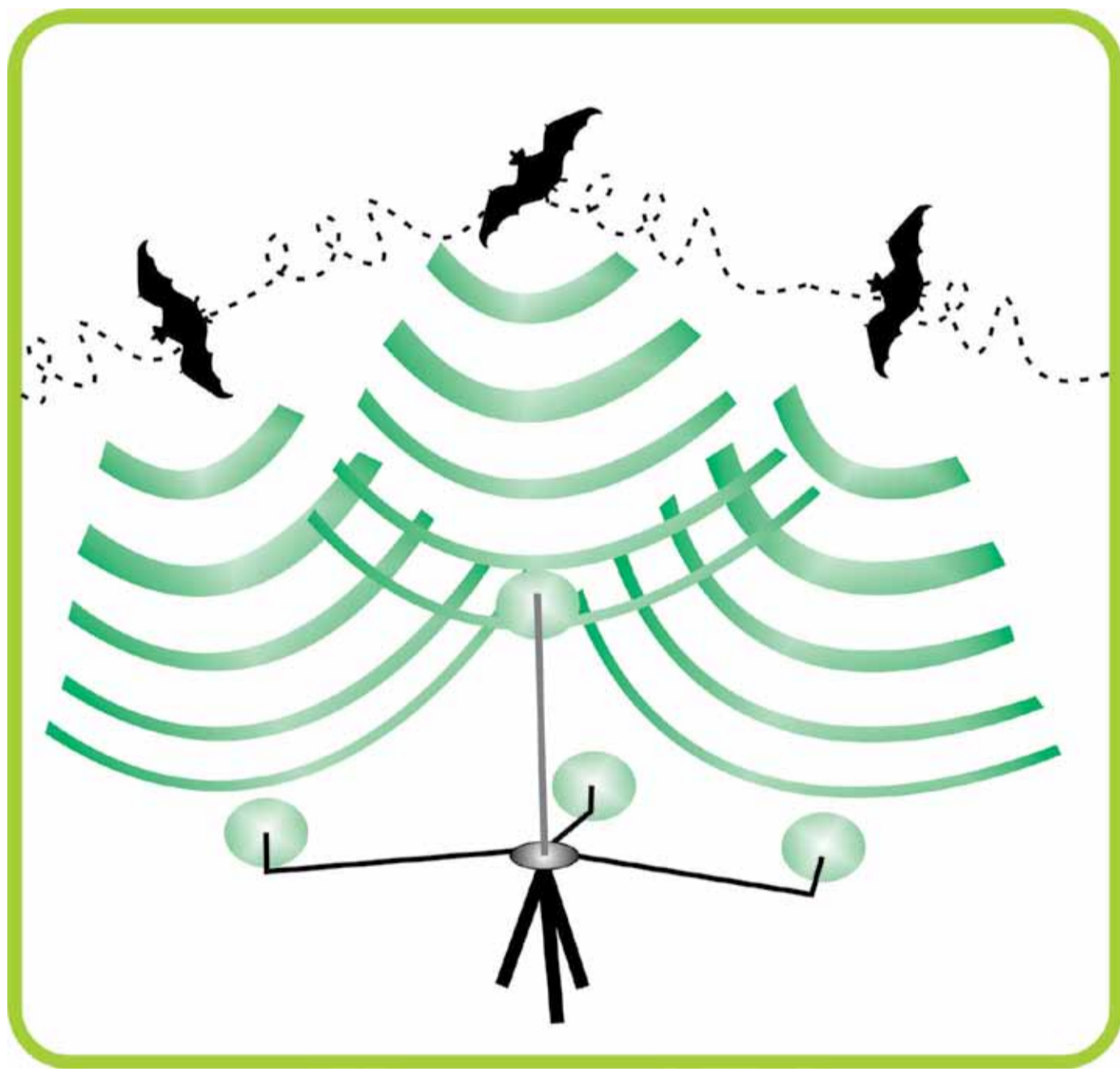


Our mission:

Monitoring of infrastructure transparency for Bats by 3 dimensional Flight Path Tracking

- > Egis Environnement™ in association with Cyberio has developed a **non-intrusive ultrasonic bat call** monitoring system.
- > It consists of a bat call detection algorithm for **species identification** and **accurate 3D plotting** of each call.
- > It provides indication of **presence or absence** of bats in a specific area.
- > It brings significant improvement towards understanding both, **behaviour of bats**, and **efficiency of wildlife corridor mitigation infrastructures**.

Method



Automated recording

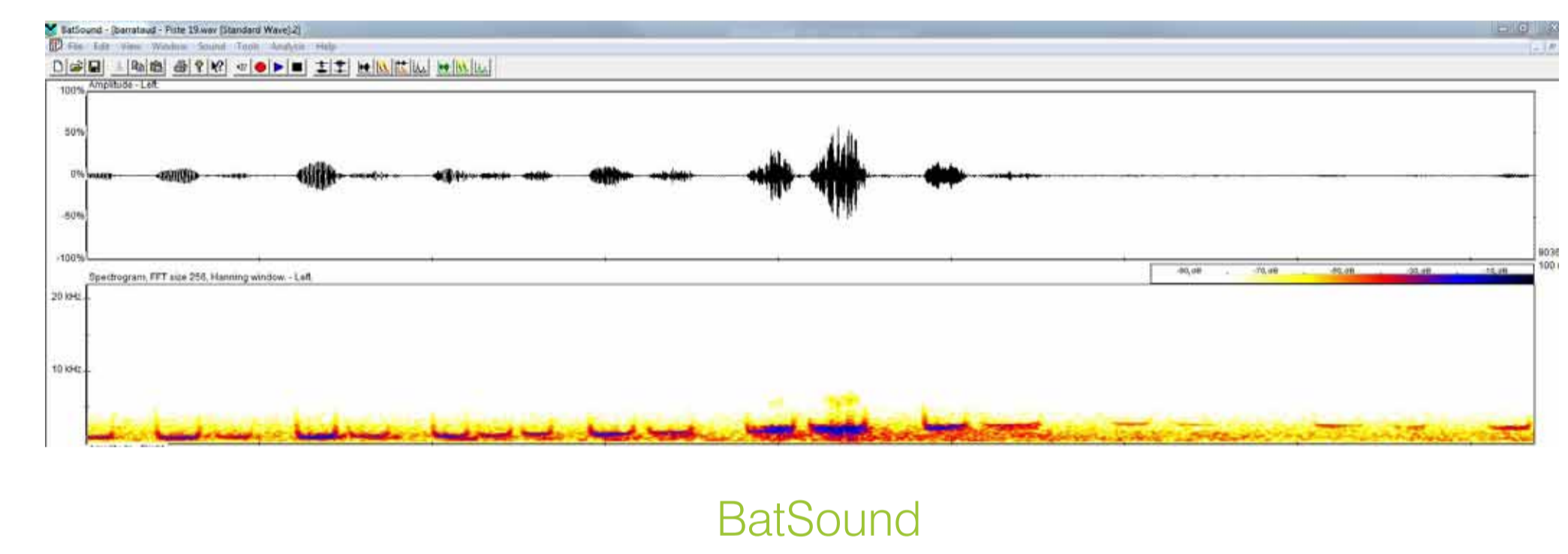
- > **4 ultrasound** microphone antennas sending coordinates of bat sonar calls to a computer.

3D positioning of bat calls

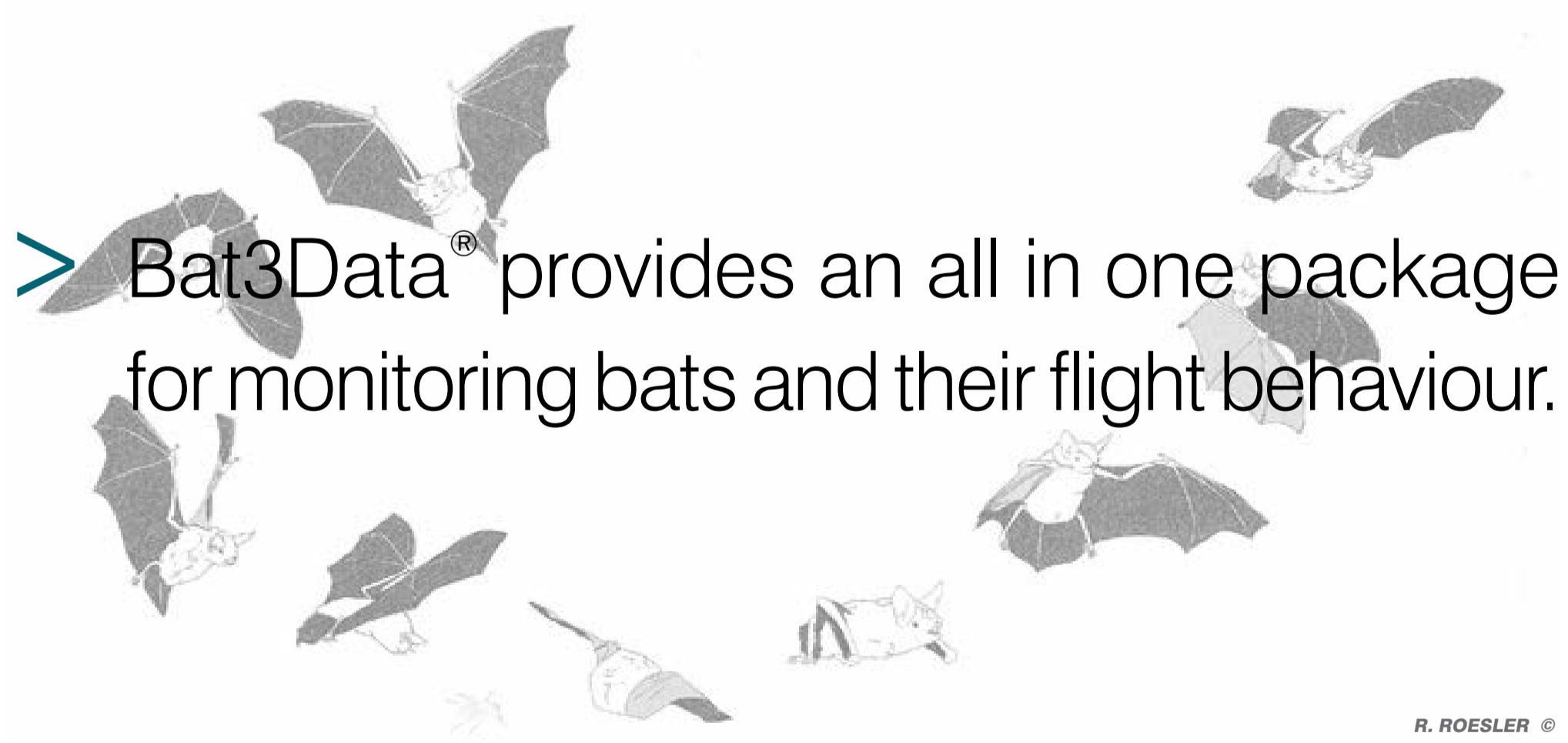
- > "Bat3Data®" analyses the position of calls and **triangulates the position in space**.
- > The sounds captured are post processed in a **3D GIS** environment that allows the flight path to be positioned in its **real-world coordinates** with respect to an infrastructure project.

Call analysis

- > The sound files that are registered can be analysed for **species identification**.



Results



- > Bat3Data® provides an all in one package for monitoring bats and their flight behaviour.

Impressive outputs

Bat3Data® clearly demonstrates whether or not bats make use of mitigation infrastructures such as bat bridges. It removes doubt. This is appreciated throughout high profile projects.

Visual representation

- > In combination with 3D GIS packages/ photomontage, Bat3Data® can produce **elegant, powerful images** showing the use of structures by bats **backed by hard irrefutable data** from the field.

Other results

- > The Bat3Data® system was **used on a rail underpass** (Macon, France). Bat3Data® identified 3 species¹ flying with the same pattern **following the tree line** along the railway.

- > Use of the equipment **in a forest** (Citeaux, France) demonstrated the presence of different flight patterns of 5 species², some very near the **forest edge** some in the **open air** at 20 m height, and others at **canopy level**.



1. Pipistrellus pipistrellus, Eptesicus serotinus, Rhinolophus ferrumequinum
2. Pipistrellus pipistrellus, Eptesicus serotinus, Nyctalus leisleri, Myotis myotis and Myotis nattereri