Activity pattern of the soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* revealed by radio-tracking

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In 2004, between 16 June and 11 July, the changes in foraging and roosting activity of lactating female of *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* were studied using by radiotelemetry. Within 25 nights, 11 females were radio-tagged in the field in south-eastern Moravia. Differences in the level of roosting and flying activity were statistically significant comparing three thirds of a night. On most nights each female visited minimum one night roost, five of them visited regularly two roost within one night. On average, the females occupied a roost 3.7 times per night. After parturition, distances between the night roosts and day roosts increased. The number of used night roosts declined towards weaning. Four females visited night roosts more distant than one kilometer with a maximum of 1400 m. Time spent in a night roost did not differ during the lactation period. During lactation, when the distances from a roost to foraging grounds were the shortest, there was the longest flight over 1700 m. Six of studied females flew to foraging ground further than one kilometer. From the beginning of lactation, some females visited male roosts. After emergence from a day roost, females flew directly to night roosts and visited them several times during the night. We suppose that females moved their youngs to night roosts. The study was supported by the grant No. 206/02/0961 of Grant Agency of the Czech Republic "Situation of *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* superspecies in the Czech Republic" and the grant No. MSM 0021622416.