



Kent Bat Group Newsletter

January 2016

Next indoor meeting, Thurs. 28 January

Members abroad

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Early blooming of spring flowers, and lawns that won't stop growing are just two of the more obvious results of the unseasonably warm weather in recent weeks.

Its difficult to assess how bats have been affected. Certainly in many of the smaller sites checked so far as part of the National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP) bats have been absent or numbers low. At Westerham the count in late December was well down, and the majority found were near entrances, so possibly they were still feeding on warmer evenings? So many questions, as always with bats.

Certainly this Daubenton's bat, drawn by Liz Vinson after helping with the January NBMP hibernation count in Burham tunnel, was very asleep. Bats do tuck into crevices in some very odd positions when hibernating, though its more usual to find Natterer's bats on their backs.



We are grateful to all who submitted counts to the NBMP, summer and winter, in 2015. This long-term programme is invaluable in providing information nationally on how our bats are faring. Individual records too are so important. Please keep them coming. They will be passed on to the Record Centre (KMBRC) so that they can be taken into account prior to development or change of site management.

An interesting summary of bat care in east Kent on page 3 gives an indication of the huge amount of time our volunteers devote to bats. Volunteers beside our new *Amazing Bats* banners on several occasions in 2015 has also helped to promote bats in Kent. If you would like to be the friendly face to chat beside one at an event, please let us know.

KBG has again booked a stand at the Kent Garden Show at Detling this year. We felt this to be a very worthwhile event when we attended for the first time last year. Although smaller than the Kent County Show, there are still many visitors, most of whom are already tuned to outdoor subjects, rather than the more general appeal at the County Show. Our stand is free, with free tickets for helpers, unlike the County Show which is prohibitively expensive to have a stand, even in the conservation area. Entrance tickets for the public are also a much lower price, and children are free.

So if you would can help for a day, 9.30—5, or part of a day at this event, or any of the smaller events we attend, or would like to take part in other KBG activities, please contact us at volunteers@kentbatgroup.org.uk

Kent Garden Show



Bats and Lighting



At our November meeting Alison Fure of London Bat Group gave a very informative and thought provoking talk on the work that she and members of the London Bat Group have undertaken looking at the effects of urbanisation (and in particular lighting) on bat behaviour. Light levels on the River Thames have been monitored for a number of years at Kingston Bridge - in 2005 the levels were 31 Lux which has increased to 35 Lux today. During the talk Alison challenged the notion that lighting is required for all developments, especially where the light spills out to the River Thames – why does the river itself need to be lit?

So why does it matter if the Thames is lit or not? Research suggests that pipistrelle activity decreases where the proportion of built development exceeds 60% of the land area which given the pipistrelle is the species we most associate with urban areas this is a concerning proposition. As bats' retinas are adapted for low light conditions, increased light levels effectively fragment the landscape for the light sensitive bat species found in London such as the Daubenton's, Natterer's and brown long-eared and inhibits their movements. Where light levels are high, bats also emerge later than in darker sites giving them less time to

forage, and 'Moon Phase' studies undertaken by London Bat Group showed that on nights with no moon recorded Daubenton's activity was 66% more than with a full moon. It is not just of concern for bats either, but all nocturnal wildlife including insects which the bats feed upon. Studies have shown that lights with a high ultraviolet component can 'vacuum' up 75% of the insects from a habitat! It is not just the lighting associated with housing developments that can cause problems. There are examples of floodlit sports pitches and Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) along the river corridor which are illuminating key stretches. Habitat restoration and enhancement works along river corridors can also exacerbate the problem as the removal of trees not only removes habitat for bats but also the natural light shield between the river and sources of light pollution.

Suggestions for minimising the effect of light pollution for bats in developments

- By requesting light curfews in key areas for bats when developments may affect foraging and commuting routes
- Using automatic sensors to detect people so the lights are only on when they are needed
- Using lights with lower luminosity and long wavelengths
- Switching off or dimming lights after midnight
- Maintaining/enhancing vegetation buffers/screens along rivers
- Using tinted glass to reduce glare from multi-storey buildings
- Using tinted glass to reduce light spillage from rooms where curtains are not always installed.

Sean Hanna

Diary notes

July/August

Moth traps are good for attracting bat food! Useful records were sent by lepidopterists setting moth traps in Kent. In a low lying field with woods. Bats were visible cruising along the edge of the canopy overhanging the field. Over crayfish beds was a fantastic place with no light pollution, as with the other sites. In fact a couple of squares only had one house light to be seen where two woods meet on a very narrow road. All areas seem to be good feeding grounds for bats that know about them, isolated from usually empty land.
DG/IF

12/10/15

A female brown long eared bat was found grounded on a path in Biddenden. She appeared wet and was covered in cobwebs with sawdust

caught in them, but was lively and fed herself well. It required three baths, over several days, in extremely dilute eco-friendly washing up liquid to remove all of a colourless, odourless sticky substance. She put up with it all very stoically, holding her wings out to dry and diving into pots of mealworms as soon as I put them in her box. By 18/10 she was flying very well indoors, echo-locating, hovering, peering at me from the beams and was released the following evening.

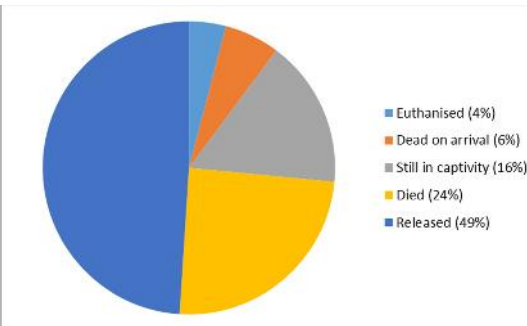
A nearby cottage was having weatherboarding replaced with newly sawn softwood and the bat must somehow have got herself covered in the oozing sap. VS

A year of bat care—2015 in East Kent

The year started with a casualty on New Year's Day! when Shirley collected a cat-injured common pipistrelle. Sadly its wings were badly damaged and so it was not able to be returned to the wild. We usually get called out to grounded bats which are underweight and exhausted after hibernation, but we had a very quiet spring with no bat casualty calls for weeks. Then there was a spate of Nathusius' pipistrelles in April and May, one hanging outside Debenhams in Westwood Cross, Broadstairs, one underweight male found outside the only roost we know of in Kent at Lydd and two collected by Val, found trapped in a lock up garage at New Romney. Most of our grounded Nathusius' pipistrelles seem to be found in April/May and October/November suggesting that they are on the move, perhaps migrating.

After a quiet spring lots of grounded bats came all at once, 22 pups and juveniles in between 25th June and 14th July. Some appeared to be just lost and we were able to return them to their roosts but others had to be hand-reared. Then the first two weeks of August brought in six juveniles which were able to fly but not as competent as adults. They had probably got lost or just 'ran out of petrol' on their maiden flights. We spent many nights walking the street of various villages trying to locate the roosts so that we could return them. The pups and juveniles that could not be returned to their roosts but survived their injuries and hand-rearing were given flight training in the flight cage at Wildwood, and either soft released from there in the autumn (three pups) or are being overwintered until the spring.

One particular roost caused a lot of trouble and concern. Nick, Jill, John and I collected a number of bats from a garage in Sandwich over a period of a week in August. The soprano pips were roosting at the gable end of the building but the young were getting inside and wandering down to the MOT workshop below. They were then falling into an inspection pit and getting covered in oil and other harmful chemicals. Sadly, by the time they were found, it was too late to save many of them. Miraculously we managed to revive some that looked dead on first examination (see photo) and we were able to release some back at the roost. I climbed up a ladder in a neighbour's garden and placed them high up on the wall. Some crawled back into the roost whilst others flew up and joined the cloud of adult bats that were emerging from the roost. Sadly some of the others that initially seemed to be recovering died at a later stage, probably due to poisoning from the contaminants that they had ingested. It is still a mystery as to why so many of them were entering the garage downstairs.



The autumn brought a number of adults and sub adults trapped inside places including a wood burning stove, a horse box and an HGV! They were all released after rehydration, rest and a few good meals. We also had two Nathusius' pips in November, one of which was found curled up on a path near Ramsgate harbour, looking like a dead leaf. We suspect that he may have just arrived from the continent and was exhausted after a long flight. The autumn also brought in some cat-damaged animals.

49 bats in total came to John and I for care (some of which were passed on by other bat carers after initial care). This is not a total for the county as there are a small number of other bat carers who take in bats in Kent.

The pie chart shows the outcomes of these bats. Some of those that are still in captivity are recovering from injuries and we hope to release them in the spring. The KBG flight cage was used to test fly 33 bats, amounting to a total of 54 individual test flights.

Hazel Ryan

2/12/2015
Sally-Ann assisting with a roost cleaning in Lydd. New dust sheets were installed to collect the droppings and urine from the site.



11/12/2015
An urgent roost visit from BCT led me to an attic in Chestfield. An electrician had been unable to lay a cable across the attic as the householder had found a bat in the roof apex. Fortunately she had photographed the animal. When I arrived the bat had disappeared, though the droppings clustered under the ridge indicated a possible maternity roost of long-eared bats. The photograph confirmed a brown long-

eared in residence. This species often can be found in attic spaces late in the year. As December 2015 has been so mild I suspect many animals are remaining in summer roosts. The work was completed swiftly. JP

4/1/2016
A conversation with a sensible estate secretary over access to a denehole hibernation site on estate land confirmed my suspicions about brown long-eared bats this winter. Hilary has moved into a property on the estate which has a large brown long-eared maternity roost as well as hosting a smaller common pipistrelle roost and an occasional serotine. She had heard movement and chattering coming from the attic into late December. Next spring I will endeavour to count at the property. JP

Bats, Churches and the Landscape Project

Interim findings— M. Ryan & G. Jones (In Press)



Many questions remain on the ecology and behaviour of church roosting bats that need answering to inform guidance. Bats sometimes cause damage to historic artefacts, difficulties in church repair and

maintenance and concerns for church users. SITA Trust and Natural England funded BCT and the University of Bristol to conduct a PhD research study, by Madeleine Ryan, supervised by Professor Gareth Jones, on soprano pipistrelle bats in East Anglian churches. The project focused on East Anglia because of the high proportion of enquiries to the Bat Helpline from churches in this region. Soprano pipistrelles (together with common pipistrelles) are one of the species of bats about which churches most commonly seek advice from the Helpline. They can form summer maternity roosts with large numbers of bats in churches and houses.

The study aimed to reduce the impacts of bats and safeguard long-term conservation of bats and built heritage.

A short summary of preliminary findings is given here; a fuller summary may be found on the BCT website.

Surrounding habitat: Soprano pipistrelles preferentially feed on insects in wetland and woodland habitats (as found in previous studies) but this study has found that the species is more mobile than previously thought. The average mean maximum nightly commuting distance was 4.46 km. This means that it is important to retain wetland, woodland and other trees in the landscape in areas surrounding soprano pipistrelle roosts and where opportunities arise, to recreate these habitats, to compensate for historic and ongoing losses.

Alternative roosts: Bats from three soprano pipistrelle colonies in churches in Essex, Norfolk and Peterborough were radio-tracked. These bats were found to use several alternative day roosts across large areas surrounding the church maternity roost. However, the “main” church maternity roosts were always occupied during the radio-tracking periods.

Bats use churches throughout the year: Soprano pipistrelles were present all year-round in three medieval churches monitored

over 12 months. Activity peaked in mid-July, which coincided with the time juveniles were starting to fly. This indicates that without survey work to suggest otherwise, it should generally be assumed that where soprano pipistrelle bats are known to use a church in summer that they may hibernate there too. The likely year-round use of medieval churches should be taken into account during building repair work (e.g. by consideration of whether a licence is needed and the timing of such work) and any mitigation should include provision to replace lost hibernation habitat as well as maternity roosting habitat.

Numbers of churches with pipistrelle bats: Surveys of 124 churches with previous records of common or soprano pipistrelle bat roosts, some of which were maternity colonies, indicated that although almost all of the visited churches still had evidence of these species, relatively few had obvious communal or maternity roosts present. These surveys highlighted that church doors are frequently used for common or soprano pipistrelle species for their access into and out of churches, and that access over doors is sometimes threatened by draught exclusion and by restoration work.

Roost selection in churches: Within churches, soprano pipistrelle maternity and communal roosts are more likely to be situated in south-facing rather than north-facing areas. So to encourage bats to use less sensitive areas of the church building, it is important to identify other areas within the church with similar aspect and environmental conditions available for roosting. Churches provide a range of temperature conditions for roosting during summer and winter. This is likely to help explain why churches are used so frequently by bats.

Can soprano pipistrelle bats be excluded from churches?

The preliminary findings show that:

Soprano pipistrelles may have access to some alternative roosts (four communal alternative roosts were used in the three church colonies studied by radio-tracking) and may be generalists with respect to roosting habitat. However, some individual bats remain very faithful to the church roost and did not use alternative roosts during the observed study period (up to one week per bat).

Medieval churches provide a range of temperatures and roosting conditions which may be important to bats and may not be straightforward to replace.

Medieval churches may also be used all year-round and used by more than one bat species.

All of these elements, along with practical difficulties, make whole-building exclusion from medieval churches complex compared to exclusions from domestic houses.

BCT Helpline 2015



The Bat Helpline team at BCT is dedicated to answering enquiries from building and planning professionals, householders with bat roost questions, and members of the public who have found injured and grounded bats. Many enquiries are passed on to appropriate volunteers all over the country. As a result, thousands of bats and their roosts are conserved.

The Bat Helpline relies on the hard work and dedication of hundreds of volunteers. This includes bat carers who rehabilitate injured bats, (see Hazel’s article on page 3) roost visitors who help homeowners with bat roosts and volunteers that staff the Out of Hours (OOH) Helpline in the summer.

In 2015 the Helpline dealt with a massive 15,460 enquiries including OOH calls, a 9% increase on the previous year. This is not including the hundreds of switchboard calls on top.

The **BCT Helpline number is now 0345 1300 228**

Kate Barlow

Dr Kate Barlow, who died unexpectedly in November after a short illness aged 44, was described by her friend Kate Jones as a leading figure in wildlife conservation, a passionate advocate for bats and bat conservation worldwide, and a lover of adventure.

Her earliest association with KBG was in 1994 when she included one of our soprano pipistrelle roosts in her PhD studies. Both in Kent and in my work with BCT she was always ready to help and advise, however busy. Most recently she checked all my text on bats in the newly published *Mammals of Kent*, but sadly died before I was able to give her a copy. A moving tribute to her with more details of what she packed into her life may be found on the BCT website. If anyone without access to the internet would like a hard copy, please contact me.

In 2011 Kate gave one of the most interesting talks I believe we have ever had to the group. My account of it is reproduced below for those who were unfortunately unable to attend.

She will always be remembered with affection by all who came in contact with her.

Shirley Thompson



Dean Waters

A tale of two pipistrelles

The talk given by Kate Barlow at our September indoor meeting was of particular interest to both new and long-term members, highlighting how discovering more about bats is still an on-going process.

For the first ten years after the formation of the Kent Bat Group we were still only aware of one species of pipistrelle. Then in 1993 Gareth Jones published a paper on the echolocation calls of pipistrelle bats in the UK. He confirmed there to be a definite pattern of two frequencies, with all the bats from a roost using one or the other. To establish whether these were two phonic types or separate species, Kate Barlow looked at the ecological differences in her PHD study taking wing punches from 20 bats from a number of sites (including one in Kent) as well as taking detailed measurements, and Elizabeth Barrett (Institute of Zoology) carried out genetic work. They found 11% difference in mitochondrial sequencing -much greater than the difference between humans and chimpanzees— establishing the fact that there are indeed two separate species, which possibly split between five and ten million years ago. Later work has supported these findings.



Shirley Thompson

Kate taking measurements at a roost in Kent.

NB. The importance of wearing gloves when handling bats had not been recognised at that time.

Other aspects of their ecology were also studied. Echolocation calls were found to overlap slightly, with peak frequencies around 45kHz and 55kHz. Roost size also overlapped, with 55s (later named as *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) tending to be larger. 45s' (*P. pipistrellus*) maternity roosts were less stable than 55s, tending to move more frequently. Droppings were collected and analysed. *Diptera* were the most important prey for both species, though in 55s a high proportion of these were insect species most commonly associated with water.

The relationships between echolocation and the size of prey was looked at, as high frequencies are more efficient for small prey and low frequencies for large prey. Gareth found later that the differences in frequency was not great enough to affect the size of prey.

Further work has continued on the two species. Nancy Vaughan, looking at habitat types, established that 55s are almost exclusively associated with rivers and lakes, whilst 45s, although often found over water also feed equally in other habitats—wooded, pasture and urban. Nick Downs' studies showed that although dung flies are important to 45s, the bats are attracted even more to the insects around the cattle themselves.

Other aspects considered included skull morphology, the only difference found being the slightly larger canines of 45s and a slightly larger gape. Possibly this gives them a stronger bite, related to prey species.

Kate also gave us a huge amount of information on a number of more recent studies, including social and song flight calls which were discussed, and played, species distribution in Europe— where 55s are patchy and less common, wing venation, comparative use of hedgerows, NBMP trends, other pipistrelle species recorded in the UK and much more.

First published in the KBG Newsletter, October 2011.

Glimpsing a rare and unique Species



Brett Lewis

Brett and I didn't hold out much hope of finding bats when we set off for New Zealand in November – after all, we know of many who have tried and failed. But this time, we had an advantage: a 'batty' friend from the Department of Conservation, who provided instructions for visiting some research roosts in the Ruapehu District.

OK, so we didn't exactly get a close up view, but we did watch a long-tailed bat foraging along the edge of the trees, and in the darkness of the forest we just about saw four lesser short-tailed bats emerging from their tree roost.

These two endangered species are NZ's only native terrestrial mammals. The lesser short-tailed bats are unique, however, having evolved to fill the niche of shrews/mice, and spend around one third of their foraging time hunting on the forest floor. They are well adapted to this and even fold their wings out of the way into a protective membrane. A proportion of their diet also includes fruit, nectar and pollen, and they are thought to be an important pollinator of the threatened parasitic plant: *Dactyanthus*.

We didn't manage to observe this behaviour, but I'll settle for knowing it was going on somewhere around me in the forest that night!

Katheryn Leggat



Brett Lewis

How do bats land upside down?

Bats are nimble aerialists, neatly flipping over to roost in caves, hollow trees and other sheltered spots. But the mechanics of this feat have been a mystery, as bats cannot hover upside down. How, then, do they manage to land head-under-heels without falling toward the ground? Breuer and colleagues provide an answer as elegant as the acrobatic maneuvers of bats: to flip their bodies while landing, bats simply retract one wing and extend the other.

Why is this all it takes to turn a bat upside down? Bats take advantage of the fact that their wings are heavy with bone and muscle. A bat can roll over swiftly by moving the mass of its wings relative to its body. A close look at a Seba's short-tailed bat revealed that during the transition from flight to landing upside down, wing movements change dramatically. As the bat neared the ceiling, it slowed the flapping of its wings. Then, in quick succession, it retracted its wings on an upstroke, extended them on the next downstroke and—at the moment of flipping over—pulled one wing towards its body. As the bat flipped, the retracted wing stayed near the ceiling while the head and extended wing hung toward the floor. At the same time, the bat reached for the ceiling with its feet. All this took only half a second.

(Extracts from *PLOS Biology* Nov. 2015. The full article is available on line.)

First evidence of frugivory in *Myotis*

Myotis is the largest bat genus with more than 100 species occurring from tropical to temperate regions throughout the globe. Most are insect-eaters, but a few also feed on other invertebrates and fishes.

During fieldwork in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest, small seeds were retrieved from the faeces of one adult female of the Black *Myotis*, *Myotis nigricans*—one of the most common neotropical bats, the first evidence of fruit consumption for any *Myotis* species, but needing further and careful investigation. We reject a possible contamination because the cotton bag was never used before for bats. Although the use of plant items in the diet of *M. nigricans* was totally unexpected, plant remains in the stomach of one specimen was once reported to Wilson and LaVal 1974.

Also several other bat species, previously considered strictly insectivorous have been reported to consume plant items in their diets. The discovery of a well-studied species, previously considered strictly insectivorous foraging on fruits, shows how little we know about the biology and natural history of Neotropical bats,

(Extracts from *Biodiversity Data Journal* 3, Nov 2015, by Novaes et al.)

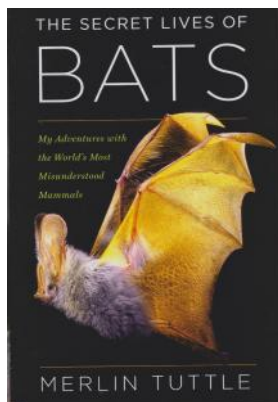
Opportunities for members

Recent books for bat enthusiasts

The Secret Lives of Bats:

My Adventures with the World's Most Misunderstood Mammals

Since his first close encounter with hibernating Gray Myotis bats in a cave fifty-five years ago Merlin Tuttle has worked tirelessly not only to protect bats but also to persuade people not to fear them, through research, articles and as director of Bat Conservation International. The work done to achieve action photos is an integral part of the author's account of his many adventures exploring the world of bats.



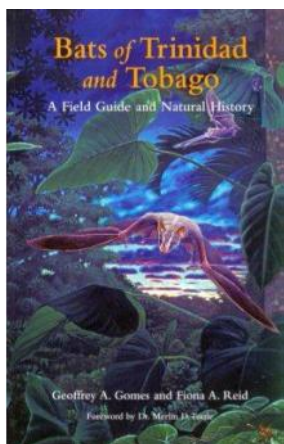
Bats of Trinidad and Tobago: A Field Guide and Natural History

by Geoffrey Gomes and Fiona Reid.

The foreword is written by Merlin Tuttle who describes it as "one of the finest books thus far published about bats." It has largely come about thanks to the Trinibats project (see

www.trinibats.com) led by Geoffrey Gomes and Daniel Hargreaves. The species accounts are illustrated with Fiona Reid's distinctive paintings, all reproduced at life size except *Vampyrum spectrum* which would be too big to fit on the page.

All those who heard Daniel speak at our KBG meeting in November 2013 about the Trinibats project will want a copy, but details of biology, ecology, cultural artefacts etc. give the book a wide appeal.



Both books are available from the NHBS
www.nhbs.com. 01803 865913

...and two free books to download

Bats in the Anthropocene:

Conservation of Bats in a Changing World

A new completely free PDF book on bats available to download at:

<http://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319252186>

(a printed version of the publication is also available to buy). The book includes chapters covering a variety of bat conservation subjects, detailing the response of bats to land-use change and management practices, intensified urbanization, roost disturbance and loss. Increasing interactions between humans and bats are explored in depth, with contributions on

the roles that taxonomy, conservation networks and conservation psychology have to play in conserving this imperilled but vital taxon.

Belgian guide to bats in hibernation

This publication is for French speaking readers (although Google Translate may be a help for others, like me!). It is a guide to help with the identification of bats in hibernation and has been produced by Plecotus, the bat working group of Natagora (a leading Belgian nature conservation organisation). The publication is free to download at: <http://www.natagora.be/fileadmin/Plecotus/Documentation/>

TWO COURSES IN KENT

Bat Identification

**Saturday 10th September 2016,
Temple Ewell/Kearsney Park, Dover**

This BCT course is funded by the *Up on the Downs Partnership* as part of a training programme designed to provide a flavour of the work of the Partnership, the wildlife that we work to protect and the heritage that makes this little corner of Kent so special. Courses are not suitable for young children. Sorry, no dogs.

Afternoon and evening

Learn about the bats that are present in the Up on the Downs Scheme area, and watch them in the evening. Cost: FREE (£10 returnable deposit)

How to book:

Telephone: 01304 872158

E-mail: mike.phillips@dover.gov.uk

Online: www.uponthedowns.org.uk/Course-Booking-Form.aspx

Managing Grassland for Bats, Tuesday 20th September 2016, Mote Park, Maidstone.

This BCT workshop is fully funded by the *Save our Magnificent Meadows* project and is aimed at Grassland landowners/ land managers and volunteers with an interest in the subject. The day will cover an introduction to British bats followed by sessions on how to manage your grassland for their benefit. The session will be topped off with a walk around the park to see and hear the resident bat species. Cost: FREE (£20 deposit returnable when you arrive). At least 48 hours notice is required to cancel a booked place to ensure the return of your deposit.

Please call or email Mary Tate to book your place.
03000 414833 mary.tate@kent.gov.uk

Diary Dates

Kent Bat Group Indoor Meetings 2016

Our meetings are open to everyone and are held at Lenham Community Centre, Groom Way, Lenham ME17 2QT starting at 7:30pm. A suggested donation of £3.00 is appreciated to help cover the costs of hiring the hall.

Thursday 28 January

KBG batting abroad. KBG members will give illustrated talks on recent experiences abroad. *Bat work in Spain*-Roger Jones. *Bat research in Zambia* -Sally-Ann Hurry

If you have an interesting tale of bats abroad in 2015 that you would like to share, please contact us at info@kentbatgroup.org.uk asap

Thursday 31 March

Biodiversity, bats and the built environment. A talk by Joe Ferguson, BCT's Built Environment Project Officer.

Future indoor meetings, details tbc. Thursday 22 September and 24 November

Other dates to note:

National Bat Conference 2016 02 to 04 September 2016 – National Bat Conference, University of York – http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/national_bat_conference.html (deadline for abstracts 15 February 2016).

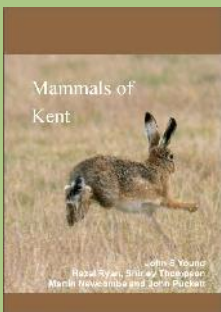
November 2016 – South East England Bat Conference – date to be confirmed in the New Year. Details of the last event can be found online at: <http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/seconference.html>

09 to 13 May 2016 – Acoustic Ecology & Identification of European Bats for English Speakers, Azay-le-Ferron, Indre, France. This workshop is being led by Michel Barataud. For more information, please contact Katia at katia.bresso@kbecology.co.uk

We would like to thank all who have contributed to the Kent Bat Group newsletter, with apologies for those we have not had room to include. Opinions are those of the contributors.

Have you bought your copy of Mammals of Kent yet?

This up-to-date account on the distribution and recording of Kent's mammals during the period 2002 to 2012 includes information provided on the complete mammal fauna of Kent. 69 species accounts and 58 distribution maps have been compiled from over 33,000 records from the county mammal and wildlife recording groups; Kent Mammal Group, Kent Bat Group, East Kent Badger Group, Kent Field Club and the Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre.



Price per copy is £16.00 with free p&p.

To order, either purchase copies at Kent Mammal Group, Kent Bat Group, Kent Field Club or East Kent Badger Group indoor meetings, or send a cheque payable to 'Kent Mammal Group' for £16.00 per copy along with your delivery address including post code to: John Young, Mammals of Kent, 54 Essex Road, Longfield, DA3 7QL.

Thanks to all who have already sent records of bats seen in Kent last year. If you haven't done so, its not too late to submit them now.

Please remember to make a note of bats you see during 2016 and send your records to: records@kentbatgroup.org.uk

Please include your name, date, description of the bats and place seen (OS grid ref. or nearest address).

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