

Compass orientation of a migratory bat species depends on sunset direction

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Soprano pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) Credit: Christian Giese

Millions of mammals navigate over thousands of kilometres each year. How they navigate during migration remains remarkably understudied compared to birds or sea turtles, however. A team of scientists led by the

Leibniz-IZW in Berlin has now combined a mirror experiment simulating a different direction of the setting sun and a new test procedure to measure orientation behaviour in bats to understand the role of the sun's position in the animal navigation. The results demonstrate for the first time that a migratory mammal species uses the sunset direction to calibrate their compass system. Furthermore the experiment, which is published in *Current Biology*, indicates that this capacity is not inherited, and first-time migrating young bats need to learn the importance of the solar disc at dusk for nightly orientation.

The experiment that scientists Oliver Lindecke and Christian Voigt from the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research (Leibniz-IZW) designed and conducted together with colleagues from Latvia and the United Kingdom was based on two steps: First, several Soprano pipistrelle [bats](#) (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) were randomly assigned into two groups. At nightfall during their migration period, one group could watch the natural [sunset](#) at the Latvian Baltic Sea shore. The other group, however, watched the sun going down via a large mirror that reversed the direction of the natural sunset exactly 180 degrees.

For the latter animals, the real sunset was blocked from vision by the taped sidewall of their holding cages. Later at night, animals of both groups were transported inland, away from the beach of the Baltic Sea, for the second step of the experiment: On a forest meadow, one bat after the other was released remotely from a specially designed circular release box that was equipped to record the direction the animal flew when it left. Prior studies showed that take-off orientations could be used as a proxy for departure flight orientation in these bats.

"The new orientation assay, the circular release box for bats, ruled out any visual influence at takeoff and allowed us to compare the directions taken by bats of both groups," explains Lindecke. "The results show two fundamental aspects in bat navigation: Firstly, the setting sun's direction

plays a crucial role because there is a significant difference in the bats' orientation with the group that experienced the mirrored sunset departing in opposite [direction](#) compared to the control [group](#). And secondly, only adult bats showed directional preferences," Lindecke says. "Subadults displayed random orientation in both groups, which suggests to us that young bats need to learn long-distance navigation during migration from older conspecifics," concludes Christian Voigt, senior author and head of the Department of Evolutionary Ecology at the Leibniz-IZW. How this [learning process](#) works and which social factors and practices contribute to it remain unknown and require further investigation.

Mammals remain remarkably understudied with regard to navigation during migration. One of the reasons is a lack of experimental assays that measure a correlate of migratory [orientation](#) such as those that exist in birds and [sea turtles](#). The larger migratory mammals, for example wildebeest or whales, are challenging to handle for any experimental work. Bats could fill this void as they have emerged as an important study model in movement ecology. They combine high ecophysiological diversity with a variety of movement behaviours. Bat eyes evolved to sense a wide range of light and a broad spectrum of wavelengths. Presumably, insectivorous bats like fruit bats rely heavily on vision when orienting over long distances since echolocation and path integration are ineffective and error-prone at distances larger than a few dozen meters. The results of this study are the first empirical evidence for the specific cues and mechanisms a migratory mammal uses for navigation.

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