European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

Pipistrellus kuhlii

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

The Kuhl's Pipistrelle is a bat species with a large range extending from Iberia through southern Europe, the Near East and the Caucasus to Pakistan and India; it forages over a wide range of habitats, including agricultural and urban areas.

Its conservation status in the Alpine region is ‘unfavourable-inadequate’; however, its status is ‘unknown’ in Bulgaria and Slovenia, and ‘favourable’ in Italy. The main pressures are reconstruction and renovation of buildings, use of biocides and chemicals in agriculture and forestry, removal of dead or dying trees.

In the Atlantic region its conservation status is ‘favourable’; however, its status is ‘unknown’ in Portugal. The main pressures are reconstruction and renovation of buildings, use of biocides and chemicals in agriculture and forestry.

According to the report from the United Kingdom: ‘*Like related pipistrelles, this species has taken advantage of human structures especially for its summer roosts. It is thought to use cliff crevices and cellars in the winter. The first report from the British Isles occurred in 1991 and since then there have been more than ten records. Its normal range is throughout Southern Europe from Spain through France to East Caucasus and it is regarded mainly as a Mediterranean species but recently has undergone an expansion of its range northwards. It is found up to 51 °N in the Ukraine and there is a maternity colony on Jersey*’.

Its conservation status in the Continental region is ‘favourable’; however, its status is ‘unknown’ in Slovenia and the Czech Republic (where it is a ‘newly arriving species’), and ‘unfavourable-inadequate’ in Austria, Bulgaria and Romania. The main pressures are reconstruction and renovation of buildings, mining and quarrying, use of biocides and chemicals in agriculture and forestry, and removal of dead and dying trees.

In the Pannonian region Its conservation status is ‘favourable’; its status is ‘unknown’ in Slovakia, where it is considered ‘occasional’. The main pressures are use of biocides and chemicals, wind energy production, intensive management of public parks, and temperature changes.

In the Black Sea region is only found in Bulgaria where, according to the country report, the species is rare ant there is not actual information about its population parameters. Its status is 'unfavourable-inadequate'. Main pressures for the species in the region are related to the demolishment of buildings and human structures and also to the reconstruction and renovation of buildings, for the loss of shelters that it entails.

Its conservation status in the Steppic region (Romania) is ‘unfavourable-inadequate’. The

main pressures are reconstruction and renovation of buildings and vandalism.

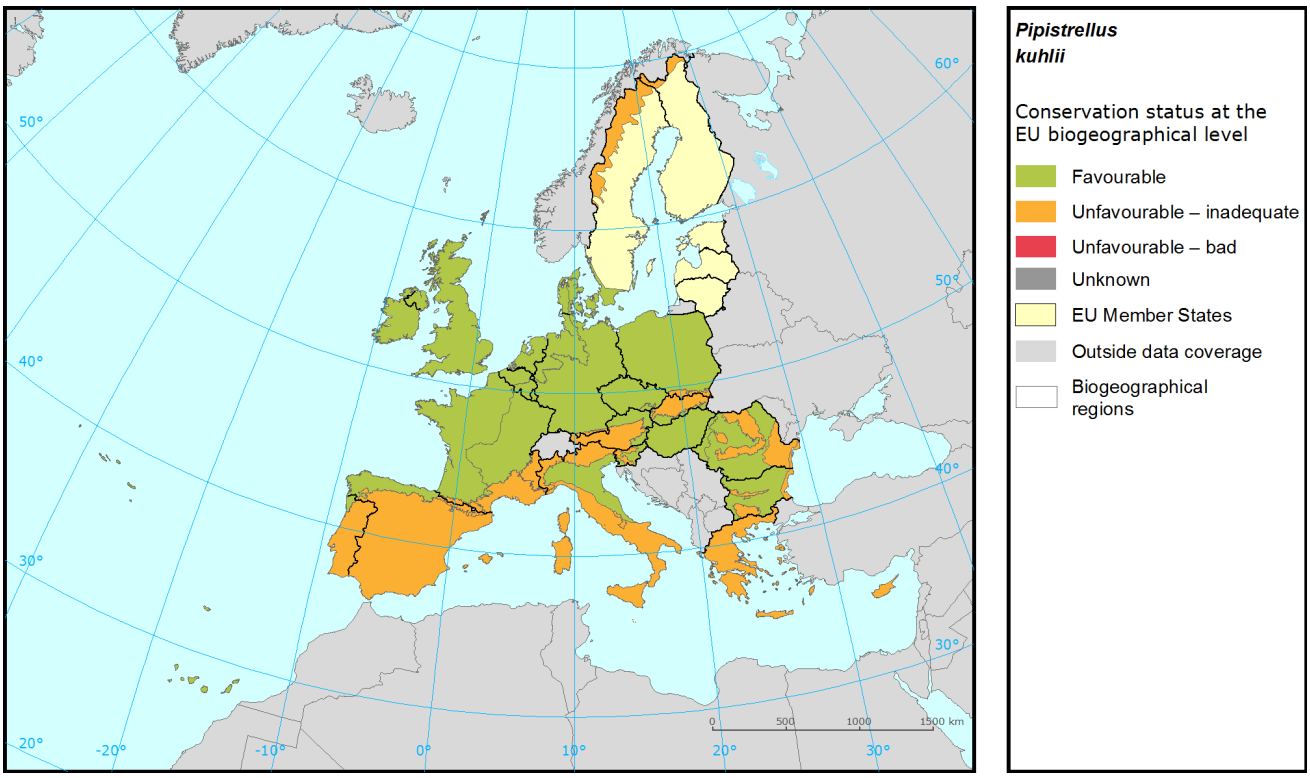
In the Mediterranean region its conservation status is 'unfavourable-inadequate'; however, its status is 'favourable' in Cyprus, Spain, Italy, Malta and Portugal, and 'unknown' in Greece (data from 2001-2006 report). The main pressures are reconstruction and renovation of buildings, use of biocides and chemicals in agriculture and forestry.

The report from Malta gives the following information: '*This species, considered to be sedentary, is widespread in the Maltese islands. Where it occurs, its ecology is very similar to that of Pipistrellus pygmaeus and P. pipistrellus, demonstrating a strong synathropic association. Furthermore some records for this species may be referable to Hypsugo savii, which was only recently recorded from the Maltese islands. It was recorded from urban and sub-urban areas including gardens and streets, agricultural areas and shallow valleys. The species has been frequently noted feeding around street lamps and floodlights, which attract concentrations of insect prey. This species hibernates and roosts in all sorts of natural and man-made crevices; however in Gozo this species has shown a particular tendency to roost in rubble walls. Being associated with man-made structures, restoration projects are a major threat to the species because of disturbance and a decline in roosting space. For this reason, while habitat specificity is not a problem with the species, the overall assessment of the habitat quality is being assessed as 'Moderate"*.

Its conservation status in the Macaronesian region is 'favourable'; however, its status is 'unknown' in Portugal where the presence of the species is not certain. The main pressures are reconstruction and renovation of buildings, use of biocides and chemicals in agriculture and forestry.

The species is classified by IUCN as 'least concern' (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/17314/1, consulted 12 May 2014.

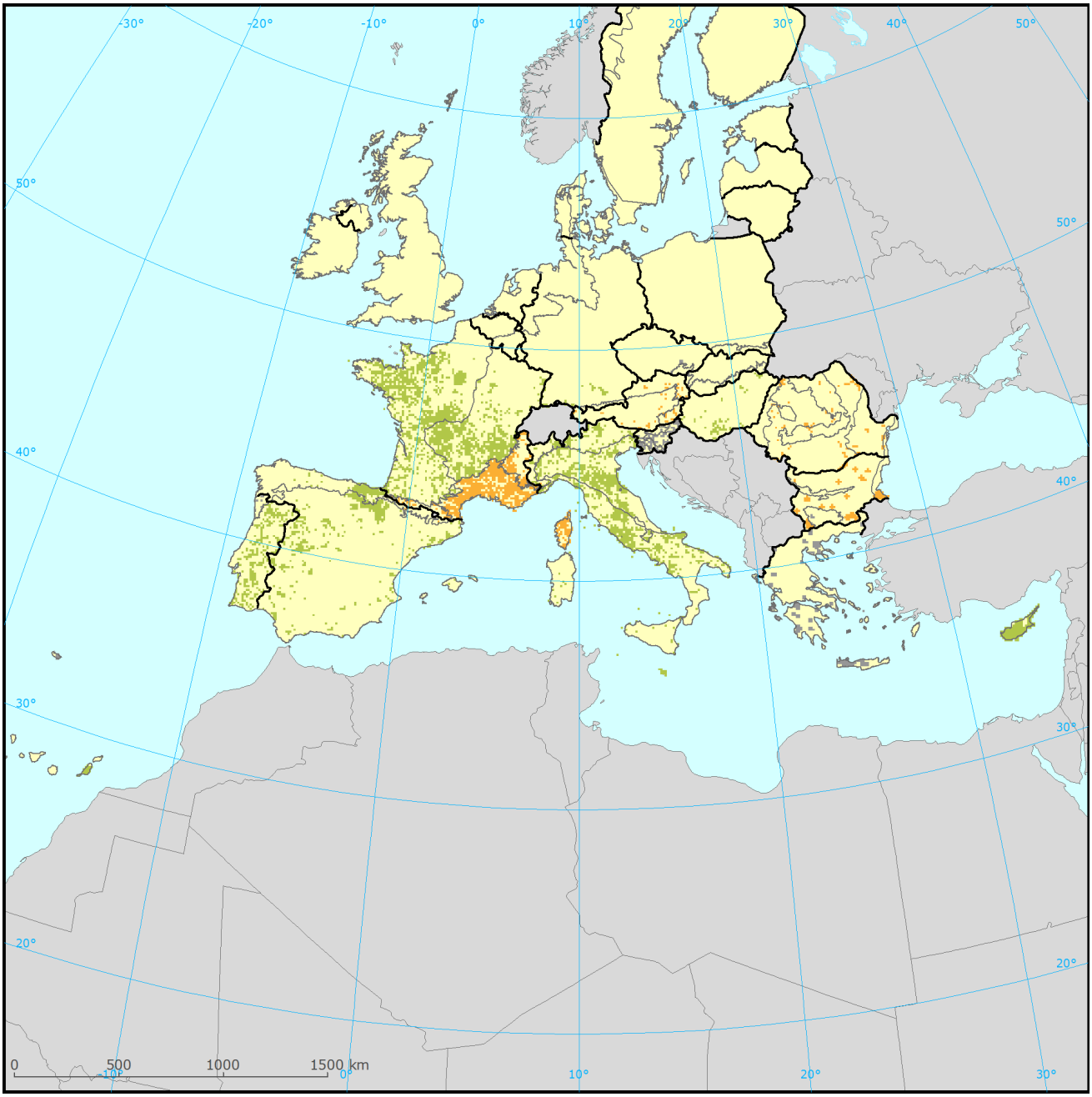
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



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	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	8	XX	Not genuine
ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		22	FV	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	0.52	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		28	FV	
MAC	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		0.61	FV	
MED	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	40	FV	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1	FV	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.41	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Pipistrellus kuhlii

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

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

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.

MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
AT	ALP	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	+	6.3	U1+	
BG	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.2		
ES	ALP	FV	XX	U1	FV	U1	=	0.9	XX	Changed method
FR	ALP	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	40.1	XX	Better data
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		39.2	FV	
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	3.6		
SI	ALP	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		8.7	XX	
ES	ATL	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		9.0	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		90.1	FV	
PT	ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.9	XX	
UK	ATL									
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	100.0		
AT	CON	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	+	2.5	U1+	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	7.4		
CZ	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.5	FV	Genuine
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		46.8	FV	
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		28.2	FV	
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	6.3		
SI	CON	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		6.3	XX	
ES	MAC	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		100.0	FV	Changed method
PT	MAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
CY	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.7	XX	Better data
ES	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		22.2	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	28.1	FV	Better data
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		3.6	XX	
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		25.5	FV	
MT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.5	FV	
PT	MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		13.3	FV	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	FV	
SK	PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	30
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	10
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	10
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	10
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	10
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	10
A01	Agricultural cultivation	5
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	5
C01	Mining and quarrying	5
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	5

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	31
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	15
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	8
B03	Forest exploitation	8
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	8
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	8
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	8

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=Pipistrellus+kuhlii

[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.