

Information to Consider

- Establish a 100 m radius buffer around a bat nursery roost to avoid direct disturbance.
- Where multiple roosts are identified as a maternity colony (e.g., a cluster of tree roosts), measure the 100 m radius as a line drawn around the outer perimeter of all nursery roosts.
- Establish additional protection outside the buffer to avoid disturbances that may affect the functionality of the nursery roost.
- Acceptable activities within the buffer or additional protection area vary with the potential impact level of the disturbance.
 - **Low impact disturbances** (Livestock attractants. Activities on foot. Small group, visual screening present e.g. layout, cruising reconnaissance): acceptable in the additional protection area all year, and within the buffer outside of sensitive timing windows, though extra caution should be used immediately adjacent to the roost.
 - **Medium impact disturbances** (Light mechanized activities. Larger group/duration, no visual screening e.g. fence building, spacing, planting): acceptable in the additional protection area outside of sensitive timing windows, not acceptable within the buffer during sensitive timing windows, but may be acceptable outside of sensitive timing window if the activity does not degrade the habitat.
 - **High impact disturbances** (Mechanized activities e.g. road construction, falling and yarding, landing sites): possibly acceptable within the additional protection area outside of sensitive timing windows with review from a bat biologist, not acceptable within the buffer at any time.

A BAT NURSERY ROOST

Definition

A feature that “houses” an aggregation of female bats and their young.

Location

- Often on southerly aspects
- Typically in mature forests with trees >50 cm dbh and decay classes 2-5

Features

- Can be hollow trees, ‘stub trees’, hollow branches, or behind loose, sloughing bark, as well as rock crevices on warm aspects
- Bat droppings (guano) are often present at the entrance, and a strong smell of ammonia may be present (bat droppings are similar to mouse droppings, but are generally not as smoothly formed and have a shiny speckled appearance from the remains of insect wings)
- Highly variable in size; typically large enough to hold a large group of bats so that they can keep each other warm

Notes

- Several species of bats may use the same maternity roost
- **Sensitive Timing: May 1 to August 31**

Similar features to a Bat Nursery Roost

Bat hibernaculum - how to distinguish:

- Hibernacula are typically much larger than a maternity roost
- Hibernacula are typically in caves and old mines, not trees
- Hibernacula are active during the winter, whereas maternity roosts are active during the spring and summer



Photos left to right: Todd Manning, Province of British Columbia, Suzanne Beauchesne

Species	Scientific Name	Status (COSEWIC; BC)	BEC Zone					Maternity Roosts			
			PP	IDF	MS	ICH	ESSF	Trees	Rock crevices, outcrops	Cliffs	
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	No status; Blue	X	X			X		Y (big)	N	Y
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	No status; Yellow	X	X	X	X			D	Y	Y
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	No status; Yellow	X	X	X	X	X		T, L	N	N
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	No status; Yellow	X	X	X	X	X		D, L	N	N
Californian Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	No status; Yellow	X	X	X	X	X		D	Y	N
Western Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	No status; Blue	X	X					N	Y	Y
Long-eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	No status; Yellow	X	X	X	X	X		D, stump	Y	Y
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Endangered; Yellow	X	X	X	X	X		D	Y	Y
Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Endangered; Blue				X			D	N	N
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Endangered; Blue	X	X					D	Y	N
Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	No status; Yellow	X	X	X	X	X		D, stump	Y	Y
Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	No status; Yellow	X	X	X	X			D	Y	N
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Threatened; Red	X						D	N	Y
Spotted Bat	<i>Enderma maculatum</i>	Special Concern; Blue	X						N	N	Y

D = dead/dying; L = live; T = in furrows on the surface of tree bark; Y = yes; N = no; S = sometimes; R = rarely; P = potential (known to do so elsewhere; not known for British Columbia). "Big" tree roosts include large, hollow trees.