



# Evaluating Deterrent Stimuli for Increasing Species-specific Effectiveness of an Advanced Ultrasonic Deterrent



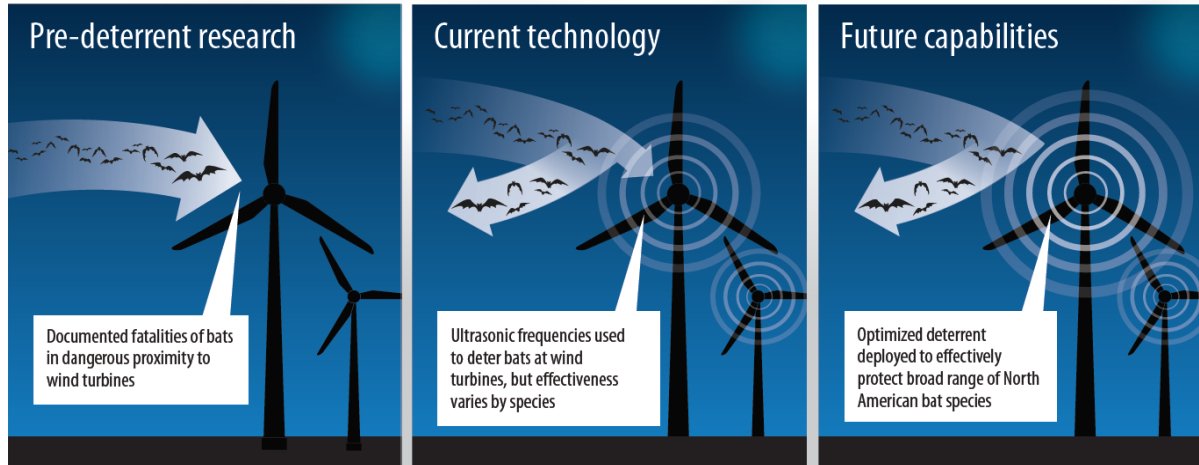
NWCC Webinar  
17 March 2020

# Project Team



**Wildlife Imaging Systems**

# Project Goal



- Understand how bats are responding to ultrasonic acoustic deterrents (UADs) & improve the effectiveness of UADs for as many species as possible



Hoary bat (Photo by Cris Hein)



Silver-haired bat (Photo by Cris Hein)



# Project Objectives

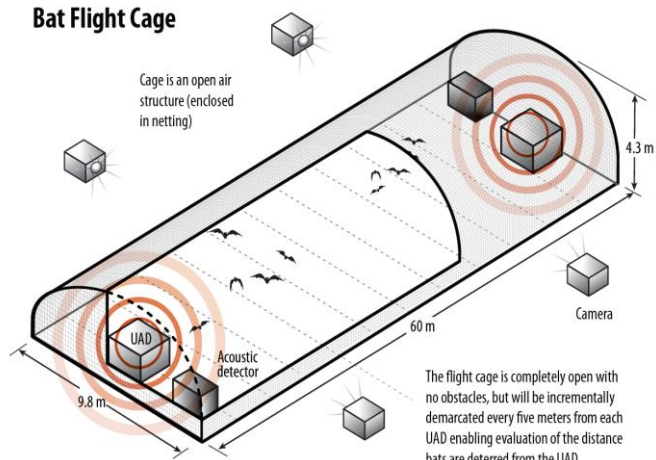
- Quantify the relationship between bats & sound pressure level (SPL) at different frequencies
  - ‘Low’ frequency (20–32 kHz)
  - ‘High’ frequency (38–50 kHz)
  - ‘All’ frequency (20–50 kHz)
- Observe potential seasonal differences in behaviors (i.e., spring vs. autumn)
- Determine whether bats change their echolocation characteristics in the presence of deterrent signals



NRG System's deterrent (Photo by Brittany Stamp)

# Methodology

- ‘Open air’ flight cage
  - 60 m x 9.8 m x 4.3 m



Project team assembling the flight cage at Texas State University (Video by Rob Tyler)

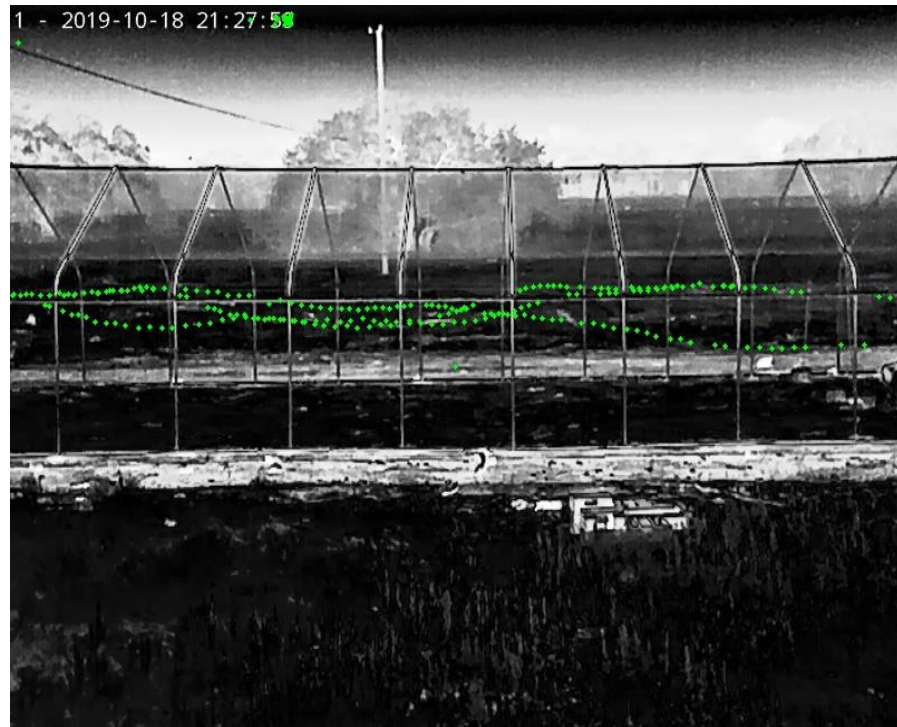
# Methodology

- Use thermal video cameras & acoustic detectors to record flight & echolocation behavior between control & treatment conditions
- Randomize treatments
- Randomize deterrent signal location

Session	Time (minutes)
Control	4
Treatment 1	4
Control	4
Treatment 2	4
Control	4
Treatment 3	4
Control	4

# Preliminary Trials

- Initiated autumn 2019
- Conducted trials
  - 30 cave myotis (*Myotis velifer*)
  - 12 Brazilian free-tailed bats (*Tadarida brasiliensis*)
- Fine-tuning tracking software to output quantitative data
- Spring 2020
  - Tricolored, eastern red & evening bats



Bat flight track (Image by Brittany Stamp)

# Anticipated Outcomes

- Response among treatments
  - Do ‘high-frequency’ bats respond to ‘low-frequency’ deterrent signals?
- Shifts in echolocation
  - Do bats shift the frequency of their calls to get ‘outside’ the deterrent signal?
- Importance: May allow UADs to focus on ‘low-frequency’ signals



Fringed Myotis (Photo by Cris Hein)



# Anticipated Outcomes

- Relationship between SPL & distance
  - Importance: Provides a SPL to target that will deter bats the length of the blade
- Response between spring & autumn
  - Importance: Studies conducted in spring may not be applicable OR we can pool data across seasons
- **Big Caveat:** study conducted in a flight cage without the potential attraction of a wind turbine



Graduate students reviewing thermal video (Photo by Sarah Fritts)

# Next Steps

- 2020: Spring season suspended. Resume testing in autumn
- 2021: Report results
- 2021+: Continue using the flight cage to investigate additional treatments that further enhance the effectiveness of deterrents



Western red bat (Photo by Cris Hein)

# Acknowledgements

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- <https://www.energy.gov/eere/wind/environmental-impacts-and-siting-wind-projects>
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Brazilian free-tailed bats (Photo by Cris Hein)

# Thank you

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