

**A SUMMER MIST NET SURVEY FOR THE ENDANGERED INDIANA
BAT ALONG THE PROPOSED PORTSMOUTH BYPASS PROJECT IN
SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO**

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- Appendix A.** USFWS Ohio field office acknowledgement and approval of study plan
- Appendix B.** Completed project data sheets with site photographs

1.0 Regulatory Setting

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) [16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*] became law in 1973 and provides for the listing, conservation, and recovery of endangered and threatened species of plants and wildlife. Under ESA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) strives to protect and monitor the numbers and populations of listed species. Many states enacted similar laws.

Section 7(a)(2) of the Act states that each federal agency shall insure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. Federal actions include (1) expenditure of federal funds for roads, buildings, or other construction projects, and (2) approval of a permit or license, and the activities resulting from such permit or license. This is true regardless of whether involvement is apparent, such as issuance of a federal permit, or less direct, such as federal oversight of a state-operated program.

Section 9 of the Act prohibits the take of listed species. Take is defined by the Act as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect." The definition of harm includes adverse habitat modification. Actions of federal agencies that do not result in jeopardy or adverse modification, but that could result in a take, must be addressed under Section 7.

Prior to development of the Portsmouth bypass project, the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) must comply with a variety of requirements for environmental protection, including compliance with ESA. Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc. (ESI) was contracted to complete a summer mist netting survey for the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) within the bypass footprint in Scioto County, Ohio. ESI coordinated timing and methodologies of proposed surveys with USFWS, Ohio Field Office to begin on 6 June 2003 (Appendix A).

ESI completed field efforts under Federal Endangered species permit TE 023664-10 and State of Ohio Division of Wildlife permit 216.

2.0 Project Setting

2.1 Location

The project site is located in Scioto County in southern Ohio (Figure 1). The area lies within the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic Province of south-central Ohio (ODNR, 2003). Specifically, within the Shawnee-Mississippian Plateau. The area is characterized by high relief (400'-800' ASL). The Plateau is highly dissected with course- and fine-grained rock sequences and is considered the most rugged area in Ohio. Remnants of ancient lacustrine clay-filled Teays drainage system are extensive in lowlands but absent in uplands. The geology of the Plateau has developed from Devonian and Mississippian age shales, siltstones, and locally thick sandstones; a Pleistocene age sandy outwash of the Scioto River; Teays age Minford clay, and silt loam and channery colluvium (ODNR, 2003).

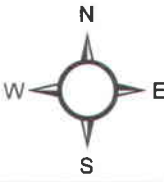
The bypass is intended to connect Ohio State Route 23 to Ohio State Route 52. The general footprint of the bypass runs west to east from Lucasville to Minford and then south to Wheelersburg. The footprint covers an area approximately 14.5 miles (23.3 km) long by 1.5 miles (2.4 km) wide. Primary drainage within the footprint comes from the Little Scioto River; Candy Run, Long Run, and Sweet Run creeks also serve as important watersheds for the area.

2.2 Regional Species Occurrence

The federally endangered Indiana bat is known from the region that includes the Portsmouth bypass project area. Winter hibernacula occur in nearby Adams and Brown counties in Ohio, and Carter County, Kentucky. A maternity colony was recorded just east of Scioto County in Lawrence County, Ohio. Both Scioto and Pike counties have summer, nonreproductive Indiana bat records (Figure 2).



Figure 1. Project Location in Scioto County, Ohio.

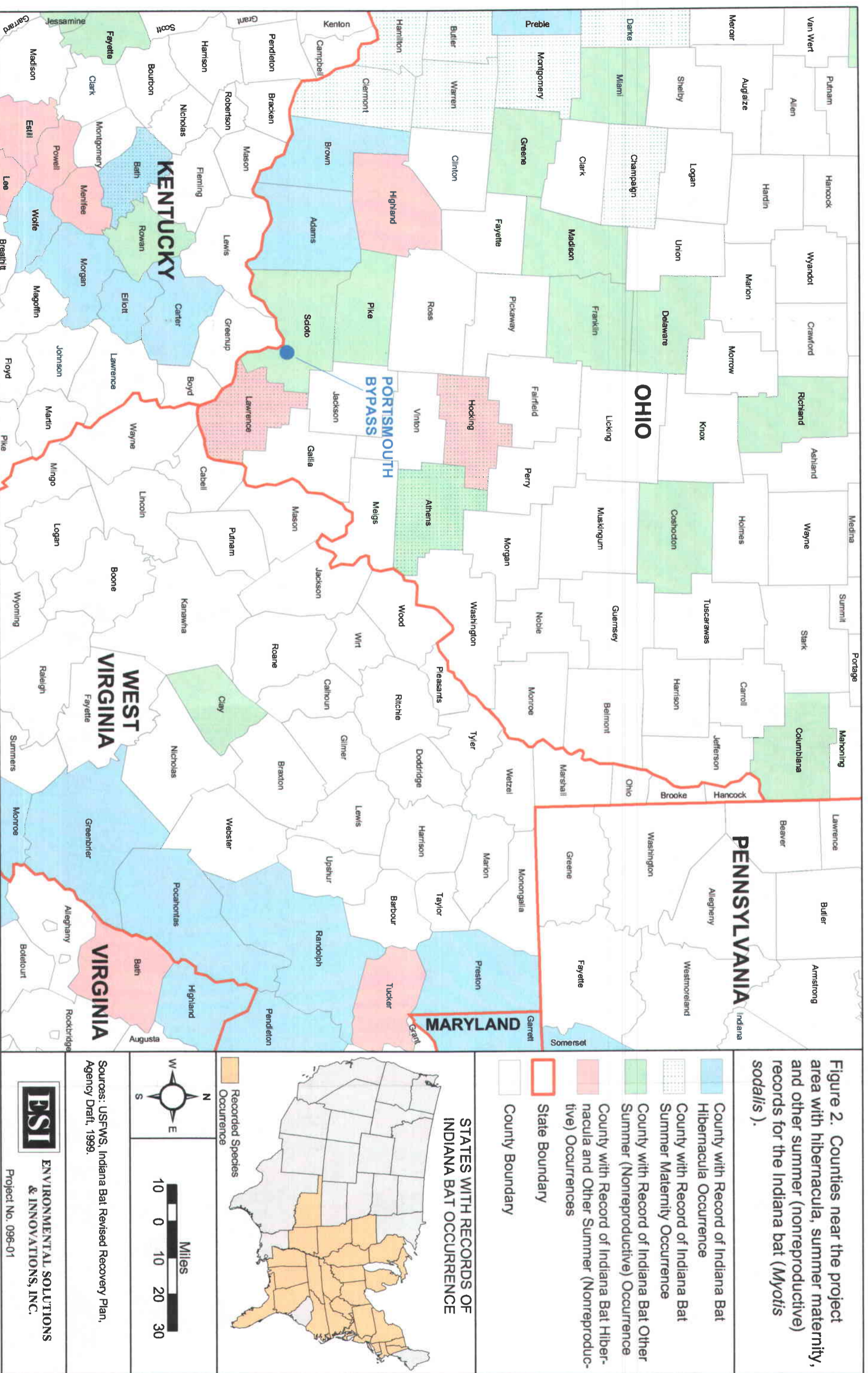


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Figure 2. Counties near the project area with hibernacula, summer maternity, and other summer (nonreproductive) records for the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*).



3.0 Ecological Setting

The USFWS listed the Indiana bat as endangered on 11 March 1967. The current total population of Indiana bats is estimated at 350,000 individuals (USFWS, 1999). This is less than half the estimated population of 1960. Long-term, detailed documentation of population changes are lacking in most areas, although Indiana is an exception (Brack et al., 1984; Brack and Dunlap, 1999; Johnson et al., 2001). Summer habitat losses (USFWS, 1999) and winter disturbance (Johnson et al., 1998) are believed to have contributed to the decline.



Indiana bats are "tree bats" in the summer and "cave bats" in winter. A detail life history is provided in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plan (1999), Brack (1983), and LaVal and LaVal (1980). Figure 3 provides a chronology of seasonal activities discussed in the following paragraphs.

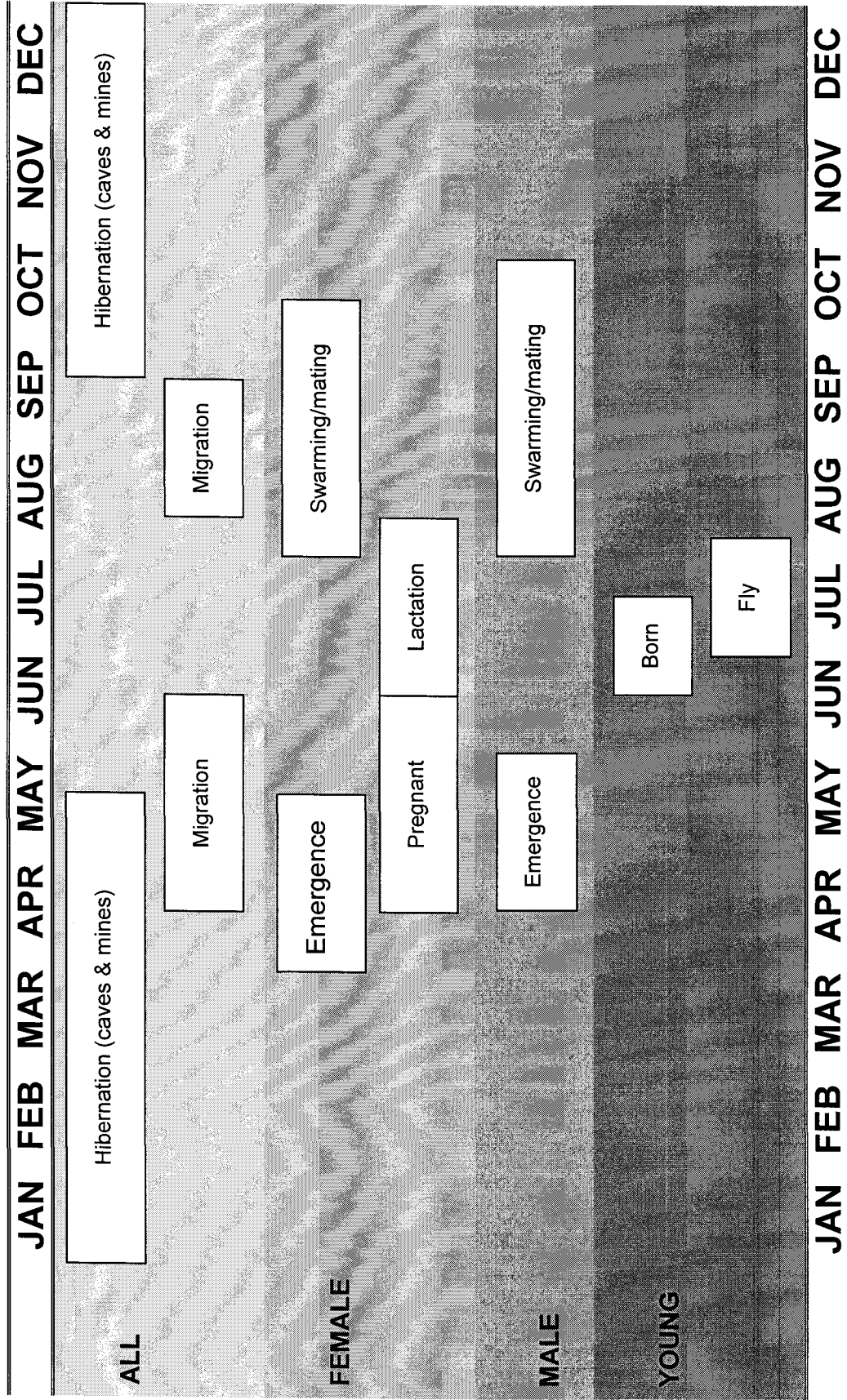
The winter range of the Indiana bat is restricted to regions of well-developed limestone caverns, which serve as hibernacula. Most hibernacula are in caves, but abandoned mines are sometimes used. There are large populations of Indiana bats in only a few caves; most hibernacula contain only a few bats. Large populations of bats hibernate in caves in Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri (over 82% of the known population).

Federal Register Documents	
41 FR 41914	24 September 1976: Final Critical Habitat, Critical habitat—mammals
40 FR 58308-58312	16 December 1975: Proposed Critical Habitat, Critical habitat—mammals
32 FR 4001	11 March 1967: Final Listing, Endangered

Smaller populations are known from Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. Although the winter range is large, the species is restricted to approximately 135 known hibernacula.

Brack (3D/I, 1996) documented a population of nearly 9,300 Indiana bats hibernating in a mine in Preble County, Ohio. The most recent survey (ESI-Brown and Brack 2002) indicated that the number of bats hibernating in the mine has remained stable since first discovered. Spring (ESI-Little et al., 2001) use of coal mines by the Indiana bat in Virginia, and autumn use in Ohio (ESI-Brack and Little, 2001) have recently been documented. This use may be associated with autumn swarming, winter hibernation, spring staging, or seasonal migration, or it may represent use by vagrants.

Figure 3. Seasonal chronology of Indiana bat activities.



Indiana bats hibernate from mid-November to mid-April. Hibernating Indiana bats usually form dense clusters on cave ceilings in portions of the cave where winter temperatures are 39-46°F (4-8°C). Clusters are not sexually segregated.

Hibernation by bats is an adaptation that allows for survival through the winter months when food and water are not available. Mammalian hibernation consists of periods of hibernation interrupted by periodic, spontaneous arousals. Bats frequently move during arousal, and thus are able to change the microenvironment to which they will be exposed during the next period of hibernation. The duration of the period of hibernation between arousals varies by species (Brack, 1979; Brack and Twente, 1985; Twente et al., 1985), and is affected by temperature.

Female Indiana bats leave hibernacula earlier in spring (beginning in mid-April) than do males (peak of departure in early May). This part of spring activity is referred to as staging. Some males remain near hibernacula throughout summer while others migrate to distant areas (Whitaker and Brack, 2001). When female Indiana bats emerge from hibernation, they migrate up to several hundred miles to maternity colonies. Females form nursery colonies under exfoliating bark of dead trees, or living trees such as shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) in upland or riparian forests. A single maternity colony typically consists of 25 to 100 adult females. Maternity colonies have been found in many species of trees, indicating that it is tree form, not species that is important for roosts. Some of the species of trees in which roosts have been documented include slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), American elm (*U. americana*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), post oak (*Q. stellata*), white oak (*Q. alba*), shingle oak (*Q. imbricaria*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), silver maple (*A. saccharinum*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*).

Since Indiana bat roosts typically are located in dead or dying trees, they are often ephemeral. Roost trees may be habitable for one to several years, depending on the species and condition of the tree (Callahan et al., 1997). In addition, a single colony of bats moves among roosts within a season. Therefore, numerous suitable roosts may be needed to support a single nursery colony (Foster and Kurta, 1999; Kurta et al., 1993). It is not known how many alternate roosts are required to support a colony within a particular area, but large tracts of mature forest containing large trees increases the probability that suitable roost trees are present. Indiana bats exhibit strong site fidelity to summer roosting and foraging areas, returning to the same area year-after-year.

Reproductive phenology is likely dependent upon seasonal temperatures and the thermal character of the roost (Brack, 1983; Humphrey et al., 1977). Like many other bats, Indiana bats are thermal conformists (Henshaw, 1965), with prenatal, neonatal, and juvenile development heavily temperature dependent (Racey, 1982). Cooler

summer temperatures associated with latitude or altitude likely affect reproductive success and therefore the summer distribution of the species (Brack et al., 2001).

Females are pregnant when they arrive at maternity roosts. Fecundity of the species is low with females producing only one young per year. Parturition typically occurs between late June and early July. Lactating females have been caught from 11 June to 29 July in Indiana, from 26 June to 22 July in Iowa, and between 11 June and 6 July in Missouri (Brack, 1983; Clark et al., 1987; Humphrey et al., 1977; LaVal and LaVal, 1980). Juveniles become volant between early July and early August.

Indiana bats may travel several miles to forage. Instances where individuals from maternity colonies traveled 2.5 miles in Illinois (Gardner et al., 1991), and summer males traveling 3.1 miles in Missouri (LaVal and LaVal, 1980) have been documented. Brack (1983) observed foraging light-tagged bats within 2 miles of caves used during the autumn swarming period.

Indiana bats forage in upland and floodplain forest (Brack, 1983; Humphrey et al., 1977; LaVal et al., 1977; LaVal and LaVal, 1980; Gardner et al., 1991). Foraging activity is concentrated around the foliage of tree crowns, and although the bats may forage in other areas, it is quantitatively and qualitatively less important (Brack, 1983). Indiana bats often use stream corridors and other linear woodland openings as flight corridors from roosts to foraging areas.

Brack and LaVal (1985) referred to the Indiana bat as a selective opportunist that often eats similar types of prey when readily available. However, components of the diet do vary by habitat, geographic location, season, and sex or age of the bat (Kurta and Whitaker, 1998; Brack and LaVal, 1985; Brack, 1983; Belwood, 1979). In Missouri, Brack and LaVal (1985) noted that terrestrial-based insects, e.g., moths (Order Lepidoptera) and beetles (Coleoptera), were most often eaten, logically as a result of treetop foraging. The proportion of aquatic insects eaten [e.g., flies (Diptera), caddisflies (Trichoptera), and stoneflies (Plecoptera)] was small and influenced by the lunar cycle.

Indiana bats begin to arrive at hibernacula in August (Figure 3) and engage in a behavior referred to as swarming (Cope and Humphrey, 1977). Early during autumn swarming, bats visit hibernacula at night but may day-roost in woodlands. As the season progresses, more bats roost in hibernacula caves. Males become active first in mid-August. Females begin arriving in late August. By September, numbers of swarming females peak, although the male may be more common since males frequent the swarming site more than females. By late September, many females are hibernating; males remain active until mid-October or later, apparently in an effort to breed late-arriving females. Swarming chronology likely is influenced by temperature and precipitation.

Swarming is an important part of the Indiana bat's life cycle and is when most copulation occurs (Hall, 1962). However, Richter et al. (1993) postulated that males lacking sufficient fat to survive winter hibernation may remain active, seeking opportunities to mate well into the winter in a final effort to reproduce before they die. Females store sperm through winter hibernation, and fertilization is delayed until spring (Wimsatt, 1944). It is not known whether juvenile females mate their first autumn. Limited mating may occur in spring (Hall, 1962).

4.0 Methods

4.1 Site Selection

Survey sites were selected to provide broad coverage of the project area, focusing on areas that provided larger trees and riparian corridors suitable for travel and forage. Sites were selected using topographic maps, aerial photographs, and reconnaissance survey information on potential Indiana bat habitat collected by CH2MHill biologists.

4.2 Mist Netting

Efforts to survey for endangered bats are difficult to standardize because of the large amount of variability that exists in a field situation. However, a number of practices used for summer surveys for Indiana bats have provided structure for implementation of netting guidelines provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1999) in the most recent (Agency Draft) revision of the Indiana Bat Recovery Plan. At the 10 net sites surveyed, those guidelines (Table 1) were employed for this survey.

Ten mist net sites were selected and operated for two nights each from 9 June to 25 June 2003. Each site consisted of two net sets run for two nights, for a total of four net nights per site. Net placement was based upon canopy cover, presence of a flight corridor, water, and conditions near the site. Nets were set to maximize coverage of flight paths used by Indiana bats along suitable corridors. Site selection was based upon an expectation of greatest bat activity and an effort to provide survey coverage of the permit area. Nets are often placed over streams, which are used as travel corridors and sometimes for foraging. In upland areas, road ruts or other areas of standing water frequently produce high capture rates. The location and specific orientation of each net was determined in the field.

Mist net sites were also selected based upon habitat characterizations described for the Indiana bat in current literature and extensive experience of ESI personnel capturing this species. General habitat types selected included the following characteristics:

- Large trees (>16 inches dbh) for maternity roosts
- An open canopy, apparently important for warming roost sites
- An open, uncluttered understory, used for travel and forage

To insure compliance with weather conditions outlined in the Table 2, temperature, percent cloud cover, wind, and rainfall were monitored and recorded hourly while mist netting.

Table 1. Standard netting guidelines.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Netting Season: 15 May to 15 August, when Indiana bats occupy summer habitat.2. Equipment (Mist Nets): constructed of the finest, lowest visibility mesh commercially available – monofilament or black nylon – with the mesh size approximately 1½ inch (1¼ – 1¾) (38 mm).3. Net Placement: mist nets extend approximately from water or ground level to tree canopy and are bounded by foliage on the sides. Net width and height are adjusted for the fullest coverage of the flight corridor at each site. A “typical” net set consists of three (or more) nets “stacked” on top of one another; width may vary up to 60 feet (20 m).4. Net Site Spacing:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Streams – one net site per 0.5 mile (1 km)◆ Land Tracts – two net sites per 250 acres (1 square km)5. Minimum Level of Effort Per Net Site:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Two net locations (sets) per net site, with locations (sets) at least 100 feet (30 m) apart◆ Two (calendar) nights of netting◆ At least three net-nights (1 net-night = 1 net set deployed for 1 night); typically, two net sets are deployed at one site for two nights, resulting in four net-nights◆ Sample Period: begin at dusk and net for 5 hours (approximately 0200h)◆ Nets are monitored at approximately 20-minute intervals◆ No disturbances near the nets between checks6. Weather Conditions: net only if the following weather conditions are met:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ No precipitation◆ Temperature $\geq 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ (50°F)◆ No strong winds7. Moonlight: avoid net sets with direct exposure to a moon ½ -full or greater – typically by utilizing forest canopy cover

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1999

4.3 Bat Capture

The netting setup allows bats to be caught live and released unharmed near the point of capture. Bats were identified to species using a combination of morphological characteristics (e.g., ear and tragus, calcar, pelage, size/weight, length of right forearm, and overall appearance of the animal). The species, sex, reproductive condition, age, weight, length of right forearm, and time and location/net site of capture were recorded for all bats captured. Age (adult or juvenile) of bats is determined by examining ephiphyseal-diaphyseal fusion (calcification) of long bones in the wing. Weight was measured to 0.1 grams using a Pesola spring scale. Length of the right forearm of each bat was measured to the nearest 1.0 mm using either dial calipers or metric ruler. The reproductive condition of captured bats was classified as non-descended male, descended male, non-reproductive female, pregnant female (based on gentle abdominal palpation), lactating female, or post-lactating female.

Bats were not banded. Bat processing and data collection was typically completed within 30 minutes of the time the bat was removed from the net. All data were recorded on data sheets (Appendix B).

The species diversity in the project area was examined using the species diversity index used was MacArthur's (1972): Species Diversity Index = $1/\sum P_i^2$, where P_i is the proportion of bats belonging to species i . This index has an advantage over other commonly used indices in that it provides an estimate of the number of equally represented species. Chi-square analysis was completed to compare the catch of males and females.

4.4 Habitat Characterization of Net Sites

Habitat assessment at net sites focused on features indicative of suitability for Indiana bats. A habitat description of each net location was completed (Appendix B). The emphasis of this description was habitat form: size and relative abundance of large trees and snags that potentially serve as roost trees, canopy closure, understory clutter/openness, distance to water, stream or pond characteristics (if net was placed over them), and flight corridors. Habitat form was emphasized because the Indiana bat roosts in many species of trees. Tree species composition was included because it provides insight to edaphic conditions of each site.

Habitat characterization identifies components of canopy and subcanopy layers. Trees that reach into the canopy are canopy trees, regardless of their diameter/size. As defined in the Indiana Bat Habitat Suitability Index Model (3D/Environmental 1995), dominant trees are the large trees in the canopy (> 16" dbh) that have the greatest likelihood of being used by maternity colonies of Indiana bats. Many smaller trees are often also found in the canopy, and in some situations, the canopy can be entirely composed of small-diameter trees. ESI's habitat characterization identifies dominant and subdominant elements of the canopy.

The subcanopy vegetation layer is well defined in classical ecological literature. It is that portion of the forest structure between the ground vegetation (to approximately 2 feet (0.6 m) and the canopy layers, usually beginning at about 25 feet (7.6 m).

Vegetation in the understory may come from:

- Lower branches of overstory trees
- Young overstory trees
- Small trees and shrubs that are confined to the understory

The amount of vegetation in the understory is termed clutter. Many species of bats, including the Indiana bat, tend to avoid areas of high clutter.

Other site-specific parameters pertinent to assessing the quality of the habitat were also recorded such as distance to water, stream habitat (if present), standing water in an upland site, and travel corridors – or lack thereof. Each net site was documented with a sketch.

5.0 Results

5.1 Weather and Temperature

In general, precipitation, humidity, and cloud cover were higher than normal for the Portsmouth area during the survey period (Weather Underground, 2003), but weather parameters were within netting guidelines. Days were usually overcast, humid, and

Start/End Dates (2002)	High Temp. °F	Low Temp. °F
9 June	65	56
25 June	76	67

rainy. Rain was frequent in late afternoon, but tapered off in the early evening prior to netting. Evening skies sometimes remained overcast and fog set in during the night. Over the entire project time period nighttime lows ranged from 53 to 68°F, high temperatures ranged from 64 to 82°F. The spread of temperatures between high and low ranged from 2 to 17 degrees. Appendix B contains completed Weather Data Sheets.

5.2 Mist Netting and Site Selection

Ten net sites were surveyed for a total of 40 net nights. Four net sites selected based on topographic maps and related information were relocated during field efforts. Two sites (#2 and #7) were relocated due to poor habitat and/or lack of potential net sites. Two additional sites (#8 and #9) were moved due to water level of the Little Scioto River and current strength. Landowner permission was obtained for all sites. Sites were renumbered to match their geographical sequence from Lucasville to Wheelersburg (Figure 4).

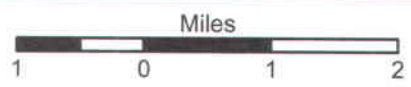
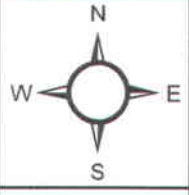
5.3 Bat Captures

No endangered bats were captured.

A total of 53 bats of seven species were caught (Table 2). All bats were adults. All males were non-descended. Thirty two percent of captured bats were big brown bats (*Eptesicus fuscus*). Eastern pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus subflavus*) and northern bats (*Myotis septentrionalis*) were the next most common bats captured at 28 and 15 percent, respectively. Species diversity was relatively high with a Diversity Index value of 6.02. Twenty-nine reproductive females were captured versus 22 adult males, which is not significantly different than random ($\chi^2 = 0.9608$; $P = 0.3270$).



Figure 4. Summer 2003 Indiana bat survey sites for Portsmouth bypass project, Scioto County, Ohio.



- ◆ Survey Site Location
- ▲ Cave Location
- ▭ Valley Alternative
- ▭ Hill Alternative

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Base Map: USGS 30 x 60 Minute Series (1:100,000)
Topographic Map - Ironton, OH-KY-WV (enlarged)

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Table 2. Bat captures from 9 June to 25 June 2003 for the Portsmouth bypass project, Scioto County, Ohio.

Species	Male	Female				Escape*	Total
		P*	L*	PL*	NR*		
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	2	9	5			1	17
<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	8	7					15
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	7	1					8
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	2		1				3
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>		4	1			1	6
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>			1				1
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	3						3
Total	22	21	8	0	0	2	53

* P=pregnant; L=lactating; PL=Post lactating; NR=non-reproductive; Escape=escaped from net before processing could be completed

Two bats escaped before sex and morphometric data were collected, although they were identified to species.

5.4 Habitat Assessment

Approximately half of the project area is forested. The remaining area is inundated with suburban development and agricultural operations. All net sites were over streams in close proximity to developed areas and/or agricultural operations. Most sites (80%) had low roost site potential due to lack of canopy structure and/or canopy storm damage (90% of sites) and cluttered understories (90% of sites). Appendix B contains completed Net Site Habitat Description Data Sheets and photographs of each net site.

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions

Netting efforts provided no evidence that endangered Indiana bats use the project area during summer months. The species complement and number of bats captured in the project area was typical for the geographic location and type of habitat. Bryan and Kiser (1996) caught 11 bats of three species over 3 nights of netting north of the Portsmouth bypass project site in Pike County. All three species [Big brown bats (*Eptesicus fuscus*), eastern red bats (*Lasiurus borealis*), and eastern pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus subflavus*)] are commonly found in open/edge, developed areas, and do not form maternity colonies in large trees as does the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*). Although diversity appeared higher for this project, most additional species caught in the project area also readily use open/edge, developed areas, and do not form maternity colonies in trees. The little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*) and northern bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) were the only two species caught during this netting effort that form maternity colonies in trees and utilize habitat similar to that of the Indiana bat although little brown bats often use man-made structures. Of these 2 species, 9 males and 2 females were captured, which is significantly different than random ($\bar{x} = 4.4545$; $P = 0.0348$). A low female capture rate may indicate poor quality habitat.

Habitat for the Indiana bat within the project area at sites netted was of relatively low value. Ecological impacts from natural and man-made disturbances were clearly evident throughout the project area. An ice storm during the previous season destroyed much of the forest canopy in many areas. The storm also felled many snags that could have served as potential roost sites. Due to storm damage and the early successional stage of most forested areas, understory clutter was usually high and unfavorable for bat activity.

Streams in the project area were heavily impacted by land use in surrounding areas. All showed signs of erosion. Some streams had been dredged. Cattle often had access to streams, leading to high sediment loads. ATV trails along and through streams also increased sediment loads and erosion. Many streams had only narrow bands (sometimes a single row) of small- to medium-sized trees buffering them from agricultural fields and or maintained areas (e.g., roads, lawns, parking areas). Some had no buffer. cursory examination of flora and fauna components of the stream ecosystem revealed apparent low diversity and density.

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Appendix A

USFWS Ohio field office acknowledgement and approval of study plan



Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.

Jeffrey H. Schwierjohann, Scientist

781 Neeb Road
Cincinnati, OH 45233
Phone: (513) 451-1777; Fax: (513) 451-3321
E-mail: jschwierjohann@EnvironmentalSI.com

Pesi096

6 June 2003

Mrs. Mary Knapp
Endangered Species Field Supervisor for Ohio
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services Field Office
6950-H American Parkway
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068-4132

Re: Netting for the Indiana Bat along the Proposed Portsmouth Bypass, Scioto County, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Knapp:

Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc. (ESI) has been selected to complete netting for the Indiana bat for the above referenced project and is seeking written concurrence of these activities from the Region 3 Field Office. Project information follows:

Activity: Net 10 sites to help ascertain presence/absence of the Indiana bat in the project area

Location: ODOT's Proposed Portsmouth Bypass, Scioto County, Ohio

Federal Permit holder: Environmental Solutions and Innovations, Inc.

Federal Permit No: TEO23664-10 (pdf copy attached)

Methods: Netting as identified in the Permit

Personnel: Identified on the permit



ESI would very much appreciate your helping us expedite this process. We have just received notice to proceed and would like to begin work next Monday, 9 June 2003, weather permitting. If you could sign below or if we could get verbal agreement, as we have done on past projects, we could begin these studies as planned.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey H. Schwierjohann, Scientist
Environmental Solutions and Innovations, Inc.



Jeff Schwierjohann

From: Megan_Sullivan@fws.gov
Sent: Friday, June 06, 2003 1:39 PM
To: jschwierjohann@environmentalsi.com
Cc: Mary_M_Knapp@fws.gov; Angela_Boyer@fws.gov
Subject: Indiana bat survey

Mr. Schwierjohann,

This is in response to your proposal to conduct mist netting surveys for the Federally endangered Indiana bat in Ohio. These surveys will be completed to determine the presence or absence of the Indiana bat along the Ohio Department of Transportation's proposed Portsmouth Bypass, located in Scioto County, Ohio. Environmental Solutions and Innovations, Inc. proposes to net 10 sites according to the methods identified in Federal Permit No. TEO23664-10. Work is scheduled to begin on Monday, June 9, 2003.

The Service has no objection to the proposed survey. The survey should be completed as described above. Upon completion of the survey, we request that you submit a copy of the survey report results to this office for review.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,
Megan Seymour
Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
6950 Americana Pkwy.
Suite H
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
(614) 469-6923 ext. 16
(614) 469-6919 fax

Appendix B

Completed project data sheets with site photographs



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill

Date: 10 JUNE 2003 Biologist: Schweidjohann; Hutman

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: / Tract: /

GPS: Latitude: N 38.53, 08.0 Longitude: W 82.59, 26.3

Site Name/#: 1b Waypoint Name: _____

Quad.: _____ Range: _____ Township: _____ Sec.: _____ 1/4 Sec.: _____

Distance to water: 70 YARDS - See NET SITE DESCRIPTION (a) (9 June) E of stream

ESTIMATED STREAM

Bank Height: _____ Channel Width: _____ Stream Width: _____

Substratum: Sand Gravel Cobble Bedrock Silt/mud other _____

Average Water Depth: _____ Clarity: High Moderate Low

VEGETATION

Estimated Canopy Closure: Closed Moderate Open

Dominant Overstory Species (>38cm/15"): Estimated DBH range: Lg: _____ dbh Sm _____ dbh

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Roost Tree Potential consists of: Large Trees Snags Both

Roost Tree Potential for the Area is: High Moderate Low

Subdominant Overstory Species (<38cm/15"): _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Relative Abundance of Dominant vs. Subdominant: _____

Description of Overstory Habitat Form: _____

Subcanopy Clutter: Closed Moderate Open

Is Subcanopy Vegetation Lay Comprised Largely of: Lower Branches of Canopy Trees?

Saplings Shrubs

- Dominant Understory Species:
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

Description of Habitat Form: _____

~~Herbaceous Cover:~~

Wildlife spp: WATER TROUSH, TOWHEE, A. TROP, GREEN FROG;
WEEZY,

HABITAT Desc.



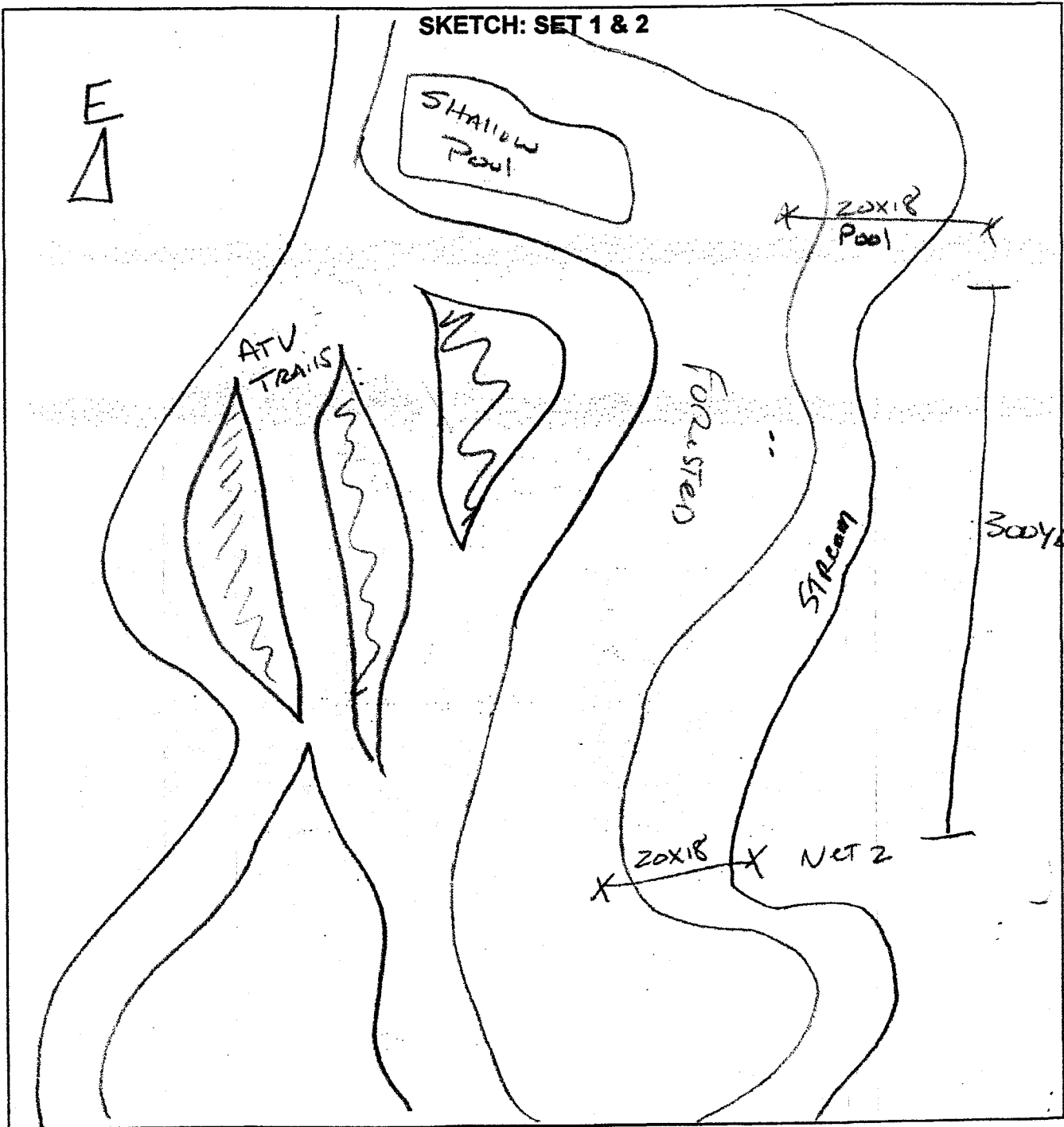
NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

State: OH County: Scioto

Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096

Site Name/ #: #1A

Waypoint Name: _____



COMMENTS

Wood lot is approximately 700-1000 YARDS wide (N to S)
MANY Heavily used ATV TRAILS Run E To W.



BAT CAPTURE DATA

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill Page 1 of 1

Date: 10 June 2003 Biologists: Schweizerbach, Hootman Camera # 4

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: ✓ Tract: ✓ Site Name/ #: 1b

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 53' 08.0" Longitude: W 82° 59' 26.3" Waypoint Name: ✓

Trap #	Net #	Net type	Length	Height	Time Up	Time Down
	<u>1</u>	<u>Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>0200</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>0200</u>

Site Description/Comments: #1 Pic # - 100-0819; #2-100-0818

Capt #	Species	Time (2400)	Age Ad or Jv	Sex M or F	Reprod F=(NR/PG/L/PL; M=↑/↓)	Wt (g)	RFA (mm)	Belly: F, M, E	Feces #	NET
										Picture # LOCATION & Description
	<u>M. SEPTEMBERIALIS</u>	<u>2100</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>34.4</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>NET, Full camera - 7C</u>

BOTH NIGHTS (9th & 10th June) NO BAT ACTIVITY OBSERVED IN WOODLOT OVER FIELD OR NEAR LIGHTS... NONE!



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill

Date: 9 June 2003 Biologist: Schwierdhand; Hojman

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: Tract:

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 53' 06.9" Longitude: W 82° 59' 13.9"

Site Name/##: # 1a Waypoint Name:

Quad.: Range: Township: Sec.: 1/4 Sec.:

Distance to water: OVER STREAM

Bank Height: 2'-6' Channel Width: 10'-30' Stream Width: 5'-20'

Substratum: Sand Gravel Cobble Bedrock Silt/mud other

Average Water Depth: 2" - 2' Clarity: High Moderate Low

Estimated Canopy Closure: Closed Moderate Open

Dominant Overstory Species (>38cm/15"): Estimated DBH range: Lg: 30^{cm} dbh Sm 10^{cm} dbh

- Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)
- Red maple (Acer rubrum)
- A. Black (Fraxinus americana)

Roost Tree Potential consists of: Large Trees Snags Both

Roost Tree Potential for the Area is: High Moderate Low

Subdominant Overstory Species (<38cm/15"):

- Box Elder (Acer negundo)
- Mockernut Hickory (C. Tomaxia)
- Tupelo (L. tulipifera)

Relative Abundance of Dominant vs. Subdominant: 3:1

Description of Overstory Habitat Form:

Moderately closed canopy, relatively uncluttered; uneven aged stand

Subcanopy Clutter: Closed Moderate Open

Is Subcanopy Vegetation Layer Comprised Largely of: Lower Branches of Canopy Trees?

Saplings Shrubs

- Dominant Understory Species:
- Paw Paw (Asimina triloba)
 - Box elder (Acer negundo)
 -

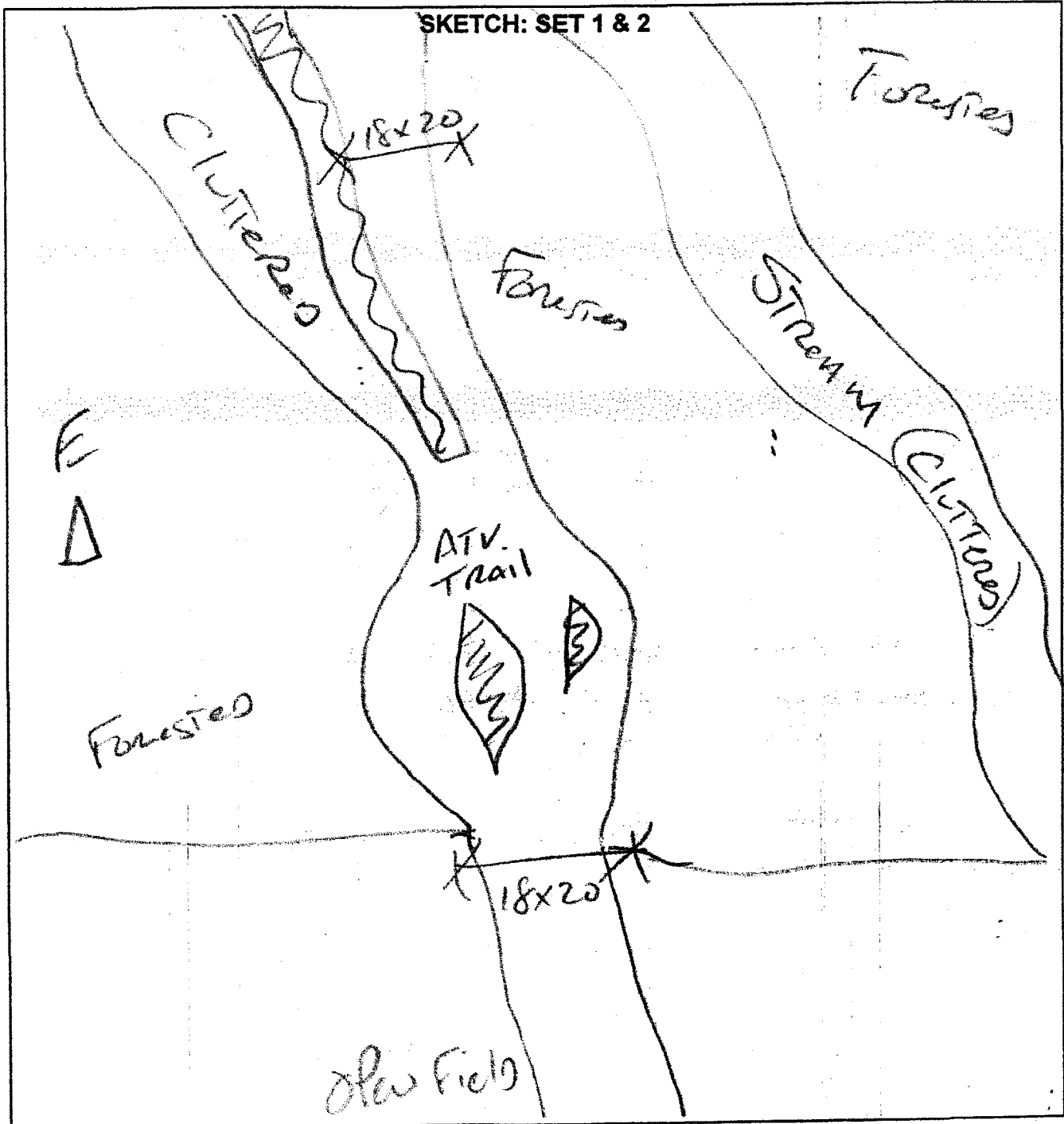
Description of Habitat Form:

Herbaceous Cover: Rose, JACK-IN-RIP, Honeysuckle, MAYAPPLE



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

State: OH County: Scioto Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096
Site Name/ #: 16 Waypoint Name: _____



COMMENTS

No way to cover all corridors; water not a limiting factor; since only 1 BAT captured over stream on 9 June I decide to try ATV trails 2 of 2



BAT CAPTURE DATA

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill Page 1 of 1

Date: 9 JUNE 2003 Biologists: M. Gilley & J. Duffley Camera # 4 ^{Jeff took photo}

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: Tract: Site Name/#: ODOT # 32 ^{of 314}

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 52' 04.1" Longitude: W 82° 56' 24.6" Waypoint Name: 065

Trap #	Net #	Net type	Length	Height	Time Up	Time Down
1		Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	18'	20'	20:45	1:45
2		Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	18'	20'	21:00	1:50
		Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon				

Site Description/Comments: Pictures Net #1 - Jeff
Net #2 -

Capt #	Species	Time (2400)	Age Ad or Jv	Sex M or F	Reprod F=(NR/PG/L /PL; M=↑/↓	Wt (g)	RFA (mm)	Belly: F, M, E	Feces #	Picture # & Description
1	<i>L. noctivagans</i>	22:45	Ad	M	NR ↑	10.0	43.0	F	-	-
2	<i>L. borealis</i>	24:30	Ad	F	Preg	13.5	42.0	M	-	-



BAT CAPTURE DATA

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill Page 1 of 1

Date: 10 JUNE 2003 Biologists: M. Gilley & J. Duffey Camera # 4 Jeff

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: _____ Tract: _____ Site Name#: ODOT #32

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 52' 04.1" Longitude: W 82° 56' 24.6" Waypoint Name: 065

Trap #	Net #	Net type	Length	Height	Time Up	Time Down
	1	Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	18'	20'	20:50	1:50
	2	Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	18'	20'	21:00	2:10
		Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon				

Site Description/Comments: _____

Capt #	Species	Time (2400)	Age Ad or Jv	Sex M or F	Reprod F=(NR/PG/L /PL; M=↑/↓	Wt (g)	RFA (mm)	Belly: F, M, E	Feces #	Picture # & Description
	NO BATS									

Camera #4 - Jeff took



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT SH2MHill
 Date: 10 JUNE 2003 Biologist: M. Gilley & J. Duffey
 State: OH County: Scioto Forest: _____ Tract: _____
 GPS: Latitude: N 38° 52' 04.1" Longitude: W 82° 56' 24.6"
 Site Name/#: #3 2 Waypoint Name: 065

Quad.: _____ Range: _____ Township: _____ Sec.: _____ 1/4 Sec.: _____

Distance to water: ^{Not} Over Stream

Bank Height: 2.5 ft. Channel Width: 22 ft. Stream Width: 5-10 ft.

Substratum: Sand Gravel Cobble Bedrock Silt/mud other _____

Average Water Depth: 6 in. Clarity: High Moderate Low

Estimated Canopy Closure: Closed Moderate Open

Dominant Overstory Species (>38cm/15"): Estimated DBH range: Lg: 45 dbh Sm 38 dbh

1. P. occidentalis
 2. Juglans nigra
 3. _____
- } only 2 dominant over story trees
2 hollow sycamores

Roost Tree Potential consists of: Large Trees Snags Both

Roost Tree Potential for the Area is: High Moderate Low

Subdominant Overstory Species (<38cm/15"): _____

1. Acer negundo
2. Fraxinus pennsylvanica
3. Platanus occidentalis

Relative Abundance of Dominant vs. Subdominant: 10% D : 90% Sub

Description of Overstory Habitat Form:
2 single rows of deciduous trees bordering each side of stream

Subcanopy Clutter: Closed Moderate Open

Is Subcanopy Vegetation Lay Comprised Largely of: Lower Branches of Canopy Trees?

Saplings Shrubs

- Dominant Understory Species:
1. Acer negundo shoots
 2. Platanus occidentalis shoots
 3. Vitis spp.

Description of Habitat Form:
Small Stream channel bordered by trees & mowed lawns - Very open & maintained by residents

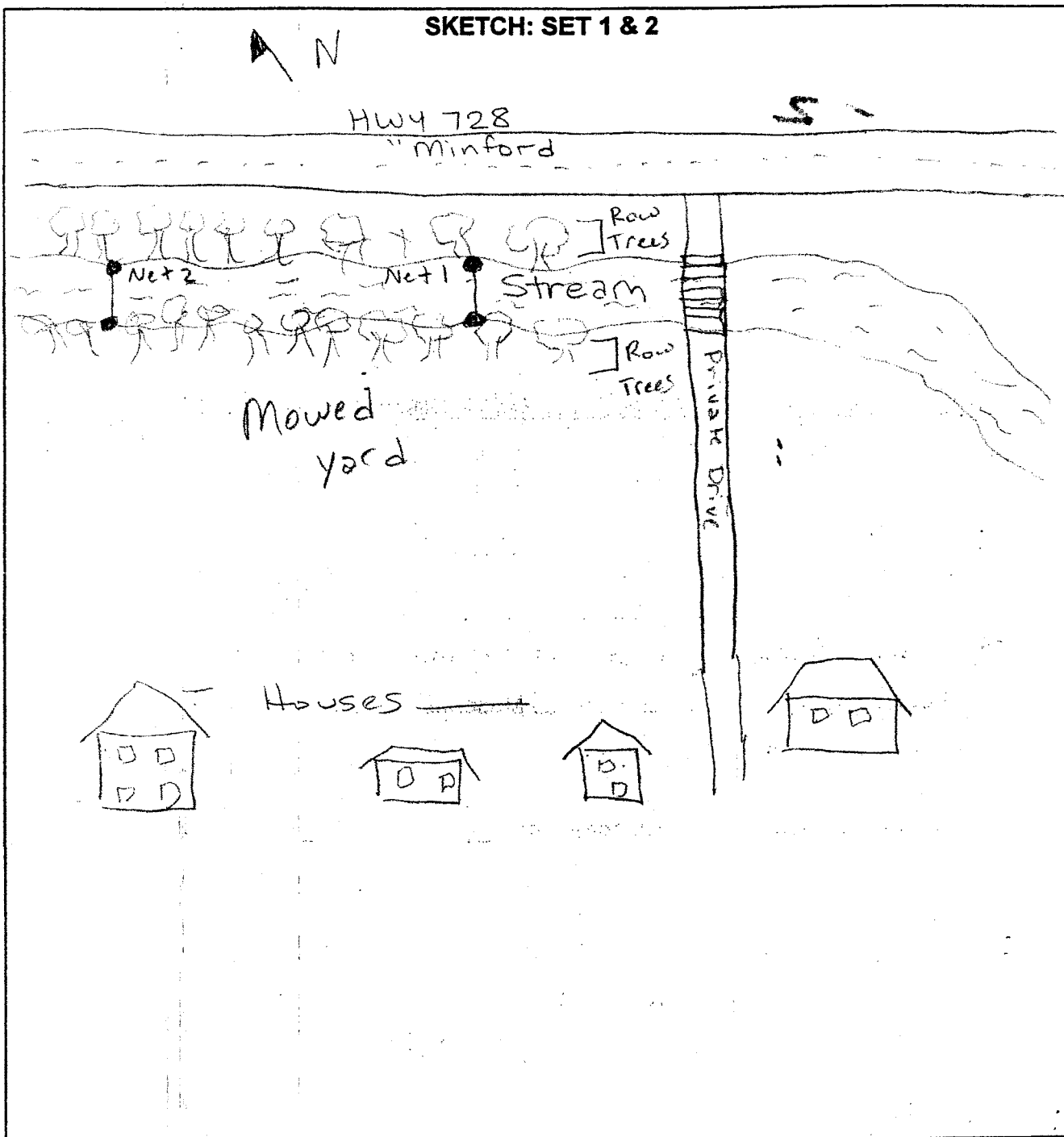
Herbaceous Cover: Spearmint
Grasses 1 of 2
Virginia creeper on trees



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

State: OH County: Scioto Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096

Site Name/#: ODOT # 22 Waypoint Name: 065



COMMENTS

Small stream, Flowing water, Area very open, with few trees, Mostly maintained yards of

residents



BAT CAPTURE DATA

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill Page 1 of 1

Date: 06/13/2003 Biologists: MG, BW Camera # 1

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: --- Tract: --- Site Name/#: ODOT #3

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 51' 20.6" Longitude: W 82° 54' 35.2" Waypoint Name: 066

Trap #	Net #	Net type	Length	Height	Time Up	Time Down
1		Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	18'	20'	8:30	2:00
2		Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	18'	20'	8:45	2:15

Site Description/Comments: Pictures Camera #1 : Net #1-100-702
Net #2-100-704

Capt #	Species	Time (2400)	Age Ad or Jv	Sex M or F	Reprod F=(NR/PG/L/PL; M=↑/↓)	Wt (g)	RFA (mm)	Belly: F, M, E	Feces #	Picture # & Description
1	<i>P. subflavus</i>	22:20	Ad	M	↑	5.0	33.0	F	---	---
2	<i>L. borealis</i>	23:20	Ad	F	PG	14.0	35.60	F	---	---
3	<i>L. borealis</i>	24:00	Ad	F	PG	19	44.25	F	---	---
4	<i>L. borealis</i>	24:00	Ad	F	DG	2	50.0	rd	---	---
5	<i>L. noctivagans</i>	24:00	Ad	M	↑	120	41.05	M	---	---

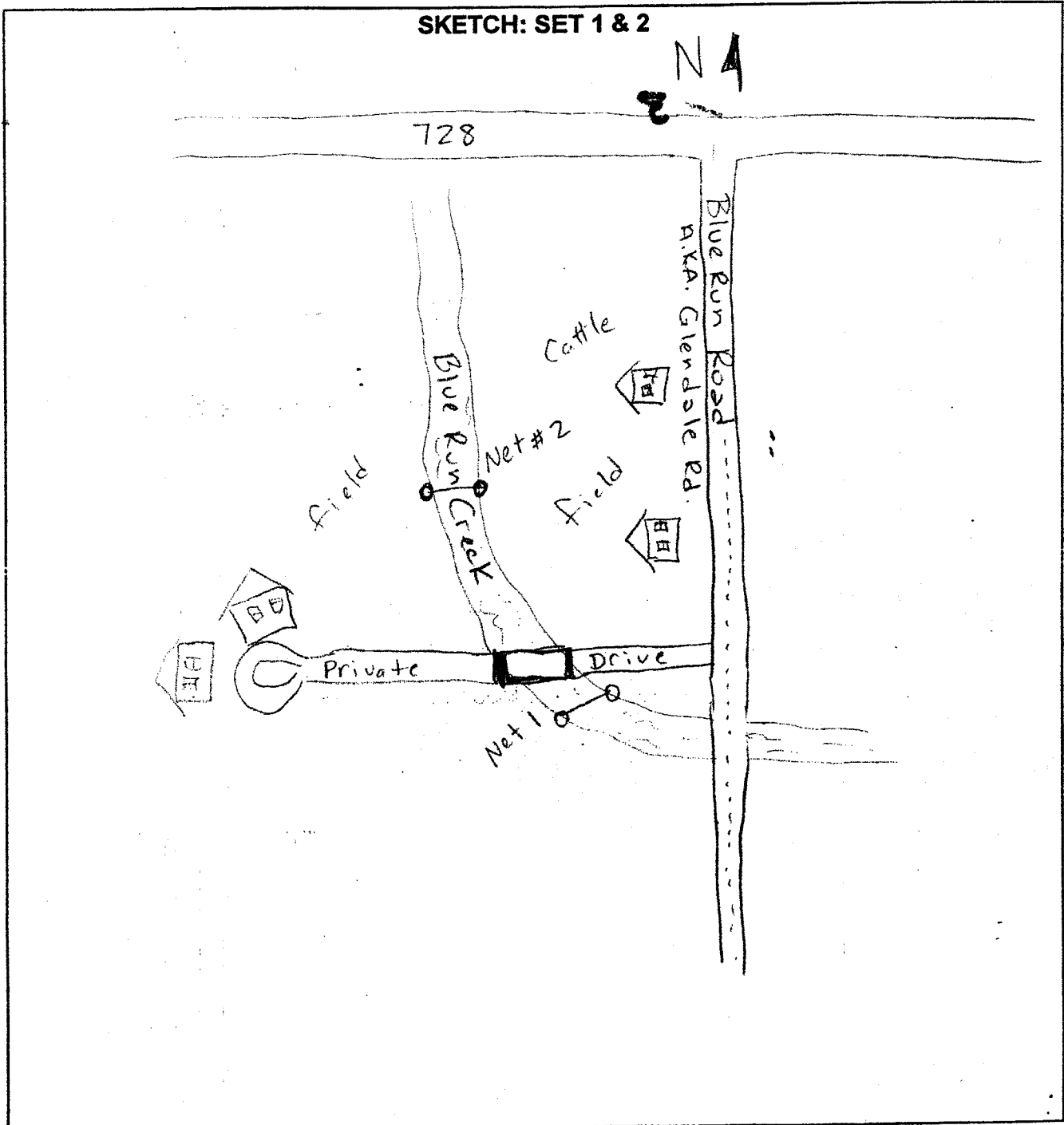


NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

State: OH County: Scioto Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096

Site Name/#: ODOT # 43 Waypoint Name: 066

SKETCH: SET 1 & 2



COMMENTS



BAT CAPTURE DATA

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill Page 1 of 1

Date: 06/14/2003 Biologists: MG, BC Camera # 1

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: --- Tract: --- Site Name/#: ODOT #34

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 51' 15.8" Longitude: W 82° 52' 54.0" Waypoint Name: 067

Trap #	Net #	Net type	Length	Height	Time Up	Time Down
1	1	Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	42	20	20:40	02:20
2	2	Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	30	20	21:30	02:35
		Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon				

Site Description/Comments: Pictures: Net #1 - 160.708
Net #2 - 100.709

Capt #	Species	Time (2400)	Age Ad or Jv	Sex M or F	Reprod F=(NR/PG/L /PL; M=↑/↓)	Wt (g)	RFA (mm)	Belly: F, M, E	Feces #	Picture # & Description
1	<i>E. fuscus</i>	22:00	Ad	F	PG	24	48.00	M	---	--- Def# 1
2	<i>M. septentrionalis</i>	22:00	Ad	M	↑	6.5	35.65	M	---	--- Def# 1
3	<i>P. subflavus</i>	22:00	Ad	M	↑	6	34.00	F	---	--- Def# 1
4	<i>E. fuscus</i>	22:40	Ad	F	PG	22	49.55	M	---	--- Def# 1
5	<i>E. fuscus</i>	23:05	Ad	F	PG	21.5	45.00	F	---	--- Net# 2
6	<i>P. subflavus</i>	23:40	Ad	F	PG	8	33.80	F	---	--- Def# 1
7	<i>P. subflavus</i>	24:00	Ad	F	PG	9	34.05	F	---	--- Net# 2
8	<i>L. borealis</i>	24:20	Ad	F	L	13	40.40	F	---	--- Def# 1
9	<i>E. fuscus</i>	01:40	Ad	F	PG	23	49.00	F	---	--- Net# 1



BAT CAPTURE DATA

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill Page 1 of 1

Date: 06/15/2003 Biologists: MB, BC Camera # 1

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: — Tract: — Site Name#: ODOT # 84

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 51' 15.0" Longitude: W 82° 52' 54.0" Waypoint Name: 067

Trap #	Net #	Net type	Length	Height	Time Up	Time Down
		Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	47'	20'	8:00	01:45
	2	Mono / Old Nylon (New Nylon)	30'	20'	8:30	02:15
		Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon				

Site Description/Comments:

Capt #	Species	Time (2400)	Age Ad or Jv	Sex M or F	Reprod F=(NR/PG/L /PL; M=↑/↓	Wt (g)	RFA (mm)	Belly: F, M, E	Feces #	Picture # & Description
7	<i>E. fuscus</i>	2370	Ad	M	↑	18	45.00	F	—	Net # 2
2	<i>E. fuscus</i>	2700	Ad.	F	PG	21.5	48.50	F	—	Net # 7
2	<i>E. fuscus</i>	2700	Ad	M	↑	18	45.80	F	—	Net # 2
4	<i>P. subflavus</i>	2420	Ad	M	↑	5.5	33.10	F	—	Net # 2
5	<i>E. fuscus</i>	2420	Ad	F	↓	20	47.25	F	—	Net # 2
6	<i>E. fuscus</i>	2420	Ad	F	↓	18.5	45.50	F	—	Net # 7
7	<i>E. fuscus</i>	0100	Ad	F	PG	20.5	46.70	F	—	old Bat Net # 2
8	<i>E. fuscus</i>	0120	Ad	F	PG	24.0	49.80	F	—	Net # 1
9	<i>E. fuscus</i>	0130	Ad	F	PG	—	—	F	—	Net # 1

Camera #1 → Net 1 - 100-708
→ Net 2 - 100-709

Property of: Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.
781 Neeb Road, Cincinnati, OH 45233 (Phone: 513-451-1777)



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT OH2MHill

Date: 15 JUNE 2003 Biologist: MG & RW

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: _____ Tract: _____

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 51' 15.0" Longitude: W 82° 52' 54.0"

Site Name/#: ODOT # 34 Waypoint Name: 067

Quad.: _____ Range: _____ Township: _____ Sec.: _____ 1/4 Sec.: _____

Distance to water: _____

Bank Height: 10 ft Channel Width: 45 ft Stream Width: 35-40 ft

Substratum: Sand Gravel Cobble Bedrock Silt/mud other _____

Average Water Depth: 17 in. Clarity: High Moderate Low

Estimated Canopy Closure: Closed Moderate Open

Dominant Overstory Species (>38cm/15"): Estimated DBH range: Lg: 40 dbh Sm 38 dbh

1. Platanus occidentalis
2. Acer saccharum
3. Liriodendron tulipifera

Roost Tree Potential consists of: Large Trees Snags Both

Roost Tree Potential for the Area is: High Moderate Low

Subdominant Overstory Species (<38cm/15"):

1. Acer saccharum
2. Betula nigra
3. P. occidentalis

Relative Abundance of Dominant vs. Subdominant: 50:50

Description of Overstory Habitat Form:

Mature hardwood forest w/ many large trees & open underneath

Subcanopy Clutter: Closed Moderate Open

Is Subcanopy Vegetation Lay Comprised Largely of: Lower Branches of Canopy Trees?

Saplings Shrubs

- Dominant Understory Species:
1. Carpinus caroliniana
 2. Acer saccharum
 3. Prunus serotina

* Good roosting & foraging potential

Description of Habitat Form:

Creek with flowing water, high banks & open understory

Herbaceous Cover: along banks: May Apple, Viola spp., Solidago spp.

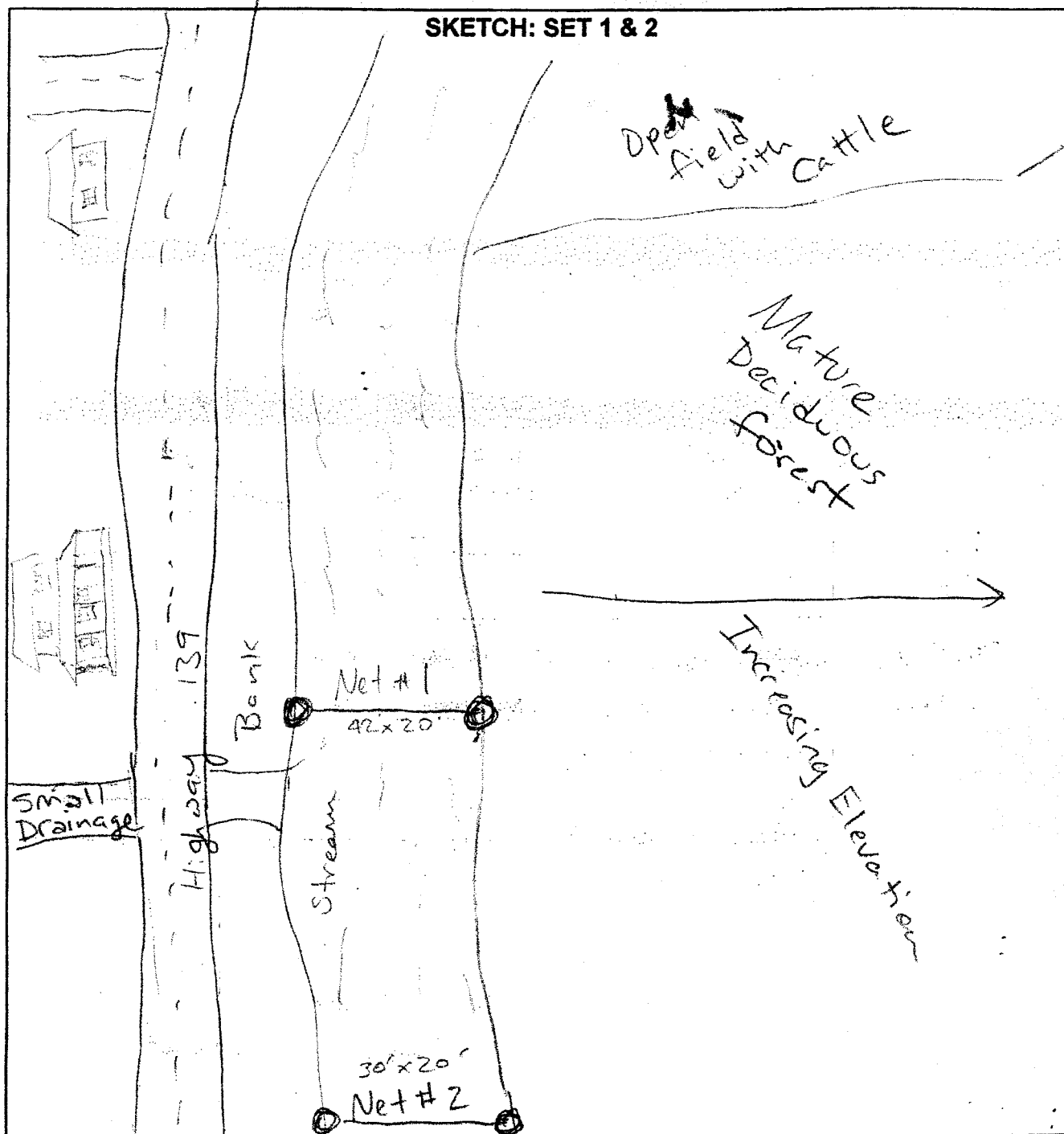
Grasses



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

State: OH County: Scioto Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096

Site Name/ #: ODOT # 54 Waypoint Name: 067



COMMENTS



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2M Hill
 Date: 20 June 2003 Biologist: Schwierjohnson/Hootman
 State: OH County: Scioto Forest: XXXXXXXX Tract: XXXXXXXXXX
 GPS: Latitude: N 38° 51' 14.6" Longitude: W 82° 51' 52.7"
 Site Name/#: #85 Waypoint Name: _____
 Quad.: _____ Range: _____ Township: _____ Sec.: _____ 1/4 Sec.: _____

Distance to water:

Bank Height: 4-8' Channel Width: 30-40' Stream Width: 35'

Substratum: Sand Gravel Cobble Bedrock Silt/mud other _____

Average Water Depth: 1'-2' Clarity: High Moderate Low

Estimated Canopy Closure: Closed Moderate Open
 Dominant Overstory Species (>38cm/15"): Estimated DBH range: Lg: 17" Sm: 15"

1. Platanus occidentalis
2. Acer saccharum
3. Liriodendron tulipifera

Roost Tree Potential consists of: Large Trees Snags Both

Roost Tree Potential for the Area is: High Moderate Low

Subdominant Overstory Species (<38cm/15"):

1. Acer saccharum
2. Fagus grandifolia
3. Acer negundo

Relative Abundance of Dominant vs. Subdominant: 1:2

Description of Overstory Habitat Form:

Creek - mostly open w/ a few low branches jutting out into corridor/road - moderately

Subcanopy Clutter: Closed Moderate Open closed

Is Subcanopy Vegetation Lay Comprised Largely of: Lower Branches of Canopy Trees?

Dominant Understory Species:

1. Lindera benzoin Saplings
2. Asimina triloba Shrubs
3. Fagus grandifolia Ironwood

Description of Habitat Form:

intermixed sap/shrub w/ herbaceous cover

Herbaceous Cover: Nettle^{spp}, New York/ xmas fern, may apple, trillium spp

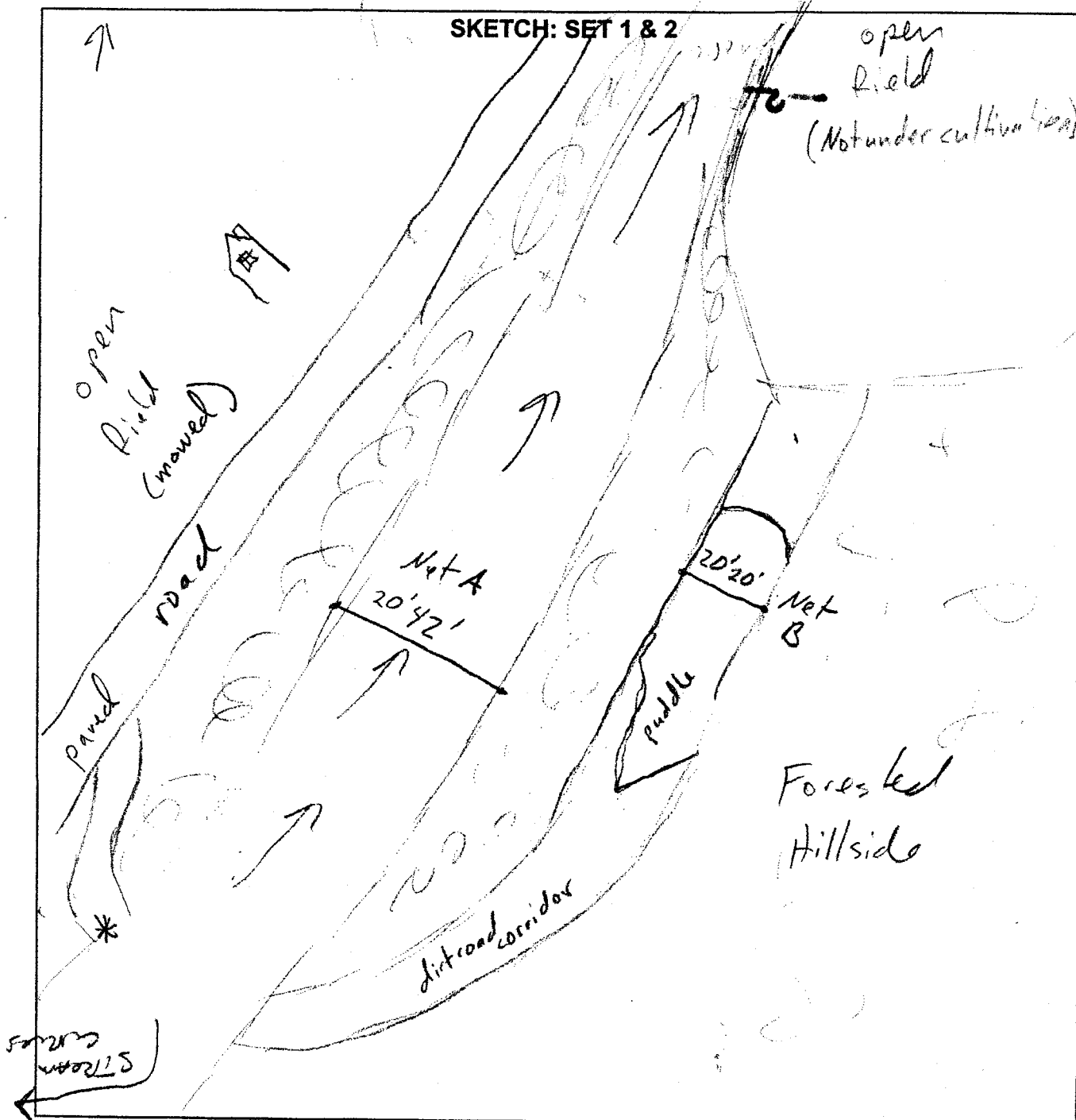
Sakeroot



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

State: OH County: Scioto Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096

Site Name/#: #85 Waypoint Name: _____



* Anabat

COMMENTS



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill
 Date: 21 June 2003 Biologist: Schwenkman, Hartman
 State: OH County: Scioto Forest: XXXXXXXX Tract: XXXXXXXXXX
 GPS: Latitude: N 38° 51' 01.8" Longitude: W 82° 51' 05.2"
 Site Name/#: #76 Waypoint Name: _____

Quad.: _____ Range: _____ Township: _____ Sec.: _____ 1/4 Sec.: _____

Distance to water: 0

ESTIMATED STREAM CHARACTERISTICS
 Bank Height: 5'-10' Channel Width: 20'-40' Stream Width: 20'-40'

Substratum: Sand Gravel Cobble Bedrock Silt/mud other _____

Average Water Depth: 1'-2' Clarity: High Moderate Low

VEGETATION
 Estimated Canopy Closure: Closed Moderate Open
 Dominant Overstory Species (>38cm/15"): Estimated DBH range: Lg: 15" dbh Sm: 5" dbh

1. BOX ELDER (ALN NARROW)
2. ELM (ULMUS AMERICANUS)
3. MAPLE (ACER SAUCER)

Roost Tree Potential consists of: Large Trees Snags Both

Roost Tree Potential for the Area is: High Moderate Low

Subdominant Overstory Species (<38cm/15"):

1. BOX ELM
2. ELM
3. MAPLE

Relative Abundance of Dominant vs. Subdominant: 1:1

Description of Overstory Habitat Form:

SINGLE ROW ALONG STREAM S.D.

Subcanopy Clutter: Closed Moderate Open

Is Subcanopy Vegetation Lay Comprised Largely of: Lower Branches of Canopy Trees?
 Saplings Shrubs

- Dominant Understory Species:
- 1.
 - 2.
 3. NONE

Description of Habitat Form:

Herbaceous Cover:

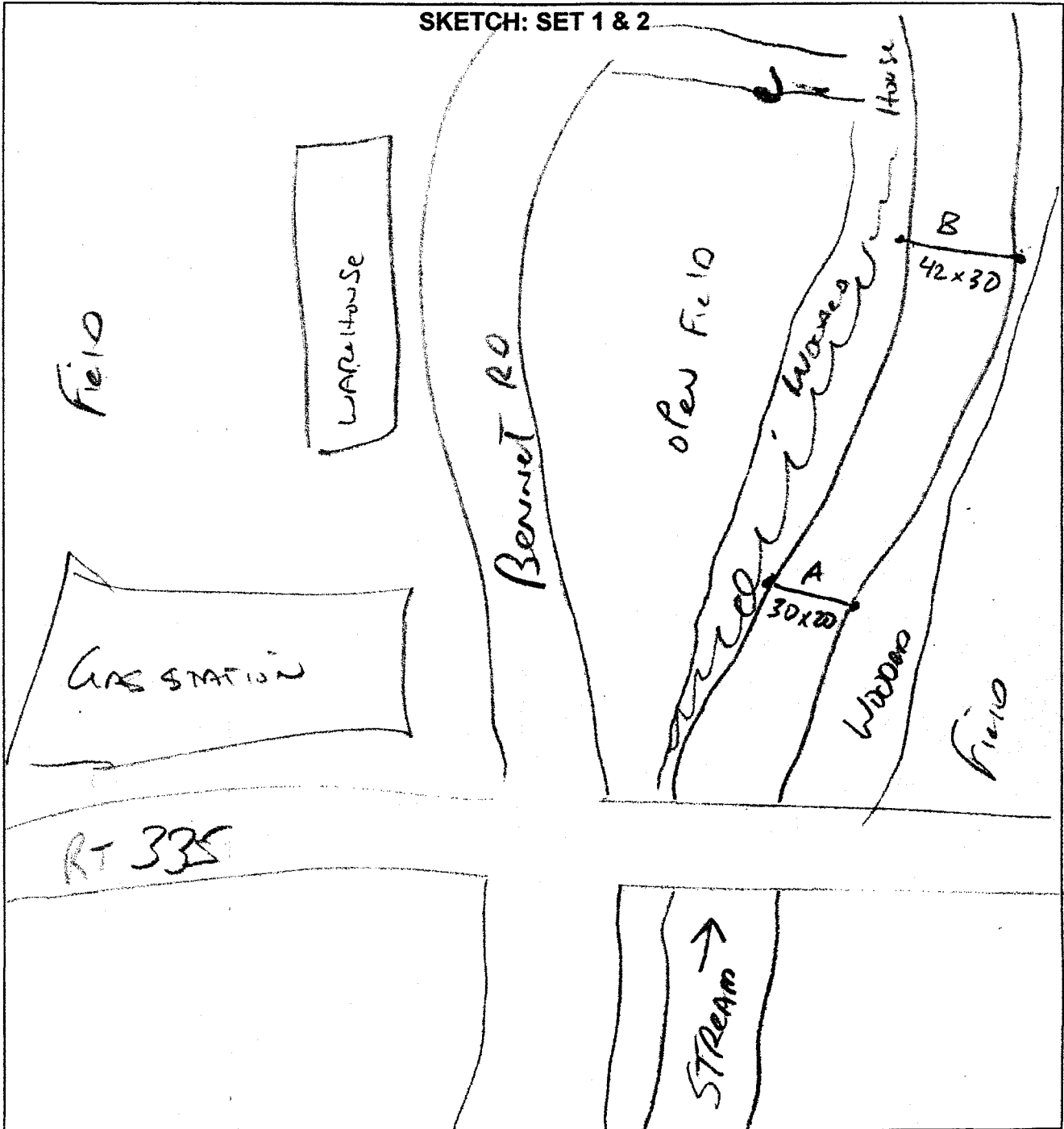


NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

State: OH County: Scioto Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096

Site Name/#: 76 Waypoint Name: _____

SKETCH: SET 1 & 2



COMMENTS



WEATHER DATA SHEET

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill
 Date: 17 June 2003 Biologist: Schwieb Johann Hoofman
 State: OH County: Scioto Forest: XXXXXXXX Tract: XXXXXXXX
 GPS: Latitude: N 39° 48.58.8" Longitude: W 82° 51.17.9"
 Site Name/ #: Scioto City 47 Waypoint Name: _____

Comments: RAIN * I have power to netting. cleaned out to
partly cloudy. Less humid than last visit. Hum in mid 70's

Moon Phase (Chart)

Time (2400 h)	Temp (°C/F)	Wind Speed (estimated - see chart)	Wind Direction: From to	% Cloud Cover (estimated)	Comments
20:30	72	1-3	W-E	100	
21:00	67	1-3	W to E	100	
21:30	66	1-3	W to E	100	FOG SET IN
22:00	65	1-3	W to E	70	
22:30	64	1-3	W to E	50	
23:00	64	1-3	W to E	30	
23:30	64	1-3	"	10	
00:00	63	1-3	"	75	
0:30	64	1-3	"	100	
1:00	64	1-3	"	100	
1:30	64	1-3	"	100	
02:00	62	1-3	"	100	



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2M Hill

Date: 17 Jun 03 2003 Biologist: Schwier, Johann Hoptman

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: XXXXXXXXX Tract: XXXXXXXXXX

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 48' 58.8" Longitude: W 82° 51' 17.4"

Site Name/#: 47 Waypoint Name: _____

Quad.: _____ Range: _____ Township: _____ Sec.: _____ 1/4 Sec.: _____

Distance to water: set over water, a road that has been recently diked.

ESTIMATED CHANNEL CHARACTERISTICS

Bank Height: 6-10' Channel Width: 15' Stream Width: 12-13'

Substratum: Sand Gravel Cobble Bedrock Silt/mud other _____

Average Water Depth: 1-2" Clarity: High Moderate Low

VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS

Estimated Canopy Closure: Closed Moderate Open

Dominant Overstory Species (>38cm/15"): Estimated DBH range: Lg: 15" dbh Sm _____ dbh

- Platanus occidentalis swanone
- Liriodendron tulipifera tulip poplar
- Acer saccharum s. Maple

Roost Tree Potential consists of: Large Trees Snags Both

Roost Tree Potential for the Area is: High Moderate Low

Subdominant Overstory Species (<38cm/15"): _____

- Fagus grandifolia Beech
- Ulmus americana A. Elm
- Robinia pseudoacacia Black locust

Relative Abundance of Dominant vs. Subdominant: 1/2 Emblanchier

Description of Overstory Habitat Form: patchy open areas + closed areas

Subcanopy Clutter: Closed Moderate Open

Is Subcanopy Vegetation Lay Comprised Largely of: Lower Branches of Canopy Trees?

Dominant Understory Species: Saplings Shrubs

- Fagus grandifolia
- Acer saccharum
- _____

Description of Habitat Form: Open uneven aged stand, highly disturbed, damage due to

Herbaceous Cover: Nettle ice storm

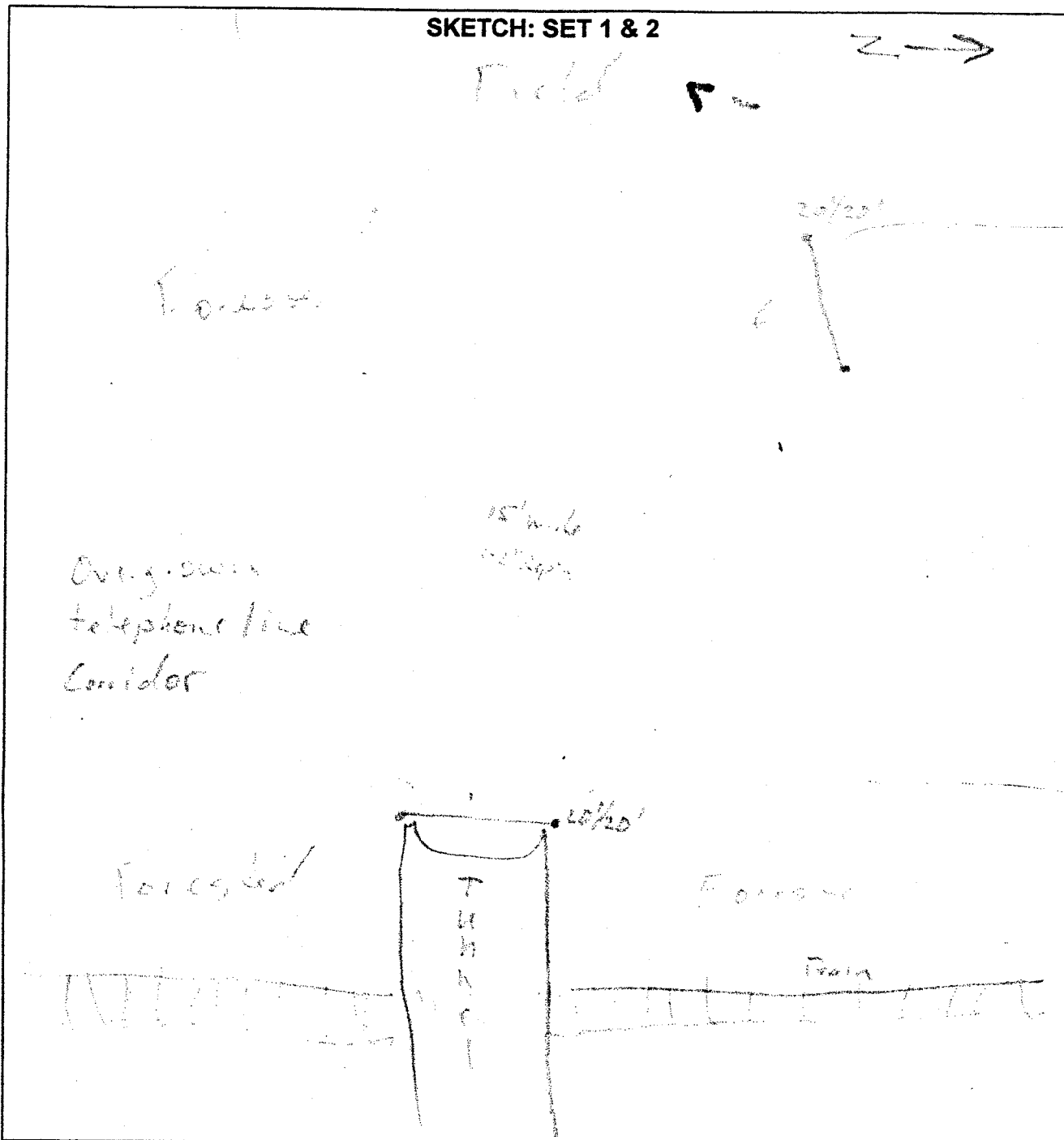
Phalaris spp.
Vicia spp.



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

State: OH County: Scioto Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096

Site Name/#: 47 Waypoint Name: _____



COMMENTS

still 335 ft parallel to train tracks just to the east. 1
mi east of that is the Little Scioto River



BAT CAPTURE DATA

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill Page 1 of 1

Date: 24 June 2003 Biologists: Schwartz, R. S. HANLEY, H. J. STANLEY Camera # 4

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: XXXXXXXXXX Tract: XXXXXXXXXX Site Name#: 7 (Farmer) 8

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 47' 13.7" Longitude: W 82° 50' 40.7" Waypoint Name: _____

Trap #	Net #	Net type	Length	Height	Time Up	Time Down
	<u>A</u>	<u>Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>0200</u>
	<u>B</u>	<u>Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>0200</u>

Site Description/Comments: Barricaded, Green Fooding, pilated woodpecker, Red tail hawk, American road

Capt #	Species	Time (2400)	Age Ad or Jv	Sex M or F	Reprod F=(NR/PG/L) /PL; M=↑/↓	Wt (g)	RFA (mm)	Belly: F, M, E	Net #	Location in net
	<u>Honey (L. cinereus)</u>	<u>0033</u>	<u>Ad</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>54.3</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>Bottom corner</u>
	<u>Myotis (L. cinereus)</u>	<u>0333</u>	<u>Ad</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>41.6</u>	<u>41.5</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Top corner</u>

* Cornish owl of wood lot



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT C&M Hill
Date: 25 Jun 2003 Biologist: Schwartz, Johann Hootman

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: XXXXXXXXXX Tract: XXXXXXXXXX
GPS: Latitude: N 38° 47' 20.5" Longitude: W 82° 50' 29.2"

Site Name/#: # 7A 8 Waypoint Name: _____

Quad.: _____ Range: _____ Township: _____ Sec.: _____ 1/4 Sec.: _____

Distance to water: _____

ESTIMATED STREAM CHANNEL

Bank Height: 15' - 3' Channel Width: 20' Stream Width: 15'

Substratum: Sand Gravel Cobble Bedrock Silt/mud other _____

Average Water Depth: 3" Clarity: High Moderate Low

VEGETATION

Estimated Canopy Closure: Closed Moderate Open

Dominant Overstory Species (>38cm/15"): Estimated DBH range: Lg: 20 dbh Sm: 15 dbh

- Fagus grandifolia Beech
- Platanus occidentalis sycamore
- Q. Rubra Red Oak

Roost Tree Potential consists of: Large Trees Snags Both

Roost Tree Potential for the Area is: High Moderate Low

Subdominant Overstory Species (<38cm/15"): _____

- Fagus grandifolia
- Carya tomentosa
- Acer saccharinum

Relative Abundance of Dominant vs. Subdominant: 1/3

Description of Overstory Habitat Form: _____

Broken overstory

Subcanopy Clutter: Closed Moderate Open

Is Subcanopy Vegetation Lay Comprised Largely of: Lower Branches of Canopy Trees?

Dominant Understory Species: Saplings Shrubs
1. Acer saccharum sapling
2. F. grandifolia Beech
3. Carpinus cordata hoop pine

Description of Habitat Form: _____

Open understory w patches of thick m. Rose where canopy

Herbaceous Cover: Virginia creeper ground cover w/ New York's open fern, may apple, wildflowers
Rose

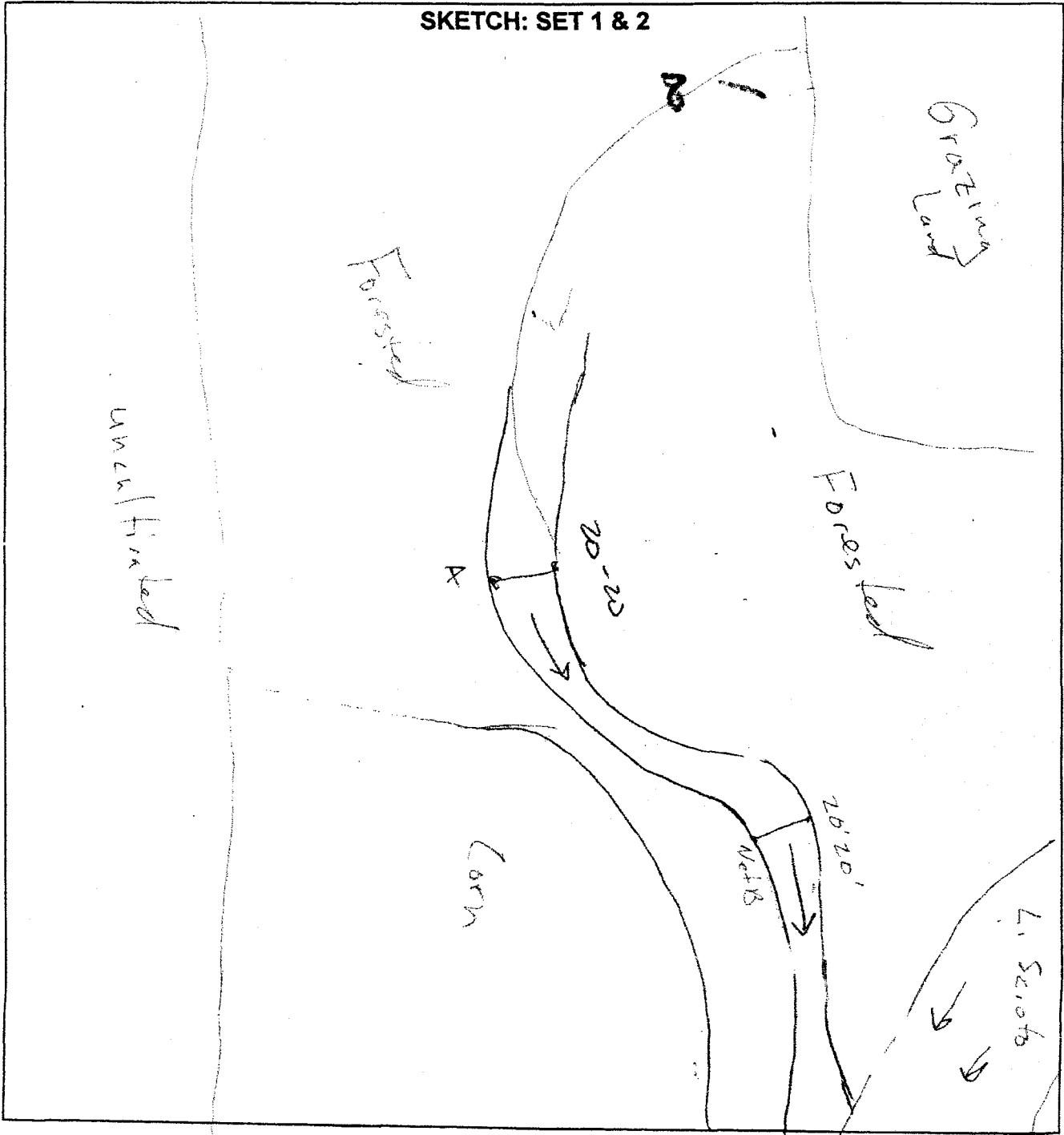


NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

State: OH County: Scioto Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096

Site Name/#: # 78 Waypoint Name: _____

SKETCH: SET 1 & 2



COMMENTS

Camera #1 Net 1 - 100-711
 Net 2 - 100-710

Property of: Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.
781 Neeb Road, Cincinnati, OH 45233 (Phone: 513-451-1777)



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Camera #1
Net 1 - 100-711
Net 2 - 100-710

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT #2 Hill

Date: 17 JUN 2003 Biologist: MGZ JD

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: _____ Tract: _____

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 45' 53.0" Longitude: W 82° 50' 19.0"

Site Name/#: ODOT #09 Waypoint Name: 068

Quad.: _____ Range: _____ Township: _____ Sec.: _____ 1/4 Sec.: _____

Distance to water: over H2O

Bank Height: 15 ft Channel Width: 30 ft Stream Width: 20 ft

Substratum: Sand Gravel Cobble Bedrock Silt/mud other _____

Average Water Depth: 12 in Clarity: High Moderate Low

Estimated Canopy Closure: Closed Moderate Open

Dominant Overstory Species (>38cm/15"): Estimated DBH range: Lg: 70 dbh Sm: 38 dbh

- P. occidentalis
- L. tulipifera
- Q. alba

Roost Tree Potential consists of: Large Trees Snags Both

Roost Tree Potential for the Area is: High Moderate Low

Subdominant Overstory Species (<38cm/15"):

- Aesculus glabra
- Acer saccharinum
- Betula nigra

Relative Abundance of Dominant vs. Subdominant: 15% D: 85% S

Description of Overstory Habitat Form:

Few large hardwoods, mostly young trees with dense vegetation

Subcanopy Clutter: Closed Moderate Open

underneath

Is Subcanopy Vegetation Lay Comprised Largely of: Lower Branches of Canopy Trees?

Saplings Shrubs

- Dominant Understory Species:
- Carpinus caroliniana
 - Aesculus glabra
 - Unknown

Description of Habitat Form:

Early successional woods with a lot of undergrowth.

stream flowing

Herbaceous Cover: Jewel weed, _____, multiflora rose

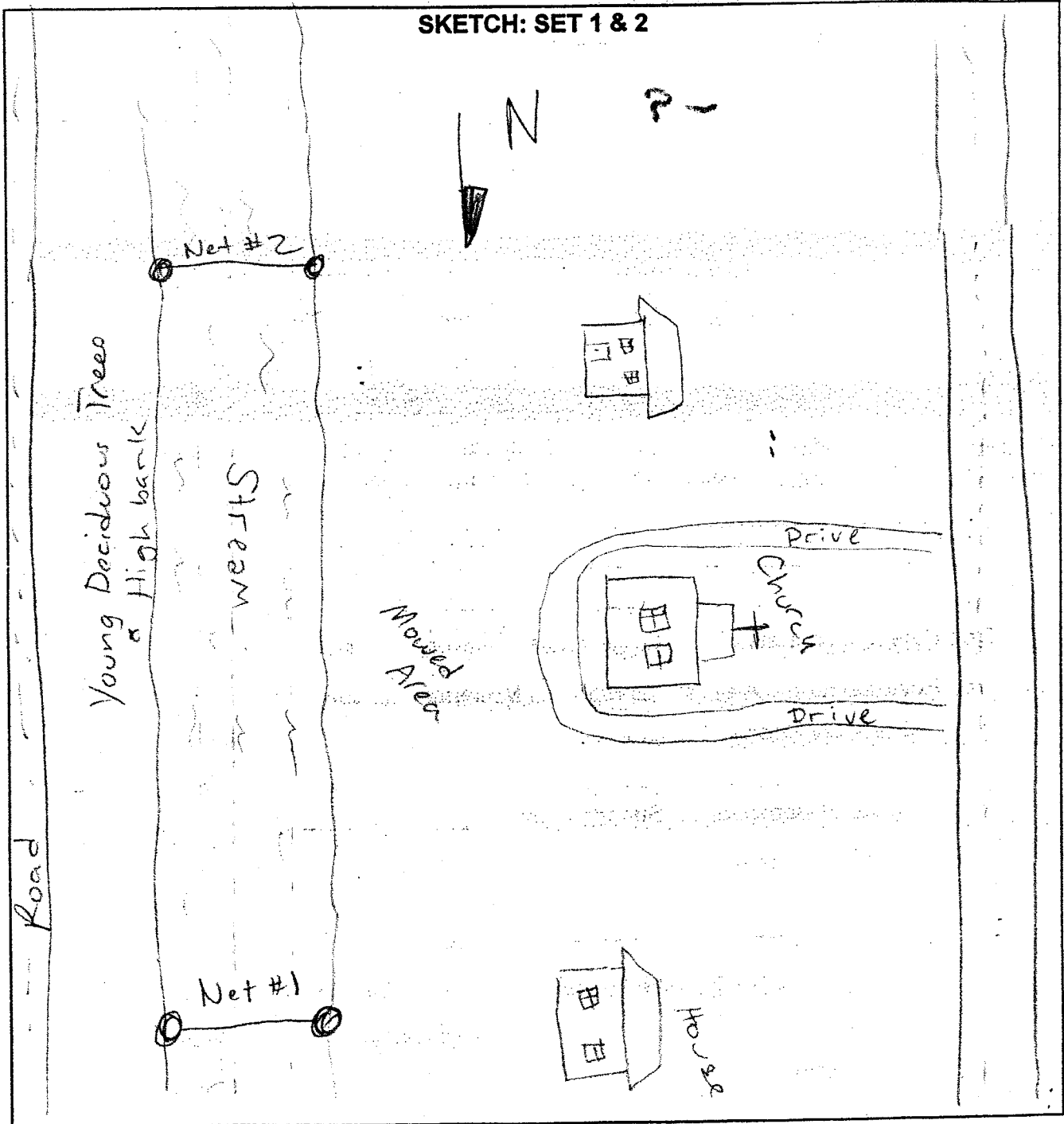


NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

State: OH County: Scioto Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096

Site Name/#: ODOT # 109 Waypoint Name: 068

SKETCH: SET 1 & 2



COMMENTS



BAT CAPTURE DATA

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill Page 1 of 1

Date: 22 June 2003 Biologists: Schwerdtfeger; Hoffman Camera # 4

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: XXXXXXXXXX Tract: XXXXXXXXXX Site Name#: FX10

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 43' 49.3" Longitude: W 82° 51' 30.9" Waypoint Name: _____

Trap #	Net #	Net type	Length	Height	Time Up	Time Down
	A	Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	18	20	2030	0226
	B	Mono / Old Nylon / New Nylon	18	20	2030	0220

Site Description/Comments: Observed 3.16 Brown (E. Fuscus) Foraging near towers @ 2115

Capt #	Species	Time (2400)	Age Ad or Jv	Sex M or F	Reprod F=(NR/PG/L /PL; M=↑/↓	Wt (g)	RFA (mm)	Belly: F, M, E	Net #	Location
										in net
<i>[Large handwritten signature across the table]</i>										



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Project No.: Pesi 096 Project Name: ODOT CH2MHill

Date: 22 June 2003 Biologist: Schwarz, Damm, Houtman

State: OH County: Scioto Forest: XXXXXXXX Tract: XXXXXXXXXX

GPS: Latitude: N 38° 43' 49.3" Longitude: W 82° 51' 30.9"

Site Name/#: 910 Waypoint Name: CAMERA #4

Quad.: _____ Range: _____ Township: _____ Sec.: _____ 1/4 Sec.: _____

Distance to water: 0 Pictures #'s: A) 100-0714 B) 100-0718/100-0715

ESTIMATED STREAM

Bank Height: 1-5' Channel Width: 10'-20' Stream Width: 1-20'

Substratum: Sand Gravel Cobble Bedrock Silt/mud other _____

Average Water Depth: 1-3' Clarity: High Moderate Low

ECOLOGICAL

Estimated Canopy Closure: Closed Moderate Open

Dominant Overstory Species (>38cm/15"): Estimated DBH range: Lg: 30 cm Sm 5 dbh

- Sycamore (Platanus occ. americana)
- Box Elder (Acer Negundo)
- Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)

Roost Tree Potential consists of: Large Trees Snags Both

Roost Tree Potential for the Area is: High Moderate Low

Subdominant Overstory Species (<38cm/15"): _____

- Box Elder
- Elm (Ulmus americana)
- _____

Relative Abundance of Dominant vs. Subdominant: 1:1

Description of Overstory Habitat Form: NARROW BAND OF WOODS ALONG STREAM EDGE, CANOPY OPEN, PATCHY

Subcanopy Clutter: Closed Moderate Open

Is Subcanopy Vegetation Lay Comprised Largely of: Lower Branches of Canopy Trees?

Saplings Shrubs

- Dominant Understory Species:
- _____
 - SAME AS ABOVE
 - _____

Description of Habitat Form: VERY CLUTTERED, POOR COVERAGE

Herbaceous Cover: POISON IVY, SOLONCHON SPP, JEWELWEED, ANEMONE IVY, VIOLA SPP,



NET SITE HABITAT DESCRIPTION (Continued)

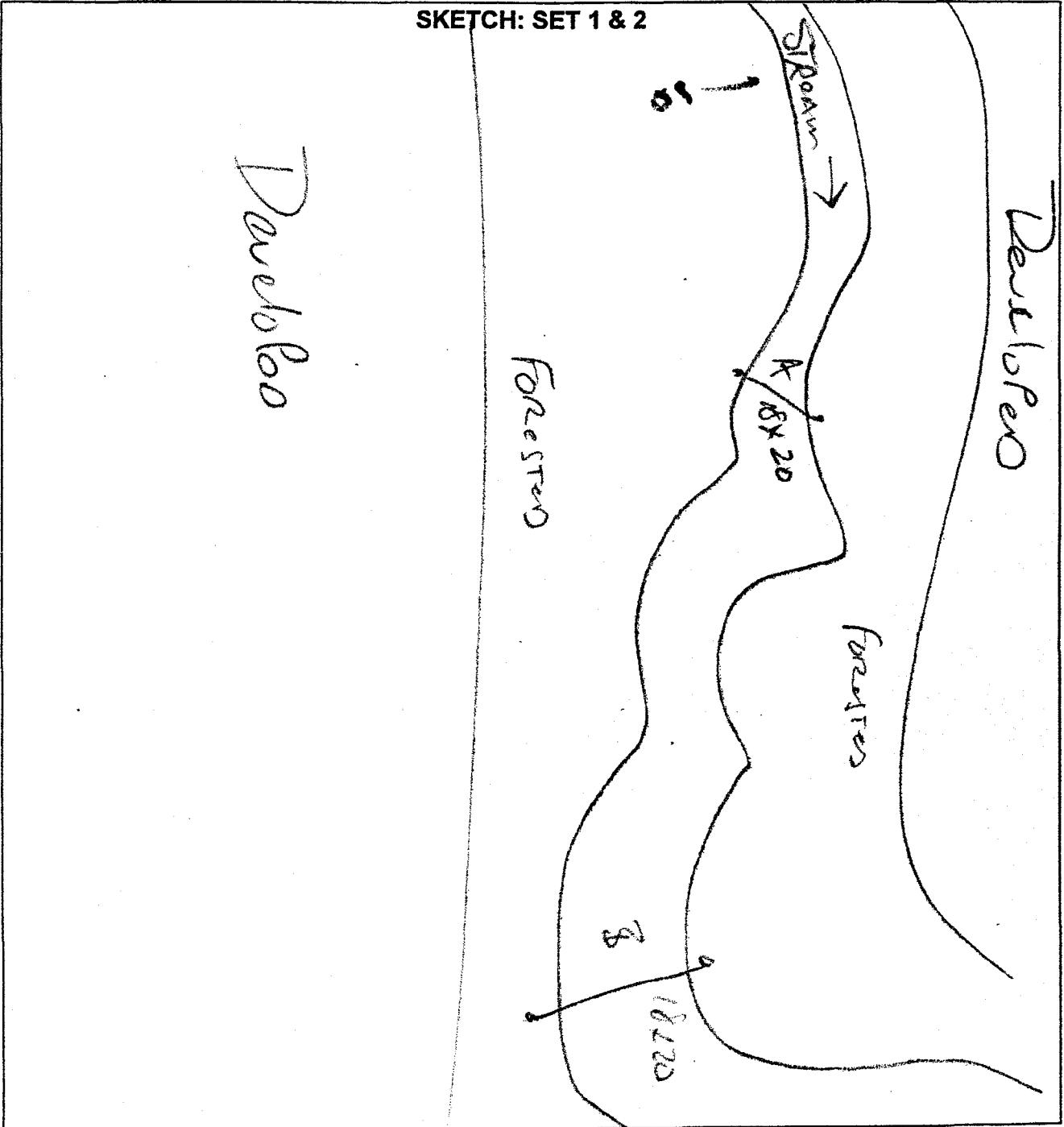
State: OH County: Scioto

Project Name and #: ODOT CH2Mhill/ Pesi 096

Site Name/#: 910

Waypoint Name: _____

SKETCH: SET 1 & 2



COMMENTS

RTS 2



Net Sites 1b1 and 1b2





Net Sites 2a and 2b





Net Sites 3a and 3b





Net Sites 4a and 4b





Net Sites 5a and 5b





Net Sites 7a and 7b





Net Sites 8a and 8b





Net Sites 9a and 9b





Net Sites 10a and 10b

