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How to care for a fire eel. How to feed a fire eel. Fire eel tank requirements.

The fire eel (*mastacembelus erythrotaenia*) is an exotic-looking freshwater fish that is worth keeping in your fish tank. This spiny eel is very popular in the aquarium trade and is a native in Southeast Asia including Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Indonesia. The fire eel is a bit shy at first but an intellectual creature, learning to ask for food from owners and can familiarize their owner. This bottom feeder is known to have spines along its back. Although they are called eels because of their elongated appearance and body movement, fire eels are freshwater fishes that dwell in muddy low leveled bodies of water. With their muddy brown appearance and fiery red stripes that run along their backs, this freshwater is surely a sight to be seen. What do you need to know? The fire eel is not suggested for those who are new in fish collecting or have never kept eels before. Even though its name is "fire eels" this species is definitely not on fire and not as hot as what they are named for. This article would definitely help every fish collector the proper way of taking care of this species including the first-timers. Appearance Fire eel's appearance in terms of shape and movement, this species resembles the shape of an eel, but it is not a true eel. The fire eel is a freshwater fish that belongs to the same family as tire track eels and peacock eels. The Fire Eel's long, snake-like body is dark brown/grey with four lateral stripes covered in scales. Depending on the age of the eel and the state of your tank, these stripes are either red or orange, with spots that fluctuate. The Fire Eel has a fully formed tail and a dorsal fin that is separated into two halves. Near the end of the caudal fin are the dorsal and anal fins, which are long and slender. Fire Eels, on the other hand, have no abdominal fins. Expert Tip: Its body length can exceed 1 m (3.3 ft) in the wild, yet it is only 0.5 m (20 in) long when living in a tank. It has a life expectancy of 10 years or more. It's possible to tell the difference between male and female Fire Eels. The male is a little slimmer and has a brighter color than the female. The female fire eel, on the other hand, is larger and darker than the male. While a male's color gets even brighter during breeding, the differences are simpler to distinguish. Habitat In The Wild Fire eels are known to live in South-East Asia Fire eels are known to live in South-East Asia, and to be more specific, in Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Burma, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia, and other countries in the area. These spiny creatures can often be found in large freshwater lakes or rivers that have abundant vegetation. With their steadily growing size, they are most often found in big spaces with muddy areas. Their elongated body allows them to burrow themselves in muddy waters to be able to hunt for food or be away from lurking predators. This omnivorous eel is most comfortable in big spaces with many spaces to hide or substances to burrow into. Difficulties In Keeping Each pet has its difficulties in raising them it's up to you to determine if the risks are worth taking. Since it is a big predator it is best to put them in spacious tanks with bigger rooms for them to explore even though bigger tanks surely aren't cheap. These not-so-little rascals are also escaped artists themselves almost like Houdini has turned themselves into this creature, being natural predators in the wild they are known to escape open lidded tanks, thus it is advised to those that may want to take care of them, to keep their tanks closed and in a monitored area. With their slimy being considered toxic it is recommended not to touch the fire eel, if bitten by a fire eel chances are you will be poisoned since the toxins in their body are considered harmful and should be sent to the hospital. If you want to place this pet along with other fishes it should be considered that the other creatures it is neighbors with are bigger or the same size to avoid being eaten by the eel. Keeping In A Tank Keeping in a tank Thus being said these creatures can stretch up to a meter therefore you have to provide a tank that is at least 80 gallons or more. Since these are burrowing eels it's best to keep them in a tank that is abundant of places for them to hide, a soft sandy bottom at least 2-3 inches high so that they have something to dig themselves into. One must consider the quality of the products they are purchasing because the wrong items might cause injuries to your fire eel. You should avoid containing them with rooted plants because they are known to uproot them, floating plants are recommended for their style of living. Expert Tip: It is not recommended to have the eel's tank lid be loose or not available because of the escapist behavior one might try to fling themselves out of the tank. Since they are nocturnal they should provide them with hiding spots such as stones that they can fit themselves into, big logs, or driftwood for them to have a place to hide in the daytime or when the room is well lit. Keeping them in dimly lit rooms can coerce them to come out in the daytime even if they are night dwellers. With this type of fish, certain temperatures and pH levels should be achieved for them to live a long and fulfilling life. Using a thermometer you need to determine the current water temperature to know what you should do to keep the temperature steady for your eel. Keeping the temperature undeviating to copy the bodies of waters in most Southeast Asian countries for the eels to be comfortable in their habitat, a temperature of 75-82 degrees Fahrenheit. To avoid stressing your pet the pH level should be at least 6.8-7.2 to avoid sickness. If you are truly set to have this eel one must have all of the qualifications checked that are listed above. Tankmates Fire eel tankmates Everyone needs a friend, right? Well not this type of eel, although peaceful to other marine life it is quite hostile to its fellow species, it is not recommended to have many in one tank. This type of eel can be quite aggressive to their fellow fire eel, resulting in a harmful environment not just to themselves but to other marine life that surrounds them. These spiny creatures despite their menacing name, are peaceful animals. It is a carnivore it is quite calm around other bigger fishes, thus can be a good pet if you are up for it. Yes, it can coexist with other fishes although preferably the bigger types of fish because even though they are peaceful to other sea life a fire eel is still a predator and might snatch up smaller fishes for a meal. Fishes such as Arowana, angelfish, Oscar fish, and a lot more are approved to be living with our spiny creature, as long as the fishes that you are housing are bigger than the eel's mouth. Diet And Feeding This type of marine life feasts on insects, snails, and even small soft-shelled crabs. You are allowed to hand feed a young eel with food such as chopped fish, small, bloodworms, tubifex, small fishes, or mussels. Once these eels grow their diet also changes into larger foods, it's suggested that at this stage you feed them larger portions of worms, freeze-dried fish food, or other types of prepared meats. To be healthy this type of fish needs a balanced diet. You must consider that fire eels need to be fed sufficient food. To be healthy this type of fish needs a balanced diet. Conclusion Even though a fire eel is not as high maintenance as other sea life, it is still a life that is worth taking care of, with its size and nature, it can be prone to be neglected. As a pet owner, you should be aware of the duties of having certain creatures as pets. This creature with its long lifespan could be your lifelong pet or companion. Putting them in their preferred artificial habitats and feeding them the right type of content results in a happy beautiful eel. Do you know that if your water is not in the desired PH range as per your fish, it can cause some problems like Algae Growth, Coral Growth, damage to the health of your fish, etc. We would highly recommend getting this API Water Testing Kit on Amazon.com, so you're always aware of the pH level of your aquarium. Also referred to as the Mastacembelus erythrotaenia, the Fire Eel is one among the largest eels. Although not a true eel, its features resemble a real eel and it is for this reason that it obtained its name. Fire Eel Overview Apart from its snake-like appearance usually associated with eels, it has very little or no resemblance to an actual eel. On its profile are the pointed snout on the face and a long lithe body measuring anything from 60cm to 100cm for a mature fish. Information Chart Fire Eel Family: Mastacembelidae Lifespan: 10 years Care Level: Easy Diet: Omnivore; bottom feeder Temperament: Predatory Size: 20 inches Tank Set-Up: Freshwater with plants and rocks Compatibility: Peaceful but predatory Color Form: Brown with red or orange Minimum Tank Size: 80 gallons Appearance of Fire Eel The Fire eel has an elongated body. This is covered by scales. On its face are huge protruding eyes. Next to the eyes are posterior nostrils that stand out. There is an outgrowth on the snout. It is very sensitive and is used to feel the bottom of water for any feeds. Two tabulated nostrils dot the end of the long nose. It is due to the peculiar appearance that this fish was included in the Mastacembelidae family. The fire eel has a fully developed tail. The pectoral fins as well as the air-bladder are developed too. Another unique feature is the dorsal fin that is divided into two parts. Towards the end of the caudal fin are the dorsal and anal fins. Both are narrow and relatively long. The fish has a dark brown color on its body. It lacks abdominal fins. Along its profile are four lateral strips. These are orange to bright red in color. Most often, they are dotted with tiny spots and thin lines. The spots on the fish vary. This mostly depends on tank conditions and age of the fish. Perhaps one of the most unique feature of the fire eel is the red edge on the pectoral, anal and dorsal fins. It can live for ten years or more if taken care of well in captivity. In the wild, it may grow to 3.3ft, and about 20 inches in the aquarium. Natural Habitat And Origin The fish is native to the Asian Riverbeds of the South-East. It is mainly found in slow moving muddy lakes and rivers where it buries itself in the mud. Asian countries that house it include Pakistan, Cambodia, Burma, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam. For the locals of the regions it is found, it is a preferred delicacy. However, it is known to be aggressive and may easily harm a fisherman who is not careful when getting it out of the net. It has rather sharp spines, though these are not poisonous. Still, plenty of care ought to be taken as the slime produced by spikes contain some level of toxins that may be harmful. Fire Eels are found in Indonesia, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, and other Southeast Asian countries. Their origin and their natural habitat are Southeast Asia. They live in slow-moving rivers and flood plains, and they are bottom-dwellers that like unclean environments. Types Of Fire Eel It belongs to the spiny eel family, including Tyre track and Peacock eels. The several tiny dorsal spines that precede the dorsal fin give the group its name. The Lifespan Of Fire Eel The lifespan is 10 years and more. Fire Eel Size A Fire Eel in your home tank may grow roughly 20 inches (60 cm) long and live for around 10 years if given proper care. On the other hand, Fire Eels may grow up to 3.3 feet in their natural habitat. Fire Eel Care & Tank Set-Up Fire Eel Optimum Tank size and Specifications The fish grows immensely after just a while. The following tank conditions would be ideal for it: A 80 gallon tank or slightly more than 350 liters. A thick substrate of sand, approximately 2 inches (5cm) thick, and fine loam. The edges of the sand should be smooth to avoid scratching its smooth body. Provide rocks with sizeable crevices where the fish will hide. Remember it mainly sticks to the mud in its natural habitat. Try to mimic this kind of environment in the tank as well. Floating plants to provide a shadow. Rooted plants may not last long as it is a bottom dwelling fish. Keep the temperatures at about 25-28C or 74-82F. Maintain a pH of between 6.8 and 7.5. A water hardness of 15. Provide a tight lid over the tank since it uses every opportunity to escape from captivity. Provide sufficient aeration. Ensure the filter is functioning well to keep the water clean. Maintain a continuous water flow. Renew the water regularly. Optimum Tank Size for Fire Eel A fire eel may grow 50cm/20" long; thus, a tank with a minimum size of 400 l/88 gallons is recommended. Optimum Tank Shape A large rectangular tank is best for Fire Eel habitat. How many fire eels can be kept together? Because the fish is hostile to other fish of its species, it should be kept alone in a tank, while it may benefit from the company of other fish in the tank who are both active and quiet. Filter Type Fire eels demand a steady supply of well-oxygenated water. Because Fire Eels need very clean water, frequent water changes and a strong filter are required to provide your Fire Eel with the best possible environment. Substrate A thick substrate of sand, approximately 2 inches (5cm) thick, and fine loam. The edges of the sand should be smooth to avoid scratches on its smooth body. Water Parameters for Fire Eel Water Temperature The water should be kept at a temperature of 24-28°C (75-82°F), with a pH of 6.8-7.5 and a hardness of no more than 15°. Make sure the tank is free of cracks; otherwise, the fire eel will be able to "escape" via the tiniest of breaches. Ph Level 6.8-7.5 Water Flow Rate It is critical to have full aeration, filtration, and regular water replenishment while caring for fish. The organism also prefers the presence of some water movement in a tank. Fire Eel Tank Landscape These eels will burrow in the sand, just as so many other eels do since they want to be hidden from view. They will feel safer and more at ease if you include some aesthetically attractive décor in your landscape, which will encourage them to come out and play more often. Best Plants for Fire Eel Tanks Floating plants are the most appropriate for them. Decorations for Fire Eel Tanks Tubes, tunnels, and rocks to hide behind will prove exceptionally advantageous to these fearful folks. When it comes to more enormous eels, they still require hiding and searching locations. Tubes and driftwood and appropriate plant life that can endure reduced light levels are fantastic additions to the tank environment. Lighting for Fire Eel Tanks They can survive lower lighting conditions. Feeding Fire Eel The fire eel begins to recognize its owner after just a short while. Feeding it from the hand often stimulates this. It feeds on both live, dried and frozen foods. To help it grow to maturity quickly, the following should be included in its diet: Bloodworm Tubifex Insect larvae Snails Worms Crabs Small fishes The Fire eel is a predatory fish that hunts for its feeds in the wild. Owing to its size, it also feeds well. It is important to offer it sufficient feeds so that it thrives. Sufficient feeds often leads to a good coloration of the fish and makes it quite active. Fire Eel Behavior And Temperament Fire eels are violent when it comes to their king, so having more than one in the same tank is not recommended. Because fire eels are nocturnal species that like to hide during the day, make sure there are many hiding places. Aquarists should remember that standard decorations, like stones and small aquatic plants, will not be enough for these 20-inch eels, so give them something more solid. As a favorite hobby while in captivity, they like building tunnels in the muddy bottoms of the tanks where they are housed. It is thus not advisable to maintain plants with roots in the same tanks as these fire eels. The eels need a few minutes to bring them out of the water. When left alone in the tank, they are incredibly quiet fish that hide beneath the rocks and only come out to eat the food you offer them. Fire Eel Compatibility and Tank Mates Fire eel is considered a docile fish that will mostly ignore bigger tank-mates. However, it is a predator and cannot be housed with smaller fish as these may be easily consumed. Best tank-mates should include Oscar fish, Angel fish, Bumblebee Catfish, and Green terror. The fire eel is a large yet interesting fish for the aquarium. Although it requires a bigger tank as compared to most other fish kinds, it is worth the trouble. Other huge cichlid species, such as oscar fish, green terror, angelfish, Arowana, bicbir, and other tiny cichlid fishes, share a communal tank with it. Despite its appearance as a benign fish, the Fire Eel is a predatory monster. Fire Eels will not disturb fish larger than themselves, but they will prey on fish that are smaller than themselves. Fire Eels who are compatible with these tank mates. Angel Fish Barbs (medium to large) Green Terror Oscar Fish Breeding Fire Eel Distinguishing males from females is possible. The female fish is larger while dull colored. On the contrary, the male is slightly trim with a brighter color that gets more heightened during breeding. Like most fish in captivity, breeding the fire eel is a gigantic task. Although it is advisable to initiate hormonal injections using special substances, chances of success are usually not very promising. All the same, there is always the desire to try. The following tank conditions are necessary for breeding: A 90 or more gallon tank Water temperature of between 28 and 29C Water hardness of about 10A pH of between 7 and 7.2 Powerful tank aeration Sufficient water filtration 4 sprayers on all the four corners of the tank Proper feeds for the fish. These may include tubifex, insect larvae and bloodworms After spawning, both the fish are ejected from the tank. Fresh water is added to ensure the environment is right for the eggs and subsequent fry. The light is dimmed. The eggs are hatched a few days later using methylene blue. The fry feed on the yolk sac for the first few days before being introduced to ground brine shrimp. If well fed, the fry grow very quickly and should soon begin to swim actively in the tank. During Breeding The male hunts the female, chasing it all over the tank. As soon as it catches up with her, it squeezes eggs out from her. By the time the egg laying process is over, the female should have laid approximately 670 to 1000 eggs or more. Fire Eel Breeding Level Hard Fire Eel Common Diseases And Their Treatment Keep a lookout for any illnesses your eel could have acquired. You should be aware of any changes in their behavior or body markings. Since it is difficult to treat them once they get unwell, you must do all you can to keep the tanks safe and hygienic to prevent your fire eels from getting ill. Bacterial illnesses affect fire eels, as do the rest of the spiny eel family. They are quite particular about the water and substrate they live in. Bacterial infections are a serious threat to your Fire Eels, affecting all spiny eels. Like those that affect other fish, many common freshwater infections may harm your Fire Eel. White Spot Disease, also known as Ich, is a parasite condition that causes white spots to appear all over an eel's body. Infections in fire eels may be induced by not utilizing a soft substrate. This kind of issue may be addressed using drugs accessible from pharmacies. You only need to act quickly and find a good vet for your pet. Facts About Fire Eel The burning eel isn't a true eel! It's a long-bodied fish with a distinctive pointed snout and an underslung mouth. A Fire eel's body is compressed laterally and flattens out as it approaches the caudal fin, resulting in an extended tail. Young Fire eels have yellow and amber patterns, which fade to a deep red as they mature. A fire eel's anal, pectoral, and dorsal fins have red edges. When submerged in the riverbed, fire eels like displaying their snout. They should be kept with tank mates who are large enough. The body of a Fire eel bears four bright red or orange lateral stripes, which are made up of spots and short lines in certain instances. The fire eel prefers burrowing in the sand, and it's possible that digging up tank plant roots can injure them. Are Fire Eels Right For You? The Fire Eels do need a significant amount of area. They may be a rewarding addition to your community aquarium when presented with a challenge, and when they emerge from hiding at night, they create a strong visual effect in the tank. FAQs Are Fire Eels Suitable For Your Aquarium? Fire eels are less demanding in water chemistry than some species that are more reliant on specific environments since they are often found in large lowland rivers. If the water conditions are right and you have a large space that is enough for a Fire eel, then you can easily keep them in your aquarium. To What Extent Can Fire Eels Grow? They can reach a maximum size of 80cm/32". In captivity, fire eels grow at a slow rate of about four to five inches each year. Are Freshwater Eels Aggressive? Yes, they can be aggressive sometimes. What Is The Smallest Freshwater Eel? This species of spiny eel is among the smallest in the family. A half-banded spiny eel seldom reaches a length of more than 8 inches (20 cm). How Long Do Freshwater Eels Live? With adequate care, they may survive for about ten years. Conclusion If you have the chance to keep a Fire Eel as a pet in your aquarium, it will be a fantastic companion. However, owing to the sheer size of the fish, maintaining a fire eel fish may be a challenging task. It's an intriguing animal with a certain level of charm and attraction due to its sleek appearance, but you must feed it good food and keep it in a suitable environment.

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