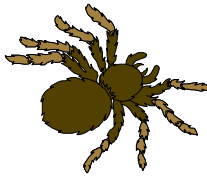


Bird Eating Spider



GENERAL:

- Female bird eating spiders live up to 20 years and males up to 10.
- Mature spiders can span 20cm.
- BIRD EATING SPIDERS ARE VENOMOUS AND MEDICAL ADVICE SHOULD BE SOUGHT IF BITTEN.
- USE EXTREME CAUTION WHEN CHANGING SUBSTRATE.
- BIRD EATING SPIDERS ARE OBSERVATIONAL PETS ONLY

ENCLOSURE:

- Spiders should be kept in a secure plastic enclosure up to three-foot (90cm) long.
- Peatmoss substrates are ideal in spider terrariums.
- Substrates should be 15-20cm thick as spiders will forage and burrow in search of prey.
- These spiders will also build tunnels similar to trapdoor spiders.
- Bird eating spiders will also construct intricate web funnels similar to that of a funnel web spider.
- Remove stray silk matting once a month, be careful not to damage the trap being used.
- They also use a well-adapted ambush approach to securing their victims.
- Substrates should be replaced weekly to every second week to prevent parasite and pathogen infestation.
- DO NOT USE MITE SPRAY ON OR AROUND SPIDERS!
- Although spiders are arachnids, a small sponge soaked in water should be provided at all times.

- Driftwood and an assortment of natural furniture should be provided for spiders to climb and attach web infrastructure.
- Logs and rocks should be placed in positions where they cannot be knocked or rolled over resulting in possible damage to the animal.
- Several hides should be provided to reduce stress and an escape for nervous and/or scared spiders.
- Keep enclosures away from stereo and television systems as the sound vibrations could irritate spiders in close proximity.

HEATING:



- Heat sources should always be attached to a THERMOSTAT.
- NEVER OVERHEAT YOUR SPIDERS.
- Spider enclosures should be maintained at temperatures ranging from 22-24 degrees Celsius.
- Due to the material used in spider enclosures **Habistat Heat Mats** (pads suitable for plastic enclosures are now available) are used.

LIGHTING:

- Although scorpions are generally nocturnal, they still require UV light.
- Twelve hours of UV light should be provided daily.
- UV light can be delivered through the new **Arcadia 23W D3 Compact Reptile Lamp**.

FEEDING:

- Spiders should be offered food once a week.
- Crickets, small cockroaches, frozen mice and rats and mealworms provide staple food for spiders.
- To reduce possible damage to the animal, kill all live animals before feeding.
- Never leave spiders unattended with live food still in enclosure.

SLOUGHING:

- Spiders will periodically shed their exoskeleton throughout the year and during this period they will generally remain hidden.
- Spiders will sometimes turn upside down to assist in shedding.
- Feeding should be stopped, as it will cause stress to the animal.
- UV lights should remain on as they are used to harden the exoskeleton.

