

Characteristics of bat rest sites in buildings of Sincelejo, Sucre, Colombia

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Abstract : Bats settle in urban areas because they find there an appropriate climate for their development, food, resting places and protection in buildings of all kinds. In order to assess the physical and climatic conditions of their refuges, the largest and smallest diameters of the entrance sites were measured as well as their interior height. The temperature and relative humidity were also obtained inside and outside, both during the day and night. A total of 185 individuals of four species were captured. These belonged to three families: Phyllostomidae (*Loncophylla fornicata*), Molossidae (*Molossus molossus* and *Eumops nanus*) and Vespertilionidae (*Myotis nigricans*). These bats may or may not live together in the same shelter. The false ceilings are made of eterboard or wood panels and above, the roof tiles are made of eternit. The narrowest access point and the highest temperature and humidity value were determined in *Molossus molossus* refuges. The temperature and the relative humidity in the interior remain relatively constant and higher than that in the exterior.

Keywords: bats, shelter, Phyllostomidae, Vespertilionidae, Molossidae.

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