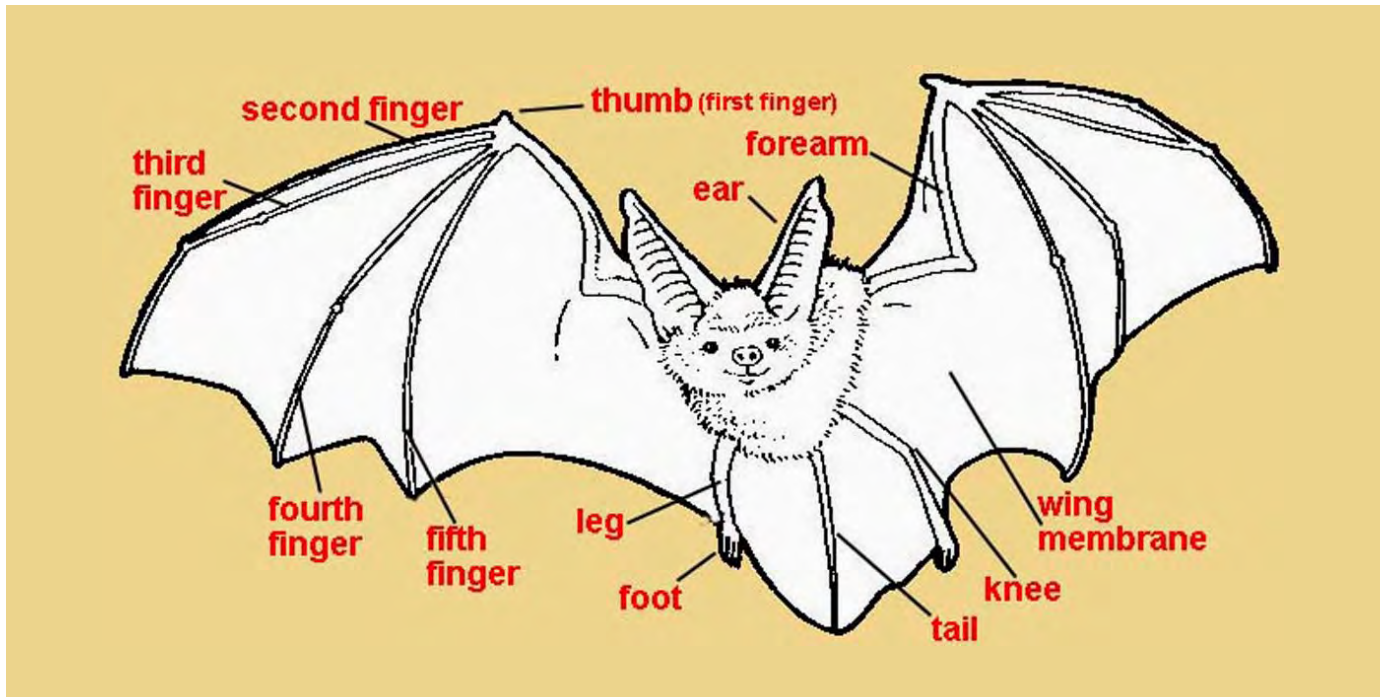


**IN THE
NIGHT
SKY**

FACTS ABOUT BATS

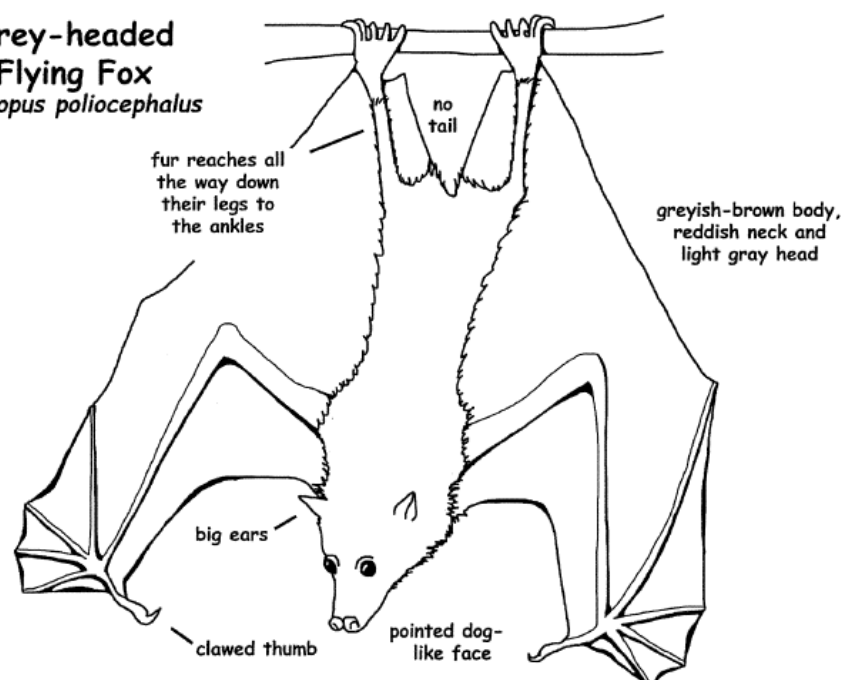


- There are over 1,000 different species of bats around the world. These are broken into two main groups: Megabats and microbats. There are 170 mega bat species, including all the larger fruit bats. The rest are the much smaller microbats.
- All bats are mammals. A mammal is a warm blooded animal that has live babies and looks after their young until they can look after themselves.
- Bats are the only mammals that can fly. Other mammals such as the sugar glider does not fly; it glides from tree to tree. Bats can fly long distances.
- The bats wings are their hands. The membrane stretches between its fingers to form the wing. It uses its thumb to grip onto branches and crawl. The bat uses its feet to hang upside down when it is sleeping.
- Bats don't flap their wings up and down to fly, they move them in a circular motion. The muscles on the bats back are large to enable the bat to have enough strength to fly.
- Megabats live in large colonies known as camps. Microbats can live in caves, hollows in trees, under bark, roofs and walls of buildings as well as roosting in trees.
- All bat species are nocturnal. This means they forage for food at night and sleep during the day.
- Microbats hunt their prey while they are flying . Microbats are carnivorous, which means, they eat other animals such as insects, fish and frogs.
- Megabats also feed at night however their diet is very different. Megabats feed on nectar and pollen from flowers, and also fruit.

FACTS ABOUT BATS

- 🦇 The larger Megabats migrate, which means, they relocate from one place to another. Megabats follow flowering trees and fruit cycles around Australia.
- 🦇 The smaller microbats relies on insects and other smaller mobile food sources that are scarce during winter.
- 🦇 To accommodate for this, microbats in southern Australia hibernate to save energy. Hibernation is where the bats become inactive, don't eat, and can reduce their core body temperature to save energy.
- 🦇 Megabats such as flying foxes play an important role in the survival of plants. Flying foxes pollinate flowers when they feed on the nectar and pollen. Without this service there would be a great reduction in the different plant species that we see around us today. Flying foxes also eat fruit from along the creeks and within rainforests, these seeds are spread by the bats where they roost and fly.
- 🦇 With the continued clearing of vegetation in Australia we are reducing the food sources of both the flying foxes and microbats. A large proportion of the bats within Australia are listed as threatened species.
- 🦇 How can you help? Plant native shrubs and trees that will encourage insects that will feed the microbats. Come and help with bushcare to enhance the habitat for flying foxes. Council has regular working days as well as days such as National Tree Day in July. For more information see the Fairfield City web page and click What's on.

**Grey-headed
Flying Fox**
Pteropus poliocephalus



WORD SCRAMBLE

ATTBIAH _____

FITRU TAB _____

BTA _____

AOBCTMIR _____

CTNOARLUN _____

LANCOCIEOTH _____

TIUOISRENC SVO _____

STYOESECM _____

ISGNHIF BTA _____

SENESS _____

OHESCE _____

ILNFGY OXF _____

LOMAIREICCTM _____

IPONLINTLAO _____

CAPM _____

IBORNAITHEN _____

NSIWG _____

MLMAMA _____

ANSWERS

Habitat

Nocturnal

Fishing Bat

Microclimate

Wings

Fruit Bat

Echolocation

Senses

Pollination

Mammal

Bat

Insectivorous

Echoes

Camp

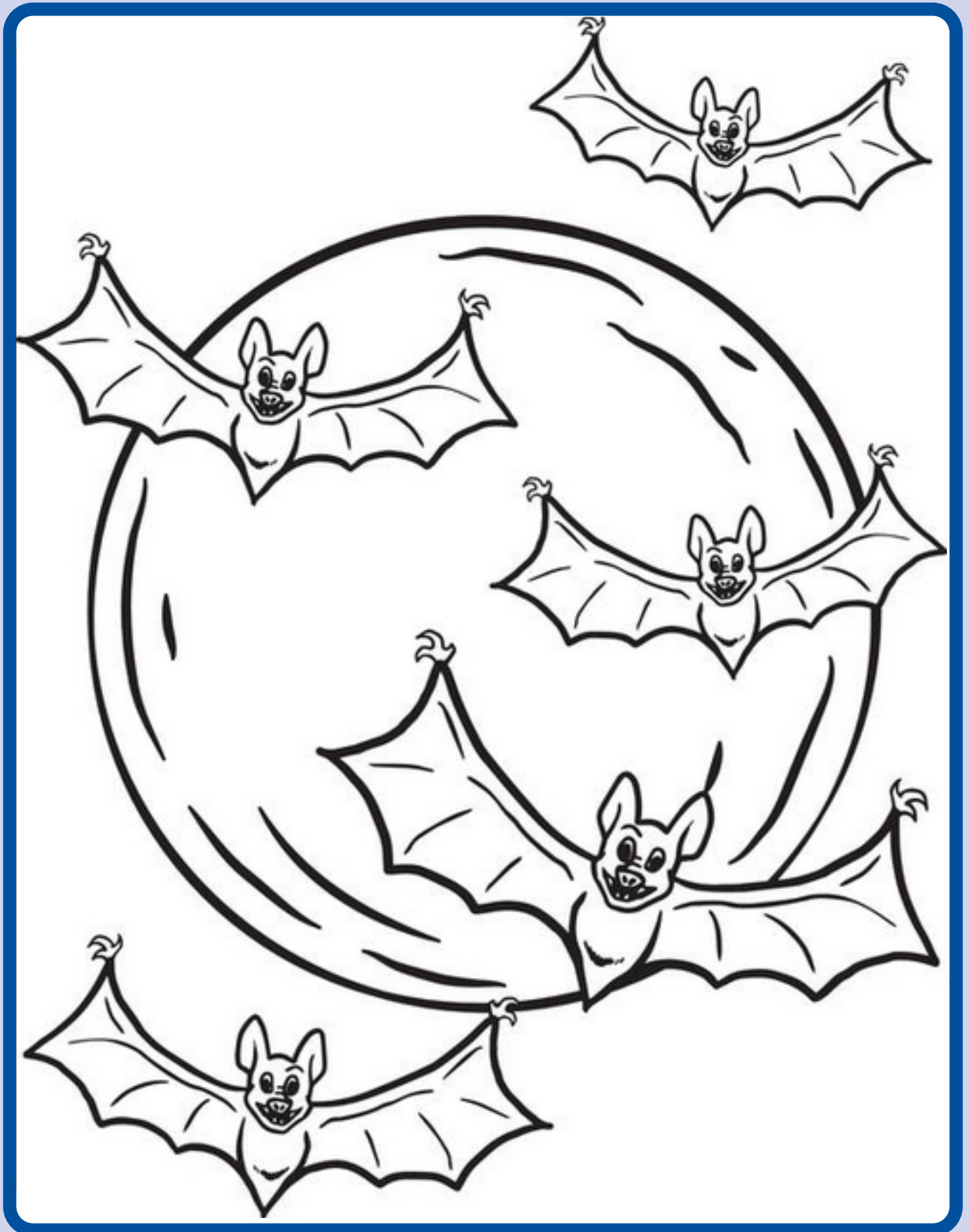
Microbat

Ecosystem

Flying Fox

Hibernation

COLOURING IN



FIND A WORD

In the night sky

H M I C R O B A T P W G U O O K G L J K
V N C L Q V R L G N S O W D K Z V Q D W
A E B I U L S W W U Q T Y U G C V X C Q
Q C N O C T U R N A L F R U H M B Y B K
Q T W L Y U P B O M A M M A L N R I D G
G A U M I C R O C L I M A T E I W U H K
D R U E C H O E S I Y F V C Y N Q F J T
W C R O E H M U I E A R S A P S J I H T
C R E T A C Z E Z Z O H E M K E O S O T
T P C H W H H N G W W T G P K C F H F N
R C O U B A F O K A W W D C O T Q I L D
E F S M T B Q D L T B F Q V W I P N Y E
E R Y B D I K I V O K A N Q B V O G I S
H U S J F T K E U O C D T G J O L B N V
O I T E N A O T H A C A Q F Z R L A G W
L T E O J T D H H D F F T R W O E T F I
L B M Q U E P O I X K A O I A U N G O N
O J T M H M E M B R A N E S O S F Z X G
W R S I R C L A W G R E C P K N G W O S
S Y N Z N M G P O L L I N A T I O N M D

Insectivorous

Microclimate

Echolocation

Tree hollows

Pollination

fishing bat

Membranes

Ecosystem

Nocturnal

Flying fox

Microbat

Habitat

Nectar

Megabat

Echoes

Pollen

Fruit

Mammal

Ears

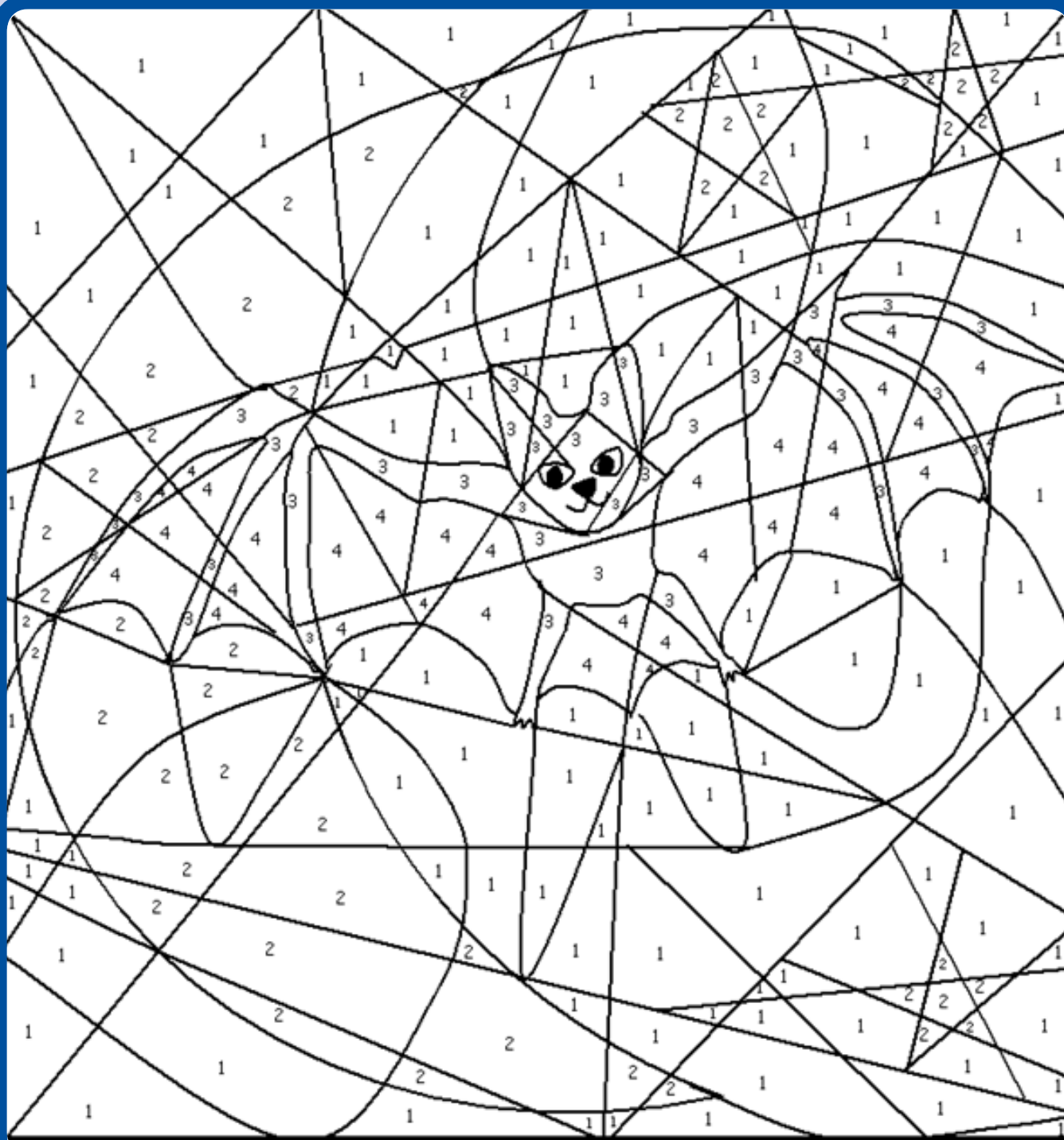
Thumb

Wings

Diet

Camp

PAINT BY NUMBERS



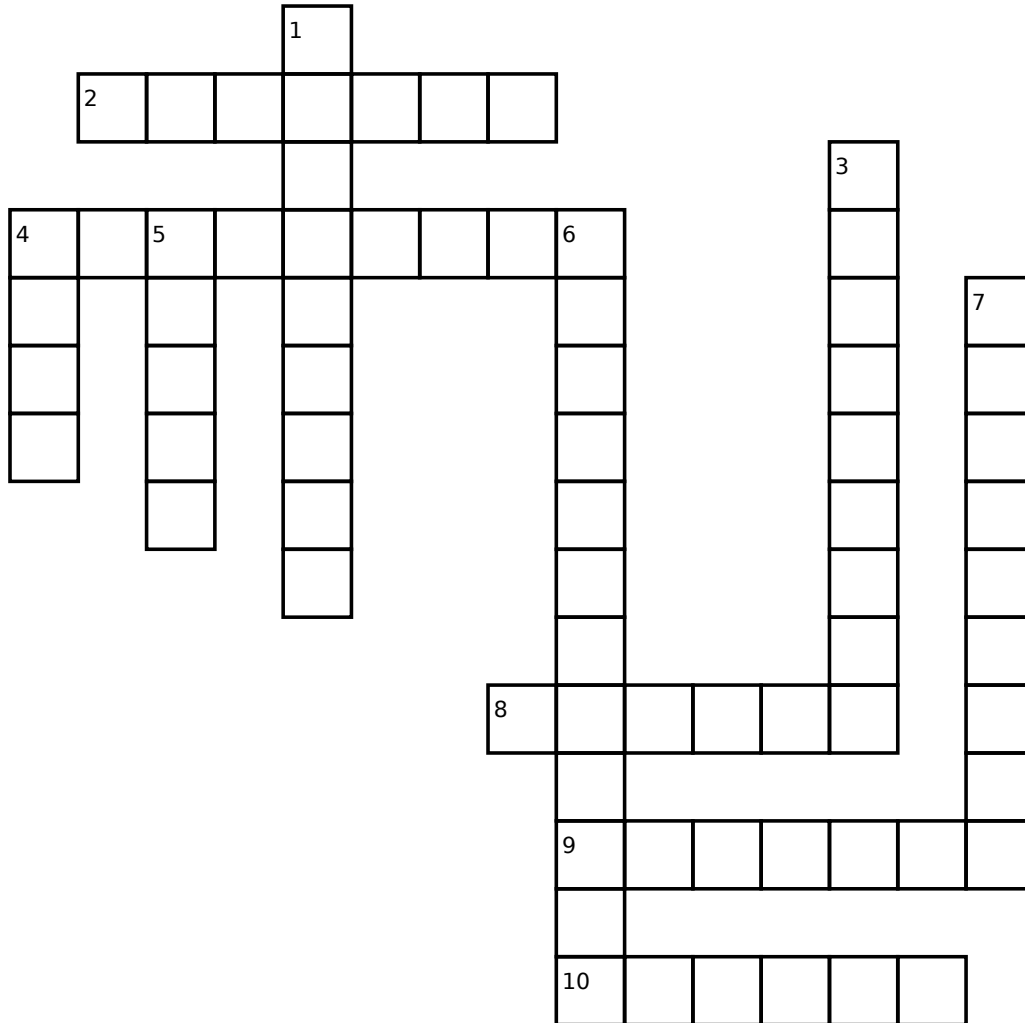
1 = Black

2 = Yellow

3 = Brown

4 = Grey

CROSSWORD



Down:

1. Flying foxes are also known as
3. the name given to animals that are active at night
4. Where flying fox's sleep during the day
5. Bats use these to hang upside down
6. Microbats use their large ears for
7. Hangs around in tree hollows, caves and stormwater drains

Across:

2. When animals move between food sources
4. an animal that eats another animal
8. All bats are
9. Microbats diets consist of a variety of
10. The main food of flying foxes

CREATE YOUR OWN BAT MASK

