



Eptesicus serotinus

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

The bad *Eptesicus serotinus* is abundant and widely distributed through the Palaearctic. It is found in a variety of habitats across its wide range including semi-desert, temperate and subtropical dry forest, Mediterranean-type shrubland, farmland and suburban areas. Most summer (maternity) colonies are in buildings and occasionally tree holes or rock fissures. In winter it roosts singly or in small numbers in buildings and rock crevices, or often in underground habitats in north central Europe.

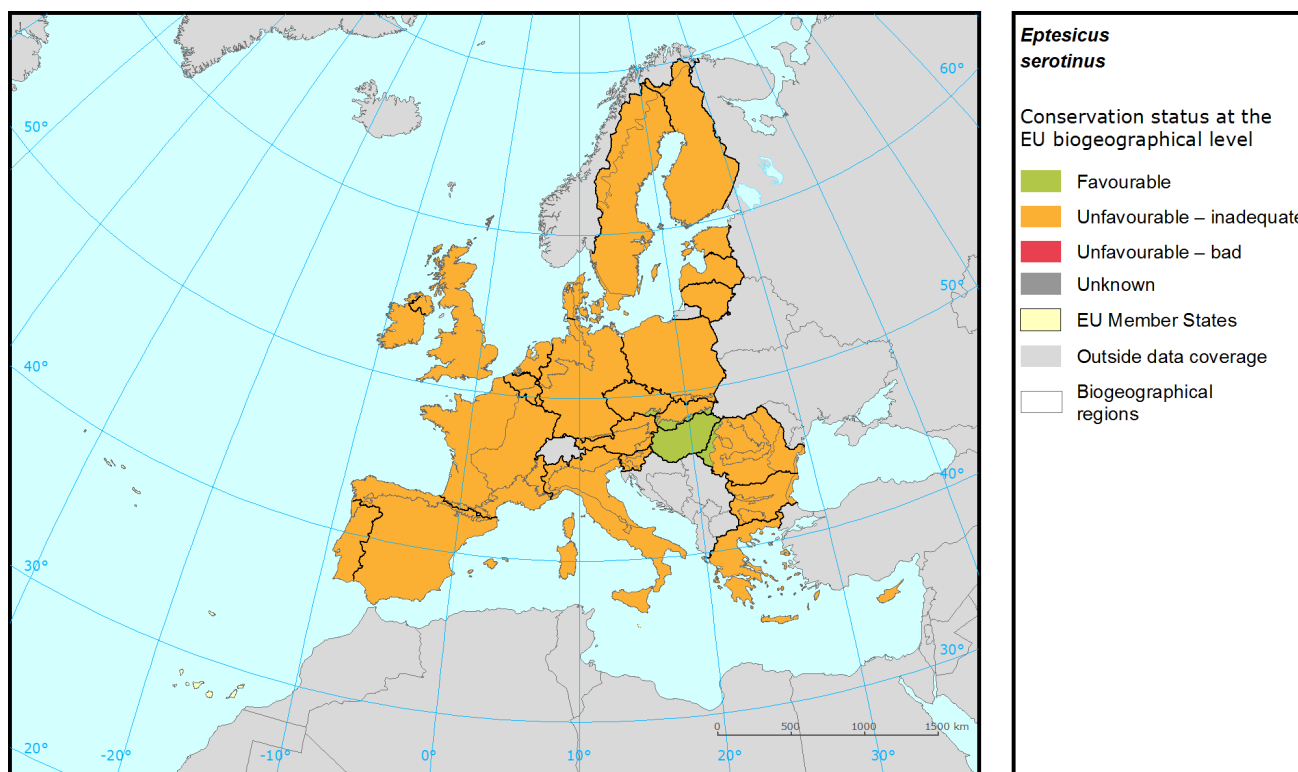
The conservation status is favourable in Pannonian biogeographical region, unfavourable-inadequate in Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, and Steppic regions and unknown in Boreal region. The improved knowledge is reflected by the decrease of regions with unknown status from five to one. The assessments of countries were very variable, for range was indicated especially favourable status.

The species is threatened mostly by use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, removal of dead and dying trees, synthetic compound contamination.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

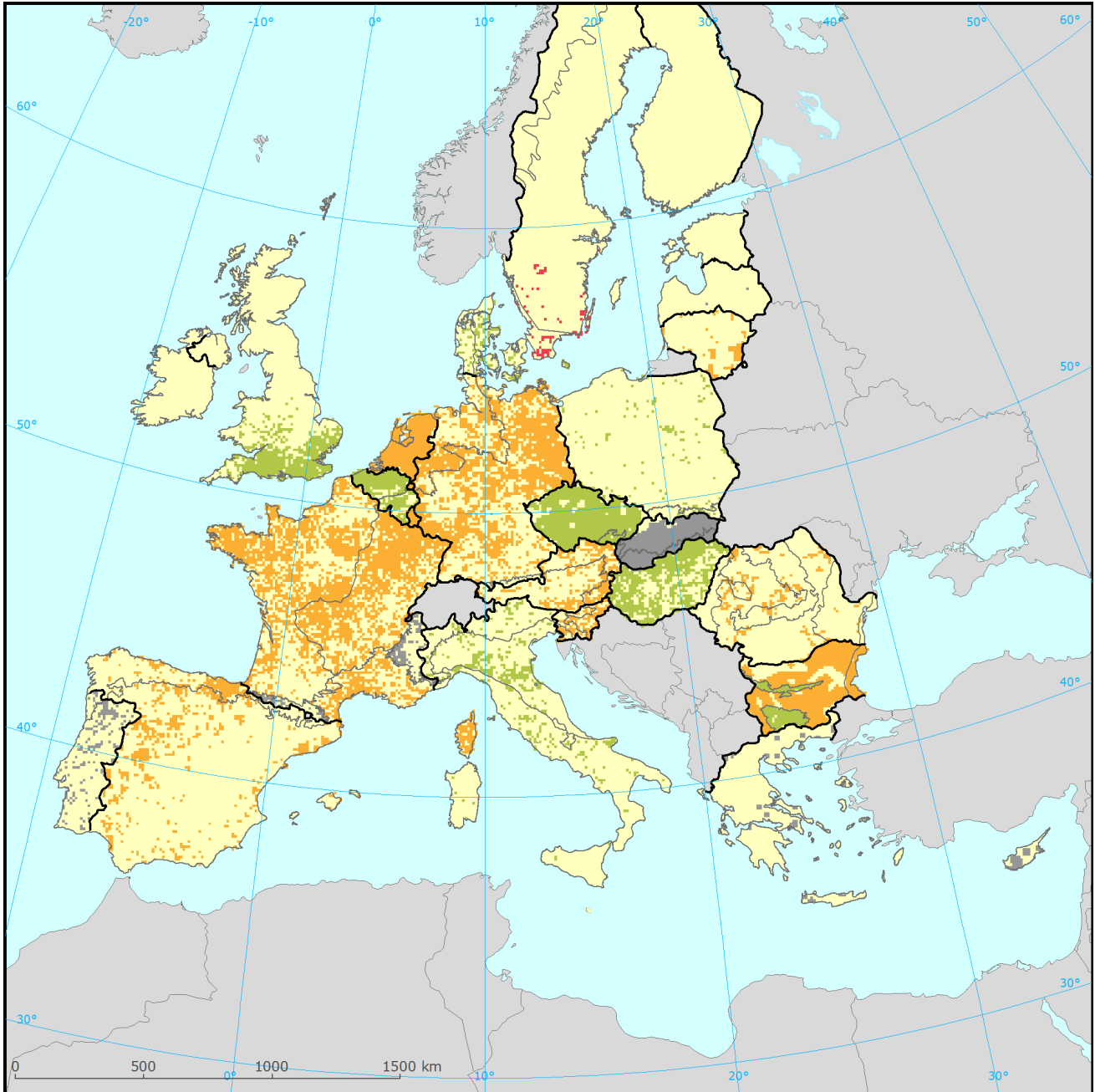


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	8	XX	Not genuine
ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	26	U1	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	0.7	XX	Not genuine
BOR	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	1	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	45	XX	Genuine
MED	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	12	U1	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	7	FV	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.12	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Eptesicus serotinus

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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		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
AT	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	14.8	U1-	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		17.8		
DE	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.9	XX	
ES	ALP	U1	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	0.7	XX	Changed method
FR	ALP	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		14.2	XX	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.8	U1	Better data
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.1	FV	
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	5.1		
SI	ALP	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	-	3.4	XX	Genuine
SK	ALP	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		34.3	XX	
BE	ATL	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		5.8	FV	
DE	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	11.7	U1	Genuine
DK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.8	FV	
ES	ATL	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	x	4.8	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	46.3	XX	Better data
NL	ATL	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	+	12.7	FV	Changed method
PT	ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.3	XX	
UK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		17.5	XX	Changed method
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	100.0		
FI	BOR									
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	XX	U1	x	65.4	U1	
LV	BOR	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX		2.4	XX	
SE	BOR	FV	U2	FV	U2	U2	x	32.3		
AT	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3.2	U1-	
BE	CON	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		1.4	XX	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	13.4		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.0	FV	
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	30.5	FV	Genuine
DK	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.2	FV	
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	22.7	XX	Better data
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.8	U1	Better data
LU	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	0.6	U1	Genuine
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.5	FV	
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	3.4		

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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					
SE	CON	FV	U2	FV	U2	U2	x	0.8		
SI	CON	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	-	1.6	XX	Genuine
CY	MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		3.4	XX	
ES	MED	U1	XX	FV	FV	U1	=	45.3	U1	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	27.4	XX	Better data
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		2.1	XX	
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.3	U1	Better data
PT	MED	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		11.5	FV	Better data
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.9	FV	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		76.2	FV	
SK	PAN	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		19.9	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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	28
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	21
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	15
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	6
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	4
H03	Pollution to marine waters	4
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	4
A04	Grazing by livestock	2
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	2

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	27
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	18
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	10
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	6
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	6
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	4
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	4
H03	Pollution to marine waters	4

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+serotinus>

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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.