



www.SaveTheSeaMonkeys.org

Sea Monkey Care and Feeding Instructions

Sea Monkeys are highly intelligent creatures, and if given limbs and the ability to breathe air, could take care of themselves. As long as they are in water, however, here is how to maintain a corporate environment that enables them to learn and grow:

Salt Water

Sea Monkeys need a salty solution to live, as they originally came from salt water lakes. The saltier the solution the more likely any eggs are to hatch, however the adult Sea Monkeys will not thrive in too much salt. You should follow the instructions provided with the kits to obtain the best conditions for both hatching and maintaining adult Sea Monkeys. Care should be taken to maintain a constant water level. When additional water is added, it should preferably be boiled water that has stood over night and is now at room temperature, OR, taken and warmed to room temperature from the office water cooler. They like bottled water too, no specific brand.

Oxygen

Like most living creatures Sea Monkeys need oxygen. If the water is dirty and lacks oxygen the Sea Monkeys will change color from white, to dark red. Oxygen can be provided by keeping the Sea Monkey million bubble air pump activated at all times, or by breaking the surface of the water, and gently stirring the water for a 30 seconds.

Temperature

Anything above 70°f is the preferred temperature for Sea Monkeys. Below this degree mark they become very sluggish and have a hard time operating at their optimal level of intelligence; below 60°f can prove fatal.

Feeding

Do not over feed your Sea Monkeys as this will make the water cloudy and form a film on top of the tank. If you should accidentally overfeed your Sea Monkeys, do not feed them again until the water is clear. Most importantly, although they are your friends and co-workers, Sea Monkeys lack the ability to digest leftover donuts or microwave popcorn so please avoid feeding them these items at all times.

Playing

Although excellent workers, Sea Monkeys also enjoy their state-mandated 20 minute breaks required by law during the 8-hour workday. Sea Monkeys are attracted to light sources and will always swim into a current. By keeping them in the dark & then illuminating the tank they will cartwheel with pleasure; If you gently swirl the tank they will race against the current. If you are luck enough to have an office with a window, do not keep your Sea Monkeys on a window-sill. Too much light will encourage Algae to breed and use the Oxygen in the tank. They could also become too hot or cold depending on the outside temperature. It's also really hard to hear your conversations when they are really far away from your desk.

Hatching

Despite office sexual harassment mandates, Sea Monkeys will procreate if their environment is ripe. It's an office romance haven in there! It can take a couple of days for the Sea Monkeys to hatch, although we have spotted the newly born after only a couple of hours (lots of sunlight and a warm room will speed this process up). When they first hatch they will be very very small, resembling the small pieces of un-dissolved salt that will be floating around in the tank. The way to identify them at this stage is that they will be swimming against the current.

Cleaning

If you keep the Sea Monkey tank away from bright light, don't overfeed and regularly stir or Oxygenate the water there will be no need to clean the tank out. Cleaning out the tank will actually destroy un-hatched eggs. If the water is unclean the Sea Monkeys will turn green! When cleaning out your Sea Monkeys tank it is probably easiest to use the Aqua-Leash to take out some of the water and put it in another container then carefully transfer each of your Sea Monkeys from your tank into the container. Using a coffee filter paper strain the tank water to remove any solids. Make sure you choose an unused coffee filter and not one from the breakroom machine.