

# You Might Be A Moon Jellyfish If...

- you've been swimming in the Atlantic, Arctic, or northern Pacific Oceans.
- your arms help carry food to your mouth.
- your arms or legs have turned pink in the summer.
- you can be handled without stinging.
- you are made up mostly of H<sub>2</sub>O.
- you need O<sub>2</sub> to survive.
- you are a carnivore.
- you are able to repair small amounts of tissue when injured.

# ANSWERS

Check out the Jellyfish exhibit at the Akron Zoo. One species they have is the Moon Jelly. Watching them move is almost hypnotic. When their body contracts it is called **pulsing** or **pulsating**. It is how they move along with currents in the water.

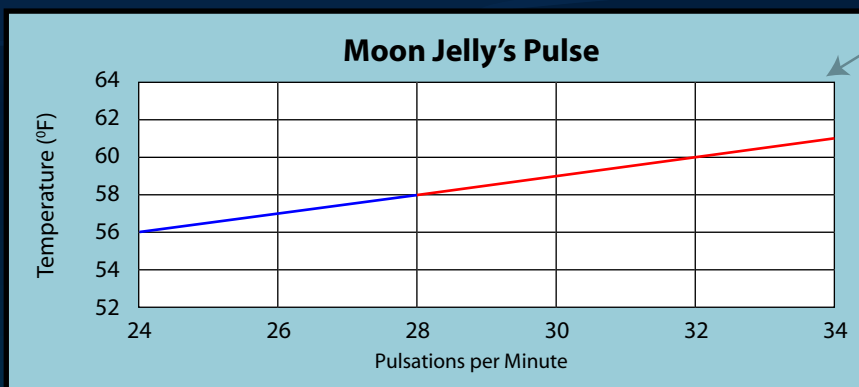
The water in the tanks should be kept around 59°F for them. At this temperature, they pulse around 30 times/minute. The cooler the water temperature, the slower their pulse rate.

Water Temp °F	Pulses per Minute
56	24
57	26
58	28
59	30
60	32
61	34

1. Find the pattern

2. Finish the table

3. Put it on the graph



What happens to the pulse rate of a Moon Jelly every time the temperature goes up or down 1°F?

**If the temperature goes down 10F then the pulse rate slows down 2 pulses/minute. If the temperature goes up 10F then the rate speeds up 2 pulses/minute.**

## Extension:

Take a watch the next time you visit the Akron Zoo. When you visit the Jellyfish exhibit, count the pulse rate of the Moon Jellyfish or any other type of jellyfish (they have 10 kinds).

How many pulses does it make in 1 minute? \_\_\_\_\_

How many pulses would that be in an hour? \_\_\_\_\_

How many pulses would that be in a day? \_\_\_\_\_

Grade 5 – Patterns, Functions, and Algebra – Indicator 6 – Describe how the quantitative change in a variable affects the value of a related variable.