

# DOWNLOAD PDF CAPTIVE CARE AND MEDICAL REFERENCE FOR THE REHABILITATION OF INSECTIVOROUS BATS

## Chapter 1 : Bat Rehab | | TPW magazine | August

*A comprehensive book for rehabilitators, veterinarians and researchers that care for captive insect-eating bats. Contains instructions for feeding, caging, treatments for injuries and other medical conditions, diagnostic charts, pharmaceutical recommendations, surgical techniques and human health precautions.*

All photos by Merlin D. Tuttle, unless otherwise noted Drawings by Cullen Geiselman Where do bats live? In fact, the range of places bats choose to roost is too broad to make into a simple list. Bats take advantage of all manner of natural resources, as well as shelters already built by insects, birds, and other mammals, including humans. As the first installment in a series illustrating the vast diversity of bat roosts, this photo essay focuses on some of the interesting ways in which bats use plants and trees. To protect bat habitat, it is important to know not only which plants and trees bats use, but which parts they use--leaves, branches, bark, hollow trunks--and how they use them. For example, many tropical bats make their homes in large Heliconia or banana leaves, but different species use the leaves in different ways. With suction cups on their wrists and ankles, they can quickly make their way up or down the slick inner surface of a leaf. These bats were photographed in the few seconds it took them to deftly scramble out of their roost and take flight. Banana bats 2 also make a cozy home from rolled banana leaves. Bats such as these, which use furled leaves for shelter, must move quite often as the leaves unfurl. Tent-making bats, such as Honduran white bats 3 and 4 , labor to create a leaf roost that may last a bit longer. By chewing along the midrib of a Heliconia leaf, they force the leaf to fold down into a tent that keeps them protected from the elements as well as predators. As sunlight filters through the leaf, these tiny fruit-eating bats take on a pale green tinge that serves to camouflage them. Yellow bats in the southern United States sometimes climb into the dead fronds of palm trees 5 or nestle within clumps of Spanish moss 6 that drape dramatically from tree branches 7. They cannot protect themselves, however, from the common practice of pruning dead fronds from ornamental palms, which threatens yellow bat habitat in Texas and other southern states [BATS, Summer ]. In fact, there are accounts of these bats being found hibernating in piles of leaf litter on the ground. Red bats may also resemble rotting fruit as they hang from the branches of peach trees. With the exception of mothers and their offspring, red bats and other bats of the genus *Lasiurus* generally roost solitarily. The mother in this picture is nursing quadruplets while clinging to a grapevine. Unlike most other bats, red bats can have more than one pup. Hanging from the bare branches of trees with their wings wrapped around themselves, they sometimes look like giant fruit pods. These bats return to the same tree, or group of trees, year after year to raise their young. Some bats simply hang in the open on tree trunks, relying on camouflage to protect them. These proboscis bats 10 blend well into the multicolored bark on the side of a tree in Belize. This species typically roosts only on trees that extend over water, probably as a means of limiting predators. To photograph these bats, BCI executive director Merlin Tuttle had to wade chest-deep into the river Woodpecker holes and loose bark on tree trunks make convenient hideaways for many bats in North America. Here an endangered Indiana bat 12 peeks out from its resting place beneath the bark of a dead but standing trunk, called a snag. Well-designed forest management plans protect snags from being cleared away because of their importance as habitat for bats and other animals. Decaying trees with hollow trunks should also be conserved, because they provide a dry and secure shelter for bats that enter and exit through holes in the trunk. Some of these bats roost toward the tops of trees so they are able to make the slight drop needed to take flight when leaving their roost. These are generally species with long, narrow wings built for high speed. These bats can enter a hollow at the base of a tree where many other species cannot. From tree trunks to branches, dead fronds to lush tropical leaves, there is potential bat habitat in much of the vegetation that surrounds us every day. Banana bats *Pipistrellus nanus* 3. Honduran white bats *Ectophylla alba* 5. Northern yellow bat *Lasiurus intermedius* 6. Southern yellow bat *Lasiurus ega* 7. Spanish moss hanging from trees 8. Red bat *Lasiurus borealis* 9. Grey-headed flying foxes *Pteropus poliocephalus* Proboscis bats *Rhynchonycteris naso* Indiana bat *Myotis sodalis*

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## Chapter 2 : BATS Magazine Article: Bat Rehabilitation Book Available

*insectivorous bats easy to understand well written bat rehabilitation care of insectivorous current rehab species veterinarians reference scientists Top customer reviews There was a problem filtering reviews right now.*

Starting with one injured bat, Amanda Lollar transformed an old furniture store into Bat World Sanctuary. By Eileen Mattei Like barely perceptible phantoms, fruit bats flit past Amanda Lollar in the twilight of the bat cave she has created inside a former furniture store in downtown Mineral Wells. The large, dimly lit flight cage, created from camouflage netting and artificial leaves, simulates a natural habitat for unreleasable bats that Lollar has rescued as founder, president and head chef of Bat World, a nonprofit bat rehabilitation facility and sanctuary and the world leader in bat rescue. Texas has 32 species of bats. Their population is threatened even though bats are one of the most useful, intelligent and under-appreciated mammals in the state, Lollar says. Early each morning, she responds to rescue calls from people who have found a bat and need advice. Then she gives medical treatments to bats temporarily housed in the Bat World hospital. These bats, either retired by zoos, confiscated from the illegal pet trade, or wild bats healed from an injury, are not releasable. Two living-room-size cages, one each for insect-eating bats and fruit eaters, hold 10 species of bats ranging from pallid and mastiff bats to the huge Egyptian fruit bat. We try to make it as close to the wild as we can. Bats are curious and affectionate. At night you can hear the toy bells ringing. They love new things to investigate. It all started when Lollar found an injured Mexican free-tailed bat *Tadarida brasiliensis* on the sidewalk in front of the furniture store she ran with her mother. Always the champion of underdogs, she wrote *The Bat in My Pocket* to describe her transition from bat buff to sanctuary provider with the launch of Bat World in Males who stay are now neutered. Insect-eating bats, which devour over 50, mealworms monthly, creep out of their padded roosting pouches behind fake rocks as Lollar places a tray of squirming mealworms on a shelf. Bat World hosts school field trips to introduce kids to its amazing, useful, intelligent and, yes, cute bats. The kids sit on the floor in the low light between the bat flight cages while Lollar points out that Texas bats eat lots of mosquitoes, beetles and insect pests in one night. Kids learn that bats have highly developed brains, keen senses, exquisite fur and are the only flying mammal. Early on, Lollar learned the importance of vaccinating each bat for rabies on arrival and isolating it from others while observing it for symptoms. A bat incubating rabies shows signs rapidly, and she humanely euthanizes it. She herself has been vaccinated and gets boosters as needed. In the small, clean Bat World hospital, where seven wild, injured or dehydrated bats are under her care, Lollar sits at a Formica-topped lab table facing compartments filled with syringes, needles, scalpels, slides, New Zealand honey, skin glue and medical tools. She wraps each injured bat in baby blue cloth as she treats it and hand-feeds it, occasionally squeezing a drop of formula onto her wrist to test the temperature. A newly arrived eastern pipistrelle bat is vaccinated, examined and wiped with an alcohol-coated cotton swab to kill fleas and mites. When one dies, she is braced by the knowledge gained that might help save the next bat. Lollar gives Mineral Wells veterinarian Tad Jarrett much credit for his generous advice on care routines and antibiotics. He has been so willing to participate in trying to conserve bats. They cover everything from feeding foliage and cave-roosting orphans to administering anesthesia and diagnosing ailments like frostbite, insect stings, parasites and broken bones. Now the books are used globally for treatment of bat diseases and injuries. In mid-summer “bat nursery season” the Bat World hospital shelters about bats, mostly orphans, in a pair of cages that cover about 10 square feet. Amanda and her husband, whom she met when he e-mailed her about a bat, live upstairs from Bat World. Some of the ingredients include apples and peanuts which bats protect in the wild by eating insects that destroy the crop, cocoa and mangos bats help disperse the seeds, and avocados and bananas bats pollinate these plants. Wild bats roost under the eaves of the Bat World building and adjoining stores on Oak Avenue, marked by guano droppings that Lollar and her neighbors sweep up every morning. Across the street from the derelict resort, Bat World owns an sandstone building, which it uses as a wild sanctuary and nursery, sheltering a colony of 30, mostly Mexican free-tailed

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bats, who come north in the spring to give birth. Despite frequent cleaning, the floor is littered with soft pebbles of guano. Unfortunately, Bat World has yet to find a market for guano. When healthy orphans in rehab are about seven weeks old, just about ready to fly, Lollar transfers them to the wild sanctuary to hone their flight and insect-finding skills in the colony. A bat hanging apart from the others catches her attention, so she uses a long-handled net to capture it. Back at the bat hospital, she diagnoses a badly injured ear, an organ critical for foraging and flying. Bat World has a small corps of volunteers and a board of directors, but the biggest help during the busy baby season comes from Bat World Boot Camp held in July. The week-long dawn to late night immersion courses in bat rehabilitation draw bat fans from the United States and Europe. Graduates have helped open 15 bat rescue centers. Between other chores, she fills orders generated by the Bat Bazaar on the batworld. What amazes me is this started with one little bat, Sunshine.

## Chapter 3 : Bat Rehabilitation

*Amanda Lollar has trained bat care professionals from every bat inhabited continent in the world. I believe that speaks for itself. I highly recommend Ms. Lollar's book for anyone truly concerned about the care, medical treatment, husbandry, housing, enrichment and so much more of bats. This work is spot-on.*

## Chapter 4 : BATS Magazine Article: Where the Bats Are

*By Amanda Lollar. Contains procedures and information found in Captive Care and Medical Reference for the Rehabilitation of Insectivorous Bats, and much more.*

## Chapter 5 : Standards and Medical Management for Captive Insectivorous Bats - Bat World Store | BATS F

*Captive Care and Medical Reference for the Rehabilitation of Insectivorous Bats: Amanda Lollar: Books - www.nxgvision.com www.nxgvision.com Try Prime Books. Go. Search.*

## Chapter 6 : Captive Care and Medical Reference for the Rehabilitation of Insectivorous Bats by Amanda L

*Presents information regarding treatment and captive care procedures that have proven successful for a variety of conditions, focusing on the rehabilitation and captive care of the 41 species of insectivorous bats found in the United States and Canada.*

## Chapter 7 : Bats - education, research, and rescue - Fly By Night, Inc. Books

*[Reads] Captive Care and Medical Reference for the Rehabilitation of Insectivorous Bats Online Ebook. Report. Report this video. Select an issue.*

## Chapter 8 : French, Barbara A. Schmidt [WorldCat Identities]

*RÃ©habilitation de la maison des solidaritÃ©s 70 rue de Fontenay Ã Vincennes inauguration janvier*