Tri Colored Bat
(*Perimyotis subflavus*)

- Pink forearms, ears and nose.
- Most common winter bat in GA.
- Roosts throughout the cave.
- Typically roosts individually, but occasional in small clusters.
- Likes to roost in formations as well as holes and on cave wall and ceiling.
- Small bat.
- Is often seen covered in condensation.

Photo by Pete Pattavina
Big Brown Bat
(*Eptesicus fuscus*)
[EPFU]

- Large and Robust
- Typically roost outside entrance or inside entrance (in coldest sections of caves)
- Most don’t hibernate in caves in GA – active in winter
- Will roost individually or in small clusters.
- Found in cracks, holes or on cave ceilings/walls
- May intermingle with other species.

Shiny brown dorsal fur

Bare, dog like muzzle
Northern Long-eared Bat
(Myotis septentrionalis)

- Low numbers in caves but most common *Myotis*.
- Large ears compared to other *Myotis* species.
- Ears tend to be lighter in color than other *Myotis* species.
- Sometimes pink-ish forearm.
- Tend to roost in cracks, holes and crevices in caves. Can be seen roosting in clusters or single
- Ventral side: fairly white
- Dorsal side: light brown
• Rarely found in small numbers in N GA caves
• Black nose
• Typically shiny dorsal fur and white ventral fur
• Usually dark ears
• Can form dense clusters like Indianas, but typically smaller in size.
• Will roost individually.
• Will intermingle with other species including Indiana bats.
• Found near, at or just past twilight
• Sometimes found hibernating over water
Most common Myotis species in South GA Caves but still considered rare.

Fur appears wooly and has a little contrast between base and tips.

Lighter colored ventral fur.

Forms large or small clusters.

Very active & tends to fly when disturbed.

Southeastern Bat
(Myotis australoriparius)
[MYAU]

Can be gray/yellow or orange-ish with a darker base.

Photo by Tim Carter

Photo by Alan Cressler
Gray Bat *(Myotis grisescens)* [MYGR]

- Typically dark gray fur all around. Can have red colored fur in summer.
- Usually loosely clustered.
- Orange under chin/ears.
- Typically black nose, but can have some pink.

**Key Characteristics**

- Found in only a few caves in N. GA
- Largest *Myotis* in caves.
- Generally gray all over.
- Sometimes have a reddish hue (especially in summer).
- Usually loosely clustered.
- Large feet; wing membrane attached to ankle instead of toe.
- Mostly black nose; although can have a pink and black nose
- Robust bat

*Loosely clustered, piled on each other*
Eastern Small-Footed Bat
(Myotis leibii)

- Rarely seen in GA caves.
- Distinct black mask.
- The smallest bat (about the size or just smaller than a Tri-Colored Bat).
- Usually roost solitary, but can be found in small clusters.
- Tend to hide in boulders, cracks and crevices outside or near the cave entrance.
- Found under rocks on balds.
**Rafinesque’s Big Eared Bat**  
(*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*) [CORA]

- Rare bat in GA
- Known from S GA bottomland swamps.
- Roosts in caves & mines in N. GA
- Unmistakably large ears (over an inch)
- Can be found in caves year around, but also roosts in buildings and hollow trees.
- Males tend to roost solitary.
- Darker brown/gray in coloration with lighter colored belly

**Photo by Ron Colatskie**

- Large unmistakable 1 inch ears.
- Curls ears like ram horns when at rest.
- Short pig like snout, with nodules/bumps.
- Darker ventral coloration; white or lighter ventral coloration.
Indiana Bat (Myotis sodalis) [MYSO]

- Likely not found in GA caves in winter
- Looks almost identical to little brown bat
- Pink nose
- Grayish-brownish fur
- "Buffalo" shaped head
- Keeled calcar
- Forms dense, compacted clusters
- Found near, at or just past twilight
- Sometimes found hibernating over water
Brazilian Free-Tailed Bat
(*Tadarida brasiliensis*)

- Found in caves in western portion of range but HAS NOT been found in GA caves
- If found, contact GA DNR ASAP.
- Short fur, brown or dark gray
- Tail very long and free of membrane
- Large ears and distinctly shaped face
- Roosts in large clusters

Only GA bat with a tail that Extends beyond the membrane!

Photo by J. Scott Altenbach

Photo by Tim Carter