



JELLY CYLINDER NANO

GUIDE TO SUCCESS

Version 10.2020

JELLYFISH ART IS LIVING ART

Thank you for choosing Jellyfish Art!

Our specialized Jelly Cylinder Nano has a unique and optimized suspending water flow pattern designed to keep jellyfish healthy and properly displayed.

This guide provides step-by-step instructions to help you set-up your new jellyfish aquarium and provides instructions on how to care for your jellyfish. Additional information can be found in the “Support” section of our website at Jellyfishart.com. Enjoy your new living art piece!

Jellyfish Art Accessories

Everything you need to maintain the health of your jellyfish is available on our website here: Jellyfishart.com/collections/all

If you have any questions, we're here to help!

Feel free to browse our website resources, call or email for support:

jellyfishart.com

info@jellyfishart.com

(844) 535-5900 | 9:00AM - 5:00PM EST

LET'S GET SOCIAL!

Check out our social media pages for news, promotions and giveaways!

We have [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) and [Instagram](#) accounts.



Facebook - Facebook.com/JellyfishArt/



Instagram - Instagram.com/jellyfisharttank



Twitter - Twitter.com/JellyfishArt, [@JellyfishArt](https://Twitter.com/@JellyfishArt)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 4 Before you Begin
- 5 Setup Checklist
- 6 Useful Links
- 7 List of Parts
- 8 Setting up your Tank
- 9 Mixing Salt Water
- 12 Aquarium Science 101
- 13 The Nitrogen Cycle & Starting your Cycle
- 17 Ordering Jellyfish and Jellyfish Food
- 18 Arrive Alive Guarantee
- 19 Acclimating Jellyfish
- 24 Water Quality
- 25 Aquarium Maintenance
- 28 Feeding
- 32 Using your Artemia Hatcher
- 33 Troubleshooting
- 36 Safety & Warranty Information
- 38 Water Quality Log

Did you know...

- Jellyfish are invertebrates. They are related to sea anemones and corals
- Jellyfish existed before dinosaurs 650 million years ago
- They are found in all of the world's oceans and in some freshwater lakes
- A group of jellyfish is called a bloom, a swarm, or a smack
- Jellyfish are brainless, spineless, heartless, and 95% water
- A simple nervous system is responsible for controlling swim rhythm, pulsing, detecting gravity and chemicals in the water
- Eye spots around the edge of their bell help jellyfish sense light
- Our captive-bred Moon Jellyfish (*Aurelia aurita*) typically have a longer lifespan (typically over 1 year) than their wild counterparts

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Congratulations on purchasing your new Jelly Cylinder Nano! Below are a few helpful tips to keep in mind when taking care of jellyfish.

- The saltwater in which jellyfish live is very important. Saltwater must be made correctly and changed regularly to benefit jellyfish health.
- The initial type of water used when mixing your aquarium water with the provided JellySalt needs to be **reverse osmosis (RO)** or **distilled**. Stay away from any named water bottle brands as these normally have added vitamins and minerals which may be harmful to jellyfish. If you are not sure about if your water will work or not, please contact us!
- **DO NOT USE TAP WATER!**
- When initially testing the salinity of your aquarium water with the provided hydrometer, make sure to “tap” the hydrometer on a hard surface to remove any air bubbles that may have attached to the swing arm. Bubbles on this arm will cause the salinity reading to be inaccurate.
- We recommend having a 5-gallon bucket with a lid so that you can easily store pre-mixed saltwater for water changes. The lid ensures that the water within will not evaporate. This will give you a consistent salinity when performing water changes.
- Rinse your hands with fresh water (**NO SOAP**) each time you interact with your aquarium to remove anything that may be on your hands such as hand sanitizer or lotion. Any chemical that may be on your hands, even in very small amounts, can easily be transferred into your aquarium and remain inside, which can be detrimental to your jellyfish.
- Keep your aquarium out of direct sunlight.
- It is important to keep the aquarium free of leftover food at all times. Uneaten food that has settled to the bottom of the tank can be easily removed or re-suspended using the feeding pipette.
- **The aquarium must fully cycle by following our step-by-step instructions prior to adding jellyfish. This process can take 4-6 weeks and cannot be skipped!**
- Know the water quality parameters of your aquarium (salinity, pH, ammonia, nitrite, nitrate etc.) and keep the parameters within the recommended ranges stated at the end of the manual. Jellyfish Art recommends purchasing a saltwater aquarium test kit, such as the API Reef Master Test Kit available on our website. Most local fish stores are also willing to test your water quality if you bring them a sample.
- Your aquarium can be scratched by abrasive materials, including paper towels! Use a clean soft or microfiber cloth to wipe your aquarium.

SETUP CHECKLIST (START HERE)

- Basic setup
Check list of parts, Setting up your tank PAGE 6

- Mixing Saltwater PAGE 8

- Establishing your Cycle PAGE 11

- Wait 4-6 Weeks** Start Date: _____
Follow our cycling guide, introduce one of the recommended ammonia sources and Bio Starter. Use this time to review feeding and maintenance.

- Redeem Jellyfish PAGE 17
Use this time to review acclimation procedures

- Acclimate your Jellyfish PAGE 19

- Feeding PAGE 28

- Your First Water Change & Maintenance PAGE 25

USEFUL LINKS

Making Salt Water:

[Youtube.com/watch?v=Sa2epjqol2M](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sa2epjqol2M)

Redeeming Jellyfish:

[Youtube.com/watch?v=-HpUJOREyol](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-HpUJOREyol)

Receiving and Acclimating Jellyfish:

[Youtube.com/watch?v=-HpUJOREyol](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-HpUJOREyol)

Purchasing JellyFood:

[Jellyfishart.com/collections/all/products/jelly-food-60ml](https://www.jellyfishart.com/collections/all/products/jelly-food-60ml)

Purchasing Brine Shrimp Eggs:

[Jellyfishart.com/collections/jellyfish-food/products/brine-shrimp-egg-refill](https://www.jellyfishart.com/collections/jellyfish-food/products/brine-shrimp-egg-refill)

Purchasing JellySalt:

[Jellyfishart.com/collections/all/products/jelly-salt-5-gallon](https://www.jellyfishart.com/collections/all/products/jelly-salt-5-gallon)

Purchasing Additional Accessories:

[Jellyfishart.com/collections/all](https://www.jellyfishart.com/collections/all)

LIST OF PARTS

Box includes all accessories for keeping happy and healthy jellyfish:

1. Jelly Cylinder Nano Aquarium
2. Power Supply
3. LED Light Bulb
4. LED RF Remote Control
5. Air Pump
6. Hydrometer
7. Jelly Bio Starter
8. Feeding Pipette
9. Cleaning Brush
10. Chemi-pure Blue Nano
11. Jelly Salt
12. Jelly Food (Sent with Jellies)



proceeding. If you are missing any parts of your aquarium kit, please contact Jellyfish Art before proceeding with setup.

Contact info@jellyfishart.com for any product returns or replacement requests that would fall under our 1-year warranty.

SETTING UP YOUR TANK

Instructional videos available online at Jellyfishart.com under the “Support” header.

1. Rinse your aquarium and black foam sponge pad out with fresh water. This is to remove any potential dust that may have accumulated during production. Rinsing can be done in a sink or by taking the aquarium into a shower/bathtub. Be careful to avoid scratching the acrylic! The black foam insert should be rung out several times and air dried before adding into your aquarium. Dry your aquarium with a clean cloth.
2. Seat the LED bulb into socket of base.
3. Connect power supply to the black socket plug.
4. The air pump can be installed either outside of the aquarium, or within the base.
5. Connect the flexible silicone tubing ends coming out of the aquarium bottom to the air pump. **IMPORTANT: Make sure the pump is positioned to avoid any kinks to the flexible lines that could result in air blockage.**
6. Place aquarium on the base. Ensure the alignment notch is properly centered with the alignment peg under the aquarium.
7. Note: Optional use airflow control valve is not typically needed and may be reserved for optional use in the future.

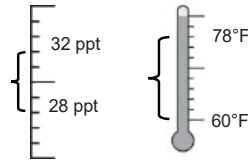


Please note: Keep aquarium away from direct sunlight, heat sources, or electrical equipment. Place on a sturdy, level, and flat surface. Ensure that you have two wall outlets within close proximity. It is encouraged that the cordage has a “drip loop” under the electrical outlet, so any water that may be spilled will not run down the cord directly into the electrical outlet.

MIXING SALT WATER

Clean, pure saltwater is the most important component needed for maintaining healthy jellyfish. **When mixing salt water DO NOT USE TAP WATER**, natural ocean water or water with added vitamins / minerals. This will immediately void any Arrive Alive Claims!

Jellyfish do well in salinity between 30 – 33 ppt / 1.023 – 1.025 SG and a temperature of 60-78F with ideal temperatures between 65-74F.



What is salinity?

- Salinity is a measure of the amount of dissolved salts (ions) in the water. Salinity is a very important water parameter to monitor. The traditional way to express salinity is in parts per thousand (ppt) or specific gravity (SG). The Moon Jellyfish (*Aurelia aurita*) we breed in our aquaculture facility thrive at a salinity of 30 ppt (parts per thousand). Normal seawater is about 35 ppt, while freshwater is near 0 ppt.

How do I measure salinity?

- There are many tools you can use to measure salinity, such as a hydrometer, refractometer, or digital refractometer. A hydrometer is included with your Jellyfish Art aquarium kit. It measures salinity in both parts per thousand (ppt) and Specific Gravity (SG).
- **IMPORTANT:** Always tap off any internal bubbles after filling your hydrometer with salt water. Bubbles on the reading arm can give an inaccurate salinity reading. It is a good idea to periodically test your hydrometer with fresh water. It should read 0. It is also best to rinse with fresh water before and after use to remove any salt buildup. Line up the reading arm with the numbers on the outside of the hydrometer - this is your salinity.

What type of fresh water do I use to make the salt water?

- Use Reverse-Osmosis (RO) or Distilled water **without** added vitamins or minerals.

MIXING SALT WATER

Where can I purchase my Reverse Osmosis or Distilled water?

- Grocery stores
- Superstores such as Wal-Mart and Pharmacies
- If you are unsure about your source of water, contact us! We are happy to help.
- **Read the label!** Most labels will tell you how the water is filtered.

Why is salinity important?

- Because jellyfish are made up of 95% water, saltwater in their environment should stay constant. Water is constantly moving through the thin cell membranes of jellyfish because of a process called osmosis. Therefore, it is important to stay within the salinity range to avoid shock.
- Exposure to any type of extreme change in salinity rapidly will shock your jellyfish and potentially cause harm. To avoid shock during water changes, the new saltwater should be the same salinity as the current aquarium water.

How do I mix my saltwater correctly?

- Use a clean, “aquarium-use” only 1-gallon water jug or 5-gallon bucket as your mixing container to avoid introducing contaminants into your water.
- Fill the container with the proper amount of Reverse Osmosis (RO)/ Distilled water.
- Add the salt (always add salt to water, not water to salt) and mix thoroughly until all salt is dissolved.
- Allow time for the new saltwater to come to room temperature so as to match the temperature of the tank water. It is best to let this sit overnight in the same room as the aquarium and mixed periodically.
- Measure the salinity of the water with your hydrometer and adjust if it is out of range. Be sure to flick or tap the hydrometer to remove any bubbles from the reader arm as bubbles can give an inaccurate reading. If you are having constant problems with salinity, consider investing in a refractometer, which is an instrument used to measure salinity and tends to be more accurate than a hydrometer.
- It is never a bad idea to have extra mixed saltwater on hand. Once mixed, it can be stored as long as needed in a 5 gallon bucket with a lid.

MIXING SALT WATER

Can I add salt crystals directly to my aquarium to raise the salinity?

- No! Adding salt crystals or concentrated saltwater directly to your aquarium will harm the jellyfish.

Do I need to worry about my aquarium water evaporating?

- As long as you follow the water change schedule, evaporation will be minimal. Also, because our jellyfish aquariums have lids, evaporation between weekly water changes is not a major issue. As a result, the water level and salinity of Jellyfish Art aquariums tend to stay very stable.
- Remember, when water evaporates, salt stays behind – which will raise salinity. For this reason, it is advised to check your aquarium’s salinity prior to doing any water changes to ensure similar salinities.

What type of salt do I use to make the correct salt water?

- We recommend using our pre-packaged Jelly Salt for your weekly water changes available at Jellyfishart.com. Jellyfish Art’s salt comes conveniently weighed out in 1, and 5 gallon proportions to help take the “guesswork” out of mixing saltwater of the desired salinity.
- Be sure the aquarium salt you use is for saltwater aquariums, not freshwater aquariums. Using natural seawater from the ocean can be very harmful.
- Do not use “sea salt” intended for cooking as this does not have the right mix of ions needed to match sea water.
- We do not recommend using other salt brands or pre-mixed saltwater. Salt mixes all contain different levels of many elements some of which may not be ideal for Jellyfish culture. The Jelly Salt we offer is used in our state certified jellyfish aquaculture facility, is balanced specifically for jellyfish culture and is what the animals are used to.

How do I adjust pre-mixed saltwater if the salinity is too high or low?

- Salinity lower than 28ppt can be raised by adding more salt to the mix of saltwater over time. **Never add salt directly to your aquarium.**
- Salinity higher than 33ppt can be lowered by adding some Reverse Osmosis (RO) or Distilled fresh water to the saltwater mix.

AQUARIUM SCIENCE 101

Your guide to success!

The species of jellyfish that you will be acquiring is the Moon Jellyfish, *Aurelia aurita*. Though a relatively simple species, there are components to this animal's biology and aquarium keeping, that in order to be successful, you should be aware of. Our customer base ranges from advanced aquarists of hobbyists to people who have never taken care of an aquarium before. We have included basic information, tips, and guidelines to help people of all skill levels enjoy jellyfish keeping.

Moon jellyfish are roughly 95% water! The health and well-being of jellyfish relies heavily on the condition of the saltwater in which they are living. There are several different chemical compounds and properties that play a role in the overall health of an aquarium such as salinity, temperature, pH, and the components of the nitrogen cycle, all of which are detailed in the following pages.

The Nitrogen Cycle

Inside a properly set up aquarium, there exists a microscopic population of beneficial nitrifying bacteria. These bacteria keep the chemical balance of the saltwater within a safe range for your jellyfish and serve as the biological filtration for your aquarium.

Without proper care, ammonia (NH₃) from jellyfish waste and decomposing food from overfeeding can build up to harmful levels within your aquarium. This leads to an unhealthy environment for your jellyfish.

To maintain a balanced environment inside your aquarium, it is important to:

- Support the growth of nitrifying bacteria that consume ammonia prior to adding jellyfish
- Perform weekly water changes to remove nitrates from your system. See information on how to perform proper water changes on [PAGE 25](#)
- Feed the proper proportions

THE NITROGEN CYCLE

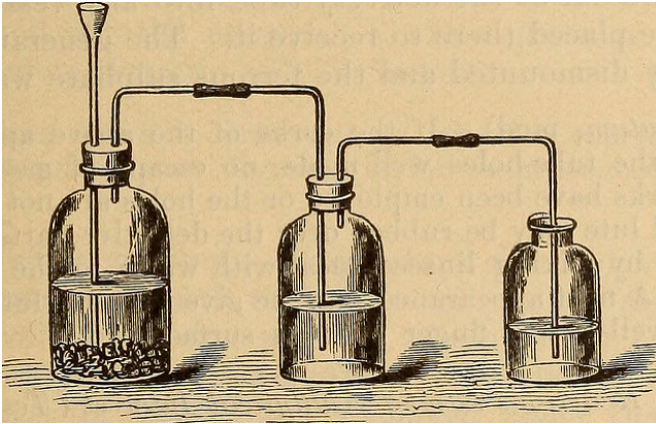
How does the Nitrogen Cycle work?

Ammonia (NH_3) \gg Nitrite (NO_2) \gg Nitrate (NO_3)

- Nitrosomonas bacteria convert toxic Ammonia (NH_3) to Nitrite (NO_2)
- Nitrobacter bacteria convert Nitrite (NO_2) into Nitrate (NO_3)
- Nitrate (NO_3) is diluted inside of the system through frequent water changes



How to Cycle Your Jellyfish Aquarium?



Start pedaling! Let's get your aquarium properly cycled!

Before we go into the details of cycling, let do a quick overview of what occurs biologically during the process. Toxic ammonia is converted by bacteria into nitrite, then nitrite is converted by bacteria into nitrate. Nitrate is the final byproduct and will remain in the aquarium.

Since nitrate is the last step in the cycle it is also an indicator that a cycle has occurred and that your bacteria colony has grown.

Before you start

A water quality test kit will be your best friend during this process. We highly recommend that you purchase a master water quality test kit from our website if you don't already have one (avoid the strip tests as they are not accurate). The test kit will tell you exactly what is happening with your water and the results are a clear indicator of the bacterial activity.

Don't let the science scare you, it's not as complicated as it sounds!

Let's get down to the nitty-gritty, when it comes to creating a strong cycle in your Jellyfish Art aquarium there are many different ways to do this! No particular method is necessarily the best way; at the end they all essentially do the same thing. Basically, an ammonia source is provided, then bacteria are added and then time is given for the bacteria to break down the ammonia and nitrites.

Ammonia source

Once your saltwater has been properly mixed and added to the aquarium, you will be ready to introduce your ammonia source. This is an area of varied opinions, methods and suggestions. Typically, everyone has a different way that they feel is the correct way to accomplish this... hooray controversy! All-in-all, each method works just the same; so, decide which of the following methods you prefer and then stick to it.

How to Cycle Your Jellyfish Aquarium?

The following are valid ammonia source options, more details on each method will follow:

- Blue legged hermit crabs + fish food
- Live brine shrimp
- Tiny piece of raw shrimp tail
- Ammonium Chloride drops

Bacteria source

The second crucial aspect of an aquarium cycle is live beneficial bacteria which will “feed” on ammonia and nitrite.

This bacterial process will naturally occur, but to help boost the bacterial activity we add our Jelly-Bio Starter. The 2 oz bottle contains both strains of beneficial bacteria allowing you to speed up the process and help establish the biological filtration (aka bacteria colony) in your aquarium.

Our Jelly-Bio Starter is a live product and expiration date must be observed prior to use. If a new Bio Starter bottle is needed it is available for purchase directly on our website.

The product should be shaken before using to suspend the bacteria particles. 3 capfuls of Jelly-Bio Starter will treat 2 gallons.

In addition to the Jelly-Bio Starter we highly recommend a weekly addition of Jelly-Bio Maintain. This product will give a bacterial boost through the cycling process and will provide additional bacteria that will help stabilize the water parameters.

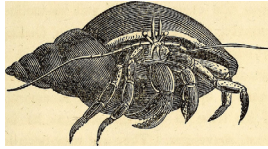
If you want to add an extra boost of bacteria, you may consider adding a few small pieces of live rock. Live rock is sold in most marine aquarium stores and contains living microorganisms that can be beneficial to an aquarium. It is important to note that rock should never be placed in the main display area of your aquarium as this can cause injury to the jellies. Instead small pieces 1” in size can be placed in the back of the tank on top of the black sponge where it has a cut out. This method is great, but we will mention that live rock always carries the risk of bringing worms and other critters with it. These critters may or may not be pests, but it’s important to note.

How to Cycle Your Jellyfish Aquarium?

The Cycle process – Choose a method

Let's jump back to our ammonia source and discuss this a little further. The goal of any of these ammonia sources is to reach an ammonia level of 2 ppm. This level can be tested with the master water quality test kit. Avoid ammonia levels higher than 2 ppm as this can be too much and stall the whole process. Note: Cleaning products that are ammonia based should under no circumstances be used in or near an aquarium. Additionally, using a live fish (damsel fish etc.) should never be used to cycle a small aquarium.

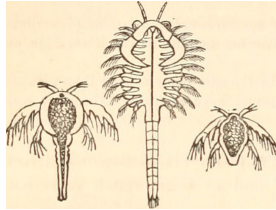
Blue Legged hermit crabs



Add 3-4 small blue legged hermit crabs to the aquarium; these may be purchased at a local marine aquarium store (pick small ones no bigger than 1"). Buy a small pack of frozen brine shrimp – Feed the hermit crabs a tiny sliver of brine shrimp once per day. Only feed enough food that the crabs can fully consume in 24 hours.

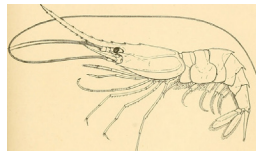
The crabs will eat the frozen food and produce ammonia via their waste. These hermit crabs are the only other thing you can keep with jellyfish. They will actually serve as a great companion cleanup crew that will eat small amounts of jellyfish food that may have been missed.

Live brine shrimp



To use this as an ammonia source you will hatch 3-4 scoops of brine shrimp eggs in the hatcher. Once they hatch (24-48 hours) start adding all the brine shrimp that hatches. The hatcher should produce for about 3-5 days; just make sure not to move the hatcher so that egg shells don't make it into the tank. Multiple hatch cycles will be needed, check your ammonia levels and repeat the hatcher process until the ammonia reaches 2ppm.

Tiny piece of raw shrimp tail

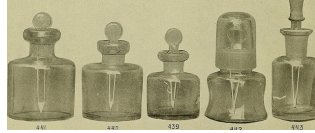


For this method you will need a for human consumption raw shrimp.

How to Cycle Your Jellyfish Aquarium?

When you remove the tail from it's shell you can put a tiny piece of the meat into the aquarium. The piece of shrimp meat should be small about 1/4" - 1/2". Watch the ammonia daily until it reaches 2 ppm. In this method, avoid reaching ammonia levels higher than 2 ppm as this can stall the cycle process.

Ammonium Chloride drops



This product has been used in aquariums for a long time, it works well, but can easily be overdosed which will ruin the cycle. Follow the manufacturer instructions and dose it slowly, test frequently until 2 ppm of ammonia is reached in the aquarium.

I chose my method now what?

Before you start counting days, it is very important that you check your aquarium for proper flow. There should be bubbles visible in the back of the tank when removing the lid and looking from above.

Now that you checked for proper flow and chose your cycling method, stick to it and give the tank some time. This is the moment where a little bit of patience goes a long way. We get it, you're probably anxiously excited to order your jellies, but believe us that a proper cycle is worth it. A tank that is fully cycled will yield healthy thriving jellies. On the other hand, if jellies are added to a tank that is not fully cycled it will turn into a tedious battle to control ammonia. Ultimately jellies in an un-cycled tank will develop holes and most probably die unless a strict and tedious protocol is applied for a number of weeks

Note: During the cycle process NO water changes should be performed. Water changes will only start after the aquarium has fully cycled.

The ammonia should reach 2ppm at some point so keep an eye on your parameters. Once the ammonia reaches this level you will start to eventually see it decline. As ammonia goes down the nitrite will go up. This is good and on the right track! As the process continues your test results will start to indicate nitrates, this means your closer to the finish line. Make sure to keep a log of each water test you perform, you may want to photograph the results for easy access. Maintaining this data is good to identify how the bacteria are behaving.

The tank is fully cycled once your test results read as follows:

Zero – Ammonia

Zero – Nitrite

20+ ppm - Nitrate (if Nitrate is at zero, the tank is not ready)

Note: The Nitrate test kit can yield a false low reading if the test is not done properly. Make sure to follow the instruction in the API booklet that came with your test kit or the instructions in this video:

<https://youtu.be/RhoGelp6t0k>

What to do before ordering your jellyfish?

Congratulations your aquarium has fully cycled, before ordering your new pets make sure to check the nitrate levels. Since nitrate is the byproduct of bacterial activity it will build and highly elevated nitrates are not ideal for marine life. Nitrate should be maintained below 40 ppm and ideally below 20 ppm. After the cycle process your nitrate levels can very well be at 80 ppm or even 160 ppm. To reduce this you may perform a series of water changes spread out over a couple of days to reduce the nitrates. (Make sure the new salt water is the same salinity and temperature as the water in your aquarium)

Additional notes:

What type of chemical filtration do Jellyfish Art aquariums use?

- Chemi-pure Blue Nano Packet
- A 5-month supply is available for purchase at Jellyfishart.com

How often do I change out the Chemi-pure blue packet?

- The packet should be changed once a month or twice a month for cleaner water. Be sure to rinse the Chemi-Pure Blue Nano packet with fresh water until it runs clear before adding it into your aquarium. Do not open the inner packet. The packet is designed to be submerged and contain the microbeads.

What do I do if I am not sure if my cycle is started properly?

- Testing the water with your master test kit will tell you exactly where the cycle stands. If you have questions reach out to us! Jellyfish Art takes pride in our customer service.

We can be reached at: 844-535-5900 from 8AM - 5PM Eastern
Monday - Friday info@jellyfishart.com.

ORDERING JELLYFISH

It is important to allow time for your aquarium to complete the Nitrogen Cycle prior to the introduction of jellyfish. There must be a way for the aquarium to process waste and harmful chemicals produced from feeding your jellyfish before your jellyfish can survive long-term inside. Please refer to the Cycling Guide found on PAGE 14.

Make sure a caretaker will be available to receive jellyfish shipment. The caretaker has several hours after receiving jellyfish to acclimate them to the aquarium, but it is best to start acclimation as soon as possible. Refer to [Jellyfishart.com/apps/help-center#!scheduling-jellyfish-delivery](https://www.jellyfishart.com/apps/help-center#!scheduling-jellyfish-delivery) for information about scheduling your jellyfish's arrival date. Jellyfish Art ships Moon jellyfish Monday through Thursday via FedEx Overnight or 2-Day Express. Saturday deliveries require extra postage.

To redeem your jellyfish, go to [Jellyfishart.com](https://www.jellyfishart.com) and click on the Redeem Jellyfish header at the top of the page. Add the correct jellyfish package to your cart, and then click "Checkout". Coupon codes are able to be applied on the Checkout page. Scroll to the code entry box and enter the unique coupon code sent to you via email, then press Redeem. If you need assistance redeeming or have any questions, contact us by phone at (844) 535-5900 or by email at info@jellyfishart.com.

The ideal temperature range for moon jellyfish is 65 – 74°F.

There are many species of Moon jellyfish (*Aurelia aurita*) in the world. Our particular Moon jellyfish thrive in both cool and warm water allowing them to adapt well to most indoor environments. Their full temperature range can be 60-78F. Most important to note regarding temperature is to avoid temperature fluctuations throughout the day, stable temperature is key!

Upon arrival, acclimate your jellyfish for at least 1 hour so that they slowly adjust to the room temperature of their new home.

What happens when the temperature is over 78°F?

Jellyfish may begin to pulse very slowly. If left in warm water for several days, shrinking, inversion, and disintegration can occur.

What happens when the temperature is less than 60°F?

Jellyfish become lethargic and pulse very slowly until they acclimate to a warmer water temperature.

ARRIVE ALIVE GUARANTEE

Jellyfish Art offers an Arrive Alive Guarantee for 10 days on our Moon jellyfish livestock. We guarantee Moon jellyfish that leave our aquaculture facility will ARRIVE ALIVE at its destination and STAY ALIVE for at least 10 days in a properly set up aquarium.

If your purchase does not arrive alive or if your Moon jellyfish expires within 10 days of receiving them, we will replace them for free (excluding shipping). It is very important to follow the instructions at the below link to ensure you qualify for the Arrive Alive Claim. *Conditions apply*

To learn more and initiate the Arrive Alive Claim process, visit:

[Jellyfishart.com/apps/help-center#!arrive-alive-guarantee](https://jellyfishart.com/apps/help-center#!arrive-alive-guarantee)

Please take and save a picture of your jellyfish sealed in the bag prior to acclimation. This will help in the event that you need to file an Arrive Alive Claim.

Jellyfish Art takes pride in packaging jellyfish and shipping them safely across the nation. However, due to the nature of shipping live animals, there are circumstances that could impact the arrival of your jellyfish safely that are outside of Jellyfish Art's control such as carrier delays, weather, holidays, and invalid shipping addresses.

ACCLIMATION

Acclimating Jellyfish Overview Instructional videos can be found online at Jellyfishart.com.

What is Acclimation?

After arriving at your doorstep, jellyfish must be gradually introduced to their new home since water conditions in shipping bag (such as salinity, temperature and pH) may be different from those inside of your aquarium. Rushing the acclimation process will shock your jellyfish and potentially cause harm. This process takes about an hour.

Before Acclimating:

- Ensure caretaker is available to receive & acclimate jellyfish
- Jelly Cylinder Nano is set up with salt water (1.023-1.025 SG / 30-33 ppt) and running without issue.
- Read and understand the contents of this manual to learn about the different components that come into play when caring for jellyfish. Be aware of the recommended maintenance following acclimation.
- Make sure your Jelly Cylinder Nano is free of bubbles that may be stuck to the inner walls of the aquarium and that your black sponge pad is fully submerged before adding jellyfish.
- Ask any questions you may have regarding jellyfish care.

During Acclimation:

- Allow the jellyfish bag to slowly adjust to room temperature.
- Water exchange between aquarium and acclimation bag to slowly introduce jellyfish to the aquarium. See following pages.
- Introduce jellyfish to aquarium.

After Acclimation:

- Allot time to monitor the health of your jellyfish after acclimation.
- If jellyfish suction or flow issues occur, adjust the white airflow control valves.

Refer to the Troubleshooting section for more information. Jellyfish may float or sink when first introduced to tank. Check your Salinity again to ensure proper ranges. Jellyfish may also appear to not pulse or look lethargic. This is normal shipping behavior and will normalize once the jellyfish acclimate.

ACCLIMATION

- Rinse your hands thoroughly with fresh water each time you come into contact with your aquarium. DO NOT use soap. Any chemical that may be on your hands can be easily transferred into your aquarium. Hand sanitizers, soaps, and lotions can be detrimental to your jellyfish even in very small amounts.
- Designate a cup or container to be used solely for aquarium maintenance. This means that every single time that you remove water or remove the jellyfish; it should be done with this container. A cup or container that is not designated as “aquarium-use” only could be contaminated in such a way that it could harm jellyfish, such as soap residue from washing.
- After receiving your package of Moon jellyfish, open it and verify the contents of the package. Note the condition of the ice packs and the package appearance over-all.
- We ask that you take and save a picture of your jellyfish SEALED in the bag in which they arrived. Picture quality does help us in the event that you may need to use our jellyfish 10-day Arrive Alive Guarantee. See [PAGE 18](#) for further information on our Arrive Alive Claim process. Even if your jellyfish appear in rough shape or lifeless, proceed with acclimation as instructed. Jellyfish have an amazing ability to recover and regenerate in the correct conditions.
- If it appears that your ice packs have ruptured during transit, please rinse the outside of the bags thoroughly with fresh water before proceeding.
- It is important to think ahead for any potential spills that may happen. It is a good idea to have a hand towel or paper towels nearby. A large, clean bowl can be used to work over in the steps of getting the jellyfish out of the shipping bag to avoid any kind of spillage.
- **PRO TIP:** On arrival, it is best to open your box and remove the bag containing the jellyfish. Place this bag next to the aquarium and allow it to sit for 1-2 hours. This will allow the water in the bag to very slowly adjust to room temperature before proceeding! After this time has passed then you may continue with the following acclimation steps.

ACCLIMATION

1. Jellyfish arrive in an insulated shipping container. Ensure that the caretaker is available to receive the jellyfish shipment. Tracking information for shipments are sent via email to the purchaser. Acclimate jellyfish as soon as possible within 8 hours. Take a picture of the jellyfish within the bag upon arrival. Remove jellyfish bags from the insulated packaging. Allow the jellyfish bag to adjust to the room temperature in which the aquarium is housed before proceeding with acclimation. Do not tear the outermost plastic bag; this was included in your shipment to be used as the acclimation bag.



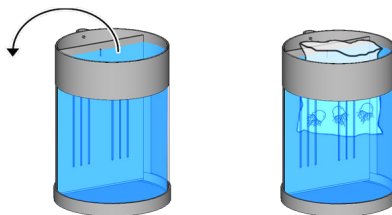
2. Place the smaller bags with the jellyfish inside into the larger acclimation bag. With caution, create a hole at the top of the bags large enough for the jellies to be removed safely. Once the bag has a hole of a sufficient size, lightly turn the smaller bags upside-down to release the jellyfish into the larger acclimation bag. Once the jellyfish are inside of the larger acclimation bag, the acclimation process can begin.



3. Discard approximately half of the water the jellyfish had been shipped in. Be careful not to pour out any jellyfish! Ensure that you have added a dose of JellyBio Starter to your aquarium and that it has been running with saltwater for at least 4-6 weeks before acclimating your jellyfish. Use the feeding pipette to remove and visible air bubbles that may be stuck to the walls of the tank. Use your hydrometer to verify your salinity is within ranges.



4. It is important to remove enough water from your Jelly Cylinder Nano so that it does not overflow when placing the acclimation bag full of jellyfish at the top of the aquarium. Roll down the edges of the acclimation bag to help keep it oriented. At this point you can float the jellyfish bag within the tank. **DO NOT** release the jellyfish immediately. Jellyfish must slowly acclimate to their new aquarium's water conditions.



ACCLIMATION

5. Add 1/4 of a cup of system water into the acclimation bag. Be careful that air bubbles don't get trapped within or underneath jellyfish when pouring. Air bubbles that get stuck under a jellyfish can result in a hole developing in their tissue. Pouring water down the side of the acclimation bag close to the water level will help reduce bubbles that could be introduced during the acclimation process.



6. Repeat this process of adding a small amount of system water into the acclimation bag every 10 minutes for at least one hour if not longer. This will allow the jellyfish to slowly adjust to their new aquarium's water chemistry. Rushing the acclimation process will shock your jellyfish and potentially cause harm.

7. Submerge the acclimation bag in the aquarium and allow jellyfish to swim out. Any water removed during step 4 can be added back into the aquarium so that the water level is in-between the minimum and maximum marking on the vertical slit towards the top of the aquarium.

8. The jellyfish may swim and pulse slowly or not at all for the first 24-72 hours while acclimating to their new home. They may also float or sink depending on any potential salinity differences. This is normal. At this point, ensure that there is a steady stream of bubbles emitting from both of the bubble channels. (See arrow)



9. The jellyfish can be fed 24 hours after acclimation. Please refer to the feeding section on [PAGE 28](#) for more information. There should never be excessive amounts of food at the bottom of the aquarium. It is very important to not overfeed and keep the aquarium clean and free of uneaten food/debris to promote good water chemistry.

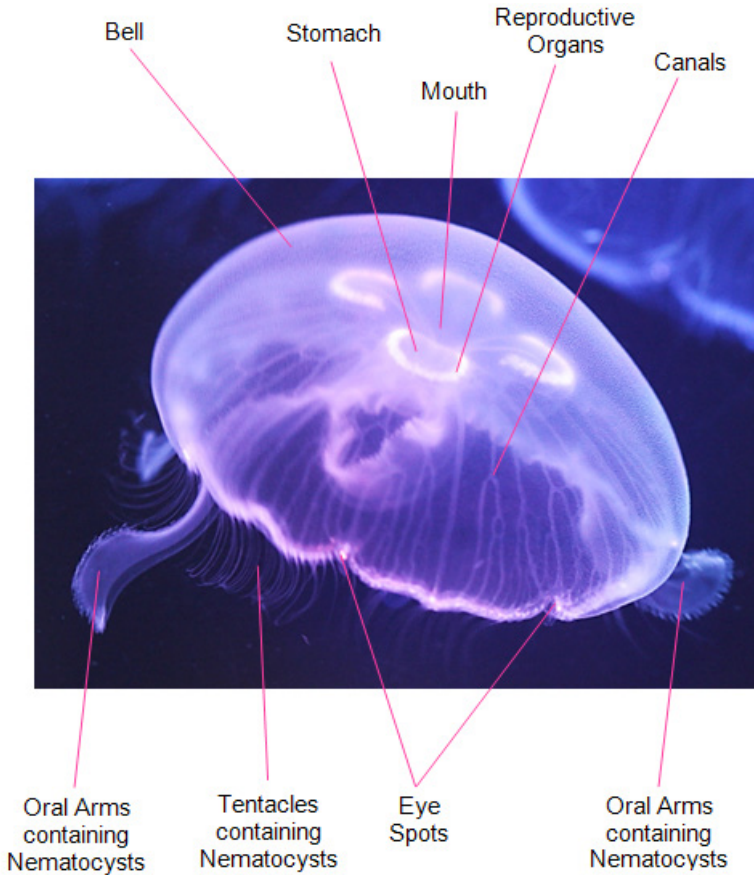
10. Monitor the flow of the aquarium. Ensure that both of the air pump outputs located on the top of the pump are set to the minimum flow amount.

11. Be sure to follow the recommended continued maintenance guidelines on [PAGE 25](#).

**During the first two weeks after acclimation of your jellyfish, we recommend that you feed your jellyfish lightly and utilize the Target/Spot Feeding method. See [PAGE 28](#) for feeding amounts. This is done because the beginning stages of a new aquarium are fragile and overfeeding will lead to excessively high amounts of ammonia. **

JELLYFISH JARGON

Jellyfish are beautiful in their simplicity. Though they do not possess many of the major organs one would think are needed to survive, their simple body plan is comprised of the essential elements necessary to have thrived in the world's oceans for millions of years.



Note: the nematocysts or stinging cells of moon jellyfish have varying degrees of potency. While some people may not react to jellyfish stings, others may develop a mild rash. The jellyfish from our aquaculture facility have reduced stinging potential and can be handled directly with caution and supervision.

WATER QUALITY - WATER PARAMETERS

Temperature	60 - 78° F (Ideally 65-74F)	
Salinity	1.023 - 1.025 SG 30 - 33 PPT	
PH	8.0 - 8.4	
Ammonia	< 0.25 ppm	Ideally 0.0
Nitrites	< 0.25 ppm	Ideally 0.0
Nitrates	< 40 ppm	Ideally 0-10

What is Salinity?

Salinity is a measure of the amount of salt in water. We recommend keeping the salinity between 30 - 33 ppt. If measuring in Specific Gravity, we recommend a range of 1.023 - 1.025 SG. Salinity is important for jellyfish health.

What is pH?

pH is a measure of acidity. The pH scale ranges from 1-14 and is logarithmic. This means that even small changes in pH make a large impact on your aquarium's water chemistry. Your aquarium's pH should be kept between 8.0-8.4. To raise or lower your aquarium's pH safely, please contact Jellyfish Art for recommendations.

Note: Your aquarium's pH changes naturally a small amount throughout the day.

What is Ammonia?

Ammonia is the first stage of the nitrogen cycle. Ammonia is a result of decaying and uneaten food and is present in all aquatic environments. Specialized bacteria that we provide help break ammonia down into Nitrite, a less harmful element for jellyfish. Under 0.25 ppm is ideal.

What are Nitrites?

As Ammonia is broken down by the bacteria, Nitrite forms and is then consumed by other bacteria into a less harmful form called Nitrates. Under 0.25 ppm is ideal for this element.

What are Nitrates?

Nitrates are the final stage of the Nitrogen Cycle and are not as harmful as the earlier elements. Nitrates can reach up to 40 ppm and not harm the jellyfish but it is best to keep this under 20 and even less is ideal.

JELLYFISH AQUARIUM MAINTENANCE

Changing out the saltwater in your aquarium on a weekly to bi-weekly basis will improve the quality of your aquarium's water and in turn, promote the health of your jellyfish. Refer to our online video tutorials available on Jellyfishart.com for a more visual instruction.

How are water changes done?

- When performing maintenance on your jellyfish aquarium, we recommend removing the jellyfish and placing them in a clean, "aquarium-use" only cup or bowl. This is to avoid injury while cleaning and performing a water change.
- Remove some system water to avoid displacing water and spilling when you reach into your aquarium. Be sure to clean any algae off the walls on a regular basis. Utilize your cleaning brush for this task. The easiest way to remove water and waste from the bottom of your aquarium is to use a siphon hose to remove the particles while draining the saltwater to be replaced during a water change. Removing waste can also be done manually with the feeding pipette. If you do not have a siphon, cupping water out manually also works well.

How often do you do water changes and how much water do you replace?

- Recommended amount of water to be changed weekly: 50%. Try not to change more than 50% water volume at one time as to maintain the equilibrium in the tank. Frequency and percentages can vary depending on quantity of food added to the aquarium, and stocking levels.

Some of the factors influencing your aquarium's water chemistry include:

- The number of jellyfish living in your aquarium (the bio-load)
- How much, how often, and what you are feeding your jellyfish
- Your degree of effort put into your aquarium and keeping it clean
- More frequent water changes may be beneficial. However, conducting water changes too frequently can also cause problems. Use the above amount as a good baseline for water changes.
- Consult with a Jellyfish Art Representative if your water chemistry is consistently off. We recommend keeping a schedule or a record to know when to service your aquarium. A water quality chart can be found at the end of this manual.

JELLYFISH AQUARIUM MAINTENANCE

What else should I know about water changes?

- The cleaner you keep your aquarium, the better your water quality will be. This will promote growth and healthy jellyfish. Taking proper care of your aquarium will create less work for you in the long run by avoiding runaway water quality parameters that will require additional maintenance.
- Since you are removing some of the nitrifying bacteria needed while doing a water change, it is highly recommended to replenish this population by adding a capful of JellyBio Maintain each time you do a water change!
- Ensure there are no air bubbles stuck to the sides of the aquarium from doing a water change before placing your jellyfish back into the aquarium. Having bubbles on the side of your aquarium can result in a jellyfish producing a hole if the bubble gets stuck under the jellyfish. Refer to the troubleshooting section if this occurs.
- Occasionally remove the black filter sponge and wring it out in the saltwater you removed from doing a water change. This is to dislodge any food particulate that could be causing problems for your aquarium's water chemistry. This provides some mechanical filtration in the process. **Do not clean the sponge pad in the sink with tap water**, as this is where majority of your nitrifying bacteria live. Doing so will result in a loss of biological filtration.
- You may need to remove the jellyfish when doing a large cleaning. In a clean, "aquarium-use" only cup, gently remove the jellyfish with some tank water. Isolating your jellyfish prior to doing any maintenance on the tank drastically reduces the chances of injury to the jellyfish while cleaning. Jellyfish must be removed from the aquarium prior to using any large-diameter siphon hose.
- Be sure to clean out the bulb of your pipette periodically.

Changing your aquarium's water chemistry rapidly will impact the health of the Jellyfish! It is never advisable to change over 50% volume at one time.

JELLYFISH AQUARIUM MAINTENANCE

Instructional videos available online in our “Support” section.

Know when to service your aquarium! Keep a record of when you conduct a Water Change or gather water quality parameters to maintain regime. A clean, well maintained aquarium will promote jellyfish growth and activity.

Daily Responsibilities:

- Feed jellyfish. Refer to the feeding section for more information. Ensure that the air pump is running and promoting the proper flow of the aquarium.
- Check to make sure the water level is correct. It should be within the length of the topmost vertical slit of your Jelly Cylinder Nano.
- Monitor jellyfish for any changes in behavior

Weekly Responsibilities:

- Conduct a 50% Water Change if necessary, always ensuring that the new water is the same temperature and salinity as the current aquarium water. Refer to the Water Change section for more guidelines. During a water change you will want to remove any uneaten jellyfish food and detritus. A siphon, or “vacuum hose,” is the easiest way to remove any uneaten food or debris from the bottom of your aquarium. The feeding pipette can also be used to remove particulates from the aquarium manually if you do not have a siphon hose. A siphon hose can be found on our website or at most pet stores. Wiping down interior surfaces with cleaning brush prior to doing a water change will allow for easy removal of algae buildup.
- Gather water quality information

Monthly Responsibilities:

- Replace the Chemi-pure Blue Nano packet placed in the back of the aquarium. Remember to rinse the new packet under fresh water until the water runs clear before insertion to remove dust from manufacturing. Do not open the inner packet! The Chemi-pure Blue Nano packet needs to be submerged under water to work properly.
- When conducting a Water Change, periodically (every 6 weeks) take out the black foam sponge found in the back of the aquarium and gently ring it within the system water that has been removed. This is to dislodge any food or debris that may have accumulated. Remember that the black sponge is the home for the beneficial bacteria, treat the sponge gently and do not let it dry out. The goal is to remove loose debris but not to make it spotless. **Do not clean this sponge pad with fresh water as this will harm your bacteria population.**

FEEDING

Standard feeding amounts:

- 1/4 of a scoop of JellyFood daily for the first 2 week and if needed can be increased to 1/2 a scoop daily afterwards. The small scoop is located within food bag.
- -OR- enough strained live artemia (baby brine shrimp from the included hatcher) that can be consumed in 15-20 minutes. Use the white sieve to collect daily hatched brine to feed. See [PAGE 32](#) for more information.

PRO TIP: Remove uneaten food daily to avoid fouling the water.

In the wild, jellyfish rely heavily on oceanic currents for food. As they pulse, they create a micro-current that brings prey items such as zooplankton (free-swimming organisms including krill, larval crustaceans, and fish) into contact with the stinging surfaces of their tentacle. It is important to recognize that jellyfish do not need to eat very much food in order to maintain healthy jellyfish. The energy demands of jellyfish are low because their biology is so simple and their movements do not require much energy. In the wild, jellyfish will ride water currents, pulse infrequently, and catch whatever prey items float their way at random.

One of the biggest problems our customers have is overfeeding of their jellyfish. This leads to poor water quality parameters, which can be stressful on the jellyfish. Ideally, food should be kept off the bottom of the aquarium by re-suspending it using your feeding pipette. This allows your jellyfish another opportunity to feed before the food decays. Otherwise excess food particulate should be removed during regular water changes or with a mini-siphon.

How do I know if my jellyfish are eating?

- You will see food in the stomach of the jellyfish – this is the four-leaf clover shape on the inside of the bell.

Why do I need to use JellyFood?

- It is similar to the natural diet of Moon jellyfish.
- It contains several species of dried plankton with lots of highly unsaturated fatty acids, which are essential for proper nutrition. It also contains Phytoplankton (Green areas you may see in our food blend)
- It remains in suspension of the water column for some time, allowing the jellyfish to feed as they do in the wild.

FEEDING

Can I feed my jellyfish other food?

- Yes, but it is not necessary. Jellyfish can be 100% sustained on Jellyfish Art's JellyFood mixture, while Artemia offers a cleaner feeding option.
- Most commercially available foods are lacking in nutritional content needed for optimal jellyfish health & contain harmful preservatives.
- One recommended substitution of JellyFood is freshly hatched baby brine shrimp - a live food. These are also known as artemia or sea monkeys. Refer to our website for information regarding brine shrimp hatcheries and how to hatch your own. Brine Shrimp is a good thing to feed in moderation to help a jellyfish recover from injury or grow.
- **Do not use frozen brine shrimp that is sold at most pet stores as it could contain harmful additives and is too large for jellyfish to digest.**
- Instant Baby Brine Shrimp is a product that contains highly concentrated, preserved, baby brine shrimp. **Only feed in very small amounts.** Refrigerate after opening.

How much and how often do I feed my jellyfish?

- One feeding for three jellyfish should consist of 1/4 of a level scoop of JellyFood daily from the small white spoon provided within the food bag.
- If feeding live artemia (baby brine shrimp from the included hatcher), first strain the brine, use the small scoop to measure out a small amount and only feed enough that can be consumed in 15-20 minutes.
- When feeding more or less jellyfish, adjust the food proportions accordingly. Keep in mind that excessive feeding can cause water quality issues. If you notice excess food left over on the bottom of the tank about an hour after feeding, this is an indicator of feeding too much, and it should be removed using the feeding pipette.
- In between feedings, it is best to use the feeding pipette to resuspend any uneaten food ASAP.
- In the first two weeks after receiving your jellyfish, it is recommended to feed your jellyfish lightly. This is to avoid overwhelming your population of nitrifying bacteria with excess ammonia.
- It takes jellyfish about 4 hours to fully digest their food. Food that is not eaten during this time period eventually sinks to the bottom. If the jellyfish are fed again before their food is completely digested, they will expel the food creating more food waste in your aquarium. Such feeding can lead to poor water quality as leftover food decays in the aquarium. Remove any uneaten food using the feeding pipette or mini-siphon.

TARGET FEEDING

Place the recommended amount of food (1/4 scoop per feeding of 3 jellyfish) into a small, “aquarium-use” only cup of saltwater from your aquarium. Use your feeding pipette to mix the food to break up any clumps. This helps ensure your food does not float on the surface of the water. Proceed to draw in the slurry of food into the pipette and target feed this mixture to each individual jellyfish to minimize uneaten food. Aim the pipette at the base of the jellyfish’s oral arms and gently squirt this mixture evenly at the undersides of the jellyfish. A cloud of food will dust the underside of the jellyfish and stick to the oral arms to initiate feeding.

- Be sure that your cup that is used is only for aquarium feeding - as to not introduce any cleaning chemicals from external sources. If you are not sure of any chemical contaminants, a thorough rinse with fresh water will work well.
- Jellyfish can be gently flipped using the feeding pipette to expose their oral arms if you do not have a direct feeding line.
- About 30 minutes to one hour after feeding, uneaten food that may have accumulated on the bottom of the aquarium should be re-suspended in the water column using the feeding pipette to allow the jellyfish a second opportunity to eat the food.
- Any food left on the bottom of the aquarium will eventually decompose and produce Ammonia alongside other undesired chemicals that are harmful to jellyfish well-being. If you do not notice your jellyfish eating the remaining food off the bottom, it is best to remove the excess food from the aquarium as soon as possible to ensure your Ammonia levels do not elevate. It is likely you are overfeeding if you continually notice excess food on the bottom of your aquarium. In this situation, reduce feeding accordingly.
- Maintaining your aquarium and keeping it clean of excess food will elongate the lifespan of your jellyfish. Keeping the water parameters within the recommended ranges is important! For more information about proper water quality parameters see page 24.

TARGET FEEDING

Be sure to periodically clean your feeding pipette to avoid food particulate building up on the inside.

- Traveling? Jellyfish can go without eating safely for 3 days. If an extended absence is unavoidable and a “jelly-sitter” is required, instruct the caregiver of the correct procedures and precautions. Injury as a result of third parties is unfortunately not covered by our Arrive Alive Claim. Contact Jellyfish Art for further recommendations. Auto-feeders are also available in local pet stores and online. Contact Jellyfish Art if you would like our recommendation on the best auto-feeders to use with jellyfish.
- Unlike some species of jellyfish such as those in the genus *Cassiopeia*, Moon jellyfish are not photosynthetic; they do not rely on light to produce food.

Do I need to leave the LED lights on at all times?

- No – but they sure do make nice night lights! The red, purple, and blue light settings emit a nice soft glow for use at night.

Does sunlight affect the jellyfish?

- Exposure to sunlight does not directly harm jellyfish, however, it can cause unsightly algae to grow in your aquarium. It is best to keep your aquarium out of direct sunlight to minimize algal growth and maintain a steady temperature.

USING YOUR ARTEMIA HATCHER

If you purchased the Deluxe version of the Jelly Cylinder Nano, then your kit included an artemia hatching dish, it is used to hatch out live brine shrimp eggs. This is a very simple tool that requires very little effort to provide your jellyfish with live baby brine shrimp. The hatcher can be purchased separately on our website as well.

To hatch your brine shrimp you will need:

Artemia Hatching Dish
Measuring Spoon
Brine Shrimp Sieve
Bag of Brine Shrimp Eggs

Easy to do Instructions!

1. Use saltwater to fill up to the “water level” mark. This is the ring that is located on the inside edge of the dish. Ensure that the water level is above the black walls, and below the top of the white rings.
2. Set the white divider disk into the middle and insert the sieve into the center opening.
3. Place the hatcher in the location it will stay. Then sprinkle 1-3 spoonfuls evenly around the outer circle and close the lid. (Do not move the hatcher once eggs are added)

Keep the lid in the “closed” position to avoid unwanted light

At normal room temperature, the brine shrimp will hatch after 36/48 hours. The brine shrimp will be attracted to the middle of the dish towards the sieve (screen scoop) and are easily taken out.

Rinse freshly hatched brine under some distilled, reverse osmosis or fresh salt water to ensure that your brine are clean when adding to the tank. The hatching water can become dirty after a few days.

The artemia dish should be set up on a weekly basis, and brine will hatch for a period of about 4-5 days. Artemia in the dish can foul after a week, so it is best to clean out the dish each week.

Live Brine shrimp can be kept alive in a safe container in a fridge for about 2 days. The best way to preserve your hatched brine is to use silicone ice cube trays and freeze them for later use. Each cube will be one serving of jellyfish food for one day of feeding. Be sure to rinse your brine shrimp and do not freeze them in the hatch water.

TROUBLESHOOTING

An air bubble is stuck inside a jellyfish:

Usually the bubble will release as the jellyfish swims around, however manual intervention may be required. If an air bubble is lodged in a jellyfish, you can use the feeding pipette to gently flip the jellyfish upside down and slowly blow jets of water around the underside of the jellyfish to massage the air bubble out.

The jellyfish are swimming slowly:

Jellyfish will be lethargic upon arrival, and may not pulse at all, this is not uncommon as is due to transit and acclimate stress. This is normal upon acclimation. Lack of pulsing after transit and acclimation should resolve after a couple of days to a week. Sometimes jellyfish will swim slowly after feeding and this is normal. Remember that each jellyfish is their individual organism, pulsing rates will vary and is not a red flag for issues. Jellyfish are animals and have their own way of doing things - some may pulse often while others will pulse and float over long periods of time.

The jellyfish are shrinking:

The main cause of shrinking jellyfish is poor water quality and or elevated nitrates. Check the section on water quality and aquarium maintenance. Remove any uneaten food from the bottom of the tank and in the filter pad. A stricter water change routine may be necessary. Shrinking can happen for a number of other reasons as well typically involving something that is stressing the animals.

Consult with a Jellyfish Art Representative if you are having consistent problems. Saltwater test kits are available at:

[Jellyfishart.com/collections/all/products/water-quality-test-kit](https://www.jellyfishart.com/collections/all/products/water-quality-test-kit)

The water is cloudy:

This is caused by a bacterial bloom from excess food in tank. Decrease feeding dosage and make sure your tank is as clean as possible. Target Feed your jellyfish to minimize uneaten food. Replace Chemipure Blue Nano packet. Add JellyBio Maintain and keep up on your weekly water changes to dilute cloudiness until water is clear.

Algae is growing inside the tank:

This is normal in aquariums. Use the cleaning brush to wipe the algae from the tank sides. If algal growth is out of control, keep the tank away from direct sunlight. Replace Chemipure Blue Nano packet.

A jellyfish is getting stuck to the tank wall:

This means the jellyfish has taken on shape of a suction cup and is often caused by excess algae on acrylic. Gently use the feeding pipette to pulse water at the jellyfish to dislodge from the wall so it starts swimming again. The jellyfish will revert back to its natural shape shortly. Use an aquarium brush to wipe down acrylic. Adjust the Airflow Control Valve flow - these are the optional use yellow valves included with your kit.

A jellyfish is stuck to the back slits:

Gently use the feeding pipette to dislodge the jellyfish from the back slits. This can mainly occur due to poor water quality and jellyfish becoming lethargic as a result. Check the Water Quality section. Make sure the water level is correct.

Ensure that your air pump output is functioning properly. Ensure that the Rigid Airline Tubing (the hard, "L" shaped plastic piece) is in the correct chamber of the filtration area. Make sure that your black filter sponge pad is fully submerged in back chamber and free of air bubbles. Sometimes air that is caught in the sponge pad will obstruct the proper flow of the aquarium. Your feeding pipette or hands can be used to prod the sponge pad and work any bubbles out.

A jellyfish is sinking or floating:

If you recently added your jellyfish to the aquarium, give them at least 24 hours to become neutrally buoyant. This happens due to a difference in salinity. Jellyfish tend to gravitate towards light sources. Sinking to the bottom could also be an airflow concern. Adjust the airflow by using the white airflow control valve on the back of the aquarium. This may be a result of not enough airflow. (Keep in mind, jellyfish are in a 4 dimensional space. There is not a correct orientation when pulsing or moving about the aquarium). Jellyfish that always hang near the surface or sink to the bottom is a concern, and should be addressed using the information above).

A jellyfish has a hole or tear in its bell:

Make sure the jellyfish gets plenty of food so it can regenerate tissue and heal itself. Using your Artemia Hatcher at least once a week with your daily dry feedings will ensure proper nutrition for regeneration. Doing an additional 50% water change will also help it heal. Ensure that no bubbles are introduced into the aquarium when pouring water back in - this can be a cause of holes in jellyfish. Do not get discouraged. Given the proper water quality and time, jellyfish are able to heal themselves and regenerate to a remarkable extent. **"Less is More" with jellyfish.** It is pretty amazing to see nature's ability to correct itself without much intervention from us. Try not to fuss too much (or unnecessarily change water) with your jellyfish and consult a Jellyfish Art representative with any questions.

A jellyfish retracted its tentacles:

This is a normal response after feeding. Tentacles bring in food particles.

A jellyfish turned inside out and resembles a blown-out umbrella:

This is referred to as inversion. This is likely due to a big change in water temperature, salinity or poor water quality, which is often caused by a buildup of jellyfish waste or uneaten food. Use a siphon/vacuum hose or feeding pipette to remove uneaten food and waste from the aquarium to prevent further water quality decline. Do your weekly 50% water change. With proper cleaning and attention to water parameters, jellyfish can recover. Sometimes food particulate can get stuck in the aquarium's black sponge pad. When doing a Water Change, on a monthly basis, take the sponge pad out and wring it out in saltwater you drained from doing a Water Change. This is to remove excess food particulate that may be rotting to decline your water quality. Do not clean this sponge pad with freshwater, as this is where the nitrifying bacteria responsible for the biological filtration of your aquarium primarily live and doing so would decimate the population.

The salinity is rising:

Water evaporates; salt does not, so salinity levels can rise in your tank as the water level drops over time. To correct this, add a small amount of Reverse Osmosis/Distilled fresh water, to bring the water level back into the minimum and maximum slit. Evaporation can be reduced by ensuring aquarium lid is snugly in place.

Pump is noisy:

Ensure the pump is not touching the LED or the sides of the base as this can cause a vibration noise. Airline tubing should be tight around connections. Pump should be seated on rubberized feet.

Water flow is weak:

Ensure the pump is functioning properly. Make sure the airflow control valve is attached and adjusted correctly. The airlines should be attached to the pump securely and free of kinks to promote the proper flow.

Ensure that there is not any build-up of salt inside of the Rigid Airline Tubing (the hard, "L" shaped plastic tubing). If there is, removing the Rigid Airline Tubing carefully and rinsing it with warm water should help remove any salt buildup. A paperclip could be used to clean the rigid tube if excessive salt crystals collect on the tip.

Check to see if the airline has stretched around the connections and leaking air. If it has, trimming a small portion of the airline and removing some slack can easily fix this.

SAFETY & WARRANTY INFORMATION

Warning: follow the safety precautions below to prevent property damage, fire, personal injury and loss of life.

- Always unplug product before servicing
- The use of attachments or accessories not recommended by Jellyfish Art may cause damage, fire, electrical shock or risk of injury, and voids any claim towards Jellyfish Art.
- If in a country outside of the United States, make sure equipment used by Jellyfish Art has been certified for electrical requirements. Not having equipment certified in your country may result in property damage, fire, personal injury and loss of life.
- If an appliance falls in water, do not reach into water to retrieve it - unplug item from power first.
- Do not operate if plug or cord is damaged/wet. If the aquarium is leaking or is malfunctioning, it should not be used.
- Only 115v (60Hz) electrical source should be used with the aquarium
- Supervision is necessary when used by or near children
- Use only manufacturer's genuine replacement parts
- **WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD** – Product contains small parts. Not suitable for children under 3 years. See The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) and the Federal Hazardous Substances Act.
- The manufacturer is not responsible for hazards caused by the use of unauthorized parts

Jellyfish Art One Year Limited Warranty

Jellyfish Art guarantees this product to original purchaser against defects in components, materials, and workmanship (that occur under normal use) for a period of one year from date of retail purchase. The warranty is not transferable and is confined to original retail purchaser only. Return domestic shipping fees covered by Jellyfish Art. International shipping fees are not covered.

Damage to aquarium acrylic is not included. The warranty does not apply if damages result from misuse, accident, improper installation, lack of reasonable care, damage due to modification or alteration that is made to the product, wrong circuitry or unspecified electrical input to pump, or if product is not purchased from Jellyfish Art or an authorized dealer.

Repair or replacement will be carried out through Jellyfish Art. A copy of original purchase receipt and order number is required for return of the defective product. After any repairs/replacement of unit, this warranty will thereafter continue and remain in force only for unexpired period of warranty. It is in your best interest to photograph your product before returning in the event there are damages as a result of shipping.

www.JellyfishArt.com | info@jellyfishart.com
(844) 535-5900 | 9:00AM - 5:00PM EST