

Today's Topics?

- Species & Distribution
- Seasonal Life Cycle
- Roosting behaviour
- Foraging behaviour / Use of Habitat
- Echolocation
- · Mating behaviour
- Hibernation
- Q&A



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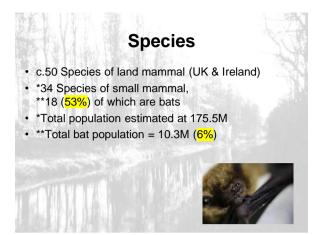
What is a Bat?

(In Our Part of the World)

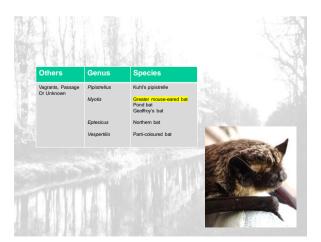
Mammals

- · Give birth to live young
- Capable of true flight
- Active at night
- · During daytime in day roost
- Our species echolocate to navigate & forage
- Hibernate during winter months



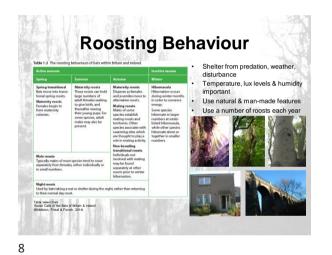






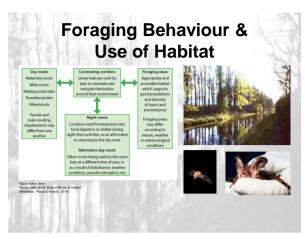








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Linear Features



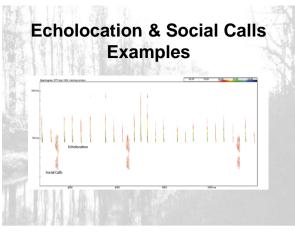
- Act as reference points in the dark
- Help to connect roosts with feeding areas
- Smaller bats = ~extremely important
- Removal = ~isolation/fragmentation
- Sheltered flyways
- Protection from predators
- Provide foraging opportunities

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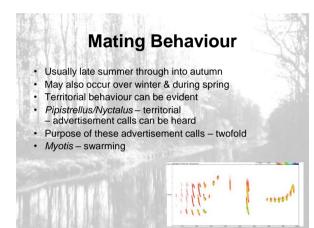
Echolocation

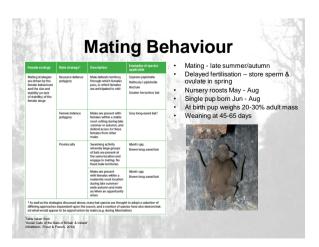
- The analysis by an animal of the echoes of its own emitted sound waves John D Altringham, Bats Biology and Behaviour
- Micro-bats (old currency!) to navigate & forage (some cases!)
- Sound travels at constant speed (340ms)
- Bat is listening for how long it takes for sound to come back relative to when it was emitted
- An 'adaptable tool' (It's NOT bird song!)
- Feeding Buzz = very fast echolocation
- Social Calls are nothing to do with echolocating = Communication











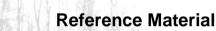
Hibernation

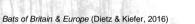
- Hibernation ~Oct ~Mar
- · Lack of food in winter
- · Survive on stored fat
- Need constant temp and high humidity
- Body temp drops to just above ambient temp
- Can take half an hour to arouse from deep torpor
- 'Classic' & 'Non-Classic' roosting sites



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- British Bats (Altringham, 2003)
- British Bat Calls A Guide to Species Identification (Russ, 2012)
- Social Calls of The Bats of Britain & Ireland (Middleton, Froud & French, 2014)
- Ecology & Conservation of Bats in Villages and Towns (Simon, Hüttenbügel & Smit-Viergutz, 2004)





