

Big Brown Bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*) Post Hibernation Mass Changes During White-Nose Syndrome Invasion

Presentation by:

Yunjung Jo (1008751138), Victoria Cordova-Morote
(1006907493), Andrew Batmunkh (1007610257)



Photo by: J. Scott Altenbach

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Today's Presentation

- Introduction/Background
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion



Background/Introduction:



Image by Michael Durham:

<https://www.batcon.org/bat/eptesicus-fuscus/>

What is White Nose Syndrome?

- White Nose Syndrome (WNS) is a disease impacting hibernating bat species caused by the fungal pathogen:
 - *Pseudogymnoascus destructans* (Pd)
- Pd grows in temperatures between 12-16°C, allowing Pd to thrive in bat winter hibernacula conditions
- as *Heterothermic mammals*, bat species are vulnerable to WNS when they undergo periods of suppressed immune functioning during torpor/hibernation.



Little Brown Bat with WNS fungus (New York, Oct. 2008.)

WNS and Mass Changes



Little Brown Bat with WNS
fungus (New York, Oct. 2008.)

- *Pd* impacts the epithelial tissues of the bats, leaving an uncomfortable white fuzz and fissions on their muzzles and wings (pictured).
- The arousal of *Pd* infection wakes them up and prematurely burns their brown fat and water, **leading to associated losses in mass.**

Seasonal Cycles:



Little Brown Bat with WNS
fungus (New York, Oct. 2008.)

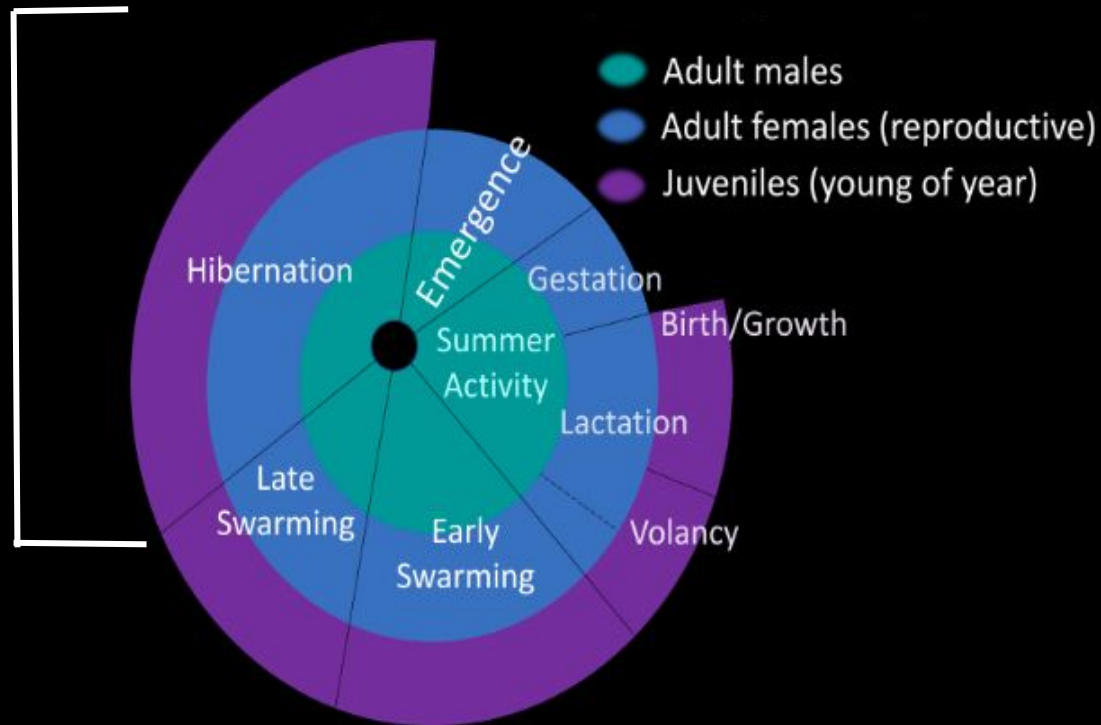


Chart by: Dr. Davy (2020)

Seasonal Cycles:

Pd exposure has physiological carry-over effects in the mass of recovered individuals, where:

- Energy expenditure of *Pd* immune responses/stress decreases available energy for emergent seasonal behaviors such as **migration to summer hibernacula** and **initiation of reproduction**; w/ differing energy necessities between adult and juvenile **male** and **female** bats.

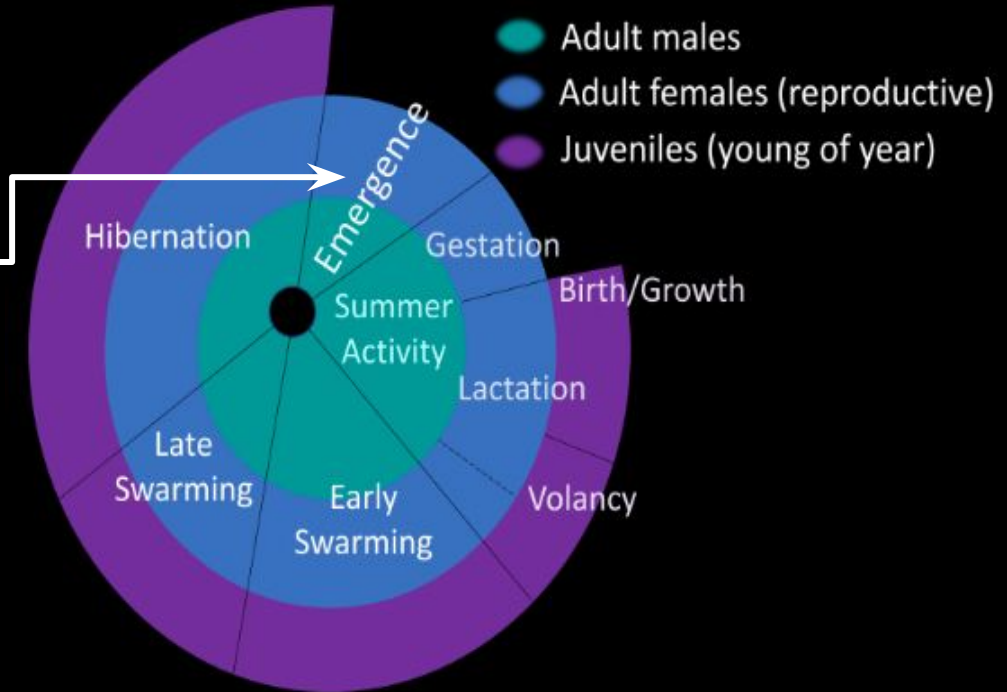


Chart by: Dr. Davy (2020)

Bats of Ontario – local hibernators



Little Brown Bat



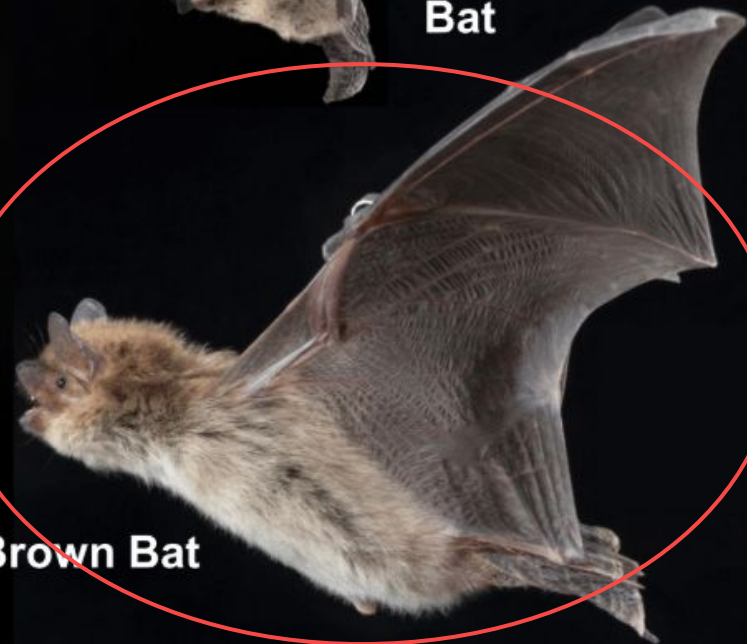
Northern Myotis



Tricolored Bat



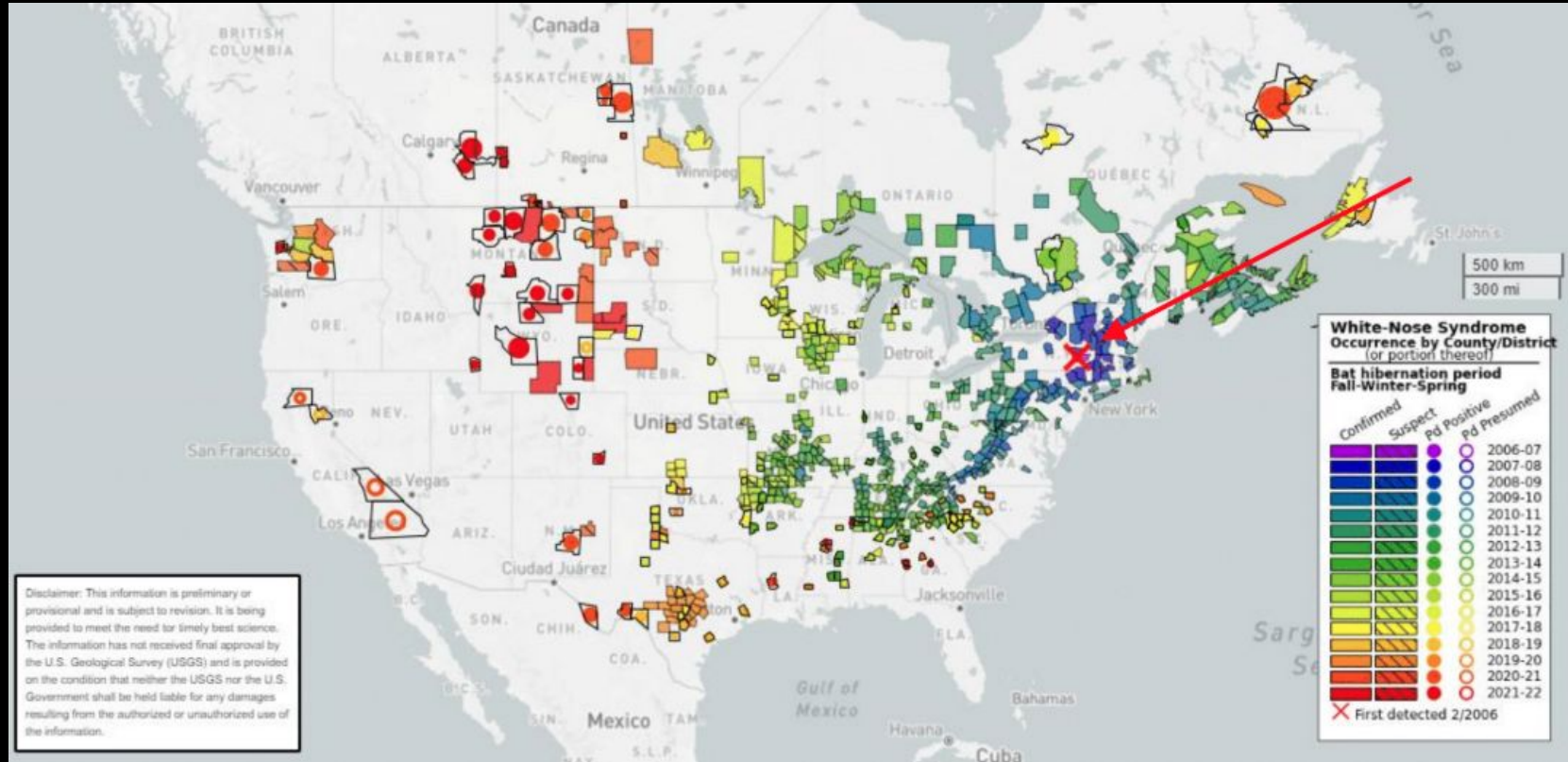
**Eastern
Small-footed
Bat**



Big Brown Bat

Photos: Charles Francis / Brock and Sherri Fentor

Spread of Fungus/Disease Over Time



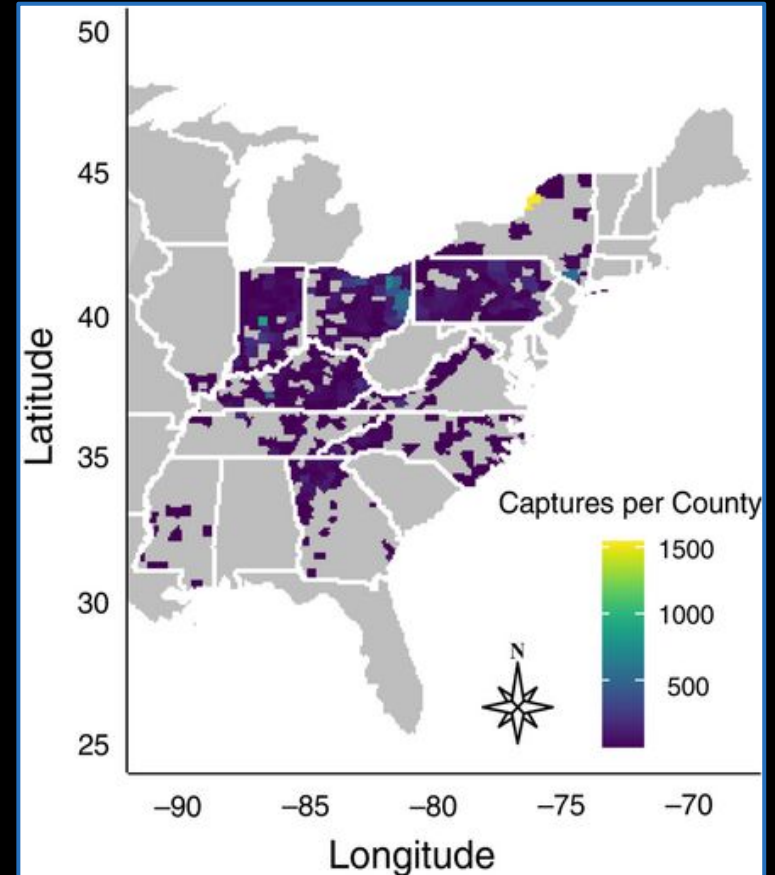
Methodology: Process/Methods



Image by Sherri & Brock Fenton
<https://norfolknaturalist.ca/2023>

About Our Data:

- Big brown bat (EPFU) captured & recorded from 1990-2010
- 30,497 individual records across 3,797 unique capture sites across eastern United States
- Age, sex, reproductive status, mass, forearm length, etc.
- Focus on mass (more directly impacted by WNS)



Process:

- Attempt 1
 - Gamma distribution. Attempted to find MLE, where parameters are maximized (shape, scale)
 - Mean = shape * scale
 - Variance = shape * scale²
 - CI: lower shape * lower scale – upper shape * upper scale
- Attempt 2
 - Try to model using different types of distributions
- Attempt 3
 - GLMMs using gamma distribution

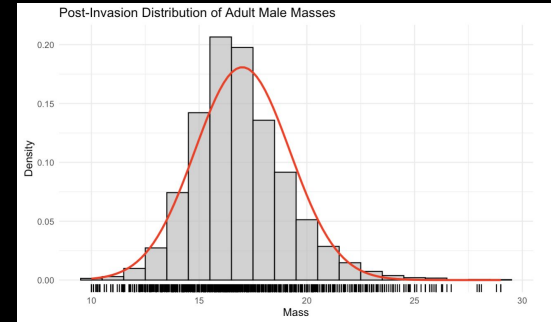


Photo by: J. Scott Altenbach

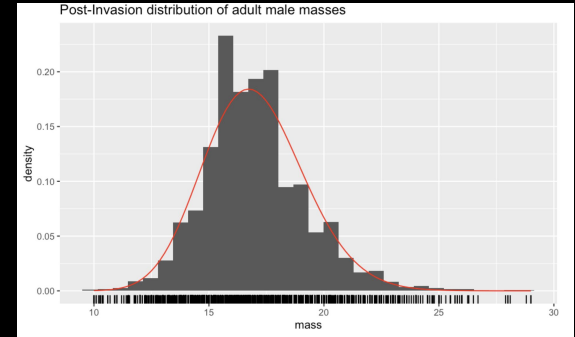
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Model Section: Gamma vs Normal distribution

- **Gamma distribution** AIC = 155189
- **Normal distribution** AIC = 156321
- Gamma distribution more appropriate than normal (**lower AIC**)



*Figure x: Distribution modeled using a **normal distribution** for Post-Invasion Adult Male Masses.*



*Figure x: Distribution modeled using a **gamma distribution** for Post-Invasion Adult Male Masses.*

Hypotheses:

- Null hypothesis
 - Age and sex are not correlated with the effect of Pd on mass of EPFU
- Alternative hypothesis
 - Age and sex are correlated with the effect of Pd on mass of EPFU
- Prediction:
 - Mass and mass variation fitted on a Gamma distribution will decrease over Pd exposure time



Photo by: J. Scott Altenbach

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Methods of Analysis:

- Original study fit linear mixed models with normal distributions
- Generalized Linear Mixed Model using Gamma distribution → `glmer()`
- Link function: “log”
 - multiplicative effects → additive on log scale
 - better than others
- Trying different fixed and random effects, looking at coefficients for effects on mass
- Elevation as a fixed effect → unable to obtain elevation data



Photo by: J. Scott Altenbach

https://georgiabiodiversity.org/portal/profile?es_id=21048&group=bats

A thermal image showing a large colony of bats in flight against a dark background. The bats appear as bright, glowing shapes, with a large, prominent bat in the upper left and many smaller ones scattered throughout the lower half of the frame. The text "Results/Discussion" is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Results/Discussion

<https://www.animalcapturewildlifecontrol.com/blog/big-brown-bats-101-understanding-our-nocturnal-neighbors/>

Comparison of Random Effects

Random Effects Tested:

1. **Model 1:** Random intercept for year
2. **Model 2:** Random intercept for site_mask.
3. **Model 3:** Random intercept for state

Model	Random Effect	AIC
Model 1	year	138844.5
Model 2	site_mask	132567.2
Model 3	state	137431.1

Figure x: *Model Comparison: Site_mask model fits bat mass data best.*

Model 2 (Random Effect: site_mask) has the lowest AIC, indicating it provides the **best fit for the data.**



Results: Gamma GLMM with Random Effects

```
Family: Gamma ( log )
Formula: mass ~ disease_group * sex * pregnancy_status * age + (1 | site_mask)
Data: data_new
```

AIC	BIC	logLik	deviance	df.resid
132567.2	132667.1	-66271.6	132543.2	30484

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-4.7955	-0.6163	-0.0102	0.5994	6.4132

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
site_mask	(Intercept)	0.003297	0.05742
Residual		0.013525	0.11630

Number of obs: 30496, groups: site_mask, 3797

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	2.967439	0.002390	1241.774	< 2e-16 ***
disease_groupPre-Invasion	0.015950	0.004951	3.222	0.00128 **
sexmale	-0.138996	0.001839	-75.570	< 2e-16 ***
pregnancy_statusPregnant	0.151456	0.003565	42.486	< 2e-16 ***
agejuvenile	-0.194312	0.002675	-72.630	< 2e-16 ***
disease_groupPre-Invasion:sexmale	-0.001418	0.005010	-0.283	0.77723
disease_groupPre-Invasion:pregnancy_statusPregnant	-0.028060	0.009989	-2.809	0.00497 **
disease_groupPre-Invasion:agejuvenile	0.021801	0.007604	2.867	0.00415 **
sexmale:agejuvenile	0.072712	0.003635	20.005	< 2e-16 ***
disease_groupPre-Invasion:sexmale:agejuvenile	0.003845	0.010337	0.372	0.70988

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Data Overview

- **Focus:** Pre- and Post-Invasion Bat Mass Differences with **different fixed effects**
- **Predictors:** disease_group, sex, pregnancy_status, age
- **Random Effects:** site_mask
- **Key Fixed Effects:**
 - disease_group Pre-Invasion:
 - pregnancy_status Pregnant:
 - age juvenile:

GLMM captures the skewed distribution of bat mass better than LMM.

Figure x: GLMM Summary: Key predictors and variances for bat mass.

Results: Interaction Plot

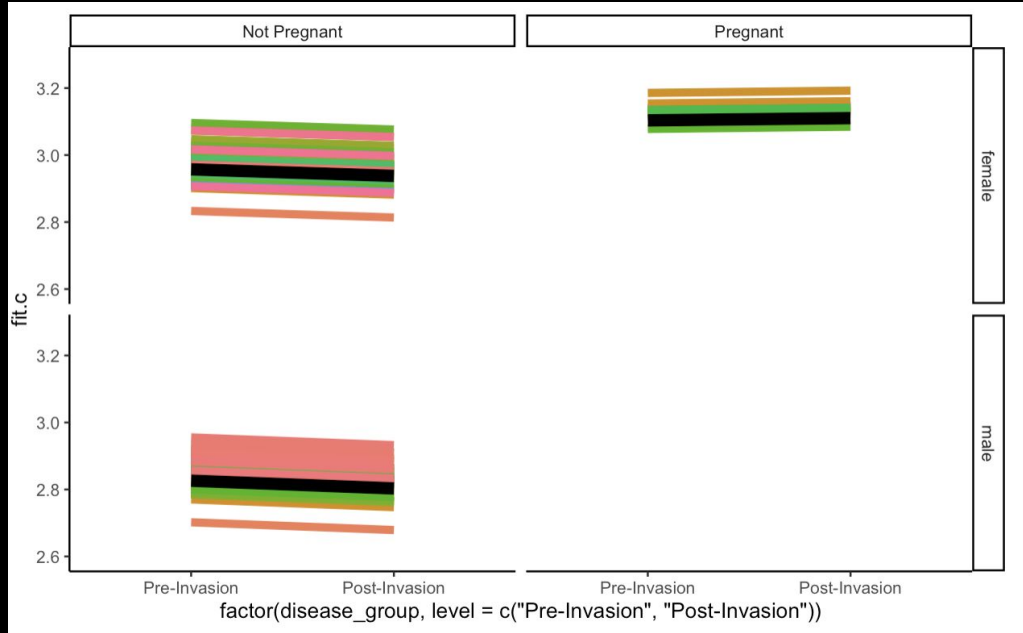


Figure x: Predicted log-mass by disease group, sex, and pregnancy status.

Key Takeaways

- Gamma GLMM captures positively skewed mass data for pregnant bats.
- Significant predictors include **disease_group**, **pregnancy_status**, and **age**.
- Random effect for site_mask accounts for spatial variability.

Conclusion:

- Alt hypothesis/prediction accepted:
 - Age and sex are correlated with the effect of Pd on mass of EPFU, with the Gamma as the best fit to account for the skewed distribution of mass compared to the Normal Distribution (i.e. for pregnant status)
- Gamma GLMM highlights the ecological implications of WNS, where disease introduction (by year), sex, and reproductive status, highlight the understanding of bat mass dynamics across geographic regions during invasion periods.



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Thank you! Questions?



Image by Traer Scott
<https://socialbat.org/videos>