Exploring the Factors Affecting the Status of *Cassiopea andromeda* (Upside-down jellyfish) under Environmental Change

Cassiopea andromeda（Upside-down jellyfish）

Hsin-Ching Lin
Jo-Yu Chiu
Cian-jhen Senior High School, Taiwan(R.O.C.)

Abstract

We have seen many reports that Lin-yuan Wetland Park(Jellyfish Lake) is the only lake in Taiwan where Upside-down jellyfish can be found. This sparked numerous questions in our minds, and we wanted to understand the relationship between the survival of Upside-down jellyfish and environmental changes. This study is addressed in four parts: (1)Observation of Upside-down jellyfish in its inverted state revealed that its tissue and mucus contain Zooxanthellae, and the cnidocytes in its tentacles are easily affected by the environment. (2)The water quality investigation of the lake where Upside-down jellyfish lives weakly alkaline water and has a high tolerance to the environment. (3)An experiment investigating the effect of light on Upside-down jellyfish's contraction behavior found that smaller Upside-down jellyfish contract more frequently than larger ones. (4)In the experiment where Upside-down jellyfish was deprived of nutrients, we discovered that lightless module, Upside-down jellyfish consumes their own nutrients, resulting in significant shrinkage in its size. We found that the growth of Upside-down jellyfish is affected by water quality and environmental changes.

Research purposes

1. Observation of Upside-down jellyfish posture
2. Investigation of water quality in the Jellyfish Lake
3. Effect of light on the contraction behavior of Upside-down jellyfish
4. Effect of nutrient deprivation on Upside-down jellyfish

Research methods

1. Introduction to Upside-down jellyfish

   1-1 Scientific name:

   Cassiopea andromeda. Also known as Upside-down jellyfish or Hanging jellyfish.

1-2 Classification:
Kingdom: *Animalia*
Phylum: *Cnidaria*
Class: *Scyphozoa*
Order: *Rhizostomeae*
Family: *Cassiopeidae*
Genus: *Cassiopea*
Cassiopea andromeda

1-3 Body structure:
Upside-down jellyfish is about 20-50 cm in length, with flattened bell and eight oral arms. The color of the body can be brown, light brown, white, or light blue, with spotted or striped patterns on the flattened bell. The body tissue is thin, allowing for gas exchange with the surrounding water directly through the cells. The body is made up of a gelatinous substance, with 95% of its composition being water, and without any hard structures such as bones or shells for protection. The oral arms contain cnidocytes, which are specialized cells that store and release venom to defend against predators or capture prey.

1-4 Habitat and behavior:
Upside-down jellyfish typically spends most of its time with its flattened bell facing downward and the oral arms facing upward to allow for symbiotic algae to photosynthesize and produce nutrients. It is not very active and moves by pulsing its flattened bell and opening/closing to propel itself forward. During high temperatures, its activity decreases, and during the winter when the temperature is cooler, it is more active. Due to its characteristics, it mainly inhabits shallow seas or waters with abundant sunlight and without strong currents.

1-5 Preying and defense mechanisms:
Upside-down jellyfish obtains nutrients by relying on symbiotic Zooxanthellae in its oral arms and flattened bell to photosynthesize. It is a carnivorous animal and preys on planktonic organisms. Larger individuals may also consume small crustaceans or fish. When feeding, it releases much of mucous-containing bubbles with cnidocytes, which can sting or kill prey. It transports the food to its digestive cavity for absorption, and eliminates undigested residue through its mouth.

2. Observation of Upside-down jellyfish

2-1 Experiment on separation of symbiotic algae Zooxanthellae from Upside-down jellyfish

From literature, it is known that Zooxanthellae are distributed throughout the tissue of Upside-down jellyfish and serve as a source of nutrients for the jellyfish. When Zooxanthellae reproduce and multiply in large numbers, they will flow through the channels in Upside-down jellyfish's tentacles into digestive cavity, and be decomposition and absorption. Therefore, Zooxanthellae are embedded in the jellyfish tissue for symbiosis, and they can still leave the tissue and enter the digestive cavity.

Objective: Use a microscope to observe the cell of Upside-down jellyfish , confirm the distribution of Zooxanthellae on Upside-down jellyfish, and attempt to separate Zooxanthellae. The result is as compared in Table 1.

Table 1, Comparison of Upside-down jellyfish and Zooxanthellae under the conditions of symbiosis and modulation.

	Upside-down jellyfish	Zooxanthellae
Under symbiosis	Upside-down jellyfish provides Zooxanthellae protection, shelter, nutrients (mainly waste containing nitrogen and phosphorus), and a constant supply of CO_2 required for photosynthesis.	Zooxanthellae provides Upside-down jellyfish up to 90% of the energy needs (O_2 and carbohydrates).
Under modulation	Upside-down jellyfish can control the population of Zooxanthellae to prevent their overgrowth. This action is known as the expulsion of symbiotic algae, and in some of the surroundings Upside-down jellyfish may continue to accept them.	When the seawater temperature rises, the symbiotic Zooxanthellae do not feel threatened or run away. On the contrary, they become "greedy" and continue to stay with the jellyfish, but keep the sugars and proteins they produce for themselves, refusing to share with the jellyfish.

2-2 Observation of mucus secretion after Upside-down jellyfish prey on Mollyfish.

From literature, it is known that jellyfish release a large amount of mucus bubbles when they prey, containing numerous cnidocytes that release nematocysts to sting or kill prey. After capturing Upside-down jellyfish and placing it in a glass tank for observation, we observed the jellyfish preying on the fish and releasing much of mucus.

Objective: To determine if cnidocytes and Zooxanthellae are found in the mucus of Upside-down jellyfish after they prey on Mollyfish.

3. Investigation of water quality in the habitat of Upside-down jellyfish

Through the analysis of water quality indicators in the habitat of Upside-down jellyfish, we aim to understand their living conditions and the changes in the environment around the Jellyfish Lake. Furthermore, by collecting data on the population of jellyfish, we can identify the environmental conditions that affect them, as is shown in Figure 1.

Fig.1, The point of the four points（A, B, C, D）(The yellow arrow indicates the direction of the water flow.)

4. Method for calculating jellyfish quantity

To reduce errors, multiple sampling points are selected. Some points have more jellyfish, while others have fewer. A square-metered floating box is placed under the water surface, and the number of jellyfish in the box is counted. This process is repeated for several sampling points, and the average is calculated. Finally, the average is multiplied by the entire area of the Jellyfish Lake to obtain the total jellyfish quantity. The area in the middle of the Jellyfish Lake, which is not close to the shore, is sampled using drones. This operation is often performed in the morning, and the quality of the water, turbidity, wind and other factors have a significant impact. Only clear and identifiable photos will be included in the calculation.

5. Influence of light on Upside-down jellyfish contraction behavior

5-1 Influence of different light modules on Upside-down jellyfish contraction behavior

Objective: To investigate the contraction frequency of Upside-down jellyfish contraction behavior under different color light and different light intensity environments.
Hypothesis: According to literature, contraction behavior of Upside-down jellyfish is lower when it is in the dark. Contraction frequency is related to substance exchange, predation, and providing resources for Zooxanthellae. The symbiotic Zooxanthellae have the highest absorption rate for blue violet light during photosynthesis, followed by red light, while for other colors thet have very low absorption rates. Therefore, theoretically, blue violet light and red light will have a greater help in the photosynthesis of Zooxanthellae.

5-2 Influence of cyclic light modules on contraction behavior

Objective: To investigate the changes in contraction frequency of Upside-down jellyfish at different time points under cyclic light modules.
Hypothesis: Due to the physiological clock of Upside-down jellyfish, noon has sufficient sunlight, which is the active time for Upside-down jellyfish, while night is the inactive time. By comparing different colors of light, it is assumed that the closer to noon, the higher the activity of the jellyfish is.

6. The effect of no nutrient sources on Upside-down jellyfish

Objective: To observe the variation of Upside-down jellyfish when it shrinks due to a lack of nutrients when it is no fed, under both light and dark modules.
Hypothesis: According to literature, Zooxanthellae produces nutrients through photosynthesis and can provide up to 90% of the required nutrients for Upside-down jellyfish. Therefore, it is hypothesized that without light, the size of Upside-down jellyfish may gradually decrease due to the inability of Zooxanthellae to perform photosynthesis to give Upside-down jellyfish nutrients.

Result

1. Observation of Upside-down jellyfish state

1-1 Experiment on the isolation of symbiotic Zooxanthellae from Upside-down jellyfish tissue
After grinding the jellyfish tissue and centrifuging, it was separated into a tissue layer and a liquid layer. Under the microscope, it was observed that Zooxanthellae and cnidocytes were present in the tissue layer, but not in the liquid layer, as shown in Figure 2.

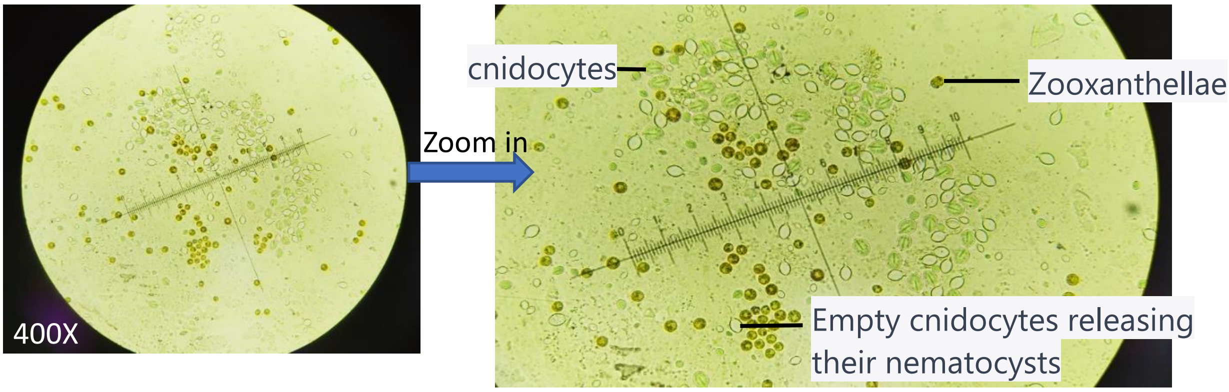


Fig. 2, Zooxanthellae and cnidocytes in Upside-down jellyfish tissue layer

After taking pictures of the tissue observed (as shown in Figure 2), the glass slide was left on the microscope stage with the light on for 10-15 minutes. When returning to observe the same field of view, it was found that the proportion of intact cnidocytes was 33.9% (39 out of 115). However, after 10-15 minutes, the proportion of intact cnidocytes decreased to 13% with only 13 remaining, as shown in Figure 3. From literature, that environmental changes can trigger cnidocytes to fire nematocysts. The water evaporates and changes the environment, causing more cnidocytes to fire nematocysts, leaving only empty capsules.

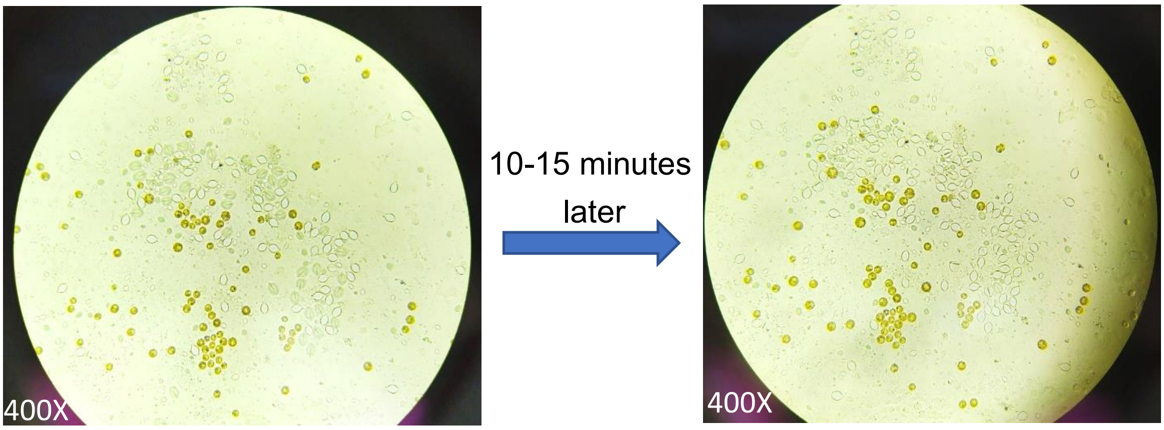


Fig 3, After 10-15 minutes, the proportion of empty nematocysts increase

1-2 Results of Microscopic Measurements
Size of cnidocytes: approximately 5 to 10.5 micrometers
Size of Zooxanthellae: approximately 7.5 to 10 micrometers

1-3 Observation of mucus secretion after Upside-down jellyfish prey on Mollyfish

Upside-down jellyfish and Mollyfish are placed in a glass tank. After 10 minutes, it was observed that the Mollyfish suddenly became motionless and sank down. Upside-down jellyfish secrets a large amount of mucus that enveloped the Mollyfish, as shown in Figure 4. The mucus was observed under a microscope, as shown in Figure 5.

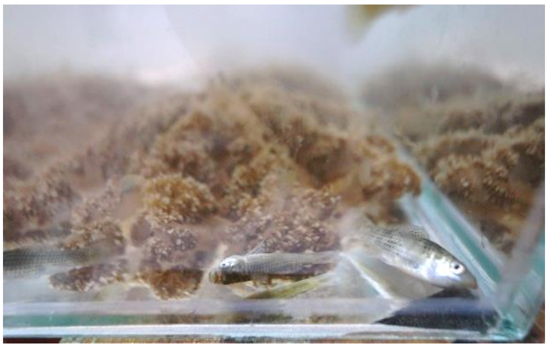


Fig. 4, Upside-down jellyfish causing the death of a Moorish

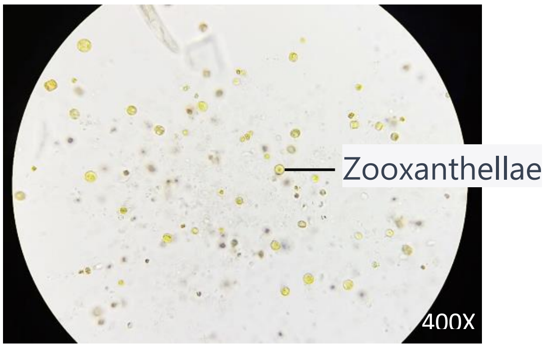
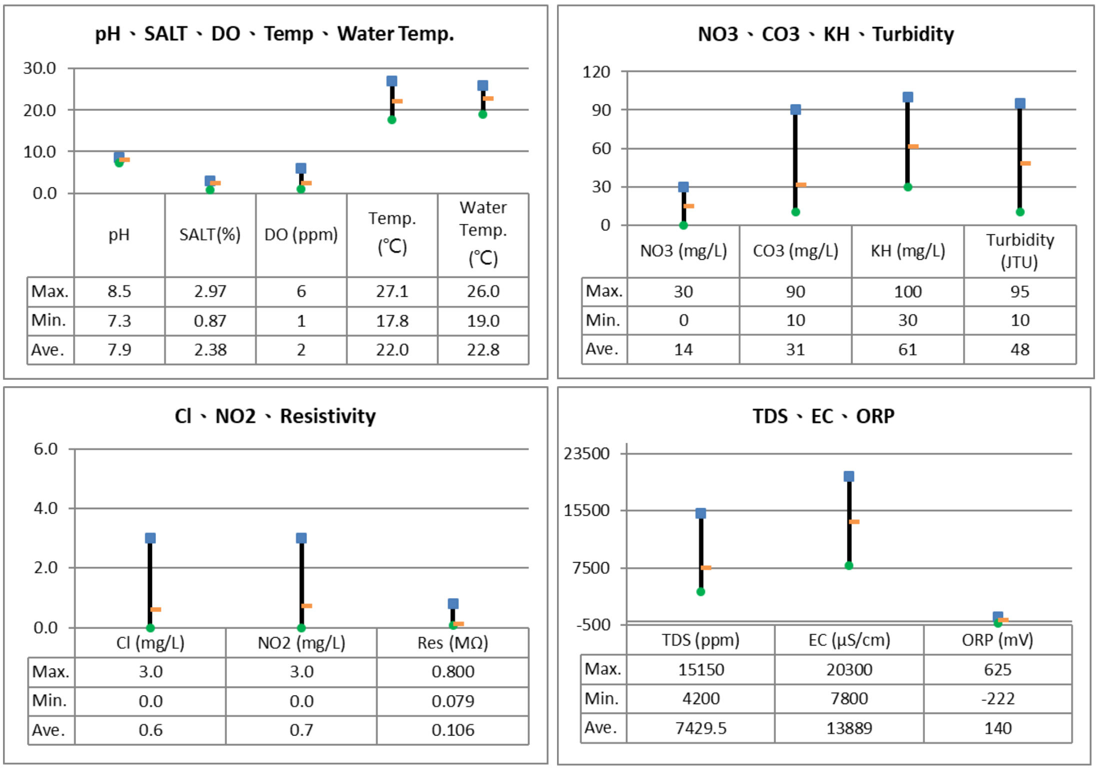


Fig. 5, Observation of Zooxanthellae in the mucus

2. Investigation of Water Quality in Jellyfish Lake

Upside-down jellyfish thrive in different conditions, and even a small change in a single value may cause changes in the jellyfish population. Based on multiple field measurements, Figure 6 presents the results of our investigation from December 30th, 2022 to February 22nd, 2023.



	pH	SALT(%)	DO (ppm)	Temp. (℃)	Water Temp. (℃)
Max.	8.5	2.97	6	27.1	26.0
Min.	7.3	0.87	1	17.8	19.0
Ave.	7.9	2.38	2	22.0	22.8

	NO3 (mg/L)	CO3 (mg/L)	KH (mg/L)	Turbidity (JTU)
Max.	30	90	100	95
Min.	0	10	30	10
Ave.	14	31	61	48

	Cl (mg/L)	NO2 (mg/L)	Res (MΩ)
Max.	3.0	3.0	0.800
Min.	0.0	0.0	0.079
Ave.	0.6	0.7	0.106

	TDS (ppm)	EC (µS/cm)	ORP (mV)
Max.	15150	20300	625
Min.	4200	7800	-222
Ave.	7429.5	13889	140

Figure 6, Investigation of environmental factors in Jellyfish Lake from December 30th, 2022 to February 22nd, 2023.

From figure 6 ,jellyfish thrive in alkaline pH levels(pH7.3~8.5), and water temperature at average 22.8 degrees Celsius. While there is difference between the highest and lowest turbidity values(10~48JTU), we cannot determine whether it is a result of jellyfish-induced changes or other factors. The average value of ORP (oxidation-reduction potential) is positive, indicating a lower concentration of organic pollutants and good water quality, and higher visibility.

3. Distribution and Characteristics of Upside-down jellyfish in Different Points

The point of jellyfish growth is also essential for their survival. For example, a rough and uneven terrain place is not suitable for jellyfish as it may cause them injury or even death. Therefore, they tend to choose areas with smoother terrain and smoother water flow.

To gain a deeper understanding of the ecology of jellyfish, we visited Mr. Chen Junqiang, Chairman of the Lin Yuan Love Township Association, who explained the impact of wetland ecology on jellyfish. The following are what we learned.

a. The original retention pond of the wetland did not have water. However, with the government's wetland cultivation plan, the retention pond was transformed into a Jellyfish Lake.
b. In addition to Upside-down jellyfish morphology, suitable environments for planula larva and polyp morphology should also be considered when cultivating jellyfish.
c. Mangroves and sea hibiscus act as natural impurity filters and also facilitate the attachment and growth of planula larva and polyp.
d. If water flow is too fast, planula larva and polyp cannot attach.
e. Temperature primarily controls the growth of jellyfish. If the temperature is too high, not only will Zooxanthellae leave, but the jellyfish's body cells will also not be able to withstand the heat.
f. Different areas of Jellyfish Lake receive different amounts of sunlight, and varying water flow speeds lead to different water temperatures.
g. Jellyfish quantity statistics are calculated by counting the number of Upside-down jellyfish in photos, as showen in Figure 7.

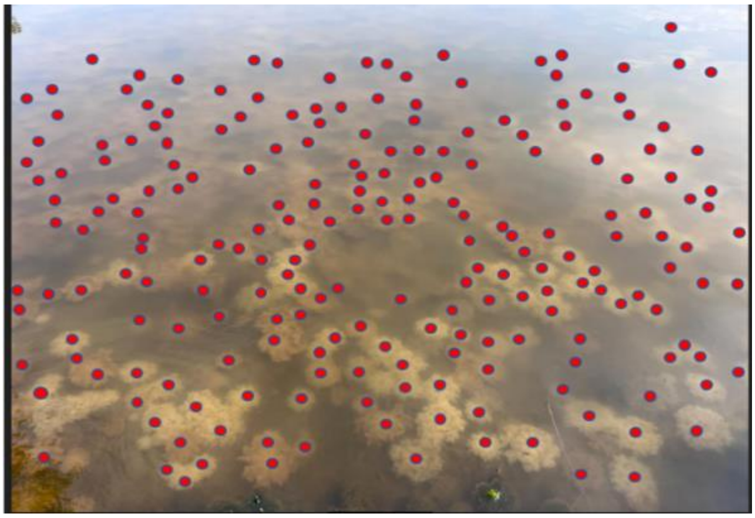


Fig. 7, Statistics of jellyfish numbers in different sampling points in Jellyfish Lake

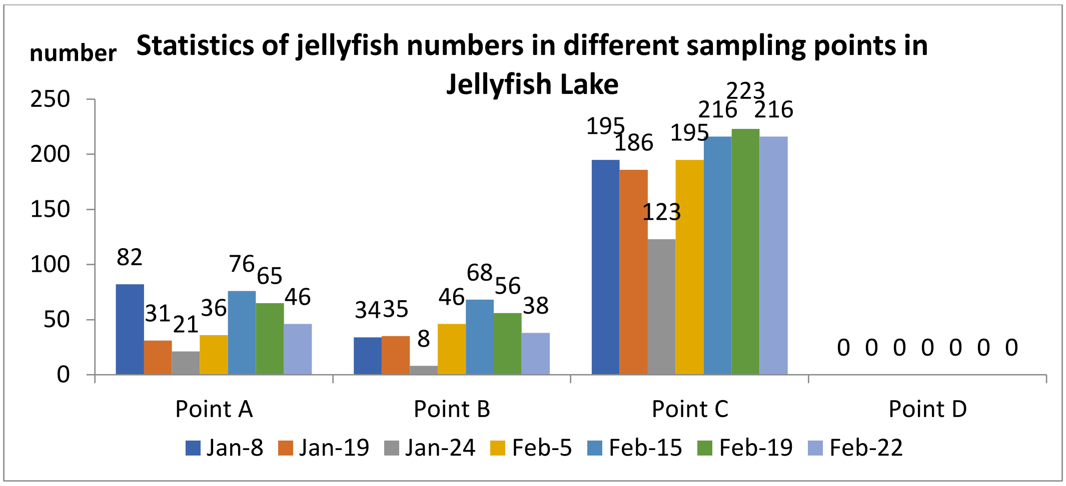


Fig. 8, the numbers of jellyfish at points A, B, C, and D recorded during the period from December 30, 2022, to February 22, 2023.

Due to light reflection during photography, the jellyfish in point D cannot be identified in the pictures, making it impossible to count the jellyfish population. Looking at point A, B, and C, point C has a particularly high number of jellyfish(Figure 8). When taking photos of jellyfish, factors such as inadequate equipment, shooting angles, and the turbidity of the water on that day led to unclear images, which made it difficult to accurately count the number of jellyfish.

4. Analysis of spatial distribution of environmental factors

Among the factors that affect the environment, for jellyfish, water quality is the most direct. We will first analyze the water quality at different points, as shown below.

4-1 pH Value

4-1-1 Average pH values at points A, B, C, and D in Jellyfish Lake range from 7.8 to 8.0 (Figure 9), with the maximum value during the measurement period being 8.5 and the minimum being 7.3, indicating an alkaline pH in Jellyfish Lake.

4-1-2 Looking at points A, B, C, and D individually, the pH values at points A, B, and D are similar, while point C has a lower pH value and More individuals than the others. It can be inferred that jellyfish prefer an environment with a pH that is slightly alkaline and close to neutral.

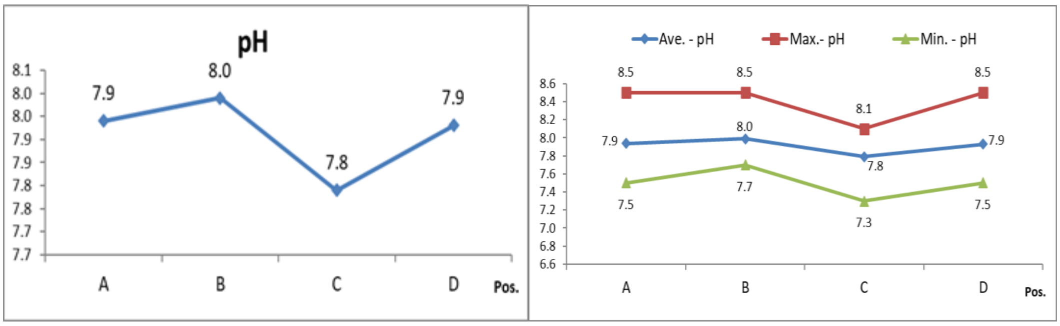


Fig. 9, Distribution of pH values at different points.

4-2 Water temperature & Air temperature

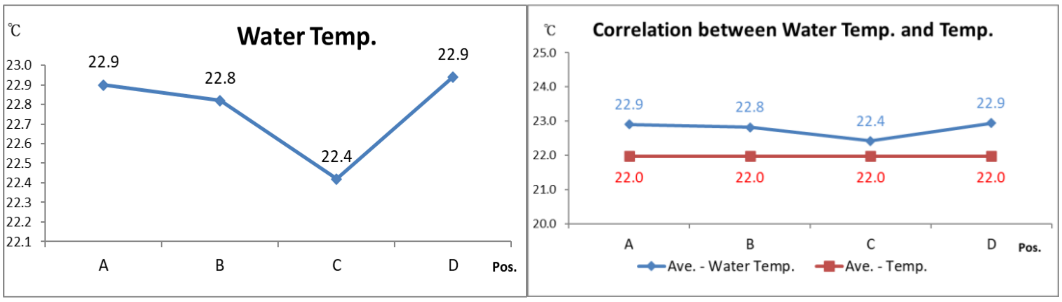


Fig. 10, Distribution of air and water temperature at different points.

In Figure 10, the average water temperature at point C is the lowest. It can be inferred that point C is closest to the inflow position and has taller vegetation around it, providing more shading.

4-3 Other environmental factors.

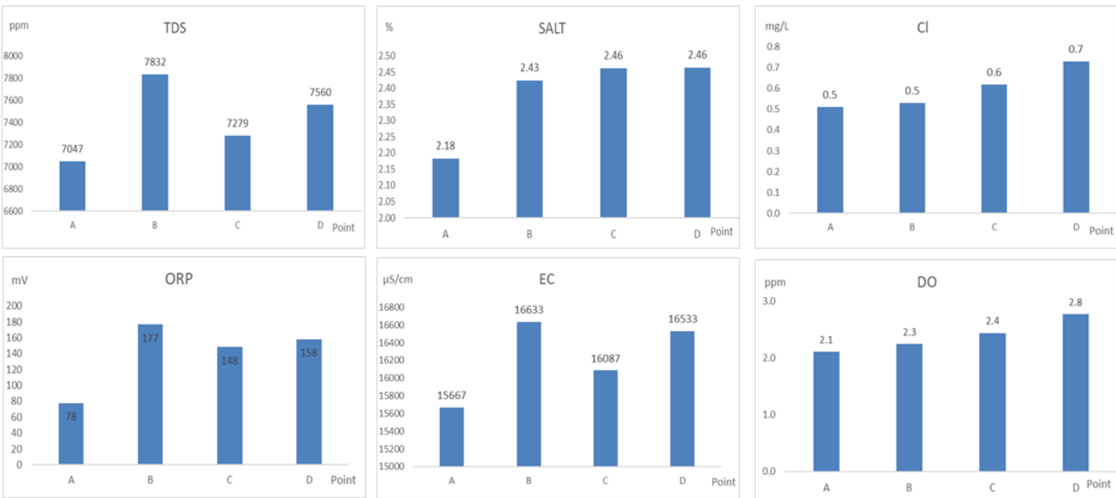


Fig. 11. Distribution of other environmental factors at each points

After averaging the water quality data collected from the four points A, B, C, and D in Jellyfish Lake and plotting it as a trend line, as shown in Figure 11.

a. TDS, ORP, and EC values show similar trends across the points.
b. SALT and conductivity show similar trends across the points.
c. Dissolved oxygen and CL show similar trends across the points.

5. Effects of light on the contraction behavior of Upside-down jellyfish

5-1. Effects of different light modules on the contraction behavior of Upside-down jellyfish.

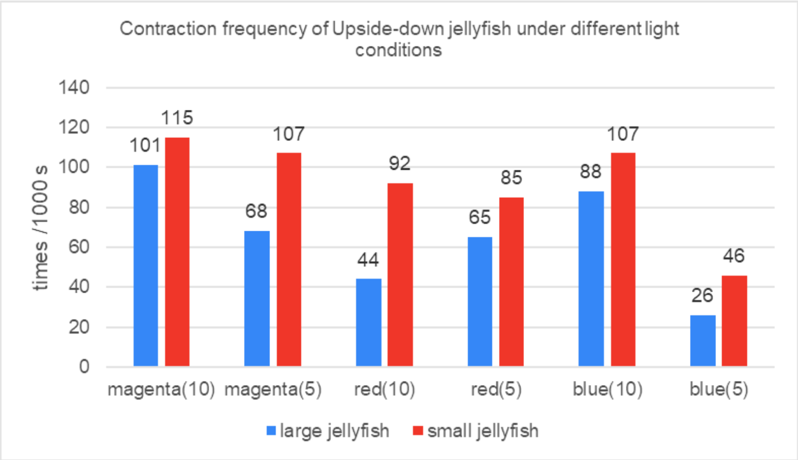


Fig. 12, Contraction frequency of Upside-down jellyfish under different colored lights

a. The diameter of a large jellyfish is about 12 cm, while the diameter of a small jellyfish is about 9 cm. Under different colored lights and intensities, small Upside-down jellyfish show a higher frequency of contractions than large ones.
b. The total contraction frequency of large Upside-down jellyfish under different colored light intensities, in descending order, is magenta (10) > blue (10) > magenta (5) > red (5) > red (10) > blue (5).
c. The total contraction frequency of small Upside-down jellyfish under different colored light intensities, in descending order, is magenta (10) > blue (10) = magenta (5) > red (10) > red (5) > blue (5).
d. Of both sizes, the highest contraction frequency occurs under magenta light (10), while the lowest is under blue light (5).

5-2 The effect of time on Upside-down jellyfish contraction behavior

We found that the contraction frequency of a jellyfish varies at different times of a day, as shown in Figure 13.

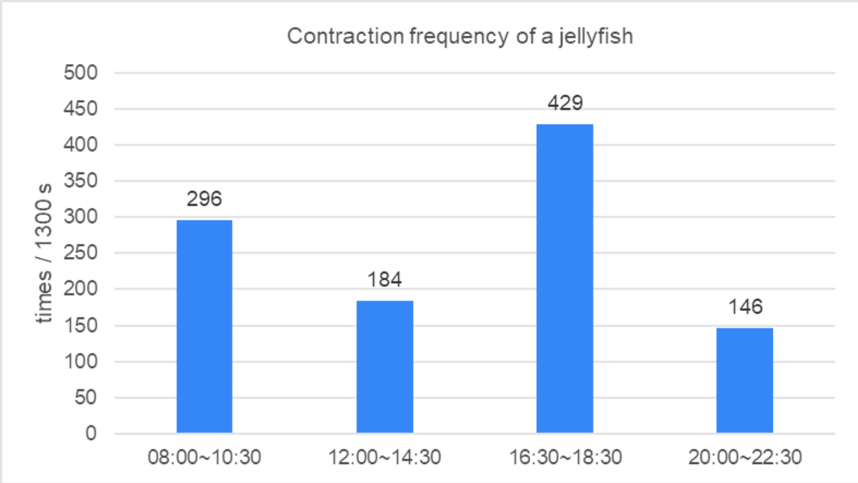


Fig. 13, the numbers of Upside-down jellyfish contraction at different times.

According to Figure 13, the order of single-cycle activity from high to low is 16:30~18:30, 08:00~10:30, 12:00~14:30, 20:00~10:30.

6. The impact of nutrient deprivation on Upside-down jellyfish

We wanted to know if Upside-down jellyfish would change their body size due to malnutrition, so we designed a lightless module and a magenta light module.

6-1 Lightless module

According to Table 2, Upside-down jellyfish gradually shrink over time under lightless module.

Table 2, Length of the diameter of the flattened bell of Upside-down jellyfish under lightless module

	initial diameter length (cm)	diameter length after 6 days (cm)	difference (cm)
jellyfish A (large)	12	10	-2
jellyfish B (large)	12	10	-2
jellyfish C (small)	9	7.5	-1.5
jellyfish D (small)	9	8	-1

Large Upside-down jellyfish showed more reduction in size than small ones. According to literature, when the nutrients in the water become scarce and when the ciliates cannot provide all the nutrients, Upside-down jellyfish will start to consume their own nutrients, resulting in a reduction in size.

6-2 Magenta light module

Table 3, Length of the diameter of the flattened bell of Upside-down jellyfish under magenta light module

	Initial diameter length (cm)	diameter length after 6 days (cm)	difference (cm)
jellyfish A	10	9	-1
jellyfish B	10	10	0
jellyfish C	7.5	6.5	-1
jellyfish D	8	7	-1
jellyfish E	5	4	-1
jellyfish F	4.5	4.5	0

Comparing the magenta light module (Table 3) with the lightless module, the jellyfish in the magenta light module tend to have less shrinkage, that’s because the module light can support Zooxanthellae photosynthesis ,and provides nutrients for the jellyfish.

Discussion

1. When taking photos of jellyfish, factors such as inadequate equipment, shooting angles, and the turbidity of the water on the day led to unclear images, which made it difficult to accurately count the number of jellyfish.

2. In water quality testing experiments, more sampling points should be added in the mangrove pond as it is the source of the water flow, which may reveal more information related to the Jellyfish Lake.

3. In the experiment, the top three average contractions of Upside-down jellyfish are magenta light (10), blue light (10), and no light. Magenta light combines blue light with red light, and it has a greater help Zooxanthellae in the photosynthesis. Upside-down jellyfish will contract actively to provide Zooxanthellae more resource.

4. The difference in contractions between blue light(10) and blue light(5) is significant, with the former having the second highest number of contractions and the latter having the least. This may be due to the measurement of blue light (5) at 6 am, which Jellyfish's circadian rhythm is in a state of lower activity. From literature, the temperature of 22.6 degrees Celsius is reported as the most suitable temperature for the survival of Upside-down jellyfish. However, the temperature during the experiment with blue light (5) was only 19.6 degrees Celsius, which is exactly 3 degrees Celsius. Because different from the temperature and circadian rhythm during the measurement, so a large difference in the data between blue light (5) and blue light (10). Comparing the contraction frequencies based on diameter length of the flattened bell of Upside-down jellyfish, the contraction frequency of small Upside-down jellyfish is higher than that of large ones, which is consistent with what is described in literature that small organisms have higher activity levels than large ones.

5. The mucus contains a large amount of Zooxanthellae, and there are abundant small organisms such as halteria, ciliates, amoebae, and diatoms. We were very surprised and decided to keep the mucus for cultivation, which may enable further experiments on Zooxanthellae. It is not necessary to destroy the jellyfish tissues to obtain the mucus.

6. The main reason for the abundant growth of jellyfish in Lin Yuan Wetland Park is due to human intervention, including:

(1) Pumping water into the Jellyfish Lake to reduce the temperature

The government has planned to cultivate the wetland park and pumps wastewater into the Jellyfish Lake to lower the water temperature. The average water temperature at point C is the lowest, and point C is closest to the inflow position. Since the water in the Jellyfish Lake is rarely replaced, the surface temperature can reach over 35 degrees Celsius during Kaohsiung's hot summers, which results in massive jellyfish deaths. However, by regularly pumping the wastewater into the Jellyfish Lake, the temperature can be effectively lowered.

(2) Pumping wastewater from aquaculture ponds into the Jellyfish Lake

The nearby aquaculture industry mainly breeds groupers and shrimps. The farmers pump seawater into the breeding pools and discharge wastewater into the mangrove area, which eventually flows into the ocean.

The wetland cultivation department of the government suggests pumping the wastewater into the Jellyfish Lake, which also contains the jellyfish's polyps. The roots of the Black Mangrove tree provide a suitable habitat for the jellyfish polyps to attach to and grow. The ample sunlight in the area also facilitates their growth.

Conclusion

1. Upside-down jellyfish's tissues and mucus contain Zooxanthellae, and after 10-15 minutes, the proportion of intact cnidocytes decreases from 33.9% to 13%, indicating that cnidocytes can be triggered by environmental factors such as temperature and evaporation.

2. The size of the cnidocytes is about 5 to 10.5 micrometers, while the size of Zooxanthellae is about 7.5 to 10 micrometers.

3. Upside-down jellyfish thrive in alkaline water(pH value about 7.8) and a temperature of around 22.4 degree Celsius. The water should have low organic pollution levels, good water quality, and high visibility.

4. Small Upside-down jellyfish contract more frequently than large ones under different colors light and light intensities. The contraction frequency is highest under magenta light(10) and lowest under blue light (5).

5. Upside-down jellyfish contract most frequently between 16:30 to 18:30 and least frequently between 20:00 to 10:30, indicating Upside-down jellyfish‘s circadian rhythm is more active at 20:00 to 10:30.

6. Larger Upside-down jellyfish shrink more than small ones. In the absence of food and light sources, Upside-down jellyfish in the water with decreasing nutrients and without enough nutrition from Zooxanthellae will consume their own nutrients and shrink in diameter length. The large ones will shrink more noticeably.

7. Based on Upside-down jellyfish population development throughout the year, the temperature in Kaohsiung, and the government's planned wetland cultivation projects, it can be preliminarily concluded that there is a certain correlation between jellyfish growth, climate, and project planning. This study

focuses on exploring the environment's impact on jellyfish development, with water quality and environmental climate being the most direct factors.

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