



**English name:** Yellow Shrimp

**Scientific name:** Neocaridina heteropoda var. "yellow"

**Origin:** Selectively Bred

**Size male/female:** 1 inch / 1.2 in

**Water temperature:** 24 - 26

**Water Parameters:** pH 6.5 - 7.5

**Breeding Rate:** Very High

**Behaviour:** non-aggressive

**Difficulty:** easy

### Overview

The Yellow Shrimp is one of the only yellowed coloured shrimp in the hobby. It is a selectively bred from the same wild type as the Red Cherry Shrimp to obtain its yellow coloration. It is favoured by many hobbyists due to its unique colour, hardiness and breeding rate.

### Background

The origin of the Yellow Shrimp lies in Japan and is a colour morph of the wild Neocaridina Heteropoda species. The date of their creation seems to be around 2006 or a few years earlier. The exact breeder who created this colour morph is unknown. The Yellow Shrimp is now widespread throughout the hobby as it is extremely prolific.

### Water Parameters

The Yellow Shrimp can be housed in many different water parameters. It has been kept in a pH range from 6.0 to 8.0, soft and hard water, and temperatures from 22 to 28 and in many different soils. It is common knowledge that, like its cousin the Red Cherry Shrimp, the Yellow Shrimp can live in almost any freshwater aquarium given that the tank is habitable and does not contain predators of course. The Yellow Shrimp is an extremely versatile and easily bred shrimp given that the water is clean and maintained properly.

### Breeding

The Yellow Shrimp is extremely prolific, meaning that they breed readily and virtually around the clock. A healthy colony will quickly multiply and females will be constantly pregnant. It is typically 30-45 days from pregnancy to hatching. The female carries over 25 eggs at adulthood. The best way to tell if a female is close to hatching her eggs is by the appearance of a set of eyes inside each egg. This is easy to spot and will let you know that hatching is literally days away. Another great way to tell is by the emergence of a new saddle when the female still has eggs. The emergence of the saddle is the indication that the female is prepared to have a new set of eggs and that the current eggs are close to hatching.

## **Sexing**

Sexing the Yellow Shrimp is very easy. Females are easy to identify as they are larger than the males, have a much darker yellow coloration, and also have a curved underbelly.

## **Feeding**

Feeding the Yellow Shrimp is also easy as they accept virtually any kind of shrimp/fish food. They eat anything from blanched spinach, zucchini, algae wafers, shrimp pellets, fish flakes, bloodworms, and more. Feeding is best done once a day. Only feed an amount of food that the shrimp can finish within 2-3 hours maximum. It is not good to feed in excess and have food sitting for too long. Overfeeding is a known cause of death and can also cause water quality issues. Remember that shrimp are scavengers in the wild. They will eat whatever they find and are not used to a constant food source 24/7. Not feeding for one or two days is fine and will not harm this species at all.

