



## Importance of Aquariums and Fish Ponds in Aquaculture

Henry Alam\*

Department of Biological Sciences, University of Clemson, Clemson, United States of America

### DESCRIPTION

#### Aquarium

An aquarium (plural: aquariums or aquaria) is a vivarium of any size with at least one transparent side on which aquatic plants or animals are bred and exhibited. Aquaculture companies use aquariums to raise fish, invertebrates, amphibians, aquatic reptiles such as turtles, and aquatic plants. The term aquarium, coined by the English naturalist Philip Henry Gosse, is a combination of the Latin root aqua, which means "water," and the suffix arium, which means "place for relating to."

Aquarium principle was fully developed by chemist Robert Warrington in 1850. He explained that the plants in the container release enough oxygen to feed the animals, unless there are too many animals. The aquarium epidemic began in the early Victorian dynasty of England by Gosse, who created and stored the first aquarium at the London Zoo in 1853 and published the first handbook "Aquarium: The Unveiling of the Deep Sea Wonders" in 1854. A small aquarium is kept at home by enthusiasts. Many cities have large aquariums. At the aquarium, fish and other aquatic animals are stored in large aquariums. Large aquariums include otters, turtles, dolphins, sharks and whales. Most aquarium aquariums also have plants.

An aquarist own fish or manage aquariums that are usually made of glass or high-strength acrylic. A rectangular cuboid with parallel sided tank aquarium is also known as a fish tank or simply a tank, while a bowl-shaped aquarium is also known as a fish bowl. They range in size from small glass bowls of a few liters to huge aquariums of a few thousand liters. Special equipment maintains proper water quality and other properties suitable for aquarium residents.

#### Ponds

A fishpond is a controlled pond, artificial lake, or reservoir that stores fish used for aquaculture for fish farming, for recreational fishing and decorative purposes. Fishponds are characteristic of classic gardens in East Asian dwellings, such as the Classical Gardens of Suzhou in China, the Imperial Palace in Japan, and the Gyeongbokgung in South Korea. In medieval Europe, it was also common to have fish ponds in monasteries and castles (small, partially self-sufficient communities). Records of fishpond use date back to the early middle Ages.

"The ideal 8<sup>th</sup>-century mansion of Charlemagne's Capitulary de Villis was to have an artificial fishpond, but 200 years later, fish farms were also very rare in monastery mansions. As the middle Ages progressed, fishponds became a more common feature of the urbanized environment.

People who had access to the fishpond had a controlled food source, as well as cattle and sheep pastures, for use on days when meat was not allowed to be eaten. However, it was difficult to maintain the fishpond. They were a sign of power and authority, as only wealthy aristocrats and institutions such as monasteries could afford to maintain them.

During the winter, it was a constant struggle to keep feeding the castle garrison with fresh food. The aristocrats could get meat from the deer park, but this did not meet the needs of the entire household. Fishponds required maintenance to stay healthy, but were an elegant way to provide access to fresh fish to monasteries and noble homes.

Some of the most popular fish species cultivated in fishponds were carp and pike. From the 14<sup>th</sup> century, these fish have proved to be a popular feature of artificial fishponds.

**Correspondence to:** Henry Alam, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Clemson, Clemson, United States of America, E-mail: alamhenry@uncw.edu

**Received:** 04-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. JARD-22-16423; **Editor assigned:** 07-Mar-2022, PreQC No. JARD-22-16423 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 21-Mar-2022, QC No JARD-22-16423; **Revised:** 28-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. JARD-22-16423(R); **Published:** 04-Apr-2022, DOI: 10.35841/2155-9546-22.13.677.

**Citation:** Alam H (2022) Importance of Aquariums and Fish Ponds in Aquaculture. J Aquac Res Dev. 13:677.

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