Aquarium Lighting

6 Questions You May, Or May Never, Have Thought To Ask.



BESIDES ILLUMINATING MY UNDERWATER WORLD, WHY IS AQUARIUM LIGHTING SO IMPORTANT?

Aquarium lighting plays a much bigger role than simple illumination. It also...

PROVIDES:



Energy

ENSURES:



Healthy growth of photosynthetic plants that create oxygen

Overall well-being of your fish

BENEFITS:



Water quality



Healthy growth of corals and bacteria



WHAT KIND OF LIGHTING DO MOST **FISH OWNERS TYPICALLY GET?**

There are various types of freshwater aquarium lighting options to choose from, including:







Fluorescent

The most common type of lighting and traditionally the most inexpensive. Primarily for general illumination.



10-12 hours daily is ideal for plants and corals.



T5 HO (High Output) Fluorescent

LED (Light Emitting Diode) With its slim design, shimmer effects and colors, cool operating temperatures, and low cost to operate-LED lighting is fast becoming the favorite for both freshwater and saltwater aquarium owners. A wide

T5 HO bulbs are almost twice as bright as standard bulbs. Ideal in larger tank environments that require brighter, deeper penetration and a mix of bulb types.



6–12 hours is ideal for livestock only.



selection of sizes and types are available for any aquatic environment. LEDs also generate a consistent color of light through their lifetime.

IF TANKS ARE MEASURED IN GALLONS, AND FISH IN INCHES, WHAT IS "VISIBLE" LIGHT MEASURED IN?



The amount of energy used.

KELVIN



The color of the lighting (low is a warm color, high is a cool color).

FISH-ONLY TANK



perceived by the human eye for general viewing).



Radiation, the light that is useful to grow plants and beneficial algae.



NEED FOR MY TANK?

HOW MUCH LIGHT DO I

PLANTED TANK

MARINE-REEF TANK 300-500+ PAR in general

for soft and hard corals.

15-30 PAR for low light

plants, 30-80 PAR medium light plants, 80+ PAR for high light plants.

5500 to 6500 Kelvin for general viewing. Unlike plants, fish do not have a biological need for light so require less. (Natural sunlight at noon has a rating of 5500 Kelvin).

GLOFISH® TANK A new entry to aquatics,

GloFish® fluorescent fish fluoresce while under a blue spectrum light.



TO DISCOVER LED LIGHTING?

WHO WAS THE FIRST PERSON

over a century and is attributed to the work of a number of brilliant individuals across the globe: The History of LED Lighting¹

The innovation and development of LED lighting spans

H. J. Round discovered electroluminescence when using silicon carbide and a cat's whisker.

1900

1907

London, United Kingdom

Gary Pittman developed the Infrared LED

created the first yellow LED at Monsanto. He also developed a brighter red LED. 1970 1960

1972

St. Louis, Missouri

M. George Craford

Betta Sphere becomes the first LED product in aquatics.

2010

2000

2003

Blacksburg, Virginia

Marineland's

1910

1920

Saint Petersburg, Russia Oleg V. Losev created the first LED—no practical

uses were identified

at that time.

1979 Tokushima, Japan Shuji Nakamura of Nichia Corporation invented the first high brightness LED.

1990

James R. Biard

1961

Dallas, Texas

at Texas Instruments. This was the first modern LED. 1930 1940 1950

1962

Nick Holonyack Jr. developed the red LED at General Electric, the first LED of visible light and practical use.

Syracuse, New York



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"Inventors and Developments (LED)." Edison Tech Center. 2013. http://www.edisontechcenter.org/LED.html#inventors