ANGEL FISH
Scientific Name: Pterophillum scalare
Common Name: Angel Fish
Water: pH: 6.5-6.9
Attainable Size: 6 inches
Origin: It originates from the slow flowing rivers and streams of South America
Feed: It accepts most prepared food eg. Flaked food, black worm, chopped earth worm and several dried food.

DANIO
Scientific Name: Devario aequipinnatus
Common Name: Giant Danio
Attainable Size: 4 inches
Environment: Fresh water
Origin: India, Myanmar, Thailand, Bangladesh and Nepal
Company: Can be kept in community aquariums with small and medium sized inhabitants
Water: pH: 6.0 to 8.0, Temperature: 18 to 24°C
Aquarium: It accepts most water conditions provided extremes are avoided. It prefers densely planted aquarium with a lot space to swim. It should be kept in a group of not less than ten.
Feed: It accepts most food sources.
Breeding: Easy to breed. Can be breed either in pairs or in group. The parents should be removed as soon as the eggs are laid to avoid them eating the eggs.

MOLLY FISH
Scientific Name: Mollienisia lapipinna, M. vetifera and M.sphenops.
Common Name: Sailfin, Molly and the liberty fish respectively.
Attainable Size: 4 inches, 5inches and 3 inches respectively
Origin: Mexico, Yucatan and Gulf coast respectively
Environment: Fresh and brackish water
Water: pH: 7.0 to 7.5, Temperature: 70 to 80°F
Company: Mollies require plenty of space and react badly to over crowding,
Aquarium: Aquarium should be so placed as it receives a lot of sunlight. It should be large, well lighted and thickly planted.
Feed: Although Mollies prefer vegetarian foods, it exhibits omnivorous food habit.
Breeding: Mollies are live bearer.

GOLD FISH
Scientific Name: Carassius auratus auratus
Common Name: Gold Fish, Fantail
Attainable Size: 59 cms
Origin: Central Asia, China and Japan.
Environment: Fresh water
Water: pH: 7.5 to 8.5, Temperature: 17 to 28°C
Company: Can be kept with other large non-aggressive species if aquarium is large enough to accommodate.
Aquarium: As it grows big, it requires a large aquarium. A well planted aquarium is preferred. It is a bottom dweller.
Feed: Omnivorous, accept dry food, likes to eat small insects and also like vegetable food. Gold fish feeds on a large variety of food.
Breeding: Gold fish breeds easily in garden ponds and also in spacious aquariums with plenty of oxygen and feathery leaves. A substrate spawner is necessary as the parents eat their own eggs. It is preferred to remove the parents after spawning.

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KOI CARP
Scientific Name: *Cyprinus carpio carpio*
Common Name: Koi Carp
Attainable Size: 48 inches
Environment: Fresh and brackish Water
Company: Can be kept with most large non-aggressive species
Water: pH: 7.0–7.5, Temperature: 3–32°C
Aquarium: Requires a very large aquarium with a lot of space to swim on the surface. Areas with plants are appreciated if your aquarium can support both plants and open area.
Feed: All kinds of food.
Breeding: Females are rounder in spawning condition. Move eggs to a separate aquarium since parents eat them.

GUPPY
Scientific Name: *Poecilia reticulata*
Common Name: Guppy Fish
Attainable Size: 2.5 inches
Environment: Fresh and brackish water
Origin: South America, Venezuela, Trinidad, Northern Brazil and Ghana.
Company: Can be kept in most community aquariums. Don't keep with aggressive fish.
Water: pH: 7.0 to 8.5, Temperature: 18 to 28°C
Aquarium: Best kept with a lot of plants and free swimming space.
Feed: Accepts all kind of food that is small enough. Fry accepts fine flake food.
Breeding: Live bearer. Females give birth to fry once every 2 to 2.5 weeks.

PLATY
Scientific Name: *Xyphophorus maculatus*
Common Name: Platy
Attainable Size: 2 inches
Environment: Fresh water
Origin: North and central America
Company: Can be kept in most community aquariums. Don't keep with large aggressive fish.
Water: pH: 7.0 to 8.0, Temperature: 20 to 26°C
Aquarium: It should be kept in schools in aquariums decorated with dense plants with open areas to swim in.
Feed: Accepts all food that is small enough.
Breeding: Live bearer. Females give birth to fry once in every four to six weeks. Each broad contains upto 70 fry. The fry accepts small flake food.

SIAMESE FIGHTER FISH
Scientific Name: *Betta splendens*
Common Name: Fighter Fish
Attainable Size: up to 75 mm
Origin: Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and indeed entire South East Asia
Company: Usually aggressive to other male mates, can be kept with other species
Feed: Omnivorous. Small live and dried food, flake food and chopped earthworm.

ZEBA DANIO
Scientific Name: *Danio rerio*
Common Name: Zebra Danio
Attainable Size: 2 inches
Environment: Fresh water
Origin: India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan.
Company: Can be kept with Tetras, Gouramis, small Cichlids, Cat fish, Live Bearers, Barbs and other Minnows
Water: pH: 6.0 to 8.0, Temperature: 18 to 24°C
Aquarium: It is a very hard fish. It likes to live in a group of six or more. It is a surface dweller.
Feed: Accepts flake foods and live foods like bloodworms and brine shrimp.
Breeding: Move male and female to separate tank with a substrate of round marble. Eggs will fall in the marbles so the parents can’t eat them. Fry usually hatch in thirty six hours. They become free swimming in three days.

TICTO BARB
Scientific Name: *Puntius ticto*
Common Name: Ticto barb, Odessa barb
Attainable Size: 4 inches
Environment: Fresh water
Origin: India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Thailand
Company: It is a schooling fish. It should be kept in a group of more than six.
Aquarium: It likes an aquarium with dense vegetation and free area to swim in.
Feed: They accept most flake foods and live foods such as bloodworms, chopped earthworms and brine shrimp.
Breeding: The Odessa barbs are egg scatterers and do not engage in parental care. Approximately 150 eggs are released in batches of roughly 20 at a time. After one day the eggs will hatch. The fry will become free swimming in twenty four hours.

PLATY