

TIER II SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS TIP SHEET

Endangered Species

13. Indiana Bat & Northern Long Eared Bat

- a. The project proponent will provide the Contractor with educational materials describing bat use of buildings.
- b. During this project, if any evidence of bat occupancy (e.g. live or dead bats, guano, staining at entry points, etc.) is observed or suspected, the Contractor must immediately pause work on the structure and contact the project proponent. In turn, the project proponent must contact the Service for further guidance.
- c. If a federally listed bat species is determined to be present, the federal action agency (or project proponent, if designated as a non-federal representative) must reinitiate consultation with the Service before continuing project activities that may disturb the bats.
- d. Examples of observations can be found below.

Observation & Photograph Examples

- a. Bats roosting out in the open...look for them in corners, along center beams, and in tight spots where they feel warm and safe.



- b. Often you won't see bats (especially from late summer through early spring, when they probably aren't there), but droppings are left behind wherever they've roosted. This is called guano.



- c. Guano will appear beneath bat houses on a barn.



- d. Guano will appear where lines of bats roost in narrow spaces between ceiling joists.



- e. Guano will be visible on lath & plastic attic walls.



- f. Sprinkles and piles of guano will appear on attic ducts.



- g. Guano is heaviest beneath favorite roost spots and exits.



- h. This view is looking up at a colony of bats in a bat house. Bats can really cram in tight spaces together.



- i. It is not unusual to see a fallen pup beneath a roost. Sometimes pups can slip off their mom or the roost surface and cannot get back up. The photo on the left shows a very young pup (only a few days old), and the photo on the right shows a pup that is a little older (around three weeks).



- j. Guano is common along the center line of attics and barns because bats like to roost in the peaks where it is warmer and snuggier. The left photo shows guano piles made by a colony of about fifty bug brown bats. The barn loft in the right photo had more than one thousand little brown bats before White-Nose Syndrome hit. There are now just eighty left.



- k. Bats are not rodents, and they cannot chew or claw their way into a structure, but bats only need a space about half an inch wide to enter a building.



- l. From the outside, look for small openings (greater than half an inch) or stains from the bats' body oils, which build up over time as the bats leave and re-enter the structure nightly spring through late summer. Attic vents, the peaks of eaves, and the corners where building materials do not quite fit together are common bat entry points.



- m. The dirty look of this shutter is from the guano of bats roosting behind it. Also look for droppings beneath shutters.



- n. Sometimes it is hard to identify the bats' entry and exit point wither because it is too high up or not obvious. Watch to see where the bats exit from at dusk or enter at dawn.



- o. These photos depict a big brown bat exiting her barn roost at dusk.

