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Breeding betta fish thai way

A question to ask the BettaPlus forum on facebook. How should they (hobbies) do on breeding betta splendens? Even most hobbies know how to reproduce and raise them very well. But not all of them successfully breed and elevate the theme to adult size and achieve a high survival rate. One of the articles that was written by Mr. Atison Phumchoosri explain step-by-step guidelines on breeding betta (this writing tips based on his experience over the past 40 years, with what he has seen and collected information from hundreds of breeders in different parts of Thailand). Oke, to the point, lets read betta breeding tutorial bellows, step by step ☺ First on breeding betta, let's make things easy by finding a bowl about 30 cm (12 inches) in diameter. It can be plastic, porcelain or anything that may contain water. Put clean water with a depth of only 10 cm (3 1/2 inches). Leave it for at least 3-4 hours so that any chlorine evaporates. Add a little almond leave extract as well. Spawning Tank Now we have a male and a female who are healthy. The healthy male can be recognized from his bubble. If there is bubble in the male bottle during pairing, it means it is healthy. The healthy female is alert and normally has a large belly and most occasions has scratches on her belly. Give them plenty of food for their last meal at least 2 hours before putting them in the spawning tank. Since the female must be in the spawning tank for about 2 days while the male must be in for at least 5 to 6 days without food, we must give them plenty of good food before spawning. Recommended that we never give them food during spawning because it will create a bad habit for them in the next spawning. They will get used to eating during spawning and if they are without food, they will eat their eggs and fries that you can't use anymore. We put them both in the spawning tank with our hands, but avoid touching the water in the bottle because we want the spawning water to be clean quality superior without debris from the old bottles. It is very important to add wild almond leaf extract as it will help to encourage spawning and will improve the quality of the bubble nest. Cover the spawning tank with a carton and leave for about two days. In the first few hours, the male will build a bubble nest under a few floating leaves that we put in. While he builds the nest, he sometimes hunts the female, then returns to build the nest again. After a few the nest is ready and the male will try to hunt the female to go under or near the nest, then spawning begins. The session will last about 4 hours. Sometimes the two help each other to collect eggs in the nest. When spawning ends, the male will hunt the female. Now it's time to take the female out and take good care of her. She'll be able to resume her spawning time after 16 years. Years. Eggs hatch within 36 hours if the temperature is about 27oCelsius. The fries live on their yellow bag for another 2-3 days and after that they need to be fed immediately. The male has done his duty and it's time to take it out gently with your hand. The step you should take immediately after taking out the male is to feed the fries. We immediately emphasize because the fries in the first batch will be about 4 hours older than the fries of the last batch. The yellow bags are gone and they need food right away. If we delay feeding for another 4-5 hours, the first batch will become smaller and weaker until they cannot move to get or catch food. They died several days later of starvation. We will then ask ourselves why they died, even though we fed them regularly. The spawning session is now over. Hundreds of fries swim on the surface of the water. Was it easy? So, allows breeding betta splendens with beautiful ☺ From now on is the exciting time to know if your fries will survive adult size according to 3 main things. One is the human being (ourselves), the second is nature (sun, wind and rain) and the third is animal (insects and other small living creatures in the water). reference: Tags: reproduction betta, betta splendens, spawn tank logs, thai betta breeding Most breeders get their stocks of male brood from the arenas, they frequent these places and have a good connection with the players. Players will generally have a good understanding of the families they hold, such as their fighting characteristics, strength and weaknesses. Breeders, on the other hand, will have a pool of females, usually bred by themselves as they have a complex knowledge of their combat heritage. It is then up to the breeders' judge to match the fish for breeding purposes. The image above shows a collection of male fighters obtained from a player for breeding. They belong to Thai and Malaysian ipoh lineages. Frai: Conditioning of brood fish for breeding, paired and placed side by side. Males are selected for their fighting abilities while females are selected from the family with a long line of champions. Isolated pairs are placed in breeding containers containing 3 to 6 litres of water. One or two sheets of clean water hyacinth and pieces of dried ketapang leaves (IAL) for the male to build his bubble nest below them. The containers are then covered. Spawning takes place within 2 days and the adhesive eggs are attached to the The female parent is removed after spawning and the male parent is left to take care of the eggs. The outbreak takes place in about 2 days. After hatching, the fry are kept in a breeding container for another 1 to 2 days until they swim freely. Feeding will start at this point when they start swimming horizontally and go around the food. Moina is the favorite food used by breeders to feed the fry as they are small enough for them to eat and is relatively cheap and readily available. On top of that, as

a living food, it is very nutritious and is an indispensable food for the bettas of the fry stage all the way to adulthood. Moina will remain under the bettas diet throughout, except that the given portion may be smaller and partially replaced by other food combinations such as tubifex worms and blood worms, etc. Hunting spawning area, notice the blue basins used as breeding containers and are covered with plywood. Newly hatched alevins in a breeding container. Nursery step: The fry are transferred to styrofoam boxes and stored there for about 10 days. Water level of about 7cm. The next step is to transfer them to concrete tanks, with a water level of about 10 cm, and contains dried ceticular leaves (IAL) and water hyacinth plants. The tanks are partially shaded. The fry are fed twice a day on a diet of living Ang Boon (Daphnia/Moina). They are kept this way for 1 month. The fry are moved to a new reservoir with the water level raised to about 15 to 20cm without shade. Dried leaves and water hyacinth plants are provided and fish are fed live tubifex worms and live Daphnia/Moina once a day. They are kept this way for a month. Juvenile stage: At this time, the fry are about 2 and a half months old, they are then transferred to tanks with water raised to 30 cm. At the 3-and-a-half-month mark, the fish are harvested and the male and female fish are sorted and stored in separate tanks. The male tanks will be composed of about 10% females, it is to maintain some peace and harmony between the males. Females should be smaller so as not to challenge males for food, priority is given to the management of male fish. The aggressive streak of the fighting strains will raise its head at this stage, the male juveniles will fight each other, care must be taken to prevent injuries to the brood. Adults: Fighters are raised in a water depth of 30 cm and will need good sunlight. The hot, dry weather will produce hard fish. Note the clearing created by floating polystyrene, an area free of water hyacinth plants in the image above. This ensures that fighters receive a good dose of sunlight. Water hyacinth plants are widely used to reduce the toxic ammonia produced by fish waste, it helps maintain the quality of farmers prefer not to change the water as much as possible. The guppies are raised in the reservoirs, being less robust and requiring better water quality to thrive and then bettas, they are useful in monitoring the overall conditions of the reservoir. The birth of guppy fry in the reservoir also provides prey bettas with a rich source of living food. Ponds may be made of concrete or earthy, but some ranchers prefer the middle path, they have built ponds with concrete walls with a soil base. These breeders believe in the state of the water will raise better fighters. Breeders can also monitor and monitor fish feed before harvest. A fresh pond fighter, will need about 2 weeks of conditioning and training to prepare them for the arenas. The fighters are ready for competitive combat at about 5 months, they are released to players for AhLoo (Testing). Although they were sexually matured at that time, they were nevertheless young adults, their scales were not strong and the bones had barely fully developed. Young fish are greedy, more energetic fighters and will fight hard from the start. Lacking patience, they are relentless in aggression, and very often run out quickly. Once these young fighters have run out of steam, their will to fight is often broken too. Mature fighters between 9 months and 12 months are the preferred choice for experienced players. Local commercial farmers face high land and labour costs, putting many livestock producers in an increasingly difficult economic situation. Profitability has been based on good spawning, which is few and far between, at a good price in a context of intense competition from neighbouring countries, particularly the Ipoh fighters in Malaysia. Many breeders sell their fighters as soon as possible, pushing them to players for quick money and reducing overall operating costs. Fighting young fish can result in a weaker fish, so some players will reserve the entire spawning and have them raised by breeders or by themselves for a few more months, as older and physically mature fish will tend to fight longer and last longer too. Email: redhillbeta@yahoo.com.sg THE END END

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