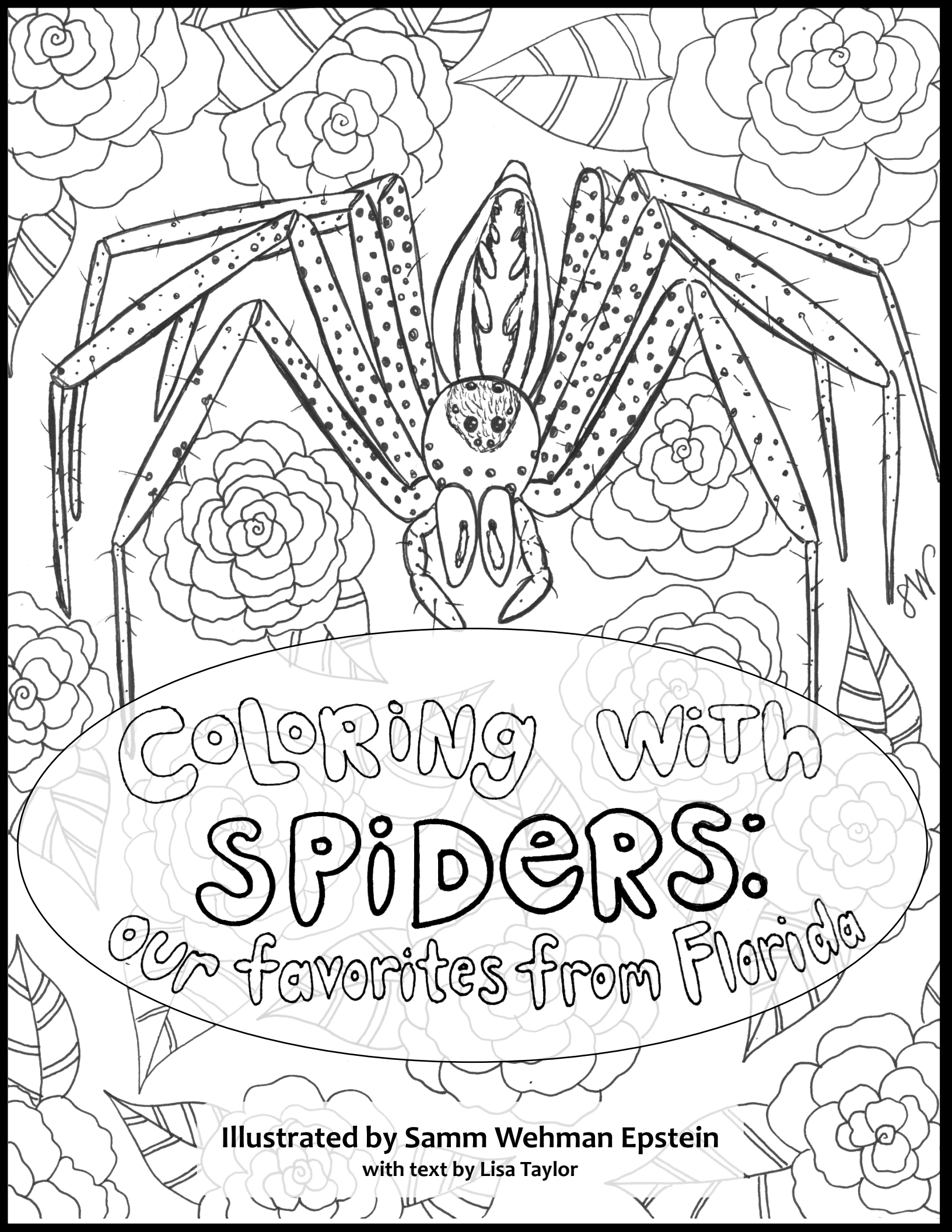




Coloring with
SPIDERS:
our favorites from Florida

Illustrated by Samm Wehman Epstein
with text by Lisa Taylor



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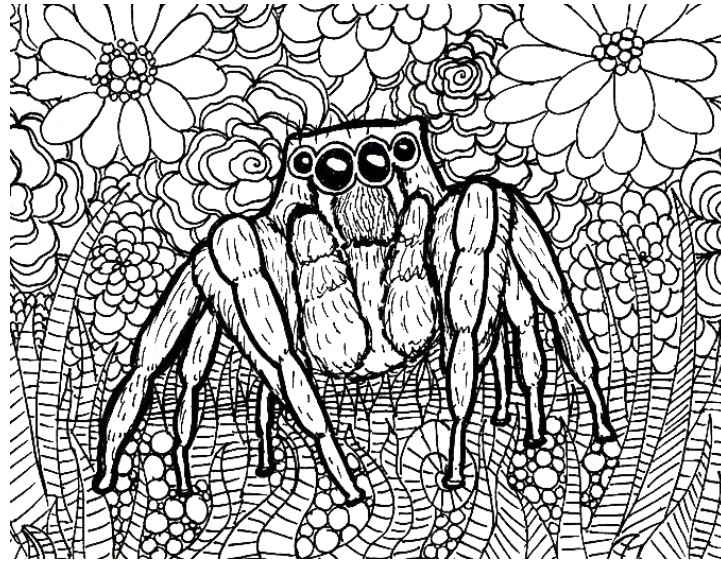
Illustrated by Samm Wehman Epstein
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About this coloring book:

Our goal with this coloring book is simple: to spread the love of spiders.

Help us by sending your friends to www.coloringwithspiders.org to download a free PDF of this (and other) spider coloring books.

This version of the coloring book has text that highlights some interesting aspects of spider biology. If you would like a text-free version with only the illustrations, you can download it from www.coloringwithspiders.org.



About the creators:

Samm Wehman Epstein (sammwehman@gmail.com) is former lab manager in the Taylor Lab in the Entomology and Nematology Department at the University of Florida. She is also a professional artist – you can check out more of her work here: <https://wehman.wixsite.com/customanimalartwork>. Samm’s hobbies include cooking delicious vegan food, volunteering at her local animal shelter, and hanging out with her rescue dogs.

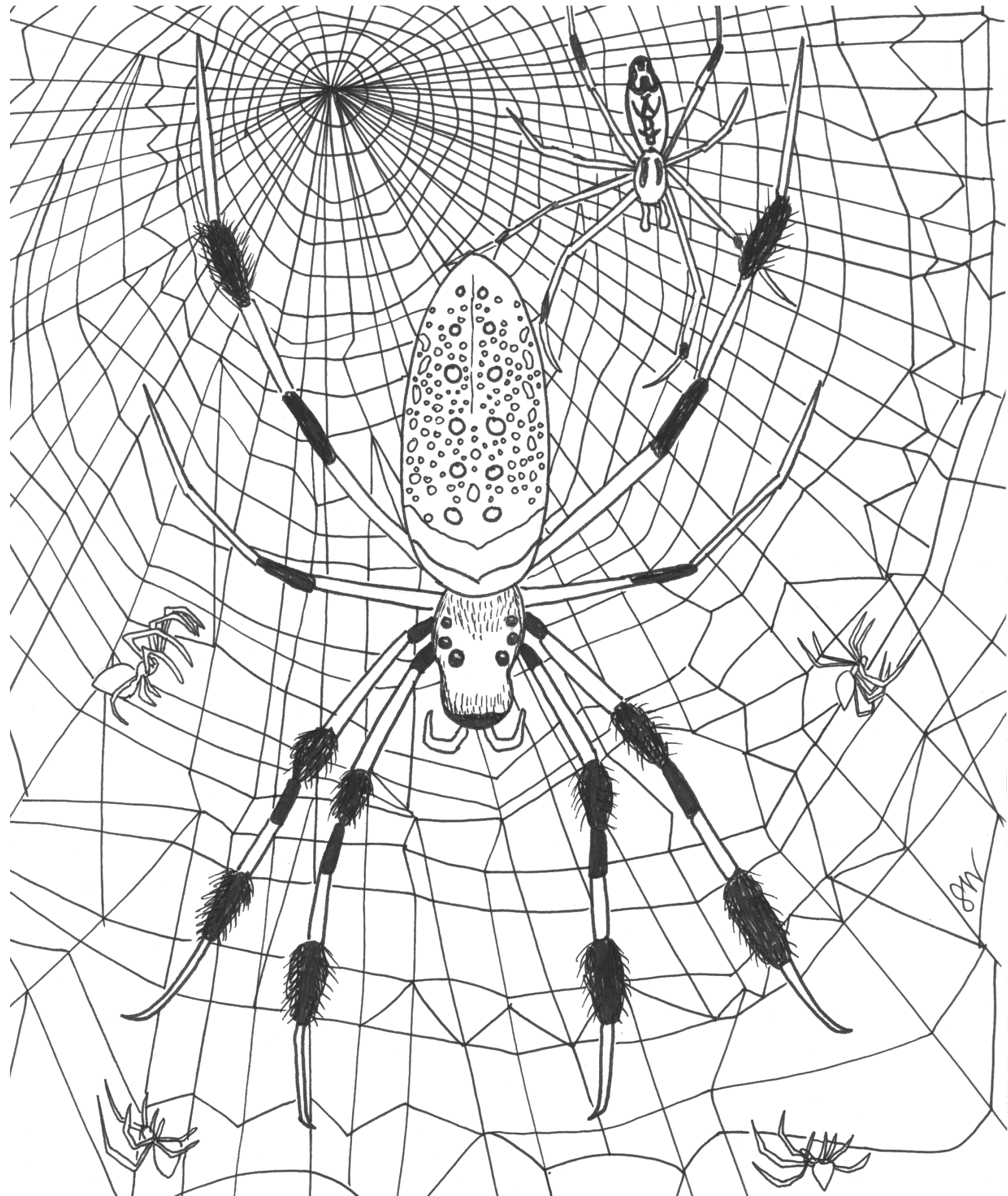
Lisa Taylor (lisa.taylor@ufl.edu) is a behavioral ecologist driven by a fascination with biodiversity. She is a faculty member in the Entomology and Nematology Department at the University of Florida. One goal of her work is to understand the extravagant and brilliantly colored displays that animals such as jumping spiders use to attract, impress, and deceive each other (see more here: spiderpalooza.wordpress.com). One of her recent missions is to combat arachnophobia by showing people how fascinating and beautiful spiders can be.

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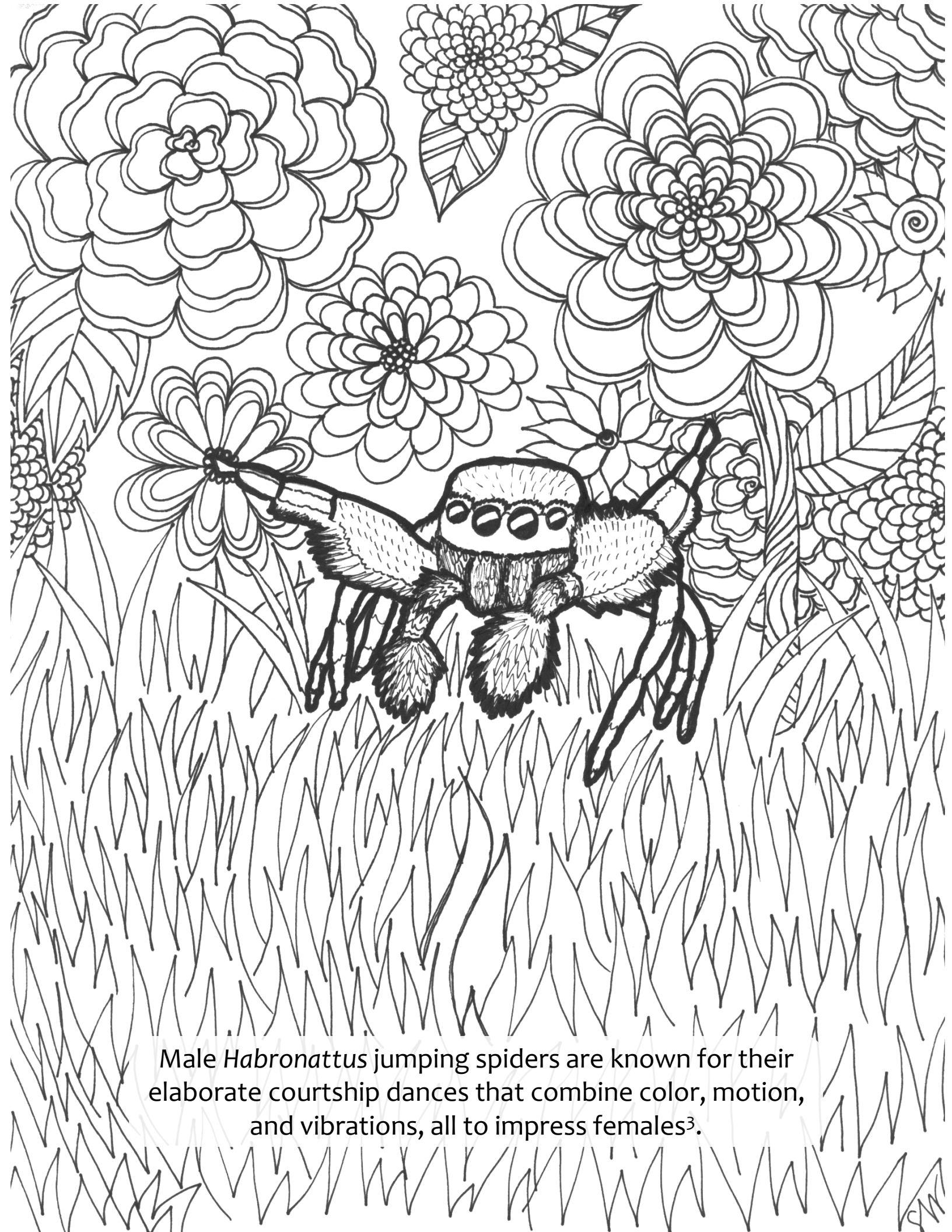


This work was supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Entomology and Nematology Department at the University of Florida.

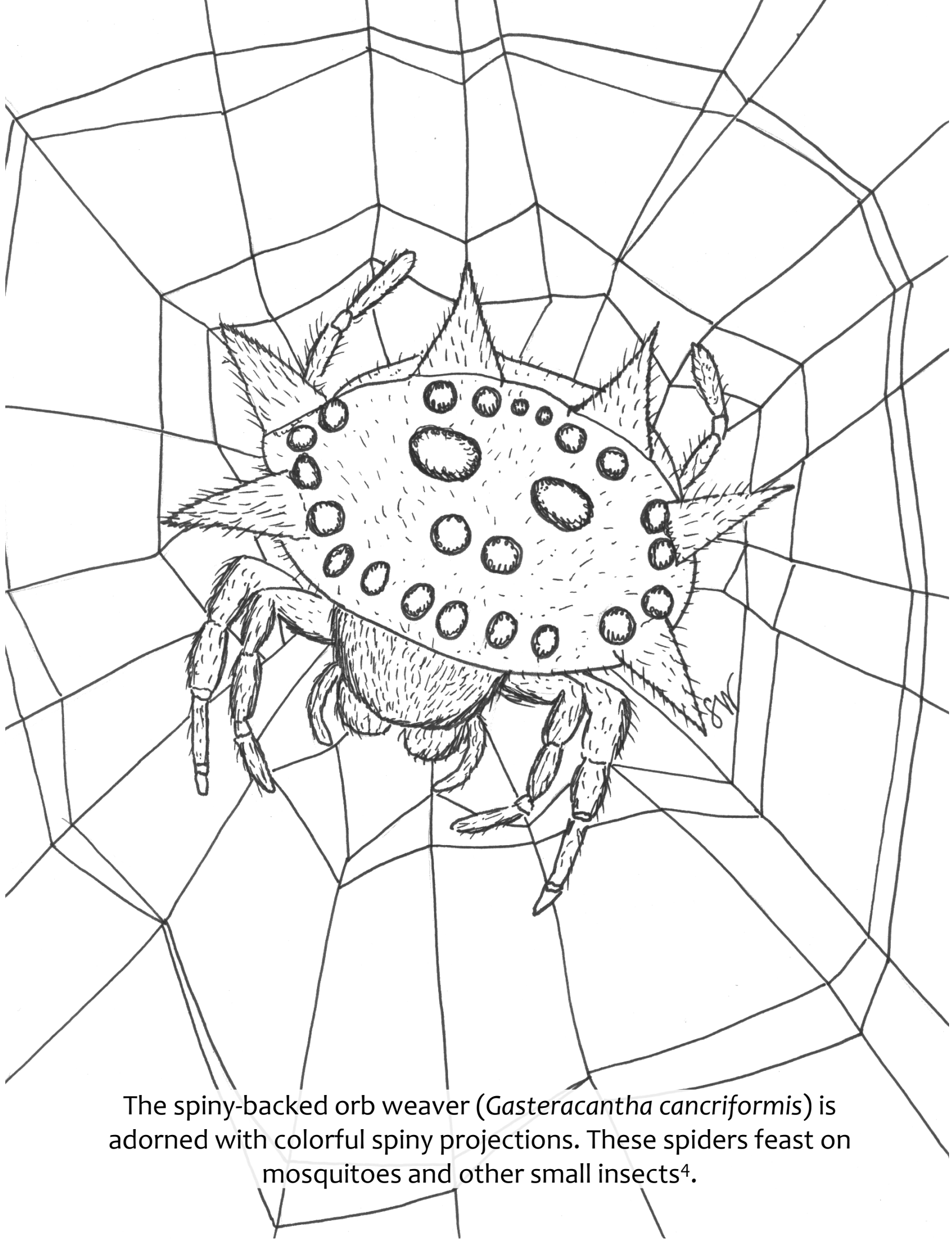




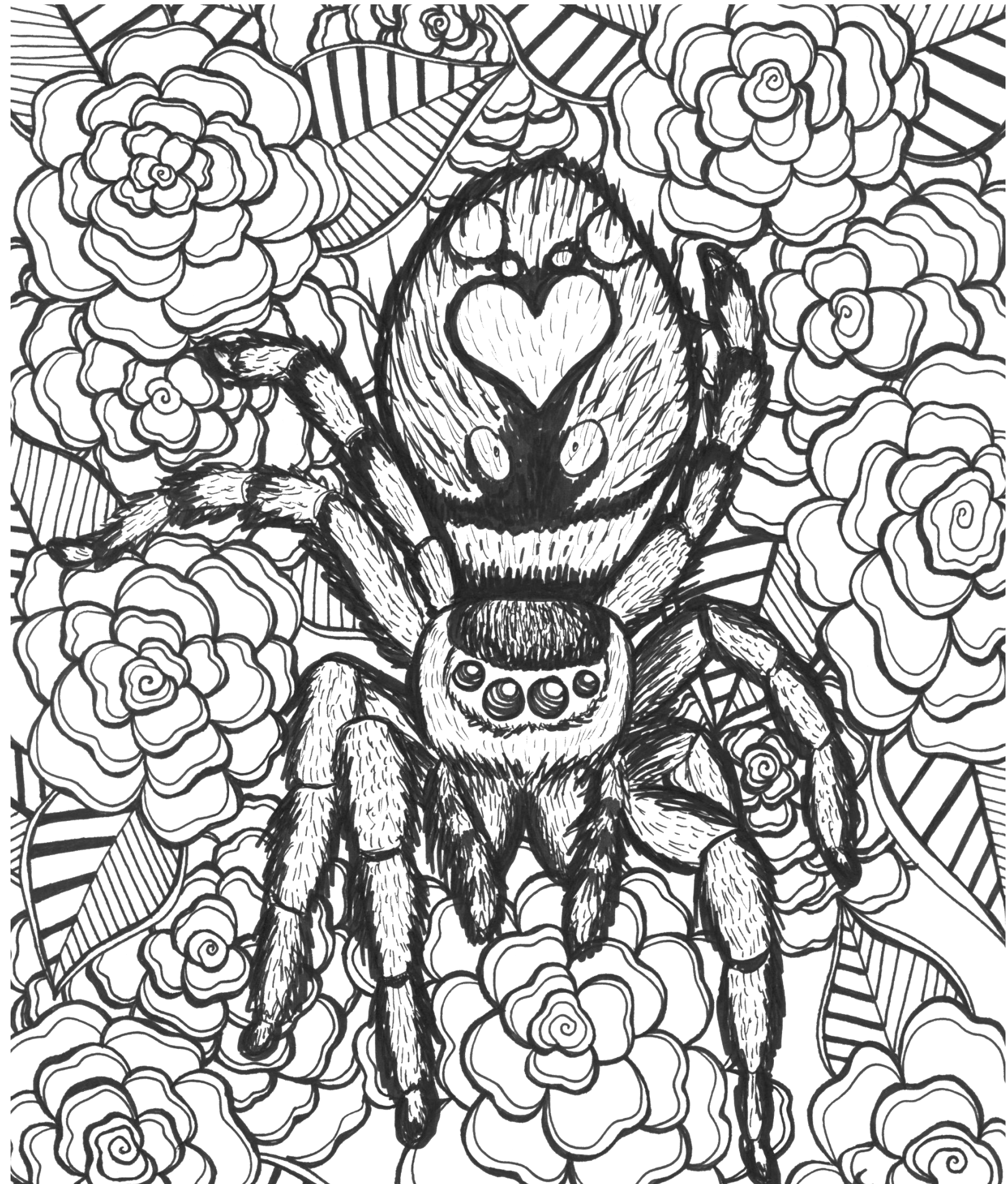
The female golden silk orb weaver (*Trichonephila clavipes*) often has smaller spiders lurking in her web with her, including tiny males (a fraction of her size)¹ and kleptoparasitic *Argyrodes* that nibble on left-behind prey².



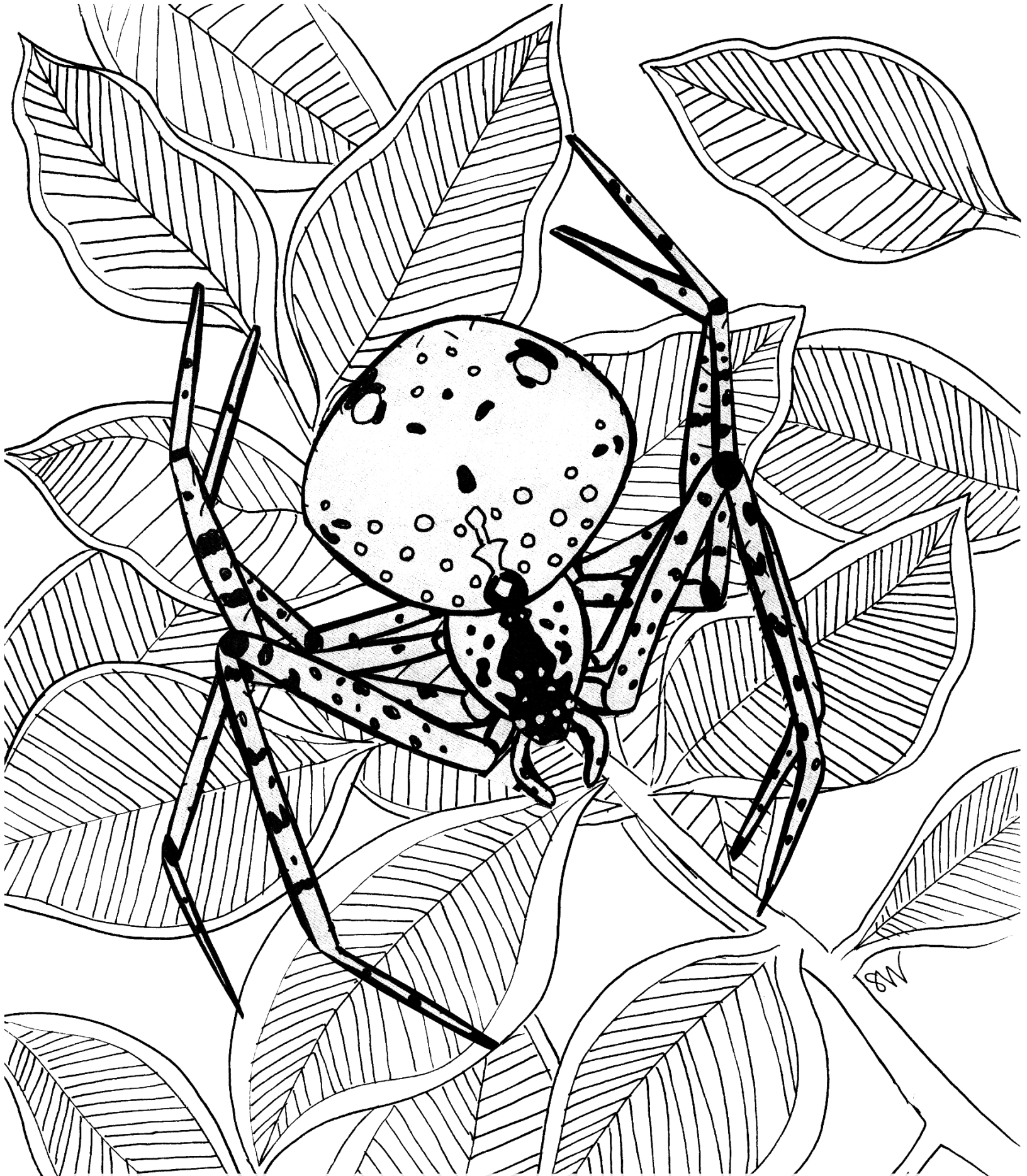
Male *Habronattus* jumping spiders are known for their elaborate courtship dances that combine color, motion, and vibrations, all to impress females³.



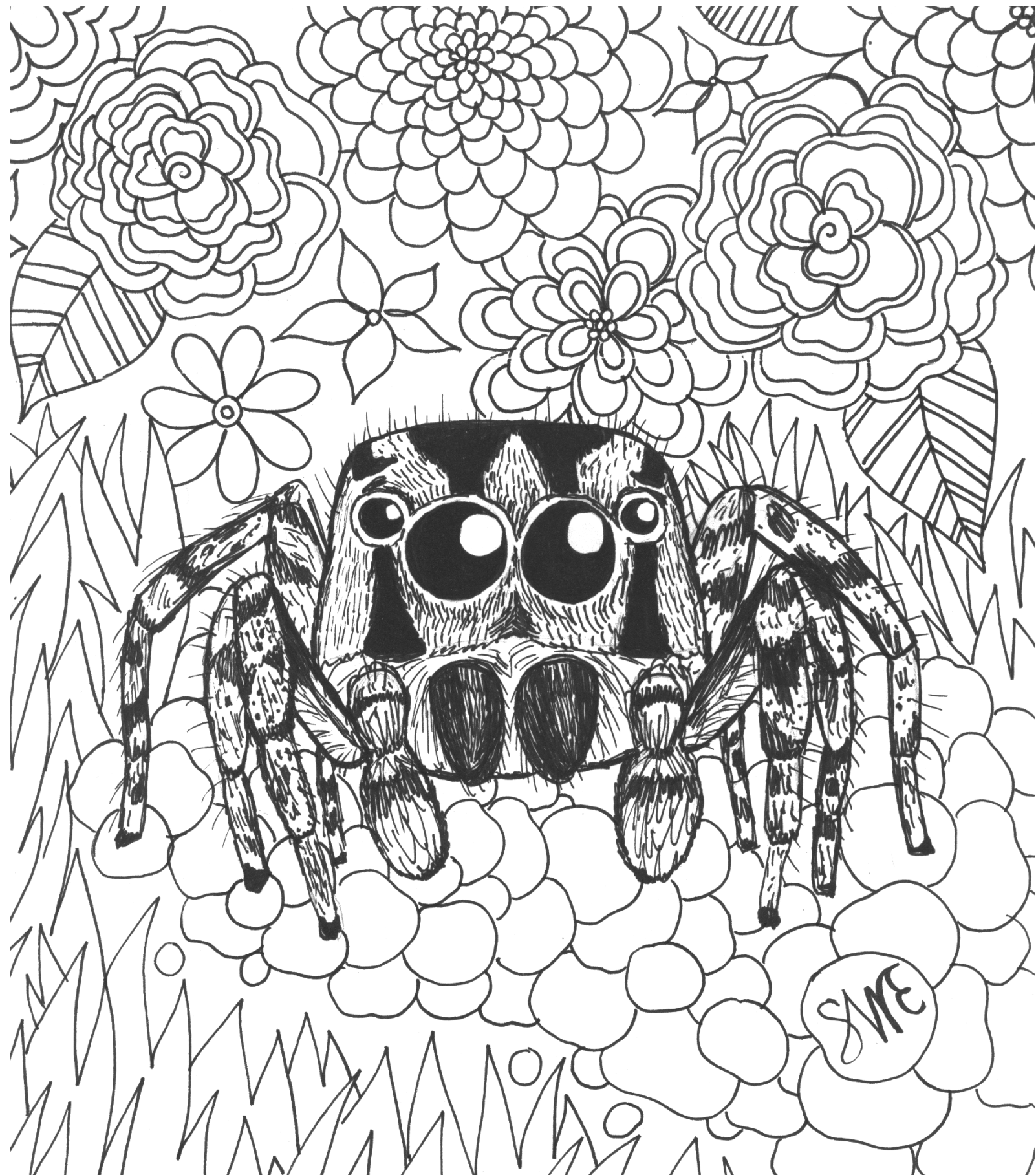
The spiny-backed orb weaver (*Gasteracantha cancriformis*) is adorned with colorful spiny projections. These spiders feast on mosquitoes and other small insects⁴.



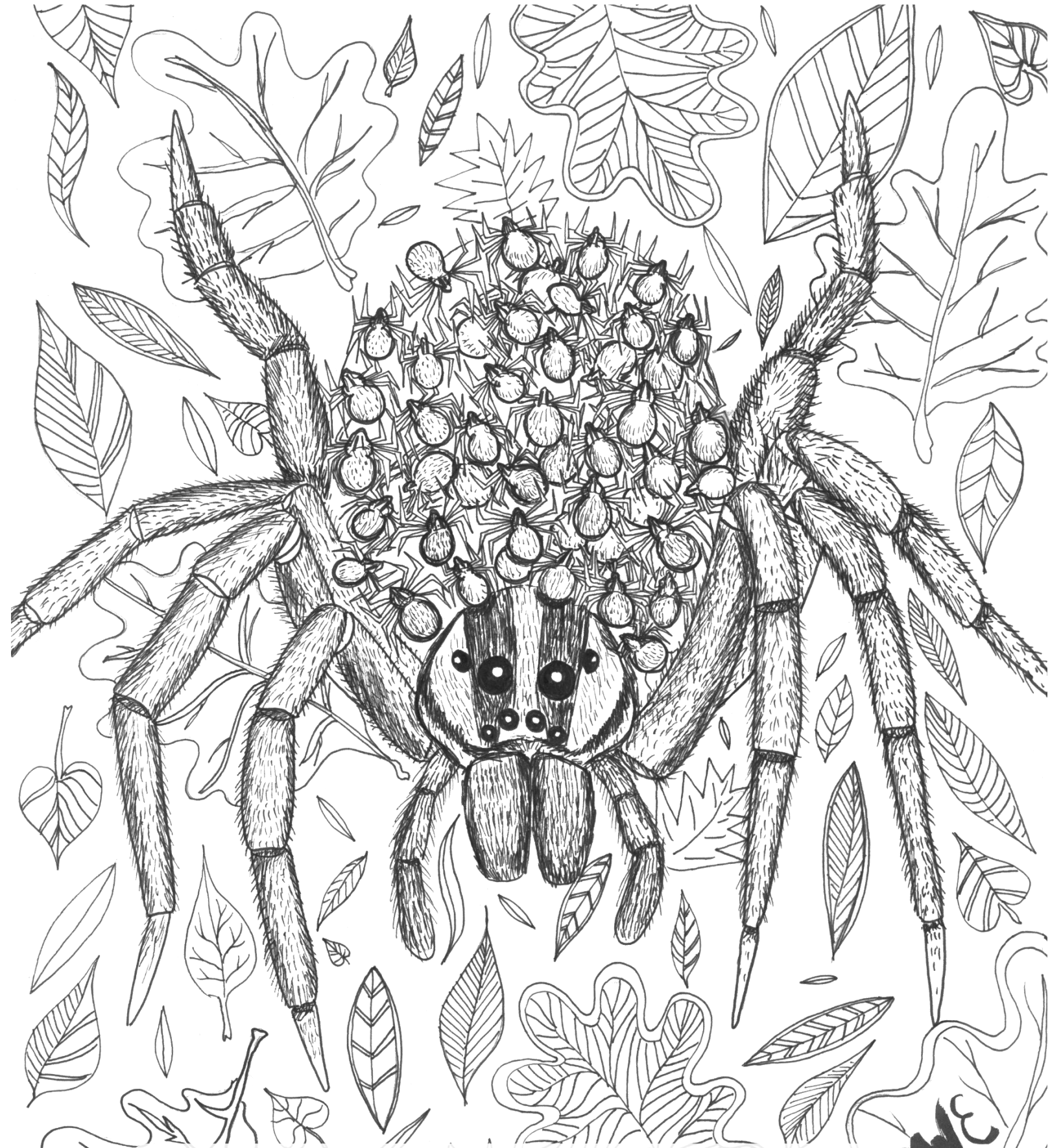
Despite its cute face, *Phidippus regius* is a voracious and catlike predator that can take down prey much larger than itself, including small frogs and lizards⁵.



Pirate spiders (Mimetidae) creep into the webs of other spiders and pluck on their silk lines. When the resident spider comes out to investigate, the pirate launches a surprise attack and eats them⁶.

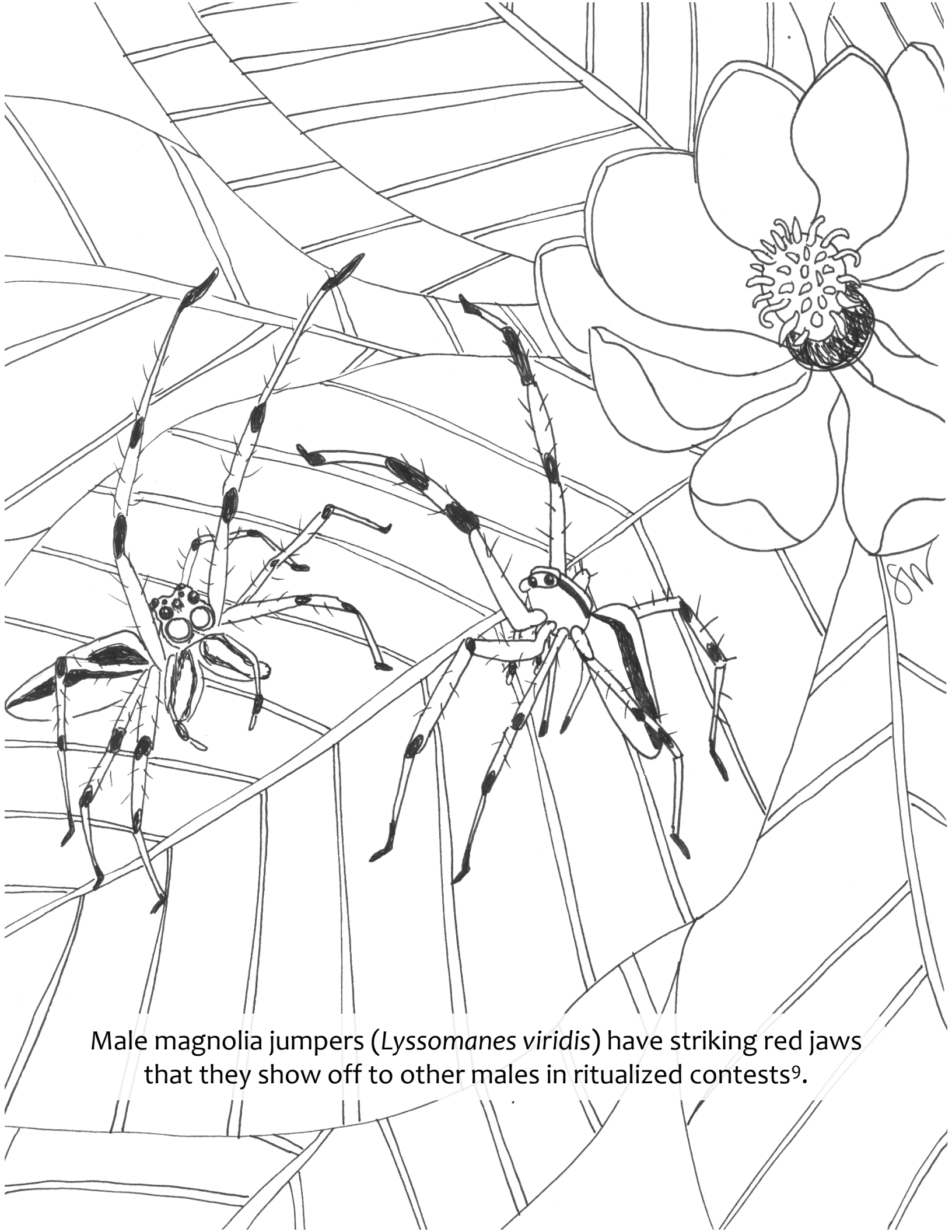


The tiny jumping spider *Habronattus trimaculatus* is a common inhabitant of backyards, gardens, and organic farms and has the ability to see colors ranging from ultraviolet to red⁷.

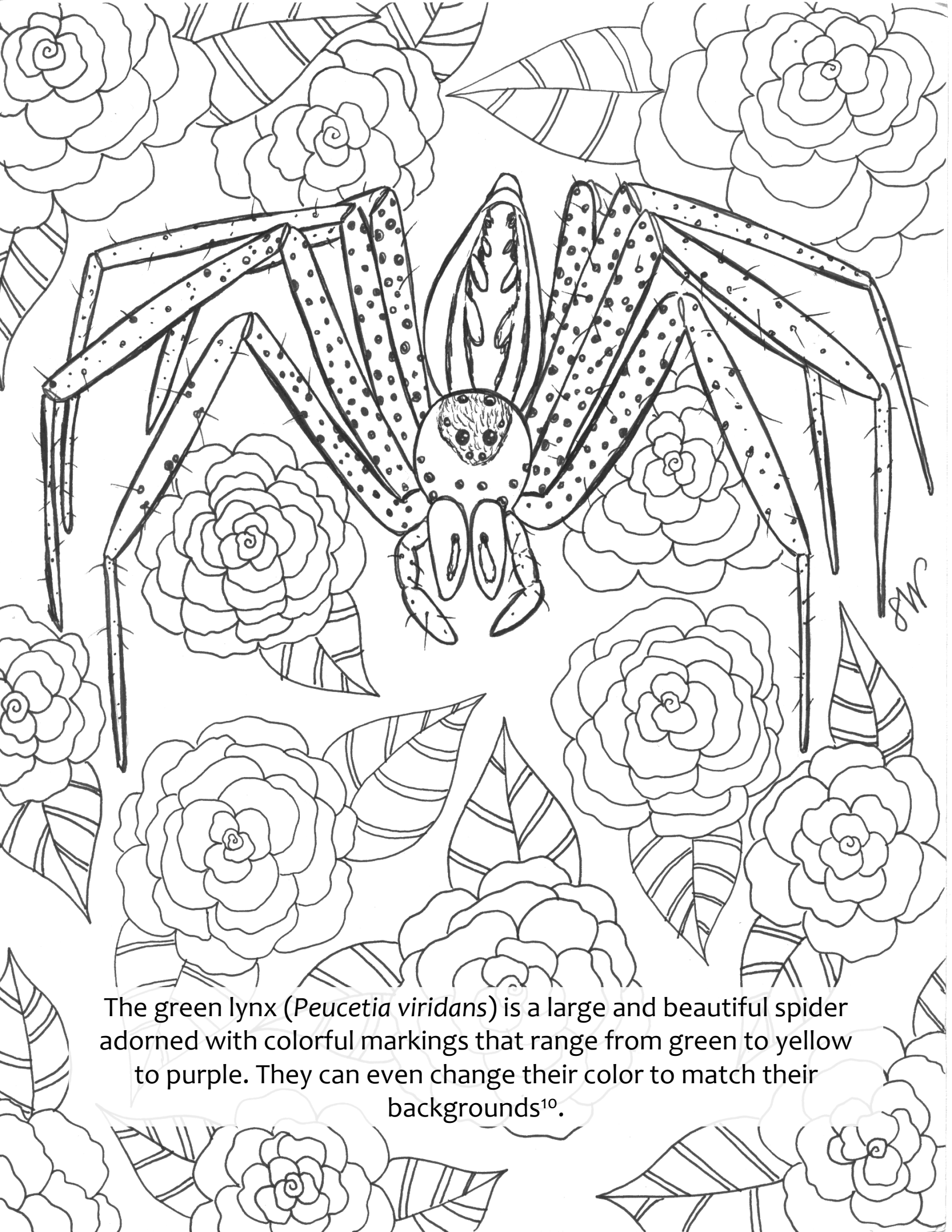


Wolf spiders (Lycosidae) make great moms. When their eggs hatch, they carry their spiderlings on their backs until they are big enough to fend for themselves⁸.

ABC



Male magnolia jumpers (*Lyssomanes viridis*) have striking red jaws that they show off to other males in ritualized contests⁹.



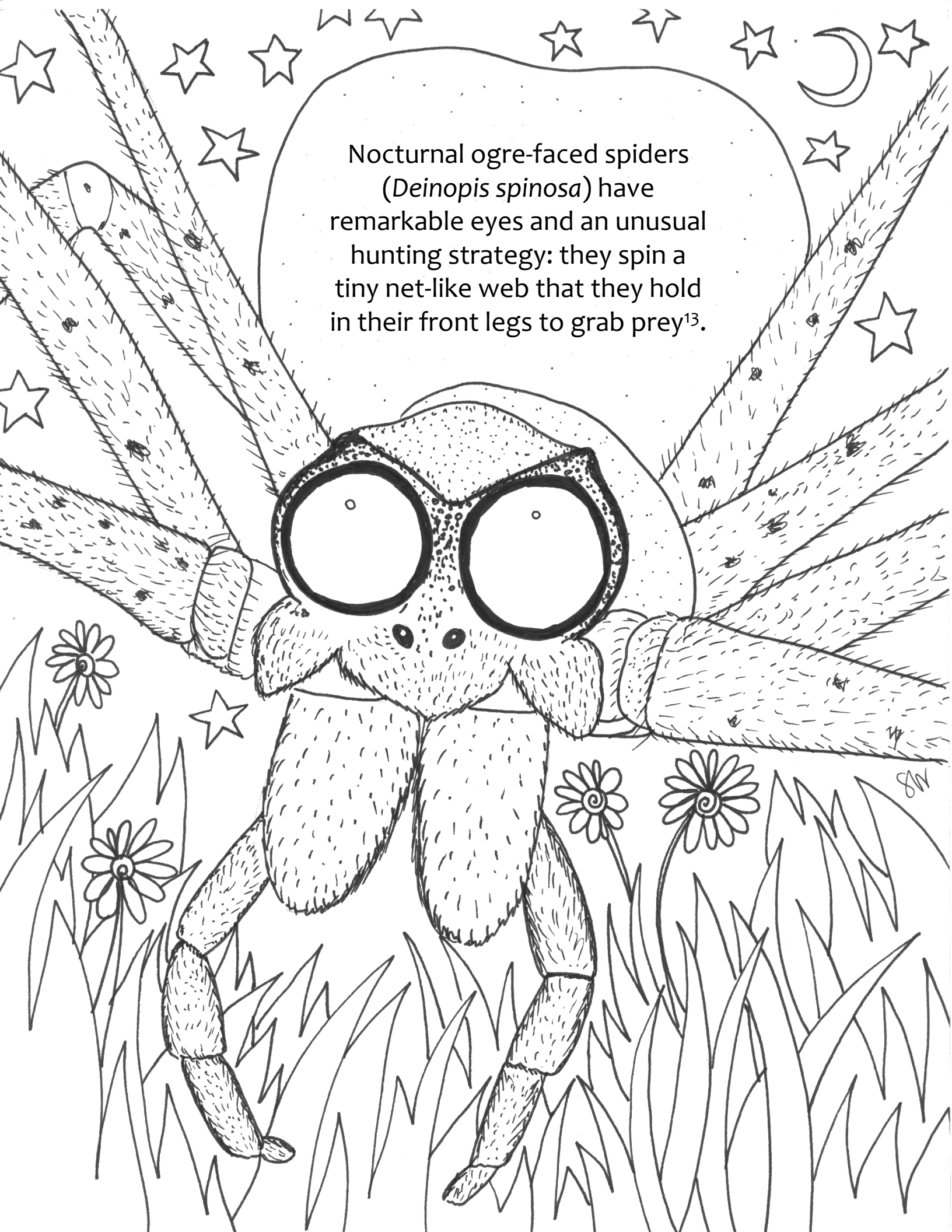
The green lynx (*Peucetia viridans*) is a large and beautiful spider adorned with colorful markings that range from green to yellow to purple. They can even change their color to match their backgrounds¹⁰.



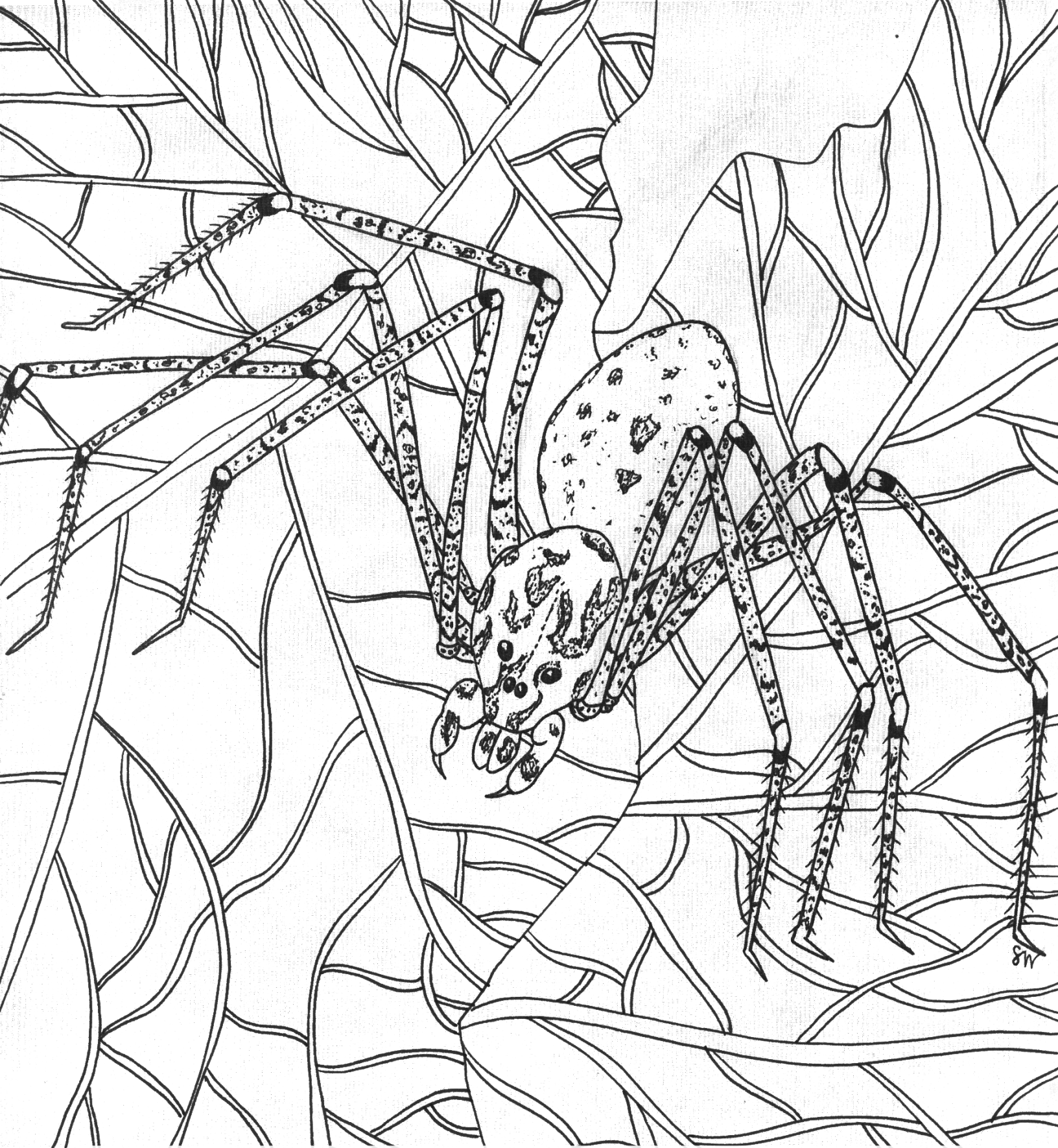
In the dimorphic jumping spider (*Maevia inclemens*), males come in two morphs: the tufted morph has three adorable black sprouts of hair on his forehead while the gray morph has striking zebra-striped legs¹¹.



During the day, bolas spiders (*Mastophora* sp.) rest on leaves, pretending to be bird poop. But at night, they hunt using a ball of sticky glue that they swing from a silk line to attract and catch moths¹².



Nocturnal ocre-faced spiders
(*Deinopis spinosa*) have
remarkable eyes and an unusual
hunting strategy: they spin a
tiny net-like web that they hold
in their front legs to grab prey¹³.



Spitting spiders (Scytodidae) are known for a unique hunting trick: they spit a sticky glue on their prey to pin them down before attack¹⁴.

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