

*If in doubt contact your  
local OATA  
retail member  
for further information*

**IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER:**

**ALWAYS PURCHASE** test kits and regularly check the water for ammonia, nitrite, nitrate and pH. This will allow you to ensure that the water in your aquarium is not causing welfare problems for your fish.

**ESTABLISH A ROUTINE** for testing the water in your aquarium. Record your results to enable you to highlight fluctuations quickly. Also check the temperature of the water.

**MAINTAIN** the water in the aquarium within the accepted parameters highlighted in this leaflet. You may need to undertake regular water changes to achieve this.

**ALWAYS** wash your hands, making sure to rinse off all soap residues, before putting them into your aquarium. Wash them again afterwards and certainly before eating, drinking or smoking.

**NEVER** siphon by mouth. A fish tank can harbour bacteria which can be harmful if swallowed. Purchase a specially designed aquarium gravel cleaner which can be started without the need to place the siphon in your mouth.

**NEVER RELEASE YOUR AQUARIUM ANIMALS OR PLANTS INTO THE WILD.**

Never release an animal or plant bought for a home aquarium into the wild. It is illegal and for most fish species this will lead to an untimely and possibly lingering death as they are not native to this country. Any animals or plants that do survive might be harmful to the environment.

**Checklist...**

**Equipment:**

- Aquarium
- Gravel cleaner
- Water testing kit
- Tap water conditioner
- Gravel
- Filter
- Heater and thermometer
- Food

**Before purchase ensure that:**

- The aquarium is suitable for an adult of the species chosen.
- The water parameters are as advised in this leaflet.
- If adding to an existing set up ensure this fish is compatible.



**ORNAMENTAL AQUATIC TRADE ASSOCIATION LTD**

*"The voice of the ornamental fish industry"*

[www.ornamentalfish.org](http://www.ornamentalfish.org)

V1.0

Photographs copyright Practical Fishkeeping (top & middle) and Interpet (bottom)

© COPYRIGHT OATA Ltd 2011



**How to  
care for...**



**Loaches**

## Introduction...

This diverse group of fish all belong to the Cobitidae family. Despite being closely related, this family includes the large clown loach, to the eel-shaped kuhli loach. But regardless of their physical differences, their demands are quite similar.

The relative ease of care of the species commonly available and their attractive coloration and markings make them an ideal introduction to most aquaria.

## Water requirements...

These fish all require very good water quality. The guide below is a guideline as they can be acclimatised to other water types:

Temperature: 20-26°C

pH: 6.0-8.0

Ammonia: 0mg/l (0.02mg/l may be tolerated for short periods)

Nitrite: 0mg/l (0.2mg/l may be tolerated for short periods)

Hardness: Moderately soft - hard (5-19°dH)

## Biology...

Kuhli loach are easily recognisable by their eel-like shape and black and orange vertical bands. They can be quite a reclusive fish but are likely to be more visible if kept as a group. These fish rarely exceed 10cms.

Until recently, many of the loaches fell under the *Botia* genus. This included many popular species such as the clown loach, zebra loach, yoyo loach and dwarf loach. All are recognisable by their flat undersides, pointed noses and general catfish-like appearance. Clown loach can grow to 30cms whilst the dwarf loach reach little over 5cms. Due to the number of species available, always check their final size with your retailer.

All the species mentioned possess a small spine located just underneath each eye. The fish can raise these spine which may become tangled in nets when catching these fish.

Fish keepers new to clown loach are often startled to discover these fish laying on their backs or sides. For reasons unknown, these fish often exhibit this behaviour and are sometimes mistaken for being dead.

All the species of fish in the Cobitidae group have either reduced or absent scales. This make them particularly susceptible to poor water quality, infections and more sensitive to medications.

## Aquarium requirements...

The larger species, such as the clown loach, require equally large aquaria. Consider at least 150 litres for fully grown specimens, although larger is always better. Loaches are generally slow growing species, so they can be kept in smaller aquaria as juveniles. However, always be prepared to upgrade your aquarium if choosing this option. For the smaller species, consider an aquarium of at least 60 litres. Most of these species are quite gregarious, so the tank must be large enough to support a number of individuals

Rocks, suitable wood and synthetic ornaments are a must for these fish. These fish will feel more secure in an environment if they have the opportunity to hide. Providing them with this hiding opportunity allows them to be bolder and then they are more likely to be visible within the aquarium. When choosing ornaments, ensure they have no sharp edges as these could harm the delicate skins of these fish. For the same reasons, ensure that the aquarium substrate is rounded too.

The smaller species, such as zebra loach, can often fit into the smallest of spaces. Whilst not notorious jumpers, a secure aquarium hood is recommended. Also, be careful when using undergravel filtration. These fish can sometimes enter the openings of the uplift pipes and get beneath the undergravel plates.

## Maintenance...

At least once every two weeks a partial water change of 25-30% is strongly recommended (a siphon device is also useful to remove waste from the gravel). The water should be tested regularly to ensure that pollutants such as ammonia and nitrites don't build up. Ensure that you either allow the replacement water to stand or aerate it to remove any chlorine present. Ideally treat all replacement water with tap water conditioner before adding to the aquarium.

Filters should be checked for clogging and blockages. If the filter needs cleaning, then do not run it under the tap as any chlorine present may kill the beneficial bacterial population that has established in the media. Instead, it can be rinsed in the tank water which is removed during a partial water change as this reduces the amount of bacteria which are lost.

Good husbandry is essential as these fish can be stressed by even the smallest amounts of ammonia and nitrite. Test the water to monitor the ammonia, nitrite and nitrate levels every week, especially during initial set-up and after adding extra fish.

## Feeding...

This group of fish are general omnivores accepting most proprietary food items. They will often take floating foods from the surface, but also enjoy sinking pellets and tablets.

The botia group also particularly enjoy aquatic snails which can sometimes be a pest in an aquarium. Such loaches are therefore a welcome introduction to many aquaria. However, if there is an abundance of other food items, these fish will often ignore snails.

When feeding, these fish often produce audible clicking noises. This sound originates from their pharyngeal teeth.

Feed these fish 1-2 times a day removing any uneaten food if necessary to prevent fouling the water.

## Common ailments...

Owing to their reduced or absent scales, these fish are fairly susceptible to whitespot parasites. Furthermore, this same disadvantage also makes them sensitive to the medications required to cure them. Always refer to the manufacturer's instructions to ensure that the medication is safe for these fish. If in doubt, ask your retailer.

## Compatibility...

Most of the species mentioned are relatively peaceful. However, some species, such as the red-tailed botia (*Yasuhikotakia modesta*), can be quite aggressive and should only be mixed with larger, more robust species. Always check with your retailer or consult fish books to determine if a specific species will be compatible with your existing fish or with any that you may wish to purchase in the future.

## Breeding...

Breeding these fish in home aquaria is seldom reported. Some of the more popular species are bred in captivity using special methods.

Many of the species available are wild caught using bundles of different sized bamboo canes. The fish seek the refuge created by the hollow bamboo canes, providing easy size grading and creating very little environmental impact!