**Babs Bat**
**Social Studies**
**Day 1**

## Objectives

Students will learn to locate bat habitats on a world map or globe.
Students will identify the kinds of habitats in which microbats live.
Students will identify the kinds of habitats in which megabats live.
Students will recognize that the availability of food sources affect where bats live.

## Materials

Microbat picture
Megabat picture
Megabat drinking nectar picture
Megabat eating fruit picture
Microbat hunting a frog picture
Microbat eating a scorpion picture
Microbat hunting an insect picture
Microbat eating a fish picture
Stapler
World map or globe
*Bats around the World* map--one per student and one for display)
Crayons (optional)
Rain forest habitat picture
Temperate habitat picture
Desert habitat picture

## Preparation

Divide a bulletin board in half, using a piece of yarn or a marker. At the top, on one side of the bulletin board, staple the picture of the microbat. At the top, on the other side, staple the picture of the megabat.

## Procedure

Show students the pictures of the microbat and the megabat. Ask students to name what each type of bat eats. Answers: microbat--meat, such as arachnids (e.g., scorpions), fish, amphibians (e.g., frogs), insects; megabats--nectar from flowers, fruit

As students name a food source, attach the sheet showing that food source to the bulletin board. For example, if students say that the microbat eats fish, attach the picture of the microbat eating a fish under the microbat picture.

Show students the world map or the globe. Tell them that insects, fish, frogs, flowers, and fruit are found in many places all around the world. Point to the

Arctic and Antarctic. Say, "Places with very cold temperatures do not have any bats because there is not any food for them there."

Provide copies of the *Bats around the World* map to students. On the display copy, point to the tropical zones, which run along the equator.

Tell students that there are rain forests in this area. Show the rain forest habitat picture. Explain that many megabats live in the rain forests. Ask students to predict why megabats live there. Answer: There are plenty of fruit and flowers in the rain forest.

Tell students that many microbats also live in the rain forests. Ask children to predict why microbats live there. Answer: There are plenty of insects, fish, amphibians, etc., in the rain forest.

On the display copy of the *Bats around the World* map, point to the temperate zones, which are the middle latitudes to the north and south of the tropics. Show the temperate habitat picture.

Explain that in the temperate zones the temperatures change with the seasons. In the winter it gets cool or cold. In the summer it is gets warm or hot.

Ask students to predict why megabats would have trouble living in the temperate zones. Lead students to conclude that the weather gets too cool for there to be flowers and fruit year round.

Point out that microbats live in the temperate zone because they can always find a food source, such as insects. Tell students that there are thirty-two kinds of microbats that live in North and South America. Point to North and South America on the *Bats around the World* map. Tell students that they live in North America. You may wish to have students color North America.

Show students the desert habitat picture. Tell students that some bats live in deserts but that the deserts must not be very hot and dry. If they are too hot and dry, the bats cannot find enough food to survive.

Tell students that Babs Bat is a microbat that lives in the desert. Explain that she is different from some other types of microbats because she drinks nectar from flowers and eats insects.

Microbat



(meat eater)

Megabat

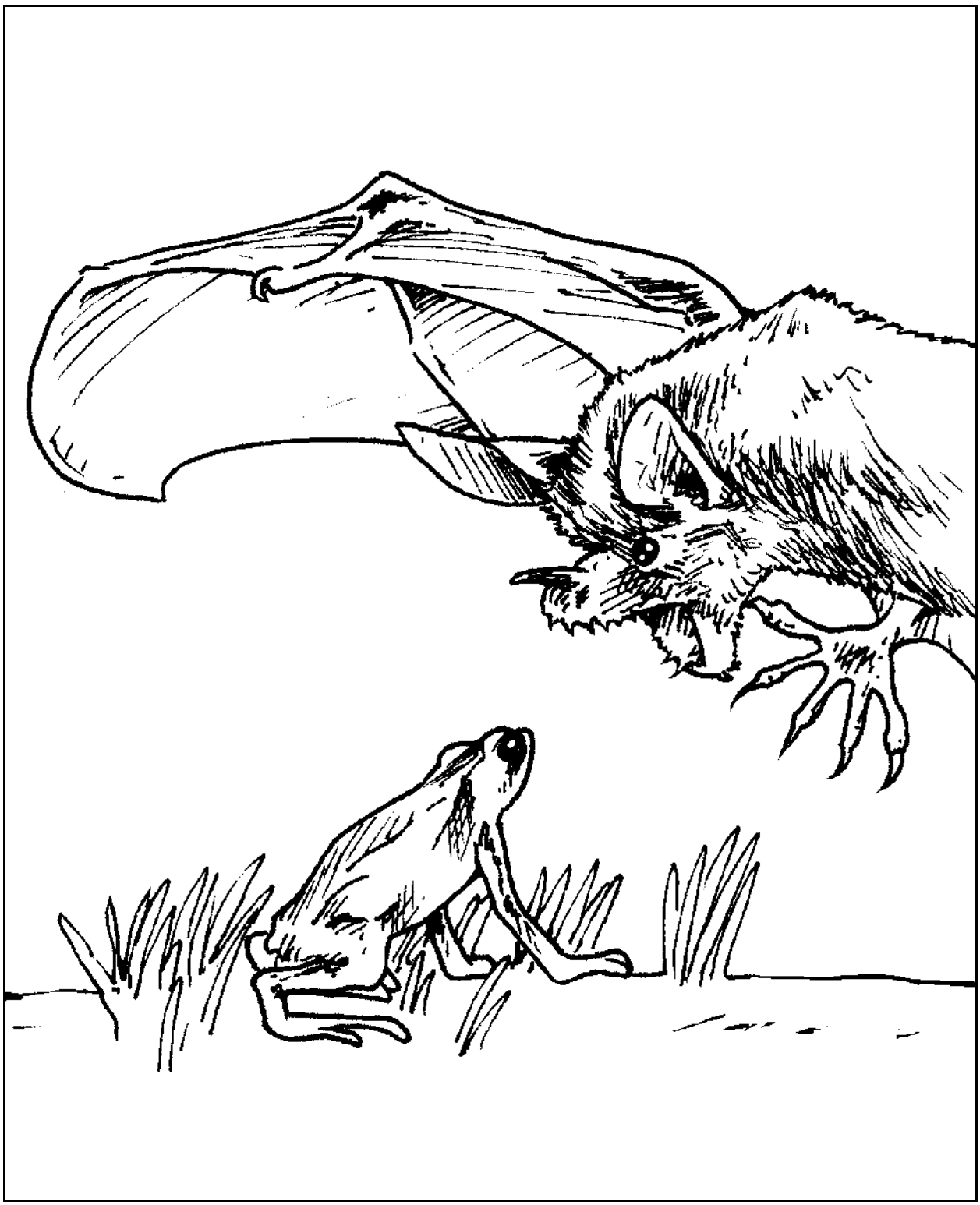


(plant eater)

# Megabat Drinking Nectar

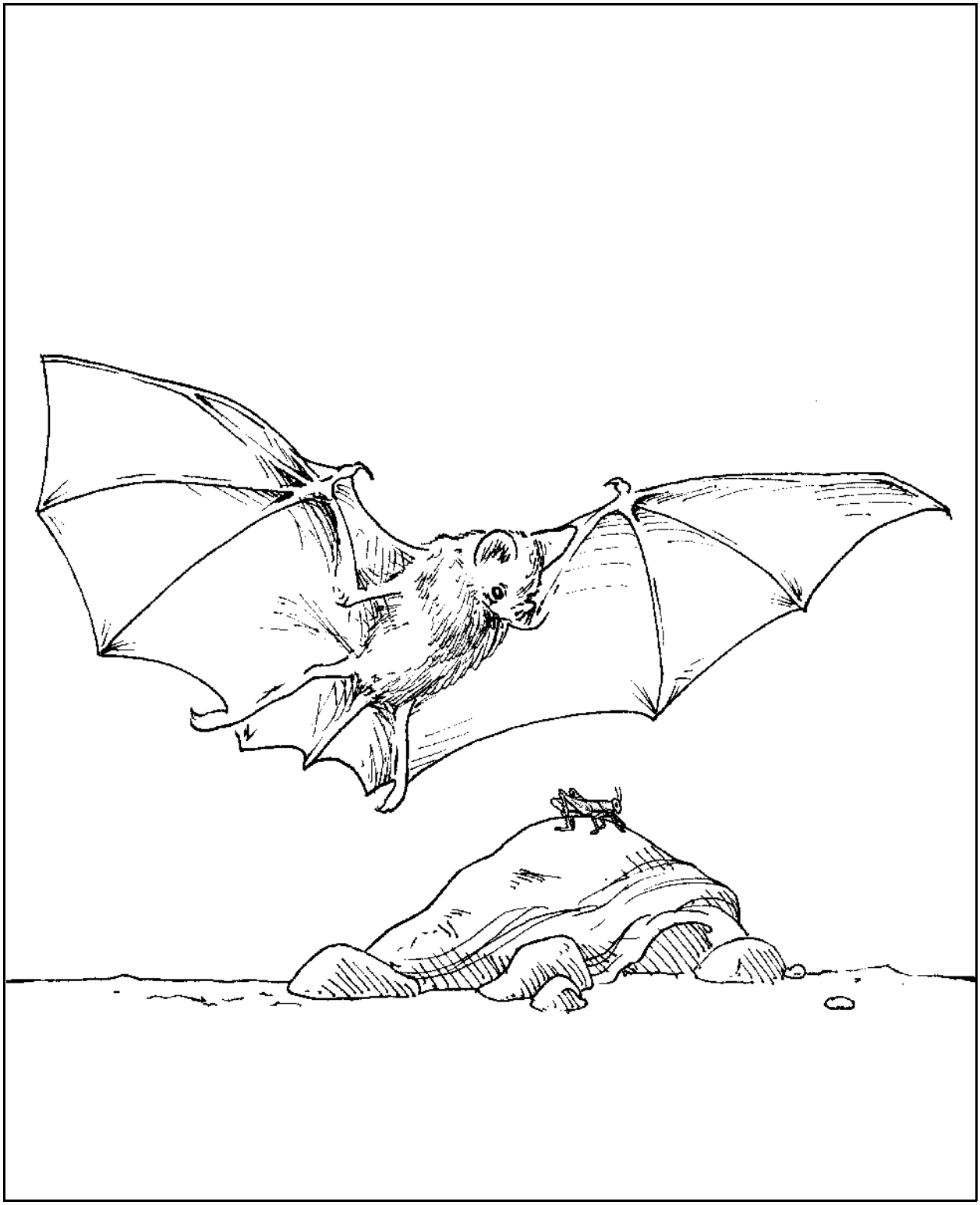
# Megabat Eating Fruit

# Microbat Hunting a Frog



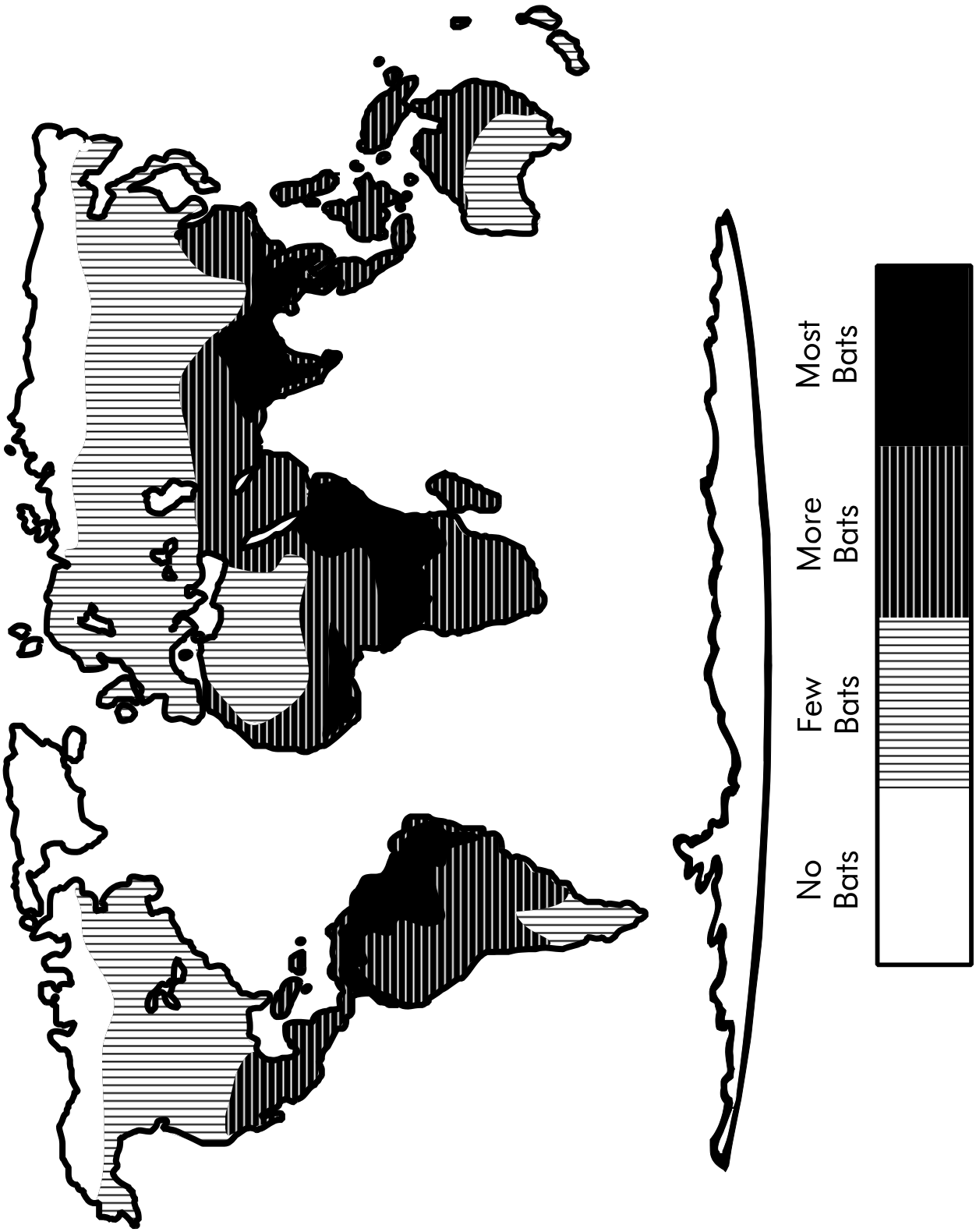
# Microbat Eating a Scorpion

# Microbat Hunting an Insect



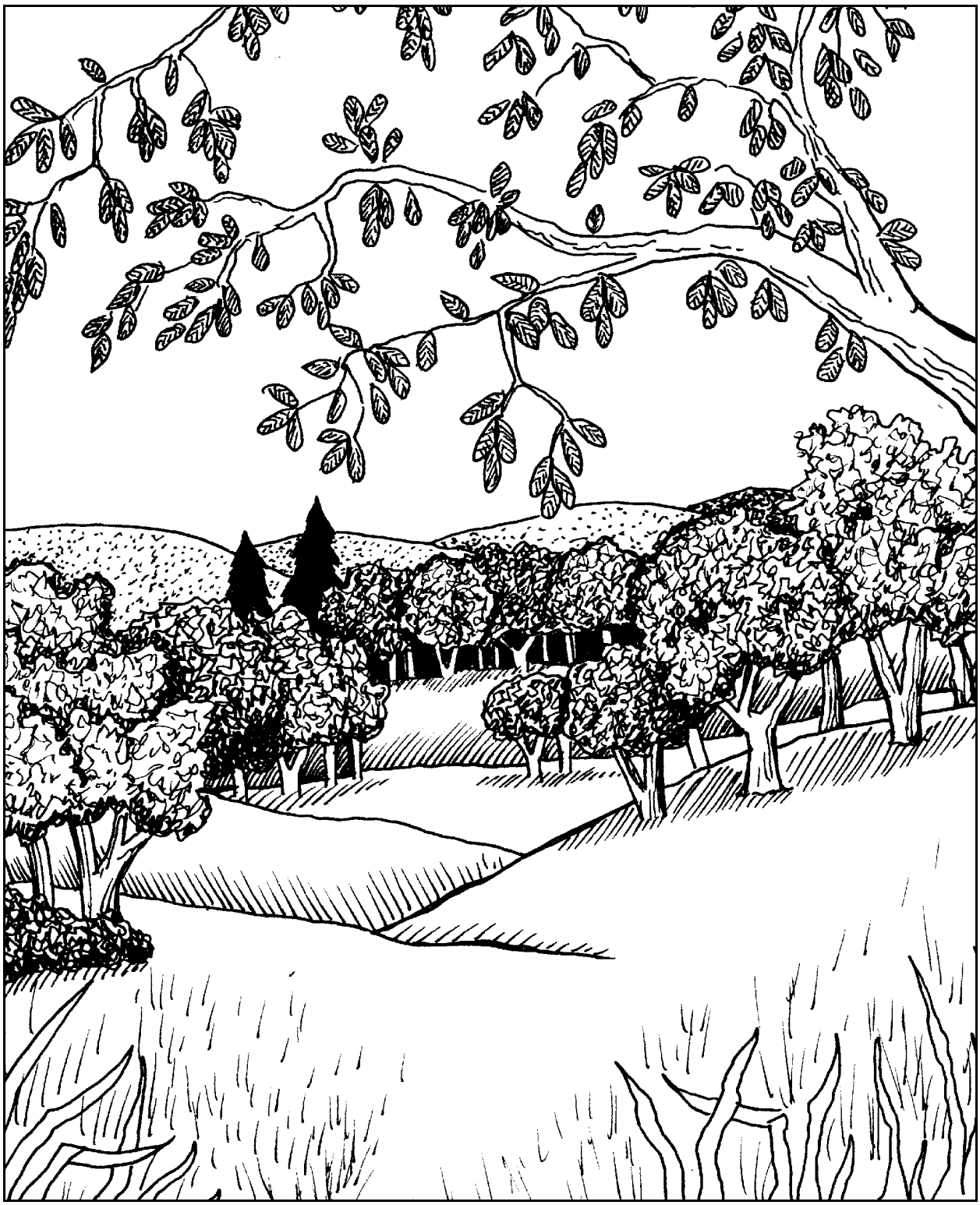
# Microbat Eating a Fish

# Bats around the World



# Rain Forest Habitat

# Temperate Habitat



# Desert Habitat