

For Immediate Release -

Public help needed to monitor spread of deadly bat disease

WANTED: Reports of dead bats and of bats flying during winter

Date: Jan 17, 2018

BC bats may be threatened by disease, and researchers are asking for the public to help. White Nose Syndrome (WNS), a fungal disease responsible for the death of millions of bats in eastern North America, has moved to the west coast. Confirmed in Washington State in 2016 and 2017, the presence of the fungus is very worrisome for the health of bat populations in British Columbia, with near 100% mortality for some species of bats exposed to the fungus. Although devastating for bats, WNS does not affect humans.

The BC Community Bat Program in collaboration with the BC government is requesting the public's help in monitoring the spread of this disease. "We knew this deadly fungus was moving westward across North America" says Mandy Kellner, Coordinator of the BC Community Bat Program, "but we thought we had many years to prepare". Instead, the disease has suddenly appeared in the west, spurring BC researchers into action. Because we know so little about where our BC bats hibernate, researchers are turning to the public for assistance in monitoring for the disease.

The typical first sign of this disease is bats flying during the winter, an unusual sighting at a time of year when bats are hibernating. Another sign of the presence of WNS is the appearance of dead bats as they succumb to the effects of WNS. "We are encouraging the public to report dead bats or any sightings of winter bat activity to the Community Bat Project (CBP) toll-free phone number, website, or email below. Bat carcasses will be submitted for testing for White Nose Syndrome and would provide the earliest indication of the presence of the disease in BC" says Kellner. Reports of winter bat activity will help focus research, monitoring and protection efforts.

If you find a dead bat, report it to the CBP (1-855-922-2287 ext 24 or info@bcbats.ca) as soon as possible for further information. Never touch a dead bat with your bare hands. Please note that if you or your pet has been in direct contact with the bat you will need further information regarding the risk of rabies to you and your pet.

Currently there are no treatments for White Nose Syndrome. However, mitigating other threats to bat populations and preserving and restoring bat habitat may provide bat populations with the resilience to rebound. This is where the BC Community Bat Program and the general public can help.

Funded by the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation, the Province of BC, and the Habitat Stewardship Program, the BC Community Bat Program works with the government and others on public outreach activities, public reports of roosting bats in buildings, and our citizen-science bat monitoring program.

To contact the BC Community Bat Program, see www.bcbats.ca, email info@bcbats.ca or call 1-855-922-2287 ext. 24.

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Contact: Mandy Kellner, Provincial Coordinator, BC Community Bat Program
250-837-1376, info@bcbats.ca

Photos:

Little brown bat displaying WNS – photo by Marvin Moriarty US Fish & Wildlife Service - A hibernating Little Brown Bat showing visible signs of the fungus.

Little brown bat wing with WNS – photo by Progressive Animal Welfare Society - The Little Brown Bat affected by White Nose Syndrome in Washington, 2016. The disease caused wing damage and made the bat unable to fly.

Map: White-nose syndrome occurrence map – by year (2017). Data last uploaded 10/12/2017. Available at <https://www.whitenosesyndrom.org/resources/map>
