



Rhinolophus euryale

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

Rhinolophus Euryale

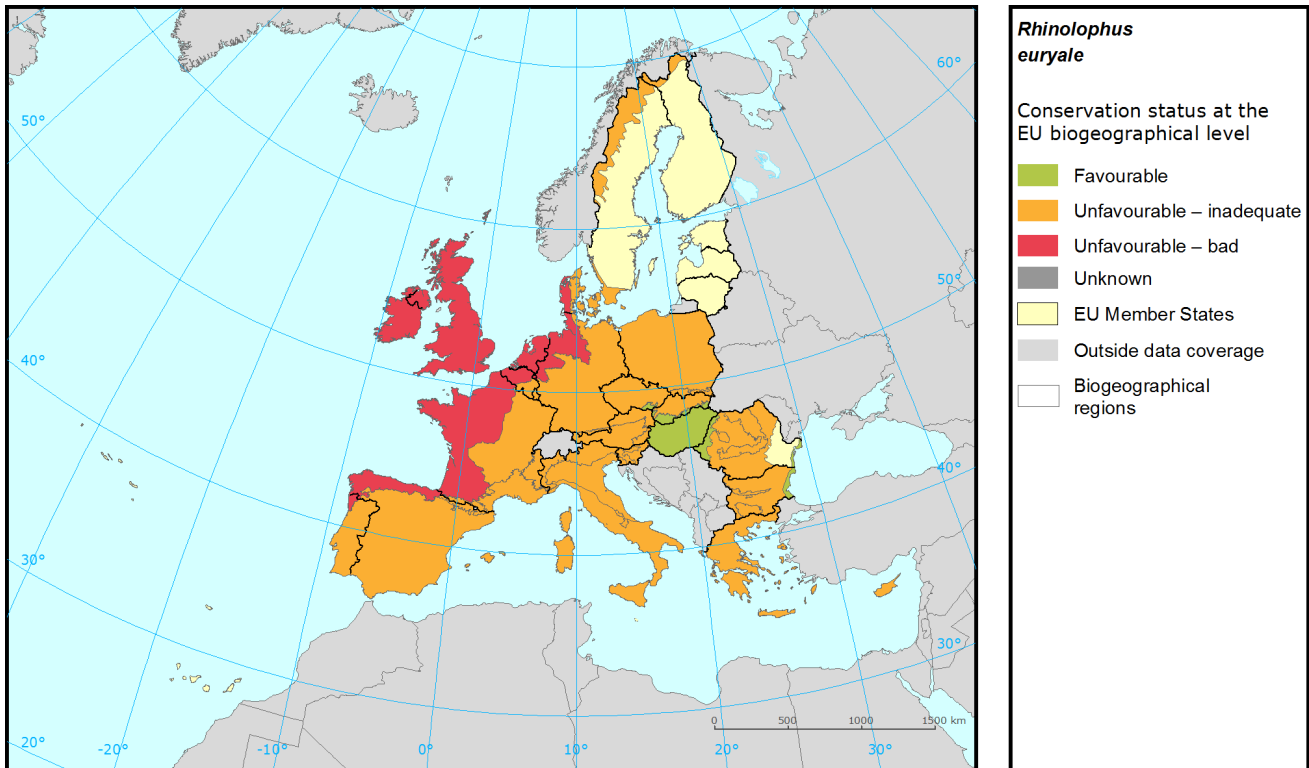
The Mediterranean horseshoe bat occurs in southern Europe, north-west Africa (Morocco to Tunisia) and the Near East. According to IUCN Red List data, it is widely distributed over its range and forages mainly in shrubland and woodland habitats from sea level to 1000m.

This horseshoe bat was reported for 6 biogeographical regions. All assessments except one improved as compared to the previous reporting period (the Atlantic biogeographical region continues to be 'unfavourable-bad'). The Continental, Black Sea, and Pannonian regions improved from 'unfavourable -bad' to a 'favourable' status, while the Mediterranean and Alpine regions improved only to 'unfavourable-inadequate'.

The most commonly high ranked pressures and threats reported by Member States were speleology, the closure of caves or galleries and recreational cave visits, followed by the demolition, renovation, and reconstruction of buildings and the use of biocides, hormones and chemicals. The IUCN Red list classifies the species as 'vulnerable' due ongoing declines in populations and colonies (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/19516/1> consulted on 24 February 2015).

Species: *Rhinolophus euryale*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

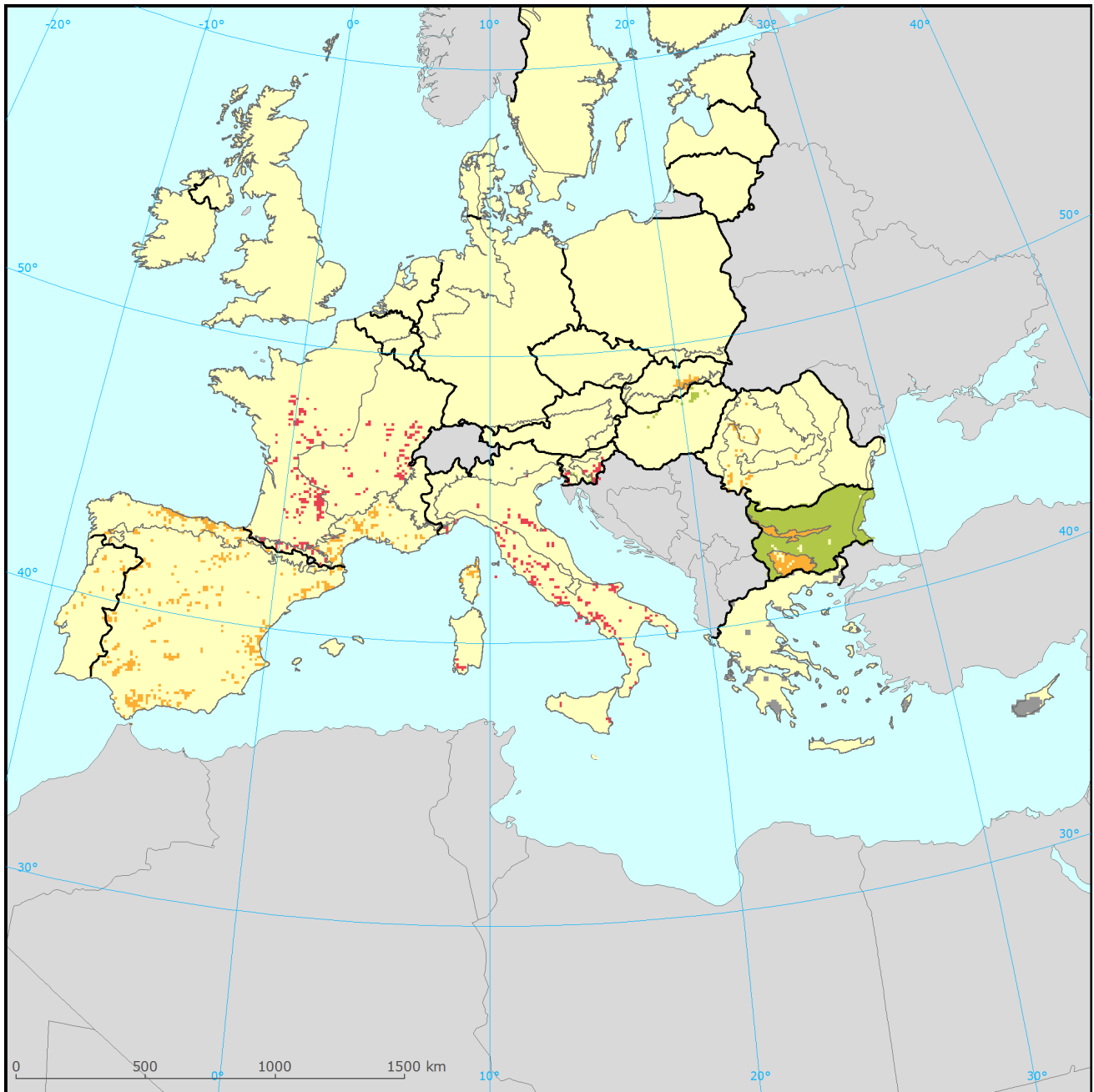


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	9	U2	Not genuine
ATL	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	9	U2	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	44	U2	Not genuine
MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	33	U2	Genuine
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1	U1	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ








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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Rhinolophus euryale

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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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	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	70.4		
ES	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	1.8	XX	Changed method
FR	ALP	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	9.7	U2	
IT	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		3.1	U2-	No data
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	3.1		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		2.2	U1	Better data
SK	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	9.7	U1-	
ES	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	37.4	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	62.6	U2	
PT	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		83.6		
FR	CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	7.4	U2	
IT	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	3.0	U2-	
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	3.4		
SI	CON	FV	FV	U2	U1	U2	x	2.5	U1	Genuine
CY	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		8.6	XX	
ES	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	44.8	U1	Changed method
FR	MED	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	+	14.1	U2	Genuine
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		9.4	XX	
IT	MED	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	19.9	U2-	
PT	MED	U1	U1	XX	XX	U1	x	3.3	U2-	Better data
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		75.0	FV	
SK	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	25.0	U1	

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
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	25
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	20
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	15
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	7
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	7
C01	Mining and quarrying	7
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
A01	Agricultural cultivation	3
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	3
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	27
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	22
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	15
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	9
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	5
C01	Mining and quarrying	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	4
H01	Pollution to surface waters	4
A01	Agricultural cultivation	2

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ALP	ATL	BLS	CON	MED	PAN
BG	67		67	67		
CY					47	
ES	0	5			x	
FR	85	60		39	65	
HU						90
IT	x			x	x	
PT		x			100	
RO	100			100		
SI	64			8		
SK	49					20

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	25
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	24
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	12
6.0	Other spatial measures	8
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	8
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	6
6.4	Manage landscape features	6
9.0	Other resource use measures	4
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	2
3.2	Adapt forest management	2

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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=Rhinolophus+euryale>

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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.

ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region: In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the species has been reported by the Member States.