Chapter 1

Bat species that have low tolerances for edge effects such as *Nyctophilus gouldii* and *Vespadelus vulturnus* are likely to experience a population decline in disturbed habitats (Threlfall et al. 2013; Meyer et al. 2008; Haddock et al. 2019).

Haddock, J. K., Threlfall, C. G., Law, B., & Hochuli, D. F. (2019). Light pollution at the urban forest edge negatively impacts insectivorous bats. *Biological Conservation*, *236*, 17–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2019.05.016>

Because insectivorous bats consume large and diverse diets that include Lepidoptera, Hemiptera, Diptera, Orthoptera, Coleoptera, and Homoptera (Foo et al. 2017; Burles et al. 2008), the top-down control of herbivorous insect populations has a direct positive impact on the crop production as well as saving farmers money through the reduced use of insecticides (Newsome & Sheridan 2018; Williams-Guillen et al. 2008; Kolkert et al. 2021).

Kolkert, H., Smith, R., Rader, R., & Reid, N. (2021). Insectivorous bats provide significant economic value to the Australian cotton industry. *Ecosystem Services*, *49*, 101280–. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2021.101280>