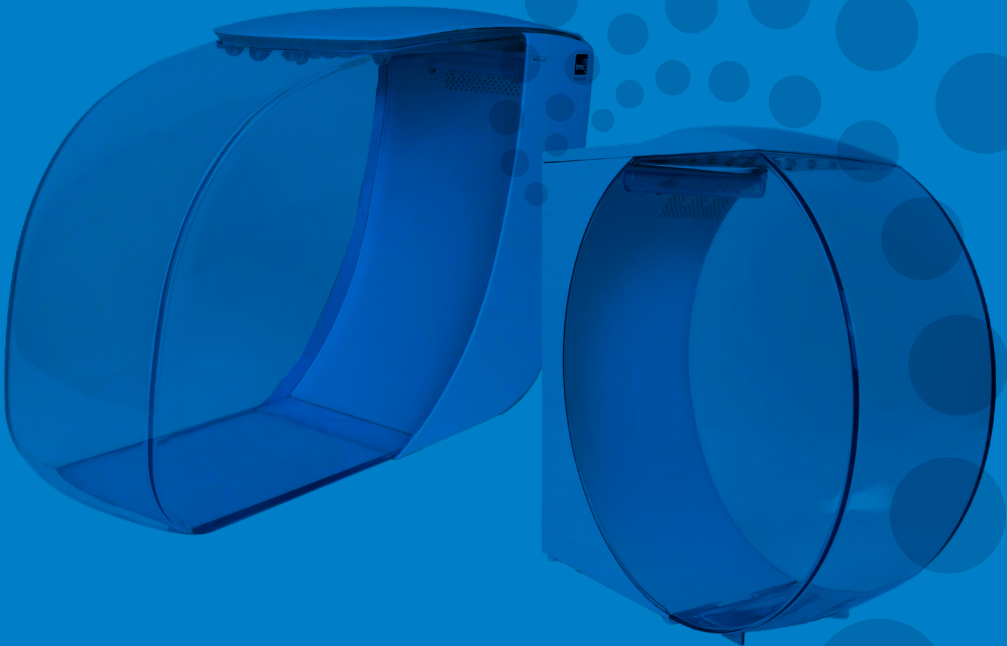




Kreisal

Specialised jellyfish aquariums
ALL MODELS

GB Instructions



Welcome to the enchanting world of jellyfish!

The Kreisel aquarium is specifically designed to allow an exciting entry into the fascinating and mesmerising world of jellyfish keeping.

This booklet is designed to give you some basic information on jellyfish and how to care for them.

The simple-to-follow format includes how to set up your Kreisel, introducing jellyfish to the aquarium and maintaining ideal conditions to give your jellyfish the best possible start.

IMPORTANT

The saltwater in which your jellyfish will live is very important. It must be prepared correctly and the right water parameters and temperature for your chosen species of jellyfish must be reached and stable **before** introducing any jellyfish to this Kreisel.

CAUTION

Due to its size, this Kreisel tank is NOT suitable for keeping all species of jellyfish. Please ensure you thoroughly research the species requirements, i.e. their size, the required temperature and water parameters, before introducing them into this tank. If in any doubt check with your local marine livestock retailer.

Small volumes of water are more sensitive to changes in water parameters and therefore it is not advisable to introduce more than one jellyfish at a time. Ensure you allow each jellyfish to settle in fully, and water parameters are correct, before introducing another. This may take a number of weeks.

Kreisel Instructions

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What is a jellyfish?

Jellyfish, like corals, are animals; they are part of a large group called invertebrates. Their name means that they do not have a backbone or spinal cord [made of vertebra].

Jellyfish are simple invertebrates members of the phylum Cnidaria, which includes creatures such as sea anemones, sea whips, and corals.

Cnidarians invertebrates look very different from one to another but they share unifying characteristics like:

Radial symmetry: Each has a centre point [mouth] with a body radiating out from that point. This “radial symmetry” allows jellyfish to detect and respond to food or danger from any direction.

Flexible tentacles: that help them in catching their prey. Each tentacle has thousand of microscopic stinging cells called nematocysts. That's the component of certain jellyfish responsible for causing a sting when their tentacles make contact with a living organism. Ouch!

The infamous jellyfish stinging is an involuntary reaction to contact, jellyfish cannot control it, and it's used to stun their prey before bringing it to their mouth.

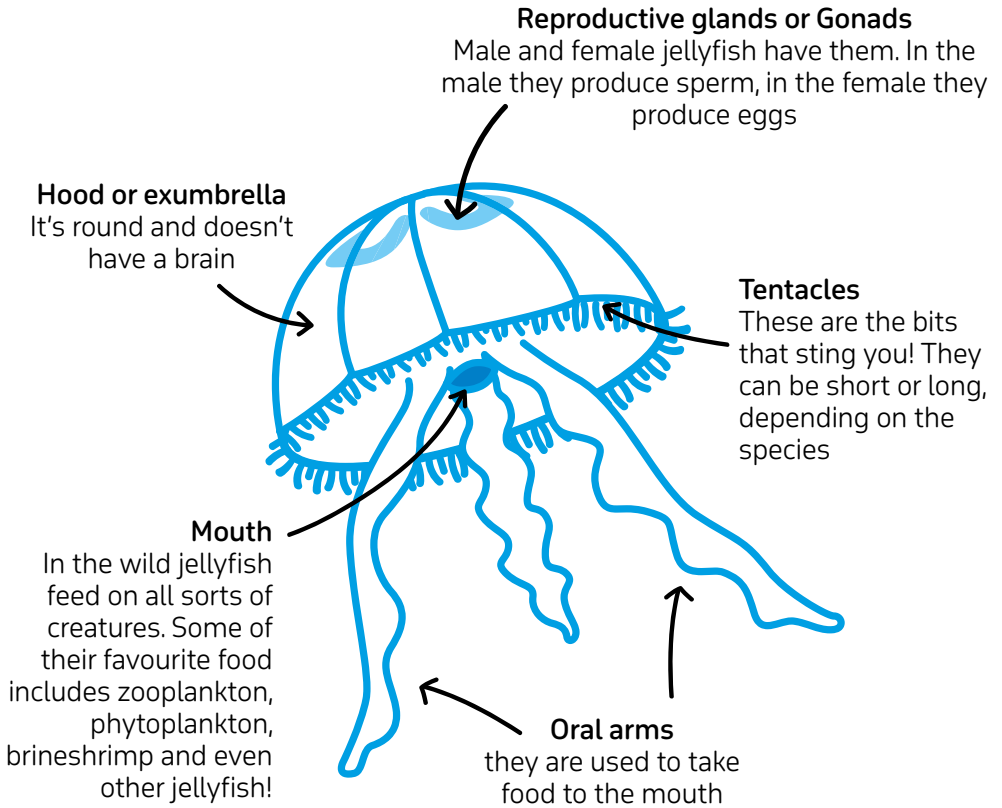
Jellyfish anatomy

Only about 5% of the body of a jellyfish is solid matter; the rest is water! Lacking brains, blood, or even hearts, jellyfish are pretty simple creatures.

They are composed of three layers:

1. an **outer layer**, called the epidermis;
2. a **middle layer** made of a thick, elastic, jelly-like substance called mesoglea;
3. an **inner layer**, called the gastrodermis.

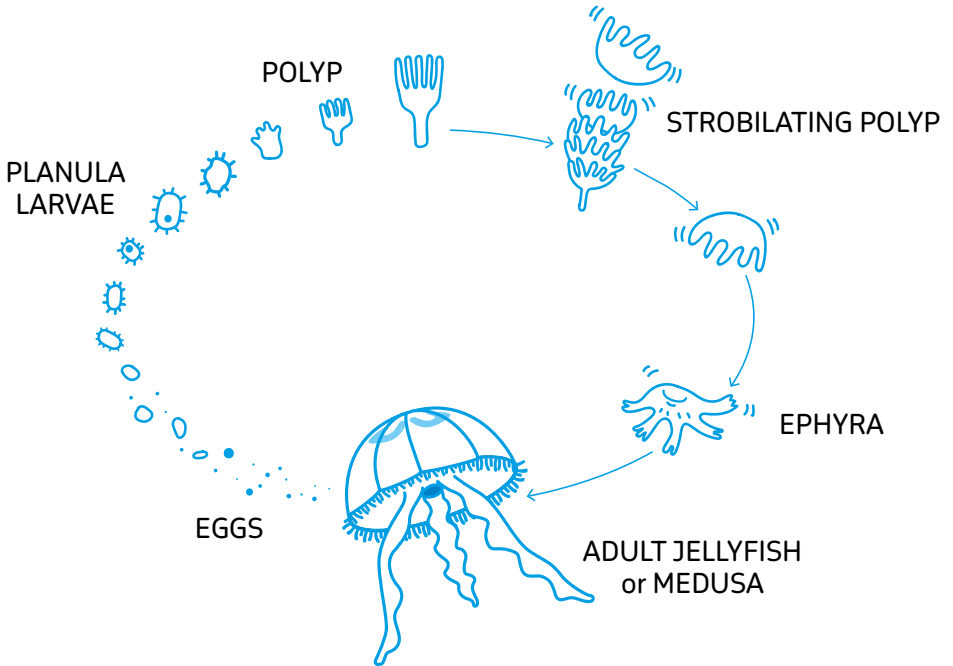
An elementary nervous system, or nerve net, allows jellyfish to smell, detect light, and respond to other stimuli. The simple digestive cavity of a jellyfish acts as both its stomach and intestine, with one opening for both the mouth and the anus.



CURIOUS FACT

Jellyfish of the same species will not sting each other!

Jellyfish life cycle



Jellyfish reproduce sexually. When jellyfish are ready to mate, the male releases sperm through the mouth opening located on the underside of its bell. The eggs are fertilized when the female swims through the male's sperm.

After the eggs of the female jellyfish are fertilized they soon hatch, and free-swimming "**planula**" larvae emerge from the female's mouth or brood pouch and set out on their own.

A planula is a tiny oval structure the outer layer of which is lined with minute hairs called cilia, which beat together to propel the larva through the water.

After a brief period floating about in surface waters, the larvae settle to the sea floor, attaching themselves at one end. There they develop into **polyps** and begin to feed and grow.

In spring, some of the polyps start to bud off immature jellyfish known as **ephyra larvae**.

The polyp looks like a cylindrical, stalk-like structure at the base of which there is a disc that adheres to the substrate, and at its top is a mouth opening surrounded by small tentacles.

The polyp feeds by drawing food into its mouth, and as it grows it begins to bud new polyps from its trunk, forming a polyp hydroid colony in which the individual polyps are linked together by feeding tubes.

When the polyps reach the appropriate size [which can take several years], the topmost groove matures the fastest and eventually buds off as a tiny baby jellyfish, technically known as an ephyra, characterized by its arm-like protrusions rather than full, round bell.

The free-swimming ephyra grows in size and gradually turns into an adult jellyfish [known as a medusa] possessing a smooth, translucent bell.

CURIOUS FACT: Some jellyfish are immortal!

There's a death-defying species of jelly called 'the immortal jellyfish' [or *Turritopsis dohrnii*] found in the Mediterranean Sea and in the waters of Japan that's biologically immortal.

General husbandry

Temperature

Maintain a temperature range of 13–26°C, with adjustments based on the species and the area of origin. For most *Aurelia* sp. [Moon Jellyfish], a recommended temperature falls between 18–25°C. In typical scenarios, this aligns with the Kreisel's temperature staying a degree or two below the ambient room temperature, eliminating the need for additional heating. If temperatures exceed the desired range, consider using a chiller connected to the Kreisel's INLET/OUTLET connectors.

Salinity

A salinity range of 25–30ppt for most *Aurelia* sp [Moon Jellyfish] is recommended, although some jellyfish can tolerate a broader range.

Other water parameters: **pH:** Maintain a range of 7.9 – 8.4.

NH₃ [Ammonia]: Aim for 0.0 ppm.

NO₂ [Nitrite]: Keep it below 0.05 ppm [<0,05ppm]

NO₃ [Nitrate]: Maintain levels below 10.0ppm [<10ppm]

PO₄ [Phosphate]: Limit to less than 2.0ppm.

Alkalinity: Aim for 7.4 – 8.4 DkH

IMPORTANT: Please consult your local marine livestock retailer for advice on the specific water parameters, salinity and temperature of your chosen jellyfish species.

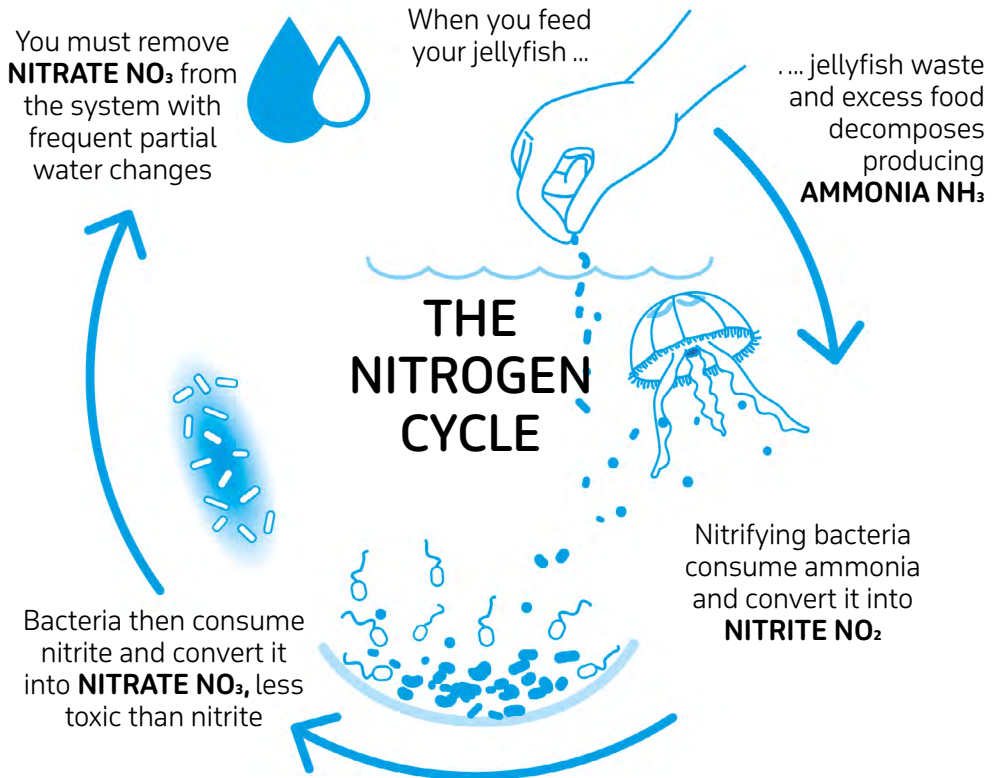
Use a suitable alkalinity buffer to stabilize pH between water changes. Note that Phosphate [PO₄] and Nitrate [NO₃] can contribute to increased algae growth, so monitor and manage them through regular partial water changes.

Regularly perform partial water changes to keep water parameters in check.

Water quality should be tested regularly using test kits which are available at most local aquarium stores.

It is good procedure to test your water quality every few days for at least two weeks after first adding jellyfish to ensure levels stay within recommended parameters. Once it is established that the water parameters are stable you can reduce testing accordingly.

To understand what is required to keep a healthy Kreisel, you need to understand the **nitrogen cycle**, where beneficial nitrifying bacteria start building up in your Kreisel breaking down harmful ammonia [NH₃], into nitrite [NO₂] and then nitrate [NO₃].



Cycling your Kresiel

When you first start your Kresiel, it will have limited existing nitrifying bacteria to process the waste from your jellyfish, therefore harmful ammonia [NH₃], and nitrite [NO₂] levels can increase rapidly. To prevent this sudden build up you will need to 'cycle' the Kresiel which involves growing enough nitrifying bacteria to process harmful ammonia [NH₃], converting them to nitrites [NO₂] and then to less toxic nitrates [NO₃].

Cycling your Kresiel, can happen quickly, but it can also take days, sometimes weeks, so patience is key.

There are a few products on the market which help kick-start the nitrogen cycle with a dose of nitrifying bacteria, consult your local retailer for further advice if necessary.

During the cycling process, it is recommended to test the water in your Kresiel almost every day for ammonia, nitrites and nitrates. This will help you understand if the cycle is underway and when it is safe to start adding jellyfish.

After a week or ten days, you should see a spike in ammonia concentration, jumping from zero to a higher number. This is followed by a spike in nitrite, followed by a spike in nitrate. After your nitrate goes up, your nitrite and ammonia level should fall back down to zero. Once you have observed this change in water chemistry your Nitrogen cycle is complete. As a guide, Cycling is achieved when the following levels are reached:

Ammonia [NH₃]: 0 ppm Nitrite [NO₂]: <0,05ppm Nitrate [NO₃]: <10ppm

Water testing can be one of the more timely aspects of maintenance, but without testing, it's difficult to know what's going on inside your Kresiel. Every time you test your water is a chance to correct any imbalances in water chemistry and improve the overall water quality of your system.

After the cycling process you should be testing your water at least once a week. Some local aquatic retailers will help you test your water, however, aquarium test kits are relatively inexpensive and it's a good idea to start testing your water at home.

	1 st Stage	2 nd Stage	3 rd Stage	Perfect for jellyfish
pH	7.9-8.4	7.9-8.4	7.9-8.4	7.9-8.4
NH ₃	+	0	0	0
NO ₂	0	+	0	<0,05ppm
NO ₃	0	0	>10ppm	<10ppm

Feeding

IMPORTANT: Do not feed jellyfish red plankton.

Jellyfish are mostly carnivorous, consuming zooplankton or small fish. The Aurelia sp. [Moon Jellyfish] is a recommended species for beginners.

There are various feeding methods with their pros and cons, depending on your chosen food type [frozen, dry or live]. Live food is preferable if available, while frozen and dry food is convenient but requires more frequent maintenance.

Feeding Live Food

Live baby brineshrimp, while pricier than frozen or dry food, keeps your Kreisel cleaner in the long run – and your jellyfish will thrive!

Since it's live, there's no debris leftover as with frozen and dry foods.

Feeding is simple: just place it in the tank using a pipette, and your jellies will take care of the rest.

Feeding Frozen and Dry Food

There are different methods of feeding your jellyfish with frozen or dry food, which mostly come down to personal preference. We suggest the following:

FROZEN FOOD Brineshrimp, cyclops, mysis

DRY FOOD Brineshrimp nauplii, small soft pellets or coral feeds

Feeding Methods

Broadcast Method: This method, though simple, can result in leftover food, necessitating frequent water changes. Prepare the jellyfish food in a cup, pour it evenly over the tank, and avoid overfeeding by adding gradually until the jellyfish stomachs are full. However, be aware that uneaten food may pollute the tank, requiring more frequent water changes.

Pipette Method: This method minimizes saltwater and food wastage, but there are reports of reduced jellyfish feeding response over time. If this happens, consider switching to the broadcast method.

Prepare food in a cup using saltwater from your Kreisel. Use a long nozzle pipette to suck up and gently spray the food under the jellyfish's oral arms.

CAUTION:

- Feeding once or twice a day will be sufficient in most cases.
- Always monitor the feeding behaviour of your jellyfish.
- Do not overfeed and always remove any uneaten foods from the Kreisel once feeding time is over.
- Overfeeding will lead to poor water quality parameters which can be harmful to the jellyfish.

Recommended species*



MOON jellyfish (*Aurelia aurita*)

Slow and relaxed jellyfish

Maximum number: 2-6 jellyfish
Recommended size: MEDIUM 3-6 cm
Maintenance level: BEGINNER
Easy to set up and maintain



CANNONBALL jellyfish (*Stomolophus meleagris*)

Active jellyfish

Maximum number: 3-6 jellyfish
Recommended size: MEDIUM 2-6 cm
Maintenance level: BEGINNER
Easy to set up and maintain



SPOTTED jellyfish (*Phyllorhiza punctata*)

Moderately active jellyfish

Specific requirement: Full range light. These jellyfish are photosynthetic
Maximum number: 2-5 jellyfish
Recommended size: MEDIUM 2-6 cm
Maintenance level: INTERMEDIATE

*The above species list is not comprehensive. For more advice on suitable species and care, please consult your local marine livestock retailer.

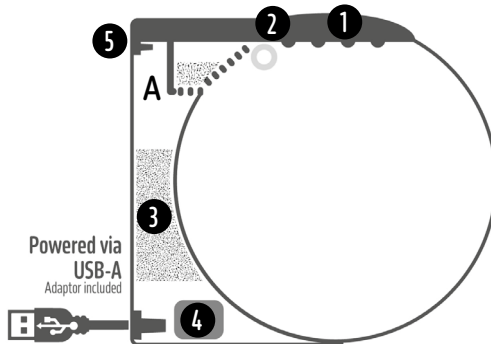
CAUTION:

- Due to the size of this Kreisel tank it is NOT suitable for keeping all species of jellyfish.
- Please ensure you thoroughly research the species requirements, i.e. their size, the required temperature and water parameters, **before** introducing them into this tank.
- If in any doubt check with your local marine livestock retailer.

Kreisel user guide

PARTS LIST

Kreisel 10

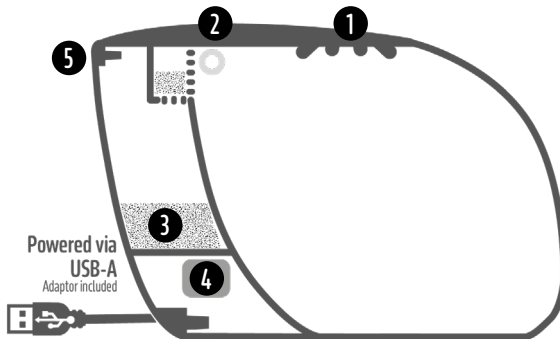


- 1 Integrated LED light with touch sensor switch with colour changing modes
Use this button to turn the Kreisel tank ON and OFF and to cycle through the 9 different lighting colour modes.
- 2 Water outlet spray bar
- 3 Filtration Chamber with Built-in multi stage filtration system
 - A – Filter screen basket
 - B – Filter screen fleece pad (and fleece pad spare)
 - C – Filter fleece pad
 - D – Biological filtration (bio ball media bag)

Kreisel user guide

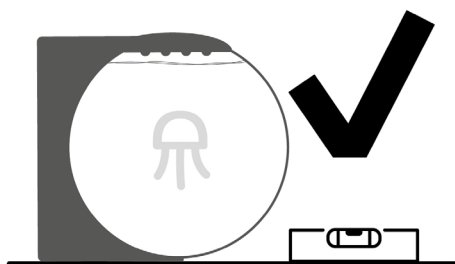
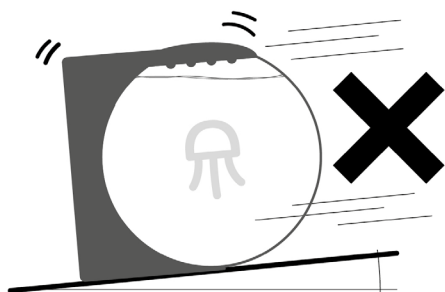
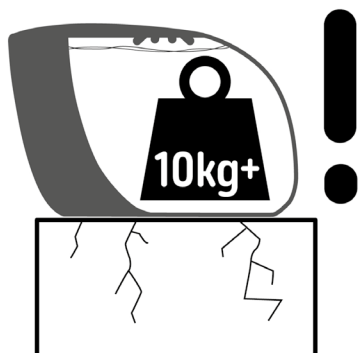
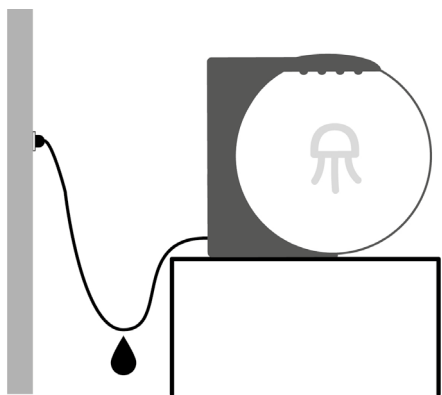
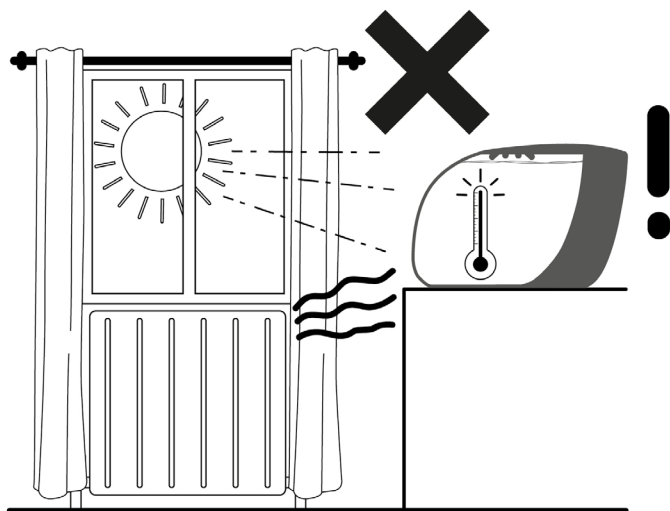
PARTS LIST

Kreisel 15



- 4 Energy efficient 5V DC pump delivers the optimum flow for the tank
- 5 Chiller INLET/OUTLET Connectors*

*Additional connection fittings and parts may be required (depending on individual installation requirements).



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Please Read Carefully

CAUTION: Always isolate all electrical appliances from the mains electricity before installing or carrying out any maintenance to the Kreisel tank.

CAUTION: Power to the Kreisel must be supplied through a Residual Current Device (RCD - not supplied) with a rated residual operating current not exceeding 30mA.

CAUTION: Thoroughly rinse the Kreisel and filter media, using fresh water and a damp cloth. Never use soap on any component placed in your aquarium as soap is harmful to livestock.

- Do not run the water circulation pump dry.
- To ensure the water circulation pump continues to maintain a steady water flow, it must be cleaned regularly to ensure it does not become clogged with debris or detritus.
- Pump rating: 100-240V, 50/60Hz unless marked otherwise.

CAUTION: Do not operate any appliance if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is malfunctioning, or if it has been dropped or damaged in any way.

- This Kreisel is designed to be used indoors and is not suitable for any outdoor applications.
- Ensure the Kreisel is securely installed on a level surface, capable of supporting the weight of the tank, before operating.

PLEASE NOTE: This tank must NOT be positioned in direct sunlight as this will lead to excessive algae growth, or in a location exposed to low temperatures or increased heat levels i.e. NOT by a radiator.

CAUTION: Always leave a drip-loop in the power cable to prevent water running down the cable and reaching the power source.

- This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

DISPOSE OF THIS UNIT RESPONSIBLY.

Check with your local authority for disposal information.



Parts required for installation

[not supplied]

- **Residual Current Device (RCD)** with a rated residual operating current not exceeding 30mA
- **Bucket or similar container** for preparing your saltwater.
- **10 litres/15 litres (depending on model) of saltwater** correctly prepared according to the instructions supplied with your chosen synthetic salt, and at the correct temperature.
USEFUL TIP: We thoroughly recommend saltwater prepared with Tropic Marin synthetic sea salt [see your local stockist for details and preparation advice].
CAUTION: When mixing salt water DO NOT use tap water as this can contain contaminants. Reverse Osmosis water should be used.
- **Measuring jug or similar vessel** (for filling the Kreisel tank with water).
- **Thermometer**
- **Hydrometer**
- **External Chiller** – Depending on individual installation requirements an external chiller, additional pump and connection fittings may be required.

PLEASE NOTE: The prepared salt water must be at the correct temperature for the Kreisel tank before adding to the tank.

PLEASE NOTE: Due to various factors such as evaporation, the water level in the Kreisel will change. Ensure that the water level in the tank and filtration chamber is always closely monitored. As water evaporates, the salinity level in the tank will also change so ensure that the specific gravity [SG] of the tank is measured using a hydrometer, and the tank is regularly topped up with freshwater [Reverse Osmosis water] or saltwater as necessary to reach the correct specific gravity [SG] and the required water level.

PLEASE NOTE: When topping up the tank with new saltwater, the saltwater must always be prepared correctly and according to the instructions supplied with your chosen synthetic salt and any water added to the Kreisel tank must be at the correct temperature.

CAUTION:

- Jellyfish should NOT be introduced to the Kreisel tank until water parameters have been tested and it is safe to do so.
- Regularly test the water parameters with reliable test kits and consult your local retailer for further advice if necessary.
- We advised against introducing any substrate or aquarium ornaments into the Kreisel, as such additions may pose a risk of harm to the jellyfish.

Setting up your Kreisel

Choose a suitable location

This Kreisel is designed to be used indoors and is not suitable for any outdoor applications.

Ensure the Kreisel is securely installed on a level surface, capable of supporting the weight of the tank, before operating.

PLEASE NOTE: This tank must NOT be positioned in direct sunlight as this will lead to excessive algae growth, or in a location exposed to low temperatures or increased heat levels i.e. NOT by a radiator.

- Remove the Kreisel from the packaging;
- Remove the Kreisel's contents from the tank;
- Remove the filtration pads (B and C) and bio ball media bag (D) from the filtration chamber;
- Ensure that the filtration media is removed from any plastic packaging, gently rinse the filtration media (B,C and D) in freshwater to remove any dust.

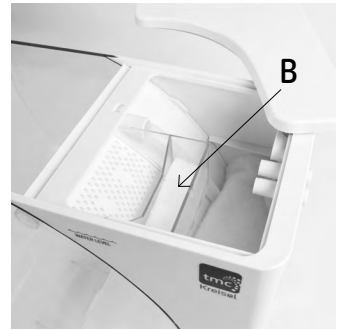
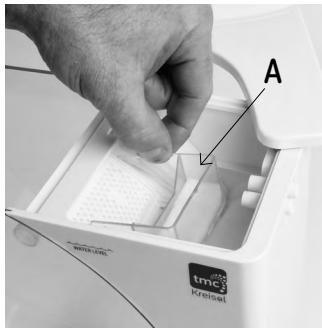
NOTE: take particular care when removing the bio ball media bag (D) from the Kreisel.

Positioning the filtration media

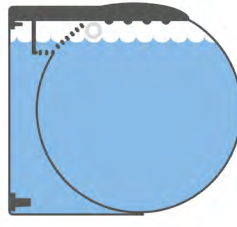
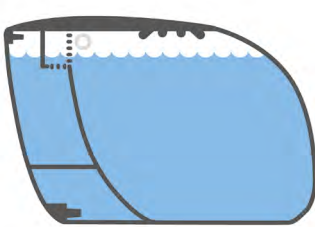
- Position the rinsed filter media in the Kreisel tank as per diagram;



- Place the Biological filtration bio ball media bag (D) back in the filtration chamber.



- Place the filter fleece pad folded in the filtration chamber, making sure there is enough space for the filter screen basket [A]
- Replace the filter screen basket [A]
- Carefully pour the pre-prepared saltwater into the Kreisel tank, to the water level indicated ensuring that you do not overfill



Please note that the Kreisel must be filled with water up to the specified level, and this includes filling the filtration chamber.

PLEASE NOTE: The prepared salt water must be at the correct temperature for the Kreisel tank before adding to the tank.

PLEASE NOTE: Due to various factors such as evaporation, the water level in the Kreisel tank will change. Ensure that the water level in the tank and filtration chamber is always closely monitored. As water evaporates, the salinity level in the tank will also change so ensure that the specific gravity [SG] of the tank is measured using a hydrometer, and the tank is regularly topped up with freshwater [Reverse Osmosis water] or saltwater as necessary to reach the correct specific gravity [SG] and the required water level.

PLEASE NOTE: When topping up the tank with new saltwater, the saltwater must always be prepared correctly and according to the instructions supplied with your chosen synthetic salt and any water added to the Kreisel tank must be at the correct temperature.

USEFUL TIP: Add the prepared saltwater to the Kresiel slowly via the filtration chamber as this will reduce the chances of any air bubbles entering the main display area of the Kreisel.

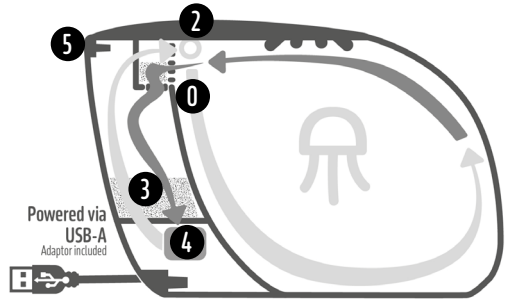
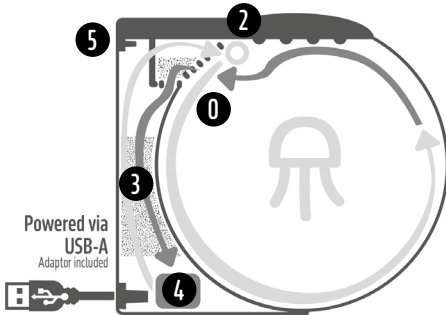
CAUTION: Jellyfish should NOT be introduced to the Kreisel tank until water parameters have been tested and it is safe to do so. Regularly test the water parameters with reliable test kits and consult your local marine livestock retailer for further advice if necessary.

Operation

Once the Kreisel tank is full of water, plug in the power supply unit and switch on.

Once switched on, water will be drawn into the filtration chamber via the water inlet [0] and will pass through the multi-stage filtration [3] and will return back into the tank via the water outlet spray bar [2].

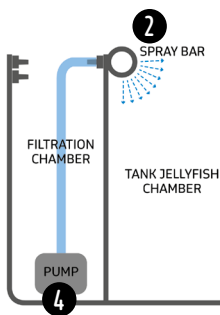
CAUTION: To avoid any operating problems, always ensure that the water inlet [0], water outlet spray bar [2], outlet tubing and water circulation pump [4] are always clean and free of blockages.



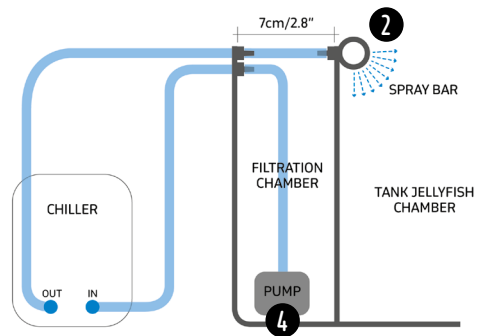
Using a chiller

The Kreisel tank has INLET/OUTLET connectors [5] on the back of the tank allowing connection to an external chiller (not included). To connect an external chiller to the Kreisel tank, please follow the diagram below.

CONNECTION WITHOUT CHILLER



CONNECTION WITH CHILLER



PLEASE NOTE: An additional pump and connection fittings may be required (depending on the individual installation requirements of your chosen external chiller and its proximity to the Kreisel).

Integrated LED light

The Kreisel integrated LED lighting is designed for jellyfish. It provides a gentle, diffused glow to showcase the jellyfish and enhance their visibility.

The Kreisel is equipped with a **high-quality multicolour LED light** source capable of producing a wide range of colours.



To change the lighting mode:

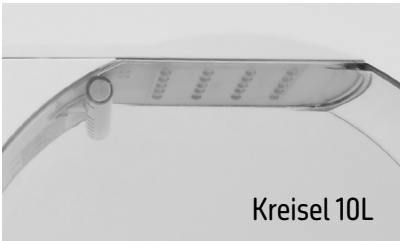
- Touch the button on the top of the Kreisel lid
- The light mode will change with each touch of the button in a cycle
- There are nine colour modes to choose from:

Kreisel 10

1. Red
2. Green
3. Blue
4. Warm White
5. Yellow
6. Pink
7. Light Blue
8. Cool White
9. Colour Changing
- OFF

Kreisel 15

1. Warm White
2. Colour Changing
3. Red
4. Green
5. Dark Blue
6. Light Blue
7. Yellow
8. Pink
9. Cool White
- OFF



PLEASE NOTE: The integrated LED light features an automatic energy-saving timer, turning off the LED after 4 hours.

Introducing jellyfish

Ensure appropriate water conditions: maintain stable water parameters, including salinity (usually around 25-30ppt), temperature (species-dependent, but often between 65-77°F or 18-25°C), and pH (typically 7.9-8.4) - See page 7: "General husbandry" for more informations.

IMPORTANT: Please consult your local marine livestock retailer for advice on the specific water parameters, salinity and temperature of your chosen jellyfish species.

Acclimation

Jellyfish like many marine creatures, are unable to cope with rapid changes in water parameters so acclimating them is an important procedure.

Please follow these steps carefully and make sure you acclimate **SLOWLY**.

1. Place the **sealed** bag containing the jellyfish into your KrieseL.
2. Float the bag in your KrieseL for 15 minutes allowing the temperature of the water in the bag to match the temperature of the water in your KrieseL.
3. After 15 minutes, take the bag out of your KrieseL, cut the top off and carefully discard approximately 50% of the water in the bag. **Make sure you don't pour out the jellyfish!**
4. Place the now opened bag back in the KrieseL, now increase the water volume in the bag by 25% using **only** water from your KrieseL.
5. Wait 10 minutes and repeat step 3 so that the bag is now full again.
6. Carefully discard 50% of the water in the bag and repeat steps 3-4.
7. Remove the bag from the KrieseL, carefully discard as much water as possible from the bag while ensuring your jellyfish remains submerged in the bag.
8. Carefully release the jellyfish into your KrieseL.
9. Sit back and enjoy watching your new jellyfish.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT EXPOSE JELLYFISH TO AIR.

Safety precautions

CAUTION: DO NOT OVERSTOCK THE TANK.

Small tanks inherently support far fewer animals and large quantities of jellyfish in a KrieseL tank is strongly discouraged. Consult your local marine livestock retailer for further stocking advice.

Regular water changes of **up to 20%** are highly recommended, initially on a weekly basis and subsequently depending on water quality.

All jellyfish must be carefully acclimated before being introduced into the KrieseL.

Smaller tanks are more sensitive to changes in water parameters and therefore it is not advisable to introduce more than one jellyfish at a time. Ensure you allow each jellyfish to settle in fully, and water parameters are correct, before introducing another. This may take a number of weeks.

HANDLE JELLYFISH WITH CARE: If you need to handle the jellyfish for any reason, use soft, silicone gloves or a suitable ladle to avoid damage.

Remember that keeping jellyfish requires commitment and expertise, so it's important to research the specific needs of the jellyfish species you plan to keep and consult with your local marine livestock retailer to ensure the best care for your jellyfish.

Maintenance

CAUTION: To avoid possible electric shock, special care should be taken when using electrical appliances near water.

CAUTION: Always isolate the Kreisel from the mains electricity before installing or carrying out any maintenance to the tank.

To operate efficiently the Kreisel must be operated 24 hours a day.

- Regularly check to ensure there are no air bubbles inside the Kreisel.
- Regularly check to make sure all connections are tightly secured.
- When carrying out a water change, rinse out the filter fleece pads in water removed from the Kreisel (NEVER use tap water). Periodically replace the filter fleece pads. Avoid rinsing or replacing the filter fleece pads at the same time to ensure minimal loss of essential bacteria.
- Clean the water circulation pump regularly to ensure it does not become clogged with debris or detritus.
- Ensure that the water inlets, water outlet, water outlet tubing and spray bar are clean and free of blockages.

CAUTION: Failure to do so could result in operating problems.

- Regularly clean the inside of the Kreisel. DO NOT use coarse sponges or pads to clean the Kreisel as these can easily scratch the tank.
- Regularly clean the outside of the Kreisel using the cleaning cloth supplied.

USEFUL TIP: A full range of spares and accessories is available to complement the Kreisel tank. Please see your local TMC stockist for further information.

DAILY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Feed• Siphon to remove any uneaten food• Check water level
WEEKLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partial water change• Siphon to remove detritus• Rinse one of the filter fleece pads• Test NH₃ level• Check salinity level
MONTHLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean Kreisel• Test NO₃ level
EVERY 3 MONTHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean pump• Clean Kreisel

Food and feeding accessories

TMC Gamma frozen blisters



Code	Product	Weight
8156	Gamma Mysis Shrimp	100g
8152	Gamma Brineshrimp	100g
8182	Gamma Copepod	100g



TMC feeding accessories

A range of accessories to facilitate the feeding of your jellyfish in your Kreisel.



Code	Product	Details
NPIP4ML	Nutraplus Feeding Pipette	4ml
5606	Gamma Squeezy Feeding Bottle	125ml
9529	Reef Coral Feeder	265mm
9541	Reef Coral Feeder	542mm
9503	Acclimation Kit	

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