



Nyctalus azoreum

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Mammals
Regions	Macaronesian

Azorean Bat, or Azores Noctule, is a bat endemic of the Azores archipelago (Portugal), where forages over a variety of habitats on the islands, favouring natural and semi-natural habitats, although it frequently feeds around artificial lighting.

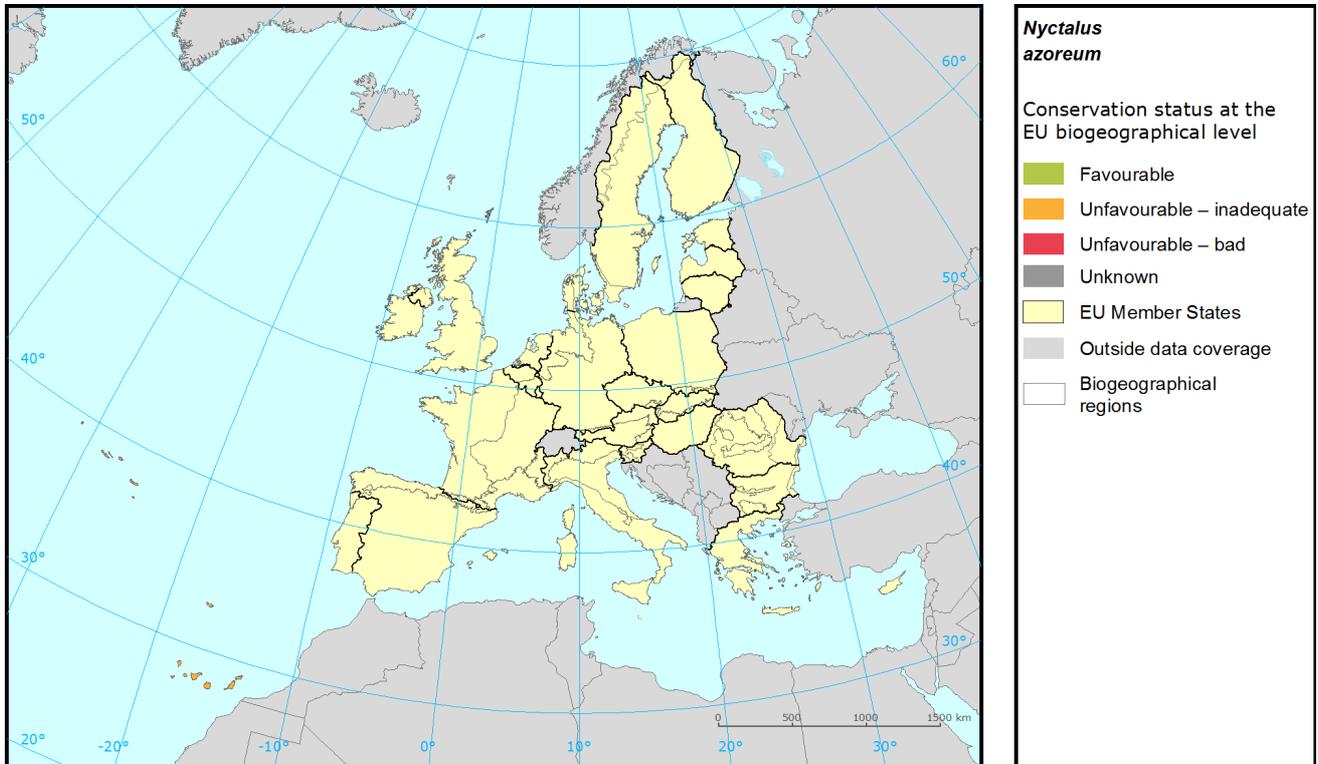
The trend in Range, Population and Habitat is unknown, and the Conservation Status is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate'. The main pressures for the species are the reduction or loss of habitat and human intrusions and disturbances (according to IUCN - <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/14922/1> consulted on 24 April 2014- human persecution and destruction of roost sites), but also the use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, and the lack of -or the wrong- conservation measures.

The species is classified by IUCN as 'Endangered' (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/14922/1> consulted on 24 April 2014).

Species: *Nyctalus azoreum*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

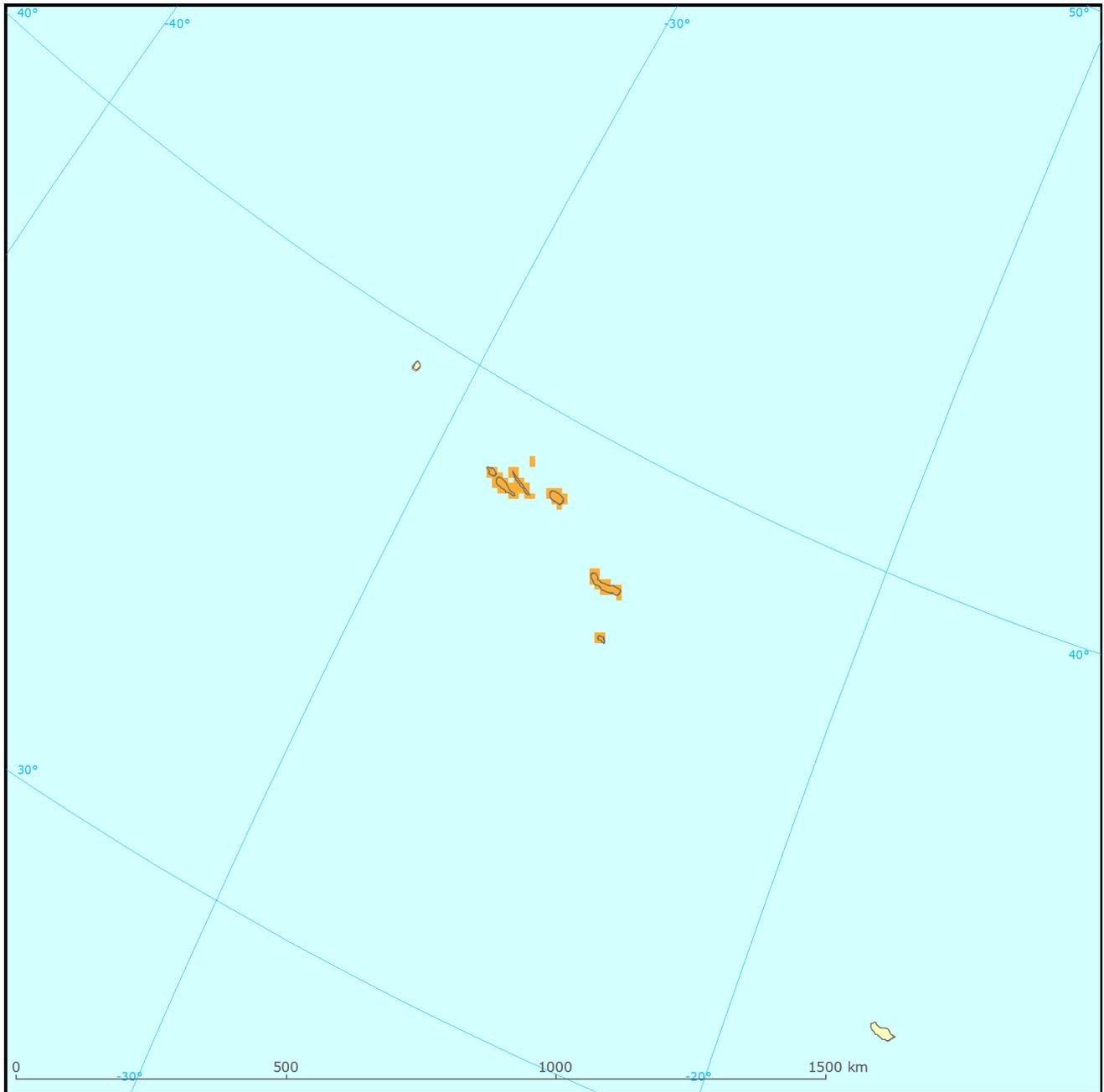


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MAC	U1	XX	XX	U1	U1	+	100	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Nyctalus azoreum*
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Nyctalus azoreum

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					
PT	MAC	U1	XX	XX	U1	+	100.0	U2+	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
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	50
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	50

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	100

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=Nyctalus+azoreum>

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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.