Why don’t you start Nature Aquarium this holiday season? In this special feature, we discuss the basic knowledge that the hobbyist should know before setting up an aquatic plant system. In this special feature, we discuss the basic knowledge that the hobbyist should know before setting up an aquatic plant system. In this special feature, we discuss the basic knowledge that the hobbyist should know before setting up an aquatic plant system.
**Photosynthesis Activity of Aquatic Plants Depends on Light Intensity**

Aquatic plants are broadly divided into two types: sun plants that perform active photosynthesis and shade plants that are not very active in photosynthesis. Sun plants such as stemmed plants and Riccia undergo robust photosynthesis and grow faster under intense light. On the other hand, shade plants such as ferns and Cryptocoryne can grow healthily even in low light environments and some of them do not grow well if exposed to high intensity light. For Nature Aquarium with both sun and shade plants, the light intensity is adjusted to the level required for sun plants, while shade plants are planted in low-light locations to reduce the amount of light they receive.

---

**LIGHTING**

Aquasky G realizes a beautiful, vibrant color of green.

AQA has advanced AQUASKY's LED light while keeping the stylish design. AQUASKY G has LEDs with a reinforced green wavelength. It brightens up the greens of aquatic plants and makes them look more refreshing. The light diffuser cover effectively gives even illumination, same as the flagship model, Solar RGB.

---

**Appropriate Lighting Period**

The light should basically be turned on for 8 to 10 hours a day for Nature Aquarium and it is important to control the regular light period daily. NA Control Timer II allows you to control CO2 injection and aeration according to the ON/OFF of the light. In the event of algae bloom, reduce the light period to about 6 hours to inhibit algae growth. Note that it is a prerequisite for Cardina japonica or Otoconus sp. to be added to the aquarium tank.

---

**Lighting Quality of Solar RGB**

The white LEDs installed in ordinal aquarium lights have capability of breeding aquatic plants once if its illumination is enhanced. They however tend to glow yellowish not grow vividly in red and green due to the nature of wavelength. With Solar RGB, in order to break through the problem above, RGB LEDs are installed and embodied an ideal wavelength for viewing and growth of aquatic plants.
**Reasons Why Two Different Types of Tubes are Used**

ADA’s CO₂ System uses two different types of tubes: Pressure-resistant and Silicon tubes. Soft Silicon tube is used for connection to glassware, but this type of tube is not suitable for long-term use due to its swelling effect which can result in escape of CO₂. Pressure-resistant tube free from risk of air escape is used for long piping. This hard tube is connected firmly just by inserting it into CO₂ regulator and branching part. It can also be connected to the check valve. Check valve is used to connect pressure-resistant and silicon tubes.

Above is a connection diagram of CO₂ System. The point is to minimize the length of Silicon tube.

**CO₂**

---

**Key Points for Fine Adjustment of CO₂ Supply Rate**

CO₂ Bubble Counter and CO₂ Beetle Counter are used for measurement of CO₂ supply rate. Be sure to use either one of them together with Pollen Glass series items. Fine adjustment of CO₂ supply rate is performed by turning the fine adjustment screw on CO₂ regulator or speed controller while counting the bubbles coming out from CO₂ Bubble Counter. The CO₂ regulation is made easy by slowly loosening the finely-adjusted fin adjustment screw. If the screw is loosened too much (i.e., the CO₂ supply rate becomes too high), tighten the screw and then loosen it again.

---

**How to Determine Excess or Deficiency In CO₂ Supply Rate**

If the lighting is bright enough, aquatic plants undergo active photosynthesis at a higher rate of CO₂ supply and sun plants produce bubbles rich in oxygen. In the event of an excessive amount of CO₂ supplied, Caridina multimaculata responds to such a change first. Usually the shrimp moves its legs actively to eat air. If its leg movement slows down, it is a sign of lack of oxygen. You can identify the status of CO₂ supply rate on the Drop Checker installed to your aquarium tank. If the pH reagent of Drop Checker changes its color from green to yellow, CO₂ supply rate can be determined to be too high.

---

**How to Clean the Products in the Pollen Glass Series**

Fully-glass-made Pollen Glass series products return to their original clean state by cleaning with Superga, a glassware cleaning agent. Try your best to keep Pollen Glass clean to avoid dirty diffusion filter which can result in lower CO₂ diffusion efficiency. In the event where the diffusion filter is stained brown even after cleaned with Superga, rinse the filter well with water and then soak it in vinegar in a glass or other container. Acid of vinegar dissolves the dirt on diffusion filter. Rinse off the cleaning agent well with water.

---

**Reasons to Use Ball Valve and Solenoid Valve, etc.**

CO₂ supply needs to be stopped when the lighting is turned off during the night to prevent fishes and shrimps from suffocating lack of oxygen. For this purpose, devices such as Ball Valve, Hand Valve and solenoid valve (EL valve) are used. Ball Valve and Hand Valve allow you to stoppage the CO₂ supply manually while solenoid valve is connected to the timer for automatic control of CO₂ supply (EL Control Timer 3 is equipped with a built-in solenoid valve). Use of ball valve or solenoid valve is needed since the fine adjustment screw on CO₂ regulator and speed controller does not stop CO₂ supply completely.

---

Aquatic plants are active in photosynthesis when exposed to bright light. Nevertheless, the photosynthesis activity is stopped in a short while due to lack of CO₂. In addition to bright light, CO₂ supply to aquarium is essential for aquatic plants to continuously undergo photosynthesis. In this regard, however, CO₂ supply must not be performed randomly. Effective supply of CO₂ is crucial.

---

**Selection of Pollen Glass Series**

Pollen Glass series, which produces and diffuses fine CO₂ bubbles, offers a wide variety of products having different shapes and sizes. You can select one according to the size of aquarium tank and your design taste. The original model of Pollen Glass is suitable for 60cm aquarium tank. TYPE-2 and TYPE-3 having the same size also deliver the same CO₂ diffusion efficiency. For aquarium tanks larger than 60cm, Pollen Glass Large or Pollen Glass Beetle having larger size should be selected to supply a greater amount of CO₂.

---

You can select your Pollen Glass series item according to the size of aquarium tank and your design taste.
**Filtration**

**Preventing Lack of Oxygen in Filter Bacteria**
Most of microorganisms in the filter are aerobic and thrive on oxygen. Therefore, it is necessary to supply oxygen-rich water to aquarium at all times. When the lighting is turned on and aquatic plants perform photosynthesis, the aquarium water has a rich oxygen concentration. In contrast, during nighttime when the lighting is turned off, aquatic plants stop photosynthesis and perform aerobic respiration, resulting in lower oxygen level of aquarium water. For this reason, aeration is performed while the lighting is turned off during the night to prevent lack of oxygen. Aeration can be carried out using an air pump or Lily Pipes Outflow.

![Diagram showing oxygen concentrations](image)

- The above graph shows the microorganisms consume a considerable amount of oxygen.
- Aeration is performed using Lily Pipes Outflow to prevent lack of oxygen.

**Maintenance of Filter Media to Maintain High Filtration Capacity**
Long-maintained aquarium may experience sudden algal growth and deterioration of water quality. In most cases, these problems are caused by deteriorated filtration capacity due to the sludge buildup on the filter media. To maintain high filtration capacity, it is advised to place filter media in a bucket and clean them with aquarium water.

![Diagram showing filtration process](image)

**How to Promote Rapid Growth of Beneficial Bacteria?**
To achieve effective filter functions, it is necessary to promote rapid growth of filter bacteria, protozoa and other microorganisms. The filter media such as Bio Rio and Bio Cube adopt the materials and structure conducive to the bacterial growth. To further stimulate the growth of beneficial bacteria, you may transplant a small amount of filter media from another fully functioning filter and add Green Bacter Plus to the aquarium. The organic acid contained in Green Bacter Plus nurtures the beneficial bacteria in a new aquarium and gives them a boost. Promote the growth of filter bacteria to establish a successful filtration.

- One way to promote the growth of beneficial bacteria is to transplant some filter media from another filter.
- Organic acid contained in Green Bacter Plus gives the beneficial bacteria a boost.

**Characteristics of Each Filter Media and Effective Combination**
The combination of anthracite and Bio Cube that comes with Super Jet Filter ES-600 effectively removes the contaminants in aquarium water and promotes rapid establishment of biological filtration. Once the biological filtration starts functioning adequately, anthracite is replaced with Bio Rio to enable a stable and sustainable biological filtration. In the event that biological filtration temporarily slows down due to a reason such as clogging of filter media, NA Carbon should be added to supplement the filter’s filtration capacity. Replacement of NA Carbon is made easy by installing it on top of Bio Rio.

Aquarium water gradually gets dirty due to fish feces and other contaminants. Filtration functions of a filter remove these contaminants and clean the water. Once the filtration starts working stably, the clarity of water is improved and algal growth is inhibited. It is crucial to optimize the biological filtration with the help of bacteria and other microorganisms, which is the most important in filter’s function.

**Different Water Flow Created by Different Outflow Pipe**
Super Jet Filter series produces different water flows with different outflow pipes attached.

1. Water flow from Lily Pipe: Has an effect of releasing film on water surface.
2. Water flow from Y-Type Pipe Spin: Suitable for small-size aquarium.
3. Water flow from STREAM PIPE A: Provides a slightly downstream stream.
4. Water flow from STREAM PIPE B: Creates a gentle stream-like swirling water.

**Suitable Filter for Each Tank Size**

- ES-100
- ES-150
- ES-200
- ES-300
- ES-600

To cater to various aquarium tank size and applications, the Super Jet Filter series offers a lineup consolidating 11 models in different sizes. Apart from ES-1200 and ES-2400 specifically designed for large aquarium tanks, you can refer to the above table for suitable tank sizes for ES-150, ES-300 and ES-600.
Symbiotic Relationship between Plant Roots and Beneficial Bacteria

The most important point for substrate, a place to grow aquatics plants, is to supply appropriate nutrients to the roots of aquatic plants. Aquatic plants can take up only inorganic nutrients through their roots while organic nutrients are not assimilated directly by plants. A large number of bacteria living in the substrate break down the organic nutrients within the substrate into inorganic form and help aquatic plants take up the nutrients from their roots. These bacteria are usually present around the roots of aquatic plants where oxygen and organic compounds are released. As these facts show, there is a symbiotic relationship between plants roots and bacteria. To promote the growth of beneficial bacteria, Power Sand and additives such as Baxter 100 are used for substrate.

Substrate system that serves as the foundation of Nature Aquarium

Reasons to Use Aqua Soil-Amazonia Powder Type

If the substrate is built only with Aqua Soil-Amazonia Normal type with a large grain size, the roots of foreground plants spreading across the substrate can easily come out of soil and the growth of the plants may be affected. Spreading finer Powder type on the substrate surface helps the gaps between the soil grains and helps aquatic plants to spread out their roots. The Powder type is also used for foreground layouts because of its feature where it can easily pour between the stones.

Rich nutrients and microorganisms make ideal substrates for aquatic plant growth.

POWER SAND BASIC contains the same nutrients as Power Sand, and both Baxter 100 and Clear Super are added. So you can prepare an ideal substrate environment for aquatic plants by using it with the Aqua Soil (Sinter products). POWER SAND ADVANCE is further enriched with organic and mineral nutrients from Power Sand Special, and BC powder (bamboo charcoal powder), containing phosphates, is added along with Baxter 100 and Clear Super for making more nutrient-rich substrate.

SUBSTRATE

Basic Setting Up of Substrate

The substrate using Aqua Soil-Amazonia and Power Sand has advantages of promoting rapid growth of aquatic plants and reducing the risk of unsuccessful aquarium.

1. Sprinkle a thin layer of additives such as Baxter 100.
2. Spread Power Sand andatten uniformly.
3. Spread Aqua Soil-Amazonia Normal type to make a slope.

Feature of Amazonia and Amazonia II

Amazonia made from black soil has become a standard substrate material from its high performance in aquatic plants growth. Here we introduce features of Amazonia and Amazonia II.

Amazonia

Amazonia II

- Amazonia: Suit for freshwater plants mostly. It is mainly composed of clay and loam, and has a high porosity.
- Amazonia II: Suitable for aquatic plants in the aquarium with a high water level. It is mainly composed of clay and sand, and has a high porosity.

Maintenance of Substrate

In the course of long-term maintenance, sludge derived from traces of fish and shrimp is accumulated on the aquarium substrate. An excessive amount of sludge buildup may cause poor permeability of the substrate and increased growth of blue green algae and other types of algae. To avoid these problems, the sludge should be suctioned out with a hose during water change. Particularly at the substrate area covered with dense ground cover plants, you can find that a considerable amount of sludge is suctioned out when a hose tip is brought close to the substrate. Blue green algae grown between the glass surface and substrate should be scraped off with a thin spatula and removed before the algae come out of the soil and spread in the aquarium.

Nutrient Supplementation for Substrate

Substrate built with Aqua Soil-Amazonia and Power Sand is rich in organic and inorganic nutrients which are sufficient for a year’s supply. However, these nutrients gradually become deficient as the aquarium is kept for a long time. To supplement the deficient nutrients, Bottom Plus, sticks of nutrients, are inserted into the substrate using Bottom Release. Bottom Plus is suitable for general aquatic plants and for Echinodorus and Cryptocoryne species.

In Nature Aquarium, substrate is very important as a place to plant and grow aquatic plants. Therefore, there are various know-how on setting up and maintaining the substrate.

One of the largest factors that make it possible to achieve “Long-term maintenance of aquarium”, which is the underlying concept of Nature Aquarium, is ADA’s unique know-how on substrate. Let’s have a look at the valuable know how!
NUTRIENTS

Two optional types of potassium
GREEN BRIGHTY NEUTRAL K, which does not raise pH or
Carbonate Hardness (KH), has been newly added to the liquid
fertilizer series. BRIGHTY K (alkaline) and GREEN BRIGHTY
NEUTRAL K efficiently supply potassium that often can be
deprecated in planted aquariums. You can choose based on water
quality of tap water, kinds of substrate materials / aquatic plants or
types of layout.

To make better environment in your aquarium
CLEAR WATER
CLEAR WATER is an additive for eliminating cloudy and yellow
water that are often observed during initial setup phase. It also
has an effect of eliminating phosphate in aquarium water,
helping inhibit algae growth and promote an environment condu-
cive to healthy growth of plants.

SOFT WATER
Most aquatic plants and tropical
fish prefer mildly acidic water. However, tap water is usually
mildly alkaline and not suitable for fish and plants. SOFT WATER
lowers pH and carbonate hard-
ness (KH) and adjusts the water
to mildly acidic.

Timing of Liquid Fertilizer
Applications
Aquatic plants vigorously absorb nutri-
ents during active photosynthesis.
Ideally, liquid fertilizers should be
applied slowly at all times in line with
the rate of nutrients absorption by
aquatic plants, but this is impractical.
Usually, a day’s supply of liquid ferti-
lizers is added to the aquarium when
the lighting is turned on every morning.
This is a particularly effective timing as
Brighty K has an effect of promoting
plants’ photosynthesis. ADA liquid ferti-
lizers have a dispenser pump. With this
pump, daily application of fertilizers is
made easy at the dosage predeter-
mined according to the tank size and
lushness of aquatic plants.

Aquatic plants actively take up nutrients through the surface of their leaves spread in water.
It is therefore effective to add liquid fertilizers and additives to aquarium for healthy growth of aquatic plants.
Liquid fertilizers and additives primarily supply potassium and trace elements which can easily become
deficient if the aquarium is dependent solely on nutrients leached from the substrate and fish feces.
Liquid fertilizer also helps improve the leaf color of aquatic plants.

Timing to Start Application
of Liquid Fertilizers
Application of fertilizers should start approximately one week
after the aquatic plants are planted.
Liquid fertilizers are directly added to aquarium water and
absorbed by aquatic plants through the leaf surface. There-
fore, the effect of fertilizer is not fully achieved if they are
added to aquarium when aquatic plants do not grow sub-
merged leaves yet. Since aquatic plants absorb very little
nutrients immediately after planted, application of liquid ferti-
lizers should be commenced approximately one week after
planting when aquatic plants start growing new leaves.

Regular application of liquid fertilizers contributes to healthy growth of aquatic plants.
Frequency of Water Change

Substrate of Nature Aquarium is rich in nitrogen and organic nutrients. These compounds are eventually decomposed by substrate bacteria into a form absorbable by aquatic plants. However, during the initial stage of aquarium when beneficial bacteria are not adequately present, an excessive amount of nitrogen and organic compounds leak into the aquarium water and may cause the problems including cloudy and colored water. To remove these compounds, approximately one-third of the aquarium water should be changed daily in the first week and every two to three days from the second week onwards. Subsequently, after one month has passed, approximately one-third of the aquarium water should be changed basically once a week. In the event of algae bloom, an emergency water change may be performed.

Removal of Algae on Glass and Stone Surface

As time progresses, the appearance of aquarium glass is undermined with the growth of algae. No matter how well the aquarium is maintained, you may resolve this problem by cleaning the dirty glass surface with a scraper, Pro Razor and then carrying out water change. Long maintained aquascape may experience hard algae grown on stones. This type of algae can be eliminated with the help of Crossochelus siamensis. Rubbush algae may be removed efficiently by scraping it off with Pro Picker or Pro Brush and then setting Crossochelus siamensis eat the remainder.

Effective Use of Phyton Git Plus

Phyton Git Plus containing disinfectant agent is useful in prevention of fern disease and also good for removal of algae. Phyton Git Plus is an algicide effective against beard algae that grow on stones, dethread and hard Anubias leaves in the aquarium. Firstly, drain the aquarium water to expose the affected areas to the air. Then, apply Phyton Git Plus which has been diluted with the same amount of water with a brush. Algae will wither away after a short period of time.

Nature Aquarium is a hobby to grow aquatic plants to create an aquascape and maintain it for a long period of time. To enjoy this hobby, the maintenance focusing on the condition of the aquarium is crucial, including water change, removal of algae and trimming/pruning of aquatic plants.

This section introduces the key points of aquarium maintenance.

**DAILY AQUARIUM MAINTENANCE**

**Removal of Residual Chlorine in Tap Water**

Tap water contains residual chlorine that is harmful for living beings. Apart from using a water purifier such as NA Water, residual chlorine may be easily eliminated by applying additives such as Aqua Conditioner Chlor-Off. The water to be used as aquarium water should be adjusted to 25°C and mixed with Chlor-Off to remove residual chlorine before being poured into the aquarium.

**Biological Removal of Algae**

Algae that grow within aquarium are the worst enemy of beautiful appearance of aquascape. Since there is a limit on manual removal of algae, it is also a good idea to utilize animals that feed on algae. Caridina multidentata is a representative algae eater. However, this shrimp does not eat some algae species and at the same time, an excessive amount of this shrimp added in the aquarium may cause damaged aquatic plants eaten by the shrimps. It is therefore advisable to add 5 to 10 shrimps at a time while observing the condition of the aquarium. Besides, other algae-eating animals such as Otocinclus sp. and Crossochelus siamensis should also be added to the aquarium on top of Caridina multidentata.

**Otocinclus sp. eats algae on the surface of glass and aquatic plants.**

**Crossochelus siamensis is effective for getting rid of beard algae.**

**Trimming of Stemmed Plants**

If overgrown stemmed plants are left untrimmed, they may overhang along the water line and the aquascape may look untidy. Besides, overhanging leaves block the light and the bottom side of the stem may get weak. To maintain stemmed plants in healthy condition, it is important to trim the plants once their terminal buds reach the water line. During the first trimming, stemmed plants should be cut at the lowest position possible and subsequently from the second trimming onwards, the cut position should be shifted to upper side. Doing this promotes the broom-like branching out of the stems and stimulates the plants to produce dense leaves, which eventually helps form appealing clumps of stemmed plants.

**1. Trim the stemmed plants once their terminal buds reach the water line. With Pro Scissors, cut stemmed plant very short during the first trimming.**

**Trimming of Foreground Plants**

Foreground plants such as Glossostigma spread by extending their runners. Over time, these plants become thick with grown runners and leaves stacked on top of each other. Thick foreground plants should be pruned by trimming only the top surface and leaving the bottom side untrimmed. A pair of scissors with curved blades such as Pro-Scissors Short (Curved type) is perfect for pruning of foreground plants.

**1. Trim the foreground plants.**

**2. With Pro Scissors, cut the top surface.**
LAYOUT MATERIALS
Making the Best of Natural Materials

When it comes to driftwood and stones which are natural layout materials, it is apparent that no two are ever the same. It is therefore advisable to purchase your desired size and shape of layout materials when you happen to find them. An important point in selecting layout materials is to place too priority on the size that fits your aquarium tank and then on the shape. Another thing to note is to get to know the characteristics of each layout material before actual purchase because different types of materials have different impact on the aquarium water quality. Beautiful planted aquarium begins with selection of layout materials. What do you choose for yourself today?

Getting Tannins Out of Driftwood Is Not Required

Decoloration of aquarium water due to tannins leached from driftwood can be resolved gradually through repeated water change. Tannins are derived from tannin acid and will not give negative impact on living beings in aquarium just with its naturally leached amount.

Fungus and Buxurancy Immediately After Setting

Driftwood may grow white fungus immediately after it is placed in aquarium. This fungus can be removed with a brush or small horse. If driftwood remains buxurant, place a stone on the wood as a weight for about one week.

It is impossible to get tannins out of driftwood completely even by boiling the wood.

White fungus is often seen on Branch Wood

Total Hardness Tends to Increase with Ryuch Stone

In planted aquarium where CO₂ is supplied, calcium usually leaches from stones and causes frequent rise in total hardness. This is particularly remarkable with Ryuch Stone and therefore growing aquatic plants may be slightly difficult with this stone.

Have Various Sizes of Stones Ready for Layout

It is important to have various sizes of stones to create an interesting layout consisting of the largest Oyashī (main stone), Fukushī (secondary stones), Sesshī (tertiary stones) and Seshī (sacrificial stones). The stones in each size group should have similar texture. Choose these stones from as many options as possible.

A large white portion on the stone does not lead to a substantial rise in total hardness.

Having various sizes of stones gives greater latitude for the expressions of planted aquarium.

Horn Wood
Need to combine more than one piece of wood in a good balance. Tannins leach out of this wood.

Branch Wood
Branch Wood is driftwood having an attractive shape and easy to use for layout beginners. Need to control fungus and buxurancy.

Unashī Stone
The mountain-like volcanic stone has potential to place Monta-kusami inside it looks appealing just by being placed in an aquarium.

Koi Stone
Its rough surface helps epiphytic plants such as Willow moss take root smoothly.

Sensui Stone
Produces an image of landscape in Sensui paintings with its unique layered cross-section. It is a volcanic stone just like Kōze Stone.

Yamaya Stone
Affordable price is one of the attractive features of this stone. How to use this stone depends on your creative idea.

Ryuch Stone
Ryuch Stone has a perfectly round shape and grows in size on its surface.

Marten Stone
Featuring attractive rugged shape. Marten Stone is the most classic popular stone among AQAs stone products.
MAKING OF NATURE AQUARIUM 1

Let's see how a planted aquarium is produced.

1. Creating a Live Substrate
   - Microorganisms from Bacter 100 and feed on organic compounds contained in Clear Super and actively colonize within the substrate. Power Sand Basic prevents the hardening of the substrate surface.

2. Make a Neat Substrate Line
   - Make a neat and straight substrate line. Avoid the front side from becoming too thick. Adding a slight slope from front to back gives an additional sense of depth to the layout.

3. Placing Driftwood
   - Driftwood serves as a framework of the composition. Place driftwood in a stable condition while considering a good right/left and front/back balance. There is no need to arrange driftwood in a complicated manner.

4. Planting Foreground Plants
   - Planting work will be easier if the water is poured to the level at which the substrate is barely covered with water. Doing this prevents aquatic plants from being buoyant and hands from getting wet.

5. Attaching Epiphytic Aquatic Plants
   - When using epiphytic plants such as Anubias for the layout, fix their rhizome to small stones in advance. Avoid planting epiphytic plants directly on the substrate.

6. Planting Background Plants
   - Plant background plants considering their colors and leaf shapes. The height of each stem plant species should be aligned as much as possible during planting.

7. Attaching Willow Moss
   - With Moss Cotton, attach a layer of Willow moss that is so thin that the surface of the driftwood is partially seen. Vesiculifera sp. can be attached to driftwood using Riccia Line.

8. Completion of Planting and Pouring Water
   - Once the planting is completed, gently pour the water into the aquarium tank while being careful not to hollow the substrate surface. In the event of cloudy aquarium water, pour fresh water while draining the cloudy water.

We have learned about how to grow aquatic plants topic by topic. Now, we go through the making process of planted aquarium as the final topic. Here, we show you how a popular 60cm aquarium layout is produced and introduce you to the products required for each task.
MAKING OF NATURE AQUARIUM 2

Maintenance up to Completion

Early Prevention of Algae

Brown-colored diatom algae may grow in the first two weeks of aquarium. It is advisable to add algae eater to the aquarium in advance.

Trimming of Aquatic Plants

During first trimming, the plants should be cut along the lowest trimming line possible to achieve long-term maintenance of aquatic plants. It is recommended to use Pro-Scissors.

Application of Green Gain Plus

After pruning, add Green Gain Plus to the aquarium for one week to stimulate the formation of terminal buds. It also helps branching out of plant stems to achieve a lush appearance.

Trimming of Foreground Plants

Foreground plants should be trimmed before it becomes too thick. It is recommended to use Pro-Scissors S with curved blades for easier trimming.

Enjoy a 60cm Aquascape

Aquascape with diverse tropical fishes and aquatic plants has a tropical mood. Fishes swimming freely among aquatic plants look natural and lively.

DATA

Tank: 150L, 100x50x50cm
Lighting system: 6x50W (=300W) + 6x15W ( בנוליקופטורה)
CO2 system: CO2 advanced system (バルコナ系统)
Substrate: Aquarium sand (abantai)
PH: 6.2
Nitrate: 25mg/L
Nitrite: 0mg/L
Ammonia: 0mg/L

W36～W45

Mini System for Easy Installation

Maintenance of small aquarium is kind of difficult due to its smaller amount of water. However, even a small aquarium system is sufficient to enjoy planted aquarium if necessary equipment are provided and adequate efforts are made for the maintenance. When installed on glass-made Cube Cabinet Clear together with AQUASKY G, this mini system beautifully decorates your room as if an aquascape is floating in the air. This is the small and high quality aquarium system that only ADA can provide.

A Small Iwagumi World

You can enjoy an iwagumi layout that uses Manten Stone even in a small aquarium tank. A key to making the aquascape look larger is to choose aquatic plants having narrow leaves.

W36x322x182cm

Enjoy Mosses and Ferns

Mosses and ferns attached to driftwood provide relaxation to everyone who sees them. When looked into the aquarium, we can feel the breath of Mother Nature in the small space.

W36x322x182cm

Image of a Japanese Stream

This is a planted aquarium made up only with Japanese aquatic plants. It does not have a striking charm but reproduces a scene with a stream that gives off a somewhat nostalgic feeling.

W45x327x130cm
W60
NATURE AQUARIUM TANK

Standard Basic System

It is a classic aquarium system using a W60xD30xH36cm tank which is the most popular in Japan. A wide variety of accessories is available for this size of tank and the users can build their own system from various patterns according to their needs, which is one of the great advantages of this system. For aquarium beginners, it is recommended to choose a 60cm tank for their first aquarium tank.

1. AQUASKY G 602
   You can also choose Solar RS6

2. Cube Garden W60x30x30cm

3. Garden Mat for W60x30x30cm

4. Lily Pipe P-2 / 130
   New Lily Pipe P-3 / 130

5. Super Jet Filter JS-600
   for 36cm (~)
   You can also choose ES-300 according to your budget.

6. CO2 Advanced System - Forest

7. Clear Stand for CO2 System 74

8. Main Cabinet 60 W60x30x172cm

9. Back
   Side

This simple and elegant wooden cabinet is all made in Japan at an affordable price. Comes in three colors.

10. NA Thermometer J-05 W1

Support Items

- Pro-Scissors Wave
- Drop Checker
- Brightly K
  Green Brightly Iron
  Green Brightly Mineral
  Green Brightly Nitrogen

Enjoy Colorful Stemmed Plants

Colorful stemmed plants and cosmetic sand add a bright feel to the aquascape. A concave composition is easy to make and recommended for planted aquarium beginners. W60x30x30xH36cm

Image of Aquatic Environment where Characin Lives

Let your favorite Characin species swim among aquatic plants. You can fully enjoy the attractive tropical fishes in coexistence with aquatic plants. W60x30x184cm

An Iwagumi Resembling a Sansui Painting

By placing Sansui Stones in upright positions, you can enjoy an aquascape in Sansui paintings with towering rocks. This type of aquascape can be made even in a 60cm tank. W60x30x30x108cm
W90 NATURE AQUARIUM TANK

Full-Scale NA System for Enjoyment

A 90cm tank accommodates approximately three times more water than a 60cm tank and offers stable water quality. In such an environment, a much wider variations of aquatic plants and fishes can be kept. Therefore, 90cm aquarium tank is ideal for the hobbyists who wish to enjoy a full-scale planted aquarium.

Expressions of Light and Shade

Layout expressions of light and shade add a profound depth to the aquascape. Cryptocoryne planted at the side of driftwood enhances the natural feel of this layout. W90xD46xH46cm

Aquascape with Towering Rocks

This is an iwagumi made up with radially-arranged Ryunoh Stones having a sharp tip. Perspective is effectively expressed by placing large stones in front and small stones at the back. W90xD46xH46cm

Stemmed Plants and Stone Arrangement

An iwagumi layout having a colorful image was made by placing Mantle Stones following the basic stone arrangement style and planting stemmed plants in the background. Mixed foreground plants adds a delicate touch to the aquascape. W90xD46xH46cm