LIVING WITH SPIDERS

THE HELPFUL HUNTERS

Spiders are beneficial creatures. Because they feed on large quantities of insects, they should be tolerated as much as possible in the home and garden. Spiders are not insects. They are classified as "arachnids" and have eight legs. Insects have six legs.

FEW SPIDERS ARE DANGEROUS

There are over 3,000 species of spiders in the U.S. and only a small number of these are dangerous to people. In California, there are only a few spiders that cause concern for people (see box on back).

CASES OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

People often think they have been bitten by a spider when the culprit is actually a flea, tick, mite, or even a disease condition. Very few spiders are equipped with mouth parts that can pierce human skin. If the bites you are discovering are small, mild, and disappear within a day or two, there is probably nothing to be concerned about. Of course, if a bite affects a large area, is very painful, and/or is followed by dizziness, fever, nausea, or any other severe symptoms, seek medical advice immediately. Try to capture the offending spider, drop it into a small jar of rubbing alcohol, and save it for identification.

WHAT CAN I DO?

Harmless or not, the presence of spiders or their webs in the house is upsetting to many people. Unfortunately, spider webs are often associated with poor housekeeping, under the mistaken assumption that a "clean" house harbors no insects or spiders at all. On the contrary, spiders can be an asset to the conscientious housekeeper since they capture and consume many pest insects before the human residents ever see the pests.

Inside Your Home

- Vacuum instead of spraying around the house for spiders. If you cannot endure spiders or their webs in your home, the easiest and safest way to get rid of them is to vacuum up both spiders and webs. The dust inside the vacuum bag will quickly suffocate any spiders you catch. Make a periodic check of the areas where you most often find the eight-legged creatures.
- **Get rid of webs.** If you're willing to share your house with a few spiders, you can periodically vacuum up webs that are eyesores or embarrassing to you as a housekeeper. Leaving the spiders will allow them to continue to do their pest control work.
- **Take spiders outside.** Catch spiders in a container, cover the container with a piece of paper, and release them outside.
- **Keep spiders out of the house.** Caulk cracks and crevices. Install screens on windows and doors.
- **Reduce their food supply.** What are those spiders eating — fruitflies? Try storing ripening fruit in paper bags that are folded over twice and sealed with a large clip. Are they feasting on the insects attracted to a porch light? Try a yellow bulb. Are houseflies the spider's treat? Install screens on windows and doors.

Outside Your Home

Don't spray your garden or around the outside of your house to kill spiders. Outdoors, spiders are providing a very useful pest control service. Leave them to do their job.

BLACK WIDOW, BROWN WIDOW, AND RECLUSE SPIDERS

The black widow that is found in California is the shiny black *Latrodectus hesperus*. The female sports a characteristic red hourglass-shaped mark on the underside of her abdomen. The brown widow (*Latrodectus geometricus*), which occurs in Southern California, is a mottled brownish yellow. The brown recluse spider (*Loxosceles reclusa*) is not known to exist in California. There are, however, other recluse spiders in California that can cause problems for people. Recluse spiders vary from tan to dark brown, but they all have 6 eyes arranged in pairs. Usually it takes an expert to definitively identify a recluse spider.

Deaths from the bites of these three spiders are very rare. For many people, bite symptoms are not significant enough to warrant medical attention. Bites are of most concern to the very young, the very old, and those who are seriously ill.

These spiders are not aggressive and they are rarely encountered by people.

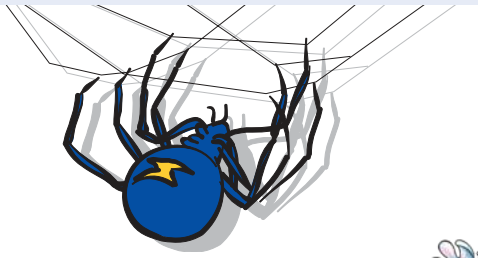
Ordinarily, the widow spiders and the recluses are reluctant to bite people. They spend their lives in their webs waiting for prey. They do not go out hunting.

Where are these spiders found?

- Usually (but not always) near the ground
- Dark, dry, protected crevices in and around buildings
- Lower portions of seldom-used cupboards, closets, or other dark, dry storage areas.
- Woodpiles, lumber piles, or rock piles
- Stacked patio furniture, flower pots, or baskets
- Rodent burrows
- Water meter boxes
- Irrigation control boxes

How to avoid bites from black widows, brown widows, and recluse spiders:

- Wear gloves to clean up garages, debris, or woodpiles outside, and relatively undisturbed storage areas and piles of clutter inside.
- If you live in an area where these spiders are common, check your bed before getting in, don't leave clothing on the floor, and shake out your shoes before putting them on.
- Teach children not to tease spiders in their webs or to poke bare fingers into dark cracks and crevices.
- Always pay attention to where you place your hands.



PESTICIDES AND WATER POLLUTION

Common household pesticides show up in treated wastewater and in local waterways, sometimes at levels that can harm sensitive aquatic life. So, water pollution prevention agencies have teamed up with participating retail stores, pesticide distributors, and manufacturers to reduce the risks associated with pesticide use. This fact sheet is part of a series of fact sheets and store displays aimed at educating residents about less-toxic pest management. For the rest of the series of fact sheets, visit www.ourwaterourworld.org. Also, look for the **"Our Water Our World"** logo next to products in participating stores and nurseries. See the Pesticides and Water Pollution fact sheet for information on active ingredients in common pesticides that may cause water quality problems.

Pest control strategies and methods described in this publication are consistent with integrated pest management (IPM) concepts, and are based on scientific studies and tests in actual home and garden settings. **Use suggested products according to label directions and dispose of unwanted or leftover pesticides at a household hazardous waste collection facility or event.** For more information on pesticide disposal, call 1-800-CLEANUP or visit: www.1800CLEANUP.org. No endorsement of specific brand name products is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products that are not mentioned.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information, contact:

Bio-Integral Resource Center (BIRC)
(510) 524-2567; www.birc.org

University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners in your area (in the phone book)

University of California IPM website
www.ipm.ucdavis.edu

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