



## Care Sheet

### Maximum Size

In nature grows up to 40cm.

### Water Quality

Temperature: 18°C - 25°C

pH: 8.0-8.4

Salinity:34-36 ppt

# Moon Jelly

## Aurelia aurita

### Natural Range

Found throughout the world's oceans.

### Care tips

Moon jellies are relatively easy to keep however they do require stable water quality. Therefore we recommend regular water testing. In addition when adding water it is important to ensure it is of the same quality (temperature, salinity, pH) as the existing tank water. If you are replacing evaporated water remember the salt has not evaporated so Reverse Osmosis (RO) water may be required. Moon jellies do not require aeration as air can become trapped under the animal causing it to float resulting in an inability to feed. Life expectancy is approximately 12 months (in the wild and in captivity).

### Feeding

Jellies are passive filter feeders so it is vital that the food remains in suspension. Live newly hatched brine shrimp is the most commonly used food however with adequate water flow a combination of frozen and fresh brine shrimp can be used. Other foods include frozen copepods and rotifers as well as commercial 'coral' food. Ensure any uneaten food is removed to maintain optimal water quality.

### General Information

Jellies are relatively new to the home aquarium hobby despite being successfully displayed at public aquariums for years. The main reason has been the lack of adequate tanks for home use. Jellies occur in cold and tropical water, from shallow to deep water and while most are marine, there are freshwater species as well.

There are 2 basic jelly types; photosynthetic (which require adequate light similar to corals) and non-photosynthetic (which require no special lighting for growth). Moon jellies which are non-photosynthetic are the most commonly kept marine jellyfish in the trade. As with all jellyfish the critical care factor is to remember the animal is delicate and can be damaged easily. Tanks that encourage a circular water movement without corners are essential. Care should be taken when introducing or moving your jellies as using a net will damage the animal. It is recommended to use a plastic bag with some water and to ensure the jellies always remain in water.

Jellies are a fantastic display animal and many home aquaria have colourful lights included to replicate a display that is typically seen at a public aquarium.