



JUMPING SPIDER *Cheat Sheet*

Temp: Room temp (68°F-85°F)

Humidity: Around 60-75%, especially when molting (use dampened q-tip, moist paper towels, or moss - keep an eye out for mold and change when needed). Water dishes aren't necessary, just mist daily for hydration. Slings can easily drown in a water dish, or even larger condensation drops, so be cautious.

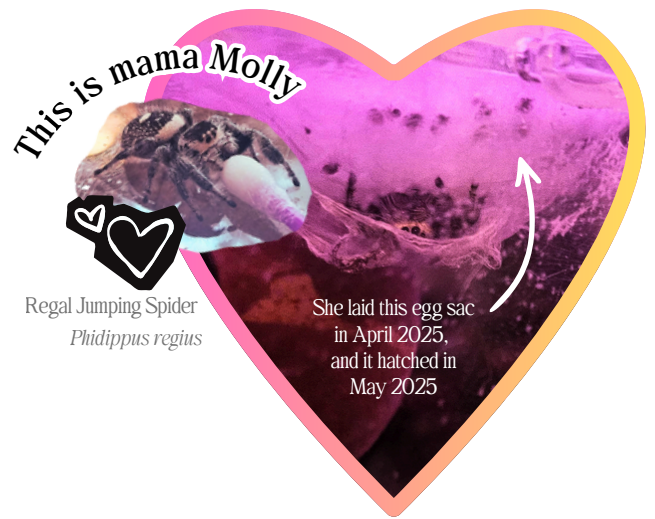
Enclosure: They web near the top, making little hammocks. Use an arboreal style enclosure that does not disturb their hammock when opened. Spiderlings need small enclosures so they can find their prey and feel safe. Juveniles need to be upgraded to a 6"x6"x9" and adults can go in an 8"x8"x10" or 12"x12"x18".

Substrate: Spiderlings don't need substrate - just some moss and some stuff to climb on. Juveniles and adults can use substrate, and there are a few choices (aquarium gravel, critter soil, reptisoil, coco fiber, etc.)

Lighting: Provide a day/night cycle with bright lighting - they have excellent vision and like it bright, but don't put in direct sun.

General Spood Tips:

- Keep a record of food, water, molts, and behaviors
- Don't use perfumes, candles, smoke, etc. around them
- Treat the water you use for their care
- Don't use wood from outside unless treated and sanitized
- Always do your research! This lil guide covers the basics but not everything, and different keepers have their own ways of doing things. Learn what works for you and your spider.



Feeding:

Spiderlings: 2-3x/week*
will eat prey about 1/2 their size
(fruit flies, pinhead crickets, roach nymphs, etc.)

Juveniles: 2x/week*
will eat prey about 2/3 their size
(dubias, crickets, mealworms, etc.)

Adults: 1x/week*
will eat bigger prey up to 1 1/2 their size
(dubias, crickets, mealworms, etc.)

*These feeding frequencies are estimated.
Feed when abdomen is the same size or smaller than carapace/cephalothorax.
See feeding chart on back.

Learn
more



[Reddit Guide to
Keeping Jumpers](#)



[Tarantula Collective
Jumping Spider Care Sheet](#)



[Sharp Spoods
Enclosure Setup Guide](#)



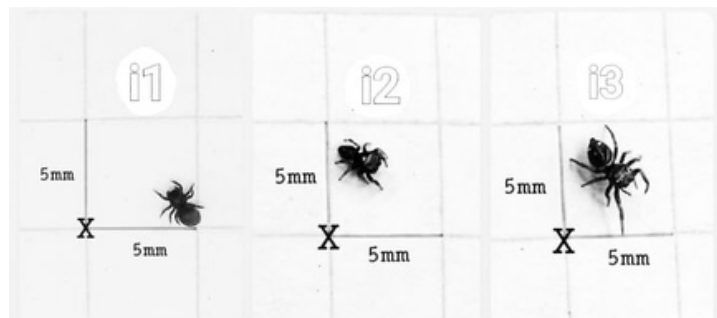
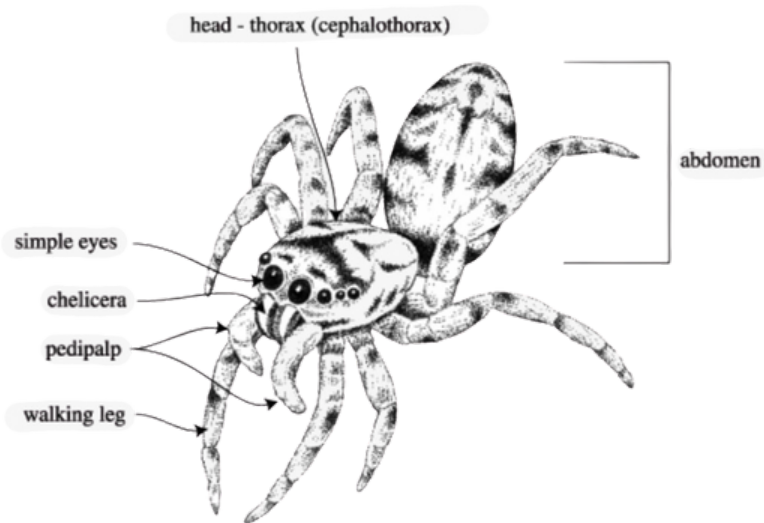
WWW.CATTYTONIC.SHOP

Questions? CattytonicArt@gmail.com

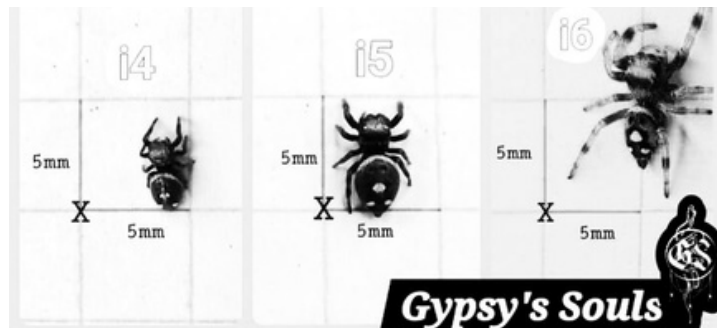
[d catty_tonic](#)

[@ cattytonic](#)

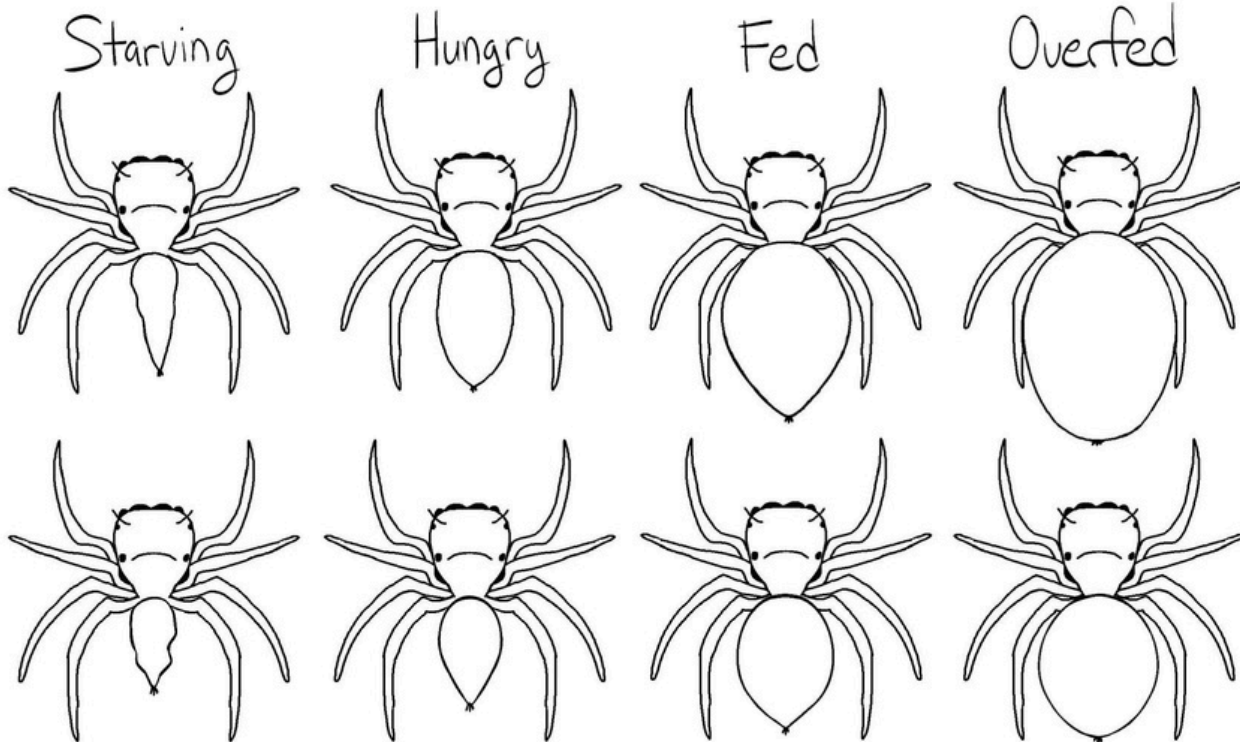
Basic Anatomy of a Jumping Spider



***P. regius* instars 1-6**



Slings and Adult Females



Adult Males

Shriveled abdomen, much smaller than the head.

Likely dehydrated and starving. Water from a q-tip followed by a meal recommended.

Feed a bit every day until a healthy size.

A hungry spider, of a perfectly normal size!

Feed and water as normal.

A full spider.

Wait for abdomen to shrink a bit before feeding. A little more or less than this is ok as well.

Make sure to provide water regardless!

An overstuffed spider.

They will likely be fine, but definitely wait until it shrinks down to "Hungry" stage before feeding again.

Consider downsizing their prey or feeding less often!

An overly full spider may become impacted or rupture themselves from a fall.

created for Salticidae Information + Guides by Rue Morgue