ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES
EXHIBITS FOR CLASSROOMS

The Illinois Wildlife Series consists of three sets of wildlife exhibits for loan to schools throughout the state. Each set features three free-standing displays on owls, butterflies and moths, and bats. With each exhibit, a packet of hand-out flyers, activities, games, etc., is available to teachers for copying and using in their classroom.

The exhibits have been distributed mostly to schools in rural areas and smaller communities where there may be a greater need for supplementary educational programs. The following Regional Coordinators will be keeping the exhibits and materials on hand and will loan them out to educators as requested:

Sangamon County
Susan Shaw, Adams Wildlife Sanctuary
P.O. Box 20106, Springfield, IL61834 217-544-5781

Effingham County
Karan Greuel, Ballard Nature Center
5253 East U.S. 40, Altamont, IL 62411 618-483-6856

Macoupin County
Vicki Hedrick, 13901 Oak Drive,
Carlinville, IL 62626 217-854-2324

Clark County
Donna Clem, 17794 N 100th St.,
Marshall, IL 62441 217-382-4234

Richland County
Jane Peak, 3764 No. Meridian Rd.,
Olney, IL 62450 618-869-2367

McDonough County
Angella Moorehouse, 20381 E. 1100th St.,
Good Hope, IL 61438 309-456-3738

Massac County
Andrea Douglas, 208 E. 3rd St.
Brookport, IL 62910 618-564-2079

Champaign County
Sarah Livesay, Salt Fork Nature Center
Homer Lake, Homer, IL 61849 217-896-2455

Vermilion County Illinois Audubon Society 217-446-5085
425 B North Gilbert, Danville, IL 61832

Note: Teachers in adjecent counties can also use the displays.

This program is being funded by a grant received from the Ilinois Department of Natural Resources.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834 217-446-5085

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES DISPLAYS FOR CLASSROOM ENRICHMENT

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
217-446-5085

ATTENTION: REGIONAL COORDINATOR

Thanks for your willingness to serve as a coordinator for the IAS Wildlife Series.

This project consists of a series of exhibits and related learning activities for grades K-6. The purpose is to provide a supplementary classroom enrichment program about the wildlife of Illinois.
During this year you will receive 3 exhibits on the following topics: ILLINOIS OWLS, AMAZING BATS, and BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS. Included with the exhibit is a packet of informative flyers on the main topic, related activities and puzzles, which may be duplicated for student use.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE REGIONAL COORDINATOR

Promote the Wildlife Series in your area, by allowing teachers and other youth leaders know about its availability.

Schedule the exhibits.

Supply each educator with a set of sample flyers for clasroom use.
Keep original samples of each flyer in the packet.

Make sure all components of the exhibit are returned after each use.

Make minor repairs on exhibit whenever needed. For major repairs, return the entire exhibit to the IAS office.

Keep a record of the classrooms/groups where the exhibits are displayed (school, grade, number of students), and send such information to the IAS office in Danville.

Advertise the program in local newspapers articles, newletter, etc.
Mention the fact that this program is sponsored by the Illinois Audubon Society and funded by a grant from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Please send the news clippings to the IAS office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834
217-446-5085

AURA DUKE, EDUCATION CHAIRMAN, IAS, 35 BRAEBURN RD.
PARK FOREST, IL 60466 708-748-6407

ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES

AMAZING BATS

ACTIVITIES FLYERS

THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR STUDENTS IN GRADES K - 8.

PLEASE MAKE COPIES OF THE ENCLOSED FLYERS FOR CLASSROOM USE AND KEEP THE SAMPLE OF EACH FLYER IN THIS FOLDER FOR OTHER TEACHERS.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU. HOW ARE THE DISPLAYS BEING USED? HOW CAN WE IMPROVE THIS PROGRAM? PLEASE FILL OUT THE EVALUATION FORM OR MAIL A BRIEF REPORT TO:

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 2418
DANVILLE, IL 61834

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

IAS OFFERS PROGRAMS FOR CLASSROOMS AND OTHER YOUTH GROUPS. DESCRIPTIVE FLYERS AND REGISTRATION FORMS ARE ENCLOSED, OR MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE BALLARD NATURE CENTER AND FROM IAS.

JUNIOR WINTER BIRD FEEDER CHALLENGE

SET UP AND MAINTAIN A FEEDING STATION AT SCHOOL. STUDENTS ARE TO IDENTIFY AND LIST THE BIRDS AND OTHER WILDLIFE THAT VISIT THE FEEDERS FROM NOVEMBER TO FEBRUARY. THE RESULTS ARE SENT TO THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY. THE CLASS WILL THEN RECEIVE AN INTERESTING NEWSLETTER WITH THE RESULTS FROM SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE STATE AND A BEAUTIFUL CERTIFICATE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.
OVER 300 SCHOOLS PARTICIPATED LAST YEAR.

SEASONAL BIRD CENSUS

INVOLVE THE STUDENTS OR OTHER YOUTH GROUPS IN A MINI BIRD COUNT.

YOUTH INVOLVED IN CONSERVATION

ILLINOIS AUDUBON WILL SPONSOR A GROUP OR AN INDIVIDUAL STUDENT IN SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS.
SOME EXAMPLES: A 5th GRADE CLASS IN CHICAGO STUDIED THE INVASION OF THE ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE; HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHICAGO HEIGHTS LEARNED ABOUT THE DECLINE IN BLUEBIRD POPULATION AND CONSTRUCTED NESTING BOXES FOR A BLUEBIRD TRAIL; HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PLAINFIELD STUDIED THE BIRDS AT THE LAKE RENWICK ROOKERY AND SERVED AS GUIDES AT THE PRESERVE. THEY ALSO CONSTRUCTED A TOPOGRAPHIC MAP.

FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING THE ABOVE PROGRAMS CONTACT THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O.BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834 217-446-5085

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES - DISPLAYS FOR CLASSROOM ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS

A series of displays on the willife of Illinois is being made available for classroom use. The free-standing exhibits feature large photos and informative text on a variety of topics most frequently used during classroom enrichment programs. The displays are mostly adapted for grades 2 to 6. Information flyers on the main topic, related activities and puzzles may be duplicated for student use. The following displays are being offered: "Amazing Bats", "Owls. the Silent Hunters" and "Butterflies and Moths". Additional topics may be added to the series.

The exhibits will be distributed mostly to schools in rural areas where there seems to be a great need for supplementary enrichment and educational programs. This project is being funded by a grant received from the Illinois Depatment of Natural Resources, through its Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund.

Teachers, principals, parents and youth leaders may recommend a qualifying school by submitting an application form.

****

ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES APPLICATION FORM DATE _____

CHECK WHICH DISPLAYS ARE BEING REQUESTED BATS _____ OWLS _____ BUTTERFLIES _____

SCHOOL _____

ADDRESS _____ ZIP _____

PHONE (_____) _____ COUNTY _____

SPONSORING TEACHER /PRINCIPAL _____ GRADE _____

NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS & STUDENTS IN GRADES 2 TO 6 _____

DESCRIBE HOW THE DISPLAY (S) ARE TO BE USED _____

_____

_____

_____

DONATION (OPTIONAL) _____

PERSON SUBMITTING THIS APPLICATION _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ ZIP _____

PHONE (_____) _____

PLEASE MAIL TO: ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834
PHONE - 217-446-5085

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES DISPLAYS FOR CLASSROOM ENRICHMENT

ATTENTION: REGIONAL COORDINATOR _____

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Schedule the exhibits.

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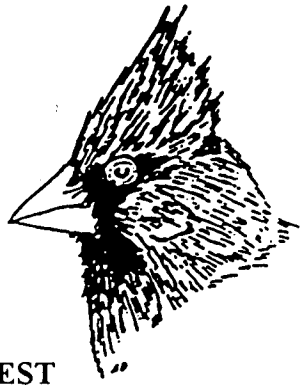
Advertise the program in local newspapers articles, newletter, etc. Mention the fact that this program is sponsored by the Illinois Audubon Society and funded by a grant from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Please send the news clippings to the IAS office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834
217-446-5085

AURA DUKE, EDUCATION CHAIRMAN, IAS, 35 BRAEBURN RD.
PARK FOREST, IL 60466 708-748-6407

ATTENTION: All Teachers, Youth Leaders, Home Schooling Groups



YOUTH INVOLVED IN CONSERVATION

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

JUNIOR WINTER BIRD FEEDER CHALLENGE

THE FEEDER CHALLENGE IS A NATURE STUDY PROJECT TO INTEREST STUDENTS IN THE BIRDS OF ILLINOIS AND ENCOURAGE THEM TO PROVIDE FOOD AND SHELTER FOR WINTERING BIRDS.

Do you want to involve your students in a new and exciting winter bird feeder survey? Have them set up a feeding station in a corner of the school yard, preferably near a window for easy viewing. Help them identify and record the birds that visit the feeders during the cold months from November to February. At the end of the challenge period, the results are sent to the Illinois Audubon Society for compilation.

It will be fun for the students to learn what other teams throughout Illinois have seen at their feeders during the survey. How many total species were reported? Which team tabulated the most birds? What was the rarest bird seen, and by which team? In May, each team receives a newsletter with the results of the project, and a special IAS Certificate of Accomplishment. The Winter Feeder Challenge is targeted for 3rd to 6th grade, but may be easily adapted for children of younger ages, or for older youth.

Each teacher or team leader will receive a Challenge packet, which includes a full-color bird identification poster, and directions and tabulation forms. A 15-minute introductory slide program is also available on loan for classroom use as requested.

Feeders and a supply of birdseed and suet, which are needed for the project, will sometimes be supplied by Audubon chapters, garden clubs, or other civic and service organizations. Ask them to sponsor your classroom or youth group!

DON'T DELAY.....REGISTER YOUR CLASS TODAY!!

JUNIOR WINTER BIRD FEEDER CHALLENGE

School:_____ Grade:_____

Address:_____ County:_____

_____ Zip:_____

Teacher or Leader:_____ No. of Students:_____

Donation (Optional)_____ Mail to: ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 2418
DANVILLE, IL 61834

Join the I.A.S. Youth Seasonal Bird Census Program Today!!!

It's Educational and it's Fun!!!

Drawing by Gary L. Willard

ATTENTION TEACHERS, SCOUT AND 4-H OR OTHER YOUTH LEADERS !!!

JOIN THIS NATURE ACTIVITY DESIGNED ESPECIALLY TO INTEREST YOUTH IN OUR NATIVE BIRDS. IT'S EASY, AND THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY WILL PROVIDE THE MATERIALS YOU NEED TO PARTICIPATE.

YOUR GROUP CAN GATHER DATA AT A REGULAR MEETING, OR ON A SPECIAL FIELD TRIP. A SET OF SLIDES OF COMMON ILLINOIS BIRDS IS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR USE AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT.

EACH YOUTH LEADER WILL RECEIVE A BOOKLET, "TEACHING KIDS ABOUT BIRDS," A FULL-COLOR IDENTIFICATION CHART, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SEASONAL BIRD CENSUS.

YOU MAY CHOOSE TO COUNT IN AUTUMN, WINTER, OR SPRING--OR MORE THAN ONE SEASON, IF YOU LIKE. SUMMARY SHEETS ARE TO BE RETURNED BY THE DATE SPECIFIED. AFTER ALL THE DATA IS COMPILED, YOU WILL RECEIVE A SUMMARY OF ALL OF THE BIRDS COUNTED THROUGHOUT THE STATE BY VARIOUS YOUTH GROUPS. IN ADDITION, YOU WILL RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE WHICH CAN BE DUPLICATED FOR ALL PARTICIPATING YOUTH IN YOUR GROUP.

TO REGISTER, PLEASE FILL OUT THE INFORMATION BELOW AND SEND TO THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY OFFICE.

I.A.S. YOUTH SEASONAL BIRD CENSUS PROGRAM

Leader Name:_____ Group:_____

Address:_____ ZIP_____

Interested in: Fall Count (October) Winter Count (Jan-Feb) Spring Count (April-May) (circle choices)

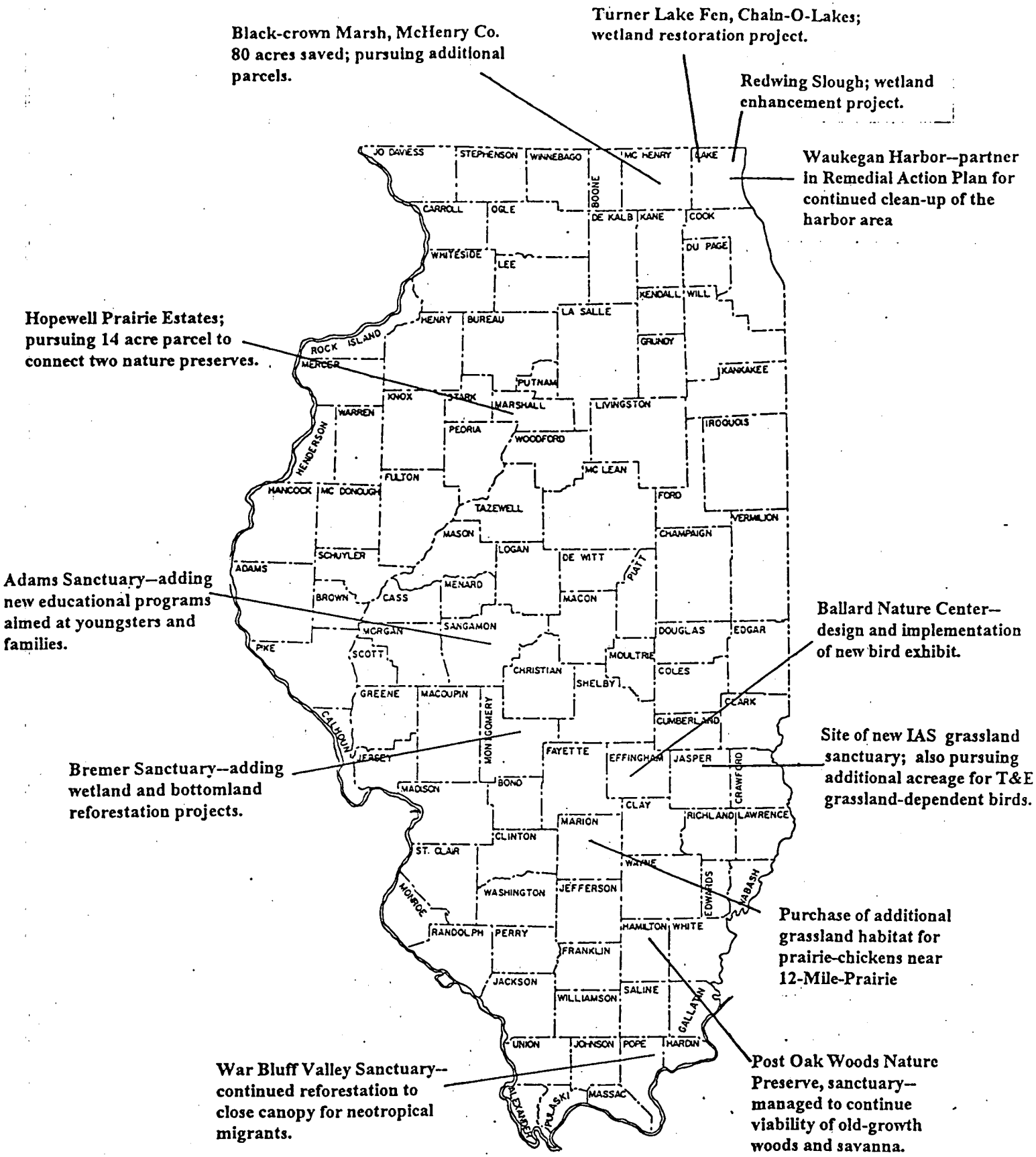
Mail to: Illinois Audubon Society, PO Box 2418, Danville, IL 61834

WHY SHOULD YOU SUPPORT THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY?

Projects which IAS has supported or fought against, as needed, from the 1960's through the 1990's:

1961 Fund Drive for the Prairie Chicken Foundation, of which IAS was a founding partner
1962 Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle protection campaigns
1963 Pesticide Control Bill; Nature Preserves Bill; Conservation District Bill; Fought stripmining in Kickapoo State Park
1964-65 Wilderness Bill; Anti-billboard and Anti-litter campaigns
1966 Lake Michigan Shoreline campaign and Illinois Prairie Path
1967 Eagles, Hawks and Owls education campaign
1968 Bluebird campaign; Save Allerton Park campaign
1969 Goose Lake Prairie campaign
1970 Rachel Carson Audubon Camp Scholarship; "Buck for the Prairie" campaigns
1971 Middlefork River campaign; additional Acres for the Dunes
1972 "Buck for the Prairie" campaign for St. Stephan's Cemetery Prairie
1973 Acre for an Eagle Campaign; Dole Sanctuary
1974 Little Black Slough, Beall Woods, and Carpenter Park (Springfield) campaigns
1975 Anti-hunting in state parks; Peregrine Falcon campaign; Rosalie Comment Heron Sanctuary
1976 Illinois Bottle Bill campaign; Middlefork River campaign
1977 Banner Marsh; Oak Valley Eagle Sanctuary (organized collection of money from school children over the state; Saved trees for eagles at Savanna Army Depot; Opposed ORV's at Sand Ridge State Forest
1978 Opposed timber cutting in state parks
1979 Developed "These Precious Few" poster for Il. Endangered Species with IDOC
1980 Co-sponsored state-wide Non-game Symposium
1981 Added acreage to Adams Wildlife Sanctuary
1982 Rice Lake-Banner Marsh campaign
1983 Illinois River and Shawnee National Forest campaigns
1984 Co-sponsored Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop; pushed for Non-Game Check-off Fund
1985 Helped develop Shawnee NF Management Plan; Lake Calumet Marsh campaign
1986 Bremer Sanctuary
1987 Lake Renwick Heronry campaign
1988 Ft. Sheridan campaign
1989 Opposed Bartlett Balefill; Shawnee Wilderness Areas campaign
1990 Wetlands Protection campaign
1991 Educational programs at Adams Sanctuary
1992 War Bluff Sanctuary
1993 Published "Bald Eagle in Illinois"; participated in Conservation Congress
1994 Merrill Sanctuary; Worked for conversion of Joliet Arsenal to Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie
1995 Midewin campaign; Sand Lake campaign
1996 Addition to War Bluff Sanctuary; Helped develop Illinois Wildlife and Nature Viewing Guide; Calumet Ecological Park campaign; Opposed Yorkhouse Road extension
1997 Traveling Library Displays; Jr. Birdfeeder Challenge; Rookery Park project at Lk. Renwick; celebrated 100 years of conservation action
1998 Preservation of old-growth Post Oak Woods Sanctuary; expanded Traveling Library Displays &Jr. Birdfeeder Challenge; other land acquisition initiatives
1999 Preservation of 80 acres of Black-crown Marsh in McHenry County
2000 Acquisition of critical habitat for grassland birds in Jasper County; continued wetland preservation

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 2418
DANVILLE, IL 61834



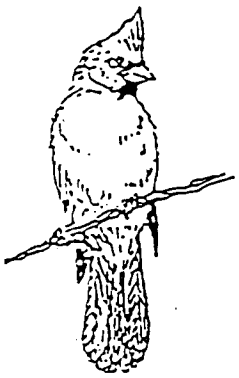
CURRENT ILLINOIS AUDUBON PROJECTS

SAMPLE

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

AN INVITATION TO JOIN ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY .....

Help us speak with a stronger voice in Illinois conservation issues.
Contribute to the management of our sanctuaries.
Support our efforts in conservation education.
Enjoy field trips and get to know other IAS members.



Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____ County _____

Phone _____ Dues include the quarterly magazine, ILLINOIS AUDUBON, and the newsletter, CARDINAL NEWS.

INDIVIDUAL	$20	SUPPORTING	$75	EAGLE CLUB	$500
FAMILY	$25	SUSTAINING	$100	CARDINAL CLUB	$1000
CONTRIBUTING	$50	STUDENT	$12	CORPORATE	$500

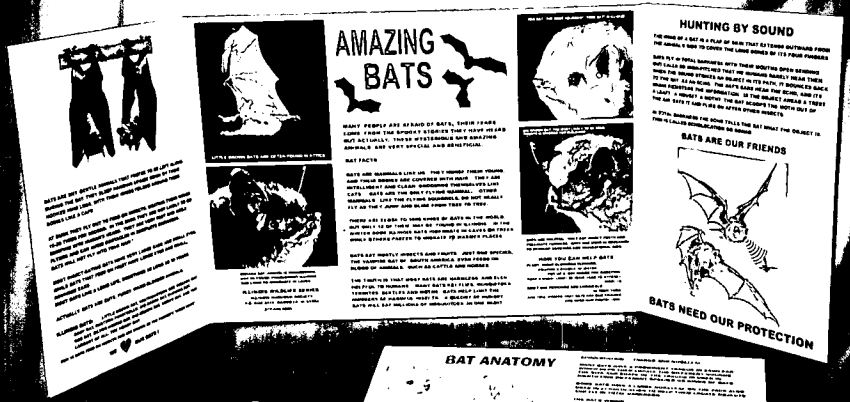
TEMPORARY MEMBERSHIP RECEIPT

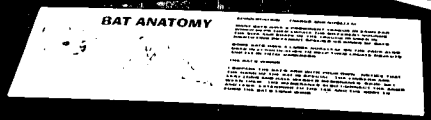
NAME _____

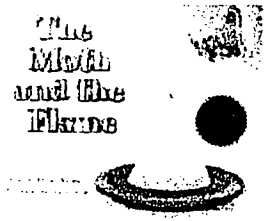
DUES _____ DATE _____

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

PO BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834


AMAZING BATS
HUNTING BY SOUND
BATS ARE OUR FRIENDS
BATS NEED OUR PROTECTION

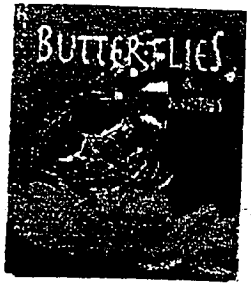

BAT ANATOMY



Butterflies and Moths Books and Videos

- Amazing Butterflies and Moths by John Still. 1991
- Big Butterfly Book (A Nutshell Book) by Susanne Whayne. 1995
- Butterflies (A First Discovery Book by Gallinard Jeunesse. 1995
- Butterflies and Moths (Crabapples) by Bobbie Kalman. 1994
- Butterflies and Moths (True Books Animals) by Larry Brimner. 1999
- Butterflies and Moths (Usborn First Nature) by Rosamund Cox. 1980
- Butterflies and Moths: A Guide to the More Common American Species (Golden Guides) by Robert T. Mitchell. 1987
- Butterflies' Promise by Julie Ovenelll-Carter.
- Butterflies for Kids (Wildlife for Kids).
- Butterfly Alphabet Book by Brian Cassie.
- Butterfly Boy by Virginia L. Kroll.
- Butterfly Garden by Tekulsky, Mathew. 1985
- Butterfly House by Eve Bunting.
- Butterfly Seeds by Mary Watson. 1995
- Butterfly Story by Anca Harition. 1995
- Charlie the Caterpillar by Dom DeLuise. 1990
- Crinkleroot's Guide to Knowing Butterflies and Moths by Jim Arnosky. 1996
- From Caterpillar to Butterfly by Deborah Heiligman.
- Monarch Butterfly by Gail Gibbons.
- Monarch Magic! Butterfly Activities and Nature Discoveries by Lynn Rosenblatt. 1998
- Moth and the Flame (History Starts Here) by Dylan Bolduc. 2000.
- Peterson First Guide to Butterflies and Moths by Paul A. Opier.
- Where Butterflies Grow by Joanne Ryder. 1989

- Audubon Society's Butterflies for Beginners (Video). 1996
- Magic School Bus - Butterflies. (Video)



Bat Books and Videos

- Amazing Bats by Frank Greenaway. 1991
- America's Neighborhood Bats by Merlin D. Tuttle. 1997
- Bat by Caroline Arnold. 1996
- Bat Jamboree by Kathi Appelt. 1996
- Bats by Gail Gibbons.
- Bats by Joyce Milton.
- Bats and Other Animals of the Night by Joyce Milton.
- Bat's Surprise by Foster and Erickson. 1993
- Loose Tooth by Steven Kroll. 1984
- Stellaluna by Janell Cannon. 1993
- Bats. (Video) Starring Lou Phillips. Director Louis Morneau.
- The Magic School Bus Going Batty (Video) by Nancy E. Krulik.

Owl Books and Videos

- All About Owls by Jim Arnosky.
- Barn Owls by Tony Johnston. 2000.
- Book of North American Owls by Helen Sattler. 1998
- Good Night Owl by Pat Hutchins. 1972
- Night Creatures by Sylvaine Perols. 1998
- North American Owls by Paul Johsgard. 1997
- Owl Babies by Martin Waddell. 1992
- Owl Moon by Jane Yolen. 1987
- Owlbert by Nicholas Harris. 1989
- Owly by Mike Thaler. 1982
- Owls Aren't Wise & Bats Aren't Blind by Warner Shedd. 2000
- Owls in the Family by Farley Mowat.
- Screech Owls Northern Adventure by Roy MacGregor.
- Animals of the Night (Video). 1988
- Strange Creatures of the Night (Video).1973

ILLINOIS BATS: THEY'RE OUR FRIENDS

Are you afraid of bats? Do you think that they are "dirty?" Have you heard that they will get tangled in your hair, or bite without warning? If so, please read on--and learn bat facts, rather than fiction!

Many people have an irrational fear of these unique mammals, and are ready to kill any that they see. Yet bats are among our most beneficial wildlife, and deserve not only our thanks for controlling many insect pests, but also our admiration and protection. Stories of blood-sucking vampires and rabid bats have long fueled misunderstandings about these nocturnal creatures, which--in Illinois--are not too likely to be flying on Halloween Eve. They are much more apt to be encountered on summer evenings, as they chase insects which are attracted to street lights.

While there are about 1,000 species of bats in the world, only twelve kinds live in our state for all or part of the year. All of them are insect-eaters and feed on mosquitoes, as well as many crop-damaging corn borer and cutworm moths. A single bat may eat 3,000 or more of these pests each night that insects are active! They locate their prey by means of echolocation, emitting high frequency sounds which humans cannot hear. These sounds bounce off the insects and are picked up by the bats' sensitive ears. This "sonar" system helps bats locate food in total darkness, and also avoid larger objects, including people!

Bats are our only flying mammals. They use the webbing between the "fingers" of their wings and between their hind feet and tail to scoop up insects while flying, thus eating in flight. Their accuracy is remarkable, and a whole colony of bats feeding in an area can decimate the mosquito population. This is one reason that people have begun placing bat houses around their homes.

Like other mammals, bats give birth to living young, and the mothers feed their offspring milk. Females of many bat species form nursery colonies in summer, where the young are born and cared for until ready for flight--usually in three to five weeks. The young stay behind in the roost while the mothers forage for insects at night. Most female bats have only a single young each year, but some species have more. Red bats may have up to four "pups." For being such small mammals, bats are rather long-lived. They can live up to 25 years of age in the wild!

Because Illinois bats feed entirely on insects, they must either hibernate or migrate to warmer climates when autumn brings frost and the insects begin to disappear. Bats which hibernate frequently gather in colonies in attics or hollow trees. In southwestern Illinois, they use caves. They tend to use the same hibernating places year after year, but how they locate and choose them remains a mystery. When bats use the same areas for many years, the floors of their roosting areas become covered with whitish droppings known as guano. In many areas of the world, bat guano is collected as a valuable fertilizer. During the War of 1812, bat guano from caves was used to make gunpowder!

Compared with the fruit-eating bats of the tropics (often called flying foxes,) our bats are small. Most Illinois bats are only two to four inches long, with wingspans of up to twelve inches. Most weigh less than an ounce!

Bats need friends. Like many other kinds of wildlife, bats are disappearing because the habitats they need to survive are being destroyed. Dead trees are cut, buildings are razed, forests are logged, and whole colonies of bats are sometimes displaced when favorite roosting areas are eradicated. In winter, people may enter caves and disturb the hibernating bats, causing them to use up precious energy reserves. Many bats die as a result of such activity. In recent years, bat conservation organizations have formed to educate people about the beneficial qualities of bats, and to work for bat protection. Bat houses are now commonplace in many areas, and gates have been erected to prevent entrance into caves and mines needed by bats for hibernation. You can help bats by spreading the facts--rather than the myths--about them, and by putting up a bat house, or joining a bat conservation group.

Bat Facts:

1. Illinois bats eat insects. Many tropical bats feed on nectar, fruit, and even small fish, frogs, or birds. Of 1,000 species worldwide, only three feed on blood, and they do not attack people. They feed by lapping the blood of cattle or other animals which oozes from a small puncture in the skin. They do not kill their hosts!

2. Only a tiny number (less than .05%) of bats carry rabies. Rabies is more common in raccoons, skunks, and unvaccinated pet dogs. Unlike other animals infected with rabies, bats are very seldom aggressive.

3. Bats are not dirty. They are very clean, spending a lot of time grooming themselves. A colony of bats does not represent a health risk, and should not be destroyed.

4. Bats are not blind. They can see very well in the dark, but insectivorous bats rely on sonar for finding prey. (Tropical bats have very large eyes and use them to find fruits and other foods.)

5. All bats are protected by law, and should not be bothered. Bats found on the ground should not be handled, as they may be sick, and are likely to bite in self-defense.

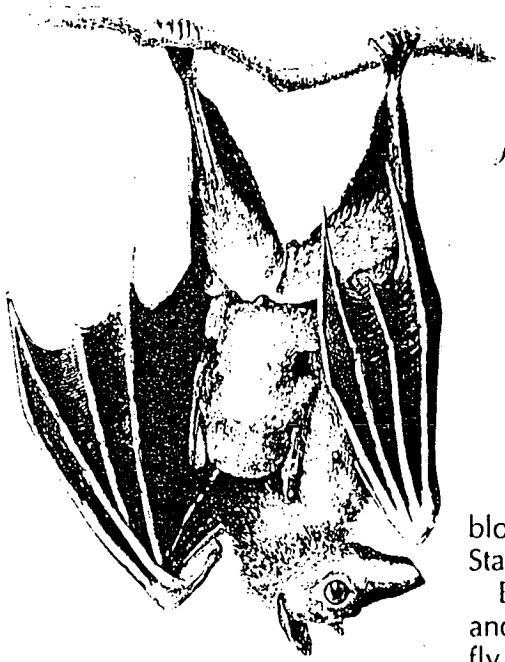
The Bats Found in Illinois:

Federally Endangered Species: Indiana bat, Gray bat
State Endangered Species: Southeastern bat, Rafinesque's (Big-eared) bat
Uncommon: Keen's bat
Commonly found, hibernate in winter: Big brown, Little brown, Eastern pipistrel
Common to uncommon, migratory (found in Illinois only in summer): Evening bat, Red bat, Hoary bat, Silver-haired bat

If you have a "bat problem" in your house, contact your IDNR heritage biologist, or the IDNR office in Springfield. (217) 785-8774. You may also contact Dr. Joyce E. Hofmann, bat specialist at the Illinois Natural History Survey in Urbana. (217) 244-2366. Information is available from all of these sources on "batproofing" your home.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 2418
DANVILLE, IL 61834

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT BATS



Bats raise their young in "nurseries," leaving them at home at night while they forage for insects. They make several trips out each evening in order to find food for the young. In just three to seven weeks, the young are able to fly and catch their own food.

The teeth of bats are tiny, but needle-sharp. If mistreated, they bite in self-defense like any other animals. The much-publicized Vampire Bat of Central and South America punctures or shaves the skin of cattle and other large animals and feeds on their blood. No bats inhabiting the United States feed in this way.

Bats have exceptional skill in flying and avoiding hazards in the air. They fly with great speed, and can detect and avoid the smallest or thinnest of objects. Their sonar system is perfected for finding food in the dark, and they may catch more than 200 insects in less than an hour.

Their habit of eating insects makes them very valuable to us. The Little Brown Bat favors mosquitoes, eating hundreds of them each summer evening. The Big Brown Bat feasts on June beetles, click beetles, mayflies, caddisflies, lacewings, and parasitic wasps.

Bats are difficult to tell apart unless they can be observed close-up. Size, shapes, and sizes of ears, noses, etc. are the kinds of things which separate one species from another. The smallest Illinois bat is the Eastern Pipestrelle, which measures about 3 inches from nose to tail, and weighs only one-sixth of an ounce. Our largest bat is the Hoary Bat, with a wingspan of up to 13 inches. The most common large bat is the Big Brown Bat, measuring 4 to 5 inches long, and having a wingspread of about one foot.

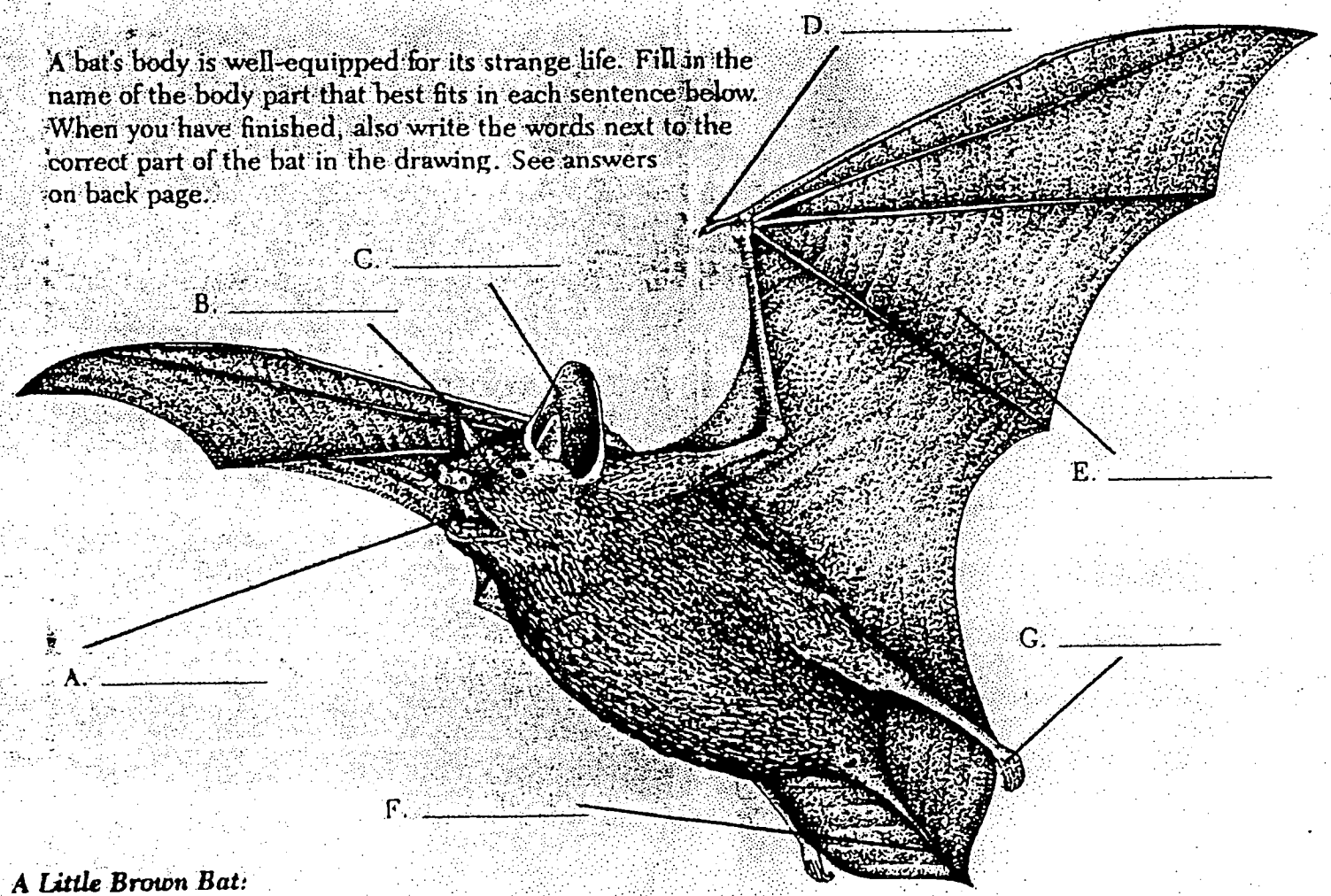
While bats are far from attractive, they are certainly not creatures to be feared. Their unusual feeding habits, agility in flight, and remarkable sonar system make them some of nature's most fascinating animals!

— R.R. #1, Box 276
Georgetown, IL 61846

AMAZING BATS

Mouth, Ears, Thumb, Eyes, Tail, Hind Feet, Wings

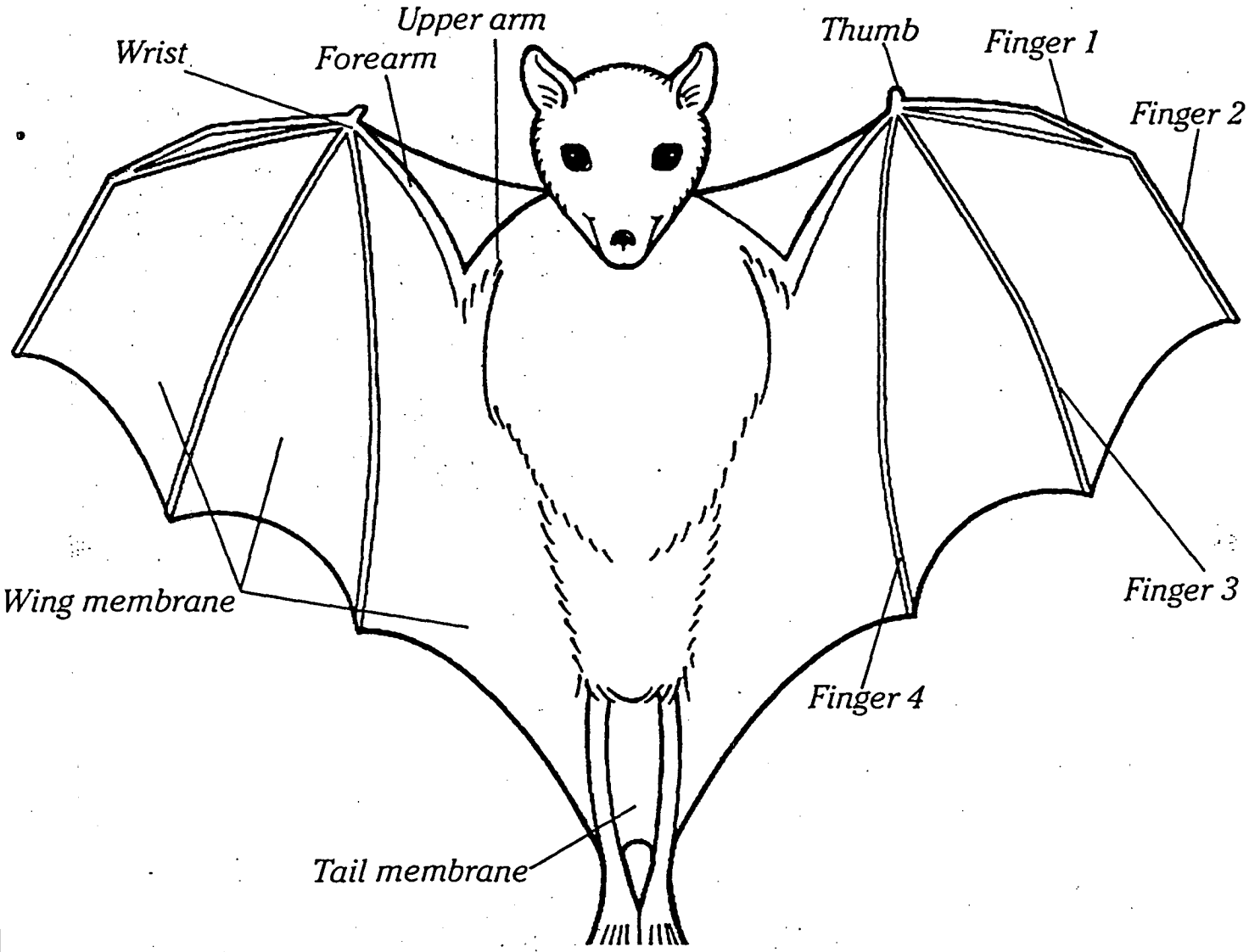
A bat's body is well-equipped for its strange life. Fill in the name of the body part that best fits in each sentence below. When you have finished, also write the words next to the correct part of the bat in the drawing. See answers on back page.



A Little Brown Bat:

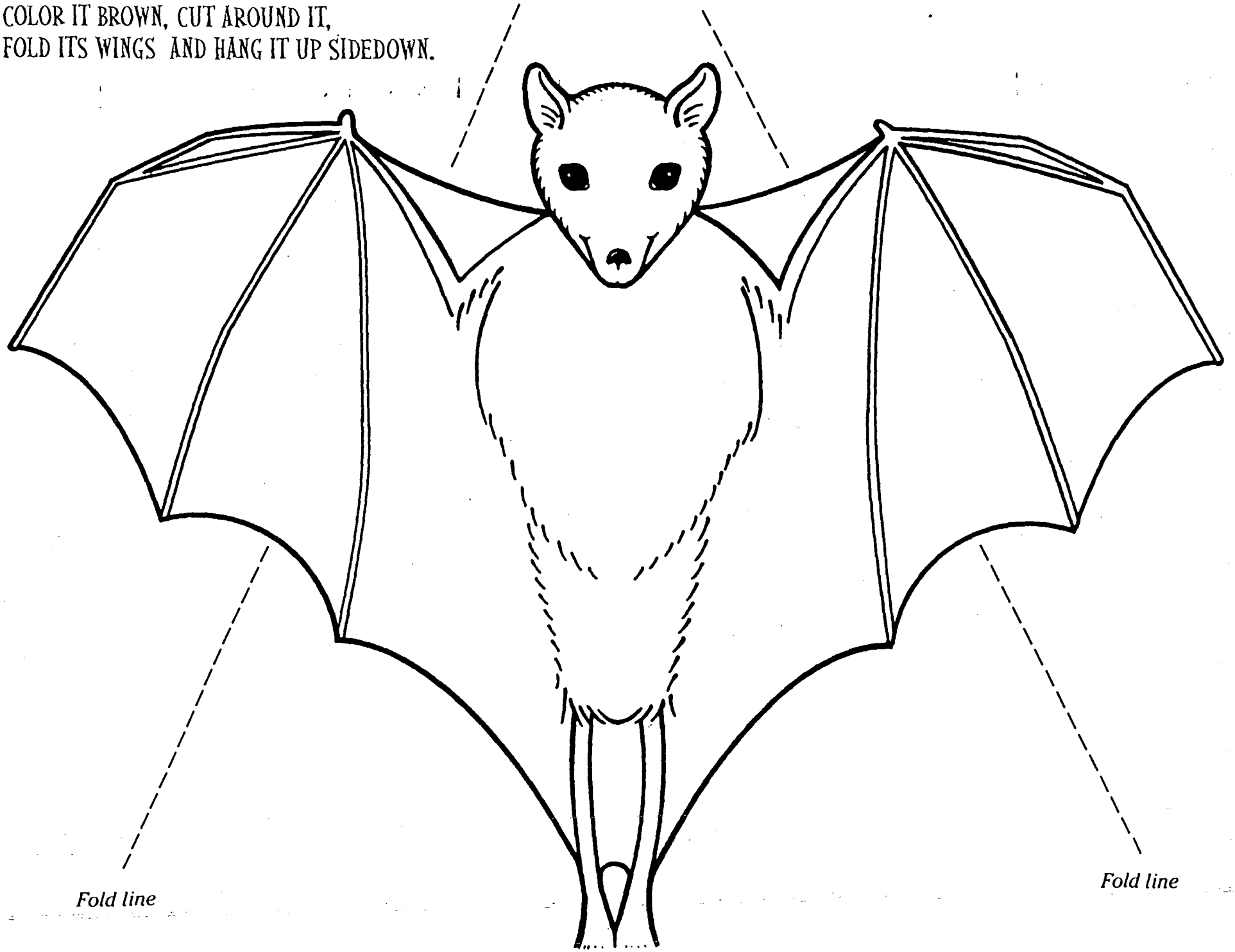
1. hangs by its _____ from the wall of the cave.
2. has a membrane covering the long fingers of its "hands" to form _____.
3. cannot find insects in the dark if its _____ is closed.
4. has _____ that work best in poor light.
5. uses the sharp claw on its _____ to help it climb walls.
6. curves its _____ to scoop up flying insects.
7. locates insects in the dark with its _____.

Dolores R. Santodiquido



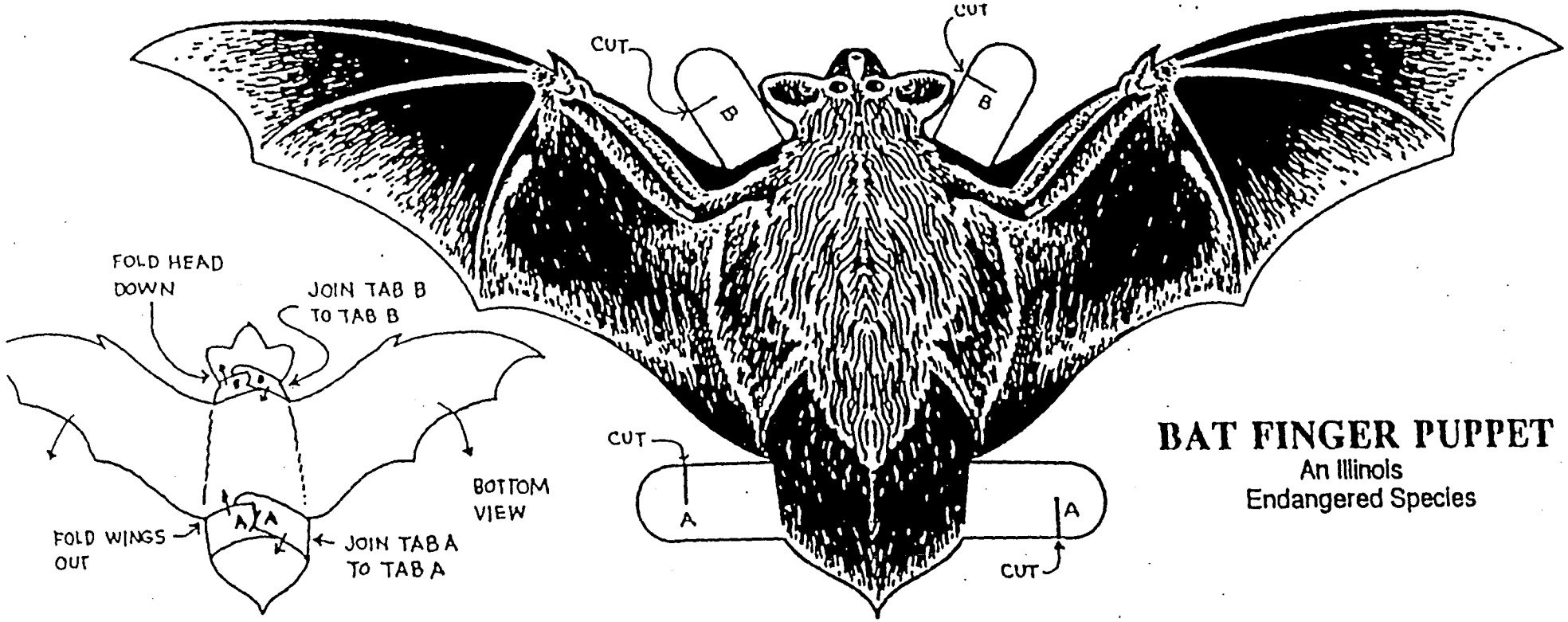
Anatomy of a Bat

MAKE A BAT
COLOR IT BROWN, CUT AROUND IT,
FOLD ITS WINGS AND HANG IT UP SIDEDOWN.

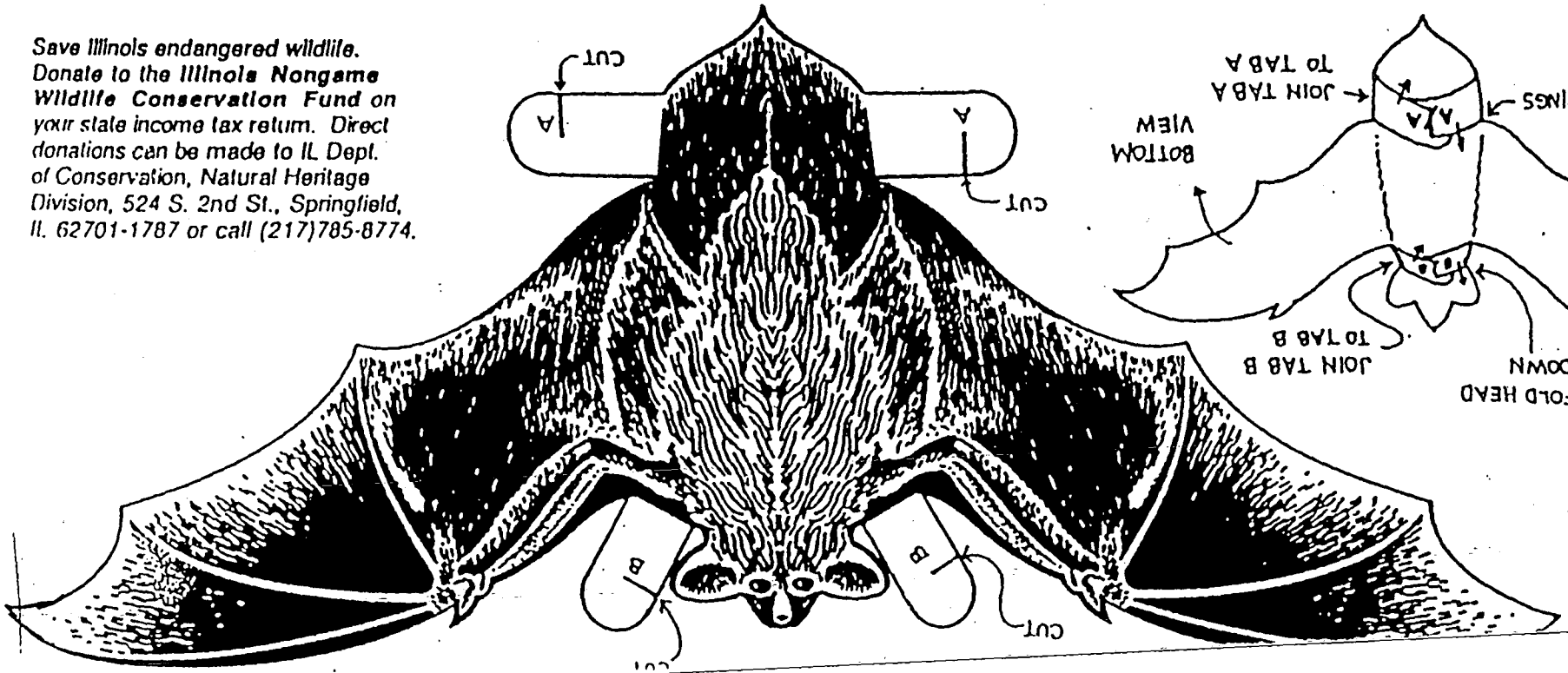


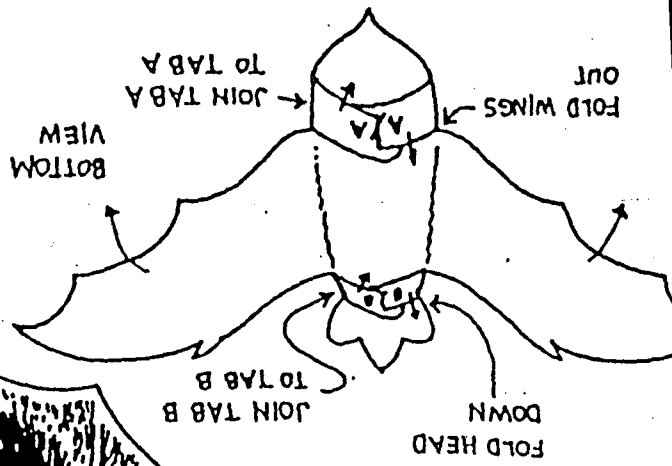
BAT FINGER PUPPET

An Illinois
Endangered Species



*Save Illinois endangered wildlife. Donate to the **Illinois Nongame Wildlife Conservation Fund** on your state income tax return. Direct donations can be made to IL Dept. of Conservation, Natural Heritage Division, 524 S. 2nd St., Springfield, IL 62701-1787 or call (217)785-8774.*





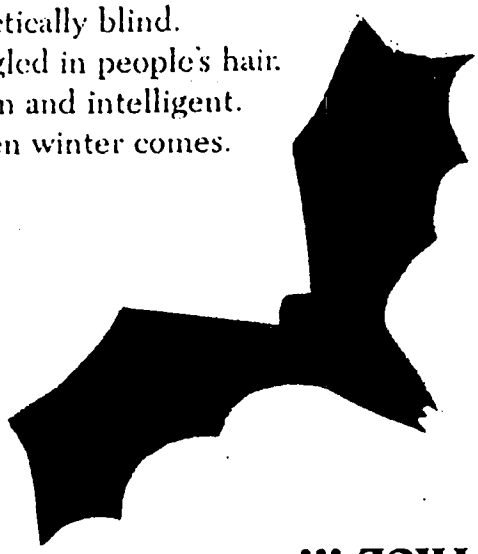
AMAZING BATS

Facts and Fictions: A Quiz

Let's see if you have let your feelings get in the way of truly understanding bats. Some of the statements below tell you things about bats that are true. Circle *yes* after them. The other statements are stories you may have heard, but aren't true. Circle *no* after these "fictions."

BATS:

1. Are the world's only flying mammals.	Yes	No
2. Need to drink human blood.	Yes	No
3. Fly mainly at night.	Yes	No
4. Are practically blind.	Yes	No
5. Get tangled in people's hair.	Yes	No
6. Are clean and intelligent.	Yes	No
7. Die when winter comes.	Yes	No



ONLY 1, 3, AND 6 ARE TRUE !!!

AMAZING BATS

FACTS ABOUT BATS

Some Answers to Facts and Fictions

1. Bats are mammals. They nurse their young and their bodies are covered with hair. Some other mammals, such as flying squirrels, can glide through the air. But bats are the only flying mammals.

2. There are about 900 kinds of bats in the world, more than any other group of mammals except rodents. Yet only one kind, the vampire bat of South and Central America, ever feeds on human blood. But it usually feeds on the blood of large animals such as cattle and horses. So even the vampire bat does not need to drink human blood.

3. Mosquitoes, moths, and many other kinds of flying insects come out at night. Very few animals are equipped to capture them in the dark. Bats, flying at night, have this large supply of insects practically to themselves.

4. Most bats have trouble seeing in bright light. But in the dim light of dusk when they hunt, or in the caves where they roost, their eyesight is pretty good.

5. Bats are such sensitive fliers that they can detect tiny insects far away in the darkness. They are not likely to go bumping into a human head!

6. Bats take good care of their bodies, often grooming themselves like cats. Scientists say bats are so intelligent they can be taught tricks like dogs.

7. Most bats live a long time, sometimes as long as 30 years. In the south, they may be active year round. In the north, they hibernate in caves or trees, and some migrate to warmer places.

What is your score?

7—You are a champion batter.

4-6—You are echolocating on target.

0-3—You are flying upside down. Straighten up!

BAT GAME

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

BIGEARS
CAVE
FRUITEATING
FURRY
HANGUPSIDEDOWN
HIBERNATE
INSECTIVOROUS
MAMMAL
NOCTURNAL
SONAR
VAMPIRE
WEBBED
WINGED

U.S. BAT FACTS

1. Bats are the only mammals that can _____ .
2. Bats are members of the order Chiroptera, which means _____ in Latin.
3. There are _____ species (kinds) of bats that live in the United States.
4. United States' most common bat is the _____ bat, which is 3.1-3.7 inches long, with a 8.6-10.5 inch wingspan.
5. The _____ or the Canyon Bat is one of the smallest in the United States, with a wingspan of 7.5-8.5 inches.
6. The Indiana Bat, Grey Bat, Hawaiian Hoary Bat, Ozark and the Virginia Big Earred Bat are on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services _____ List.
7. Most bats eat more than half their own weight in _____ each night.
8. Bats hang _____ by their feet.
9. Bats _____ through the winter, living on stored body fat.
10. Bats sleep in buildings, mines, trees, and _____ during daylight hours.
11. Bats CAN see, they have perfectly good _____.
12. Bats use _____, similar to sonar, to locate insects at night.
13. Less than one-half of one percent of bats have the disease _____.
14. Bats bear their young in the summer, usually _____ babies at a time, depending on the species.
15. Some bats may live to over _____ years of age.
16. Some bats hibernate alone, or in small groups, while others hibernate in _____ or clusters.
17. The greatest threat to bats comes from _____.
18. The best thing we can do to protect bats is leave them _____.

WORD LIST

insects	little brown	colonies
one or two	rabies	hand wing
20	alone	people
echolocation	39	eyesight
hibernate	Western Pipistrelle	fly
Endangered Species	upside down	caves

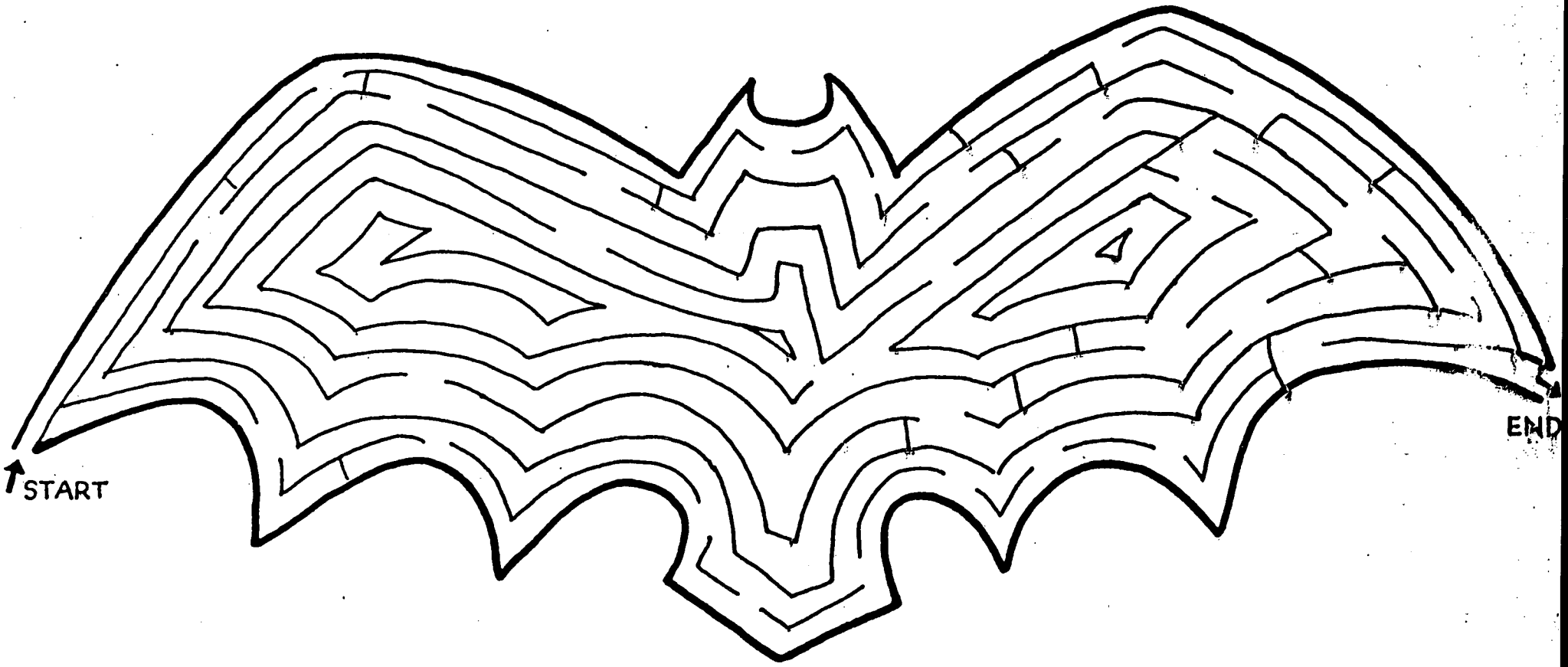
CHOOSE YOUR ANSWERS FROM THE WORD LIST ABOVE. EACH ANSWER IS USED ONLY ONCE. CROSS THE WORDS OFF AS YOU USE THEM.

SAMPLE

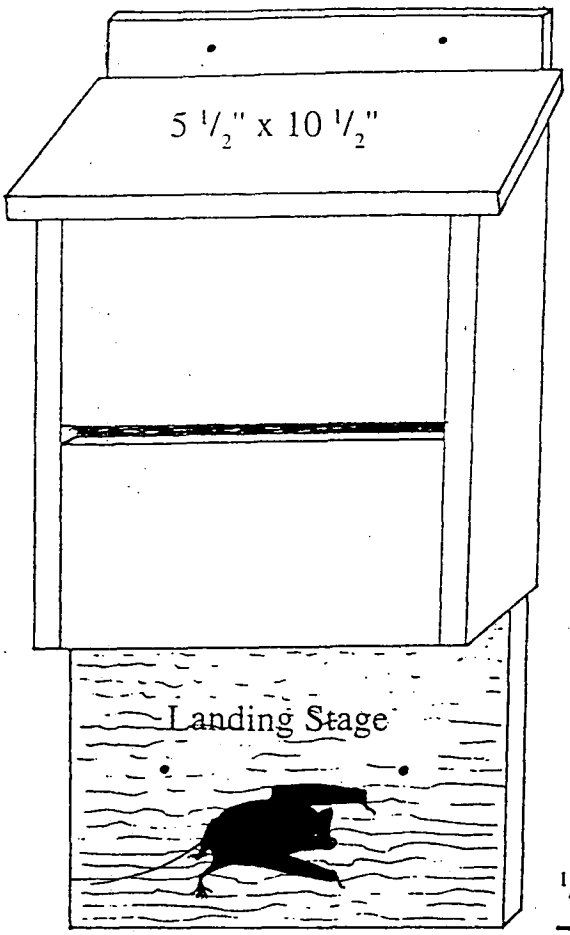
Answers: Bat Facts Quiz

1. fly
2. hand wing
3. 39
4. little brown
5. Western pipistrelle
6. Endangered Species
7. insects
8. upside down
9. hibernate
10. caves
11. eyesight
12. echolocation
13. rabies
14. one or two
15. 20
16. colonies
17. people
18. alone

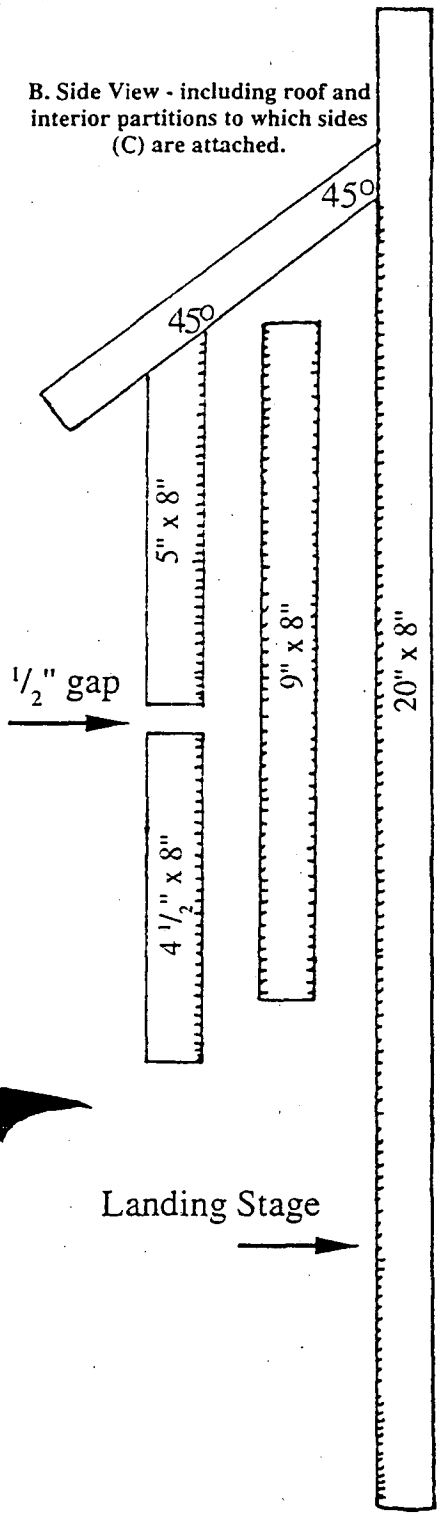
A "MAZE" ING BAT



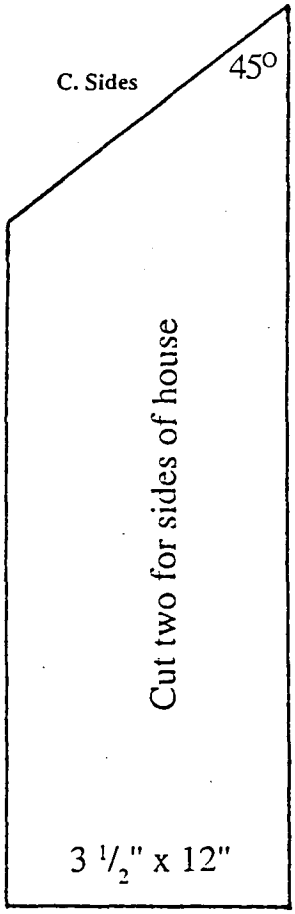
A. Front View

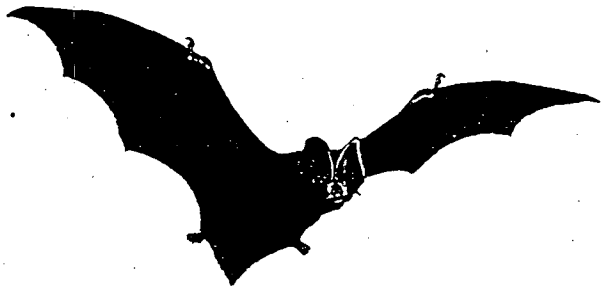


B. Side View - including roof and interior partitions to which sides (C) are attached.

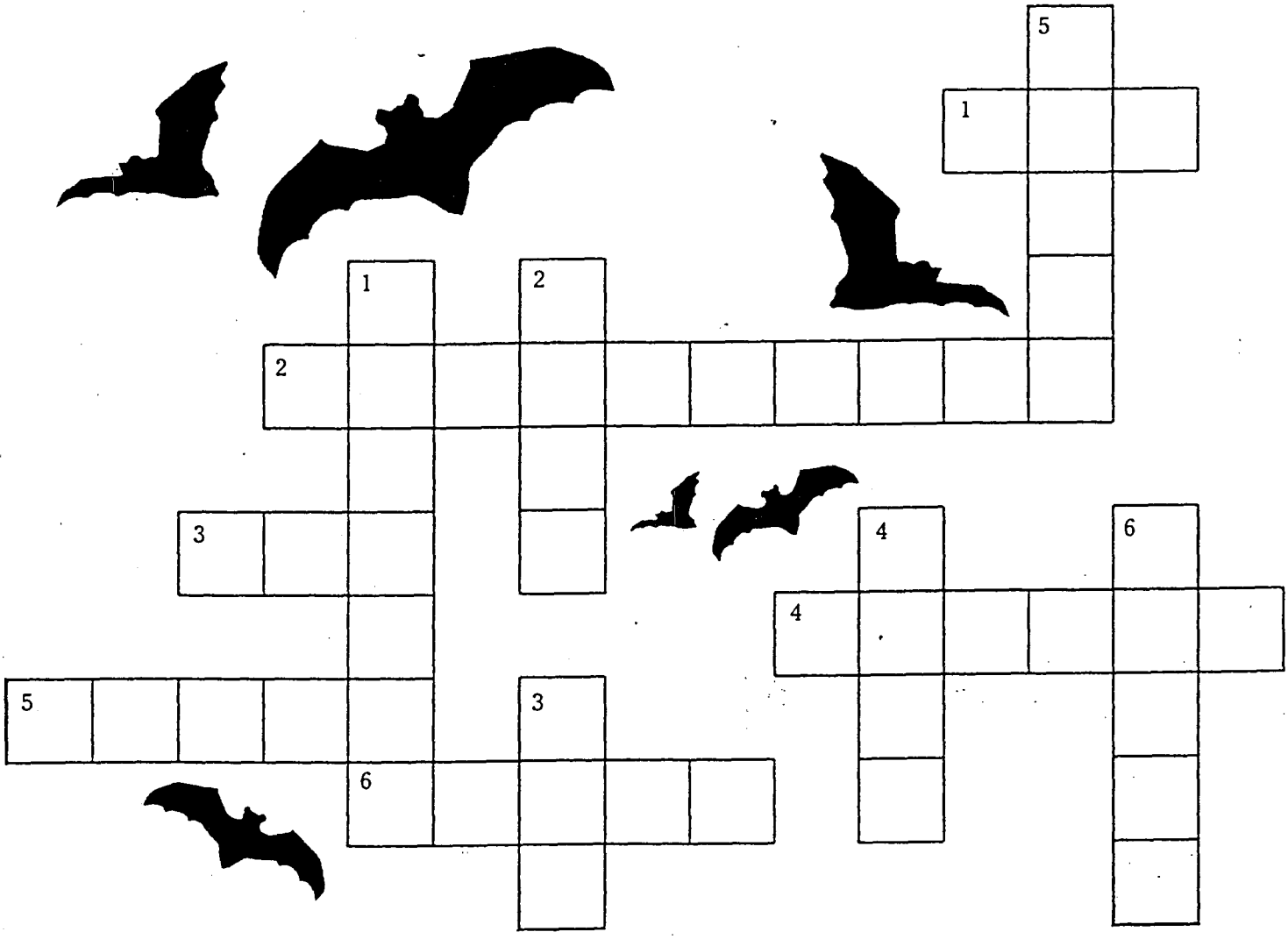


C. Sides





BAT CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1. Bats are the only kind of mammal that can _____.
2. An animal that is disappearing is said to be _____.
3. Most mother bats produce only _____ (how many) baby each year.
4. A bat is a _____.
5. Most bats are active only at _____.
6. Many bats use _____ to navigate and find food.

Down

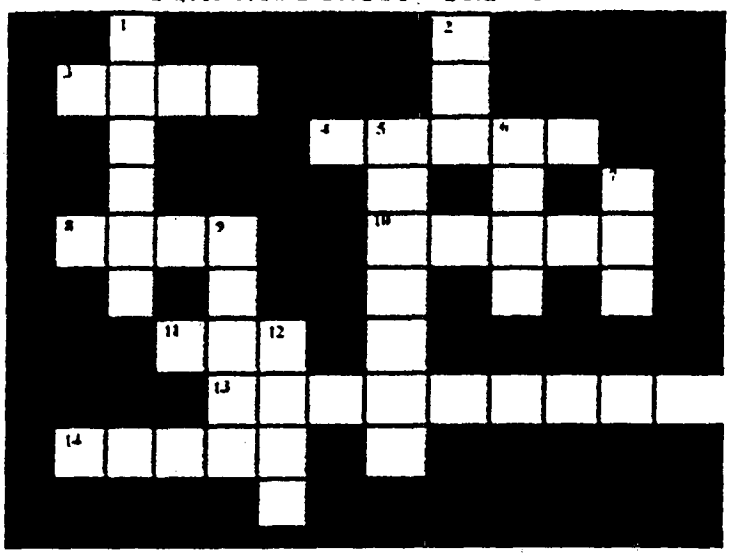
1. Most bats in the world eat _____.
2. _____ are the only kind of mammals that truly fly.
3. A baby bat is called a _____.
4. A bat's wing is very similar to our own _____.
5. All bats can see; no bats are _____.
6. Many bats spend at least part of the year living in _____.

Answers

caves
sound
blind
night
hand
mammal
one
pup
endangered
bats
fly
insects

HERE'S A BAT CROSSWORD PUZZLE

THE BAT PAGE CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

3 - Some bats live in a _ _ _ _
4 - Most bats look for food at _ _ _ _ _
8 - This web page is about _ _ _ _
10 - The Bumble Bee Bat is very _ _ _ _ _
11 - A baby bat is called a _ _ _
13 - Bats are active at night and are called_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
14 - When bats fly out at night they are looking for _ _ _ _ _

DOWN:

1 - A Bat is a _ _ _ _ _ _
2 - Flying Foxes are _ _ _
5 - Most bats eat _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6 - Nectar eating bats get pollen all over their_ _ _ _
7 - Bats are the only mammals that can truly _ _ _
9 - To find food by echolocation, bats make a _ _ _ _ _
12 - Signs to protect bats are often nailed on a _ _ _ _

HERE ARE THE WORDS YOU WILL BE USING
foods, small, cave, mammal, pup, bats,big, nocturnal, night
sound, fly, head, insects, post