



marinestingers

morbakka

Distribution

Tropical Australian waters, all Queensland and northern New South Wales coasts, often an open water jellyfish. Sub-species are more common at Mackay, Moreton Bay and northern NSW.

Common names

Fire Jelly, Moreton Bay Stinger, sometimes erroneously called *Tamoya*

Size and appearance

Large transparent box-shaped bell with one tentacle in each corner. The bell is approximately 6-18 cms having 4 thick, ribbon-shaped tentacles that may be up to 1 metre long.

Morbakka is generally thought to give mild Irukandji Syndrome, but has recently been associated with a more severe case. This species should not be handled and in the event of a sting, monitor the patient for progression of symptoms.

First aid

It is often not apparent that this jellyfish has caused a sting, so the jellyfish sting guidelines for the region (i.e tropical versus non-tropical areas) need to be followed as usual (See Fact Sheet 1). If there is a strong suspicion that this was the causative jellyfish then the victim should be observed for at least 45 minutes for development of symptoms of irukandji syndrome. Should this occur then the management should be as for irukandji syndrome (see Fact Sheet 3).

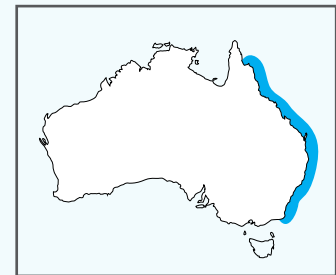
1.	Call for help	Dial 000 for an Ambulance.
2.	Emergency care	CPR if needed.
3.	Treat the sting	Pour vinegar onto sting.
4.	Seek medical aid	Transport to hospital.

Did you know?

- Morbakka is made up of at least four different species, none of which have yet been formally named and classified.
- The name Morbakka is derived from 'Moreton Bay Carybdeid' because it was originally discovered in Moreton Bay.



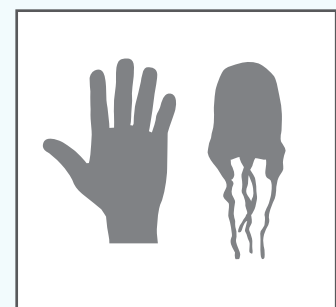
Morbakka



Distribution in Australian waters



Morbakka sting



Size relative to human



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