

Tarantula Spider Guide For Beginners: Everything You Need to Know

- **Size:** Tarantulas range in size from small (about the size of a quarter) to large (over 10 inches in length). Choose a species that is appropriate for the size of your enclosure.
- **Temperament:** Some tarantulas are more docile than others. If you are new to keeping tarantulas, you should choose a species that is known for being calm and easy to handle.
- **Lifespan:** Tarantulas can live for many years, so be prepared to make a long-term commitment to your pet. The average lifespan of a tarantula is 10-15 years, but some species can live for up to 30 years.
- **Mexican Redknee Tarantula:** This is a relatively small and docile species that is easy to care for.
- **Chilean Rose Tarantula:** This is another good choice for beginners. It is slightly larger than the Mexican Redknee Tarantula, but it is still relatively docile.
- **Brazilian Black Tarantula:** This is a larger species that is known for its striking black coloration. It is not as docile as the Mexican Redknee Tarantula or the Chilean Rose Tarantula, but it is still a good choice for experienced beginners.
- **Size:** The enclosure should be at least three times the length of your tarantula's body and twice the width. For example, a tarantula that is 4

inches long would need an enclosure that is at least 12 inches long and 8 inches wide.

- **Ventilation:** The enclosure should have good ventilation to prevent the air from becoming stale. You can provide ventilation by drilling holes in the lid or by using a screened top.
- **Security:** The enclosure should have a secure lid to prevent your tarantula from escaping. The lid should also be heavy enough to prevent your tarantula from pushing it open.
- **Substrate:** The substrate is the material that covers the bottom of the enclosure. It provides your tarantula with a place to burrow and hide. You can use a variety of substrates, such as peat moss, coco fiber, or shredded bark.
- **Water dish:** Your tarantula needs a water dish to drink from. The water dish should be shallow and wide enough for your tarantula to fit its entire body in.
- **Hiding place:** Your tarantula needs a place to hide to feel safe and secure. You can provide a hiding place by placing a piece of cork bark or a hollow log in the enclosure.
- **Always wash your hands before and after handling your tarantula.** This will help to prevent the spread of bacteria.
- **Approach your tarantula slowly and calmly.** Do not make any sudden movements that could startle your tarantula.
- **Support your tarantula's body with one hand while you gently lift it with the other.** Do not squeeze your tarantula or put pressure on its abdomen.

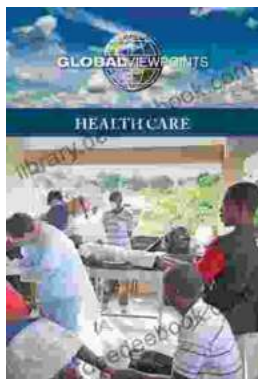
- **If your tarantula starts to



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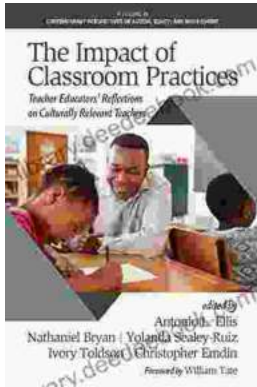
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