

While in Lillooet, visit our historic old bridge spanning the Fraser River at the north end of town. During the late summer this is an important fishing site for the St'at'imc people. It is also an important wildlife place and the views are stunning.

There are birds and bats to see.

In 2004 the District of Lillooet in cooperation with the Lillooet Naturalist Society, Bat Conservation International, the Federation of BC Naturalists and our local Lion's Club, installed beautiful bat houses under this ideal bat roosting site at the old bridge.

We're bat friendly in Lillooet.

We also encourage you to visit Seton Lake and the spawning channels along Seton River and Cayoose Creek.

Enjoy our wild places.

Printed on 100% recycled paper



Bat Fact: One Little Brown Myotis, our most common local bat, can consume hundreds of mosquitoes each night.

Enjoy the bats of Lillooet!



www.lillooetnaturalistsociety.org

BATS of Lillooet, BC



Photo J. Hobbs

California Myotis

Bats are beneficial creatures and a vital part of a healthy ecology.

Resources:

'Got Bats?' BC project 2014

www.bcbats.ca

1.855.922.2287

Lillooet Ext #17

www.batcon.org

A bit about bats...

Many BC bats find roosts and shelters in tree cavities, crevices, exfoliating bark, or foliage; typically selecting the largest available old-growth trees and snags. Most bat species will move frequently among several roosts to adjust for seasonal changes in weather and in response to disturbances. When foraging or traveling, bats prefer to fly along habitat edges, with most activity concentrated in wetlands, riparian zones or within natural openings in forested areas.



Table 1: Summary of bats in the Lillooet area, British Columbia^a

BC Bat Species	Lillooet area status	Provincial Status	Habitat comments
California Myotis	Confirmed	Yellow (Not at Risk)	Arid grasslands; montane forests; roosts in spaces under the bark of trees, tree cavities and mine adits.
Western Small-footed Myotis	Confirmed	Blue (Special Concern)	Cliffs and rock outcrops in arid valleys; roosts in small caves and abandoned mine adits; spends winters in BC.
Western Long-eared Myotis	Confirmed	Yellow	Arid grasslands and ponderosa pine forests and montane forests; often found at higher elevations; roosts under bark of trees, caves, mine adits; consumes spiders and insects.
Keen's Long-eared Myotis	Unconfirmed	Red (Endangered)	A rare coastal species that relies on temperate old-growth rainforest to survive.
Little Brown Myotis	Confirmed	Yellow	Arid grasslands, ponderosa pine and boreal forest; roosts in tree cavities, caves and under the bark of trees. Proposed to COSEWIC as endangered due to White Nose Syndrome.
Northern Long-eared Myotis	Unconfirmed	Blue	Some recent records from Cariboo in areas of dense coniferous forests and mixed aspen spruce.
Fringed Myotis	Confirmed	Blue	Deserts, arid grasslands and dry forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir; roosting habits unknown.
Long-legged Myotis	Confirmed	Yellow	Arid rangelands, montane forests; roosts under bark of trees, snags and in mine tunnels.
Yuma Myotis	Confirmed	Yellow	Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forests and arid grasslands; roosts in caves and trees.
Red Bat	Unconfirmed	Unknown	Very little information available for BC, riparian species that roosts in foliage.
Hoary Bat	Confirmed	Yellow	Arboreal habitat generalist; roosts in coniferous and deciduous trees, tree cavities; migratory.
Silver-haired Bat	Confirmed	Yellow	Forest and grassland; roosts under bark of trees, cavities, and tree trunk crevices; may overwinter and has been noted to hibernate in a Douglas-fir snag – most migrate south.
Big Brown Bat	Confirmed	Yellow	Arid grassland and forests; roosts in dead ponderosa pines; may overwinter in BC.
Spotted Bat	Confirmed	Blue	Arid desert and grasslands, open ponderosa pine forests, hayfields and marshes adjacent to lakes; roosts in crevices of steep cliff faces; little known about winter biology.
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	Confirmed	Blue	Arid grasslands and coniferous forests; roosts in limestone caves and mine adits; in Canada restricted to BC; overwinters in BC.
Pallid Bat	Unconfirmed / 2012 possible acoustics	Red	Arid desert and ponderosa pine forests adjacent to cliff faces; roosts in tree cavities (preference for ponderosa pines), caves, mine adits and crevices in cliffs; hunts over open grasslands with big sage and rabbit brush.

^aPrepared by V. Birch-Jones and K.G. Wright of Lillooet BC, Feb. 2002, for MSRM for Lillooet LRMF. Updated Nov. 2002 with comments from Leah Ramsay, Program Zoologist, BC Conservation Data Centre, and Lisa Wilkinson, Regional Endangered Species Specialist, Alta. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Updated Aug 2010 Mike Sarell RPBio, and Jared Hobbs MSc, RPBio.

Updated Aug 2012 Ed West PhD.

Monitoring for Pallid Bat in progress – some positive indicators - summer / autumn 2012