.
Telephone: 01422 251535
www.aquarian.com

If you consider there are any improvements that can be made to these Codes Of Practice (or there are other issues that should be introduced into them to improve the manner in which Fish are kept, exhibited, auctioned or sold), please put them in writing to the Secretary of the FBAS Judges & Standards Committee whose address can be found on the Federation's website.

PLEASE KEEP FISH RESPONSIBLY