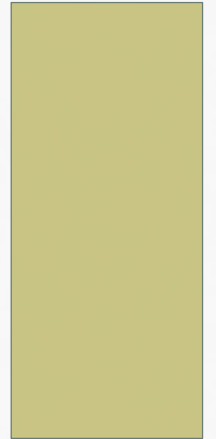


A BRIEF HISTORY OF BAT MANAGEMENT IN KENTUCKY

SUNNI CARR



IN THE BEGINNING OF HUMAN INFLUENCES

Caves as dwellings

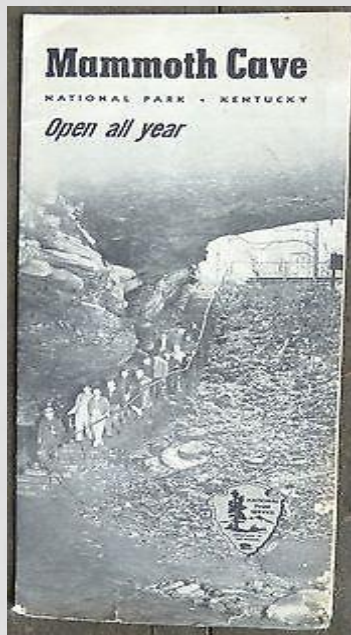
Early native people and fire

Clearing of forests for settlement

Nitrate rich soils and guano to fuel war.....

1950'S

- Caving was becoming even more popular as automobile travel throughout the nation was vogue
- Recreational disturbance to summer and winter sites continue to increase
- Survey work was coarse scale and not standardized



1960'S

- Recognition that sites previously occupied were abandoned or population numbers had drastically decreased
- Jesse James and Coach Cave – entrances were modified to accommodate commercialization of tours
- Signing of the Endangered Species Protection Act (ESPA 1966)
- 1967 – Indiana bat listed as Endangered under the ESPA

**JESSE
JAMES**
CAVE
ENTRANCE



JESSE JAMES CAVE



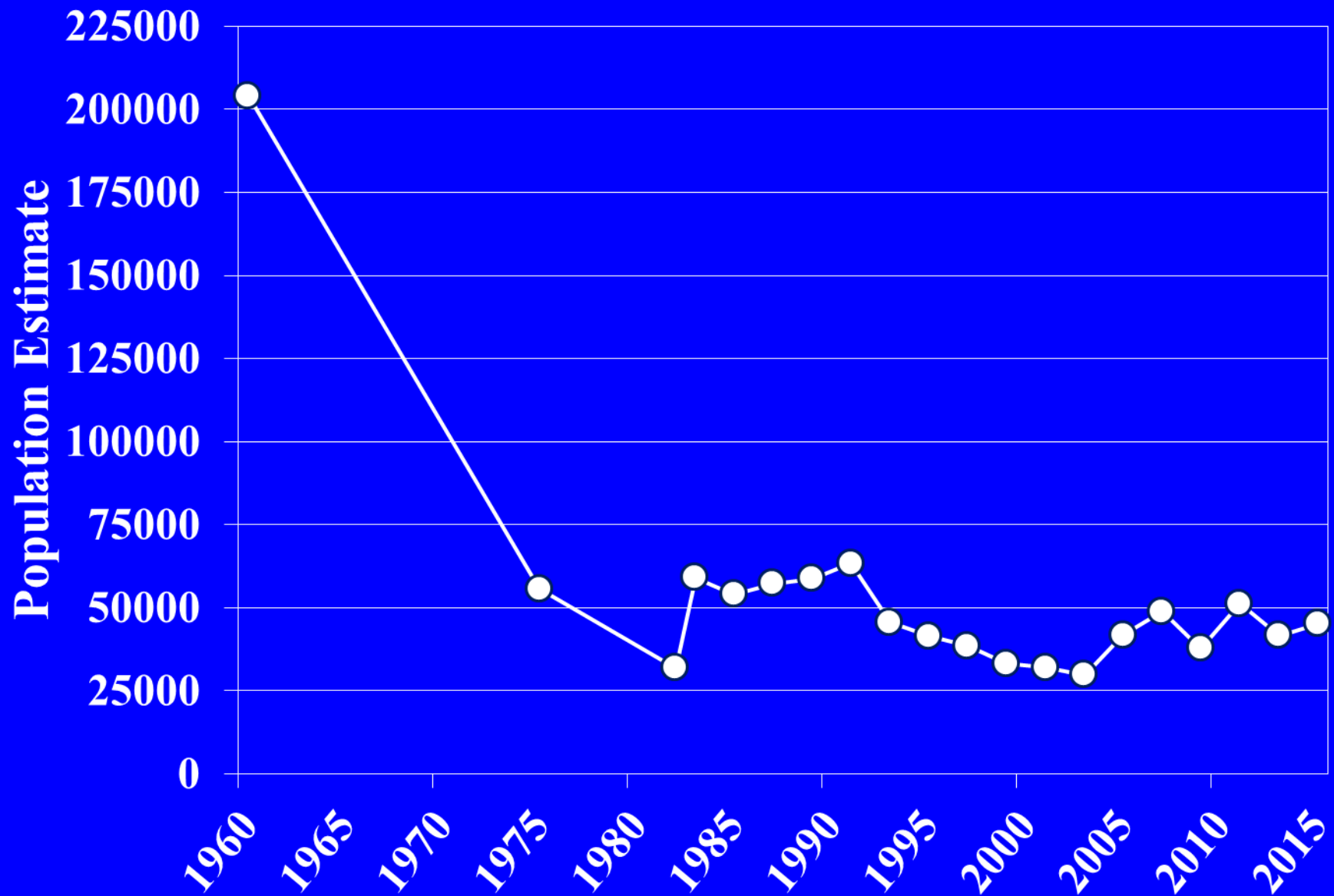
COACH CAVE



1970'S

- Population Census gains importance
- Drastic declines in Indiana bats are noted from 1960's to mid 1970's primarily due to cave entrance modification and disturbance
- Endangered Species Act signed December 28th, 1973
- ESA listings
 - 1976 Gray bat listed as Endangered under the ESA
 - 1979 Virginia Big-eared bat listed as Endangered under the ESA

Indiana bat P1 hibernacula (n=6)



1980'S

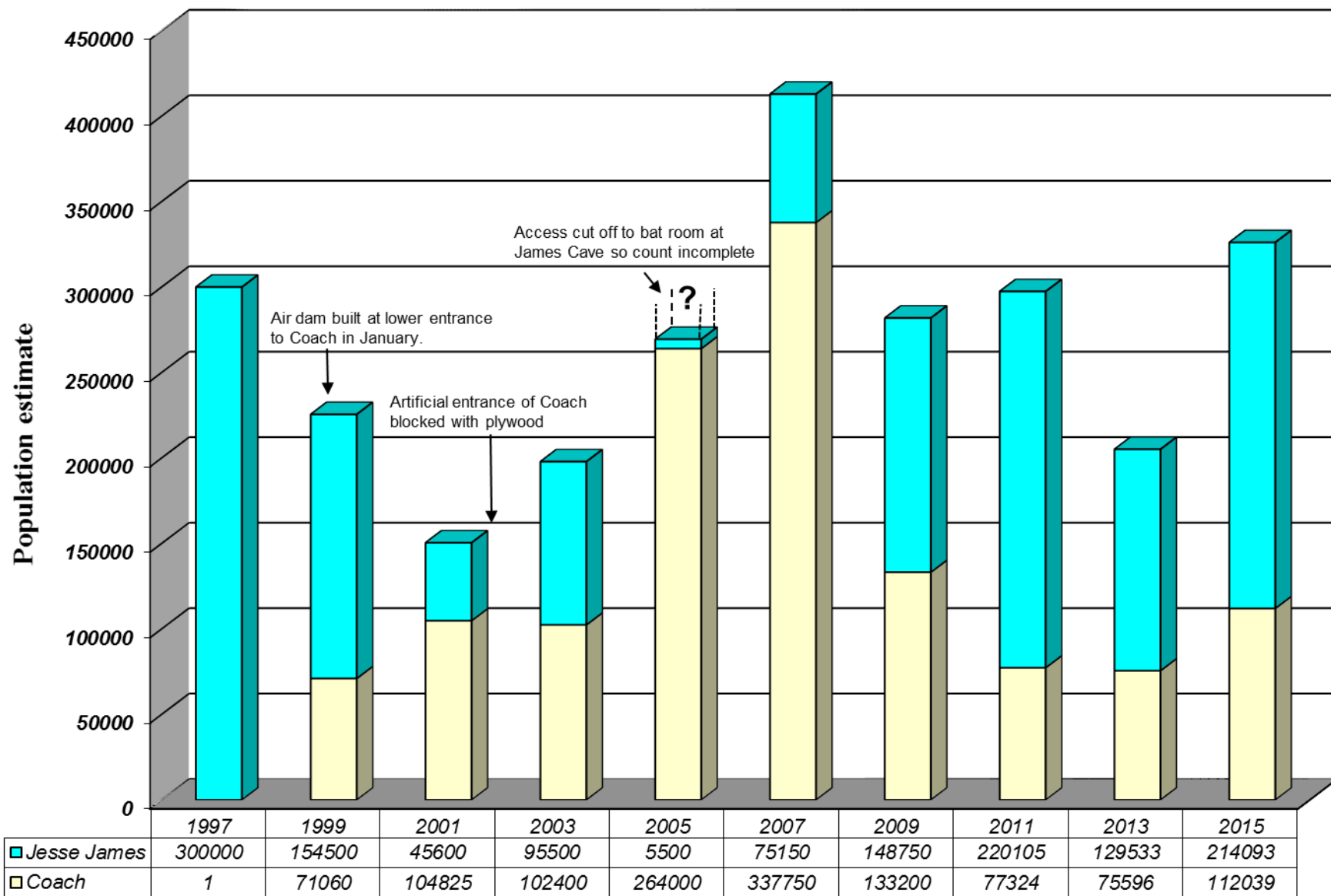
- 1983 First “Bat Friendly” gate installed at Bat Cave in Carter Caves State Resort Park
- Non-game program created at KDFWR and more formalized hibernacula counts were conducted
- 1989 was selected as the baseline year for summer Gray bat counts

CARTER CAVES 1983



1990'S

- Population Census work begins to show trends
- Sophisticated hibernacula restoration work begins
- Telemetry work gains in popularity, life history work of the Indiana bat makes strides
- Education of land managers on what bats need, and where they can be found



COACH CAVE GATE



COACH CAVE AIR DAM



NO
TRESPASSING

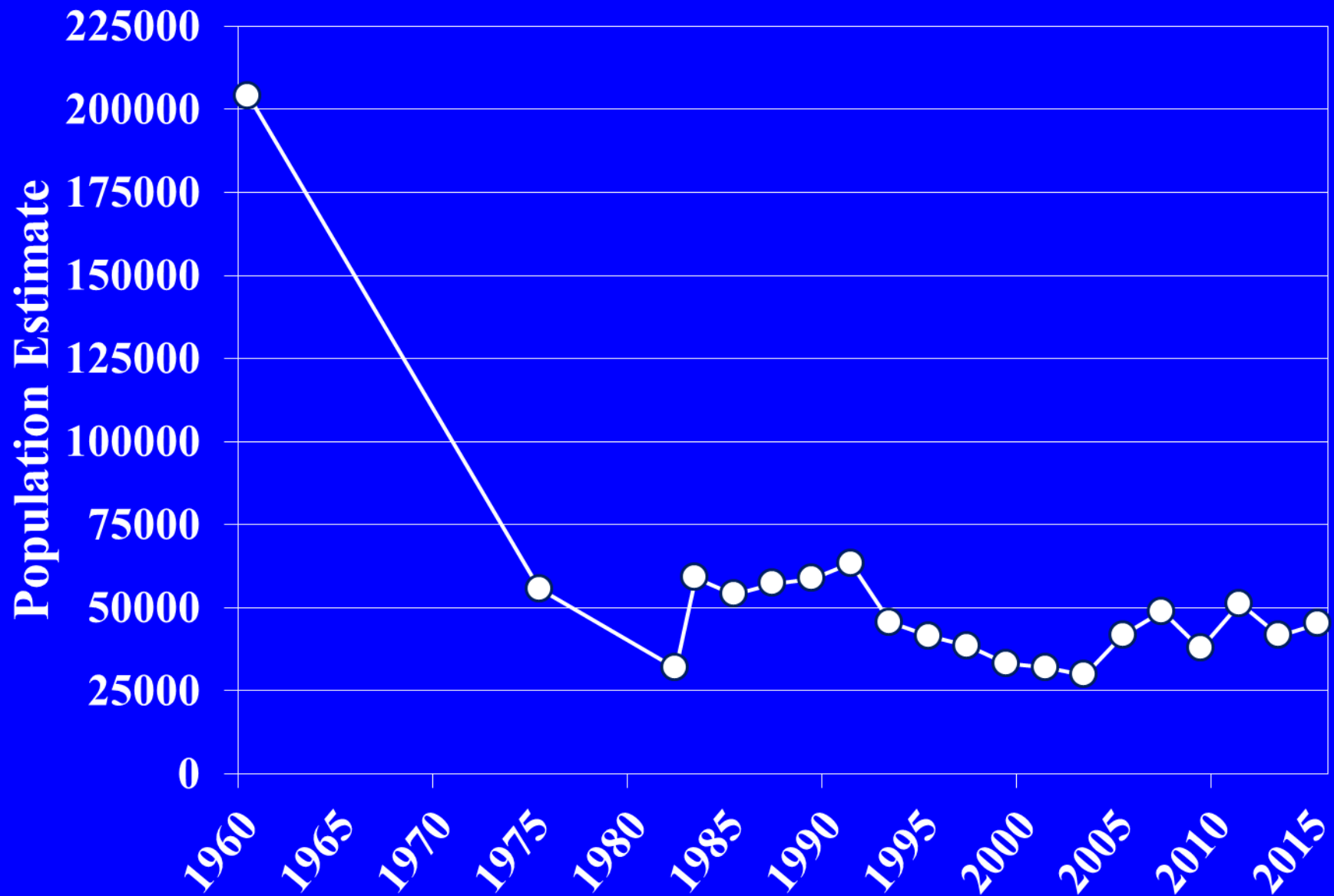




2000'S

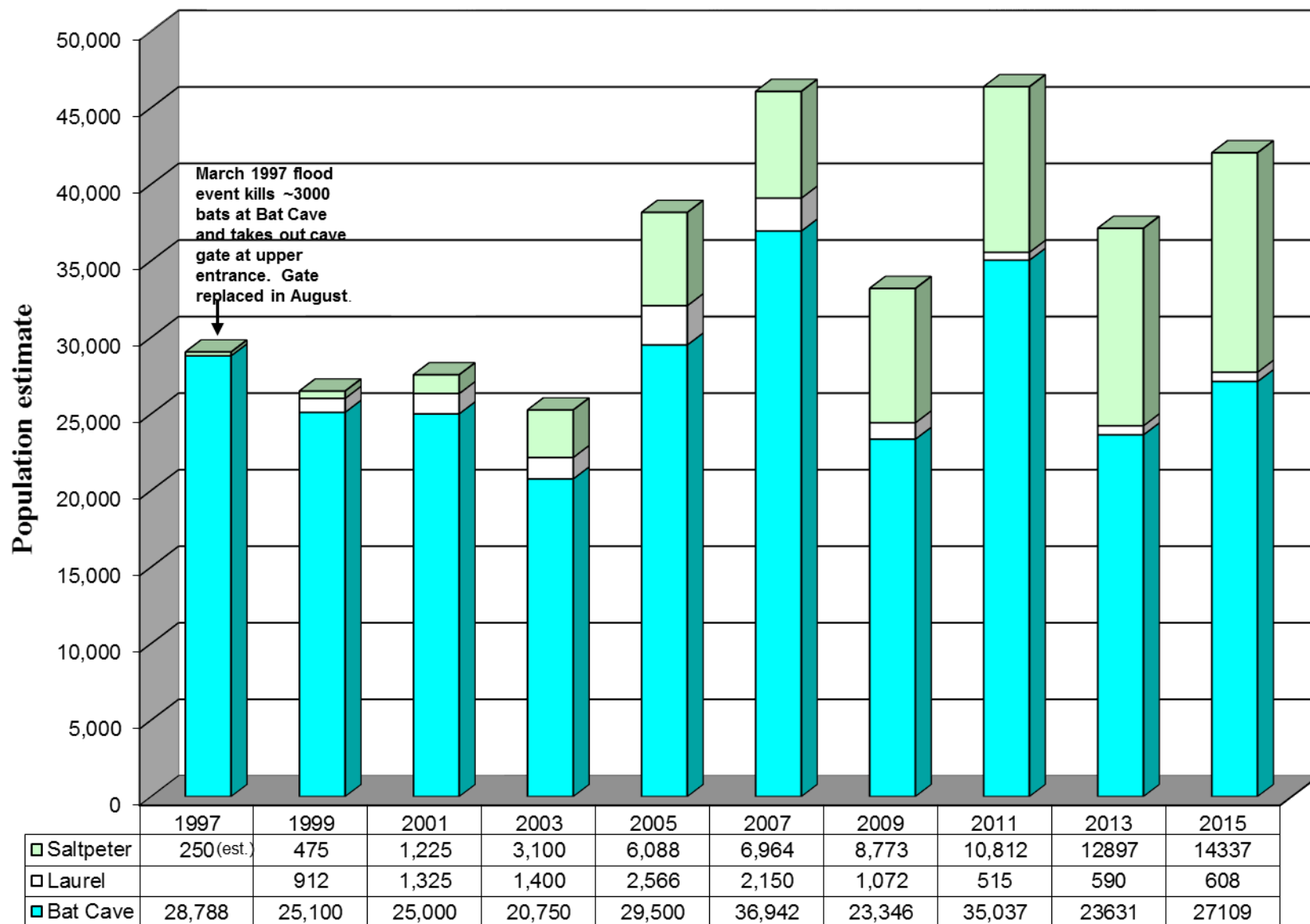
- Hibernacula restoration continues
- June 2008 KFO releases the Final Biological Opinion based on the Indiana Bat Mitigation Guidance (2007)
- *Psuedogymnoascus destructans* (*Geomyces destructans*) first detected in New York
- Efforts to slow or stop the spread of WNS put into effect
 - WNS Response Plan

Indiana bat P1 hibernacula (n=6)



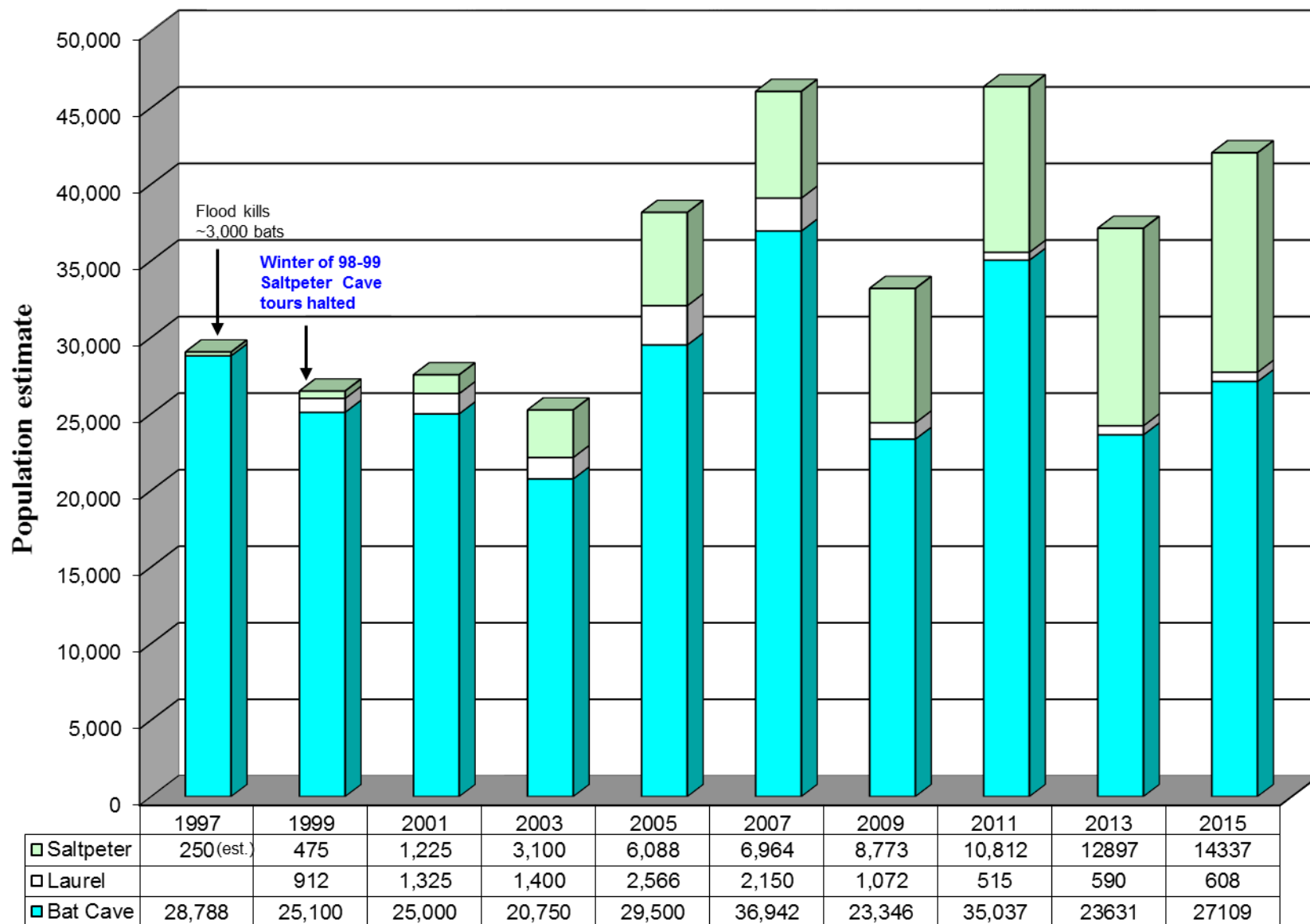
BAT CAVE CCSRP



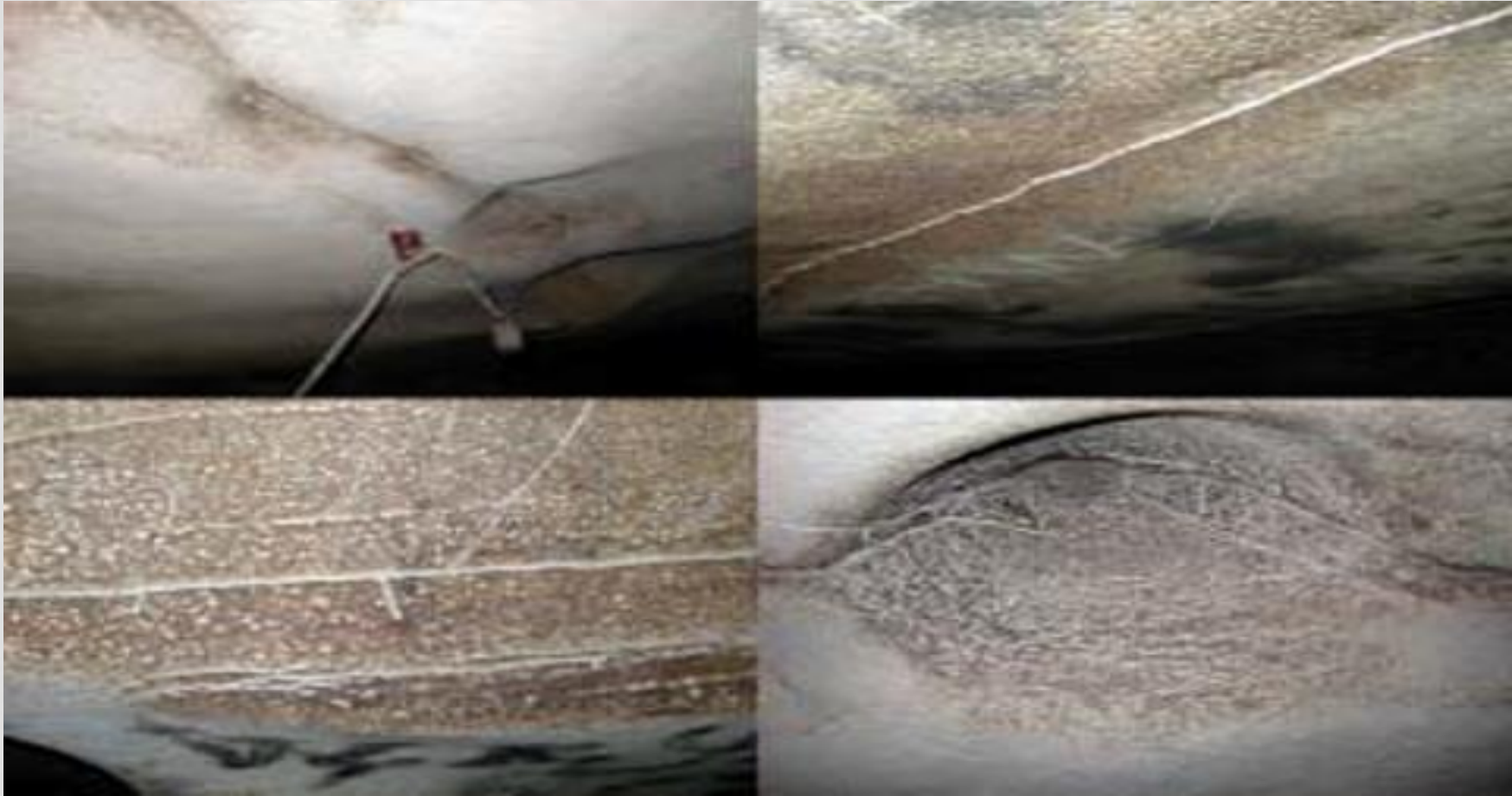


97' FLOOD DAMAGE

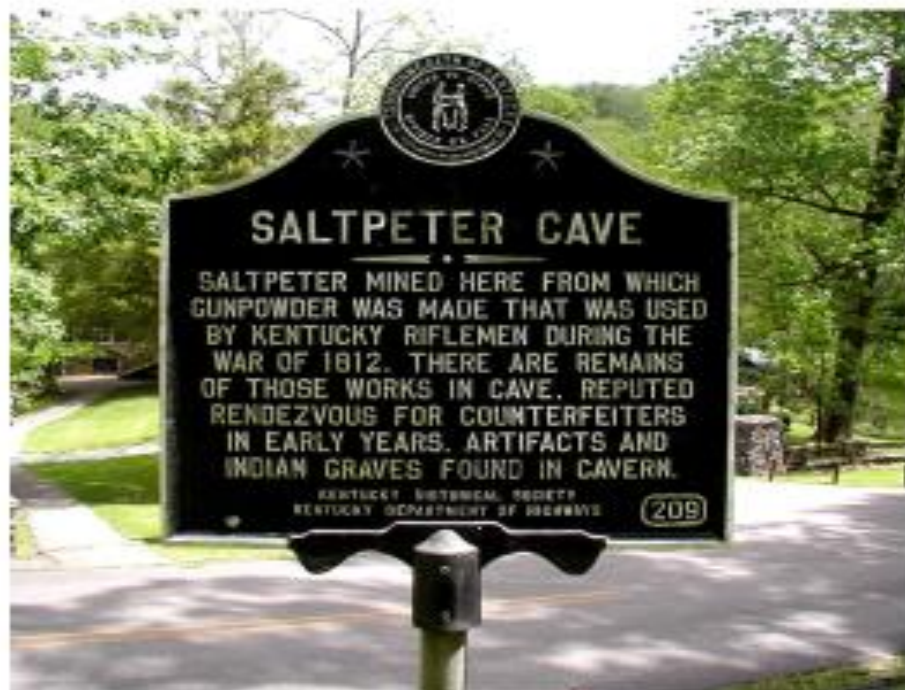


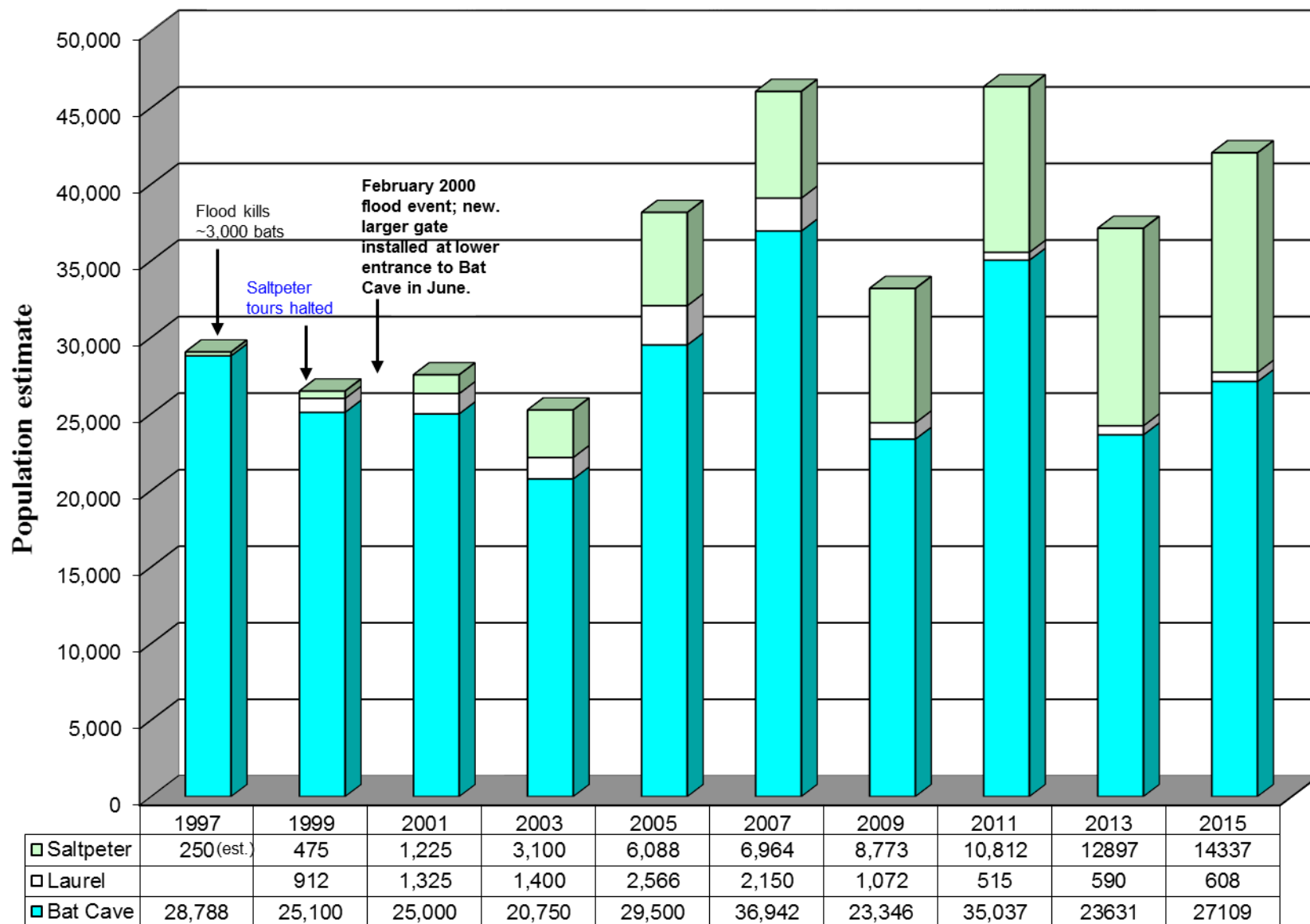


EVIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT USE



DISTURBANCE AT SALTPETER



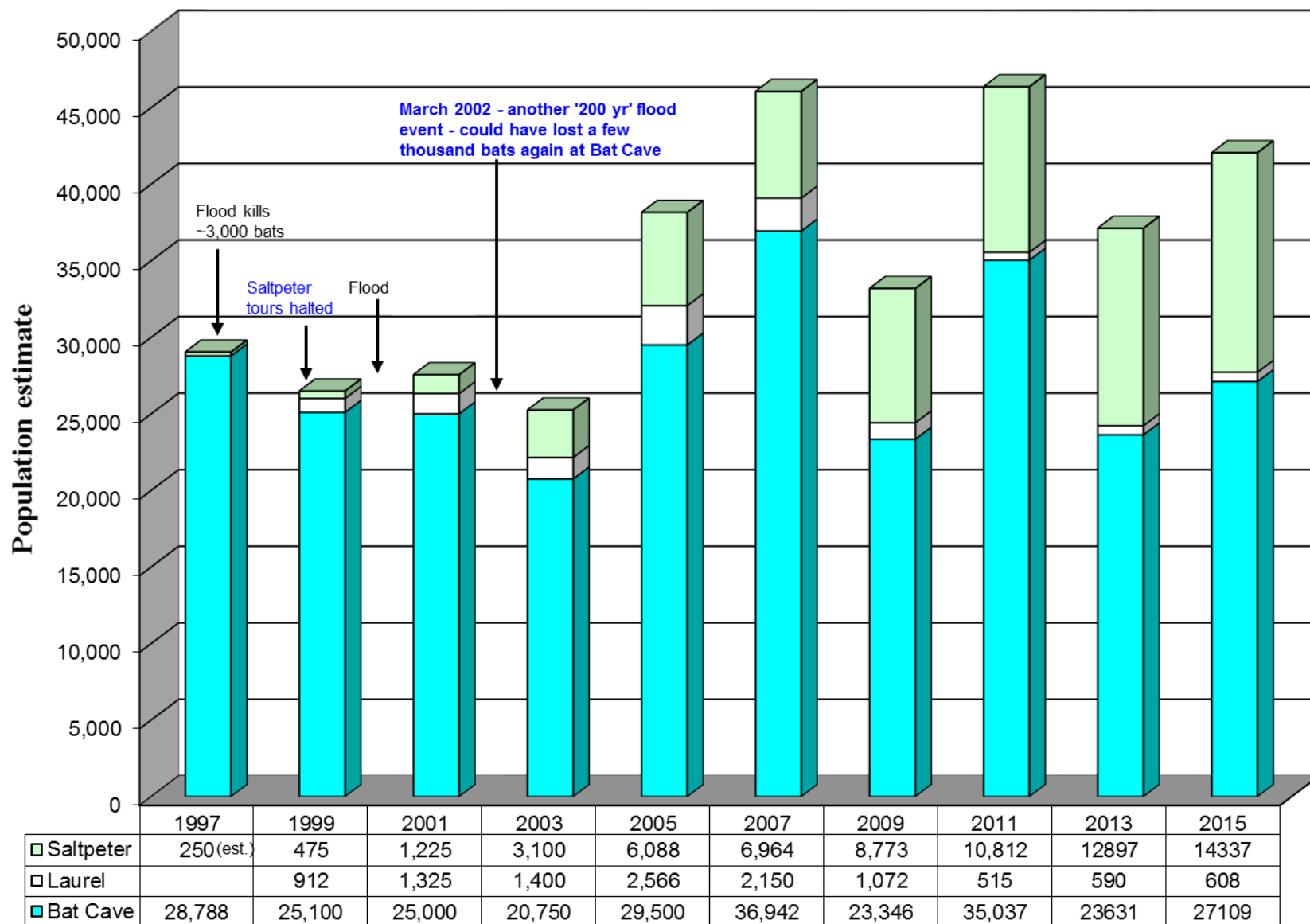


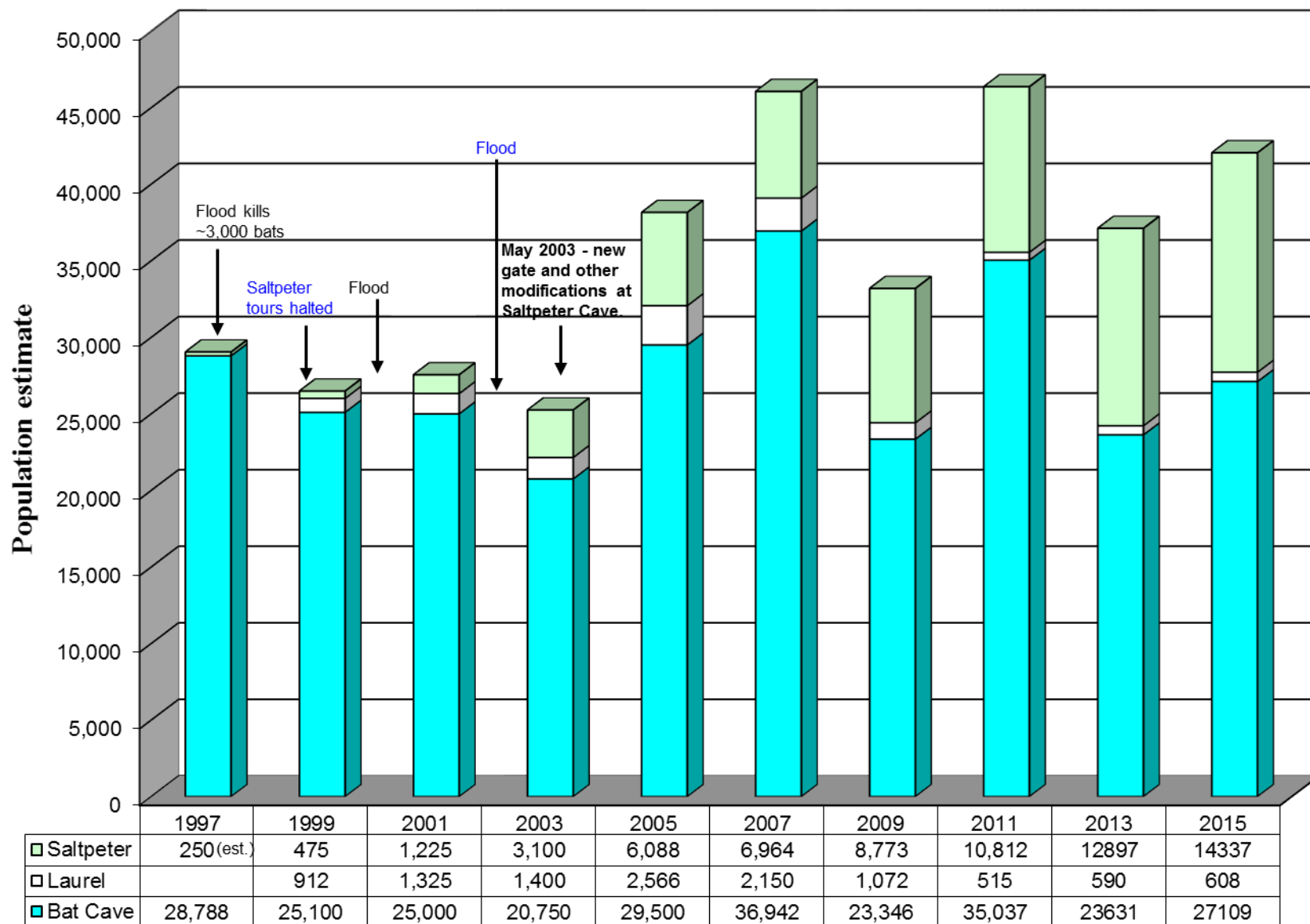


WATER AND BATS??









OLD SALTPETER ENTRANCE



NOT A BAT FRIENDLY DESIGN



BAT FRIENDLY STRUCTURE



ADDITIONAL AIR FLOW RESTORATION

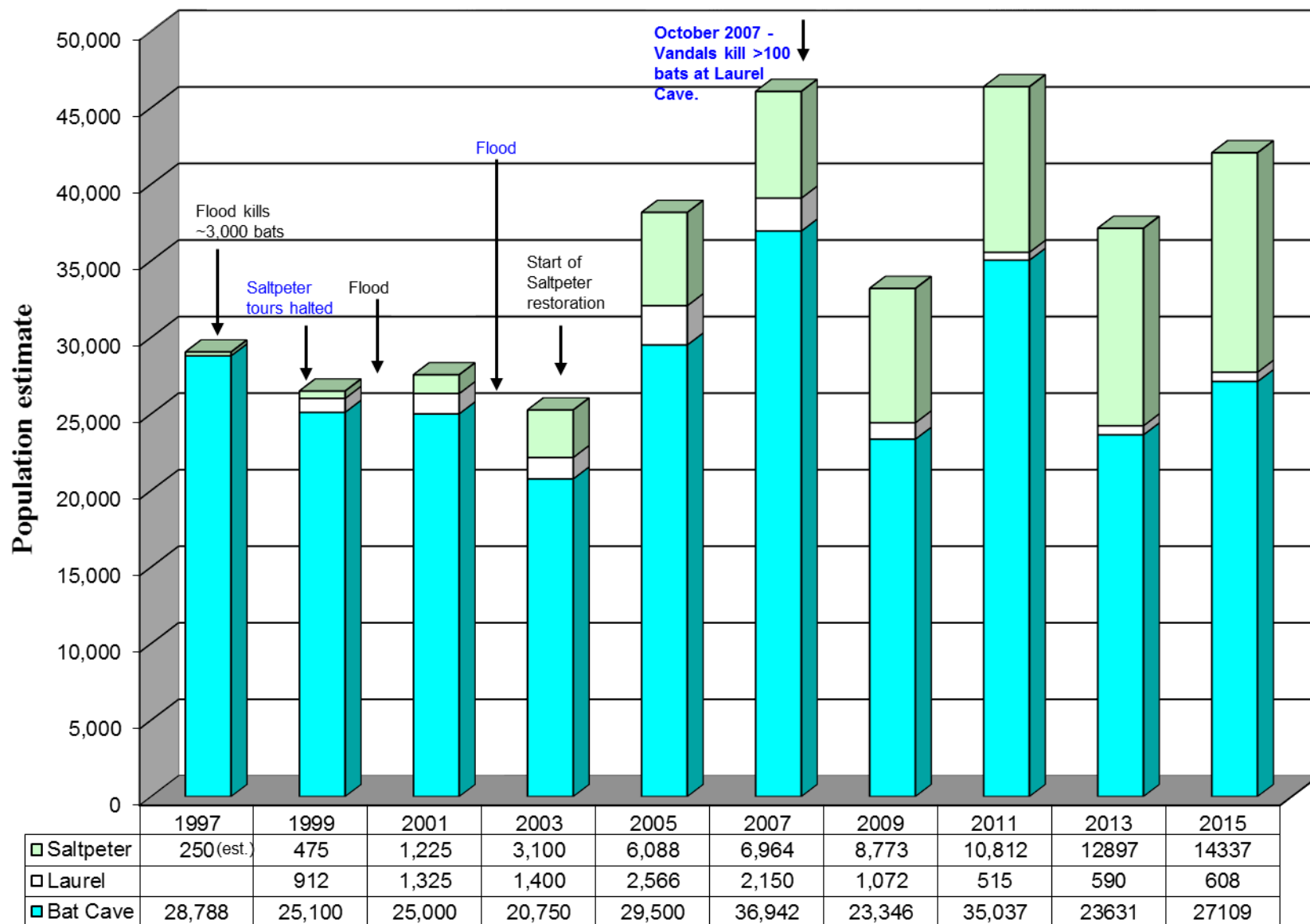


IMPROVED AIR FLOW



INTERNAL AIR DAM

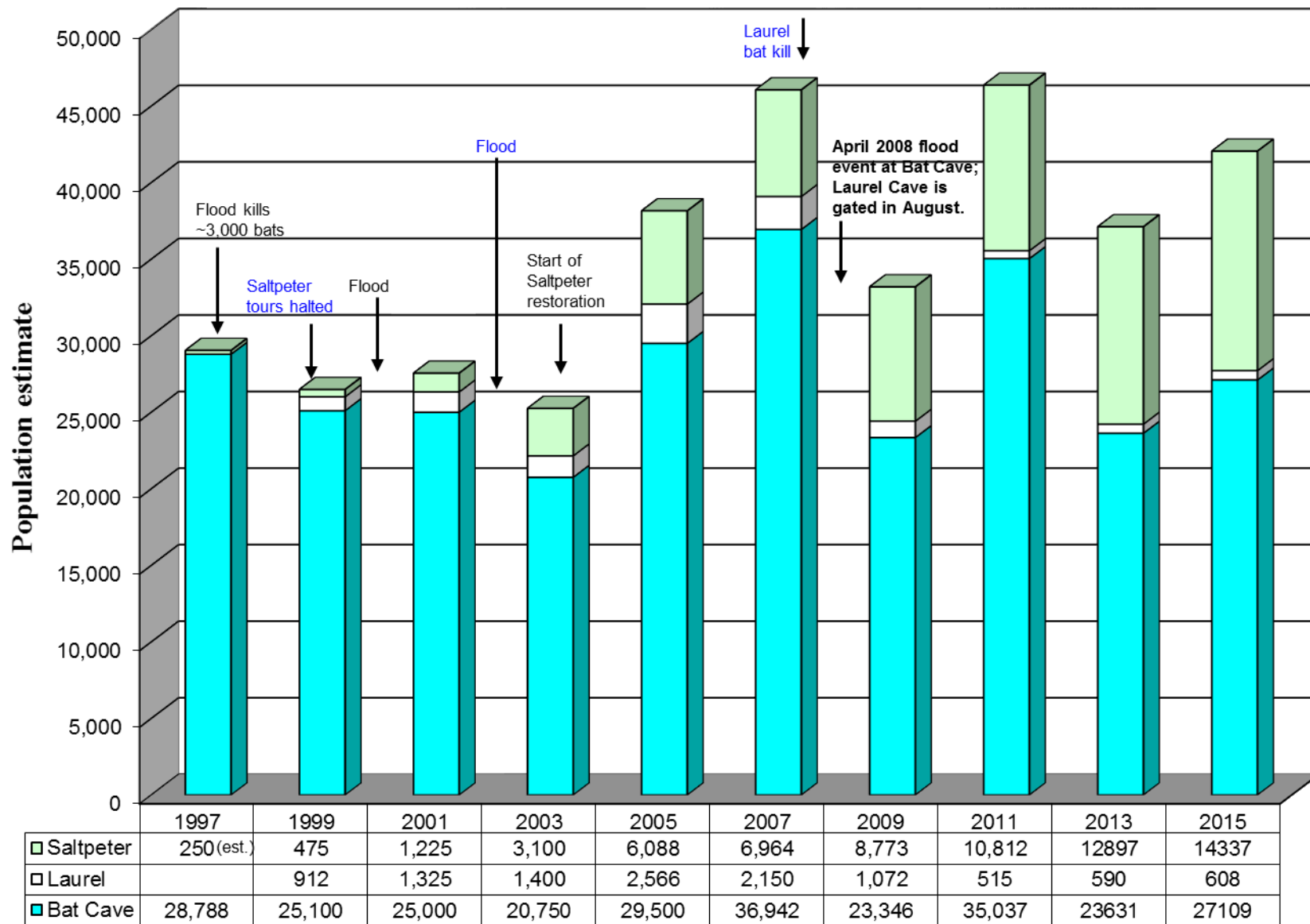


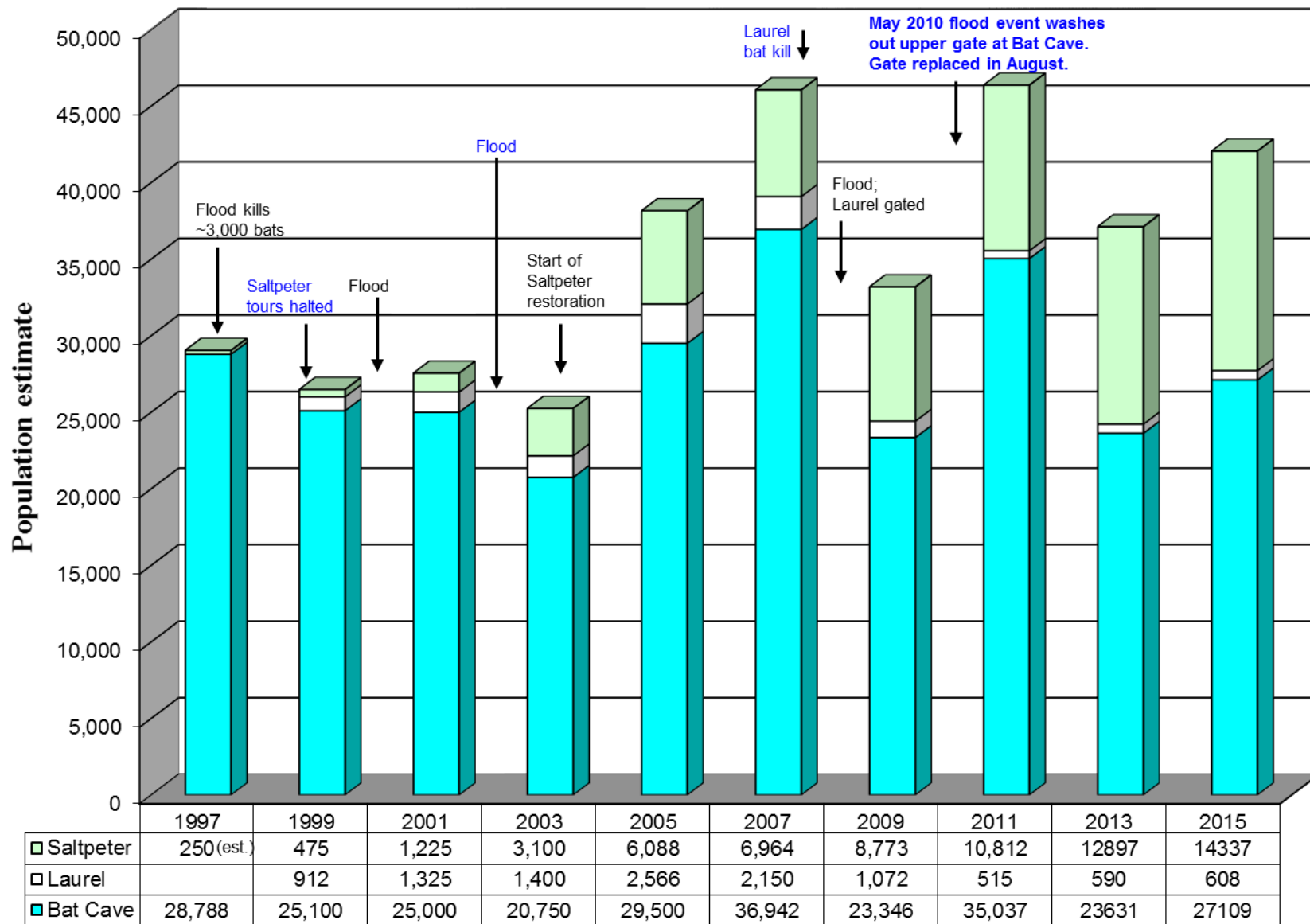


VANDALISM





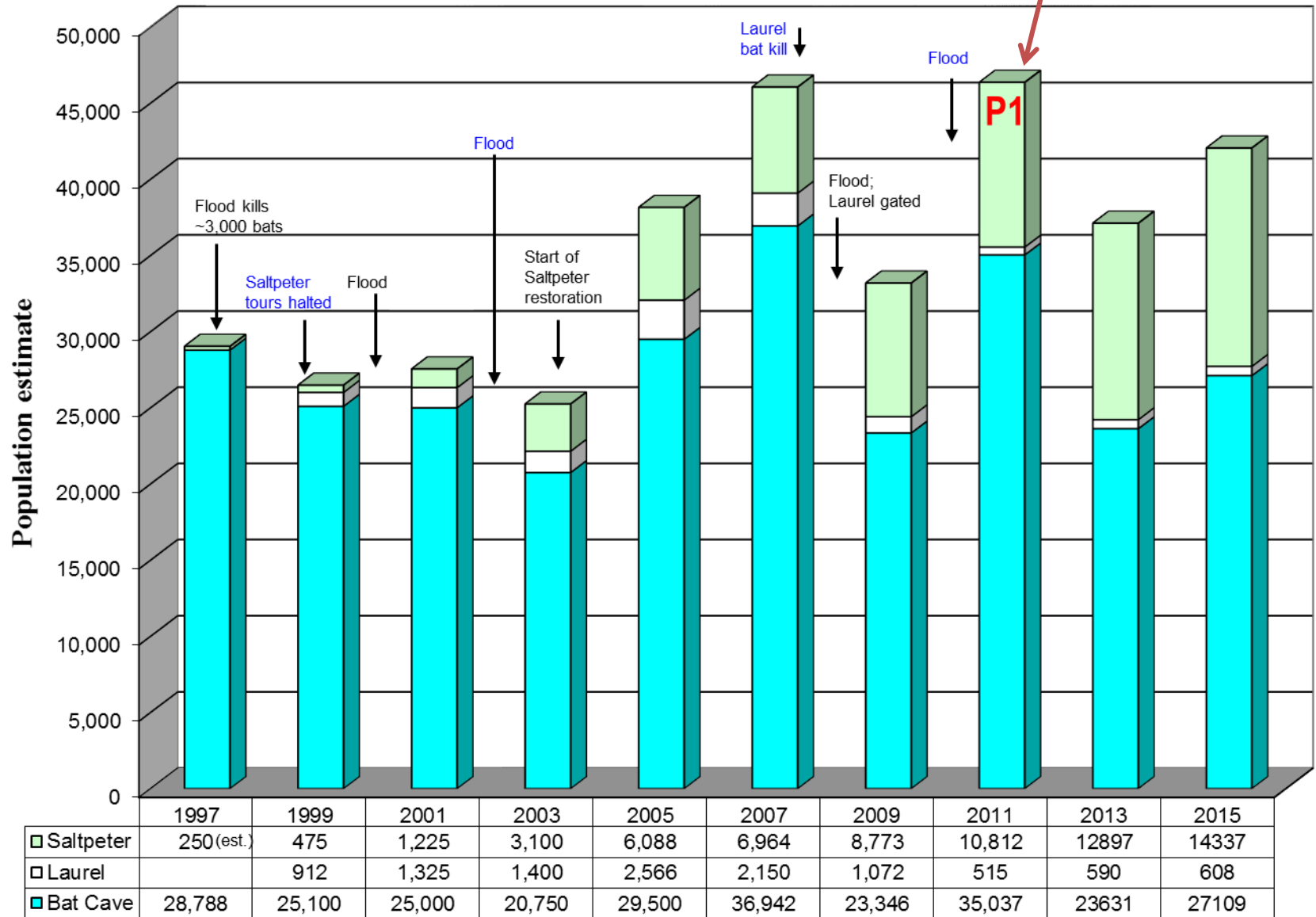


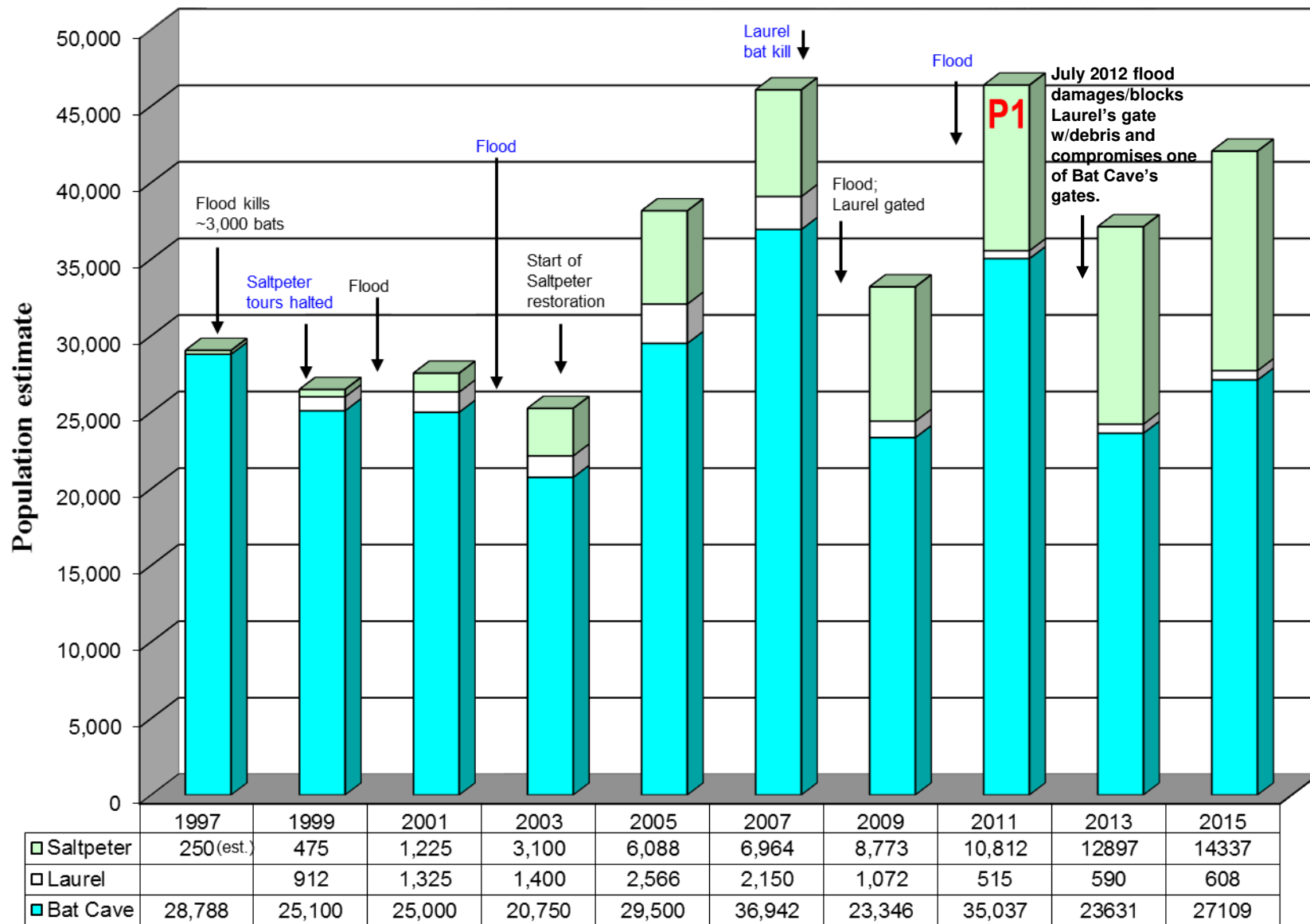






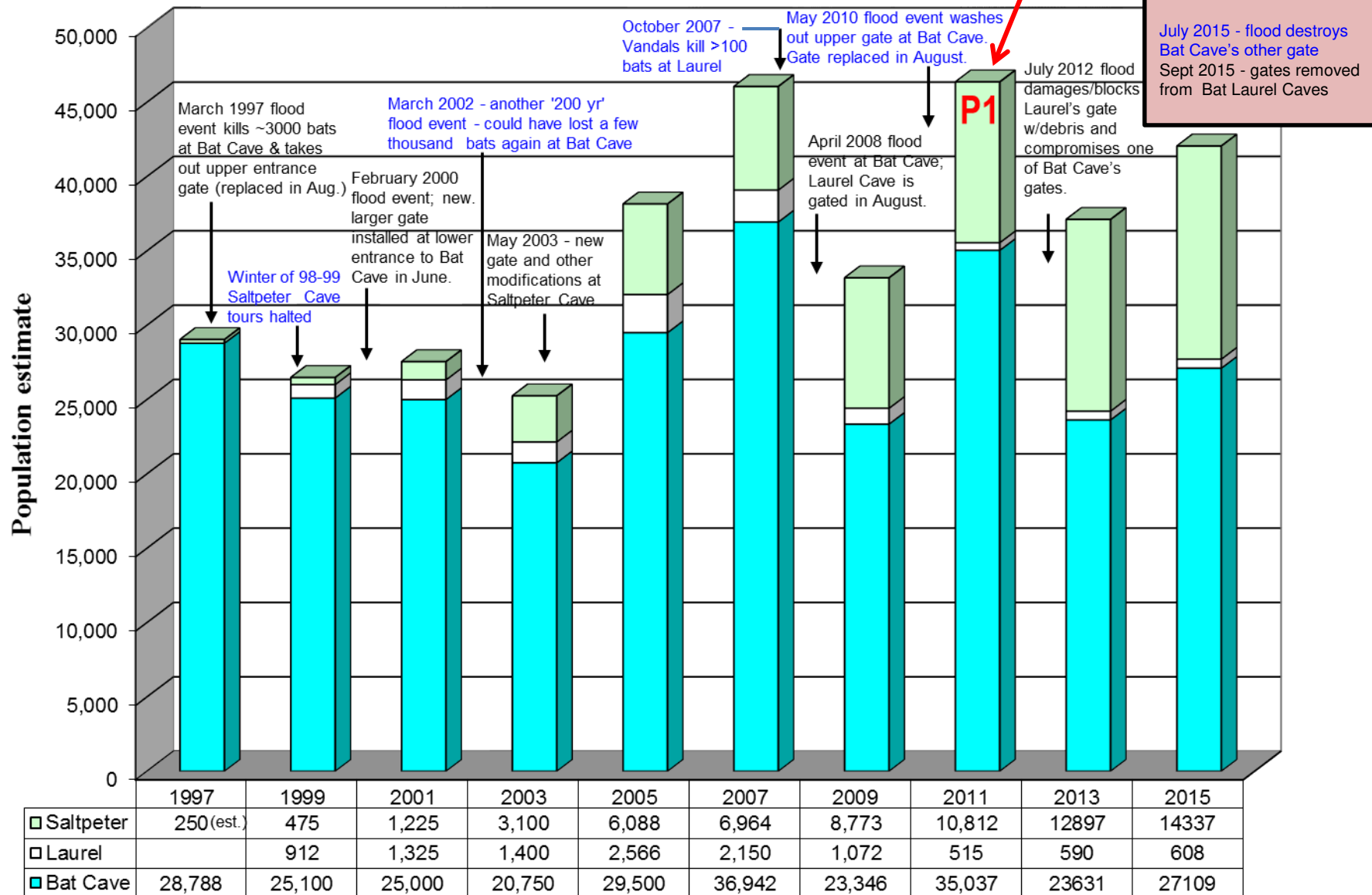
**Salt peter becomes Priority 1
Indiana bat hibernaculum!**



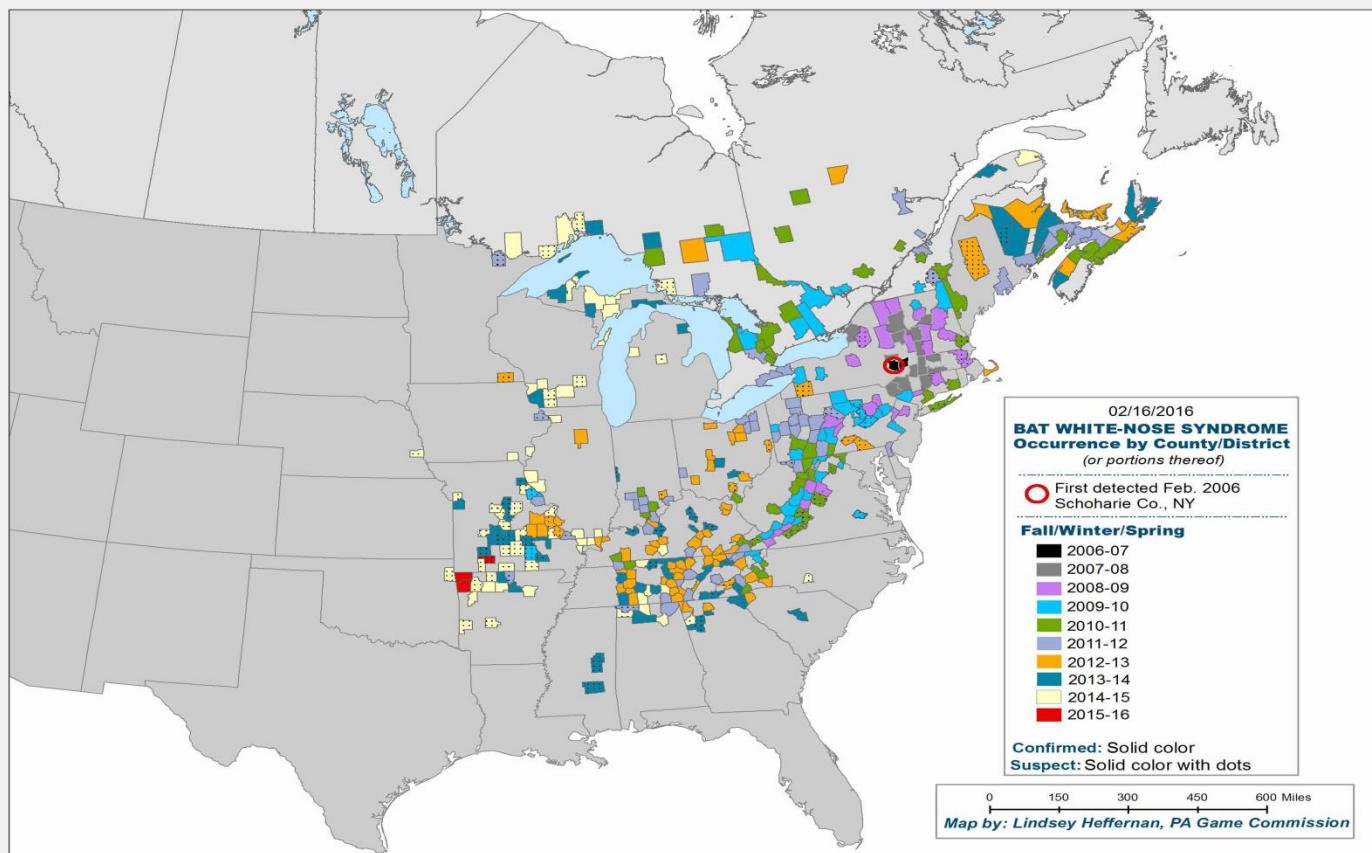




Salt peter becomes Priority 1
Indiana bat hibernaculum!



WNS OCCURRENCE AS OF FEBRUARY 16, 2016



2010'S

- WNS confirmed 2011
 - Currently 22 Counties and 84 sites infected
- Monitoring and surveillance continued
- April 2015 KFO Conservation Strategy for Forest Dwelling Bats
- Northern long-eared bat listed as Threatened May 4 2015
- Final 4D rule relating to the Northern long-eared bat listing, issued January 2016

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND BATS

- Bats historically were not a regular consideration of Forest Management for agencies or other land managers
- Cliffline Policy of the USFS Daniel Boone National Forest
- Improvements in equipment (i.e. transmitters) allowed managers/researchers a more intimate look at bats on the landscape

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND BATS

- Studies to understand what the bats need and when (Life History....)
 - Maternity trees
 - Foraging
 - Roosting
 - Corridors
 - Overwintering



FOREST MANAGEMENT AND BATS

- Fire in forests
 - Bats use of leaf litter
 - Smoke management
 - Change in forest structure/composition
- Food availability/quality
- Contaminants
- Other stressors



WHERE ARE WE TODAY?

- Research Techniques are still relatively young (technology advancements)
- Opportunities to answer some questions may be become more difficult (bat numbers have drastically declined)
- Industry, state, federal, ngo, and researchers need to work closely together (funding, relevant questions to effective management, etc.)

