



Myotis capaccinii

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Mammals
Regions	Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Steppic

Long-fingered bat is sparsely distributed from eastern Iberia through the northern Mediterranean to coastal Asia Minor and Israel, Lebanon and Jordan, and also in Mesopotamia from Turkey to Iran and in north-west Africa. It occurs from sea level to 900 m.

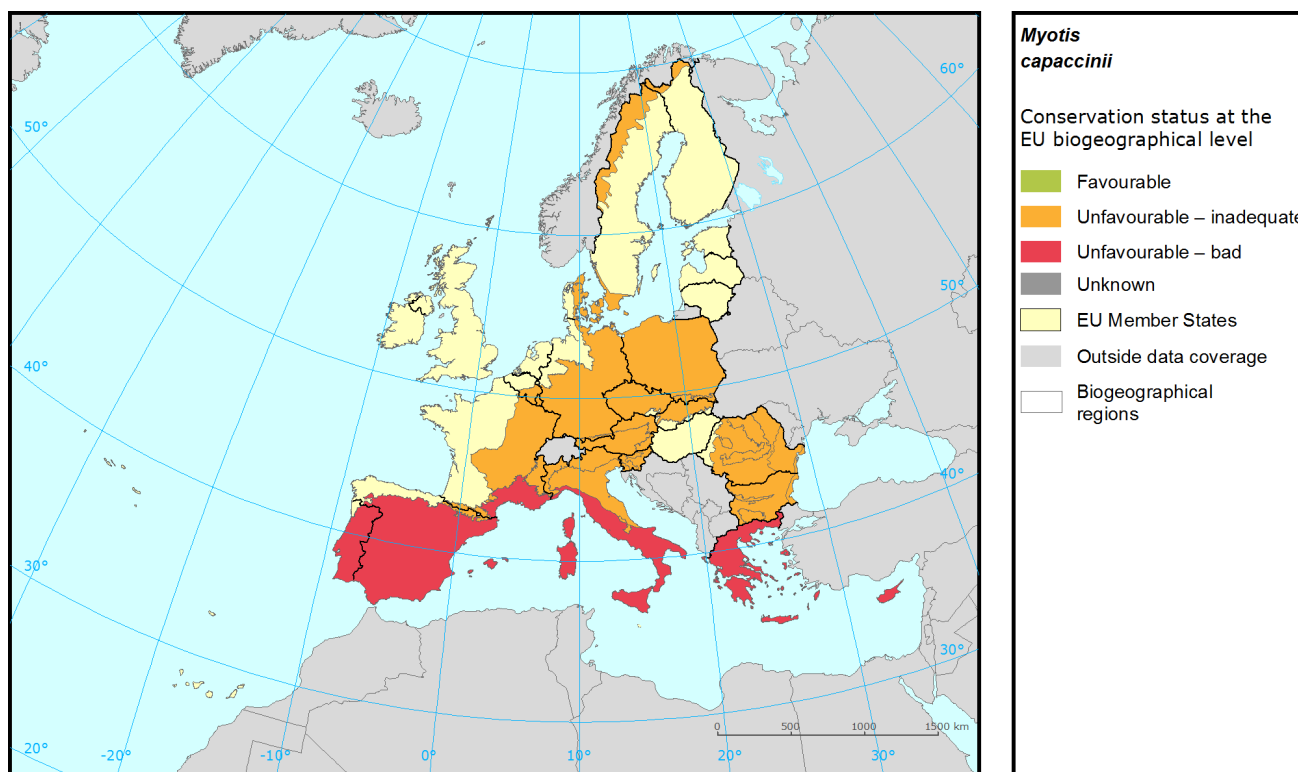
The conservation status is Unfavourable-Inadequate in the Continental, Alpine, Black Sea and Steppic region and Unfavourable-Bad in the Mediterranean region.

The species is Vulnerable according to the Bulgarian Red Data Book, trends are reported as unknown, several major threats and pressure are reported by Bulgaria and Bulgarian NGOs comment that the model used by Bulgaria has tendency to provide potentially too optimistic values. This has been taken into account in the assessments for the Black Sea and Continental region where Bulgaria reported Favourable status..

Species: *Myotis capaccinii*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



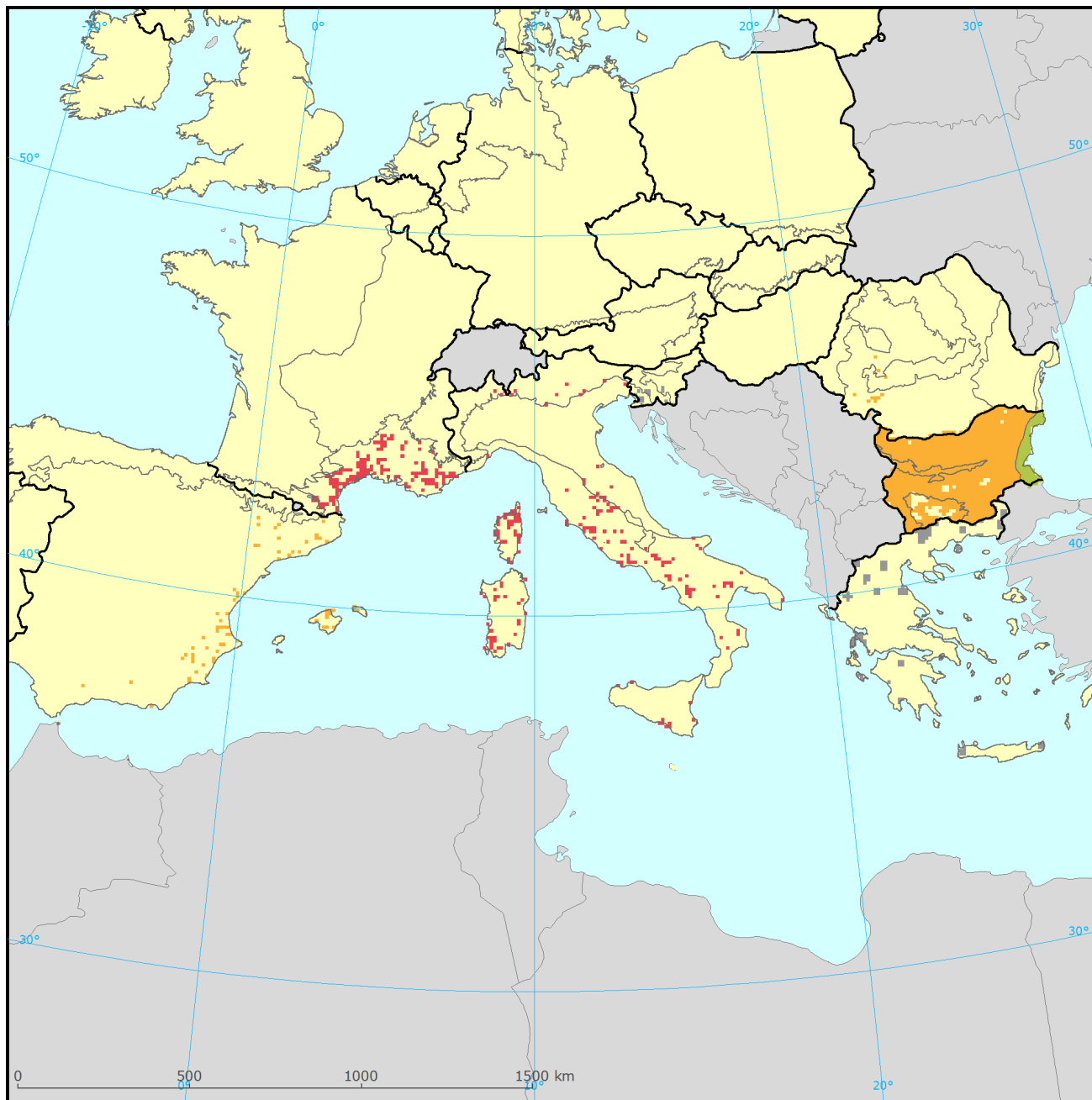
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	10	U2	Not genuine
BLS	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	5	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	58	U2	Not genuine
MED	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	28	U2	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.06	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Myotis capaccinii*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Myotis capaccinii

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Favourable | EU Member States |
| Unfavourable - inadequate | Outside data coverage |
| Unfavourable - bad | Biogeographical region |
| Unknown | |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

Species: *Myotis capaccinii*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
BG ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	89.6		
IT ALP	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	7.1	U2-	
RO ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.6		
SI ALP	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		2.6	XX	
BG BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
BG CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	96.9		
IT CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.9	U2-	
RO CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	1.2		
SI CON	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		1.0	XX	
ES MED	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	-	15.9	XX	Changed method
FR MED	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	42.0	U2	
GR MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		13.4	XX	
IT MED	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	28.6	U2-	
RO STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0		

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
H01	Pollution to surface waters	28
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	25
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	22
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	13
B07	Other forestry activities	6
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	3
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	3

Species: *Myotis capaccinii*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	33
H01	Pollution to surface waters	30
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	21
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	9
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	3
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	3

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ALP	BLS	CON	MED	STE
BG	78	40	84		
ES				9	
FR				79	
IT	x		x	x	
RO	100		100		100
SI	17		17		

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Species: *Myotis capaccinii*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	26
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	17
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	13
6.4	Manage landscape features	13
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	13
3.2	Adapt forest management	9
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	4
9.0	Other resource use measures	4

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Mammals&period=3&subject=Myotis+capaccinii>

Species: *Myotis capaccinii*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level: Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region: In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the species has been reported by the Member States.