

Kolar Leaf-Nosed Bat

Why in News

The Karnataka Forest Department, along with the Bat Conservation India Trust (BCIT), is getting prepared to save the Kolar leaf-nosed bat from extinction.

BCIT is a non-profit organization which was conceived for the protection of bat species in India
by protecting their habitat. It is headquartered in Bengaluru, Karnataka.

Key Points





- Scientific Name: Hipposideros hypophyllus
- Geographic Range: It is endemic to India. It is presently known only from one cave in Hanumanahalli village in Kolar district, Karnataka.
- Threats:
 - Habitat loss from land use change, hunting, and stone quarrying in the region.
 - Till several years ago, the Kolar Leaf-Nosed Bat was found in only two caves in the village of Hanumanahalli. For reasons that are still unknown, the bat became locally extinct in one of the two caves.
- Protection Status:
 - <u>IUCN Red List</u>: Critically Endangered
 - Wildlife Protection Act, 1972: It has not been accorded legal protection under the Act.
- Conservation Efforts:
 - The government had notified the 30 acres around the caves as a protected area.
 - Any development work here, including construction of new infrastructure, will **need the permission of the** <u>National Board for Wildlife.</u>
 - The **Bat Conservation Indian Trust** has been **awarded a grant** to conduct further research on this species of bats.
 - It is running **an intensive awareness campaign** in the nearby communities and they have come to understand the threat to the species and have started guarding this area from encroachers.
- Concerns:

- Bats are one of the least studied mammals in the country, though there are 130 species in India.
 - Bats are vital for the ecology as they are pollinators, their main diet being nectar.
 - Bats also help in insect control and therefore, help in the protection of crops.
- They are **very adaptable creatures** and therefore can often be found **near human habitation** or even in urban settlements, which **makes them vulnerable.**
- They also have a bad image in the public eye, as carriers of diseases.

Suggestions:

- There is an urgent need to curb illegal granite mining and quarrying within five to ten kilometre radius of the roost (resting-place) to ensure the quality of other subterranean caves in the area.
- Meanwhile, widespread cave explorations and acoustic sampling are recommended to understand the distribution of the species.

Source: IE

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