

# **Sustainability in the Aquarium Trade, Longevity and Animal Costs**

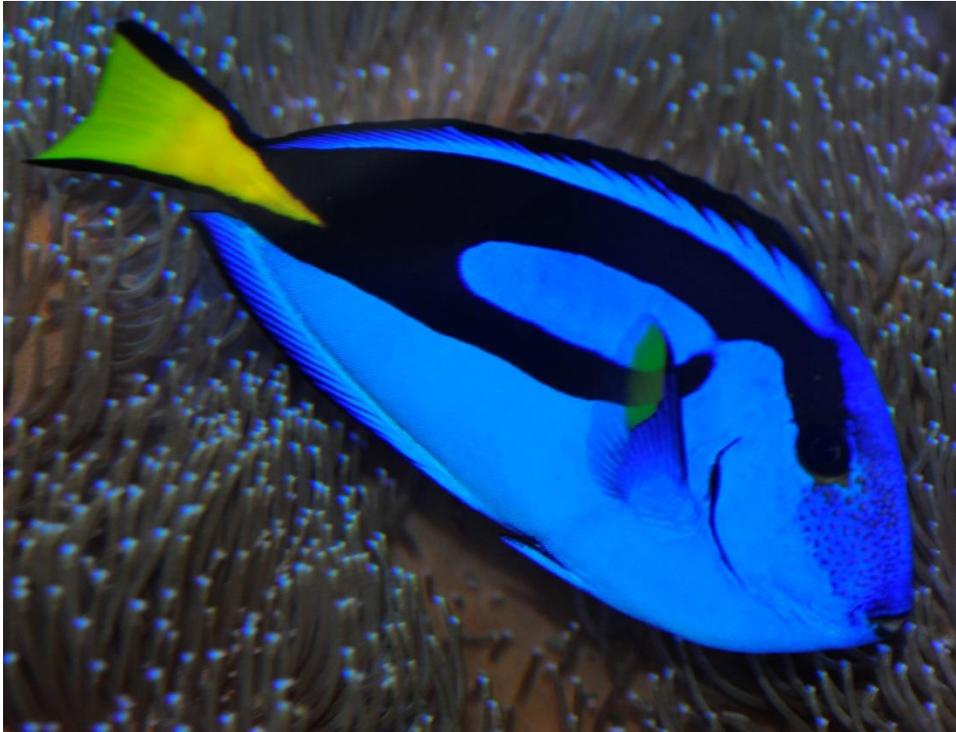
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**This article is a bit of a mashup – combining portions of a previous public aquarium article on animal sustainability, with some longevity data and fish pricing through the supply chain.**

## **Sustainability**

Increased sustainability of marine aquarium animals is obviously better for the environment, but it also makes good economic sense. Unsustainable use (whether it be of aquarium fish or crude oil) brings with it higher costs and supply shortages. In the case of sustainability of living things, there is also an ethical obligation to maintain the highest levels.

Sustainability is a continuum, not a “Yes” or “No” proposition. Human activities vary in their effect on the environment. There are hugely unsustainable impacts such as the illegal collection of fish using sodium cyanide. An example of neutral sustainability might be the regulated collection of wild fish – where the numbers taken are controlled by government agencies – when yellow tangs were legally collected from Hawaii for example. Positive sustainability is seen where, for example a clownfish is raised in captivity for the aquarium trade. Not only did this fish then not come from wild populations, but its sale increases sustainability because one less wild fish was captured. The argument is sometimes made that sustainable harvesting of aquarium fish from the wild is better than captive raising them in that the fish collectors earn a living catching aquarium fish. If they are shut out of that market, they might turn to less sustainable extractive uses of the environment such as dynamite fishing or logging. This scenario has only been documented through Project Piaba in the Rio Negro Amazon for the collection of cardinal tetras. For marine fish collectors, it is only supposition that a move to captive raised fish would actually harm the environment by changing business practices of the local people. The amount paid to collectors in Southeast Asia is minimal; a roving collector in Indonesia might only be paid \$1.56 USD for a medium sized emperor angelfish. A three spot damselfish earns that collector only 3 cents.



**Perhaps the poster child of marine fish sustainability – the *Paracanthurus hepatus* tang.**

Aquarium fish that die, are typically replaced with new fish – so sustainability is an on-going issue. Kevin Willis, a population biologist, maintains that the “mortality rate” for all captive animals is 100%. He bluntly states this in order to point out that there needs to be a qualifying time period in order to calculate a rate. If the time period is infinite, then the rate is always 100%. In the aquarium trade, mortality rates are not frequently measured. Aside from shipping mortality, it is difficult to assess aquarium fish mortality rates over longer periods. The lengthy supply chain means that mortality information is usually lost when transitioning from one point in the chain to the next. The final recipient has the best opportunity to capture mortality rate data, but frequently this is informally done, and then for only a few animals at a time. Certainly there are longevity records, where an individual fish is recorded to have lived in captivity for a long time. Less frequently seen are mortality rates for intermediate time frames, especially from the point they enter the retail trade to the end consumer. Twice, over the past 30 years, I’ve had the opportunity to fully track large groups of marine aquarium fish through this period of importation and acclimation to aquarium life, while having long-term captive fish in the same systems in order to rule out husbandry problems that might otherwise cause the mortality rate to spike.



**Despite its four figure price tag – the Spanish Flag is not over-harvested or rare, it is just found at great depths, and therefore is quite expensive.**

### **Mortality rates**

While it is generally acknowledged that animals from certain regions have different post-capture mortality rates, the actual mechanism(s) that causes this difference cannot always be determined. Certainly, the collection of fish with sodium cyanide is a primary suspect, but shipping and handling issues may also be present. For decades, I've preferentially acquired animals from regions that I know to have better survivorship, so it was difficult for me to truly understand the magnitude of the current problem based on my own experience. In the summer of 2006, I had a unique opportunity to compare a shipment of animals from certain areas of Southeast Asia (areas I had resolutely been avoiding acquiring animals from) to that of animals from other regions. The history of this event is as follows: A mixed shipment of fish and invertebrates destined for a Canadian pet store was confiscated by the USFWS and sent to us for holding. The manifest listed fish from a discount aquarium wholesaler in Los Angeles. These animals were what I term "Grade B, SE Asian" – small green chromis, keyhole angelfish, pajama cardinal fish and other low value species. All originated from Indonesia or the Philippines, and all would have been avoided by my acquisition protocol as a regular course of events. The shipment had originated the previous afternoon from the wholesaler in Los Angeles (probably between the 5th and 10th largest such firm in the city). It was seized at Detroit Metropolitan Airport around 1 pm and the animals were acclimated to three of our quarantine systems by 6 pm.

These same three quarantine systems also happened to house another group of fish that had arrived a few days prior. These animals had been selected with an eye towards avoiding fish from the problem areas. They included a mixture of Marine Aquarium Council certified *Anthias* and other premium species from one of the top two wholesalers in Los Angeles. There had been zero mortality in the control fish prior to the arrival of the confiscated shipment.

Forty days following their arrival, 55.9% of the confiscated fish had died, 25% of the confiscated invertebrates had died, 0% of the control invertebrates were lost and only 6.2% of the fish I selected had died. Since these animals were housed in the same systems, disease or water quality issues would have affected all animals equally.

A similar informal study I had undertaken back in 1985 gave similar results. Over a span of 4 months, 448 directly imported reef fishes were tracked through the first 30 days following their importation: of this sample, 28.7% of these fish died. All fish were housed in a central

water system that also held 11 control fish (None of which died during the study). 31% of the Philippine fish in the sample died. 9.3% of the non-Philippine fish died. Many of the Philippine fish were hardy damsselfish. When these were removed from the calculation, fully 61% of the non-damsel Philippine fish died. The non-Philippine fish (no hardy damsels in the samples) included those imported from Sri Lanka, Hawaii and the Seychelles.



**Even home aquarists can easily raise clownfish now.**

A statement that I've made to try and sum up the use of wild-collected animals in aquariums is: "Aquariums, both public and private are consumers of wildlife. Animals are taken from the wild and are (usually) never returned. There is no refuting this statement, all that can be discussed is the magnitude of this consumption. Is this take from the wild justified?" (Hemdal 2006). This "take" from the wild is unidirectional, rarely if ever are animals or their offspring returned. Public aquariums, with their mandate of public education can more easily justify their "wild take". Home aquarists, while considered by some to be selfish consumers of wildlife, also have a strong personal educational component to their aquarium hobby. Remember that this "take" is simply no different than aquatic animals removed from the ocean for human consumption as food. This can be called the "Filet-O-Fish"™ phenomenon. Is there really any difference between a blue tang collected in the ocean for the aquarium trade and a Pollack caught in Alaskan waters to be made into a fish sandwich? The only two modifiers to this are: the relative sustainability of the biomass being harvested, and the intrinsic difference in value between a sandwich that you ate for lunch and a blue tang that may live for years in your aquarium.



**Despite heavy collection for aquariums since the 1970's, Mandarin Dragonet prices have remained steady when compared to inflation.**



**Collecting tropical waifs along the shores of Long Island in the fall is a case of sustainable extraction – these tropicals will die when the water temperatures drop.**

**Longevity**

Two demographic measures; life expectancy and lifespan equality, can provide an indicator for welfare. Life expectancy is the average lifespan of animals in a population, while lifespan equality measures the number of deaths due to “old age” relative to life expectancy. In other words, animals experiencing better welfare will demonstrate an above-average life expectancy, as well as having more of the mortalities grouped towards the end of the expected lifespan. Ironically, it is sometimes stated that “dead animals have no welfare consideration”. However, an early death is certainly an indication of poor welfare.

Aquarists are often interested in record longevity of their animals – who have kept an individual of a given species longer than anyone else? While these records are fascinating, average life expectancy is a more important measure of good husbandry.

Data from 100 Banggai cardinalfish that were acquired from 1996 to 2021 showed the following trends:

- The longevity ranged from 2 days to 8.9 years
- Average lifespan was 1.8 years, with a median of 1.2 years.
- If quarantine losses were removed, average lifespan was 2.4 years
- 25% of the fish died less than one month after acquisition
- 50% died less than a year after acquisition.
- 10% lived longer than five years.

<b><u>Species</u></b>	<b><u>Life Span</u></b>
Black tip reef shark	30 years
Clark’s clown	8y 4m
Cuttlefish	13 months
Deep sea isopod	8 years
Diamond butterflyfish	12 years
Leptogorgia sp.	16 years (cuttings 20+ total years in captivity)
Marsh killifish	4 ½ years
Neon goby	4 ½ years
Flashlight fish	18 years
Ocellaris clownfish	4y 3m
Orbicularis batfish	18 years
Slipper lobster	8 years
Sailfin tang	12 years
Squirrelfish	10 years
Tiger cowry	7 years 3 month

**Selected longevity for some species at a public aquarium**

**Pricing:**

There is a presumption in the aquarium trade that if the price of an animal rises over time, ahead of the inflation rate, it means that the species is becoming rarer and is being over-collected. In

order to examine this trend, the wholesale cost of 14 marine aquarium species was compared using a pricelist from a wholesale firm in 1993 and comparing it to the same company's pricelist in 2015. During this 22-year span, the Consumer Price Index reflected a 65% increase in the overall cost of goods. The cost of *hepatus* tangs rose 100% in the same period, the only fish whose cost that rose substantially faster than inflation. Only the *Condylactis* anemone (337%) and the color carpet anemone (120%), had price increases greater than *hepatus* tangs. Sustainable harvest of large sea anemones has been an issue for many years. Florida has restricted trade in *Condylactis* anemones due to over-collection and the increasing rarity of colored carpet anemones has been known for decades to have been caused by the aquarium trade. The most widely collected marine fish, the green chromis showed a price increase of only 56%, less than inflation. The cost of tank-raised clownfish actually dropped over the 22 years, presumably due to more efficient rearing methods. Yellow tangs showed a 75% price increase, slightly ahead of inflation. Overall, except for the giant anemones, it appears that the marine aquarium trade has not caused any undue detriment to supplies of wild caught fish.

<b>Species</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>% Increase</b>	<b>CPI * 65%</b>
<i>Condylactis</i> anemone	\$ 1.50	\$ 6.55	337%	\$ 2.48
Color carpet anemone	\$24.00	\$52.95	120%	\$39.60
Hepatus tang	\$14.00	\$28.00	100%	\$23.01
Yellow tang	\$8.00	\$13.99	75%	\$13.20
Sailfin tang	\$10.00	\$15.99	60%	\$16.50
Green chromis	\$ 1.45	\$ 2.26	56%	\$ 2.39
Royal Gramma	\$ 5.50	\$ 7.99	45%	\$ 9.07
Purple dottyback	\$ 3.75	\$ 5.45	45%	\$ 6.19
Mandarin dragonet	\$ 5.75	\$ 7.95	38%	\$ 9.49
<i>Argi</i> angelfish	\$12.00	\$16.49	37%	\$19.80
Lyretail anthias	\$10.00	\$13.13	33%	\$16.50
Flame angel	\$22.00	\$29.00	32%	\$36.30
Powder blue tang	\$26.00	\$33.00	27%	\$42.90
Tank raised clownfish	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.75	- 4%	\$ 9.90

### **Price comparisons for a California fish importer from 1993 to 2015**

We all know what prices fish sell for in our local markets, but what prices are the original collectors paid for these same fish? The supply chain for fish from Southeast Asia is very convoluted, and is difficult to trace. The following is one example for fish coming from Indonesia into the United States:

- Roving collectors – travel to distant reefs collecting fish for weeks at a time
- Consolidator 1 – buys fish from the roving collectors, buys some fish locally
- Consolidator 2 – groups fish from smaller consolidators to take to the exporter
- Exporter – ships fish overseas
- Exporter 2 – buys “second quality fish” refused by the main exporters
- Overseas shipment is made

Importer – may be a transhipper, or may tank their fish  
 Wholesaler – may also be an online retailer  
 Retailer – may buy direct from the importer  
 End consumer

At each step of the process, people handling the fish incur losses and costs, and must resell the fish at a profit. Using data from 2006 and adjusted for inflation, the following is an estimate of how much both roving and local collectors in Indonesia are paid by the consolidators for their fish in US dollars. This is assuming that inflation has doubled the prices from 2006 to 2022 and uses the conversion factor of 16,000 Rupiah per USD.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Local Name	SIZE	Local price USD	Roving price USD
Emperor angelfish	<i>Pomacanthus imperator</i>	Angel Batman	M	\$3.75	\$1.56
Bicolor angelfish	<i>Centropyge bicolor</i>	Angel BK	M,L	\$0.31	\$0.13
Regal angelfish	<i>Pygoplites diacanthus</i>	Angel Doreng	M,L	\$1.50	\$0.50
Maroon	<i>Premnas biaculeatus</i>	Balong	M,L	\$0.13	\$0.06
Sapphire devil	<i>Chrysiptera cyanea</i>	Blue Devil	L	\$0.05	\$0.03
Whitecheek tang	<i>Acanthurus nigricans</i>	Botana	M	\$1.25	\$0.34
Yellow boxfish	<i>Ostracion cubicus</i>	Buntal Koper	M	\$0.25	\$0.13
Clown anemonefish	<i>Amphiprion ocellaris</i>	Clownfish	S,M	\$0.19	\$0.08
Threespot dascyllus	<i>Dascyllus trimaculatus</i>	Dakocan	M	\$0.06	\$0.03
Bicolor cleaner wrasse	<i>Labroides domidiatus</i>	Dokter Asli	L	\$0.94	\$0.31
Yellowtail coris	<i>Halichoeres chrysus</i>	Keling Kuning	M,L	\$0.13	\$0.05
Threadfin butterflyfish	<i>Chaetodon auriga</i>	Kepe Auriga	M,L	\$0.38	\$0.19
Sailfin tang	<i>Zebrasoma veliferum</i>	Keranjang	M	\$1.00	\$0.38
Saddleback clownfish	<i>Amphiprion polymnus</i>	Negroid	S,M	\$0.19	\$0.09
Bicolor parrotfish	<i>Cetoscarus bicolor</i>	Noknang	M	\$1.00	\$0.38
Majestic angel	<i>Pomacanthus navarchus</i>	Piyama	L	\$7.50	\$3.13
Fire goby	<i>Nemateleotris magnifica</i>	Roket Anten	M,L	\$1.00	\$0.33
Blackbelly triggerfish	<i>Rhinecanthus verrucosus</i>	Triger Motor	M	\$0.06	\$0.03
Banded coral shrimp	<i>Stenopus hispidus</i>	Udang MP	M	\$0.06	\$0.03
Cleaner shrimp	<i>Lysmata amboinensis</i>	Udang	M	\$0.25	\$0.06

- Data extracted from Appendix 2 of the “Report on Roving Collectors: Case Studies from Indonesia and the Philippines”, Marine Aquarium Council, November 2006

## Conclusion

Aquarium keepers all began in this hobby due to their strong interest in aquatic life. It seems only natural that we should also have an interest in protecting those environments. All aquarists have a vested interest in increasing the sustainability of their collections. It improves the welfare of the individual animal, makes good economic sense and is better for the environment. Avoid just playing lip service to sustainability, or becoming a “fair weather”

conservationist who only chooses sustainable options until something really cool and rare comes along.

## **References**

Hemdal, J.F. 2006. **Advanced Marine Aquarium Techniques**. 352 pp. TFH publications, Neptune City, New Jersey