



## Eptesicus nilssonii

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

### *Eptesicus nilssonii*

The northern bat is a widespread species that occurs from France and Norway through northern and central Europe and Asia, east to the Pacific seaboard and northern Japan. In Europe, according to IUCN Red List data, it occurs north to above the Arctic Circle, but is absent or occasional in the west (e.g. in the UK, western France, and Iberia). The bat can be found in diverse open areas, such as woodlands, small-scale farmland, parks and gardens and tends to roost in houses.

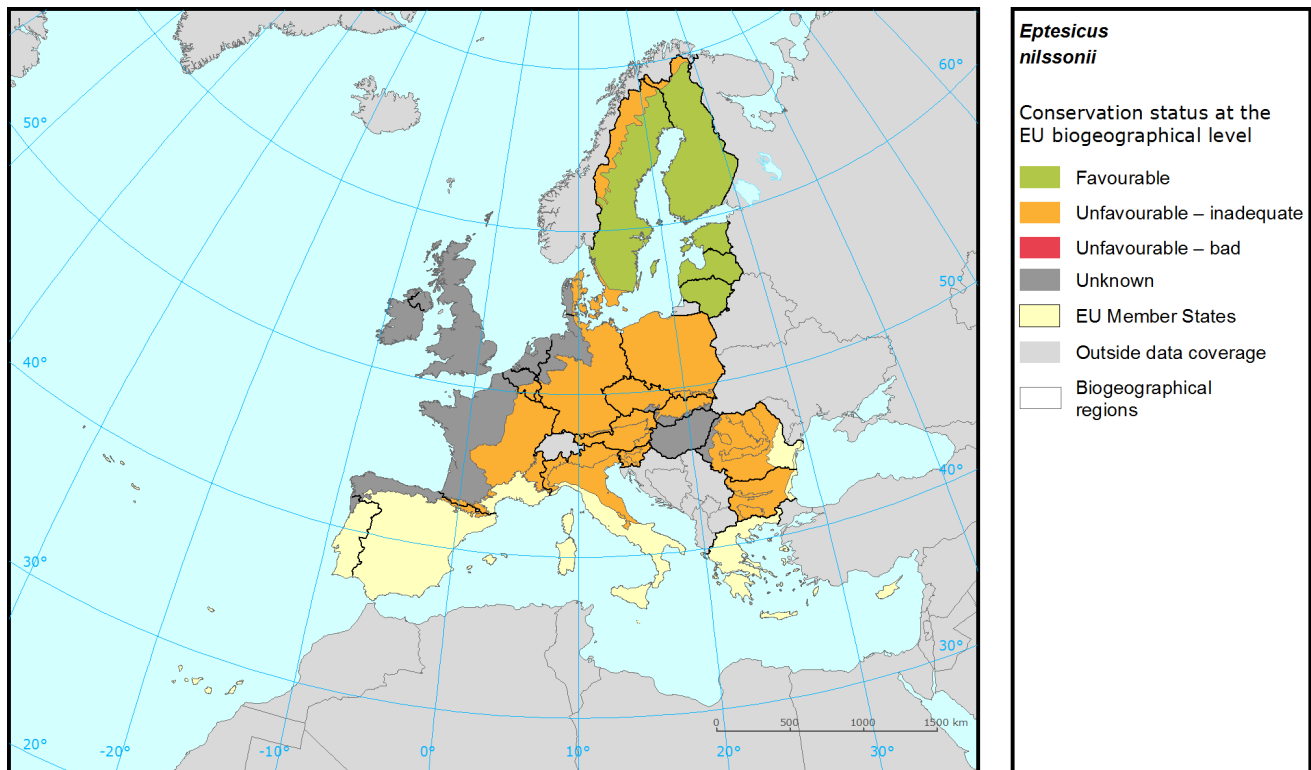
While data on the bat's conservation status has improved since the last reporting period, it is still unknown in the Atlantic and Pannonian biogeographical regions. The status remains favourable in the Boreal region, but is unfavourable-inadequate in the remaining regions (i.e. Alpine and Continental).

The species is classified in the 2007 IUCN assessment as 'least concern' given population's wide range and abundance and lack of evidence indicating significant population declines (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/7910/1> consulted 24 February 2015). The main high ranked pressures and threats are the reconstruction and renovation of buildings, removal of dead and dying trees and recreational cave visits.

# Species: *Eptesicus nilssonii*

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	XX	FV	U1	U1	=	17	XX	Not genuine
ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.11	XX	
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	64	FV	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	19	U1	
PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.03	XX	

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

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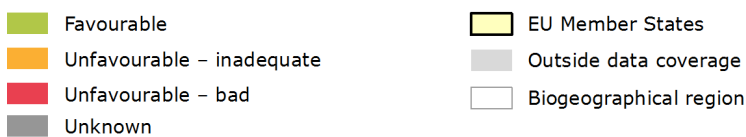
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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Eptesicus nilssonii*

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level



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					
AT	ALP	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	=	7.4	U1	Changed method
BG	ALP	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX				
DE	ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		0.8	FV	
FI	ALP	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX		0.1	XX	
FR	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		4.8	XX	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.4	XX	Better data
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.1	FV	
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	1.9		
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		66.9	FV	
SI	ALP	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.5	XX	
SK	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		12.2	XX	
DE	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX	
NL	ATL									
UK	ATL									
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.9	FV	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.6	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	1.1	FV	No data
LV	BOR	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		4.9	FV	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		77.4	FV	
AT	CON	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	=	1.7	U1	Changed method
CZ	CON	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	38.8	U1	
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	29.4	U1	
DK	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
FR	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.2	XX	
LU	CON	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	x		U2	Changed method
PL	CON	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		6.6	XX	Better data
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	2.4		
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.6	FV	
SI	CON	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.1	XX	
HU	PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	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
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	32
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	20
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	12
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	12
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	4
A04	Grazing by livestock	4
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	4
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	4
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	4
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	4

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	23
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	13
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	10
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	10
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	10
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	7
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	7
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	3
A04	Grazing by livestock	3
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	3

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=Eptesicus+nilssonii>

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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.