

WAVE SUDS TFO

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

FAUNA MARIN
AEFW X

Special preparation for controlling
of **Acropora flatworms**





FAUNA MARIN AEFW X

Instructions for the special preparation
for controlling of Acropora flatworms





FAUNA MARIN AEFW X

The product **AEFW X** is a special preparation for controlling of *Acropora* flatworms. These are small worms that feed on tissue of various *Acropora* corals and cause great damage. These parasites are among the most common pests in marine aquaria. After a long development period, we have now succeeded in developing a specifically effective preparation to combat these worms. AEFW X is harmless to all other reef tank inhabitants, is dosed directly in the aquarium and can also be used permanently for prevention purposes.

The special composition of AEFW X blocks the larval development, so that the metamorphosis to adult and reproductive flatworms does not occur. Adult worms also stop growth. In addition, the corals are strengthened and build up their own protection against the flatworms through massively increased mucus production. After a few weeks the aquarium is free of AEFW. The product also has an effect on the eggs and significantly reduces the larval development.

For the first time it has been possible to develop a preparation that acts directly on the worms and their eggs, but also strengthens the corals to such an extent that they develop resistance to the worms as in their natural habitat.



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AEFW X helps against:

- *Prosthlostomum* (=Amakusaplana) *acroporae* (**A**cropora **E**ating **F**latworm)
- New AEFW Flatworm („NAEFW“)

Dose 4 ml per 100 l (26,41 US gal.) water volume daily and apply always at the same time of the day, directly into the main tank.

Switch off the UV-System, Skimmer, activated carbon, ozone and adsorbers can be operational.

Simultaneously, you should use as many as possible of the supporting measures described on the following page.

Due to the mode of action, the dosage of AEFW X should be applied over several weeks. Experience shows that after 4-6 weeks the treated tanks show massively reduced flatworm infestation and strongly improved general condition of the corals.

General advice:

- Never discontinue AEFW X too early, but continue dosing for another **3 - 4 weeks** after the parasites have disappeared!
- AEFW X can be used permanently for **prophylaxis** in continuous dosages of **2 ml/100 l (26,41 US gal.)!**
- If the infestation is very severe, the dosage can be **doubled!**
- AEFW X has a specific effect and is **harmless for all other reef tank inhabitants!**



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Supporting measures

Temperature:

The propagation cycle of the AEFW is highly temperature dependent. This also explains the occurrence of population explosions in summer when tanks tend to have higher water temperatures. Therefore, we recommend to reduce the water temperature to **23-24 °C** when infestation occurs. This measure slows down the reproduction cycle of the flatworms and thus supports the treatment.

Fragmentation:

In case of massive infestation in larger corals with a high number of egg clusters, you should generally consider fragmentation of the infested corals in order to grow new corals from healthy fragments and to remove the heavily infested coral parts from the tank. **Each removed clutch of eggs shortens the treatment time.**

Immersion in „THE DIP“:

Corals that can be taken out of the tank should be treated with „The Dip“ in a separate container to **kill or remove adult flatworms** in order to speed up the treatment.





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Predators:

For support and further prophylaxis it is important to increase the feeding pressure on the flatworms with suitable predators. Many fish eat the adult worms after flushing from the corals when they are in open water. Among them are **triggerfish**, **Chromis** and also some **Acanthurus** species. For the direct search on the corals, some **wrasse fish** proved to be helpful, e. g. the **Sixline wrasse (*Pseudocheilinus hexataenia*)**, **Possum wrasses (*Wetmorella* species)**, the **Golden wrasse (*Halichoeres chrysus*)** and the **Spotted wrasse (*Anampses melagrides*)**. The more wrasses you have in your tank, the better, and smaller wrasse species are more suitable because they can get between branches of larger *Acropora* corals.

Attention:

Cirrhilabrus and **Paracheilinus** species do not feed on the flatworms. On the other hand, the **Scribbled pipefish (*Corythoichthys intestinalis*)** actively chases the worms. No reliable predator is known so far for feeding on the egg masses within the aquarium. **Durban dancing shrimps (*Rhynchocinetes durbanensis*)** feed on adult worms and egg masses, but the treatment should be performed outside the tank because dancing shrimps sometimes feed on coral polyps.

Disturbing the flatworms:

Rinsing the corals with the powerful water jet from a pipette (e.g. **FAUNA MARIN REEFBUSTER**) or a small pump with an attached hose flushes the flatworms into the open water where they are taken up by the predators.





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Bait corals:

Certain types of acroporids like ***Acropora valida*** or the classic **Bali Tricolor (*A. nana*)** are more often and massively attacked by the worms. This susceptibility can be used to place a larger coral of this species in the tank as bait. It will remain there for three to four days and is then swivelled in a solution with „**THE DIP**“ to carry out the adult flatworms. Afterwards the coral is placed back in the tank.

Water values:

Parasites benefit from a weakening of the corals due to missing elements in the reef tank water. Elements such as **fluorine, bromine** and **iodine** which corals need to form defensive substances are particularly important here. If you detect parasite infestation in your reef tank, check the water values with a **FAUNA MARIN ICP analysis** and make sure that the important elements are present in sufficient quantity. You can also use our **knowledge database** which provides you with a lot of useful information about your water values and their significance.



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Aftercare:

The amino acids and organic nutrients contained in AEFW X support the regeneration of injured coral tissue and ensure the rapid healing processes. **If corals are already damaged too severe or show massive infestation, better remove it from the tank.**

Degradation:

The active ingredients in AEFW X **biodegrade within a short time within the aquarium.** It is not necessary to remove it by activated carbon filtration or ozonization.

Best before date:

AEFW X has a shelf life of at least three years after production and approx. 12 months after opening the bottle. A slight turbidity and fine particles in the product are normal and no indication of limited effectiveness.

Disposal:

Completely emptied bottles can be disposed of in accordance with local regulations for household waste or recycled waste.

Storage:

The product can be stored at normal room temperatures, but direct sunlight should be avoided.



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Safety:

AEFW X is non-toxic and specifically targets certain coral parasites. Nevertheless, keep the product away from children and store it safely!

Biocides:

Use biocidal products with care. Always read label and product information before using.

Advice:

You can find support for the product in our **support forum:** www.forum.faunamarin.de as well as in our **Facebook group** or via our **support contact: Support@faunamarin.de**

😊 TIPP:

As a matter of principle, **bathe every newly purchased coral in „The Dip“ bath solution** (see HTU „The DIP“) and check the purchased corals very carefully. Especially helpful are small **quarantine tanks** that allow you to observe the new corals during the first **4-6 weeks**. This way you reduce the probability of coral pests entering your reef tank. **AEFW X can be used in preventive dosing during the whole quarantine phase.**

Wishing you much success!

FAUNA MARIN GmbH

