



Western Small-footed Bat (*Myotis ciliolabrum*)

Description

The Western Small-footed Bat is one of 18 species of bat in Canada and 8 species in Saskatchewan.

Conservation Status - LEAST CONCERN

Distinctive Features

- Measures between 7.6 to 8.9cm (3" to 3.5") in length.
- Weighs 4 to 5g (0.14 to 0.18oz).
- A wingspan of 21 to 25cm (8.2" to 9.8").

- The muzzle and chin are black in colour.
- Their colour is yellowish brown with paler underparts.
- Females are generally larger than males.



Natural Habitat

The Western Small-footed Bat can be found in a variety of habitats but can mostly be found in areas with arid deserts and badlands but may be found in pine and juniper forests at higher elevations.



Natural Diet

Western Small-footed Bats will feed on insects including, moths, beetles, and midges. They will on average, consume between 50 and over 100% of their body weight in just one night during the summer.

Migration

Western Small-Footed Bats will hibernate during the winter in Canada. They will hibernate in narrow crevices near the mouths of caves. They are also that last of the species to hibernate and the first to leave.

Behavioral Traits

Western Small-footed Bats are nocturnal, like all other bats and males will roost alone while females gather in small groups when nursing young. They normally only bite in self defence, if handled and aggressive behaviour is rare even in rabid bats.

Advice for Callers

- Never handle a bat without thick gloves or if they are behaving oddly.
- Bats cannot take flight when horizontal, they need a drop of about 2-3ft.
- If a bat is in a house turn off all the lights and open a window or door to allow the bat to fly out on its own.

If There's a Bat in my School!

Here's what to do

First, don't panic. NEVER TOUCH A BAT OR ANY OTHER WILD ANIMAL. Notify a teacher or other school official immediately.

- Bats are usually shy and gentle animals, and you cannot get rabies from just seeing a bat or being in a room or hallway with one.



- A bat that is being handled might bite in selfdefense. A bat that you can approach – one that cannot fly, is on the floor or clinging to a wall – is much more likely than other bats to be sick or injured and might have rabies.



- Again: Never touch any wild animal.
- If you see a bat in your school, do not approach it or touch it. Don't pet it, catch it, comfort it, kick it aside or try to shoo it away. Stay back and call an adult.
- If you are bitten or come in direct contact with a bat, don't wait: Tell an adult immediately and get medical attention. A doctor's treatment after a bite is simple and effective.

Remember: Bats are usually excellent neighbors that just want to be left alone. Most of them spend their nights eating huge amounts of moths, beetles, mosquitos and other bugs that pester us in our backyards and damage crops that farmers grow. Other bats pollinate plants, just as bees and hummingbirds do, and scatter seeds that help forests grow.

Many people fear bats because they don't know anything about them. And a lot of what people think they know about bats is just wrong: Bats are not blind, they aren't flying mice and they certainly won't get tangled in your hair. Bats are very handy to have around.

Just don't ever touch a bat.

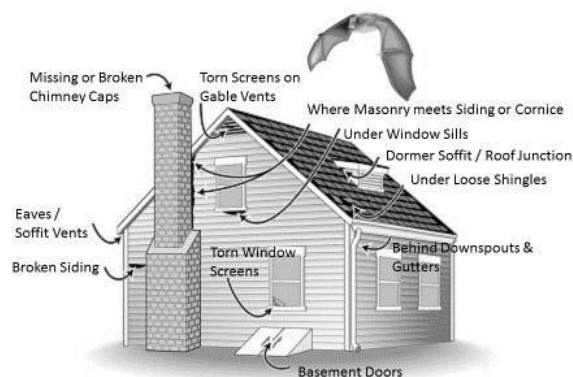
Exclusion Guidelines - If bats move in

As bats lose their natural roosts in trees and caves, they are sometimes forced to seek shelter in human-made structures. There is little reason to evict these highly beneficial animals unless they are causing a problem or are considered a nuisance. Bats should, however, be prevented from entering human living quarters.

Permanently – and humanely – evicting bats from buildings is not particularly difficult, but it requires patience and attention to detail. You may be able to do it yourself with the following detailed instructions. Or you may prefer to contact a bat-exclusion professional. We can help you choose a reliable company that will protect the bats AND your family.

Exclusion Guidelines - Where bats roost in buildings

Bats may roost in attics, soffits, louvers, chimneys and porches; under siding, eaves, roof tiles or shingles; and behind shutters (see diagram). In stadiums and parking garages, bats sometimes roost in expansion joints between concrete beams.



Most North American bats have small teeth for eating insects and do not gnaw through wood or other building materials like rodents. But they can enter buildings through openings as small as one-half inch (1.3 centimeters) in diameter. Common entry points include open windows or doors, broken or poorly fitted screens, open soffits, loose or missing roof shingles or tiles, places where flashing or boards have come loose and where pipes or wiring enter buildings. Openings often occur where walls meet the eaves at the gable ends of an attic, where porches attach to a house or where dormers meet the roof. Other points of entry are associated with siding. For example, cracks and crevices are often created where siding forms corners or where it meets windows, doors or chimneys.

The existence of roosting bats in buildings is sometimes indicated by the presence of black or brown stains from body oils or droppings (guano) around cracks or crevices. Bat droppings may also appear on walls, under porches or decks, or beneath dilapidated ceilings. Bat guano may resemble small, hard rodent pellets; but it is soft, easily crushed to reveal shiny insect parts and does not contain any white material.

Exclusion Guidelines - Evicting bats from buildings

Excluding bats from buildings requires establishing one-way exits through which the bats can leave but cannot return, while also sealing all other potential entry points. This process of eviction and exclusion is the only effective and permanent solution when bats in a building are unwanted.

Trapping and relocating is ineffective since bats have powerful homing instincts and will simply return, even when released at great distances. The use of pesticides against bats is illegal and counterproductive, and greatly increases the likelihood of bats coming into contact with people and pets. Naphthalene, the active ingredient in mothballs, and ultrasonic devices are often promoted as bat repellents. Ultrasonic devices have proven ineffective, however, and naphthalene, to be effective, would have to be used in such large quantities that it would pose a significant health hazard to humans.

Exclusion Guidelines - Preventing access

Small bat colonies can usually be tolerated and simply left alone, but bats should always be prevented from entering human living quarters.

The first step in exclusions is to inspect the building's interior for small openings through which bats could enter. All openings connecting the attic or other potential roosting areas to living quarters should be sealed, while entry points on the outside of the building are left open. Caulking, flashing, screening or insulation can be used to seal most openings on the inside. Draft guards should be placed beneath doors to attics; electrical and plumbing holes should be filled with steel wool, caulking or weather stripping.

Caulking, flashing, screening or heavy-duty mesh can be used to bat-proof most openings on the outside. Expanding foam or similar products should never be used to seal cracks in a building where bats are active because they can become caught in it. Caulking should be water-based and applied early enough in the day so it has time to dry before bats emerge in the evening.

Never simply wait for bats to fly out at night and then seal openings. Not all of the bats leave at the same time, and some may remain inside all night, especially during storms. Instead, use tubes as one-way valves that allow bats to leave, but not to reenter. These valves (or exclusion devices) must be placed over all openings that bats use to enter and exit. Valves may be constructed from well-cleaned caulk tubes or plastic pipes. These exclusion devices should be left in place for a minimum of seven nights and in some cases, two full weeks to ensure that all bats have left the building. After careful observation to be sure all bats have left, the one-way valves may be removed and the openings sealed.

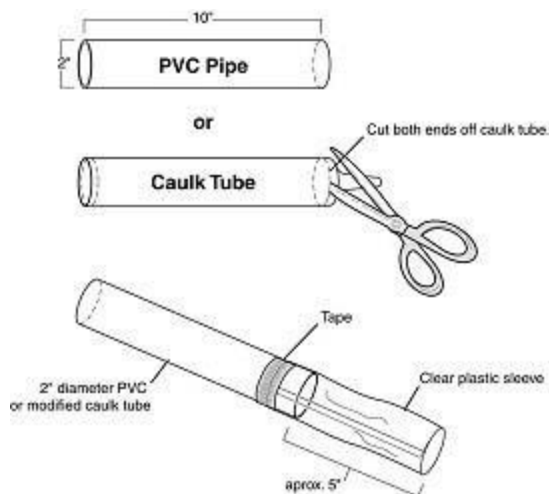
Exclusion Guidelines - What about baby bats?

Bats often roost in buildings during maternity periods, when they give birth and raise their pups. Exclusions should not take place until young bats are able to fly; otherwise, they will be trapped inside, away from their mothers, and die of starvation. Separating pups from their mothers may also lead mother bats to search for other entrances to reach their young.

In North America, the maternity season begins as early as mid-April in the southernmost United States and in mid-June in the northern U.S. and Canada. Young bats are flying by late August. Exclusions should not be conducted between April and late August.

Most house-dwelling bats migrate to warmer climates or enter caves or abandoned mines to hibernate in the late fall. However, a few species can hibernate in buildings. If hibernating bats are present in cold regions during the winter, exclusions should be postponed until spring when they emerge to feed. In mild climates, some bats may remain active year-round, but exclusions should be carefully monitored or avoided during periods when night temperatures fall below 50 degrees F (10 degrees C).

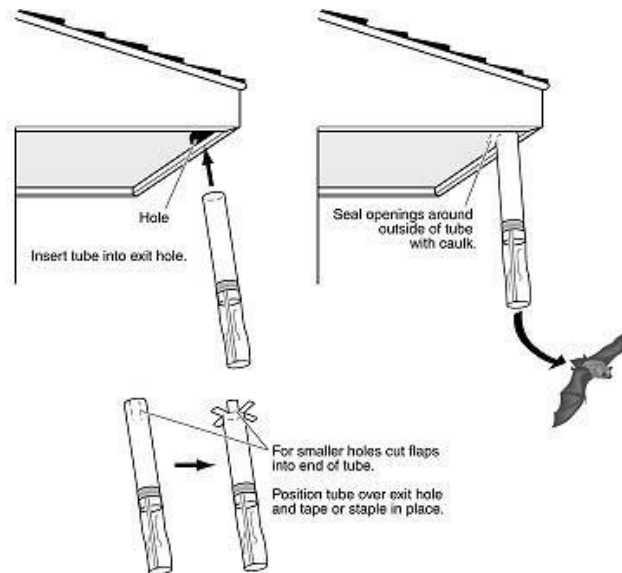
Exclusion Guidelines - Excluding bats with tubes



In most cases, tubes make the best bat-exclusion devices. These include openings on buildings with rough exterior walls, such as brick or stone houses and log cabins. Tubes also work best for holes at corners where walls meet and on horizontal surfaces such as soffits.

Exclusion tubes should have a diameter of two inches (five centimeters) and be about 10 inches (25.4 centimeters) in length. Exclusion devices can be purchased commercially or made from PVC pipe or flexible plastic tubing. Bats are unable to cling to the smooth surface of these tubes, so the tube should project no more than one-quarter inch (six millimeters) into the opening. This will ensure exiting bats can easily enter the tube. Laura Finn of Fly By Night Inc., says empty caulking tubes also work well after caps at both ends have been cut away. Caulking tubes must be thoroughly cleaned before they can be used for exclusions because dried caulk forms a rough surface that could allow bats to reenter. These flexible, plastic tubes let you squeeze one end so it fits into a crevice. Or you can cut one end into flaps that fit over an opening and can be caulked, stapled, nailed or screwed into place (see diagram).

Once the tube has been secured over the hole, a piece of lightweight, clear plastic can be taped around the tube's outside end (see diagram) to further reduce the likelihood of bats reentering, though this is usually not necessary.

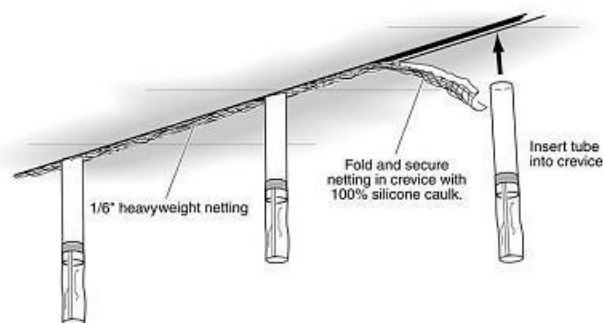


Plastic sleeves collapse on themselves, preventing bats from reentering once they have crawled out through the tube. After the tube has been secured into or over an opening used by bats, any spaces between the outer rim of the tube and the building must be sealed shut. Also be sure to seal any other openings in the building that bats could use. Leave the tube in place for a minimum of seven days to ensure all bats have left. After the bats have been excluded, the tube should be removed and the opening permanently sealed with silicone caulking, caulk-backing rod, hardware cloth or heavy-duty plastic mesh. In some cases, sealing may require repair or replacement of old, deteriorated wood. When bats are using multiple openings to enter and exit, exclusion devices should be placed on each opening. If the bats do not appear to be exiting or seem to be having trouble doing so, add new valves as needed.

Exclusion Guidelines - Special situations

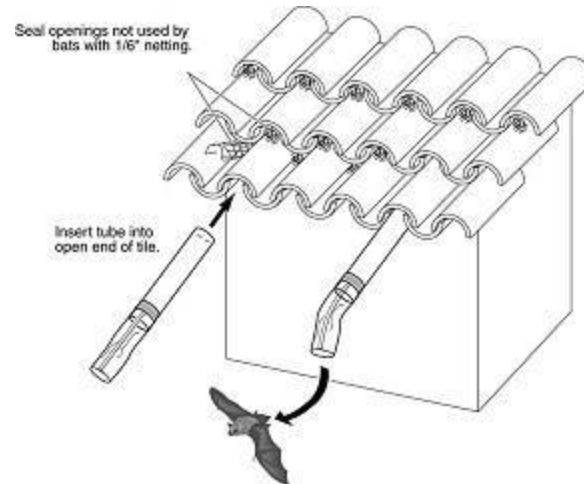
Multiple exclusion tubes are often required to exclude bats from large structures or problem roofs.

When bats are roosting in long crevices, such as those found in some parking garages, exclusion tubes should be placed every few feet along the length of each crevice or in every discrete section to ensure all bats can easily exit through the valves. The spaces between the tubes should be bat-proofed with heavyweight mesh (see diagram). Fold the netting so it fits into the crevice and caulk it in place as shown. The same procedure can be used for crevices created where flashing has pulled away from a wall.



Plastic tubes also work well for excluding bats from under Spanish (clay) or concrete roofing tiles. Bats typically enter through open ends on the lowest row of tiles or through openings created where tiles overlap. Exclusion tubes should be placed at all active openings (see diagram).

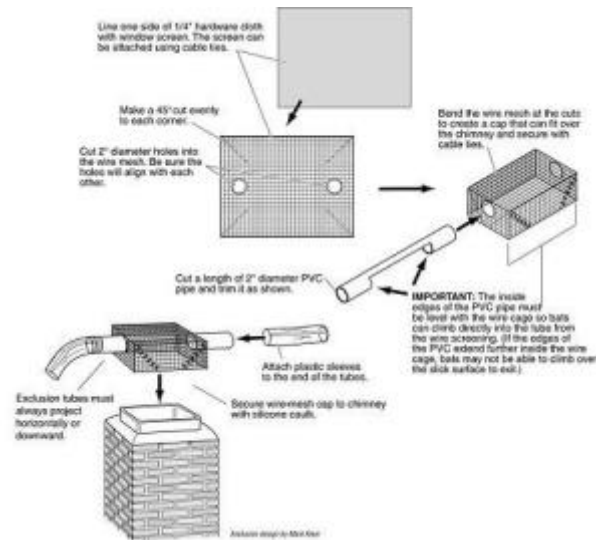
Collapsible plastic sleeves should also be attached to the ends of the tubes. Heavyweight plastic netting can be folded and inserted into spaces where tiles overlap (see diagram).



Bats may also enter a building through spaces beneath corrugated or galvanized roofing sheets. These roofs can be sealed with a variety of materials after bats have been excluded.

Special modifications may be needed when bats roost in chimneys or in spaces between a chimney and roof. If bats are roosting inside the chimney, build a wire cage from quarter-inch hardware cloth lined with window screen. A section of PVC pipe can be inserted through holes cut into the sides of the cage (see diagram). Although bats are able to drop down and out of a vertically placed tube that extends below the roost, they cannot grip the slick surface to crawl out if the tube extends upward above the roost.

Therefore, the tubes should project either horizontally or downward. A collapsible plastic sleeve should be placed over the ends of all horizontal tubes. Once the bats have been excluded, a chimney cap should be installed.



Exclusion Guidelines - Roosting on porches

Bats sometimes roost briefly at night on porches or under overhangs while they digest insects they've eaten. These temporary roosts should usually be tolerated unless the bats are considered a nuisance. Nontoxic, aerosol dog or cat repellents may discourage bats from using these areas. The spray should be applied only during the day when bats are not present. (Aerosol repellents are not an adequate substitute for exclusion in the case of day roosts and should never be applied when bats are in a roost.) Mylar balloons, strips of aluminum foil or ribbons hung from the porch ceiling and allowed to move in the breeze may also discourage bats from roosting in that area.

Exclusion Guidelines - Installing a bat house

When excluding bats from a building, it's important to provide bats with a new place to live. Visit the Bat House section of our website for free plans if you want to build your own bat house, or buy one from our list of certified bat house vendors.

Exclusion Guidelines - Guidelines for Hiring a Professional Bat Excluder

Bat Conservation International promotes exclusion methods that ensure the safety of both bats and people.

Bat exclusion professionals should be licensed by the states in which they work, be insured and use only approved exclusion methods. They should also provide the property owner with a guarantee and list of references. All written materials should be accurate and scare tactics should be avoided.

One-way tube-type excluders are the preferred methods for evicting bats from buildings. Exclusion devices should be placed at all entry points and should remain in place for a minimum of seven days. These devices should be removed after all bats have been excluded, and exclusion points should then be

sealed. BCI strongly recommends that exclusion professionals avoid spot treatments. Moving bats from one corner of a building to another does not solve the problem and may require further exclusions in the future.

Please note that simply waiting until the bats have flown out at night and then permanently sealing entrances without the use of exclusion devices is not approved by BCI. This method often traps some bats inside the building. BCI also discourages the use of “permanent netting” in most situations. Aerosol dog and cat repellents may discourage bats from night-roosting above porches. The spray should be applied during the day when bats are not present. Aerosol repellents should not be employed at day roosts and should never be applied when bats are in a roost. For night roosts, we also recommend the use of Mylar balloons or strips of tin foil hung from roosting areas and allowed to move in the breeze.

These devices should be removed after all bats have been excluded, and exclusion points should then be sealed.

Maternity season for bats in the US and Canada can range from mid-April through August 31. Eviction of bats, or any activity that directly affects their roosting area, should occur only before or after the maternity season, when young will not be trapped inside.

Some bats hibernate in buildings during winter months. Winter exclusions should be performed only if it can be determined that no bats are hibernating in the building. If bats are present during the winter, exclusions should be postponed until spring temperatures are warm enough for deciduous plants to leaf out and insects to again be abundant.

Ultrasonic devices, chemical repellents and smoke are not approved by BCI and canned spray should never be used when bats are still present.

Traps and relocation are not BCI-approved exclusion techniques; however it is acceptable to capture a single bat for species ID or to remove an individual bat from a living space.

Exclusion Guidelines - Bat Roosting Deterrents

(To be employed only when bats are NOT present)

- Mylar Balloons floating near the roost
- Strips of mylar material or even tin foil tacked up at the roost so they move in the breeze
- Curling ribbon (long pieces, curled and tacked at the roost)
- Pet spray deterrent (the kind you spray on your furniture to keep dogs and cats off — NOT the kind that has a hot pepper element)
- Vaseline (or some other slick substance that make gripping the roosting place difficult)
- Plastic taped over the roosting spot (to make it too slick for their feet to hold on and hang there)

- Bright lights and fans

These ideas are intended for night roosting bats (i.e., bats roosting under eaves of a roof or on a porch, etc., digesting the insects they have eaten), and the idea is for the bats to develop new habits. Day-roosting bats are typically in nooks, crannies, and crevices and must be properly excluded.

Provincial and Federal Regulations and Further Reading

1. [Alberta Environment and Parks - Western Small-footed Bat](#)
2. [CWF - Bats 101](#)
3. [CWF - Help the Bats](#)
4. [Bat Conservation International](#)

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