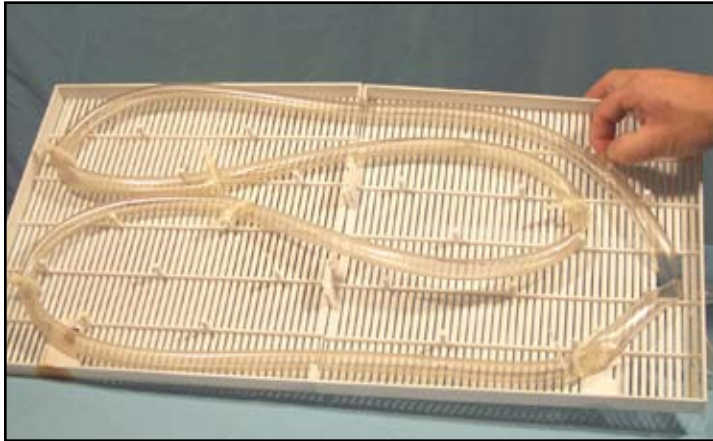


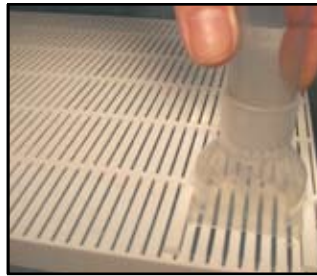
Cooling tank with tap water



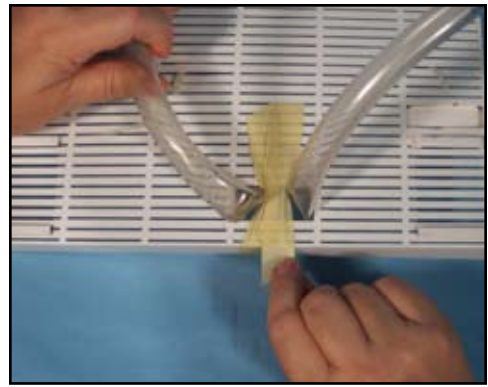
Clip together the two undergravel plates. Punch a hole at the end of the plate and thread tubes through. Wind cooling tubing. Attach with plastic ties - never use metal in the aquarium.



Place undergravel filter plate in bottom of tank.



If aerating with a Power Head, attach riser stem to base and slide into the filter plate.



Use masking tape (not duc) to cover tubing hole. This will block alevin from swimming under the filter plate.

Follow all guidelines to avoid accidental water shut-off and harm to your salmon.



Use a hose clamp to tighten tube to cold water tap.

1. Attach cooling system to sink

Connect the cooling tubing to the cold water faucet. Cooling tubes are 1/2" O.D.x 3/8" which is slightly smaller than standard hosing.

2. Ensure continuous flow

- Attach the drain end of the tube to the sink. Test the drain for blockages. Remove the drain plug. Place a sponge in the sink if the drain makes too much noise.
- Remove the tap handle, or cover with a shoe box to prevent accidental shut-down of the cold water.
- If the sink has a hot water tap, turn off at the connection under the sink.
- Do not run over the winter break. Turn on cold water as soon as possible before eggs arrive in January. The cooling system will be running for approximately three continuous months.

3. Adjust the system

- Tank water should be between 6 and 10 Celcius. The temperature of the tap water must be below 8C for tank to be 10C.
- Adjust tap flow to 1 or 2 litres per minute (time to fill a litre bottle).
- If the aquarium water is above 10C, augment with ice (instructions found in "Cooling Systems").
- Temperatures must not rise or drop too quickly (vary more than 2-3 degrees) as this harms egg development.