

Splashing Tetra (also called Jumping Characin or Spraying Characin)

Copeina Arnoldi



Natural Range

Splashing Tetras enjoy slow moving rivers, particularly heavily vegetated banks in Guyana, South America. In a tank it is good to replicate this due to their breeding habits (explained later in care sheet).

Maximum Size

The size of the Splashing Tetras depends on whether or not it is male or female. The males will grow to up to 9cm long and the females will get to about 7cm.

Water Quality

- Temperature: 25°C - 29°C.
- pH: 6.5—7.5
- General Hardness: 50—100 ppm.

Feeding

In the wild Splashing Tetras will eat very small flying insects. But in your home aquarium they will accept any sort of food ranging from live or frozen brine shrimp and small pellets and flakes.

Compatibility

These tetras are a very peaceful fish; they will not compete for territory like some other fish. It would not be ideal to keep them with heavy feeders such as Congo Tetras as the Splashing Tetras will not compete for food and therefore will not get much food at all. They can be kept with some tetras such as cherry barbs, hockey stick or cardinals, and also live comfortably with white clouds.

Colour and Varieties

Splashing Tetras are easily described as elongated fish with the males having longer more pronounced fins. They are a silver fish with a black and silver spot on the dorsal fin and a forked tail. Some will have a small black line that runs from the tip of the nose through the eye and behind the eye as well. The anal fin is where most of the fishes colour is. It has a yellow tinge to it and the bottom of the fin is highlighted with a red colour. The colours only appear once the fish reaches sexual maturity

Sexing

Sexing Splashing Tetras is quite easy. The males have a larger body and brighter colours. The females will have a plumper stomach and some times the eggs in the belly can actually be seen.

General Information

Splashing Tetras have very interesting breeding behaviour, as they lay their eggs on the leaves of overhanging plants, then splash water over the eggs so that they don't dry out. This is also how they get their name. In an aquarium, they may spawn by depositing their eggs on the underside of the cover glass.