Jellyfish Art

Jellyfish Cylinder Nano

GUIDE TO SUCCESS

Jellyfish Art

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Jellyfish Art is Living Art

Thank you for choosing Jellyfish Art! Our specialized Jellyfish Cylinder Nano has a unique 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 Cylinder Nano and provides instructions on how to care for your jellyfish. Additional information can be found in the “How-To and Frequently Asked Questions” section of our website at Jellyfishart.com Enjoy your new living art piece!

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

Jelly Care Club- Facebook.com/groups/JellyCareClub/

The Jelly Care Club is a Facebook group that is a **great** resource to get information regarding your Jellyfish Art products. It is a community of jellyfish enthusiasts who are willing to help and want to see you succeed in your jellyfish keeping experience. Questions, no matter how silly they may seem, are encouraged. This can be helpful if you are trying to get a question answered after Jellyfish Art’s standard hours of operation or over the weekends and holidays. There are many success stories and other folks who want to see you succeed just like them. Check it out!

Table of Contents

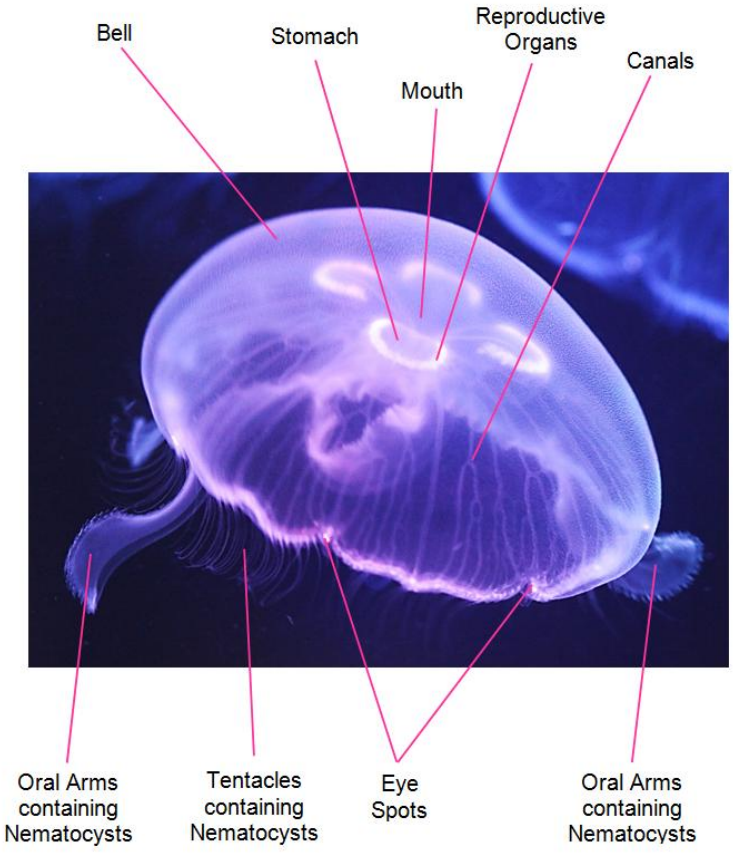
Did you know…

- 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. They are considered plankton!
- 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
- Most jellyfish are carnivorous - they use their tentacles as drift nets then stun prey with stinging cells (called nematocysts) located on their tentacles and oral arms
- Our captive-bred Moon Jellyfish (*Aurelia aurita*) typically have a longer lifespan (over 1 year) than their wild counterparts

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



List of Parts:

Box includes all accessories for keeping happy and healthy jellyfish:

1. Jellyfish Cylinder Nano
2. Lid
3. Foam Filtration Pad
4. Guide to Success
5. Air Pump and Airflow Control Valve
6. LED Light & Remote
7. LED Power Supply
8. Hydrometer
9. Feeding Pipette
10. Chemi-pure Blue Nano
11. Jelly Salt
12. Jellybio Starter
13. Rigid Airline Tubing and Airline (Located within the filtration)

Ensure that all parts are present and in working condition before proceeding. If you are missing any parts of your aquarium kit, please contact Jellyfish Art before proceeding with setup. Please refer to our website for our return policy.

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

Setting up Your Tank

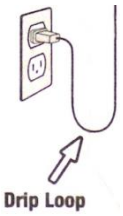
Instructional videos available online at: **Jellyfishart.com**

Congratulations on purchasing your new Jellyfish Cylinder Nano! We are very excited that you have chosen us to help you get started in setting up a jellyfish aquarium.

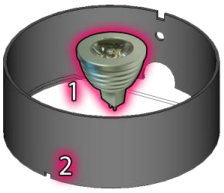
The first step that should be taken is to rinse your aquarium and black foam sponge pad out with fresh water. This is to remove any potential dust that may have accumulated during production. Rinsing can be done in a sink or by taking the aquarium into a shower/bathtub. Be careful to avoid scratching 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 or paper towels.

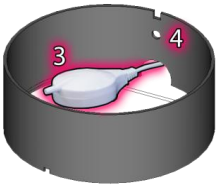
Before you begin:

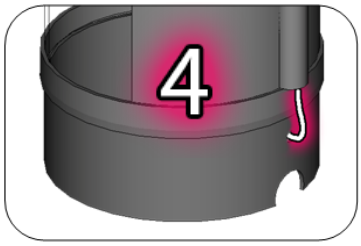
Keep aquarium away from direct sunlight, heat sources, or electrical equipment. Place on a sturdy, level, and flat surface. Ensure that you have two wall outlets within close proximity. It is encouraged that the cordage has a "drip loop" under the electrical outlet, so any water that may be spilled will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

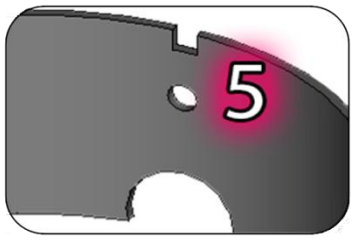


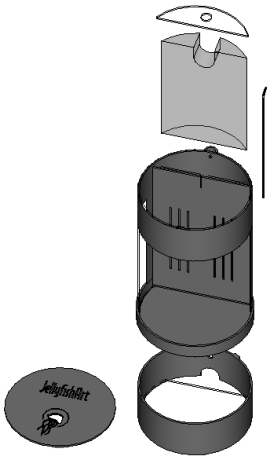
1. Seat the LED bulb into socket of base. Ensure that the bulb is snugly fit.
2. Place external LED sensor through hole in front of base. Ensure the sensor is upright to maximize remote reception.
3. Secure the suction cup of the air pump to the base of aquarium. Ensure the air pump is not touching the walls of the base or the LED.
4. Run the airline from the bottom of the aquarium through the airline hole of the base and attach to the air pump.
5. Place aquarium on the base. Ensure the alignment notch is properly centered.
6. Now you can begin to mix your saltwater in a separate aquarium-use only container. Please refer to the following pages to learn more about aquarium water chemistry and aquarium care.











Before you Begin:

The saltwater in which jellyfish live is **very important**. Saltwater must be made correctly and changed regularly to benefit jellyfish health

DO NOT USE TAP WATER!

Find a source of Reverse Osmosis (RO) or Distilled water. Ensure that you are buying water that **DOES NOT** say added vitamins or minerals for flavor. Find a brand of water that says filtered by Distillation or Reverse Osmosis. The fine print does matter, as not all grocery store available brands are suitable for use in aquariums. If you don't know if a type of water will work for you - just ask us!

Jellyfish Art makes it **easy** to mix saltwater by selling conveniently weighed out salt proportions for different volumes of water, available at Jellyfishart.com/shop. Some pet stores sell pre-mixed water they make in-shop. Depending on the type of salt they use and the means of producing their saltwater, this runs inherent risks of having contaminants. Though fine for other saltwater aquariums, there may be additives that impact jellyfish health. Boxed or pre-packaged saltwater of a reputable brand is the safest way to go if you are against mixing your own salt water. Injury as a result of using improper water will put any claim towards Jellyfish Art at risk.

In a clean, thoroughly rinsed, “aquarium-use” only bucket or jug, mix the salt provided with the aquarium into your Reverse Osmosis/Distilled water and let mix. Shaking the water will help dissolve the salt. It is best to let the freshly mixed water sit overnight before using it.

Please refer to the Making Artificial Saltwater section on page 14 for further instructions.

Once the aquarium is filled with saltwater and all of the accessories are installed, it is important to treat the aquarium with special care.

This includes:

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. Your aquarium is a CLOSED SYSTEM. Any chemical that may be on your hands, even in very small amounts, can be easily transferred into your aquarium and remain inside, which can be detrimental to your jellyfish.

Keep the aquarium out of direct sunlight.

Know the water quality parameters of your aquarium and keep the parameters within the recommended ranges. Jellyfish Art recommends purchasing a saltwater aquarium test kit of some sort. We offer test kits on our website (API Reef Master Test Kit). Most local fish stores are also willing to test your water quality if you bring them a sample.

It is a good idea to plan ahead in the event of an extended power outage that would result in a failing air pump. A battery powered backup or generator should be purchased in advance if this is a concern to you. Jellyfish Art is not liable for injury to jellyfish as a result of extended power outages.

Let your Jellyfish Cylinder Nano run for at least 2 weeks before placing your order for jellyfish. This serves three purposes:

1. The time is needed for a bacterial population to develop and colonize inside of your aquarium. This is why JellyBio Starter is included with your aquarium kit. There are concentrated nitrifying bacteria inside the bottle that are needed to maintain a healthy aquarium environment by providing biological filtration. The bacteria are responsible for breaking down Ammonia, which is very harmful to jellyfish, into Nitrite, and then finally a less harmful stage of Nitrate. If there are not enough bacteria available to process the "bio-load" from adding jellyfish and feeding them, you will find yourself in a situation referred to as "New Tank Syndrome." This is when water quality parameters tend to surpass the recommended ranges and the environment in which the jellyfish are living becomes detrimental. There has to be a way to breakdown waste produced from inside the aquarium before anything can survive long term.

2. Ensuring that there are no leaks or malfunctioning equipment before live animals are introduced.

3. Allows you time to read and understand the manual content and ask any questions you may have regarding your aquarium and jellyfish care.

Your patience in setting up the aquarium the right way will lead to a better jellyfish keeping experience.

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 or 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**. It may seem overwhelming, but do not get discouraged, Jellyfish Art strives to make it as SIMPLE as possible to care for jellyfish.

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 (NH_3) 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.

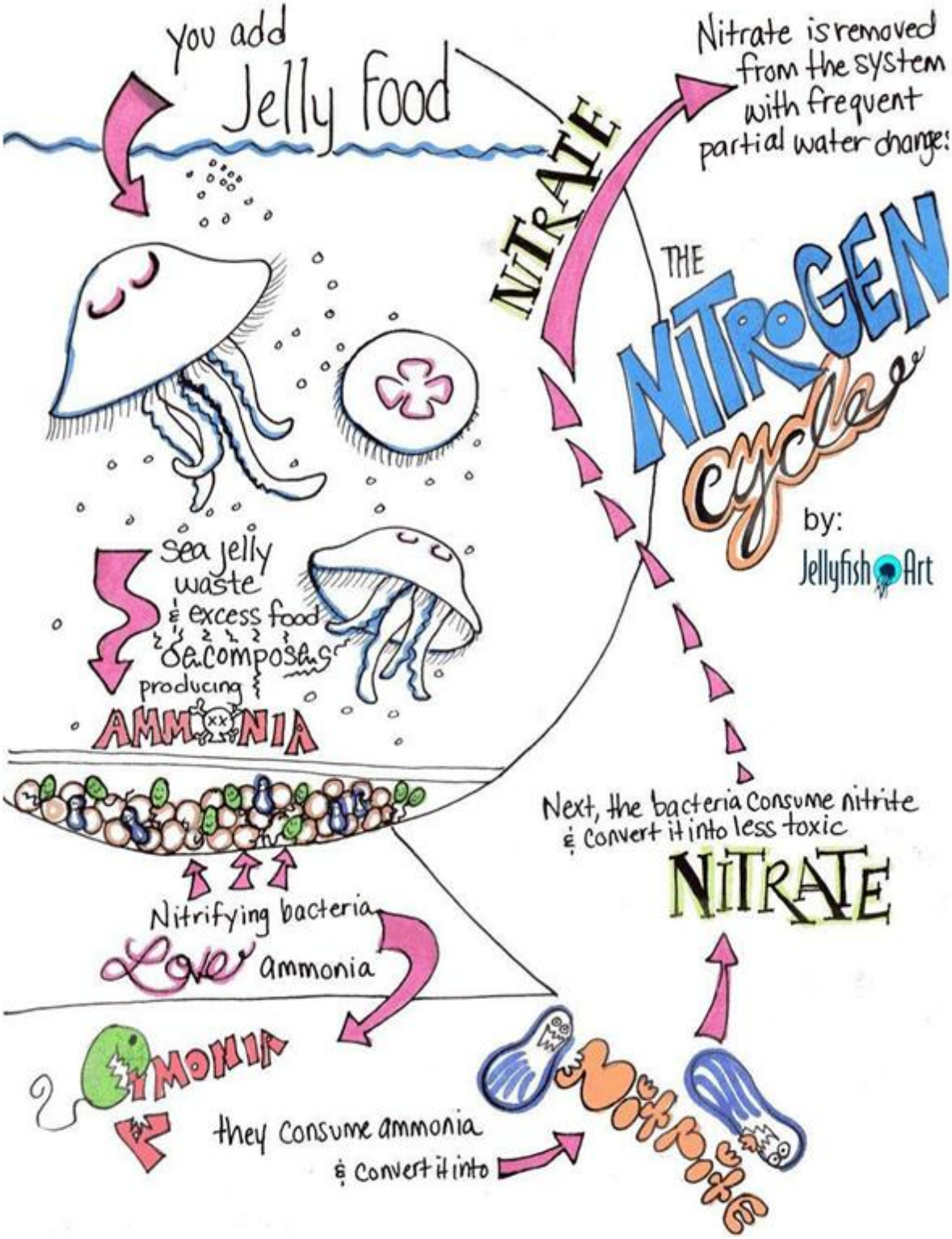
To maintain a balanced environment inside your aquarium, it is important to:

- 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 17
- Feed the proper proportions

How does the Nitrogen Cycle work?

Ammonia (NH_3) >> Nitrite (NO_2) >> 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


you add
Jelly Food
Nitrate is removed from the system with frequent partial water changes
NITRATE
THE
NITROGEN
cycle
by:
Jellyfish Art
sea jelly waste & excess food decomposes producing
AMMONIA
Next, the bacteria consume nitrite & convert it into less toxic
NITRATE
Nitrifying bacteria
Love
ammonia
AMMONIA
they consume ammonia & convert it into
NITRITE

To establish a population of nitrifying bacteria in your aquarium, you need:

- An Ammonia source
- Oxygenated saltwater
- Surface area for the bacteria to colonize (the black foam sponge pad)
- **Time**

It takes 2-3 weeks to establish the Nitrogen Cycle or "seed" a new aquarium. To shorten this seed time, Jellyfish Art includes **JellyBio Starter** with each tank purchase. This JellyBio Starter contains an initial population of nitrifying bacteria needed to seed your aquarium. The bacteria grow and multiply within the biological media (the black sponge) in your aquarium. We recommend waiting **at least** 14 days after adding biological starter before placing your order for jellyfish. **Ammonia** will be the first sign that the cycle has begun. If Nitrates are present in your water, this means that your aquarium has the bacteria needed to support a healthy aquarium. Though not harmful in small quantities, Nitrates will need to be removed from your aquarium by conducting weekly Water Changes. This effectively dilutes the concentration of Nitrates inside your aquarium and provides clean water for your jellyfish to thrive. Refer to the Making Artificial Seawater and Water Changes portion of this manual for more information.

To monitor your aquarium's cycling process, we recommend purchasing a **Water Quality Test Kit** to know when your aquarium is ready for jellyfish. Most local fish stores are also willing to gauge your water quality parameters if you bring them a sample.

How does the Nitrogen Cycle effect aquarium health?

If the population of nitrifying bacteria has not been added or has not had enough time to proliferate, the Ammonia, Nitrite, and Nitrate levels inside your aquarium can become harmful to the jellyfish. Jellyfish can survive for many days in poor water quality conditions; however, keeping the parameters of the Nitrogen Cycle balanced will promote healthy jellyfish. Long-term health effects of poor water quality can lead to shortened tentacles, weak pulsing, shrinking, and eventually death.

Ideal water quality parameters:

Ammonia	Nitrite	Nitrate
Less than 1.0 ppm	Less than 1.0 ppm	Less than 40 ppm

Water quality parameters are measured in parts per million (ppm). This measurement represents the mass of a chemical per unit volume of water. Can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/L).

How to manage the effects of the Nitrogen Cycle

You can promote good water quality and an active Nitrogen Cycle inside your aquarium by following a few simple guidelines:

- **Please Do Not Overfeed**! Follow advice given from known Jellyfish Art sources
- Add a small piece of live rock (available at Jellyfishart.com) for additional filtration
- Water Changes should not exceed more than 50% of the aquarium's volume weekly as this will ensure proper health and longevity of your jellyfish. Doing rapid, large, water changes to get your water quality to the proper levels can shock your jellyfish. **Significant changes to your aquarium's water chemistry can impact the health of the jellyfish.**

What do I do if my Ammonia, Nitrite, and Nitrate levels are outside of the recommended range?

- Siphon out any uneaten food and debris. Keep your aquarium clean. If you notice excessive amounts of food left over after feeding, adjust feeding proportions accordingly
- Ring out your sponge filter in drained saltwater from a water change to dislodge extra food particulate while not harming your bacteria population. Do not clean this sponge pad with freshwater
- Target Feed your jellyfish to minimize uneaten food. Refer to the feeding section
- Do a 50% water change using new salt water of the same salinity **(Not more than 1x a week)**
- Add 1 capful of JellyBio Maintain. This can be supplemented with other "Reef Bacteria" products. Ask a Jellyfish Art representative if you are unsure of a product
- Monitor your water quality parameters regularly and know when to service your aquarium
- Refer to your Guide to Success, utilize our online video tutorials for model specific instructions, or consult a Jellyfish Art representative for additional help

Chemical Filtration

Chemical filtration is used to remove Phosphates and dissolved organic compounds that arise from the continual dissolving of food particles. Though typically unnoticeable inside your aquarium, these particles can discolor or cloud your aquarium water, produce an odor, and promote unsightly algal growth.

The most common forms of chemical media used in chemical filtration are activated carbon and resins like those found in our **Chemi-pure Blue Nano packets**. The carbon and resins pull dissolved organics from the water by adsorption and leave your aquarium's water crystal clear.

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/shop

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

- Once a month during a Water Change or more frequently as needed. 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 and pour the contents of the packet into your aquarium. **The packet is designed to be submerged.**

Salinity

Jellyfish do well in salinity between 28 – 32 ppt / 1.020 – 1.024SG

What is salinity?

- 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), however it can also be expressed in terms of 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

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 walls of jellyfish because of a process called Osmosis. Therefore, it is important to stay within the salinity range so that your jellyfish can compensate for water loss, avoid excess water gain, and maintain proper water balance within their cells
- **A rapid change in salinity (over 4ppt) during a water change will shock your jellyfish** - adjust salinity of water according to the instructions below before adding water to your aquarium

What happens if the salinity in your aquarium is too high (over 32ppt)?

- Immediately after a water change, you will notice your jellyfish floating since the salinity in the aquarium is higher (think of how well you float in the ocean)
- The jellyfish will need to remove freshwater from their cells to match the surrounding water. This can lead to the jellyfish shrinking, thinning of their tissue, decreased pulsing, and potentially death
- Adding Fresh, Reverse Osmosis or Distilled water slowly over time will reduce the salinity in the water. **Be sure to do this slowly as jellyfish are sensitive to changes in salinity**

What happens if the salinity in your aquarium is too low (under 28ppt)?

- Immediately after a water change, you will notice your jellyfish sinking since the salinity within the aquarium is lower (think of how much you sink in a lake)
- The jellyfish will need to pull freshwater into their cells to match the salinity of the surrounding water. This can lead to the jellyfish decreasing their pulse rate and swelling, which can result in tissue damage
- Slowly adjust your salinity by adding properly mixed saltwater that is within the acceptable range

Exposure to any type of extreme change in salinity rapidly (over 4 ppt in either direction) WILL shock your jellyfish and potentially cause harm.

Measuring salinity

It is a good idea to measure the salinity of your Jellyfish Art aquarium and any new saltwater you may add before doing any Water Changes. 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).

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.

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 32ppt can be lowered by adding some Reverse Osmosis (RO) or Distilled fresh water to the saltwater mix

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

Making Artificial Saltwater

Clean, pure saltwater is the most important component needed for jellyfish health.

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.
- **DO NOT USE TAP WATER!**

Where can I purchase my Reverse Osmosis or Distilled water?

- Aquarium Stores or Pet Stores with other aquarium products
- Superstores such as Wal-Mart and Pharmacies
- Some grocery stores

Warning: Do not use natural ocean water or water with added vitamins / minerals. This will immediately void any Arrive Alive Claims!

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, 2, or 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
- **If you purchase pre-mixed salt water from a pet store:** Be sure to ask them to check the salinity for you before leaving to ensure you do not need to adjust this at a later time. Be sure they do not use tap water when mixing. **Jellyfish Art is not liable for water used from external sources resulting in injury**

How do I mix my saltwater correctly?

- Review our online video instructions to learn how to correctly mix saltwater:
- 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 an airtight 5 gallon jug. This also helps ensure the same salinity water is used between water changes.**

- You can also purchase pre-mixed or pre-boxed saltwater from aquarium stores, but always remember to measure the salinity before use and adjust accordingly
- If you are unsure about your source of water, contact us! We are happy to help

Temperature

The ideal temperature range for moon jellyfish is 60 – 78°F

There are many species of Moon jellyfish (*Aurelia* species) in the world. Each has adapted to various conditions and water temperatures. Our particular Moon jellyfish thrive in both cool and warm water allowing them to adapt well to most indoor environments

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

How can temperature be adjusted if it is out of range?

- Adjust the ambient room temperature to between **60 – 78°F**
- Move the aquarium closer to an air conditioning vent
- Move aquarium away from areas of direct sunlight

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

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.

JELLYFISH AQUARIUM MAINTENANCE

Water Changes

Changing out the saltwater in your aquarium on a **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 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?

Amount of water changed weekly:
50% (One gallon)

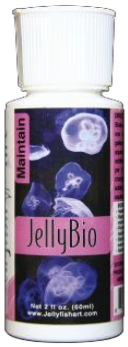
There is ***some*** variability as to how frequent and what percentage of Water Changes should be done depending on how you care for your aquarium. Some of the factors influencing your aquarium's water chemistry include:

- 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.

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

- Once a month, remove the black filter sponge and ring 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

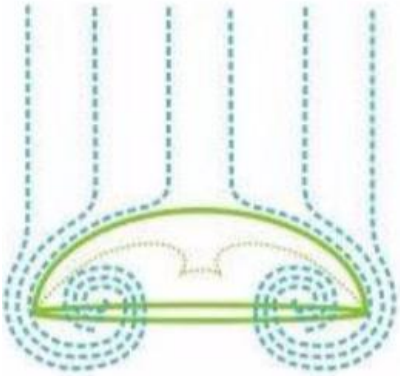
Changing your aquarium's water chemistry rapidly will impact the health of the Jellyfish!

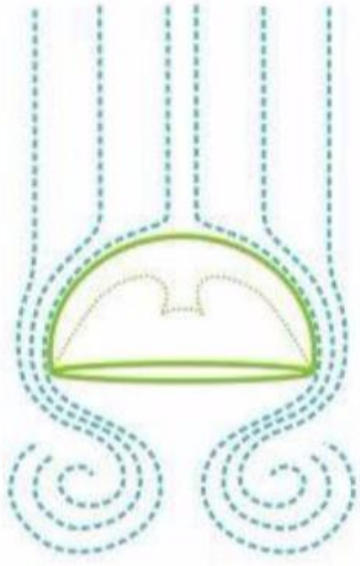
Feeding

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 be healthy. 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





Graphic source:
Colin and Costello, 2006

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 Jelly Food?

- 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

Can I feed my jellyfish other food?

- Yes, but it is not necessary. Jellyfish can be 100% sustained on Jellyfish Art's Jelly Food mixture
- Most commercially available foods are lacking in nutritional content needed for optimal jellyfish health or contain harmful preservatives
- One recommended substitution of food 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**, freshly hatched, baby Brine Shrimp. **Feed in very small amounts**. This product removes the need to physically hatch your own baby Brine Shrimp. It is a good alternative to feeding your jellyfish only Jelly Food. Feeding too much Brine Shrimp can cause water quality issues. For this reason, it is advised to limit feedings of Brine Shrimp to 2-3 times weekly. **Refrigerate after opening**

How much and how often do I feed my jellyfish?

- One feeding for three medium-sized jellyfish should consist of 1/2 of a level scoop of Jelly Food from the small white spoon provided within the food bag daily. 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
- In between feedings, it is best to use the feeding pipette to re-suspend any uneaten food

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

How to Target Feed

- Place the recommended amount of food (1/2 scoop per feeding of 3 medium 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
- 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 4 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

Lighting

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**

Ordering Jellyfish and Jellyfish Food

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 Nitrogen Cycle found on pages 8-10

Jellyfish deliveries can only be made in the contiguous United States

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/scheduling-jellyfish-delivery** for information about scheduling your jellyfish's arrival date. Jellyfish Art ships Moon jellyfish Monday-Thursday via FedEx Overnight or 2-Day Express. Saturday deliveries require extra postage

To redeem your jellyfish, go to **Jellyfishart.com** and click on the *Redeem Jellyfish* tab at the top of the page. Scroll to the code entry box and enter the unique coupon code printed on voucher found inside of the box, then press *Redeem*. If you need assistance or have any questions, contact us at **(844) 535-5900** or at **info@jellyfishart.com**

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).

Conditions apply

To learn more and initiate the Arrive Alive Claim process, visit: jellyfishart.com/kb/shipping/shipping-jellyfish

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 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.

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

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) will be different from those inside of your aquarium. Rushing the acclimation process will shock your jellyfish and potentially cause harm

Acclimation Checklist:

BEFORE ACCLIMATION

- At least two weeks prior - add JellyBio Starter
- Ensure caretaker is available to receive & acclimate jellyfish
- Jellyfish Cylinder Nano is set up with salt water (1.020-1.024 SG / 28-32 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 Jellyfish 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

Useful Links

Setting up your tank:
www.jellyfishart.com/kb/start/tank-setup
Making salt water:
www.jellyfishart.com/kb/faqs/making-salt-water
Redeeming jellyfish:
www.jellyfishart.com/redeem
Receiving and acclimating jellyfish:
www.jellyfishart.com/kb/start/acclimation
Feeding jellyfish:
www.jellyfishart.com/kb/start/feeding-jellyfish
Weekly and monthly maintenance:
www.jellyfishart.com/kb/start/changingwater
Purchasing Jelly Food:
www.jellyfishart.com/shop/jellyfish-food
Purchasing Jelly Salt:
www.jellyfishart.com/shop/jelly-maintenance
Purchasing additional accessories:
www.jellyfishart.com/shop/jellyfish-accessories

DURING ACCLIMATION

- Add rinsed Chemi-pure Blue Nano packet
- Water exchange between aquarium and acclimation bag to slowly introduce jellyfish to the aquarium. Details below
- 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 valve. Refer to the Troubleshooting section for more information

Water Quality Parameters for Jellyfish

Temperature	Salinity	PH	Ammonia	Nitrites	Nitrates
60 - 78° F	1.020 – 1.024 SG 28 – 32 PPT	8.0 – 8.4	< 1 ppm	< 1.5 ppm	< 40 ppm

Before you Begin Acclimating:

Instructional videos available online at **Jellyfishart.com/kb/start/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 jellyfishart.com/kb/start/shipping-jellyfish 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 punctured during transit, please rinse the outside of the bags thoroughly with fresh water before proceeding

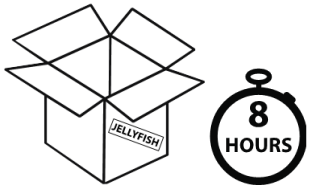
- If your jellyfish arrived with a crushed coral packet - add this on top of the sponge filter inside the indentation with the Chemi-pure Blue Nano packet

Acclimating Jellyfish

Instructions available on jellyfish box and a step-by-step video is available online at **Jellyfishart.com/kb/start/acclimation.**

Ensure that you have added a dose of JellyBio Starter to your aquarium and that it has been running with saltwater for **at least** 2 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 that the salinity is between 28-32 ppt (1.020-1.023 SG).

1. Jellyfish arrive in an insulated shipping container. Ensure that the caretaker is available to receive the jellyfish shipment. Tracking information for shipments is sent via email to the purchaser. Acclimate jellyfish as soon as possible within 8 hours.

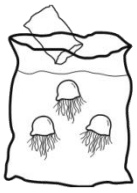


- Remove jellyfish bags from the insulated packaging. Allow the jellyfish bag to adjust to the room temperature in which the aquarium is housed before proceeding with acclimation. This helps alleviate sudden temperature changes for the jellyfish. Do not tear the outermost plastic bag; this was included in your shipment to be used as the acclimation bag.

- **Take and save a picture of your jellyfish sealed inside of the shipping bag**

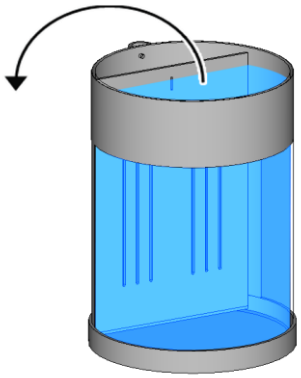
- For the next steps in acclimation, it is important to think ahead for any potential accidents that may happen. It is a good idea to have a hand towel or paper towels nearby. A large, clean bowl can be used to work over in the steps of getting the jellyfish out of the shipping bag to avoid any kind of spillage.

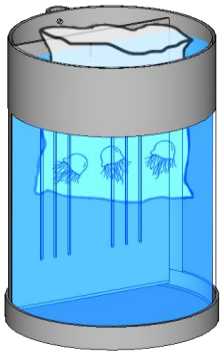
2. Place the smaller bags with the jellyfish inside into the larger acclimation bag. The easiest way for this to be done is to place the bag of jellyfish into a large bowl, such as a clean salad bowl. With caution, create a hole at the top of the bags containing the jellyfish and ensure that the hole is large enough for the jellyfish to be released by tearing the plastic. Water will rush out, but if working within the larger bag and over a bowl, spillage will not occur. 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.



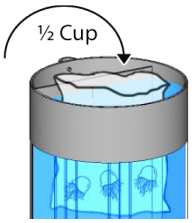
3. Discard approximately half of the water the jellyfish had been shipped in. Be careful not to pour out any jellyfish!

4. It is Important to remove enough water from your Jellyfish 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.



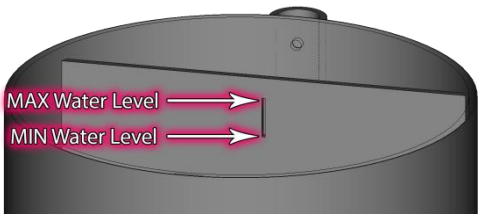


5. Add ½ of a cup of system water into the acclimation bag. Be careful that air bubbles don't get trapped within or underneath jellyfish when pouring. Air bubbles that get stuck under a jellyfish can result in a hole developing in their tissue. Pouring water down the side of the acclimation bag close 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 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 the bubble channel. (See arrow)

9. 2 hours after your jellyfish have acclimated, they can be fed. Please refer to the feeding section on page 19 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.

****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. For the standard 3 Jellyfish Kit - Target Feed ½ scoop of Jelly Food per day in the morning. In the evening, re-suspend any food (using your feeding pipette) that is left on the bottom of the tank to give the jellyfish an additional opportunity to feed. This is done because the beginning stages of a new aquarium are fragile and overfeeding will lead to excessively high amounts of Ammonia. ****

10. Monitor the flow of the aquarium. Ensure there are no jellyfish suction issues. If there are, please refer to the Troubleshooting section for help.

11. Be sure to follow the recommended **continued** maintenance guidelines.

Maintenance Overview

Instructional videos available online at **Jellyfishart.com/kb**

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. Adjust the white Airflow Control Valve if needed

-Check to make sure the water level is correct. It should be within the length of the topmost vertical slit of your Jellyfish Cylinder Nano

-Monitor the health of your jellyfish

Weekly Responsibilities:

-Conduct a 50% Water Change every week. Refer to the Water Change section for more guidelines. 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

-Gather water quality information

-The inner walls should be cleaned whenever a Water Change is done to maintain a clean, presentable aquarium. Utilize your cleaning brush for this task

-A siphon, or “vacuum hose,” is the easiest way to remove any uneaten food or debris from the bottom of your aquarium. While draining the water to be exchanged, try to suck up as much waste as possible. 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

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 and pour the contents of the packet into your aquarium! The Chemi-pure Blue Nano packet was made to be submerged

-When conducting a Water Change, periodically take out the black foam sponge found in the back of the aquarium and ring it out within the system water that has been removed. This is to dislodge any food or debris that may have accumulated. Do not clean this sponge pad with freshwater as this will harm your bacteria population

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. Sometimes jellyfish will swim slowly after feeding or during acclimation. Otherwise, slow swimming is an early warning sign of poor water quality. If so, do a "small" 20% Water Change. Also, make sure the temperature is between 60 and 78 degrees Fahrenheit and salinity is between 1.020-1.024 SG (28-32 ppt). If the temperature is out of range, slowly adjust ambient room temperature. If salinity is out of range, slowly add Reverse Osmosis/Distilled freshwater or correctly mixed salt water as necessary. Do not add salt crystals directly to tank. Also note, 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. If the above steps have not helped, consult a JFA representative for more troubleshooting.

The jellyfish are shrinking

The jellyfish may not be getting enough food. Target Feed your jellyfish. Make sure jellyfish are holding on to the food during feeding. Use the feeding pipette to re-suspend leftover food on aquarium floor back into water column to provide additional feeding opportunities.

Note: additional feeding may also require more frequent Water Changes. Consult with a Jellyfish Art Representative if you are having consistent problems. Salt water test kits are available at Jellyfishart.com/shop.

This may also be an indication of a separate issue. **Check salinity and water quality**. Clean up any algae or debris in tank using an algae cleaner magnet, feeding pipette and/or vacuum hose. Perform 20% water changes every other day until water parameters stabilize.

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 Chemi-pure Blue Nano pack. Add JellyBio Maintain (available at **Jellyfishart.com/shop**) and keep up on your weekly water changes to dilute cloudiness until water is clear.

Algae is growing inside the tank

This is normal is aquariums. Use the algae cleaner magnet or a cleaning brush to wipe the algae from the tank sides. If algal growth is out of control, keep the tank away from direct sunlight. Algae can be avoided through regular cleaning and Water Changes.

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 algae cleaner magnet or aquarium brush to wipe down acrylic. Adjust the Airflow Control Valve flow - this is the white valve located within the base or behind your aquarium.

A jellyfish is stuck to the back slits

Gently use the Feeding Pipette to dislodge the jellyfish from the back slits. The Jellyfish Cylinder Nano does not require a high flow of bubbles produced from the air pump. A jellyfish getting stuck can be an indicator that your white Airflow Control Valve is open too far. Adjust the flow of air through the airline tubing by adjusting the knob of the valve. Open the valve just to the point where a steady, slow trickle of bubbles can be seen from the top of the aquarium.

Make sure the water level is correct.

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. Ensure the sponge pad returns to the proper location if handled and that no bubbles remain stuck to the inside of the aquarium walls.

Refer to our online videos for further help or consult with a Jellyfish Art representative.

A jellyfish keeps swimming down to the bottom

The salinity within the tissue of the jellyfish may be higher than that of the surrounding water making them sink to the bottom. Check and adjust your salinity until it is between 1.020–1.024 SG (28-32 ppt). It can take several hours for the jellyfish to revert to a natural swimming pattern. If you recently added your jellyfish to the aquarium, give them at least 24 hours to become neutrally buoyant. Jellyfish tend to gravitate towards light sources.

This 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.

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. Consider supplementing Jelly Food with Instant Baby Brine Shrimp in moderation. Doing an additional 20% 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.**

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 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 particulates 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 ring 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 Reverse Osmosis/Distilled fresh water to bring water level back into the minimum and maximum slit. Evaporation can be reduced by ensuring aquarium lid is snuggly in place.

Pump is noisy

Ensure pump is properly suctioned to the base and not touching the LED or the sides of the base. Airline tubing should be tight around connections.

Water flow is weak

Ensure the pump is functioning properly. Make sure the airflow control valve is attached and adjusted correctly. The airline 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 and rinsing it with warm water should help remove any salt buildup.

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 Instructions

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

- Always unplug product before servicing
- Do not handle plug with wet hands
- 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.
- Keep all connections dry and off the ground. Make a “drip loop” with cordage
- 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

Carefully inspect aquarium when it is received. If aquarium is received damaged, notify Jellyfish Art immediately. **All returns must be made in original packaging**.

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.

Additional Notes

Adult jellyfish have a life expectancy of about one year in their natural habitat. Once jellyfish reach the end of their life expectancy, they typically shrink in size, stop pulsing, and will eventually disintegrate into the water. Proper disposal of jellyfish is via a trash bin or compost. Flushing jellyfish down toilets or sinks is dangerous to the environment and is illegal as this may introduce potential pathogens into local watersheds and treatment centers.

Jellyfish Art Accessories

Everything you need to maintain the health of your jellyfish is available at **Jellyfishart.com/shop**.

Jelly Salt

JellyBio Starter

JellyBio Maintain

Chemi-Pure Blue Nano

Water Quality Test Kit

Flexible Brush Kit

Instant Baby Brine Shrimp

Quarterly Maintenance Kit

Clear Siphon/ Vacuum Hose

Jellyfish Art Water Quality Log

To promote healthy jellyfish, keep track of your water quality and maintenance schedule.

Water Quality Parameters for Jellyfish

Temperature	Salinity	PH	Ammonia	Nitrites	Nitrates
60 - 76° F	1.020 – 1.024 SG 28 – 32 PPT	8.0 – 8.4	< 1 ppm	< 1.5 ppm	< 40 ppm

Date	Temperature	Salinity	PH	Ammonia	Nitrites	Nitrates

www.JellyfishArt.com ● info@jellyfishart.com

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