

BATOMOETER PROJECT



Hoary Bat



Silver Haired



Eastern Pipistrelle

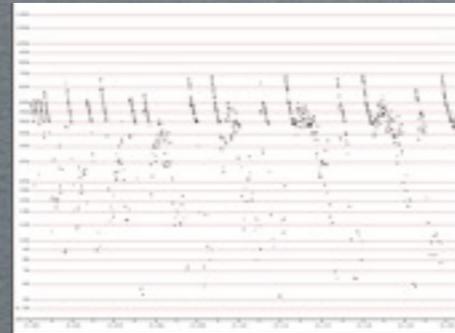


Eastern Small Footed

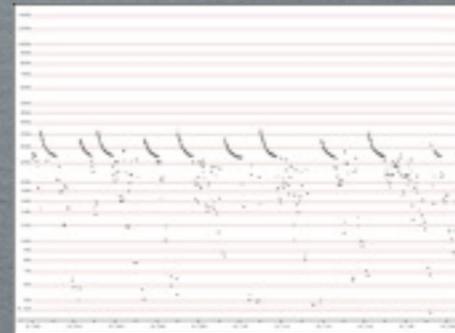


Northern Long-Eared Bat: (*Myotis septentrionalis*)
They live in Eastern Canada and United States. They grow up to 78 cm long and wingspan of 23 to 26 cm, and mate in the fall, hibernating in caves during winter, and having one pup in June or July. They have dull yellow-brown fur and a pale gray underside.

Little Brown Bat: (*Myotis lucifugus*)
They are the most common species in United States and live everywhere across the country, from Alaska to Georgia. They mate in the fall, and hibernate in maternity colonies through winter, and have one pup in spring.

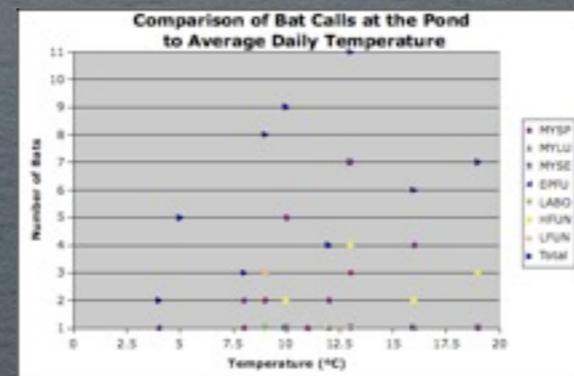
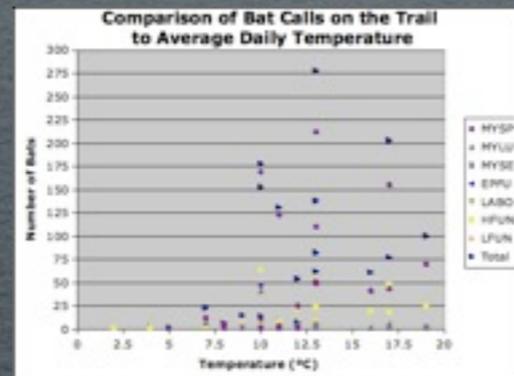


Little Brown Bat Call



Big Brown Bat Call

In this project, the researchers put up a bat-recording device in two locations at the Cathance Preserve. Graphs of each call were downloaded onto a computer, and their shape examined to determine their species. The researchers then compared the number of calls from each species on a given day to the temperature that day. In all, there were four different species found, with more bat calls recorded on warmer days, and more recorded along the trail to the Cathance River than at the pond.



Key to graphs: MYSP=Myotis species, MYLU=Little Brown, MYSE=Northern Long-Eared, EPFU=Big Brown, LABO=Eastern Red, HFUN=high frequency unknown, LFUN=low frequency unknown



Big Brown Bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*):
Big Brown Bats occupy a wide range of North America. During the summer, maternity colonies are found in trees, attics, or bat houses. They average 114 mm in length and weigh 13–20 g. Big Brown Bats live close to humans and have an association with them.



Eastern Red Bat (*Lasiurus borealis*):
The average length of an eastern red bat is about 108 mm, and their weight can range from 10-15g. Because of their reddish fur, they can stay camouflaged in the trees by resembling dead leaves. Eastern red bats are most common in Texas (year-round) but are migratory and fly north during the spring, and south during the fall.

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