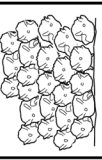









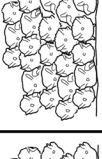
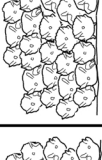

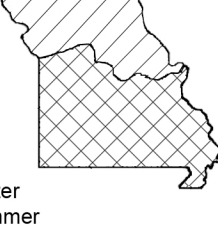


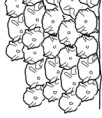
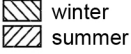
	January	<h1 style="text-align: center;">Indiana Bat</h1> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Myotis sodalis</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Animalia > Chordata > Mammalia > Chiroptera > Vespertilionidae</p>		<p>Missouri Department of Conservation - mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/field-guide/indiana-bat</p> <p>USDA: Forest Service - www.fs.fed.us/database/fels/animals/mammal/myso/all.html</p>	
	February			<p>Coloring Guide</p> <p>back - chestnut to black belly - light gray to cinnamon lips - pink (distinguishes it from other little brown bats which have black lips) wings - gray</p>	
	March	<p>Bats use echolocation or bio sonar to locate insects to eat. They send out high-pitched sounds (too high for humans to hear). The waves bounce off an insect and go back to the bat.</p>			
	April	<p>After locating an insect the bat closes in and scoops the insect into a pouch made from the skin stretched between the tail and its legs.</p>			
	May	 <p style="text-align: center;">Once the insect is trapped, the bat ducks its head into the pouch and catches the insect in its mouth.</p>		<p>Size</p> <p>length - head to tail 4.1-4.9 cm (1.6 - 2") wingspan - 20 cm (8") weight - 7 g (1/4 ounce)</p>	
	June			<p>Human Connection</p> <p>Indiana Bats are listed as endangered in Missouri and federally. Populations are down over 50% from the 60's. Main causes are habitat loss, and now White Nose Syndrome</p>	
	July				
	August			<p>What eats Indiana Bats</p> <p>black rat snakes and northern raccoons during hibernation, and skunks, Virginia opossums, feral cats and sometimes owls, which all may try and snatch the bats out of the air</p>	
	September				
	October				
	November	<p>North American Distribution</p> 	<p>Missouri Distribution</p> 	<p>Habitat (home/food/water)</p> <p>winter - caves in limestone bedrock summer - forest near water</p> 	<p>Home</p> <p>caves in winter, under tree bark in the summer</p> 
	December	<p>  </p>		<p>What Indiana Bats eat</p> <p>terrestrial and aquatic flying insects, especially moths, beetles, mosquitoes and midges, but also caddisflies, bees, ants, wasps, leafhoppers, stoneflies, mayflies, spiders</p>	