

BATS AT BELLEVUE

Bats feed in midair while flying over agricultural fields, ponds and creeks



THE WORLD'S ONLY FLYING MAMMALS

These nocturnal creatures are most often seen at night hunting insects such as mosquitos, beetles and moths using echolocation.

Of nine species found in Delaware, the most common are the big brown bat and the eastern red bat. Some bats, such as the big brown bat, overwinter in woodlands, wood piles, and man-made structures. Others migrate to warmer climates like the eastern red bat.



Big Brown Bat
Eptesicus fuscus

Found in most American habitats, big brown bats are ranked among the most beneficial animals to humans in the United States.

Photo credit: Chelsea Lynn Kiser



Eastern Red Bat
Lasiurus borealis

Known as North America's most abundant tree bat, they often roost on low tree branches.

Photo credit: Ellen Aparicio



Tri-Colored Bat
Perimyotis subflavus

Often the first bats to begin hibernation each fall, and among the last to emerge in the spring.



Little Brown Bat
Myotis lucifungus

These bats form large nursery colonies numbering in the hundreds, sometimes thousands, often in buildings and man-made structures.

WANT TO HELP BATS?

Many populations are currently in decline due to disease, habitat loss and human conflict. Support vulnerable bat populations in Delaware by learning more about them, installing your own bat houses, or volunteering as a bat spotter.

BAT HOUSES

Human-made bat houses provide ideal roosting locations for bats in Delaware. Bats might take a year or two to populate a box, but once they do, they typically return to the same roost every year.

Since bats eat lots of insects, bat houses are also a great method for natural pest control.



Scan here to learn more about the Delaware Bat Program
dnrec.delaware.gov/fish-wildlife/conservation/bats