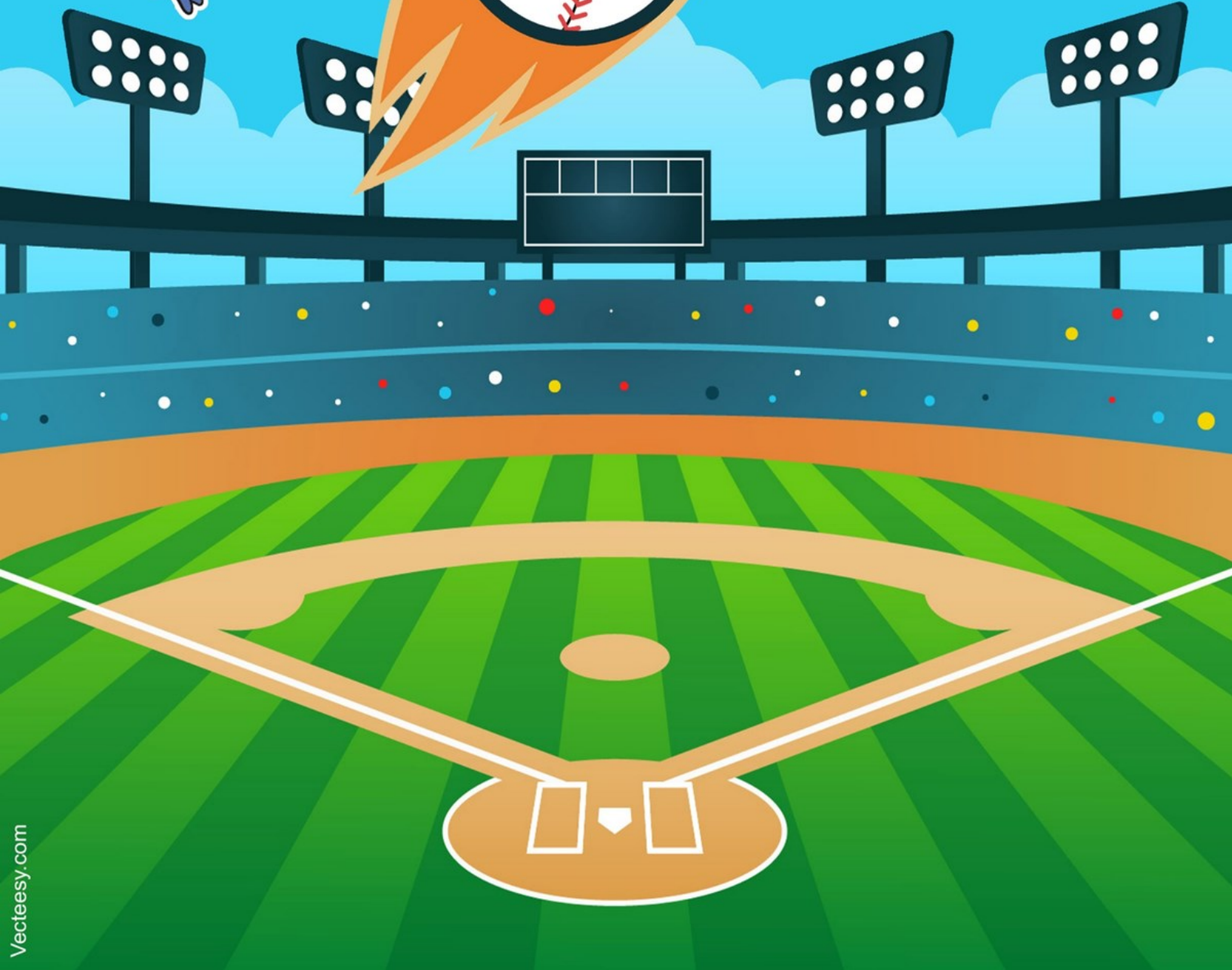


Project EduBat presents



Go to Bat for Bats!



Go to Bat for Bats!



**Play this fun
and educational
trivia game!**

**Two teams compete to
correctly answer trivia
questions about bats!**

HELPFUL HINTS

In baseball:

- A full inning consists of 6 outs (3 for each team)
- A full game consists of 9 innings

***For this game we
recommend:***

- A full inning of 2 outs (1 for each team)
- A full game of 5 innings to keep the game moving at a fun and fast pace.



GAME PLAY:

The first team up to bat is "pitched" a trivia question which is read by the opposing team.

If the player at bat answers **correctly**, they move to first base and are given another question to answer.

As the "batter" continues to answer **correctly**, move the player piece along the bases progressing until 4 questions have been answered **correctly**: a "home run!"

If the "batter" answers a question **incorrectly**, they are out and now the second team is up to bat.

Continue alternating between teams, one player at a time, until everyone has had a turn.

Have Fun!

Please keep in mind that first and foremost, this is a *bat trivia game*. We realize that some of you may be troubled by the fact that the rules and terms of this game do not align with the true terminology, rules, gameplay, and scoring of a real baseball game. We've merely applied a simplified baseball aesthetic to a game about bats. We hope you can forgive us! ;)



How to Play:

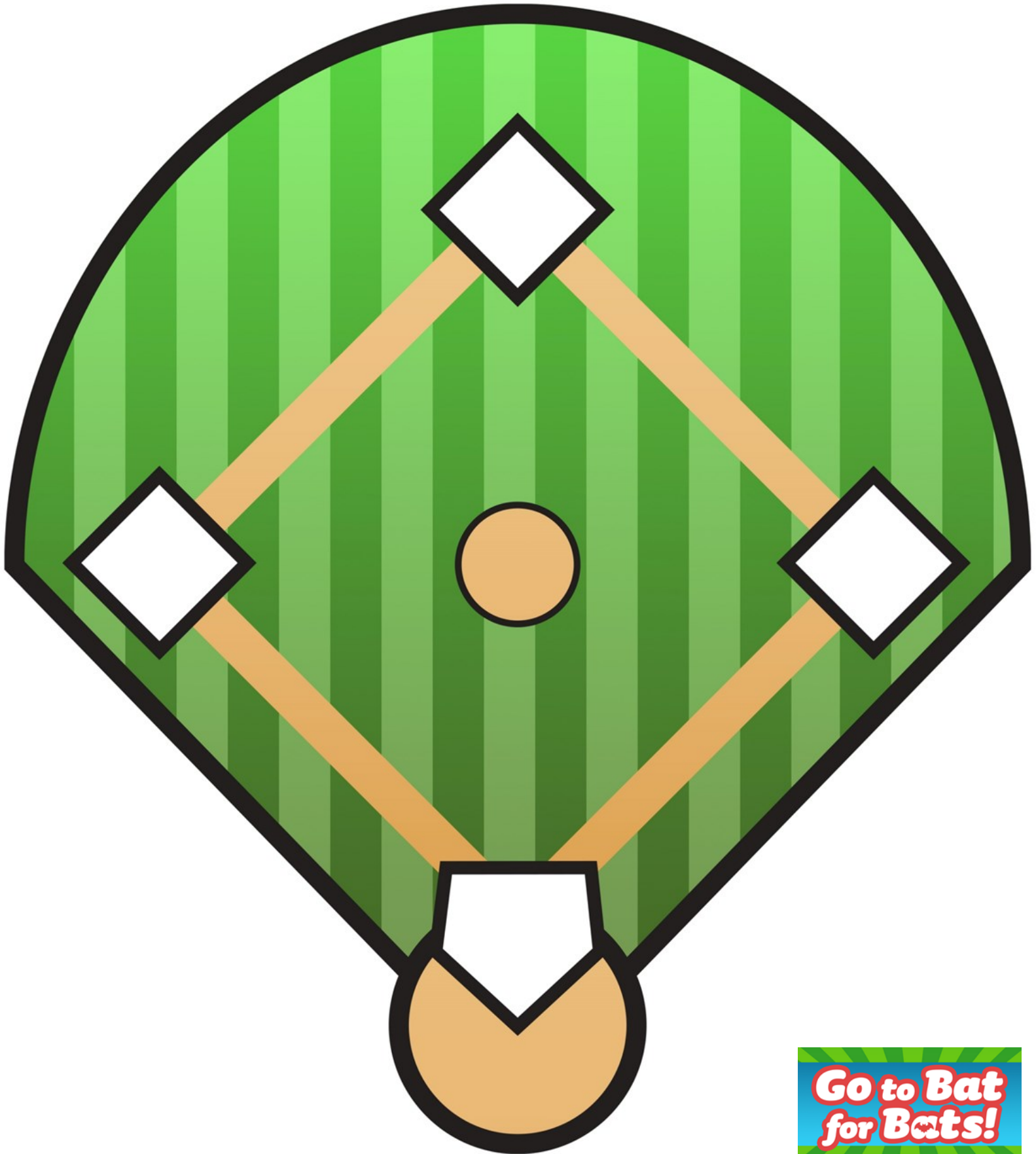
This game works best with exactly 10 players and when played to 5 innings with 1 out per team/player, per inning.

- If you play with less than 10 players, match the number of innings to half the number of players to make sure each player gets at least one turn in the game (i.e. an 8 player game should have 4 innings. A 6 player game should have 3 innings).
- Designate a scorekeeper.
- Assemble your player pieces. Cut out the bases, attaching a coin if you wish for added weight. With the colored square facing down on the table, fold the edge flaps inwards along the dotted lines. Crease the edge firmly, then stand the flaps upwards. Snip each flap along the solid middle black line so that there are notches to insert your player piece. Note: you can also just use a coin as your player piece.
- Cut out a species photo (or custom player piece) and insert it into the notches of the base.
- Come up with a really cool team name.

-
- Set out the game board. Line up Team A along the left-hand side of the baseball diamond and Team B along the right-hand side.
 - Cut out all the cards and shuffle them together - fully mixing the screwball cards with the trivia cards.
 - Set the cards at the bottom of the baseball diamond.
 - Be sure that either the scorekeeper is the designated reader throughout the game or that the opposing team always reads the cards. You don't want to reveal the answers written on them. Multiple choice questions have the correct answer choice highlighted in **green**.
 - During each inning, each team will send a player to bat. The player will have a turn "at bat" to answer questions continuously until batter has either:
 - answered 1 question **incorrectly** (one out for the team)
 - answered 4 questions **correctly** (a home run!)
 - answered a screwball
 - **incorrectly answering is equivalent to an out**
 - **correctly answering is equivalent to a "homerun"**
 - **Optionally, you may choose to implement the rule that when a player incorrectly answers (either a standard "pitch" trivia, a screwball card, or both), the opposing team has a chance to answer. If they answer correctly, they gain an additional 1 point that can be added to their inning total.**
 - Record your points on the scorecard. Add up the points from each inning to get the team total.
 - The game ends when you have completed all of the innings.
 - Every correctly answered card (base touched) counts as 1 point. A screwball counts as a "homerun" and is therefore worth 4 points.
 - The team with the highest score wins!



Go to Bat Baseball Field

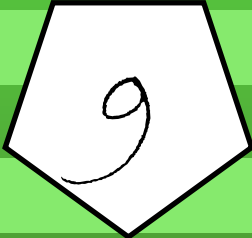


**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Going to Bat

Sample Score Card

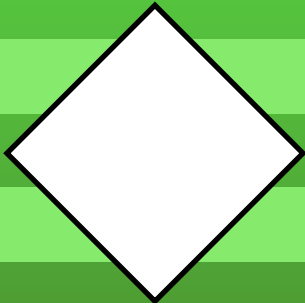
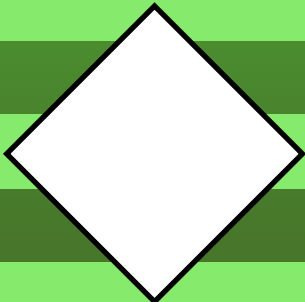
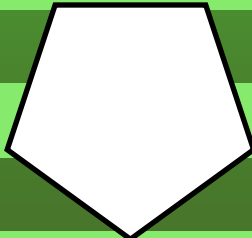
During each inning both teams will send one player to bat. That player will answer cards continuously until they either answer 4 questions or 1 screwball **CORRECTLY** OR answer 1 question or screwball **INCORRECTLY**. Each right answer is worth 1 point and a screwball is worth 4 points (homerun!).

Team	Inning	Player	Points	Team Total
	1	Antoine	1	
	2	Brad	0	
	3	Aliyah	3	
	4	Hannah	4	
	5	Javier	1	
	1	Brandi	0	
	2	Raphael	0	
	3	Maria	4	
	4	Danielle	2	
	5	Symira	4	

Going to Bat

Score Card

During each inning both teams will send one player to bat. That player will answer cards continuously until they either answer 4 questions or screwball **CORRECTLY** OR answer 1 question or screwball **INCORRECTLY**. Each right answer is worth 1 point and a screwball is worth 4 points (homerun!).

Team	Inning	Player	Points	Team Total
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Going to Bat

Score Card

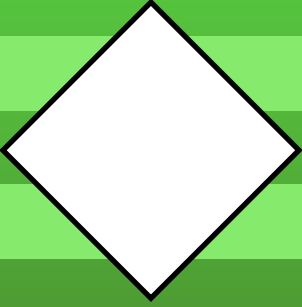
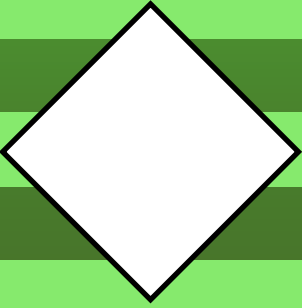
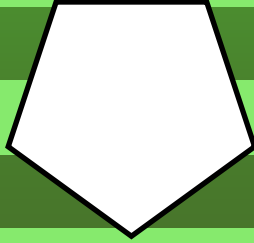
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	5			
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Going to Bat

Score Card

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	1			
	2			
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	5			
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Are most bats rabid?

- A. Yes, 86% of all bats carry rabies
- B. **No, less than half of 1% carry rabies**
- C. Yes, 98% of all bats carry rabies
- D. No, only about 40% carry rabies

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: Bats in the United States eat mostly bugs

Answer: True, they save farmers over 3 billion dollars on pest control in the US annually by eating insects. Many of these insects are serious agricultural or forest pests, and others spread disease to humans or livestock.

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: If you see a bat on the ground, you should pick it up

Answer: False, you should never handle a wild animal!

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Describe the habitat used by the gray bat for raising their young and for hibernation.

Answer: Gray Bats are one of the few North American bats that use caves year round. In the summer, they must raise their young in warm caves that are 57° to 80° F (14-27° C). In the winter they have to hibernate in cooler caves that stay at 40° to 49° F (4.5-9.5° C) .

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: Bats make nests like birds

Answer: False, bats will live in trees, caves, bridges, or even buildings, but they do not build nests

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Bats can be found on every continent except...

- A. **Antarctica**
- B. Africa
- C. Europe
- D. Australia

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: A pregnant Mexican Free-Tailed Bat can eat up to her body weight in insects in one night.

Answer: True, that'd be the same as you eating about 45 large pizzas in one night!

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: Bat wings have the same structure as you hand.

Answer: True. A bat's wing structure is actually a modified hand with elongated finger bones. If you were to have wings like a bat, your fingers would have to be 9-13 feet long.

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: Most bats drink blood.

Answer: False. Only 3 out of 1,300+ species of bats drink blood, and none of them live in the US.

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

What species of bat has the longest tongue-to-body ratio?

- A. Mexican free-tailed bat
- B. Lesser long-nosed bat
- C. **Tube-lipped nectar bat**

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: Bats are the world's only flying mammal.

Answer: True, sugar gliders and flying squirrels don't fly, they glide!

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

What is the name of the disease killing hibernating bats in North America?

- A. White-face Syndrome
- B. **White-nosed Syndrome**
- C. White-skin Disease

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: Bats are blind.

Answer: False! Bats have eyesight about as good as humans do, and they can echolocate.

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

How many species of bats are there?

- A. 1,300 +
- B. About 500
- C. Less than 300

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

The largest colony of bats in the world is located in:

- A. Austin, Texas
- B. San Antonio, Texas
- C. Manila, Philippines
- D. Sulawesi Island, Indonesia

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

What is the sense that bats use to hunt?

- A. Taste
- B. Touch
- C. Sound (Echolocation)

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

What do flying fox bats eat?

- A. Bugs
- B. Fruit
- C. Fish

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Which bat is immune to the venom of scorpions?

- A. Mexican free-tailed bat
- B. Pallid bat
- C. Tricolor bat

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

What threatened Bracken Cave (home to the largest colony of bats in the world) in 2013?

- A. Someone tried to go into the cave.
- B. The Mexican Free-tailed bats stopped showing up.
- C. **A company wanted to build a neighborhood next door.**

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Which bat has the worst eyesight?

- A. Epauletted Fruit bat
- B. **Vampire bat**
- C. Eastern Red bat

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

How many babies do most bats have in one year?

- A. Five
- B. **One**
- C. Three

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Which of the following items is not eaten by any bat species?

- A. **Grass**
- B. Bugs
- C. Pollen
- D. Fruit

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Which species flies the fastest?

- A. **Mexican Free-Tailed bats**
- B. Northern Yellow bats
- C. Malaysian Flying foxes

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Which bat species is the smallest?

- A. Philippine Pygmy Fruit bat
- B. Pygmy Long-eared bat
- C. **Bumblebee bat**

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Which bat species is the biggest?

- A. African Giant Free-tailed bat
- B. Giant Golden-crowned Flying Fox**
- C. Giant Ghost-faced bat

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Which one of these habitat types is not a home for bats?

- A. Caves
- B. Cracks and holes in trees
- C. Under bridges
- D. Waterfalls**

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Which of the following is not a real bat?

- A. Sooty Mustached bat
- B. Pale-winged Dog-like bat
- C. Heart-faced bat**

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: Bats help protect walnuts, tomatoes, peppers, cotton, corn, and strawberries from insect pests.

Answer: True. Believe it or not, many of the foods found on grocery store shelves and in kitchen pantries are protected by our bats.

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

How do bats help farmers grow healthy foods?

- A. By eating insects that destroy crops.
- B. By pollinating important crop plants.
- C. By spreading seeds to start new plants.
- D. All of the above.**

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

How many bats in North America are pollinators?

- A. One
- B. Four**
- C. Nine
- D. Fifteen

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Without bats eating insects, cocoa bean yields fall by up to 22%.
What tasty treat do we get from cocoa beans?

- A. Licorice
- B. Chewing gum
- C. Chocolate**
- D. Lollipops

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: Newborn bats are born relatively large compared to other mammals.

Answer: True. Baby bats can weigh up to one-third of their mother's body weight. That would be the same as a human mom giving birth to a 40 pound baby! Yikes!

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

What bat species is nicknamed the “social myotis” because they like to pack tightly together when roosting?

- A. Indiana bat**
- B. California Leaf-nosed bat
- C. Gray bat
- D. Thompson’s Big-eared bat

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

True or False: Bats are in trouble in almost every place they are found.

Answer: True. In some countries, bats are killed out of fear, because they are considered a nuisance, or because they are eaten as food. Bat numbers in the US and Canada have declined dramatically as white-nose syndrome has killed over six million bats in just six years.

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

Which of the following are not dangers that bats face in the wild?

- A. Increased pesticide use
- B. Wind turbines
- C. Habitat loss
- D. All of the above.**

**Go to Bat
for Bats!**

What is the name of the tiny protrusion of skin-covered cartilage found in front of a bat’s ear, which can often be used to help identify which species it belongs to?

- A. Muzzle
- B. Tragus**
- C. Calcar
- D. Forearm

Screwball!

Spell the word
ECHOLOCATION without
writing it down.



Screwball!

Explain what a mist net is and how scientists use them to study bats.

Answer: Scientists use mist nets to safely capture bats to check on their health and to collect important data. Mist nets are usually made of nylon mesh suspended between two poles, resembling an oversized volleyball net. When properly set up the nets are virtually invisible. You can't see the net and neither can the bats!



Screwball!

What are Epauletted Fruit Bats named for?

Answer: The white patches on their shoulders look like epaulettes. An epaulette is a shoulder patch on a uniform.



Screwball!

Explain how bats use echolocation.

Answer: Bats emit high-pitched sounds (above human hearing range) that bounce off obstacles in their path, like trees, buildings, and their main target—delicious insects! Bats use those reflected sounds to identify an object, how big it is, and what direction it is moving.



Screwball!

Phyllostomidae are a family of bats known for what distinctive trait?

Answer: Leaf-shaped noses



Screwball!

Spell the word **CHIROPTERA**
without writing it down.



Screwball!

True or False: Vampire bats share food with unrelated adults of their species.

Answer: True! It is an uncommon behavior in the animal kingdom to help 'strangers' survive.



Screwball!

Name the genus that flying foxes are in.

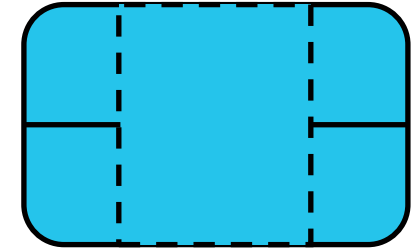
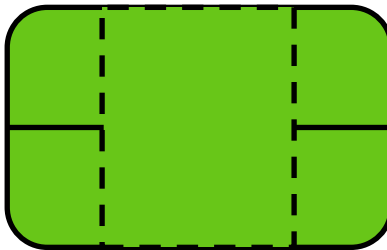
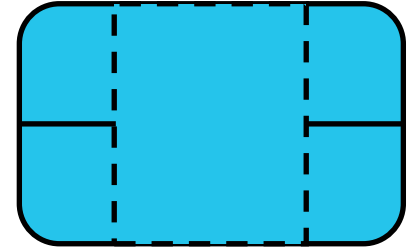
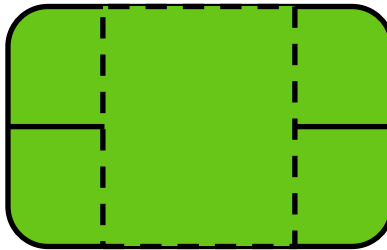
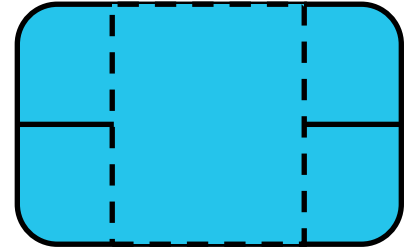
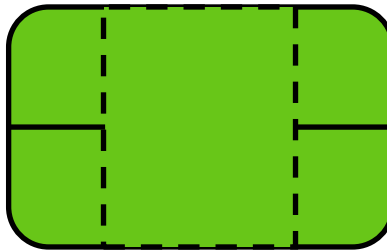
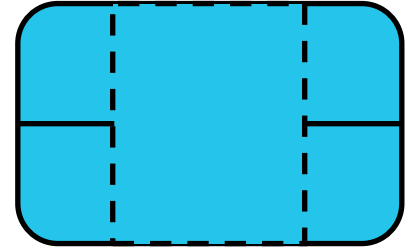
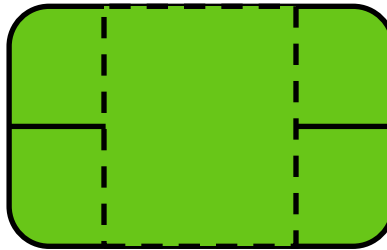
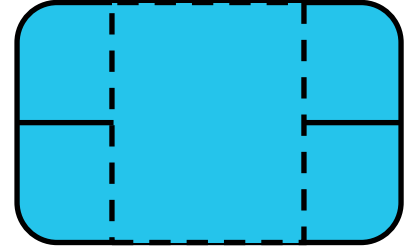
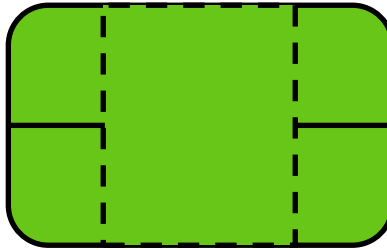
Answer: Pteropus



Player Pieces: Bases

Cut out each base piece. Fold up along the dotted line, then cut along the solid middle line to create a notch for your player piece.

Your species portrait will slide into the base where you cut the edges.



This game was adapted with permission from:

Sticks & Stones Rescue

PLAYER PIECES: Species Portrait

Species portraits courtesy of Merlin Tuttle Photography in accordance with non-profit, educational use agreement.

See excerpt below:

Merlin Tuttle's Bat Conservation—World Class Photos

Merlin Tuttle's Bat Conservation (MTBC) is Dr. Tuttle's most recent contribution to the world of bats. With over 60 years of experience studying and photographing them, he has led conservation efforts internationally for decades. It was through the global impact of his unique photography and communication that people first began to appreciate bats as safe, invaluable, even cute, and likable. He founded and led Bat Conservation International for 30 years, then retired. But requests for his unique photos and experience followed him, leading to the founding of MTBC. His efforts are now supported solely through MTBC and their goal is to extend Merlin's invaluable legacy for use by future conservationists wherever most needed.

There are over 2,000 bat photos available for download on the [MTBC](#) site for both non-profit and commercial use. The collection encompasses 19 families, 125 genera, and 298 species from 38 countries.

Some photos are immediately available for low resolution (150 ppi) download at \$10 per image for any nonprofit, educational use.

No need to submit a request form for uses aligned with MTBC's [Terms of Use](#).

For non-profit and educational high resolution uses please [CLICK HERE TO FILL OUT A PHOTO REQUEST FORM](#).



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Epauletted Fruit Bat

Wrinkle-Faced Bat



Big Brown Bat



Seminole Bat



Eastern Red Bat



Mexican Free-Tailed Bat



Northern Yellow Bat



Hoary Bat



© MerlinTuttle.org

Common Vampire Bat



© MerlinTuttle.org

Hairy-Legged Vampire Bat



© MerlinTuttle.org

Black-Bearded Tomb Bat



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Madagascar Sucker-Footer Bat



© MerlinTuttle.org

Jamaican Fig-Eating Bat



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Formosan Long-Eared Bat