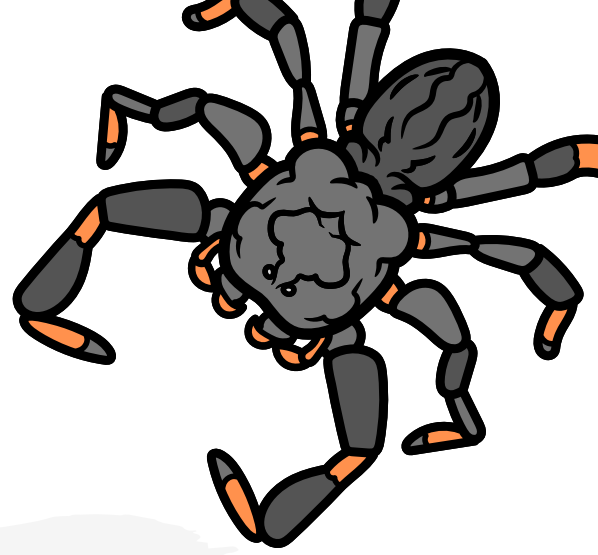




East Bay Vivarium

# JUMPING SPIDERS

## REGAL JUMPING SPIDERS, DESERT JUMPING SPIDERS AND MORE.



This is a very general care sheet, we strongly recommend gathering as much information as possible regarding captive husbandry of the specific species of your snake. Sources of information include connecting with other keepers via online social media groups, online forums, books & care sheets as well as youtube videos.

### TEMPERATURE

**Ambient Temperature:** 70°-75°F

Your thermometer should be placed in the middle of the enclosure near the top, where your spider is likely to spend the most of its time.

### WATER AND HUMIDITY

Jumping spiders tend to prefer drinking droplets of water they can find off of leaves and surfaces in the wild. So your jumping spider must have a section of it's enclosure misted with a fine mister twice daily.

### ENCLOSURE

**Baby/Juvenile:** 9 inches tall  
**Adult:** 12 inches tall

If you put your jumping spider in an enclosure too large, it may have trouble finding it's own food.

Enclosures should be escape-proof. You can be surprised how small of a space they can fit through, so be sure to find an enclosure that is either specially made for jumping spiders or close off any gaps that they can fit their carapace through.

### MOULTING

What is Moulting?

As a spider ages, it eventually grows out of it's exoskeleton. Your spider sheds their old exoskeleton in order to make room for it's new one.

Signs:

- Avoiding food
- Creating thick web hammock
- Find spider hiding in web hammock during their pre-moult stage.

While your spider is preparing to moult, remove any food items remaining in their enclosure and continue spraying their enclosure, since they do come out to drink.

### SHELTER

You can provide a small hide for their enclosure. Since they don't often spend time on the ground, it would have to attach to the sides of the enclosure. You can also create hiding places by filling the enclosure with decor. This is helpful for them to maneuver throughout the entire enclosure as well as hunt for prey.

### SUBSTRATE

There are many suitable options for substrate including but not limited to: Repti-Soil™, Bio Active Supply™ substrates, Forest Floor™, Eco Earth™ & more.

### DIET & FEEDING

**Baby/Juvenile:** pinhead crickets or fruit flies

**Juvenile-Sub Adult:** 1-2 week old crickets or insect in similar size

**Adults:** house flies, green and blue bottle flies, small crickets, red runners, mealworms (small), or wax worms.

When feeding crickets and mealworms, be sure not to leave them in the enclosure for too long, since they do have a nasty bite.

**Feed every 3 days.**

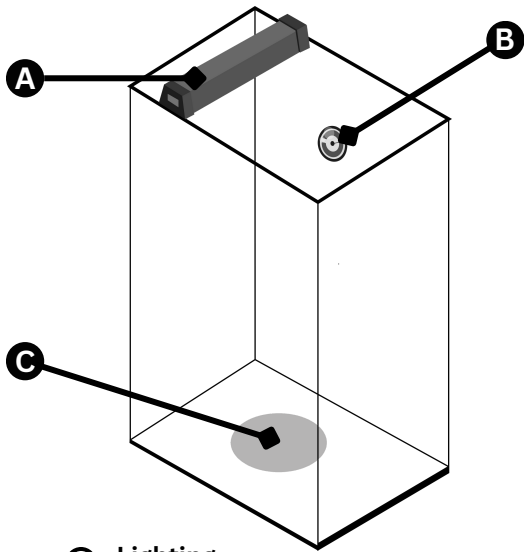
*\*Jumping spiders are known to not eat for as long as 20 days. If your spider is not eating, some reasons could be that it is about to molt or there is not enough light in the enclosure during the day.*

### LIGHTING

For "Daytime Lighting"  
12 hours on, 12 hours off

A jumping spider relies on it's vision to hunt it's prey, so daylight is essential for feeding.

## HEAT & LIGHT



### Ⓐ Lighting

UVB *optional*. 5.0 or lower.  
12 hours on, 12 hours off.

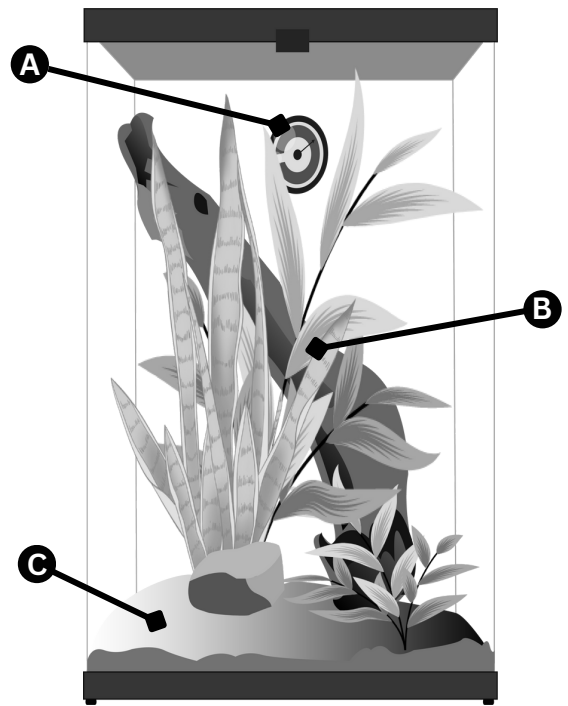
### Ⓑ Temperature Monitoring

Have a thermometer in the middle of the enclosure,  
close to the top.

### Ⓒ Heat Mat

(*OPTIONAL*) Small heat mat can be placed at  
the bottom of the enclosure if you cannot  
maintain their ambient temperature.

## INSIDE ENCLOSURE



### Ⓐ Thermometer

### Ⓑ Decor and Climbing/Hiding Materials

### Ⓒ Substrate

## MEDICAL CONCERNS

[EastBayVivarium.com](http://EastBayVivarium.com) has several Bay Area Reptile vets listed, a nationwide reptile vet search as well as Emergency Vet information if your animal is having a medical issue.

