

Upside-down Jellies

Cassiopeidae sp.

Exhibit Size: 150 gallons

Water Type: Saltwater (25-35 ppt)

Temperature: 72-76°F

Description: A colonial jelly that can be found in groups, they have a more flattened bell with short bushy tentacles. Longer, blue tentacles are concentrations of their zooxanthellae. They have a white and pinkish-to-tan coloration. They pulse the edge of their bell as the rest on the bottom in order to push water over them to receive food and oxygen.

Range: Found from Southern Florida to the Caribbean, and Hawaii to the Indo-Pacific ocean

Habitat: These jellies live in warmer regions and are usually found in sheltered coastal areas like mangroves and estuaries.

Diet: Approximately 90% of their energy comes from their symbiotic relationship with the zooxanthellae that live in their oral arms. The rest of their nutritional needs come from their food source, zooplankton.

Length: This species varies in size but can grow up to 15 inches in diameter

Status: Not Listed

Predators: Sea turtles, tuna, sunfish, butterflyfish, and spiny dogfish.

Threats: Habitat destruction, pollution\

Relatives: Other rhizostomes and the Family Cassiopeidae

Breeding: The adult medusas send their sperm and eggs into the water column, where they meet to create a planula. The planula will then find a place to anchor and form a polyp. The polyps will then pop off an ephyra (baby upside-down jellyfish).

Quick Facts:

- The bodies of these jellies are 95% water
- They can change color according to the sunlight.

Conservation: Mangrove forests, where upside-down jellies live, are threatened by habitat loss and pollution. Conservation efforts going into protecting these habitats also protect all of the animals that live within them, including upside-down jellies.



Sources:

<https://www.montereybayaquarium.org/animals/animals-a-to-z/upside-down-jelly>

<https://australian.museum/learn/animals/jellyfish/upside-down-jellyfish/>

<https://aqua.org/explore/animals/upside-down-jelly>