



Discus

Care Sheet

King of the Aquarium

Discus are members of the Family Cichlidae and are sometimes referred to as "King of the Aquarium" because of their majestic beauty and regal colors. At least three species have been described, although debate continues over the validity of several assigned scientific names. Wild caught discus can be challenging to keep, due to their specialized water chemistry and dietary needs, however, most discus sold today are captive bred and are much easier to keep. That said, they are not for beginners, for a variety of reasons. Through selective breeding, numerous color varieties are available and more continue to be developed. For care and maintenance purposes, the information presented here can also be used for wild caught *P. scalare* and *P. altum* angelfish, as well as *Uaru*.

Natural Habitat

Discus are found in floodplain lakes and flooded forests of the lowland Amazon River basin and some of its tributaries, including the Rio Negro. These areas experience extreme changes in water level due to seasonal flooding. Discus tend to congregate near fallen trees, known as "galhadas", along the shore. They prefer quiet water, and are rarely found in areas where there is strong current or wave action.

Water Requirements

Discus prefer warm, soft, acidic water. pH should be between 6.0 and 7.0, with hardness between 1° and 4° dKH (18 to 70 ppm). Temperature should be kept between 82° and 86° F, although wild Heckel discus prefer water near 90° F. Use an Aqueon® aquarium heater to maintain proper water temperature. While captive bred discus can be kept in dechlorinated tap water, reverse osmosis or deionized water supplemented with Aqueon® Water Renewal, Kent Marine® R/O Right, and Liquid R/O Right will provide the best conditions. The use of Kent Marine® Discus Essential and Black Water Expert is also encouraged. When purchasing discus, always ask about the water chemistry they were raised in. Discus require pristine water quality and weekly water changes of 10% to 25% using an Aqueon® Aquarium Water Changer or Siphon Vacuum Gravel Cleaner are highly recommended. Don't forget to treat tap water with Aqueon® Water Conditioner before refilling your aquarium!



Housing

Discus grow to be quite large, and will require an aquarium of 75 gallons or larger when full grown. Tall aquariums are best, to accommodate their body shape. Current should be gentle, and décor should include large broadleaf plants and driftwood that is arranged vertically to simulate downed branches and trees. A few floating plants can also be added to provide shaded areas and cover. Substrate should be fine to medium grade and smooth surfaced, as discus like to forage along the bottom for food.

Behavior/Compatibility

Discus are generally calm, peaceful fish, but as cichlids they can be aggressive toward one another, especially when attempting to pair off and spawn. Shy or submissive fish should be removed if they are unable to compete. Most serious hobbyists do not mix their discus with too many other species, however, suitable aquarium mates include cardinal tetras, neons, emperor and rummynose tetras, as well as clown loaches and dwarf cichlids such as rams and *Aistogramma* species. All of these fish tolerate the high temperatures and low pH/hardness required by discus.

Feeding

In nature discus eat a considerable amount of plant material and detritus, but also forage along the bottom looking for worms and small crustaceans. They are omnivores and will thrive on Aqueon® Tropical Flakes, Color Flakes, Spirulina Flakes, Tropical Granules, Algae Rounds and Shrimp Pellets. Frozen and live foods should also be fed as treats or to help induce spawning. Some hobbyists and breeders feed their discus beefheart, and while it is not harmful, it is certainly not a natural food for discus. For best results, rotate their diet daily and feed only what they can consume in 2 to 3 minutes, once or twice a day.

Breeding Level – Difficult

Captive bred discus will pair up and spawn relatively easily, but young, inexperienced parents may eat their eggs the first few times, particularly if other fish are present. After hatching the young feed on heavy body mucus secreted by the parents for a few days until they begin to free-swim. Parents will transfer the young back and forth several times a day.