

## Princess Cichlid

### *Neolamprologus brichardi*

(also called Fairy Cichlid,  
or Princess of Burundi)



#### Natural Range

Lake Tanganyika, Africa

#### Maximum Size and Longevity

Maximum length is 10-12cm. The Princess Cichlid can live for at least 5 years when housed in appropriate conditions.

#### Water Quality

- Temperature: 24°C - 28°C.
- pH: 7.8—8.2
- General Hardness: 200—350 ppm.

#### Feeding

In the aquarium, this fish will eagerly recognise prepared foods, such as pellets and flakes, but it is recommended to supplement their diet with frozen and live food, such as Brine or Mysis shrimp. We use and recommend Aquarium Industries Naturals Range Frozen Brine Shrimp, and Frozen Mysis Shrimp.



#### Compatibility

*Neolamprologus brichardi* is a semi-aggressive dwarf cichlid that is well suited to 'smaller species only' aquariums, although it can be a great community cichlid in larger environments. When considering tank size, it is important to understand how protective this fish is when defending their young. In order to reduce aggression after breeding, ensure that they have ample room, and are not the largest fish in the tank.

#### Colour and Varieties

*N. brichardi* has a number of geographical variations and colour forms. Most are slight differences, ranging from unique patterning, elongated finnage or colour variations.

Confusion can occur when identifying *N. brichardi*, especially at a small size, as there is another cichlid within this genus with a similar name. The 'Daffodil Princess Cichlid' looks similar to *N. brichardi*, but is a completely different species (*N. pulcher*).

#### Sexing

Sexual differences can be observed via the dorsal fin, as males usually have a longer and a more developed dorsal than females. Interestingly these fish are monogamous and usually form bonds for life.

#### General Information

*Neolamprologus brichardi* was one of the first cichlids to be introduced into the aquarium hobby. Since then, many hobbyists have had the pleasure of keeping this very forgiving and hardy fish, while experiencing its surprisingly maternal nature when breeding.

It is the only known fish in Africa that is seen to have a collective nursery. Uniquely, previous generations all contribute in the multi-generational nurturing of the next.

In the home aquarium if size is permitting, it's common to see the parents allowing many generations of fry to stay within their territory, and these older fry will assist the parents in guarding the new.

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