

Trim This Side Off

- To help with long term success as plants establish, feeding of your plants will be necessary. Specially formulated fertilizers in liquid and tablet form are available for this.
- Aquatic plants for the aquarium require “landscaping” within the aquarium just as garden plants do in your garden. In simple terms this would be short and ground cover plants at the front or foreground, then medium height plants and the tallest plants at the rear of the aquarium. Spaces may be required for feature plants and to create the illusion of depth.
- Artificial lighting is required with a period of 6-12 hrs being advisable depending on plant stockings levels. If algae growth increases then reduce light levels & period.



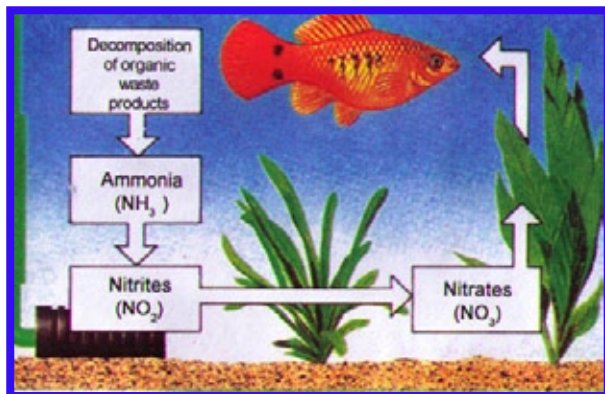
- Regular trimming of old leaves or stems will promote new growth as the plant will not try to repair or maintain old leaves or stems.

Tips for your Aquarium Plants

FROSTS
...naturally



- Aquatic plants add a wealth of colour and life to aquariums either as the main attraction or to compliment fish and other decoration to create a mini underwater aquatic world.
- Aquatic plants like their garden counterparts also have an important roll in maintaining the health of the environment in which they live.
- For best results step by step preparation of your aquarium is required to create the fascinating underwater garden, maybe exclusively plants, or a balance of both aquatic plants and fish.
- Establishing plants ahead of any major fish introduction is advisable.
- Fish populations will create more of challenge when it comes to getting the success you may want. Some fish eat, dig up or just do not tolerate plants. Careful selection is a must. Fish also produce waste that if excessive and not removed or controlled is detrimental to some plants and often encourages unwanted algae. It is advisable to stock lightly if you want better success from your plants.
- Fish waste breaks down quickly in aquaria, especially in tropical aquaria where this waste is often liquid and not solid. In most aquaria a filter aids the breakdown with the end product of this process being Nitrates.



- Aquarium plants, just like all plants can utilise nitrates as a food source. Within a closed and often small aquarium environment however, nitrate levels can exceed safe levels for both livestock and plants and routine water changes must be undertaken to remove or dilute the excess. Excess nitrate will encourage heavy algae growth.
- All aquarium plants require planting for real success just like most other plants. This fact however is very often overlooked and results in disappointingly quick deterioration in both potted and bunched aquarium plants.



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- Plants will generally do better in a P.H of 6.5 - 7.5, low ammonia & nitrite, with a moderate level of nitrate. Water temperature of up to 79°F is recommended.
- Prepared pots or carefully installed layers of suitable growing substrate at the base of aquarium are recommended.
- Addition of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is considered very beneficial. There are simple or specialist devices to cope with this.
- Use of heating cable to heat the growing substrate encourages good plant root formation and helps release essential nutrients. This is not a substitute for your standard aquarium heater for a tropical set up but in addition to it.