



Getting to know Chilliwack's Species at Risk

Species at risk profile: Little Brown Myotis, *Myotis lucifugus*

What it looks like:

A small bat (5 cm in length) with large black ears, black wings, and a black tail membrane. Its back has brown to blackish fur, with lighter brown fur underneath. [Click here for more identification details.](#)

Where it lives:

During the winter it hibernates in caves, and rock crevices. In the summer it roosts in human-made structures, tree snags, rock crevices, and on cliffs. It searches for food in open areas, including ponds, roads, and open canopy forests.

What it eats:

Hunts nocturnally by echolocation for insects such as moths, beetles, mosquitoes and flies.

What are its main threats in the Fraser Valley?

Loss of suitable habitat. Potential arrival of [White-nose Syndrome](#), a fungal disease which has devastated bat numbers in Eastern North America and has been found recently in Washington State.

Did you know?

- Individuals can live more than 30 years.
- On a good summer night, males will consume about half their body weight in insects.
- Click [here](#) for more information on what is being done to help bats in BC.

How you can help:

If you already have bats roosting on your property, would like to install a bat house to provide summer roosting habitat, or find a dead bat, seek [advice from the BC's Community Bat Program](#)

Join the [Nature Stewards](#) program for personalized property advice.

For any questions about this or other species at risk, contact the [Fraser Valley Conservancy](#).