Wetland and Riparian Area Management for Bat Conservation



Cory Olson, MSc, PBiol Program Coordinator

Alberta Community Bat Program
Wildlife Conservation Society Canada

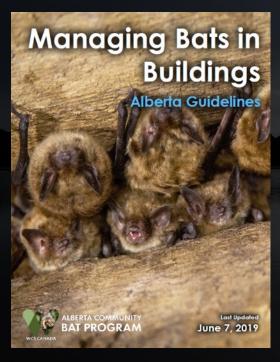
Alberta Community Bat Program www.albertabats.ca

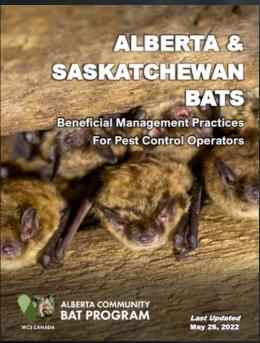


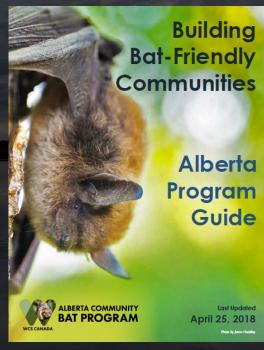
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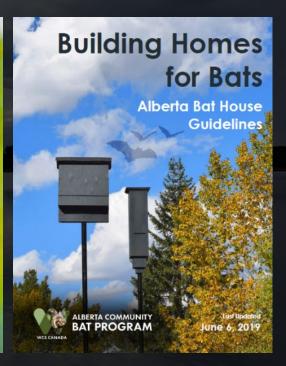


Resources for managing bats









www.albertabats.ca/resources

Alberta's Bats

- 9 species
 - Long-distance migration (and shorter hibernation)







- Shorter-distance migration (and long hibernation)







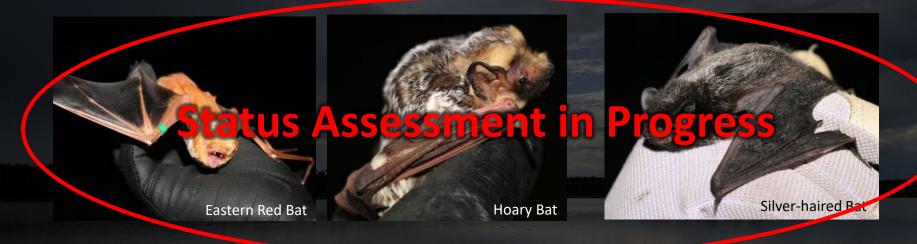


Not Present in the North Saskatchewan Basin



Alberta's Bats

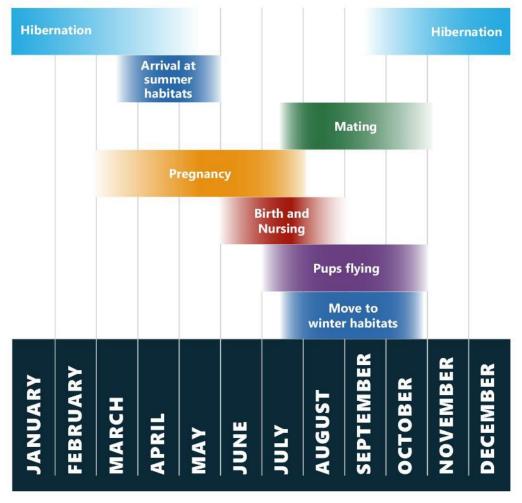
- 9 species
 - Long distance migration (and hibernation)

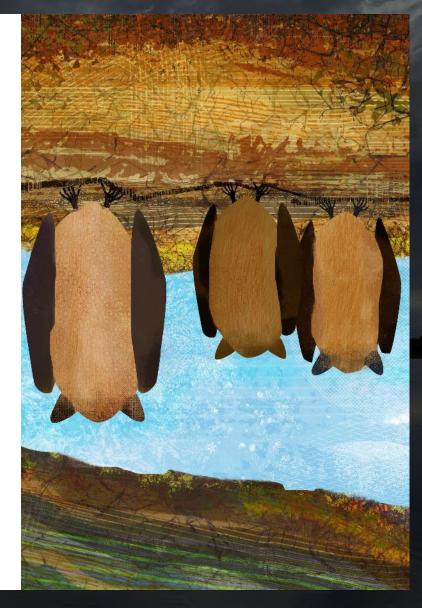


- Shorter distance migration (and hibernation)



SEASONAL BAT ACTIVITY







JANUARY

FEBRUARY

APRIL

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

BAT USE OF BUILDINGS

Bats present in maternity roosts

Potential winter use by Big Brown Bats Potential winter use by Big Brown Bats

Exclusion Timing

POSSIBLE (under certain conditions)

AVOID NEW ONE-WAY EXITS

ONE-WAY EXIT INSTALLA-TION

PERIOD

(young cannot fly)

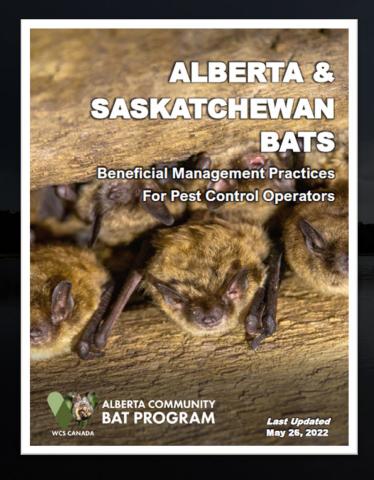
NO

NO EXCLUSIONS OR ONE-WAY EXIT INSTALLATIONS **POSSIBLE**

(under certain conditions)

ONE-WAY
EXIT
INSTALLATION
PERIOD

AVOID NEW ONE-WAY EXITS



JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
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BAT USE OF BUILDINGS

Bats present in maternity roosts

Potential winter use by Big Brown Bats

Potential winter use by Big Brown Bats

Exclusion Timing

POSSIBLE

(under certain conditions)

AVOID NEW ONE-WAY EXITS

(young cannot fly) ONE-WAY EXIT INSTALLA-

TION

PERIOD

NO EXCLUSIONS OR **ONE-WAY EXIT** INSTALLATIONS

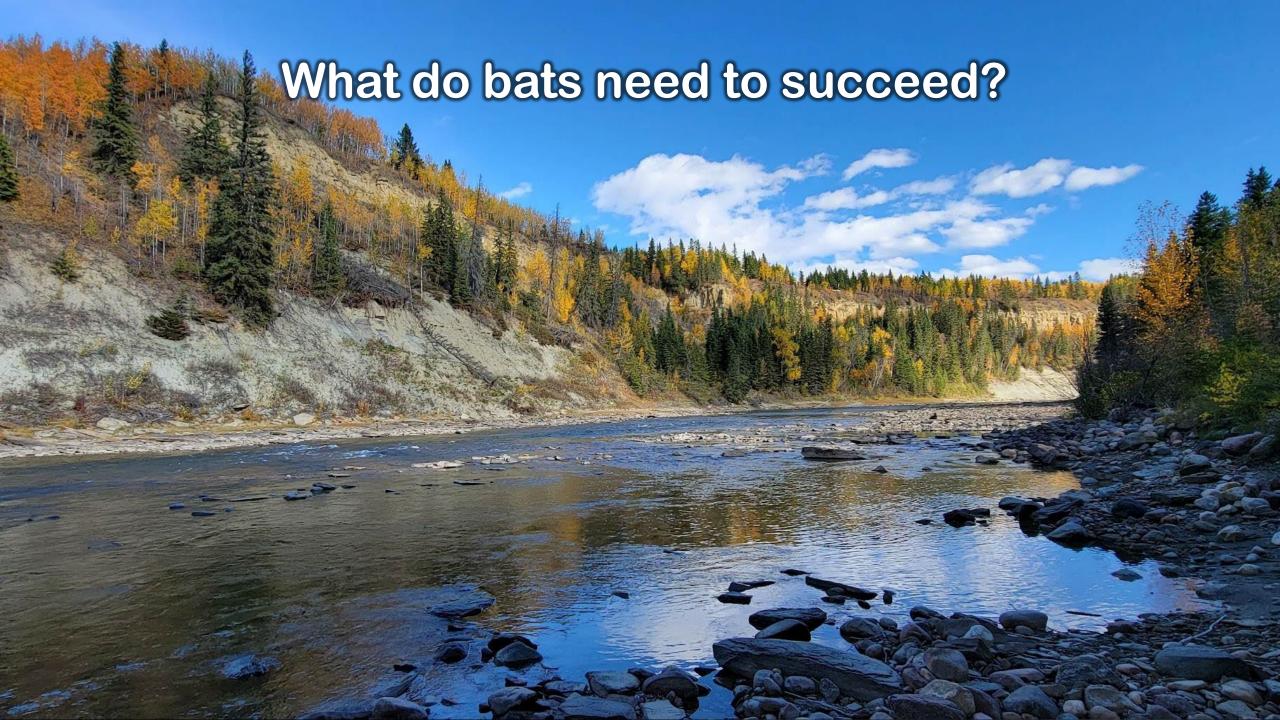
NO

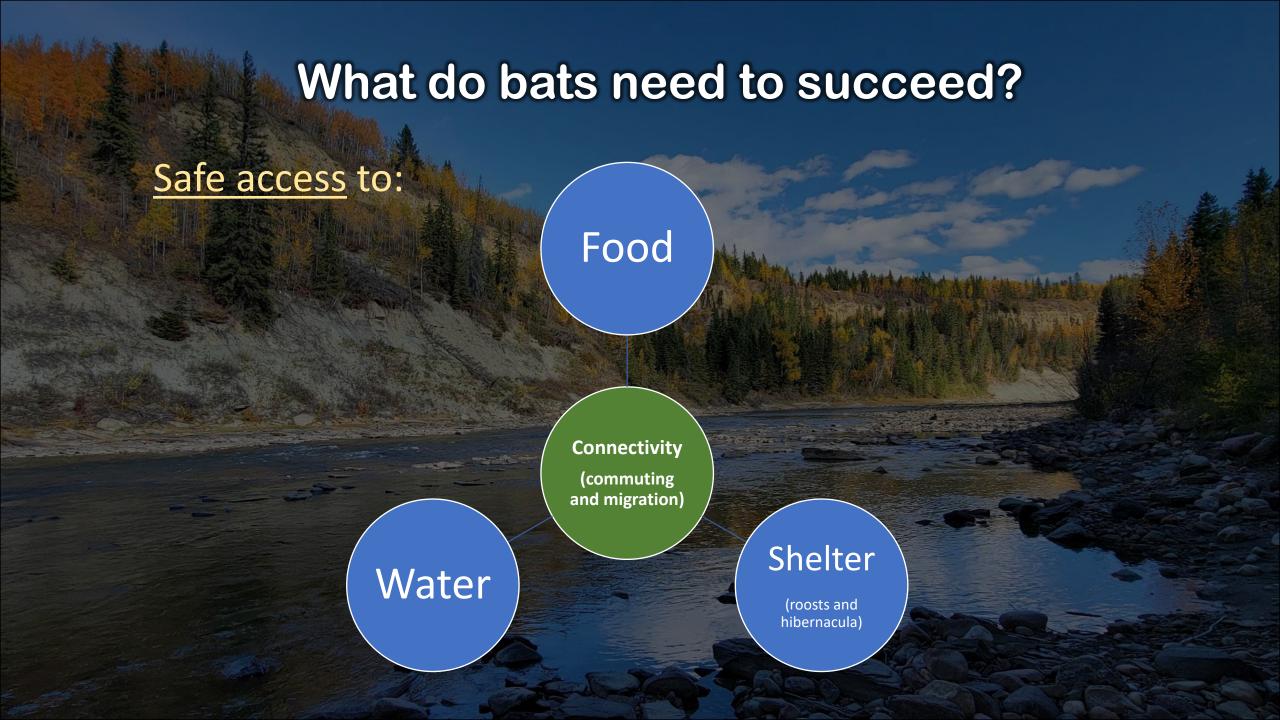
POSSIBLE

(under certain conditions)

ONE-WAY EXIT INSTALLA-TION PERIOD

AVOID NEW ONE-WAY **EXITS**



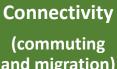


What do bats need to succeed?

Safe access to:



Food



and migration)



Water

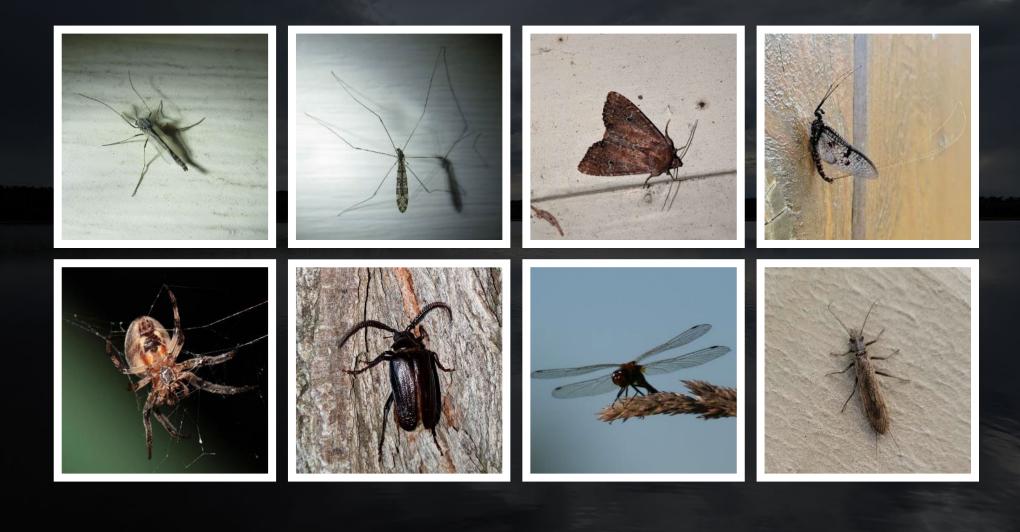


(roosts and hibernacula)





Bats in Canada only eat bugs (insects and spiders)





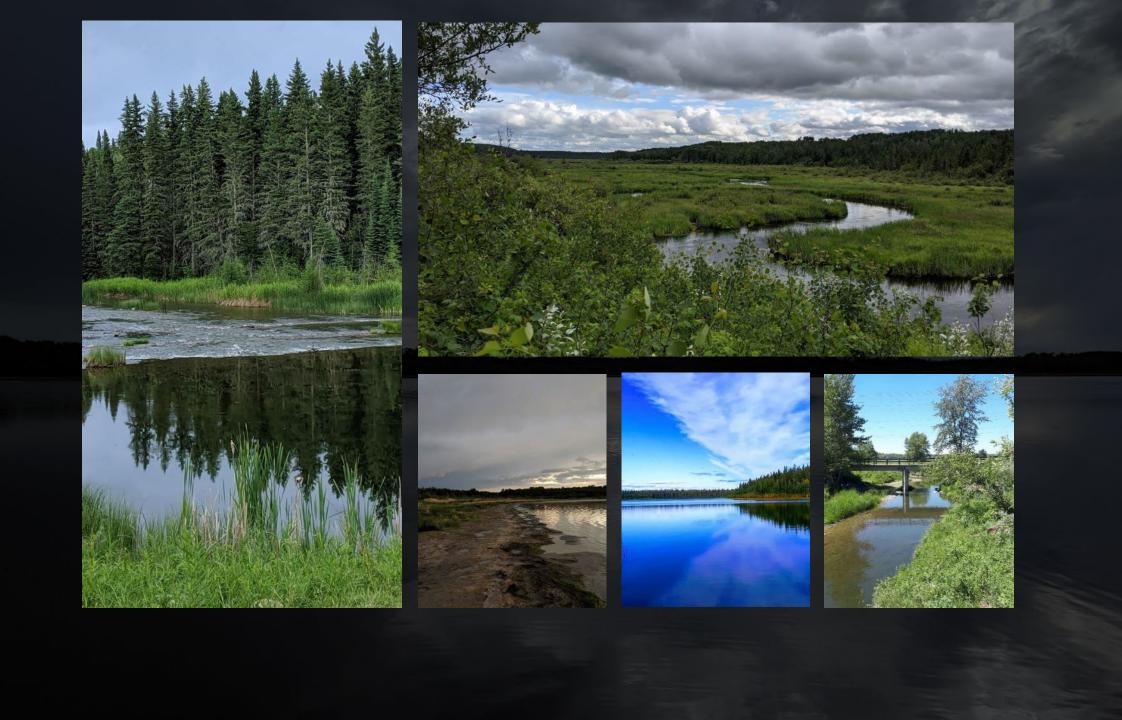
Bats eat about their own body weight per night during the peak of summer.

Year-round residents go about 6 months without food during the winter months (October – April).

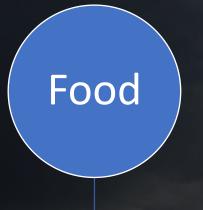
Shelter (Roosts)



Water







Connectivity
(commuting and migration)

Water

Shelter

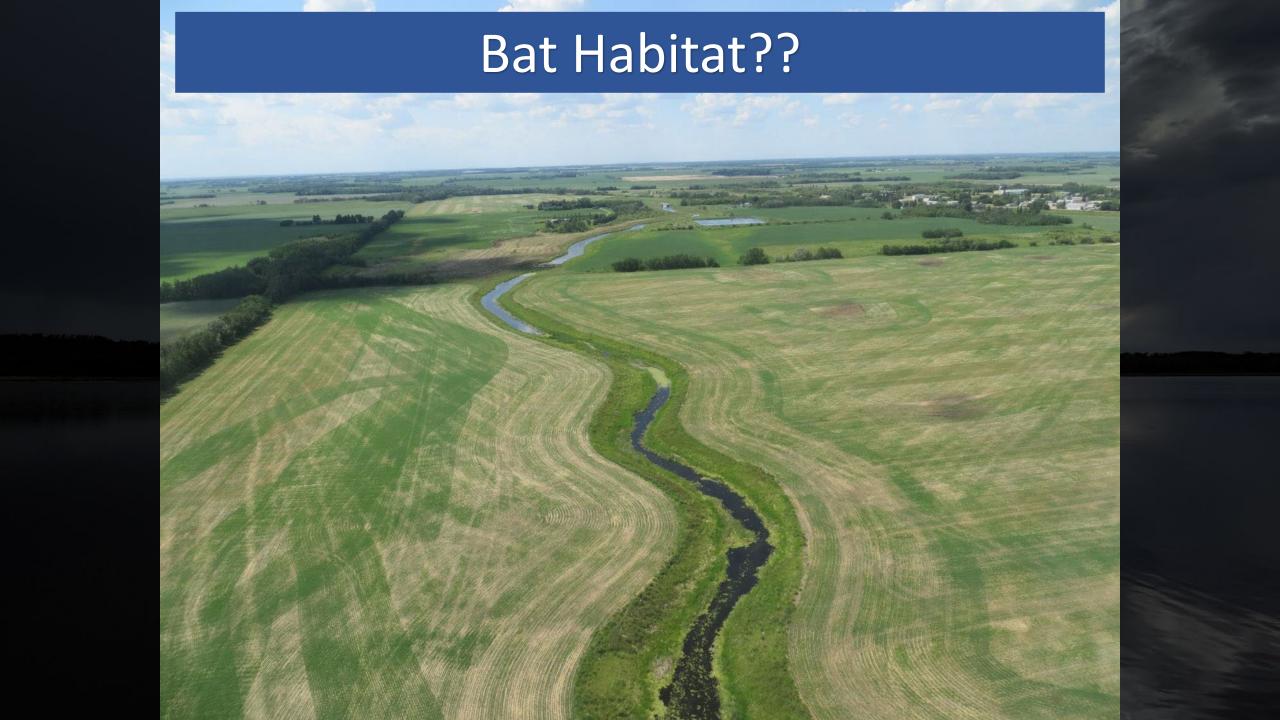
(roosts and hibernacula)



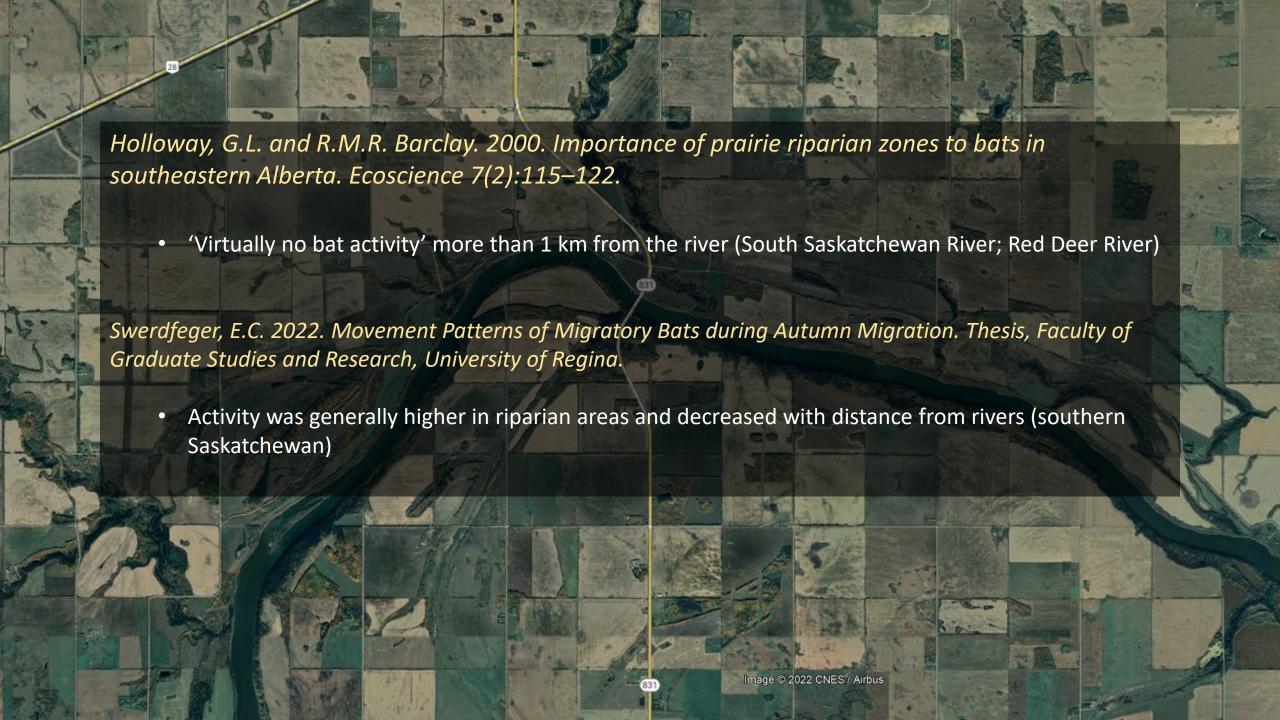


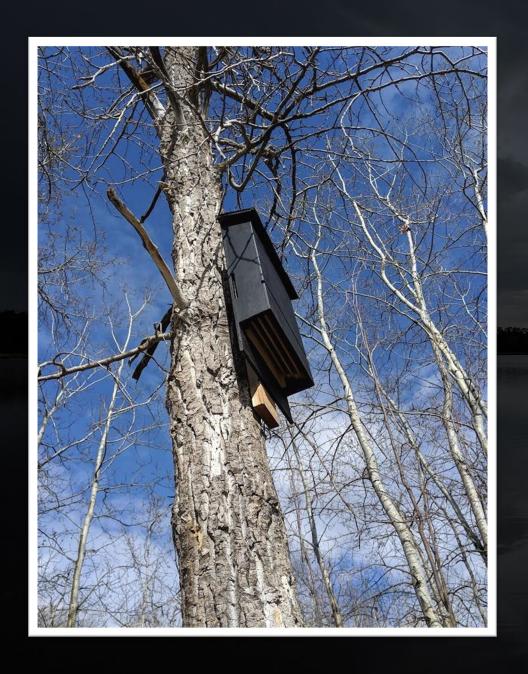


Bat Habitat?









Bat Habitat Enhancement

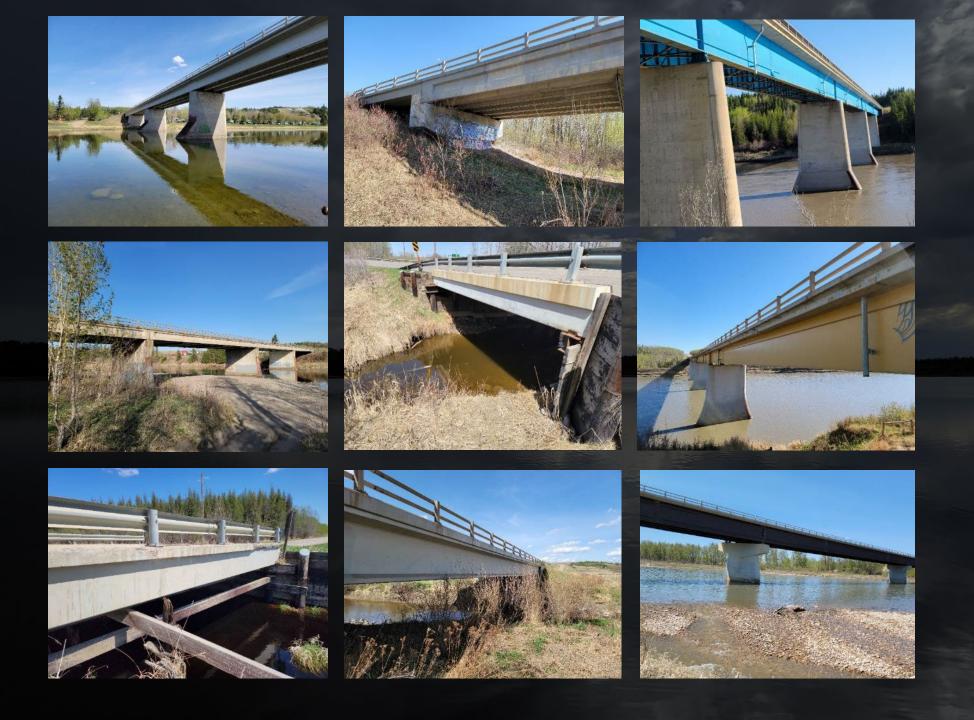
Bat Houses?

- It's mostly just two species that use bat houses: Little Brown Bats and Big Brown Bats.
- The bats that use bat houses are the same two that use buildings.
- Not all bat houses being used are likely to benefit bats.









Bridges

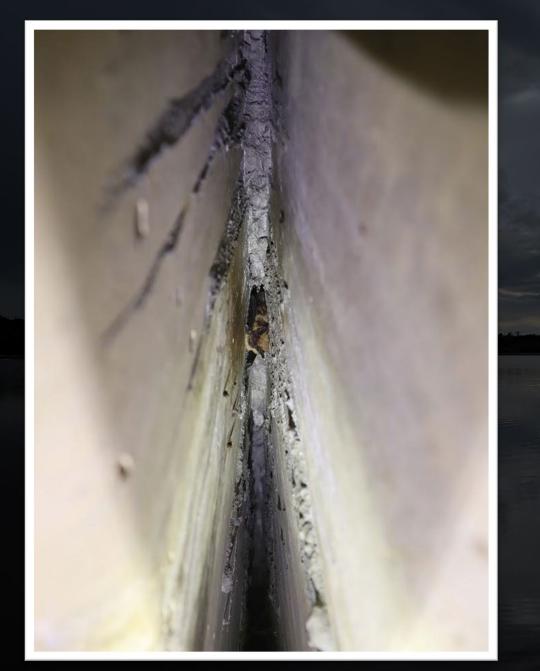
• 1000's of bridges across western Canada

 WCS Canada and several partners have already surveyed over 700 bridges.

 About half the bridges crossing major rivers and creeks are used by bats to some extent



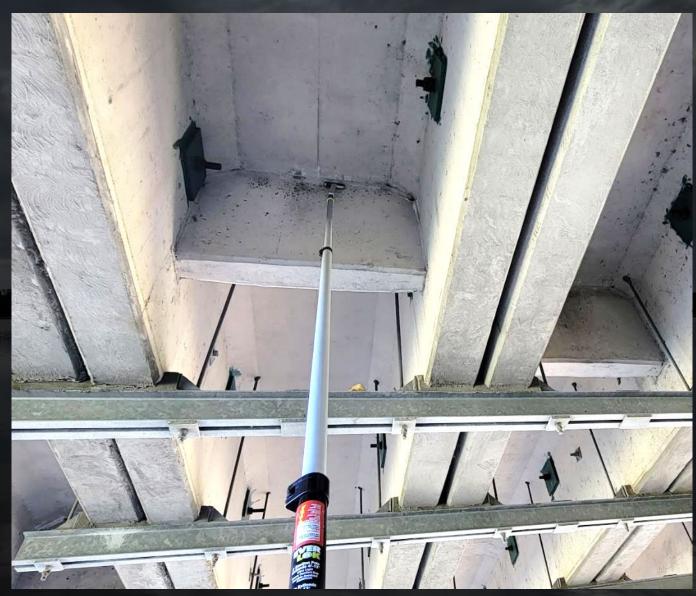








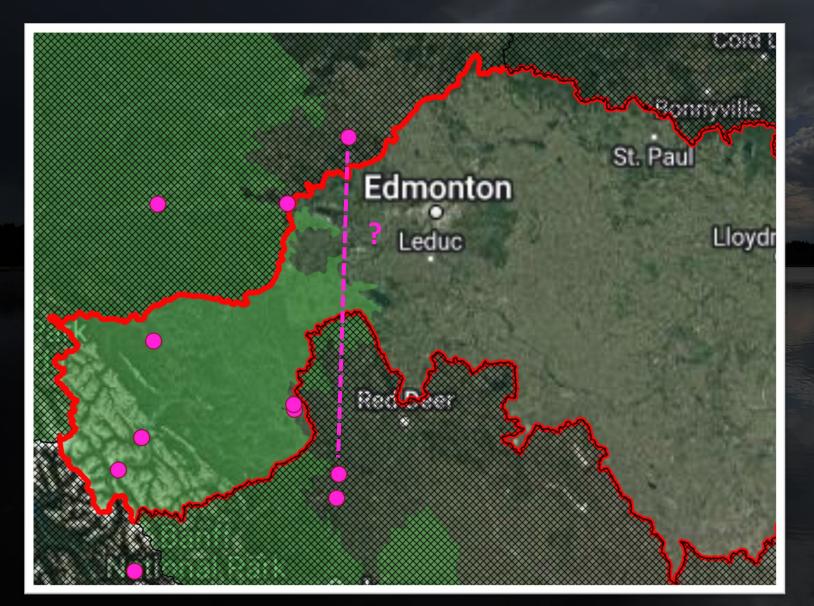








North Saskatchewan Watershed





Long-legged Myotis (Myotis volans)

Thank You!





This project was undertaken with the financial support of: Ce projet a été réalisé avec l'appui financier de :



Environment and Climate Change Canada

Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

And many others!

www.albertabats.ca/about