

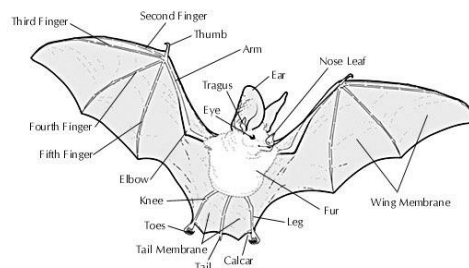
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Labeled Diagram

A Bat's Body



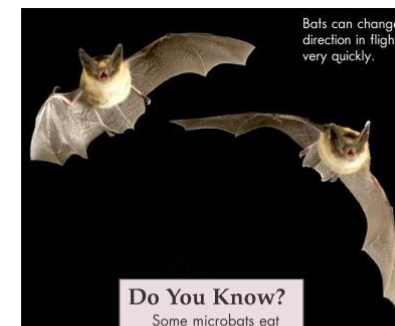
Bat Features



A bat shows its sharp teeth.

Write a paragraph here about the bat's unique features.

Flight and Feeding



Do You Know?

Some microbats eat up to 600 mosquitoes an hour, and some will eat up to 3,000 insects in a single night of hunting.

Write a paragraph here about the bat's flight and feeding.

Bat Behavior



Two tent-making bats huddle together.

Write a paragraph here about the bat's unique behaviors.

Bat Facts

- Because they consume quantities of "bugs" such as mosquitoes, bats are a natural form of insect control. For instance, one little brown bat can catch 600 mosquitoes or more an hour.
- Many garden pests can hear bats and will avoid areas where bats are looking for a meal.
- Desert ecosystems rely on nectar-feeding bats to pollinate giant cacti, including the organ pipe and saguaro of Arizona.
- Agricultural plants from bananas to cashews, dates, and figs rely on bats for pollination and seed dispersal.

Write a paragraph here about interesting bat facts

How Echolocation Works

How Echolocation Works

- 1 The bat sends out a constant stream of beeping noises.
- 2 The sound waves spread out ahead of the flying bat.
- 3 Sound waves strike objects such as flying insects.
- 4 Sound waves bounce off the insects and echo back to the bat.
- 5 The bat picks up the reflected sound with its super-sensitive ears.
- 6 Nerves carry a signal from the bat's ears to its brain. The brain interprets the size, distance, speed, and direction of the insect. Zap—it's dinnertime.



Glossary

Glossary

echolocation (n.)	finding objects by listening to bounced sound waves (p. 13)
hibernate (v.)	to sleep through the winter (p. 18)
megabats (n.)	fruit-eating bats that generally have large eyes and good eyesight (p. 5)
microbats (n.)	bats without underfur that generally use echolocation to find food such as insects (p. 5)
migrate (v.)	to move from one region to another with the seasons (p. 18)

