

Bats and Caves

Caves are used by bats in four main ways.

1. Hibernacula (hibernating).
2. Swarming, which consists of bats flying into and out of the entrance, but not usually staying inside. Primarily for mating purposes.
3. Maternity colonies.
4. Summer bachelor quarters.

Bats and Buildings

Several species of bats are regularly associated with buildings in Indiana. Buildings are also used in four ways.

1. Maternity colonies.
2. Hibernacula (hibernating).
3. Night roosts, where the bats rest between feedings.
4. Summer bachelor quarters.

Bats and Trees

Five species of bats regularly use trees in Indiana, the three species of solitary bats and two species of *Myotis*. Red and hoary bats produce young in foliage of trees. Silver-haired bats produce their young farther to the north. Indiana and Northern bats regularly form maternity colonies under the loose bark of trees. Also, any of the bats that form maternity colonies in buildings may presumably use hollow trees as well.

Bats and Bat Houses

Bat houses are designed with the opening on the bottom and narrow crevices between strips of rough-sawn wood. Bats crawl up between these crevices, much as they would crawl into a crevice in a cave or the inside of a hollow tree. In the northern two-thirds of the U.S. and Canada, bat houses have been used as summer roosting spots by little brown bats, big brown bats and pipistrelles.

Bat houses have not been extremely successful in Indiana. In a study at Salamonie Lake, bats rarely used these structures. They preferred existing roost sites in hollow trees and buildings. Bat houses may be useful in areas where a roosting location is being removed or in areas where large colonies of bats already exist nearby. Bat houses must be placed so that temperature inside the structures is not too hot or too cold. For more information on bat houses, you can contact Bat Conservation International at its website, <http://www.batcon.org/>, or check with your local park or reservoir interpretive naturalist.

The Truth About Bats

- Bats are not blind. They are not likely to become entangled in human hair.
- The vampire bat of South America laps blood from tiny bites on the legs of cattle. No North American bat feeds on blood. Instead, they are major predators of night-flying insects and rootworms that damage farmers' crops.
- Bats play an active role in medical research. An anticoagulant from the South American vampire bat's saliva may soon be used in treating human heart patients.
- More than 300 plant species in the Old World tropics rely on pollination and seed dispersal by bats. Bananas, avocados, dates, figs, peaches, mangoes, cloves and cashews are pollinated by bats.
- Bat guano is mined for fertilizer.
- Bats do not rank high as a mortality threat to humans. Bat rabies accounts for approximately one human death per year in the U.S.

THROUGH THE SEASONS

In the Spring ...

Even though bats mate in the fall, the sperm is stored in the female's body until spring. To ensure successful rearing of the newborn, several species form maternity colonies. These colonies range in size from a few individuals to several thousand mothers and their young.

In the Summer ...

Bats have their young in summer. Bats hunt for nocturnal flying insects. In a single night one bat can eat several hundred insects.

In the Fall ...

Bats mate in fall. The little brown, Indiana, gray, Southeastern, big brown and the pipistrelle bats commonly swarm at cave or mine entrances in search of mates.

In the Winter ...

Some of Indiana's bats hibernate; others migrate to a warmer climate, and some do both. Hibernating bats should not be disturbed.

Special thanks to:

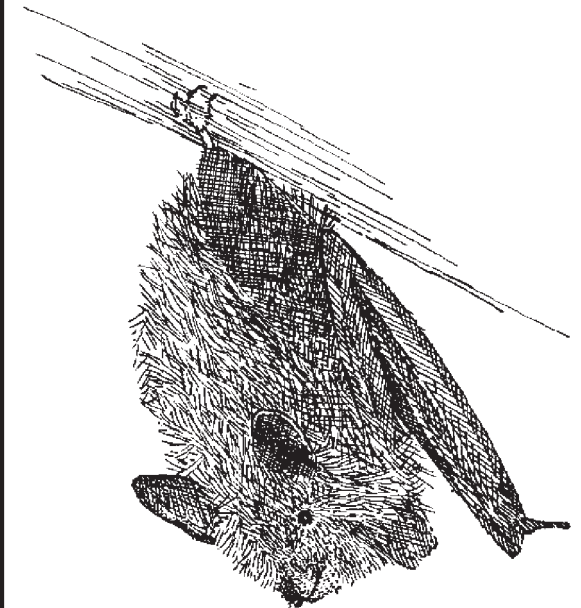
John O. Whitaker, Jr., Professor of Life Sciences, Indiana State University, for technical assistance.

The mission of the Interpretive Services is to provide information and offer interpretive experiences with Indiana's natural and cultural resources to visitors, staff and a diverse public.

10/2017

COMMON Bats

of INDIANA STATE PARKS



Brown Bat

DNR
Indiana Department
of Natural Resources

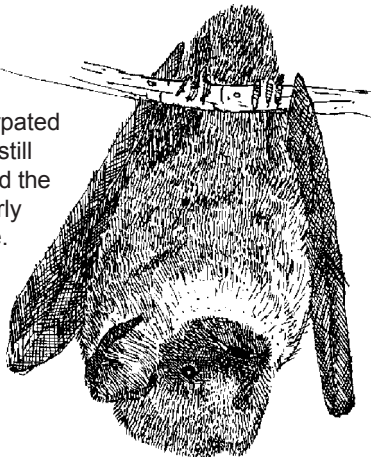


Memories made naturally.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of State Parks
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Bats in Indiana

Twelve species of bat are known to be found in Indiana although the big-eared bat is extirpated (gone from Indiana, but still found in other areas), and the Southeastern bat is nearly extirpated from the state.



Hoary Bat

The 12 species can roughly be placed in three groups:

1. Solitary bats

- Red bat
- Silver-haired bat
- Hoary bat

2. Social bats in the genus *Myotis*

- Little brown bat
- Indiana bat
- Northern bat
- Gray bat
- Southeastern bat

3. Social bats in other genera

- Big brown bat
- Pipistrelle
- Evening bat
- Big-eared bat

The solitary bats are solitary and migratory. Red and hoary bats live among the foliage and migrate south for the winter, although the northern edge of their winter range is apparently in southern Indiana. The silver-haired bat migrates through Indiana in spring and fall. It has its young to the north, but in winter a few hibernate here in caves and mines.

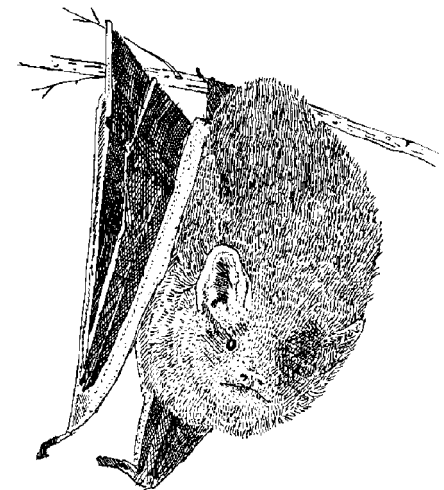
The social bats are colonial, at least in summer, and include five species of *Myotis* (little brown or mouse-eared bats) plus four additional species, each in different genera.



Pipistrelle Bat

BATS

	Produces young in caves	Produces young in trees	Produces young in buildings	Hibernates in caves	Hibernates in buildings	Migrates
Big brown			✓	✓	✓	
Red		✓				✓
Little brown			✓	✓		
Indiana		✓		✓		
Pipistrelle			✓	✓		
Northern		✓		✓		
Silver-haired		✓		✓		✓
Hoary		✓				✓
Evening			✓			✓
Gray	✓			✓		
Southeastern	✓			✓		
Big-eared	✓			✓		



Red Bat

Endangered

Any animal species whose prospects for survival or recruitment within the state are in immediate jeopardy and are in danger of disappearing from the state.

Our Endangered Bats

- Indiana bat
- Evening bat
- Gray bat
- Southeastern bat

NOTE: We often think of bats as living in caves, and many do hibernate there. Others form bachelor colonies there. However, only two of the presently existing species would be expected to form maternity colonies (or produce young) in caves, the Southeastern bat and the gray bat. The first is almost gone from Indiana, and only one colony is known of the second.