



## Plecotus teneriffae

---

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>Annex</b>         | IV           |
| <b>Priority</b>      | No           |
| <b>Species group</b> | Mammals      |
| <b>Regions</b>       | Macaronesian |

The Canary long-eared bat is endemic to the Canary Islands (Spain) where it occurs on the islands of Tenerife, La Palma, El Hierro and probably Gomero. It is associated with woodlands and feeds on night flying moths and roosts in volcanic tubes, caves and abandoned buildings.

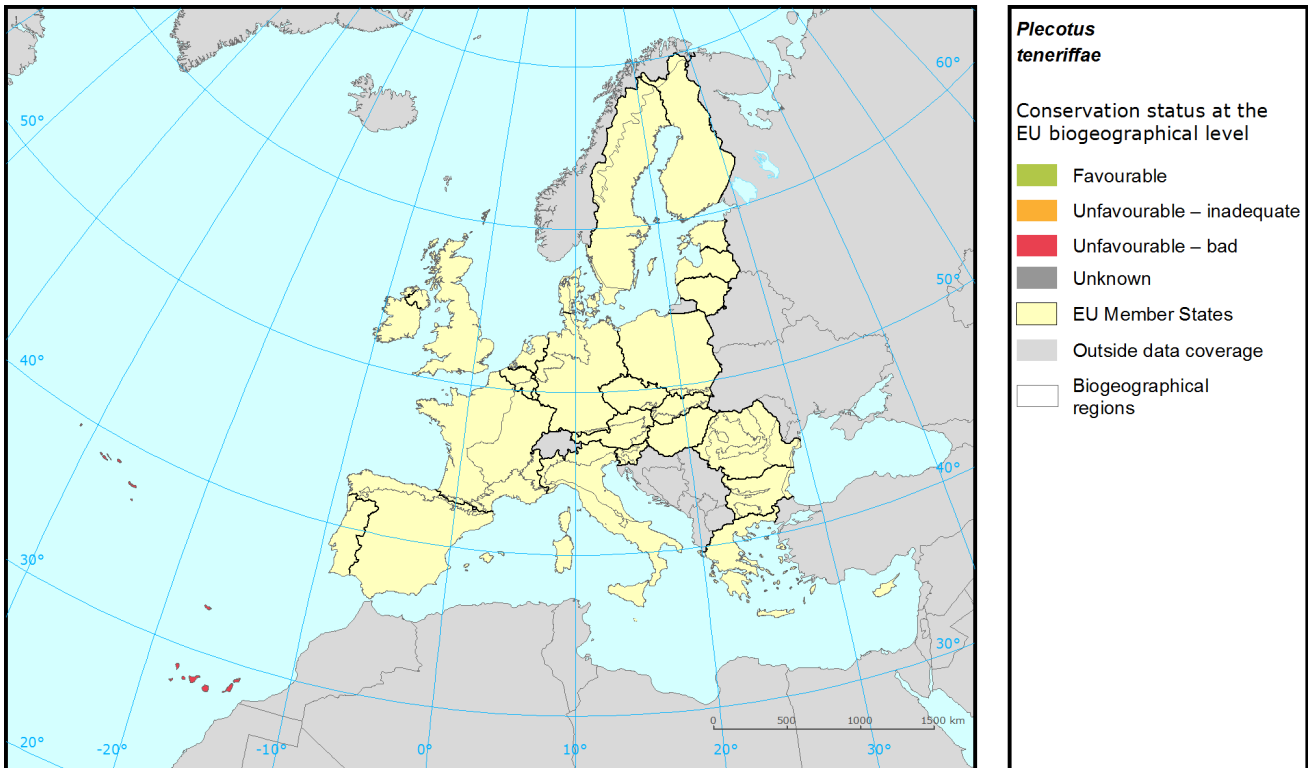
Assessed as Unfavourable bad although Spain reported Unknown based on the very large decline in population noted by the Spanish national Red Data book and the IUCN Red list. The species is considered 'Endangered' by both publications.

Spain reports that there are no threats to this species but that the use biocides is a low pressure. However the Spanish Red Data book also notes disturbance at roosts while EUROBATS note that threats include the use of pesticides on agricultural land, loss of woodland habitat and disturbance and destruction of roosts. Given these threats and pressures it seems unlikely that Future Prospects are really Favourable.

# Species: *Plecotus teneriffae*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

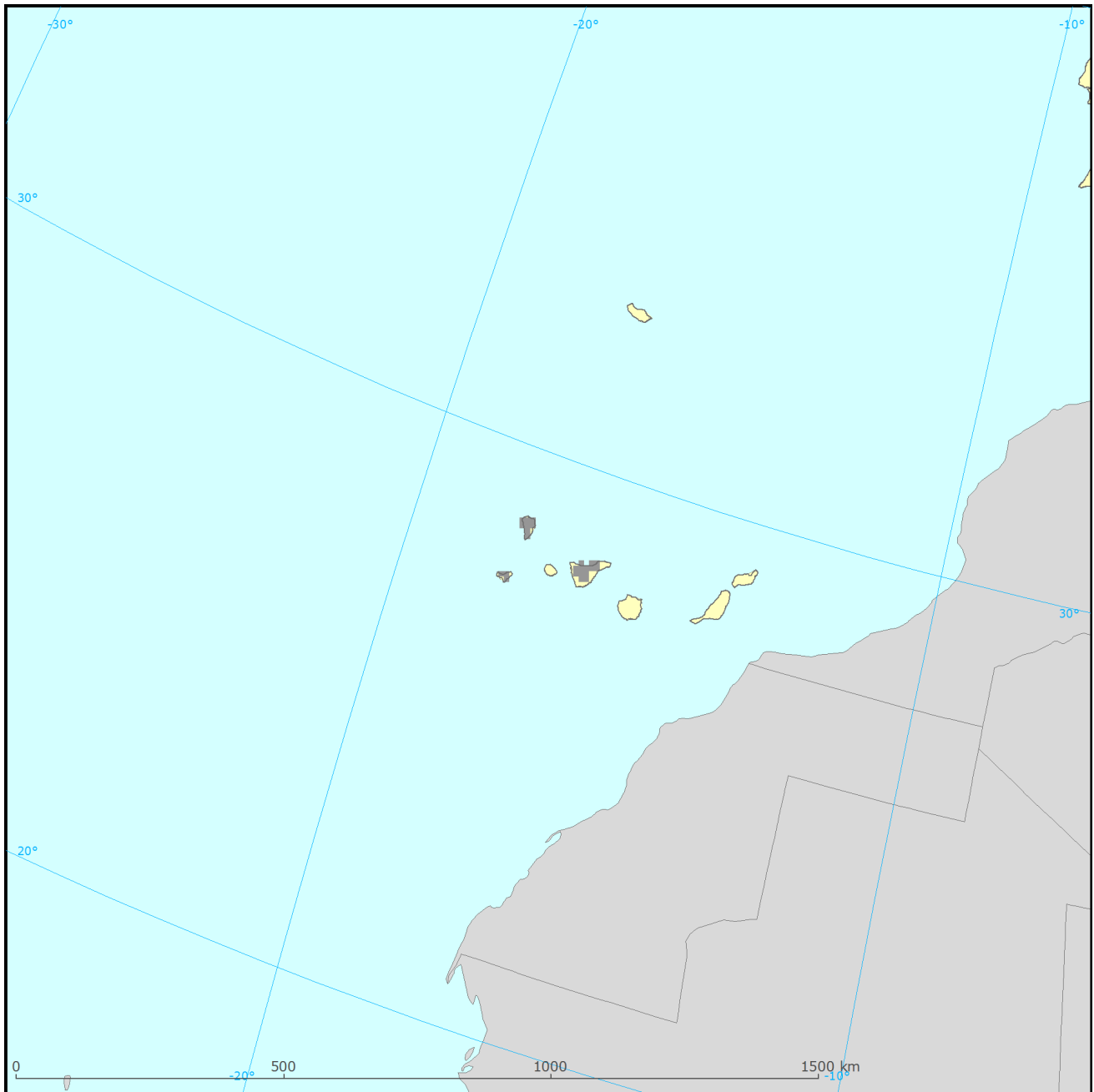


| Region | Conservation status (CS) of parameters |            |         |                  | Current CS | Trend in CS | % in region | Previous CS | Reason for change |
|--------|--|------------|---------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
|        | Range                                  | Population | Habitat | Future prospects |            |             |             |             |                   |
| MAC    | XX                                     | U2         | XX      | FV               | U2         | x           | 100         | FV          | Not genuine       |

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

Species: *Plecotus teneriffae*  
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Plecotus teneriffae*

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: *Plecotus teneriffae*

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 |            |             |             |                |                   |
| ES | MAC    | XX                                | XX         | XX      | FV               | XX         | 100.0       | FV          | Changed method |                   |

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 |
|--|----------|-----------|
| No 'highly important' pressures were reported. |          |           |

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

| Code   | Activity | Frequency |
|--|----------|-----------|
| No 'highly important' threats were reported. |          |           |

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=Plecotus+teneriffae>

# Species: *Plecotus teneriffae*

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.