

White Nose Syndrome- What's happening to our bats? Part 3 – VA Scientists Study WNS



Carol Zokaite*, Chris Hobson**, and Wil Orndorff**
Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
*State Parks, **Natural Heritage Program
Dr. Karen Francl, Radford University

State agencies working with Federal agencies and caving organizations on WNS

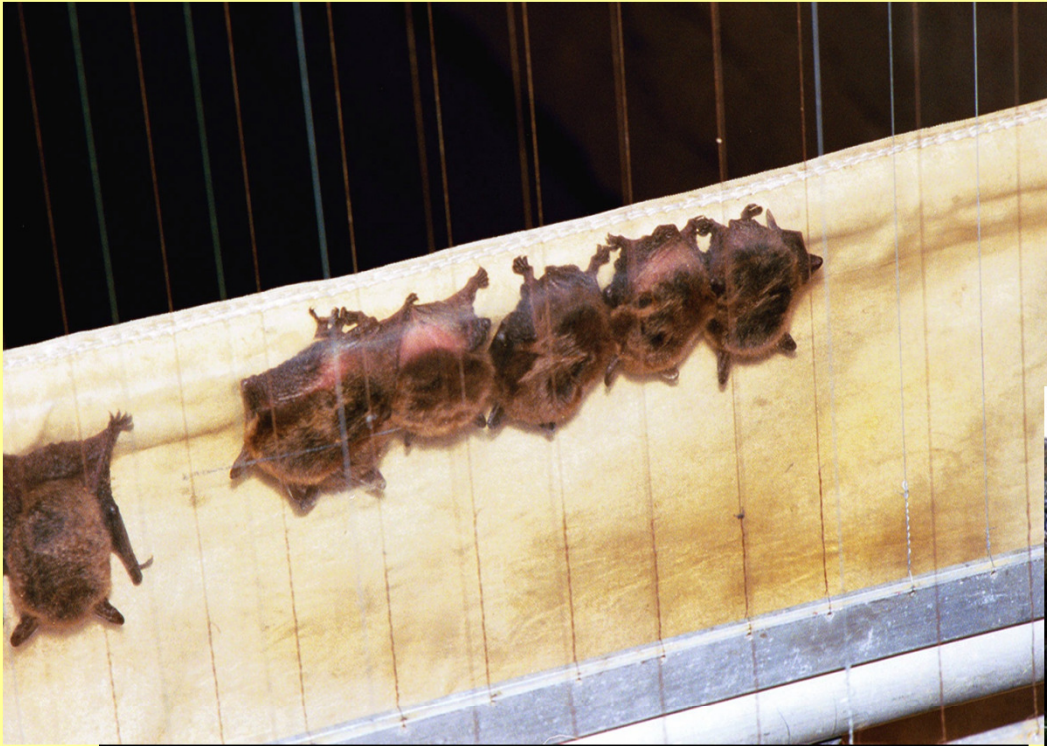


Research and Monitoring Efforts in Virginia

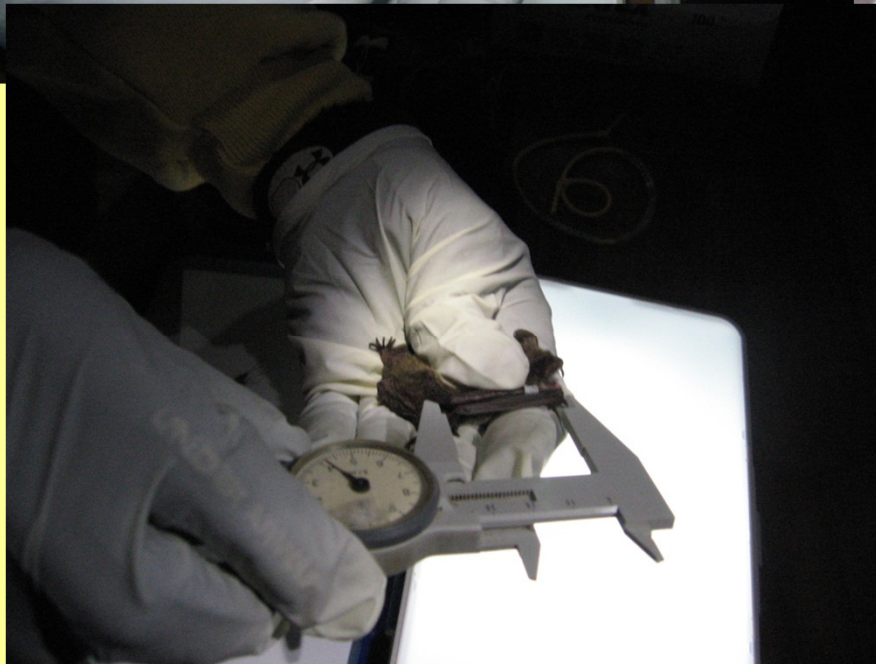
- Monitor bat populations for spread of WNS
- Monitor WNS positive bat populations
 - Progression of disease
 - Banding to track movement of bats from WNS positive areas
 - Use banding to track progression of disease in individual bats
- Band gray bat populations to determine their interaction patterns and habitat use



Scientists study bats by trapping and identifying species



Collecting data



Making observations



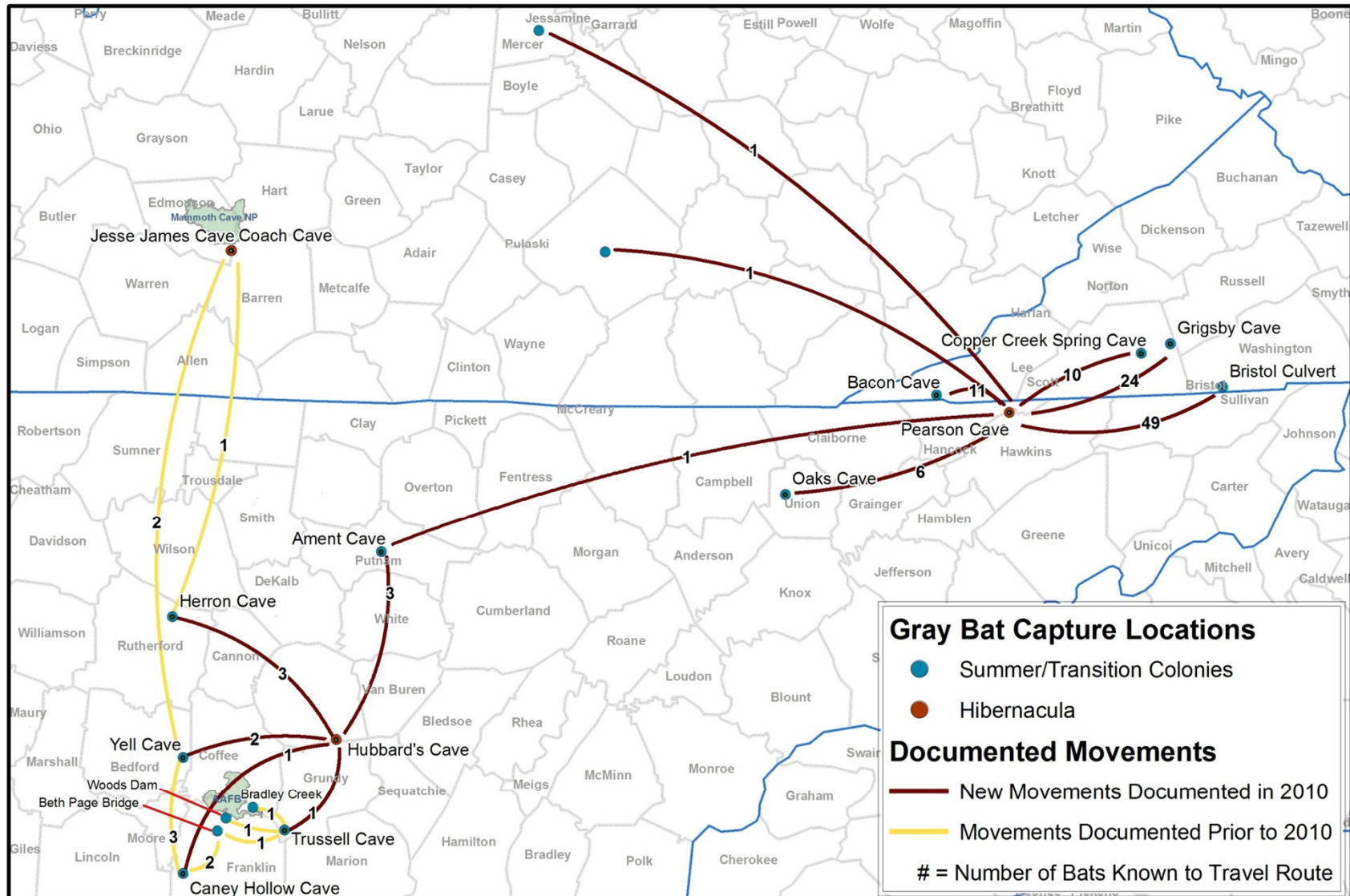


Gray bat banding and biometry

- Nearly 600 Gray bats processed and banded in 2009; another 600 in 2010
 - One maternity site
 - Four bachelor/mixed use colonies
- Need to determine background status of populations prior to WNS (first detected in a Gray bat in 2010)
- Track movement from summer sites to hibernacula to determine possible bat-bat transmission vectors should WNS infect Gray bats

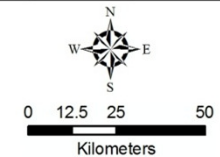
Gray bat from Bristol maternity site





ATA Conservation

Documented movements of Gray Bat (*Myotis grisescens*)
from Tennessee Cave Surveys



What Will WNS Mean to You?



For more information on WNS

DCR VA Karst Program

www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/karsthomes.html

National Speleological Society

www.Caves.org/WNS

National Fish and Wildlife Service

<http://www.fws.gov/whitenosesyndrome/index.html>