

5265



**taylor**<sup>®</sup>  
aquarium

## Nitrite / Nitrate

NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> (0-5 ppm) / NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (0-160 ppm)

Simple & Accurate



**K-4102**

**210  
tests**

To order replacement parts and reagents; Call toll-free

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**taylor**<sup>®</sup> the most trusted name in water testing<sup>®</sup>

**Nitrite** – Nitrite (NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>) is made naturally in the aquarium through the conversion of ammonia to nitrite. This is done by nitrifying bacteria. These beneficial bacteria build up in the aquarium over time and are part of the nitrogen cycle (ammonia → nitrite → nitrate) which removes nitrite. Any nitrite in the water can harm fish, making them stressed, more likely to get disease, and cause possible death. When an aquarium is first getting started, the water should be tested for nitrite every few days. After cycling is completed, aquarium water should be tested weekly.

**Nitrate** – Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) occurs naturally in the aquarium through the conversion of nitrite to nitrate. This is done by nitrifying bacteria. These beneficial bacteria build up in the aquarium over time and are part of the nitrogen cycle (ammonia → nitrite → nitrate) which converts organic matter into nitrates. High levels of nitrate are often caused by fish waste and excess food. Nitrate in high levels will stress out tank inhabitants and increase chances of fish disease, as well as increase algae production. Aquarium water should be tested weekly to maintain consistent nitrate levels.

### Kit Components

R-4006	Nitrite Reagent
R-4007	Nitrate Reagent
2x 4023	Test Tube
2x 6021	Rubber Stopper
5265	Instruction
5632	Color Card - Nitrite Saltwater
5633	Color Card - Nitrite Freshwater
5634	Color Card - Nitrate (Low Range)
5635	Color Card - Nitrate (High Range) Saltwater
5636	Color Card - Nitrate (High Range) Freshwater

WARNING/DANGER

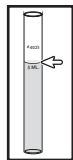


## Nitrite NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> (0-5 ppm)

### Procedure

Keep Reagents Away From Children. Do not put reagents or samples into aquarium.

### Nitrite Test



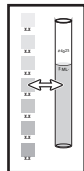
1. Add 5 mL of sample water to a clean test tube (#4023).



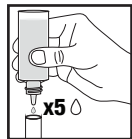
3. Secure stopper in test tube and shake for 5 seconds to mix.



4. Wait 5 minutes for full color development.



5. Compare the results to the color card. Make sure to hold the test tube in bright light and fully against the white background for the most accurate reading.



2. Add 5 drops of R-4006 Nitrite Reagent. Make sure to hold the bottle vertically or the drop size will be impacted.

### Recommendations

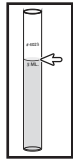
Nitrite levels are recommended to be kept at 0 ppm. If nitrite levels read higher than 0.25 ppm, it is recommended to perform a water change. When cycling an aquarium, the tank will need to build up beneficial bacterial before reaching 0 ppm nitrite.

## Nitrate NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (0-160 ppm)

### Procedure

Keep Reagents Away From Children. Do not put reagents or samples into aquarium.

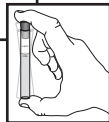
### Nitrate Test



1. Add 5 mL of sample water to a clean test tube (#4023).



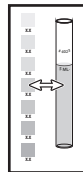
2. Add 1 level scoop of R-4007 Nitrate Reagent.



3. Secure stopper in test tube and shake for 10 seconds to mix.



4. Wait 3 minutes for full color development.



5. Compare the results to the high-end color chart. Make sure to hold the test tube in bright light and against the white background for the most accurate reading. If results appear lower than 5 ppm, remove the cap and place standing up on the white background of the low-end color chart. Compare colors by looking down through the tube from above.

### Recommendations

Nitrate is recommended to be kept below 40 ppm. Keeping consistent nitrate levels is as important as maintaining nitrate levels below 40 ppm, since large changes in water conditions can cause fish illness and death. Keep nitrate levels down by removing excess food and changing tank water weekly.