



are born in May and June. Two young are born per female. The young bat may attain adult size in about two months, but it can fly about four weeks after birth.

HABITATS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bottomland forests | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rivers & streams |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lakes, ponds & reservoirs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> swamps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lake Michigan | <input type="checkbox"/> temp water supplies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> marshes | <input type="checkbox"/> wet prairies & fens |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> peatlands | |

ILLINOIS STATUS

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> common | <input type="checkbox"/> endangered | <input type="checkbox"/> threatened |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>native</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>exotic</u> | |

ILLINOIS RANGE

statewide

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Illinois Department of Natural Resources. 1999. *Biodiversity of Illinois, Volume I: Aquatic Habitats* CD-ROM.

big brown bat

Eptesicus fuscus

Kingdom: Animalia
 Division/Phylum: Chordata - vertebrates
 Class: Mammalia
 Order: Chiroptera
 Family: Vespertilionidae

FEATURES

The big brown bat has a large body (two and one-half to three inches long) and long forearms. Its brown body has brown-black wings and ears. It has a broad, round tragus in the ear.

BEHAVIORS

The big brown bat lives in attics, barns, caves, mines, bridges and trees in the summer. In the winter, it can be found in caves, mines, attics and buildings. This bat eats insects. It forages anywhere that insects are present. It is commonly seen by humans since they often use the same buildings as the bat, and it may hunt in their yards. Summer and winter sites are not more than a few miles away from each other. The big brown bat withstands cold better than other bats, so it can hibernate in more places. Mating occurs in the fall, winter or spring. Those females mating in fall or winter store the sperm in the uterus until spring, when it is used to fertilize the eggs. Females form maternity colonies after leaving the wintering site. Young