

Jumping Spiders Care Sheet

- 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.
- Habitat - Jumpers can be found everywhere, in both natural and heavily man-made environments, so you can literally do whatever you want when decoration 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.
- Molting - As spiders grow, they shed their old exoskeleton. 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.

See QR code for additional information.

