CHEMICALS

CODE	DESCRIPTION
CACL	25Kg Calcium Chloride Standard
CACLG	25Kg Calcium Chloride Ground - Dissolves Quicker
CSPKG	Copper Sulphate - per Kg
MGPG	Malachite Green Crystals (Aquarium use only) - per gram
MBPG	Methylene Blue crystals (Aquarium use only) - per gram
SBPPKG	Sodium Biphosphate - per Kg
SBCPKG	Sodium Bicarbonate - per Kg
SCPKG	Sodium Chloride - per Kg
STPKG	Sodium Thiosulphate - per Kg
PL100	Formalin solution - 100ml
PL104	Formalin solution - 250ml
PL101	Formalin solution - 1 Litre
PL102	Formalin solution - 5 Litre
PL103	Formalin solution - 20 Litre

CODE	DESCRIPTION	
PL109	Malachite solution	100ml
PL113	Malachite solution	250ml
PL110	Malachite solution	1 Litre
PL111	Malachite solution	5 Litre
PL112	Malachite solution	20 Litres
MAGS	Magnesium sulphate	
ACR250	Acriflavine 250gram	
AMM25	Ammonium chloride 25kg	
QH1KG	Quinine hydrochloride 1kg	
SODMET	Sodium Metasilicate (algae culture for diatoms)500gram	

USE OF CHEMICALS

- Ideally fish should be diagnosed by an authorized or qualified technician.
- Carefully calculate dose rates according to manufacturers label.
- Remember that some chemicals may not be approved for use with fish that are for human consumption.
- Aquasonic cannot be liable for any misuse or unauthorised use of any chemicals contained in this catalogue or purchased from Aquasonic.

CONTROLLING pH THE RELATIONSHIP OF CO_2, pH AND kH

CARBON DIOXIDE CONTROL:

Knowing the level of carbon dioxide in the water is critical in fish production. By looking at the difference between pH & kH (carbonate hardness) the chart can provide a close assessment of the carbon dioxide level, and at the same time provide a measurement of the stability of the pH value.

EFFECTS OF CARBON DIOXIDE:

Carbon dioxide is a fish sedative, levels in excess of 15ppm start to cause sedation and other associated problems. Levels in excess of 5ppm can affect the fishes ability to breath oxygen.

PH CONTROL:

The carbonate hardness (KH) of water is the basis for the pH value. Water may have a low carbonate hardness level, resulting in an unstable pH. The breakdown of wastes from aquatic animals produces acids that use up carbonate hardness levels. This occurs in both ponds and recirculating systems.

CARBONATE HARDNESS VALUES:

In ponds, low values, say less than 40ppm, and depending on stock loading and algae, can permit big swings in pH from morning until night. In recirculation systems, low values can be quickly used up by acids produced from fish and fish waste, then the pH falls uncontrollably.

TESTING:

Aquasonic has a range of testing equipment such as pH, carbonate hardness and carbon dioxide test kits, photometers or electronic meters to determine these critical parameters.

	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.0
10	15	9.3	5.9	3.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2
20	30	19	12	7	5	3	1.9	1.2	0.3
30	44	28	18	11	7	4	2.8	1.8	0.4
35	59	37	24	15	9	6	4	2.4	0.6
45	73	46	30	19	12	7	5	3	0.7
55	87	56	35	22	14	9	6	4	0.9
60	103	65	41	26	16	10	7	4	1.0
70	118	75	47	30	19	12	6	5	1.2
90	147	93	59	37	23	15	9	6	1.5
110	177	112	71	45	28	18	11	7	1.8
140	240	149	94	59	37	24	15	9	2.4
180	300	186	118	74	47	30	19	12	3
220	440	280	176	111	70	44	28	18	4

PH: + 61 2 65 86 4933 FAX: +61 2 6586 4944 EMAIL: SALES@AQUASONIC.COM.AU WEB: WWW.AQUASONIC.COM.AU