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NAVIGATION

Bat orientation using Earth's magnetic field

Bats famously orientate at night by echolocation¹, but this works over only a short range, and little is known about how they navigate over longer distances². Here we show that the homing behaviour of *Eptesicus fuscus*, known as the big brown bat, can be altered by artificially shifting the Earth's magnetic field, indicating that these bats rely on a magnetic compass to return to their home roost. This finding adds to the impressive array of sensory abilities possessed by this animal for navigation in the dark.

For some taxa, navigation behaviour can be readily investigated in the laboratory³. To study the wide-ranging navigation of bats, however, their flight path needs to be tracked in a natural setting. Limitations of the available technology make this a labour-intensive process, so bat navigation is relatively poorly understood compared with that of other animals².

We used radio telemetry from a small aircraft⁴ to track big brown bats displaced 20 km north of their home roost (for methods, see supplementary information). A control group released from this site headed in a direction significantly towards home (see supplementary information) at 5 km from the release site (Fig. 1a).

To test whether bats use the Earth's magnetic field, we exposed two groups of bats to a rotated magnetic field, one 90° clockwise and one 90° anticlockwise with respect to magnetic north, for a period from 45 min before to 45 min after

sunset. This also allowed us to test whether the Earth's magnetic field was being used in conjunction with other cues, such as the sunset or stars⁵ (see supplementary information).

The headings of the clockwise group were significantly oriented in an easterly direction (90°) at 5 km from the release site, whereas the anticlockwise group moved significantly in a westerly (270°) direction; the two groups showed a significant difference (Fig. 1a). These different initial orientations of the groups indicate that they may have been using a sunset-calibrated magnetic compass^{5,6}.

Some experimental bats corrected and homed during the same night, despite being initially orientated away from home (Fig. 1b, c). Although such behaviour has previously been unknown in bats, homing pigeons can correct and return home after an initial deviation when clock-shifted⁷. We suggest that the deflected bats that nevertheless home during the same night recognize a mismatch between the direction they are flying and their navigational map.

Besides the application described here to measure bat navigation, radio telemetry has also been used to investigate migration in insects⁸. The possibility of transmitting such radio signals to low orbiting satellites should open up field studies on the orientation, navigation and migration of small, wide-ranging animals.

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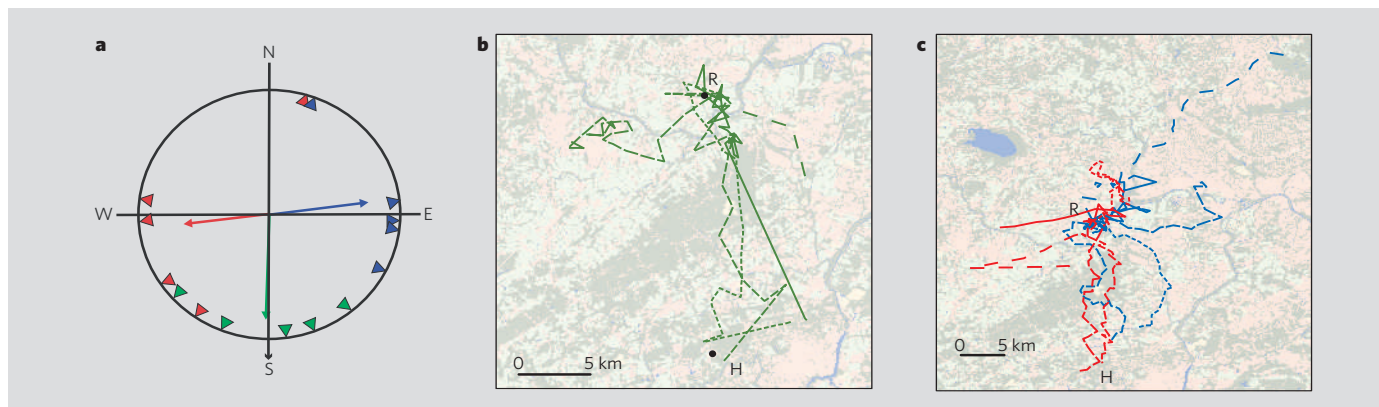


Figure 1 | Headings and tracks of homing bats. **a**, Heading directions at 5 km after release 20 km north of the home roost (to south; black arrow). Arrowheads, directions for individual bats; arrows, mean direction for the group. Red, anticlockwise (ACW) rotation of magnetic field by 90° with respect to north; blue, clockwise (CW) rotation of magnetic field by 90°; green, controls (no rotation of magnetic field). Orientation was significantly southerly in controls (V test, 180°, $U = 2.862$, $P = 0.0072$); westerly in ACW bats (V test, 270°, $U = 1.973$, $P = 0.023$); and easterly in CW bats (V test, 90°, $U = 2.66$, $P = 0.002$). Headings differed significantly between the three groups (Watson–Williams 3-sample test: $F = 16.808$, $P = 0.00033$; pairwise: CW vs control, $F = 23.774$, $P = 0.001$; ACW vs control, $F = 6.733$, $P = 0.032$; ACW vs CW, $F = 23.503$, $P = 0.001$). **b**, **c**, Control (**b**) and experimental tracks (**c**) of bats, with different dotted and dashed lines for individual bats ($n = 5$ in each group). Colours indicate direction of rotation of magnetic field, as in **a**. R, release site; H, home.