



SPIDERS

THE HELPFUL HUNTERS

ONLY A FEW SPIDERS ARE DANGEROUS!

There are more than 3,000 species of spiders in the U.S., but few are dangerous or even have mouthparts strong enough to pierce human skin. If you think you have a spider bite, it's more likely a bite from a flea, tick, mosquito, or mite—or a skin condition.

KEEPING SPIDERS AWAY FROM YOUR HOUSE

Inside Your Home

If you're not comfortable having a few spiders indoors to assist with pest management, it's better to move them outside rather than killing them.

- **Catch the spiders you find** in a container, cover with a piece of paper, and release outside.
- **Get rid of messy spider webs** by periodically vacuuming with a crevice tool. If some spiders escape, know that they'll continue to eat bugs in your house.
- **Reduce spiders' food supply.** What are those spiders eating? If they're going after fruit flies, try storing ripening fruit in paper bags that are folded over twice and sealed with a large clip.
- **Keep spiders out of the house.** Caulk cracks and crevices. Install doorsweeps under doors and screens on windows.

Outside Your Home

Don't spray your garden or around the outside of your house to kill spiders. Sprays generally don't last long and will not affect spiders unless there's direct contact. Outdoors, spiders provide a very useful pest control service. Leave them to do their job!

- Use a cobweb brush to remove spiders and webs from the side of your house and under eaves. You'll

find these brushes at hardware stores and garden centers. Look for brushes that have telescoping handles and soft, microfiber bristles.

- Consider replacing your porch light with a yellow bulb. The yellow light will attract fewer insects, so the spiders that feast on them will also stay away from your door

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HARMLESS, HELPFUL SPIDERS

These common spiders hunt down garden pests.



Cross orbweaver



False black widow



Grass spider



Longbodied cellar spider



BLACK WIDOW SPIDERS

The few poisonous spider species found in California are not aggressive, and are rarely encountered by people. The dreaded brown recluse spider lives in the Midwest and South, not in California. And in fact, brown recluse spiders are less of a problem where they live than black widows are here.



Black widow spiders hide during the day and come out at dusk to wait in their webs for prey. The black widow found in California is the shiny native, *Latrodectus hesperus*. The female sports a red hourglass-shaped mark on the underside of her abdomen.

Black widow bites are painless or may feel like a pinprick. They can cause flu-like symptoms for a few days, or in some cases, painful muscle spasms. If you think you've been bitten, ice the bite and call the California Poison Control System at 800-222-1222. If your symptoms are severe, go to the emergency room where you can get an injection of an anti-venom serum, which should start working within 30 minutes.

If you can, capture the spider. Drop it into a small jar of rubbing alcohol and take it with you for identification.

Where are black widows found?

- Near the ground, in protected crevices in and around buildings, such as lower portions of seldom-used cupboards, closets, or other dark, dry storage areas
- In woodpiles, lumber piles, or rock piles

- In stacked outdoor furniture, flower pots, or baskets
- Inside the hollow parts of outdoor furniture or stair railing
- In water meter boxes and irrigation control boxes

How to avoid bites from black widows

- Wear gloves to clean up garages, debris, or woodpiles outside, and 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.

The Other Widows

- The brown widow spider, *Latrodectus geometricus*, lives in Southern California and is a mottled brownish yellow. Its bite is much less toxic to humans than the black widow's and rarely needs any medical attention. The good news is that in some areas, the brown widow is running the black widow out of town.
- The false black widow, *Steatoda grossa*, is smaller than the true widow and the females never have red coloration on their belly. They're more likely to live indoors, but their bites are relatively mild.

For more information about black widows, brown widows, and false black widows, go to www.ipm.ucdavis.edu and click on *Home, Garden, Turf & Landscape Pests*. Then click on *Pests that sting, bite, or injure* and find *Black Widow and Other Widow Spiders*.



WWW.OURWATEROURWORLD.ORG

Common home and garden pesticides are found in stormwater runoff, treated wastewater, and in local waterways, sometimes at levels that can harm sensitive aquatic life. **Our Water Our World** is a joint effort by water pollution prevention agencies, participating retail stores, and pesticide distributors and manufacturers—working together to reduce the risks associated with pesticide use.

Our Water Our World fact sheets and store displays educate residents about less-toxic pest management. For the rest of the series of fact sheets, visit www.OurWaterOurWorld.org. Look for the **Less Toxic • Eco-friendly** tag next to less-toxic 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, visit www.earth911.com. No endorsement of specific brand name products is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products that are not mentioned.

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

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