



## Pond Salt



- Reduces stress
- Promotes fish health and vigor
- Maintains gill health
- Adds essential electrolytes
- Facilitates osmoregulation
- Reduces disease outbreak
- Pure salt, contains nothing harmful to aquatic life when used as directed

### Calculating Pond Volume:

#### Rectangular Pond:

$$\text{Length(ft)} \times \text{Width(ft)} \times \text{Depth(ft)} \times 7.48 = \text{Pond Volume in Gallons}$$

#### Circular Pond:

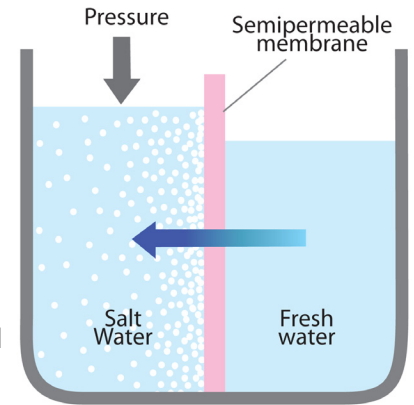
$$\text{Diameter(ft)} \times \text{Depth(ft)} \times 23.5 = \text{Pond Volume in Gallons}$$

Keep out of reach of children.  
Not for human consumption.

## AquaLife Pond Salt

Salt, or sodium chloride (NaCl), is used often in aquariums, koi ponds, and water gardens for treatment of fish diseases. Salt treatment for ponds and aquariums is a proven practice in the health care and maintenance of koi and aquarium fish in aquaculture, aquarium stores, ponds, and wholesalers worldwide.

Freshwater fish maintain a normal internal concentration of salt in their body fluids higher than that of their liquid environment. Osmosis causes water to transfer from the lower salinity of the water into the tissues of the fish. This additional water build up is eliminated by the kidneys. Salt added to ponds and aquariums lowers the osmotic pressure. This reduces the effort the fish must expend in eliminating the excess water. The saved energy is then available for use by the fish's own immune system to take care of other potential problems. Salt also affects the internal fluids of some pathogens that cause fish disease by disrupting the organism's internal pressure and reducing its ability to complete its disease cycle. The presence of salt also helps counteract any nitrite toxicity. In some cold climate areas, salt is added in the winter to lower the freezing point of the water in outdoor ponds.



*The amount of salt dissolved in water is termed the salinity and is measured as a percentage, in parts-per-thousand (ppt), or in parts-per-million (ppm) (where 10 ppt = 1% = 10000 ppm). The more common parts-per-thousand measurement is the weight of the salt in pounds per thousand pounds of water (about 125 gallons). Pond-keepers often talk about the pounds of salt per hundred gallons of water. Since 100 gallons of pure water weighs about 800 pounds, one pound of salt per hundred gallons equates to a salinity of 1.25ppt (0.125% or 1250ppm). (1ppt = 0.8 pounds per hundred gallons)*

*[Note: Koi internal fluid salinity is on the order of 9ppt (about the same as ours). Sea water is around 35ppt to 70ppt depending upon geographical location. The Great Salt Lake has a nominal concentration of about 250ppt.]*

When using salt in ponds or aquariums, it is important to monitor the concentration. Salt does not leave the water during normal evaporation. The floating hydrometers that are used to measure the salinity of salt water aquariums are difficult to read, and, therefore, not fully reliable. For maximum safety and accuracy, test your water at regular intervals. Most aquarium stores provide this service for a nominal charge. You can also purchase an AquaLife Temperature Compensated Refractometer. This is a relatively inexpensive but reliable unit to have on hand to accurately determine salt concentration.



Available from Authorized Dealers nationwide

Dealer Inquiries:

[www.aqualifesupport.com](http://www.aqualifesupport.com)

