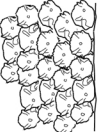








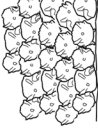




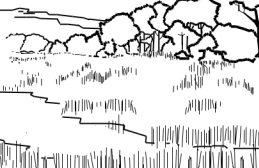


	January	<h1 style="text-align: center;">Indiana Bat</h1> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Myotis sodalis</i></p>		<p><b>National Wildlife Federation</b> -<a href="https://www.nwf.org/Educational-Resources/Wildlife-Guide/Mammals/Bats/Indiana-Bat">https://www.nwf.org/Educational-Resources/Wildlife-Guide/Mammals/Bats/Indiana-Bat</a></p> <p><b>Center for Biological Diversity</b> - <a href="https://www.biologicaldiversity.org/species/mammals/Indiana_bat/index.html">https://www.biologicaldiversity.org/species/mammals/Indiana_bat/index.html</a></p>		
	February			<p><b>Coloring Guide</b> 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>Once the insect is trapped, the bat ducks its head into the pouch and catches the insect in its mouth.</p>		<p><b>Size</b> 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><b>Human Connection</b> 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					
	September					
	October					
	November	<p><b>Family Relations</b> <i>Myotis Sodalis</i> is in the <b>Myotis Genus</b> (mouse-eared bats), <b>Vespertilionidae Family</b> (simple-nosed bats), <b>Chiroptera Order</b> (bats - flying mammals), <b>Mammalia Class</b> (makes milk, has hair), <b>Chordate Phylum</b> (has a dorsal nerve cord), and <b>Animal Kingdom</b> (moves and eats)</p>	<p><b>North American Distribution</b></p>  <p>Legend:   winter   summer</p>	<p><b>Habitat</b> (home/food/water) winter - caves in limestone bedrock summer - forest near water</p> 	<p><b>Home</b> caves in winter, under tree bark in the summer</p> 	<p><b>What Indiana Bats eat</b> terrestrial and aquatic flying insects, especially moths, beetles, mosquitoes and midges, but also caddisflies, bees, ants, wasps, leafhoppers, stoneflies, mayflies, spiders</p>
	December					