

Feeding Fry

When to begin

Begin feeding when a quarter of the fry are swimming about in the middle of the tank.

Changes to tank

1 Remove the redd (and 1kg gravel)

The fry no longer need their nest. The redd may hide dead eggs or alevins which will contaminate the water. If using the 'Minimal Gravel' set-up remove the all gravel as well.

2 Remove the front cover

Fry need light to see food. They will be shy at first, but will grow accustomed to the light and movement in the classroom. Keep sides covered and lid on tight or fry will jump from the water.

3 Turn off the lights at night

Fry need a cycle of light and dark, so turn off lights in the evening and weekends. The front cover may remain off during nights and weekends if the water temperature is remaining below 10C.

Students love to feed their fry!
Let everyone share this special time, but pre-measure the food and supervise.



Use 1/16 tsp of fish food 4 times each day. Use the "Starter" for 10 days then switch to "Second Stage" food. You do not need to feed on weekends.

Feeding guidelines

1 Store food in the freezer until feeding

We are feeding a hatchery approved diet of complete nutrients. Keep it in a freezer until regular feeding begins and then store in a classroom cupboard away from the light.

2 Use 1/16 tsp of 'STARTER' to begin

Turn OFF filter. Gently sprinkle 1/16 tsp. food over the water to avoid startling the fry. If they do not rise to the surface for the food, try placing a pinch just under the water surface and then release to drift down through the tank. **Turn ON filter.**

3 For first 2 days feed every hour - then maintain a schedule of 4 times a day

If possible, familiarize the fry with the food by feeding every hour for the first 2 days. Then feed at least **4 times a day**. You do not need to feed on weekends.

4 Switch to "SECOND STAGE" food in the third week

After 10 days the fry will need larger food so begin using the "Second Stage" vial of food. Continue with 1/16 tsp of food 4 times a day.

Can we feed to much?

Overfeeding is not a favour for your fry! They are cold blooded and eat infrequently in the wild. Fesces and uneaten food in the tank will contaminate the water causing death. At the fry stage monitor the water every 2 days for changes in pH and ammonia levels. Water changes also become necessary at this stage in the salmon life cycle.