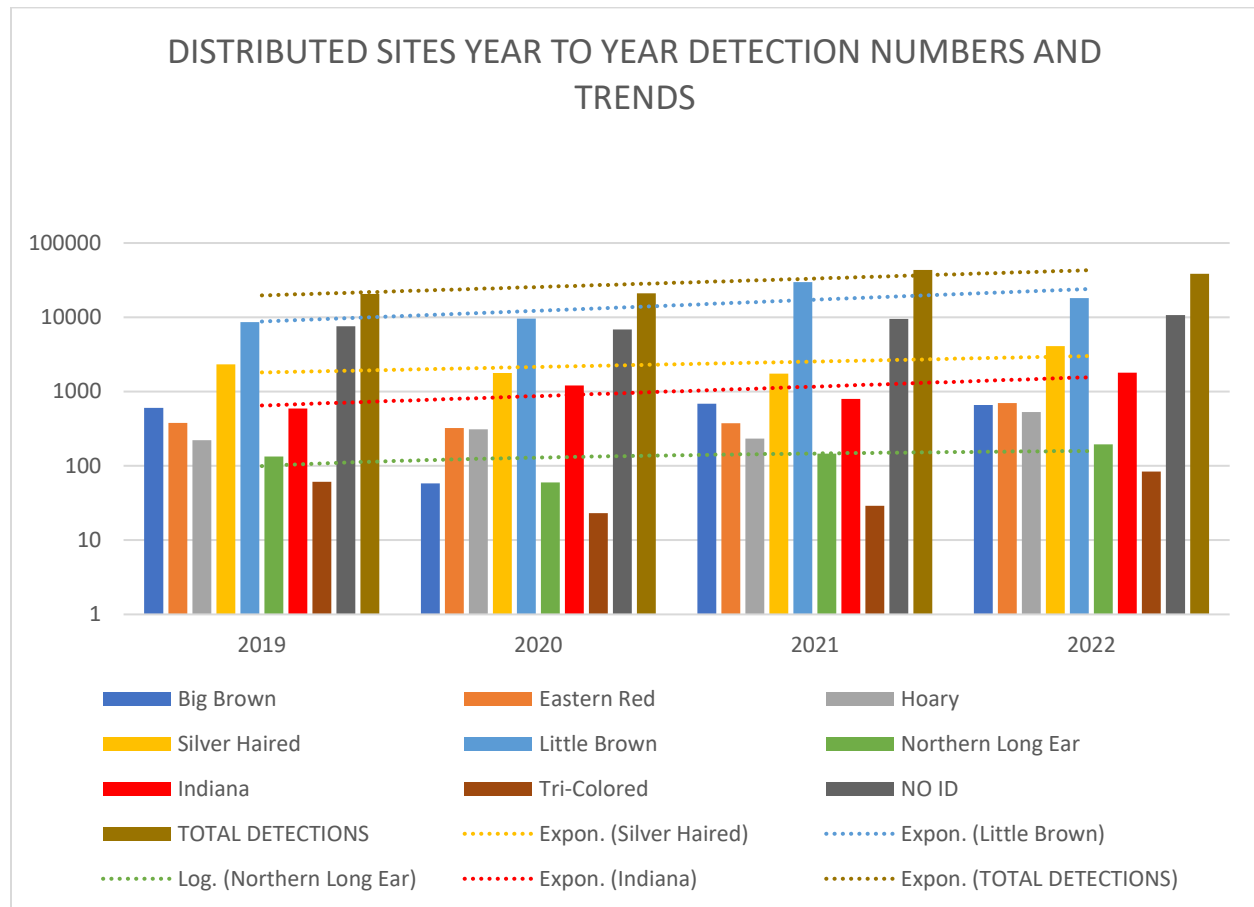


Summary and Comparison – Bat Activity 2022

The following presents a brief summary of the recorded bat activity for the 2022 season. A comparison to the 2019 through 2022 seasons is also provided.

S.A. Myers

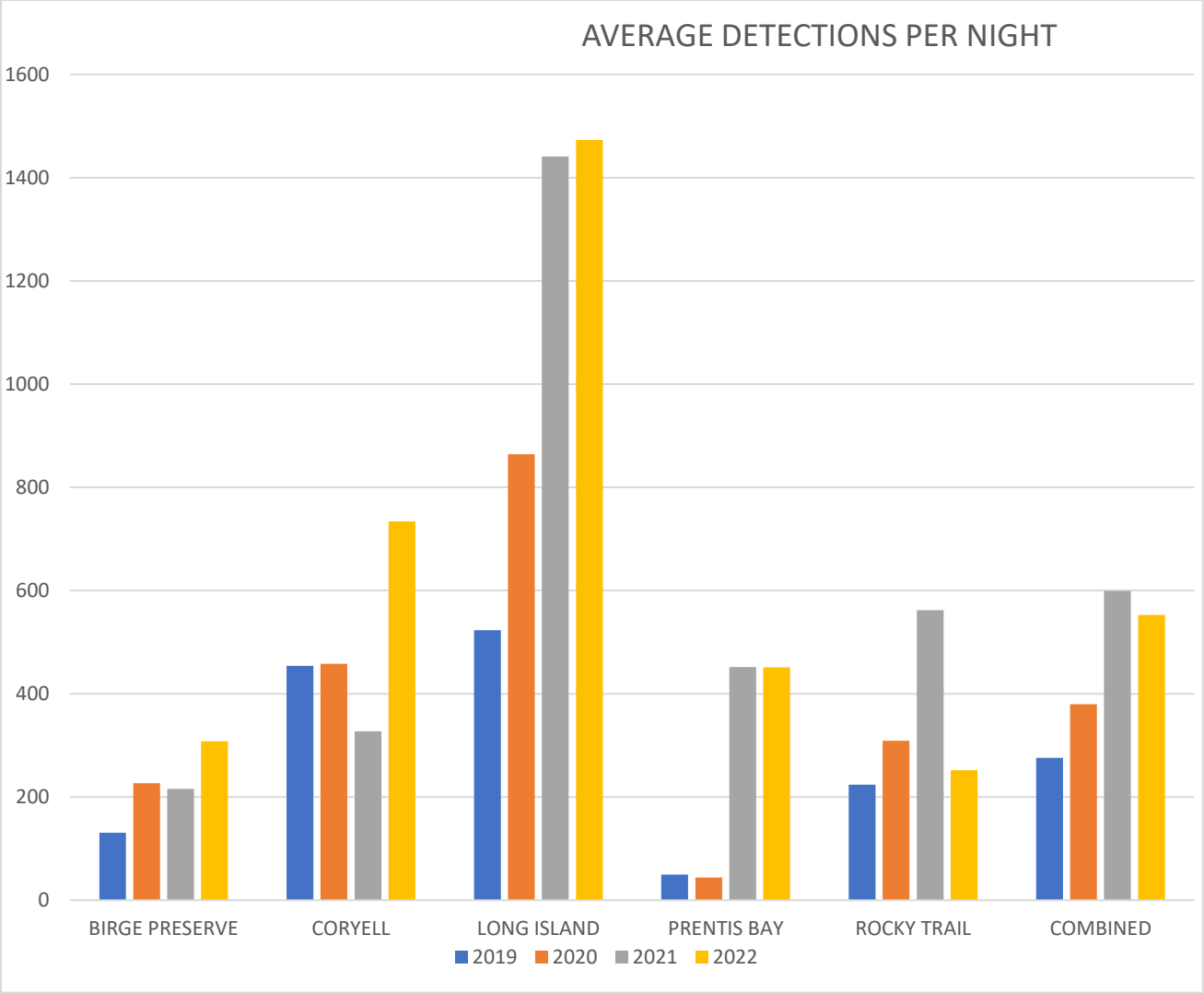




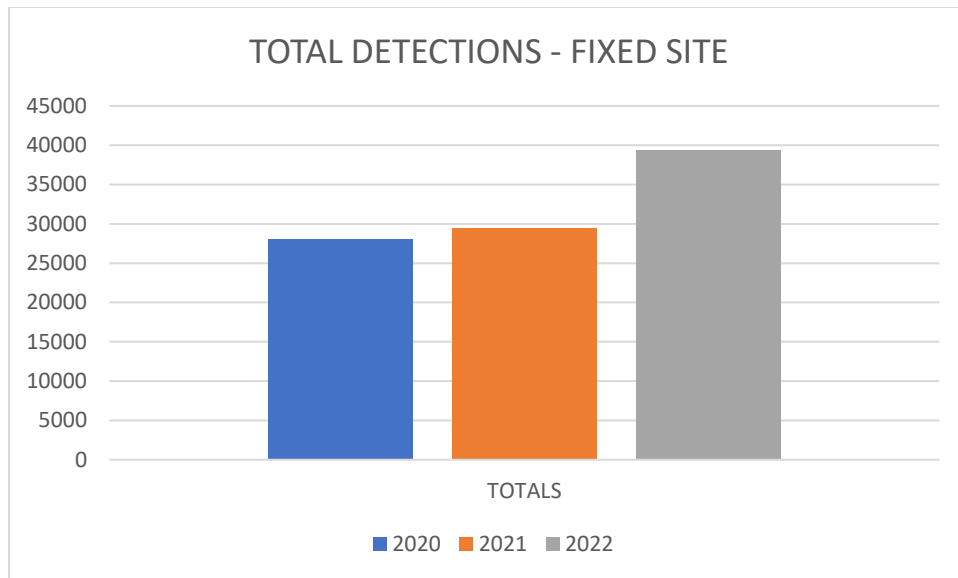
At the 5 distributed sites the total number of detections shows an increasing trend over the last 4 years.

The number of detections for the Little Brown, Silver Hair and Indiana bats all show upward trends for the last 4 years.

The total number of detections is influenced by many factors. Dividing the total number by the number of nights monitored provides a better year to year comparison. Three of the distributed monitoring sites show year to year increases in detections per night while the remaining two sites show no increase or a decrease.

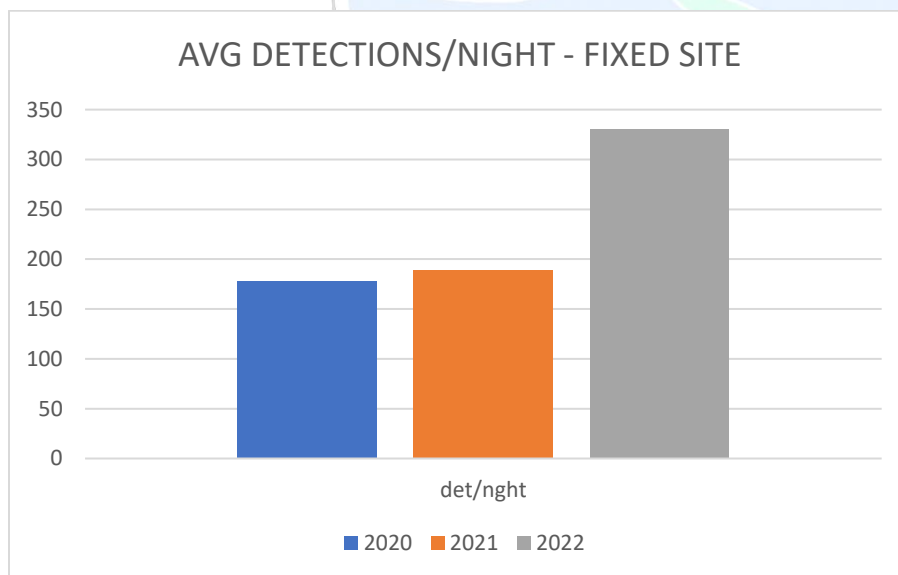


Watershed Council



At the fixed monitoring site the total number of detections increased by approximately 34% from 2021 to 2022.

The number of detections per night increased 75% from 2021 to 2022



The bat activity in the Les Cheneaux costal area as indicated by ultrasonic call detection shows an increasing trend over the last 4 years. The species of concern such as the Little Brown, Indiana, and Northern Long Ear all show an increasing trend.

Little Browns summer mostly in manmade structures hence their maternity colonies are for the most part unaffected by logging or agriculture. The Indiana bat detections may be due to false calls from Little Brown juveniles as many sources do not consider this species to be present in the Upper Peninsula. The

Northern Long Ear does have a presence in the Les Cheneaux area but it is sparse. Most Long Ears are found in the Western UP within roughly 60 miles of abandoned mines. This species has a flexible roosting habit using buildings or trees. Logging and agriculture beyond 70 to 80 miles from a known hibernacula should not impact this species.

Even though the Silver Hair has a presence in the area it is most likely composed of solitary males as the maternity colonies are presumed to be north of Lake Superior (Kurta, Mammals of the Great Lakes). The Silver Hair is also quite mobile, and changes roosts every 3 or 4 days. The silver hair does not winter in caves or mines and the population is not affected by WNS.

