



your guide to aquatic success

From setup to bringing home your new aquatic life, Petco is here for you each step of the way.

freshwater aquarium setup

Creating a healthy and problem-free freshwater aquarium takes a little extra care and patience in the beginning. By following these simple steps, you'll have a tank you can enjoy for many years to come.

Tank location: First, determine the best location for your aquarium. It should be placed out of direct sunlight and away from windows, exterior doors, heat vents and air conditioners. Rapid changes in temperature are extremely stressful to fish, and direct sunlight will quickly turn your beautiful tank into a murky green algae farm. Also, remember that water weighs about 10 pounds per gallon. If you have a 75-gallon tank, be sure your floor will support at least 750 pounds. Since most tanks require multiple outlets, make sure an outlet is nearby, and plan ahead with a surge-protected power strip. Against a solid wall on an appropriate tank stand is an ideal location for your tank. As a general guideline, allow one gallon of water per inch of tropical fish for freshwater tanks and five gallons of water per inch of adult goldfish for freshwater goldfish tanks.



Tank setup:

1. Do not use cleaners or detergents. Rinse with fresh, clean water only.
2. Set your tank and stand in place and check to ensure it's level using a carpenter's level. If you don't have a level, fill the tank with two inches of water. Measure the distance from the top of the tank down to the water on all four sides. An unbalanced aquarium can be extremely hazardous. Also, placing a tank on an uneven or tilted surface increases the risk that the tank will crack or leak. Using anything other than a stand specifically made for aquariums may void your tank's warranty.
3. Attach your background to the tank.
4. Make sure there is enough space between your wall and the back of the aquarium for filters and easy access for ongoing maintenance.
5. Fill your tank approximately one-third full. Carefully dry the bottom edge of the tank and stand, then check for leaks. Look for water beading up on the bottom edge or running down the sides.

Filter setup: Install the filter according to the manufacturer's directions.

Do not plug your filter in yet.

Tank tip! A 5-gallon bucket is handy for setup and maintenance.

Gravel: Rinse your gravel and décor thoroughly using a large sieve (or strainer) before placing in your tank. Use about one pound of gravel per gallon of water.

Airstone: If you want bubbles, now is the time to hook up the airstone or action ornament, airline tubing, gang valve, check valve and air pump. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for details.

Water: If no leaks are found, finish filling the aquarium and recheck for any leaks. In order to protect your décor and gravel, pour water onto a small bowl or saucer at the bottom of your tank. Add water conditioner based on the manufacturer's instructions.

Heater: Place your heater into your tank. **Do not plug it in yet!** Wait at least 20 minutes to allow the internal thermometer to adjust to the water temperature. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for heater setup. Clip-on non-submersible heaters that must hang vertically in the tank should be placed as close as possible to the **outflow** of your filter. Submersible heaters should be placed as close as possible to the **inflow** of your filter. Adjust the heater to the appropriate temperature for the aquatic life you plan to select.

It is important to keep in mind that aquatic life and the water they live in can carry bacteria that can cause illness in people. In addition to bacteria, some aquatic life have defense mechanisms which can cause injury in people. Women who are pregnant, children under the age of 5 and people with weakened immune systems should consult their physician before handling aquatic life or the water they live in. Human illness due to disease exposure during maintenance has been on the rise in the public over the last decade.

For more information on selecting aquatic life, go to petco.com/caresheet or ask for a free compatibility chart in-store.

Thermometer: Follow the manufacturer's instructions for thermometer setup. Your thermometer should be placed on the opposite side of the aquarium from the heater in a position that is easy to check. Place the hood and light (if applicable) onto the tank. **Important: See tank tip below before plugging in your filter, light, air pump and heater.**

Temperature range:

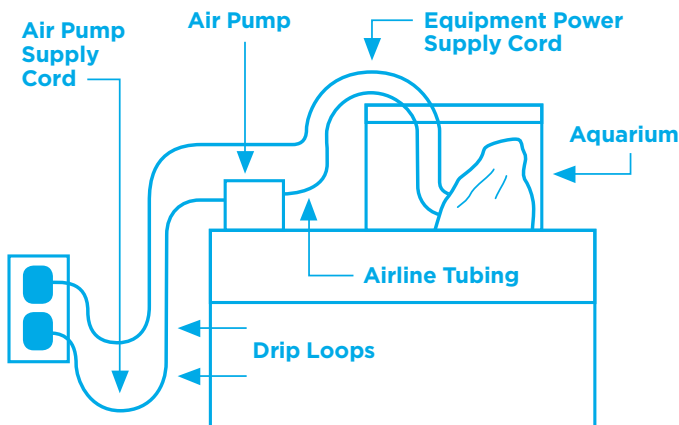
Tropical fish ideal temperature: 72-82°

Goldfish ideal temperature: 65-75°

Stabilization period: Wait until the tank has remained stable for at least 24 to 48 hours before adding any aquatic life. Initially, only a few hardy fish should be added to your tank to initiate the Nitrogen Cycle. This allows the atmospheric gases in the water to dissipate, and allows time to adjust the heater. If the water is cloudy, wait until it dissipates before adding fish. Once the water temperature has remained stable for at least 24 to 48 hours and the cloudiness has cleared, you are then ready to begin the cycling process of your new tank. Petco carries additives that will speed up the Nitrogen Cycle. Please refer to the Nitrogen Cycle tab for your next steps. All Petco stores offer free water testing and information.



Tank tip! Make sure the cords running from your tank touch the ground before looping back up to the plug. This is called a “drip loop” and prevents water from running down the cord into your electrical socket. Your water level may drop slightly when the filter starts. Add as much water (with water conditioner) as necessary to bring the water back up to the correct level.



saltwater aquarium setup

Freshwater aquariums are ideal for beginners. However, while saltwater aquariums require more maintenance and are more expensive to set up, they can be even more exciting, colorful and fulfilling for any aquatic hobbyist. Petco recommends starting with a minimum 29-gallon tank. As a general guideline, allow three gallons of saltwater per inch of fish.

Tank location: First, determine the best location for your aquarium. It should be placed out of direct sunlight and away from windows, exterior doors, heat vents and air conditioners. Rapid changes in temperature are extremely stressful to fish, and direct sunlight will quickly turn your beautiful tank into a murky green algae farm. Also, remember that water weighs about 10 pounds per gallon. If you have a 75-gallon tank, be sure your floor will support at least 750 pounds. Make sure an outlet is nearby, and plan ahead with a surge-protected power strip. Against a solid wall on an appropriate tank stand is an ideal location for your tank.



Tank setup:

1. Rinse your tank out with water to get rid of any dust or debris.
2. Set your tank and stand in place and check to ensure it's level using a carpenter's level. If you don't have a level, fill the tank with two inches of water. Measure the distance from the top of the tank down to the water on all four sides. An unbalanced aquarium can be extremely hazardous. Also, placing a tank on an uneven or tilted surface increases the risk that the tank will crack or leak. Using anything other than a stand specifically made for aquariums may void your tank's warranty.
3. Attach your background to the tank.
4. Make sure there is enough space between your wall and the back of the aquarium for filters and easy access for ongoing maintenance.

Tank tip! In order to protect your décor and substrate, pour water into a small bowl or saucer at the bottom of your tank. Add water conditioner per the manufacturer's instructions.

5. Fill your tank approximately one-third full. Carefully dry the bottom edge of the tank and stand, then check for leaks. Look for water beading up on the bottom edge or running down the sides.
6. Rinse your substrate and décor to remove any dust and place in tank.

Filter and protein skimmer setup:

Filtration: Install the filter according to the manufacturer's instructions.
Do not plug your filter in yet.

Protein skimmer: Install the skimmer according to the manufacturer's instructions.
Do not plug your skimmer in yet.

Important: See tank tip on next page before plugging in your heater, filter, powerhead and protein skimmer.

Airstone: If you want bubbles, now is the time to hook up the airstone or action ornament, airline tubing, gang valve, check valve and air pump. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for details.

Water: If no leaks are found, finish filling the aquarium and recheck for any leaks.

Heater: Place the heater into your tank. **Do not plug it in yet!** Wait at least 20 minutes to allow the internal thermometer to adjust to the water temperature. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for heater setup. Clip-on non-submersible heaters that must hang vertically in the tank should be placed as close as possible to the **outflow** of your filter. Submersible heaters should be placed as close as possible to the **inflow** of your filter. Adjust the heater to the appropriate temperature for the aquatic life you plan to select.

Thermometer: Follow the manufacturer's instructions for thermometer setup. Your thermometer should be placed on the opposite side of the aquarium from the heater, in a position that is easy to check. **Important:** See tank tip on next page before plugging in your heater filter, powerheads and protein skimmer.

Temperature range: Saltwater fish: 72–78°F, depending on species. (Excludes live sand.) Coral and invertebrates: 72–78°F, depending on species.

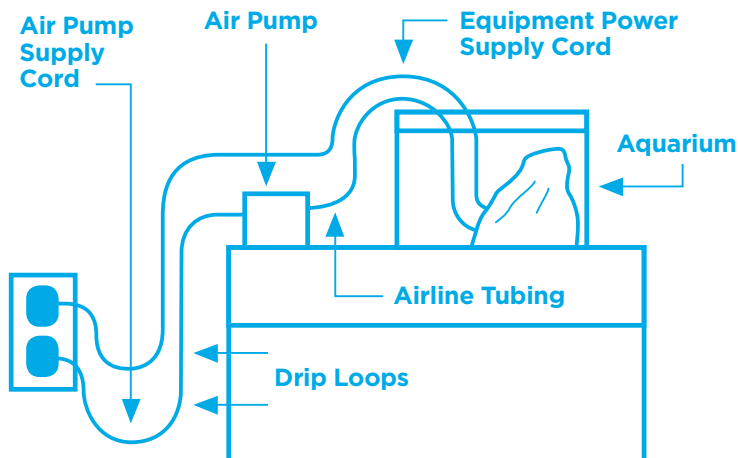
Salt: Start adding commercial marine salt, a small amount at a time, in a high-flow area, until you get a specific gravity reading of 1.020–1.025 with your hydrometer. It may take up to 24 hours for the specific gravity level to stabilize, so wait before making your final salinity adjustments.

Stabilization period: Your saltwater system is now set up and running, but don't rush off to buy your new aquatic life just yet. Once the water temperature and specific gravity levels have remained stable for at least 24 to 48 hours and any cloudiness has disappeared, you are then ready to begin the cycling process of your new tank. Initially, only a few hardy fish should be added to your tank to initiate the Nitrogen Cycle.

There are new tank supplements that will speed up the Nitrogen Cycle. Please refer to the Nitrogen Cycle tab for your next steps.

Tank tip! Make sure the cords running from your tank touch the ground before looping back up to the plug. This is called a “drip loop” and prevents water from running down the cord into your electrical socket. Your water level may drop slightly when the filter starts. Add as much water (with water conditioner) as necessary to bring the water back up to the correct level.

For more information on selecting aquatic life, go to [petco.com/caresheet](https://www.petco.com/caresheet) or ask for a free compatibility chart in-store.



the Nitrogen Cycle

Aquatic life needs clean, filtered water to survive. To understand what is required to keep an aquatic environment healthy, it's important to understand the Nitrogen Cycle, also known as biological filtration, the nitrification process, New Tank Syndrome or even the start-up cycle. The entire process can take anywhere from two weeks to two months to complete.

The Nitrogen Cycle is a very important process in establishing beneficial bacteria in your aquarium that will help in the conversion of ammonia to nitrite and then the conversion of nitrite to nitrates.

The Nitrogen Cycle is a chain of biological reactions that produces chemical results. The Nitrogen Cycle begins with fish waste, uneaten food or any other organic material, all of which produce ammonia. Ammonia is highly toxic to fish and can eventually kill them.

Fortunately, ammonia is food for nitrifying bacteria, which are always present in water.

Nitrifying bacteria “eat” the ammonia, producing “nitrites.” Other nitrifying bacteria “eat” the nitrites, producing nitrates. Since nitrates are relatively harmless to fish unless they accumulate in large quantities, the toxic effects of the ammonia and nitrites are cancelled out by the biological food chain. You need to filter aquarium water and change 25% of the water regularly in order to keep the nitrate levels low.

The Nitrogen Cycle is what keeps the chemical balance of water at life-sustainable levels for plants and fish. Test your aquarium water weekly for the first couple of months, then monthly thereafter. Make necessary adjustments by adding activated carbon, ammonia neutralizers or water softeners, according to your water test kit indicators.

During the first few weeks, only a few hardy fish should be placed in your tank to initiate the Nitrogen Cycle. Please ask a Petco store partner about which fish you should start with.

Tank water must be monitored closely for the following readings:

- During the first two weeks (time may vary), ammonia should be kept under 0.06 ppm (parts per million). Water should be tested every two days until ammonia is controlled.
- After the next two weeks (again, time may vary), ammonia levels should read 0.0 ppm and nitrites should increase and be maintained below 0.75 ppm.
- After the fifth or sixth week, nitrites should decrease and nitrates should increase, approaching a reading of 25.0 ppm.

The Nitrogen Cycle is balanced when the water readings are as follows:

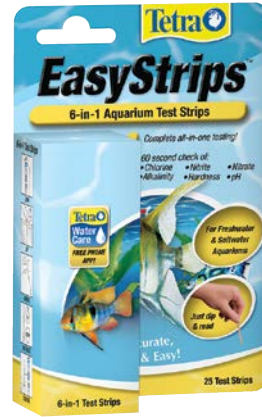
Ammonia = 0.0 ppm
Nitrites = 0.0 ppm
Nitrates = 25.0–40.0 ppm

If you have any questions about the Nitrogen Cycle, please ask a Petco partner for assistance. All Petco stores offer free water testing and information.

Once the Nitrogen Cycle has stabilized as indicated by the above readings, you can gradually introduce more fish into your tank. Water tests should still be performed weekly or when problems are suspected. Increasing the number of fish will temporarily alter the chemical readings.

The illustration on the opposite page is based on adding a few hardy fish to begin the stabilization process. If you add a larger number of fish in the tank during the first few weeks, it could cause “New Tank Syndrome.” (See next page for details.)

It is important to have your aquarium well-oxygenated. Nitrosomonas and Nitrobacter bacteria need oxygen to develop and grow. Without oxygen, harmful ammonia and nitrites build up more quickly.



New Tank Syndrome

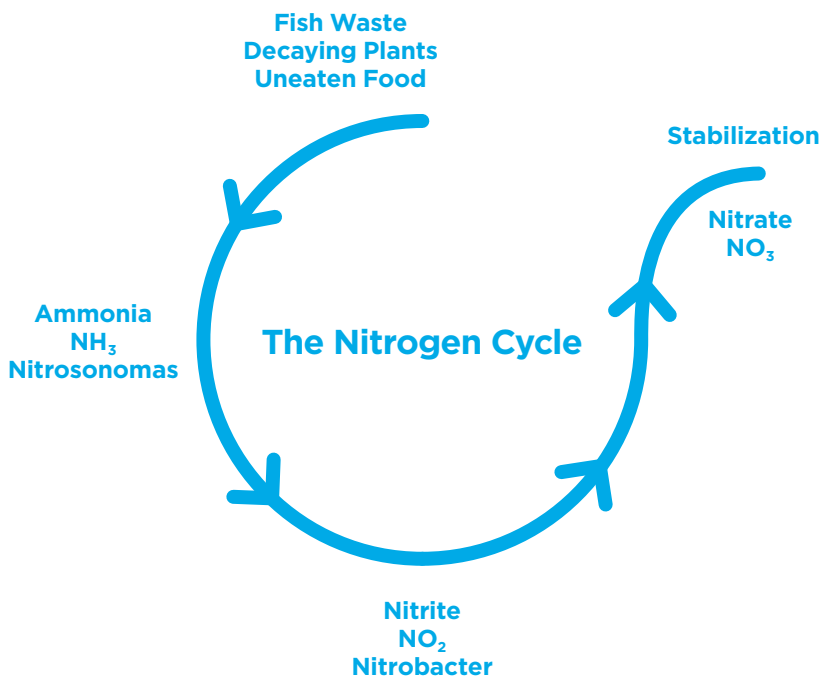
The Nitrogen Cycle is the most critical process in aquarium setup and the most common area of failure for beginners.

If you do not allow your tank to complete the Nitrogen Cycle before adding more fish, there is a chance they will succumb to New Tank Syndrome or ammonia or nitrite poisoning. Common symptoms in fish include loss of coloring, hiding in corners with clamped fins or lying near the bottom of the aquarium. Ask a Petco store partner for advice if your fish exhibit any of these signs of New Tank Syndrome.

Recommended supplies and resources for aquarium care:

- Aquarium water test kit
- Nitrifying bacteria additive
- Water conditioner
- Activated carbon
- Live fish (Ask a Petco store partner for recommendations)
- Books on freshwater or saltwater fish
- Water quality and remedy worksheet
- Free water testing

Go to [petco.com/caresheet](https://www.petco.com/caresheet) for a variety of free downloadable Care Sheets to help you care for your aquarium.



water quality

Good water quality is essential in maintaining new or established aquariums. Poor water quality stresses fish, which leaves them susceptible to disease and possibly death. Maintaining the proper balance of chemicals and minerals in the aquarium water is key for your aquatic life.

Learn more about the components of water quality and how they work together:

Temperature: The temperature of the water in your aquarium should be within the appropriate range for the species you select. Fish become stressed and susceptible to disease when exposed to a higher or lower than usual temperature for an extended period of time, or when water temperature changes more than two degrees within a 24-hour period.

Tank tip! During power outages, the temperature of an aquarium can drop rapidly. To retain heat, cover your aquarium with a blanket.

Ammonia: Ammonia (NH_3) is produced when fish waste, organic matter and uneaten food break down. Ammonia is very toxic to fish and is converted into nitrite by nitrogen-fixing *Nitrosomonas* bacteria.

Nitrite: Nitrite (NO_2) is also very toxic to fish, although slightly less harmful than ammonia. Nitrite is converted into nitrate by *Nitrobacter* bacteria.

Nitrate: Nitrate (NO_3) is relatively harmless to fish, unless they are exposed to high concentrations. In the wild, plants use nitrate as fertilizer and complete the cycle by releasing oxygen into the water. Nitrate levels in most aquariums can be controlled with regular water changes.

pH: Seven (7.0) is considered to be the neutral pH level, where the water is neither acidic nor alkaline. As the scale goes down, water becomes more acidic. As the scale goes up, water becomes more alkaline. Even a small change in pH levels on the scale represents a large change in water chemistry. Be sure to match the pH levels required by the species in your aquarium and keep levels constant as rapid changes can cause stress or even death.

Water hardness: Hard water has high levels of dissolved minerals and is usually high in pH. Soft water has low levels of dissolved minerals and is usually low in pH. In soft water, pH levels can change rapidly, but pH levels in hard water tend to be more stable. Petco carries products that help adjust pH levels. Ask a store partner for details.

Chlorine and chloramine: Municipalities add chlorine and chloramine to tap water to kill bacteria, but these chemicals are toxic to fish. Petco carries a variety of dechlorinators to remove chlorine and chloramines.

Copper: In large amounts, copper can be toxic to aquatic life. The levels in your existing tap water should be close to zero; however, in houses with copper plumbing and soft water, the copper could leach into the water supply and harm invertebrates, coral and fish. Chemical copper removers or a reverse osmosis water filtration system can remove copper.

Tank tip! Buy a test kit if you have concerns about copper in your water supply.

Specific gravity and salinity: Specific gravity is the measurement of the density of a liquid compared to the density of pure water. Salinity is expressed in parts per thousand (ppt) and is the measurement of the weight of the salt and minerals compared to the weight of pure water. If you have a brackish (salty) or saltwater aquarium, it is important to maintain specific gravity levels to keep your fish from becoming stressed or susceptible to disease or death. Specific gravity is commonly measured with a hydrometer (available at Petco). Check and maintain the specific gravity levels recommended for your species of fish.

Ask a store partner for details.

Testing water: Maintaining a healthy aquarium involves regular water quality checks. During initial setup, water tests should be performed a minimum of once a week. After ammonia and nitrite levels have reached zero, and nitrate levels are within acceptable limits, water tests should be performed a minimum of once a month. If your fish look stressed or ill, test water quality immediately. See packaging or consult your local Petco store partner.

The following are basic water tests that should be completed:

- pH
- Ammonia
- Nitrite
- Nitrate

Tank tip! Petco offers free water testing.

Types of filtration:

Biological filtration: Biological filtration occurs when beneficial bacteria convert ammonia into nitrites and nitrites into nitrates. This process is also called the Nitrogen Cycle. (See page 10.) When starting a new aquarium, ammonia and nitrites build up before beneficial bacteria process them. This is sometimes referred to as New Tank Syndrome.

Mechanical filtration: Mechanical filtration occurs when waste and debris suspended in the water are removed by passing them over materials that capture small particles. The filter can also serve as a home for beneficial bacteria, making it the medium for the aquarium's biological filtration as well.

Chemical filtration: Chemical filtration is the removal of dissolved substances from the water by using products like carbon.

Sources:

Aquariology by Dr. John B. Gratzek

Aquariums For Dummies by Maddie Hargrove and Mic Hargrove

The ASPCA Complete Guide to Pet Care by David L. Carroll

acclimation guide

Introducing aquatic life to your aquarium:

You've chosen the types of fish and plants you want to live in your aquarium and now it's time to introduce them to their new home. Fish are sensitive to rapid changes in environment, pH, salinity levels and temperature, so you will want to acclimate new fish to the water in your aquarium as soon as you bring them home from the store.



Items you'll need to acclimate freshwater fish:

- Scissors
- Watch or timer
- Bucket
- Towel

Acclimating a new fish to your freshwater aquarium:

Acclimation to a new tank can put physical and mental strain on new fish. Follow these steps to ensure a healthy, stress-free transition.

1. Turn off any aquarium lights to reduce stress on your new fish.
2. Wash your hands thoroughly to prevent contaminating your tank's water.
3. Allow the sealed bag with your new fish to float in your aquarium for at least 15 minutes, but no longer than an hour. Make sure the water in the bag is the same temperature as your tank before moving on to the next step. (If the bag has torn or the water inside smells foul, skip immediately to step 5.)
4. After the temperature in the bag has acclimated, carefully cut it open as close to the top as possible.
5. Slowly pour out as much water as possible into a bucket without harming your fish.
6. Grasping the bottom corner, lower the bag into your aquarium.
7. Lifting the bottom corner of the bag, let your new fish swim out of the bag on their own.
8. Be sure not to pour any remaining water inside the bag into the tank.

Items you'll need to acclimate saltwater fish:

- Scissors
- Watch or timer
- Algae or lettuce clip
- Bucket
- Towel (for spills)

Acclimating a new fish to your saltwater aquarium:

Acclimation to a new tank can put physical and mental strain on new fish. Follow these steps to ensure a healthy, stress-free transition.

1. Turn off any aquarium lights to reduce stress on your new fish.
2. Wash your hands thoroughly to prevent contaminating your tank's water.
3. Allow the sealed bag with your new fish to float in your aquarium for at least 15 minutes, but no longer than an hour. Make sure the water in the bag is the same temperature as your tank before moving on to the next step. (If the bag has torn or the water inside smells foul, skip immediately to step 8.)
4. After the temperature in the bag has acclimated, carefully cut it open as close to the top as possible. Fold the top edge of the bag down one inch to create an air pocket within the lip of the bag. This air pocket will allow the bag to float on the surface of the water. If possible, secure the bag to the side of your aquarium with an algae or lettuce clip.
5. Slowly add aquarium water to the bag. Use a quarter cup for small bags and half a cup for large bags. Repeat every five minutes until the bag is filled.
6. Once it is full, remove the bag from the aquarium and discard half of the water in the bag into a bucket. Be careful not to harm your aquatic life.
7. Let the bag float again in the aquarium and repeat steps 5 and 6. This step allows further acclimation and will eliminate most of the original water in the bag.
8. Once the bag is full, remove it from the aquarium and slowly pour out as much water as possible into a bucket without harming your aquatic life. (See step 6.)

9. Grasping the bottom corner, lower the bag into your aquarium.
10. Lifting the bottom corner of the bag, let your new fish swim out of the bag on their own. If you are introducing an invertebrate, submerge the bag and carefully remove the invertebrate. For corals, be careful to handle only by the base.
11. Be sure not to pour any remaining water inside the bag into the tank.

Tank tip! Be patient and don't rush the acclimation process.

Important things to remember:

- Never rush the acclimation process. Following the steps patiently can help revive a new fish that appears listless or inactive.
- Always let your fish swim out of the bag on their own. Trying to handle the fish with your hands or pouring it into a net may remove the protective slime coating, making your fish vulnerable to disease.
- Do not use an airstone in the bag when acclimating a new life to your tank. Airstones increase pH much too quickly and expose fish to lethal levels of ammonia.
- To reduce stress, keep your aquarium lights off for several hours after introducing a new fish.

Acclimating invertebrates to your aquarium:

Stable water quality, temperature, pH levels and specific gravity of 1.020–1.025 are crucial to avoid severe stress and trauma to invertebrates and marine plants. If you are unsure of the water quality or pH levels of your tank, Petco provides free water testing.

Introducing a live coral to your aquarium:

After you've acclimated a new coral to your tank, you may need to remove excess slime that some live corals produce. Taking care not to touch the "flesh" part of a live coral and using powder-free latex gloves, hold the coral by the rock or skeletal base and shake it gently in the shipping bag before placing in aquarium. It may take a few days for the coral to open up after it has been introduced to your tank.

In some instances, a new fish will be chased and harassed by one or all of your existing fish.

Solution 1: Feed your existing aquatic life prior to introducing any new life. This will help alleviate possible aggressive behavior.

Solution 2: Change or move the décor in your aquarium prior to introducing the new aquatic life. This change will alter established territories and may help alleviate aggression.

Solution 3: A clean plastic Kritter Keeper (available at Petco) can be used to contain any aggressive fish within the aquarium for several hours until the new arrival adjusts to its surroundings. Scoop the aggressive fish into the perforated plastic Kritter Keeper and float it in the aquarium for several hours while the new tank-mate adjusts to the aquarium. By placing the aggressive fish in a perforated Kritter Keeper, you'll reduce the stress on the new arrival as it gets familiar with the aquarium without being harassed.

tank maintenance

Daily:

1. Check temperature to ensure it has not fluctuated more than 2° to 3°.
2. Check filter to ensure proper operation and water flow.
3. Check specific gravity (for saltwater or brackish tanks only).
4. Feed fish once or twice daily and only what they will actively consume in one to two minutes, while watching for health concerns.
5. Check skimmer daily for proper operation.

Weekly:

1. Scrub algae from tank walls.
2. Clean canopy or light bulbs (on open-topped aquariums) to allow for maximum light penetration.
3. Empty and clean protein skimmer collection cup weekly for the first eight weeks, then monthly after that (for saltwater tanks only).
4. Test water parameters (pH, nitrates, nitrites and ammonia).
5. Keep a jug of clean, dechlorinated water ready to replace any water that has evaporated.
6. If you have a planted aquarium, feed and prune live plants each week as necessary.

Monthly:

1. Change approximately 25% of the water using a gravel vacuum, lightly agitating the substrate. For saltwater tanks, be sure to premix your saltwater in a separate container.
2. Clean décor.
3. Replace disposable filter or carbon cartridge with a new, thoroughly rinsed one.
4. Inspect and clean equipment.
5. Inspect and clean mechanical filter impellers.
6. Inspect check valves (if applicable).
7. Check for leaks.

Annually:

1. Replace light bulbs to maintain high spectral output.
2. Check expiration dates on food items and test kits.



Petco's commitment to marine aquatic life

Petco is committed to offering saltwater life that is either aquacultured or collected through practices that include careful attention to the sustainability of both the animals and the marine environments where they live.

What is aquaculture? Aquacultured fish are bred, born and raised solely in an aquarium environment without any disruption to our oceans. Aquacultured corals are reproduced from other corals and are either grown in an aquarium environment or in the ocean at carefully selected and responsibly maintained sites. Aquacultured corals are never taken from coral reefs. Today, we at Petco are proud of the fact that nearly all of the freshwater species and most of the corals offered for sale in our stores are aquacultured.

We're constantly working with our suppliers to make more aquacultured aquatic life species available to our customers as alternatives to wild collected aquatic life. To demonstrate how serious we consider this commitment, Petco donates 1% of all marine aquatic life sales in support of aquaculture research and development initiatives.

Where aquaculture is not yet a viable option, with input from industry experts and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), we've developed a Marine Aquatic Life Vendor Standards of Excellence program to set strict standards to purchase only from suppliers who engage in responsible collection and transportation practices.

Highlights of the Marine Aquatic Life Standards of Excellence program include the following:

- We require our suppliers to educate collectors and maintain written confirmation regarding using only responsible collection practices, such as no use of cyanide or other poisons, no coral breaking or trenching and no use of dangerous nets.
- We require our suppliers to ensure proper handling and shipping procedures from collection to delivery, in accordance with international standards such as the International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.
- We require our suppliers to ensure compliance with all laws and regulations governing the collection and export of any wildlife.

Through these actions, we at Petco have accomplished a great deal. However, we are far from finished. In order to reach our long term goal of selling only aquacultured marine aquatic life, we will assist with advancing the science of aquaculturing marine aquatic life species through our ongoing financial support of the Rising Tide Conservation and we will continue to work in partnership with our suppliers, industry experts and NGOs to establish and foster industry best practices to minimize environmental impact associated with wild collected marine aquatic life.

Go to petco.com/aquacultured for more information.