



CARE GUIDE



REGAL GOLDEN TRAPDOOR SPIDER

Invertebrate keeping guideline



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REGAL GOLDEN TRAPDOOR SPIDER

Euoplos regalis



PROFILE

Regal Golden Trapdoor Spiders are a newly described species found in the ranges north-west of Brisbane. They live within burrows that have a single shaft and a hinged lid that conceals the entrance. They are perfectly adapted for their way of life. They are excellent diggers, with their palps and front legs covered in hard spines to assist them to scrape away hard soils and debris.

These spiders are ambush hunters that detect the minute vibrations of invertebrates walking past the entrance to their lair. When suitable prey is detected, the spider rushes out of the door and seizes its prey with its large downward pointing fangs. The prey is then quickly dragged into the burrow with the burrow closing behind them. The whole event takes little more than a second or two.

They are long-lived spiders which may live well over 10 years. Females spend their whole lives living within their burrows, whereas mature males will come to the surface to look for females to breed with in their final year of life.

Females produce a white silk egg sac which is guarded by the female at the base of the burrow. Incubation takes around two months but is influenced by temperature. The spiderlings may remain in the burrow with their mother for quite a while (1-2 months) before dispersing to build their own tiny burrows and begin hunting for themselves.

FOOD

Live insects. Crickets are ideal. Insects 1/3 of the size of your spider are a good safe size, however they will take larger prey. Spiderlings can be fed pinheads to extra small crickets. Feeding once a week is recommended, but young spiders will feed more often when they are growing. Remove live insects from your enclosure if your spider has not eaten them within 12 hours.

WATER

Keeping the substrate moist will ensure your spider doesn't dehydrate, as sufficient water is usually extracted from the spiders food. Mist spray the substrate as required, if the spider needs water it will emerge from the burrow to drink from droplets of water and moist substrate around the burrow opening.

ENCLOSURE

The enclosure needs to be deep enough to allow the spider to burrow. Minimum size requirements are 10cm high x 10cm wide x 10 deep. Screw top tubs make ideal enclosures as do small acrylic terrariums. These spiders cannot climb smooth surface, but a secure lid is still recommended.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Remove any uneaten food or food waste that appears outside the burrow. If any mould or fungi starts to grow in the enclosure, remove as needed. A complete substrate change may be required if the enclosure is overgrown with fungi. Otherwise, a substrate change is only necessary once a year at most.

HANDLING

Not recommended as they can be defensive and give a painful bite.

SUBSTRATE

Coco-peat or Minibeast Wildlife's Trapdoor substrate is an ideal substrate and should be kept moist, but not excessively wet or sodden.

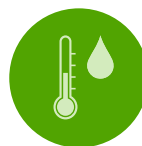
For juvenile spiders the substrate depth should be a minimum of 5cm, and this can be increased intermittently as the spider grows. Adult spiders require a minimum substrate depth of 10cm.

TEMPERATURE

Low 20's is ideal, this species will tolerate temperatures below 10°C periodically and above 25°C. Temperatures approaching 30°C may cause heat stress and death – avoid these higher temperatures.

COMMON ISSUES

These spiders may go for extended periods without feeding (many weeks) when moulting or during periods of cooler temperatures. As they are burrow dwellers, it can seem difficult to check on them without digging them up and destroying their burrow. One simple way of checking if your is still ok is by opening the lid and leaving it ajar. The spider should come up to close it after a while if it ok. You may also be able to look down the burrow with a torch to see the spider. Remove any live food in the enclosure if doing this to prevent them entering the burrow.



It is important to keep a relatively high humidity of around 60-90%.



Over 5 years life span, possibly over 10



These animals are captive bred, and should not be released into the wild.

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