(n=1519) at the radar location were recorded between August 15 and August 21. Only 25% of the calls recorded at the met tower (n=117) were recorded during the same sampling period.

Table 4. Number of sampling days, total number of calls recorded, and calls/night recorded by each AnaBat unit for spring, summer, and fall sampling periods.

Season	Location	# of sampling days used in analysis	Total # of calls	# calls/night
Spring	Met tower low	39	769	**19.72**
	Non-met 1	11	320	**29.09**
	Non-met 2	24	782	**32.58**
Summer	Met tower low	9	198	**22.0**
	Non-met 2	9	500	**55.56**
Fall	Met tower low	50	463	**9.26**
	Radar	50	1629	**32.58**

Species Identification

Based on the qualitative analysis of calls, 5 species groups of bats were positively identified at the met tower location (Table 5). As is typical with AnaBat sampling, the majority of vocalizations were unable to be identified due to the few number of pulses per call (<5 pulses/call sequence). Relative call frequency was calculated by dividing the number of calls recorded for each species by the total number of calls recorded at the met tower for each season. Of those calls that were able to be identified to species, eastern red bat calls accounted for the majority of the vocalizations during all seasons at the met tower.

Summer sampling with the mobile AnaBat unit occurred on nine nights and recorded 464 bat calls (Table 6). The objective of the mobile sampling was to identify to the extent possible the species of bats using the St. Lawrence Windpower project area during the summer breeding season. As with the fixed station sampling, many calls could not be identified to species. One individual of an additional species, eastern pipistrelle, was recorded during the roaming surveys and not recorded during sampling at the passive monitoring stations. The highest number of recorded calls was of hoary bat (Table 6); however, 95% of those calls occurred on one night at one location and may have been from only one or a few individuals echolocating repeatedly near the AnaBat microphone.

Following the qualitative screening, 208 call files with characteristics resembling *Myotis* species were submitted to Eric Britzke for further analysis. Of those files, 76 calls (36.5%) did not contain sufficient enough information to be processed quantitatively. The remaining calls were analyzed quantitatively on a nightly basis by site (Britzke 2003). Calls meeting the quantitative criteria for the following species were identified: eastern red bat (22 calls), little brown bat (50 calls), northern myotis (44 calls), and Indiana bat (16 calls).