Bails of the Burnett Mary

MEGA-BATS



Eastern Blossom Bat

Syconycteris australis

canopy of rainforest trees. It has a long thin muzzle and has long, protruding, tube-like nostrils and bright yellow northern Australia. They are generally black all over, a very long tongue for feeding on nectar. It is one of the spots across its wings and ears. They have a long tail often with a reddish brown mantle around the back of smallest of all the mega-bats in Australia.



Eastern Tube-nosed Bat Nyctimene robinsoni

This mouse-sized fruit bat can only be found in the sub- Generally a solitary species, the Eastern tube-nosed bat The black flying-fox is a common mega-bat across and make a distinctive whistling call while in flight. the neck.



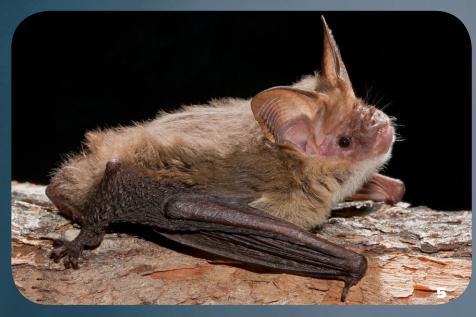
Pteropus alecto



Inland Freetail Bat

Mormopterus petersi

nland freetail bats have a flat head and body shape. This enables them to fit into tight cracks and fissures corrogated iron and in lengths of water pipes.



Corben's Long-eared Bat

Nyctophilus corbeni

Conservation Status: Vulnerable (Cwth & Queensland) A largely a solitary grey-brown bat with ears about 3 cm long. It has been recorded in the Bunya Mountains.



Greater Broad-nosed Bat

Scoteanax rueppellii

This large micro-bat has reddish brown to dark brown This common species of microbat is about 50mm from The little broad-nosed bat has bicoloured brown to grey-This species is dark brown in colour with a pug-like fur. They have a tendency to eat other bats when in captivity or caught in bat traps; research indicates that be quite bitey when captured. Often seen as an early his may be a common behaviour in the wild as well.



Eastern Coastal Freetail Bat Mormopterus norfolkensis

This species is confined in distribution to the east coast This thick, robust and muscular bat is the largest large old trees but can occupy buildings and bat boxes. noticeably paler fur on the belly.



Lesser Long-eared Bat Nyctophilus geoffroyi

This is the most common species of *Nyctophilus* in They have very long ears up to 25 mm long.



Inland Broad-nosed Bat

Scotorepens balstoni

head to tail. They have an aggresive nature and can evening forager, flying below the tree canopy.





Gould's Long-eared Bat Nyctophilus gouldi The Gould's long-eared bat has slate grey to brown fur Gould's wattled bats have brown fur on the back that Chocolate wattled bats are named for their uniformly the base) on their back and almost white fur on the belly. 30 mm long. It is known for its habit of changing roost hollows of mature trees like river redgums (*Eucalyptus* a steeply domed head. Roost sizes can vary from 6 to They emerge from their roosts early in the evening,



Little Broad-nosed Bat Scotorepens greyii

PHOTO CREDITS: (1) Les Hall, (2) Michael Pennay, (3) Kelly Coleman, (4) Nick Edards, (5) Bruce Thomson, (6) Terry Reardon, (7) Hunter McCall and (8) Mark Sanders (Ecosmart Ecology). COMPILATION & DESIGN: Kelly Coleman @ PeeKdesigns

Grey-headed Flying-fox Pteropus poliocephalus The grey-headed flying-fox has a unique colouring of

grey fur on it head with an orange collar around its neck. nomadic species that can be found across most of The rest of the body is a dark grey to brown. Conservation Status: Vulnerable (Cwth)

Little Red Flying-fox

Pteropus scapulatus

The little red flying-fox is a small, reddish-brown, Australia's semi-arid and tropical regions. They roost together in large colonies.

brown fur; lighter at the base than the tips. Although small in size, this bat is known for its aggressive character and ability to deliver a forceful bite.

of Australia. It is dark to reddish brown on its back and species of Mormopterus (based on weight) in Australia. its back with slightly paler belly fur. Colonies of several of Australia's freetail bats. It has a large throat pouch in trees, under bark, wooden posts, roof beams, under slightly lighter on its belly. They roost in the hollows of lt has short greyish to light brown fur on the back and hundred species have been recorded and they prefer to and is one of the few micro-bats that can produce roost in tree hollows.



Gould's Wattled Bat

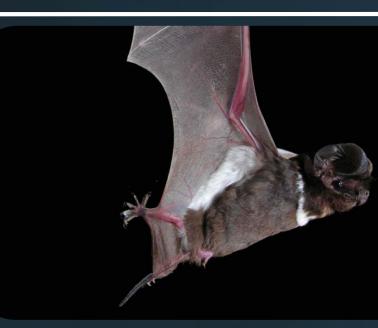
Chalinolobus gouldii

sites regularly. It will readily occupy bat boxes. *camaldulensis*) and cypress pines (*Callitris* sp.). 70 females per tree hollow. Males tend to roost alone. often in large numbers.



Eastern Broad-nosed Bat Scotorepens orion

nose. They have been identified roosting up to 7 m off the ground in the hollows of manna gums. Little is known of their feeding habits.



White-striped Freetail Bat Austronomus australis

echolocation calls audible to humans.



Chocolate Wattled Bat Chalinolobus morio



Inland Forest Bat Vespadelus baverstocki This small bat has light sandy brown to brownish grey fur on its back with a paler belly. Identification of this species can be difficult with similarities with other Vespadelus species in the same geographical range. down to the muzzle.

Bats in Australia

Bats have inhabited Australia for many thousand years. **MEGA-BATS** play a vital part in assisting the seeding of forests and the regeneration of rainforests, while their smaller cousins the **MICRO-BATS** are responsible for keeping down pest insect populations. Bats in general are protected native Australian species and some are endangered species at both a State and Federal level.

Despite popular concern, bats pose minimal risk to humans, providing you leave them alone.

Flying Mammals

Although they may fly like a bird, bats are actually warm blooded mammals. Their wings consist of a thin membrane of skin that stretches across a bone structure, very similar to those of a human, only elongated and much smaller. This membrane is so thin they appear transparent when flying.

Hanging Upside Down

Bats hang by their feet with their head down because it is energy efficient. No energy is required to hang compared with defying gravity and standing upright. In order to reduce as much weight as possible for flight, the bones and muscles of the legs are very light weight compared with those of a nonflying mammal of comparable size. The biggest bones and muscles are those used for flying.

Echolocation

Unlike their larger cousins, micro-bats do not rely on sight to find food. Instead they use a form of radar called echolocation. Micro-bats echolocate by bouncing sound waves off objects and listening to the echo. In this way they are able to sense their environment and find their prey.



Ghost Bat

Macroderma gigas The ghost bat Australia's largest microbat. It feeds on large insects, birds and small mammals (including bats). fur with pale tips and this stays the same throughout Conservation Status: Endangered (Queensland) Vulnerable (Cwth)



Little Bent-wing Bat

Miniopterus australis

The Eastern freetail bat has a rich brown shaggy fur on This species is the largest and most widely distributed The little bent-wing bat is the smallest of all the bentwing bats. It has chocolate brown fur all over, a short muzzle and domed head. These are cave dwelling bats gather in maternity colonies in October (up to 100,000 allow them to hover and manoeuvre precisely. This is an long-eared bat hunts be perching 5-10 m above the but will use mines, tunnels, drains and buildings.

> Hoary Wattled Bat Chalinolobus nigrogriseus

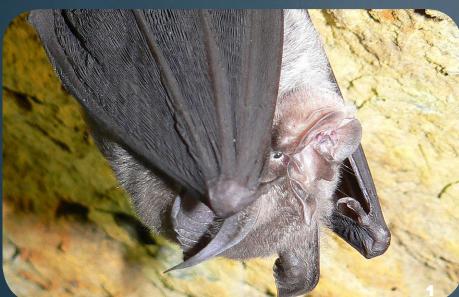
This bat has dark grey to black fur with white-tips to the This bat has glossy black fur on its back with a grey Australia. They have light grey, bicoloured fur (darker at on the back and ash grey on the belly, with ears 24 to darkens on the head and shoulders. They roost in the milk-chocolate brown fur. They have a short muzzle with hairs, which gives the distinctive frosted appearance.



Finlayson's Cave Bat

Vespadelus finlaysoni

The Finlayson's cave bat (also called the Inland cave bat) has black fur with the tips a paler shade of rustybrown or yellow-brown that continues on the head,



Eastern Horseshoe Bat Rhinolophus megaphyllus The eastern horseshoe bat has generally greyish brown The yellow-bellied sheathtail bat is very distinctive with The Troughton's sheathtail bat is a cave dwelling their lives. Conservation Status: Vulnerable (Queensland)



Eastern Bent-wing Bat Miniopterus orianae oceanensis

Eastern bent-wing bats have dark reddish brown fur and a short domed head with rounded ears. Females individuals) and give birth to a single young in December. essential trait for being a spider catching specialist.



Little Pied Bat Chalinolobus picatus

bats generally roost alone.



Eastern Forest Bat

Eastern forest bats feed between the canopy and the This bat has bicoloured fur that is light brown with understorey on moths, beetles, flies, ants/wasps and bugs. Short periods of torpor in the early morning and areas over consecutive nights and are capable of flying food. Their preferred roosting sites are hollows wit late afternoon allow it to conserve energy.







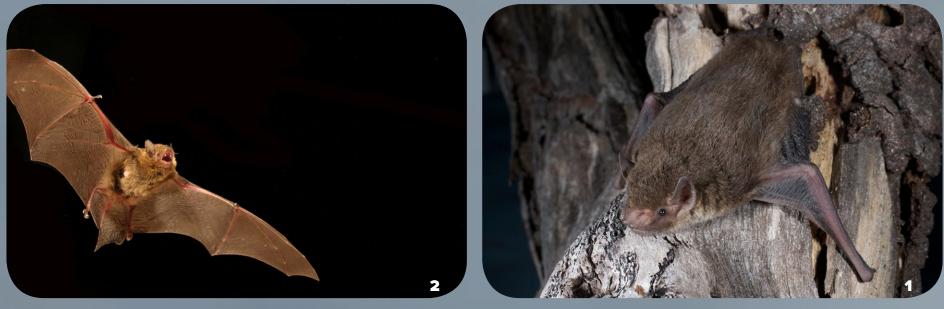


Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat Saccolaimus flaviventris



Phoniscus papuensis



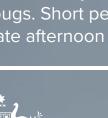


Eastern Cave Bat Vespadelus troughtoni









allaboutbats.org.au

gular (throat) pouch.

Troughton's Sheathtail Bat Taphozous troughtoni

jet black fur on its back and contrasting white, cream species but can be found in rock crevices, boulder piles or yellow fur on its belly. Males have a large prominent and abandoned mines. A relatively large species, 80 to 94mm long with a pointed muzzle and rounded ears.

and there is a characteristic small notch near the tip. for food near the water's surface.

500 m over cleared land to feed on mosquitoes.

Eastern Long-eared Bat Nyctophilus bifax

This bat has woolly, dark brown fur with characteristic This species key feature is the low, rounded and hairless golden tips. Their broad wings and large tail membrane ridge on the muzzle behind the noseleaf. The eastern ground and wait for their prey to come in range.

One of the largest forest-dwelling bats in south-eastern This species is one of Australia's most fascinating bats belly. There are two white stripes that run on the sides Australia, this bat has dark brown to reddish brown fur as it is the only species of bat in Australia to capture fis of the body and form a 'V' at the pubic region. Little pied on its back with a slightly paler belly. The ears are large for food. They have large feet which they use to trawl

Little Forest Bat

Vespadelus vulturnus One of the smallest mammals in Australia, this ginger tips on it's back and head. They forage in small diminutive bat has great aerial agility when foraging fo small entrances but they will shelter in buildings.

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