UK Bat Emergence Times and Call Frequency Reference

A simple field reference for emergence times, call ranges, detector sweet spots, and habitat.
Version 3.0

Contents

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> David Walker, *Field Notes Journal*

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Species and Habitat List

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat
Brandt's	Myotis brandtii	woodland, edge, garden
Brown Long-Eared	Plecotus auritus	woodland, garden, buildings
Daubenton's	Myotis daubentonii	water, rivers, lakes
Greater Horseshoe	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	woodland, pasture, buildings
Lesser Horseshoe	Rhinolophus hipposideros	woodland, buildings, sheltered valleys
Natterer's	Myotis nattereri	woodland, edge, garden
Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	open, parkland, above canopy
Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	urban, garden, edge
Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	edge, woodland, garden
Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	water, rivers, wetland
Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	water, wetland, edge
Whiskered	Myotis mystacinus	woodland, edge, garden

Emergence Times and Call Frequency Reference

Common Name	Scientific Name	Emergence	Call Range	Detector Range
Brandt's	Myotis brandtii	+20 to +60	45 - 50	45 - 48
Brown Long-Eared	Plecotus auritus	+30 to +90	25 - 50	25 - 50
Daubenton's	Myotis daubentonii	+10 to +40	35 - 85	45 - 50
Greater Horseshoe	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	+20 to +60	80 - 85	80 - 83
Lesser Horseshoe	Rhinolophus hipposideros	+10 to +40	108 - 115	105 - 110
Natterer's	Myotis nattereri	+20 to +60	45 - 50	45 - 48
Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	-10 to +10	20 - 45	22 - 28
Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	+5 to +30	20 - 30	20 - 30
Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	+10 to +40	40 - 55	40 - 50
Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	0 to +30	50 - 65	50 - 60
Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	+10 to +40	55 - 80	55 - 80
Whiskered	Myotis mystacinus	+20 to +60	45 - 50	45 - 48

Notes:

1. Emergence is expressed as time in minutes relative to sunset, with negative numbers being before sunset and positive numbers after
2. Frequencies are expressed as KHz
3. The detector range relates to the optimal frequency range for a heterodyne detector

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The information presented here is a synthesis of widely available field knowledge on UK bats, drawn from general field guides and acoustic survey references. Frequency ranges, emergence timings, and habitat associations reflect general consensus values rather than original research. The structure, interpretation, and presentation are the author's own.