



### **Montana's Bat Acoustic Surveillance Efforts**

#### North American Bat Joint Working Group Meeting – St. Louis, Missouri March 5th, 2015

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Pallid Bat (Antrozous pallidus)





Big Brown Bat (Eptesicus fuscus)



Spotted Bat (Euderma maculatum)



Silver-haired Bat (Lasionycteris noctivagans)



Eastern Red Bat (Lasiurus borealis)



Townsend's Big-eared Bat

(Corynorhinus townsendii)

Hoary Bat (Lasiurus cinereus)



California Myotis (Myotis californicus)



Western Small-footed Myotis (Myotis ciliolabrum)



Little Brown Myotis (Myotis lucifugus)



Northern Myotis (Myotis septentrionalis)

Fringed Myotis (Myotis thysanodes)

Discover Montana's Wildlife discover, preserve, protect



Long-legged Myotis (Myotis volans)



Long-eared Myotis (Myotis evotis)



Yuma Myotis (Myotis yumanensis)





For more information on all of Montana's native species visit the Montana Field Guide <u>http://fieldguide.mt.gov</u>



Michael Durham/Minden Ridures/Bat Conservation International







Montana Fish.

Wildlife & Parks

Thanks to the contributing photographers, editors, and sponsors that made this poster possible!



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Michael Durham/Minden Fictures/Bat/Conservation International



Montana Nongame Wildlife Checkoff



Montana Fish.

The University of Montana

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# **Acoustic Monitoring Goals**

- Deploy a statewide acoustic monitoring array 2012 2015
- Document year-round nightly bat activity (bat passes)
- Identify annual timing of immergence to, and emergence from, hibernacula by resident species and timing of spring and fall migrations by migratory species
- Confirm monthly species presence and minimum active temperatures through hand verification of call sequences
- Correlate bat activity level with temperature and, where possible, wind speed and barometric pressure
- Identify landscape-level patterns of bat activity
- Make information readily available to all stakeholders

### **Detector Network**



Check every 1 to 3 months

# **Detector Settings and Processing**

- Sample Rate = 192 kHz
- Channels = Mono-R
- Compression = WAC0
- Gain = 48 dB
- High Pass Filter = 8 kHz
- Low Pass Filter = Off
- Trigger Level = 18SNR
- Trigger Window = 2.0s
- Trigger Max Length = 0s
- Max duration = 86400s
- Min signal = 0.002s
- Min freq = 16 kHz
- Min spacing = 5s







#### http://mesowest.utah.edu/

- Station ID and start and end date of interest
- Build URL Code that includes MesoWest token
- Import site specific CSV files into SQL Server



#### SM2 Bat+ Detector/Recorder

Temperature

WAC













# **Hand Review Process**

- Montana call key and processing guidelines (Sonobat guidelines, Humboldt State 2011 keys, experience)
- Use auto-id and call parameter output to focus review on single phonic group at time and calls most likely to be confirmed
- Ensure that sequence has adequate number of search phase calls and is of general high quality (e.g. harmonics present)
- Review the call sequence and multiple calls within the sequence
- Look for "definitive" call parameters and consider geography and existing mistnet and acoustic data
- Ideal to have a small brain trust of reviewers balance consistency with different view points

### **Presenting Information to Partners**

- Excel Spreadsheet with Pivot Tables and Pivot Charts
- WHAT WE KNOW
  - overall bat activity across species
  - monthly presence of individual species
  - lowest detector temp at which individual species are active
- WHAT WE SPECULATE
  - Activity patterns for species with high auto-id accuracy
- WHAT WE DON'T KNOW AND DON'T SHARE
  - Activity patterns for species with low auto-id accuracy



### Where We Are At

- 35,200 nights sampled across 69 detectors
- 4.2 million bat passes recorded (12+ TB)
- 34,162 call sequences examined by hand
- 5,279 call sequences definitively identified to species
- 1,421 records of monthly species presence in Montana
- 6,612,037 temperature logger records
- 46,764,533 weather station records across 593 stations

### **Statewide Bat Activity**

#### Total weekly bat passes



### **Statewide Acoustic Detections by Month**

#### All Previous Data (blue shading), Probable (black), Definitive (red)

Species	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Pallid Bat				2013 2014	2013 2014	2014	2013 2014	2013 2014	2013 2014			
Townsend's Big-eared Bat <sup>1</sup>				2014	2012	2012 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2014	2012		
Big Brown Bat	2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013							
Spotted Bat				2012 2014	2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2013 2014	2013 2014	2013 2014	2012 2013	
Eastern Red Bat						2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012		
Hoary Bat				2012	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014		
Silver-haired Bat	2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013								
California <u>Myotis</u>		2013	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013	2012 2013	2012 2013	2012 2013	2011 2013
W.Small-footed Myotis	2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013						
Long-eared Myotis				2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2012	
Little Brown Myotis	2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2011 2012 2013 2014	2012 2013	2011 2012 2013						
Fringed Myotis				2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012		
Long-legged Myotis 1		2014	2013	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2013	2013	
Yuma Myotis		2013	2013	2013 2014	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013	2012 2013 2014	2012 2013	2012 2013	2012	2012	

# **Migration Dates**

	Earliest	Start Common	End Common	Latest
Species	Record	Presence	Presence	Record
Fringed Myotis	Apr-03	Late Apr Early Oct		Oct-31
Spotted Bat	Apr-19	Early May	May Mid Oct	
Pallid Bat	Apr-05	Mid May*	Early Sept*	Oct-01
Hoary Bat	May-01	Late May	Late Sept	Oct-31
Eastern Red Bat	Jun-14	Late June	Mid Sept	Oct-15

\*Pallid bat definitive records are currently very limited

### Winter Records

Regular activity for a few resident species (Nov-Mar)

Species	AutoID	Definitives
Silver-haired Bat	1784	162
Western Small-footed Myotis	1276	60
Big Brown Bat	1158	64
California Myotis	431	9
Little Brown Myotis	170	7
Yuma Myotis	164	2
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	9	
Long-eared Myotis	2	1

### Winter Records

#### Average Nightly Temperatures by Month



# **Lowest Detector Temps of Activity**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Lowest Temp (°C)
Silver-haired Bat	Lasionycteris noctivagans	-4.9
Big Brown Bat	Eptesicus fuscus	-4.8
Western Small-footed Myotis	Myotis ciliolabrum	-4.8
Long-eared Myotis	Myotis evotis	-2.1
Hoary Bat	Lasiurus cinereus	-0.6
California Myotis	Myotis californicus	-0.5
Little Brown Myotis	Myotis lucifugus	-0.5
Eastern Red Bat	Lasiurus borealis	1.6
Spotted Bat	Euderma maculatum	1.9
Fringed Myotis	Myotis thysanodes	3.1
Pallid Bat	Antrozous pallidus	5.2
Long-legged Myotis	Myotis volans	5.5
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	Corynorhinus townsendii	6
Yuma Myotis	Myotis yumanensis	6.7

\* Coldest confirmed bat pass is -8.6 C from an unidentified 40 kHz Myotis

### **Timing of Activity**

#### **Bat Passes by Hour After Sunset**



**Bear Canyon** 

### **Bat Activity and Wind Speed**



### **Spikes in Bat Activity**

#### Number of Spike Nights



week and month of year

### Data WE KNOW Available on Natural Heritage Map Viewer



# **General Recommendations**

- 1. Manage information in relational databases to facilitate call review and data summarization
- 2. Store sound files (compressed and processed) in a long-term reference library to facilitate analysis and future reanalysis
- 3. Species determinations should be made by a minimal number of personnel, focused on a single phonic group at a time, and guided by a fully developed call determination protocol
- 4. Use concordant results across software packages and filtering rules to guide and speed hand review of call sequences
- 5. Detector and call processing standards should be held constant across the life of a project or changed at pre-specified time intervals to facilitate data comparisons within and between monitoring periods; cross calibrate between monitoring periods.
- 6. Be very explicit with partners about what we know, what we are speculating on, and what we don't know

# Questions?

Bryce Maxell, Montana Natural Heritage Program <u>bmaxell@mt.gov</u> (406) 444-3655







### **Montana Caves and Known Bat Hibernacula**



12 new Hibernacula detected since 2010

### **Annual Estimates of Cave Visitation**



### Lick Creek Cave Numbers of Bats at Montana Hibernacula



### **Growth of Pseudogymnoascus destructans**

(Verant et al. 2012, PLoS One 7(9):e46280)

