

Miami Bat Lab Stationary Acoustic Monitoring Leon Weekes Site Report | Feb-June 2024

Background

The Miami Bat lab was established to protect the Florida bonneted bat in urban settings and implementing methods for species recovery. An important part of this project involves acoustic monitoring to help understand the ecology of urban-based populations of the bats. Acoustic monitoring lets us know what species of bats are flying over the property and levels of activity. This monitoring allows us to identify areas that are essential to the Florida bonneted bat allowing us to know what area to place as a priority for conservation efforts.

Results

A Wildlife Acoustics SM4 and SM Mini detector detected some activity from **three** species of bats at the property. Big brown bats and Brazilian free-tailed bats are the ones most likely to move into your bat houses. Here are facts about the bats detected:

Big brown bats like to eat cucumber beetles, ground beetles, scarab beetles, snout beetles and stink bugs, in addition to numerous species of leafhoppers and moths.

Northern yellow bats live in habitats that contain Spanish moss or palm trees where they camouflage with their yellow fur. The loss of Spanish moss, removal of dead palm fronds & residential mosquito spraying threatens this species.

Brazilian free-tailed bats as well as other bats feed on a variety of insects including costly agricultural pests. So, they serve as free pest control allowing farmers to save billions of dollars.

Species	Common Name	Detected by SM4
Eptesicus fuscus	Big brown bat	Х
Eumops floridanus	Florida bonneted bat	•
Lasiurus borealis	Eastern red bat	-
Lasiurus intermedius	Northern yellow bat	X
Lasiurus seminolus	Seminole bat	-
Myotis austroriparius	Southeastern Myotis	-
Nycticeius humeralis	Evening bat	-
Perimyotis subflavus	Tricolored bat	-
Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian free-tailed bat	X

Click here for more info: https://www.batcon.org/about-bats/bat-profiles/

