



Report on the work with bat detectors in Ukraine in 2000

*Робота із ультразвуковими детекторами в Україні:
звіт за 2000 рік*

1. General

Bats in Ukraine represent one of the least studied groups of animals. Before the workshop period, there were two or three “private” detectors in Ukraine (D–100). Later, D–230 detectors were presented for temporary use by the Polish Centre of Chiropterological Information (Krakow) and were in use between bat researchers from Rakhiv and Kyiv.

2. Workshop event

2.1. Date and location

On 30.04.2000 to 03.05.2000 in the Biostation of Nizhyn Pedagogical University; vicinity of Yaduty Village, Nizhyn District, Chernigivska Region of Ukraine.

2.2. Bat Detector Network in Ukraine

On the end of the workshop, a detector network was arranged. Three main tasks were taken into account: (1) to carry out bat monitoring, (2) to develop own surveys by bat workers, and (3) to share detector–bat knowledge. The first task required to cover as large territory as possible and join the most active researchers. The second task required to develop private interests of researchers in realisation of new knowledge by development of individual survey. The third task required to enlighten as many people as possible, using also the opportunity of involving specialists into carrying out field studies for biological departments.

Considering all tasks, a “resolution” on the creation of detector network was accepted. Working units of the Network are seven regional nodes, or centres, and a bat detector was handed to each of them (Table 1 and Fig. 1)³. The coordinator of the nodes’ work is the Ukrainian Centre for BAt Protection (UCEBA). Each bat-worker had a possibility to use a detector during a certain period (one or two months) in the summer of 2000 and then pass the detector to a node-partner. To the

³ The possibility of detectors’ migration was taken into account at creation of the network.

autumn, each bat detector worker had to present a report on the use of new knowledge.

3. Reports

3.1. Post-workshop informational work

Distribution of information covers:

- 3.1.1 Bulletin “*Novitates Theriologicae*”, issue 2, 2000. The bulletin contains the general information on the workshop, report on the results of the workshop, information of the work with bat-detectors. — [In Ukrainian]
- 3.1.2 Zagorodniuk I., Godlewska L. Theriological School 2000: Workshop on identification of bats and localization of roosts using bat detectors. *Vestnik zoologii*, 2000, Vol. 34 (6): 119–120. — [In Ukrainian]
- 3.1.3 Kedrov B., Sheshurak P. Regional reports on the first bat detector season. *Proc. Nizhyn State Univ.*, 2000, in press. — [In Ukrainian].

Original texts of regional reports are presented in Annex 1.

4. General analyses

Analysis of the regional reports allows to conclude:

4.1. Network

— It is early to talk about a real monitoring network. However, the learning is lasting and researchers have their own results. Undoubtedly, even when it is difficult to present a whole picture on bat populations of some landscapes, the detector helps in looking for roosts, compiling a general notion on the surrounding situation, etc.

4.2. Public work

— The Workshop, as an event, has attracted attention. The detector, in addition to its function as a tool of scientific research, also has an important role for fact-finding stories for a broad audience, work with students and scholars (in some cases work of detector, literally, allows to prove the presence of bats and to muse people about their existence). In general, it is possible to say that the attention to study and protection of one of the little-known groups of animals in Ukraine grows among not only zoologists, but also among the broader public. The realisation of the workshop played an important role, as well as the availability of such tool as the detector in hands of the researchers.

4.3. Difficulties and needs

- a. Additional materials/data on the work with bat-detectors, on ultrasound bat biology.

- b. Additional workshops. It concerns some seminars in the country for general communication and experience exchange between bat detector workers as well as seminars led by professional bat detector workers to solve current questions. No one from Ukraine can give answer to such kind of questions.
- c. More detectors. 7 detectors migrated between different regions and almost no one could use the detector all the time. Only 13 of 18 participants of the workshop had the possibility to use detector during a season.

5. Planning

Analyses of available regional reports, bat detector worker's interest in future work, etc. allows to distribute detectors among workers in 2001.

Table 1. Regional nodes of the bat detector network

№	Name of the node	Worker's name and city
1.	Polissia Region Node	<i>B. Kedrov</i> (Nizhyn) ⇔ <i>S. Gaschak</i> (Chornobyl)
2.	Podolia–Dnipro Region Node	<i>V. Tyshchenko</i> (Kyiv-Ternopil) ⇔ <i>N. Ruzhilenko</i> (Kaniv) ⇔ <i>V. Serebryakov</i> (Kyiv-Kaniv) ⇔ <i>V. Negoda</i> (Kyiv-Kaniv)
3.	Eastern Node	<i>O. Kondratenko</i> (Lugansk) ⇔ <i>A. Vlaschenko</i> (Kharkiv)
4.	Precarpathians–Volyn Node	<i>T. Bashta</i> ⇔ <i>E. Srebrodolska</i> (Lviv)
5.	Southern Node	<i>I. Polyschuk</i> (Askania) ⇔ <i>A. Dulitsky</i> (Symferopil)
6.	Transcarpathian Node	<i>V. Pokynchereda</i> (Rakhiv) ⇔ <i>V. Zhdanovych</i> (Uzhgorod)
7.	Central Node	<i>I. Zagorodnyuk</i> ⇔ <i>L. Godlewska</i> ⇔ <i>I. Kovaljova</i> (Kyiv)



Fig. 1. Points of the bat detector network.