

SEALIFE

Kelly Tarlton's, Auckland



JELLY ART

Create some amazing jelly arts & crafts!

<https://www.teachstarter.com/>
<https://iheartcraftythings.com>
<https://www.deepspacesparkle.com>

The Immortal Seajelly *Turritopsis dohrnii*

Ever wish you were a kid over & over again? These jellies can! This terrifically tiny (5mm) species defies the rules of all other animals on Earth! When stressed, perhaps by injury or starvation, this species of jelly is able to revert from a mature adult back to an immature polyp!



FACT

Lions mane seajellies can grow 36 metres long tentacles!

FACT

A group of sea jellies is called a smack, swarm or bloom!

THE 5 W's of JELLIES

Who? Jellies belong to the phylum *Cnidaria*, which includes 10,000+ species.

What? Seajellies body plan is made of two simple parts: the "bell" (main body which contains the digestive & reproductive systems) & stinging tentacles.

When? Scientists believe seajellies have existed for over 500 million years!

Where? Seajellies are found all over the world

Why? An important food source for a range of marine life, jellies predators include sea turtles, fish, even other seajellies!

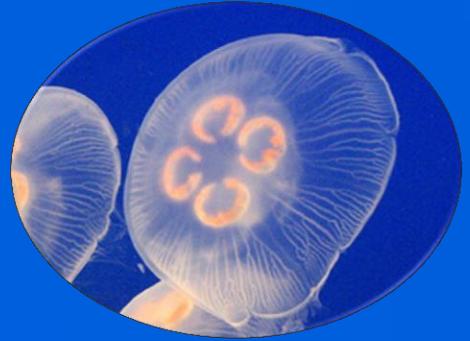
Find more info about sea jellies

- SEALIFE Melbourne www.melbourneaquarium.com.au/ocean_invasiders/
- NOAA oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/facts/worldjellyfishday.html
- Oceana https://eu.oceana.org/en/feature_about_jellyfish

Meet some of our favourite UFO's!! (Unique Floating Organisms)

Moon jellies *Aurelia aurita*

A common visitor to Port Phillip Bay, the Moon Jelly are often found in large groups or 'swarms' globally. Very adaptable, these jellies can survive in waters from -6 to 31.c1



Blue Blubbers *Catostylus mosaicus*

An important food source for leatherbacks and other sea turtle, these jellies can grow up to a 35cm+ in diameter! Despite their name, they can vary in colour from creamy white, to dark purple and light blue.

Upside-down seajelly *Cassiopea andromeda*

Upside jellies have a very clever reason behind their topsy turvy lifestyle. They have a special relationship with algae, which grows within its skin. The jelly sits upside down, tentacles stretching towards the light in, allowing the algae to make food for the jelly to absorb!



Pacific Sea Nettle *Chrysaora fuscescens*

These carnivorous jellies swim over 1 km up & down the water column a day preying upon fish, floating snails, and other jellies. In turn, sea nettles are an important food source for large fish, marine birds and sea turtles.

Comb jelly species

Also known as sea gooseberries due to their shape, comb jellies have a series of combs which propel the jelly through the water column. Hermaphrodites (posses male and female gametes), they do not need to find a partner to breed.

