



Myotis daubentonii

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Mammals
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

Myotis daubentonii

Daubenton's bat is widely distributed across most of the European Union and according to the IUCN Red List data is also occurring in large parts of Eastern Europe, northern Asia and the Far East. It is one of the more abundant bat species in its range and typically forages over water bodies, as well as in woodland or scrub.

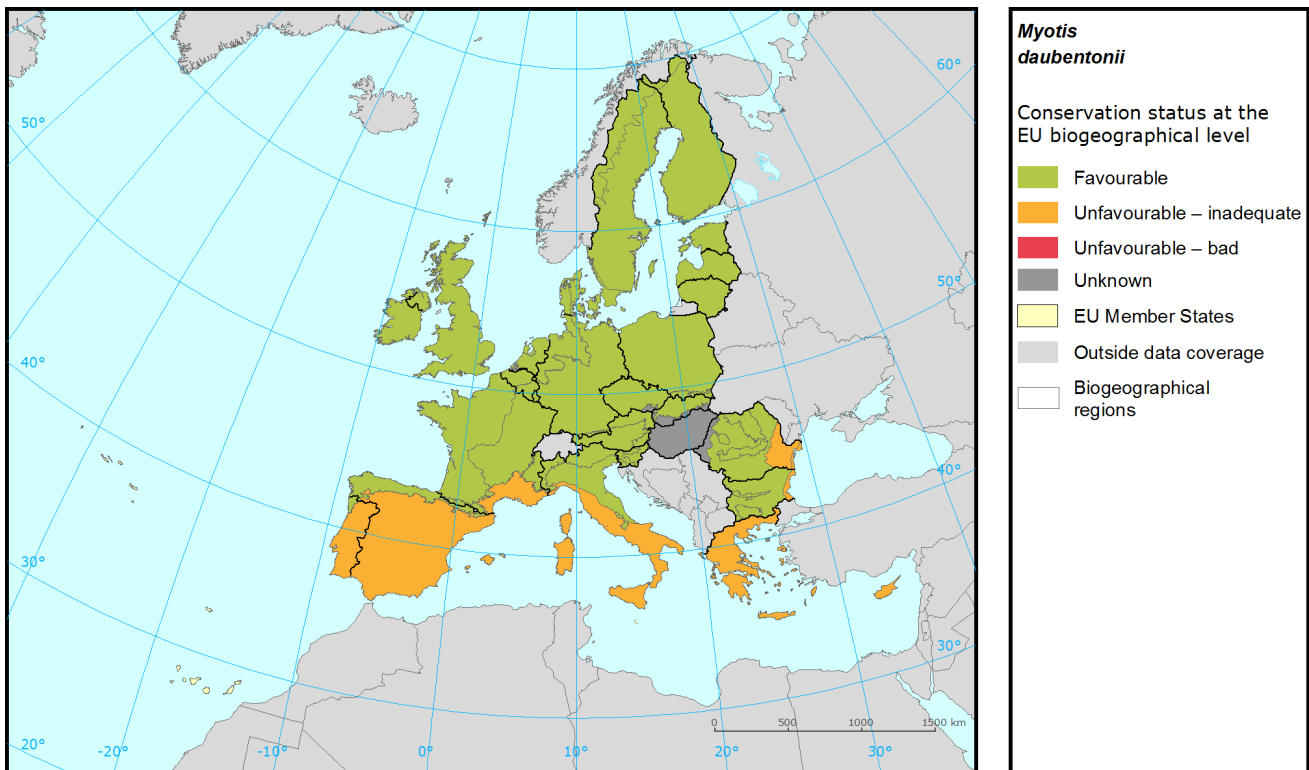
The Daubenton's bat was reported for 8 biogeographical regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian and Steppic). The overall conservation status assessment varies somewhat between these regions, with Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal and Continental regions being assessed as 'favourable,' Black Sea, Pannonian and Steppic reported as 'unfavourable-inadequate' and the Pannonian region reported as 'unknown'. In the previous reporting period all but the Boreal and Continental regions were reported as 'unknown'. There is some variation in Member State reports, with the majority assessed as 'favourable', followed by 'unfavourable-inadequate'. The most commonly high ranked pressures and threats reported by Member States were use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, removal of trees, building renovations, and pollution to surface waters.

The IUCN Red list classifies the species as 'least concern' as it is widely spread and its population is currently increasing (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/14128/1> consulted on 24 February 2015).

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

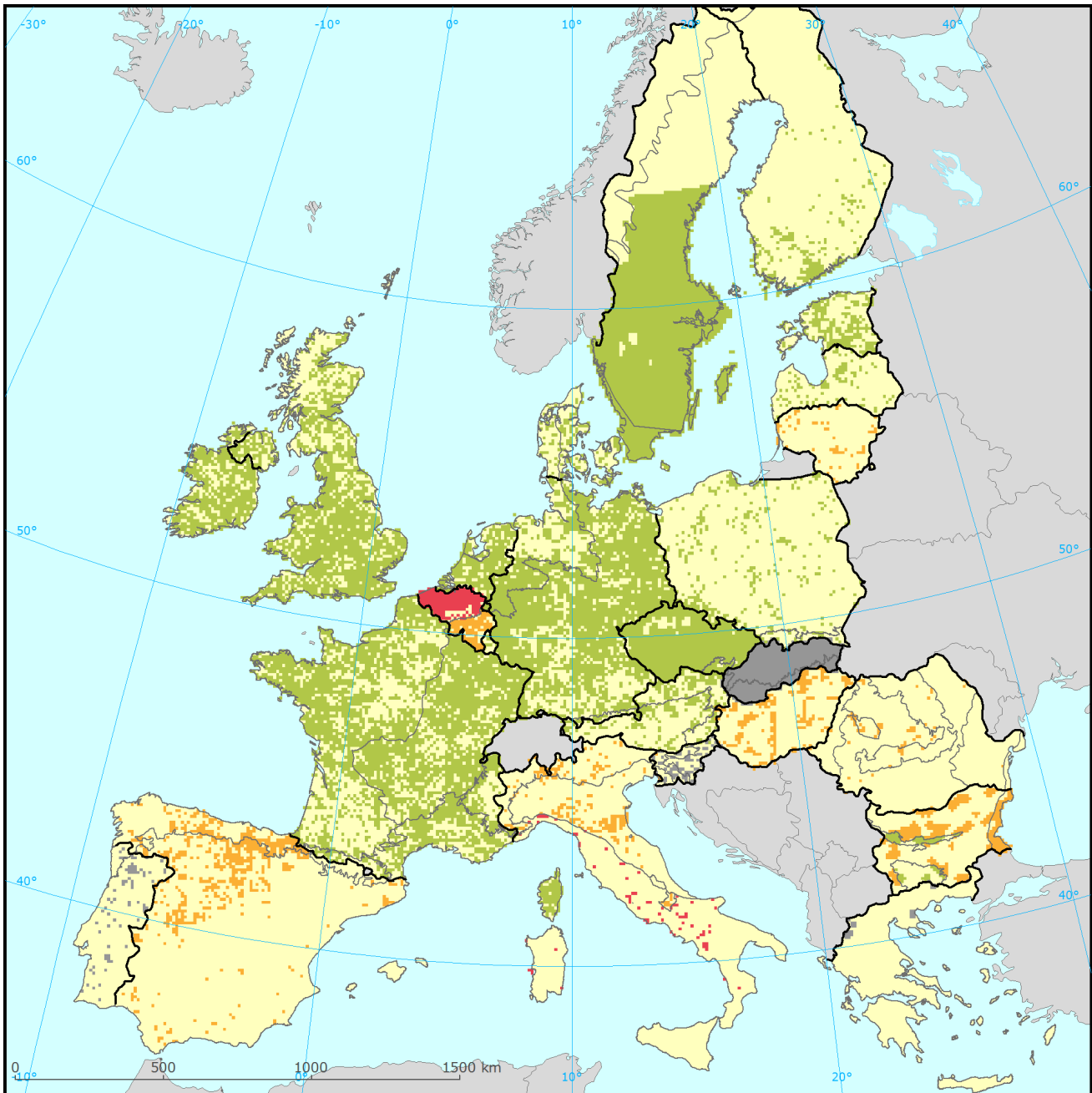


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6	XX	Not genuine
ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		30	XX	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	0.46	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	19	FV	
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	35	FV	
MED	U1	XX	FV	FV	U1	=	6	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	=	3	XX	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.01	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Myotis daubentonii

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.

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		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
AT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.9	FV		
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.9			
DE	ALP	FV	FV	XX	FV		2.4	FV		
ES	ALP	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	+	1.0	XX	Changed method
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		17.8	FV	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	8.9	FV	Better data
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.2	FV	
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	2.3		
SI	ALP	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		3.5	FV	Changed method
SK	ALP	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		40.0	XX	
BE	ATL	FV	U2	XX	U1	U2	-	3.8	FV	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		7.9	FV	
DK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.7	FV	
ES	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3.1	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		33.2	FV	
IE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.6	FV	
NL	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.0	FV	
PT	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.1	XX	
UK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		34.5	FV	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		7.3	FV	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		8.2	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	2.0	FV	No data
LV	BOR	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		3.1	FV	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		79.4	FV	
AT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.2	FV	
BE	CON	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1	-	1.7	FV	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	4.3		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.6	FV	
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		38.2	FV	
DK	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.2	FV	
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		24.7	FV	
IT	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2.1	FV	Better data
LU	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.2	U1	Changed method

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MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
PL	CON	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	=	5.4	FV	
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.7		
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.0	FV	
SI	CON	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		0.8	FV	Changed method
ES	MED	U1	XX	FV	FV	U1	=	44.1	U1	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		41.2	FV	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.8	XX	
IT	MED	FV	FV	U2	U1	U2	-	6.9	FV	Better data
PT	MED	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX		6.9	XX	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.5	FV	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	52.2	U1	
SK	PAN	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		41.3	XX	
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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	21
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	14
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	11
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	11
H01	Pollution to surface waters	9
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	7
B03	Forest exploitation	5
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	4

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	18
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	15
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	13
H01	Pollution to surface waters	11
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	11
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
B03	Forest exploitation	4
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	3
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	3

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+daubentonii>

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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.