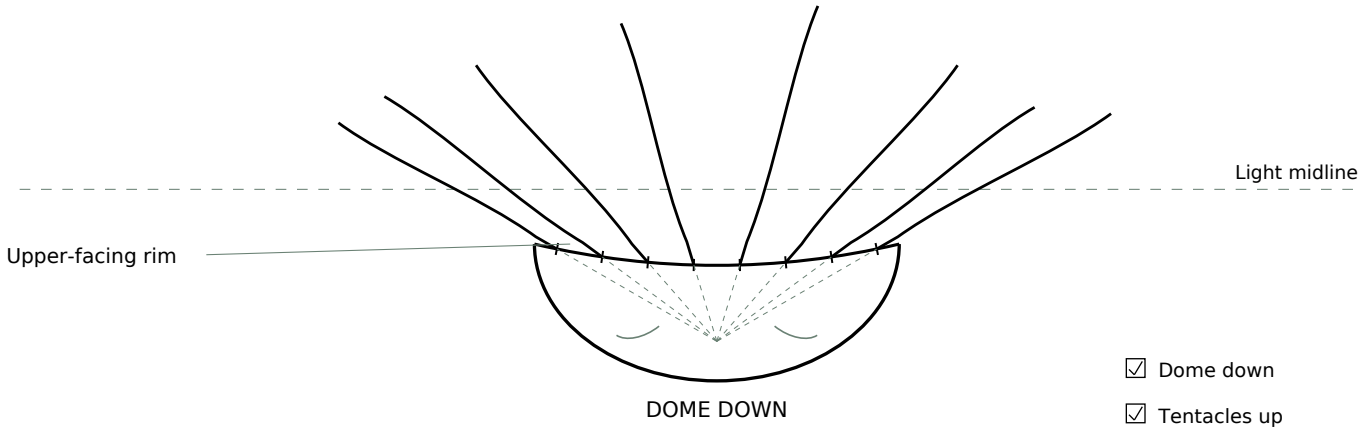
Draw an Upside-Down Jellyfish: Bell Orientation and Tentacle Layout

EIGHT-START REFERENCE / RIM BIN GUIDE

8 BINS / 8 CENTER TICKS / 8 CONNECTED STARTS



UNROLLED RIM: 8 equal bins, one CENTER tick per bin



9 boundaries are not 9 tentacle starts.

Divide the open rim arc into eight equal-length bins and put one black center tick in each. The nine bin boundaries are not nine starts. Faint rays run from an inside-bell construction point through the ticks; the actual tentacles begin at the rim, not at that point.

The shallow rim is the upper-facing bell margin. The deeper rounded contour is the downward dome. Check the two orientation boxes only after checking all connections. The two light internal curves are decorative, not organs.

Generic inverted-medusa drawing symbol, not Cassiopea anatomy. Counts and shapes are classroom choices. Figure sizes are illustrative, not physical rulers. A ray center is a construction point, not a mouth.

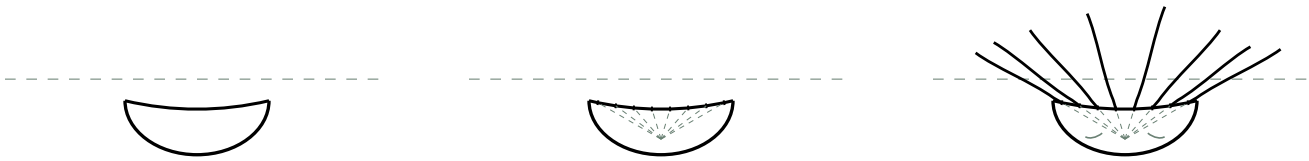
Draw an Upside-Down Jellyfish: Bell Orientation and Tentacle Layout

THREE STEPS / GENERIC REFERENCE

1 / DOME BELOW RIM

2 / TICKS AND GUIDE RAYS

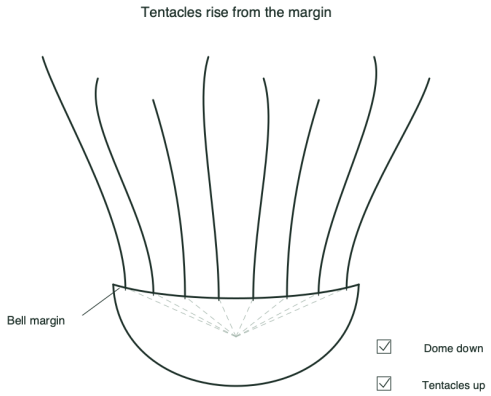
3 / TENTACLES UP



Dashed horizontal lines are midlines; each shallow rim is below its midline.

Stages are intentionally incomplete until the last panel.

First close the bell with its dome below the shallow rim. Add center ticks and faint guide rays. Start each drawn tentacle at a tick with a short straight part, then a gentle wave. Count before erasing guides.



Additional generic orientation reference. It shows connected upward lines and a lower dome; it is not a calibrated equal-arc interval guide or a biological species diagram.

Species scope: real Cassiopea has upward-facing oral arms and lacks marginal tentacles. See Communications Biology 3, 67 (2020), doi:10.1038/s42003-020-0777-8. The worksheet symbol does not represent that anatomy.