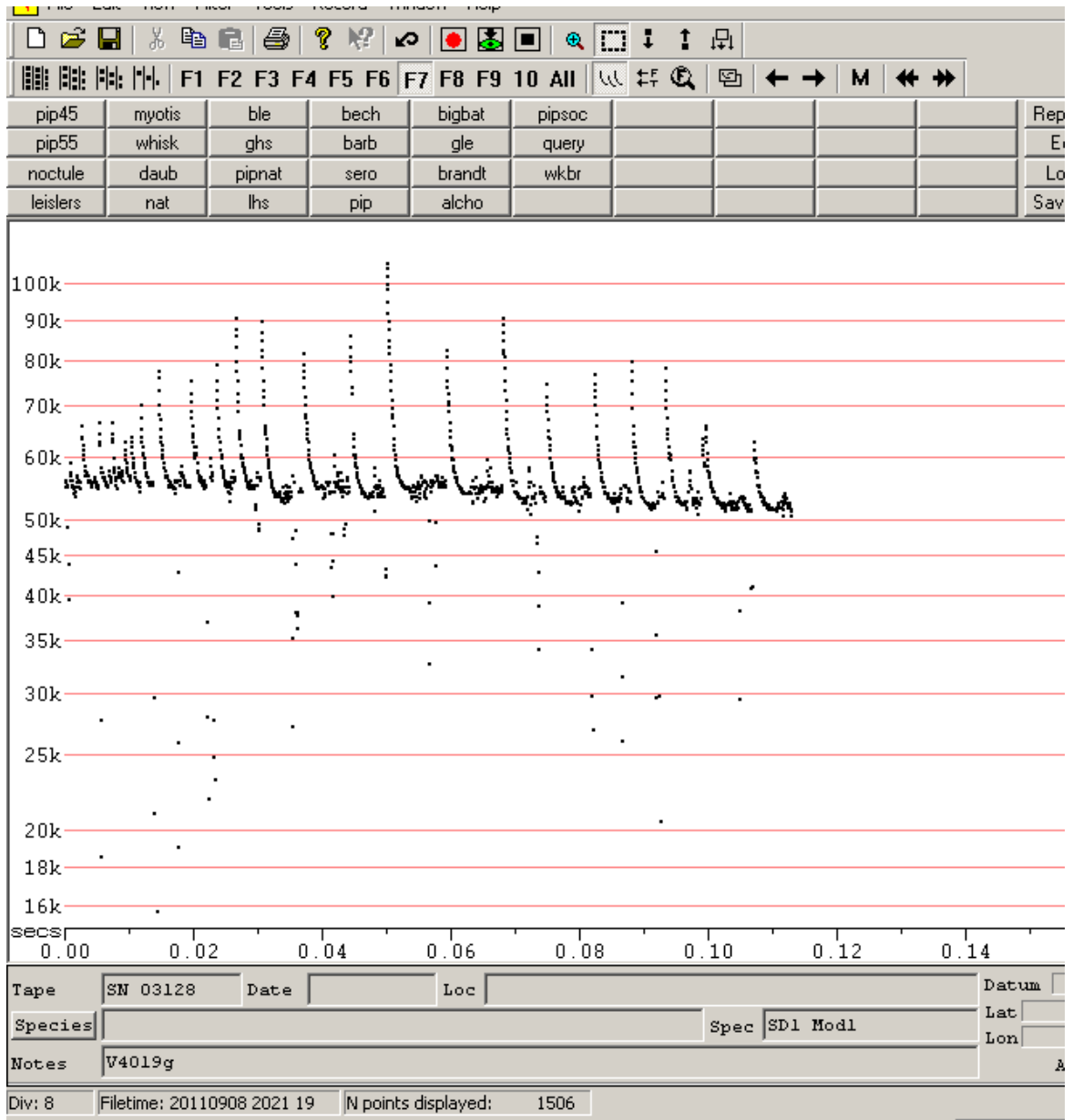
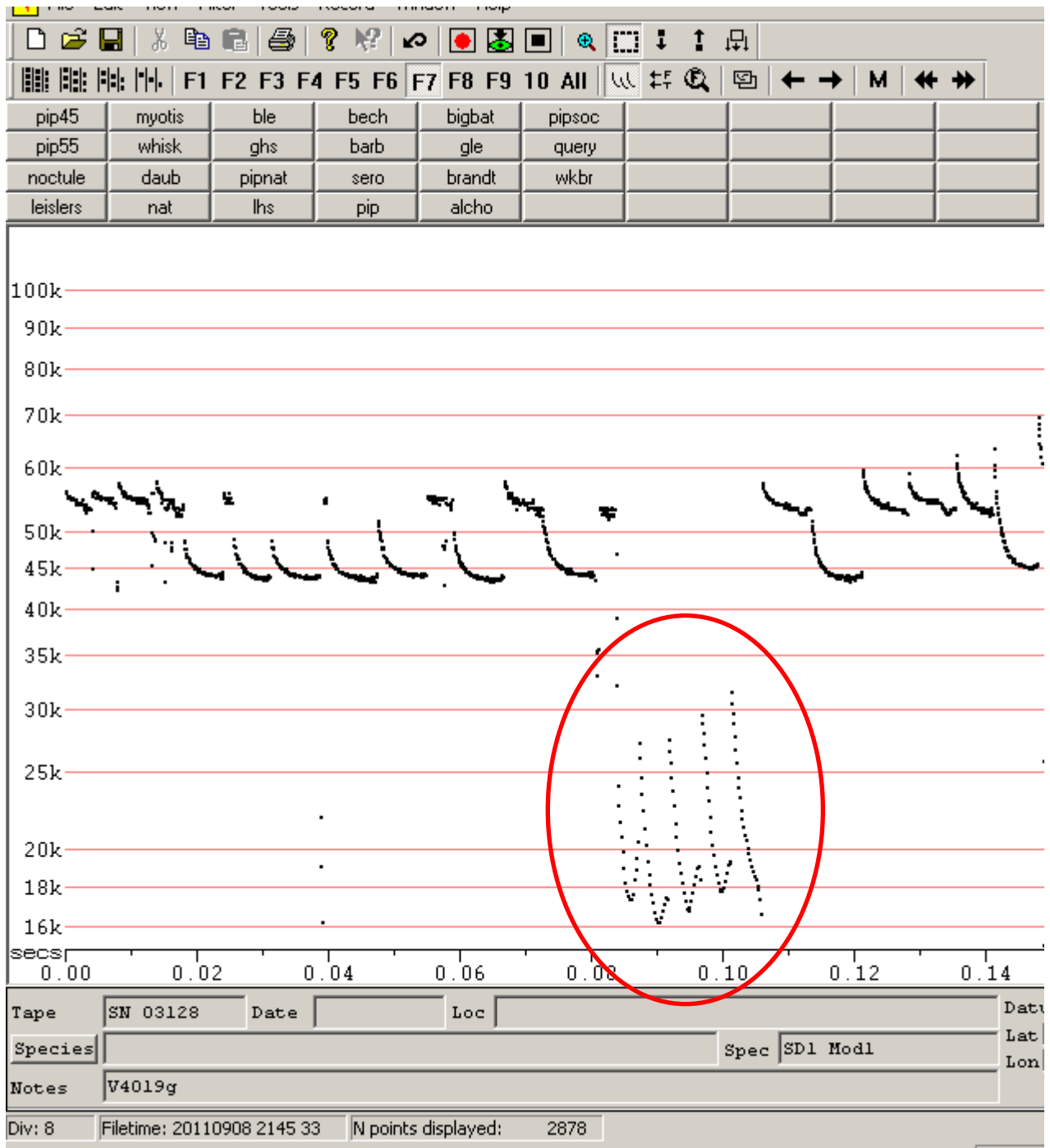


Soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)

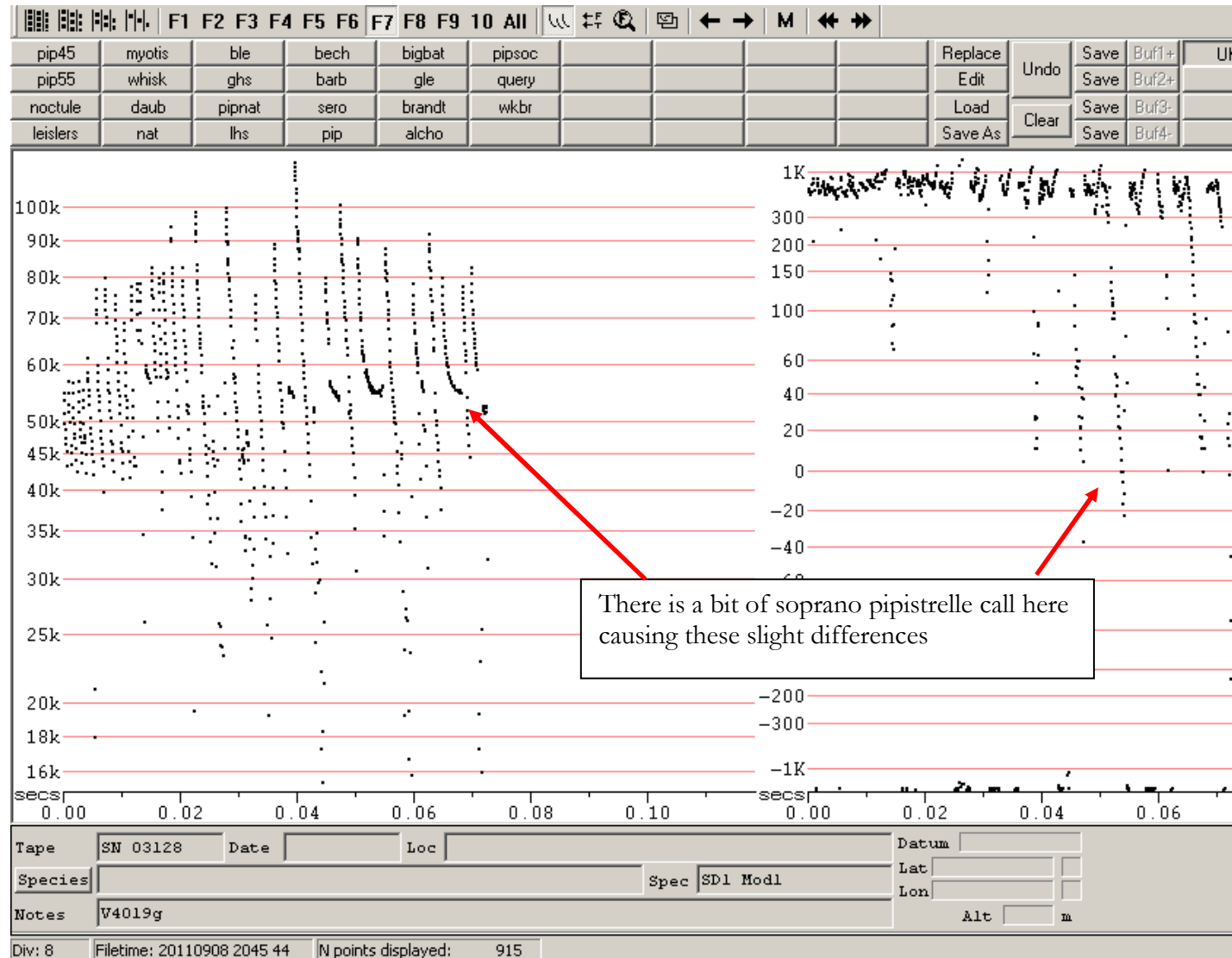


Here we have a nice sonogram taken late in the evening near the nature centre with a soprano pipistrelle and common pipistrelle with one of the bats making a social call (circled red) which I hope we were all able to hear.



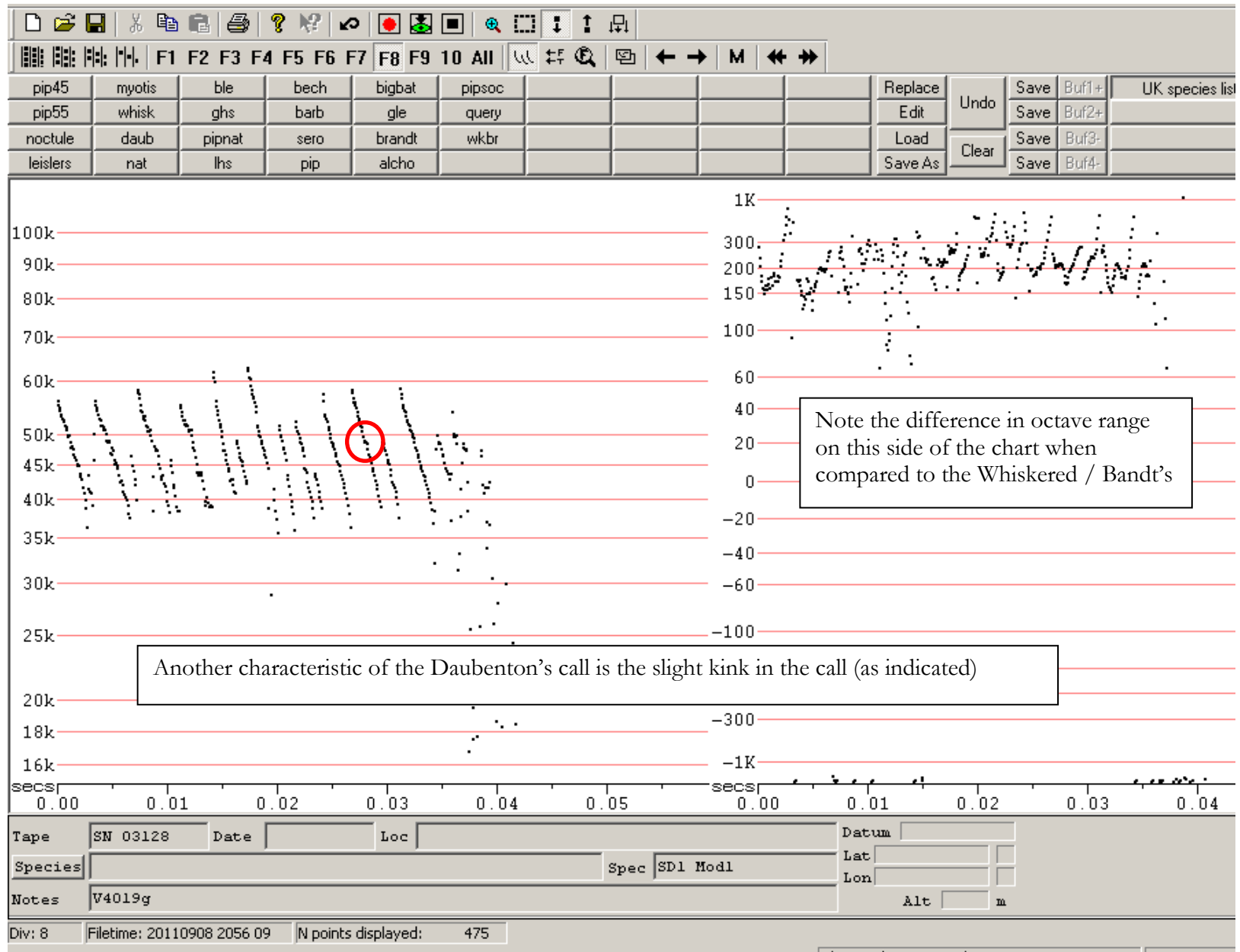
Whiskered / Brandt's Bat (*Myotis mystacinus / brandtii*)

These species have very similar call characteristics and without DNA analysis they are very difficult to tell apart, even in the hand. I have included a slightly different display here which includes the octave per second rate of the bat call. This can be quite a useful tool in distinguishing *Myotis* bat species in particular. The reason I have included it here is so that you can draw comparison between the whiskered / brandt's and the daubentons bat.



Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis Daubentonii*)

We first recorded these on the sluice bridge near the River Trent at the top of the Bund pathway. We actually recorded these at the same time as common pipistrelle and noctule which explains why there was some ambiguity on the night as to the 'dryness' of the call, as we were discussing.



Leisler's Bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*)

The distinguishing feature of this call is the call duration, and the frequency of max energy which I have been able to look at using the software here. Some noctule calls can look a little similar to this but the case below is quite clear that it is a Leisler's largely because of its frequency start point and call length. The comparison with the noctule call on the sheet before is very obvious here though and I have been able to compare this with a species all library I have of known bat calls. This may be a new record for the centre I believe.

