Ecological studies of the Hawaiian hoary bat on Maui -

An update





H. T. HARVEY & ASSOCIATES

Ecological Consultants

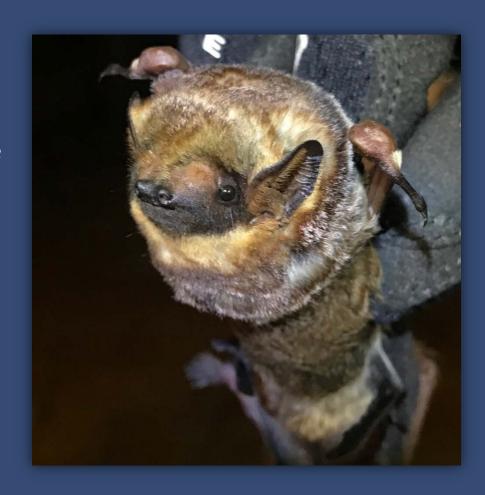
Mist-netting o ooo Diet ooo Acoustic

Telemetry

Conclusions

USFWS Recovery Plan 1998 makes research a key to recovery

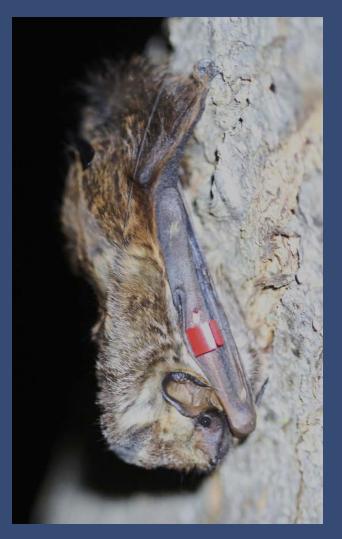
We hypothesized that the population's limiting factors are complex





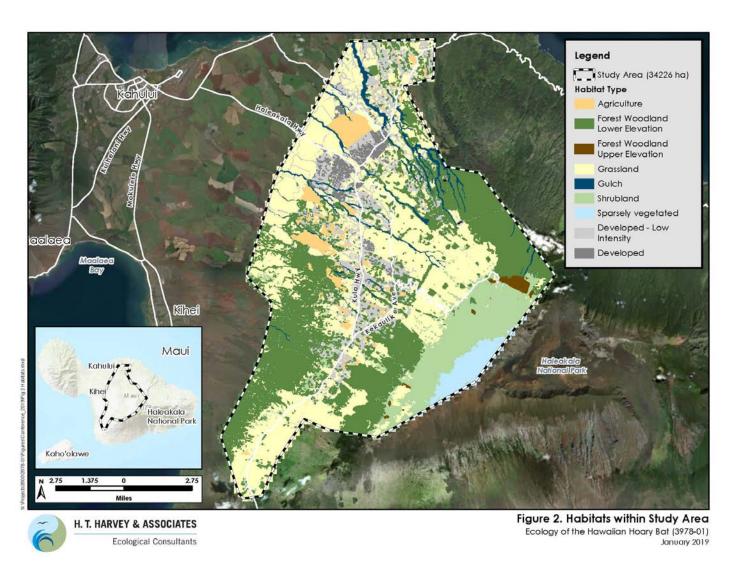
Approach

- Study area 9 habitats
- Acoustic monitoring
- Mist-netting
- Telemetry
- Diet analysis





Nine Habitats; 34,226 ha







Acoustic Monitoring











Acoustic Monitoring - Methods

SM4 bat detectors





Bi-monthly

9 habitats

3 nights

5 replicates / month

317 total deployments









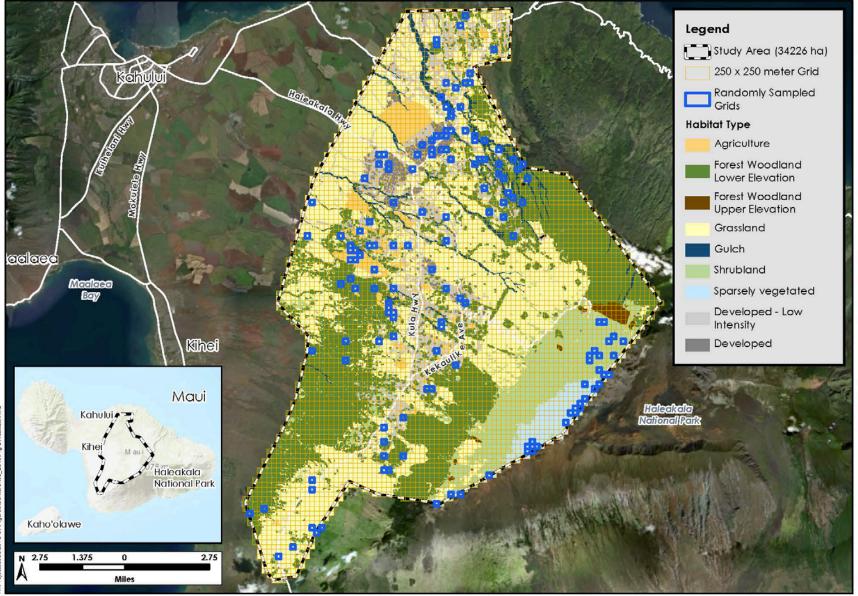




Figure 5. Study Area Grid Ecology of the Hawaiian Hoary Bat (3978-01) January 2019

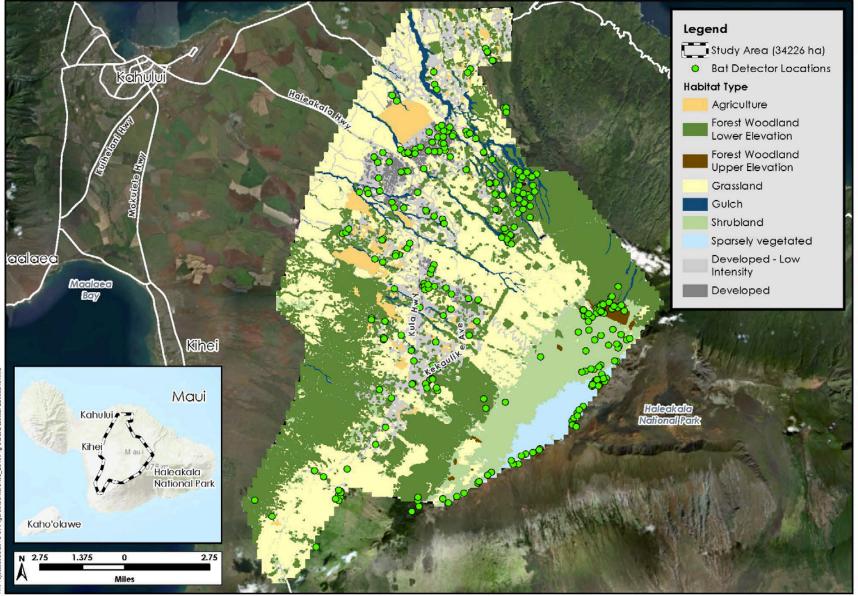




Figure 3. Bat Detector Locations Ecology of the Hawaiian Hoary Bat (3978-01) January 2019

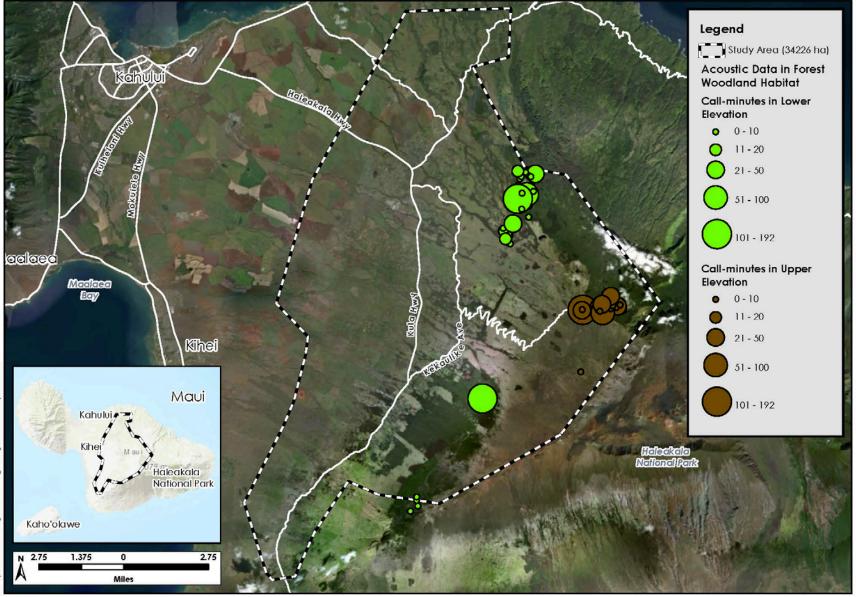




Figure 4. Acoustic Data in Forest Woodland Habitat

Ecology of the Hawaiian Hoary Bat (3978-01)

January 2019

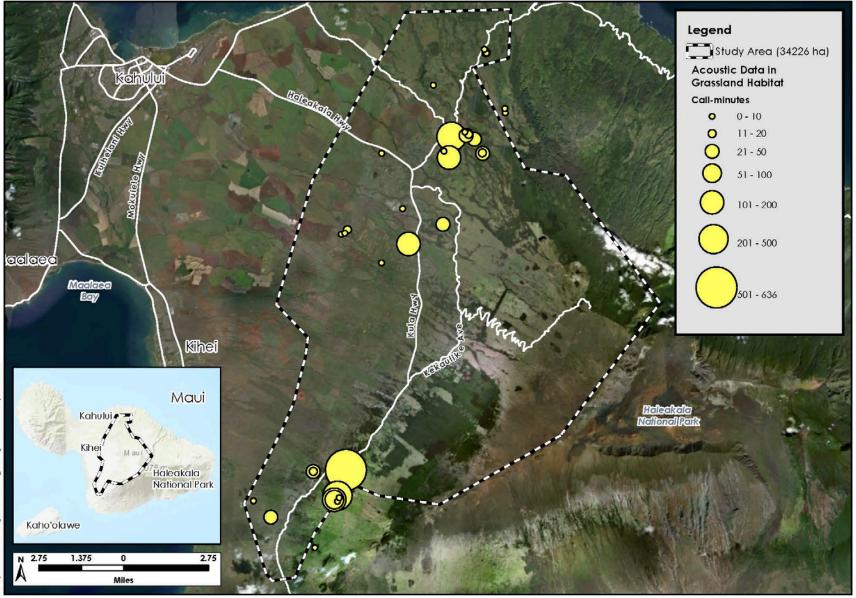




Figure 4. Acoustic Data in Grassland Habitat

Ecology of the Hawaiian Hoary Bat (3978-01)

January 2019

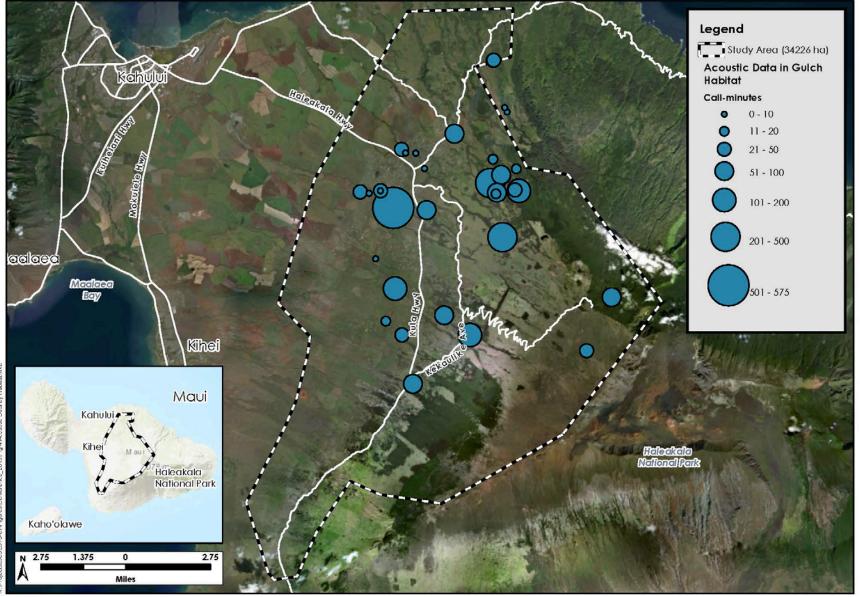




Figure 4. Acoustic Data in Gulch Habitat
Ecology of the Hawaiian Hoary Bat (3978-01)
January 2019

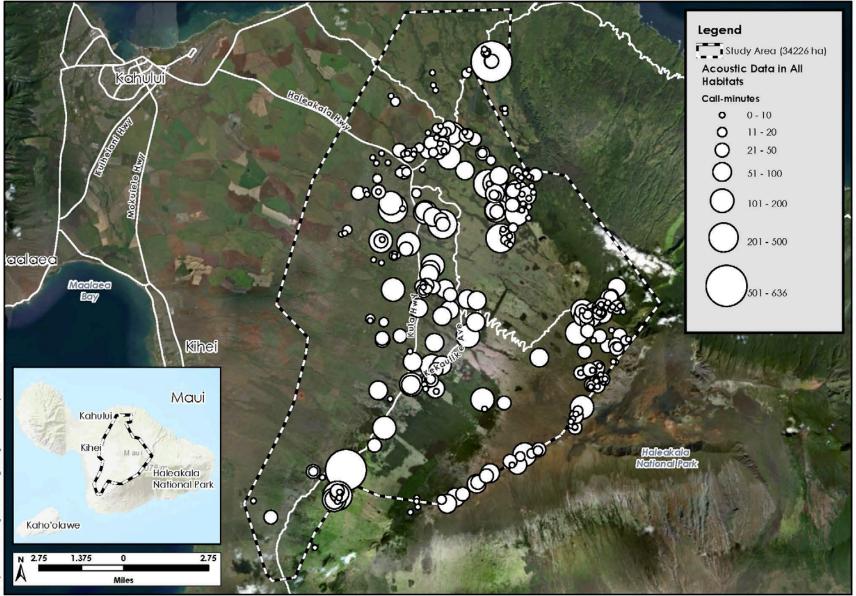
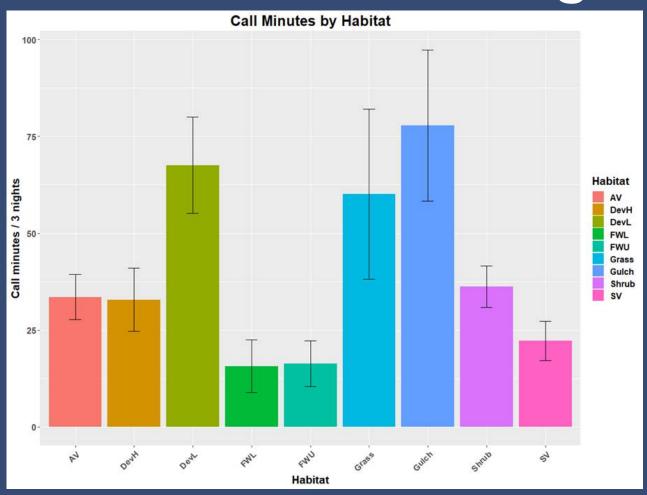




Figure 4. Acoustic Data in All Habitats
Ecology of the Hawaiian Hoary Bat (3978-01)
January 2019

Acoustic monitoring



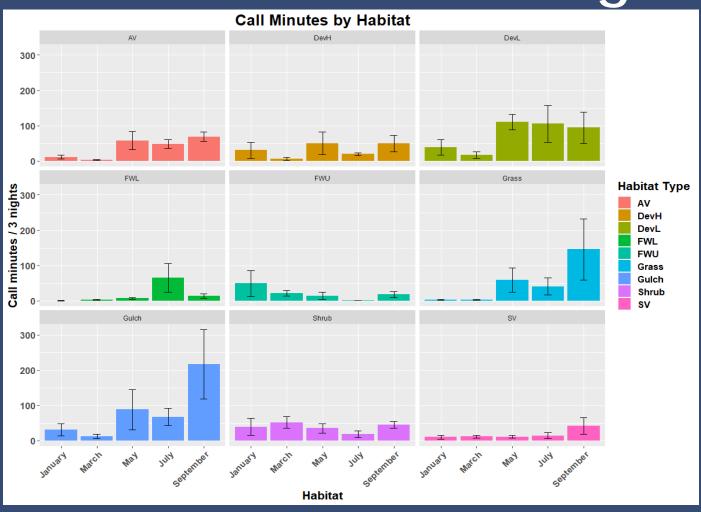








Acoustic Monitoring



Call minutes by habitat based on the raw data means and Standard Error.

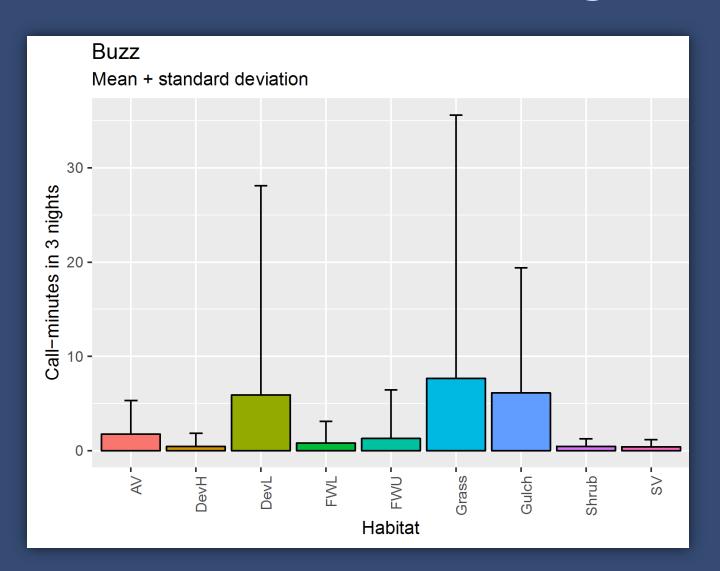








Acoustic monitoring











Acoustic monitoring - Take Homes

Insect abundance * Habitat structure



Bat activity is higher in:

- Grasslands, Gulches, Low density developed
- Driven by foraging (buzzes)

Shared features of landscapes are:

- Open (easy to fly and locate prey)
- Warmer temperatures (insects fly)

Not easy to model variation within a habitat.

- That's the point!
- Foraging prospects are not expected to be constant in time or space









Mist-netting





Mist-netting

HT Harvey introduced the use of acoustic lures and high nets (macronets or triple highs) to Hawaii in 2013.



Avisoft high definition playback







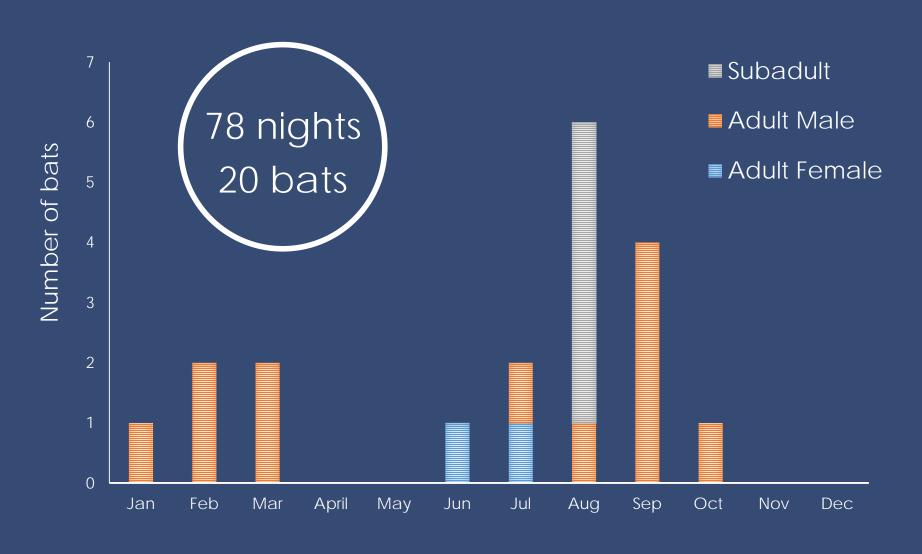




100 ft. X 30 ft. tall macronet in Kula

Conclusions

Mist-netting







Diet o o o Acoustic 000000

Telemetry o o o o o o

Conclusions o o o





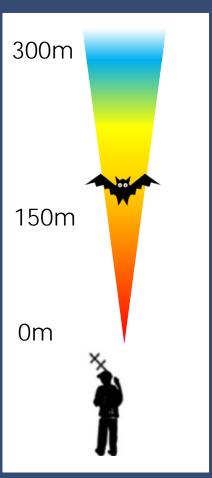




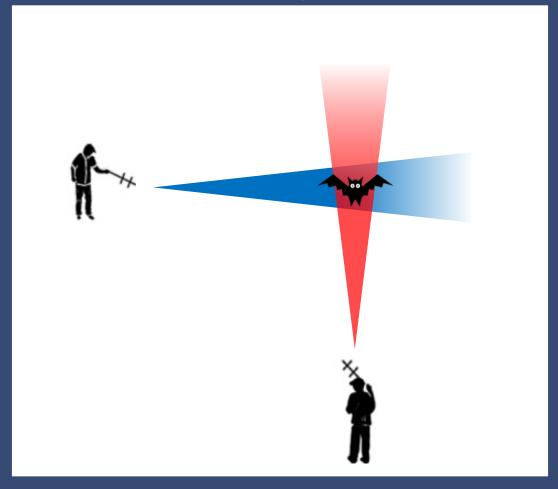




USGS STUDY



OUR STUDY - Triangulation















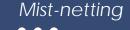
16 Bats Radio-tagged:

- 2 Adult female
- 11 Adult male
- 3 Subadult

11 Ranges mapped
Bats tracked 5.3 +/- 1.5 d

<u>Snapshots</u>



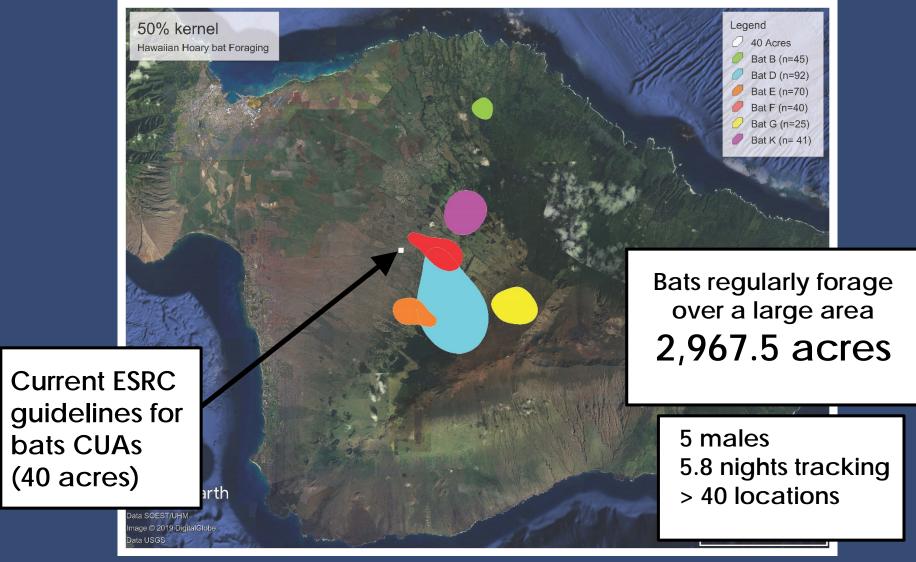








Radio-telemetry -Results





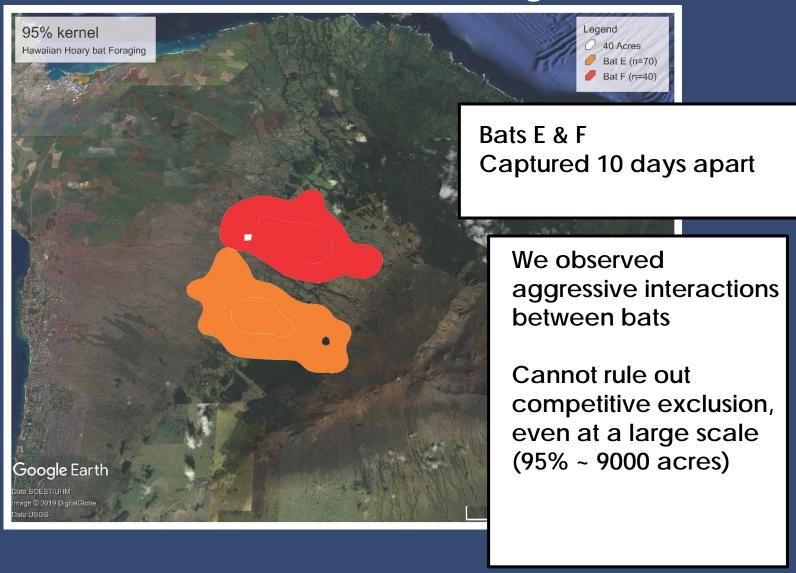




















Radio-telemetry - Take Homes



- Each bat tracked for short period of time as compared to the whole year
- Bats <u>can</u> use varied habitats with different levels of human impact
- Ephemerality and abundance of insects will determine habitat use











Diet Analysis







Diet – DNA Barcoding of Guano Typical sequence of steps

Build DNA Dictionary

- Access DNA Barcode Dictionaries
- Collect insects to develop localized DNA Barcode Dictionary

Collect guano from bats

- Extract DNA for sequencing
- Use primers to run analysis



 Determination of insect species consumed by Hawaiian hoary bats









Diet – DNA Barcoding This Study

Collect Guano from Bats and build reference DNA



- Capture bats in summer and winter months.
- Collect insect samples in all 9 habitats every other month, each a 6day sample

Preliminary DNA Barcode Dictionary

- •Extract DNA from guano to determine already known genera and in some cases species in guano
- •Use same lab as USGS
- •Use same primers as USGS
- •Use Dr. Veronica Brown DNA Barcode Lab

Analyze data

Preliminary

species

Determination of

in many cases

consumed by

•ID by Dr. Matt

•ID by Dr. Karl

Magnacca

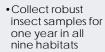
Medeiros

Hawaiian hoary

insect genera and



Increase number of local species in Data Dictionary



- Match known general or family determined in guano analysis with insects in collection
- •Build on local DNA Barcode dictionary with abundant prey types in insect samples

Combine USGS (10) and HTH (11 or more?)guano samples of DNA Barcode data

> Dr. Beth Clare to make final analysis of data and contribute to write-up.



Diet analysis

Bi-monthly 9 habitats

Samples shipped to entomologist for identification

UV light collection trap







Diet analysis

Guano from ½ of bats



11 samples for DNA barcoding

Additional mist-netting (without tracking) could dramatically improve sample size

Need more times of night & capture habitats to generalize results











Conclusions - The Big Picture

ISLAND SCALE management

Good News: highly mobile and capable of using fragmented landscapes















Conclusions – The Big Picture

Bats use LARGE foraging areas in short periods of time

Bats' activity is highly variable. Reguires a better understanding of how spatial / temporal changes in insect prey drives foraging







Diet





Mahalo!















NATIONAL PARK















Native Nursery, Kamaole Ranch, Ulupalakua Ranch, Haleakala Ranch, Maui Nui Farms, Maui Bees, Ali'i Kula Lavender Farm

Deb Bauer, Andrea Buckman, Kelly Bryce, Monroe Bryce, Lois Campbell Terry Chang, Mark Damon, Kerri Fay, Dominic Gambino, Geoff Haines, Joseph Imhoff, Hadley Luis, Debra Lordan, Mary Jane Gapero, Linsey Manuel, Wisa Miller, Molly O'Grady, Evan Ryan, Rob Parsons, Zach Pezzillo, Michelle Smith, Andrei Stanescu, Monte Tudor-long, Doc Vitale, Heather Wade, Ian Wade, John Wilson, Jamie Woodburn, Bonnie Young and many more small landowners.



Questions?



