Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Pipistrellus pygmaeus

Annex IV Priority No

Species group Mammals

Regions Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean,

Pannonian

The Pigmy Pipistrelle is a bat species widely distributed in Europe (only recently differentiated from *P. pipistrellus*). It hunts around woodland and wetlands and it is related to water. It often nests in buildings.

Conservation status is Favourable in other biogeographical regions except the Continental and Alpine region (Unfavourable-Inadequate). In the previous reporting round the status was still Unknown in most of the regions. NB in many regions the taxonomic status has also changed between the reporting round.

In the Boreal region the status is Favourable largely due to big population in Sweden. Reported as occasional species in Estonia and Finland and unknown status in Lithuania. In the Continental region the conservation status stayed the same than in the previous reporting round, that is Unfavourable-Inadequate (taking into account ungenuine changes reported by some countries). In the Atlantic region the conservation status is Favourable (is an improvement from the previous reporting round). The conservation status is Unfavourable-Inadequate in the Alpine region (it was Unknown earlier). Many countries still report imcomplete data.

The status in the Pannonian region is Favourable as most likely also in the previous reporting round.

In the Mediterranean region the status stayed Unfavourable-Inadequate (if non-genuine changes reported by some countries are taken into account), but it is improving. *Pipistrellus hanaki* is a newly described species in pygmeus lineage and it occurs in Greece (poorly known species).

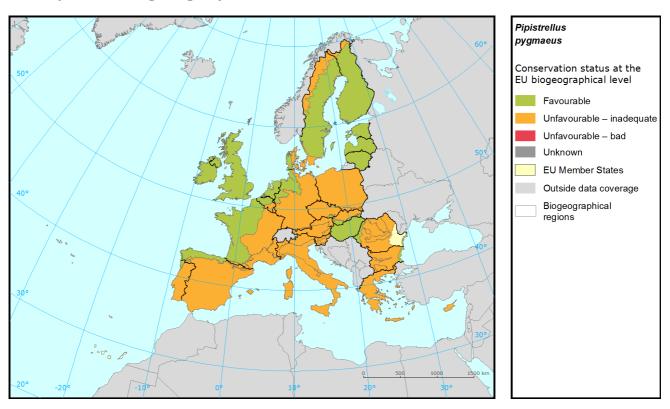
In the Black Sea region (Bulgaria) the status is Favourable.

There are various reported threats and pressures of high importance e.g forest management measures, closing of caves, use of biocides, demolishing or renovation of buildings, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions and wind energy production.

It is assessed as 'least concern' species by IUCN.

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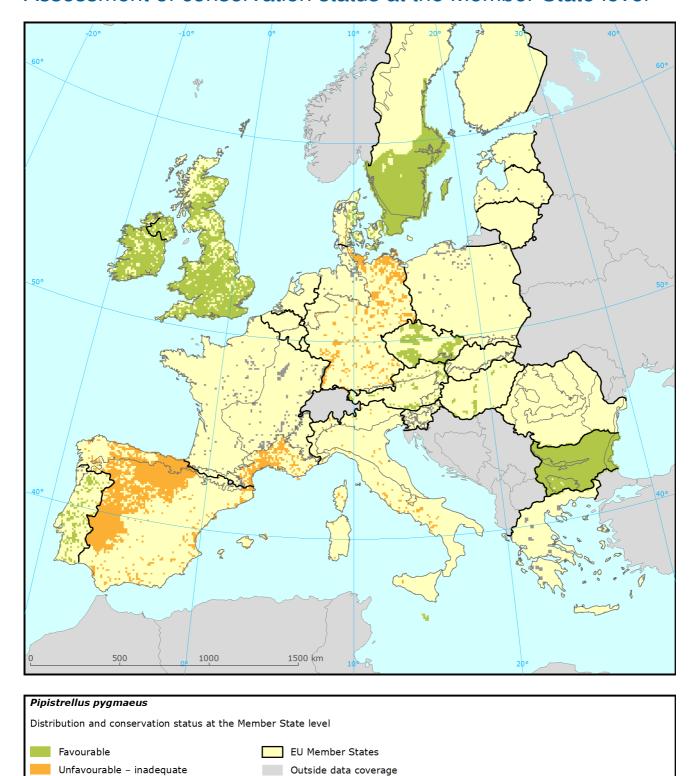
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



_	Conser	vation status	(CS) of p	arameters	Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for change
Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	
ALP	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	Х	4	XX	Not genuine
ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	+	30	XX	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	1	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	15	FV	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	27	XX	Not genuine
MED	U1	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	22	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	1	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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

Biogeographical region

Unfavourable - bad

Unknown

Species: *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

	Conservation status of parameters			Current Trend in		0/ 1	Dundana	Decam for		
MS	Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current	CS CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
АТ	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		18.1	XX	Better data
ВG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		54.3		
DE	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.2	XX	
ES	ALP	U1	XX	FV	XX	U1	+	4.3		
FR	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		10.1		Better data
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	5.2	XX	Better data
PL	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.6	FV	
SI	ALP	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.5	XX	
SK	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.6	XX	
DE	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.8	XX	
DK	ATL	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	х	0.3	U1	
ES	ATL	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	+	9.3	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		3.2		Better data
ΙE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		22.0	FV	
PT	ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.3	XX	
UK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		63.0	XX	Better data
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV				
FI	BOR									
LT	BOR	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			FV	No data
LV	BOR	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.6	XX	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		98.4	FV	
АТ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.2	XX	Better data
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		38.2		
CZ	CON	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.9	XX	Better data
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	23.7	XX	Better data
DK	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.6	FV	
FR	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.7		Better data
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.4	XX	Better data
PL	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		3.9	FV	
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		8.9	FV	
SI	CON	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.6	XX	
CY	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
ES	MED	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	+	73.9	XX	Changed method

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MS Region		Cons	ervation statu	ameters	Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for	
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS CS	region	CS	change
FR ME	ED	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	х	12.5	XX	Better data
GR M	ED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.7	XX	
IT ME	ED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3.1	XX	Better data
MT ME	ED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.4	FV	
PT ME	ED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		9.3	FV	
CZ PA	AN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		34.4	XX	Better data
HU PA	AN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		56.2	FV	
SK PA	AN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		9.4	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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	19
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	19
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	16
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	14
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	14
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	7
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
H01	Pollution to surface waters	2

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	15
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	15
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	15
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	13
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	13
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	12
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	4
H01	Pollution to surface waters	4
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	2

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+pygmaeus

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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.