

General Jumping Spider Care guide



Jumping spiders are not hard to take care of, but you do have to check on your spider daily to see that his needs are met. Generally jumping spiders need a bit of space, even though they are tiny and also need a variety of objects to explore in its enclosure such as tiny logs, faux plants etc. They love to jump and explore their surroundings and therefore, keeping a jumping spider can be very rewarding if you interact with it outside of its enclosure and let it get some exercise.

Your jumping spider will learn to trust you and get to know you over time. Leaving a couple of bite sized crickets in its enclosure, misting it once a week lightly and providing enough hiding places should cover it's needs.

If you are uncertain about taking care of your jumping spider please send us an email!

Enclosure:

Some people believe that jumping spiders need a ton of space, which is untrue. Any tall container from about 12cm upward would do. If the container is too big, the jumper will find it hard to locate its food. Therefore our original Jumperarium 2.0 is perfect for any jumper's needs.

Your enclosure will need ample ventilation.

For the substrate you can use coco peat. Some specific jumpers need sand substrate for burrowing (such as the Pebble Mimicking Jumping Spider) and other jumpers never really touch the ground (such as Mopsus morman). Remember to provide your jumper with plenty of interesting exploring objects such as pieces of round bark, faux plants or drift wood with holes in it.

Most jumpers will build their hammocks at the top of the enclosure, unless you provide it with adequate alternative options. Jumpers would much rather prefer building it in familiar looking places such as under bark, or between leaves than exposed at the top of the lid.

If your jumper decides to build it's hammock at the top of your enclosure, just be very careful when you open it so as not to injure the spider.

(Never force a spider out of its hammock - it could injure him.)

Also, when choosing an enclosure for your jumper make sure that he cannot escape through any gaps or holes. We drill 1.5mm ventilation holes in our enclosures to ensure that there is enough airflow but also that it is tiny enough to not let a peacock escape.

Keep a close eye on the contents of your enclosure to ensure there is no mold growing - if there is, it may be too moist, or there isn't enough ventilation. This can cause the death of the spider. Invest in some springtails if you have this problem constantly and check that you are not over misting the enclosure.

Food:

Your jumper is capable of killing prey up to one and a half time its own size. However, we suggest that you give your jumper prey that is no bigger than the jumper's body length. In general, your jumper will be happy with the extra small crickets you can buy at the pet shop.

For species with specific diets (such as some ant-mimicking species), make sure you have access to the food that they will require.

Jumpers eat quite often compared to other spiders and leaving 3 crickets every 3 days should be sufficient. There will be times that your jumper does not eat - usually during this time the jumper will probably be in its hammock and not come out for days. Do not worry, your jumper is either moulting, laying eggs 🐛 or simply just don't want to be disturbed. (Yes, some of our adult female jumpers may lay eggs, and sometimes they may then be near the end of their life spans)

Water:

You will need to mist your enclosure with a spray bottle at least once a week if you also provide the spider with a water bowl. We recommend you put gravel, or scoria in the water bowl to ensure that the prey and the jumping spider does not drown in it and can climb out easily should they fall into it. If you do not provide a water bowl, you should mist the enclosure daily.

When To Worry:

- When your spider seems lethargic
 - Your spider is not eating it's food
- Your spider is at the bottom of the enclosure most of the time
 - Your spider cannot jump anymore

These are all signs that your spider is no longer well and is probably going to die - check that you have not neglected its needs. Remember that jumping spiders in general does not live very long, so do not beat yourself up if your spider is deceased sooner than you hoped for.

Jumping spiders often die for no apparent reason.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Jumping spiders do not live very long – most species only live up to 3 years
- Peacock spider males in particular have very short life spans (some only 3 – 4 months).
- Females live longer than males
- Jumping spiders are very sensitive to climatic changes as well as moisture/dryness levels.
- Jumping spiders prefer to eat flying insects such as fruit flies, flies, hover flies etc, but will eat crickets (appropriate size).
- Jumping spiders are some of the few species that can be handled safely as long as it is less than 20 minutes per day (not to stress them).
- Please take note of the age of your jumping spider when purchasing – adult jumping spiders (especially males) may only live a couple of months. Therefore, we do not guarantee our jumping spiders for more than 7 days after shipping.
- Unless otherwise stated, our jumping spiders are ethically and sustainably wild caught. Read about our ethics on our website.

- We currently have a breeding program in place – check out our breeding room for more information.

If you have any concerns or questions about your jumper, please email us at info@bugfrenzy.com.au - we are always happy to help.



www.bugfrenzy.com.au