



## CONCISE CARE SHEETS

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# ORNAMENTAL TARANTULAS

## INTRO

The arboreal ornamental tarantulas or “tiger spiders” of India and Sri Lanka are revered in the tarantula keeping hobby and the classic species is the Indian Ornamental (*Poecilotheria regalis*). It was the first species in the hobby and is, perhaps, the best species for the first time ornamental tarantula keeper. But there are more than a dozen species available in the tarantula hobby. We have individual “species-specific” care sheets for several species, but herein we will look at the tiger spiders as a group.

The brilliant blue-hued Gooty Sapphire (*Poecilotheria metallica*) is one of the smallest and calmest species. With a six-inch legspan it is similar in size to the Salem (*P. formosa*) Bengal (*P. miranda*) and Wessel’s (*P. tigrinawesselli*) Tiger Spiders. These four species also have in common the fact that they become independent feeding “spiderlings” at 3rd instar, one stage of development more than most tarantulas. At the opposite end of the size spectrum are the Fringed (*P. ornata*) and Redslate (*P. rufilata*) Ornamentals. The Fringed is more heavy-bodied and can approach an eight-inch legspan, while the leggy Redslate can be even larger, albeit more slender in build. Some “lowland *P. subfusca*” can also be very large.

Tarantula keepers have long fancied these tree-dwelling spiders, but many keepers have avoided the genus *Poecilotheria* because they are wary of their defensiveness, nervousness, speed and what is anecdotally considered to be significant venom. The author has kept and bred all the *Poecilotheria* tiger spiders for more than two decades and has found the Indian Ornamental to be easy to work with provided it isn’t provoked and has plenty of cover to retreat into.

Ornamental tarantulas are arboreal spiders that range from 6-9” in diagonal legspan. Most adult females are about 6-7”. (Tarantulas in the U.S. are normally measured by legspan from the tip of Leg I [first leg, not pedipalp] on one side to the tip of Leg IV [rear] on the opposite side. European hobbyists and scientists tend to measure total body length from the chelicerae [jaws] to the rear of the abdomen).

## GENERAL CARE & ENVIRONMENT

Ornamental tarantulas require a vertically-oriented terrarium and thrives in naturalistic habitats that replicate their dry monsoon forest environment. Many keepers use cork flats and hollow tubes to create elevated retreats for these tree-dwelling tarantulas, while others use vertical lengths of 2-3” diameter bamboo with entrance slots cut into the hollow inside.

Ornamental tarantulas typically inhabit dry monsoon forests where twice a year rainfall becomes heavy, and do not thrive in excessively humid “jungle enclosures. As with most tarantulas, warm room temperatures in the 70-80°F range are adequate, temperatures exceeding 82°F should be avoided, and a nighttime drop to cooler temperature is recommended but not necessary. Three species should be kept significantly cooler and wetter. These are the higher elevation montane species *P. rufilata*, *P. subfusca* (“highland”), and the rarest of the genus, *P. smithi*.

Most *Poecilotheria* are spiderlings (2nd or 3rd instar) at about 3/4” of legspan and then grow quickly and with warm environment and frequent feedings may mature in eighteen months or less. Ornamental tarantulas including the Indian species *P. regalis* grow fast, mature early and live 6-9 years in captivity,

## HOUSING

Young ornamental tarantulas can be started in 50 dram vials or similar jars, but we prefer to use 32 oz. deli cups with “fruit fly” lids to rear young spiders from spiderling to about 2.5” in legspan. Once the young ornamental tarantulas outgrow the deli cup, they may be housed similarly in clear plastic gallon jars or similar small enclosures.

Adult Tiger Spiders are best housed in vertically-oriented terrariums. One popular enclosure is a 10-gallon aquarium stood on end with a custom front constructed and affixed to cover what would normally the aquarium’s top. These custom fronts are easily made of plexiglas with a

## QUICK TIPS

- » Most species: 72-80°F with a drop in temperature at night (65-70°F) ideal but not necessary. Montane species: 70-76°F with nighttime drop.
- » Requires 50-75% humidity, but also good ventilation. Montane species should be kept at the upper end of the humidity range.
- » Strong venom, use caution.

hinged door and ventilation provided by small holes or larger diameter openings covered by aluminum insect screening. If DIY projects are not your thing, the ExoTerra glass terrarium 12”W x 12”D x 18”H or a similar habitat is perfect.

Most keepers do not use heat sources and instead keep their tarantula enclosures in a warm room that is usually in the 70s. If necessary a heat mat is preferred to an incandescent heat lamp that will dry out the enclosure and may reach dangerously high temperatures. Functional decorations for ornamental

tarantula terrariums include vertical cork slabs or tubes, lengths of 2-3” diameter bamboo or other items that provide both climbing opportunity and retreat. Live foliage is good for both natural humidity and gas exchange, but many keepers instead use artificial plants for both beauty and cover. Live plants suited for low light situations are best as tarantulas are nocturnal and secretive and only subdued lighting is recommended. For larger planted terrariums requiring direct fluorescent lighting a shaded area should be created with numerous hides that offer darkness.

## FOOD & WATER

Indian Ornamentals will feed on a variety of arthropods and small vertebrates. Crickets are fine for young specimens, but 6-8 would be required to make a meal for an adult. Most keepers instead use tropical roaches. Active climbing roaches like *Blaberus discoidalis* are preferred to burrowers like *Blaptica dubia* that will hide, but the latter can be offered from rubber-tipped forceps or dropped directly into the spider’s retreat. A weekly meal is sufficient. Water is mostly obtained from the food, but ornamental tarantulas may drink water droplets during occasional habitat misting and a slight spray once a week is recommended for young specimens. A water bowl would only be used in dire emergency and is only suggested for adults, but is a good safety net. Some keepers use elevated water bowls that affix with a suction cup to the side of the terrarium or similarly attach a small plastic condiment cup using hot glue.

## SHEDDING

Adult tarantulas molt their skins approximately once a year, but young growing spiders will do so much more often based on food intake. When the abdomen becomes fully expanded the spider will cease feeding and will become dark and have a dull shininess. At this point more frequent misting is advisable to elevate humidity and ensure no troubles during ecdysis (exoskeleton sloughing).

## HANDLING

Tarantulas are delicate invertebrates that may be fatally injured by a fall. They are hands-off terrarium pets best left alone. Ornamental tarantulas are nervous and defensive and their venom is known to be among the most potent of the tarantulas. DO NOT HANDLE. The well-known spider trapping technique using cup and a piece of cardboard to slide between surface and cup to cover the opening may be used to trap them safely to move them to a new enclosure.

## ARBOREAL TARANTULA HUSBANDRY DETAILS

For more detailed information on housing and caring for *Poecilotheria* species and other arboreal tarantulas please refer to our **Arboreal Tarantula Husbandry Care Sheet**.