



## Nyctalus lasiopterus

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<b>Annex</b>	IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Mammals
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

The bat *Nyctalus lasiopterus* has a very scattered distribution through central and southern Europe and north Africa, Libya and possibly Algeria. It forages over mixed and deciduous forest and wooded river valleys. In summer it roosts in hollow trees and occasionally in buildings. Rock crevices may also be used as hibernacula in winter.

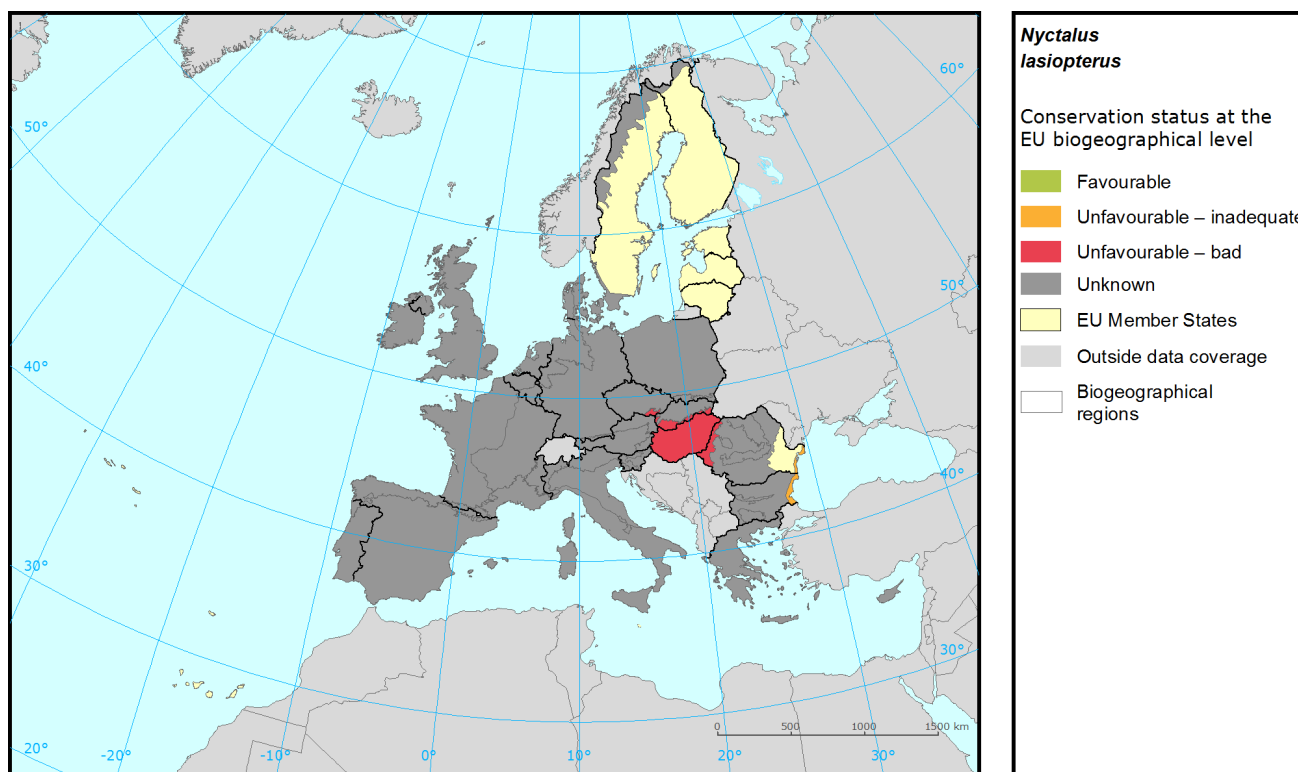
The conservation status is unfavourable-inadequate in the Black Sea biogeographical region, unfavourable-bad in Pannonian region and unknown in Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, and Mediterranean regions. In assessments of countries dominates unknown status: 14 out of 22 assessments concluded the unknown status.

The species is threatened mostly by removal of dead and dying trees, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth.

# Species: *Nyctalus lasiopterus*

## 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	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	10	XX	
ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	11	XX	
BLS	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	-	5	XX	Not genuine
CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	25	XX	
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	42	XX	
PAN	XX	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	6	U1	Genuine

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>








Species: *Nyctalus lasiopterus*  
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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Nyctalus lasiopterus*

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: *Nyctalus lasiopterus*

## 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	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX		26.5		
ES	ALP	U2	XX	U1	U1	U2	x	8.2	XX	Changed method
FR	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		24.5	XX	
RO	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		26.5		
SK	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		14.3	XX	
ES	ATL	U2	XX	U1	FV	U2	+	17.3	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		75.0	XX	
NL	ATL									
PT	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		7.7		
BG	BLS	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	-	100.0		
BG	CON	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	-	25.6		
FR	CON	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX		30.8	XX	
IT	CON	XX	U2	FV	U2	U2	-	9.4	U2-	
RO	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		34.2		
CY	MED	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX		13.1		
ES	MED	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	36.4	U1-	Changed method
FR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		8.1	XX	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.1	XX	
IT	MED	XX	U2	FV	U2	U2	-	2.5	U2-	
PT	MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		34.8	XX	
CZ	PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		33.3		
HU	PAN	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	50.0	U1-	Genuine
SK	PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		16.7	XX	

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.

# Species: *Nyctalus lasiopterus*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	48
B03	Forest exploitation	10
H01	Pollution to surface waters	10
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	10
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	5
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	5
D02	Utility and service lines/pipelines	5
J01	Fire and fire suppression	5
L09	Fire (natural)	5

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	35
B03	Forest exploitation	12
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	12
L09	Fire (natural)	12
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
L07	Storm, cyclone	8
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	4
J01	Fire and fire suppression	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=Nyctalus+lasiopterus>

# Species: *Nyctalus lasiopterus*

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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.