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## Black widow spider eggs

Black widow spiders have been vilified in the world of cinema, causing widespread fear and terror at the sight of one. The female black widow is also anchored in human roles to portray a scorned lover seeking revenge. The female black widow is widely considered the most venomous spider in North America. Compared to rattlesnakes or other poisonous creatures, the venom of the female black widow spider remains one of the most venomous around. Although the female black widow is dangerous, males and spiders of this species are relatively harmless. Female black widow spiders are characterized by the large blood-red hourglass markings found on their lower abdomen. In some cases, female black widow spiders have been found with an orange-yellow marking instead of blood red. The female black widow's belly is shiny and black, usually being compared to a marble. In identifying a female black widow, the hour glass shape is almost certainly a dead giveaway. The eyes of the black widow also assume a unique structure. In black widow species, two horizontal rows of four eyes span the face. The eyes at the ends of each row protrude slightly and have a larger size than the central eyes. Male black widow spiders take on a slightly different appearance than their female counterparts. While females are usually a shiny black color, males will typically take on a brown or gray appearance. However, both sexes still have thick, rounded bellies attached to the thorax. The abdomen in black widow spiders will always match the thorax in color. The black widow spider is usually found under ledges, rock formations, plants and other areas where webs can be built. When cold weather arrives black widow spiders will start looking for shelter inside of structures. This can become a problem when drought also occurs. The black widow spider takes its name from the belief that the female cannibalizes the male after mating. This phenomenon has been observed in laboratory environments, but has never been observed in the wild. In most cases, male black widow spiders will continue to live in the same web as the woman without incident. The web of a black widow spider lacks shape and will often appear as if they were being built erratically. Although their webs do not have the structure and shape often seen with orb spiders, black widow spiders produce one of the strongest sides among all other arachnids. The webs created by these spiders are incredibly sticky, which is beneficial for catching prey. Like most other spiders, the black widow spider is nocturnal in nature and seeks solitude as often as possible. This species is not aggressive, but will defend its web at all costs if necessary. Black widow spiders are notoriously shy and spend most of their time exposing their belly in the web. Female black widows catch their in the silk they produce, wrap it similar to a cocoon. Once completely covered with silk, prey is neutralized with the injection of venom. Although the prey is immediately available for consumption, the black widow will often keep them for later feeding. It is believed that the red hourglass present on female black widow bellies was formed as a warning signal to keep potential predators away. The idea is that the red predators will inform that the spider is highly venomous. However, this is not effective in some animals, such as birds, which perceive color differently. Female black widows are able to store sperm from their first mating and can produce more than 10 eggs without mating again. Because of these storage habits the female black widow sees no reduction in egg amounts or mortality rates within the final spiderlings. This characteristic often helps these solitary spiders thrive. Eggs – Black widow females will often lay different groups of eggs with nearly 750 eggs each during the average summer. Once these batches of eggs are made, they will encas them with silk to make an egg sac. Egg bags are always placed in the black widow's web to stay protected. Egg Sac – Black widow egg sacs are formed in a tear drop shape that takes on a yellowish hue. Relatively large against the egg sacs of

other species, black widow spider egg sacs are large and well defined. Although they tend to have the appearance of cotton balls, the egg sac is durable and difficult to rip. Spiderlings – Black widow spiders emerge from egg sacs one to four weeks are encapsulated. It is common for only one to a dozen spiderlings to survive longer than a month due to cannibalization by other spiderlings. Usually black widow spiderlings are a white color, or an orange hue, after its emergence. Adult – After a woman becomes bored six to eight times, or a male boredom three to six times, the black widow spiders will reach adulthood. It is not uncommon for a female black widow spider to survive more than a year and a half under optimal conditions after the 90 days it takes to reach adulthood. Men with usually maturity reach after about 70 days, but only live a maximum of two months more. The female black widow is considered the most venomous spider in North America, with venom reportedly 15 times stronger than that of a rattlesnake. The most powerful toxins in black widow poison are called latrotoxin, of which alpha-latrotoxin is most potent. These toxins work mainly to target the nervous system within other insects. Researchers have discovered that black widow spider venom contains several other toxins can help in the speed of success. Although the venom of a female black widow spider is one of the strongest, it is not nearly as deadly as other large venomous predators. This is mainly due to the small size of the black black and the amount of poison it can inject into a victim when biting. Generally, people are only bitten by black widow spiders in the case of accidental contact. When the spider feels threatened it is more likely to attack out of self-preservation. Black widow spiders are passive to humans naturally and often do not go out of their way to attack. When a human is bitten by a black widow spider, and significant venomization occurs, a syndrome called latrodectism occurs. This disease causes symptoms such as sweating, vomiting, muscle tightening and spread pain. In most cases, a bite from a black widow spider will only cause local pain and no other symptoms will form with general treatment. Nearly 75% of all cases involving black widow bites have no poison or a mild amount that will only lead to minor illness. In some cases, victims who were unaware of venomization or contact with a black widow spider have been misdiagnosed. The most common misdiagnoses are tetanus or acute abdominal. This often leads to a need for blood values to provide evidence of myocarditis or dehydration from vomiting. When an individual believes they have been bitten by a black widow spider, it is important to contact a medical professional. Advances in black widow poison studies have made the likelihood of death almost nonexistent. Although the mortality rate has decreased when dealing with black widow bites, certain medications may be given to relieve the symptoms of a black widow bite. If significant amounts of poison are detected after a bite doctor will have an antivenin. The only known antivenin for the treatment of a black widow venomization is derived from horse serum. This particular antivenin is created by gradually increasing poison injections into a horse, causing a natural antivenin to be used in human applications. The current mortality rate for black widow spider bites is often reported somewhere between 5% or the low end at 0.2%. In most cases, victims who have been bitten and have developed latrodectism will fully recover without significant medical problems. Only special complications such as age, immune system functionality and heart problems are present when a death is found. When dealing with black widow spider prevention, the advice is generally not much different than associated with the average spider. Although the black widow is more feared than the average spider, it is still a spider. These common spider prevention techniques can help keep black widow spiders out of your home. Eliminate Hidden Spots - Black Widow Spiders Search for Dark, areas to create webs for nest locations. Clearing debris and food sources that may otherwise tempt them to stay can help discourage black spiders from staying in these locations. The removal of items such as resting bins and wooden poles is encouraged because they are also environments for black widow spiders to flourish. Seal Cracks – Often spiders find their way indoors through cracks and holes that give access inside. To fill these holes, use caulk to make entry less likely. Venting and chimneys also provide easy access to a wide range of arachnids and should be covered with mesh insect screens. Clear Debris Piles – Vegetation provides an excellent shelter around a house for a variety of pests, black widow spiders included. Removing mulch, stones and leaves near the house will eliminate spots for spiders to hide. Clearing vegetation that connects to the house will eliminate transit lines to a home. Maintain Cleanliness – A clean house is less likely to be attractive to pests, because food sources will be scarcer. Clutter provides ideal shelters for spiders, as many prefer dark places for shelter. An abundance of cardboard boxes in areas such as a garage or attic can provide endless shelters for spiders. Remove Webs – Black widow spiders hunt and protect egg sachers from the messy webs they make. Egg sacs, and cobwebs they are attached to are easy to remove with a vacuum. This can be very effective for removing spiders that are generally not on the ground floor. Typically, this method of prevention is not effective as large populations of spiders are already present. Application Insecticide – As sensitive to spider infections, homeowners may choose to apply insecticide to angles and cracks that can be used by spiders. It is important to remember that the insecticide you use should be pet friendly if you have pets in the home. In general, the most commonly used insecticides against spiders contain pyrethroid in one form or another. Contact an exterminator – Spider infestations can take their toll on homeowners. In some cases, preventive measure or extermination may be necessary. Arrow Exterminators has over 60 years of experience in providing Oklahoma brown recluse spider control. We understand that spiders are essential for controlling insects and keeping Oklahoma healthy; however, if you have black widow spiders in your home, you undoubtedly understand the importance of spider control. Female black widows killing their partner makes for a good TV drama, but is more myth than reality. The fact is that the male Black Widow is rarely killed by the female. To hit the i, the male lives even longer. More.

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