



## Nyctalus noctula

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

### *Nyctalus noctula*

The noctule bat has a wide distribution, which spreads from Europe and southern Scandinavia to the Urals and Caucasus, from Turkey to Israel and Oman and from western Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan to south-west Siberia and the Himalayas, to parts of Asia. According to IUCN Red List data, the migratory species' maternity colonies are generally confined to northeastern Europe.

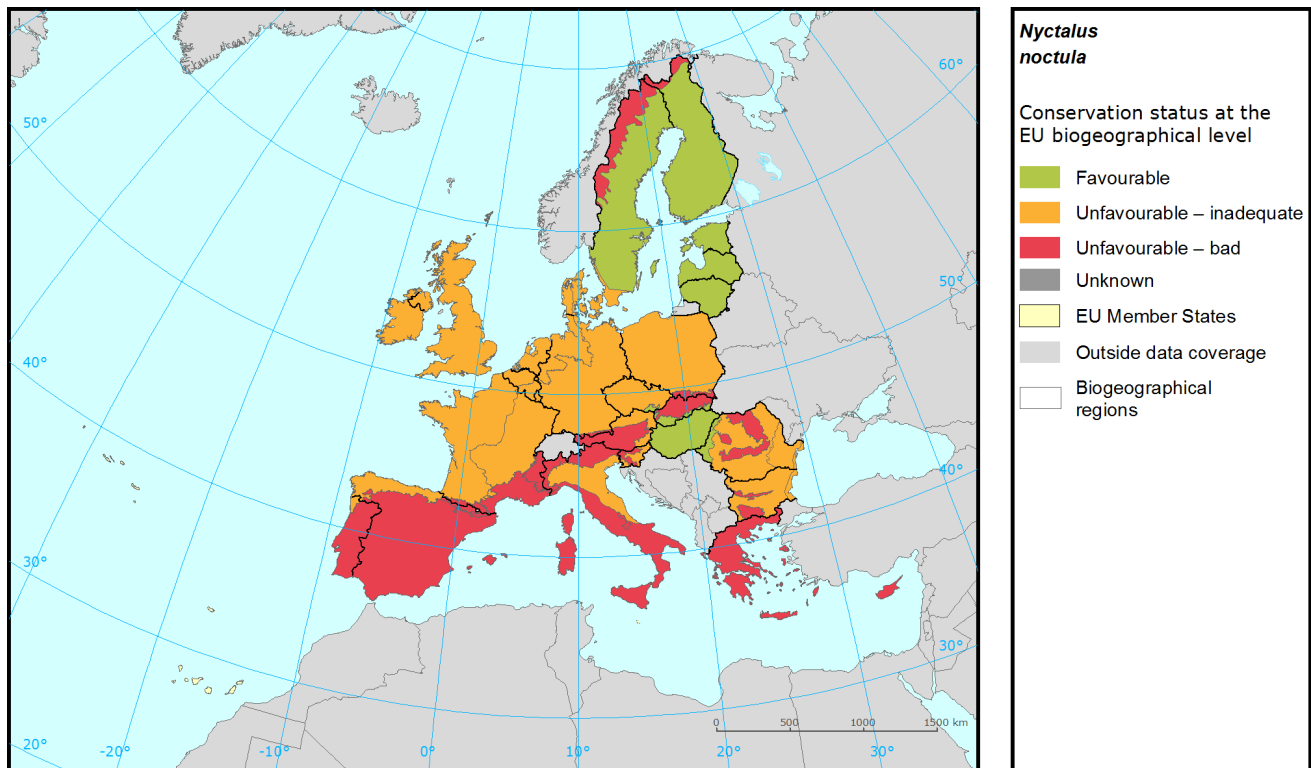
Member States have reported the species for 8 biogeographic regions. The conservation status is favourable only in the Boreal and Pannonian regions, but has remained stable or been changed to 'unfavourable-inadequate' in the Atlantic and Continental regions. The Alpine and Mediterranean biogeographic regions remain unfavourable-bad, unchanged from the previous reporting period. No conservation status assessments are available for the Black Sea and Steppic regions for the previous reporting period, as the 2007-2012 reporting period is the first for which Bulgaria and Romania are reporting. Both regions are reported as 'unfavourable-inadequate' for the current reporting period.

The species is classified in the 2007 IUCN assessment as 'least concern' given the population's wide range and abundance and limited number of cases indicating population declines (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/14920/1> consulted 02 March 2015). The main high ranked pressures and threats are the use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, forest and plantation management and use (especially forestry clearance and the removal of dead and dying trees), and the reconstruction or renovation of buildings.

# Species: *Nyctalus noctula*

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## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



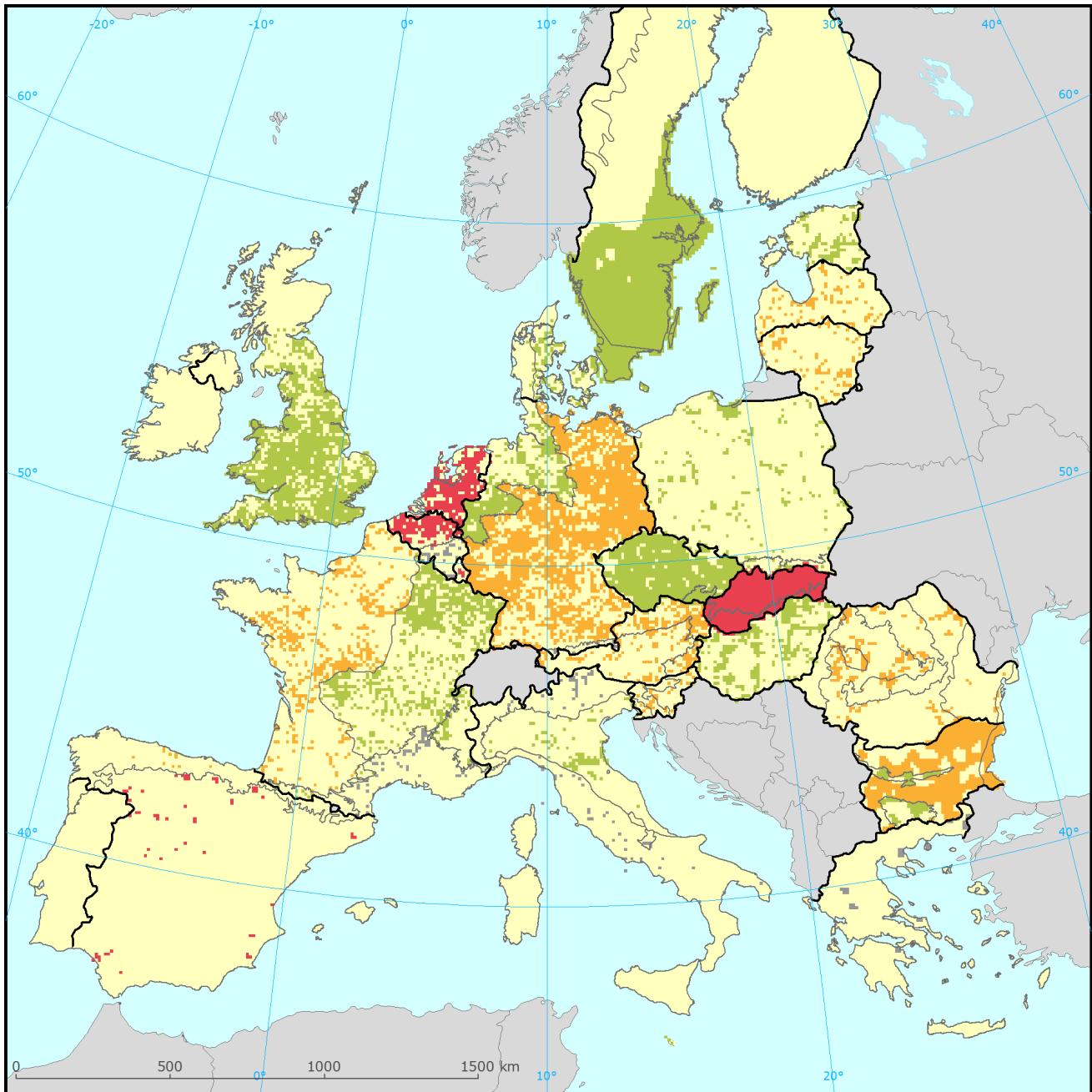
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	XX	U2	XX	U2	=	7	U2	
ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	23	XX	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	0.67	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	18	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	45	U1	
MED	U2	U2	U2	XX	U2	=	2	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	5	FV	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.12	XX	Not genuine

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Nyctalus noctula*

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					
AT	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1		x	12.8	U1	Changed method
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV			11.9		
DE	ALP	FV	XX	XX	FV			1.5	XX	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX			7.7	XX	Better data
IT	ALP	FV	XX	XX	XX			4.6	U1	No data
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV			2.2	XX	Better data
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1		=	7.0		
SI	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1		-	1.8	XX	Genuine
SK	ALP	FV	XX	U2	XX		-	50.5	U2-	
BE	ATL	FV	U2	XX	U2		-	5.4	U1	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	FV	XX	FV			13.9	FV	
DK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV			0.2	FV	
ES	ATL	U1	XX	U1	U1		x	0.4	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	U1	XX		=	19.6	XX	Better data
NL	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U2		+	10.5	U2	Genuine
UK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV			50.0	XX	Changed method
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1		-	100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV			5.9	XX	Better data
FI	BOR								XX	
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1		=	4.6	U1	
LV	BOR	FV	XX	U1	U1		-	5.0	XX	Better data
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV			84.5	FV	
AT	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1		x	2.9	U1	Changed method
BE	CON	FV	XX	XX	XX			0.6	XX	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1		-	12.5		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV			14.1	FV	
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1		-	38.6	U1	Genuine
DK	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV			2.2	FV	
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	XX			13.9	XX	Better data
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV			1.8	U1	Better data
LU	CON	U1	XX	U2	XX		-	0.1	U1	Changed method
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV			4.5	FV	
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1		=	3.7		
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV			4.6	FV	

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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					
SI	CON	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	0.5	XX	Genuine
ES	MED	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2	x	35.4	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		32.9	XX	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		7.3	XX	
IT	MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		22.6	U1	No data
MT	MED	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		1.8	XX	Better data
PT	MED								XX	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.1	FV	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		59.7	FV	
SK	PAN	FV	XX	U2	XX	U2	-	34.2	U2-	
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
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	31
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	15
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	14
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	10
B03	Forest exploitation	7
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	4
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	3
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	3
B07	Other forestry activities	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	30
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	14
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	13
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	11
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	9
B03	Forest exploitation	4
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	3
B07	Other forestry activities	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	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=Nyctalus+noctula>

# Species: *Nyctalus noctula*

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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.