

Microbats of SA MURRAY DARLING Basin



INLAND FREE-TAILED BAT
Ozimops petersi



EASTERN FREE-TAILED BAT
Ozimops ridei

CORBEN'S LONG-EARED BAT
Nyctophilus corbeni



INLAND FOREST BAT
Vespadelus baverstocki



**WHITE-STRIPED
FREE-TAILED BAT**
Austronomus australis



CHOCOLATE WATTLE BAT
Chalinolobus morio



LITTLE PIED BAT
Chalinolobus picatus



GOULD'S WATTLE BAT
Chalinolobus gouldii



LITTLE FOREST BAT
Vespadelus vulturinus



YELLOW-BELLIED SHEATH-TAILED BAT
Saccolaimus flaviventris



WESTERN BROAD-NOSED BAT
Scotorepens balstoni



LARGE FOREST BAT
Vespadelus darlingtoni

LESSER LONG-EARED BAT
Nyctophilus geoffroyi



LARGE-FOOTED BAT
Myotis macropus

SOUTHERN FREE-TAILED BAT
Ozimops planiceps



SOUTHERN FOREST BAT
Vespadelus regulus



FACTS ABOUT BATS

Bats are mammals: mothers give birth to single or twin young and suckle them with breast milk.

Microbats are small, mostly mouse-sized, animals.

There are 17 species, that's about a quarter of all native mammal species in the region.

The River Murray is an important habitat for many of the species.

All species are insect-eating (moths, mosquitoes, bugs, beetles, flying-ants) and one even eats small fish.

All species use tree hollows for their daytime roost, but two also use caves. Some species roost in houses.

They only fly at night, and use echolocation for navigating and finding food in the dark.

Bats are important animals and they need your help to protect their habitat.

Contact us
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