**Asset Information Page**

**Jellyfish**

**Sticky Note 1:**

**Jellyfish are ancient, gelatinous marine animals found in oceans worldwide, known for their umbrella-shaped bodies and trailing tentacles. They are among the oldest living creatures on Earth, existing for over 500 million years.**

**Appearance:** Jellyfish have a soft, bell-shaped body that is mostly transparent. Their tentacles, which hang down from the bell, contain stinging cells used for capturing prey and defense. Jellyfish come in various sizes and colors, ranging from tiny, nearly invisible species to larger, more colorful ones.

**Habitat:** Jellyfish are found in all of the world's oceans, from the surface waters to the deep sea. They thrive in a variety of environments, including open oceans, coastal areas, and sometimes even in brackish water.

**Movement:** Jellyfish move by pulsating their bell-shaped bodies, which propels them through the water. While they can control their movement to some extent, they are mostly carried by ocean currents.

**Diet:** Jellyfish are carnivorous, feeding mainly on small fish, plankton, and other tiny marine organisms. They use their stinging tentacles to capture prey and bring it to their mouths, located on the underside of their bell.

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 1---------------------------------------------------------

**Sticky Note 2:**

**Jellyfish are simple organisms with no brain, heart, or bones. Despite their simplicity, they have survived for millions of years due to their effective predation and reproductive strategies.**

**Reproduction:** Jellyfish have a complex life cycle that includes both sexual and asexual reproduction. They can release eggs and sperm into the water, leading to the development of larvae that eventually grow into adult jellyfish.

**Social Structures:** Jellyfish do not form social groups and generally drift alone. However, large swarms, or blooms, of jellyfish can sometimes be seen, usually as a result of favorable environmental conditions.

**Communication:** Jellyfish lack complex communication systems. Their interactions with the environment and other organisms are primarily driven by instinct and simple reflexes.

**Survival Skills:** Jellyfish are well-adapted to survive in various marine environments. Their stinging cells provide defense against predators and help them catch prey. They are highly resilient and can thrive in both nutrient-rich and nutrient-poor waters. However, jellyfish blooms can disrupt marine ecosystems and pose challenges to human activities such as fishing and tourism.

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 2---------------------------------------------------------