

# Integration of Bat Conservation Concerns in the Development of Wind Energy Projects in Switzerland

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## Frame Conditions

- Promotion of wind energy projects according to the Swiss exit strategy from nuclear and fossil power
- Mandate to the *Swiss Coordination Centre for Bat Protection* to elaborate national recommendations to integrate bat conservation concerns in the development of wind energy projects enabling the realisation of wind turbines.

## Results

National Strategy referring to the implementation of bat conservation in the 3 important phases of a wind energy project:

Phase of Wind Energy Project	Actions by <i>Swiss Coordination Centre for Bat Protection</i> / specialized environmental consultancies
<b>Feasibility Study</b>	<b>Preliminary Check</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation of potential impacts according to existing database knowledge and attractiveness of the site for bats as hunting habitat and migration corridor</li> <li>• According to standardized protocol</li> <li>• Pragmatic, fast and cheap</li> <li>• Outcome: recommendation of potential impact according to four possible categories between „Go“ and „No Go“ for the attention of the planner</li> <li>• Basis for specification in Environmental Impact Assessment EIA</li> <li>▶ <i>Operated by Swiss Coordination Centre for Bat Protection</i></li> <li>▶ <i>Approximately 150 standardized preliminary checks so far</i></li> </ul>
<b>Planning Phase</b>	<b>Investigations connected to obligatory Environmental Impact Assessment EIA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigations according Preliminary Check &amp; site specific requirements Aim: identifications of potential, site specific conflicts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- systematic permanent acoustic measurements in the height</li> <li>- Additional investigations on the ground (acoustic, nets, roost searches)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible outcome being part of the Environmental Impact Report EIR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoidance: displacement of turbines</li> <li>- Diminution: site specific stopping algorithm</li> <li>- Compensation: suitable measures</li> <li>- Necessity and extent of monitoring as success of control</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ <i>Operated by specialized environmental consultancies</i></li> </ul>
<b>Building &amp; Operating Phase</b>	<b>Success Control</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation control (building phase): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of stopping algorithm</li> <li>- Implementation of compensation measures</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Efficiency Control (operating phase): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verification of efficiency of stopping algorithm (acoustic or carcass searches)</li> <li>- Adaption of stopping algorithm if necessary</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ <i>Operated by specialized environmental consultancies</i></li> </ul>

Impact categories according to standardized Preliminary Check

GO: Site without special bat activities or little known  
No or little conflicts present or expected  
moderate investigations required

GO: Site with special bat activities  
moderate conflicts present or expected  
large investigations required

GO: Site of regional importance  
considerable conflicts present or expected  
intensive investigations required

NO GO: Site of national importance  
heavy & complex conflicts present  
conflicts inevitable

Unsolved problems:

- Consideration of accumulative effects:  
How to implement the fact that more wind energy projects cause more dead bats?
- How to ensure quality control of EIA if performed by unspecialised environmental consultancies?

Current challenges:

- Improvement of simple, fixed stopping algorithm by complex, multivariate models
- Implementation of real-time stopping mechanisms including:
  - real-time acoustic bat detection
  - real-time radar based bat detection

## Stakeholders

