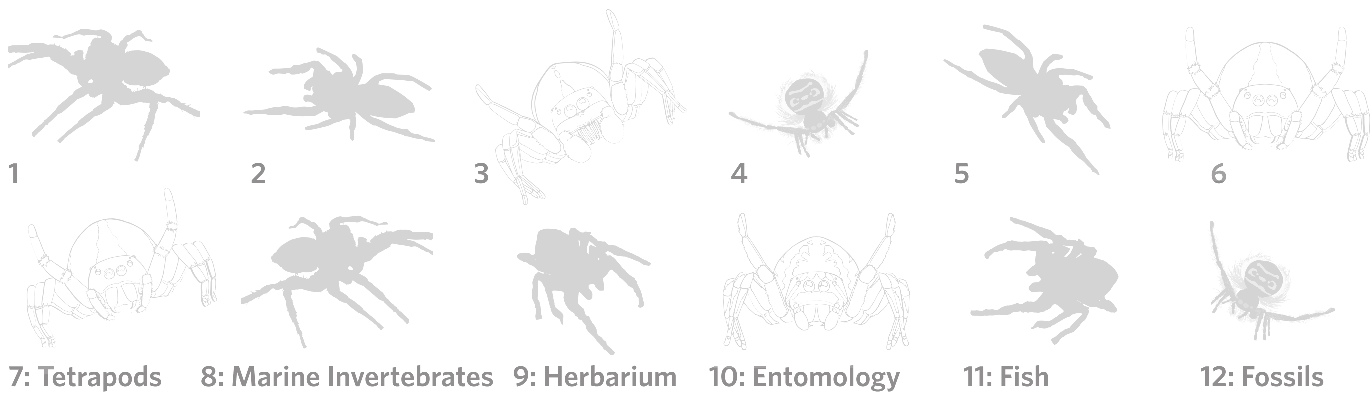
Jumping Spiders and Friends

You're a biodiversity researcher, setting out to learn about jumping spiders, their fascinating traits, and other species that share some of their features. Collect spiders while you learn!

BEATY
BIODIVERSITY MUSEUM

Colour in one jumping spider for every question you answer.
Add another for each collection you explore today.
Can you use all six collections to answer all six questions?



BOING!

Jumping spiders can jump more than 30 times their own body length. Imagine if you could jump more than the length of the blue whale skeleton from standing! For a grown-up, it could be two whale skeletons!
Find an animal or plant part in the museum that can JUMP!

Lots of Legs!

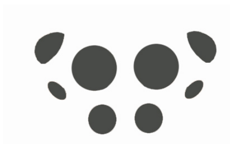
Spiders and their relatives have eight legs. Find any creature in the museum that has legs or limbs.

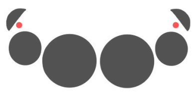
Draw or name it in the box, and circle its number of legs!

Legs: 1 2 4 5 6 8 10 14 80+

Eye See You!

Eye arrangements can help you identify a spider. A single row of eight eyes with two central, big eyes help jumping spiders see potential mates, and their prey (*and look very cute!)* Circle the set of 8 eyes that belongs to a jumping spider. Draw legs and body parts to turn it into a spider!





Find another creature with interesting eyes and sketch them:

Colourful Creatures!

Jumping spider males attract females with their amazing colour patterns. Find another organism where colour is important for communicating with others. Why is colour important to this species?

More Spiders, Please!

Not every spider is a jumping spider! Jumping spiders are in the Salticidae family. Which spider specimens, photos, or stories can you find in the museum?

Awesome Ancestors!

Some of the earliest fossils of jumping spiders are in Baltic amber from about 54 to 42 million years ago. Insects are often prey for spiders, finding fossilized insects and spiders can be rare! Find a fossil insect in the Fossil Collection:

ANSWER KEY: Jumping Spiders and Friends

You're a biodiversity researcher, setting out to learn about jumping spiders, their fascinating traits, and other species that share some of their features. Collect spiders while you learn!

Colour in one jumping spider for every question you answer.
Add another for each collection you explore today.
Can you use all six collections to answer all six questions?

BEATY
BIODIVERSITY MUSEUM

Silhouettes from PhyloPic.org by Caleb Gordon (*Salticus scenicus*), Sean McCann (*Habronattus*), Kamil Jaron (*Maratus speciosus*) and Christian Jablunovsky (*Phidippus audax*). Illustrations by Aoniya Colynn (*Phiddipus johnsoni, Pelegrina flaviceps, Habronattus americanus*)

1 2 3 4 5 6

7: Tetrapods 8: Marine Invertebrates 9: Herbarium 10: Entomology 11: Fish 12: Fossils

BOING!

Jumping spiders can jump more than 30 times their own body length. Imagine if you could jump more than the length of the blue whale skeleton from standing! For a grown-up, it could be two whale skeletons!
Find an animal or plant part in the museum that can JUMP!

Some answers include: melanistic jaguar, snowshoe hare, frogs (e.g. Oregon spotted), grasshoppers, crickets, bunchberry seed dispersal.

Lots of Legs!

Spiders and their relatives have eight legs. Find any creature in the museum that has legs or limbs.

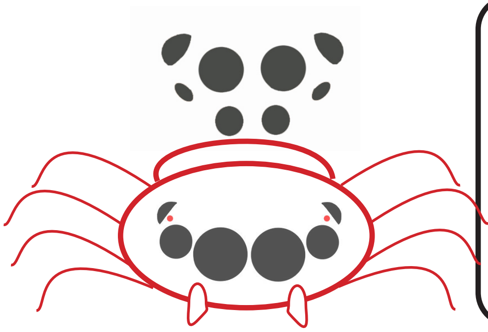
Draw or name it in the box, and circle its number of legs!

Some examples include:
1 – snail or clam, 2 – silver haired gibbon, 4 – pangolin,
6 - goliath beetle, 8 – octopus, ammonite, other spiders,
10 – green crab, 14 – woodlouse, 80+ nautilus

Legs: 1 2 4 5 6 8 10 14 80+

Eye See You!

Eye arrangements can help you identify a spider. A single row of eight eyes with two central, big eyes help jumping spiders see potential mates, and their prey (*and look very cute!)* Circle the set of 8 eyes that belongs to a jumping spider. Draw legs and body parts to turn it into a spider!



There are so many options! You can draw an arrow to label a feature of the eyes if you think it helps them survive. For example, a predator might have eyes on the front of their face instead of the sides to chase prey and for depth perception.
Spider eyes: top (wandering spider - *Anahita punctulata*)
bottom (jumping spider - *Maevia inclemens,* red eyes are hard to see from front-on in this species) used from bugguide.net/node/view/84423; creative commons.

Colourful Creatures!

Jumping spider males attract females with their amazing colour patterns. Find another organism where colour is important for communicating with others. Why is colour important to this species?

Example answers: flowers attracting pollinators (e.g. orange honeysuckle attract hummingbirds); red throat of the frigate bird or red colour of adult salmon; black and yellow warning colours of bees, wasps and hoverflies; many others

More Spiders, Please!

Not every spider is a jumping spider! Jumping spiders are in the Salticidae family. Which spider specimens, photos, or stories can you find in the museum?

Answers can include: Tarantula (Ecology and Conservation drawers, Discovery Lab), social spiders (37.31), jumping spiders (38,30, drawer D019, 37.30), black widow (Discovery Lab), spiny spider (Discovery Lab), other spiders (drawer D158)

Awesome Ancestors!

Some of the earliest fossils of jumping spiders are in Baltic amber from about 54 to 42 million years ago. Insects are often prey for spiders, finding fossilized insects and spiders can be rare! Find a fossil insect in the Fossil Collection:

In rows 51and 52, you'll find a shadowbox with a fossilized ant, a fly, *Corixa pullus* (a water boatman) and other unidentified insects.