

Abstract

Spiders are a cosmopolitan and highly diversified group of invertebrates that play a very important role in the ecosystem. Thanks to their ubiquity in anthropogenic and economic ecosystems, we can consider them a suitable group that can be used for biological protection needs. Spider venoms and their silks also have potential uses in biotechnology in the future. Today, however, spiders face many threatening factors, including climate change, habitat loss, pesticides, acid rain, and other introduced invertebrate species. Spider conservation is currently addressed in several ways, using regional instruments such as the Bern Convention, the Habitat Directive and the IUCN Red List of Endangered Species. However, in the EU in particular, there is a lack of efforts to protect them not only in terms of evaluation but also in terms of regional and national legislation. However, the fact that they may be located in protected areas, such as national parks or protected landscape areas, also helps to protect them, which greatly helps to maintain their diversity. The biggest obstacle to spider protection is the lack of public support, which can be linked to ignorance and concern. These concerns could theoretically be addressed by pointing out that very few spider species pose a threat to humans and by educating the public about the importance of spiders in the ecosystem and their potential use in biotechnology.

Keywords: biotechnological use, dispersion, importance of spiders, protected areas, protection of spiders