



BATMANN

the newsletter of the Manx Bat Group

First Leisler's maternity roost for Isle of Man

Richard Selman

At the end of June 2010, Bob Moon was batting in Union Mills when he noticed a lot of activity around one of the houses. They were high-flying bats with slow, low-frequency pulses in free flight – Leisler's bats, our largest species. He counted over a dozen bats, far more than the usual one or two seen at other known roosts on the island. It was clear that this was a major find and probably a maternity roost.

As bats and their roosts are protected, DEFA was notified and I followed up, liaising with the owners, who were unaware of the bats (and the Bat Group had no previous records). The find had been made just in time as the house was undergoing refurbishment and the builders were just about to start substantial works, including wrapping the house with scaffold and replacing the soffits and windows, so a rapid assessment was necessary. Access for a proper count was organised and 30 bats were spotted going over the top of a gutter and under the roof slates.

An exclusion was not possible by this stage so it left a tricky dilemma for DEFA and the owners. With the various contractors ready to go, could they safely do the work without risking separating mothers from suckling young and disrupting the roost at a critical time? After some research into Leisler's bats in



Ireland, where similar roosts are known, it was felt that work could proceed with care, allowing the bats to remain on site during the work, leaving a gap in the scaffold and delaying replacement of the soffits until the young were flying. The site was monitored and ongoing discussions undertaken regarding progress.

Later, a second access point was found to be used and analysis of an Anabat recording suggested a total of 93 bats once the young were flying. On removal of the old soffits there were signs of use by bats over a significant period, and a sample of droppings has now gone to Dublin for use in a research project using the DNA to look into the relationships between populations of this species.

In Ireland roosts of 30 Leisler's are not unusual, but it is possible that this is the island's single significant maternity roost for this species (though foraging records are widespread). Ireland and the Isle of Man have important populations of this bat, having greater densities than elsewhere in its distribution. We are very grateful to the owners for their hearty cooperation and congratulate Bob on a significant find.

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Contributions for the newsletter may be sent for consideration to the editor at:
info@manxbatgroup.org

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Bat Helpline

If you find an injured or grounded bat or have a bat query, please call:

366177

www.manxbatgroup.org

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Bat events 2011

Bat walks

- **16th July**, 9.15pm Cornaa, at the beach
- **6th August**, 8.45pm Port Erin, Bradda Glen car park
- **27th August**, 8.30pm The Raggatt car park

Other events for your diary

- **27th August**, Bat Group members barbecue, at 6.30pm, The Raggatt
- **27th August**, Annual Bat Sleepover, overnight at Knockaloe schoolroom – bring a sleeping bag and torch; children must be accompanied by an adult
- **16–18th September**, BCT conference, Warwick (www.bats.org.uk/pages/national_bat_conference.html)

BioBlitz 27–28th August provisional programme

Saturday 27th August	
8.30pm	Bat walk
Sunday 28th August	
tba	Mammal trap emptying
9–10.30am	Birds
9.30–10.30	Moths
10.30 and 12–1pm	Terrestrial invertebrates in two groups, 2x 1 hr sessions
1–2pm	Butterflies, two groups
1.30–3.30pm	Freshwater invertebrates, 2x 1 hr sessions
3.30–4pm	Trees and shrubs, planted and wild
4–5.30pm	Wild plants, three groups (flowering plants, flowerless plants and fungi)
5–6pm	Electro-fishing



Scientist for a day!

Liz Charter

Yes, we are having a BioBlitz! A biowhat? Let me explain. This is a relatively new idea for getting people enthused about biodiversity by concentrating on one area and 'blitzing' all the wildlife – in the sense of finding, identifying and recording, not blitzing as with mower, Roundup or bulldozer!

During the day we will search river banks, fossick among the bushes, turn over stones, dabble in ponds and peer into crevices, through binoculars and down microscopes. This is all to see what magnificent and mysterious biodiversity lurks in the Raggatt tree planting area and along the heritage trail.

We are inviting the public, especially families and young people, to join specialists and local naturalists. Children must be accompanied by adults. We hope for a good turn out and sunny warm weather. If a disastrously wet day we will change the event to Monday 29th.

The programme for the day suits the groups involved and starts with bird watching and opening a moth trap and finishes with electro-fishing the river. In the middle of the day we will tackle the invertebrate challenge! Butterflies, dragonflies, beetles, flies, things that hop and burrow, swim and wriggle as

well as drop out of bushes. Plants, fungi and trees, small mammals, bats and fish will all come under scrutiny. Taking a closer look at all sorts of life forms is both fascinating and fun.

The Bat Group European Bat Night event will form an important part of the BioBlitz, kicking off with a bat walk on Saturday 27th.

I hope you will feel like coming along to some of the activities on the Sunday after your late night! See the provisional programme on page 2. Join us in recording our wonderful wild world!

For more information contact:
liz.charter@gov.im



European Bat Night

We will be marking European Bat Night this year on 27th August with a special event. The evening will start with a bat group members **barbecue** and social at 6.30pm. (Bring what you want to cook.)

There will be a **bat walk** at 8.30pm to which all members of the public are invited. Meet at the Raggatt car park. Bat detectors will be available to borrow.

Later on will be the annual **Bat Sleepover** when bat lovers of all ages get the very special opportunity to enjoy seeing bats at night and coming in to roost at dawn.

IOM's first internal bat box

Richard Selman

An attic bat box has been installed in a house under refurbishment in Patrick. This is a first for the Isle of Man. The building houses a maternity colony of whiskered bats over the summer months, in addition to its human residents, but the site is undergoing major refurbishment. The box will keep the bats out of the working area, where they would be at risk from substantial changes to the internal structure of the house, whilst allowing the continued use of the roost. Such boxes have been developed and trialled in Scotland to allow bats to remain in houses where their free use of the attic space has raised issues for the owners.

Whiskered bats are considered to be one of the island's rarer bat species, with only a few recorded roosts and small numbers of bats at each roost. They forage around wooded areas, including open areas with mature hedgerow trees, favouring places close to water. They roost in crevices but also in the open in attics,

but there is no evidence that they favour areas of internal flight space to warm up their flying muscles prior to flying outside in the evening, as used by brown long-eared bats, and the evidence of use by bats was restricted to one corner of the attic at this site. For this reason, an attic box restricting their movement within the building is considered an appropriate measure, though such boxes have shown mixed results.

The Department of Environment Food and Agriculture has been in negotiation with the owners, through the planning system of the Department of Infrastructure. The attic box will allow the bats to continue using the same roost area and entrance, minimising the risk of desertion (the photo shows the roost area at the roof apex boxed in, with an extension down the gable to the entrance point). They will therefore not need to be excluded from the site during the critical maternity period, which would otherwise be necessary. The site will be monitored to inform future advice by the Department.



The Azores noctule

Nick Pinder

Researching the wildlife I might expect to see on a trip to the Azores, I was pleasantly surprised to come across references to the Azores noctule. One of only two species of bat found in the islands, *Nyctalus azoreum* is a close relative of the Leisler's bat more familiar to us and so I was intrigued to read about it and hoped to see it while I was there. One surprising feature is that it is alleged to be the only known species of bat in the world that hunts insects principally by day.

I packed my bat detector as I hoped to get out and about on our visit, which would take in three of the nine islands in the group. We weren't on Terceira long enough to do much exploring out of the town, although we kept a close eye on a pond at the back of the pension, noted for its visiting birds, without seeing any bats. Next we went to Faial, famed for its yachting connections, and although we went fishing, and I went whale watching, we didn't get out into the country very much. We did see two bats as we were waiting for the airplane to take us to the next island, though, at about 6pm, flying up and down above the cliffs just outside the airport's perimeter fence.

I did, however, take a day trip to Pico and hired a taxi to take me round the island, and it was the taxi driver who spotted the bat while we were driving along a road high up on the mountain's flanks. I had time to get out and watch it, to turn the bat detector on and to try to take photographs and videos, none very successfully, as the bat hunted in the tops of the trees adjacent to the road.



www.filipe-lobes.com

It turned out not to be an isolated view and on the next island, Sao Miguel, we saw at least one bat nearly every day. As with the Pico sighting, the first bats seemed to appear just after midday, but early evening was a time of frequent sightings from our garden apartment as well. On our first drive out we saw two or three hawking in the crater of an extinct volcano, again just after midday, and we saw even more in the same sort of situation over a wooded hillside on the day we went to look for another endemic, the Azores bullfinch (also ticked).

It is said that the diurnal behaviour of this bat is due to the absence of any daytime bird predators on the Azores, and it is true that there are only buzzards recorded there, along with long-eared owls at night. I recall hearing a talk at a bat conference many years ago striving to demonstrate that bats were nocturnal in order to avoid predation, rather than exploiting a feeding niche, and I remember feeling fairly sceptical at the time. However, perhaps I have now been persuaded, by the power of my own observations. Whatever the case, the Azores is a remarkable place to visit and demonstrates that even in the most isolated places, there is something of interest.

American bats losing out to white-nose fungus

Richard Selman

The northeastern US has been hit by white-nose syndrome, with hibernating bats dropping dead after infection by this fungus. Bats wake up and become active during the winter, using up their fat reserves and eventually starving. Whole hibernation sites may be losing their bats, and these can contain huge numbers of bats in the US. One million bats are thought to have died in the past three years, though researchers do not yet know whether this is a direct result of the fungus or whether the fungus appears because of another problem. However, there is a clear connection between the deaths of large numbers of bats and the presence of the fungus.

Strangely, although found so far in eight European countries, there is no evidence that European bats are significantly affected by the infection. They might have evolved immunity during a long period of contact with the fungus, but research on the issue is only at an early stage. It is also possible that the fungus has only recently arrived and is rare, leaving all European bats at high risk, or that another pathogen is linked to the mortalities. Clearly more research is necessary and anyone finding a bat with a white fungus on its nose, ears or wings should definitely report it.

More details can be found at:
www.nature.com/news/2010/100113/full/463144a.html NE US situation;
www.cdc.gov/eid/content/16/2/pdfs/09-1391.pdf recent European report;
www.bats.org.uk/pages/about_bats-white-nose_syndrome-586.html



Licensed to train!

It is well known that the way to pass on specialised information, rapidly and lastingly, is to train trainers, and the role of a skilled trainer has been missing from the Bat Group. Bob Moon has stepped up to the mark and attended the Bat Conservation Trust's course for trainers of licensed bat handlers and roost visitors.

Reporting back, he noted that bat workers in the UK almost never handle bats on roost visits now. They use observation of the roost, emergent bats and faeces, which is generally what happens here too. We believe that there is definitely justification for showing people their bats face to face more often than we do, for educational and empathetic purposes, with the exception of the early pregnancy period, when handling is not generally advised. However, the new innovation is that DNA analysis can now help to identify species if necessary.

On the course, Bob was involved in role play and there was plenty of opportunity to make good contacts with other experienced bat workers and compare notes between jurisdictions.

Interested in training as a bat worker? Anyone who wishes to find out about bat work, whether dealing with householders with bat issues or undertaking bat surveys, should contact Bob Moon.

Bats get in the groove?

Liz Charter



I was on holiday in Cuba recently and visited an unusual bat roost. We were staying on the north coast at a resort called Cayo Coco, which is a part of a string of islands joined to the main island by a causeway. The Islands are sandy and coral on limestone so there were underground passages and caves.

This system of shallow underground passages and caves had openings to the



forest above and trees growing up from the cave floor out through openings.

In the cave that we visited in the early morning were long-eared bats (not like ours – much bigger), quietly roosting.

What made it so extraordinary is that at night these caves are full of party-goers, disco lights and noise – it's a night club! But of course the bats have gone out for the night so are not disturbed!

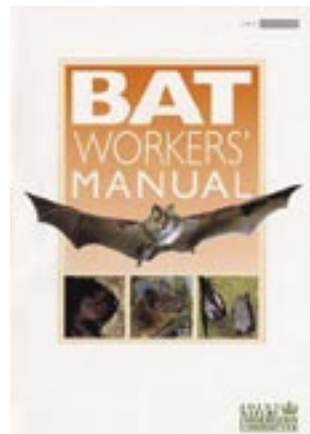
Nearby our bird guide knocked on a hollow palm trunk and a Cuban green woodpecker shot out of a hole.

Free Bat Workers' Manual

The *Bat Workers' Manual* is an essential reference for anyone wishing to obtain a licence to carry out bat work in the Isle of Man or UK. It covers all aspects of working with bats, including health and safety. Copies can be purchased from NHBS for £20, or you can download a free copy of the manual here:

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2861>

The latest edition is the 3rd, and there are further updates, which can be obtained from Bob Moon on request.



Bats in Laxey

Nick Pinder

(first published in the Laxey and Lonan Heritage Trust Newsletter)

The Norse name Laxey translates as 'salmon river' but it is the well-wooded valleys containing the river, or indeed rivers, that stand out for the naturalist these days. Trees and woods mean insects, which in turn mean food for insect-eaters, including bats, for all the Manx, and European, bats are insect-eaters. And wherever you go in Laxey on a mild summer's evening at dusk you are likely to see bats.

All small mammals eat relatively more than larger ones, as a simple consequence of physics and metabolism, and bats are amongst our smallest mammals.



Pipistrelle

Pipistrelles, our commonest species (but more clarification of complications with this statement later) weigh between 4 and 10 grams. That's about the same as a credit card, and it is said they eat up to 3000 midges a night.

Pipistrelles can be seen flying and hunting almost anywhere in the village, down along the riverbanks, in the woods alongside the MER and in Laxey Glen Gardens. There is a strong colony near to the Valley Gardens (the old Washing Floors), which is actually a good spot for watching several species.

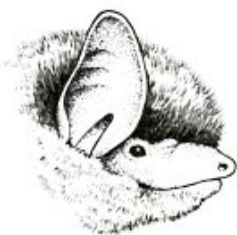
Pipistrelles have a distinctive way of flying – a swooping, fluttering flight – and often fly in circles following the same route over and over again, but you can't separate the species on the basis of flight pattern. Ideally, a bat detector is required to assist in the identification of which species exactly it is you are watching. These are little electronic boxes of tricks which translate the ultrasonic calls of flying bats into sounds we can hear and also tell you at which frequency those sounds are being made. Common pipistrelles call at 45 kHz and the recently described soprano pipistrelle at 55 kHz.



Soprano pipistrelle

Soprano pipistrelles are said to frequent wooded valleys more than the common pipistrelle but this is something we have yet to test in the Isle of Man. A third species of pipistrelle, *Nathusius'* pipistrelle, has been turning up more frequently in recent years and is especially common in Northern Ireland, so we are keeping a close look out for it here. Perhaps, if you invest in a bat detector, you could assist the Manx Bat Group with both these investigations.

The *Myotis* bats are a bit more difficult to tell apart, even with a bat detector, and you need to take into account other factors such as habitat, flight patterns and so on. One species is very distinctive in the way it hunts, flying low over still water and catching hatching insects off



Daubenton's

the surface with its trailing hind legs. This is the Daubenton's bat (it's amazing how many are named after foreigners with difficult names), which fly about six inches off the surface in slow figures of eight, suddenly altering their flight path as they catch and deal with an insect. They can be seen on the boating lake in Laxey Glen Gardens, on the mill pond at the rear of Laxey Engineering opposite the entrance to Laxey Wheel car park and on slower sections of the rivers.



Natterer's

There is a colony of Natterer's bats near the Snaefell Mine waterwheel in the Valley Gardens, which fly out over the gardens on their way to feed. Natterer's are said to specialise in feeding on spiders and search low vegetation and fence lines to find them. They are very agile fliers and can hover in front of their prey, sitting on a leaf, say, and pick it off. There is even video footage of them plucking spiders out of their webs. They can be quite difficult to spot because they fly so close to the vegetation and a detector is needed to confirm identification, but even that can be difficult.



Whiskered

The third species of *Myotis* bat in the Isle of Man is the whiskered bat, for which you really need an in-hand specimen to make a definitive identification. There are no records of this species from Laxey but, because of the difficulties in identifying it, it can get overlooked.

A much easier bat to identify is the long-eared bat, of which there are some records. These bats are even more skilled fliers than Natterer's and flutter round trees and shrubs searching for moths, which they can pick off the leaves. They emit very soft echolocation calls but to compensate have, as their name implies, very large ears. These can often be seen in silhouette against the night sky and so help in identifying this species as it hunts, but most of our records from Laxey come from grounded bats reported by householders.



Brown long-eared

The last species to discuss is our largest species, the Leisler's bat. This can be easy to identify as it is the first to emerge in the evening, often flying before the last birds have gone to bed. It is a strong high flier, flying over the tops of trees



Leisler's

to catch larger moths, but they have been seen over some of the bays in the island, presumably catching moths in the updraughts against the cliffs. Only one or two roosts of this species are known for the whole of the island but they are quite capable of flying from these to anywhere in the island for an evening's foraging. On one memorable occasion, a Leisler's bat was seen by members of the Manx Bat Group hawking around a street light in Glen Road, so it is well worth keeping a look out as you take the dog out for its final stroll of the evening.

We still have lots to learn about the bats in the Isle of Man and any and all records are welcome, so if you see a bat in and around Laxey please let the Manx Bat Group know. The Bat Group now has a website on which you can submit records – www.manxbatgroup.org/ – or else you can ring the Bat Group helpline tel 366177. This is listed in the Useful Numbers section of the phone book under Animal Welfare and can also be used if you find a grounded bat or come across one in your house or in the course of building works. Bats are protected by law from disturbance or persecution and the Bat Group should be contacted whenever you come across a bat or a potential bat roost.

Please also contact the Bat Group if you would like to join us or for more information on public bat walks and events across the island.

Batty gargoyles

Margaret Hunter

On a recent trip to the Cotswolds, hoping to spot some bats we don't see on the Isle of Man, Richard and I took the bat detector into the woods surrounding Woodchester Mansion one evening in great anticipation. Alas, the weather defeated us and there was just a momentary squeak (and a few pips!).

However, we walked back the next day and got a great view of these fantastic batty gargoyles on the tower.



The greater horseshoe bats at Woodchester have been studied for over 50 years. If you fancy finding out more about them and getting a special look at what the bats are up to via a live webcam, Woodchester holds regular open days throughout the summer. Details on the mansion website at:

www.woodchestermansion.org.uk

If you're feeling cultural you can even fit in some Shakespeare at the mansion (*The Taming of the Shrew*, 26th August). And for the very brave, how about some ghosthunting on a paranormal night with Haunted Happenings?



Millennium Wood bat house

Approval has been given to install a new large bat house in the Millennium Oak Wood in Douglas, funded by a legacy in memory of keen bat group member Sue Howe. It can house 600 bats!



Bowled!

On a recent trip to the Laing Art Gallery in Newcastle Upon Tyne, Richard and Margaret spotted this batty bowl in the permanent collection of local art.



'Bat bowl' 1920, stoneware, Alan H Adams (1892–1988)

New recording partnership

A small grant has been provided by the Manx Bat Group to help support the establishment of a biodiversity recording partnership for the Isle of Man and to set up a website.

Philippa Tomlinson, contracted to DEFA, is coordinating this work on behalf of the partnership of recording groups, which includes Manx National Heritage, Manx Wildlife Trust, Manx BirdLife and DEFA, along with the Bat Group.

MBG out and about

The Bat Group will be at the Tynwald Day Fair (5th July) and the Southern Agricultural Show (31st July). If you're there too, come along to pick up some information, join in batty activities, stock up on bat gifts or just lend some support.

New bat species in UK

A type of bat never seen before in the UK has been found visiting caves in Yorkshire and Sussex.

Myotis alcathoe, or Alcathoe's bat, was identified by a research team led by Professor John Altringham at the University of Leeds and Professor Roger Butlin of the University of Sheffield during a Europe-wide study of bat population ecology and genetics. Alcathoe's bat – which is about the size of the end of a person's thumb – was 'discovered' in Greece in 2001 and is a native of continental Europe, but until now, it was presumed that the English Channel acted as a barrier that had prevented it reaching the UK.

wildlifeextra.com/go/news/uk-bat.html



New species of bat found on St Vincent Island

Texas Tech University biologists have discovered a new species of bat found only on the Caribbean island and whose origins probably trace back to a dramatic marooning after glaciers receded and sea levels rose.

This new species has been named *Micronycteris garifuna* after the Garifuna people – the blended culture of Carib, Arawak and West African peoples that trace their ancestry back to St Vincent. wildlifeextra.com/go/news/vincent-bat.html

Storm-chasing weather radar tracks bat populations

Mobile storm-chasing radars are being put to an unusual use – tracking swarms of bats as they emerge from their caves at night to forage for insects. Researchers can look at patterns of bat emergences from colonies, bird migrations, and even Monarch butterfly migrations. wildlifeextra.com/go/news/bats-radar.html

Bournillon's bats

Here is a link to a good video of bats in Bournillon, France. Narration is in French, with English subtitles, but the bats still speak 'bat'!

http://vercorstv.wmaker.tv/Les-chauves-souris-de-Bournillon-Bournillon-s-bats_v104.html

New Bat Group website

Well, it's not so new now as it's been up and running for a year, but as this is the first *BatMann* since then, just a reminder that we now have a website at:

www.manxbatgroup.org

As well as information about the group, you'll find a list of events and bat walks, bat news and contacts for group officers.

There is also an online bat records submissions form for you to easily send in your bat sightings and encounters.

There's a summary of all the species of bat found on the Isle of Man, and suggestions of good places to go and see bats.

You will soon be able to download a copy of our Bat Walks booklet, information leaflets and issues of *BatMann* too.



Committee round up

The day-to-day activities of the Manx Bat Group are managed by a committee of volunteers, which is elected each year at the AGM and usually meets monthly. Conscious that ordinary Group members may wonder what goes on, here's a round up of some of the tasks the committee has dealt with over the past year.

Bat advice

Lots of advice on bats has been dispensed to householders, developers and others.

Planning

We have monitored new planning applications for proposals that may have an adverse effect on bats, their roosts or habitat. Sometimes this involves members of the Group visiting the site to check whether there is bat activity or to assess the situation, eg buildings where works will be carried out or trees that will be removed. If felt necessary, the Group makes a formal submission to the Planning Committee.

Year of Biodiversity

The Bat Group has worked with other wildlife and conservation groups on the island to promote the international Year of Biodiversity, including public talks and bat walks, the Ayres Biodiversity Day, bat box workshops and radio interviews.

Government consultations

The Bat Group has contributed to government consultations, such as sign-up to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the review of hedge-cutting procedures and the potential licensing of insect controls for Japanese knotweed.



Information boards and leaflets

New display boards about bats were developed for the Wildlife Park, along with a colourful leaflet aimed at children.

Big bat event

The committee has made preliminary plans for a big bat event next year that will get lots of members of the public involved in learning about and recording bats. Watch this space!

Bat walks and talks

The Group regularly receives requests from scout groups, schools, workplaces etc for someone to run some batty activities or lead a bat walk. And not just from island-based groups – this August we are having a scout group visiting from Nottinghamshire who want to go batting in and around Peel.

Get involved!

Membership of the Bat Group needn't be just about coming along to the occasional bat walk. We need active members to get involved with the everyday tasks the Group gets asked to undertake. There are lots of opportunities for you to learn more about bats and help promote their conservation:

Bat surveys

We regularly get asked to carry out surveys of properties subject to planning proposals or where building work needs to be carried out. This involves a group of volunteers visiting the property at dusk to watch for emerging bats, or during the day to inspect the property for visible evidence of bat use.

Educational activities

Bat Group members often visit schools, community groups and workplaces to give talks about bats, run awareness-raising activities or lead private bat walks.

Your bat stories

We are always interested to hear from anyone with bat-related news or a story to tell about their experience of batting. You are welcome to send stories or news with a bat interest for possible inclusion in *BatMann* or the website. Register on the website to submit news and stories online, or you can email or post them.

Bat boxes

There are numerous bat boxes in locations across the island that need to be checked and replaced if necessary. If you're good up a ladder with a hammer and nails, this could be for you!

Car surveys

We try each year to participate in the UK-wide survey of mammals. These are structured surveys that involve driving very slowly around set routes with recording equipment, while also noting any mammals and roadkill other than bats spotted en route.

We are looking for a volunteer to organise our bat surveys. This job involves organising the teams of volunteers, allocating dates and routes and making sure all the equipment is working and available. You don't need to attend each survey. Full training is available.

You can also volunteer to take part in the surveys if you don't fancy organising!

Bat care

Whenever someone finds a grounded or injured bat, or bats disturbed during building works, these are looked after by licensed bat carers. This involves checking for injuries and then feeding the bat until it is well enough to fly and feed itself so it can be released. If you are interested in becoming a licensed bat carer then we will soon be offering training. Get in touch for more details.



ACTION FORM

Please let us know if you can help with any Bat Group activities by posting or emailing the action form below.

You can also use the form to request leaflets, switch to email versions of *BatMann* and membership mailings, and request registration on the Bat Group website so that you can submit news stories and bat records online. We will in future also be developing a section of the website for members only, so make sure you don't miss out!

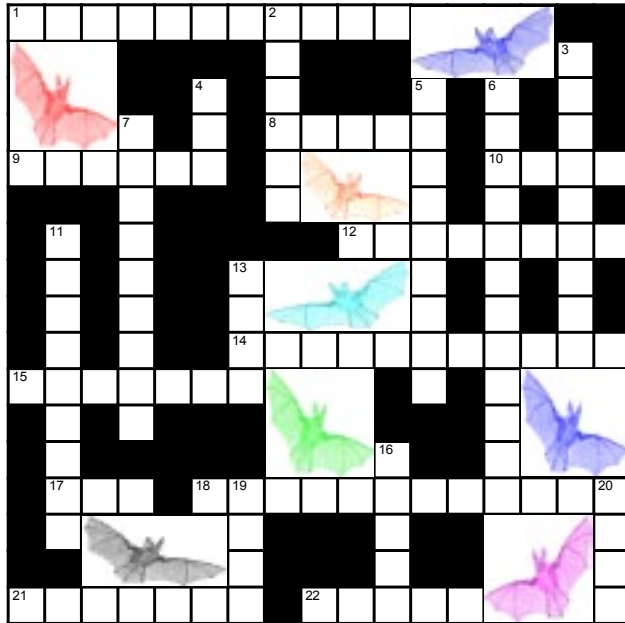


	Please send me a membership form .
	Please send me an <i>Isle of Man Bat Walks</i> booklet
	Please send me a <i>Bats of the Isle of Man</i> leaflet
	Please register me on the Manx Bat Group website using the email address below.
	I am happy to receive a PDF BatMann by email instead of a print version.
	I am happy to receive membership mailings by email instead of print.
	I am interested in training to become a licensed bat worker.
	I am available to help with bat surveys (no experience necessary).
	I would like to help with the car surveys (no experience necessary).

Your Name			
Address			
Tel no		Email	
Please return to: Manx Bat Group, 4 Oxford Street, Douglas, IM1 3JF or scan and email to info@manxbatgroup.org			

Prize crossword

WIN a bat group mug



Across

- 1 Winter dormancy (11)
- 8 Bat dung (5)
- 9 A group of bats (6)
- 10 Food for a Brown long-eared bat (4)
- 12 Largest Manx bat (8)
- 14 Soprano and common (11)
- 15 70% of bats eat these (7)
- 17 Mother bats have ____ baby per year (3)
- 18 Bats hunt in the dark using ____ (12)
- 21 Buffy's adversary (7)
- 22 Daubenton's bats hunt over ____ (5)

Down

- 2 Angus-T is in a bats ear (6)
- 3 Bat Nightlife (9)
- 4 The only mammal that can ____ (3)
- 5 Nectar bats ____ flowers, like bees (9)
- 6 World's smallest mammal (9,3)
- 7 Fruit bat in the Wildlife Park (9)
- 11 Fruit bat (6,3)
- 13 Baby bats (4)
- 16 Settle down (5)
- 19 This bat roost is a dark hard place (4)
- 20 White ____ syndrome (4)

<i>Your Name</i>			
<i>Address</i>			
<i>Tel no</i>		<i>Email</i>	
Send your entry BY 31ST AUGUST 2011 to: R Fryer, Courtlands, Ballagorry Drive, Glen Mona, IM7 1HE or scan and email to info@manxbatgroup.org			