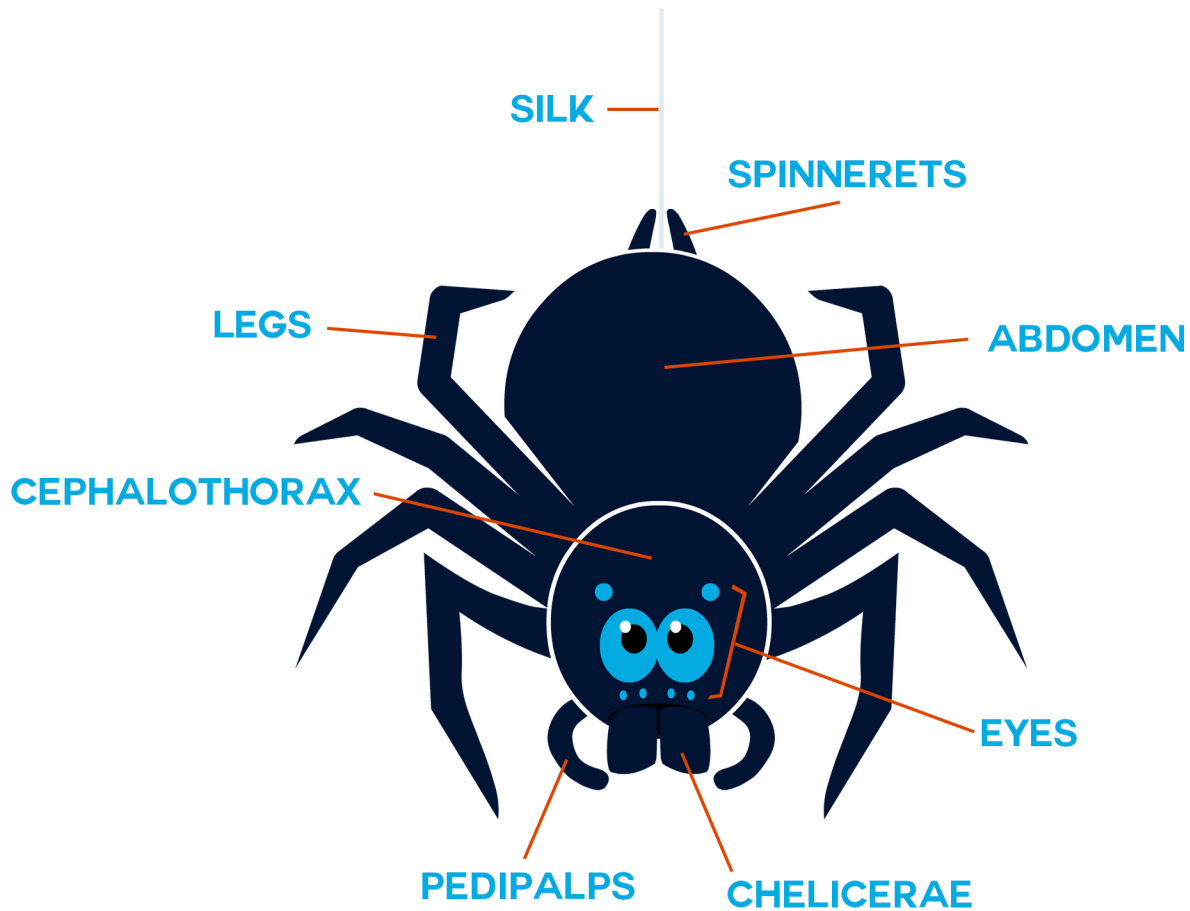


What makes a spider a spider? Let's take a closer look!



ANATOMY OF A SPIDER

LEGS: Spiders have eight legs that help them walk, climb, jump, and sense their surroundings.

CEPHALOTHORAX: The front section of a spider's body. It holds the eyes, chelicerae, pedipalps, and eight legs.

ABDOMEN: The rounded back part of the body. It contains many of the spider's internal organs, including the glands that make silk.

EYES: Spiders have eyes that help them detect light, movement, and shapes. Many spiders have eight eyes, although some have fewer.

CHELICERAE: Small mouthparts at the front of the spider that hold the fangs, which spiders use to catch and subdue prey.

PEDIPALPS: Two small appendages near the mouth. They help spiders sense and handle food. In adult males, they also play an important role in reproduction.

SPINNERETS: Small structures at the end of the abdomen that release silk.

SILK: A strong, lightweight material made by spiders. They use it to build webs, make shelters, wrap prey, protect eggs, and travel across land and sea.