

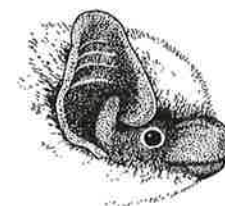
Name	Emergence	Flight characteristics	Echolocation call	Wingspan and weight	Other info
Noctule	Early in the evening just before dark (15 mins before sunset)	Fly high and fast in the open. May be seen swooping down to catch prey. Narrow pointed wings	Call with a slow repetition rate best heard at 20-25kHz. Sounds like a 'chip-chop'	32 - 45cm; 18 - 40g	One of the largest British bats. Favoured roosts are trees. Eats moths, beetles, mayflies, winged ants
Leisler's bat	Emerge at a similar time to noctules and often confused with them	Fly high and fast with shallow dives although may be seen close to the ground along well lit roads and lanes	Call with a slightly faster repetition rate to the noctule best heard at 25kHz. Similar call to noctule although less strident and less frequent 'chops'	26 - 32cm; 12 - 20g	Similar to the noctule but smaller and with shaggier fur. Roosts in trees and buildings. Eats flies, moths, caddis flies and beetles
Common pipistrelle	Around sunset	Very manoeuvrable flight with irregular twists and turns. Fly around street lamp height	Call with a medium repetition rate best heard at 45kHz. Sounds like 'wet slaps'	19 - 25cm; 3 - 8g	Very small with dark brown fur. Often roost in buildings and feed on midges, mosquitoes and other small insects. Most frequently heard bat
Soprano pipistrelle	Around sunset	Very manoeuvrable flight with irregular twists and turns. Fly around street lamp height. More associated with water	Call with a medium repetition rate best heard at 55kHz. Sounds like 'wet slaps'	19 - 25cm; 3 - 8g	Very small with dark brown fur. Often roost in buildings and feed on midges, mosquitoes and other small insects
Nathusius' pipistrelle	Around sunset	Very manoeuvrable flight with irregular twists and turns. Fly around street lamp height	Call with a medium repetition rate peaking at 39kHz. Sounds like 'wet slaps'	19 - 25cm; 3 - 8g	Rare species of pipistrelle only identified as breeding in the UK since 1997. Little is known about distribution



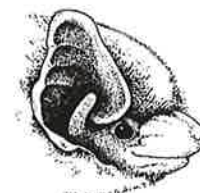
noctule



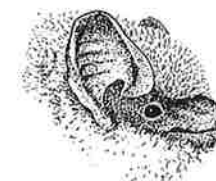
Leisler's bat



common pipistrelle

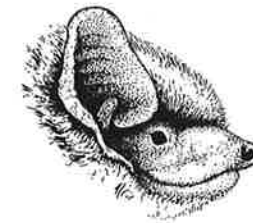


soprano pipistrelle



Nathusius' pipistrelle

Name	Emergence	Flight characteristics	Echolocation call	Wingspan and weight	Other info
Serotine	Around sunset	Broad wings and a leisurely, manoeuvrable flapping flight. Often flies at tree-top height close to vegetation	Call with slightly faster repetition rate to the noctule best heard at 25-30kHz. Irregular call with emphasis often on random beats	32 - 38cm; 15 - 35g	Larger bat that roosts in buildings. Eats mainly flies and moths at start of summer, moving on to chafers and dung beetles later
Daubenton's bat	Usually emerge later (40-50 mins after sunset)	Flies fast often over the surface of water. May be seen taking insects from the waters surface with their feet	Call with a fast repetition rate best heard at 45-50kHz. Sounds like a ball-bearing bouncing/Geiger counter/machine gun	24 - 27.5cm; 7 - 12g	Medium-sized bat. Roosts in trees, tunnels and bridges. Feeds on flies over lakes, rivers and ponds
Natterer's bat	Usually emerge late (40-60 mins after sunset)	Fly at slow-medium speed, often low to the ground and may be seen swooping up into the tree canopy. Often associated with woodland	Very quiet call with fast repetition rate peaking at 50kHz. Irregular call sounds like crumpled cellophane (very similar to Daubenton's bat)	24.5 - 30cm; 7 - 12g	Medium-sized bat with pinkish limbs. Roost in stone building, barns and trees. Feeds on flies, moths and spiders
Brown long-eared bat	Usually emerge when fully dark (45-65 mins after sunset)	Have a slow, hovering flight often close to trees	Very quiet call with a very fast repetition rate best heard at 35-50kHz. Difficult to pick up on detectors, may be seen instead	23 - 28.5cm; 6 - 12g	Medium-sized bat. Roosts in barns, churches and trees. Feeds on moths, beetles, flies, earwigs and spiders. One of the most common species



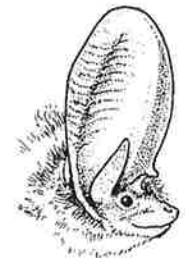
serotine



Daubenton's bat



Natterer's bat



brown long-eared bat

Illustrations by Tom McOwat

Other bat species that have been recorded in London include:

- Grey long-eared bats: very similar to brown long-eared bats but less common
- Brandt's and Whiskered bats: hard to differentiate and only a few records in London. Similar calls to Daubenton's bats although quieter.
- More information on all of the above species can be found on the species factsheets, available to download from the BCT website.