



## Bat Survey results for NT0803 from 3 survey nights

Below you can find a summary of the main findings from your bat survey visits. Further information for individual visits can be found on the following pages.

### The total number of recordings per night:



### Bat species detected:

Our provisional analysis of the recordings detected the following species. The numbers relate to the number of bat passes rather than the number of individual bats.

Species	Total number of passes (all nights)
Brown long-eared bat	3
Common pipistrelle	80
Daubenton's bat	1370
Leisler's bat	12
Natterer's bat	8
Noctule	19
Soprano pipistrelle	950

Below are details of recordings that could not be assigned with confidence to a single species.

Species	Total number of passes (all nights)
Leisler's bat or Noctule	4
Myotis species	37
Pipistrelle species	138
Whiskered or Brandt's bat	16

Note: Pipistrelle species = this refers to a recording of a bat in the genus *Pipistrellus* that cannot be identified to species. In the UK, possible species include Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Nathusius' Pipistrelle. Myotis species = this refers to a recording of a bat in the genus *Myotis* that cannot be identified with confidence to species. In the UK this includes Natterer's, Daubenton's, Whiskered, Brandt's, Alcaethoe bat and Bechstein's

bat.

Provisional analysis also detected possible songs of 1 bush-cricket species.

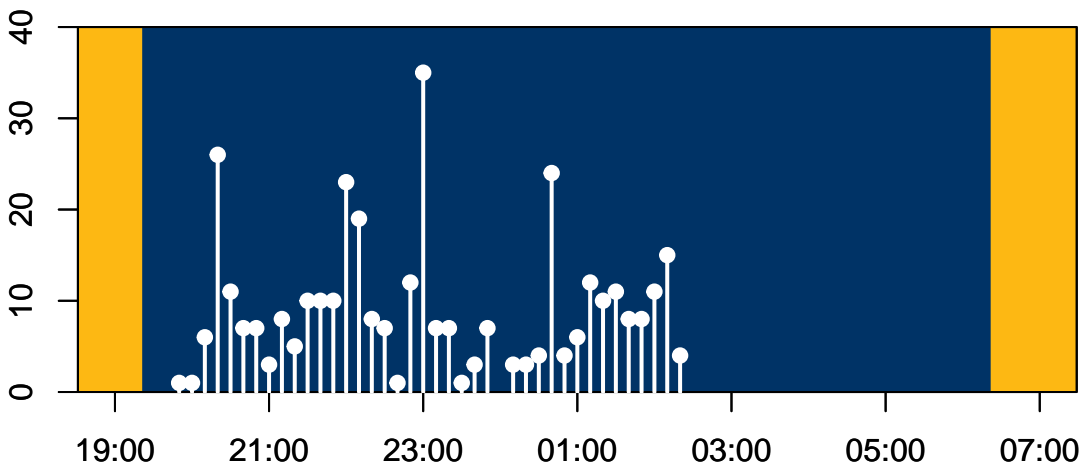
## Visit information

Below and on the following pages you can see a summary of the bats detected on each recording night. This includes a graph for each night showing how the number of bat passes (all species) varied through the night. Dawn and dusk are indicated by the division between sun-yellow and midnight-blue areas.

### Recording night: 10 Sep

Species	Total number of passes
Common pipistrelle	32
Daubenton's bat	7
Leisler's bat	5
Leisler's bat or Noctule	2
Natterer's bat	4
Noctule	8
Pipistrelle species	60
Soprano pipistrelle	240

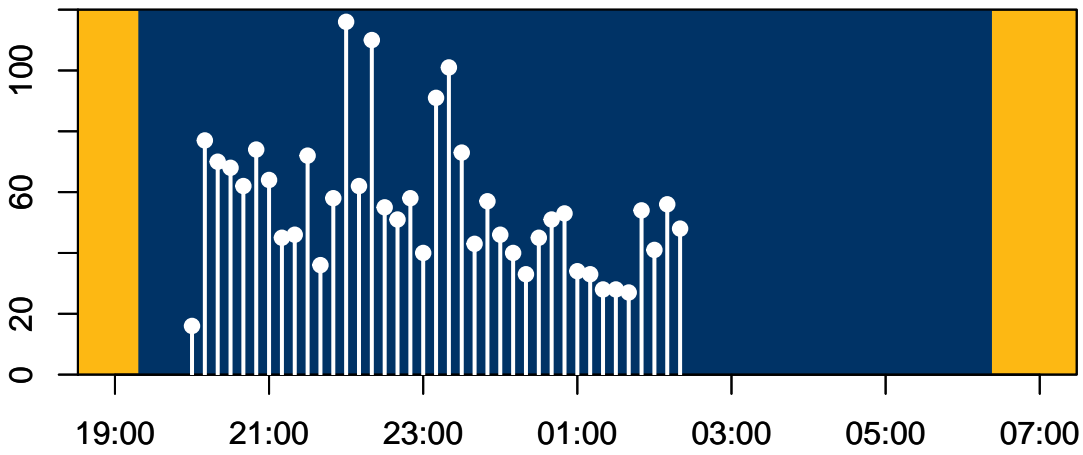
### Number of bat passes per 10 minutes through the night:



### Recording night: 11 Sep

Species	Total number of passes
Brown long-eared bat	3
Common pipistrelle	28
Daubenton's bat	1362
Leisler's bat	6
Leisler's bat or Noctule	2
Myotis species	36
Natterer's bat	4
Noctule	10
Pipistrelle species	68
Soprano pipistrelle	628
Whiskered or Brandt's bat	15

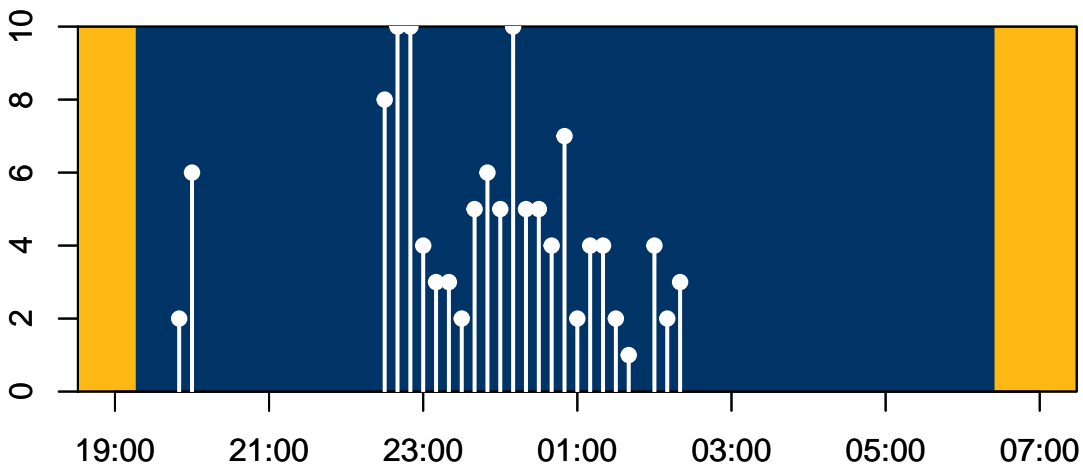
Number of bat passes per 10 minutes through the night:



Recording night: 12 Sep

Species	Total number of passes
Common pipistrelle	20
Daubenton's bat	1
Leisler's bat	1
Myotis species	1
Noctule	1
Pipistrelle species	10
Soprano pipistrelle	82
Whiskered or Brandt's bat	1

Number of bat passes per 10 minutes through the night:

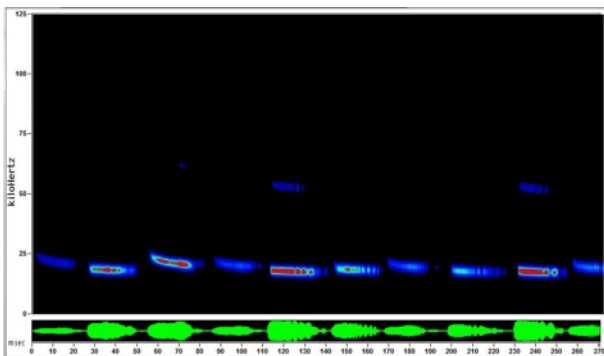


## Species Information sheet: Noctule



The Noctule is one of the largest British species and is usually the first bat to appear in the evening, sometimes even before sunset. They fly in the open, often well above tree-top level, with repeated steep dives when chasing insects. This species can fly at 50kph. (Photo by Jan Svetlik)

### Sonogram

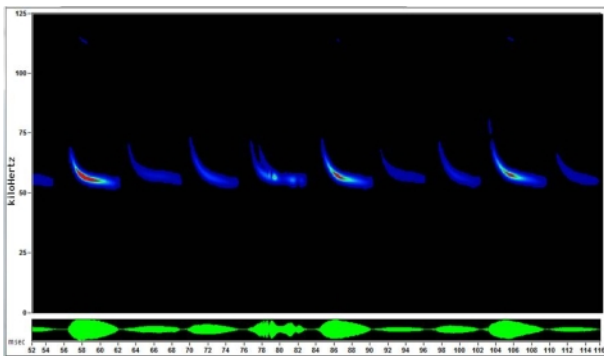


## Species Information sheet: Soprano pipistrelle



The two commonest pipistrelle species found in the UK, the Common and Soprano pipistrelles, were only identified as separate species in the 1990s. The two species look very similar and often the easiest way to tell them apart is from the frequency of their echolocation calls. (Photo by Paul Wetton)

### Sonogram

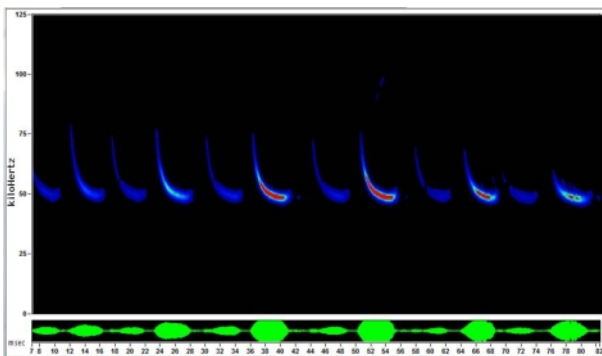


## Species Information sheet: Common pipistrelle



The commonest of all British bat species. There are two very similar species, Common and Soprano pipistrelle. They are the bats that you are most likely to see. They appear fast and jerky in flight as they dodge about pursuing small insects which the bats catch and eat on the wing. (Photo by Amy Lewis)

### Sonogram

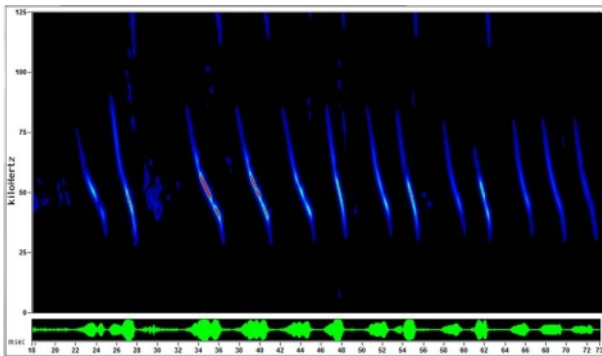


## Species Information sheet: Daubenton's bat



Daubenton's bat is a medium-sized species. It has a steady flight, often within a few centimetres of the water surface and is reminiscent of a small hovercraft. They usually take insects from close to the water and have even been seen taking prey directly from the water surface, using their large feet as a gaff or the tail membrane as a scoop. (Photo by Jan Svetlik)

### Sonogram



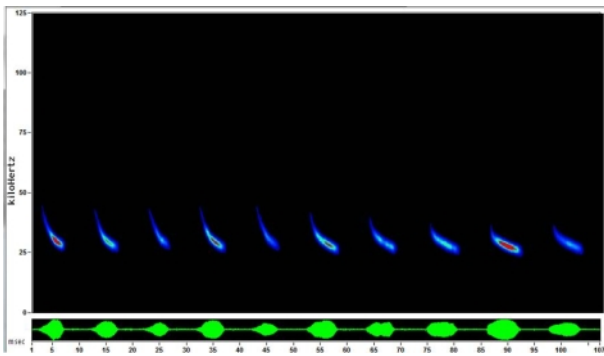


## Species Information sheet: Leisler's bat



Leisler's bat is similar to the Noctule, but smaller, with longer fur, particularly around the shoulders and upper back, giving it a lion's mane appearance. It was formerly known as the hairy-armed bat. They appear early in the evening. (Photo by Mark Carmody)

### Sonogram

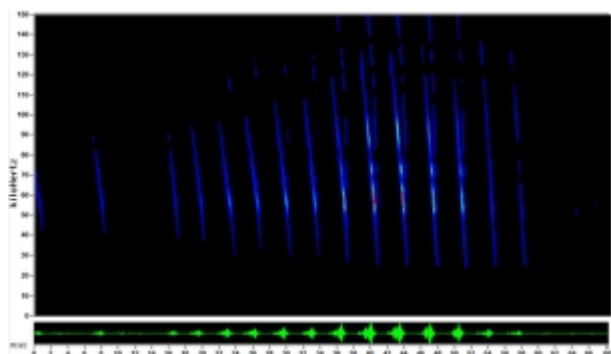


## Species Information sheet: Natterer's bat



Natterer's bats have a slow to medium-paced flight, sometimes over water, but more often amongst trees, where their broad wings and tail membrane give them great manoeuvrability at slow speed. They normally fly at heights of less than 5m, but occasionally may reach 15m in the tree canopy. Much of the prey is taken from foliage and includes many flightless or day-flying insects. (photo by Jan Svetlik)

### Sonogram



## Species Information sheet: Brown long-eared bat



Brown long-eared bat is a medium-sized species. The ears are nearly as long as the body. Small prey is eaten in flight, but larger insects are taken to a 'perch'. Regularly used perches, which are frequently inside porches or barns, can be recognised by the accumulation of discarded insect remains, particularly the wings of moths such as yellow underwings. (Photo by Jan Svetlik)

### Sonogram

