



7th Meeting of the Parties

Brussels, Belgium, 15 – 17 September 2014

Report of the Intersessional Working Group on Bat Rescue and Rehabilitation

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The first version of the report was prepared on 31 March, 2014. Later, answers to the questionnaire on the topic from few more EUROBATS Parties and Range States were received. Thus, the report was updated with new information.

During the 19th AC Meeting of EUROBATS it was agreed to correct the name of the IWG to Bat Rescue and Rehabilitation, because of the ambiguous understanding of the word “rehabilitation”.

Updated on 1 September, 2014

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Introduction

During the AC18 the Bat Rehabilitation IWG agreed that

- Bat rehabilitation should be considered as a tool for bat conservation, public education and can also provide useful information about bat distribution; further work of the group should be continued in view of this statement.
- The current version of the questionnaire will be added with few some new items and will be sent to EUROBATS focal points.
- The reference list of published information on bat rehabilitation is needed and should be broadened with references to all available information in different languages from as many countries as possible.

The questionnaire was prepared and distributed through the EUROBATS Parties and Range States. The full text of the questionnaire is given in Annex 1.

The aim of the questionnaire is to collect the information and, correspondingly, to estimate the significance of bat rehabilitation throughout Europe, in view of bat conservation, public education and data collection. As well the respondents were asked to give references to manuals or guidelines available in national languages and to provide contacts of bat rehabilitation institutions and / or persons.

Answers from 32 EUROBATS Parties and Range States were received, at 01.09.2014 (figure 1). They are: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal (Mainland + Madeira + Azores), Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

List of experts filled the questionnaire is given in Annex 2.

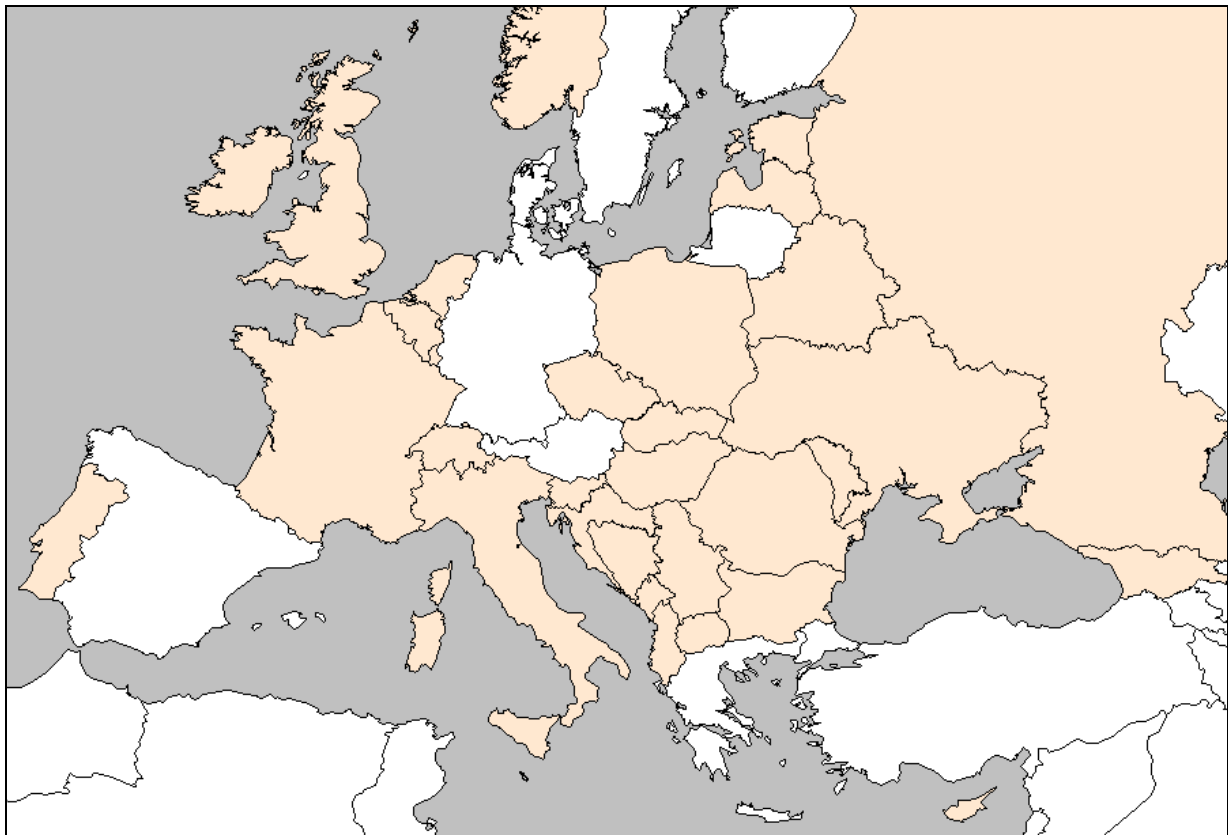


Fig. 1. EUROBATS Parties and Range States provided answers to the questionnaire.

The processing of received answers is going on and few more answers are expected. Here we give information which has been already worked out.

1. An overview

25 from 32 countries filled the questionnaire deal with bat rehabilitation (figure 2).

Additionally, importance of bat rescue and rehabilitation was marked in updating reports of NGOs of some other EUROBATs Parties (Record of the 19th Meeting of the Advisory Meeting: http://www.eurobats.org/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/Advisory_Committee/EUROBATs.StC.9-AC19.%20Record_FINAL.pdf).

NABU, Germany: "Bat rescue and rehabilitation is also a major task of local bat groups, emerging from the work with the public and the continuous contact with roost owners."

SECEMU – Spanish Bat Society: "Work continued on active surveillance of bat diseases in collaboration between SECEMU, virologists and wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centers."

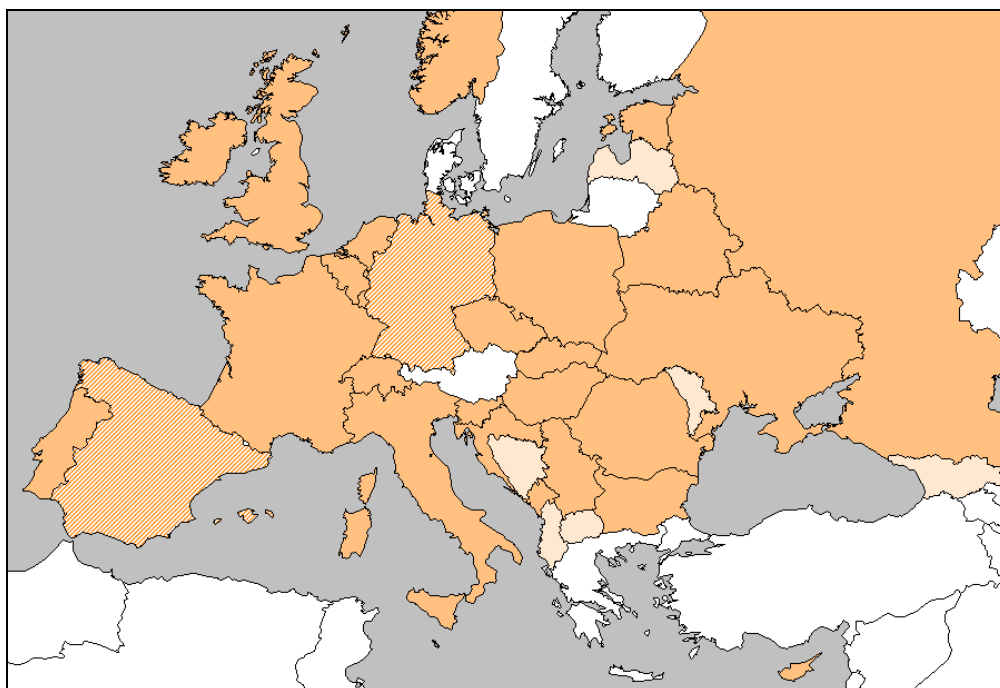


Fig. 2. Countries dealing with bat rehabilitation (bright orange – according to answers to the questionnaires, shading – according to oral reports of NGOs).

16 countries have bat rehabilitation databases, and 18 countries use finding data as the source for additional faunistic data (new localities, occurrence of species, sex ratio, etc). 20 countries use died animals for virological, morphological, parasitological, histological and other investigations and for replenishment of museum collections.

Only 10 countries have regulations for bat rehabilitation.

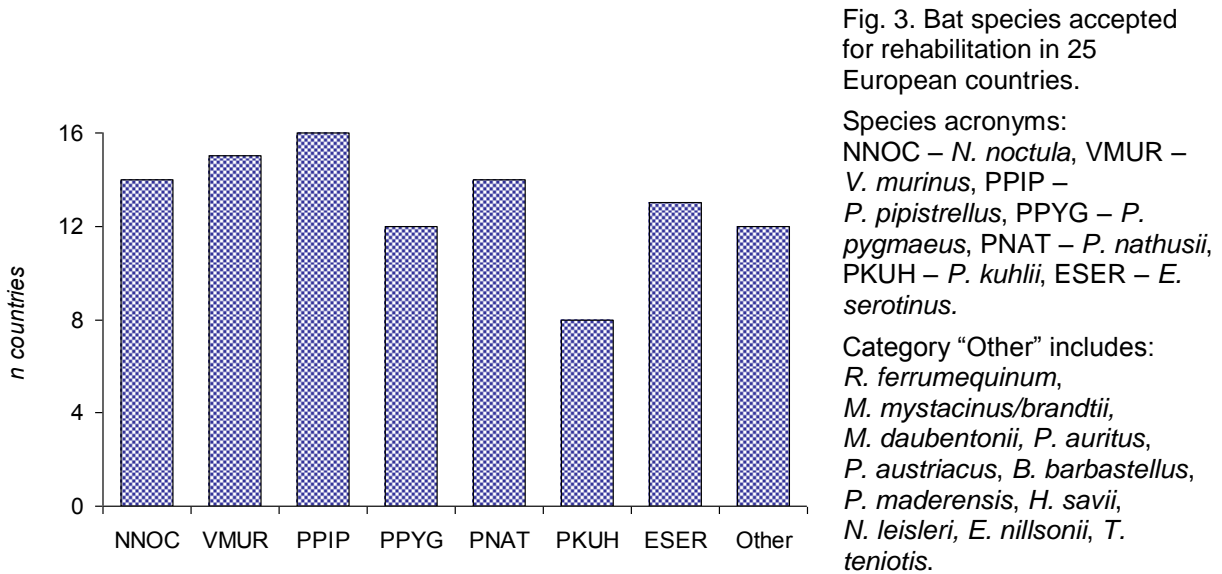
17 countries use bats being rehabilitated during bat events and 10 countries use also wild bats captured for these occasions. 15 countries of them have some restrictions for using (rehabilitated) bats during bat events.

7 countries have their national manuals for bat rehabilitation.

Number of bats received for bat rehabilitation per year differs from country to country. This number may, obviously, be determined by different factors (the severity of winters, location of the country, availability of contacts of bat carers, the regularity of accidents of demolishing roosts, etc.). However, this number may reach considerable values (>3000 individuals per country / year).

The percentage of bats released successfully after rehabilitation differs throughout countries. It amounts from 50 to 70%.

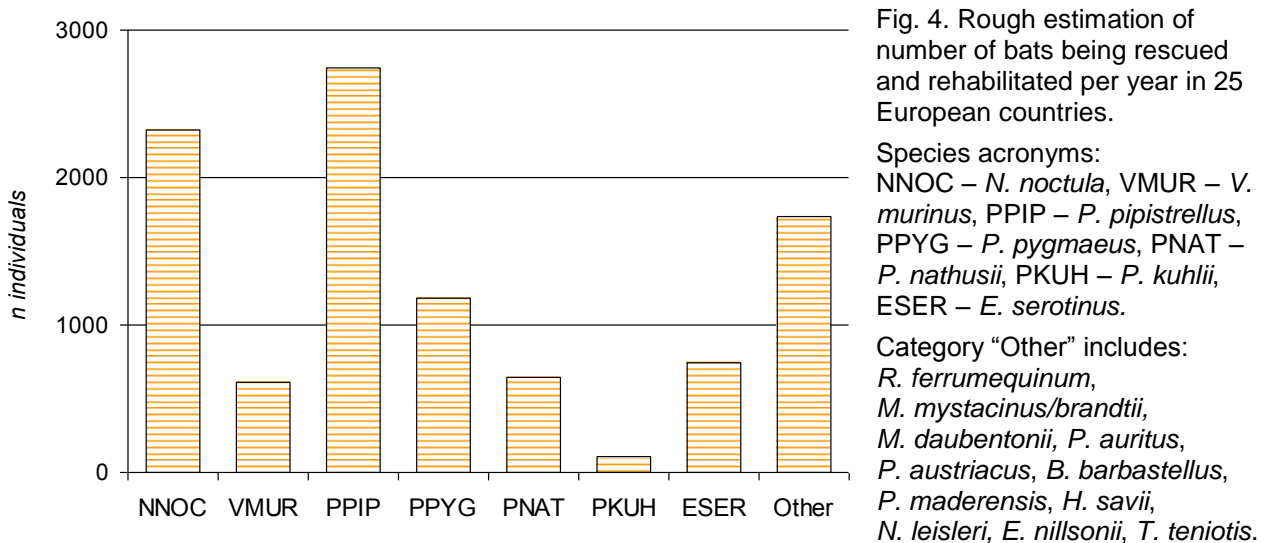
According to answers, the most accepted for rehabilitation species are: *Nyctalus noctula*, *Vespertilio murinus*, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, *Pipistrellus nathusii*, *Pipistrellus kuhlii*, and *Eptesicus serotinus*. However, other species being rehabilitated include at least 11 more species: *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, *Myotis mystacinus/brandtii*, *M. daubentonii*, *Plecotus auritus*, *Plecotus austriacus*, *Barbasyella barbastellus*, *Pipistrellus maderensis*, *Hypsugo savii*, *Nyctalus leisleri*, *Eptesicus nillsonii*, *Tadarida teniotis* (figure 3).



To estimate the conservation significance of bat rescue and rehabilitation respondents were asked to give a rough number of rehabilitated bats by species (1–10, 10–100, 100–1000, >1000 ind. annually).

Available answers don't allow to give exact total numbers of bats being rehabilitated. However, the rough estimation (if to take 1–10 as 5 ind., 10–100 as 50, 100–1000 as 500, >1000 as 1000) gives the total sum in over 10 000 bat individuals through Europe per year (figure 4).

In reality, the number of bat individuals being rehabilitated through Europe may be even more: not all countries presented information, not all countries-respondents dealing with rehabilitation may provide numerical information etc.



Thus, the total number of bats being rescued and successfully released into the wild through Europe is more than 5 000 – 7 000 per year.

Figure 5 summarises the information which bats are being rescued and rehabilitated by situation categories. The category “invasions” includes cases when bats extracted from rooms require some additional help, like watering, shelter, etc. (they can’t be released immediately). For example, there are known situations when bats occasionally invade rooms in winter, in periods of frosts. In such cases they can not be released and, correspondingly, need an (artificial) shelter for further hibernation.

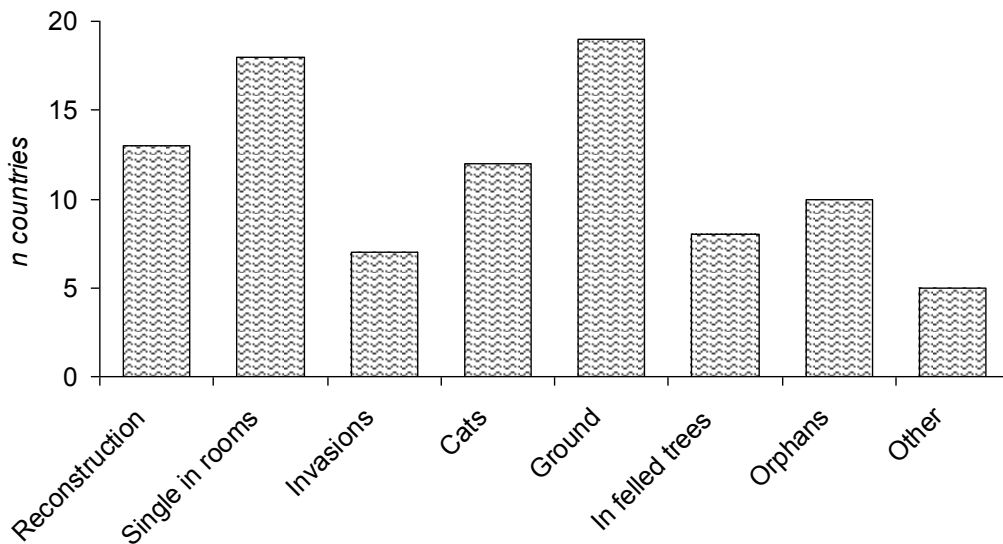


Fig. 5. Which bats are being rescued and rehabilitated.

“Reconstruction” – extracted during construction works in buildings, “single in rooms” – single bats found in rooms, “invasions” – seasonal mass invasions into buildings, “cats” – caught by cats, “ground” – grounded adult specimens, “in felled trees” – bats found in felled trees, “orphans” – orphaned juveniles. Category “Other” includes some other cases, like: bats were trapped in chimney, were hit with a car, were found in piles of firewood, etc.

The information concerning who rehabilitates bats and who funds rehabilitation in responded countries are summarised at figures 6 and 7.

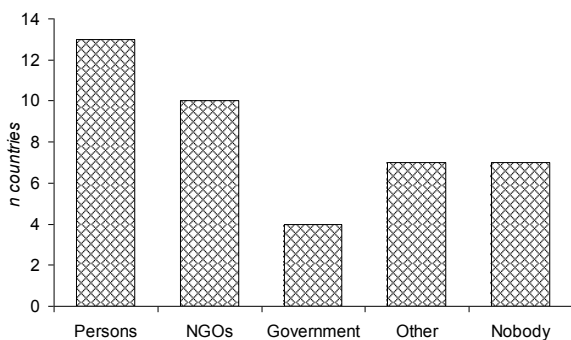


Fig. 6. Who rehabilitates bats (n = 31 countries).

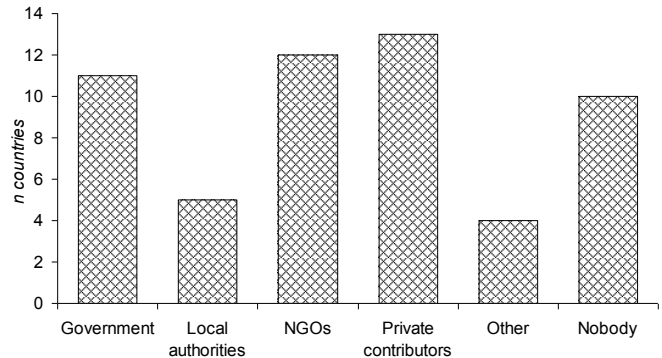


Fig. 7. Who funds bat rehabilitation (n=31 countries).

2. Summarizing descriptions of bat rehabilitation approaches in different countries

5 countries gave the references.

Norway

- van der Kooij, J. 2007. Norsk Zoologisk Forenings flaggermusmottak – fem år har gått [The Norwegian Zoological Society's bat care centre – five years of practise] - Fauna, Oslo 60 (3-4): 183-189 (in Norwegian, English figure texts and English summary).
- van der Kooij, J. 2010. Bat Care. What are the benefits? - Powerpoint presentation at the Pre-Symposium Bat Care Workshop at the 2nd International Berlin Bat Meeting.
- van der Kooij, J. & Gebhard J. 2010. A practical approach to the successful release of hand-reared bats. - Powerpoint presentation at the Pre-Symposium Bat Care Workshop at the 2nd International Berlin Bat Meeting.
- van der Kooij, J. 2013. Fledermauspflge Norwegen – Wie und wieso? - Powerpoint presentation at the Pre-Symposium Bat Care Workshop at the 3rd International Berlin Bat Meeting.
- van der Kooij, J. Bat Care in Norway – 12 years of practise. In prep.

Slovenia

General reports summing together work of SDPVN members:

- Podgorelec, M., (in press). Odziv na klice javnosti v zvezi z netopirji (2012, 2013). Glej, netopir! Ljubljana 10(1): xxx - Podgorelec, M., 2011. Odziv na klice javnosti v zvezi z netopirji (2010, 2011). Glej, netopir! Ljubljana 8(1): 29–31. (http://www.sdpvn-drustvo.si/FOTKE/PROJEKTI/Publikacije/glej_netopir_8-01.pdf)
- Petrinjak, A. & L. Likozar, 2009. Halo, halo, tu netopir, potrebujem pomoč. Glej, netopir! Ljubljana 6(1): 41–43. (http://www.sdpvn-drustvo.si/FOTKE/PROJEKTI/Publikacije/Glej_netopir_09.pdf)

Wildlife shelter apart from early publication (Orehar, 2009) in its publicly available reports (<http://www.arso.gov.si/narava/%C5%BEivali/zato%C4%8Di%C5%A1%C4%8De/>) doesn't reports specifically on of number/species/ locations/ survival rate ob bats.

- Orehar, N., 2009. Pomoč poškodovanim netopirjem. Glej, netopir! Ljubljana 6(1): 44–45. http://www.sdpvn-drustvo.si/FOTKE/PROJEKTI/Publikacije/Glej_netopir_09.pdf

Switzerland

- Handbuch Fledermaus-Notpflege (Vers. 2014/1 in Überarbeitung) für die fachspezifische berufsunabhängige Ausbildung (Art. 192 Abs. 1 Bst. b TSchV) (Bewilligung-Nr. 13/0028 Stiftung zum Schutze unserer Fledermäuse in der Schweiz, Dr. Hans-Peter B. Stutz).

The United Kingdom

- Bat Care Guidelines and 2013 Update, BCT http://www.bats.org.uk/publications_download.php/1114/Bat_Care_Guidelines_Update_2013_May_2013.pdf
- Bat Rescue Manual, Maggie and Bryan Brown 2006. Available from the West Yorkshire Bat Hospital
- <http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/batcare.html>

Czech Republic

- Jahelková, H., Hájková, P., Bláhová, A. 2009. Péče o netopýry: metodika péče o nalezené, zraněné a hendikepované netopýry, Český svaz ochránců přírody, 111 pp. <http://www.ceson.org/document/metodikapeceonetryry.pdf>

3. Estimation of numbers of received and released bats: publications

Hudcová, S. 2013. Analýza nálezových dat výskytu netopýrů na území hlavního města Prahy a v jejím okolí související s lidskou činností. Diploma thesis (in Czech language with English summary). – soon prepared for publication

van der Kooij, J. 2007. Norsk Zoologisk Forenings flaggermusmottak – fem år har gått [The Norwegian Zoological Society's bat care centre – five years of practice] - Fauna, Oslo 60 (3-4): 183 -189 (in Norwegian, English figure texts and English summary).

van der Kooij, J. Bat Care in Norway – 12 years of practice. In prep.

Serangeli M.T., Cistrone L., Ancillotto L., Tomassini A. & Russo D. (2012). The post-release fate of hand-reared orphaned bats: survival and habitat selection. *Animal Welfare* 21: 9-18.

4. Bat rehabilitation records for collecting additional faunistic data: publications

18 from 21 countries dealing with bat rehabilitation use bat rehabilitation records for collecting additional faunistic data.

Ancillotto L., Serangeli M.T. & Russo D. (2013). Curiosity killed the bat: Domestic cats as bat predators. *Mammalian Biology*. 78: 369-373

Godlevsky L., Tyshchenko V., Negoda V. First records of *Pipistrellus kuhlii* from Kyiv // *Vestnik zoologii*. – 2000. – T. 34, № 3. – P. 78.

Godlevska L. V. Results of the work of the bat contact-centre (Ukraine) // *Scientific Notes of Taurida V. I. Vernadsky National University*. – Series: Biology, chemistry. – 2012. – Vol. 25 (64), No 4. – P. 12-20. (In Russian with English summary.)

Godlevska L. V. New *Vespertilio murinus* (Chiroptera) winter records. An indication of expansion of the species' winter range? // *Vestnik zoologii*. – 2013. – T. 47, №3. – C. 239-244.

Hanák V., Neckářová J., Benda P., Hanzal V., Anděra M., Horáček I., Jahelková H., Zieglerová A., Zieglerová D. 2009. Fauna netopýrů Prahy: Přehled nálezů a poznámky k urbánním populacím netopýrů. *Natura Pragensis* 19, pp. 3-89

Hudcová, S. 2013. Analýza nálezových dat výskytu netopýrů na území hlavního města Prahy a v jejím okolí související s lidskou činností. Diploma thesis (in Czech language with English summary). – soon prepared for publication

Jahelková H., Neckářová J., Zieglerová A., Zieglerová D. 2008. Nové nálezy zimujících netopýrů rodu *Pipistrellus* sp. v Praze a okolí. *Vespertilio* 12: 27-32

van der Kooij, J. Bat Care in Norway – 12 years of practise. In prep.

Lehotská, B., 2006: netopiere (Chiroptera) urbanizovaného prostredia Bratislavy. In: *Acta Environmentalica Universitatis Comeniana*. – Vol. 14, No. 2, p. 55-63.

http://www.fns.uniba.sk/fileadmin/user_upload/editors/actaenvi/ActaEnvi_2006_2/07_Lehotska.pdf

Likozar, L., 2011. First record of Savi's pipistrelle *Hypsugo savii* (Bonaparte, 1837) in NW Slovenia. *Natura Sloveniae, Ljubljana* 13(1): 63–64. (http://web.bf.uni-lj.si/bi/NATURA-SLOVENIAE/pdf/NatSlo_13_1_8.pdf)

Mastrobuoni G., Gaiba G., Ragno R. 2005. Prima segnalazione per il Lazio (Italia Centrale) di *Vespertilio* di Bechstein, *Myotis bechsteinii* (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae). *Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino* 22: 525-530.

Podgorelec M., Petrinjak A., Mlakar J., Kaučič R., Zidar S., Presetnik S., Zgajster M., Knapič M., Likozar L. Voluntary helpline provides important data on bats in Slovenia // 13th Bat Research Symposium. – poster & abstract.

Presetnik P., K. Koselj, M. Zgajster, N. Zupančič, K. Jazbec, U. Žibrat, A. Petrinjak & A. Hudoklin, 2009. Atlas netopirjev (Chiroptera) Slovenije, Atlas of bats (Chiroptera) of Slovenia. Atlas faunae et florae Sloveniae 2. Center za kartografijo favne in flore, Miklavž na Dravskem polju, 152 str.

Presetnik, P., M. Podgorelec & A. Petrinjak, 2013. Is the parti-coloured bat *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758 a common bat species in Slovenia? *Natura Sloveniae, Ljubljana* 15(2): 39–50. (http://web.bf.uni-lj.si/bi/NATURA-SLOVENIAE/pdf/NatSlo_15_2_4.pdf)

Shpak A. Bats of Minsk (Belarus): species composition, habitat ecology and features of hibernation // 3rd International Berlin Bat Meeting: Bats in the Anthropocene. – 2013. – P. 83.

SDPVN yearly publication Glej, netopir! (<http://www.sdpvn-drustvo.si/zlozenke.html>)

Serangeli M.T., Cistrone L., Ancillotto L., Tomassini A. & Russo D. (2012). The post-release fate of hand-reared orphaned bats: survival and habitat selection. *Animal Welfare* 21: 9-18.

Tyshchenko V. M., Godlevska O. V. First winter records of *Vespertilio murinus* and *Nyctalus noctula* (Chiroptera) in Kyiv // *Vestnik zoologii*. – 2008. – Vol. 42, № 3. – P. 280. (In Ukrainian.)

Vlaschenko A.S. Record of hibernated *Nyctalus noctula* in Kharkov // *Vestnik zoologii*. – 1999. - 33 (4-5). - P. 76. (in Russian)

Vlaschenko A. S. Sex ratio in four bat species in north-eastern Ukraine // *Journal of V.N. Karazin's National University. Series: biology*. — 2008. — № 814, Iss. 7. — P. 65–73. (in Russian)

5. National bat rehabilitation manuals or guidelines

5 countries gave references to the manuals or guidelines in their national language(s).

Country	Language	References
Czech Republic	Czech	Jahelková, H., Hájková, P., Bláhová, A. 2009. Péče o netopýry: Metodika péče o nalezené, zraněné a hendikepované netopýry, č.21. Český svaz ochránců přírody, MŽP.
France	French	There is only one guideline published in France it's only restricted to a few people. See the Nature History Museum from Bourges.
Italy	Italian	Dondini G. & Vergari S. (1998). Manuale per la conservazione dei pipistrelli. Mem.Museo, Riserva Nat. Or. Onferno, 1: 1-52 pp. Linee guida per il primo soccorso. PDF by GIRC on www.pipistrelli.org
the UK	English	Bat Care Guidelines and 2013 Update, BCT http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/batcare.html Bat Rescue Manual Maggie and Bryan Brown 2006. Available from the West Yorkshire Bat Hospital Bat Care News, a newsletter published quarterly (mostly) by Maggie Brown, includes new advice and information for bat carers.
Ukraine	Ukrainian, Russian	A general description of the scheme used in Ukraine for rescue of bats in winter may be read at the web-site of Ukrainian Centre of Bat Protection: L. Godlevska. How bats are rescued in winter. 2014. – http://kazhan.org.ua/ukr/library/rehab.htm (in Ukrainian); http://kazhan.org.ua/rus/library/rehab.htm (in Russian).

6. National contacts on bat rehabilitation

Country	Name	City	Organization	Contacts
Bulgaria	Elena Stoeva	Stara Zagora	Green Balkans	etilova@greenbalkans.org
	Antonia Hubancheva	Sofia	BRCC/NMNHS	a.hubancheva@yahoo.com
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	Dagmar Zieglerová	Prague	Nyctalus	nyctalus@email.cz
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Montenegro	Marina Djurović		Public enterprice for the National parks of Montenegro	marinadjurovic@nparkovi.me
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Norway	Jeroen van der Kooij	Oslo	Norwegian Zoological Society	jevader@online.no
	Keith Redford	Oslo	Norwegian Zoological Society	
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	Denisa Lobbová	Nitra	Slovak Bat Conservation Society	Info@netopiere.sk
	Blanka Lehotská	Bratislava	ZO SZOPK Miniopiterus	zachranka@miniopiterus.sk
	Roman Lehotský			
	Tibor Schneider	Ratnovce	Spoločnosť na záchranu zranených a osirelých voľne žijúcich zvierat	spolocnost.havran@gmail.com
	Zuzana Mihálovová	Bojnice	Rehabilitation stations ZOO Bojnice	z.mihalovova@zoobojnice.sk
Mária Apfelová	Martin	State Nature Conservancy of SR, Velka Fatra NP Administration	maria.apfelova@sopsr.sk	
Slovakia	Marcel Uhrin	Košice	Faculty of Natural Sciences, Pavol	marcel.uhrin@upjs.sk

Country	Name	City	Organization	Contacts
			Jozef Šafárik University in Košice	
Slovenia	Zlatko Golob	responsible for whole Slovenia	Golob d.o.o., Zatočišče za živali prosto živečih vrst	golob.doo@gmail.com
	Rožle Kaučič	SW Štajerska region & Central Slovenia	SDPVN	rozle.kaucic@gmail.com
	Tea Knapič	Central Slovenia region	SDPVN	tea.knopic@gmail.com
	Jana Mlakar	Central Slovenia region	SDPVN	jana.mlakar@gmail.com
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	Monika Podgorelec	NE Štajerska region, Pomurje & Central Slovenia region	SDPVN	monika.podgorelec@gmail.com
	Simon Zidar	Central Slovenia region	SDPVN	simon.zidar@gmail.com
	Maja Zagmajster	Central Slovenia region	SDPVN	Maja.Zagmajster@bf.uni-lj.si
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UK /England	Maggie Brown	West Yorkshie	West Yorkshire Bat Hospital	batcarenews@phonecoop.coop
	Jan Ragg	Essex	Essex Bat Group	jan.ragg.t21@btinternet.com
	Gail Armstrong	Lancashire	North Lancashire Bat Group	gail@batlady.co.uk
	Jenny Clark	Sussex	Sussex Bat Group	Phone best, 01342 823 189
Ukraine	Lena Godlevska	Kiev	Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology	lgodlevska@gmail.com
	Alona Prylutska	Kharkiv	Bat Rehabilitation Center Feldman Ecopark	alenagukasova@gukasov.net

* contacts of an expert who filled the questionnaire

7. Web-resources

Bulgaria	Bat Research & Conservation Centre, National Museum of Natural History, Sofia http://nmnhs.com/bat-research-and-conservation-centre-en.html Deals with cases from Sofia and the surroundings up to about 100km in radius.
	Wildlife Rehabilitation and Breeding Center, Green Balkans http://www.greenbalkans-wrbc.org/index.php?language=en_EN&cat_id=2& Deals with all other cases of injured bats in Bulgaria.
Croatia	http://www.awap.hr/awap/index.php?lang=hr
Czech Republic	ZO ČSOP Nyctalus: www.nyctalus.cz ČESON: www.ceson.org
Italy	http://www.pipistrelli.net/drupal/sos http://www.tutelapipistrelli.it
Luxembourg	www.centredesoins.lu/fr_center_hist.htm
Norway	http://zoologi.no/flaggermus/mottak/

- Russia** http://vk.com/bat_info
- Slovakia** <http://miniopterus.sk/index.php?menu=projekty&file=zachranka>
<http://www.netopiere.sk/poradna/>
<http://spolocnosthavran.webnode.sk/>
<http://www.sopsr.sk/web/>
- Slovenia** SDPVN page:
- Text: "I have found bat what should I do?" (Zagmajster.,M.: Našel sem netopirja, kaj naj storim) — <http://www.sdpvn-drustvo.si/nasveti.html>
- Information leaflet: "Bat, do you need a help?" (Presetnik, P. & K. Jazbec, 2006. Netopir, potrebuješ pomoč? (Varstvo dvoživk in netopirjev v regiji Alpe-Jadran, INTERREG IIIA Slovenija-Avstrija). Center za kartografijo favne in flore, Miklavž na Dravskem polju. 6 str. [zgibanka].) — http://www.sdpvn-drustvo.si/FOTKE/PROJEKTI/Publikacije/zlozenka_netopir_06.pdf
- Page of Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection gives:
- Information leaflet: "Bat, do you really have rabies?" (Presetnik, P., M. Podgorelec & J. Maurer Wernig, 2011. Netopir, imaš res steklino?. Veterinarska uprava Republike Slovenije, Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano, Republika Slovenija [zgibanka] — http://www.mizs.gov.si/fileadmin/mizs.gov.si/pageuploads/Obvestila/OS/Cepljenje_lisic_steklina_6_10_11_p3.pdf
- Page of Slovenian Environment Agency – page about Wildlife shelter — [http://www.arso.gov.si/narava/%C5%BEivali/zato%C4%8Di%C5%A1%C4%8De/ \)](http://www.arso.gov.si/narava/%C5%BEivali/zato%C4%8Di%C5%A1%C4%8De/)
- Switzerland** www.fledermausschutz.ch
- Ukraine** Information concerning actions with bats needed rehabilitation may be found at:
<http://kazhan.org.ua>
<http://www.bat-kharkov.in.ua/>
- the United Kingdom** <http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/batcare.html>
- There is also a national bat care forum for all those involved in bat care. This forum works by email, so you send an email to the group by using the UKbatcare@yahoo.co.uk address – and receive any messages directly to your allocated email address on an individual basis, or summarised in a daily or weekly digest. If you would like to join, please email Heidi at Heidi@wildlifeawareness.co.uk and she will send you an invitation. Please include details of your involvement with bat care in the email and type Ukbatcare in the email subject box if you can to make it more easily recognisable for Heidi.
- There is also a Facebook Group: <http://www.facebook.com/#!/groups/batcare/>.

Annex 1. The questionnaire

IWG14 – Bat Rehabilitation: Questionnaire

Country	
Completed by	
Organisation	
Contact details	
Date	

*Bat rehabilitation is temporary caring for bats which lost their roosts, or were injured or orphaned, following to release them back into the wild. **Please, forward the questionnaire to responsible bat-rehabilitation workers in your country.***

* Circle what is applicable.

General

1) Who is rehabilitating bats in your country? Approximate number?

a) Persons	Y/N*	n =
b) NGOs	Y/N*	n =
c) Governmental organizations	Y/N*	n =
d) Others	Y/N*	n =
e) Nobody	Y/N*	

If others, please, specify:

2) Who is funding bat rehabilitation in your country?

a) Governmental bodies	Y/N*
b) Local authorities	Y/N*
c) NGOs / funds	Y/N*
d) Private contributors	Y/N*
e) Others	Y/N*
e) Nobody	Y/N*

If others, please, specify:

3) Are there any regulations for bat rehabilitation in your country? Y/N*

If yes, please, give details:

4) **Do bat rehabilitation centres (or people) in your country co-operate with each other?**

Y/N*

If yes,

a) Bat rehabilitation centres (or people) co-operate closely	X*
b) Bat rehabilitation centres (or people) co-operate more or less	X*
c) Only some bat rehabilitation centres (or people) co-operate	X*
d) Bat rehabilitation centres (or people) don't co-operate	X*

5) **Are there summarizing descriptions of bat rehabilitation systems in your country?**

Y/N*

If yes, please give references to the summarizing publications:

6) **Are there databases for bat rehabilitation records available?**

Y/N*

If yes,

a) All bat rehabilitation records are inserted in a national database	X
b) Each rehabilitation centre (or person) has its own database, available for sharing	X
c) Each rehabilitation centre (or person) has its own database, but they do not share data	X
d) Only a few rehabilitation centres (or persons) record received bats	X
e) Others	X

If others, please, specify: _____

Rehabilitation for conservation of bat populations and their roosts

7) **Can you estimate the number of received and released rehabilitated bats per year in your country?**

Y/N*

If yes, please, give approximate numbers: _____

If available, please, give references to the summarizing publications: _____

8) **What species are mostly rehabilitated? In what numbers (per year)?**

a) <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1-10 / 10-100 / 100-1000/ >1000 ind.*
b) <i>Vespertilio murinus</i>	1-10 / 10-100 / 100-1000/ >1000 ind.*
c) <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1-10 / 10-100 / 100-1000/ >1000 ind.*
d) <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1-10 / 10-100 / 100-1000/ >1000 ind.*
e) <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	1-10 / 10-100 / 100-1000/ >1000 ind.*
f) <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	1-10 / 10-100 / 100-1000/ >1000 ind.*

g) Others	1–10 / 10–100 / 100–1000/ >1000 ind.*
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If others, please, specify: _____

If available, please, give references to the summarizing publications: _____

9) Which bats are mostly rehabilitated (choose max 4 points)?

a) Extracted during renovation works in buildings	X*
b) Single bats in rooms	X*
c) Seasonal mass invasions of tens/hundreds of bats in rooms	X*
d) Caught by cats/dogs	X*
e) Grounded adult specimens	X*
f) Found in felled trees	X*
g) Orphaned juveniles	X*
h) Others	X*

If others, please, specify: _____

10) Are bat rehabilitation records used to rescue / monitor colonies or to prevent demolishing of roosts during renovation and insulation works?

Y/N*

Rehab data and rehab bats for scientific purposes

11) Are bat rehabilitation records used for collecting additional faunistic data (new localities, occurrence of species, etc, etc,)?

Y/N*

If published, please give references:

12) Are dead animals used for virological, morphological, parasitological, histological etc. research? Or for museum collections?

Y/N*

If yes,

a) All died bats are stored in a freezer for further research* / museums*	X*
b) Dead bat bodies are occsionally utilised	X*
c) Others	X*

If others, please, specify:

13) Do you have national regulations concerning the use of dead animals for different purposes?

Y/N*

If yes, please, specify:

Rehabilitated bats for public education

14) Are bats under rehabilitation used for public education during bat events in your country? Y/N*

15) Are healthy wild bats used for public education during bat events in your country? Y/N*

16) Are there any regulations and restrictions for using (rehabilitated) bats during bat events in your country? Y/N*

If yes, please, specify:

If available, please, give references to the summarizing publications:

17) What bat species are used during bat events?

Please, specify:

18) During bat events, in your country, visitors can:

a) See bats in hands of bat-workers	X*
b) See bats only in a box	X*
c) Touch bats by hands in gloves	X*
d) Touch bats by hands without gloves	X*

19) Who is authorized in your country to euthanize bats of which their clinical situation avoids further successful rehabilitation?

Please, specify: _____

Rehabilitation itself: exchange of experience

20) Do you have any manuals or guidelines in your country in national language(s)? Y/N*

If yes, please, give reference, if possible with an on-line link.

21) Please point few names and contacts of experts involved in bat rehabilitation in your country.

Name	Country	City	Organisation	E-mail

22) Please give references to main bat rehabilitation web-sites, if available:

Annex 2. List of experts filled the questionnaire

Country	Name	Institution
<i>Albania</i>	Philippe Théou, Ferdinand Bego	Univerity of Tirana
<i>Belarus</i>	Aliaksei Shpak	State Scientific and Production Amalgamation «Scientific and Practical Center for Bioresources», NAS of Belarus
<i>Belgium</i>	Nico Verwimp	Agency for Nature and Forests
<i>Bosnia & Herzegowina</i>	Jasminko Mulaomerovic	Center for Karst and Speleology
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Boyan Petrov	Bat Research & Conservation Centre, National Museum of Natural History, Sofia
<i>Estonia</i>	Triinu Tõrv	NGO Suurkorv
<i>Croatia</i>	Zrinka Domazetović, Daniela Hamidović	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection and State Institute for Nature Protection
<i>Cyprus</i>	Elena Erotokritou	Department of Environment
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Helena Jahelková	Charles University, Prague
<i>France</i>	Laurent Arthur	Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Bourges
<i>Georgia</i>	Ioseb Natradze	Field Researchers` Union – CAMPESTER; Institute of Zoology of Ilia State Univesity
<i>Hungary</i>	Zoltán Bihari	Nature Foundation
<i>Ireland</i>	Ferdia Marnell	National Parks & Wildlife Service
<i>Italy</i>	Danilo Russo (in cooperation with rehab experts: G. Dondini, M.T. Serangeli, A. Tomassini)	Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II – Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea
<i>Latvia</i>	Gunārs Pētersons	Latvia University of Agriculture
<i>Luxembourg</i>	Edmée Engel	National Museum of Natural History
<i>Macedonia</i>	Nikola Micevski Aleksandar Nastov	Bat Study Group Macedonia Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning Department of Nature
<i>Montenegro</i>	Marina Djurović	Public enterprice for the National parks of Montenegro
<i>the Netherlands</i>	Peter H.C. Lina	Naturalis Biodiversity Center
<i>Norway</i>	Jeroen van der Kooij, Per Ole Syvertsen (NZF), Øystein Størkersen (Env. Agency)	Norwegian Zoological Society (NZF)
<i>Poland</i>	Monika Lesz	Ministry of the Environment
<i>Portugal – Azores</i>	Emanuel Veríssimo, Carla Silva	Regional do Ambiente / Direção de Serviços da Conservação da Natureza e Sensibilização zmbiental
<i>Portugal – Madeira</i>	Sérgio Teixeira	Madeira Fauna & Flora, Direção
<i>Portugal – mainland</i>	Luísa Rodrigues	Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF)
<i>Republic of Moldova</i>	Andrei Ursache	Ministry of Environment
<i>Russia</i>	Suren Gazaryan	Russian Bat Research Group

Country	Name	Institution
<i>Romania</i>	Abigel Szodoray-Paradi	Romanian Bat Protection Association
<i>San Marino</i>	Dino Scaravelli	Centro Naturalistico Sammarinese
<i>Serbia</i>	Branko Karapandža	Wildlife Conservation Society "Mustela"
<i>Slovakia</i>	Denisa Lobbová, Blanka Lehotská, Roman Lehotský, Ján Kadlečík, Andrea Lešová	State Nature Conservancy of Slovak Republic, Slovak Bat Conservation Society, ZO SZOPK Miniopterus (Slovak Union of Nature Conservationists)
<i>Slovenia</i>	Primož Presetnik	Centre for Cartography of Fauna and Flora
<i>Switzerland</i>	Hans-Peter B. Stutz	Bat Conservation Switzerland
<i>Ukraine</i>	Lena Godlevska, Alona Prylutska	Institute of Zoology, NAS; Bat Rehabilitation Center Feldman Ecopark
<i>the United Kingdom</i>	Jess Barker: BCT UK Bat Care Co-ordinator	Bat Conservation Trust
	Maggie Brown	West Yorkshire Bat Hospital, Bat Care News