

What You Should Know About Bats

WHICH BATS ENTER MY HOME?

Two kinds of bats in our area are often found roosting in colonies inside buildings, the big brown and little brown bats. Other bats, called solitary bats, do not usually enter buildings.

The **big brown bat**, large with a wingspread of about 14 inches, is our most common species. Colonies of up to 200 individuals return each spring to thousands of homes and other buildings in New Jersey. Although long-lived, reproduction is slow; only one or two young are born each year. If left undisturbed, a colony of bats will return to the same roost each spring for many years. The big brown bat accounts for over 75 percent of the bat contacts with people and pets and is the bat most often tested for rabies.

The **little brown bat** is also quite common in homes during the spring and summer, and large numbers hibernate in abandoned iron mines. However, the number of human and animal exposures, and the number of little brown bats found to be rabid, are much less than for the big brown bat.

HOW DO YOU GET RID OF BATS IN YOUR HOME?

The only permanent method to get rid of bats from a home and keep them out is to exclude them by bat-proofing. There are no chemicals registered in New Jersey for killing bats, and the use of unregistered pesticides only increases the chances that children and pets will come in contact with sick bats.

Bats often roost in dark, undisturbed areas, such as attics and wall spaces. The entry points are often near the roof edge, such as under the eaves, soffits or loose boards, openings in the roof or vents, or crevices around the chimney. Sometimes bats will roost behind shutters or under boards without entering the home.



While the objective is to seal off all of the actual and potential bat entry points, care must be taken to follow the correct procedures to avoid blocking the bats inside the roost.

HOW AND WHEN DO YOU BAT PROOF?

Sometimes the only evidence of the presence of bats in a building will be an accumulation of droppings in one area of the attic, or droppings and rubmarks on siding at the bat entry opening. To confirm their presence and locate the openings used by bats' in the warmer months, observe from the outside for bats leaving in the evening, from one-half hour before until one-half hour after sundown. Once you have determined the principal entry points, you may seal all of the openings and crevices of over 3/8" not used by bats. Because bats cannot gnaw to enlarge an opening, a variety of materials can be used to seal an opening, including: 1/4" hardware cloth, fly screen, sheet metal, wood, caulking, expandable polyurethane foam, or fiberglass insulation.

To block off the principal bat entry openings, either:

- seal the openings one evening after all the bats have been observed and counted while leaving (but not in June or July when the young are likely to be inside);

or

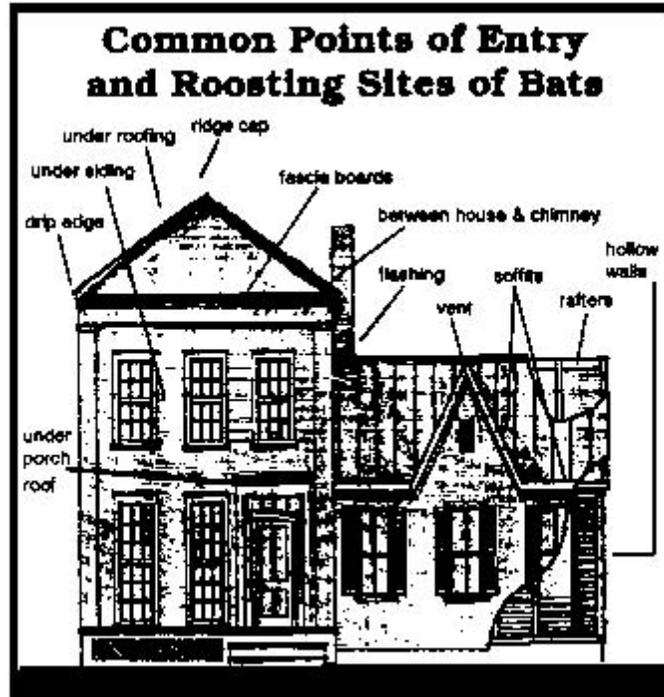
- hang one-half inch bird netting from above the openings with staples or duct tape, letting it extend, unattached at the bottom, to one foot below the openings (do not use in June or July). This allows the bats to leave but not enter again. After several days, the openings can be sealed;

or

- seal the openings between November 15 and March 15. Because most bats will have left for hibernation elsewhere, this time is ideal to bat-proof a home;

or

- some wildlife removal specialists, pest control companies, and other contractors provide permanent bat exclusion services for homeowners unable to complete the work themselves.



WHAT OTHER METHODS CAN BE USED?

Occasionally, bats enter finished rooms from their roost area in the attic or wall spaces. Interior bat-proofing, such as sealing spaces around the attic door, will prevent the bats from accidentally entering living areas of the home until the bats can be excluded from the entire structure. Because fiberglass insulation is repellent to bats, insulating walls and attic will serve a dual purpose of energy conservation and bat control.

The only chemical registered for bat control in New Jersey is naphthalene, which can be effective as a temporary repellent in very confined roost areas. The use of naphthalene is no substitute for bat-proofing and does not guarantee that the bats will completely leave the building.

Other temporary methods include keeping the lights on in an attic bat roost area for 24 hours a day over several weeks when the bats return in the spring, or using fans to disturb the roosting bats with strong air currents. Sticky bird repellent applied around the bat entry opening can sometimes provide temporary control.

HOW SHOULD YOU REMOVE A BAT FLYING INSIDE YOUR HOUSE?

If you are **absolutely sure there has been no human or animal contact** with the bat, try to confine the bat in one room, turn on the lights, and open the windows. Because bats are able to detect air currents, they will usually leave at their normal time of activity in the early evening.



If the bat is observed to land, it can be covered with a coffee can or other suitable container. ***While wearing heavy protective gloves***, slide the container lid or a piece of cardboard under the container. If you are absolutely sure there has been no human or animal contact with the bat after reading the final section of this pamphlet, it can be carefully released outdoors. Some pest control companies or animal control officers will assist in the removal of a bat.

*The large number of bats found in New Jersey play a very important role in the control of nuisance insects. Because a small number of bats **are** found infected with rabies every year, it is important that you understand the habits of those bats which commonly enter houses. This will help you exclude bats from buildings; this will also tell you what to do if a human or pet comes in contact with a bat.*

WHAT ARE SOME IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT BATS?

- Contrary to popular belief, less than one percent of bats carry rabies and attacks by bats are extremely rare.
- Bats are the only truly flying mammals; they belong to the Order Chiroptera and are not rodents.
- All of the bats found in New Jersey are strictly insect eaters; a bat can consume hundreds of insects in an hour.
- Bats are not blind but they depend more on their sonar than eyesight to navigate, avoid obstacles, and capture insects. They almost never get tangled in peoples' hair.
- Some of our common bats congregate in colonies, often in buildings. These social bats usually return to the same roost year after year and start maternity colonies in the spring. The young are born in June and July.
- Bats are true hibernators and usually enter caves, mines, buildings, and even sewers in the fall to hibernate over winter.
- Individual bats can live to be 30 years old; colonies can be present at the same location for over 100 years.

WHAT IF YOU ARE BITTEN, SCRATCHED OR MAY HAVE HAD CONTACT WITH A BAT?

Bats are not normally aggressive animals. However, caution should be used to avoid direct contact, even with apparently healthy bats. Unusual behavior, such as a bat fluttering on the floor, or a bat flying in midday, is reason for particular care to avoid all human or animal contact with the bat.

In recent years, bat associated strains of rabies have been the causative agent for the majority of the few human rabies cases in the United States. In some of these cases, rabies transmission occurred even after apparently limited contact with a bat. Because bat bites may be less severe, heal rapidly, and therefore, be more difficult to find or recognize than bites inflicted by larger mammals, ***rabies postexposure treatment should be***

considered for any physical contact with bats when bites, scratches, or mucous membrane contact with saliva cannot be excluded.

If you are bitten, or scratched or the possibility of contact can not be excluded, try to confine or kill the bat ***without damage to its head***, to prevent additional exposures. ***Immediately cleanse the wound*** thoroughly with soap and water, and ***seek prompt medical attention*** from a physician or hospital emergency room. ***Report the bite*** or other exposure to the Atlantic County Division of Public Health as soon as possible. ***Using heavy protective gloves, tongs, or a shovel***, place the bat in a coffee can or other securely covered container and arrange with the Atlantic County Division of Public Health for ***immediate delivery and testing*** at the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services Rabies Laboratory.

If your dog or cat is exposed to a bat, follow similar procedures in capturing the bat and contacting your local health department to report the incident and arrange for the testing of the bat. ***The greatest preventive measure is to have your dog or cat vaccinated against rabies*** before any exposure to a rabid animal.

For more information about bats and rabies control, contact the Atlantic County Division of Public Health at 609-645-5971.

