

## 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of Parties

Prague, Czech Republic, 20 – 22 September 2010

### *Draft Resolution 6.9*

#### Monitoring of Bat Migration



*The Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (hereafter “the Agreement”),*

*Recalling* that the Agreement was concluded under the auspices of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979);

*Remembering* that migration is well recognised as a keystone character of European bats, not only regarding long distance migratory species but also for the role of ecological movements that are undertaken by species crossing boundaries sometimes beyond the current geographical borders of the Agreement;

*Considering* that an Intersessional Working Group was established at the 5<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of Parties to collect information on migration of species in the range of the Agreement, submit related questionnaires to scientific focal points and collect information from the different specialists;

*Noting* that information about many species is still scarce and there is a necessity to determine possible migration corridors, commuting routes and ecological movements;

*Remembering* that migration can also be important for understanding the spread of infections that can be harmful to bats and also to humans;

*Aware* of the potential impact of wind farms, in particular when placed on migration routes;

*Pointing out* that a recent publication summarised the migration information from banding in Europe and that the recent Berlin Conference on Bat Migration documented new techniques and processes available to evaluate bat movements;

*Urges Parties and Non-Party Range States to:*

1. Increase interest in bat migration and related studies;

2. Undertake priority studies to identify long distance migration routes with the use of modern (e.g. genetics and isotope analysis) or classical methods, and in particular provide opportunity to do them in a transboundary agreement;
3. Collect in the national reports information on migration in their country with references;
4. Increase the co-operation with bird banding organisations, both because bats can be caught during bird ringing activities and also because data on bird migration can indicate some of the migration routes of bats;
5. Recognise that many species are able to undertake long distance movements, also beyond the borders of a country and the geographical scope of the Agreement, for example *Miniopterus schreibersii*;
6. Consider that since the migratory routes and local movements can be heavily affected by the construction of wind farms, a detailed assessment of the presence of bats at different times of the year is required in accordance with the procedure previously proposed by the Intersessional Working Group on Wind Turbines.