

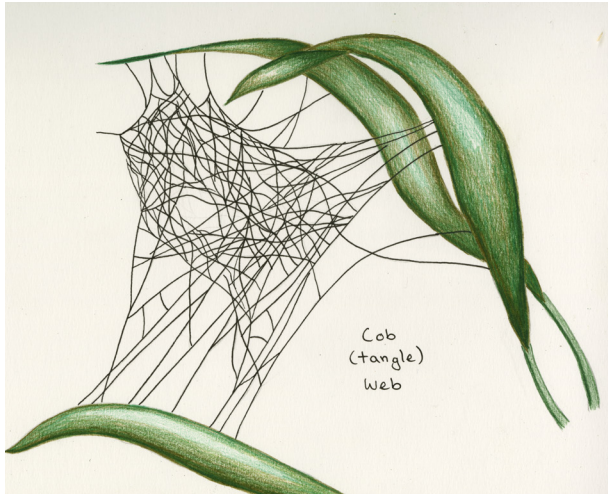
# Your Guide to Spidering

Know your spider webs!

Read the story at:  
[BayNature.org/Spiders](http://BayNature.org/Spiders)



## Cob/Tangle Web



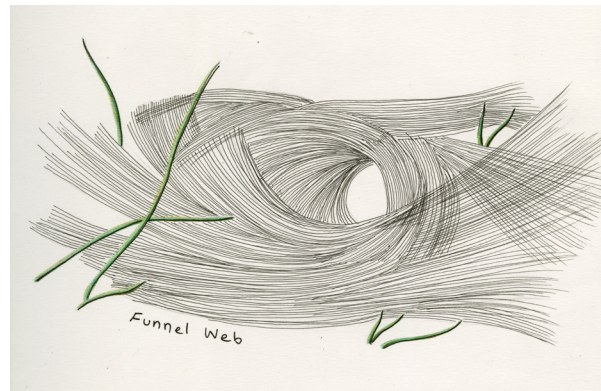
Cob, or tangle webs, may look messy but there's a strategy. The littery web is secured in space by an upper trellis with strands of high-tension catching threads that reach to a substrate and are lined with sticky droplets. A crawling insect breaks the strand and is drawn up into the web.

## Woolly Web



Woolly webs capture with electrostatically-charged silk nanofibers, rather than adhesive silk — kind of like cling wrap. The organ that produces this silk, the cribellem, is a primitive feature of arachnids.

## Funnel Web



Funnels can be a main feature of web design and pretty impressive. Typically a sheet spans the exterior of the funnel, which is used to entangle prey, and the spider waits in its funnel retreat for the springy web to vibrate.

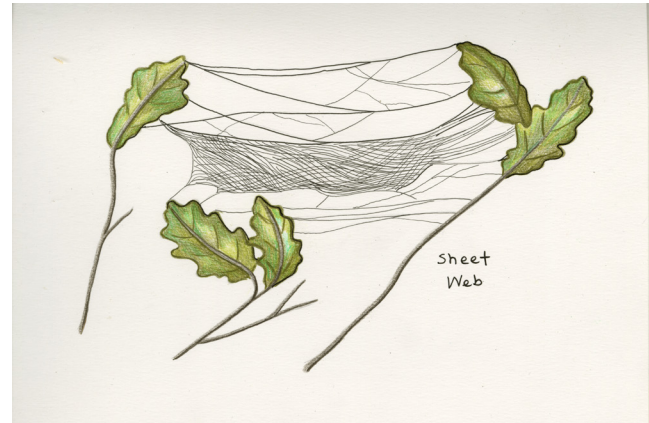
## Get up close with a spider:

Here's what you'll need if you want to take spidering to the next level and examine one:

- Pooter
- Hand lens
- Plastic vials or zip lock bags for safely inspecting specimens
- Trowel
- Headlamp or flashlight

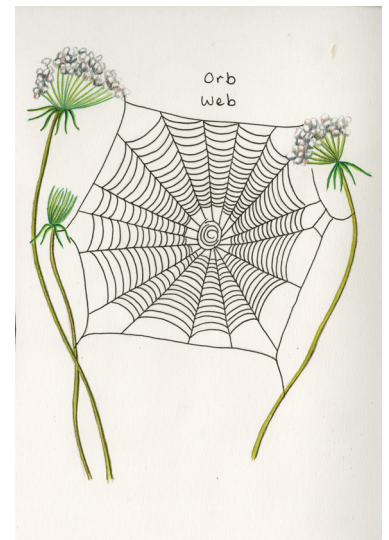
**BUT PLEASE DON'T COLLECT THEM!**

## Sheet Web



Sheet webs are like deadly hammocks, strung across grass or leaves. They consist of a dense mass of threads with a maze of crisscrossing trip threads strung above the sheet. An insect flies into a thread and is knocked off course into the net below.

## Orb Web



Orb webs are wheel-shaped webs designed to capture flying insects. The frame is made of durable silk, while the spokes are of an elastic capture thread lined with sticky droplets to secure the victim.

Illustrations by Rachel Diaz-Bastin