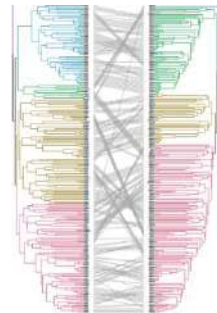


MAIS OÙ HIBERNENT NOS CHAUVES-SOURIS ?

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Université de Montpellier (ISEM)

(Université de Greifswald, Allemagne;
University College Dublin, Irlande;
Institut Universitaire de France;
Chauves-souris Aveyron)



I – ASPECT GÉOGRAPHIQUE

Chiroptères de l'annexe II de la Directive Habitats-Faune-Flore Synthèse actualisée des populations en France – Bilan 2014

Stéphane VINCENT (Coord.)

	Hiver	Ete	ratio	
Rhinolophe	Rfer	73767	47651	0.6
	Rmeh	0	0	0
	Rhip	39971	74111	1.9
	Reur	19396	32900	1.7
	Bbar	11763	7425	0.6
	Msch	178317	111448	0.6
Myotis	Mmyo	23844	91362	3.8
	Mema	42899	86088	2
	Mbec	1484	3177	2.1
	Mcap	808	7949	9.8
	Mpun	1	3000	3000
	Mbly	943	11380	12.1
..	Total	393193	476491	

Grand Rhinolophe *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*

CCN – SFPEPM, 2016

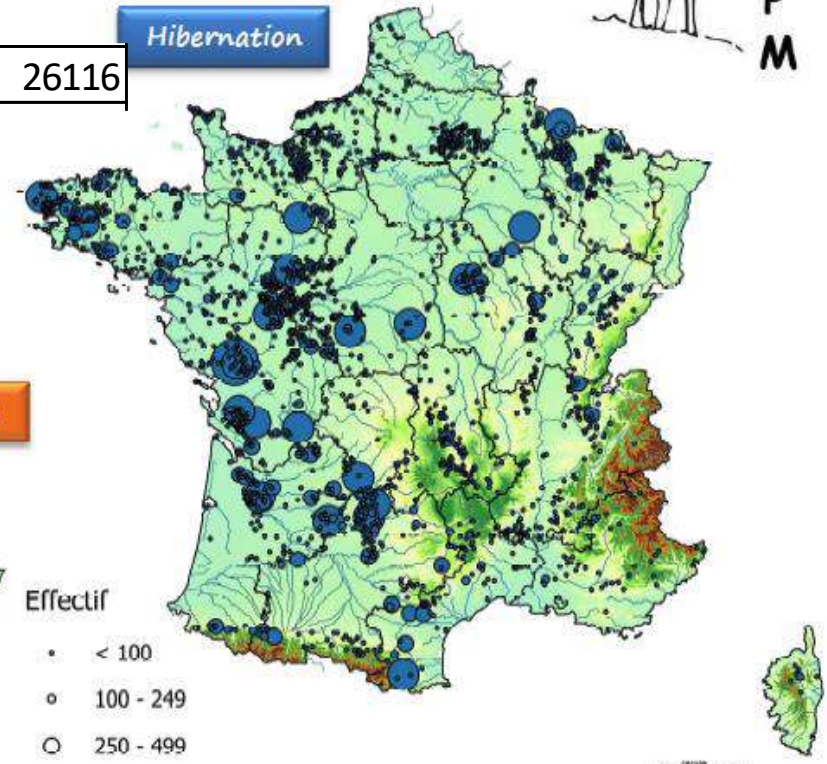


Rfer	73767	47651	0.6		26116
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Envergure : 33 à 40 cm
 Poids : 15 à 34 g
 Régime : lépidoptères, coléoptères
 Gîtes : * combles, grottes * grottes, carrières

Période concernée : 2008-2015
 Ces cartes illustrent l'état des connaissances à l'instant de leur conception, pour les gîtes découverts ou contrôlés sur la période.

Hibernation



Parturition



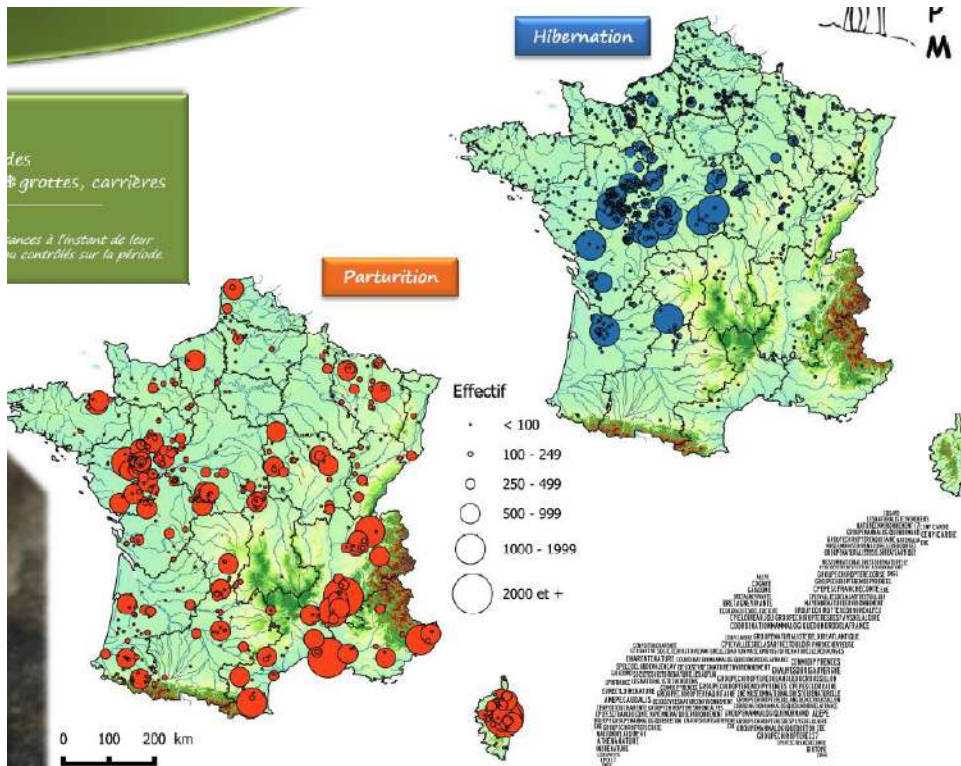
0 100 200 km



Crédit photo : Laurent ARTHUR

- < 100
- 100 - 249
- 250 - 499
- 500 - 999
- 1000 - 2000

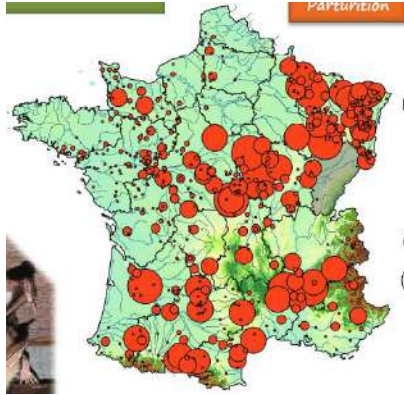
MURIN À OREILLES ÉCHANCRÉES



	Hiv.	Eté	
Corse	0	10000	NA
Rhône-Alpes	82	14893	181.6
Languedoc-Roussillon	25	3500	140
Auvergne	153	3218	21
Provence-Alpes-Côte	296	5944	20.1
Midi-Pyrénées	413	5245	12.7
Bretagne	188	2315	12.3
Franche-Comté	611	3250	5.3
Lorraine	1036	5403	5.2
Aquitaine	3056	8158	2.7
Bourgogne	1751	3474	2
Haute-Normandie	687	1370	2
Pays de la Loire	7090	8280	1.2
Ile de France	238	215	0.9
Nord Pas de Calais	553	480	0.9
Poitou-Charentes	4100	3800	0.9
Basse-Normandie	1272	1031	0.8
Alsace	446	329	0.7
Limousin	1134	740	0.7
Champagne-Ardenne	1365	720	0.5
Picardie	2400	687	0.3
Centre	16003	3036	0.2
TOTAL	42899	86088	

Hibernation

CCN – SFPEM, 2016



Partantion

Effectif

- < 100
- 100 - 249
- 250 - 499
- 500 - 999
- 1000 - 1999
- 2000 et +

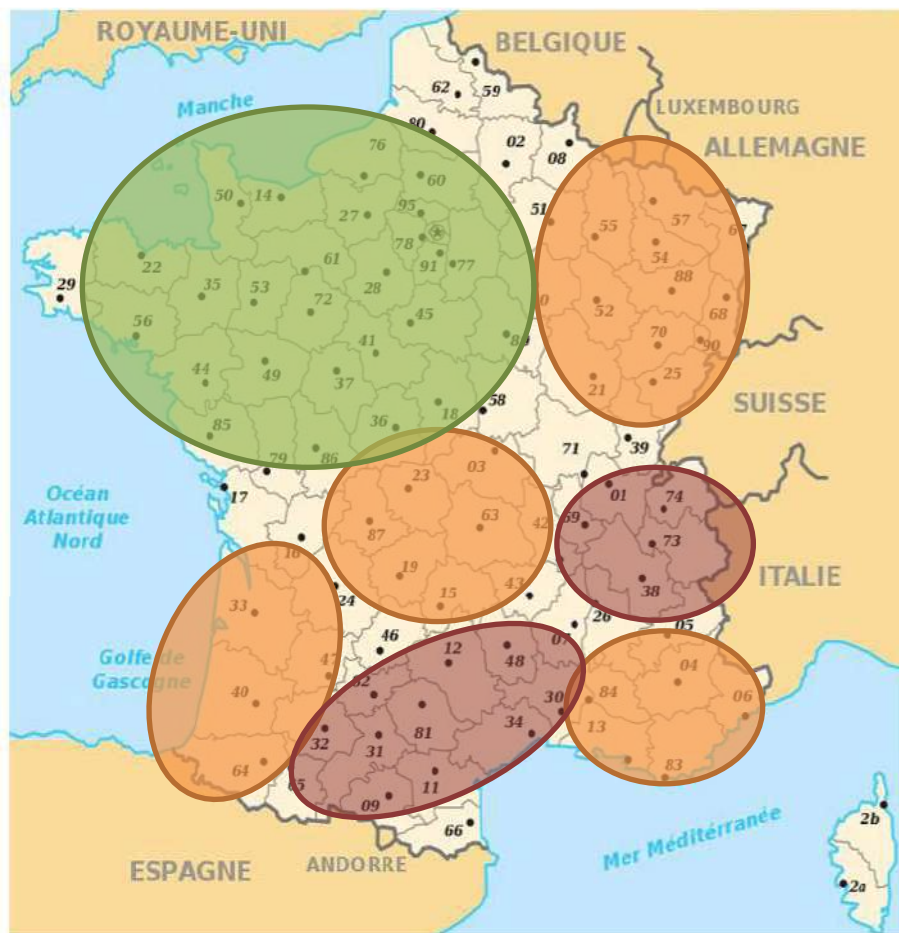
Effectif

- < 100
- 100 - 249

I – ASPECT GÉOGRAPHIQUE

Chiroptères de l'annexe II de la Directive Habitats-Faune-Flore Synthèse actualisée des populations en France – Bilan 2014

Stéphane VINCENT (Coord.)



	H	E	
Champagne-Ardenne	695	6475	9.3
Alsace	1046	9434	9
Lorraine	1921	25983	13.5
Franche-Comté	420	6270	14.9
Nord Pas de Calais	45	110	2.4
Pays de la Loire	1540	3640	2.4
Picardie	640	589	0.9
Poitou-Charentes	1100	2860	2.6
Basse-Normandie	2920	3356	1.1
Bourgogne	3969	8083	2
Bretagne	843	1125	1.3
Centre	5909	9264	1.6
Haute-Normandie	674	411	0.6
Ile de France	414	175	0.4
Limousin	458	2536	5.5
Auvergne	1320	14200	10.8
Aquitaine	1066	12391	11.6
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	904	7167	7.9
Midi-Pyrénées	469	9408	20.1
Languedoc-Roussillon	350	7300	20.9
Rhône-Alpes	500	15000	30

MOVEMENTS DU GRAND MURIN

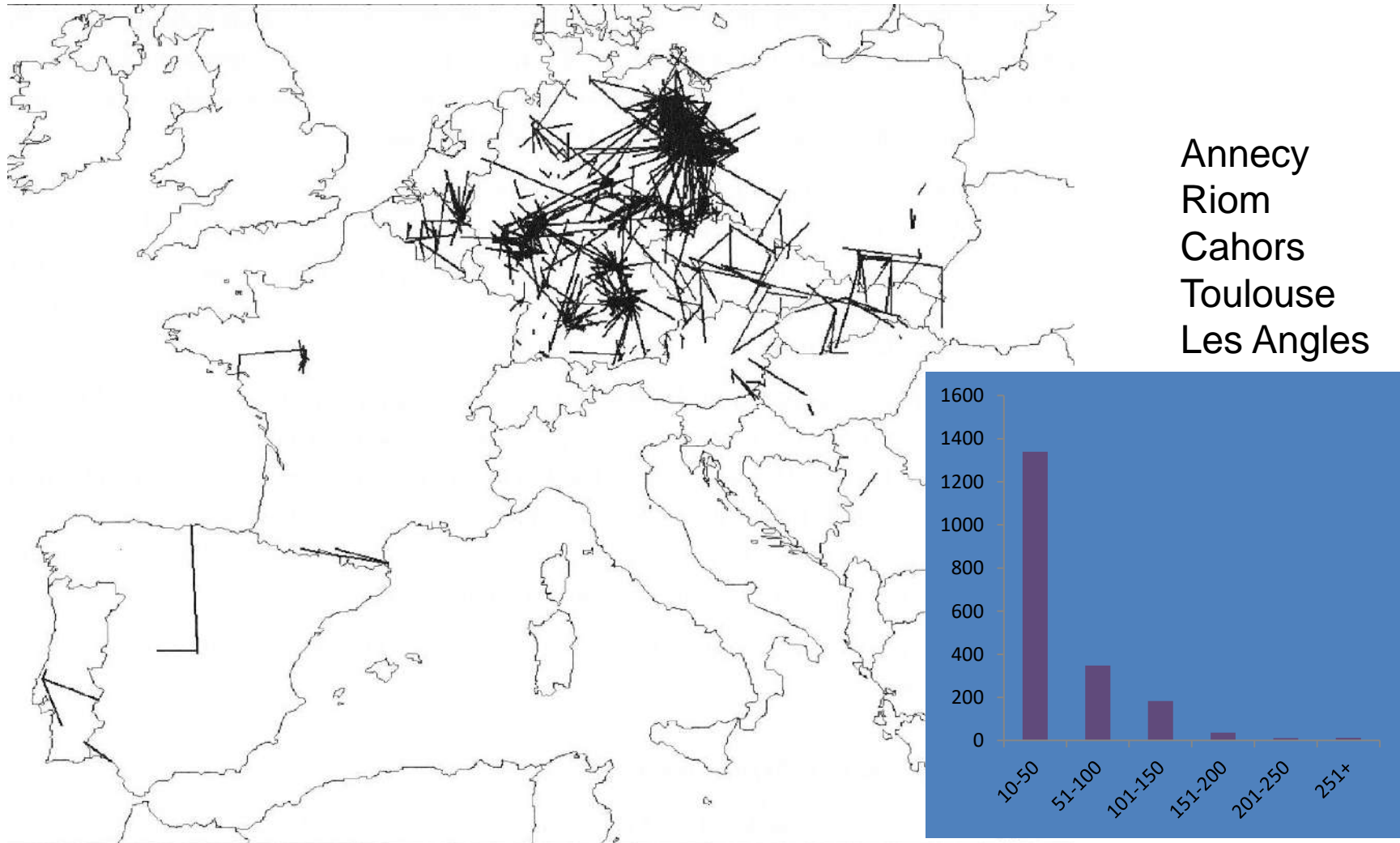
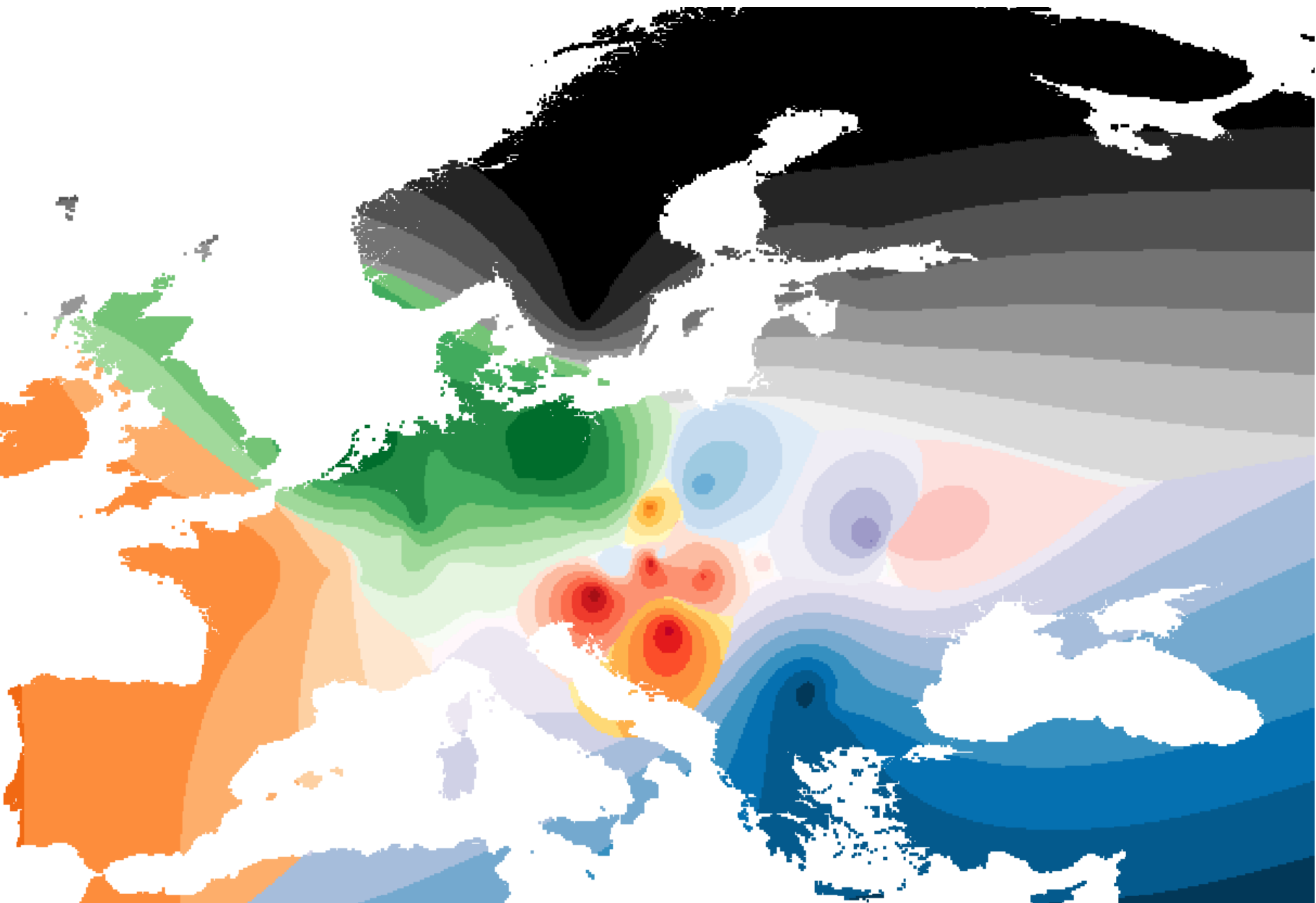
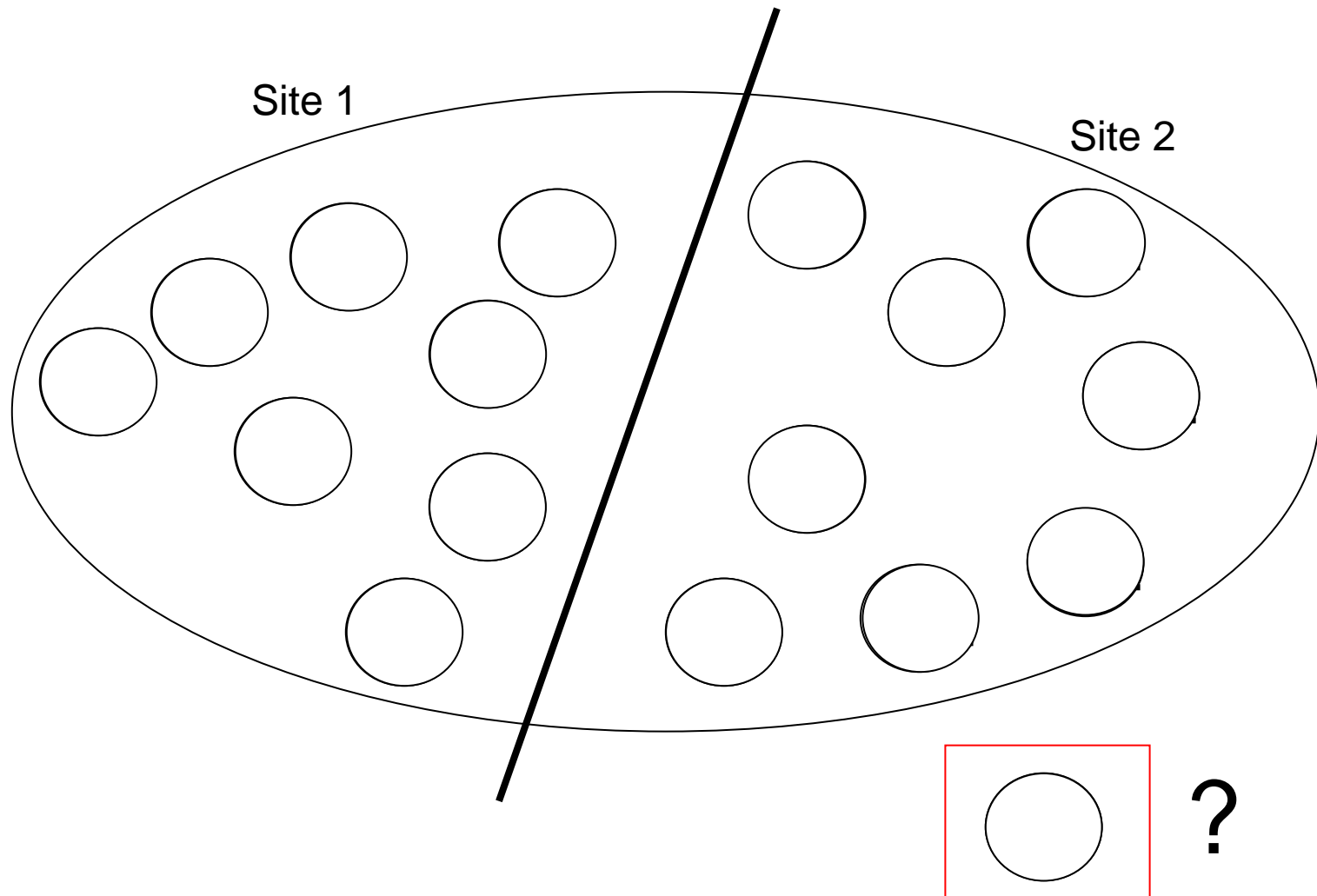


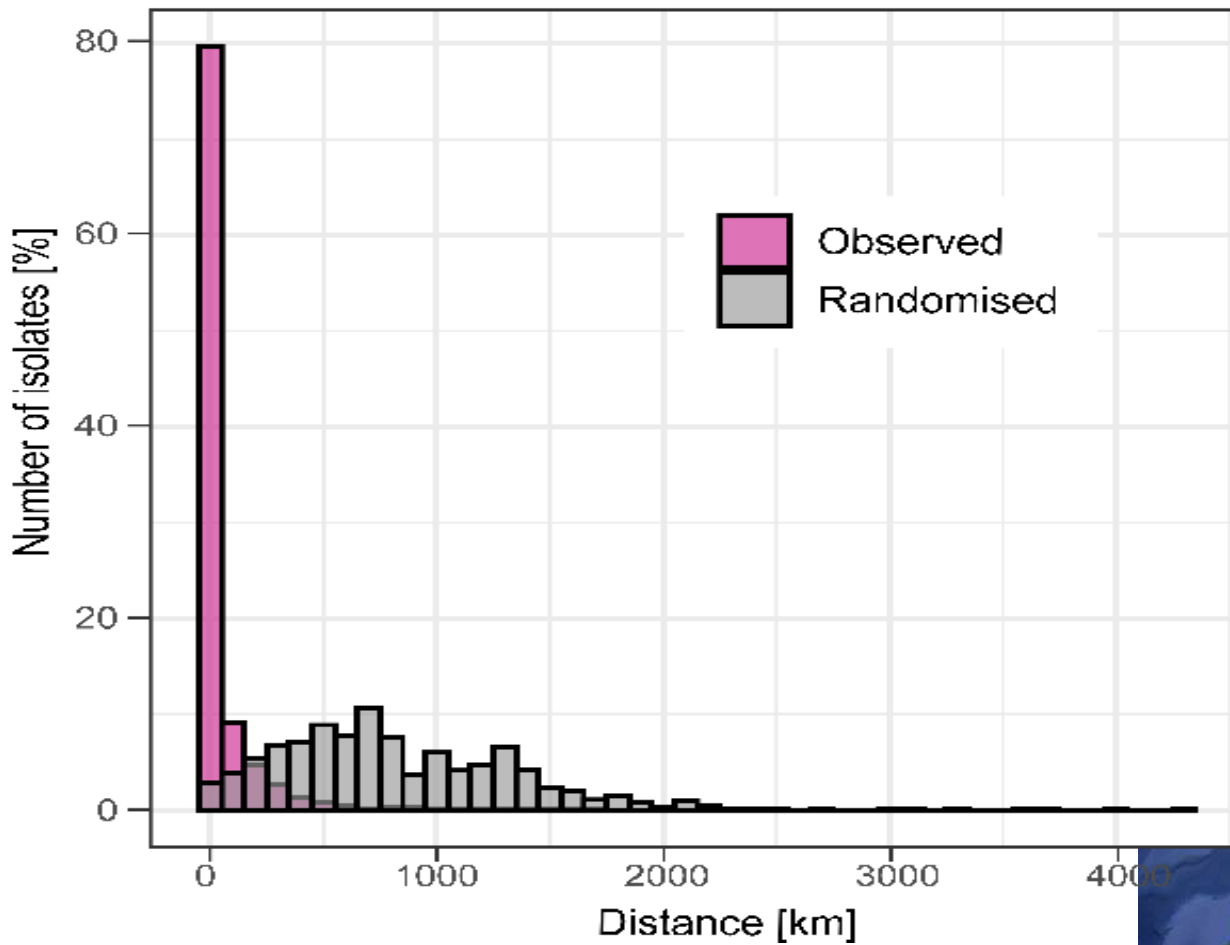
Fig. 19. Documented long-distance movements of *Myotis myotis* in Europe (n=3273).





ASSIGNATION GÉNÉTIQUE

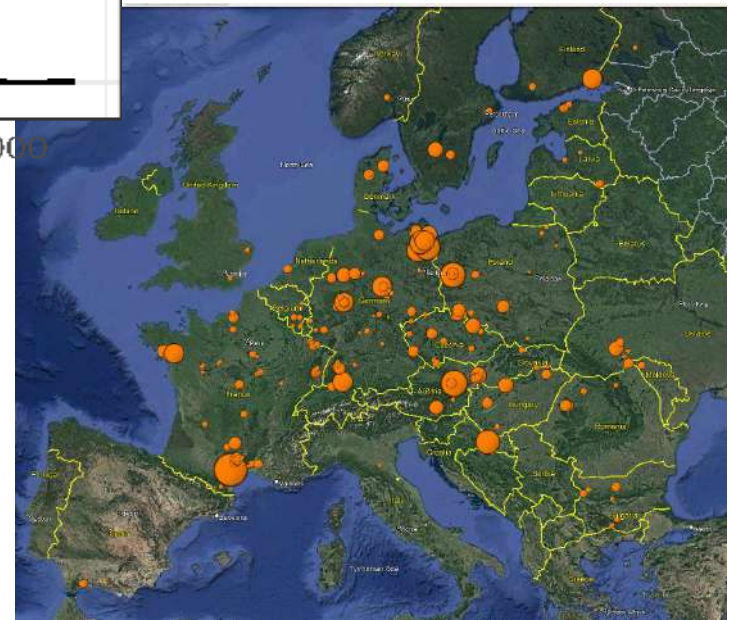


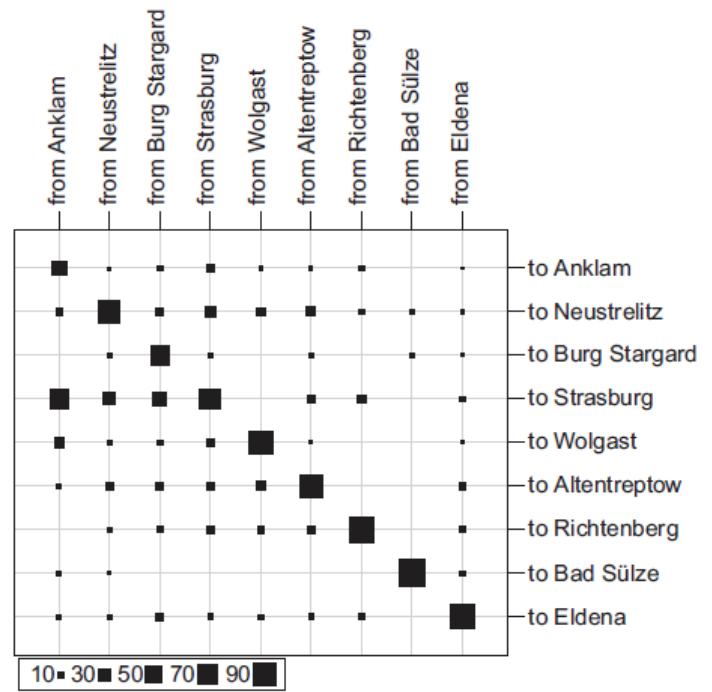
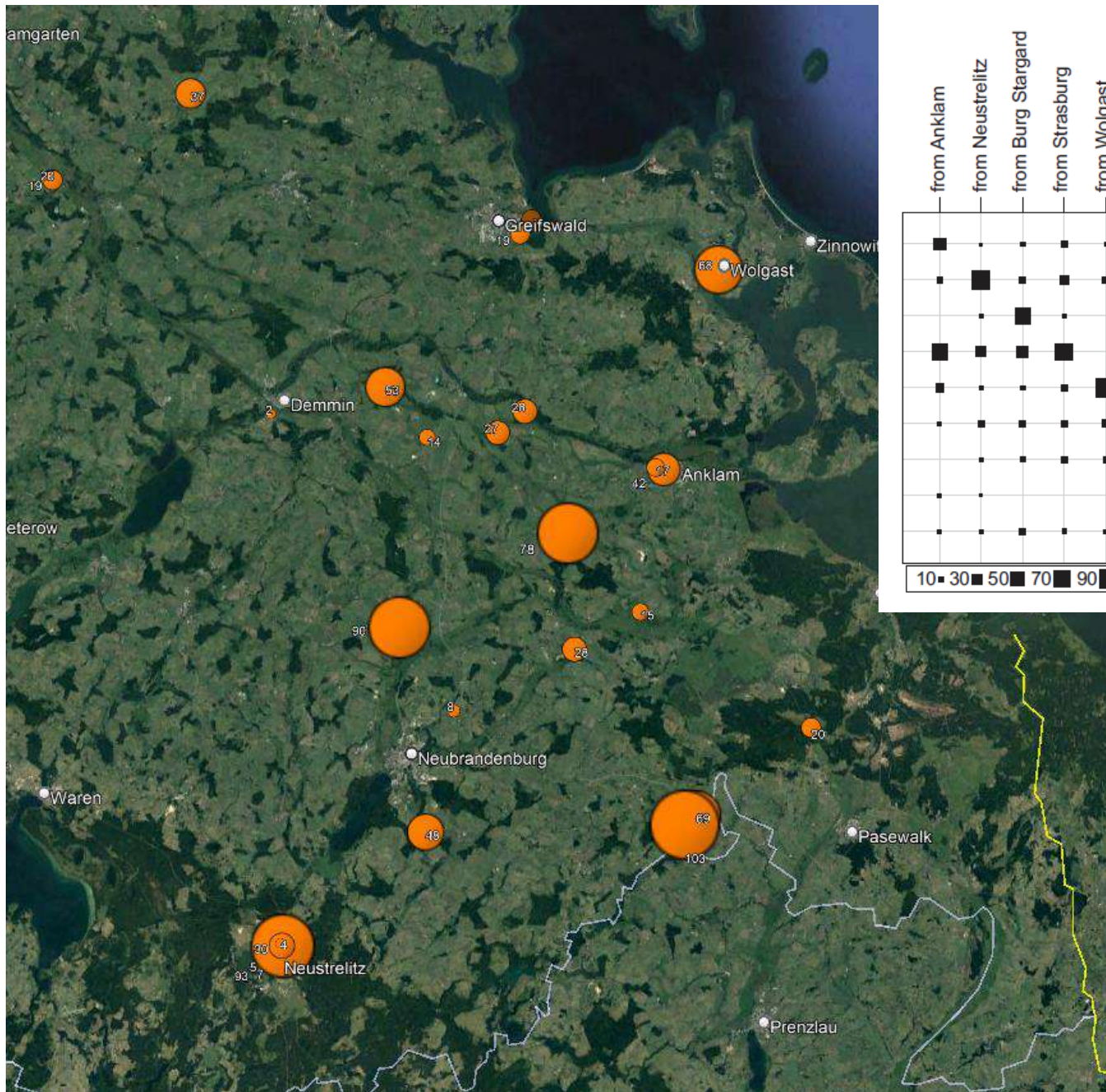


264 sites, 5,550 isolats

63% d'assignation au site d'origine en Europe

Assignation a 51 km du site d'origine en moyenne



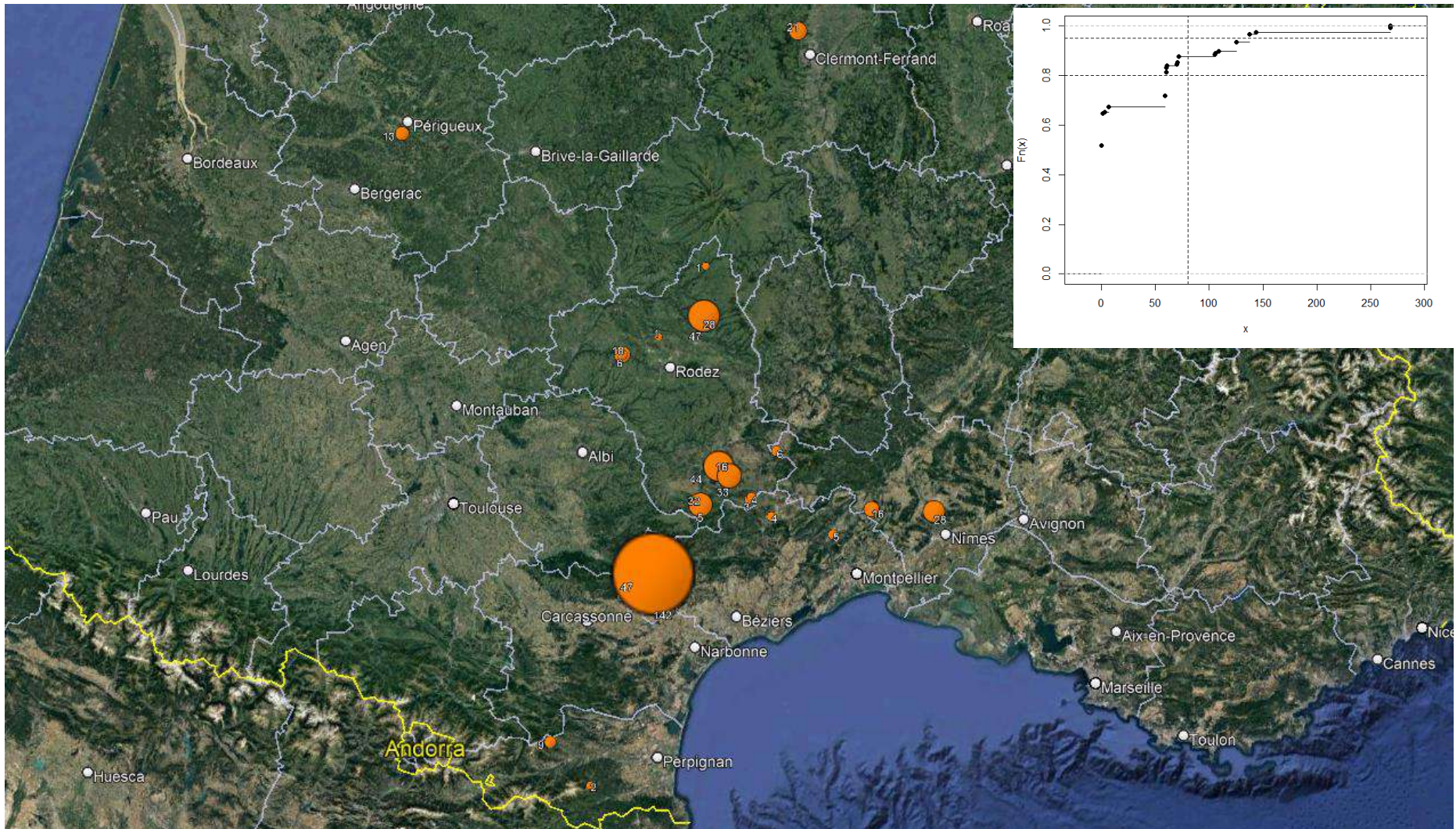


75% d'assignation au site d'origine (20-83 km)

Fischer et al. 2022

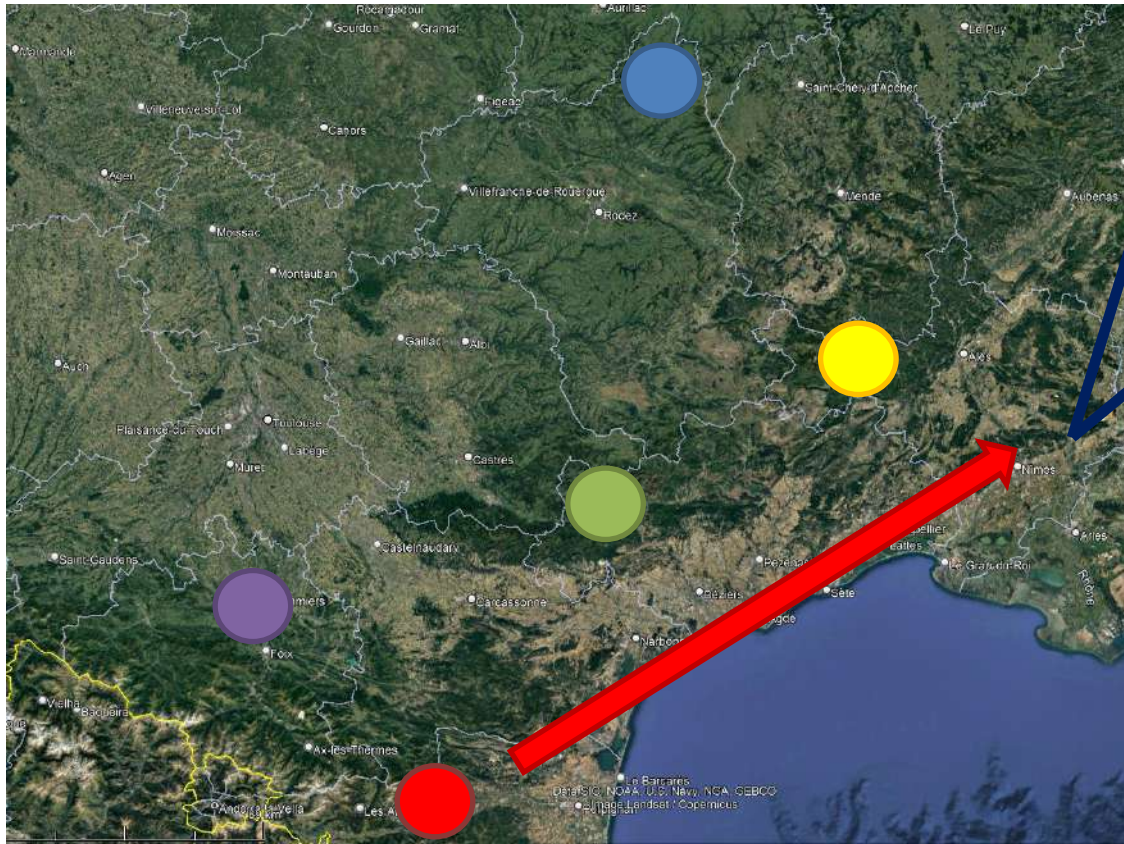
ET LE SUD !

Assignment à 32 km en moyenne

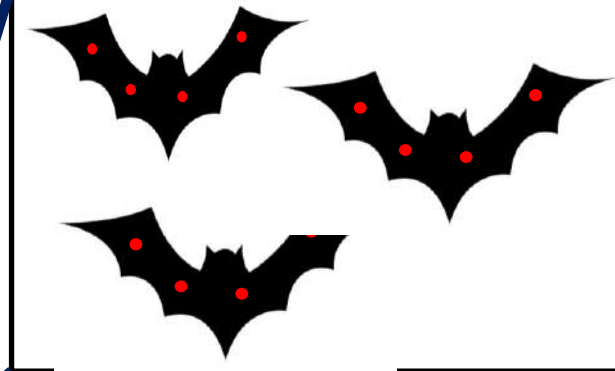


ASSOCIER COLONIES D'ÉTÉ ET D'HIVER

Carte génétique du champignon en site d'hibernation

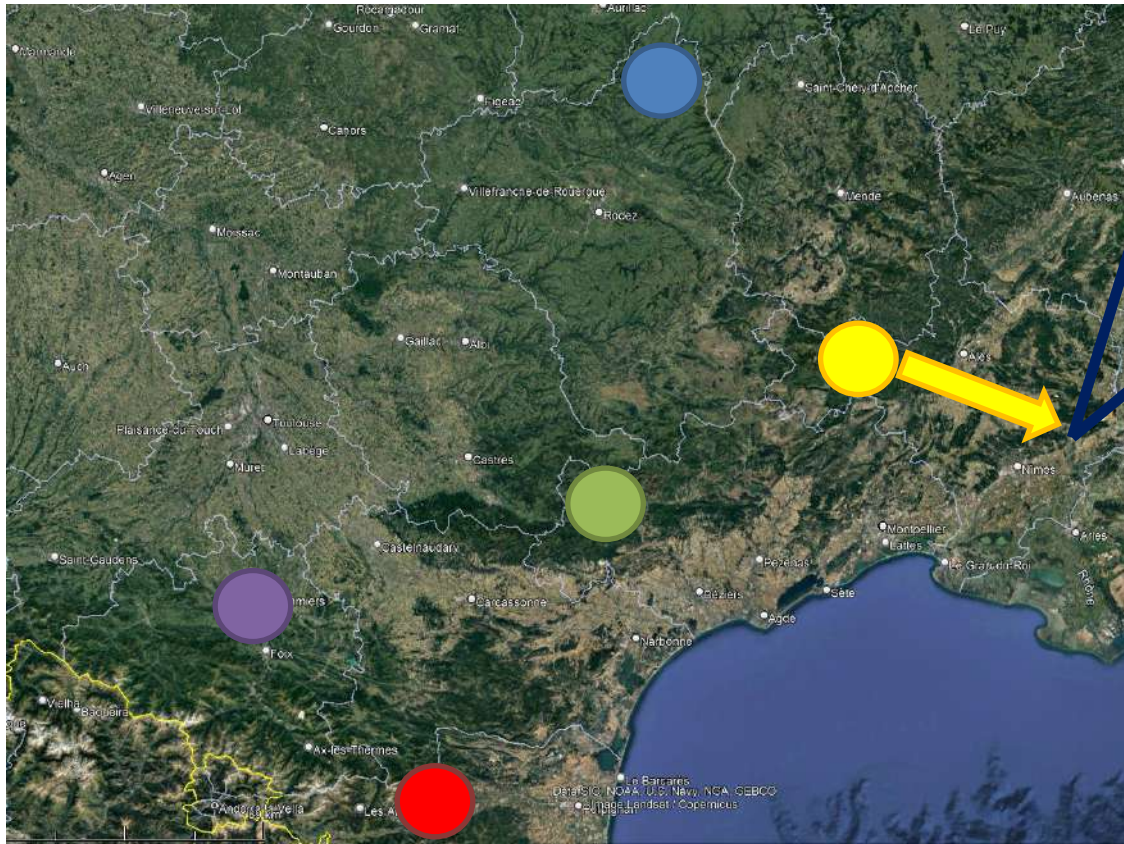


Colonie de reproduction

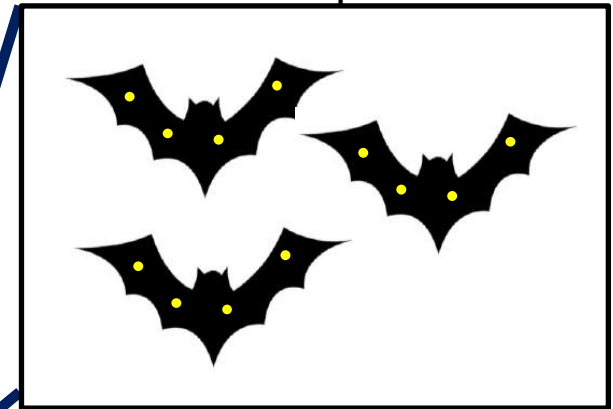


ASSOCIER COLONIES D'ÉTÉ ET D'HIVER

Carte génétique du champignon en site d'hibernation

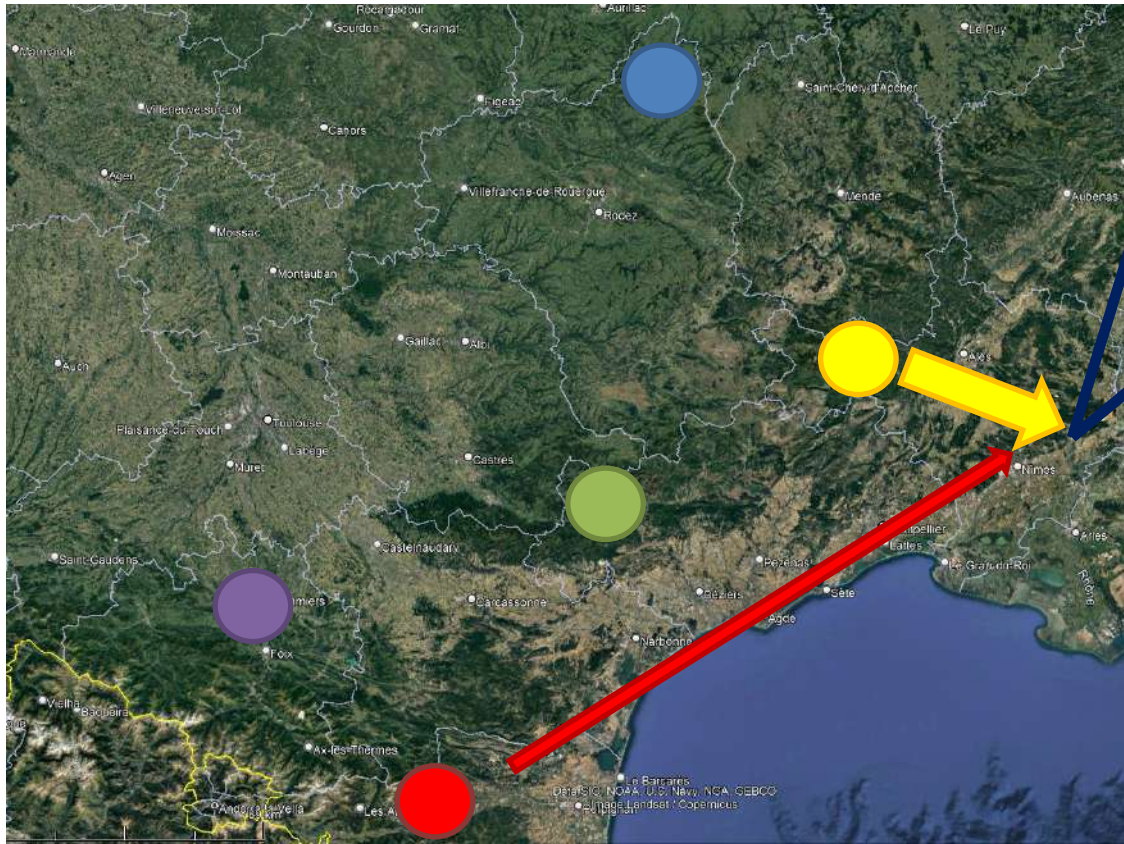


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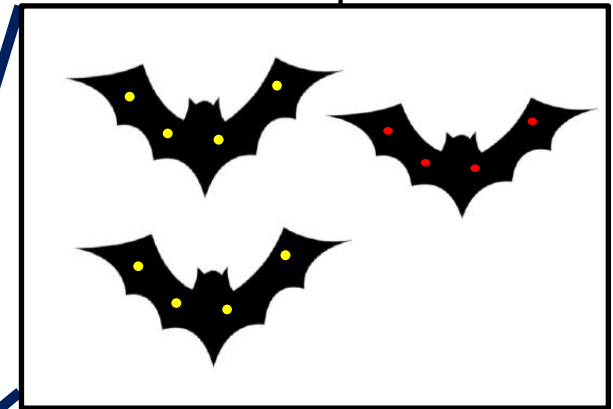


ASSOCIER COLONIES D'ÉTÉ ET D'HIVER

Carte génétique du champignon en site d'hibernation

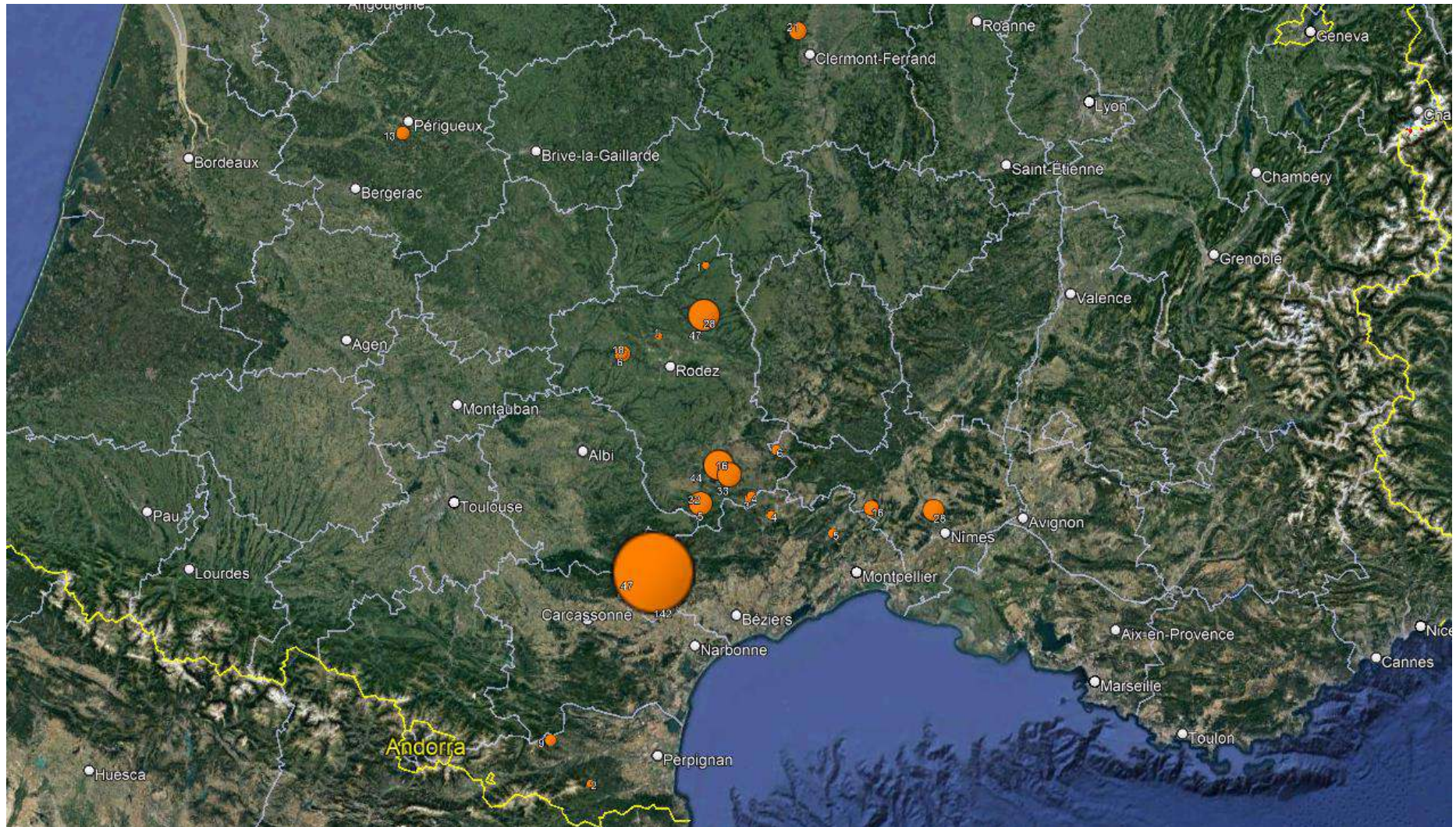


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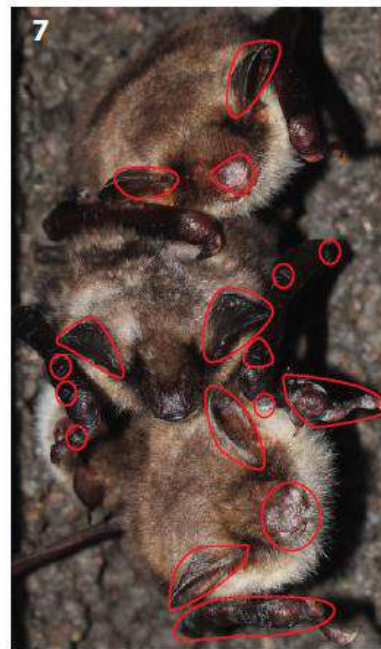
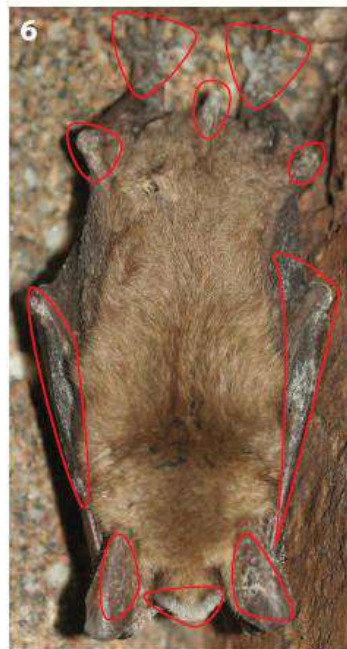
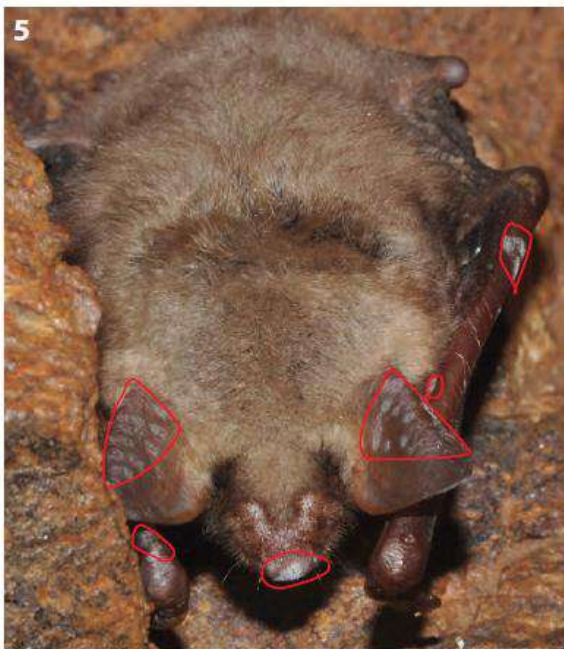
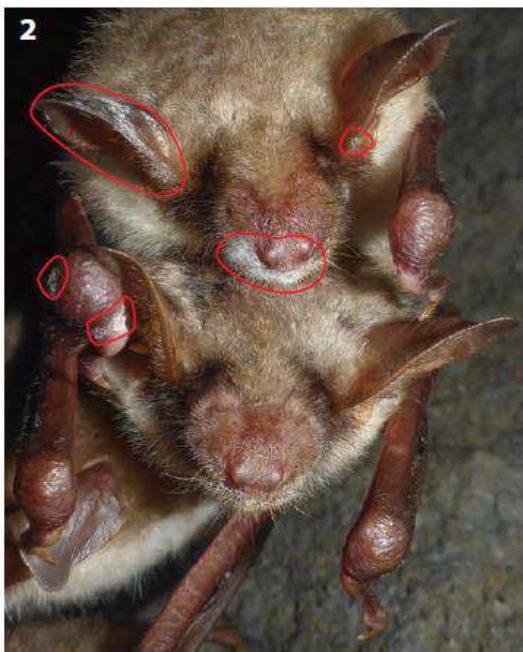
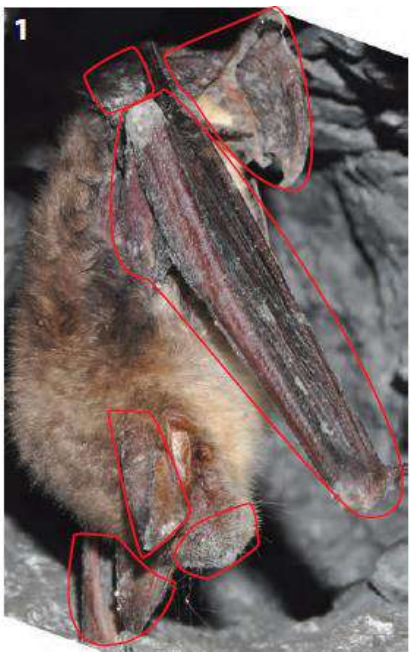
ET LE SUD !

Il faut densifier l'échantillonnage en site d'hibernation (*Myotis*)

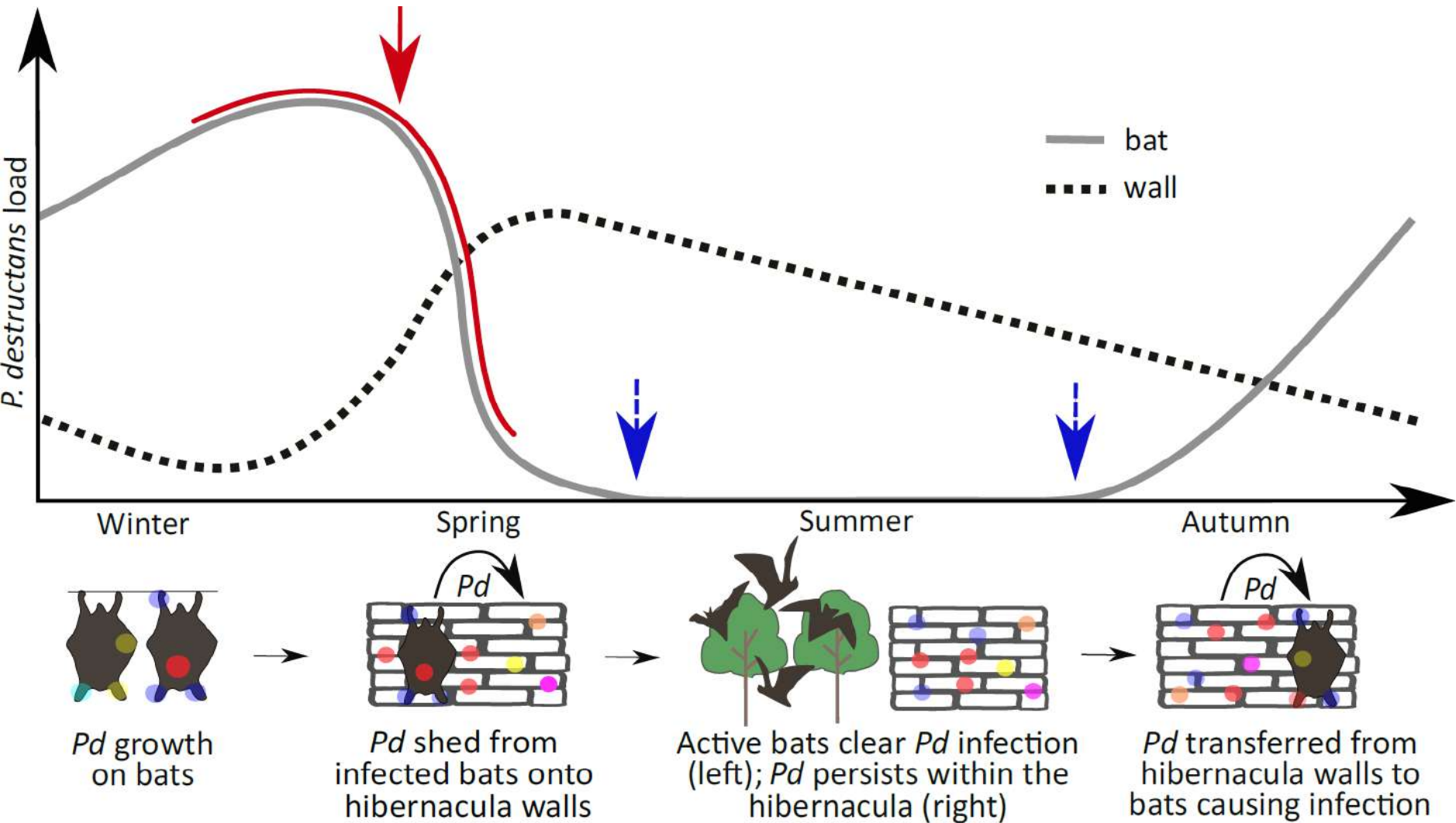


Les >400 personnes qui ont participées à l'échantillonnage et à l'organisation de l'échantillonnage. Aux personnes qui transmettent leur données
Aux personnes qui font du terrain et récoltent des données, des synthèses....
Donc en résumé, à tout le monde ici présent !





I – CHAUVES-SOURIS ET CHAMPI



Avant de commencer, vous devriez avoir (par site) :

Une paire de gants jetables



Des écouvillons stériles

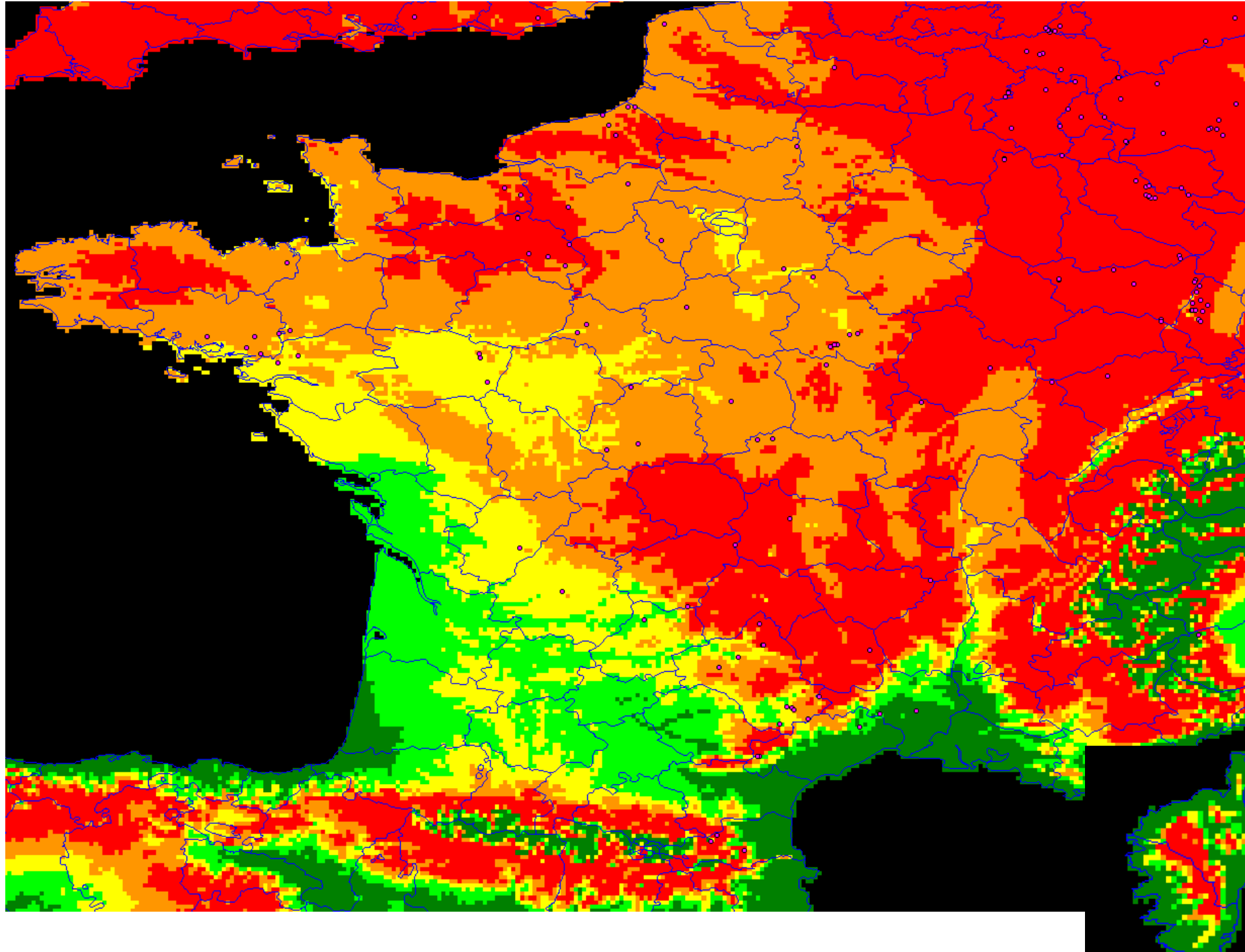


1 marqueur indélébile (pointe fine)



Des tubes stériles et fermés de 2 ml





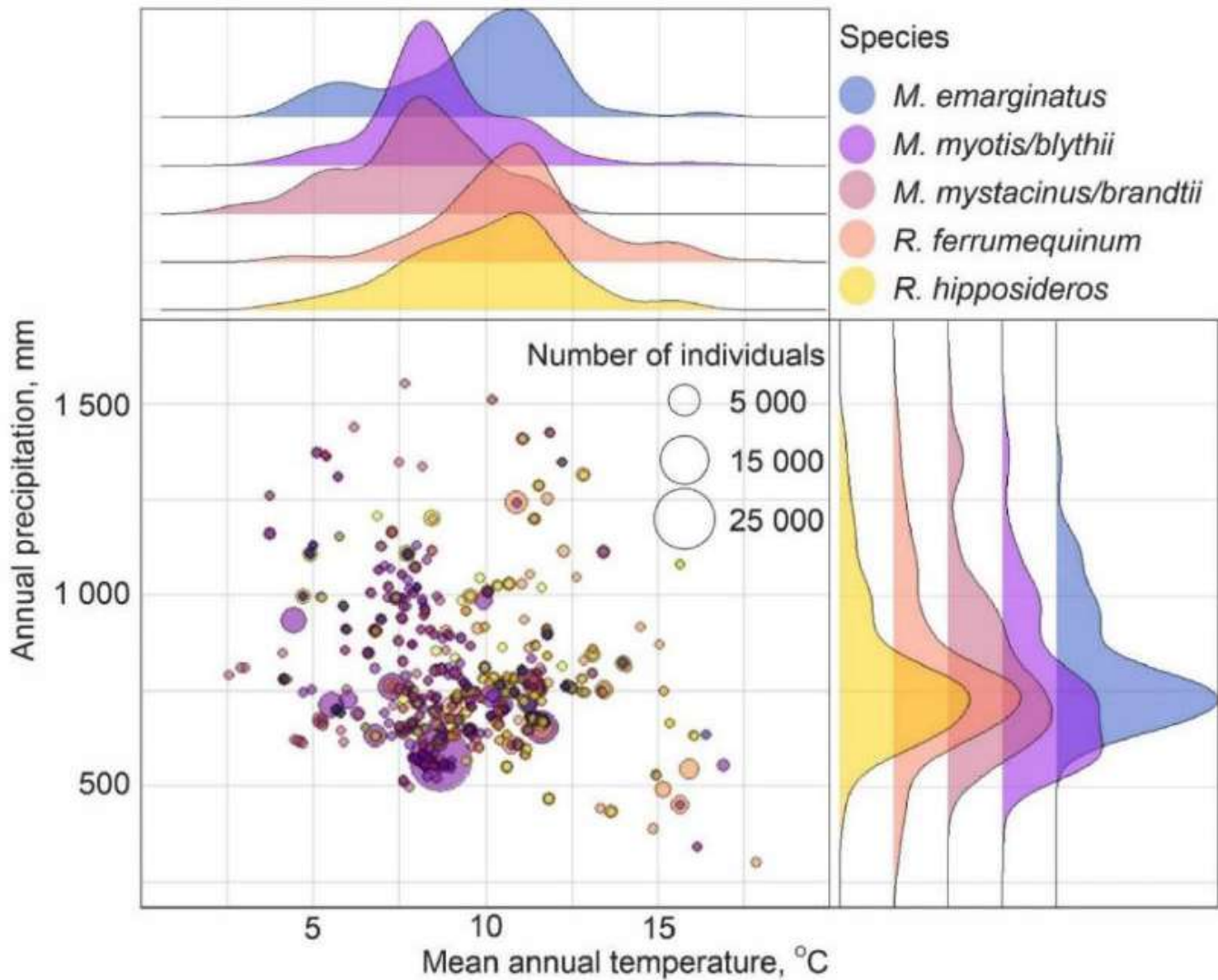
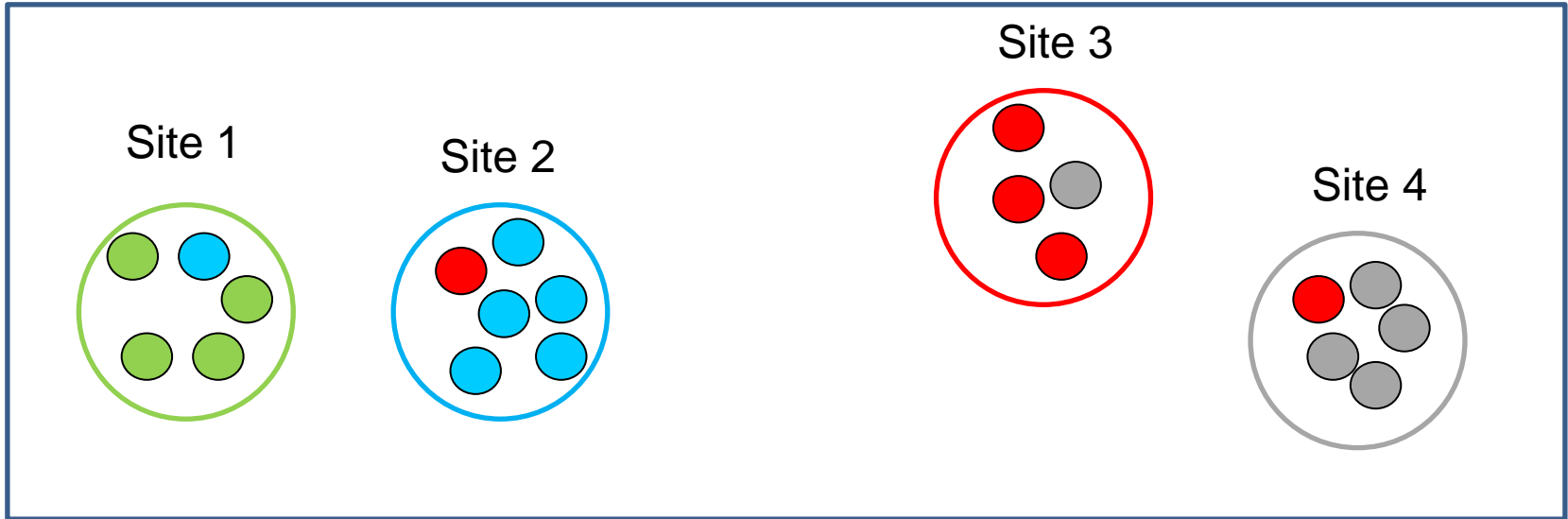


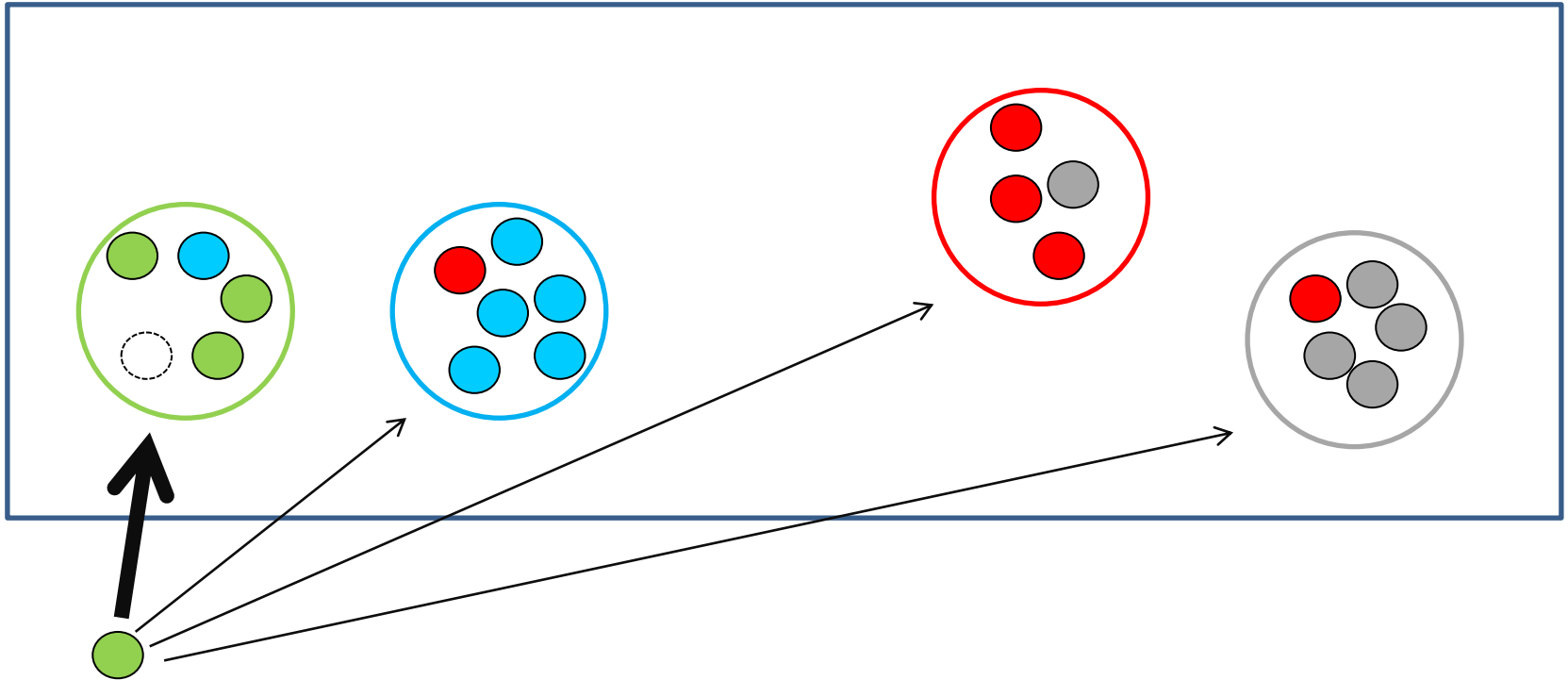
Figure 3. Bubble plot depicting the abundance of five bat species (*M. emarginatus* (63 sites), *M. myotis/blythii* (262 sites), *M. mystacinus/brandtii* (118 sites), *R. ferrumequinum* (153 sites), *R. hipposideros* (145 sites)) hibernating across a range of climatic conditions. The size of the bubble is relative to the number of bats occupying a given hibernacula. The density plots represent the distribution of hibernacula where the species is present.

GENETIC ASSIGNMENT



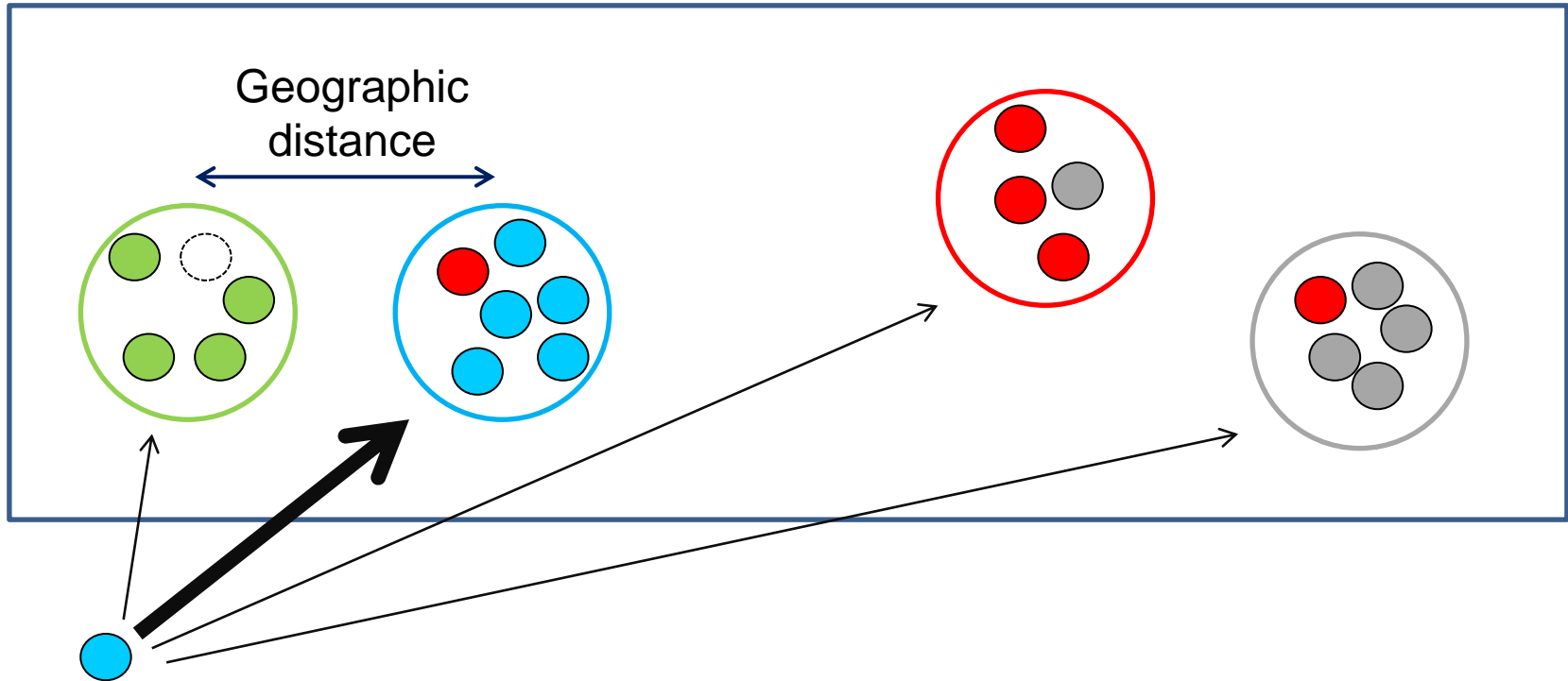
4 sites
20 samples

GENETIC ASSIGNMENT



Reassignment to the correct site

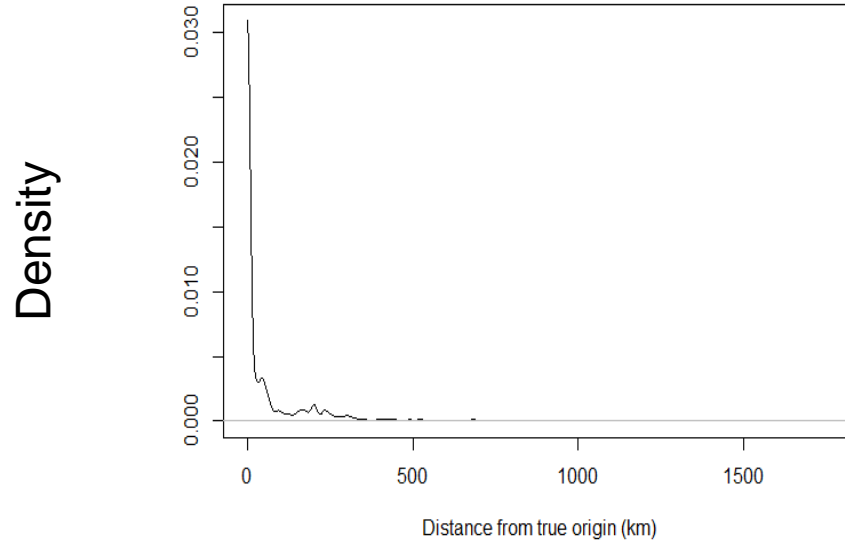
GENETIC ASSIGNMENT



Reassignment to the wrong site

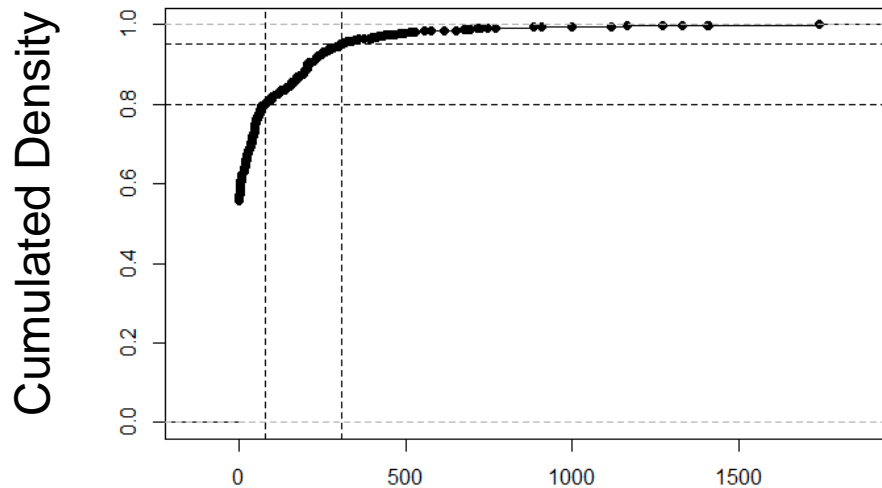
Error can be estimated (percentage, distance and direction)

GENETIC ASSIGNMENT



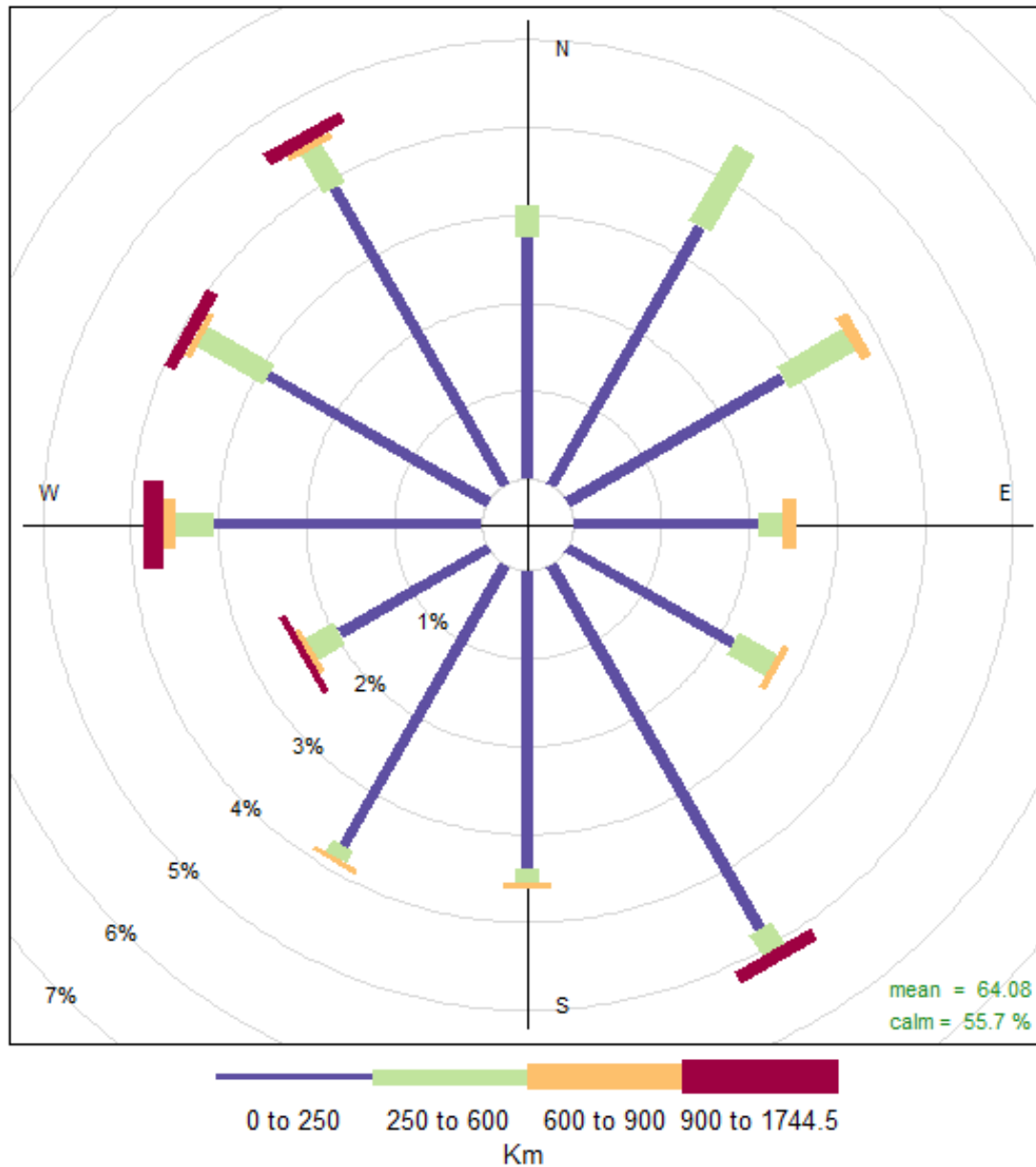
55 % of samples are correctly identified to their original site

80% of the samples assigned within 80 km



95% of samples assigned within 310 km

PATTERNS OF MIS-ASSIGNMENT



BAT MOVEMENT

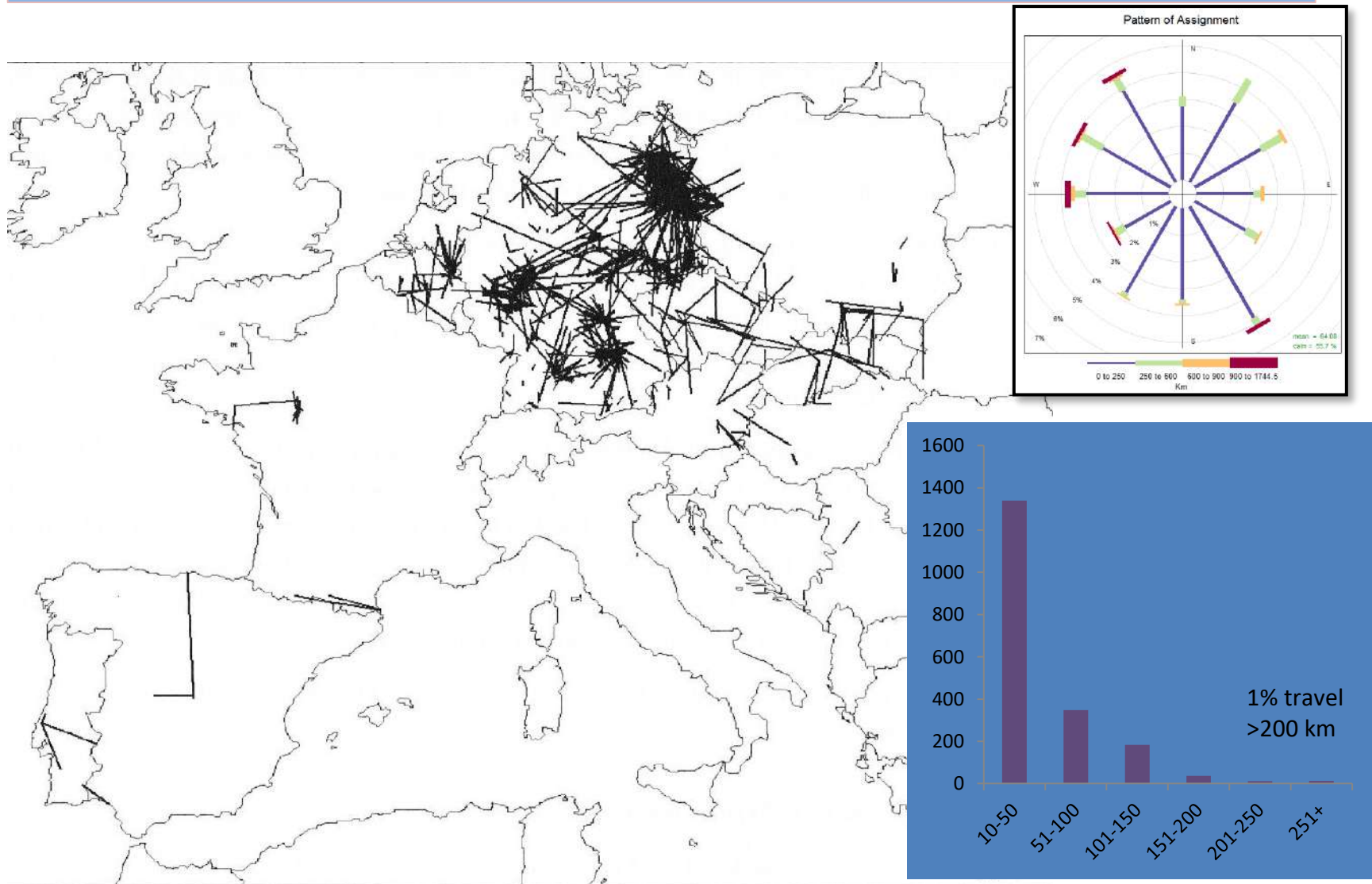
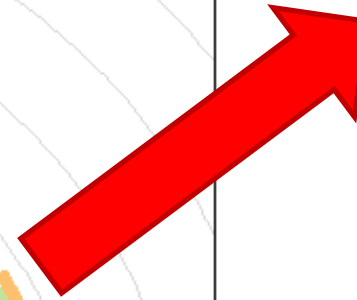
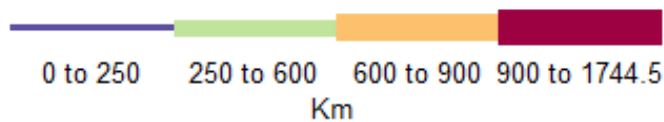
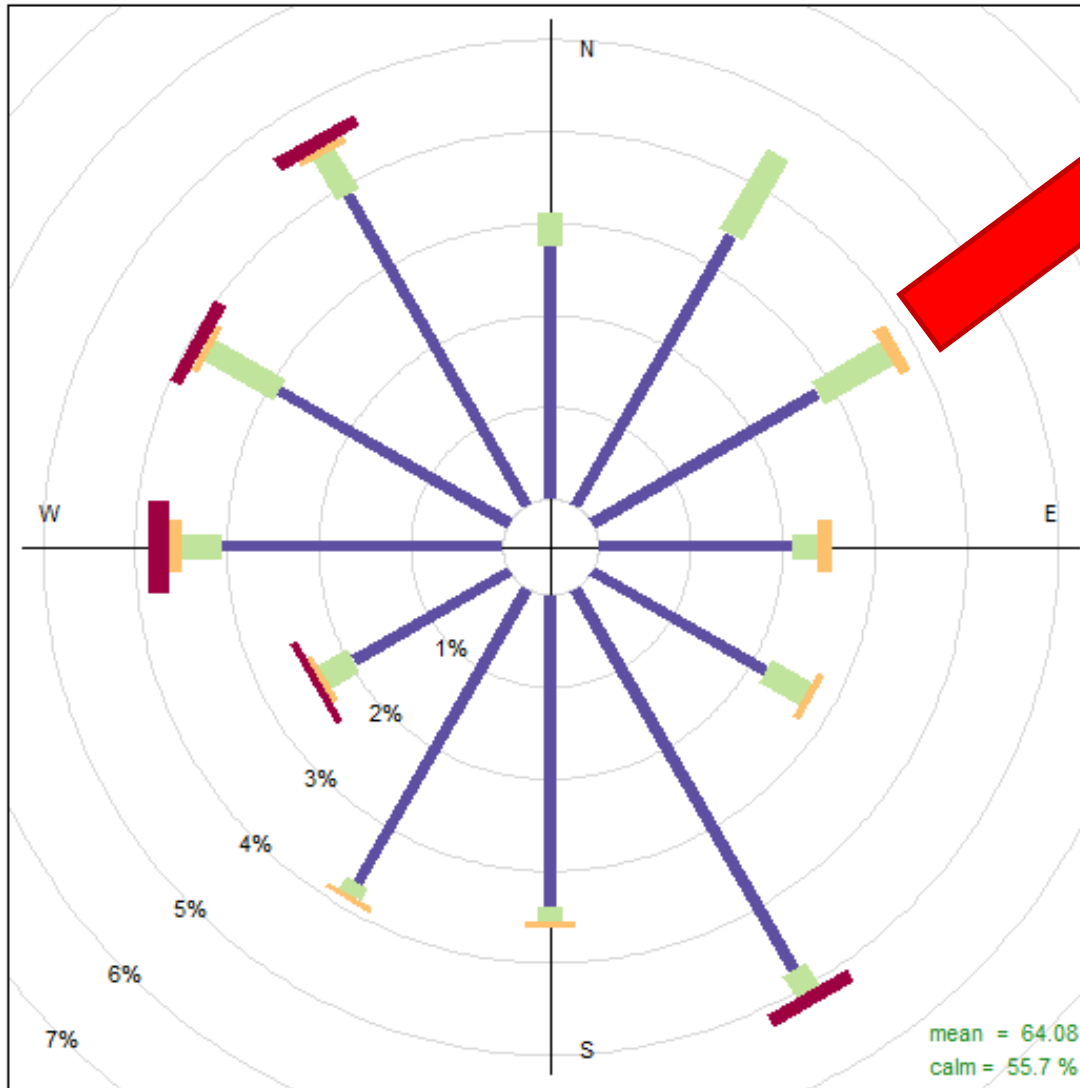
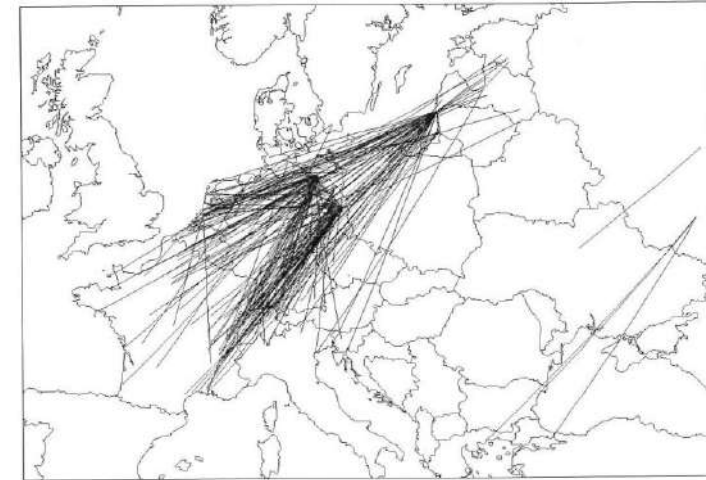


Fig. 19. Documented long-distance movements of *Myotis myotis* in Europe (n=3273).

PATTERNS OF MIS-ASSIGNMENT



Spring
migration



Hutterer *et al.* 2005 (*P. nathusii*)