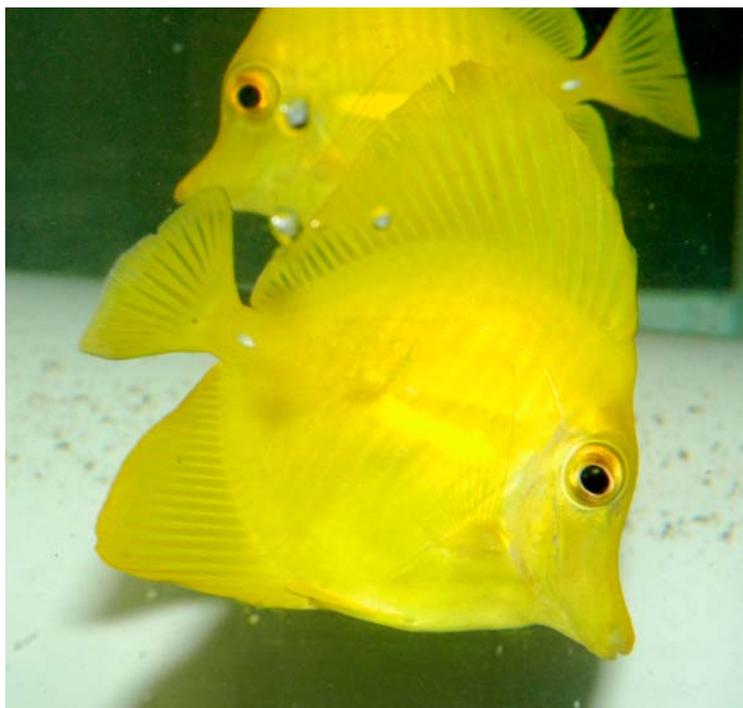


Yellow Tang

Zebrasoma flavescens



Natural Range

This stunning Marine fish originates in shallow reefs from Central Pacific to South Pacific, with most specimens being collected from Hawaii.

Maximum Size

The Yellow Tang grows up to 18cm and is a very active fish, so provide plenty of swimming room. The minimum tank size required is 250 litres.

Water Quality

pH:	8—8.4
S.G.:	1.020 - 1.026
Temp:	24 - 26°C

Feeding

Tangs are herbivores and in nature spend all day grazing algae off reef structures. In the aquarium their diet should consist of algae based foods such as nori, spirulina and frozen herbivore preparations which should be presented at least 3 times per day (young specimens will need more frequent feeding). It is beneficial to have a good covering of algae within the tank on which they can graze. Tangs also benefit from the odd meal of shrimp and other meaty marine foods and will also readily accept flakes and pellets. We use and recommend Tetra Marine Flakes.

Compatibility

The Tang family are very aggressive towards fish with whom they compete for feeding requirements and the Yellow Tang is no exception. They will fight with any yellow or similarly shaped fish so only house a single specimen. However, it is possible to keep a group of five or more in a very large tank (500 litres or more) if they are introduced simultaneously, and even then they will have to be closely monitored to ensure that no individuals are singled out and bullied.

The Yellow Tang is suitable for reef aquariums (won't eat corals and invertebrates) and can handle itself with semi-aggressive tank mates.

General Information

The Yellow Tang is one of the easiest of the tangs to keep. The key to keeping them healthy (a good indication is a solid belly and a glowing yellow colouration), is to ensure that their dietary needs are met. They can also be susceptible to marine white spot.

CAUTION

As with all Tangs, handle these fish with caution as they have retractable spines at the base of the tail that can easily cause lacerations.

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