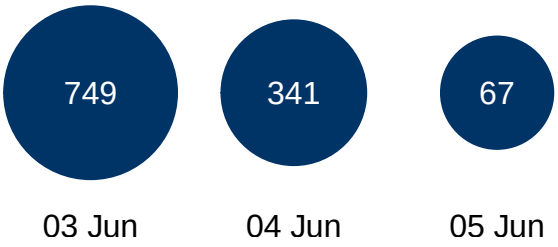
Bat Survey results for TG2109 from 3 survey nights

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	5
Common pipistrelle	391
Daubenton's bat	1
Natterer's bat	4
Noctule	7
Serotine	5
Soprano pipistrelle	224

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	3
Myotis species	3
Pipistrelle species	87

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, Alcathoe bat and Bechstein's bat.

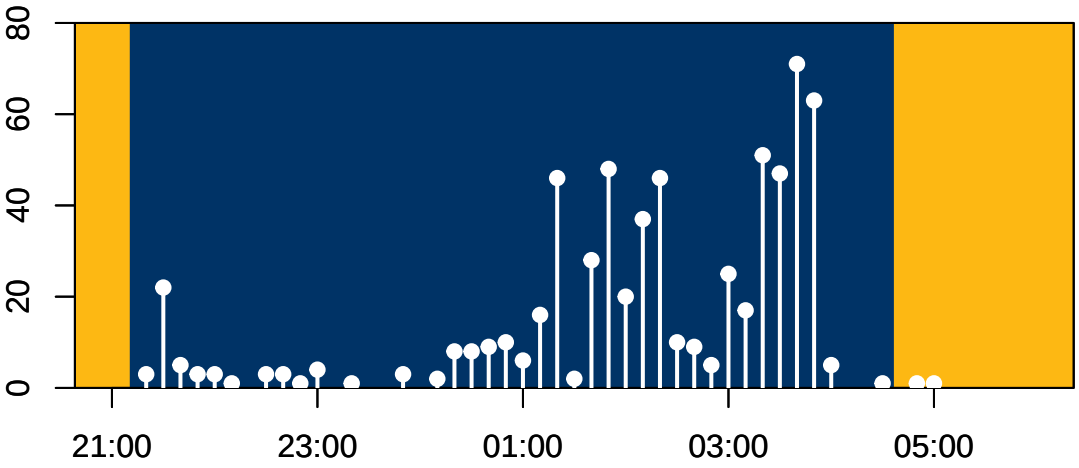
Visit information

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: 03 Jun

Species	Total number of passes
Brown long-eared bat	3
Common pipistrelle	343
Leisler's bat or Noctule	1
Myotis species	3
Natterer's bat	1
Noctule	4
Pipistrelle species	77
Serotine	4
Soprano pipistrelle	208

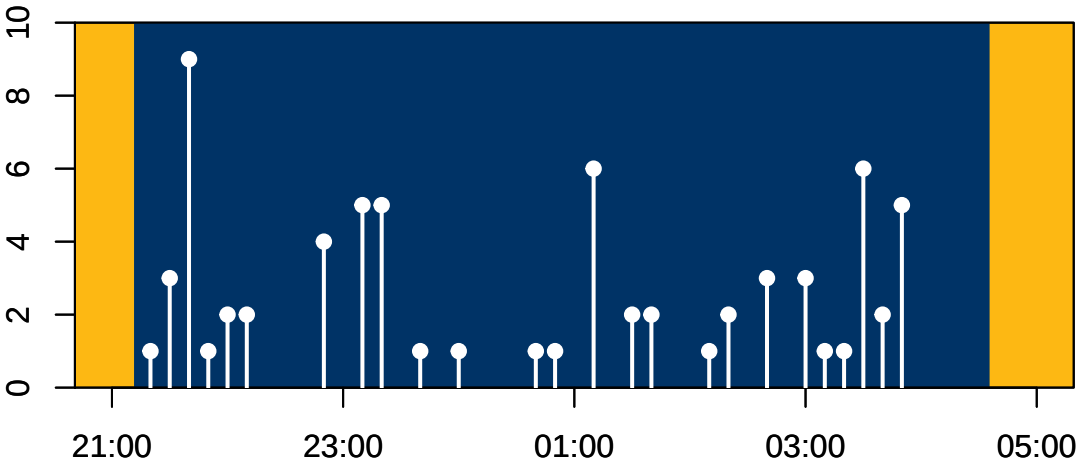
Number of bat passes per 10 minutes through the night:



Recording night: 04 Jun

Species	Total number of passes
Brown long-eared bat	2
Common pipistrelle	35
Daubenton's bat	1
Leisler's bat or Noctule	2
Natterer's bat	3
Noctule	3
Pipistrelle species	9
Serotine	1
Soprano pipistrelle	14

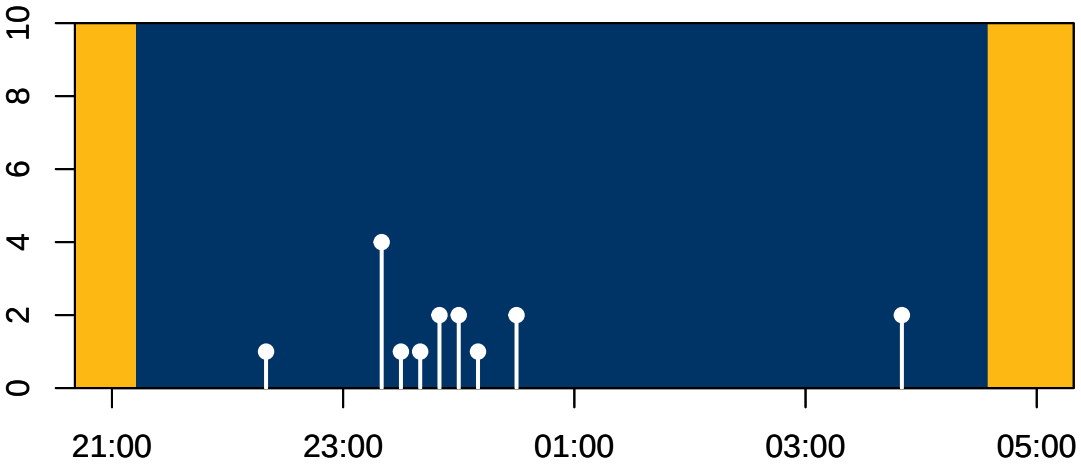
Number of bat passes per 10 minutes through the night:



Recording night: 05 Jun

Species	Total number of passes
Common pipistrelle	13
Pipistrelle species	1
Soprano pipistrelle	2

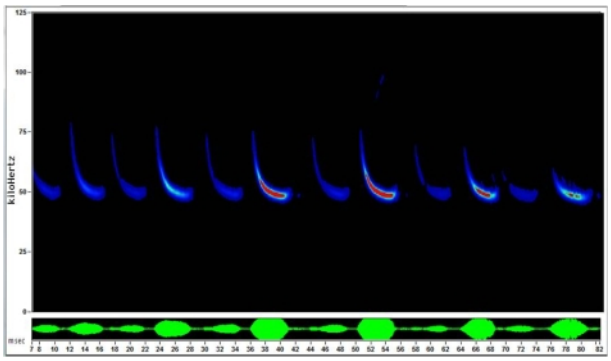
Number of bat passes per 10 minutes through the night:



Species Information sheet: Common pipistrelle

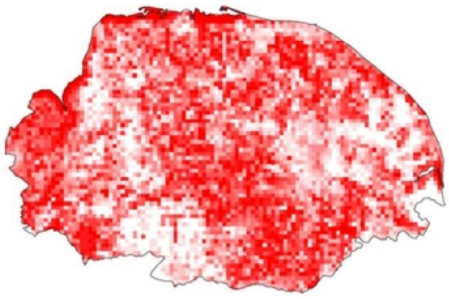
The commonest of all British bat species. There are two very similar species, Common and Soprano pipistrelle. They are the bats that you are most likely to see. They appear fast and jerky in flight as they dodge about pursuing small insects which the bats catch and eat on the wing. (Photo by Amy Lewis)

Sonogram



Distribution and Activity maps

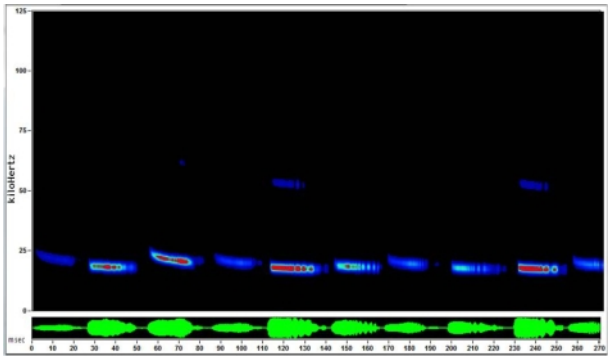
The map on the left shows distribution and the map on the right (if present) shows patterns of activity. Deeper red indicates higher certainty of occurence or greater activity. Maps are derived from statistical models using climate and land cover to explain and predict bat data.



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



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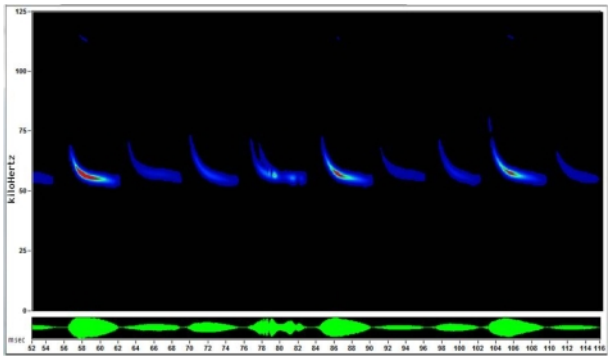
Species Information sheet: Soprano pipistrelle

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



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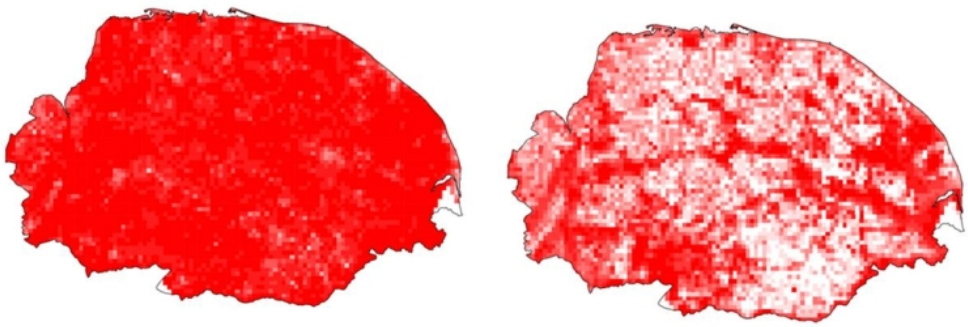
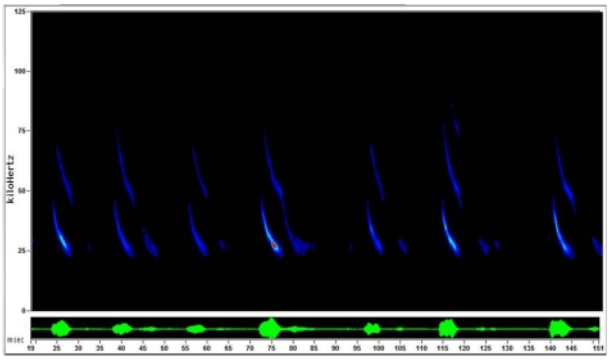


Species Information sheet: Brown long-eared bat

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 porchers or barns, can be regnoised by the accumulation of discarded insect remains, particularly the wings of moths such as yellow underwings. (Photo by Jan Svetlik)

Sonogram



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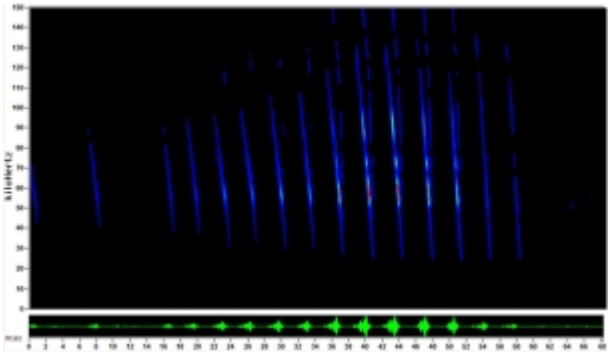
Species Information sheet: Natterer's bat

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



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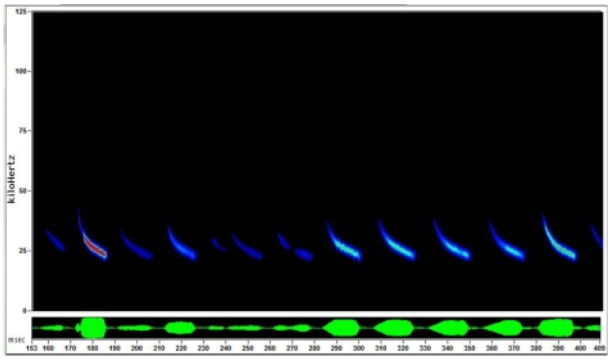
Species Information sheet: Serotine

The Serotine is one of Britain's largest bat species and usually one of the first to appear in the evening, often emerging in good light. Its broad wings and a leisurely, highly manoeuvrable flapping flight with occasional short glides or steep descents are distinctive. (Photo by Charlotte Packman)

Sonogram



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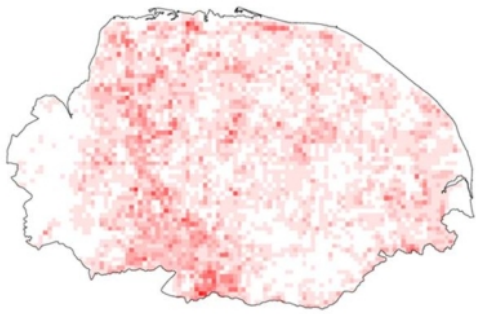
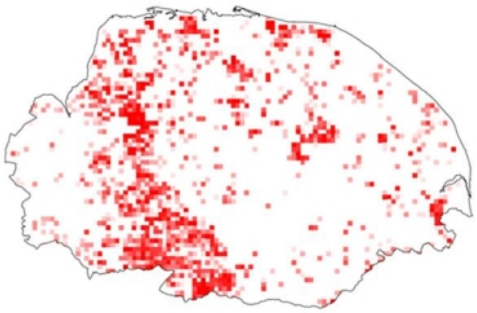
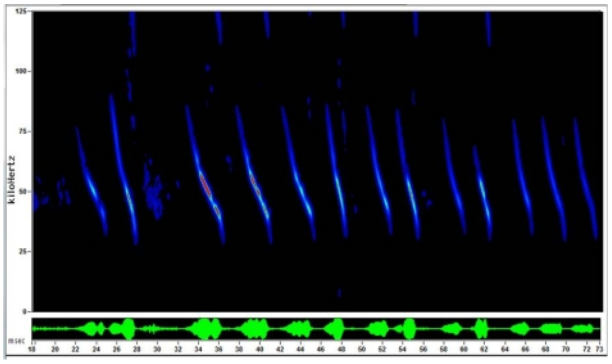




Species Information sheet: Daubenton's bat

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



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