

**IBC Standards
Book 2
The Wilds
Show Year 2025-2026**



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As wild betta fish develop in the ornamental fish market, especially among betta fish hobbyists in the world. And seeing the introduction of the betta fish Show which has led to many ornamental fish enthusiasts/hobbyists looking at wild betta fish as their pet fish.

So that several types of wild betta fish have emerged from cross-breeding, so it is necessary to develop wild betta fish shows with more divisions into Showclasses.

The development of new types of wild betta fish and the discovery of many new types of wild betta fish in the wild. It is estimated that this will cause confusion in recognizing genuine wild betta fish. To be able to differentiate between genuine wild betta fish and betta fish that have been interbred, it is necessary to provide education and at the same time introduce the types of betta fish in an event in the form of an exhibition and show. The wild betta fish Show provides teaching about the differences between wild betta fish and betta fish that have been crossbred (hybrid wild betta fish) so that hobbyists in developing and enriching the beauty of wild betta fish, still know and can continue to preserve the original wild betta fish.

It is an honor on this occasion to be able to provide an opinion in concluding several assessment standards to determine the ideal wild betta fish in terms of shape, color and courage of wild betta fish in showing off their beauty.

We also take this opportunity to convey that this standard certainly requires further refinement, in line with the development of the capabilities of wild and hybrid betta fish breeders.

The development of this standard will be an ongoing effort by the International Betta Congress Judging Board.

The Past, Present and the Future!

It was in the 1980s when I first became involved with the IBC and Wild Betta species. Back then I collected what I could, bred them and distributed them as far as I could. However back then there wasn't any real calling for "Wild Bettas". In the 1990s I became involved in the Species Maintenance Program and was first commissioned by the Judging Board to rewrite Chapter 8 of the IBC show standards. I started with something like maybe 8 pages and expanded it to 30 some pages which included the first color pictures of many species. It was not comprehensive nor complete but it was a good start.

Jump to the 2020s and I became the Judging Board Chair and did a total overhaul of the Judging Standards which was woefully needed. For the first time we had a comprehensive index so you could actually find stuff. There were errors which we worked on each year but Wilds were still Chapter 8 in the Standards Book. A few years later and I finally broke Chapter 8 out of the Standards book and created Book 2, The Wild Bettas. We did expand it but it still needed more work. Looking at today this is the newest evolution of Book 2. Yes we know there is more to be done however we are off to a good start. Each year this Book will get better with each update. In addition to this Book we will soon be opening up a Judging Specialty Stamp for Wild Betta Species on Judging Certificates. We hope to follow that up with other specialties but only time will tell. My time as the Judging Board Chair is coming to an end and I will be assuming other duties in the IBC however Wild Betta Species will always be my first love.

One of the reasons I am excited about the future is because of members of the Judging Board, namely Mulyadi, Hiroki Ishizu, and Joty Atmadjaja who have also spent a good deal of time helping with this update and spreading their love of Wild Bettas across their regions. Most of the updates in this book came from Mulyadi and Hiroki Ishizu and their hours of tireless dedication to their passion with Wild Betta Species! Mulyadi and Hiroki have taken a lot of time tromping through the swamps of South East Asia collecting a number of these Wild Betta species, spawning and photographing them. Their research has been an immeasurable boon to the IBC and Wild Betta lovers across the world. So with this I am excited to see what the future holds and will never stop doing what I can to educate and spread my passion for Wild Betta Species. One of the bright spots has been that in my local Aquarium Society more people keep Wild Betta Species than keep Domestic Bettas. I will consider that a win!

Gerald Griffin

Judging Board Chair
International Betta Congress

Part 1 – Show Guidelines

Show Type

It is simply impossible for some groups of people to host a very large show, so we have created a small scale type to allow everyone to have the opportunity to host a show. Area representatives are responsible for preparing the area class list and Show-calendar for their area with input from their area membership. Consideration is given based on the needs of participants and hosts. The frequency of international area shows is up to each area (1 time per month). It is recommended that no 2 international area shows be held in the same month in one area. Small area shows can be held every 2 weeks which are not included in the international show schedule. In organizing the show, the judges will consider the circumstances/situations in the implementation of the show.

Local Show Type

Local shows are small shows held by groups/individuals who have become members. This local Show may be held in conjunction with other shows. In its implementation, judging is carried out by at least 1 certified judge and several active apprentice judges. It is not recommended to hold a Show without a certified judge in organizing the Show (at least 1 person). A list of local Show classes is used and may be expanded as needed.

Types of International Shows

The National Show held with the approval of the judges with an application submitted 60 days in advance. In National Shows, judging must be carried out by certified judges. The judges' considerations apply in making this decision. The National Show is held with a list of applicable Show classes, if necessary during the implementation, the show chair may add the desired class with the approval of the judges.

Awards

A show was held with the aim of preserving wild betta fish so that they are well maintained. Maintaining the authenticity of the Betta fish itself and improving the quality in terms of shape, color and mentality as an aggressive Betta fish, does not mean crossing it with other types to change the genetics of the fish. The work of wild betta fish lovers, whether as hobbyists or cultivators, by participating in the show and being selected as the best will be awarded. This was done as an expression of gratitude for the achievements in preserving wild betta fish. So it's not a battle for self-esteem, let alone getting caught up in the element of gambling.

Achievement Awards

Recommended awards to be given can be in the form of trophies or plaques to show participants with achievements as; Best of show, Grand Champion, and Division Champion. Meanwhile, for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place achievements, it may be in the form of a certificate.

Points system

Points will follow the established procedure established in the IBC General Standards in Book 1

Entering / Organizing Shows

Show participants are open to all hobbyists including members, non-members and groups. There is no prohibition on all participants who wish to participate in a show, except for the judges on duty, who are expected not to participate as participants in the show.

The show organizer who functions as the show chair is an active member. It is not recommended that the show chair be held by a non-member or non-active member. This applies to all local shows and National shows.

Show Class Type

Local Show Classes

Group Regular Male

A. Bubblenester Division

A1. Coccina group S

A2. Coccina group M

A3. Splendens group

A4. Bellica group

B. S-M Mouthbrooder Division

B1. Albimarginata group

B2. Picta group , inc. edithae

B3. Foersch group

B4. Dimidiata group

C. Unimaculata Mouthbrooder Division

C1. Unimaculata All sp

C2. Patoti All sp

C3. Sp Antuta

C4. Macrostoma

D. Betta Hybrid

D1. Alien and hybrid splendens

D2. Hybrid imbellis

D3. Hybrid smaragdina

D4. Hybrid mahachaiensis

E. Wild betta Pair

E1. Bubblenester S

E2. Bubblenester M-L

E3. Mouthbrooder S-M

E4. Mouthbrooder L

Total 20 classes

National Show Classes

Group Regular Male

A. Bubblenester Small (size 2,5 cm up)

A1. Coccina / tussya / livida

A2. Brownorum/ rutilan

A3. Buldigala / Uberis

A4. Rutilan Green

A5. Persephone / miniopina/ Sp. jade

A6. Hendra

A7. Sp api-api

B. Bubblenester Medium & Large(size 3,75 cm Up)

B1. Splendens

B1. Imbellis / siamorientalis

B3. Smaragdina / stiktos

B4. Mahachaiensis

B5. Smaragdina guitar

B6. Bellica / simorum

C. Mouthbrooder Small, Medium (size 3 cm up)

C1. Albimarginata

C2. Channoides

C3. Group Picta , Group edithae

C4. Group foersch

C5. Dimidiata

C6. Krataios

D. Mouthbrooder Group Unimaculata (6 cm up)

D1. Macrostoma

D2. Pallifina

D3. Ocelatta, Gladiator

D4. Patoti

D5. Ideii

D6. Unimaculata sp.

D7. Sp. Antuta

Group Optional

E. Wild Betta Pair

E1. Bubblenester Small

E2. Bubblenester Medium

E3. Bubblenester Large

E4. Mouthbrooder Small

E5. Mouthbrooder Medium

E6. Mouthbrooder Large

F. Wild Betta Hybrid (size 3,75 cm up)

F1. Alien roundtail

F2. Alien spadetail

F3. Imbellis hybrid

F4. Smaragdina hybrid

F5. Mahachaiensis hybrid

G. Temporary (New Type/ varian)

G1. Wild betta

G2. Alien New Variant

G3. Hybrid New Variant

G4. Macrostoma junior 4 – 5 cm

G5. Unimaculata group junior 4 – 5 cm

H. Mouthbrooder Large (size 4 cm up)

H1. Akarensis Group

H2. Waseri Group

H3. Pugnax Group

I. Wild Betta Hybrid Junior

I1. Alien max 3cm

I2. AOC max 3cm

I3. Imbellis hybrid max 3cm

i4. Smaragdina hybrid max 3cm

I5. Mahachaiensis hybrid max 3cm

Note :

Group Regular 26 classes

Group Optional 24 classes

Total 50 classes

Show Ethics

The Show is a place for wild betta fish lovers to gather and receive awards. In entering the Show, we expect everyone to hold themselves to a high standard of sportsmanship, compliance with all rules, knowledge of breeding and knowledge of fish in general. We appreciate that the betta fish you enter in this Show are fish with a natural appearance with their fins not trimmed or any other changes. We expect participants to respect the judges' decisions and participants to engage in fair and friendly competition without disturbing fellow competitors / judges / organizers.

Conditions for Entering the Show

Everyone is allowed to take part in the Show, with the conditions and following the rules that have been regulated in organizing the Show. The judges on duty is expected not to include his/her fish in the Show. On one occasion, the committee chairman also has the right not to allow certain participants to take part in the Show with conditions or reasons that have been approved by the judging board. Each participant is obliged to comply with the rules and ethics of the Show, if there is a violation committed by the participant or disrupts order and violates the rules and ethics of the Show, by agreement, the chairman of the committee and the head judge on duty have the right to take action not to judge the participant's fish. The Show committee and officials are obliged to look after all participating fish, although if a participating fish becomes sick, lost or dies, this is not the responsibility of the Show committee and administrators.

Organizing the Show

The show organizer will determine who will be the committee chairman and the committee chairman must be an active member. After that, you can meet the appointed administrator to convey the planned show date that will be made. After being approved by the judging board and paying the registration fee, the organizer can publish the show brochure.

In organizing the show. Show participants' tanks or fish containers must have a minimum volume of 1 liter. Show tanks for each division are required to be uniform. Meanwhile, for paired fish shows, the minimum container volume is 4 liters for small and medium sized fish. Meanwhile, for large fish, the minimum container volume is 8 liters. Participants are not permitted to use their own containers without approval from the head of the committee and the head judge on duty.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN WILD BETTA SHOW

1. Participants register their fish to the show committee.
2. Participants bring their fish to the show venue.
3. Participants can put their own fish in the tank provided by the show committee.
4. Participants may do it themselves or be done by a committee group appointed by the show organizer.
5. Participants will be assisted by the committee. To put the fish that have been put into the tanks provided on the show shelves.
6. Participants may not enter the show area from the start of the benching in process until the end of judging.
7. Participants may use water they bring themselves or water provided by the committee.
8. Participants may use black water (ketapang), provided the judges must be able to see the fish without the aid of lighting (flashlight)
9. Participants may not use colored water other than black water.
10. Participants may not use other accessories, other than ketapang leaves or similar to change the color of the water to black water.
11. Participants uphold sportsmanship in their participation and respect the judge's decisions.
12. Participants take part in the show with the main intention of establishing friendship and preserving quality wild betta fish.

How to host a Wild Betta Show

1. The committee opens registration to take part in the individual wild betta show.
2. The committee provides a committee group for the benching in – benching out process.
3. The committee provides water suitable for show participants to use.
4. The committee provides tanks with a minimum capacity of 2 liters and for large fish tanks of 4 liters.
5. The tanks must have lids.
6. The committee/participants give the participant number and class to the tank as registered by the participant.
7. When benching in and judging takes place, participants are prohibited from entering the show area.
8. The committee may enter their fish in the show they holds.
9. Judges may not participate as show participants.
10. The committee upholds sportsmanship in conducting the show.
11. The committee is obliged to provide a suitable place according to needs in holding the show.
12. The committee is required to provide awards in the form of certificates/plaques/trophies, or similar for show winners.
13. The organizing committee always applies the principles of wild betta shows for friendship and the preservation of quality wild bettas.

Procedures for entering the Wild Betta Pair Show

1. When registering fish, participants must inform the committee of the species name.
2. Participants must include a label containing the name of the species to be attached to the show tank/aquarium.
3. Participants must prepare all the equipment / accessories that will be placed in the tank/aquarium (ketapang leaves/water plants, etc.)
4. Participants are required to use the same media/place provided by the committee, for each class.
5. Participants may use their own water.
6. Participants may not use other colored water except the natural color black water.
7. Participants must ensure that the water conditions and equipment used do not hinder/make it difficult for the judges to see/carry out assessments. (Avoid water that is too dark or excessive accessories)

Part 2 – Judge’s Guide

Judging Procedure

Sequence of procedures for judging wild betta

1. Make sure the type of wild betta matches its class .
2. Make sure the wild betta type matches the label included.
3. Ensure that the wild betta included is a pair of the appropriate type.
4. Judges may not put their hands into the tank / aquarium. Use tools.
5. Separators may not be opened except between the same species in the same group.
6. Check the suitability of the fish to general standards (color, size, condition, compatibility)
7. The judges may use the tools needed to carry out the assessment. (flashlight/measuring instrument/scoop etc.)

Assessment Procedures

Fish assessment is carried out after the committee has finished collecting and submitting data on all participants who took part in the show. The head judge will regulate the work methods and duties of each judge on duty. The judges make assessment by comparing the Betta fish in their category by giving points for the fish’s faults.

The assessment points are as follows:

Slight fault - 3 points

Minor fault - 5 points

Major fault - 9 points

Severe fault -17 points

The winner is the participant with the fewest fault points. Winner awards are given as 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners in their class. If there are equal points, priority will be given to, males only, size and mental deportment. For pairs, compatibility comes first.

Judges Decision Procedures.

It is recommended that the number of judges on duty be odd and have more than 1 judge. The judges team on duty consists of the head judge and is assisted by several judges. The head judge is responsible as the final decision maker if there are unequal assessments within the judges team. The head judge will regulate how the judges team works in completing the judging task. The head judge is responsible for making decisions and carrying out duties during the judging. In making the final decision, the head judge may consult with the judges on duty. If the same opinion cannot be found, a decision may be taken from the voting results.

General Faults

General Faults in every wild betta show participant

1. Wrong class (disqualification)
 2. Water may be clear or colored like black water, if the color of the water is other than that specified, it will be disqualified.
 3. If the color of the water is too dark (dark), the judge cannot see the fish clearly without the help of a flashlight (disqualification).
 4. There can only be 1 fish in the show container, if there are other fish or other animals, disqualification, except in pairs classes.
 5. Use of accessories that cause the fish to always be invisible (disqualification)
 6. Does not fit within the specified size (disqualification)
 7. Fish are deformed (crooked/hunchbacked), or missing a limb (disqualification)
 8. Inactive fish during judging (scared, no color) are disqualified
 9. The body shape is not symmetrical from the mouth to the base of the tail (disqualification)
 10. Sick fish (visible with standing scales, fungus like white spots or the body looks like it is covered in a cloud (velvet) (disqualification)
 11. Wrong species name, no name, wrong spelling (disqualification)
 12. Fish eyes larger than normal (pop eye) (disqualification)
 13. For all fins, if there is loss of 1 or more fin reinforcement (disqualification)
 14. More than 3 scales are not neatly arranged (disqualification)
- If 1-3, the fault is minor - severe
15. More than 3 scales are chipped (disqualification) if 1-3, minor - severe fault.
 16. Fish are not aggressive towards their opponents but have color, severe fault.
 17. Fish always have clamped fins when flaring. minor fault.
 18. Fractured/broken fin ray 1, major fault, if more, increase one level of fault point.
 19. Bent fin ray 1, minor fault, if more, increase one level of fault point.
 20. Fin ray is not neat or random on one fin, minor fault. if more, increase one fault point level.
 21. The fin ray exceeds the membrane on one fin or vice versa, a minor fault, if all fins, is not a fault
 22. Membranes or fin membranes are not neat, minor faults. If there is more than one on one fin, major fault.
 23. The small fin volume (proportion) is not balanced compared to the body, major fault
 24. Body shape is too fat or too thin, major fault
 25. Ventral slightly unequal, minor fault.
 26. Ventrals are not the same. And it looks very different, major fault.
 27. Ventral crooked 1, minor fault, if both, major fault.
 28. The fin membrane is torn/split, major fault.

General faults in paired fish groups

All the general faults of every wild betta show participant above also apply to paired classes.

General standard – Wild Betta

The ideal Wild Betta pair should show breeding activity and bright colors even during shows.

The size of the male is expected to be slightly larger than the female or at least the same. We should avoid pairing with a male that is smaller than the female. Keeping this in mind, females should also not show aggression towards males. The male, as the dominant partner, must also be in perfect condition such as no torn or broken fins.

Sizing

1. Females are less than 2/3 the size but larger than 1/2 the males. (Severe)
2. Females are less than 1/2 the size of males. (disqualification)
3. The male is the same size as the female (Slight fault)
4. The size of the male is smaller than the female but more than 3/4. (Severe fault)
5. The size of the male is smaller than 3/4 of the female. (Disqualification)

Coloring

1. Male coloration is bright but does not display full color. (minor fault)
2. Male coloration is present but not bright. (minor fault)
3. Male coloration is poor and fades. (major fault)
4. Female coloration is poor and fades. (minor fault)

Pair compatibility

1. Pair compatibility is very good and stay together. But there were no signs of breeding behavior. (minor fault)
2. Male and female swim separately. But the female responds to the male's behavior (for example, the female responds to the male's flaring). (minor fault)
3. Male and female swim separately and are indifferent to each other. (major fault)
4. Male who show excessive aggression towards female, causing the female to hide from the male. (Severe fault)
5. The female shows excessive aggression towards the male, causing the male to hide from the female. (Disqualification)

Fins Conditions

1. Female have few bites mark (1-2) on pectoral or ventral fins. (slight fault)
2. The female has several bites mark (3-4) on pectoral or ventral fins. (minor fault)
3. Female have broken rays (1-2) in 1 unpaired fin. (minor fault)
4. Female have several broken rays (3-4) in 1 unpaired fin. (minor fault)
5. The female has several broken rays on the 2 unpaired fins. (Severe fault)
6. Female have broken fins on each fin. (Disqualification)
7. Male have few bites mark (1-2) on the pectoral or ventral fins. (minor fault)

Color fault

Each type has its own characteristics. For characteristics, you can follow the explanation of each type.

1. If the color fades from what it should be, the judge may give fault points (slight to minor)
2. Color that looks less than perfect on the body >10% (eg, loss of some color on the scales (major fault)
3. Color characteristics that are less good than opponents or comparisons during the contest who have the same faults (minor faults)

Ideal Wild Betta fish (wild betta)

Healthy fish can be seen from the perfect shape of the body parts, the fins are able to expand perfectly, the fins are large and have a natural shape, which is the desired shape. The neat arrangement of scales and neat fin rays to create a perfect shape.

Fish with high intensity, even color and no dirty looking color. The fish has a shiny color (iridescence) that looks neat, with a pattern that looks distinct and neat. So the fish looks like it has a beautiful color.

Betta fish have brave mentality with a wild character for each type, which looks aggressive towards other fish and responds to disturbances. They look fierce with their mouths open and their gills wide open, their fins open wide and sometimes closed to avoid threats.

Overall Shape.

Each type of wild betta fish is different, from differences in size, characteristics, shapes and colors. The size of natural betta fish is divided into 3 groups, namely small, medium and large.

Wild betta fish size table as show standard

Wild Betta (wild betta) has different characteristics for each type. The judges or participants must understand each characteristic of the betta fish.

Based on how they reproduce, wild bettas are divided into two groups, namely: Bubblenesters and Mouthbrooders.

For Bubblenesters, currently, it is divided into 3 groups (complexes), namely:

1. Coccina Group
2. Splendens Group
3. Bellica Group

For Mouthbrooder, currently, it is divided into 9 groups (complexes), namely:

1. Albimarginata Group
2. Dimidiata Group
3. Foerschii Group
4. Akarensis Group
5. Pugnax Group
6. Unimaculata Group
7. Waseri Group
8. Edithae Group
9. Picta Group

Bubblenesters

Coccina Complex

Characteristics of the *Betta coccina* group Betta fish

The Betta group coccina fish has several types with different characteristics, they have a mentality unlike the betta group splendens which is more aggressive. The characteristics of the Betta Coccina group are as follows;

Guidelines for judging *Betta coccina* group, judging emphasis on deportment and size, for color, guidelines on color intensity and neatness of color

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
<i>coccina</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
<i>livida</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
<i>hendra</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
<i>tussyae</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
<i>burdigala</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
<i>uberis</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
<i>brownorum</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
<i>rutilans</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
<i>rutilans green</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
<i>persephone</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
<i>miniopina</i>	>=3.25 cm	3 cm
sp api-api	>=2.75 cm	2.5 cm
sp. jade	>=2.75 cm	2.5 cm

Betta coccina

Characteristics of *Betta coccina*. These fishes can be found living in several places so they have slightly different colors and caudal fins. The color of this coccina betta fish is maroon to brownish red. Has iridescence color on the body and fins. The caudal shape is oval to spadetailed. The body shape is elliptical with a ratio of 1: 4 to the width of the fish. The head shape is oval.



Faults:

1. The base color is not uniform on the body and fins, major fault
2. There is a third color on the unpaired fin, major fault
3. Untidy streak pattern on the three unpaired fins, major fault
4. Untidy streak pattern on both unpaired fins, minor fault
5. Untidy streak pattern on one fin, slight to minor faults
6. Losing the streak pattern on the third unpaired fin, not a fault
7. Body color is not clean, visible line pattern, minor faults
8. Iridescence color is not clean on the body, minor fault
9. On the ventral side, the color is not the same as the color of the unpaired fin, slight fault
10. On the pectorals the color is not the same as the body color, minor fault.
11. Loss of iridescence color at the rim of the eye, slight fault
12. The color of the white list on the dorsal or caudal is not neat, minor fault
13. Color band on unpaired fin, not fault
14. Short ventral \leq half the longest anal length, minor to major faults
15. Whether there is a white tip or not, on the ventral fins, is not a fault
16. Ventral color is not the same, minor fault

Betta brownorum

Characteristics of *Betta brownorum*. These fish live in several habitats so they have slightly different colors. The color of this fish is red to brownish red, there is a spot in the middle of the body that is iridescence colored. Meanwhile, the fins are solid colored, have no pattern, except for the dorsal which has a white line. The caudal shape is round. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1:5 to the width of the fish. Rounded head shape.



Faults:

1. The base color is not uniform on the body and fins, major fault
2. There is a second color on the unpaired fin, major fault
3. There is a streak pattern on the third unpaired fin, a major fault
4. Body color is not clean, visible line pattern, minor fault
5. Iridescence color is not clean on the body, slight fault
6. On the ventral, the color is not the same, slight fault
7. Pectoral color, not the same as body color, slight fault.
8. Loss of iridescence color at the rim of the eye, minor fault
9. The white color list on the dorsal is not neat, minor fault
10. Color list on caudal is not neat, minor fault
11. Short ventral minor fault, same length as the longest anal, slight fault
12. Whether there is a white tip or not, on the ventral, is not a fault
13. Ventral color is not the same, minor fault

Betta rutilans

Characteristics of *Betta rutilans*. These fish live in several habitats so they have slightly different colors. The color of this rutilan betta fish is maroon to brownish red, it does not have an iridescence color spot in the middle of the body, so the color looks solid. The caudal shape is rounded. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1: 4 to the width of the fish. The head shape is oval.



Faults:

1. The base color is not uniform on the body and fins, major fault
2. There is a second color on the unpaired fin, major fault
3. Missing the streak pattern on the third unpaired fin, major fault
4. Body color is not clean, visible line pattern, minor fault
5. The ventral color is not the same, a slight fault
6. Pectoral color is not the same as body color, slight fault.
7. The white color band on the dorsal is not neat, minor fault
8. Color band on caudal is not neat, minor fault
9. Ventral short minor fault, same length as the longest anal, slight fault
10. Whether there is a white tip or not, on the ventral side, is not a fault

***Betta rutilans* Green**

Characteristics of *Betta rutilans* green. These fishes live in several habitats so they have slightly different colors. The color of the rutil green betta fish. it is maroon to brownish red. The iridescence color is found on the body and fins. Caudal shape rounded. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1 : 4 to the width of the fish. The head shape is oval.



Faults:

1. The base color is not uniform on the body and fins, major fault
2. There is a second color on the unpaired fin, major fault
3. Untidy streak pattern on the three unpaired fins, major fault
4. Untidy streak pattern on both unpaired fins, minor fault
5. Untidy streak pattern on one fin, minor fault
6. Missing the stroke pattern on the third unpaired fin, minor fault
7. Body color is not clear, visible line pattern, minor faults
8. Iridescence color is not clear on the body, minor fault
9. The ventral color is not the same, slight fault
10. Pectoral color is not the same as body color, slight fault.
11. Loss of iridescence color on the rim of the eye, minor faults
12. The white color list on the dorsal is not neat, minor fault
13. Color list on caudal is not neat, minor fault
14. Short ventral minor fault, same length as the longest anal, slight fault
15. Whether there is a white tip or not, on the ventral side, is not a fault

Betta livida

Characteristics of *Betta livida*. These fishes live in several habitats so they have slightly different colors. The color of this fish is maroon to brownish red, sometimes the spot in the middle of the body is not visible, and has an iridescence color on the body. All unpaired fins have a streak pattern. The caudal shape is like a spade. The body shape is elliptical with a ratio of 1:4 to the width of the fish. Rounded head shape.



Faults:

1. The base color is not uniform between the body and the fins, major fault
2. There is a third color on the unpaired fin, major fault
3. Untidy streak pattern on the three unpaired fins, major fault
4. Untidy streak pattern is not neat on 2 unpaired fins, minor fault
5. Untidy streak pattern on one fin, slight to minor faults
6. Missing the streak pattern on the third unpaired fin, major fault
7. Body color is not clear, visible line pattern, minor fault
8. Iridescence color is not clear on the body, slight fault
9. The ventral color is not the same, slight fault
10. Pectoral color is not the same as body color, minor fault.
11. Loss of iridescence color at the rim of the eye, slight fault
12. The color of the white list on the dorsal or caudal is not neat, minor fault
13. The pattern on the body is not balanced, major fault
14. Short ventral \leq half the longest anal length, minor to major faults.
15. Whether there is a white tip or not, on the ventral side, is not a Fault
16. Ventral color is not the same, minor fault

Betta tussyae

Characteristics of *Betta tussyae*. These fishes live in several habitats so they have slightly different colors. The color of this tussyae betta fish is red to maroon. It has an iridescence color on all three unpaired fins. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1:4 to the width of the fish. The head shape is oval.



Faults:

1. The base color is not uniform on the body and fins, major fault
2. There is a second color on the unpaired fin, major fault
3. Untidy streak pattern on the three unpaired fins, major fault
4. Untidy streak pattern on both unpaired fins, minor fault
5. Untidy streak pattern on one fin, minor fault
6. Missing the streak pattern on the third unpaired fin, major fault
7. Body color is not clean, visible line pattern, minor fault
8. The iridescence color is vivid on the body, slight fault
9. The ventral color is not the same, slight fault
10. Pectoral color is not the same as body color, slight fault.
11. Loss of iridescence color on the rim of the eye, minor faults
12. The white color band on the dorsal is not neat, minor fault.
13. Color band on caudal is not neat, minor fault.
14. Short ventral minor fault, the same length as the longest anal slight fault
15. Whether there is a white tip or not, on the ventral side, is not a fault.

Betta burdigala

Characteristics of *Betta burdigala*. This fish is red in color with gray iridescences on the body and all single fins. The dorsal of this betta fish looks wider than the *Betta coccina* type. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1:5 to the width of the fish. Round head shape.



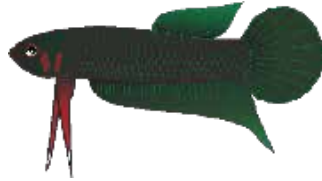
Betta uberis

Characteristics of *Betta uberis*. This fish is red in color with green to gray iridescences on the body and all single fins. The dorsal of this betta fish looks wider than the *Betta coccina* type. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1:5 to the width of the fish. The head shape is oval.



Betta miniopina

Characteristics of *Betta miniopina*. This fish is black in color with iridescences on the body and all the fins. The iridescences are green. The caudal of this betta fish is round. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1:5 to the width of the fish. The head shape is oval.



Betta persephone

Characteristics of *Betta persephone*. This fish is red in color with iridescences on the body and all the fins. The iridescences are silver blue. Caudal shape rounded. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1 : 5 to the width of the fish. The head shape is oval.



Betta hendra

Characteristics of *Betta hendra*. This fish has a basic color of green to reddish, with iridescences on the body and all fins. The iridescences are green to greenish blue. Caudal shape rounded. On an unpaired fin there are black spots that are evenly distributed. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1:5 to the width of the fish. The head shape is oval.



***Betta* sp. Api-Api**

Characteristics of *Betta* sp. api-api. This fish has red color on the body and all fins. On the dorsal and caudal there are white bands. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1:5 to the width of the fish. The head shape is oval.



***Betta* sp. Api-Api Green (Jade)**

Characteristics of *Betta* sp. api-api green (sp. jade). This fish is red in color with iridescences on the body and all the fins. The iridescences are blackish green. The body shape is elliptical in a ratio of 1:5 to the width of the fish. The head shape is oval.



Bubblenester

Splendens complex

Characteristics of the *Betta splendens* complex

The *Betta splendens* group are grouped into the medium sized betta group. They reproduce by making bubble nests. The male will incubate the eggs until they hatch. They live in peat swamps. The water in the habitat is clear water with HP 6 – 7.5, Tds 60 – 140, and temperature 26 -29 Celsius. Betta splendens group has several types with different characteristics as follows;

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
<i>splendens</i>	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
<i>smaragdina</i>	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
<i>mahachaiensis</i>	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
<i>stiktos</i>	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
<i>imbellis</i>	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
<i>siamorientalis</i>	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm

General Faults Splendens Complex

Color faults

The colors of the *Betta splendens* group especially the red and iridescent must be vivid and bright.

The overall colors look pale or dull, major fault.

Uneven body colors, minor fault.

The colors look not bright, slight fault.

Shape / Form Faults

Dorsal

Wide, having same height with caudal. No overlapping with caudal fin.

Not shaped like 3 quarters of a circle, or not neatly rounded, slight fault.

Slight overlapping with caudal fin, slight fault.

Looks small, minor fault.

Overlapping with caudal fin (2mm or more), major fault.

Caudal

Neatly rounded or spade shaped, spreaded wide.

1 small damage, slight fault.

Uneven rays, slight fault.

Not widely spreaded, minor fault.

Unsymmetrical shaped, minor fault.

Bended ray, minor fault.

Random rays, major fault.

Double double rays, the branching is more than secondary , disqualified.

Anal

Pointed trapesiod shape. Front edge : Longest tip = 1 : 3.

Slightly torn, slight fault

The longest tip is short, less than 3 times of the front edge length, major fault (except *B. stiktos*).

Curved with concave shape toward the edge, minor fault.

No pointed tip, major fault.

Slightly lost parts / edge, major fault.

Many lost parts, Severe fault / disqualified

General Faults Splendens Complex

Some species have specific faults listed. If no specific faults are listed use the General Faults.

Anal Fin Shape



Ideal Shape



Fin resembles Asymmetrical
Plakat Severe Fault



Fin resembles a Show Plakat
Disqualify

Dorsal Fin Shape



Ideal Dorsal shape

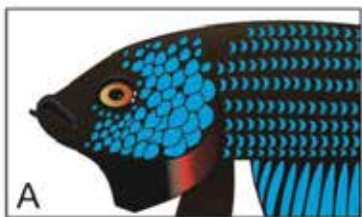


Dorsal too narrow
Major Fault

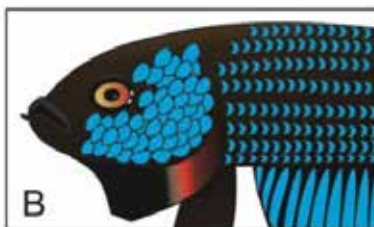


Dorsal too wide
Major Fault

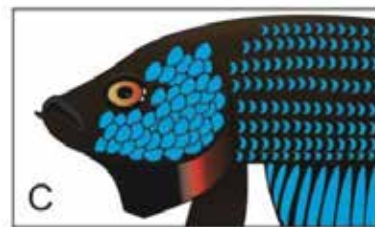
Head Shape



Ideal shaped head



Rounded - Oval shaped head
Acceptable



Grooved or Spoon Head
Disqualify

Betta splendens

Betta splendens, is more aggressive compared to the fish in the *coccina* group. Cylindrical body shape with a bullet-like or egg-shaped head. It has a rounded dorsal fin, some have rounded caudal fins and some have spade like shaped caudal. Trapezium anal shape with the back side looking pointy and long. The basic body color is brown to black. The dorsal fin color of the iridescence is green with a spider web pattern. The caudal and anal are red with a streak-shaped irides-cence pattern.



Ideal *Betta splendens* is adult fish, shown by it's large size and physical characteristics especially it's anal fin which has pointed long tip and it's long ventral fins.

Minimum male size 3.75 cm (1.5") Body Only Minimum female size 3.25 cm (1.25") Body Only Generally, larger fish is to be preferred.

Ventral

The length of the ventral fins are the same length with the pointed tip of the anal. If it's longer, better.

Slightly bent, slight fault.

Uneven ventral fins length, minor fault.

Short ventral fins, minor fault.

Unevenly shaped, minor fault.

Less than or equal with half the length of anal fin's tip, major fault.

Dorsal

Red and covered by green/turquoise iridescent . Some parts are covered by "spider-web" pattern.

Only red, slight fault.

Not full iridescent and no red, minor fault,

Only red, slight fault.

Caudal

Red with neatly patterned "beam-elliptical shaped" green/turquoise iridescent.

Iridescent pattern is less than half of the caudal length, slight fault.

If the length iridescent pattern reach the edge of the caudal, it's not to be preferred over the "regular" length, slight fault

If the iridescent pattern is not neat, minor fault

Anal

Red with iridescent color on the front edge which gradually “shortened” toward the back edge.

Covered with iridescent color by more than half of the anal fin but it’s neatly patterned, slight fault.

The iridescent pattern is not neat, minor fault.

No iridescent color, major fault.

Ventrals

Red with white tips.

If there are some black “stains”, slight fault.

No white tips, minor fault.

The white colour spreaded toward the base, minor fault.

Black coloured, major fault.

Shape / Form Faults

Head



Ideal Dorsal Fin shape



Narrow and high
Major Fault



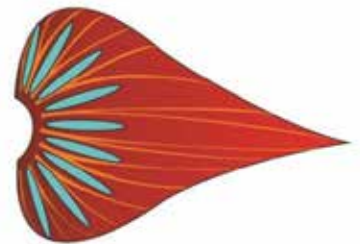
Too wide and short
Major Fault



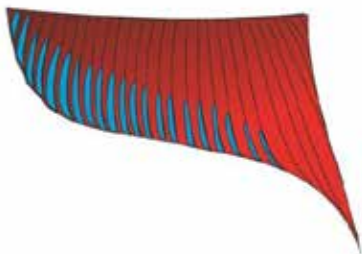
Ideal Caudal fin shape



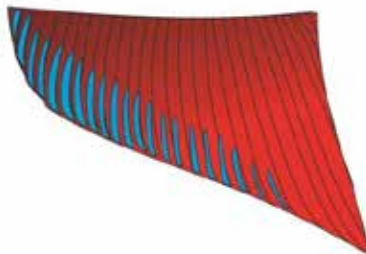
Spade shape acceptable
Slight Fault



Spiketail unacceptable
Disqualify



Ideal Anal fin shape



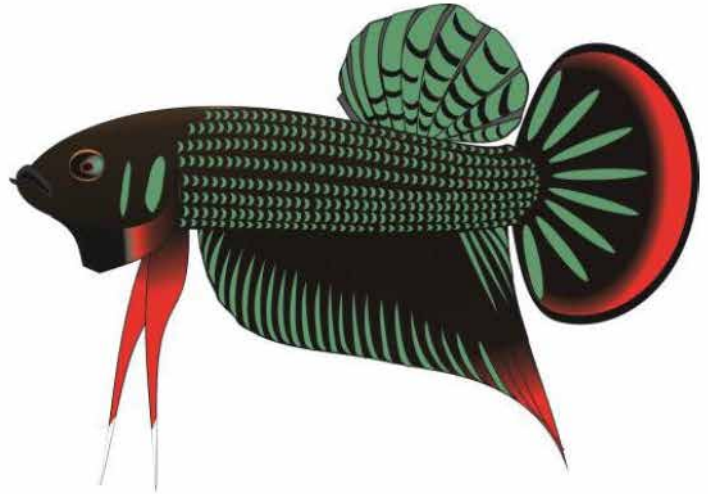
Anal Fin resembling Asymmetric Plakat
Severe Fault



Anal Fin resembling a Show Plakat
Disqualify

Betta imbellis

Betta imbellis, is more aggressive compared to betta fish in the *coccina* group. Cylindrical body shape with a bullet-like or egg-shaped head. It has rounded dorsal fins, some have rounded caudal fins and some have spade tailed ones. trapezoidal anal shape with the back side looking long. The basic body color is brown to black. The dorsal fin color is green iridescence with a spider web pattern. The caudal and anal are red with a streak-shaped iridescence pattern.



Color faults

The colors *Betta imbellis* have should be typically red and iridescent must be vivid and bright.

- The colors look not bright, slight fault.

- Uneven body colours, minor fault.

- The overall colors look pale or dull, major fault.

- No iridescent color spots on the body, severe fault.

- Full iridescent scales, not spots, severe fault.

Dorsal

Red and covered by green/turquoise iridescent . Some parts are covered by “spider-web” pattern.

- Only red, slight fault.

- Not full iridescent and no red, minor fault,

Caudal

Red with neatly patterned “beam-elliptical shaped” green/turquoise iridescent.

- Iridescent pattern is less than half of the caudal length, slight fault.

- If the iridescent pattern is not neat, minor fault

- If the length iridescent pattern reach the edge of the caudal, minor fault.

Anal

iridescent color on the front edge which gradually “shortened” toward the back edge.

- Covered with iridescent color by more than half of the anal fin but it’s neatly patterned, slightfault.

- The iridescent pattern is not neat, minor fault.

- No iridescent color, major fault.

Ventrals

Red with white tips.

- If there are some black “stains”, slight fault.

- No white tips, minor fault.

- The white colour spreaded toward the base, minor fault.

- Black coloured, major fault.

Shape / Form Faults

Head

An imbellis must have rounded / oval shaped head. If it’s bullet-shaped, Disqualified.



Ideal imbellis color



Iridescent color extended
Minor Fault



Extended red color
Severe Fault



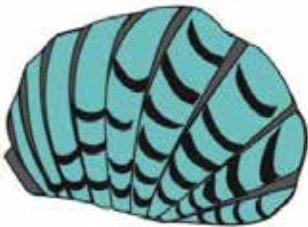
Ideal Shape



Fin resembles Asymmetrical
Plakat Severe Fault



Fin resembles a Show Plakat
Disqualify



Ideal Dorsal shape



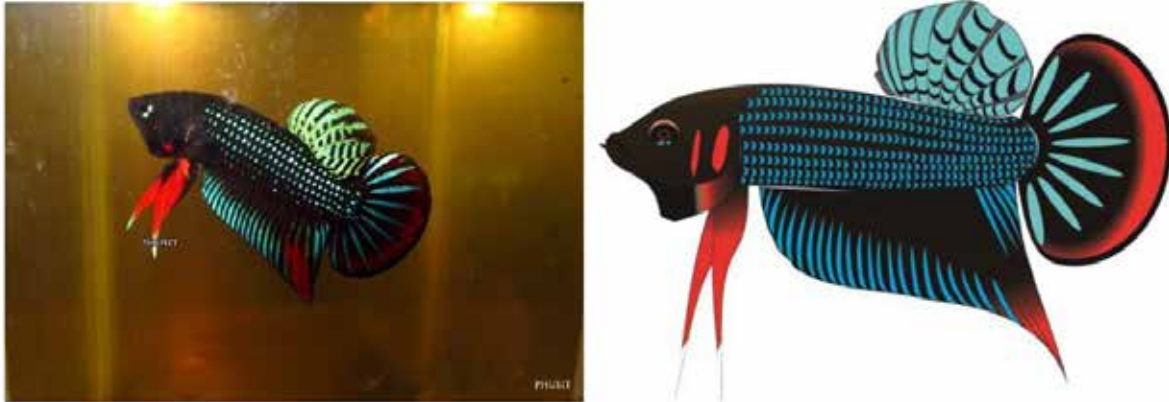
Dorsal too narrow
Major Fault



Dorsal too wide
Major Fault

Betta siamorientalis

Betta siamorientalis is more aggressive compared to betta fish in the *coccina* group. Cylindrical body shape with a bullet-like or egg-shaped head. It has rounded dorsal fins, some have rounded caudal fins and some have spadetailed ones. trapezoidal anal shape with the back side looking long. The basic body color is brown to black. The color of the dorsal fin is green iridescence with a spider web pattern. Caudal and anal are red with a streak-shaped iridescence pattern.



Ideal *Betta siamorientalis* is adult fish, shown by its large size and physical characteristics especially its anal fin which has pointed long tip and its long ventral fins.

Minimum male size 3,75 cm (1.5") Body Only

Minimum female size 3,25 cm (1.25") Body Only

For siamorientalis, slightly smaller size (- 5 mm / 0.2") is acceptable Generally, larger fish is to be preferred.

Color faults

The colors *Betta siamorientalis* should have are red and iridescent must be vivid and bright.

The colors look not bright, slight fault.

Uneven body colors, minor fault.

The overall colors look pale or dull, major fault.

No iridescent color spots on the body, severe fault.

Full iridescent scales, not spots, severe fault.

Dorsal

Red and covered by green/turquoise iridescent . Some parts are covered by "spider-web" pattern.

Only red, slight fault.

Not full iridescent and no red, minor fault,

Only red, slight fault.

Caudal

Red with neatly patterned "beam-elliptical shaped" green/turquoise iridescent.

iridescent pattern is less than half of the caudal length, slight fault.

If the iridescent pattern is not neat, minor fault

If the length iridescent pattern reach the edge of the caudal, minor fault.

Anal

Red with iridescent color on the front edge which gradually "shortened" toward the back edge.

Covered with iridescent color by more than half of the anal fin but it's neatly patterned, slight fault.

The iridescent pattern is not neat, minor fault.

No iridescent color, major fault.

Ventrals

Red with white tips.

If there are some black "stains", slight fault.

No white tips, minor fault.

The white colour spread toward the base, minor fault.

Black coloured, major fault.



Ideal Anal Color
If no red on tip
Disqualify



Iridescent color too dominant
Slight Fault



Red color too dominant
Severe Fault



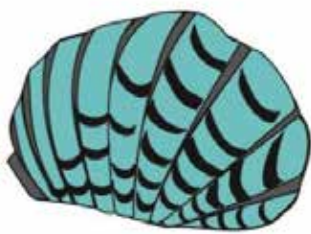
Ideal Shape



Fin resembles Asymmetrical
Plakat Severe Fault



Fin resembles a Show Plakat
Disqualify



Ideal Dorsal shape



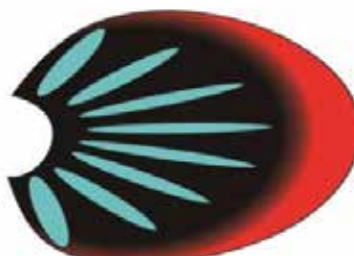
Dorsal too narrow
Major Fault



Dorsal too wide
Major Fault



Ideal Caudal Shape



Caudal too long
Severe Fault



Caudal Spade shaped
Disqualify

Betta smaragdina

Betta smaragdina is more aggressive compared to betta fish in the *coccina* group. Cylindrical body shape with a bullet-like head. The gills have metallic scales. It has a rounded dorsal fin, some have rounded caudal fins and some have detailed spatulas. trapezoidal anal shape with the back side looking long. The basic body color is brown to black. The color of the dorsal fin is green iridescence with a spider web pattern. Caudal and anal are red with a streak-shaped iridescence pattern.



Ideal *Betta smaragdina* is adult fish, shown by it's large size and physical characteristics especially it's anal fin which has pointed long tip and it's long ventral fins.

Minimum male size 3,75 cm (1.5") Body Only

Minimum female size 3,25 cm (1.25") Body Only Generally, larger fish is to be preferred.

Color faults

The color betta smaragdina should have a bright green iridescence.

The colors look not bright, slight fault.

Uneven body colors, minor fault.

The overall colors look pale or dull, major fault.

No iridescent color spots on the body, severe fault.

Full iridescent scales, not spots, severe fault.

Dorsal

Black and covered by green/turquoise iridescent . Some parts are covered by "spider-web" pattern.

Red tip, slight fault.

Not full iridescent, minor fault,

Caudal

Red with covered with patterned green/turquoise iridescent.

Iridescent pattern is less than half of the caudal length, slight fault.

If the iridescent pattern is not neat, minor fault

If the length iridescent pattern reach the edge of the caudal, it's not to be preferred over the "regular" length .

Anal

Red, with full iridescent spread in neat lines.

Iridescent colours is less than half of the anal fins, slight fault.

No iridescent, minor fault.

Iridescent lines are not neat, minor fault.

Ventral

Black with white tips.

No white tips, minor fault.

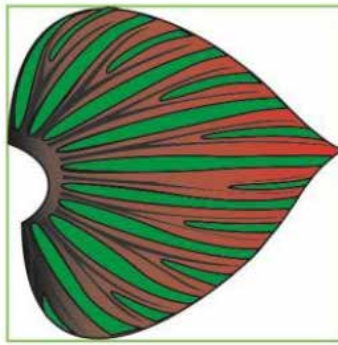
White spreaded toward the base, minor fault.

There are slight red colors, less than half of the ventral fins, minor fault.

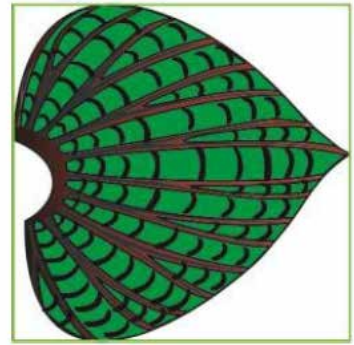
If red coloured, major fault.



Ideal Shape



Spade Shape
Acceptable



Guitar Shape
Acceptable



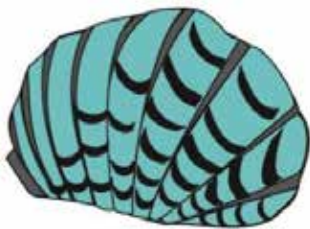
Ideal Shape



Fin resembles Asymmetrical
Plakat Severe Fault



Fin resembles a Show Plakat
Disqualify



Ideal Dorsal shape



Dorsal too narrow
Major Fault



Dorsal too wide
Major Fault

Betta mahachaiensis

Betta mahachaiensis is more aggressive compared to fish in the *coccina* group. Cylindrical body shape with a bullet-like head. The gill has 2 irregular metallic lines. Has a dorsal fin like a cuba, caudal spadetail. trapezoidal anal shape with the back side looking long. The basic body color is brown to black. The color of the dorsal fin is green iridescence with a spider web pattern. Caudal and anal black with streak-shaped iridescence pattern.



Ideal *Betta mahachaiensis* is adult fish, shown by its large size and physical characteristics especially its anal fin which has pointed long tip and its long ventral fins.

Minimum male size 3,75 cm (1.5") Body Only

Minimum female size 3,25 cm (1.25") Body Only Generally, larger fish is to be preferred.

Color Faults

Betta mahachaiensis colors, especially the black and iridescent must be vivid and bright.

- The colors look not bright, slight fault.

- Uneven body colors, minor fault.

- The overall colors look pale or dull, major fault.

- No iridescent color spots on the body, severe fault.

- Full iridescent scales, not spots, severe fault.

Dorsal

Black and covered by green/turquoise iridescent . Some parts are covered by "spider-web" pattern.

- Not full iridescent, minor fault,

- Red color, major fault

Caudal

Black, with covered with patterned green/turquoise iridescent.

- If the iridescent pattern is not neat, minor fault

- Iridescent pattern is less than half of the caudal length, major fault.

- If the length iridescent pattern reach the edge of the caudal, it's not to be preferred over the "regular" length .

Anal

Black, with iridescent color in neat lines pattern.

- Slight red wash, can be seen with additional light, slight fault.

- Iridescent not neat, minor fault.

- Red wash on the base of the anal fin, minor fault.

- Iridescent less than half of the anal fin, major fault.

- No iridescent, major fault.

Ventral

Black. With white tips.

- Slight red wash, slight fault.

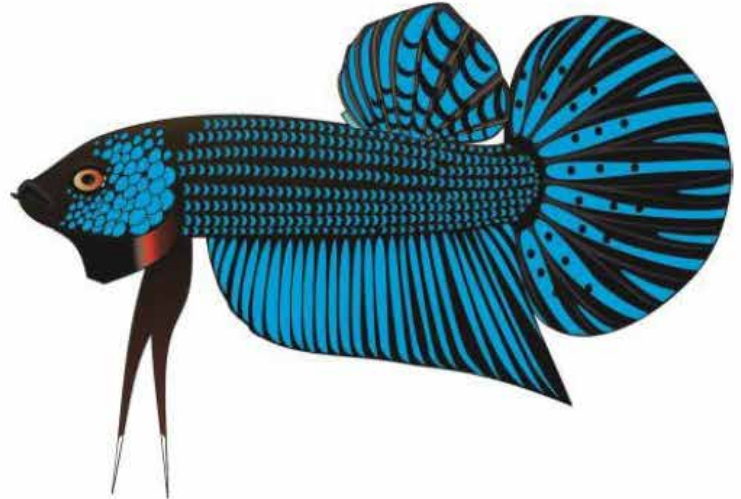
- No white tips, minor fault.

- White spreaded toward the base, minor fault.

- Red colored, major fault.

Betta stiktos

Betta stiktos is more aggressive compared to betta fish in the *coccina* group. Cylindrical body shape with a bullet-like head. on gill, full metallic. Has a rounded dorsal fin, rounded caudal fin. trapezoidal anal shape with the back side looking a little long. The basic body color is brown to black. The color of the dorsal fin is green iridescence with a spider web pattern. Caudal and anal are black and red with streak-shaped iridescence patterns.



Color faults

Betta stiktos colors, especially the black and iridescent must be vivid and bright.

The colours look not bright, slight fault

Uneven body colours, minor fault.

The overall colours look pale or dull, major fault.

No iridescent colour spots on the body, severe fault.

Full iridescent scales, not spots, severe fault.

Head

Betta stiktos' head is black, partially covered with iridescent colours.

Iridescent only on the operculum, major fault.

No iridescent, severe fault.

Full iridescent covering all parts of the head, Disqualified.

Dorsal

Black and covered by green/turquoise iridescent . Some parts are covered by "spider-web" pattern.

Not full iridescent, minor fault,

Red color, major fault

Caudal

Black, with covered with patterned green/turquoise iridescent with black spots.

If the iridescent pattern is not neat, minor fault

Too small amount of black spots, minor fault.

Iridescent pattern is less than half of the caudal length, severe fault.

The caudal fin is fully covered with iridescent, severe fault.

Ventral

Black. With white tips.

Slight red wash, slight fault.

No white tips, minor fault.

White spreaded toward the base, minor fault.

Red colored, major fault.

Bubblenesters

Bellica Complex

Betta bellica and *Betta simorum*

Betta bellica has the same characteristics as *Betta simorum*. There is a slight difference in the shape of the head. The head of the betta bellica looks like a bullet. You can see that the distance between the mouth and eyes is loose. While the head of *Betta simorum* is oval, the distance between the eyes and mouth is shorter. The color of the Betta Bellica group has a basic color of brownish yellow and blackish brown. And the scales are metallic green and yellowish green covering half of the scales all over the body.

The dorsal fins on the *Betta bellica* group are half a tier. The caudal is rounded and at the caudal end there is a comb-like fin tip. The anal is trapezoidal in shape, while at the end of the anal there is also a comb-like fin tip. The shape of the fins like a comb will add to the beauty of the fins and also differentiate between males and females.

The *Betta bellica* group has a good mentality. But not like betta splendens. that always spread it's fins. The level of aggressiveness is low, so we can only see its aggressiveness from its bold color and aggressive movements towards opponents or distractions. In show, being able to flared fins perfectly is an ideal mentality.

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
bellica	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
simorum	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm



Mouthbrooders

Albimarginata Complex

Characteristics of the *Betta albimarginata* group

The *albimarginata* group are grouped in the small mouthbrooder betta group. They reproduce by incubating their eggs in their mouths. Usually the eggs are incubated by the male. They live in small rivers in the forest. The water in the habitat is clear water with HP 5.5 -6.5. Tds 40 – 120. And temperature 25 – 28 Celsius. has several types with different characteristics as follows;

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
albimarginata	>= 3.25 cm	2.75 cm
channoides	>= 3.25 cm	2.75 cm

Betta albimarginata

This fish has a slightly different body shape from the splendens group, especially in terms of head shape. The head looks more like a channa. The color of *Betta albimarginata* is reddish orange and blackish red, sometimes brown and black. Their color depends on their origin and distribution. Has a white band except for the pectoral fin. Wide white banding is preferred. It is rare to find a pectoral that also has a white band.

There is a black part on the gill cover. From the front above you can see the body shape is slightly slimmer and the head is pointier than *Betta channoides*.

The level of aggressiveness is low. They will flared with females. Or other males. In the contest, they must show maximum color to show their aggressiveness.



Betta channoides

Betta channoides looks lighter in color than *Betta albimarginata*. The color of *Betta channoides* is reddish orange. On the caudal and anal fins there is a black butterfly pattern. All fins have banding, except pectoral. Wide white banding is preferred.

The level of aggressiveness is low. They will flared with females. Or other males. In the contest, they must show maximum color to show their aggressiveness.



Mouthbrooders

Dimidiata Complex

Characteristics of the dimidiata group.

This Betta is grouped into medium sized Betta. They reproduce by the male incubating their eggs in the mouth. They live in swamps and small rivers in the forest. Water parameters are habitable with HP 5 – 6.5 Tds 40 -120. And the temperature is 26 -29 Celsius.

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
dimidiata	≥ 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
krataios	≥ 3.75 cm	3.25 cm

Betta dimidiata

Betta dimidiata is reddish brown, the anal fin is trapesoid with an elongated tip. The anal fin has a shiny blue band. The dorsal shape is like an elongated tower. Meanwhile, the caudal has the shape of a spear tip. The ventral is as long as the longest anal passage. Fins with maximum length are preferred. Females have shorter fins. A neatly elongated shape of the fins is preferred.

Good level of aggressiveness. They will flared against it's own kind. Both males and females. In the show they have to show their aggressiveness.



Betta krataios

Betta krataios has larger size than *Betta dimidiata*. The shape of the fins are short like splendens. The caudal fin is rounded, the body has pearl spots on the scales. At the bottom of the anal there is a blue color. Brighter colors are preferred with the fins well spreaded and looking wider.

Good level of aggressiveness. They will flared against it's own kind. Both males and females. In the show they have to show their aggressiveness.



Mouthbrooders

Picta Complex

The *Betta picta* group is grouped into the medium sized betta. The *Betta picta* group reproduces by incubating the eggs in the mouth. The water parameters range from HP 5 – 6.5. TDS 40 -120 and temperature 26 -29 Celsius.

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
picta	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
falx	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
taeniata	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
simplex	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
prima	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
pallida	>= 3.75 cm	3.25 cm

Betta picta

This Betta is characterized by a small mouth and its body has 3 horizontal lines. Body color is yellowish brown to red. Meanwhile, the fins are reddish brown. On the edge of the anal fin there is a blue line. And some of the blue lines are on the caudal edge. The shape of the fin is short, the dorsal is small, the caudal is rounded, the ventral is short, and the anal is short trapezoidal, visible parallel to the caudal.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males. Low flaring rate.



Betta falx

Betta falx is similar to *Betta picta*. The visible difference is that *Betta falx* has a brownish red body and fins. Male *falx* bettas have a bluish operculum. Meanwhile, in *Betta picta*, the operculum is golden yellow. *Betta falx* has a reddish brown stripe on the anal and caudal edges. Meanwhile, *Betta picta* is blue. In terms of shape, there are differences in the head, *Betta falx* has a pointed head and looks narrow, while *Betta picta* has a blunt head and looks wide.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males. Low flaring rate.



Betta simplex

Betta simplex color on the body and fins ranges from orange to brown, there are 2 black and blue lines on the anal and caudal edges. The operculum is bluish green. The head shape is similar to *Betta falx* which looks tapered and looks narrow.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males. Low flaring rate.



Betta taeniata

Betta taeniata has a grayish brown body and fins, and the scales on its body have shiny spots. There are 2 lines on the anal and caudal edges, black and light blue and sometimes black and light greenish blue. The gill cover is metallic bluish green. And on the dorsal edge there is a white bias line. Females also have colors like males but less vibrant.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males. Low flaring rate.



Mouthbrooders

Edithae Complex

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
edithae	≥ 3.75 cm	3.25 cm

Betta edithae

Betta edithae looks thick and short. It has a brownish yellow color and there are 3 horizontal lines on its body. On the fins there are bluish-green pearl spots. On the dorsal and caudal fins there is a bluish green spider web pattern. On the lower anal fin there are black and light blue lines.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males. Low flaring rate.



Mouthbrooders

Foerschi Complex

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
foerschi	≥ 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
strohi	≥ 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
mandor	≥ 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
rubra	≥ 3.75 cm	3.25 cm
dennisyongi	≥ 3.75 cm	3.25 cm

Betta foerschi

Betta foerschi has a splendens-like body with an egg-shaped head. Dark brown and blue colors. The color of the caudal and anal fins is dark brown and blue. The dorsal shape is half a parallelogram, the caudal is round and the anal is a short trapezoid with a pointed tip. Has 2 parallel vertical lines on the gills. Blood red color.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males. Low flaring rate.



Betta strohi

Betta strohi at first glance looks like *Betta foerschi* however the color of the *Betta strohi* is black and blue. *Betta foerschi*'s caudal fin is shaped like a flame.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males. Low flaring rate.



Betta mandor

Betta mandor also looks the same as betta strohi, but the colors of betta mandor are black and greenish blue. Meanwhile, the shape of the caudal fin is spade shaped.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males. Low flaring rate.



Betta rubra

Betta rubra has a shape like *Betta foerschi*. *Betta rubra* has a light brown red color. All fins are red and have a thin white stripe. There is a line between the mouth and eyes and a line between the eyes and chin. The red color is also clearly visible, with 5 or 6 thick horizontal lines on its body. You can see a red color on the body and fins when their mental deportment improves.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males. Low flaring rate.



Betta dennisyongi

Betta dennisyongi is similar to *Betta rubra*, with slight differences in morphology on the head. Differences are also visible in the caudal fin. The ideal shape of the caudal fin is like a spear. The middle part is elongated.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males. Low flaring rate.



Mouthbrooders

Unimaculata Complex

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
<i>unimaculata</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>macrostoma</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>patoti</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>patoti</i> variations	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>patoti</i> RD & SR	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>ocelata</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>pallifina</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>ideii</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>compuncta</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>antuta</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
sp. maculosus	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
sp. candy	≥ 5.5 cm	5.0 cm

Betta unimaculata complex

The unimaculata complex is unique in a number of ways from the rest of the Genus Betta.

Some of these differences is how they flare. The unimaculata complex instead of flexing the operculum instead open their mouths as a show of dominance. This “yawning display” combined with the extension of the fins is how they show dominance. When judging these species this is the flaring that you should expect to see and judge them on. Other differences is that they produce food eggs when spawning. These eggs decompose around the seventh day.

Betta unimaculata

Betta unimaculata has a long, tube-like body shape. The shape of the head looks blunt because the shape of the lower jaw extends upwards. Greenish blue color, visible covering the body and gill covers. The color on the top of the head is light brown. All fins are greenish blue, there is a spider web pattern on the dorsal and caudal. *Unimaculata* has a slender body and is slightly smaller than *Betta ocellata*.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males.



Betta ocellata

Betta ocellata has a larger body than *Betta unimaculata*. The shape of the head and mouth is different from that of *Betta unimaculata*. The mouth looks sharper than *Betta unimaculata*. The color of *Betta ocellata* is greenish blue and golden copper. On the dorsal and caudal fins there is no clear spider web pattern and sometimes it is not visible.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males.



Betta pallifina

Betta pallifina looks similar to *Betta ocellata* with a smaller size. You can see the difference in the basic color of *Betta pallifina* being yellowish orange. Greenish blue and golden in color. All fins have a spider web pattern.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and other males.



Betta patoti

Betta patoti has a characteristic pattern on its body. On the body there are vertical lines running from the paddle fins to the base of the tail. At the time of creating this standard, there were several types that were grouped as betta patoti, as follows:



***Betta patoti* sp. Tanah Merah**

This type of *Betta patoti* has a longer shape than other types, their color is dominantly reddish orange



***Betta patoti* sp. Muara Badak**

Betta patoti muara badak at first glance looks like an *ocelata* because it has a greenish blue iridescence on its body and fins.

This type of *Betta patoti* has a head shape that looks larger than other types of *Betta patoti* and also the eyeballs are slightly larger. The patoti tanah grogot has a bluish green half mask on the gill cover, *patoti* tanah grogot type has 2 types of colors:

***Betta patoti* sp. Tanah Grogot**



***Betta patoti* RD.**

It has a golden green color on its body and fins



***Betta patoti* SR.**

This *patoti* does not have a shape on the body and the fins only have edges. *B. patoti* SR has a dominant reddish orange color on its body and fins



Betta ideii

Betta ideii at first glance looks similar to *Betta patoti*. The jaw and eyes have a reddish orange color. On the gills, there is a metallic bluish green color. The clear difference from *Betta patoti* is that on the body of *Betta ideii* there are no vertical lines. *Betta ideii* is dark brown. And on the scales there are pearl spots. The fin pattern is reddish brown.

The level of aggressiveness is quite good towards members of the same species and males.



Betta macrostoma

Betta macrostoma has the biggest mouth in this group. When conditions are comfortable, the body and all fins are red. From the mouth to the top and chin it is bluish black. On the gills there is a black pattern. The dorsal fin has a pattern of golden yellow spots and a larger black dot pattern. On the dorsal edge there is a white margin. Caudal also has white and black margins. Caudally it also has a red crescent moon pattern. There are also yellow and red lines lined up vertically. On the anus there is also a black butterfly pattern on the outside.

The level of aggression is very good towards members of the same species and males.



Betta gladiator

Betta gladiator is similar to *Betta ocellata*. It has a brownish black base color and a yellowish brown base body. The color of the outer layer is faded golden green. *Betta gladiator* is the most aggressive of the *Betta ocellata*, *pallifina*, and *unimaculata*. A different characteristic of *gladiator* is that there are no rows of scales where the anal fins meet.

The level of aggression is very good towards members of the same species and males.



Betta compuncta

The main characteristic of *Betta compuncta* is that there are 3-5 rows of black, net-like spots on female fish and juvenile fish. Female *Betta compuncta* fish have orange and yellow stripes on their anal and caudal fins. Male *Betta compuncta* fish are similar to *Betta pallifina*. Until the time this standard was created, it was not yet available on the market.



Betta sp. antuta

Betta sp. antuta, this betta has a shape close to *Betta patotti*, *Betta sp.* Antuta has a metallic coating on its scales. Metallic colors that cover all the scales and fins are very popular. The shape of the caudal fin is round and spade-like. On the dorsal fin there is a spider web pattern. Meanwhile, in the caudally it varies. The shape of the head and body also varies. The judge's attention determines that all head shapes are acceptable, symmetrical shapes are ideal and good body shape ratios are ideal.



Betta sp. Liagu

Betta sp. Liagu looks the same as *Betta ocellata*. Characteristics of *Betta sp.* The color is green mixed with gold, sometimes there are black spots visible. So the color of this fish looks like a rainbow. The horizontal lines on its body are black spots. This *Betta* was recently discovered in the Liagu area, North Kalimantan, Indonesia



Mouthbrooders

Pugnax Complex

The *Betta pugnax* group is a group of large *Bettas*. These bettas live in a variety of environments from rivers in the highlands to swamps in the lowlands. The *Betta pugnax* group comes from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. The main characteristics of the *Betta pugnax* group are that the body is brown and has a greenish-blue metallic iridescent, the gill covers and the throat are greenish-blue metallic, the tail fin is spade-shaped. similar and the differences between the two are sometimes quite subtle.

Currently there are 12 species of the *Betta pugnax* group, namely *Betta pugnax*, *Betta pulchra*, *Betta stigmosa*, *Betta briviobesus*, *Betta fusca*, *Betta cracens*, *Betta raja*, *Betta schalleri*, *Betta lehi*, *Betta ferox*, *Betta apollon*, *Betta enisae*. There is also 1 species found in a different place, in North Kalimantan in 2017, *Betta* sp. Malinau.

Guidelines for judging the *Betta pugnax* group pay attention to deployment and general faults. For the colors in this group, pay attention to color intensity and color neatness.

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
<i>pugnax</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>fusca</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>pulchra</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>stigmosa</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>apollon</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>ferox</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>raja</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>cracens</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>lehi</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>schalleri</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>breviobesus</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
<i>enisae</i>	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm
sp. malinau	>= 5.5 cm	5.0 cm

Betta pugnax

Betta pugnax has a brown body base, gill covers and a metallic greenish blue throat. The body is spotted with greenish blue spots (iridescent) and there are dark horizontal lines, from the mouth through the eyes to the back of the gill cover, and a line from the throat to the eyes. The body color of the *Betta pugnax* is orange to brown, so it looks bright. The body shape looks long and the caudal fin has a web pattern. Meanwhile, the female's color is duller and her body looks short, and has a pattern of 2 or 3 horizontal lines on her body. Pugnax means aggressive. However *Betta pugnax* are not as aggressive as *Betta splendens*.



Betta pulchra

Betta pulchra is thicker than *Betta pugnax*. The basic color of *Betta pulchra* looks reddish in contrast to *Betta pugnax* which looks lighter (brownish orange). More colored spots on the body. The body has a more intense iridescence.



Betta stigmosa

Betta stigmosa is one of the species of the *Betta pugnax* complex that has a small size. The size of this fish is 6 to 7 cm. The characteristics of the *Betta stigmosa* can be seen in the tail fin having a net pattern, and also in female bettas. Then there are lines consisting of spots starting from under the eyes to the back of the gill cover. *Stigmosa* means full of spots. Other characteristics are the same as *Betta pugnax*. *Betta stigmosa* lives in the Sekayu waterfall in Terengganu on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula.



Betta breviobesus

This *Betta* has a sturdy body, according to its scientific name *breviobesus*. The body color of this *Betta* is basically brown, and its throat is greenish blue, and its body is iridescent which is the main characteristic of the *pugnax* complex. *Betta breviobesus* is very similar to *Betta enisae*, both have the blue stripe on the anal and caudal however the main difference is the lack of a web pattern on *Betta breviobesus* on the caudal fin.



Betta fusca

Betta fusca was named and researched by Regan in 1910. In his report he stated that the specimen came from Sumatanao, but he did not know the exact origin. However, Morton stated that he collected *Betta fusca* in Medan, North Sumatra. However, it was in 1908. Singaporean researchers had gone to the Medan area to collect fish, but were brave enough to collect *Betta fusca*. So the actual habitat of *Betta fusca* is still a mystery. *Betta fusca* description was published based on two specimens, however the data from the specimens is similiar for several species of the *Betta pugnax* group.



Betta cracens

Betta cracens is the slimmest *Betta* among the *Betta pugnax* group. The number of lateral line scales and anal scales is also greater than other members of the family. *Cracens* means slender in Latin. The body color of *Betta cracens* is brown with iri-descence on its body. There are 5 to 7 less clear longitudinal lines from the mouth to the back of the gill cover, there are also lines between the throat and eyes. Each fin is brown, but the ventral fin is dark blue. The gill cover to the throat of the male fish is metallic green. The dorsal fin and caudal fin have a web pattern, while in females only the dorsal fin has a web pattern.



Betta raja

Betta raja, like *Betta fusca*, does not have stripes between its throat and eyes, and the male's tail fin also does not have a pattern. However, what stands out most about *Betta raja* is the ventral fin which is quite elongated. These fins can even extend as long as the anal fin. The body color of *Betta raja* is similar to the body color of the *Betta pugnax*, but the edges of the anal fin and lower caudal fin are darker.



Betta schalleri

Betta schalleri also like *Betta fusca* has no lines between the throat and eyes, and there is no pattern on the tail fin and male fish. The dorsal fin and anal fin of *Betta schalleri* have a greater number of serites than *Betta fusca* and *Betta raja*. The ventral fin of *Betta schalleri* is not as long as the *Betta raja*. Meanwhile, the color of the *Betta schalleri* is the same as *Betta pugnax*.



Betta lehi

Betta lehi looks very similar to *Betta pugnax*. The difference is that the caudal fin does not have a web pattern but instead has light blue streaks.



Betta ferox

Betta ferox is brown with several blue-green spots scattered around its body, and the gill cover and throat are metallic blue-green. There is a dark line from the mouth to the back of the gill cover, there is also a line between the throat and the eyes. And there is also an incomplete line from under the eye to the back of the gill cover. This characteristic is similar to *Betta stigmosa* and *Betta apollion*. The color of the stripes on *Betta ferox* are not well defined, and the body is thicker. The webbing on the female's caudal fin is not very clearly visible. *Betta ferox* is a smaller species with the largest size available is 62.9 mm.



Betta apollon

Betta apollon is very similar to *Betta stigmosa*, apart from having a line that extends from its mouth to the back of the gill covers on its head. There are also lines between the throat and eyes, and there is a pattern of lines between the throat that is metallic greenish blue. The dorsal fin, caudal fin, anal fin and ventral fin have a web pattern. The main characteristic of *Betta apollon* is that the last operculum line is very long and prominent, even beyond the gill covers.



Betta enisae

Betta enisae has a different shape than *Betta pugnax*, which can be seen from the difference in lateral lines and shorter fin streaks. The body color of *Betta enisae* is brown with several greenish blue spots (iridescence). The gill covers and throat are metallic blue-green. There is a dark line from the mouth to the eyes to the back of the gill cover. The caudal fin is spade-shaped and sometimes has an elongated tip. The anal fin and caudal fin are always covered in metallic black and blue and green blue stripes. The caudal fin also has a black web pattern.



***Betta* sp. Malinau**

Betta sp. Malinau at first glance looks like *Betta briviobesus*, but *Betta* sp Malinau looks more stocky. The body color is reddish brown, and the body has a greenish blue iridescence. There is a line from the mouth to the eyes to the gill cover, and a line from the top of the head to the gill cover. The throat to the gill covers are metallic greenish blue. The main characteristics of sp. Malinau all fins are reddish brown and the edges of the anal fin and caudal fin are black and blue green. The dorsal fin has a net pattern, while the caudal fin and anal fin do not have a web pattern.



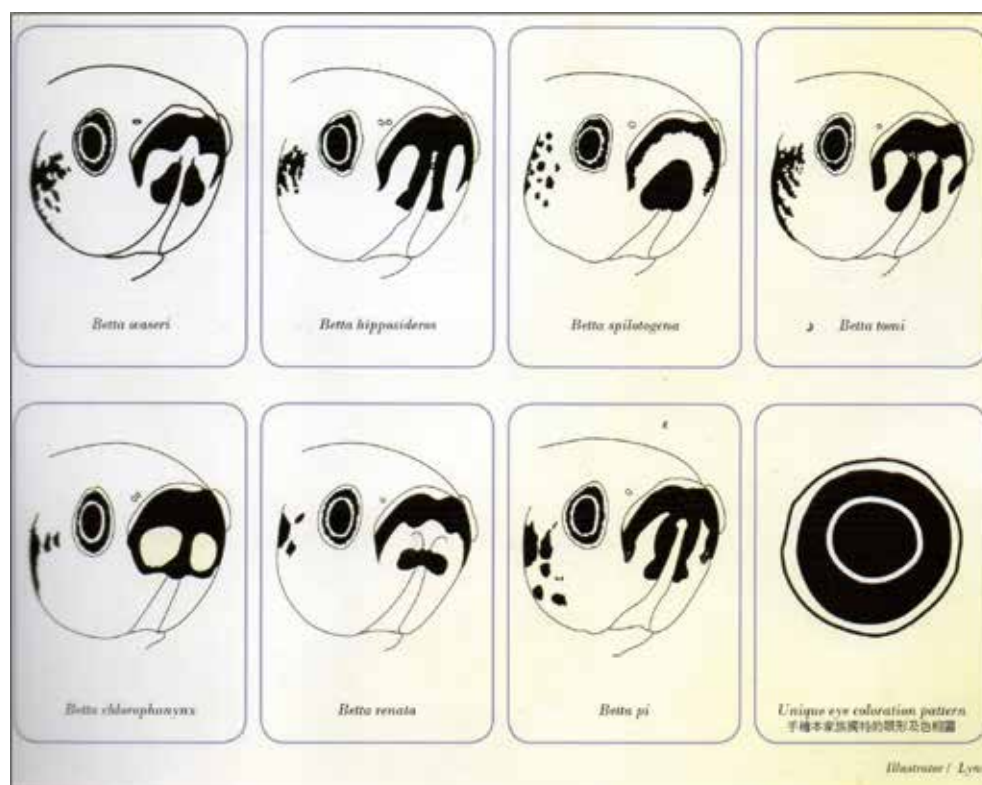
Mouthbrooders

Waseri Complex

The *Betta waseri* group is a group of large Bettas that like to brood, generally can grow to more than 10 cm, their habitat distribution is in Sumatra, South Thailand and the Malay Peninsula. The body color of the waseri group is mostly brownish yellow, and often there are golden scales on the body. The eye color of this group is quite special, the black pupils are colored golden yellow, and the red irises are also edged with golden rings. However, what is most special is the dark pattern on the lower lip and throat. Different varieties will have different ridges. To be able to identify them this family with these strains. Currently there are 7 species from the waseri group that have been published. The *Betta waseri* group are *Betta waseri*, *Betta hipposideros*, *Betta spilotogena*, *Betta tomi*, *Betta chloropharynx*, *Betta renata*, and *Betta pi*.

Judging guidelines for the *Betta waseri* group emphasize general full, deployment and size judging. Then finally the color, the judge's attention to the color assessment; color intensity and color neatness.

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
<i>waseri</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>spilotogena</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>hipposideros</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>tomi</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>chloropharynx</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>renata</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm
<i>pi</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.5 cm



Betta waseri

Betta waseri is brownish yellow, with golden iridescence on its body, yellow gill covers with black spots. The main characteristic of *Betta waseri* is the presence of 2 black patterns like water droplets on its throat.



Betta hipposideros

Betta hipposideros is the largest betta, has a round head and a stocky body. The whole body is yellowish brown with iridescent gold. The gill covers are yellow with black spots, and the dorsal and caudal fins have a black web pattern. The main characteristic of *Betta hipposideros* is that there are dark lines on its throat that resemble horse hooves, the scientific name of which is *hipposideron* (meaning horseshoe).



Betta spilotozona

Betta spilotozona is the smallest in the betta waseri family. The whole body is brownish brown, there is a golden iridescence on the body. The gill covers are yellow with 7 or more black spots. The scientific name is *spilotozona* which means spotted cheeks, but the most important characteristic of *Betta spilotozona* is the pear-like pattern on the throat.



Betta tomi

Betta tomi has a stocky body shape, yellowish brown with gold iridescence on its body. The gill covers are yellow with black stripes and spots, and the ventral fin margins are dark blue. The main characteristic of *Betta tomi* is the incomplete horseshoe pattern on its throat.



Betta chloropharynx

Betta chloropharynx is yellowish brown, there are dark horizontal stripes on the body. Black spots at the base of the pectoral fin, and 2 green spots on the throat. And these two spots are surrounded by a pattern like “OO”. *Betta chloropharynx* at first glance looks like *Betta akarensis*, because it has the same body shape and has a dark line from the mouth to the eyes and to the back cover of the gills.



Betta renata

Betta renata has a black mesh pattern on its body, and the ventral fins have no black on the edges, and the gill covers are yellow with black spots. The main characteristic of the *Betta renata* is the kidney-shaped pattern on the throat. *Betta renata*'s scientific name means kidney.



Betta pi

Betta pi is yellow-brown all over its body with gold iridescence. The gill covers are yellow with some black lines and spots. The ventral fins are dark blue, and the dorsal and caudal fins do not have a reticulate pattern. The main characteristic of the *Betta pi* is that it has a pattern on its throat that looks like the Greek letter (pi), so it is given the name pi.



Mouthbrooders

Akarensis Complex

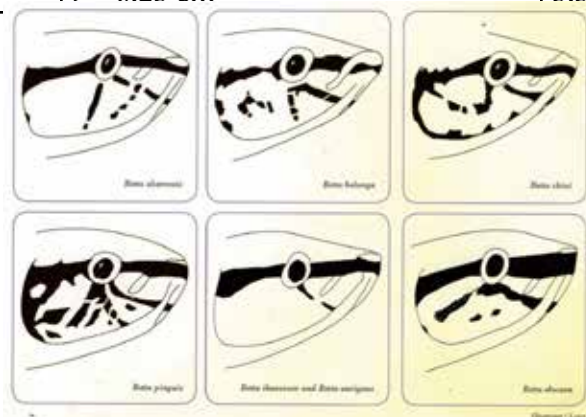
The *Betta akarensis* group is a group of very large bettas, and can grow up to 10 cm. Its appearance is somewhat similar to the *Betta pugnax* group, but the gill covers of the *akarensis* group do not have the same matte blue color as the green *Betta pugnax*, but are yellowish brown or light green. The body color of the *akarensis* group is mostly brown, and some species have greenish blue spots or a golden glow on their scales. the *akarensis* group has a complete black line from the mouth to the back of the gill cover, there is also a stripe between the throat and eyes. Lines on the eyes and underside of the gill covers may or may not be present. The fins of male fish from the *akarensis* group are generally longer than female fins, and have blue-green spots or patterns. The coloration and markings of the akarensis family are all very similar in appearance, but we can identify the species based on the pattern of their gill covers. Currently there are 8 species from this group that have been published, namely *Betta akarensis*, *Betta balunga*, *Betta ibanorum*, *Betta Antoni*, *Betta obscura*, *Betta chini*, *Betta pinguis*, and *Betta aurigans*.

To differentiate between the *Betta akarensis* group and the *Betta pugnax* group, they can be easily distinguished by the following 2 characters:

1. The gill scales of the *Betta akarensis* group are slightly greenish-gold in color, whereas the *Betta Pugnax* group's gill scales are bluish green with high intensity.
2. the number of anal rays is greater in betta akarensis [28-30] while in betta pugnax [25-28]

Guidelines for judging the *Betta akarensis* group; For judging use the general faults and deportment also paying attention to color intensity and color neatness.

Species	Regular Size	Junior Size
<i>akarensis</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.50 cm
<i>balunga</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.50 cm
<i>pinguis</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.50 cm
<i>aurigans</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.50 cm
<i>obscura</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.50 cm
<i>chini</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.50 cm
<i>ibanorum</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.50 cm
<i>antoni</i>	≥ 6.25 cm	5.50 cm



Betta akarensis

Betta akarensis is yellowish brown in color, has golden iridescence on the body. The main characteristics of *Betta akarensis* are that its eyes are yellow, and there is a complete black line from the eyes to the lower gill covers.



Betta balunga

Betta balunga has a stocky body and a sharp mouth. The shape of the head at first glance is similar to *Trichopsis vitata*. The body of the *Betta balunga* is mostly brown, and has iridescence on its body which is greenish blue. The dorsal fin and caudal fin of the male fish are greenish blue, the web pattern is green. However, the main characteristic of *Betta balunga* is that its eyes are orange, and there are incomplete lines, starting from the eyes to the lower gill covers.



Betta ibanorum

Betta ibanorum measures up to 12.6cm and is the largest betta of the *akarensis* group. *Betta ibanorum* has a slender body, and is iridescent brown and greenish blue in color. does not have dark lines on the eyes and the bottom of the gill cover like betta akarensis. The eyes are yellow and have a reticulated pattern on the dorsal and caudal fins, while the females are dull, with distinctive stripes on the bodies of juvenile fish and black spots at the base of the tail.



Betta aurigans

Betta aurigans lives on Natuna Island, Indonesia. The main characteristic of this *Betta* is that it has gold scales near its stomach, and has a dark line starting from the mouth through the eyes to behind the gill covers. The gill covers have no lines and are golden green in color. *Betta aurigans* is dark brown, and sometimes there is greenish blue iridescence. The head of the male fish is slightly raised and the dorsal pads and caudal fin have a net pattern.



Betta obscura

Betta obscura is thick and strong, its body color is brown. Apart from the dark line from the mouth to the back of the gill cover, there is also a line between the throat and eyes. There are also lines behind the eyes and gill covers, as well as lines under the eyes. The color of this betta is not striking and the scientific name *obscura* means not striking.



Betta antoni

Betta antoni can grow up to 10 cm. The whole body is reddish brown with a greenish blue iridescent on the body. All fins except the pectoral fin are reddish brown with greenish blue edges. The dorsal and caudal fins have a blue-green stripe, and the margin of the ventral fin is black. *Betta antoni* has a slender body, a anvil shaped head, and bluish-brown gill covers. There is a line between his mouth and his eyes, and there is a line between his throat and his eyes. The lines behind the eyes and gill covers are incomplete.



Betta chini

Betta chini is the smallest species in the *akarensis* group, measuring 5.5cm. The shape of the *Betta chini* is stout and its eyes are smaller than other bettas in the *akarensis* group. *Betta chini* has incomplete lines from the eyes to the lower gill cover. The characteristics of *Betta chini* are similar to *Betta balunga* except that the eyes of the *Betta chini* are yellow whereas the eyes of the *Betta balunga* are orange.



Betta pinguis

Betta pinguis has a rounded head and a sturdy body. The name *pinguis* means dashing. *Betta pinguis* is dark brown, the dorsal and caudal fins have a net pattern, and the pelvic fins are sparkling blue. The main characteristic is that there are many dark lines between the eyes and gill covers, around 5 to 7. The dull dark color of the *Betta pinguis* looks less attractive.



To be developed in future updates

Part 6 – Guide to the types of hybrid bettas

Hybrid general standard

Aliens

Hybrid imbellis

Hybrid splendens

Hybrid smaragdina

Hybrid mahachaiensis

Hybrid stiktos

Part 7 – Wild betta houses and paintings

Biotope aquascape

Art (painting)

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Back Cover

