

Winter bat censuses in the Polish Tatra Mountains

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PIKSA K., NOWAK J. Зимові обліки кажанив в польській частині Татринських гір

In 1997–2000, a bat research was carried out in the Tatra Mountains caves. Altogether, 3059 bats were counted during the calendar winter. The authors observed 12 bat species: MYM — *Myotis myotis*, MBE — *M. bechsteinii*, MYN — *M. nattereri*, MYS/B — *M. mystacinus/brandtii*, MDS — *M. dasycneme*, MDA — *M. daubentonii*, ENI — *Eptesicus nilssonii*, ESE — *E. serotinus*, PAR — *Plecotus auritus*, PAS — *P. austriacus* (PAR/S — *P. auritus/austriacus*), BAR — *Barbastella barbastellus*, IND — Chiroptera indeterminate. The most numerous were *Myotis mystacinus* (64.9 %), *M. myotis* (13.7 %), and *Eptesicus nilssonii* (10.3 %) (Fig. 1).

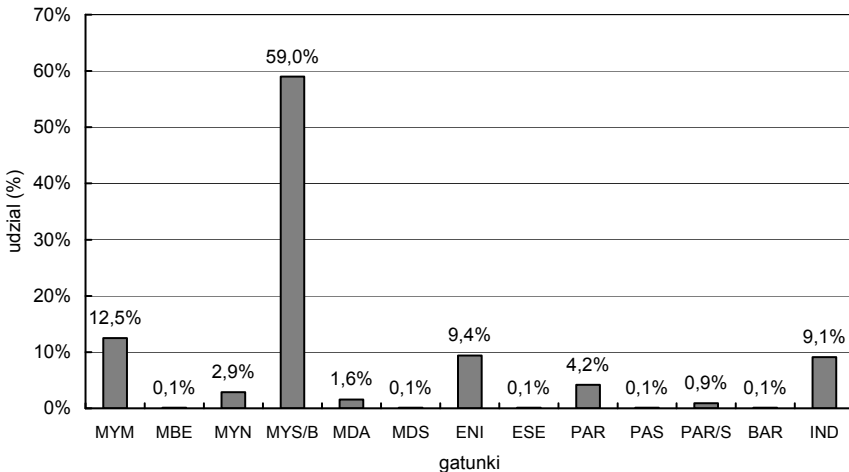


Fig. 1. Dominance of bat species hibernating in the Polish Tatra Mts in 1997 to 2000.

The most numerous Polish localities of *Myotis mystacinus* and *Eptesicus nilssonii* are in the Tatras. These species are characteristic for the mountains in Poland. Tatra caves are one of the most important regions for wintering bats in Poland.