

WHAT ARE THE STANDARD PROTECTION MEASURES THAT ARE REQUIRED?

The Seminole Tribe of Florida is required by the Endangered Species Act to abide by standard measures adopted to protect this endangered species:

1. All construction personnel watch the Wildlife Education Workshop video which includes information on the Florida bonneted bat and be able to identify a bonneted bat and have brochures onsite.
2. A qualified observer/biologist will be on-site for notification by construction personnel if a bonneted bat is sighted.
3. If a bonneted bat is found on the construction site, all activity must cease immediately, and the bat allowed to move away from any dangerous area on its own.



WHO DO YOU CONTACT IF YOU SEE A FLORIDA BONNETED BAT ON THE RESERVATION?

Contact your direct supervisor

You may also contact::

***Seminole Tribe of Florida's
Wildlife Biologist***

***Phone: 863-902-3249 x13411
Cell: 954-410-7073***

**Seminole Tribe of Florida
Environmental Resource
Management Department**

Florida Bonneted Bat

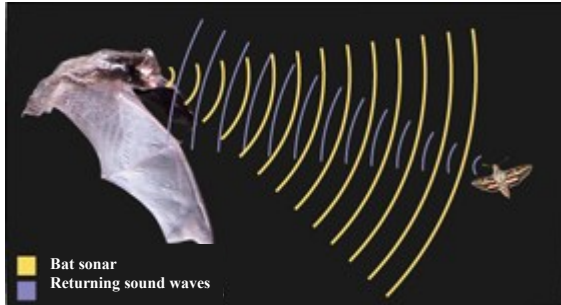
Eumops floridanus



Protecting Tribal Resources

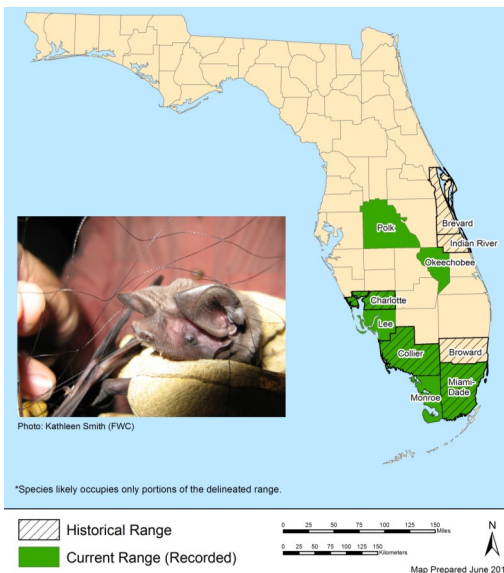
WHAT IS A BONNETED BAT?

The Florida bonneted bat (also known as the Florida Mastiff Bat) is the largest species of bat in Florida. Bonneted bats feed strictly on insects and use echolocation to detect and capture their prey. They are fast flyers and have been observed flying at heights of 300 feet.

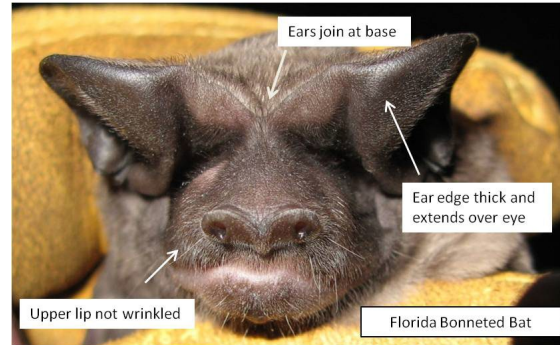


WHY WAS THE BONNETED BAT ENDANGERED?

- Loss of forested habitat
- Potential limited roost availability
- Loss of prey
- Pesticides affecting food source
- White Nose-Syndrome



HOW CAN YOU IDENTIFY A BONNETED BAT?



*Males and females look the same

- The pelage (hair) color varies from black to brown to grayish or cinnamon brown.
- 6.5 inches in length and have a 20 inch wingspan
- Ears are large and broad and slant over the eyes
- Ears are joined at the base at the mid-line of the head
- Extended free tail

WHAT DOES THEIR HABITAT LOOK LIKE?

Florida bonneted bats are very rare and only a handful of roosts have been documented. These bats roost in natural and manmade habitats. Tree cavities, caves, rock crevices, and foliage are examples of natural roosts. They have been detected foraging in semi-tropical forests with tropical hardwood, pineland and mangrove habitats, as well as manmade areas such as golf-courses and neighborhoods.



WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU SEE A BONNETED BAT?

If you encounter a bonneted bat, avoid all contact with it. If you are driving a vehicle or heavy equipment, stop, cease operation and allow the bat to pass before resuming construction. Do not touch the bat or harass it in any way. Please contact your supervisor or the number on the back of this pamphlet to report the location and circumstance of all sightings.

