



*

Jumping Spiders (*Family Salticidae*)

Nature's Colorful Jumpers!

Jumping spiders are relatively small spiders which belong to one of the largest, and most diverse groups of true spiders found most of worldwide in temperate, arid, to tropical or sub-tropical regions. They consist of well over 600 recognized and described genera, and over 5,800 species, making up among the largest percentages of true spiders. Most jumping spiders are active and diurnal hunters that do not construct webs, and have excellent vision among spiders and arachnids for hunting, navigation, and in courtship. However, jumping spiders will use their silk to construct safety and navigation lines, and some will use their silk to create makeshift shelters. As their names imply, jumping spiders are also quick and agile jumpers, and will do so both to escape potential predators and to capture small prey. Their well-developed internal hydraulic systems and hind legs enable these spiders to jump several times their own body length. Jumping spiders can be recognized by their compact, rectangular cephalothoraxes, and four pairs of eyes with large anterior median eyes. Jumping spiders are seen in nearly all colors, patterns, and shapes, and can make for simple and voracious little spiders to keep as pets in captivity.

Taxonomy

Life: All living, physical, and animate entities

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Subphylum: Chelicerata

Class: Arachnida

Order: Araneae

Infraorder: Araneomorphae

Family: Salticidae

**Taxonomy subject to change and revision.*

Lifespan and Longevity

Longevity of most species of true spiders can be variable depending on the species, sex, and reproductive status, with females typically attaining slightly longer longevity than males.

Jumping spiders may live for as few as only a few months to a little over a year or two.

Distribution and Habitat

Depending upon the exact genera and species, jumping spiders can be found in a variety of

<http://www.madisonherps.org>

habitats throughout most of the world. They may be found in temperate to tropical or subtropical forests, semi arid deserts and scrublands, intertidal zones, mountain regions, and even urban and suburban, or agricultural areas.

Conservation Status

Conservation status dependent upon the species. Some species are IUCN Least Concern (LC). Some are IUCN Near Threatened (NT), Conservation Dependent (CD), Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), to Critically Endangered (CE). Some Not Evaluated for the IUCN Red List (NE) or otherwise Data Deficient (DD).

Legal and Regulatory Status (*Subject to Change)

Consult with your local, municipal, and state ordinances and regulations for any ownership restrictions.

Experience Level Required

Novice/Beginner to Intermediate/Moderate.

Size

Most jumping spiders are relatively small spiders, which can vary in size depending on the species, sex, and reproductive status. They may range from 1 to 25 millimeters, or 0.04 to 0.98 inches in size.

Housing and Enclosure

Jumping spiders are quite simple and hardy to house and provide enclosures for. These spiders can be housed in an appropriately sized spiderling vial, plastic container or deli cup with adequate holes for ventilation. Several of the acrylic displays and enclosures that are now manufactured for housing arachnids, insects, and other invertebrates can also be used. Acceptable substrate to use can include pesticide free potting soil, coconut fiber, vermiculite, or similar substrates 3 to 4 inches in depth. Decorations and/or other cage furnishings can also be included as well, although floor space is more important than height. These spiders will also benefit from branches, horizontal cork bark, and plants for refuge. A fairly small, shallow water dish can also be provided, and should be cleaned regularly as well as regular misting for hydration, but care should be taken to not over-mist.

Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity

Most species of jumping spiders have simple and undemanding heating and lighting requirements in captivity, and do not require additional UVA/UVB lighting, although providing it can be greatly beneficial for your spider's health, immune system, and overall wellness. Most jumping spiders are hardy species that do best at room temperature between 70 to 80 degrees. Maintain at 60 to 70% humidity. For any supplemental heating that may be needed, use a low wattage incandescent or UVA/UVB bulb, radiant or ceramic heat emitter, or UTH (under tank heating element). Do not keep them at temperature extremes however. More specific lighting, heating, and humidity product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Feeding, Diet, and Nutrition

Insectivorous to Carnivorous; In the wild, jumping spiders are primarily insectivorous, meaning they eat insects and other invertebrates. In captivity, these spiders can be fed a variety of appropriately sized feeder insects such as crickets, roaches, moths, fruit flies, other flies, and other small feeder insect items. Feeder insects should be gut-loaded in order to increase their

<http://www.madisonherps.org>

optimal nutritional value. This will promote optimal exoskeleton growth and development. Any uneaten food items should be cleaned and removed after a day or two. Their feeding frequency will depend on the age, size, and overall health of your animal. Use care as to not overfeed even invertebrates, as obesity and other health related issues can still become an issue with them. More specific dietary and supplementary product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Handling

Most jumping spiders are small, fragile, and delicate spiders. Thus, care should be taken when handling them, and to ensure they do not drop, fall, or escape and become lost. All true spiders are also venomous, and although most may be harmless and not medically significant, the possibility of a severe allergic reaction or heightened sensitive reaction still exists. Thus, these spiders are perhaps best suited for viewing, rather than handling.

****Also be sure to practice basic cleanliness and hygiene associated with proper husbandry after touching or handling any animals or animal enclosures to prevent the possibility of contracting salmonellosis or any other zoonotic pathogens****

Contact

Authored by Eric Roscoe. For any additional questions, comments, and/or concerns regarding this animal, group of animals, or this care sheet, please email and contact the Madison Area Herpetological Society at info@madisonherps.org

Disclaimer: Note that the information provided in these, or any care sheets, are not intended to be all-exhaustive, and further research and care should always be sought and provided when it comes to any species one may prospectively be interested in. These care sheets are also not intended to serve as substitutes for professional veterinary medical care and husbandry should any animal require it. Always seek proper and professional veterinary care for any animal should the need arise, and be prepared ahead of time for any and all husbandry costs and expenses that may occur with any animal beyond the initial purchase. Any animal owned is ultimately a matter of personal/individual care and responsibility. MAHS cannot make any claims or guarantees regarding any information in this care sheet therein. This care sheet may be reprinted or redistributed only in its entirety, including any and all MAHS logos and disclaimers. Last updated on: 15 December 2018.

*Copyright Madison Area Herpetological Society, 2017