

How to Raise Shiners for Fish Bait



Updated November 22, 2019 By Susan Raphael

For some people, the catch of the day is the highlight of a fishing trip. Using the right bait is helpful in catching a prize fish. Live bait is known to attract more potential catches. You can buy artificial bait that is motorized to simulate the actions of live bait. A simpler and more practical means of acquiring live bait is to raise your own. Shiners can be raised in your own home and at low costs.

Fill a holding tank with water. The size of the tank can be from 2 to 4 feet deep and 6 to 8 feet wide. If possible, use well water to fill the tank because well water has fewer chemicals and biological contaminants than other water sources.

Fill the bed of the tank with both living plants and decorative accessories. Most pet supply stores will have a large selection of plants and accessories.

Install an aerator in the tank. The pump of the aerator will go into the water, while the hose attached to it will extend over the side and suck in air from the room and

oxygenate the water in the tank.

Position an air bubbler inside the tank. The bubbler should be underwater and sit on the frame of the tank. It will make a wave current in the tank and reduce stress on the fish as it will help maintain the water temperature in the tank.

Add feeding materials for the shiners into the tanks. Algae, goldfish, and some flies and beetles are excellent sources of nourishment for the shiners.

Place the shiners into the tank. Make sure that the water is at room temperature when you place the shiners in the tank. A temperature shock may cause the shiners to die. The water in the tank should always be kept at room temperature as it is the temperature required for the fish to lay eggs. Cover the top of the tank.

Monitor the food given to the shiners daily. Do not overfeed the fish. Give only enough food for each day that they can eat in a 10 minute-period.

Clean the tank every week. Regularly replace the 10 to 20 percent water in the tank with fresh water. This will prevent heavy algal blooms, which also can cause the shiners to die. Also refrain from putting soap or chemicals inside the tank. These substances may be toxic to the fish.

+ Things You'll Need

+ Tips



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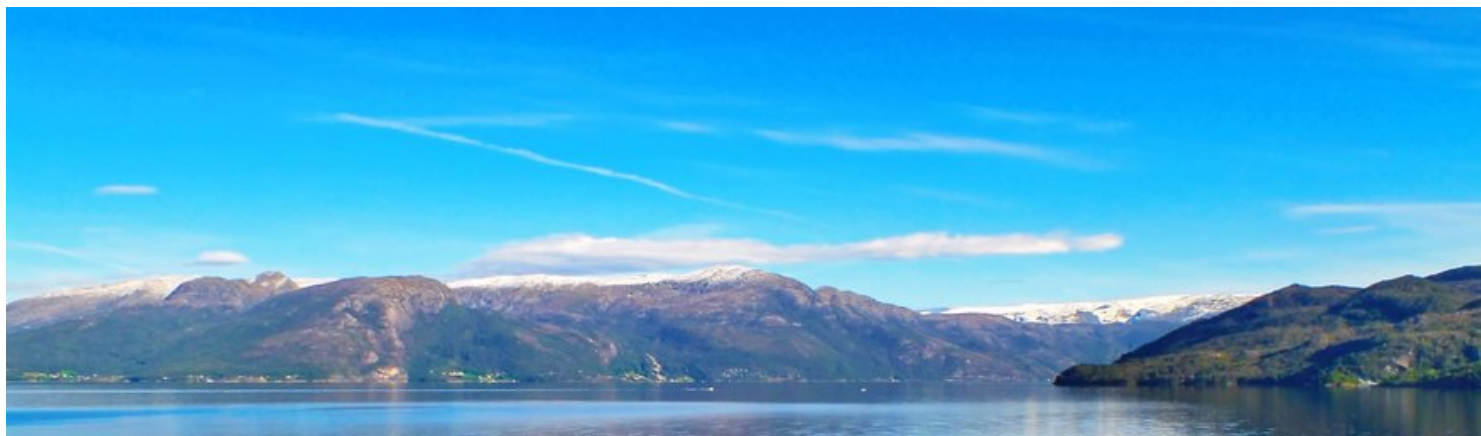
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Fish Farming Basics

Fish Farming Basics





Updated November 22, 2019 By Kimberly Gail

Fish farming basics cover the essential steps required to raise fish to sell in an area that is either man made or naturally occurring. This process is also known as aquaculture, where the fish are raised and harvested just as cows, chickens and other animals are raised on a farm.

+ Things You'll Need

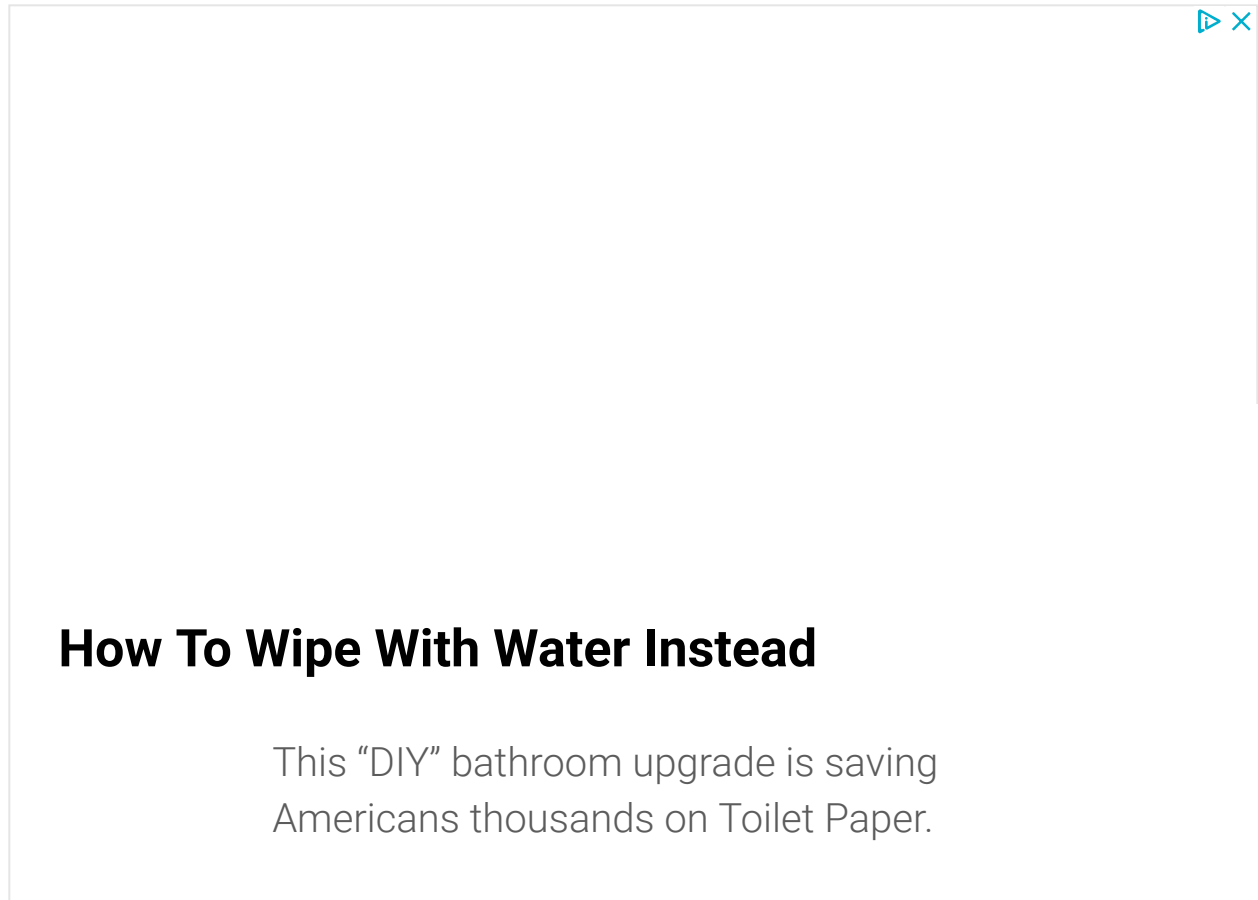
Decide what kind of fish you want to raise. Do you want to raise one species of fish or more than one? If you decide to farm two or more types of fish, you will need to make sure they are compatible and that they can thrive well in the same climate.

Set up a “tank” for your fish. A tank can be anything from a large glass tank to a three foot swimming pool. The main objective is creating the ideal aquatic environment for your fish. The water should maintain a pH level of 7 and a temperature of on average 55 degrees. Catfish and trout are among the most popular types of fish to farm. Some fish, like big mouth bass, prefer warmer temperatures closer to 70 degrees. Your tank should also have a high concentration of oxygen.

Use a filter and aerator. The aerator will make sure that the water maintains the correct level of oxygen. Before adding your fish to the tank, fill it with water and run the filter and aerator for 10 days to make sure the water is in the best condition possible before you add the fish.

Visit a fish hatchery for fish. The fish will come in plastic bags filled with water. Simply place the unopened bags into the tank and allow the water in the bag to reach the same temperature as the surrounding water in the tank before you release the fish.

Feed your fish commercial food. You can feed the fish commercial pellet fish food purchased online or at a local store.



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Objectives of Fish Farming



Objectives of Fish Farming



Updated November 22, 2019 By James Roland

Fish farming is the raising of specific species of fish in enclosures or special tanks. The fish raised on farms are primarily for food, though the objectives of this aspect of aquaculture include more than increasing the seafood supply. There are employment and economic advantages, as well as the possibility of sustaining species that might be over-fished if not for the controlled environments of fish farms.

Meeting Global Demand

The Environmental Defense Fund notes that the global demand for seafood has jumped dramatically since the 1980s. An aging population will increase demand on seafood supplies, since older adults tend to eat more seafood than any other group. The EDF acknowledges that fish farming is the only reasonable way to meet the surging demand for fish around the world. The demand is especially high, which trails only Japan and China in per capital consumption of seafood.

Protecting Species

The fish most commonly raised on fish farms include:

- cod
- salmon
- carp
- tilapia
- catfish
- European seabass

Given the increasingly effective means of fishing available to the average angler and commercial fisherman, these fish might be at risk of being over-fished if not for the protected environments of fish farms. Aquaculture experts are always on the lookout for fish species that can be helped by fish farming and spared the risk of extinction.

Providing Economic Boost

When fishing restrictions have become law in states with thriving fish industries, a number of state governments have sought to cushion the blow by providing training programs for commercial fishermen to learn aquaculture. Coastal areas in particular may benefit from having fish farm operations in their communities, because of the jobs associated with the construction and operation of a fish farm.

Improving Quality

Though ongoing tweaks in aquaculture can help improve filtration, feeding, reproduction, net harvest and other aspects of fish farming, the safety and quality of the seafood can also be improved as the fish are studied in the controlled environment of fish farms. Researchers can check to see if the fish are healthy and are eating and reproducing at optimal levels. Though there remain questions about possible pollution effects in areas surrounding fish farms, scientists and engineers are seeking ways to minimize harmful impact.

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