

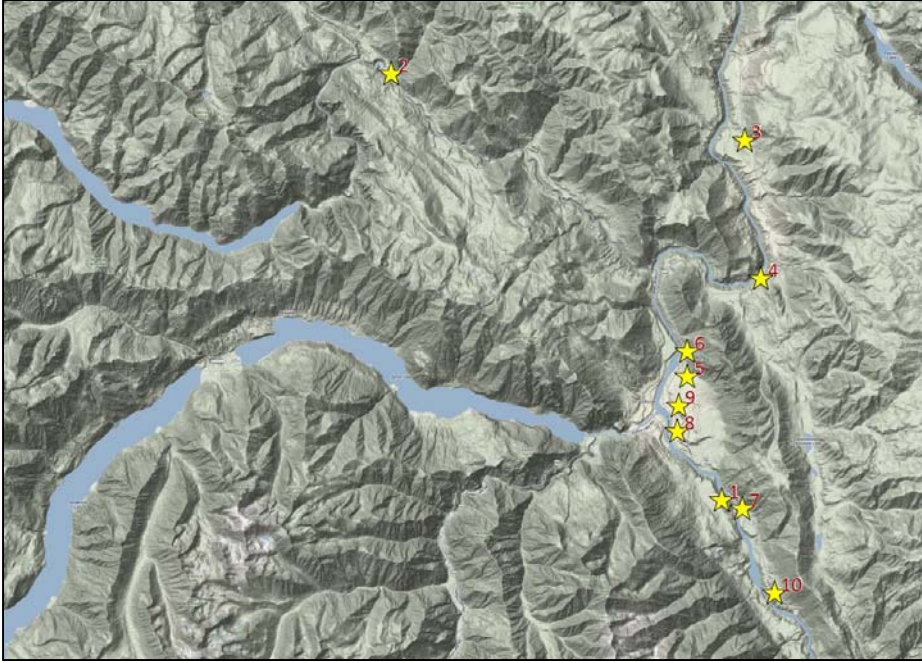
# Lillooet Acoustic Bat Inventory - 2012



Over the summer of 2012 acoustic monitoring for bats was conducted in the Lillooet area. With the kind participation of some Lillooet area landowners the equipment was placed on several properties (map below of sites). The recording equipment, a Songmeter, was placed for 7 – 10 days at each site. Biologists Jared Hobbs and Cori Lausen arranged for the loan of the equipment to the local volunteers and provided the expertise to complete this project. We have recently received the analysis of the data. In total, we recorded 5,831 bat detections. As suspected we have a high abundance of bats in the area.

The results have confirmed detection of eleven species of bats in Lillooet (see table below indicating detections). A new species for us, and an exciting find, was the possible detection of the red-listed Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*). This would be a range expansion for this species. The Lillooet Naturalists will be supporting a proposal to the BC Hydro Fish and Wildlife Compensation program to further investigate these findings in 2014. A second species of note, the blue-listed Spotted Bat (*Euderma maculatum*), was detected 82 times, which is remarkable.

Site ID	Big Brown	Spotted Bat	Hoary Bat	Silver Haired	California Myotis	Small-footed	Western Myotis	Little Brown	Fringed Myotis	Yuma	Eastern Red Bat ?	Unidentified
1 Texas Creek	2	3	0	5	0	2	1	8	2	5	1	18
2 Hwy 40	16	71	4	2	0	231	5	16	0	2	1	167
3/99 N	8	1	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	17
4 /99 N	18	1	5	16	1	210	11	10	2	641	2	403
5/99 N	0	1	17	2	0	29	4	0	0	0	0	48
6 /99 N	0	4	0	0	0	941	22	81	0	1	1	2279
7 Hwy 12	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	24	0	1	0	87
8 Sumner	0	1	1	0	59	1	0	4	0	5	2	87
9 Pineridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	21
10 Hwy 12	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7



The latest newsletter from Bat Conservation International tells us that the dreaded fungus that has killed millions of North American bats has a new name. The white, cold-loving fungus that causes White-nose Syndrome, and gave this devastating wildlife disease its name, has been known since 2009 as *Geomyces destructans*. The U.S. Forest Service reports that additional genetic research by its scientists indicates the fungus should be classified within a different genus and will be called *Pseudogymnoascus destructans* – or the more pronounceable *P. destructans* (or just PD). *Gathering baseline data in the face of this threat to our bats is more important than ever.*