

Help save the inland forest bat (*Vespadelus baverstocki*)

Conservation status in NSW: Vulnerable

Commonwealth status: N/A

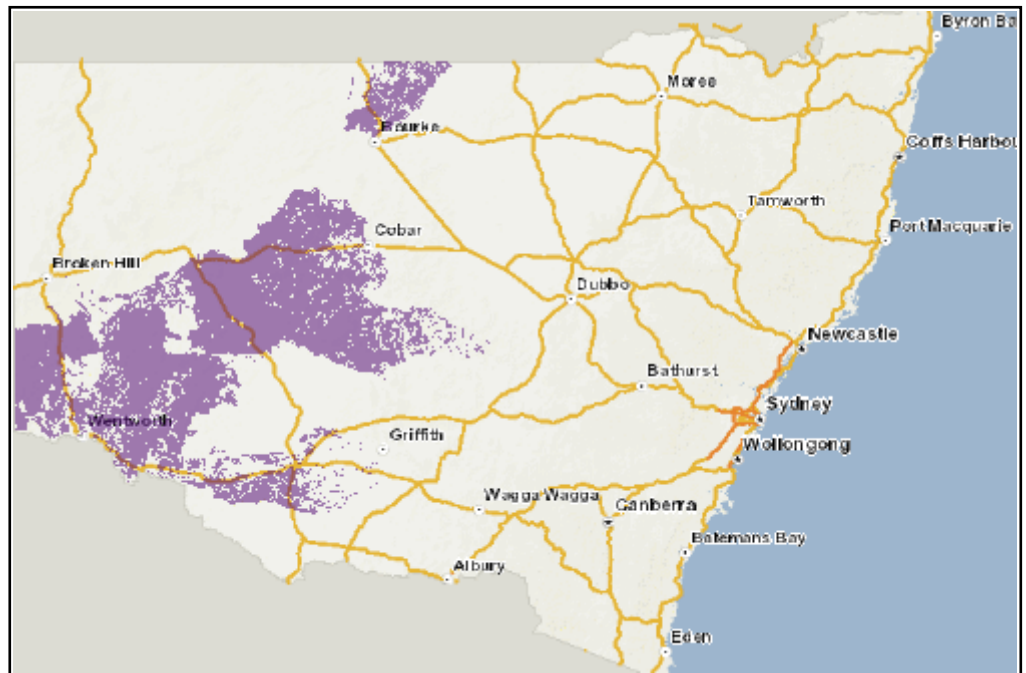
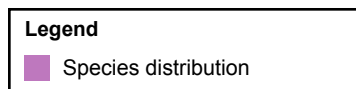
Saving our Species management stream: Landscape species

Species profile: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10828>

Saving our Species aims to conserve as many threatened species as possible. Experts have identified the distribution of the inland forest bat and the critical management actions required to conserve the species in the long-term.

All conservation work being undertaken to conserve the inland forest bat around the state is vital to its recovery. If you are carrying out critical management actions within the species' habitat, please contact us at www.environment.nsw.gov.au/savingourspecies/contactus.htm

Map of inland forest bat distribution



Threats to this species are outlined at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10828#threats>

The actions listed in the action toolbox are supplementary to NSW legislation, policy and programs and can be used by stakeholders, where applicable, to guide management at a site, regional or state scale.

Action toolbox

Action description	Scale
Raise awareness among landholders about the importance of retaining large live and standing dead hollow-bearing trees in the landscape as habitat for the species.	Area
Raise public awareness of the damage caused to habitat and effects on availability and abundance of food for the bats by thinning, slashing, underscrubbing and inappropriate grazing, and encourage land managers to retain tree density and a floristically and structurally diverse and spatially variable mid and understorey.	State
Liaise with relevant authorities or land managers to ensure that the location and sensitivity of roost sites (such as trees bearing small hollows) and key foraging areas are known prior to any hazard reduction burns. Ensure that areas immediately surrounding maternity and roost sites are identified as an important biodiversity asset in any relevant fire planning and have a 100m buffer zone applied. Planned fires near maternity or roosting sites should not be undertaken during the breeding season, i.e. November to January, or overwintering period if bats are in residence. Hazard reduction burns should be of low intensity and in dry open forest and woodland habitat should not occur more than once every 7-30 years, in cypress pine forest not more than once every 20-50 years. Fires should be conducted in a mosaic manner to allow areas of refuge to remain undamaged. Liaise with the Rural Fire Service, National Parks and Wildlife Service, or relevant land manager, to ensure that prescribed burns that may affect habitat are cool burns and/or do not kill hollow-bearing trees, or remove cohorts of smaller hollow-bearing species over large areas.	Area
Encourage land managers to enter into land management agreements that protect and restore key areas such as vegetation associated with white cypress pine and mallee along waterways where the species may forage.	Site
Undertake research into habitat use and roost ecology in order to better understand and protect habitat for the species.	State
Undertake surveys that involve capture to determine the species' distribution.	State
Undertake restoration and augmentation planting and/or direct seeding, including species from the ground layer and understorey in areas of degraded and/or potentially suitable habitat where weeds can be effectively managed. Revegetation should focus on expanding existing smaller areas of suitable habitat and connecting areas of suitable habitat to create corridors for movement. Maintain and improve travelling stock reserves used by the species. A diversity of local native species should be planted.	Site
Control or remove exotic weeds, particularly in riparian zones and mallee remnants, that degrade habitat and alter the structure of the vegetation community in areas of the species' distribution. Ensure that such weed control work be undertaken in a staged manner and minimises disturbance to the habitat of the species and prey species (insects). Develop and implement a bush regeneration strategy targeting the removal of weeds significantly compromising habitat values such as the repression of future hollow-bearing trees. Care should be taken to avoid widespread removal of vegetation without replacement since this will impact food availability. Manual weed removal is preferable and the use of herbicides should avoid non-target impacts. Leave dead trees standing. Encourage land managers and bushcare groups to undertake weed control.	Site
Investigate methods of improving identification of the species (including the analysis of echolocation calls).	State

Are you helping to save threatened species?

Tell us about the work you're doing, and find out more about our program - visit <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/savingourspecies>.