

Spider

1. Identify the scientific class spiders belong to.
2. How are spiders different than insects?
3. Identify the parts of a spider's body.
4. What do spiders eat?
5. Describe two ways spiders catch food.
6. Draw, make or 'capture' one type of spider web.

Helps

1. Arachnida, as do scorpions, ticks and mites.
2. Insects have six legs, three body parts, and antennae. They also usually have a set of wings at least at some time in their lives.
3.
 - a. Cephalothorax: front body part, all eight legs connected here, stores brain and stomach.
 - b. Abdomen: rear section, silk glands located here.
 - c. Legs: four pairs of legs covered with hairs that serve as sense organs. Two tiny claws at the end of each leg.
 - d. Eyes: most spiders have two rows of four eyes but that can vary. Most spiders have poor eyesight.
 - e. Chelicerae: structures above spiders' mouth, has fang tip that has a poison duct opening near the end.
 - f. Pedipalps: leg like limbs are spider's feelers.
 - g. Spinnerets: usually six spinnerets at rear of abdomen. Silk release through these opening as liquid, hardens when exposed to air. Spiders make several kinds of silk.
4. Largely insects. Adventurers should understand that spiders eat a tremendous number of insects that would otherwise harm our environment.
5. Not all spiders catch their food in a web. Know sedentary and wandering spiders.
 - a. sedentary spiders wait for food to come to them, as in trapping in a web
 - b. wandering spiders go looking for food

6. Most common spiders make new webs every night. Try to 'capture' one in the morning before an insect messes it up. Sprinkle the web with talcum powder. Spray a large sheet of dark construction paper with spray glue. Carefully flatten the construction paper against the web.

Resource: *Eyewitness Juniors Amazing Spiders* by Alexandria Parsons as well as online of course.