

Pinktoe Tarantula

Latin Name	Avicularia avicularia
Native to	Northeast South America
Maximum Size	5 inches across
Life Span	males: 2–4 years, females: 8–12 years
Enclosure	Use tall screen-top terrarium designed for arboreal species. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 gallon for single adult spider• 40 gallon or larger for 4 young spiders or 2 adults Provide shelter and climbing options such as broadleaf plants, vines, branches. ▲ Spider will spend most of its time up high on webwork. Don't destroy its web.
Substrate	cypress mulch (Forest Floor), coconut fiber (EcoEarth), or moistened paper towels Break up and turn over substrate weekly to prevent mold.
Temperature	75–85°F infrared heat lamp, heating pad
Light	nocturnal ambient light or incandescent/LED lighting for viewing, 10–12 hours daily
Humidity	tropical arboreal, 65–75% Lightly mist substrate only, once daily. Allow substrate to dry between mistings.
Water	Provide purified water in a small shallow dish.
Food	insectivorous/carnivorous Feed 1–2 times weekly: 1–3 crickets placed directly onto webwork May sometimes offer adult spiders small dubia roaches or pinkie/fuzzie mice.
Molt Cycle	small spiders: every 2–3 months adult spiders: once a year Spider will likely weave a silk hammock and flip onto its back before molting. Do not disturb spider or offer it food. Molting may last hours to more than a day. ▲ Keep enclosure warm and substrate moist during molting. Fatal bleeding can occur if humidity is too low!
Sexing	male: tibial hooks under both front legs, palpal bulbs on pedipalps
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Remove waste and uneaten crickets.▪ Clean water dish, replace water.▪ Feed crickets.
Allergy Warning	Defensive hairs on tarantulas may cause skin irritation. While most pet tarantulas seldom bite humans, they do possess a mild venom similar to a bee sting.