

# FROG BRITTLE FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR *Xenopus laevis*

## TADPOLE POWDER

Feed 2 g per 10 gallons of water. To prepare, first mix food with small amount of water to form a paste. Place the paste in one corner of the tank. Feed again when food has been eaten.

**SA05964LM** 1 lb.

**SB09480LM** 5 lbs.

---

---

## FROG BRITTLE NUGGETS

Feed what can be eaten in 10 minutes at least twice weekly. For maximum growth, feed daily and keep water clean.

Special Feeding Preparation for Breeder Adults – Feed 1 g of food (about 10 to 15 nuggets) per frog daily for a minimum of 2 weeks prior to breeding.

**SA02764LM** 1 lb. Adult Large

**SB29025LM** 5 lbs. Juvenile Medium

**SA05960LM** 5 lbs. Adult Large

**SB38209LM** 50 lbs. Juvenile Medium

**SA05961LM** 50 lbs. Adult Large

**SB29027LM** 1 lb. Post-Metamorphic Small

**SB29026LM** 1 lb. Juvenile Medium

**SB29028LM** 5 lbs. Post-Metamorphic Small

---

---

## FROG BRITTLE — Ingredients

Crude protein (min.) . . . . .	44.0%
Crude fat (min.) . . . . .	6.0%
Crude fiber (max.) . . . . .	5.0%
Ash (max.) . . . . .	15.0%

Fish Meal, Porcine Meat and Bone Meal, Dehulled Soybean Meal, Ground Corn, Wheat Flour, Brewers Dried Yeast, Dried Egg Product, Glyceryl Monostearate, Corn Distillers Dried Grains with Solubles, Whey, Wheat Germ, Salt, Choline Chloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, L-Ascorbyl-2 Polyphosphate (Stabilized Vitamin C), DL-Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate (Form of Vitamin E), Biotin, Cholecalciferol (Form of Vitamin D3), Vitamin A Acetate, Calcium Carbonate, Calcium Pantothenate, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Source of Vitamin K), Ethoxyquin (a Preservative), Thiamine Mononitrate, Folic Acid, Riboflavin Supplement, Nicotinic Acid, Vitamin B-12 Supplement, Manganous Oxide, Zinc Oxide, Ferrous Carbonate, Copper Sulfate, Zinc Sulfate, Calcium Iodate, Cobalt Carbonate, Sodium Selenite.

---

---

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SHELF LIFE

All foods are packaged fresh for shipment. Kept dry in an air tight container at room temperature, the food is stable for one year. Shelf life is extended indefinitely if frozen.

Researchers Note: Your special protocol may suggest more frequent rotation.



1.800.558.9595 eNasco.com

901 Janesville Ave., P.O. Box 901, Fort Atkinson, WI 53538-0901  
4825 Stoddard Road, Modesto, CA 95356-9318

# IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING

## Read Before Unpacking

### TADPOLES

**Step 1:** Remove container of tadpoles from carton.

**Step 2:** Open container and let stand at room temperature (68° to 72° F, or 20° to 21° C). This will allow the water to gradually warm up (or cool), and lessen the chance of temperature shock.

At this time, you may notice some tadpoles swimming in erratic patterns, i.e., swimming upside down or spiraling through the water. This is what is referred to as shipping shock and should not be misinterpreted as poor health. They will recover.

**Step 3:** Always use biologically sound water. Various disinfectants may be added to your municipal tap water source. If you choose to use municipal water, neutralize any chlorine or chloramine first. Many chlorine removal treatments are available. Whichever water treatment you select, be sure it will also remove chloramines. Not all water conditioners do. Check the label. AmQuel® Water Conditioner (SB13232) is one that handles both chlorine and chloramine.

Regular chlorine is unstable and will dissipate from the water if it is vigorously aerated for 48 hours. However, many municipalities have switched to more stable chloramine compounds for treating city water. Chloramine does not dissipate readily and is toxic to aquatic animals. Water must be dechloraminated/dechlorinated before use with your animals.

If you are unsure of your water source, use bottled drinking water or spring water. Distilled, reverse-osmosis, or deionized water is too purified. Salts would need to be added back to such water before use.

When the water in the shipping container reaches 65°-70° F (18°-21° C), pour the shipping water and tadpoles into another container with an equal amount of chlorine/chloramine-free water of the same temperature.

We also recommend the use of an aerator in the tadpole holding tank. Bubbling a small amount of air through the water with the use of an aquarium air pump will retard bacterial growth in the water and it will not have to be changed as often.

Tadpoles should be kept at no more than 10 per gallon. Any mold growths that occur in the tank should be removed as soon as possible.

### FROGS

To avoid temperature shock, allow the shipping container to sit at room temperature (68° to 72° F, or 20° to 21° C) for at least 30 minutes before opening.

In the meantime, prepare a holding tank with a weighted or fastened cover and add a minimum of 2" of 70° water. Remember, these frogs are totally aquatic and need no dry surface.

Frogs may be kept at the following densities:

• **5 cm and under = 5/gallon** • **5-7.5 cm = 2/gallon** • **7.5+ cm and proven breeders = 1/gallon**

When tempered, place the frogs in the holding tank. For short-term storage (2 weeks or less), the frogs need not be fed. For long-term maintenance, see reverse side for feeding instructions.

Frog Handling: Because of their totally aquatic nature, *Xenopus* have a protective coating of slippery mucus. Effort should be made to avoid disruption of this slime coat. Use a mesh aquarium net to remove frogs from tank. Wear moistened, powder-free, nonlatex gloves when handling the animals. Wet your gloved hand in the tank water first. The frogs are very slippery. Make a "cage" with your hands(s) to restrain the *Xenopus*. Frogs should not remain out of the water for more than 10 minutes.

Be patient! The stress and trauma of shipping will often make animals refuse food for a few days. Proven breeders may require up to 3 weeks to resume a normal feeding and breeding schedule. Resist the temptation to feed alternate foods. Nasco Frog Brittle is specifically formulated to be a complete, balanced diet.

For further instructions, please refer to [xenopusfrogs.com](http://xenopusfrogs.com); "Xenopus laevis, Rearing and Breeding the African Clawed Frog" (SA05454LM); or The Laboratory *Xenopus* sp., by Sherril Green.