

## Handling

Spiders are highly predictable creatures, and their movements often show what they're thinking or planning next. If your spider appears nervous or jumpy, here are some tips to help them relax and build comfort with you:

- **Give them time:** Allow your spider 5–10 minutes of "jumpy time" to settle down. With patience, they will naturally calm down.
- **Create a cozy space:** If your spider seems unsettled, gently cup your hands around them to provide a secure, cozy environment.
- **Exercise patience:** Move gently and avoid sudden movements to help your spider feel safe.
- **Maintain a quiet setting:** Keep the environment calm and free from loud noises to prevent startling your spider.
- **Assist when needed:** If your spider gets stuck in a tight spot, use a soft brush to help them maneuver safely.
- **Bond with your spider companion by being calm and consistent.** Over time, this will build trust and comfort between you and your spider.

## Feeding

### FEEDING FREQUENCY

Babies: weekly

Sub-adults: every 3-8 days

Adults: every 5-10 days

Use tweezers for placing appropriately sized soft-bodied creatures like wingless fruit flies (for babies), mealworms, wax worms, small roaches, or crickets. This promotes natural hunting and enhances pet well-being. Avoid house flies due to potential pesticide exposure.

Refrain from disturbing spiders during meals.

### WATERING

Spiders have "book lungs" outside their bodies, so avoid bowls to prevent drowning. Moist the enclosure's side every other day or wet the tip of a q-tip for them to drink if needed.

PSA: Male spiders' abdomens are always skinnier than females'.

### FEMALE



### MALE

## Cleaning

Remove dead bugs, molts, and clean up poop for a tidy environment. Note: Webbing doesn't require any cleaning.

## Molting

Spiders usually molt inside their web or hammock. It's important not to disturb them during this time. Remember, it's okay if they aren't eating! Molting might take longer as spiders get older. Do not offer food when they are molting but continue to mist daily for needed humidity.

## Life Expectancy

Regal jumping spiders typically live for about 18-24 months, with female spiders often having a longer lifespan than male spiders.

## Temperature

Maintain a comfortable temperature between 67 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit for these spiders. Spritz bidaily to maintain humidity levels.

## Gravid

- If your spider's abdomen is unusually large, she might be pregnant (gravid). Expect her to lay an egg sac in her webbing or hammock, usually within a few days. She'll guard the eggs until they hatch.
- Provide harmless food like wax worms during this period.
- Adult females, whether mated or not, can lay egg sacs. Infertile ones will be runny like egg yolk.
- You can take out or leave the egg sac: the eggs will hatch into tiny spiders when ready.

## Fun Facts

- Each spider is unique, and has their own special personality, much like people.
- Light stimulates spiders to go out and hunt. They sleep at night, like humans!
- Male regal spiders are black with white spots, while females come in brown, gray, or orange.
- Outside of spending time with you or eating, spiders are typically solitary creatures.
- If a spider accidentally loses a leg, no worries! It'll grow back during molting.

## Warning Signs

If your spider feels threatened, watch for warning signs: front arms up and chelicerae (fangs) come out. Be patient and calm, let them settle down. Spiders are usually very, very friendly unless they feel their life is in danger.

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