BIG BROWN BAT
NAME: *Eptesicus fuscus*

**CONSERVATION STATUS:**

- **EX**: extinct
- **EW**: extinct in wild
- **CR**: critically endangered
- **EN**: endangered
- **VU**: vulnerable
- **NT**: near threatened
- **LC**: least concern

**SIZE:** 4–5 inches

**WEIGHT:** .4–.9 ounces

**GROUP TERM:** cloud; colony

**NUMBER OF YOUNG:** 1–2

**HABITAT:** generalist; dark caves

**LIFESPAN:** 19–20 years

**DISTRIBUTION:**

*year-round*

---

**DESCRIPTION**

The only mammals capable of true flight, bats are one of the most widespread mammals in North America. Having adapted well to the presence of humans, the big brown bat can be found roosting and hibernating in barns, houses, churches, and caves. This nocturnal species plays an important role in maintaining insect populations, with each bat able to consume up to 5,000 bugs in a single night. Despite their reputation, bats are largely harmless and serve as bioindicators of the environment’s health.

**DIET**

An expert flier, the big brown bat uses echolocation to catch insects on the wing at dusk. This tiny creature uses its powerful jaws to crack through the exoskeleton of beetles, one of its favorite foods.

**THREATS**

Both big and little brown bats have been adversely affected by white-nose syndrome, a fungus that has killed over 5.5 million bats since 2006. Natural predators of the big brown bat include hawks and owls, snakes, raccoons, and house cats.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

- Big brown bats are one of the fastest bat species, capable of reaching speeds of up to 40 miles per hour.
- Hanging upside-down assists bats in digesting their prey!
- Big brown bats roost in maternal colonies of 20 to 100 adults, with females responsible for the care and feeding of young.

---


Cover Image: Alissa Pendorf | Thumbnail Image: Alissa Pendorf