# BAT ECOLOGY IN THE PINELANDS WITH A FOCUS ON THE NEWLY-LISTED NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT (MYOTIS SEPTENTRIONALIS)

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#### Generalities





#### Bats of NJ (Small-bodied species)

- Indiana (Myotis sodalis) ENDANGERED
  - NJ: Endangered
- Northern Long-eared (M. septentrionalis) THREATENED
  - NJ: Endangered (rec)
- Little Brown (*M. lucifugus*)
  - NJ: Endangered (rec)
- Eastern small-footed (M. leibii)
  - NJ: Endangered (rec)
- Tri-colored (Perimyotis subflavus)
  - NJ: Endangered (rec)

#### Bats of NJ (Large-bodied species)

- Big brown (Eptesicus fuscus)
  - NJ: Special Concern (rec)
- Eastern red (Lasiurus borealis)
  - NJ: Special Concern (rec)
- Hoary (L. cinereus)
  - NJ: Special Concern (rec)
- Silver-haired (Lasionycteris noctivagans)
  - NJ: Special Concern (rec)
- Rec = Recommended by Endangered and Nongame Species Advisory Committee

#### White-nose Syndrome

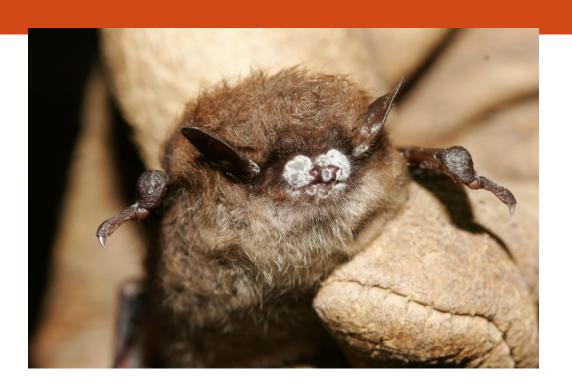
- Disease agent: Fungus (Pseudogymnoascus destructans)
  - From Europe?

First observed in US: Winter 2006, near Albany, NY

NJ: Winter 2009

Appearance of fungus on hibernating bats (www.fws.gov)







#### WNS survey, Supawna Meadows NWR

Fungus damage



**Annette Scherer, US FWS Mick Valent, NJ DEP ENSP** 



#### Hibernia iron mine (summer 2014)

-New Jersey's largest hibernaculum



#### WNS Affected Species (Meteyer et al. 2009)





• Myotis septentrionalis



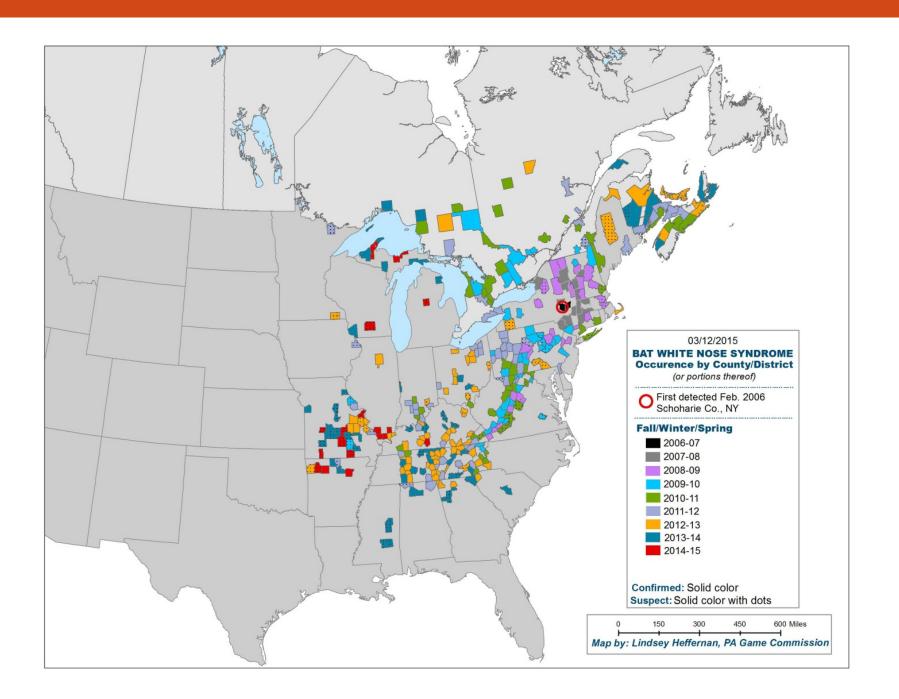
•Myotis sodalis



Perimyotis subflavus

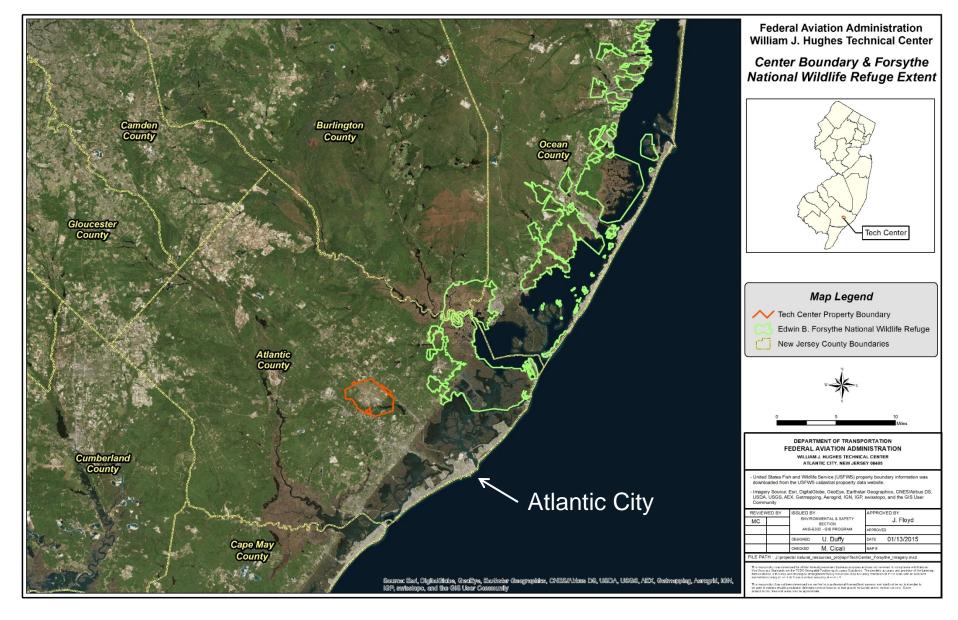


•Eptesicus fuscus



# What do we know about bats in the NJ Pinelands?

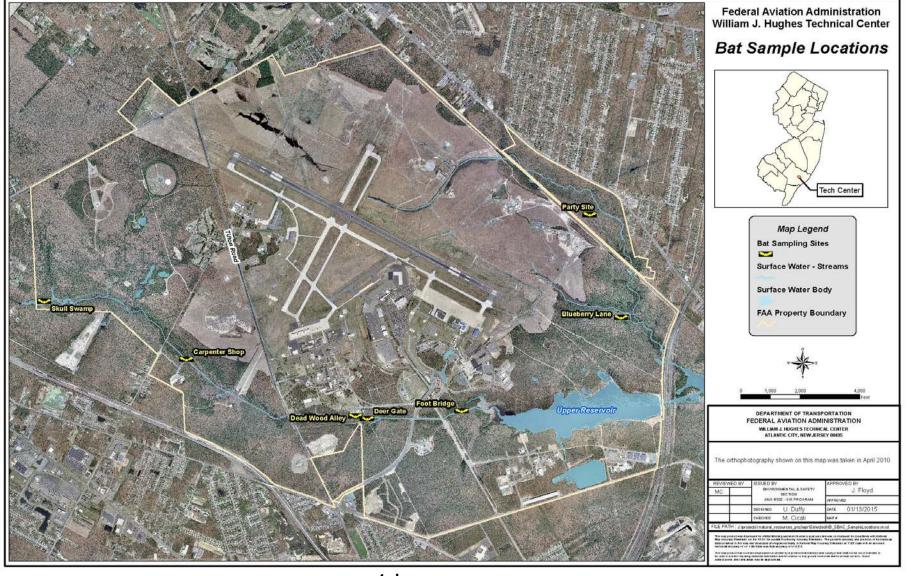
#### FAA Property (O), Forsythe NWR (G)

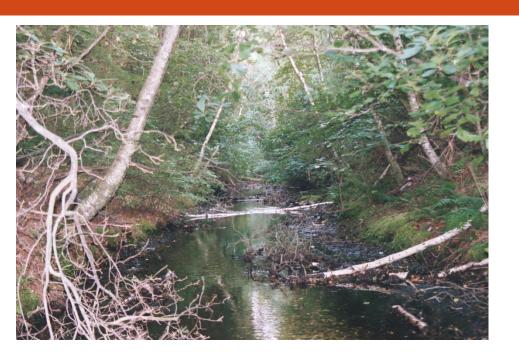


## Background

- FAA William J. Hughes Technical Center (surrounds Atlantic City Airport)
- Coastal plain: NJ Pinelands National Reserve
- Env. contaminants; water table manip.
- Mist nets (some telemetry): June July
- •13 years (2001-2014, not 2013)
  - WNS 2009

#### Net Sites on FAA Property



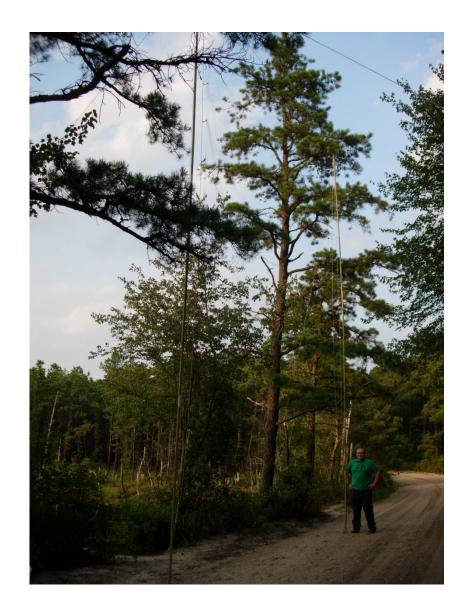




**FAA Net Sites** 

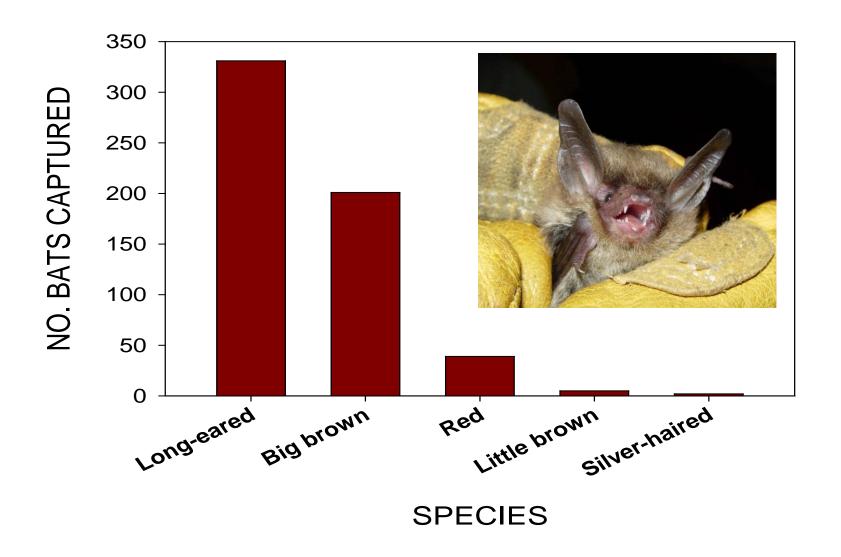


#### Net Sites in Wharton State Forest

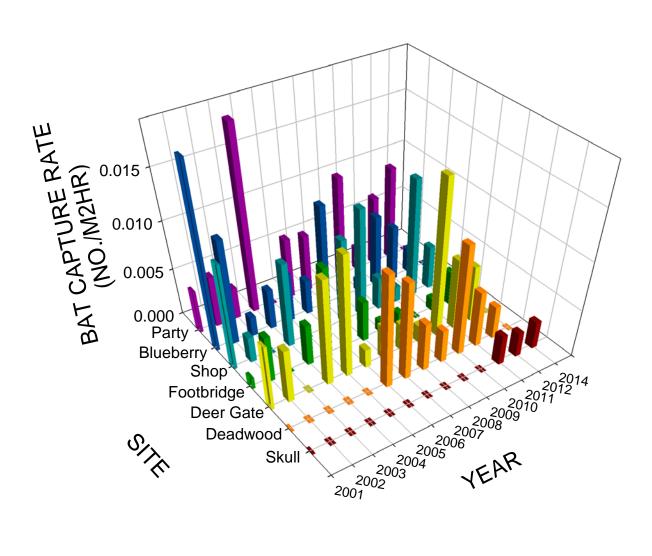




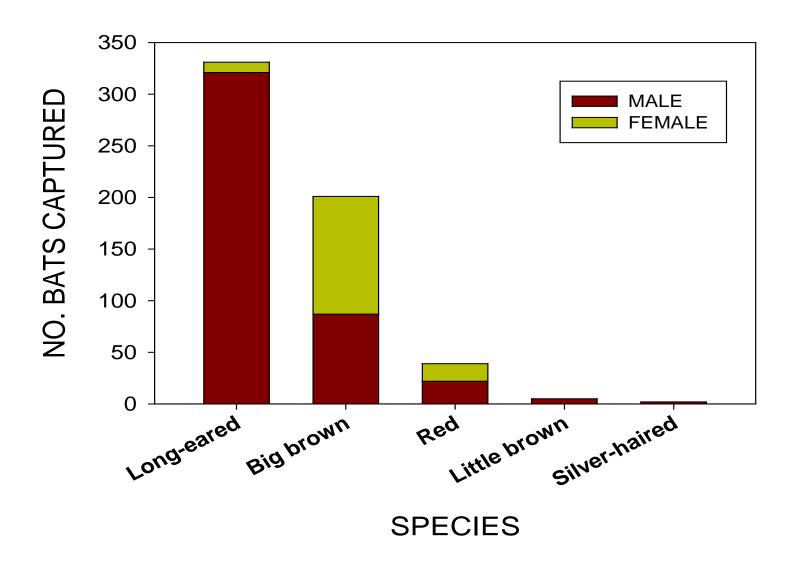
#### Total Captures (Long-eared dominant)



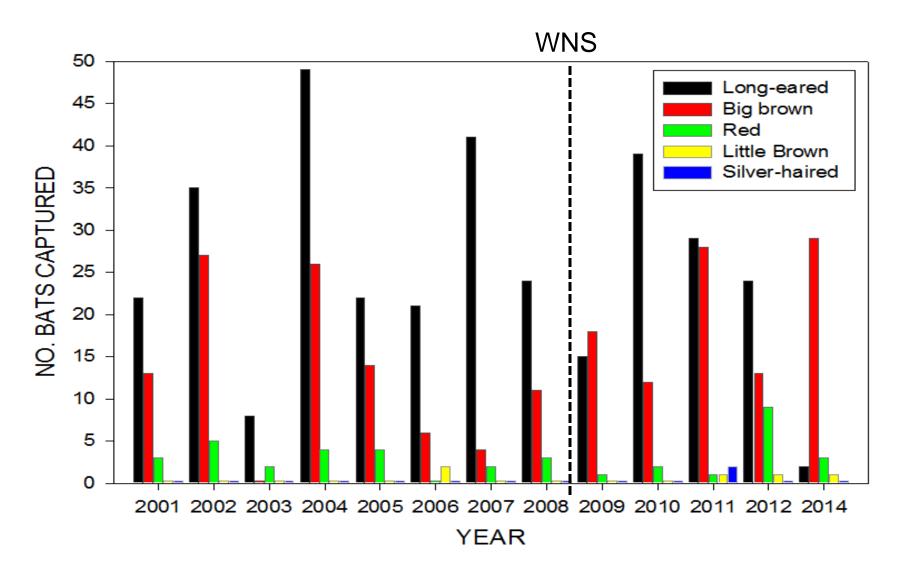
#### Long-eared captures by site



#### Sex Ratios (note asymmetry)



#### Annual Captures (2014 different)

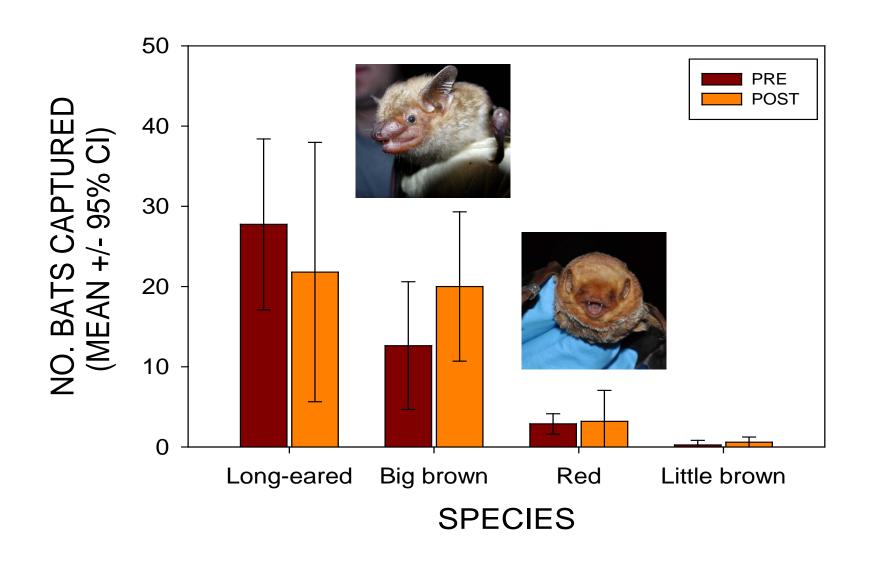


## WNS (damage decrease)

YEAR	Long-eared	Big brown
2009	53.3% (8/15)	92.3% (12/13)
2010	37.8% (14/37)	33.3% (3/9)
2011	35.7% (10/28)	19% (4/21)
2012	14.3% (3/21)	8.3% (1/12)
2013		
2014	0% (0/2)	25% (5/20)

Note: Reichard scores mostly 0 or 1. A single 2 in 2009

#### Pre- and Post-WNS Captures (per year)



## Recapture Summary

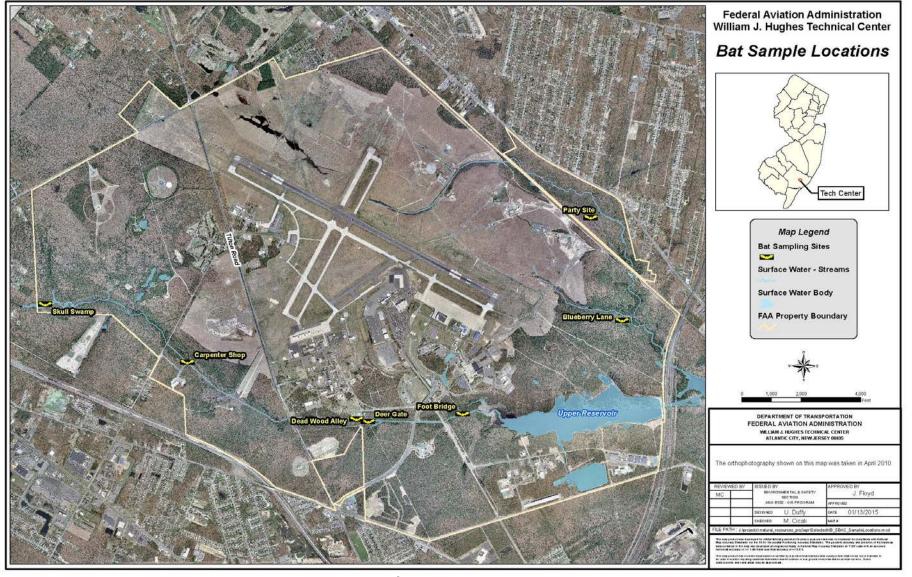
Long-eared	Big brown	Red	Little brown
26 (12.7%)	12 (16.8%)	0	0

Long-eared						
Same Yr	1 yr	2 yr	3 yr	4 yr	5 yr	6 yr
5	7	9	1	1	2	1
Big brown						
0	4	5	2	0	1	0

### Recaptures: Fidelity (High)

SPECIES	TIMING	SAME SITE	DIFFERENT SITE (always < 1.5km)
Long-eared	16.3 days	92.3%	7.7%
Big brown	16.8 days	91.7%	8.3%

#### Net Sites on FAA Property



#### Telemetry: Long-eared bat roost trees

Roosts in Cedar and Hardwood swamps (1 shed)

Nomadic?



#### Why was 2014 so different?

Long winter?

Weather extremes: microbursts (photos), / Hurricane Sandy, Nor'easters?

WNS?





#### Summary

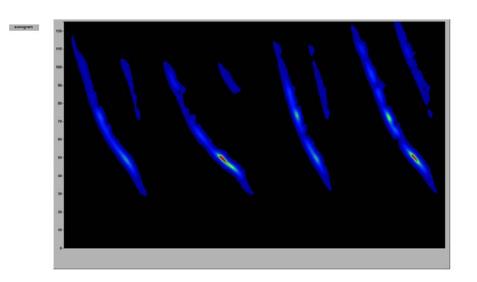
- Dominates in pinelands wetlands
  - Mostly males
- Considerable interannual variability
- High site fidelity
- Roosts in wetlands, but transient
- What will happen in 2015?

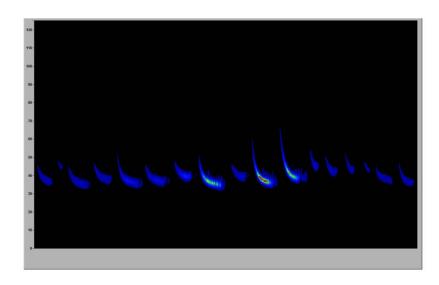
# Acoustic monitoring:





# Acoustic monitoring:





Red

Long-eared











#### Acknowledgements

US FAA: John Floyd, Tom Hupf

• TRC: Scott Heim

• WP Bat Crew: >30 student assistants





