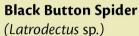
COMMON SPIDERS OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has well over 2,200 known species of spiders, with very few that are considered medically important. Most 'spider bites' are not spider bites, but rather infected wounds or bites from other invertebrates. None of our spiders are capable of inflicting life-threatening bites.

- MEDICALLY IMPORTANT May require hospitalisation or a visit to a medical doctor.
- PAINFUL BITE Mechanical damage from large fangs and possibly minor pain but does not require hospitalisation.
- MILDLY VENOMOUS A minor bite and far less painful than a bee sting. Does not require a visit to a hospital or doctor.









Brown Button Spider (Latrodectus sp.) - photo: Ashley Kemp



Violin Spider (Loxosceles sp.)



(Cheiracanthium sp.) - photo: Ashley Kemp



Baboon Spider (Theraphosidae) - photo: Luke Kemp



Rain Spider / Huntsman Spider (Sparassidae) - photo: Luke Kemp



Wolf Spider (Lycosidae) - photo: Luke Kemp



Spitting Spider (Scytodes sp.)



Scorpion Spider (Platyoides sp.) - photo: Luke Verburgt



(Neoscona sp.) - photo: Luke Kemp



Golden Orb Spider

(Trichonephila sp.)



Garden Orb-web Spider (Argiope sp.)



(Salticidae) - photo: Luke Kemp



(Thomisidae)







provider of quality snake handling and safety equipment in Africa.









EMERGENCY PROTOCOL DO NOT

IN THE EVENT OF A BITE FROM **A MEDICALLY IMPORTANT SPIDER, VICTIMS NEED TO CONSULT WITH A MEDICAL DOCTOR AND IN CASES OF SEVERE PAIN OR COMPROMISED BREATHING, VICTIMS MAY NEED** TO BE HOSPITALISED.

... apply a tourniquet. ... cut and suck the wound. ... use ice or very hot water. ... give the victim alcohol. ... apply electric shock. ... inject antivenom randomly. Antivenom (if required) must be administered by a doctor in a hospital environment.