



BiodiversityWorks

wildlife research, monitoring & mentoring

If a Bat is in Your House

April to mid- November - if no people or pets have been in contact with the bat

- Remove children and pets from the room.
- Close all doors leading to other rooms.
- Put on a pair of leather gloves.
- Open all windows & exits to the outside.
- Leave lights on & let the bat find the exit.
- Do not handle, herd, or swat at the bat.
- Stand or sit quietly, watching for when the bat flies out. Then close the exit.

In the Winter...



Call BiodiversityWorks at (800) 690-0993.

We will come and help you.

Never put a bat outdoors in winter; it will die.



Big Brown Bat
Eptesicus fuscus

- an abundant bat species that often roosts in attics
- females have two pups each year

If anyone comes into contact with a bat inside your home, call a local nuisance animal control professional to capture it and have it tested for rabies. While uncommon, rabies is a serious risk.

To prevent bats from entering your home

- keep screens on windows and check your chimney for gaps where bats could enter.
- keep basement doors closed at night in the spring, summer, and fall.

Why Should We Protect Bats?



Northern Long-Eared Bat | *Myotis septentrionalis*

- Insects that attack are a bat's snack! Bats **control insect pests** from spring to fall, eating thousands of beetles, moths, and mosquitoes each night.
- Northern Long-eared and Little Brown bats, once abundant on the island, are **threatened with extinction from a fungus** that can kill them during winter hibernation.
- These small **bats can live for 20 years** and have only one pup each year.

White Nose Syndrome, caused by a non-native fungus that thrives in cold, damp places, has killed millions of bats in New England. Learn more at www.whitenosesyndrome.org



Bats infected with White Nose Syndrome | www.fws.gov

For more information on bats....
go to www.biodiversityworksmv.org
or scan the QR code below

