Bat Rummy
Several students can play this game using multiple sets of bat cards. Each player gets 5 cards to start; remaining cards should be placed in the middle, face down, with the top card face up beside the deck forming the discard pile. The object of the game is to dispose of all your cards before anyone else. Players take turns. When it is your turn, you must take one card from the middle: either one from the top of the deck, or the one on top of the discard pile. You should then lay down (face up) groups of cards you have in your hand (if any); anytime you have more than one card of any bat, that is considered a group. You then must discard one card in the discard pile and your turn is over. On future turns, you may add to the groups of cards you have in front of you, but you may not add to anyone else’s groups. The player who discards all cards first wins.

Bat Trivia
Two or more teams can play this game using one set (or more) of bat cards. Team #1 draws a card from the pile. Team #2 picks a category (diet, reproduction, summer roost, winter habit, status, or fascinating fact). Team #1 reads the category information from the back of the card and Team #2 must determine which bat it is. If they know, they receive 5 points and get another turn. If they don’t know, they may ask to have another category read. If they then get the answer, they receive 2 points, but do NOT get another turn. Teams play to a pre-determined point value or for a specified amount of time, and the team with the most points wins. Once students are knowledgeable, make the game harder by forbidding use of the fascinating fact in the game, or by allowing only 1 point if the fascinating fact is used to determine the type of bat.

Materials: Multiple copies of bat card pages (front and back), preferably on cover stock • Crayons, colored pencils or markers and scissors • laminate (optional)

Have each student color and cut out a set of cards. If possible, laminate the cards. Following are some card game suggestions to help familiarize students with characteristics of the different types of bats found in Indiana.
Go Bat! (Variation on Go Fish!)

The object of this game is to collect books, or six cards of the same type of bat, by asking other players for cards you think they might have. The player who collects the most books wins. Three to six students can play this game with multiple sets of bat cards. Deal the cards until all players have the same number (or close to the same number) of cards. One player starts by asking any other player for a particular type of bat. For example, player #1 might say “Mary, do you have any Hoary Bats?” The player doing the asking must always have at least one of the bat he/she is asking for, and must show it as proof. If Mary has any Hoary Bats, she must give ALL of them to player #1. Player #1 then gets another turn, and asks someone else for a type of bat. This continues until the player asks someone for a type of bat which they don’t have. That person then says “Go Bat!” and it becomes his or her turn. Any books formed should be put down face up as they are formed. When someone runs out of cards, the game is over, and the person with the most books wins.
**BIG BROWN BAT**

**Status:** Common

**Diet:** Mostly beetles, flying ants, stinkbugs, mayflies, stoneflies, caddisflies, brown lacewings

**Foraging:** Some use the same feeding ground each night

**Summer Roost:** Hollow trees, man-made structures

**Winter Habit:** Hibernate in caves/mines or remain in summer roosts with stable temperatures

**Reproduction:** Twins early June

**Size/Appearance:** 11-23 grams, 32-35 cm wing span

**Fascinating Fact:** Females are larger than males and can force them out of prime roosting sites

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**SILVER-HAIRED BAT**

**Status:** Relatively rare

**Diet:** Moths, true bugs, flies, termites, beetles

**Foraging:** Over woodland ponds and streams

**Summer Roost:** Loose tree bark, open buildings

**Winter Habit:** Hibernate in protected shelters like rock crevices or buildings

**Reproduction:** Twins early summer

**Size/Appearance:** 8-11 grams, 27-32 cm wingspan

**Fascinating Fact:** One of the slowest flying bats in North America

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**HOARY BAT**

**Status:** Uncommon

**Diet:** Primarily moths, beetles, stinkbugs, rarely small rodents and other bats

**Foraging:** Warm winter afternoons

**Summer Roost:** Tree foliage at edge of clearings

**Winter Roost:** Northern populations migrate; may wander into caves in late summer

**Reproduction:** Twins (early summer) cling to mother’s fur

**Size/Appearance:** 17-35 grams, 38-41 cm wing span, heavily furred

**Fascinating Fact:** Males spend summer west of Rockies, females east of Rockies

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**GRAY BAT**

**Status:** Endangered

**Diet:** Stoneflies, caddisflies, mayflies, Asiatic oak weevils, true flies, beetles

**Foraging:** Over rivers and lakes

**Summer Roost:** Maternity colonies in caves that trap warm air

**Winter Habit:** Hibernate in deep vertical caves with large rooms that trap cold air

**Reproduction:** One pup late spring

**Size/Appearance:** 8-11 grams, 27-30 cm wingspan

**Fascinating Fact:** 95% hibernate in only eight caves
**Southeastern Bat**

**Status:** Rare, endangered listing has been proposed
**Diet:** unknown - probably aquatic insects
**Foraging:** close to surface of water
**Summer Roost:** Maternity colonies in caves or buildings
**Winter Habit:** small groups at outdoor sites
**Reproduction:** Twins in spring
**Size/Appearance:** 5-8 grams, 24-27 cm wingspan
**Fascinating Fact:** the only bat of the genus *Myotis* that produces twins

**Little Brown Bat**

**Status:** Common
**Diet:** gnats, moths, true bugs, caddisflies, beetles
**Foraging:** prefers over water
**Summer Roost:** Hot buildings for large nursery colonies
**Winter Habit:** hibernates in caves or mines
**Reproduction:** One pup in spring or early summer
**Size/Appearance:** 7-14 grams, 22-27 wingspan
**Fascinating Fact:** captures insects with wing tip and scoops into mouth with help of tail.

**Indiana Bat**

**Status:** Endangered
**Diet:** moths, beetles, flies, caddisflies, ants, stoneflies, true bugs
**Foraging:** river and lake shorelines and upland forests near roosts
**Summer Roost:** maternity roosts under loose tree bark in stream-side habitat
**Winter Habit:** hibernate in dense clusters in caves
**Reproduction:** One pup in June
**Size/Appearance:** 7-8 grams, 24-27 wingspan
**Fascinating Fact:** 85% hibernate in only nine locations

**Rafinesque’s Big-Eared Bat**

**Status:** Uncommon
**Diet:** moths and other night-flying insects
**Foraging:** late evening (rather than twilight)
**Summer Roost:** maternity colonies in abandoned buildings
**Winter Habit:** hibernates in caves, mines, wells cisterns
**Reproduction:** one pup late spring
**Size/Appearance:** 8-14 grams, 26-30 cm wingspan
**Fascinating Fact:** They roll their ears up at rest. The rolled ears sit at the base of their neck like ram’s horns.
**eastern pipistrelle bat**

**status:** Common  
**diet:** tiny flies, moths, beetles, wasps, ants  
**foraging:** over waterways and around forest edges  
**summer roost:** in trees, sometimes caves at night  
**winter habitat:** hibernates in caves, mines and rock crevices  
**reproduction:** twins late spring or early summer  
**size/appearance:** 5-8 grams, 21-26 cm wingspan  
**fascinating fact:** individual bats often hibernate in the exact same spot in a cave every year

**northern long-eared bat**

**status:** Uncommon  
**diet:** various flies, moths, beetles, spiders, true bugs, caddisflies  
**foraging:** on forested hillsides and ridges  
**summer roost:** daytime in buildings or under tree bark, nights in caves  
**winter habitat:** hibernates in caves/mines  
**reproduction:** one pup June or July  
**size/appearance:** 6-97 grams, 22-26 cm wingspan  
**fascinating fact:** Hibernate deep in crevices.

**evening bat**

**status:** Uncommon  
**diet:** beetles (especially spotted cucumber beetles), moths, leafhoppers, stinkbugs, chinchbugs  
**foraging:** semi-open habitats from wetlands to woodlands  
**summer roost:** tree cavities or buildings  
**winter habitat:** unknown; builds up fat reserves sufficient for hibernation or migration  
**reproduction:** twins late spring  
**size/appearance:** 7-14 grams, 26-28 cm wingspan  
**fascinating fact:** swarms with other bats around cave entrances in late summer, but does not enter the caves

**eastern red bat**

**status:** Common  
**diet:** moths, June bugs, ants, planthoppers, leafhoppers, beetles  
**foraging:** early evening, warm winter afternoons, under street lights  
**summer roost:** hangs from trees  
**winter habitat:** migrate south or hibernate in hollow trees or leaf litter  
**reproduction:** one to four pups (late spring) cling to mother’s fur  
**size/appearance:** 8-14 grams, 29-33 cm wingspan, fur  
**fascinating fact:** hang from trees by one foot to camouflage as dead leaves