Autumn 2017 Dorset Bat Group Newsletter



Chatter from the Chair

Pipistrelles were seen flying in the daytime during the unsettled weather in the summer in Dorset and I also saw 2 Pipistrelles flying at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, over the fields, behind the marquees at the Rutland Bird Fair in August.

The Nathusius Surveys and the BCT *Putting UK Bats on the map* project are underway. There have been a few technical glitches but hopefully things are now sorted. If you want to get involved, contact Nick Tomlinson for Nathusius Surveys in the west of Dorset and Jan Freeborn for Nathusius Surveys in the east of Dorset and for the woodland project – Putting Bats on the map.

We were all disappointed that the summer social was cancelled but the weather has been so unpredictable that many activities generally have been cancelled. However, the weather will hopefully not affect our indoor meetings which Nick Tomlinson has arranged. Thanks Nick!

These started in October with a very informative talk on Grey Long-eared Bats by BCT's Carol Williams. More on this later in the Newsletter. Our next talk will be on Greater Horseshoe Bats in Devon.

This will be as part of the Christmas Social on Wednesday 6th December, 7:30 at Brooklands Farm, Forston, Dorchester, DT2 7AA.

Hope to see you soon there Sheila

Swarming in the Purbecks (more questions than answers)

We have been undertaking swarming studies at Winspit for 7 years now. In that time we have caught a little under 1,000 bats, and recorded 15 out of the UK's 17 species (assuming we don't count the single greater mouse-eared as a breeding species!). The only species we have not recorded there are Leisler's and alcathoe, at least not knowingly for the latter, which is hard to distinguish from whiskered and Brandt's'.

Between 2005 and 2007 Jon Flanders undertook what is, as far as we know, the first swarming studies in the Purbeck, catching at a site near Winspit and at a number of inland sites as well. Any comparison of results must be treated with caution, as, not only were his sites much more enclosed that Winspit is, but he used harp traps and we use mist nets, never the less, it is interesting to ponder what the differences might mean.

Over three years Jon undertook 64 capture sessions, catching 838 bats, of 8 species, while we have caught just under 1,000 bats, of 13 species, over 34 trapping sessions. That makes our average catching rate 28 bats, against Jon's 13. This may well be due to capture methods, or the nature of the sites, but the data might also hint at some deeper differences.

Take a look at the graphs shown here, showing myotis and plecotus species only (the top one is DBG data, the lower one is Jon Flanders' data). Our data shows some similarities to his, in that Natterer's are the most common, Brandt's are rare, while the percentages of Bechstein's are similar, but there are some interesting differences as well.





Natterer's, while the commonest, were a much smaller percentage of our catch than of Jon's, while brown long-eared and Daubenton's were present in our 'population' at much higher percentages than in John's.

But Jon's data is, perhaps, more interesting for what it does not show. He caught no barbastelle (which formed around 3% of our catch), very few serotine (which made up around 8% of our catch) and no common or soprano pipistrelle (around 16% of our catch, in total).

Why he should have caught no barbastelle is intriguing. Could it be they can avoid harp traps more easily than mist nets? Even if that were true, you would have thought that, over 64 sessions, he would have caught at least one! Could it be that they favour sites with large 'flight volumes'? The Winspit caves are huge, in terms of the entrance and internal roof height, when compared to the inland sites, but Port Arthur, where he also trapped, is less different, although the approach is much more cluttered. Could it be they favour coastal sites, with clear, open flight paths, over smaller, inland sites that have 'cramped' and overgrown entrances. The truth is, we don't know, but trying to find out the answer will be both interesting

and important for the conservation of the species.

The differences between the catches of serotine and common pipistrelle (soprano pipistrelle, are rare beasts at Winspit, we have only caught half a dozen, so are ignored here) are also interesting. If we look at the time of year that we catch them, the time of night we catch them and the sex ratio, there are some interesting similarities between these two species and those considered to be the classic swarming species (myotis, brown long-eared and barbastelle).

Both serotine and common pipistrelle show some seasonality, in terms of peak numbers. Both are caught across the season, but appear more common in August. Swarming species also show this seasonality, to varying degrees, with, for instance, Daubenton's having their peak in late August, while the peak for Natterer's is late September.

We can catch up to half a dozen common pipistrelle very soon after putting the nets up. These are bats that are roosting in the caves or the cliff faces. If we take them out of the data then both others show an activity pattern similar to swarming species, in that there is a peak in activity, usually several hours after sunset. That for these two species is c2.5 hours after sunset, for the 'classic' swarming species it is usualy 3-4 hours after sunset.

At a typical swarming site we would expect there to be something like 3 to 4 males for every female for a given 'swarming species'. For pipistrelle the ratio is almost bang on that, while for serotine it is much higher (c8 males for each female) BUT the ratio for Daubenton's at Winspit is about the same.

So, what does this all mean? Well, some species of bats have mixed mating strategies. Bechstein's, for instance, mate in the woodland housing the maternity colony, with around 25% of the young born in a given colony fathered by males that stay within the maternity woodland. The remaining 80% are fathered by males from 'elsewhere', assumed to be swarming sites.

We thought pipistrelle mated, mostly, within a few km of the maternity colony, and the mating strategy of the serotine is unclear. Could it be that swarming, of a kind, is also a key part of their strategy to ensure as wide a gene pool as possible. As with the barbastelle question, we don't know, but it's going to be fun finding out!

Nick Tomlinson

Barbastelles at Holt Forest and beyond

Barbastelles are always quoted to be one of the rarer bat species in the UK and I guess it might be true that they are very uncommonly seen, and certainly get less frequent the further north you go. What about Dorset though? Are they rare here?

Those of us that spend any amount of time in the field might have started questioning this. Wherever I go to listen for bats, I seem to, sooner or later, pick up Barbastelle calls and they turn up in traps here and there.

Adrian is recording them in good numbers on his static recorders all over the place and the NT staff and volunteers have been doing sterling work tracking them down in West Dorset (where we managed to catch



Judging by the records kindly provided to me by DERC in October last year, yes. There were precisely 69 records of the species in Dorset, about half of these coming from Nick's swarming surveys at Winspit and Colin's hibernaculum in

Blandford.That leaves about 35 records for the rest of the county and here's the real kicker: we don't know of a single maternity roost (or if someone does, they've kept it to themselves).

When I then started to find small numbers of Barbastelles in the bat boxes of Holt Forest in 2015, that was a first for me (well, apart from the occasional individual here and there). In the first year, I found four animals, of which, with Nick's help, we ringed three. Two of these I have never seen again, as far as I know. The third, bearing ring number H6713, nicknamed 'Humphrey', has turned up on a number of occasions, always in the same box, or the next one along, which is why I am reasonably confident that it was this little chap who spent December to February of last winter in his box.

2016 came and went with only two Barb records, one of Humphrey and one an unknown ringed animal, which I left undisturbed.

By now I was formulating the theory that, while Holt Forest has the only boxes (that I know of) in the county where we regularly see the species, it is represented by a small number of males who spend the spring (and sometimes winter) in the woods and then move on to live out the summer and autumn elsewhere.



An unknown ringed animal in August 2017 put an end to that emerging train of thought, but not the fact that I had an all-male woodland.

That was blown out of the water a month later, in September 2017, when I found several small groups of Barbastelles, a single animal, a group of four and a group of five, for a maximum of ten animals.

As I was still perfecting the technique to extract groups of animals from Gwent boxes (something I'd not done before), three of the bats escaped and may have subsequently been found in the other boxes, but I do know that there were at least eight individuals. Still, even if it is only eight animals, that is still the most found on a single visit on the site (in the County?).

Seven of these animals now have shiny rings on them and I hope that they will be seen again somewhere. The really exciting thing about these little critters was that three of the seven were females, proving my 'only males in this wood' theory wrong. All three of the girls had bred this year, even more exciting. Maybe not in Holt Forest, but somewhere. As the species moves around so much, I have thousands of hectares to search, talk about needle in haystack, but we're getting closer to finding that elusive first maternity colony. Lots of trapping sessions to come in the next year, then to finally track down that maternity roost.

Chris Dieck

The Power of Volunteering

Whether it be bat box checks, woodland surveys, hibernation studies, swarming surveys, voluntary roost visits or running the committee, there is a huge amount of work going on in Dorset, but did you ever wonder just how much? Well I thought I'd take a stab at looking at the surveys I'm involved with, to try and shed a light on the 'value' of voluntary bat work in Dorset.

Over the course of the last year I have been involved with over 50 individual site-surveys, across nearly 20 different sites, involving something like 50 different, individual, volunteers. Some of these site-surveys were only a couple of hours long, others (like a couple of the Nathusius' Pipistrelle surveys) ran for 10 hours, while the swarming surveys were somewhere in the middle, between 6 and 8 hours long. Some

surveys had two people on them, others had 8 or more.

Taking all that together, and assuming a six hour volunteer day, in line with the Heritage Lottery Fund (**HLF**), all that effort equates to something approaching a staggering *6 months*' worth of volunteer effort, worth, at even the most basic HLF rates, a remarkable £7,000. If we take into account that many of those involved would be classed, under HLF 'rules', as expert volunteers, because of the skills and experience they possess (and so attract a much higher HLF rate), the true 'value' of the volunteer time these people have put in over the last year will be in excess of £10,000, and, remember, that is only the surveys I have been involved with.

Across those 54 site-surveys we found an amazing total of 730 bats or, as some (many?) of these would be the same bats (where we are studying a colony for instance) we had a total of 730 'batty-encounters' and we found 13 species: noctule, serotine, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, Bechstein's, Natterer's, Daubenton's, whiskered, brown long-eared, grey long-eared, greater horseshoe and barbastelle, so a great way to get to grips with the bat fauna of the UK!

There were also a further 23 surveys, across 12 different sites, undertaken under the group licence, with a total of c190 'batty encounters' (9 species) and there are many others undertaking surveys in the county as well. When you add in the time taken to organise all these surveys, the committee work of running the group and all the other myriad things we, as a group do, the true 'volunteer value' for bat conservation in Dorset must be truly enormous!

I'd like to say a huge thank you to everyone who came and helped on my surveys this year (I could not, literally, have done them without you), and a huge thank you to everyone else who spends their spare time 'doing stuff' for bats – long may the good work continue!

Nick Tomlinson

BCT WOODLAND BAT PROJECT Putting UK Bats on the Map

In Spring 2017 the Dorset Bat Group was invited to take part in a pilot project aimed at using acoustic surveys to collect data about the distribution of woodland bat species in the UK, particularly *Myotis* species which are notoriously difficult to identify through sonogram analysis, but also including Barbastelles. Ultimately it is hoped that this data can be collected as part of a large scale citizen science project.



Three types of bat detector were chosen to trial in this project in order to compare how effective each type was in ease of deployment and effectiveness in collecting echolocation calls. The bat detectors used were Wildlife Acoustics SM2s broad spectrum detectors, a Pettersson M500-384 USB Ultrasound Microphone linked to a low cost Windows tablet and a set of Audiomoth bat

detectors. The Audiomoths are still in the development stage and being trialled on a number of projects worldwide. More information about Audiomoth bat detectors can be found on <u>https://www.openacousticdevices.info/audiomoth</u>.

In order to ground truth the echolocation calls recorded and the bat species identified as being present as a result of sonogram analysis, the acoustic surveys were to be backed up with regular trapping surveys.

The survey methodology required the setting out of a circular transect divided into 6 sections with 6 stopping points. Two SM2 detectors were located at points 3 and 6 and 6 Audiomoth detectors located at each stopping point. These bat detectors were left in place overnight following the walked transect lasting 1.5 hours, stopping for 5 minutes at each point and the walked sections lasting for 10 minutes. Recordings were taken using the Petterson M500 microphone.

These transects were then followed by field trapping surveys using 2 harp traps and acoustic lures programmed to broadcast *Myotis* species called.

The methodology also required the selection of paired coniferous and deciduous woodland of at least 4 square km, although in Dorset 2 Forestry Commission coniferous woodlands were chosen, together with an adjacent deciduous woodland near Dorchester owned and managed by Dorset County Council.

When I volunteered to co-ordinate this project in Dorset, little did I realise what an interesting voyage of discovery I was about to embark upon! Those who kindly offered their time and patience in helping with the initial pilot transects will know that my most frequently uttered (and printable) words were "the plan of campaign is best tested in the battlefield".

Despite the late start of the pilot due to unavoidable delays in equipment availability, it was possible to carry out 3 transects, one in each of the woodlands selected, and 1 trapping survey. Perversely after a fine start to the evening, the weather deteriorated and the survey was curtailed due to heavy rain. However, these surveys were useful in providing training for volunteers in carrying out transects and use of the survey equipment and in gaining experience in setting up harp traps and use of acoustic lures.

This survey work generated a very large set of acoustic survey data currently being analysed by BCT.

My thanks must go to members of the Dorset Bat Group and to Mark Warn and his Forestry Commission volunteers for their help and good humour in testing the plan of campaign in the battlefield and without which this pilot project could not have been successfully completed.

The project will be rolled out commencing in Summer 2018 between May and September and anyone interested in being involved should contact me on janfreeborn@hotmail.co.uk. Survey sites are in the Purbeck, Dorchester and Briantspuddles areas.

Jan Freeborn



Corfe Castle Bat Walk led by Jan Freeborn

As the sun began to set volunteers from the National Trust, Purbeck began their bat walk towards Corfe Castle. Jan had already given a talk on the Bats of Dorset and some of the history of Corfe Castle.

We stopped at Boar Mill, hopeful for a sighting of a Greater Horseshoe bat but instead heard about the building as a staging post between the maternity roost at Blandford and the hibernation sites on the coast. One male bat holds court and attracts females flying past.

In the grounds of the Castle itself we saw and heard Common Pipistrelles, Soprano Pipistrelles, Serotines and Noctules.

Everyone enjoyed the spectacle and some were even going to buy a bat detector so that they could find their own bats. They said that in the Summer when they hold evening film events they have bats flying around them and now they will be able to tell members of the public more about them and let them hear the echolocation calls as well.

Thanks to Jan for inspiring more people to appreciate bats.

Cathy Dyason





Congratulations to Catherine Dyason for graduating with a 2:2 BSc (Hons) in Ecology and Conservation Management. All the hard work has paid off. Well done and the Bat Group wishes you good luck in the future!

Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project in ('West') Dorset

The west Dorset 'team' undertook 5 trapping sessions as part of the national Nathusius Pipistrelle project, three at Littlesea (Studland), one at Radipole Lake (Weymouth) and one at a confidential site, and the species totals are given in the table opposite.

Littlesea came up trumps, in terms of species, with all nine shown in the table being caught there, which compares very favourably with some of the best sites in Dorset, particularly rewarding for a site for which we had very little bat data. Apart from the **Nathusius' Pipistrelle**, which were, of course, fantastic, two other captures at that site stand out, the **Bechstein's** and the **grey longeared**.

Species	ರೆರೆ	çç
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1	2
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	5	1
Pipistrellus nathusii	31	11
Myotis nattereri	7	2
Myotis daubentonii	3	3
Myotis bechsteinii	2	1
Myotis mystacinus	6	2
Plecotus auritus		2
Plecotus austriacus	1	

The capture of a female Bechstein's is very interesting, not least because the woodland within which the survey was taking place does not match the model of woodland that we expect to find females of the species using. Bechstein's are very rare bats in the UK. The national population figure (currently set at c2,000) is under review, but the Dorset population is estimated to be between 700 and 900 animals. The nearest colony in Dorset is believed to be within 3km of where this animal was caught. Dietz and Helversen suggest that hunting grounds for Bechstein's usually lie within 1km of the roost, rarely up to 2.5km, so it is possible that this female is part of that colony, and so was at the extreme edge of the colony's foraging range, but it is also possible that she represents another, unknown, colony nearer (or within?) the site. There is a third possibility, and that is that she was returning (via, it has to be said, a rather circuitous route) from swarming in the Purbecks, but returing to where? Whichever of these is the case, it's very exciting!

The grey long-eared is equally exciting. Again, a rare bat, but with a different mating system from its cousin, the brown long-eared, in that grey long-eared males are believed to defend groups of females during the late summer and autumn. This male was an adult and in full breeding condition, perhaps suggesting there may be a colony of the species within c5km of the site - Dietz & Helverson suggest that 5.5 km is the maximum range from the roost, but that certain areas within that range will be frequently visited, so that single male might (and it's a big might at this stage) hint at another, as yet, unknown colony of this rare species!

On one of the other sessions at Littlesea we caught a **Natterer's** bat that was already ringed and discussions revealed that it had been ringed the previous day, as part of a long term study taking place around 4km away, suggesting, perhaps, that Littlesea might be part of the foraging home range of one of the colonies under study, although, again, it is equally possible that it might have been returning from swarming in the Purbecks.

Outside of Littlesea we caught some amazing numbers of Nathusius' Pipistrelle. At the confidential site the first four bats out of the trap were Nathusius' Pips, and the total for the night was twelve (out of 19 bats in total), with a total of 4 species, a brilliant result for another site for which very little bat data exits. Our session at Radipole was even better. We caught 19 bats, and all of them were Nathusius' Pipistrelle, we caught no other species, despite there being other pips and myotis on the wing. We are going back there in 2018 so it will be interesting to see what happens then – we'll have a radio tag with us so, if we catch a female, we'll pop a tag on her and see if we can find a breeding colony.....!

Nick Tomlinson

Nathusius' Pipistrelle project in ('East') Dorset

Dorset Bat Group members will be aware that I have been co-ordinating the Nathusius pipistrelle project in East Dorset and whilst not obtaining the spectacular results of West Dorset, the surveys carried out have proved to be interesting.

The first Nathusius pipistrelle captured in East Dorset was in Autumn 2016 at a water treatment works in Parkstone, a highly urbanised area. A further Nathusius was captured at a large lake in North Bournemouth, also in Autumn 2016. This demonstrated the presence of the species in what could be regarded as an urban area. Both these bats were captured at dusk in a mist net.

The excellent acoustic survey work carried out by Adrian Bicker also confirmed the presence of Nathusius pipistrelles, probably throughout the year, suggesting that a resident population may be present.

Based on this previous survey work, surveys were carried out as part of the Nathusius pipistrelle project. Harp trapping at the large North Bournemouth lake proved very challenging due to the lack of scrub/woodland edge cover to effectively disguise the harp trap and despite the obvious presence of Nathusius pipistrelles flying over the water. Next season it is planned to attempt to screen the harp traps and also to try trapping within the linear woodland which runs between the lake and the nearby River Stour.

Trapping at the nearby Longham Bridge proved to be very successful, despite the presence of the nearby very busy main road with street lighting. This section of the river has a short line of narrow linear woodland along the bank with several options for placement of harp traps. At the time of this survey, both Soprano and Nathusius pipistrelle were recorded and seen flying over the river and during a survey lasting 2 hours, 2 male Nathusius pipistrelles were captured, both in the same harp trap. No bats of other species appeared to be attracted by the acoustic lure.

Another site at which trapping was attempted was Poole Park where Nathusius pipistrelles were recorded flying and feeding over the brackish boating lake. Poole Park is a Borough of Poole site on the shore of Poole Harbour. Although Soprano pipistrelles and Daubenton's bats had been captured in Poole Park in previous years, these bats were flying over the smaller freshwater pond with bankside woodland cover. Again, placement of the harp traps was difficult due to the lack of bankside cover and nearby street lighting, and bats including Nathusius and Soprano pipistrelles and a single Serotine bat were observed flying up to the face of the harp trap to investigate the acoustic lure and then flying off.

The lesson learned from the surveys carried out this summer is that correct placement of the harp traps is crucial. In the right location in suitable habitat, capture of Nathusius pipistrelles, if present, is almost certain.

The Nathusius pipistrelle project in East Dorset is very much in keeping with my personal

interest in researching the importance of areas of urban greenspace to bats and these surveys will continue in East Dorset in Summer 2018.

Members of the Dorset Bat Group interested in helping out should contact me on <u>janfreeborn@hotmail.co.uk</u>. All offers of how to disguise a harp trap gratefully accepted!

My thanks must go to everyone who helped out with these surveys and in particular to Sheila, Cathy, Phil and Russ for loans of equipment and for their good humour and tolerance during some very frustrating surveys.

Jan Freeborn

The Grey Long-eared Bat Project In Devon - a talk by Carol Williams, BCT



Carol kindly travelled from Cornwall to talk to us and her fascinating talk was very well received. The Bat Group was able to add to her knowledge of known roosts and a new link between farmers and improving connectivity in the landscape was made.

The Project in Devon is part of the wider *Back From The Brink Project*. Larger numbers of bats are found in southern Europe, around the Mediterranean. They are characterised as *least concern* by the ICUN but they are generally declining. The climate change scenario means that the habitats that are suitable for them in the south will change and they will have to move north.

In the UK, they are scarce and found along the south coast. Orly Razgour's research is published in *Conserving Grey Long-eared Bats In Our Landscape: a Conservation Management Plan*, in collaboration with BCT.

There will probably only be about 1,000 Grey Long-eareds (GLE) in total and they are declining. However, they were not included in the list of Section 41 species because so little was known about the bats when the list was made.

If there are more than three bats together, it could be a maternity roost. The known roosts are all quite coastal. Is it because of floodplain grazing? Is it the coast moderating the temperature – not too hot and not too cold?

They are similar to Brown Long-eareds (BLE) in their choice of roost. Stone, solid, older buildings with slate roofs are preferred. The interior is similar with dimensions of 2 ½m plus height and they tuck themselves away at the ridge in the same way. Both come out about half an hour after sunset. Both echolocate at the same frequency. However, GLE roosts tend to be on the edge of villages, where there is good unimproved grassland or semi-improved grassland and hedgerows so they can forage nearby. Little is known about what they do in the winter. Where they have been found in winter, they do what BLEs do and use the same roost as in the summer, but a different part of it. Those bats not in maternity roosts will use a range of places including trees, but they have not been found in bat boxes. They will use open fronted barns.

Telling the difference between GLEs and BLEs is tricky. GLEs have a wider tragus and a smaller thumb. As adults GLEs are darker and greyer; the underside is whiter and the muzzle is longer. However, the juveniles are similar to BLEs. Ultrasound is similar. DNA analysis from droppings can separate them.

They do vary in their foraging. GLEs will commonly fly 5km to feed and they are open habitat specialists whereas BLEs are more local and forage in clutter around woodland. GLEs prefer marshy areas and riparian edges. If it is cold or damp they will use woodland but it is not their first choice. The only difference in the wing is that the wing tip of the GLE is slightly more pointed. Unimproved grassland, as a habitat that matters to them, is a limiting factor. With climate change, if they go north where is the unimproved grassland?

They feed on moths and craneflies. 40% of their diet is found in grassland. They will avoid lit areas and arable areas where little food is available. The roosts that are struggling in Devon have the least unimproved grassland around them but that may just be a coincidence.

It is essential to engage with landowners to improve connectivity with buffer strips around fields and to improve hedgerows.

They are not yet in Section 41 but they are now given the same status and when Section 41 is revised they should be officially included.

Sheila Dyason

Dorset Bat Conference

28th April 2018 Provisional Programme

As the articles in this newsletter testify, whether it be bat box checks, hibernation surveys, colony counts in the breeding season, research into populations, studying migrating species or understanding distribution, there is a huge amount going on in Dorset. Given that huge amount of work, we felt it was time that we had a day when (some of) the key players in these exciting projects could come and tell us a little about what they do, why, and what it is telling us, and so we are organising the first Dorset Bat Conference, on the 28th April 2018 (put that date in your diary!)

The event will be held at the Broadsword Hall, in Dorchester, and is free (although we would ask for a small donation to help cover teas and coffees). The day will start with registration at 09:00, will finish at 16:00 and the talks cover a wide range of subjects, with something to interest everyone.

The day promises to be very interesting, with lots to learn, including how you might get involved in the work of the group, so please do come along. The provisional programme is attached to the newsletter. To help us with catering, please can you let Nick Tomlinson know (<u>nick@elephantsears.org</u>) if you are coming.

Provisional programme below

09:00 - 09:45	Arrival, Registration and Tea and Coffee
09:45 - 10:00	Welcome
10:00 - 10:20	Bat work on the National Trust's Purbeck Estate Michelle Brown National Trust Cyril Diver Project Officer / Acting Property Ecologist
10:20 - 10:40	Purbeck Limestone quarries – recent work on bat activity Jon Crewe Director, Abbas Ecology Ltd
10:40 - 11:00	Swarming work of the DBG in the Purbeck and Nathusius' Pipistrelle surveys Nick Tomlinson Dorset Bat Group Member
11:00 - 11:20	Bat Conservation on the Public Forest Estate in Dorset Mark Warn <i>Wareham Beat Wildlife Ranger, Forestry Commission</i>
11:20 - 11:50	Tea and Coffee
11:50 – 12:05	Bats and Planning, the Dorset Natural Environment Team Alice Quinney, Biodiversity Technical Officer, Natural Environment Team
12:05 - 12:25	The NBMP and Voluntary Roost Visitor programmes in Dorset + BCT update
	Bat Conservation Trust
12:25 - 12:40	Talk TDB
12:40 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 13:50	The work of the Vincent Wildlife Trust in Dorset Colin Morris <i>Reserves Manager, Vincent Wildlife Trust</i>
13:50 – 14:10	The Brownsea Island Bat Box Project Robert Riggs/Jackie Kelly Brownsea Island Volunteer Wardens
14:10 - 14:30	Talk TBD
14:30 - 15:00	Tea and Coffee
15:00 – 15:20	Bat work on the Dorset Wildlife Trust reserves Steve Masters/Steve Oliver West Dorset Reserves Warden/ North Dorset Reserves Warden
15:20 – 15:40	Surveying for Nathusius' Pipistrelle using static detectors Adrian Bicker Dorset Bat Group Member
15:40 – 16:00	The Bat Conservation Trust's Woodland Bat survey Jan Freeborn <i>Dorset Bat Group Member</i>
16:00	Close

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