



Jumping Spiders Care



- Jumping Spiders average lifespan is 1-2 years, though 3 is not unheard of. Much of their lifespan is spent reaching maturity. It is recommended to select a younger jumper so you can watch them grow and develop.
- Molting is the shedding of a spider's old exoskeleton as they grow. Molts will generally occur in a webbed nest with the jumping spider inside. Feeding should be put off for at least a week after a molt as the fangs and exoskeleton will still be soft and damageable by prey.
- Jumping Spiders eat a variety of live insects including fruit flies, dubia roaches, house flies, spikes (maggots), mealworms, wax worms, black soldier flies, blue bottle flies, and crickets .
- Feed your Jumping Spider 1-3 insects every 2-3 days for now. Never feed your Jumping Spider during a molt. Baby spiderlings, will eat more, up to 2-3+ fruit flies per day. As they, start spacing out days between feedings. Always let their body shape be your guide. Once they're sub-adult, only feed every 3-7 days. As adults, only feed every 5-9ish days.

INSTAR	SIZE	FEEDER
Hatching-i2	At this stage the spiderlings hatch and at first will roam inside the nest. Their heads will be larger than their bodies. After their second molt, they will begin to completely leave the nest in search of food.	Fruit Flies
i3-i4	At the third molt they have visible markings on them. They still stay in the communal nest. The fourth molt the body elongates and continues to plump, fuzziness begin to grow in, and its time to begin slowly separating them into their own enclosures as some will prey on each other.	Fruit Flies (Hydei or Mel), Baby mealworms, Baby crickets
i5-i6	At the fifth molt, features are extremely visible and you may be able to identify gender. They should be housed separately and should now be switch from fruit flies to larger prey.	House Flies, Small crickets, Small mealworms, small roaches, BBF spikes
i7& up	Juveniles are defined as being i6-i8. At this stage they are extremely active hunters. They can go longer between feeding. Length between feeding should be based on the size of their abdomen to determine when to feed again.	Blue bottle fly (spikes or hatched), Medium crickets, Mealworms, roaches, Wax worms (as a treat)
Sub Adult	i9 marks the Sub Adult stage. They are ready for large enclosures and will often build multiple hammocks.	Blue bottle fly (spikes or hatched), Medium crickets, Mealworms, roaches, Wax worms (as a treat)
Mature	Mature describes jumpers whose sex organs are fully pronounced, usually at 13-16 months of age. Females will have a visible epigynum, a belly button of sorts, on their abdomen. Males pedipalps will be fully developed and resemble a boxing glove. They will no longer molt once matured. They will continue with the same diet, but need less feedings.	Blue bottle fly (spikes or hatched), Medium crickets, Mealworms, roaches, Wax worms (as a treat)

*Feeding Tip: When feeding fruit flies, place the entire culture container in the freezer for a 1-3 minutes before feeding. This will effectively slow them down & prevent them from getting everywhere. You will be able to take the top off and pour them directly into your enclosure. The media at the bottom should be thick enough that it stays in place.

- Habitat - Jumpers can be found everywhere, in both natural and heavily man-made environments, so you can literally do whatever you want when decorating your enclosure. 1 per enclosure. Do not house multiple jumpers together. Jumping Spiders are Cannibalistic.
- Size - An escape proof enclosure with good cross ventilation is key to keeping Jumping Spiders happy. Enclosure size will vary depending on the species and size of the Jumping Spider.
- Substrate - An absorbent substrate such as Coconut Fiber, Peat Moss, or Sphagnum Moss are recommended. Loose pebbles or rock require gluing in place.
- Temperature - Normal room temp is fine for them.
- Watering - For Jumping Spiders mist the cage with a fine mist daily to every few days depending on species. Misting is used to ensure proper humidity levels and allow the Jumping Spider to drink from water droplets. With proper ventilation the water droplets should dry by the end of the day.
- Lighting - Jumping Spiders are a diurnal species and do enjoy bright light. Natural lighting is fine, but avoid placing enclosure in direct sunlight due build up of heat and humidity.

