

AQUATIC SOLUTIONS - CRAB CARE SHEET



Natural Range

In nature they frequent estuaries, inland rivers, and billabongs throughout Australia. They are often found in intertidal zones meaning they require both land and aquatic environments within their aquarium. They should be provided an "island" where they can leave the water at will (a mangrove root protruding from the water is a simple solution). It seems they require atmospheric air at times for their gills to operate properly.



Maximum Size and Longevity

Up to approximately 6cm

Water Quality

Temperature: 18°C - 25°C.

PH: 7.0—7.5

General Hardness: 50—150 ppm.

Salinity- 5-15ppt. (Please refer to our brackish water care sheet for more information on making brackish water)

Crabs cannot survive for long in very acid water. Make sure that their water is free from ammonia, nitrite and copper.

Feeding

A true scavenger, the crabs will eat any type of sinking fish food

Habitats

These hardy little crabs can be kept with certain African cichlids or goldfish (providing the temperature does not fall much below 18°C and a reasonable salinity is achieved). It is wise to keep slow moving fish, water snails and other invertebrates in separate tanks as crabs are likely to eat anything that they can catch. Sick, dead or dying fish are quickly devoured. Also, ensure there is sufficient cover and enough hiding places for both fish and crabs. Mangrove roots, rocks and caves should be made available for this purpose. A tight fitting lid should be used as they are great escape artists. Freshwater crabs make fascinating pets. They are active, hardy and a delight to watch.

Better Fish • Better Price