Neon Tetra Breeding Project

PRO 3009

By

Nimesha Madhushani De Silva

R & D Assistant

Horana

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1. Introduction

The Neon Tetra has a light-blue back over a silver-white abdomen.

The fish is characterized by an iridescent blue horizontal stripe along each side of the fish from its nose to the base of the adipose fin, and an iridescent red stripe that begins at the middle of the body and extends posteriorly to the base of the caudal fin.

Rarely, they develop a dark olive-green sheen lining on their backs.

The fish is partially transparent (including fins) except for these markings.

During the night, the blue and red become gray or black as the fish restsit reactivates once it becomes active in the morning.

It grows to approximately 3 cm (1.2 in) in overall length. Sexual dimorphism is slight, with the female having a slightly larger belly, and a bent iridescent stripe rather than the male's straight stripe.

The neon tetra was originally found in South America, inhabiting both clear water and black water streams in Columbia, Peru and Brazil.

When found in black water streams, the neon tetras remain visible to other members of their species due to their unique and stunning colors.

Figure 1: Neon Tetra

2. Objective

To breed neon tetra and getting fry and grow them.

3. Methodology and observation

Received neon tetra fish were fed with beef heart and blood worm other than dry feed.

Sorted fish according to the sex and separate male and female in two different tanks.

When the female belly was enlarge, two breeding tanks were filled with water and coir was added into it.

Both tanks were covered with black color polythene.

In the morning two male fish per tank were added to the prepared tanks.

In the evening, female fish was introduced into both tanks.

Next day early in the morning, observed laid eggs and then removed brooders from the tank.

Methylene Blue was added in to the tanks having eggs to prevent fungal attacks.

Simultaneously, paramecium were cultured using cabbage and milk powder to feed larvae.

After, four days observed 15 number of tiny white color, fry.

Egg yolk and paramecium were fed daily to make fry strong and facilitate to grow well.

Figure 2: Arranged breeding tanks

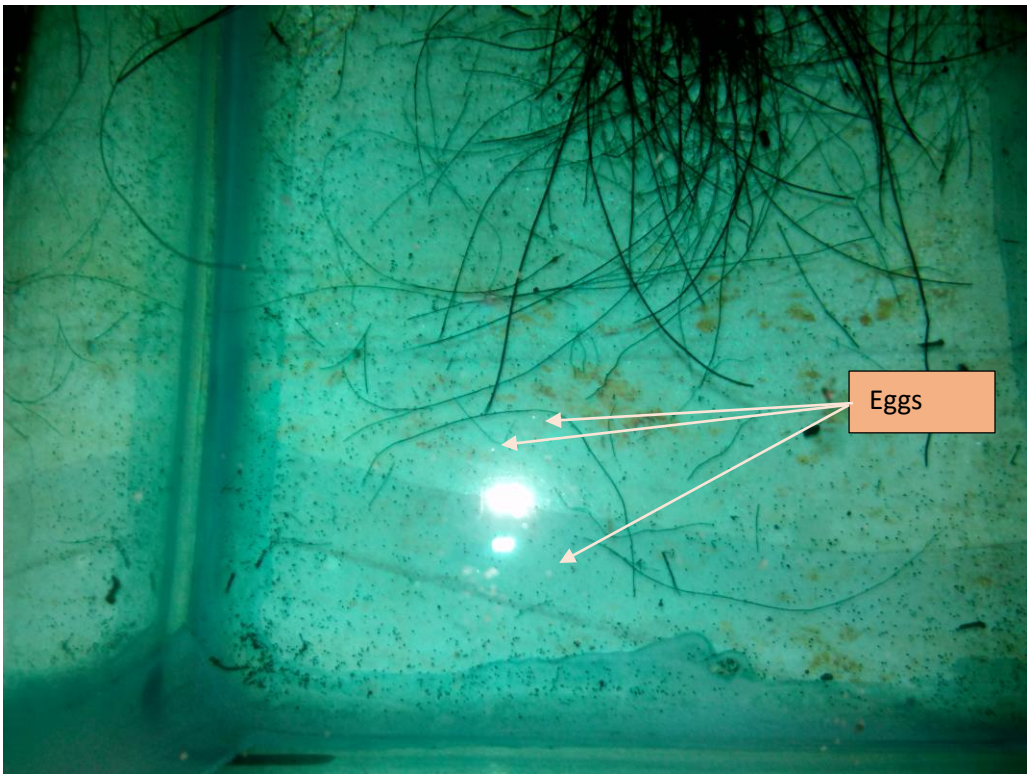

Figure 3: Tanks with laid eggs

Observed 15 number of fry in both tanks. They were tiny and had transparent color body with 2 black color eye.

It is difficult to take a clear photo due to their transparent body and it is exactly same to the image mentioned below.

Figure 4: Exactly similar image of observed tiny fry

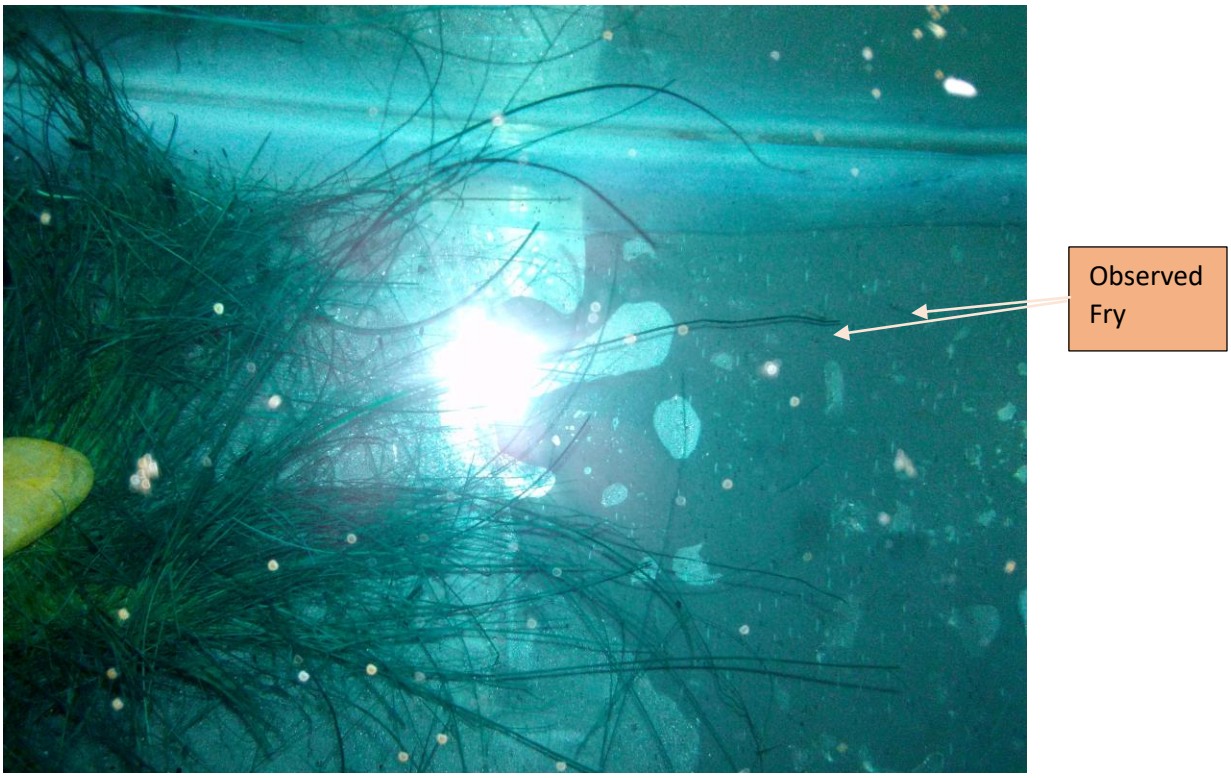

Figure 5: Observed small fry in tanks

4. Discussion

Prior to the breeding purposes, it is important to feed Neon tetra with high protein feed like beef heart and blood worm.

Cool water source is appropriate for breeding purpose.

Breeding tanks were covered with black color polythene, to facilitate the darker environment for the breeding purpose.

Once the neon tetras have spawned, the adults should be removed from the aquarium, as they will happily eat all of the eggs they have just laid.

The eggs will hatch in about 24 hours, and due to their tiny size should be feed paramecium for the first few days. After this, they can be feed baby brine shrimp, or any of the commercial fry products.

5. Conclusion

It is possible to breed Neon tetra in Horana farm.

Cool environment is suitable for the successful breeding.