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The Life Cycle of an Angelfish

Angelfish are fascinating creatures that go through several stages in their life cycle, each one helping them grow and adapt to their environment. From tiny eggs to majestic adults, the life of an angelfish is full of change and growth.

The first stage of the angelfish's life begins as an egg. A female angelfish lays her eggs on a flat surface, such as a plant leaf or a rock, while the male fertilizes them. The parents protect the eggs, keeping them safe from predators and fanning them with their fins to provide oxygen. After about two to three days, the eggs hatch, and the next stage begins.

The second stage is the larval stage, when the baby angelfish are called fry. At this stage, the fry are tiny and stay attached to the surface where they hatched. They absorb nutrients from their egg sacs, which helps them grow stronger. After a few more days, they begin to swim and look for food, such as tiny bits of algae or small aquatic creatures.

The third stage is the juvenile stage, when the angelfish grow larger and develop their iconic triangular fins. Juvenile angelfish begin to explore their surroundings, swim more confidently, and interact with other fish. At this stage, they also start to show the patterns and colors they will have as adults.

The final stage is adulthood, when angelfish are fully grown and can reproduce. Freshwater angelfish usually live in schools, while saltwater angelfish may live alone or in pairs. Adult angelfish continue to play important roles in their ecosystems by eating algae and small creatures, which helps maintain balance in their environment.

Angelfish typically live for 5 to 10 years in the wild, depending on their species and habitat conditions. In aquariums, where they are safe from predators and have plenty of food, they may live even longer. Understanding the life cycle of angelfish shows how nature ensures that these beautiful creatures survive and thrive.