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Red delta tail betta

Delta tail betta is one of the unusual varieties of this popular species of aquarium fish. What is delta tail betta fish? Delta tail is an unusual variety of betta or Siamese fighting fish that belongs to the Gourami family of fish. Delta tails are named after the Greek letter. The fish tail narrows as it gets closer to the body and extends towards the edges. So it resembles the triangular shape of the Greek letter Delta (Δ). Another variant of the delta tail is called super delta tail betta. This variety of betta fish has a tail that ignites to almost 1800. The expansion of the regular tail of the delta betta is much smaller. The edges of the tail are uniform without combing or screeding. You can see what the spectacular delta tail betta looks like in this video clip. Delta tail bettas come from parts of Southeast Asia, including Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. In these areas, where fish live in the shallow waters of rice bars, ponds and waterways. Bettas grow a maximum of three inches in length and have a lifespan of two to three years, which is typical for most small tropical fish. Depending on where you buy delta tail betta, you can expect to pay between \$10 and \$30, with fish more unusual or vibrant colors fetching the highest prices. Delta tail betta colors Delta tail betta fish come in a huge variety of gorgeous colors. The most commonly seen solid colors are blue and red, but delta tail bettas can also be: Yellow black black turquoise green Multi-colors Marble Purple Pink Metallic As if this color palette is not dazzling enough, bettas also come in color variants. Bi-color Delta tail betta fish also come in bi-colors. True bi-colored betta has a clear and distinct difference between its fins and torso. Most importantly, there will be no overlap. Cambodian betta fish usually fall into the bi-colored category, having body-colored bodies and red, blue or green fins. Chocolate bettys are also categorized as bi-colored because they have brown bodies with either yellow/gold or gold fins. Butterfly color Butterfly color bettas have a full body color, while their fins are divided into two distinctly different colors. Grizzle color Grizzle colored betta fish are very unusual, they are generally pastel colors with spots of a different shade spread directly throughout the body of the fish. The covering is located in any color. For example, a blue fish can seem to be shiny blue or even turquoise, thanks to metallic. Metal cover over fish lighter body color is usually referred to as gold, silver, or platinum. Betta fishtail types Like delta tail, betta fish come with many other tail variants, and this can make it difficult for a beginner fish breeder to differentiate. When discussing the fish tail, you will hear the terms straps and rays used. A strap is a term used to describe fine tissue that connects longer, denser structures that look like veins in fins and tail. These structures are called rays. Here's a quick guide to betta fish tail types to help you get to know your delta tail from your crown! Veiltail betta The most common variety of betta fish that you will find stocked in most fish shops is the veil. You can recognize the veil of its long, flowing, down swooping caudal (tail), which resembles the bride's wedding veil. Veils are a natural form that fins keep when they are held selectively in captivity. The common place is considered quite common and undesirable among the breeders of exhibitions. In fact, the International Betta Congress (IBC) no longer has classes for veils. Crowntail betta Crown first appeared in 1997 in West Jakarta, Indonesia and is named after the pointed appearance of fins and tail, reminiscent of the top of the crown. Look closely at the fish fins. Most breeders try to make fins reach only half the tail. If the strap exceeds more than two-thirds of the spokes of the tail, then the fish is not a crown. Combtail betta Combtail is very similar to the appearance of the coronation tail in that the spokes of the tail are longer than the strap and both are often confused. However, in combtails, the difference between the strap and the spoke is not as pronounced as you will find in the crown tail. Spade tail betta Spade tail betta was very popular in the early 1990s, but in recent years rather went out of fashion. This tail form is quite basic, with a caudal caudate, which has a wide base that narrows to a point, giving it the appearance of a spade. Double tail beta Double tail betta is also known as DT or DTM (double tail male) and DTF (double tail female). Double tails are, in fact, a cultured genetic mutation that you never see in wild bettas. Double tail has dorsal fin it has the same length as the fin of a fish and two distinct caudal lobes. Double tails are often thicker than other betta varieties and often have physical deformities such as wider hind ends and crooked spines. Double tails are often crossed with regular, single tail varieties because the defective gene brings benefits including better branching and wider backs. If you are interested in breeding bettas, you should know that it is recommended that you cross the one-tailed type with DT, since two double tails often produce offspring with deformities. Round tail betta Round tail bettas are very popular with hobbyists around the world. These are one-tailed fish with large, rounded tails and are often confused with super delta tail and delta tail betta. Half-moon betta Half-moon betta is a spectacular variety that is very popular with betta enthusiasts, and for a very good reason. The half-moon betta has a huge tail that ignites straight down and straight up, as well as a symmetrical fin and full dorsal. For the purpose of the performance, the crescent must have a caudal caudal, where both ends are exactly 1800 apart or more, extending towards the front of the fish. The causal edges must be curved outwards or straight, rather than bending inwards. Over the crescent betta Over the crescent betta has similar fins as the crescent moon, although when it flares, caudular fins fans over 1800 create a shape that is larger than a semicircle. Rose tail betta Interbreeding, as a result of the effort to produce a perfectly shaped crescent tail, created another variant of betta fish called pink tail betta. Pink tails have excessive branching of all three, paired fins. Look for overlapping caudial rays that create the appearance of a rose in bloom. Extreme forms of pink tails can produce feathertail betta, although they are very hard to find if you do not go to a specialist betta breeder. It is worth noting that excesses in the form of a pink tail can cause problems, including fish that can not swim properly, have shorter vetral fins and bad weights. In some cases, the fins of the beta can completely collapse. The half-sun betta Half-Sun betta is a spectacular combination of crescent and crown tail. The result is a fish with a massive tail, which has a span of over 1800 with a very slight crowning between the strap and the spokes of the fins. Half-sun betta fish are very hard to find and therefore carry a hefty price tag. Crying Betta Cry, (pronounced Plow-Cot), is a short-finned version of the common betta splendens. Modern shows have multi-branching caudates, longer anal/ventral, enlarged spines, and come in a variety of cultured colors. They are usually more lively and active than their long-fin cousins because they are not too long fins and tails. Crys also have more resistance to diseases, so this type is a good choice for beginners hobbyists. Elephant Ear/Dumbo Ear Beta Elephant Ear or Dumbo Ear Bettas are real eyecatchers! Although, as the name suggests, it is the fish fins that give the variety its name, rather than their tail. Dumbo ear bettas have huge pecunaal fins, with the result that they resemble elephant ears. Fins can be the same color as betty's body or other contrasting shade. Delta tail betta behavior Delta tail bettas come from the species betta, more commonly known as Siamese fighting fish. Bettas come from parts of Asia, including Thailand, which was once known as Siam. Male bettas are known to be very territorial and can be very aggressive towards other fish that attack their premises. So you can see where the name Siamese fighting fish comes from! So, what kind of tank requirements and habitats do captive delta tail bettas need to thrive? Requirements for delta tail bettas Taking care of your delta tail betta starts with the correct tank setup. Tank size The smallest tank you should consider is ten gallons, which will give your delta tail plenty of space, especially if you're planning to introduce a few tankmates for your betta. Also remember that your delta tail betta has beautiful, extravagant fins and you don't want it to get damaged by crashing into things in too small a tank. Cover the tank! Although delta tails are not the most athletic fish, they still retain the ability of their wild cousins to jump right out of the water. In nature, wild bettas use this ability to jump from puddle to puddle in search of food, new territory, or buddies. So you need to put a lid on the tank or at least cover the top with a fine-gauge wire to prevent your delta tail from jumping right out of its tank. This means that delta tail bettas are labyrinthine breathalysers. That is, they extract oxygen from the air, as well as from water. You will see that your delta tail beta often emerges to breathe, so make sure you leave at least an inch of clean air between the tank cover and the water level. Žižtecký decoration and planting In their natural habitat, betta fish live in slow-moving water and rice fields filled with vegetation. So you have to provide a lot of live plants in your delta tail betta tank where you can hide if you feel stressed. Floating plants are ideal because they closely mimic the natural environment of the delta tail and can promote friction. When choosing decorations and ornaments for delta tail betta tanks, be very careful to select only items that are smooth-sided and do not have sharp edges that could cause injury to fish by capturing its flowing tail and fins. You should also provide shelter or caves for your delta tail betta where you can chill-out if feeling stressed. Filtration Like all fish, delta tail bettas produce waste that produces ammonia, nitrites and nitrates, all of which are toxic and potentially very harmful to your fish. To keep the water clean, you should install a filtration system in the tank. Make sure that the filter flow is not too strong. Delta tail bettas are not strong swimmers and will not be able to cope with the fast, strong current that could also damage their beautiful caudal fins. Water conditions There are three very important variables in your water delta tail tank betta that you need to control if your fish friend will prosper. You need to keep the pH level at 7.0, which is perfect for bettas. The hardness of the water should be between two and five hardnesses of carbonate (dKh) and the water temperature must be set to 780 Fahrenheit. Delta tail bettas are highly susceptible to temperature shock, especially if the temperature drops too low. Temperature fluctuations can damage your beta, so make sure you have a tank heater and an accurate thermometer so you can monitor the environment. When choosing a substrate for your tank, avoid large gauge gravel because it can have sharp edges that could damage the tail of fish and fins. What about the tank classmates? The perfect tankmates for delta tail betta are female bettas, and sorority would be a harmonious addition to the setup. However, if you prefer, you may consider including other species in the tank that have compatible conditions and are peaceful community fish. Make sure you give enough space for everyone! As already mentioned, delta tail bettas are wildly territorial and will fight with a perceived competitor, often until death. When looking for suitable tankmates for delta tail betta, consider medium water or bottom residents such as tetras, Corydoras catfish or shrimp. African dwarf frogs can also create suitable companions for delta tail betta and a group of guppies will add a lively interest in the reservoir. Take it slow ... It is always better to introduce delta tail betta to the existing tank community than to do the opposite. If betta is the only fish in the habitat, it can treat all newcomers as a threat, and this could provoke aggression. When you first introduce the delta tail betta to your tank, put it in a plastic cup or betta cup and swim it on the water surface for half an hour or so. Watch the beta closely to see if it shows signs of aggression, such as inflating gills or flares of dorsal and pectoral fins. Once the betta settles down and the other inhabitants of the tank do not confuse him, you can put him with them in the water. Feeding delta tail betta Delta tail bettas are omnivorous, they need a diet of both plant matter and meat. In the wild, Bettas's basic diet consists of insects and insect larvae, which he takes from the water surface. So you will be Replicate this diet by feeding fish with a combination of frozen, living and freeze-dried meat proteins such as mosquito larvae and blood worms, as well as special betta pellets. Check out our in-depth article on the perfect diet and feeding regimen for your betta fish on this link. Breeding delta tail betta fish Delta tail bettas are a pretty easy breed, provided your tank is set up properly, and you've included a lot of plantings and hiding places. Bettas can start breeding when they reach the age of about 14 months. If your beta is less than two inches tall, it's not yet sexually mature. You will need to have several female betta fish in your collection for successful rubbing to be held. Female bettys are easily distinguished from men, because they do not have flowing fins or tails and have a rather simple appearance. The male delta tail will nest bubbles near the floating plants that you have provided. Courtship then begins, and the male beta will drive the female under his nest, where he hugs her. Eventually, the eggs begin to fall from the female. The male delta tail collects eggs and puts them in the bubble of the nest. First, fry will feed on the egg yolk bag, hanging from the nest until they are strong enough to swim. At this time, you need to start feeding the screed. Offer them live food such as microp pumps or specially developed food that you get from good fish shops. The last thoughts of Delta tail bettas are the spectacular varieties of betta fish that make a fascinating and impressive addition to any quiet tank community. Be sure to provide your fish with the right tank environment, ideal water conditions, proper diet and quiet tankmates and you will be rewarded with the joy of seeing this stunning betta variety for at least three years. Years.

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