

Chapter 1 : Tiny jumping spiders found preying on frogs and lizards

Jumping spiders are particularly abundant in grassland and prairie environments. Jumping house spiders also enter indoor habitats by being accidentally carried in on plants or a person. These arachnids can be found in yards as well as inside and surrounding barns and houses.

They are equipped with eight eyes, four of which are apportioned to the face and four of which are located at the highest point of the carapace. Long and tubelike, the two eyes located at the center of the face have limited perspective and high resolution. In contrast, the other eyes have low acuity and a wider field of view. Jumping spiders are known for their swift reflexes and leaping abilities. These spiders are capable of leaping as high as 25 times their own size and, as such, are extremely capable predators. These arachnids tend to exhibit dull coloration, although the bodies of some males may glisten. Most jumping spiders prefer the outdoors and are avid hunters. A jumping spider found inside a home is most likely there in search of insects to eat or simply happened to accidentally wander inside. How Serious Are Jumping Spiders? Jumping Spider Bites These spiders are not considered particularly harmful to humans, especially since the species tends to flee rather than attack. However, if threatened or crushed, jumping spiders will bite to defend themselves. Their venom is not harmful to humans, but bites can cause mild or slight localized pain, itching, and mild swelling. Signs of an Infestation Jumping spiders are unlikely to infest indoors. They would likely be observed outdoors in vegetation. Your local Orkin technician is trained to help manage jumping spiders and similar pests. Since every building or home is different, your Orkin technician will design a unique program for your situation. Orkin can provide the right solution to keep jumping spiders in their place—out of your home, or business. However, some species thrive in the frigid Himalayas. Over species exist within North America. Where Do They Live? Jumping spiders are particularly abundant in grassland and prairie environments. Jumping house spiders also enter indoor habitats by being accidentally carried in on plants or a person. These arachnids can be found in yards as well as inside and surrounding barns and houses. What Do They Eat? Jumping spider diets consist of:

Chapter 2 : Spiders Thailand: 10 Common Species You Might Encounter

Jumping spiders live in a variety of habitats. Tropical forests harbor the most species, but they are also found in temperate forests, scrub lands, deserts, intertidal zones, and mountainous regions.

Many of the spiders that live in Nevada pose no threat to humans, but there are still a few with bites that can be unpleasant. Knowing what kind of spiders reside in your area can help you determine whether a spider that you encounter is potentially dangerous.

Wolf Spider The wolf spider has a venomous bite. The bite is not fatal but can be very painful. The wolf spider is very common in Nevada. It is identified by its hairy body. Wolf spiders resemble a smaller version of the tarantula and can get up to about five inches in length. They are a brown camouflage color that blends into desert environments. Wolf spiders tend to be nocturnal but can be active in both the day and night time. Wolf spiders will attack if they feel threatened.

Jumping Spider Jumping spiders are also very common throughout Nevada. This spider is not dangerous but will usually attack if it feels threatened. The spider is called the jumping spider because it will leap large distances at times. The jumping spiders that reside in Nevada tend to be brown or black and no more than a couple of inches in length.

Araneus gemma Araneus gemma, commonly called the cat-faced spider, is also common throughout Nevada. This spider is not dangerous to humans. They are usually no more than half an inch in length. It weaves an orb-like web. They are typically orange or brown.

Funnel-Weaving Spider The funnel-weaving spider is commonly found in houses in Nevada. This spider is shy and not dangerous to humans. They look very similar to the wolf spider, though one defining characteristic is that these spiders build webs, unlike the wolf spider. Most funnel weavers are brown and build their nests in lawns, usually protected by rocks or webs. These spiders will only be attacked when provoked.

Giant Crab Spider This is a huge spider and very common in Nevada. They have a leg span of about two inches. These look rather scary but are not dangerous to humans but their bite can be quite painful. These spiders are usually brown. They are typically found under rocks and dark dwellings. The giant crab spider is nocturnal.

Spiders in the Home About the Author Arman Khodaei has been writing professionally since 2010, when his short memoir was published in the "Nota Bene" anthology, for which he received the Reynolds Scholarship. He serves on an Autism Committee for the California State Senate and has been involved in the autistic community for more than five years. Cite this Article A tool to create a citation to reference this article Cite this Article.

Chapter 3 : Jumping Spider - Animals Town

More species live in the tropics, but jumping spiders are abundant nearly everywhere in their range. Salticidae is the largest family of spiders, with over 5,000 species described worldwide. Sources.

Jumping Spider Scientific Name: Phidippus mystaceus

All about the Jumping Spider One of the creepiest things about a spider is that they scuttle around on eight legs and seem to be able to get into any crevice in your house, but if you have ever come in contact with a jumping spider you have probably experienced the sensation akin to panic that these bounding arachnids impose. Aside from the fact that jumping spiders jump, their most distinguishing characteristic is their eye pattern. Jumping spiders have four pairs of eyes with the anterior median pair being very large. This gives jumping spiders an excellent sense of vision. Jumping spiders are typically smaller than 0. These are some of the most brightly colored and interestingly marked spiders that exist. They have stout bodies, short legs, and the characteristically large eyes in the front of their head.

Jumping Spider Habitat and Food Source The jumping spider is found on every continent in the world besides Antarctica, and resides in a variety of habitats. Preferring tropical forests, the jumping spider may also be found in deserts, intertidal zones, temperate forests, scrublands, and have even been found in as high altitudes as the slopes of Mount Everest. Jumping spiders do not trap prey in a web, but may drop a silk thread line for protective or reproductive purposes. They are active hunters and rely on superior eyesight to locate, track, and attack prey. The jumping spider will pounce on its prey and inject its venom, which acts very quickly to immobilize and kill it. Jumping spiders can jump several times the length of their body. Generally carnivorous, eating other spiders or insects, many species of jumping spiders also consume nectar.

Jumping Spider Life Cycle Male jumping spiders are more colorful and display more vibrant and distinct patterns than females. After mating, the female spider lays her eggs in an area protected by plants or under rocks or wood. Females will guard her young and may become protective of her egg sac. Jumping spiders have a life span of two to three years with a reproduction cycle of one year.

Are Jumping Spiders venomous? Because the jumping spider jumps, it is tempting to envision that it is a dangerous species of spider. In reality, the jumping spider is neither poisonous nor aggressive to humans. In this case, it is very important to seek medical attention to have the spider positively identified and the bite properly treated. If a jumping spider bite does exhibit symptoms, they may include minor swelling, redness, and itchiness. Apply ice to the bite and keep the area elevated but below the heart. Use an antihistamine if itching is persistent and an over-the-counter pain medicine if pain is very uncomfortable.

Jumping Spider Control It is most common to encounter the Jumping spider during spring and summer, but they may be jumping around your house at any time of year. Either way, a professional is ready to help you eliminate your spider infestation. Once preventative measures such as sealing cracks, getting rid of egg sacs and webs, and trimming back landscaping are properly employed, a professional will work to eradicate the spider problem by applying insecticides around the outside of your home. Spraying directly in and around tight crevices where spiders are sure to hide is more effective than a widespread application. Chlorpyrifos or diazinon, liquid pesticides, may be used. Because Jumping spiders do wander inside, there are some methods that can be applied there as well. Again, after removing nesting sites, egg sacs, clutter, and food supply, insecticide is applied in places where spiders have been positively seen. Indoor application in conjunction with outdoor measures ensures the most likely total eradication.

DIY and Green Solutions for Jumping Spider Control Spiders can be controlled fairly easily with some easy steps you can do without the use of pesticides. Get rid of all clutter in your home: You just might disturb the nesting site of a Jumping spider enough that they will relocate. Look for and vacuum egg sacs in windows, corners, and other quiet places and sweep up or vacuum any webs. If infestation indoors is widespread, consider using a light application of insecticides around places where spiders have been seen. Some of the most important spider control is done outdoors around your home. Remove clutter like bricks, lumber, leaves, soil, and branches away from the sides of your house. Such debris can become an instant nesting site for all kinds of spiders and bugs. Check your foundation, windows, and doors for cracks and seal them right away. Use caulking or urethane foam for any gaps that might be a causeway for the spiders. Replace screens on windows

and doors as well as weather stripping. After clearing debris away from exterior walls, consider revising your landscape plan. If spiders have become a problem around your house, there are some shrubs that actually repel spiders and other bugs, too! You may consider planting green alder, sage, rosemary, or Artemisia. These types of shrubs produce certain oils that keep these pests away. Although the Jumping spider has been known to make your blood pressure rise, there is nothing particularly dangerous about it. Infestations can happen inside or outside, but numbers can be easily controlled. Seek professional pest control help if numbers have become unmanageable. Or if you have a particular fear of leaping arachnids.

Chapter 4 : Jumping Spiders Pest Profile: Pictures & Information

Spiders are able to live just about anywhere and that is why there is such diversification out there. They are ranked at #7 when it comes to the most diversified living creatures in the world. That gives you a good idea of the spectrum of how they have branched out.

Care of Baby Spiders It would be very difficult to care for a large number of babies, especially since they will become cannibalistic if not separated from one another. I suggest letting them go during mild weather early morning or early evening. While many times, one sees adult spiders hanging out on the warm bricks and window ledges of houses, young spiders cannot handle the heat and will dry up within minutes unfortunately, I found this out from experience, so please learn from my mistake! Do not let them go in a sunny location. Try to find a place that will also offer shelter if it should rain. If you have a porch that is not in direct sunlight, I think that is a pretty good place to release them. I usually catch 10 in a cup, then set the cup outside and let them leave on their own. Sometimes they may stay in the cup for a few days in small groups. As soon as the baby spiders leave the sac, they are going to be hungry. The only way to raise young spiders is to find very tiny insects. You can also order them online if you cannot find a pet store that stocks them. My pet store gets them from The Fruit Fly Company they also take online orders. Their cultures of *Drosophila melanogaster* wingless fruit flies will last for several weeks to a month and there are more than enough flies I had to dump a lot outside because there were way more than I needed. There is another commonly stocked species at pet stores, called *Drosophila hydei*, that is larger than *D*. This species has wings, but they are not used. You can also make your own cultures and save a lot of money. The Carolina Biological Supply Company carries all your *Drosophila* culture needs, from vials, foam tops, and a mold-resistant food mix just add water and yeast. I start a new culture every week or two, and that way, I always have live flies for my babies. To make sure that I kept babies that ate, I put flies in with spiders at a time and then separated out the spiders that ate. It is also a good idea to use the air-blowing method to handle fruit flies as they are also very easy to crush. Click here to see some babies eating their first flies. You can temporarily house several recently-emerged babies together provided that you keep them well-supplied with fruit flies. Here is a photo of some of the babies from Spider 47 in their tupperware containers. As the spiders get larger, they will need to be separated into individual containers. You can try feeding them some larger insects too. However, you should avoid ants. They may seem small and harmless but their bite injects something called formic acid that can be toxic to spiders. They seem to prefer soft-bodied flies and crickets. If you have any questions that were not answered here, feel free to ask me at kozmicdreams ymail.

Chapter 5 : Daring Jumping Spider Facts & Information: Huge Jumping Spiders

Where does the Jumping spider live? Jumping spiders can be found anywhere in the world, from tropical forests to deserts and icy mountains like Mount Everest. Mainly they are found anywhere in the tropical regions like on the ground, in the bushes, in trees, rocks and grass.

Distinguishing characteristics[edit] Salticidae male anterior and dorsal aspects, showing positions of eyes

Jumping spiders are among the easiest to distinguish from similar spider families because of the shape of the cephalothorax and their eye patterns. The families closest to Salticidae in general appearance are the Corinnidae distinguished also by prominent spines on the back four legs , the Oxyopidae the lynx spiders, distinguished by very prominent spines on all legs , and the Thomisidae the crab spiders, distinguished by their front four legs, which are very long and powerful. None of these families however, has eyes that resemble those of the Salticidae. Conversely, the legs of jumping spiders are not covered with any very prominent spines. Their front four legs generally are larger than the hind four, but not as dramatically so as those of the crab spiders, nor are they held in the outstretched-arms attitude characteristic of the Thomisidae. The generally larger front legs are used partly to assist in grasping prey, [4] and in some species, the front legs and pedipalps are used in species-recognition signalling. The jumping spiders, unlike the other families, have faces that are roughly rectangular surfaces perpendicular to their direction of motion. In effect this means that their forward-looking, anterior eyes are on "flat faces", as shown in the photographs. Their eye pattern is the clearest single identifying characteristic. They have eight eyes, as illustrated. There is, however, a radical functional difference between the major AME eyes of Salticidae and the major PME eyes of the Deinopidae; the large posterior eyes of Deinopidae are adapted mainly to vision in dim light, whereas the large anterior eyes of Salticidae are adapted to detailed, three-dimensional vision for purposes of estimating the range, direction, and nature of potential prey, permitting the spider to direct its attacking leaps with great precision. The anterior lateral eyes, though large, are smaller than the AME and provide a wider forward field of vision. The rear row of four eyes may be described as strongly bent, or as being rearranged into two rows, with two large posterior lateral eyes furthest back. They serve for lateral vision. The posterior median eyes also have been shifted out laterally, almost as far as the posterior lateral eyes. They are usually much smaller than the posterior lateral eyes and there is doubt about whether they are at all functional in many species. They molt within these shelters, build and store egg cases within them, and also spend the winter in them. Tropical forests harbor the most species, but they are also found in temperate forests , scrub lands, deserts , intertidal zones , and mountainous regions. *Euophrys omnisuperstes* is the species reported to have been collected at the highest elevation, on the slopes of Mount Everest. The posterior median eyes PME are vestigial in many species, but in some primitive sub-families they are comparable in size with the other secondary eyes and help to detect motion. The photoreceptors in the other secondary pairs are almost exclusively greensensitive, but the PME have two visual pigments different from that in all the other eyes, sensitive to blue and UV-light. Combined with the other eyes, it gives the spider a near degree view of the world. The anterior lateral eyes ALE have the best visual acuity of the secondary eyes. This pair of eyes is built like a telescopic tube with a corneal lens in the front and a second lens in the back that focus images onto a four-layered retina, a narrow boomerang-shaped strip oriented vertically. Of the four photoreceptor layers in the retina, the first two closest to the surface contain ultraviolet-sensitive pigments while the two deepest contain green-sensitive pigments. The incoming green light is only focused on the deepest layer, while the other one receives defocused or fuzzy images. By measuring the amount of defocus from the fuzzy layer, it is possible to calculate the distance to the objects in front of them. Color discrimination has been demonstrated in behavioral experiments. The central region of the retina, where acuity is highest, is no more than six or seven receptor rows wide. However, the eye can scan objects off the direct axis of vision. It is analogous to the way most primates move their eyes to focus images of interest onto the fovea centralis. Their well-developed internal hydraulic system extends their limbs by altering the pressure of body fluid hemolymph within them. This enables the spiders to jump without having large muscular legs like a grasshopper. Most jumping spiders can jump several times the length of their

bodies. Some species, such as *Portia*, will actually let themselves down to attack prey such as a web spider apparently secure in the middle of its web. Like many other spiders that leave practically continuous silk trails, jumping spiders impregnate the silk line with pheromones that play a role in social and reproductive communication, and possibly in navigation. Certain species of jumping spiders have been shown by experiment to be capable of learning, recognizing, and remembering colors, and adapting their hunting behavior accordingly. When it detects potential prey, a jumping spider typically begins orienting itself by swivelling its cephalothorax to bring the anterior median eyes to bear. It then moves its abdomen into line with its cephalothorax. After that, it might spend some time inspecting the object of its attention and determining whether a camouflaged or doubtful item of prey is promising, before it starts to stalk slowly forward. When close enough, the spider pauses to attach a dragline, then springs onto the prey. There are, though, many variations on the theme and many surprising aspects. For one thing, salticids do not necessarily follow a straight path in approaching prey. They may follow a circuitous course, sometimes even a course that takes the hunter through regions from which the prey is not visible. Such complex adaptive behaviour is hard to reconcile with an organism that has such a tiny brain, but some jumping spiders, in particular some species of *Portia*, can negotiate long detours from one bush down to the ground, then up the stem of another bush to capture a prey item on a particular leaf. Such behaviour still is the subject of research. Others spend more time scanning their surroundings from one position, actively stalking any prey they detect. Members of the genus *Phaeacius* take that strategy to extremes; they sit on a tree trunk, facing downwards and rarely do any stalking, but simply lunge down on any prey items that pass close before them. Ants comprise one such class. Most spiders, including most salticids, avoid worker ants, but several species not only eat them as a primary item in their diets, but also employ specialised attack techniques – *Corythalia canosa* for example, circles round to the front of the ant and grabs it over the back of its head. Such myrmecophagous species, however, will not necessarily refuse other prey items, and will routinely catch flies and similar prey in the usual salticid fashion, without the special precautions they apply in hunting dangerous prey such as ants. Ants offer the advantages of being plentiful prey items for which there is little competition from other predators, but it remains profitable to catch less hazardous prey when it presents itself. Many of the spider-hunting species quite commonly will attack other spiders, whether fellow salticids or not, in the same way as any other prey, but some kinds resort to web invasion; nonspecialists such as *Phidippus audax* sometimes attack prey ensnared in webs, basically in acts of kleptoparasitism – sometimes they leap onto and eat the web occupant itself, or simply walk over the web for that purpose. Salticidae in the genera *Brettus*, *Cyrba*, *Gelotia*, and *Portia* display more advanced web-invasion behavior. They slowly advance onto the web and vibrate the silk with their pedipalps and legs. In this respect, their behaviour resembles that of the *Mimetidae*, probably the most specialised of the araneophagous spider families. If the web occupant approaches in the manner appropriate to dealing with ensnared prey, the predator attacks. However, exceptions occur, though even those that do build capture webs generally also go hunting like other salticids. Some *Portia* species, for example, spin capture webs that are functional, though not as impressive as some orb webs of the *Araneidae*; *Portia* webs are of an unusual funnel shape and apparently adapted to the capture of other spiders. *Spartaeus* species, on the other hand, largely capture moths in their webs. In their review of the ethology of Salticidae, Richman and Jackson speculate on whether such web building is a relic of the evolution of this family from web-building ancestors. For example, by advancing towards the prey to less than the jumping distance, then retreating and leaping in an arc at the end of the tether line, many species can leap onto prey on vertical or even on inverted surfaces, which of course in a gravitational field would not be possible without such a tether. Having made contact with the prey, hunting Salticidae administer a bite to inject rapidly acting venom that gives the victim little time to react. This small female jumping spider *Hyllus semicupreus* successfully captured a grasshopper that is much larger and stronger than she is. The grasshopper tried to escape, but the spider immobilized it using the venom she injected, and the "dragline" helped her hold her position with respect to the prey object. Diet[edit] A camouflaged *Menemerus* sp. Extrafloral nectaries on plants, such as *Chamaecrista fasciculata* partridge pea, provide jumping spiders with nectar; the plant benefits accordingly when the spiders prey on whatever pests they find. Reproduction[edit] General mating behavior[edit] Jumping spiders conduct complex, visual

courtship displays using both movements and physical bodily attributes. Unlike females, males possess plumose hairs, colored or iridescent hairs particularly pronounced in the peacock spiders, front leg fringes, structures on other legs, and other, often bizarre, modifications. These characteristics are used in a courtship "dance" in which the colored or iridescent parts of the body are displayed. In addition to the display of hairs, jumping spiders perform complex sideling, vibrational, or zigzag movements to attract females. If receptive to the male, the female will assume a passive, crouching position. It has also recently been discovered that many males have auditory signals as well. These amplified sounds presented to the females resemble buzzes or drum rolls. The male will then extend his front legs towards the female to touch her.

Chapter 6 : How to Catch and Care for a Jumping Spider: 9 Steps

The jumping spider is from the family Salticidae, in the order Araneae, and in the class of Arachnida. The name jumping spider? really refers to most any group of hunting spiders that have the ability to jump or leap anywhere from 10 all the way to 40 times their own body length.

I looked up from my bed, and there, on the wall, was a big spider. Still to this day I have no idea what species it was. Perhaps it was a Huntsman. I tried to shoo it out but it just jumped to another spot. The next day it was on the opposite wall and I called a member of staff to remove it. Those unnerved by these creepy-crawlers will be pleased to know that fatal spider bites are incredibly rare, numbering less than 3 worldwide per year. These fatalities are largely due to allergic reactions and slow medical response times. To avoid unnecessary contact while hiking and camping in rural areas, be sure to shake out all clothes and shoes before putting them on – spiders like to be cozy, just like the rest of us!

Black Widow Appearance Black Widows are easily identifiable – they have shiny jet black coloring though they can also be deep brown, a bulbous body, long and spindly legs, and a bright red splash on their backs, often in an hourglass shape.

Habitat Black Widow Spiders have migrated to nearly every country on Earth, so they can be found pretty much anywhere in Thailand. They gravitate to places where they can safely string their web, as they have very poor eyesight.

Bite The bites of Black Widows are rarely fatal, but they may cause extreme discomfort to the victim. If you are bitten, seek medical attention immediately to rule out the possibility of your bite worsening.

Black Tarantula Image Credit: Bite Tarantulas are nervous creatures and often bite suddenly when startled, so if you spot one on a trail, try to give it a wide berth. In the unlikely scenario that you are bitten, flush out the bite with water and soap and consider taking a pain reliever like ibuprofen.

Named because their impressively intricate webs shimmer golden in the light, the modestly sized 15 cm spiders have a long, thin, jet-black body, long, thin legs, and golden spots that dot their backs.

Habitat Golden Orb Web spiders are shy, and like to build their enormous webs 2 meters across on top of towering clusters of trees.

Bite While Golden Orb Web spiders bite their prey to immobilize it, this bite is of little consequence to most people and is largely ineffectual. With long, strong legs, and a fuzzy body, these spiders are a mottled brown and tan color, making them difficult to spot against a forest floor. Unfortunately, they also are curious enough to venture into houses and dwellings in rural areas, most likely because they do not spin webs, but hunt for insects and small invertebrates.

Bite Fortunately, these spiders are shy and often scared of humans. Small bodied, neutral colored, and long-legged, the Harvestman is difficult to spot and unlikely to bother humans who come across it.

Habitat Harvestman spiders are land and tree-dwellers and can be found all over Thailand. Female spiders lay eggs once annually in damp soil, and the adult spiders climb trees and scour the ground for their favorite snacks, including caterpillars, larvae and slugs. The tiny claw-like shapes on their face are used for gripping bark and prey – and are nowhere near big enough to break human skin.

Tawny and brown, these spiders often exhibit Zebra-like stripes on their thorax. They range from 10 to 35 mm, and have eight eyes that are stacked in three levels. Natural hunters, they have extremely good eyesight and sense of touch.

Habitat Wolf Spiders live in shallow burrows and congregate in leafy and grassy woodland areas. They are often masters of camouflage, and are excellent hunters. At the advent of colder weather, these spiders may be tempted to move into your home, so keep an eye out if you live in a rural place.

Bite Fortunately, Wolf Spiders are not aggressive creatures. They will only bite if continually provoked, so be forewarned! If you are bitten by a Wolf Spider, expect serious discomfort, and likely only that. However, to prevent the situation from worsening, seek medical attention immediately after contact.

Yellow Sac Spider Appearance This unique-looking spider is aptly named. However, these spiders are easily identified by the massive yellow sac at the base of their body and by their prominent front fangs.

Habitat This spider prefers hot, dry areas and builds a silken tube in which to rest before hunting in the cover of night.

Bite The Yellow Sac Spider leaves a nasty bite – one that can be felt for up to ten days. Their venom inflicts sharp pain reminiscent of a wasp sting, in addition to symptoms like nausea and even skin necrosis.

Jumping Spiders Appearance One of the largest families of spiders, this genus includes nearly 6, separate species. They are often small, with four large eyes that provide excellent

vision. They can jump nearly 20 times their body length and often have relatively thick legs. Habitat Jumping spiders live just about everywhere, though they tend to favor tropical forests. Found additionally in brush lands, temperate forests, mountainous regions, and intertidal areas. Bite While their bites are venom-laced, a Jumping spider is unlikely to cause a human fatality. Bite victims may experience red, swollen, painful wounds, and in more severe cases, fever, headache, and nausea. Lynx Spider Appearance These funny little spiders have a distinct appearance – comparatively small, most have large, noticeable bristles on their legs that help the spiders hold onto struggling prey. Habitat Lynx spiders can be found in most regions of Thailand, hiding in lush vegetation as they like to eat flower pollinators. Since these spiders are so small and non-threatening, symptoms are often short-lived and not particularly painful. Sheet Weaver Appearance These tiny spiders are often less than 6 mm and hard to spot – good news for arachnophobes! Their tiny bodies are often intricately patterned, with neutral colors or bright ochre and black. Their legs are short and their abdomens stout. Bite Because they are so small, they are of no risk to humans. Choose hotels instead of rustic beach-style huts or rooms; forgo bungalow or tents. Stick to medium-to-high-end beach resorts. These more luxurious places tend to spend money on keeping pests away from their guests. I came home with my bag and put it on the side in the kitchen. Just before bed I remembered it was there, so as usual I proceeded to wash the fruit to get rid of any ants and dirt before putting it in my fruit bowl. You know where this is going! As I washed the bananas, I noticed a silky, oval-shaped patch straddled between two of the bananas. I grabbed the bunch and went into the bathroom. I threw the bananas into the sink and turned the water on full blast thinking it would wash the webby thing away. But to my horror, suddenly it burst open and a number of tiny white baby spiders ran out over the bananas. Bear in mind that my 1-year-old daughter was asleep in the other room, and I became fearful that these spiders were dangerous and could harm her if they escaped into the rest of the apartment. So I used the toilet water spray to blast them down the plughole! But then, mum emerged. All I remember seeing was legs coming over the top of the bananas. All I was thinking was that this spider was going to escape and bite my daughter. So I reached for the toilet cleaner and sprayed it. Eventually it did and I was able to dispose of it. I still regret killing the spider to this day. The only others I get in the apartment in Thailand are the Harvestman type see the list above, which have very tiny bodies and tend to stay in the same spot for ages. Got a Thailand spider story? Let me know below.

Chapter 7 : Spiders in Texas - Species & Pictures

Like other arachnids, daring jumping spiders, also known as bold jumping spiders enter homes in search of protection, warmth and food. Though they prefer to live outside in barns and sheds, these pests occasionally find their way indoors.

Spider walks like an ant and raises front legs to mimic ant antenna July 12, Phys. In their paper published in Proceedings of Spiders eat million tons of prey every year March 14, It has long been suspected that spiders are one of the most important groups of predators of insects. Zoologists at the University of Basel and Lund University in Sweden have now shown just how true this is - spiders kill Aggressive spiders are quick at making accurate decisions, good at hunting unpredictable prey July 28, Spiders, like humans and many other animals, have distinct personalities. Two studies by scientists from the National University of Singapore NUS unveiled interesting findings about the relationship between personality Virtual opponents reveal fighting strategies of male jumping spiders April 21, Jumping spiders are known for their excellent vision and the elaborate body language they display when encountering other members of their species. These attributes may enable them to visually size up a potential opponent Spiders also like to eat vegetarian March 14, Spiders are known to be the classic example of insectivorous predators. Zoologists from the University of Basel, the US and UK have now been able to show that their diet is more diverse than expected. Fish-eating spiders discovered in all parts of the world June 18, Spiders are traditionally viewed as predators of insects. Zoologists from Switzerland and Australia have now published a study that shows: Recommended for you Warming hurting shellfish, aiding predators, ruining habitat November 11, Valuable species of shellfish have become harder to find on the East Coast because of degraded habitat caused by a warming environment, according to a pair of scientists that sought to find out whether environmental factors Orangutans spontaneously bend straight wires into hooks to fish for food November 9, The bending of a hook into wire to fish for the handle of a basket is surprisingly challenging for young children under eight years of age. Now, cognitive biologists and comparative psychologists led by Isabelle Laumer and Super-fast flying machines defy body logic November 9, The size of a tiny insect brain bears no comparison to the super capacity of its killer instinct and flying skills and speed. Scientists simplify and accelerate directed evolution bioengineering method November 9, In a process known as directed evolution, scientists reengineer biomolecules to find ones that perform beneficial new functions. The field is revolutionizing drug development, chemical engineering and other applications, Human footprint driving mammal extinction crisis November 9, Human impacts are the biggest risk factor in the possible extinction of a quarter of all land-based mammals, according to a University of Queensland study. Antibiotic resistance without the antibiotics November 9, Antibiotic resistance is a global threat that leads to more than 23, deaths each year in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control. Over-exposure to antibiotics has long been blamed, but Assistant

Chapter 8 : BioKIDS - Kids' Inquiry of Diverse Species, Salticidae: INFORMATION

Jumping spiders are commonly mistaken for black widow spiders due to their compact black bodies with relatively short legs. However, jumping spiders can also be brown, tan or gray in color with pale white, gray, yellow, red, blue or green markings.

Jumping Spider facts and information: Araneae and Family Salticidae. The name jumping spider actually represents almost any group of hunting spiders that can jump or leap anywhere from 10 to 50 times their own body length. There are over jumping spider species. You can find jumping spiders anywhere on the planet, even high up Mount Everest. The jumping spiders are active hunters; they do not create webs but hunt and jump on their prey. What does a Jumping spider look like? Jumping spiders have hundreds of tiny hairs on their legs, which then split into hundreds more tiny hairs. Talk about hairy spiders! Each of those tiny hairs is tipped off with an "end foot" which allows them to crawl onto any terrain. Jumping spiders come in various colors and sizes. Where does the Jumping spider live? Jumping spiders can be found anywhere in the world, from tropical forests to deserts and icy mountains like Mount Everest. Mainly they are found anywhere in the tropical regions like on the ground, in the bushes, in trees, rocks and grass. Jumping spiders do not like the rain; they will hide from rain under rocks or in a small web. What does a Jumping spider eat? Jumping spiders are mainly carnivorous, but some species are known to eat pollen and nectar. Jumping spiders prey on various types of insects by jumping on them. Did you know about these Jumping spider facts? Jumping spiders are known for their curiosity, if they are approached by your hand, they will leap on it! There are over 5, species of jumping spiders. Jumping spiders are active hunter and jump on their prey to envenom them. When moving around by jumping, the spider will leave a tether line in case it falls. Jumping spiders can climb on glass. Jumping Spider images Download free Jumping Spider wallpapers, click on the image to open the large version. Jumping Spider wallpaper 1.

Chapter 9 : How to Identify Venomous House Spiders | Dengarden

Most Jumping Spiders have to molt 5 or 6 times before they become adults. How long do they live? Most Jumping Spiders don't live for more than about a year, but some species may live longer, especially in cold climates where they have to be dormant for many months each year.

How to identify venomous house spiders. And so, in the spirit of enlightenment, I have devised a way to help any and all who are curious learn about which spiders pose a danger and which do not. Biggest Threats The leading ladies and gentlemen on this list are of course the ever-beautiful female *Latrodectus hesperus* black widow spider and her renowned accomplice the *Loxosceles reclusa* brown recluse spider. The runner-up to and lesser known than these two is *Tegenaria agrestis* hobo spider. Black Widow Click thumbnail to view full-size Few spiders are as recognizable as the black widow. Source Black widows are experts at web building, and are extremely helpful in vineyards where they catch tiny insects such as gnats and flies. Source Female black widows are perhaps the most easily identifiable spider in human history. The striking red markings on their undersides are a dead giveaway to their species. Whether the red mark is in the shape of an hourglass or a simply a dot, it is safe to assume that any shiny black spider with a bulbous abdomen falls under this category. The males of this species are smaller, shyer, and less venomous than their female counterparts. In fact, there has been much speculation as to whether or not they are more deadly than the common garden spider! Black widows, like cockroaches, can be found anywhere in the United States providing there is: A stable source of heat such as a human dwelling An ample supply of food flies, woodlice, other spiders, etc. Dark places the space under your bed, in your shoe closet, etc. They are more prominent in warmer states because they can breed and catch food outside. Natural enemies of this spider do exist and consist mainly of wasps such as the blue mud dauber and the spider wasp. Black Widow Bites Source Two red marks are the first sign of a black widow bite. Some spider bites are "dry" and no venom is injected. However, if venom is injected, then the following symptoms are often muscle cramps and spasms near the site of the bite, fever, and nausea. If this happens, see a doctor immediately. Stay calm and apply concentrated heat to the bite to minimize the spread of the venom and alleviate pain. Brown Recluse Click thumbnail to view full-size Brown recluses have a distinctively smooth appearance compared to most other spiders their size. Source Source While the black widow is easily identified by her shiny black exterior, large abdomen, and red shape on the underside, the brown recluse is less easily recognized because of his dull colors. Perhaps the only foolproof way of identifying these tricky arachnids is to count their eyes. While most spiders have eight eyes, the brown recluse is unique in that it has only six. Also, the abdomen of the recluse spider is devoid of markings, and their legs are smooth with no thick hairs. Brown recluses have a smaller range than most people think, not straying further west than the Rocky Mountains and rarely venturing north of Nebraska. Because the brown recluse is so excellent at hiding, there have not been many studies on them outside of research on the effects of their bites. So, the statement that the brown recluse has no natural enemy should be taken with a grain of salt. People who have watched and collected data from the brown recluses in their homes have noted seeing other spiders particularly the jumping spider attack and kill them with relative ease. Brown Recluse Bites Red itching skin is the first symptom of the bite of a brown recluse spider. The area then develops into a blister, followed by an open sore, which in turn is accompanied by a rash of tiny red dots. Fever and nausea can also occur. If you are bitten by a brown recluse, see a doctor immediately. The venom of a brown recluse causes necrosis, or the death of tissue, which can take a long time to heal. Hobo Spider Click thumbnail to view full-size Hobo spiders are often confused with giant house spiders or brown recluses. Hobo spiders have 8 eyes, like most spiders, whereas brown recluses have 6. Source Hobo spiders may not be as dangerous as people once thought. Source The hobo spider is one that more people need to be aware of. They are the real cause of countless so-called "brown recluse bites. Their legs are also hairier than those of the brown recluse. The easiest way to differentiate brown recluses from hobo spiders is by geographic location. The hobo spider was introduced to the Port of Seattle from Europe in the late s, and they have since spread throughout the Northwestern United States and Western Canada. Brown recluses do not live in the Northwest or Canada.

Fortunately for us Northwesterners, the hobo spider has a nice list of natural predators, particularly the crab spider , Pardosa wolf spider , and again our friend the jumping spider. Hobo Spider Bites Purported hobo spider bites have had symptoms similar to the bites of brown recluse spiders, though no fatalities have been reported. The research is murky because most people who report bites do not capture the spider, so experts have not been able to identify whether the hobo spider is actually associated with dangerous bites. If bitten, it is imperative that the spider be captured or preserved as entirely as possible, and then sent to a lab many state universities have labs that are appropriate for this to aid in identification and future research.