

Current state and research prospects of bats on the northeast slopes of the Ukrainian Carpathians

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КИСЕЛЮК О. Сучасний стан і перспективи дослідження кажанив північно-східних схилів Українських Карпат. — Аналіз показав наявність 10 видів 7 родів двох родин.

In general, the number of works related to the bat fauna and its abundance on the northeast slopes of the Ukrainian Carpathians for last years is not sufficient. Due to the presence of an insignificant number of natural and artificial shelters (caves, undergrounds) used by bats as dwelling sites in the researched area, data concerning winter population are not complete. Based on sightings in twilight, it is necessary to note the significant diversity of species and number of animals during spring and autumn migrations, in comparison with registration on collected animals. Moreover, it is necessary to note that the fauna of bats in the studied territory is mainly represented by dendrophilic species.

Materials were collected in protected areas of northeastern macroslopes, in particular by inspecting old buildings and old hollow trees as typical summer shelters of bats.

Taking into account literature data (Tatarynov 1973, 1988; Krochko 1992, Kyselyuk 1999, *etc.*) and results of collecting specimens in protected areas of the northeast slopes (Carpathian National Nature Park and Gorgany Natural Reserve), which were carried out in 1986–1999, it is possible to conclude that the list of bats includes ten species of two families such as Rhinolophidae (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) and Vespertilionidae (*Myotis myotis*, *M. daubentoni*, *M. mystacinus*, *Plecotus auritus*, *Nyctalus noctula*, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, *Vespertilio murinus*, *Eptesicus nilssoni*, and *E. serotinus*). All registered species have conservation status according to the appendix of the Bern Convention and one species — *R. hipposideros* — is included into the Red Data Book of Ukraine (1994).

The list of species is incomplete. Today, the use of detector methods in field research is part of bat studies, which gives essential additions to the species composition and biological features of bats. However, such research are carried out only in some parts of Ukraine. It would be expedient to organise regional centres of bat studies, to obtain detectors and carry out studies in protected areas and in other territories in general.