

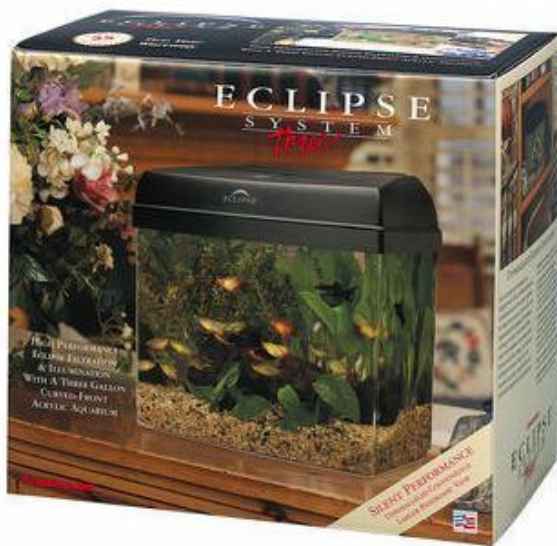
tideline newsletter tideline aquatics

Tideline Aquatics Store Hours

Monday – Friday 11am-7pm
Saturday 10am-6pm
Sunday 1pm-5pm

SETTING UP YOUR FIRST FRESHWATER AQUARIUM

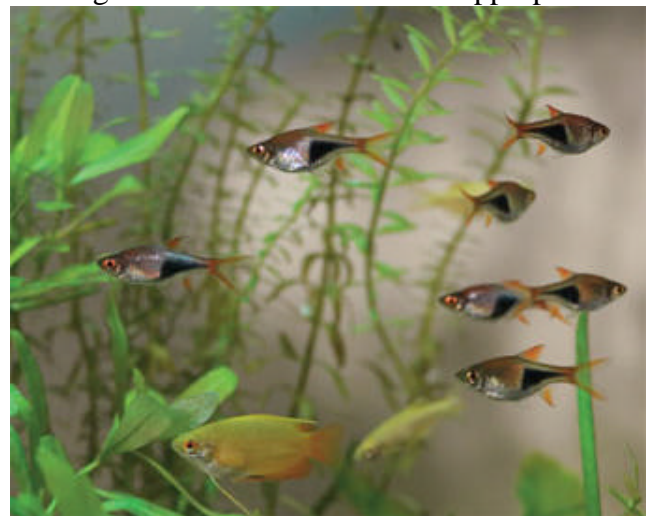
The aquarium trade loses more first time hobbyists mainly because the new-comer doesn't receive the proper information for getting started correctly. Here we will cover the basic requirements for putting together your first freshwater aquarium to ensure it is a successful venture.



The Aquarium

First, pick an aquarium size you can afford to outfit with adequate filtration to support the aquarium. Certainly larger aquariums are easier to maintain but even a small aquarium can be

successful if outfitted with the correct components. Just realize that smaller aquariums will hold a smaller number of fish and that the fish you choose will be fish that remain small. If you enjoy cichlids like Oscars, Jack Dempseys and the like, you will need a minimum of 55 gallons to house these fish as adults. But if a small aquarium is in your budget, fish choices like swordtails, guppies, tetras, rasboras, platies, dwarf gouramis and danios will be appropriate.



The Filtration

Here is where first time aquarists make the first mistake. If you purchase a filter, it **MUST** have a biological filter included with it or your aquarium will not be successful. A biological filter is nothing more than a component within the filter for supporting live bacteria that will keep the aquarium water stable. These bacteria will reduce ammonia and nitrite levels within the aquarium water keeping it safe for the fish. Never purchase a filter that contains only a filter cartridge. Though these good bacteria will grow on the surface of the cartridge, the filter cartridge must be replaced once per month. In doing this,

you will be removing these beneficial bacterial. Therefore, choose a filter that contains both a cartridge AND a biological component like a Bio-Wheel, a Bio-Foam, a Bio-Grate in conjunction with the filter cartridge.



PICTURED HERE IS A PROPER FILTER – IN THE BACK OF THE FILTER ARE THE CARTRIDGES, THE CENTER CONTAINS A CHEMICAL CHAMBER AND IN THE FRONT IS THE BIOLOGICAL FILTER.

The filter cartridge should be changed out at least once per month. The cartridge (the mechanical filter) should contain activated carbon (the chemical filter) or have an additional compartment for housing activated carbon. We recommend changing out the carbon once per month as well. As for the biological filter component (the bio-wheel, bio-foam, etc), it should NEVER be changed out in an established aquarium. If the biological filter component requires any cleaning, it should be cleaned with dechlorinated tap water (tap water treated with a water conditioner), well water or some of the aquarium water in a separate container. Let us repeat this, do not clean the biological filter with untreated tap water – this will kill the beneficial bacteria that have colonized there!!

Filters that contain the three stages we discussed above will be just a little more expensive, BUT it will pay for itself quickly when the fish actually survive as the aquarium water will remain safe for the fish.

The Heater and Thermometer

Unless you plan on housing only goldfish in your new aquarium, you MUST have a heater for the aquarium. There are many types of aquarium heaters but submersible heaters are of better quality. If a submersible heater is not in your budget, at least purchase a heater that will keep the aquarium temperature stable. Tropical fish require a stable water temperature (most prefer temperatures 76-80 degrees but stable). If the temperature of the water fluctuates daily, the fish will develop parasite disease like Ich (white spot disease).



Believing that your house temperature will keep your aquarium temperature stable is incorrect. Purchase a heater with the appropriate wattage for the size of the aquarium you choose. Most quality brands will have a scale on the heater that denotes what size heater they suggest for a certain size aquarium. Purchase any type of reliable aquarium thermometer. This will allow you to monitor the water temperature to ensure the heater is operating properly.

The Water Conditioner

Unless you have well water (and some well water is not safe for fish – have it tested), you will require a water conditioner to make the water safe for the fish. Most city tap water now

contains Chloramines (a chlorine and ammonia bond). Allowing water to sit for 24 hours will not remove Chloramines!! Using a water conditioner like AquaLife Complete will remove the chlorine and the ammonia. This water conditioner also provides a slime coat for the fish to reduce stress.



You will need to treat the aquarium with this conditioner BEFORE you add any fish. After the initial set up, any new water you add to the aquarium to replace evaporated water or when performing monthly 25% partial water changes will need to be pre-treated before adding it to your aquarium. The new water should also be the same temperature as the water already in the aquarium.

The Aquarium Cover & Light

Many aquarium fish can jump out of the aquarium! Adding an aquarium cover will prevent this from happening and it will also reduce the rate of evaporation of water from your aquarium. If you can afford it, purchase a fluorescent light fixture for your aquarium. Fluorescent lights give off less heat (keeping water temperatures more stable in conjunction with the heater), are less expensive to operate and will cause less algae growth compared to incandescent lights.



The Gravel

We recommend using natural colored aquarium gravel. Certainly colored gravel will not harm your fish, most fish display better coloration when housed with natural colored aquarium gravel. Choose a small to fine aquarium gravel. Scavenger fish like catfish and loaches have small barbels around their mouths that can be damaged by larger aquarium gravel or glass gravel.



Purchase enough gravel to allow about ¾" to 1" of depth in the aquarium for fish-only aquariums. Most aquarium gravel should be rinsed before using it. Once again, if you prefer brightly colored aquarium gravel, then purchase it. Just remember that most fish display better color on natural colored gravel.

The Support Stand

Though smaller aquariums may be fine when placed on counter tops or existing furniture, larger aquariums are best placed on stands designed for aquariums. Whichever you choose, ensure the aquarium is level. If the aquarium is not on a level surface, it can lead to a leak due to uneven pressure placed on just one side of the aquarium! If you choose to place the aquarium on a piece of furniture, it must be able to support the weight of the filled aquarium. A 10 gallon aquarium filled with water and gravel will weigh nearly 100lbs!!

The Decorations

Aquarium fish will be more comfortable in their environment if the aquarium includes simple decorations like artificial plants, perhaps a piece

of aquarium driftwood or decorative rocks. Decorations offer not only offer the fish places to hide out and swim through, it gives the fish a more natural environment thus keeping them more comfortable and less stressed.



The aquarium décor does not have to be anything fancy; just ensure that what you use is designed for use in an aquarium.

Getting Started

Now that you have your new aquarium at home with the appropriate type of filter, hood, light, water conditioner, heater and gravel, it must now be all put together properly. Place the aquarium on an aquarium stand or stable piece of furniture. Without plugging anything in, place the 3-stage filter and the heater on the aquarium. Rinse the aquarium gravel (if required) and gently place it in the bottom of the tank. Now fill the aquarium with water (it may be somewhat cloudy at this point but do not worry about it).



Using the manufacturer's instructions, get the filter operating (most must be primed initially to get them started). After the aquarium heater has been in the water for 20 minutes, plug in the

heater and adjust the thermostat according to the manufacturer's instructions. NEVER remove the heater from the water once it is plugged in – the heater will crack and require replacement (and it voids the warranty). Place the thermometer in the aquarium. Adjust the heater over the next several hours to maintain the water temperature at 76-80 degrees. Now add the appropriate amount of water conditioner to the aquarium based on the number of gallons of your aquarium. We suggest double dosing the water conditioner for the initial treatment due to the elevated levels of Chloramines in our city tap water here in the Charleston area. The aquarium cover can now be placed on the aquarium. You will need to cut out areas on the back of the hood to allow for power cords, the filter and heater to fit. Cut the slots tight to reduce the chance of your fish jumping out of the aquarium. You would be surprised at how small of a space a fish will find to jump out of the aquarium! Turn on the aquarium light and decorate the tank to your liking. **The aquarium lights should be run no more than 8-10 hours per day!!** Consider purchasing a timer to plug your aquarium light in to.



Have the lights come on to fit your schedule so you will have more time to enjoy the aquarium with the lights on. Now allow the aquarium to operate for 24 hours BEFORE placing any fish into the aquarium. After several hours, check the aquarium temperature to ensure the heater is set properly (76-80 degrees).

Your First Fish

Here is another point where first time aquarists make mistakes. We know you are excited about the new aquarium but you must be patient during

the first few weeks of installing your new aquarium. Take a sample of water (about ½ cup) to the store so the water can be tested to ensure it is ready for the initial fish purchase. The environment you have just created is sterile meaning there are not beneficial bacteria present in the aquarium to keep the water stable and safe for the fish. For this reason, only **HARDY** fish should be purchased and in very small numbers (for example, a 10 gallon aquarium should have only 3 or 4 small hardy fish placed in it initially). Don't let temptation guide you here. If you purchase species that are more delicate (angelfish, less hardy tetras, loaches, etc) there is a strong likelihood these fish will perish. New aquariums go through what we in the aquarium trade call "New Tank Syndrome". Since no good bacteria are present in a new aquarium, ammonia and nitrite levels will be elevated during the first 2-4 weeks of placing fish in the new aquarium. These bacteria will colonize in the aquarium during this period but it takes time and patience. Choosing fish species that can tolerate less than optimum conditions are key to not killing your first fish. By placing a small number of **HARDY** fish into your new aquarium, the bacteria will colonize your biological filter (the biowheel, biofoam, etc) and stabilize the aquarium water to make it safe for more delicate species in the coming weeks. Here are some of the best starter fish we suggest for new aquariums:



ZEBRA DANIOS



BLOODFIN TETRAS



PLATYS



WHITE CLOUD MOUNTAIN MINNOWS



RED SERPAE TETRAS



BLACK SKIRT TETRAS

Again, purchase only a small number of fish initially. The aquarium may appear somewhat empty at first, but this is the safest method for getting your new aquarium's biological filter established. You can speed up the "New Tank Syndrome" process by adding biological additives like Seachem's Stability. This product adds bacteria to the aquarium to help in getting the biological filter established more quickly thus reducing stress to the new fish. Take your new fish home in the plastic bag to acclimate them to your aquarium. Float the bag in the aquarium for about 20 minutes to allow the water temperature in the bag to equalize the water temperature of your aquarium. Now open the bag and add about ½ cup of water from your aquarium to the bag.

Continue doing this procedure every 15 minutes until the amount of water in the bag has doubled. Now dip the fish out of the bag using an aquarium net and place the fish into the aquarium. Turn off the aquarium light and allow the fish to get settled in the aquarium for several hours. Do not feed the fish yet! After the fish seem to be settled in, you can feed the fish but only lightly!! Tropical fish need to be fed only a small amount of food (about 2-4 flakes per fish about twice per day for smaller fish). Do not overfeed. Fish should immediately eat all of the food you are offering them within a few minutes. Overfeeding will cause a sudden spike in ammonia that could kill your fish.

What To Expect

In the coming days after adding your first fish to the aquarium, the water will become somewhat cloudy. Do not be alarmed as this is normal. The cloudy water is caused by a bacterial bloom (the development of the biological filter). Just keep the food light and usually within 10-14 days the water will become crystal clear (if you are not overfeeding) as the bacteria begin to colonize on all surfaces of the aquarium including the biological filter media. After about 3 weeks with the starter fish, take another sample of water back to the store and have it tested. If the water parameters test normal, it will be safe for you to begin adding more delicate species. As long as you don't overfeed, overstock or rinse your biological filter media with tap water, the bacteria in the aquarium will keep the water stable. After about 4-5 weeks, you will want to purchase an aquarium gravel vacuum and change out 25% of the water.



This should be done monthly using water that is the same temperature as your aquarium and has

been treated with the appropriate amount of water conditioner. On an alternate week, change out the filter cartridge and activated carbon.

The Clean Up Crew

Once the aquarium water is stable, you can add scavenger fish like a plecostomus (eats algae) and a catfish or loach (for eating left-over food). You can add a small number of these scavengers for general aquarium cleanup. If you enjoy these types of scavenger fish, you can add numerous compatible species just be sure to purchase a sinking type food to supplement their diet.



Stock your aquarium but do not overstock the aquarium! Too many fish may overload the biological filter causing deadly ammonia and/or nitrite spikes that could kill your fish. Crowded aquariums can also increase the chance of disease organisms. Adverse water conditions stress the fish giving these disease organisms an opportunity to infect your fish. A good rule of thumb is about 1" of small fish per gallon of water (that's 10-1" fish for a 10 gallon aquarium). Though we do offer water testing at Tideline Aquatics, we strongly suggest you purchase a test kit to monitor the water quality. Testing the water about once per week will ensure that you keep the environment safe for your fish to remain healthy and live a long life in your new aquarium! Don't forget this last suggestion. When purchasing fish for your aquarium, use a reputable aquarium store (we strongly recommend Tideline Aquatics!) that specializes in tropical fish. Choose an aquarium store that has a skilled staff that can help you make smart decisions on how to keep your aquarium healthy. Also, avoid purchasing fish from stores with numerous dead fish in the tanks

or from stores that do not quarantine their fish when they do get sick. By making smart purchases using the correct equipment and having an aquarium store that can give you good guidance, you will soon find yourself purchasing a larger aquarium to support your new addiction!

WE RECEIVED SEVERAL MASSIVE LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS THIS WEEK – CHECK OUT A FEW OF THE ODD-BALLS THIS WEEK:



DWARF RAINBOW PEACOCK GUDGEON GOBY



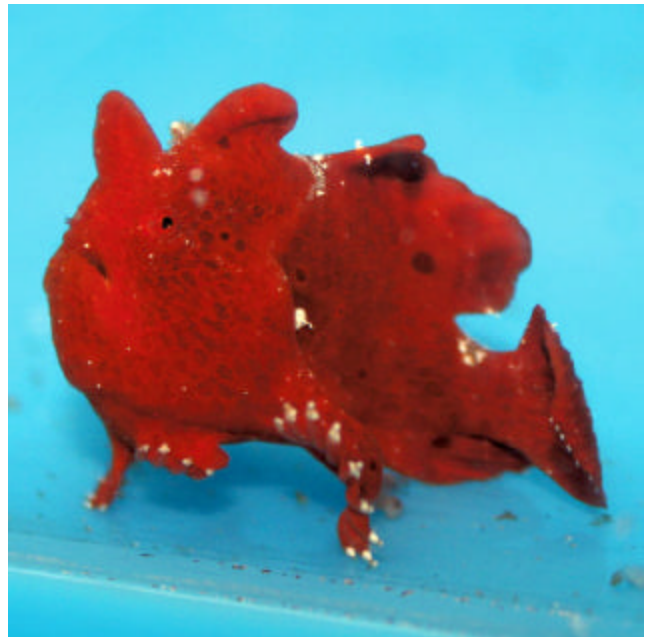
JURUENSE ZEBRA SHOVELNOSE



ROUND-BANDED BARB



BORBONIUS ANTHIAS



RED WARTY ANGLERFISH



TIGER WARDI WATCHMAN GOBY

OUR LIVE CORAL SHIPMENT WAS MASSIVE – GREAT SPECIALS ON THE WEB COUPONS THIS WEEK!

Don't forget to show your military ID at the check-out counter! Tideline Aquatics now offers a discount to both active and retired military persons with a military ID!!

Also, print off web coupons for even more savings when you shop with us!!

WHAT'S NEW AT [tideline aquatics?](#)

ON THE MENU THIS WEEK:

Feeder Goldfish, Feeder Ghost Shrimp, Feeder Rosy Reds, Feeder Guppies, Feeder Crayfish and Feeder Fiddler Crabs. **NOTE: LIVE BLACK WORMS DID NOT ARRIVE THIS WEEK!**

FRESHWATER FISH:

Livebearers – New! Lemon Swordtails, Mickey Mouse Swordtails, Mickey Mouse Platies, Cool New Red Tiger Platies (yellow platies with red stripes!), Assorted Swordtails, Sunburst Platies, Redtail Dalmation Platies, Cobra Guppy Pairs, Bright Yellow Guppy Pairs, Iridescent Green Sailfin Mollies, Assorted M/L Lyretail Mollies, Dalmation Mollies, Black Yucatan Mollies, Koi Swordtails.

Catfish/Loaches/Plecostomus – Farlowella Twig Catfish, Albino Gibbicep Plecostomus, L103 Clown Plecostomus, L007 Dracula Plecostomus, XXL Juruense Shovelnose Catfish, Synodontis Petricola Catfish, Synodontis Brichardi Catfish, Spotted Shovelnose Catfish, Pimedello Ornatus Catfish, L018 Gold Nugget Plecostomus, L200 Green Phantom Plecostomus, Blue Dolphin Catfish, Glass Catfish, True Tigrinus Shovelnose Catfish, Corydoras Agassizi Catfish, Corydoras Gold Green Catfish, Golden Dojo Loaches, Angelicus Botia Loaches (awesome), , Spotted Pictus Catfish, Adolphi Corydoras Catfish, Otocinclus Dwarf Algae Eaters, Albino Longfin Bushynose Plecostomus, Upside Down Catfish, Queen Botia Loaches, Victory Botia Loaches, Botia Striata Loaches, Chinese Algae Eaters, Scissortail Wood Catfish, Hypostomus Plecostomus, True Siamensis Flying Fox Algae Eaters, Common Plecostomus, Albino Corydoras Catfish, Clown Loaches.

Brackish– Red Ruby Scatophagus, Green Scatophagus, Archerfish, Mono Sebaes, New Javanese Bumble Bee Gobies, Indian Dragon Gobies, Green Spotted Pufferfish, Figure Eight Pufferfish.

Tetras / Rasboras / Barbs / Danios – New Veiltail Cherry Barbs, Round Banded Barbs (finally), Scissortail Rasboras, Neon Tetras, Cardinal Tetras, Gold Barbs, New! Zebra Barbs, Redtail Loretto Tetras (very nice), Black Neon Tetras, Red Eye Tetras, Beautiful Espei Pencilfish, Lg Male Galaxy Rasboras (danios?), White Clouds, Glolite Tetras, Marble Hatchetfish, Harlequin Rasboras, Burjor's Brilliance Danios, Red Cherry Barbs, Clown Rasboras, Clown Barbs, Black Ruby Barbs, Bloodfin Tetras, Rummynose Tetras, True Red Pencilfish, Longfin Black Skirt Tetras, Common Red Serpae Tetras, Tiger Barbs, Pentazona Barbs, Male Longfin Rosey Barbs, Giant Danios, Zebra Danios, Whitefin Rosey Tetras, Assorted Glo-Fish (new lower price!).

Gouramis / Bettas – Burmese Chocolate Gouramis, Platinum Gouramis, Black Fighter Bettas, White Pearl Fighter Bettas, Pink Kissing Gouramis, Red Dragonscale Male Bettas, Gold Gouramis, Blue Gouramis, Pearl Gouramis, Female Bettas, Super Color Fancy Dwarf Gouramis, Ass't Male Bettas, Opaline Gouramis, Ctenopoma ansorgii.

Cichlids (Dwarf, South American, African) – Premium Assorted Mbuna African Cichlids, Lg Gold Peacock Cichlids, Multifasciatus Shell-Dweller Cichlids, Texas Cichlids, Medium Mixed Peacock Cichlids, Large Male Electric Blue Ahli Cichlids, Blue Dolphin Moori Cichlids, Apistogramma Agassizi Double Red Pairs, German Gold Rams, German Blue Rams, Friedrichsthalli Cichlids, Green Severums, Geophagus Jurupari, Pink Convict Cichlids, Black Convict Cichlids, Jack Dempsey Cichlids, Paratilapia Polleni Cichlids, Geophagus Surinamensis, Geophagus "Red Head Tapajos", Geophagus Altifrons, Firemouth Cichlids, Nicaraguense Cichlids, Festae (true red terror) Cichlids, Eretmodus "Blue Point" Goby Cichlids, Umbriferum Cichlids, Medium Green Terror Cichlids, Altispinosa Rams, Large and Medium Gold Severums, Small & Medium Assorted Oscars, Socolofi Cichlids, Kribensis.

Angelfish / Discus – Medium Half Black Angelfish (been a long time!), Medium Zebra Lace Veil Angelfish (incredible), M/L Jet Black Angelfish (perfect), Stendker Silver Pigeon Blood Discus, Stendker Green Turquoise Snakeskin Discus, Stendker Red Snakeskin Discus, Stendker Marlboro Red Discus, Stendker Blue Diamond Discus, Stendker Red Turquoise Discus, Stendker Green Turquoise Discus, Stendker Pigeon Blood Snakeskin Discus, Jet Black Veil Angelfish, Koi Angelfish, Zebra Veil Angelfish, Assorted Angelfish, Medium Assorted Angelfish, Wild Caught Large Altum Angelfish.

Other – M/L Clown Knives, Alligator Garfish, Spotted Garfish, Needlefish, Rainbow Sharks, Hard To Find and Awesome Peacock Rainbow Gudgeon Gobies, XL Tank Raised Red & White Crystal Shrimp, Tank Bred Dolphin Moryrids, Dwarf Red Badis Badis, Saber Tusk Barracuda, M/L Tiretrack Eels, Boesemani Rainbowfish, Goyder River Rainbowfish, Maccullochi Rainbowfish, Turquoise Rainbowfish, Praecox Rainbowfish, Assorted Mystery Snails, Medium Silver Arowanas, Dwarf African Frogs, Redtail Barracudas, Celebes Halfbeaks, Iridescent Sharks, Japonica Shrimp, Freshwater Flounders, Silver Dollars, Asian Needlefish, Olive Nerite Snails, Polypterus palmus, Polypterus ornatipinnus, Ctenopoma ansorgii, Electric Blue Crayfish (LG), Albino African Clawed Frogs, Roseline Denisonii Sharks (Tank Bred!), Bala Sharks, Redtail Black Sharks, Black Ghost Knives, Lungfish (huge), African Butterflyfish, Distichodus Sexfasciatus, South American Dragonfish, Blue Form Stiphodon Goby Pairs, Japanese Electric Blue Stiphodon Goby Pairs, Red Belt Climbing Rock Goby Pairs, Forest Halfbeaks.

Goldfish – Nice Red Fantails, Lg Blue Butterfly Telescope Goldfish, Lg Super Quality Chinese Orandas, Jumbo Orandas, Medium Ryukin Goldfish Assortment, S/M Assorted Oranda Goldfish.

Pond Fish: - 2"-3" Domestic Koi, 5"-6" Domestic Koi, 6"-8" Red Pond Comets, 6"-8" Red and White Pond Comets, 6"-8" Shubunkins, 6"-8" A-Grade Premium Select Koi, 10"-12" Premium Select A-Grade Koi, 3"-4" Butterfly Koi, 6"-8" Butterfly Koi.

NEW SHIPMENT OF LIVE AQUARIUM PLANTS ARRIVING FRIDAY - MORE POND PLANTS ARRIVING EARLY NEXT WEEK!

SALTWATER FISH:

Angels / Butterflyfish – Argi Pygmy Angelfish, Lamark Angelfish, Melas Keyhole Angelfish, Half Black Angelfish, Midnight Nox Angelfish, Asfur Angelfish, Rusty Angelfish, Coral Beauty Angelfish, Eiblii Angelfish, Koran Angelfish, S/M Majestic Angelfish, XL Majestic Angelfish, Juvenile Annularis Angelfish, Adult Annularis Angelfish, Kleini Butterflyfish, Raccoon Butterflyfish, Auriga Threadfin Butterflyfish, Black & White Heniochus Butterflyfish, Yellow Longnose Butterflyfish.

Clownfish – Black Onyx Percula Clownfish, True Black Ocellaris Clownfish, Tomato Clownfish, Gold Bar Maroon Clownfish, Common Maroon Clownfish, Melanopus Clownfish, Pink Skunk Clownfish.

Gobies / Blennies / Jawfish – Purple Firefish Gobies, Dragon Sifter Gobies, Tiger Wardi Watchman Gobies, Yellow Watchman Gobies, Yellow Clown Gobies, Yashia Haze Gobies, Blue Spotted Jawfish, Pearly Jawfish, African Orange Aurora Gobies, Helfrichi Firefish Gobies, Common Firefish Gobies, Rainfordi (court jester) Gobies, Blue Spotted Watchman Gobies, Orange Spot Guttata Gobies, Randalli Gobies, XXL Scooter Blennies, Black Midas Blenny, Black Sailfin Blennies, Candy Cane Gobies, Greissengeri Goby, Blue Neon Gobies, Twospot Sifter Gobies, Pink Barred Gobies, Grammistes Blenny, Diamond Sifter Gobies, Algae Blennies, Bicolor Blennies, Bullethead Reef Blennies, Red Striper Trimma Gobies, Blue Torpedo Gobies.

Wrasses / Hogfish – Yellow Coris Wrasses, Christmas Wrasses, Green Bird Wrasses, Lunare Wrasses, Candy Hogfish, Harlequin Tuskfish, Red Diana Hogfish, Brown Bird Wrasses, Sixline Wrasses, Bluesided Fairy Wrasses, Lubbock's Fairy Wrasses, Juvenile Formosa Wrasses, Solorensis Fairy Wrasses.

Tangs / Rabbitfish – Sohal Tangs, Blue Unicorn Tangs, Tominiensis Orange Fin Tangs, Blochii Tang, Fowleri Tang, Yellow Mimic Tangs, Powder Brown Tangs, Clown Tangs, Yellow Eye

Kole Tangs, Baby Naso Tangs, Sailfin Tangs, Desjardini Sailfin Tangs, Blue Regal Tangs (baby, small, medium and large), Foxface Rabbitfish, Powder Blue Tangs, Yellow Tangs.

Triggerfish / Eels / Puffers – Sufflamen Triggerfish, White Tail Triggerfish, Rectangulus Triggerfish, Humu Triggerfish, Porcupine Pufferfish, Brown Bar Moray Eel, Undulated Moray Eel, Lg Clown Triggerfish, Niger Triggerfish, Snowflake Moray Eels, Dogface Pufferfish, Valentini Pufferfish

Lionfish/Scorpionfish – Lg African Radiata Lionfish, Lg Black Volitan Lionfish, Fuzzy Dwarf Lionfish

Other – Pink Wartskin Anglerfish, Red Wartskin Anglerfish, Orange Wartskin Anglerfish, Bangaii Kauderni Cardinalfish, Tassled Filefish, Pink Squareback Anthias, Sunburst Fathead Anthias, RARE Borbonius Anthias, Green Chromis, Royal Grammas, Four Stripe Damselfish, Domino Damselfish, Blue Damselfish, Yellowtail Damselfish, Red Honey Damselfish, Neon Velvet Damselfish, Clown Grouper, Falco Hawkfish, Longnose Hawkfish, Bicolor Basslets, Green Wolf Eel Blennies, Marine Betta, Mandarin Dragonettes, Tank Raised Seahorses, Panther Groupers, Fridmani Orchid Dottybacks, Neon Dottybacks, Pajama Cardinalfish

INVERTEBRATES:

Snails / Cucumbers / Starfish / Urchins – Zebra Turbo Snails, Mexican Turbo Snails, Nerite Snails, Black Nassarius Snails, Red Fromia Reef Starfish, Orange Linkia Reef Starfish, Cerith Snails, Green Brittle Starfish, Chocolate Chip Starfish, Astrea Reef Snails, Cerith Snails, Pink Cucumbers, Brown Serpent Starfish.

Crustaceans – Evil Peacock Mantis Shrimp, Green Emerald Crabs, Sally Lite Foot Crabs, Coral Banded Shrimp, Candy Cane Pistol Shrimp, Tiger Pistol Shrimp, Pom Pom Crabs, Green Saron Shrimp, Japanese Pistol Shrimp, Sexy Shrimp, Bumble Bee Shrimp, Red Pistol Shrimp, Electric Blue Reef Hermits, Scarlet Reef Hermits, Blue Spiny Lobsters, Purple Reef Lobsters, Anemone Crabs, Blueleg Reef Hermits, Red Tip Reef Hermits, Fire Shrimp, Common Hermit Crabs (not for reefs), Skunk Cleaner Shrimp.

Corals / Polyps / Mushrooms – White Bubble Corals, Pearl Bubble Corals, Green Trachyphyllia Corals, Australian Green Monastrea Corals, Green w/ Orange Eyes Mycedium Coral, Super Green Wall Hammers, Pink & Green Wall Hammer, Green Torch Coral, Pink Birdnest Corals, Fox Corals, Australian Elegance Corals, Indo Elegance Corals, Australian Symphyllia Radians Coral, Australian Strawberry Blasstomussa Coral, Australian Red Dragon Blasstomussa Coral, Gold Rasta Spaghetti Leather Corals, Green Toadstool Leather Corals, Yellow Toadstool Leather Corals, Green Finger Rabbit Leather Corals, Purple & Pink Fungia Corals, Yellow Polyps, Branching Hammer Corals, Green Mumps Leather Corals, Super Green Zoanthid Rocks, Metallic Orange Zoanthid Rocks, TRUE DAYGLOW BLUE ZOANTHID ROCK(XL AND RARE), Rings o Fire Zoanthid Rocks, Pink People Eater Zoanthid Rocks, Green w/ Orange Center Zoanthid Rocks, Assorted Indonesian Zoanthid Rocks, Green Star Polyp Rocks, Blue Mushroom Rocks, Red Mushroom Rocks, Green Mushroom Rocks, Elephant Ear Mushroom Rocks, Tree Leather Corals, Assorted Cultured SPS Corals (Acroporas, Montiporas, Pocilliporas), Super Red Mushroom Rocks, Red Chili Coral, Duncan's Whisker Corals, Candy Caulestrea Corals, Green Flower Mushroom Rocks, Super Green Mushroom Rocks, Daisy Polyp Rocks, Branching Frogspawn Corals, Orange Echinophyllia Corals, Assorted Favia Brain Corals, Pink Cynarina Meat Coral, Cultured Acropora Solitariensis, Australian Scolymia Corals, Australian AWESOME Acanthastrea Corals, Orange Eye Echnophyllia Corals, Cauliflower Leather Corals, Indonesian Mushroom Rocks, Xenia Rocks.

Other – Pink Coco Worms, Chaetomorpha Algae for Refugiums, Colorful M/L & Large Bubble Anemones, Long Tentacle Anemones, 8" Purple Crocea Clams, Yellow Cucumbers, Pink Rose Bubble Anemones (large), Atlantic Feather Dusters, Sea Apple, Hawaiian Feather Dusters, Blue Spot Seahares.

This list is based on our most recent shipments of saltwater livestock. There are many other species available in the store not included in this list.