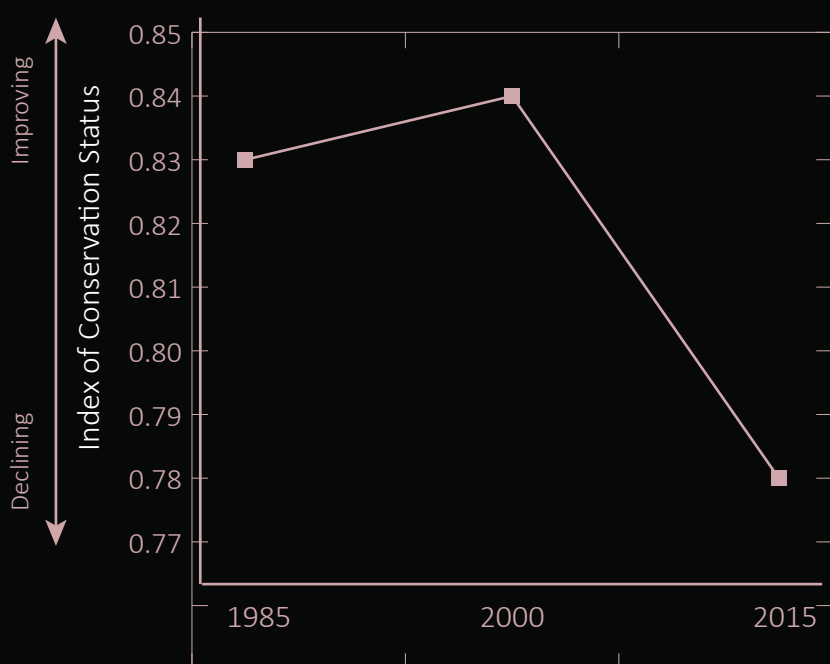




Little brown myotis
(*Myotis lucifugus*)
NatureServe Conservation
Status: Vulnerable
Formerly very abundant,
now rapidly declining
due to white-nose syndrome
Photo from Bat Conservation
International by Michael
Durham

BATS In Decline

North American Bat Species
North of Mexico as of 2015



Temporal change in an index of the conservation status of North American bats. Index values range from 1.0 (all species secure) to 0.0 (all species extinct).

45
Total Species

18-31%
Species At Risk

7%
Decline in Conservation Status
Between 2000 and 2015



Gray myotis
(*Myotis grisescens*)
NatureServe Conservation
Status: Apparently Secure.
Vulnerable to massive
mortality from the
white-nose syndrome disease.
Photo from Bat Conservation
International by J. Scott Altenbach

MAJOR THREATS TO BATS

1. DISEASE ▶

White-nose syndrome, a spreading fungal disease, wipes out entire colonies of bats.

2. WIND TURBINE STRIKES ▶

Bats, especially when they are migrating, are killed when they fly into turbines.

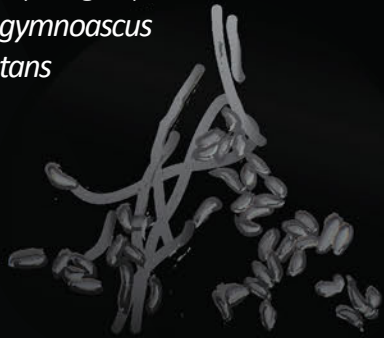
3. HUMAN DISTURBANCE ▶

People continue to disturb cave-roosting bats, causing reproductive failure and reduced winter survival. Bats continue to face habitat loss due to deforestation and urbanization.



WHITE-NOSE SYNDROME ▶

Caused by fungal species
Pseudogymnoascus destructans

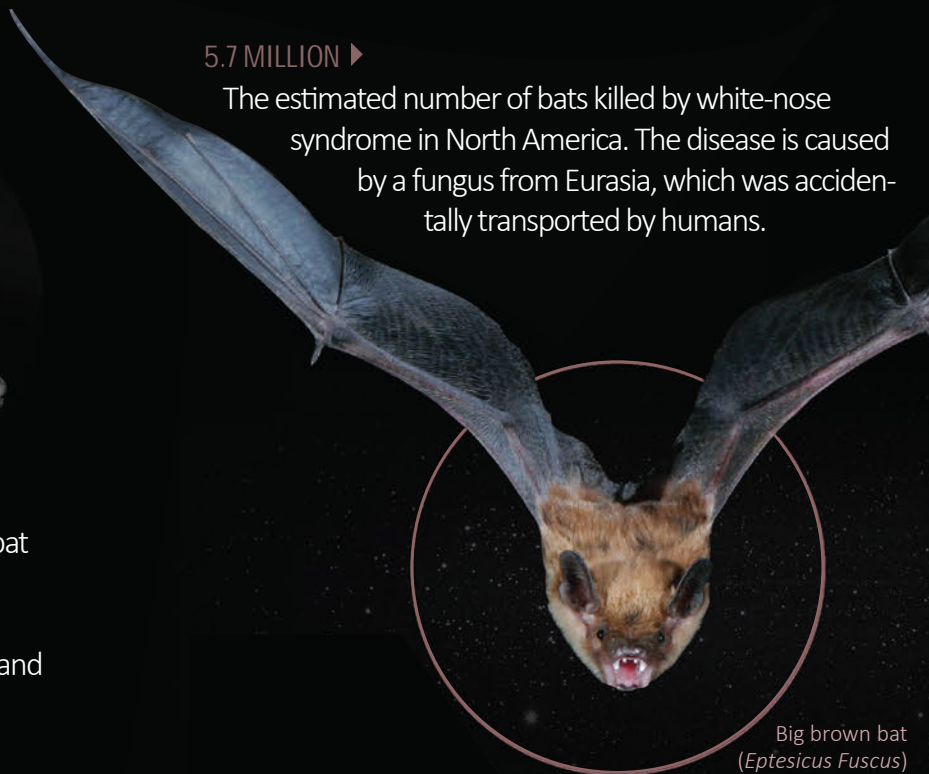


5.7 MILLION ▶

The estimated number of bats killed by white-nose syndrome in North America. The disease is caused by a fungus from Eurasia, which was accidentally transported by humans.

THE SYMPTOMS ▶

The fungus invades the skin tissues of bat faces and wings. The disease causes hibernating bats to awake repeatedly during the winter, burning fat reserves and leading to mortality.



Big brown bat
(*Eptesicus Fuscus*)
NatureServe Conservation
Status: Secure
Population affected to an
unknown degree by
white-nose syndrome
Photo from Bat Conserva-
tion International by
Bruce D. Taubert