

After Life Conservation Plan

for the project

Protection of the lesser horseshoe bat and other bat species in southern Poland (PODKOWIEC+)

LIFE12 NAT/PL/000060



Wrocław, June 2018



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Part I. Situation analysis

A. Analysis of projects Context

There are 26 bat species in Poland. Seven of them are listed in Annex II of EU habitat Directive (92/43/EEC), and therefore are targets of conservation inter alia of Natura 2000 sites all over European Union. Life + “Podkowiec+” Project focused on conservation of 3 among 7 fore mentioned annex II species: lesser horseshoe bat, greater mouse-eared bat and Geoffroy’s bat, in southern part of Poland. While, as the name suggests, a flagship species was lesser horseshoe bat (Polish: podkowiec mały). Geographical scope of the project was related to a lesser horseshoe bat and its habitat distribution in Poland. Due to this project area of operation was named “The Lesser Horseshoe Bat’s Land” (Polish: Kraina Podkowca). Geoffroy’s bat and greater mouse-eared bat range in Poland intertwines with that of lesser horseshoe bat. However, that of greater mouse-eared is much larger. Nevertheless, both of the species share similar roost requirements and often occur in the same places. Therefore, their inclusion into the project was natural cause of action.

By the year 1996, despite undertaken search actions, only one maternity roost of lesser horseshoe bat was known. Colony was situated in the attic of the church in Jaworki village and counted roughly 100 individuals. However, its existence was threatened with immediate destruction, as roof renovation, including appliance of toxic wood preservatives, was scheduled for bats breeding season. Actions taken than by PTPP „Pro Natura” with financial support from Frankfurt Zoological Society helped to save the colony. This action begun Polish Lesser Horseshoe Bat Conservation Programme as part of which over 40 major renovations of roofs and attics serving as bat roosts and similar amount of hibernation sites, have been carried out.

At the beginning of the LIFE Podkowiec+ project lesser horseshoe bat’s population was estimated to be around 10 000 individuals. Conservation measures implemented by the project resulted in increase of this number by 35% (according to 2017th data) and by 40% (according to 2018th data). In order to sustain current status and allow for further increase in the number of lesser horseshoes, a number of conditions must be met. Lesser horseshoe bat is still a threatened species, requiring active conservation measures adequate to constantly changing habitat conditions. One of the conditions for ensuring species conservation is to actively maintain the effects of the project, which is the main task of this After Life Conservation Plan (ALCP).

B. Analysis of Stakeholders (Participants)

Nature conservation is the responsibility of every citizen and institution to the extent appropriate to their competence. Depending on the case, different groups are important for successful bats conservation. Protection of the habitats and sites (hibernation sites, roosts,

foraging grounds) is dependent on the hosts of facilities and areas used by bats. In order to reach as many of them as possible, and therefore strengthen the effect of bats conservation by building social support it is necessary to reach to the general public. In order to increase the range of impact of the project it is important to include so called multipliers (tourist guides, journalists, teachers) who help reaching larger group of recipients. The implementation of conservation measures is mostly done by trusts and state institutions. However, site hosts and landlords are also involved on a local scale. Control of the population size, habitat quality and low compliance is conducted by state, scientific and non-governmental institutions. Among state institutions those directly related with nature conservation are of the highest importance – Ministry of the Environment, General and Regional Environment Conservation Directorates in 5 voivodeships, State Forests and National and Landscape Parks. The authorities for the protection of monuments also play an important role in 5 voivodeships. It is very important to include experts from scientific institutions, NGOs and independent ones in planned actions. PTPP “pro Natura” has access to a large network of experts connected with lesser horseshoe bats conservation for a dozen or so years already. Foreign experts are as important as domestic ones, especially highly qualified personnel of the Vincent Wildlife Trust. Good knowledge of accessible financial instruments is of a high importance, especially that they are often not restricted to nature and monuments conservation funds but also include large spectrum of state institutions and local budgets. Landlords and site managers also poses funds which might be spend bringing mutual gain for the site and the bats (ex. roof renovation supervised by bat expert) Universities and other scientific institutions might conduct bats population monitoring and other research through their own budget (ex. Marta Rychtarczyk MSc. thesis). It might be useful to seek support from grants aimed at international cooperation. Social involvement is also important for example in the form of fund raising or volunteering.

C. Issues

After more than twenty years of active conservation of the horseshoe bat, the condition of its population in Poland has improved significantly, however, due to the specific requirements of this species, this situation might deteriorate rapidly in a short time. The challenge facing Poland is to maintain at least an undiminished number of the Lesser Horseshoe bats (a dozen or so adult individuals), Geoffroy’s bat (a few thousand), greater mouse-eared bat (a few thousand in project area of operation). The threat consists of a numerous partial problems. Each species requires nourishment, shelter and breeding possibilities for the living. If environment lacks any of those factors, they die.

In case of bats we can distinguish:

1. Vanishing and deterioration of bats sites – summer sites

Essentially, an object ceases to function as a bats' site when it ceases to exist or when it loses its essential for bats properties. Increasingly, however the reason for bat roosts deterioration or destruction is not connected with roost themselves but rather with changes in the landscape surrounding those sites making it dangerous to cross. Except for random occurrences, such as: fires, floods and other natural disasters, sites may cease to exist due to human decisions. Safety concerns, change of owners or financial reasons, as well as, construction of new roads or dikes might result in buildings demolition or reconstruction. If bats were present on site, compensation measures should talk place providing bats with alternative shelter. However, successful implementation of such actions is often difficult due to often short time, also their long lasting effect is uncertain (Example: Greater mouse-eared bats in Meiningen, where bats did not move to a new shelter prepared for them as a compensation for demolition of original roost. The new roost was eventually occupied by bats but much later than expected.).

Destruction of bat roosts is not always due to the demolition of the whole building, often it is a result of sites being neglected for years and slowly deteriorating on their own (example: Villa Maria, and Zacisze resort in Głuchołazy) or renovations rendering roost space inaccessible for bats (example: Attic conversion for guest rooms). Often, due to lack of other options, bats continue to use certain roosts even when they are no longer suitable. Best available site in certain area might not fulfill all bats requirements. It also occurs when site deteriorates due to negligence or reconstruction for other purposes. Should this occur, population condition might worsen (example: disturbance cause bats to move frequently exposing them to energy losses and stress) leading to lower reproduction success, as well as, they are more likely to be exposed to extreme conditions such as exposition to high temperature. Fore mentioned parameters are clogged entrances, not optimal temperature, light pollution, disturbance by people or animals and predation.

- entrances

Roost accessibility is essential for bats to be able to use it.

The entrance point requirements of individual species differ greatly, however, lesser horseshoe bats only use shelters that they can fly into freely.

- temperature inside roost

For successful upbringing of their pups, bats need shelters in which they form colonies composed of mothers and their offspring. Roosts must meet certain conditions – they must be warm (approximately 40 degrees Celsius) and dry, however, temperature should not be too high. Most favorable conditions are found on sites with dry space with stable temperature varying in different parts of the site. This allows bats for moving within the roost adjusting temperature accordingly to their needs. Partitioning the interior of the building, occupying its part for other needs, cutting off access for bats, deteriorates the habitat conditions and may eventually lead to the abandonment of the site by bats.

- light

Bats are nocturnal animals. They feel safe in darkness where they less visible for potential predators. Lack of such conditions might occur as a result of attic reconstruction, or might happen spontaneously due to deterioration of the roof, gable walls or shutters.

- disturbance

Summer roosts are occupied by mothers and their pups. Offspring is fully dependent on their mothers who not only feed them and protect them from overheating or getting too cold but also move them to safety in case of disturbance. The more disturbed bats are the more energy is spend by the females for otherwise unnecessary activities, at the same time females are already weakened by pregnancy and lactation. Construction works such as roof renovation, conducted while the roost is occupied by bats are especially dangerous. Unfortunately such activities are often planned to be carried out in favorable weather conditions – usually during summer season, while bats are breeding. During construction works females often have no possibility to move their offspring to a new safe location. Frightened mothers are therefore fleeing from the roost leaving their pups, which unattended die.

- predation

Predators are not always able to hunt bats, but their presence alone can cause disturbance (fore mentioned). The conditions provided by a shelter may, in some cases increase predators success rate. Human activity might lead to such circumstances. For example, greater exposition of the inlet (ex. Cutting nearby tree which branches used to cover the entrance point) or its illumination might increase hunting success of the birds of prey, owls and cats.

- conflict of interests

Bats presence in the building might cause inconveniences, among which large guano deposits are least acceptable. In case of large maternity colonies droppings accumulation might occur so fast that they won't be able to dry which is likely to stain walls and generate unpleasant scent.

Some species produce sounds hearable by people. Also, some people are stressed in presence of bats flying around shared spaces such as attics. Also bat flying around a room might cause stress in some people, leading to accumulation of negative emotions which might result in lack of tolerance and will to eradicate bats from the building.

- roost surroundings

Changes in roost surroundings might lead to its liquidation. Sites inaccessibility, which might happen due to removal of guiding vegetation or light pollution is likely to lead to its abandonment by bats, even if internal aspects of such roost are favorable. Rapid urbanization process leads to dynamic changes in small villages architecture and vegetation, often in places which happen to contain breeding sites. This, combined with light pollution and trees removal have strong negative impact on bats.

2. Vanishing and deterioration of bats sites – winter sites

To cope with periodic food shortages, bats spend the winter using only the energy reserves accumulated in fat tissue during the autumn. To make sure these supplies will be sufficient to survive the winter, they fall into torpor called hibernation, during which they slow down their life process to minimum. It is a existence on the brink of life and death. Each awaking during this period, caused for example by disturbance, uses a lot of precious stored energy. So much, that frequent awaking might cause bats death by starvation. Even sole human presence in the cave might be enough to break the hibernation and cause unnecessary energy lose. People exploring underground sites such as caves, mines and fortifications are often unaware that their hobby might cost bats lives. Sometimes hibernation sites are converted, often without knowledge regarding possible consequences for hibernating bats. It is most frequently a case for artificial underground sites such as cellars, adits and industrial sites.

3. Habitat deterioration – foraging grounds

Bats commuting to foraging grounds are best protected against predators by dense vegetation such as tree branches and bushes. Some species use such vegetation for navigation and shelter from the wind. Trees in proximity to breeding colony are also potential foraging sites, especially important in case of bad weather (ex. rain), or during pregnancy and beginning of lactation. Unfortunately, trees are more and more often removed not only in vicinity of the building but also alongside roads, balks and rivers, making landscape less favorable for bats. Lack of commuting paths increases danger of collision with vehicles and predation. It might cause bats to abandon the roost. Foraging grounds are further deteriorated or destroyed due to deforestation and agriculture chemization.

4. Human factor

Despite legal protection and ecological education, human actions are often the cause of environmental damage. Such actions are often carried out due to the lack of knowledge rather than purposely.

- ignorance of the law

European habitat directive and state law are often unknown for people, including those whose actions might have direct impact on bats, such as landlords, and site managers and to some extend even the public institutions (ex. police, city guards, construction supervision, local governments). Ignorance of the law might lead to decisions contradictory to environment conservation, despite presence of less harmful alternatives as well as execution of renovation works in harmful for bats way, by the contractors.

- lack of knowledge

Frequently bat localities were destroyed by human actions due to the lack of knowledge regarding their existence or unawareness of the consequences of implemented changes to the

roost. Lack of information regarding less harmful or compromise construction methods is common.

D. Goals

1. Main goal

The main goal of the ALCP is to maintain at least current status and making it possible to continue the grow in numbers of endangered bat species.

2. Medium term goals (30 years perspective)

Aim 1. Current population sizes of project target species will maintain at least their current status.

Aim 2. Positive reception of bats by the general public.

3. Short term goals (5 years perspective) / results

For Aim 1:

- 1.1 Existing (included in the project) summer roosts and hibernation sites will survive.
After 5 years within projects area of operation at least:
100 lesser horseshoe bat sites,
12 Geoffroy's bat sites,
15 greater mouse-eared bat sites remain active.
- 1.2 Estimated population sizes for project target species in the „Lesser Horseshoe Bats Land” are:
lesser horseshoe bat – 12000-14000 adult individuals
greater mouse-eared bat – ca. 5000
Geoffroy's bat – ca. 2500.

For Aim 2:

- 2.1 The horseshoe bat ambassador movement has been established. After 5 years we expect at least 40 active members
- 2.2 Local community is proud of their bats and use them for regional promotion.
After 5 years of the project we expect events related with bats to occur at least once a year in at least 20 places.
- 2.3 Land owners poses knowledge and consciousness of the consequences of having bats on their land/ in real estate.
30 years of agreement with hosts and their commitment to maintain roosts in good condition

Part II. Feasibility (action plan)

E. Foreseen actions

Medium term actions (30 years perspective)

For the Aim 1.

Current population sizes of project target species will maintain at least their current status.

To achieve Goal 1, the sustaining and maintenance of the project effects by site owners and managers will be monitored. As these species, sites and areas are protected by law (incl. Natura 2000), an official monitoring programme is carried out. The monitoring has been designed in such a way, that it registers not only population changes in the species, but also status and any changes made in their habitats, with precisely defined questions, covering different aspect of the habitat.

The monitoring is carried out by the state institutions, often supported by academic or NGO experts. In case of the three project species, The Polish Society of Wildlife Friends “pro Natura” monitors large part of the sites.

The Regional Directorates for Environment and Voivodship Historic Monument Preservation Authority supervise proper maintenance of the protected sites, in particular expected habitat status.

Most of the project interventions has been designed so that they bring durable results, with no need for maintenance, particularly by using of appropriate materials.

Managers of the project intervention sites agreed to sustain project results for at least 30 years.

In the sites where the habitat adaptations were made, in case any damage would occur, their managers will make repair to comply with the habitat adaptation plans prepared during the project.

Sporadic management of bat flyways, such as pollarding due to natural or technical requirements, watering during the drought periods, prevention of damage of trees in case of nearby roadworks etc., will be implemented by the managers of sites where the trees had been planted.

Additionally, the PTPP “pro Natura” and its network of volunteers, monitors the project sites, and will report any recorded need for intervention, to sustain continuity of the project results.

For the Aim 2.

Positive reception of bats by the general public.

The perception of bats in the public is very important for sustaining the project results. Activities are directed not only to general public. Special attention will be for the groups which actions would affect bat more than those of average citizen, such as site managers or controlling institutions. Another target group are multipliers (journalists, teachers, tourist guides, NGOs).

Short term actions (5 years perspective)

For the Goal 1.

Populations of projects target species will remain at least as strong as they currently are within projects area of operation.

Result 1.1 Existing maternity roosts and hibernation sites are still functioning.

Action 1.1.1 Monitoring of the status of the sites and their potential threats to assess their habitat status and to detect dangerous situations for colony functioning (concerns project tasks D1 and C1-C4)

Action 1.1.2 Current maintenance / repairs / conservation devices maintenance (C1-C5)

Action 1.1.3 Unexpected events (information activities, legal actions, active conservation measures) (C1-C5)

Action 1.1.4 Active conservation measures on sites which have not been previously enhanced. (Projects already approved for execution and financed by Regional Directorates for Environment Protection in Kraków, Rzeszów and Opole, own initiatives planned for the future). *(new action)*

Result 1.2 Estimated population size of projects target species in Lesser Horseshoe Bats Land did not drop.

Action 1.2.1 Bat monitoring will be carried out in order to assess population size and detect possible threats to the colony (including detection of possible malfunction of installed conservation equipment). (D1)

Action 1.2.2 Creation of satellite roost in vicinity to large known roost with large potential for expansion. *(new action)*

Action 1.2.3 Search for new spontaneously created roosts with the participation from local society and volunteers. *(D1)*

For the Goal 2. Goal 2. Society has positive reception of the bats.

Result 2.1 Creation of a horseshoe bat ambassadors movement

Action 2.1.1 Training for multipliers - tourist guides and other providers of tourism-related services, including interested owners of bat occupied facilities and teachers and journalists from the region of the Lesser Horseshoe Bat Land. (E1, E2)

Action 2.1.2 Development of a network of bat site wardens and mechanism for problems reporting. (D1, E2)

Action 2.1.3 Equipment of the most active and promising among ambassadors, site keepers and multipliers, operating in key locations, with tools supporting their activities (manuals, detectors, communication tools) . (D1, E2)

Action 2.1.4 Team building activities for site keepers. *(E2)*

Result 2.2 Local community uses bats presence for promotional activities.

Action 2.2.1 Promotion of conservation measures; promotion of solutions that use the presence of bats for local development, co-organizing events. Competition for best organized horseshoe bat related event, best permanent offer and best gadget promoting Lesser Horseshoe Bat Land . *(E1, E2, D2)*

Action 2.2.2 Substantive and organizational help in the preparation of a permanent offer introducing visitors to bats in 15 facilities (5+10 new ones). *(E1, E2, D2)*

Action 2.2.3 Continuation of distinguishing active people and institutions with the Golden Horseshoe bad medal and the quality mark of the Lesser Horseshoe bat Land. *(E1)*

Result 2.3 Land owners and facilities hosts possess knowledge and are aware of consequences related with bats presence.

Action 2.3.1 An information campaign directed to the general public regarding the biology of bats occurring in buildings, related EU and national legislation, consequences of law infringements and the possibility of receiving support for maintaining the colony (E2)

F. Essential resources

- **Experts and staff**

PTPP „pro Natura” has access to experts and experienced Staff capable of conducting actions requiring good insight. In addition many task will be conducted by outside contractors. Some actions require special supervision and quality planning, but despite that most actions follow fairly standard procedures with slight adjustments aimed to meet bats needs (ex. different materials, additional parts, rescheduling to different season than usually), LIFE Podkowiec+ project allowed many institutions to gather experience resulting in increase of their competences, this specially applies to: environment and monument conservation agencies and tourist related staff, which is likely to be beneficial for the future of the project.

- **Legal and organizational mechanisms**

The project activities were carried out in the nature protection sites and often in historic monument sites. The state institutions for nature and historic monument protection (Regional Directorates for Environment and Voivodship Historic Monument preservation Authorities, respectively), have the power to intervene in case of law abuse.

Additionally, the site managers declarations to sustain project results and to not to deplete the environmental conditions, support the legal framework. Obligatory monitoring of Natura 2000 sites will indicate whether these requirements are met. This legal mechanism will be supported by the voluntary system of site wardens who would intervene and / or report in case of observed problems.

- **Equipment**

Equipment acquired as part of the project may be used for subsequent activities, including measuring equipment. However, some activities will require purchase of additional equipment (for example to share with site hosts).

- **Funding**

The required financial resources are presented broken down between different actions.

For action 1.1.1

Monitoring of the status of the sites and their threats in order to assess their habitat status and detection of possible threats to the maternity colony sustainability.

Monitoring is the task of state institutions with adequate resources. It will be supplemented with own contribution from PTPP “pro Natura”, most likely non-financial.

For action 1.1.2

Current maintenance / repairs / conservation devices maintenance

Minor repairs will be covered by own funds, if possible with site hosts participation. In the event of higher costs appropriate funding will be obtained from nature conservation funds (for example WFOŚiGW – Voivodeships fund for nature conservation and water management).

For action 1.1.3

Unexpected events (information activities, legal actions, active conservation measures)

Advise and consulting will be provided for free as far as possible. In case active conservation measures. In the event of higher costs (ex. necessity for hiring outside specialists such as architects) appropriate funding will be obtained from nature conservation funds (for example WFOŚiGW – Voivodeships Fund for Nature Conservation and Water Management)

For action 1.1.4

Active conservation measures on sites which have not been previously enhanced. (Projects already approved for execution and financed by Regional Directorates for Environment Protection in Kraków, Rzeszów and Opole). Awaiting decision from Roztoczański National Park. PTPP pro Natura applied for LIFE project and is currently searching for alternative financial instruments

For action 1.2.1

Bat monitoring will be carried out in order to assess population size and detect possible threats to the colony (including detection of possible malfunction of installed conservation equipment).

Monitoring is the task of state institutions with adequate resources. It will be supplemented with own contribution from PTPP "pro Natura", most likely non-financial and by other NGOs.

For action 1.2.2

Creation of satellite roost in vicinity to large known roost with large potential for expansion. Subject of application for additional funding from LIFE – concept note have been submitted. In a few cases adaptations of already existing structures will be possible through local financial resources.

For action 1.2.3

Search for new spontaneously created roosts with the participation from local society and volunteers.

Activity implemented as a social contribution.

For action 2.1.1

Training for multipliers - tourist guides and other providers of tourism-related services, including interested owners of bat occupied facilities and teachers and journalists from the region of the Lesser Horseshoe Bat Land.

An international cooperation project is planned, including, inter alia, local (national) activities in the form of training and organization of cooperation networks.

For action 2.1.2

Development of a network of bat sites keepers and mechanism for problems reporting.

An international cooperation project is planned, including, inter alia, local (national) activities in the form of training and organization of cooperation networks.

For action 2.1.3

Equipment of the most active and promising among ambassadors, site keepers and multipliers, operating in key locations, with tools supporting their activities (manuals, detectors, communication tools).

An international cooperation project is planned, including, inter alia, local (national) activities in the form of training and organization of cooperation networks.

For action 2.1.4

Team building activities for site keepers.

An international cooperation project is planned, including, inter alia, local (national) activities in the form of training and organization of cooperation networks.

For action 2.2.1

Promotion of conservation measures; promotion of solutions that use the presence of bats for local development, co-organizing events. Competition for best organized horseshoe bat related event, best permanent offer and best gadget promoting Lesser Horseshoe Bat Land.

An international cooperation project is planned, including, inter alia, local (national) activities in the form of training and organization of cooperation networks.

For action 2.2.2

Substantive and organizational help in the preparation of a permanent offer introducing visitors to bats in 15 facilities (5+10 new ones).

An international cooperation project is planned, including, inter alia, local (national) activities in the form of training and organization of cooperation networks.

For action 2.2.3

Continuation of distinguishing active people and institutions with the Golden Horseshoe bat medal and the quality mark of the Lesser Horseshoe bat Land.

Does not require outside funding.

For action 2.3.1

An information campaign directed to the general public regarding the biology of bats occurring in buildings, related EU and national legislation, consequences of law infringements and the possibility of receiving support for maintaining the colony.

An international cooperation project is planned, including, inter alia, local (national) activities in the form of training and organization of cooperation networks.

G. Indicators / measurements

For the goal 1 Project target species populations in the area of project operation remain at least as strong as they currently are.

For the result 1.1 Existing maternity roost continue to exist.:

Number of bat sites – source: state monitoring

Percentage of fulfillment of obligations by owners (100%) – source: own data

For the result 1.2 The estimated number of target species in Lesser Horseshoe Bats Land did not drop.

Bat population size – source: monitoring

For the goal 2 Bats are positively received by general public.

For the result 2.1 Creation of horseshoe bats ambassador, effectively generally bats ambassadors.

Number of horseshoe ambassadors/ multipliers (40) – source PTPP pro Natura own data

Number of promotional tools (equipment, manuals) (15) - source PTPP pro Natura own data

Number of events (5) – source: list, documentation of events

For the result 2.2 Local community use bats presence in the area for promotional purposes

Number of events (5) – source: lists, documentation of events

Number of contests (3) – source: lists, documentation of contests

Total number of participants (600) – source: lists, photographic documentation, publications

Number of offers (15) – source: list

Number of prize winners (10) – source: list

For the result 2.3 Landowners and facilities hosts poses knowledge and are aware of consequences related with bats presence.

Number of recipients of media information campaign (20 000) – source: estimations based on audience ratings, readers ratings and web sites statistics.

Number of new posts on Projects website (20) and Facebook (20) – source: websites

Part III. Project sustainability

H. Risks and counter measures

Risk	Occurrence propoability	Consequences	Value (2x3)	Counter measures
Insufficient funding	3	5	15	Further efforts alternative approach, cost reduction
Ecological disaster (ex. epizootic)	1	5	5	Response adequate to case
Lack of interest in society	2	3	6	Implementation of alternative promotion methods

I. Assumptions

For the success of the project it will be important to meet certain assumptions, the fulfillment of which depends only slightly on the PTPP "pro Natura". Continuity of legislation - it is assumed that the law on nature protection will not deteriorate. Similarly it is assumed that socioeconomic situation in Poland will allow for implementation of conservation measures. Preservation of financial instruments – most actions provided in ALCP do not require large financial input, however, some of them cannot be fulfill without outside support. It is assumed that for the next 5 years access to nature conservation funds will not be limited.

Actions and their symbols in the LIFE Podkowiec+ project

- A1 Preparatory actions – Preparation of technical documentation
- C1 Protection of Summer bat roosts – renovation of roofs
- C2 Protection of Summer bat roosts – installing platforms for guano
- C3 Protection of Summer bat roosts – habitat adaptations and unexpected conservation actions
- C4 Protection of Winter bat roosts
- C5 Conservation of safe bat flyways around Summer roosts.
- D1 Monitoring of bat populations
- D2 Estimation of socio-economic impact of the project
- E1 Implementation of the quality sign Kraina podkowca (Land of the horseshoe bat)
- E2 Informing the public about project activities
- F1 Project management
- F2 Monitoring of project implementation
- F3 Networking with other projects
- F4 External audit
- F5 After Life Conservation Plan