

How to setup and maintain a 20-gallon freshwater aquarium

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How can you benefit from an aquarium?

This guide will detail how to setup and maintain the health of a 20-gallon freshwater aquarium. By following these steps, you can reap the visual and mental benefits of owning pet fish. Anyone who earns a steady income and lives in their own apartment or home can self-embark on this project. Kids or the very elderly under a guardian's care should do this with their parent or guardian. People best suited to this task are those who truly desire a deeper connection with nature and have a long-term commitment to cultivating a natural habitat.

Aquariums, especially with aquatic plants, can help ground you in the midst of our fast-paced, overstimulated modern world. Working with your hands to setup your aquarium is a part of this grounding process as it allows you to work with your plants, interact with your fish, and feel a sense of accomplishment in the masterpiece you've created. It is also a great addition to your home as the vibrant, aquatic colors offer a soothing aura and look excellent in virtually any setting. Use this project as an opportunity to get creative in mixing plants, fish, decorations, and gravel (or substrate) together to create your ideal scenic aquascape.

1. Set up your aquarium

1.1 Find a location in your house to setup your 20-gallon aquarium

1. Find an area that allows for the 20-gallon aquarium size with length, width, height dimensions of around 30", 12", 12".



2. If you want aquarium plants, find sunlit areas in your home.
3. Find an area with a power outlet and extension cord so you can plug in at least 3 devices like your tank filter, tube light and heater for your aquarium.
4. Find an area slightly away from beds or kitchen items to prevent water spillage on them.

1.2 Locate a pet store near you where you can purchase fish tanks and supplies

If you don't know a pet store, do a google search to see nearby pet stores that sell fish supplies. Call up the store and ask if they sell fish tanks and fish.

1.3 Plan a trip to this pet store

1. Make room in your car to carry a fish tank and tank stand.
2. You may need to fold one side of your car seat to be horizontal.
3. Go earlier in the day so you can spend time checking out supplies.

1.4 Get items at the pet store for setting up your fish tank

Note: Wear gloves while handling glass tanks as edges can be sharp.

1. You will need the below list of items:

- ✓ 20-gallon glass tank
- ✓ Tank lid with LED tube light (*blue or red light brings out deep, inky colored fish and white light brings out light colored or silvery fish*)
- ✓ Tank stand with storage cabinet (*optional if you have a table, but ideal*)
- ✓ An extension cord as you may need to plug in multiple devices (*tube light, water filter, water heater*)
- ✓ For a tropical appearing tank get a bag of white gravel to mimic white sand (*0.1-0.2 inches*) (*ideal for aquatic plants*)
- ✓ For an evergreen appearing tank get a bag of black aquarium substrate to mimic dark soil (*0.12-2 inches*) for bottom of fish tank (*ideal for aquatic plants*)



black substrate



white gravel

- ✓ Tank filter with hook to attach to tank
- ✓ A set of carbon filter cartridges
- ✓ Filter floss for catching filter residue
- ✓ Lava rocks for adding to filter (*contains biological culture and is never replaced*)
- ✓ Tank thermometer with suction cup attachment or hook
- ✓ Tank heater
- ✓ Tank water siphon for manually removing dirty water
- ✓ Empty Water Bucket
- ✓ Small portable tank with handle for temporarily keeping fish
- ✓ Tank glass scraper
- ✓ Fish net with long handle for transferring fish
- ✓ Water conditioner solution for neutralizing tap water
- ✓ If you want, at least 2 large decorative tank pieces like large rocks, stones, seashells, driftwood, fish caves, castles, coral reefs, plastic plants or small figurines

2. First buy the 20-gallon glass tank, lid and stand and load them into your car.

3. Then go back to the store and buy the rest of the items.

Note: It is helpful to split up the buying so that it may be easier for you to load in your car.

4. Ask the employees at the pet store if you need help determining where to find the items you need.



filter floss



carbon
cartridges



fish net



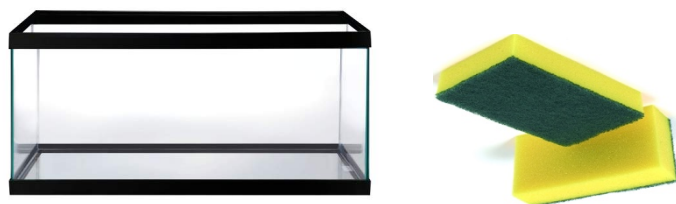
water siphon



scraper

1.5 Setup your fish tank

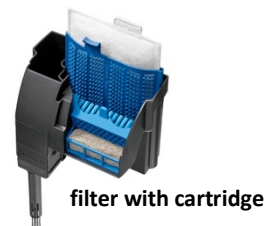
1. Place the fish tank stand in your desired location in your home.
2. Place the fish tank on top of the stand.
3. Fit the tank lid on top of the fish tank.
4. Unload all the rest of your items and store them in the cabinet within the tank stand.
5. Plug in the cord for the tank's tube light into your home's electrical outlet.
6. Turn on the tank's tube light switch and test if it works, then turn it off.
7. Clean the tank by removing the lid, taking a wet sponge or paper towel with a tiny bit of soap, and wiping the inside. Carry the tank to the sink and rinse out the inside. Wipe it thoroughly dry with a paper towel to prevent water staining and let dry.



8. Add the gravel to your dry tank till it covers about 2-3 inches on the bottom.
9. Spread the gravel evenly with your hand over the tank bottom.

1.6 Setup the water filter for the fish tank

1. Read the instructions on the filtration system you purchased. Most filters have similar setups, which I will describe further.
2. In your filter container, add the filter floss behind the cartridge container (located in the filter container). This will capture all the dirt from the water filter cartridge. Skip this if your filters already contain floss.
3. Add one carbon filter cartridge in the cartridge container.
4. Add lava rocks in the cartridge container in front of the carbon filter cartridge these rocks will hold onto the good bacteria from the water so that every time you change your filter, you won't get rid of the good bacteria.
5. Find the opening in the tank lid where you can hang the filter container and place it there. This should be against the back, left side of the fish tank so that the motor part would be submerged in the water and the filter would be outside of the water on the other side of the glass.
6. Plug in the filter's electric cord and test if the motor runs.
7. Don't worry about adding water yet, we will do that later and retest the filter.
8. For more visuals, try this video. → [Aquarium Filtration Setup.](#)



2. Set up live aquatic plants

2.1 Decide whether you want live, aquatic plants in your aquarium.

Items you'll need for setting up your aquatic plants:

- Liquid aquatic plant fertilizer with micronutrients and macronutrients
- a set of plants along with their roots and bulbs
- 1 piece of driftwood for plants that grow on these structures
- 1-2 large lava rocks for plants that grow on these structures
- Super glue for plants like Bucephalandra that grow on large rocks to attach the plant to the rock
- Long tweezers for inserting plants so you won't get your hands wet

Here are some easy to grow plants that you can populate in your 20-gallon gravel or substrate filled tank. Call up your local pet store or fish shop and ask if they sell aquatic plants and what types.



Dwarf
Hairgrass
(3-4 plants)



Anubias
(2-3 plants)



Anacharis
(1-2 plants)






Bucephalandra
(1 plant)



Java Moss
(1-2 plants)

2.2 Decide what types of plants you want and get creative with your combinations

Buy a combination of these 3 plant types:

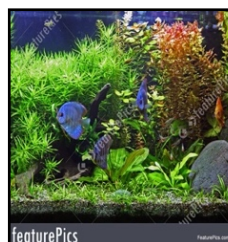
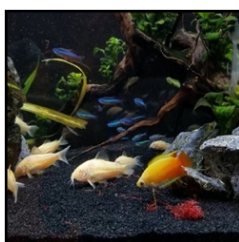
Carpeting Plants	They spread across the ground of your aquarium like Dwarf Hairgrass, Java Moss, Marsilea Minuta, Sagittaria Subulata, Marsilea Hirsute, etc... and should be planted in the front of the tank.	
Midground to Background Plants	They add beauty with their ornamental leaves and grow slowly upwards like Anacharis or Elodea, Water Wisteria, Amazon Sword, Java Fern etc... and should be planted in the back of the tank.	
Driftwood or Rock Plants	They grow on driftwood and rocks like Java Moss, Bucephalandra, Anubias, African Water fern, etc... and should be placed in the middle left or right of the tank.	

Decide whether you want a cool forest or a lush, tropical aquascape.

Note: how your aquascape appears (temperate or tropical) may be unrelated to whether your fish are actually cold-water or tropical

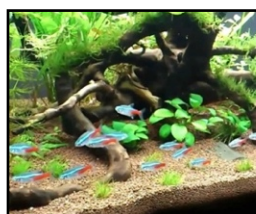
Temperate aquascape:

To imitate a more temperate, forest-like climate, pick more plants with dark green, brown, red or purple colors like ferns, mosses, grasses, or tiny leafed plants. These tend to go with black substrate type gravel that mimics dark soil colors. Blue or red LED tube lights will enhance these rich colors. Adding driftwood, stones, lava rock and fish caves also adds to this cool atmosphere. Larger fish with inky, matte, and bright, saturated colors stand out even more in this scenery as they appear brighter than their dark background.



Tropical aquascape:

To imitate a more lush, tropical climate, pick plants with light green or yellow leaves, twisting leaves, clover leaves, elodeas, and water lilies. These tend to go with white or multicolored gravel that mimics white sand colors. White LED light tends to bring out these light colors. Adding seashells, coral, driftwood and stones also adds to this atmosphere. Smaller schooling fish with reflective scales and silvery, neon coloring complement this scenery even more as they reflect the light from the bright green plants. Large, dark, matte colored fish may not stand out in this environment as they aren't reflective. They may be outshined by their surrounding light green and yellow leaves and look dull in comparison.



A combination of both types of plants also looks perfectly attractive and may encompass more types of fish. Use this as an opportunity to be creative! It's not necessary to match everything together in your tank. Matching one or two components together is equally effective at bringing out your aquarium's colors.

2.3 Plan a trip to the pet store and purchase the items required for growing your live aquatic plants

Remember to get the items listed above including fertilizer, lava rocks or driftwood (if you want), super glue (for driftwood and rocks) and only 4-5 plants to start with as they will grow to fill your tank. Talk to the pet store employees about how to maintain the plants you want to purchase. Ask questions about what temperature the plants need (all easy maintenance plants mentioned above thrive in 70-80 degrees Fahrenheit), how much light the plants need, and what types of fertilizers are needed (ex. CO2 fertilizers are needed in larger quantities if the plant is categorized as difficult to maintain). Ask them how to insert the plants into your tank. Bulbs should be outside the gravel and some plants can float as well as be inserted in the ground.

2.4 Insert the carpet plants in your aquarium

1. Add one pump or capful of fertilizer to your gravel (or read the bottle label for specific instructions).
2. Fill your tank half-way with 72 degrees Fahrenheit (lukewarm to cool) water. Fill your bucket with water from the sink and pour it into the tank.
Caution: Make sure not to get water on any cords and to keep cords unplugged as you pour water.
3. Spread a clean towel over a table and work with the plants you bought over this towel.
4. Take one of the carpet plants and remove the plant from its container.
5. Gently remove any soil clinging to the roots of the plant.
6. Gently separate the plant into small 1-inch pieces at the base or rhizome¹ with your hands or a pair of scissors.
7. Insert these plants towards the front sides of your tank and leave the back for larger or taller plants.
8. If you have tweezers, hold the base of the plant with your tweezers, and insert it into the gravel.



9. If you don't have tweezers, roll up both your sleeves, insert one hand into the water filled tank and poke a hole in the gravel or substrate.
10. Insert one separated piece of plant gently in this hole and cover up the roots with the surrounding gravel.
11. Make sure this plant is firmly rooted and floats upright in the water.
12. Repeat these steps for all the separated plant pieces and insert them about 2 cm apart.
13. Repeat these steps for all the carpet growing plants you purchased.

2.5 Insert the midground and background plants in your aquarium

1. Remove the plant from its container or wrapping band.
2. Gently remove all dirt and dead leaves clinging to the roots of the plant.
3. If the plant consists of a set of long, individual leaves or stems like Elodea, then separate those.
4. If your plant has a bulb, the bulb should sit above the gravel. Certain plants like Anubias or Dwarf Aquarium Lily can be inserted in the gravel but the bulb at the base must be above the gravel to prevent rot.
5. Plants like Salvinia, Limnobium and Elodea can be floating plants that sit on top of the aquarium, so add them after all ground dwelling plants are planted.
6. Pick spots in the back to add your larger plants.
7. If you have tweezers, use them to hold the base of the plant and push them into the gravel about 2 cm away from other plants.
8. If you don't have tweezers, with both your sleeves rolled up, put your hand in the tank and make a hole in the gravel about 2 cm away from other plants.
9. Insert the plant into the hole and anchor the base with surrounding gravel. The roots can be above the gravel.
10. Make sure the plant is firmly rooted. It should float upright once more water is added.



2.6 Attach plants to rock and driftwood

1. Remove the plant from its container.
2. Gently remove any soil clinging to the roots of the plant.
3. For leafy plants like Anubias, take a pair of scissors and cut a piece of the rhizome so that you separate a 1-inch chunk of the plant.
4. For plants like Java Moss, break apart 1-inch sections.

5. Take the driftwood you bought and stick these plants into the crevices in the driftwood.
6. Apply a few spots of superglue to the sides of the driftwood and stick the rhizome area of some of the plant pieces and moss on there. Hold them for 30 seconds to 1 minute.
7. Apply a few spots of superglue to the sides of the large lava rocks and stick some of the rhizomes of the plant pieces and moss on there as well. Hold them for 30 seconds to 1 minute.
8. Place your driftwood and rocks with the plant pieces in the middle left or right of the tank and secure them into the gravel.



2.7 Fill the rest of the tank with water and continue plant maintenance

1. Take the thermometer by the tip or the suction cup, wet the suction, and place it with the bottom submerged in the water for 5 minutes.
2. Then check the thermometer through the glass to see if it reads between 72-75 degrees Fahrenheit.
3. Remove the thermometer and place it on a table.
4. If the thermometer reads way above that, fill your bucket with cool water and if it reads way below that, fill your bucket with warm water and gently pour it into your aquarium.
5. Keep pouring buckets of water into your aquarium until the water is 1-2 inches below the top.
6. Reinsert the thermometer suction on the glass with the end submerged in water and the suction cup just above water.
7. Check if the temperature is an ideal 72-75 degrees Fahrenheit.
8. If the temperature is not ideal, take the water siphon and place the pump end into the tank.
9. Place the tube end of the aquarium into your bucket and hold it there with one of your hands.
10. With your other hand, gently and repeatedly hit the pump into an empty space of gravel with no plants.
11. The water should be siphoned through the tube and into the bucket.
12. Set the water siphon aside and throw the bucket of water away.
13. Fill the bucket with either warm or cool water depending on how you need to readjust your aquarium's temperature.

14. Repeat this process until the tank is filled till two inches below the top and the water filter is submerged in the water.
15. Plug the water filter in the electric outlet, make sure it's turned on and the motor is running.
16. Place the lid back on the tank.
17. Plug the tube light attached under the lid into the electric outlet, locate the light switch and switch it on.



Plant maintenance tips:

- ✓ If your aquarium is not near a window, keep the tube light on for 8 hours a day. Turn off the light at night.
- ✓ You can generally add one dose of fertilizer weekly to your water, but check your brand of fertilizer to see what the recommended dosage is. For a 20-gallon tank and with your area's sunlight quality it can be one to three times per week for best results.
- ✓ Plants listed in the previous examples are easy to maintain and don't require specialized fertilizers. More difficult plants may require CO2 fertilizer for the plant to thrive.
- ✓ Add the decorative tank pieces you purchased into the tank and close the gravel around the bottom of the pieces to secure them in place.

3. Explore various kinds of freshwater fish suited to 20-gallon aquariums

3.1 Decide if you want cold-water fish or tropical fish

Cold-water fish thrive in slightly lower temperatures from 60-75 degrees Fahrenheit while tropical fish thrive in slightly higher temperatures of 75-80 degrees Fahrenheit and may require a heater so you will need to pick either cold water fish or tropical fish, but not both.

3.2 Decide what kind of fish looks best with your aquarium setup

If your aquatic plants imitate a temperate environment with dark green leaves, mosses, tiny leaf purple shrubs, grasses, ferns, and black substrate, consider adding one or two fish that are wide bodied with matte, saturated colors and flowing fins to complement the environment, (ex. male Betta Fish, male Guppies, loaches, Cory Catfish, Platies). Likewise, if your aquatic plants imitate a tropical environment with light green or yellow leaves and white gravel, consider enhancing the environment with schools of thin, reflective, silvery, or light-colored fish (ex. Danios, Minnows, Clown Killifish, Bloodfin Tetras, Neon Tetras, Gourami).









3.3 Find out which fish can swim together in the same tank

Note: Select either tropical fish or cold-water fish as they have different temperature requirements. Tropical fish may need a heater.

Pair fish according to their temperament:



- Colonies of aggressive school fish can get along with each other and with non-aggressive fish of the same size (ex. aggressive tiger barbs can be placed with other tiger barbs and similar sized, peaceful fish like platies, tetras, and cherry barbs).
- Individual, aggressive fish cannot get along with their own species (ex. male betta fish or male guppies cannot get along with their own species, especially other males).
- Pick colonies of male only or female only fish so that one species doesn't breed and overfill the tank with fish (ex. guppies are very fast breeders).
- Aggressive fish usually get along with large, bottom dwelling creatures like loaches, shrimp, and catfish.
- Angel fish can stalk and kill smaller fish so try to pair them with similar sized fish.

Fish that get along, have similar needs, and enhance aquarium background:

Fish that complement a temperate appearing aquarium			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 female half-moon betta fish • 4 female guppies, • 2 female mollies • 1 loach (tropical temperatures) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Pleco • 4 female Platies, 1 male Platy • 6 male Cherry Barbs, 3 female Cherry Barbs (tropical temperatures) 	
			
Female betta	Molly	Cherry barb	Pleco
Fish that complement a tropical appearing aquarium			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Danios • 5 female Gourami • 10 Neon Tetras (tropical temperatures) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Green Swordtails • 6 Rainbow Shiners • 10 White Cloud Mountain Minnow (cold-water temperatures) 	
			
Gourami	Danios	Swordtail	Rainbow

3.4 Call your local pet store and ask these questions

Ask what kind of freshwater fish they sell, in what ways they are easy maintenance or difficult maintenance and how to care for them. Get their opinion on which types of fish go best together in a tank. Do a google search on the fish types that were mentioned by the pet store you called and see if you like their appearance for your tank. Any fish species are usually a combination of desirable and difficult qualities, so it is up to you what easy qualities you prefer or what difficult qualities you don't want.

Desirable qualities may include that	Difficult qualities may include that
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ They eat any type of food like standard fish flakes. ✓ They are peaceful with other fish. ✓ They are strong with long lifespans. ✓ They don't produce much waste. ✓ They survive in any temperature between 60-80 degrees Fahrenheit. ✓ They have bright colors and unique appearances either individually or swimming synchronized in schools. These add allure to your aquarium. ✓ They eat algae in your tank (Loaches). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ They have specific food requirements. ✗ They are aggressive with other fish. ✗ They die easily. ✗ They produce a lot of waste (ex. goldfish releases a lot of toxic ammonia, which is why it's usually isolated in fishbowls). ✗ They have specific temperature requirements (need 82 degrees or 65 degrees).
	

3.5 Plan a trip to the pet store and buy your fish

You don't need to buy all fish at once, you can start with one species and introduce new fish later as you please. If you are buying tropical fish, you may need to purchase a water heater if you haven't already done so. If you plan to buy bottom dwelling creatures like Loaches, Plecos, Catfish, Crawfish, or Tiny Crabs, buy a fish cave as they may be shy and need a hideout. Large driftwood and rocks also serve as hideout spots if you already inserted those in your aquarium.

1. Keep a plastic tray in the trunk of your car where you can safely keep the plastic bags of fish that you purchase from the store.

2. Have a second discussion in person with one of the aquarium professionals working in the fish section and ask them to show you the fish they have. You will want to see the fish firsthand before buying.
3. Select the fish food for the fish you plan to buy. Standard fish flakes or pellets works for most fish, but ask a professional there just in case.
4. Select the fish you want to purchase. The fish shop employees will provide them for you in a plastic bag.
5. Place these fish bags in the plastic tray in the back of your car.

3.6 Add the fish to your aquarium by following this procedure

1. Turn off your aquarium light and any room lights to distress your fish.
2. Take one of your bags of fish and float it on top of water in your aquarium.
3. Wait 10 minutes.



4. Fill a cup with your aquarium's water and place it on a table.
5. Open your fish bag that was floating and pour the cup of water into the fish bag so that the fish can get accustomed to your aquarium water.
6. Close the fish bag and wait another 10 minutes.
7. Keep repeating this process until the fish bag is full of water.
8. Then grab your fish net, open your fish bag and using the net, transfer the fish from the bag into the water.
9. The water in the bag should be thrown in the sink.
10. Do these steps for all the fish bags you purchased.
11. Keep the all lights off or blinds closed in the room for at least a few hours so that your fish can adjust more peacefully to their new environment.
12. Watch your fish throughout the rest of the day and make sure they aren't becoming aggressive with each other.

3.7 Insert the water heater if you bought tropical fish

1. Attach the water heater through one of the openings in the back of your tank lid.
2. Set the dial to your desired temperature (for tropical fish it should be between 75-80 degrees Fahrenheit).
3. Plug the water heater cord into your electrical outlet.



4. Maintenance to keep your aquarium looking beautiful

4.1 Daily maintenance

- Feed your fish one small capful of food every day for the first month. Then later, do it every other day. Don't worry if you forget a day as fish can live a few days without food.
Caution: Avoid overfeeding as this can cause fish death. Fish are always hungry and can't tell if they have eaten too much.
- Check the thermometer to make sure the temperature is 75-80 degrees for tropical fish or room temperature (65-75 degrees) for cold-water fish.
- Unless you have sunlight outside, keep the tube light on during the day for 8-10 hours and turn it off at night.



4.2 Weekly maintenance

- Weekly, using the tank glass scraper, scrape the algae off the inner walls of the tank and gently shake up your plants to remove debris
- Once in two weeks, carefully take any artificial ornaments like fish caves, castles, corals, figures, seashells, or stones and scrub them with a toothbrush, water and soap. Scrub the driftwood and rocks containing plants only with a toothbrush and water.
Warning: Make sure there are no fish in the caves or driftwood before removing them as bottom dwelling creatures like to hideout there.

- Once in two weeks, replace the water in your tank using the water siphon.
 1. Siphon out dirty water by inserting the pump into the tank and keeping the tube in your bucket where the water will pour.
 2. Gently and repeatedly hit the gravel or substrate in multiple areas with the water siphon's pump until the bucket is full of water.
 3. Pour the bucket of water into the sink and re-fill it with slightly cool, lukewarm water.
 4. Fill this water gently back into the tank.
 5. Check the temperature on your thermometer after five minutes to determine if your water comes to the desired tropical or cold-water temperature needed for your fish.
 6. Add a capful of tank conditioner to neutralize chemicals from tap water.



4.3 Monthly maintenance

- Replace your filter
 1. First, turn off the filter switch or pull the plug.
 2. Then, take the filter cartridge out of its holder and discard it.
 3. Remove the white filter floss from behind the cartridge container and discard that as well.
 4. Add new filter floss behind the cartridge container.
 5. Add a new cartridge from your packets into the cartridge holder.
- Add aquatic plant fertilizer (read the labels to see how much for a 20-gallon tank).
- Wipe the outside of the glass tank with a glass cleaning solution like Windex to get rid of water spots. Spray your cloth first and then clean the glass so that the chemicals don't aerosolize over your tank water and affect your fish.
- If your plants are growing too bushy or long, you may need to cut them. Stem plants (with long stems, likely midground plants) need 2 inches off the top. Other plants require much less trimming. If the plants are growing long, read this guide for how to cut different types of plants → [Trimming Aquatic Plants](#)

4.4 Extra maintenance for pH and nutrient balance

Note: If the pH balance or nutrient content of your water is way off, it can affect the fish and plants in your tank.

- You can purchase a pH testing kit and essential micro and macro nutrients testing kits at the pet store.
- For raising the pH level, a simple trick is to add baking soda.
 1. Add some aquarium water into the small portable fish tank.
 2. Remove your fish with the net into the small portable fish tank.
 3. In a separate cup, mix some tap water, half a capful of conditioner and 4 teaspoons of baking soda (for a 20-gallon tank).
 4. Mix this until the baking soda dissolves.
 5. Add this solution back into the aquarium.
 6. Transfer your fish back from the portable fish tank to the aquarium.
- For lowering the pH level, you can purchase peat moss. Put peat moss in a mesh bag and put it in the filter along with your lava rocks.
- For raising the nutrient content or dissolving unwanted chemicals you can bring your test results to your local pet store and ask them to suggest you a solution for your tank.

4.5 Feeding your fish while on vacation

Pet stores and fish shops offer slow release fish food in the form of large block tablets. These dissolve in water over time and allow fish to feed when they are hungry. You can purchase these tablets for 3 days, 5 days or 2 weeks.



References:

<https://images.app.goo.gl/u192P3wQ1GSamFjT6> (cover page picture)
<https://www.saltwateraquarium.com/standard-aquariums-weights-sizes/> (L,W,H of a 20-gallon tank)
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<https://pngio.com/PNG/a15132-empty-aquarium-png.html> (empty fish tank picture)
<https://www.fishtankdirect.com/clear-for-life-maindeck-30-48-x-15-aquarium-stand-black.aspx> (tank stand with fish tank picture)
<http://www.exoticfishaquarium.com/aquarium-water-filtration/> (filter picture)
<https://www.upcitemdb.com/upc/30157000660> (filter floss)
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<https://www.aqueon.com/products/filtration-media/quietflow-led-pro-aquarium-power-filters> (complete filter)
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<https://www.petco.com/shop/en/petcostore/product/imagitarium-aquarium-glass-scrubber-and-scraper?krypto=JNcJ9faYKSnQtYwU%2F8rsCyRWZNVzo1o9lvTFXRfIYc9nG3zjNsBBPmg9UOQDijWYGgU7pExsQOxYJeX9aoQzqlbUTJ3WbUzYF2gm0ADc2A%3D> (scraper picture)
<https://www.dhgate.com/product/green-4-inch-x-3-5-inch-mesh-nylon-goldfish/239314029.html#seo=WAP> (fish net)
<https://aquariumadviser.com/best-aquarium-gravel/> (gravel picture)
<https://blog.aquariuminfo.org/best-substrate-planted-tank-2020/> (substrate picture)
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<https://images.app.goo.gl/Ld6PGK53bZea7LG96> (temperate aquarium 5)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/sxi7SvQkSAdGuxjZA> (temperature aquarium 4)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/dib5gbgYMTXkh8gJ6> (tropical aquarium)
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<https://current-usa.com/choose-best-color-spectrum-freshwater-fish/> (choosing tube light color for fish)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/JbzA1TGWf4iryPTX6> (water siphon picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/u9CAmMbVerSpvyQm6> (carpet plants picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/Qj89irMvr5YXhLN67> (background plants)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/QF57X6yKPAgTdVqM8> (driftwood plant)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/xA8vH5g91EqGsEzR8> (inserting plant with hand into gravel)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/atBMiXTXUgwjNQWD8> (water heater picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/gatBMiXTXUgwjNQWD8> (good qualities of fish -pleco eating algae from tank)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/rb77vMK6A6VywZkc8> (bad qualities of fish -goldfish, produces ammonia)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/bNxxwmVw9GNWThwT9> (tweezers to insert plant picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/E5akxP2teGahafQ17> (introducing fish to tank picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/K3mAzc3JT6TC7cBL9> (siphoning water act picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/wQgz19rnB6rLx7ERA> (fish food picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/HuQvADvVbK8zQLsn8> (new fish in bag)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/FvG7qQPqCfsjM835A> (molly fish picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/px45NecUTk1MxGyE6> (betta fish picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/4gsSQg24ksyqEBQD7> (cherry barb picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/fM5L3CisamYbB2D6> (pleco fish picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/har5y1cfrZ4WDduFA> (loach fish picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/zpei79CvmTFLmeAA8> (gourami fish picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/spQwFWQTMt1kwk9H8> (rainbow shiner fish picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/WUkMUGCLevv3UHyY7> (swordtail fish picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/6DdBqyLVuhrzZwrS8> (minnow fish picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/VG49ECebbHTcxgJVA> (tank with plants only picture)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/WKiqoo6Q2gELWssd8> (fish tablet for 14 days picture)

Style Sheet:

Name: Sahana Melkris

Date: June 10th, 2020

Title of Document: “How to setup and maintain a 20 gallon aquarium”

Style Manual: Microsoft Style Guide, 2018

- Using sentence style capitalization most of the time from “Microsoft Style Guide > Capitalization.”
- Using periods after sentences, but not titles or lists with fewer than 3 words per bullet from “Microsoft Style Guide > Punctuation > Periods.”
- Using table punctuation (periods in sentences inside table, text that introduces table should be a complete sentence ending with a period) from “Microsoft Style Guide > Scannable content > Tables.”
- Using numerals for all types of an item in a set of numbes (instead of spelling out numbers between zero and ten) from “Microsoft Style Guide > Numbers.”

Dictionary: New Oxford American Dictionary, 4th edition