

Desert Goby

Chlamydogobius eremius



Natural Range

Desert gobies are found in small pools, springs and streams in Central Australia.

Maximum size and Longevity

Male gobies can grow to about 6cm, although the females are slightly smaller. They can live for up to 5 years if kept healthy and happy.

Water Quality

Desert Gobies tolerate a wide range of water quality but prefer hard, alkaline water and benefit from the addition of a small amount of salt to the water.

- Temperature 23 to 26°C
- pH 7.0 to 8.0
- General hardness 250 to 300ppm

Feeding

Desert Gobies are omnivorous and feed on most foods from frozen foods such as brine, daphnia, frozen blood worms to small pellets and flake. A favourite food is live black worm.

Compatibility

These gobies will be compatible with other brackish fish and even fresh water species. Some common tank mates are Half Beaks, Scats (if about the same size), other gobies like Bumble Bee Gobies, Rainbowfish, Monos.

Colour and Varieties

The Desert Goby has a short, rounded body with a large head and big wide mouth. They are yellow in colour with 2 dorsal fins one that is blue and another near the back of the fish which is mainly black with a darker blue through it and a bright white edge. They will show a lot more colour during the breeding season.

Sexing

Sexing the desert goby is very easy and it's all about colour. The males lower jaw will be bright yellow and have a blue patch with a yellow margin on the first dorsal fin. The female on the other hand will be a lot duller and have clearer fins. They are relatively easy to breed but fecundity is low with a large female dropping up to 250 eggs. The male will then fan them with the female not really showing any interest.

General Information

A hardy fish that can tolerate fresh water to quite high salinities due to the harsh and unstable environment in nature. They are best kept in small groups 4 females to 2 males. Desert Gobies like plenty of hiding spaces which can be provided by logs, rocks and plants. They inhabit the bottom of the tank and make a great addition to native species community aquariums.

Native