

Habitat Model for Species: **Gray Myotis** *Myotis grisescens*

[Distribution Map](#) [Habitat Map](#)

Landcover Category

0 - Comments

Habitat Restrictions

Comments

Jones and Downhower, 1963

a gray myotis captured in a small limestone cave (Jesse James Cave) where it was hanging in a small crevice on the roof of the cave; cave located in Ozark Plateau region (Cherokee County)

Choate and Decher, 1996

maximum distance from roost in Pittsburg to foraging areas 14.3 km, restrict to Cherokee Lowlands

Guthrie, 1933

a few gray myotis found together in small crevices in limestone caves; this species penetrates deeper into caves as summer progresses and is not found in the driest parts or where seepage is abundant

Brack et al., 1984

2 colonies located in quarries that had ceilings; quarry was relatively large with multiple large openings and numerous smaller openings; it was flooded with water which was several feet deep (5-7 m between ceiling and water)

LaVal et al., 1977

restrict to riparian areas within 35 km of caves, restrict to Cherokee Lowlands or Ozark Plateau regions

Decher and Choate, 1995

overall, optimal foraging habitat for gray bats in riparian areas where they fly over bodies of water and in the protection of forest canopy

06 - Cottonwood Floodplain Forest

LaVal et al., 1977

gray bats usually forage over water and adjacent riparian vegetation; bats forage from 2.5 to 35.4 km (mean = 12.5 km) away from cave; study area underlain by dolomite in which >200 caves are developed

50 - Deciduous Forest-Mined Land

Choate and Decher, 1996

bats foraged at strip mine lakes east of Pittsburg to feed; primary critical habitats for gray bats include city of Pittsburg and all riparian and strip mine lakes in immediate vicinity of city

81 - Urban Areas

Hays and Bingman, 1964

a breeding colony of gray bats located in the city limits of Pittsburg, Kansas in a storm sewer near Ford Street (where previous record of gray bats made)

Long, 1961

a gray bat collected in a residential area in the city of Pittsburg, Kansas (Cherokee Lowlands, Crawford County)

Choate and Decher, 1996

roost site a storm sewer where concrete ceiling is rough; primary critical habitat for gray bats includes city of Pittsburg and all riparian areas and strip mine lakes in immediate vicinity of city; ca.5000 bats during summer, <50 bats overwinter in sewer

82 - Water (Lake)

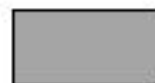
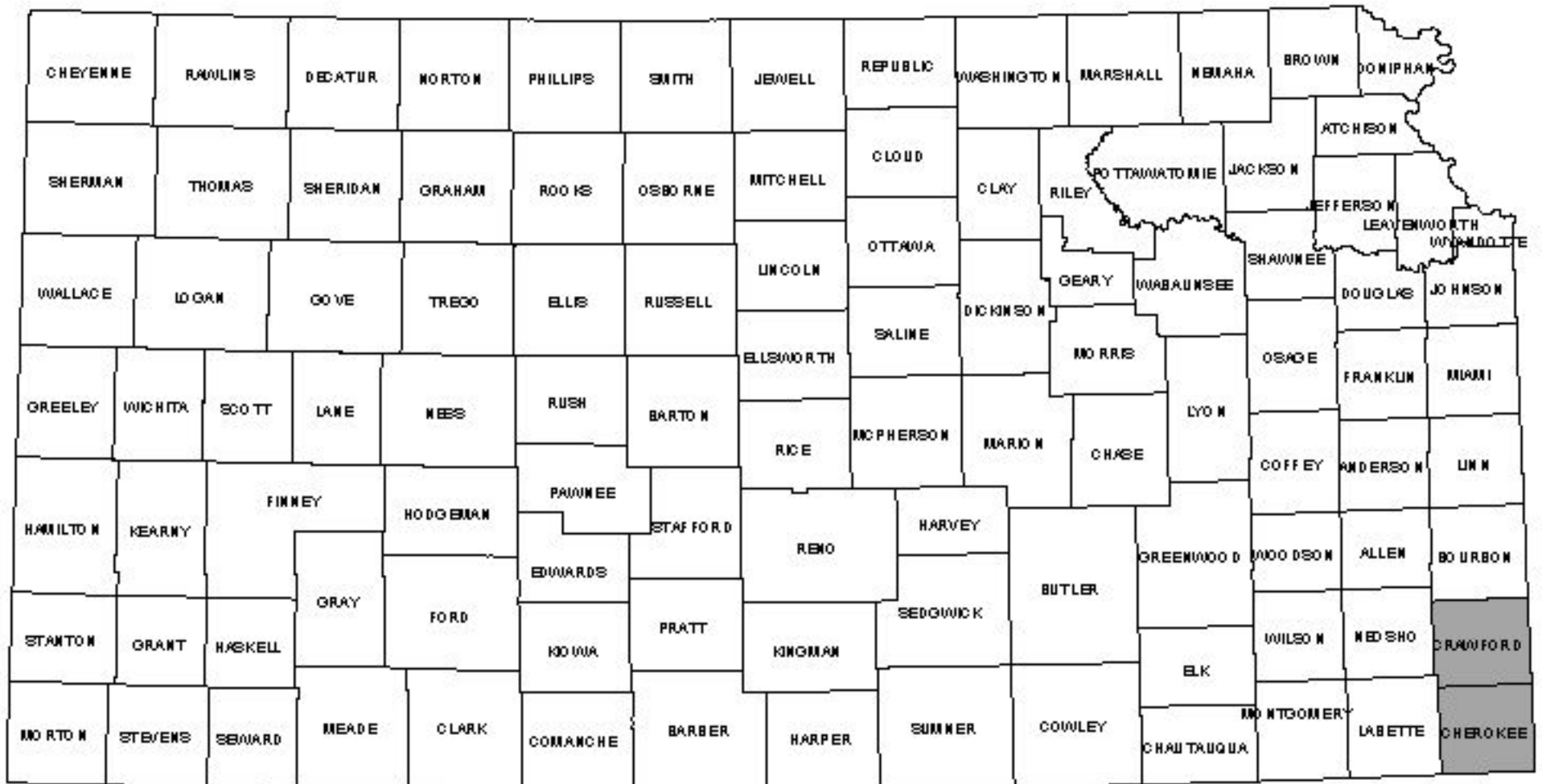
Choate and Decher, 1996

adults foraged primarily over lakes, whereas young of year forage over creeks in vicinity of Pittsburg; also foraged over pond in city; primary critical habitats include city of Pittsburg and all riparian and strip mine lakes in immediate vicinity of city

Reference List

1. Brack, V., Jr., R. E. Mumford, and V. R. Holmes. 1984. The gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*) in Indiana. *The American Midland Naturalist* 111:205.
2. Choate, J. R. and J. Decher. 1996. Critical habitat of the gray bat, *Myotis grisescens*, in Kansas. Pp. 209-216 in *Contributions in Mammalogy: a memorial volume honoring Dr. J. Knox Jones, Jr.* Museum of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas.
3. Decher, J. and J. R. Choate. 1995. *Myotis grisescens*. *Mammalian Species* 510:1-7.
4. Guthrie, M. J. 1933. Notes on the seasonal movements and habits of some cave bats. *Journal of Mammalogy* 14:1-19.
5. Hays, H. A. and D. C. Bingman. 1964. A colony of gray bats in southeastern Kansas. *Journal of Mammalogy* 45:150.
6. Jones, J. K., Jr. and J. F. Downhower. 1963. Second record of *Myotis grisescens* in Kansas. *The Southwestern Naturalist* 8:174.
7. LaVal, R. K., R. L. Clawson, M. L. LaVal, and W. Caire. 1977. Foraging behavior and nocturnal activity patterns of Missouri bats, with emphasis on the endangered species *Myotis grisescens* and *Myotis sodalis*. *Journal of Mammalogy* 58:592-599.
8. Long, C. A. 1961. First record of the gray bat in Kansas. *Journal of Mammalogy* 42:97-98.

Gray Myotis



Recorded presence



No records

Recorded distribution include specimen records and observations collected during 1941-2000 from University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, Stenberg Museum of Natural History, a large to mid-sized mammal survey conducted by regional biologists and conservation officers from the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, and personal observations from professional mammalogists.

[Habitats](#)

[Habitat Map](#)

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