



Rhinolophus ferrumequinum

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

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum

The greater horseshoe bat has a wide range and, according to IUCN Red List data, occurs in southern and central Europe from Portugal to Greece and north to southern England, France, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Cyprus; the range extends through north-west Africa to south-west Asia. It usually occurs below 800 m, but is sometimes found up to 3,000 m depending on roost availability and humidity.

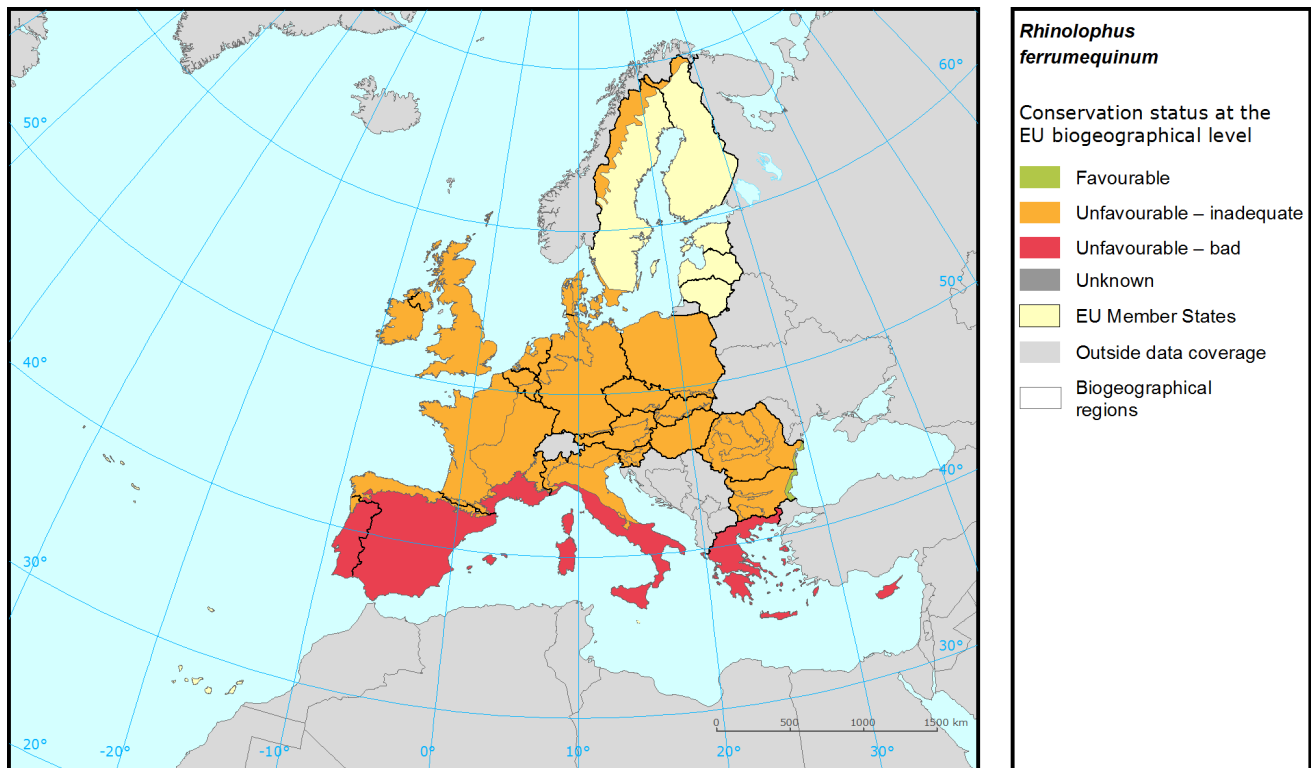
This species was reported for 7 biogeographical regions. The Black Sea is the only region with a favourable status and the Mediterranean is the only region with an unfavourable-bad status. The remainder of biogeographical regions was reported as unfavourable-inadequate (i.e. Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Pannonian and Steppic). Future prospects do not indicate that there will be improvements.

The most commonly high ranked pressures and threats reported by Member States were the demolition, renovation and reconstruction of buildings, the closure of caves or galleries, followed by the use of biocides, hormones and chemicals and modification of agricultural practices. Although the species is widespread, the IUCN Red list classifies it as 'near threatened' as the population as a whole is suspected to be declining at a rate of around 30% over the last three generations (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/19517/1> consulted on 24 February 2015).

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



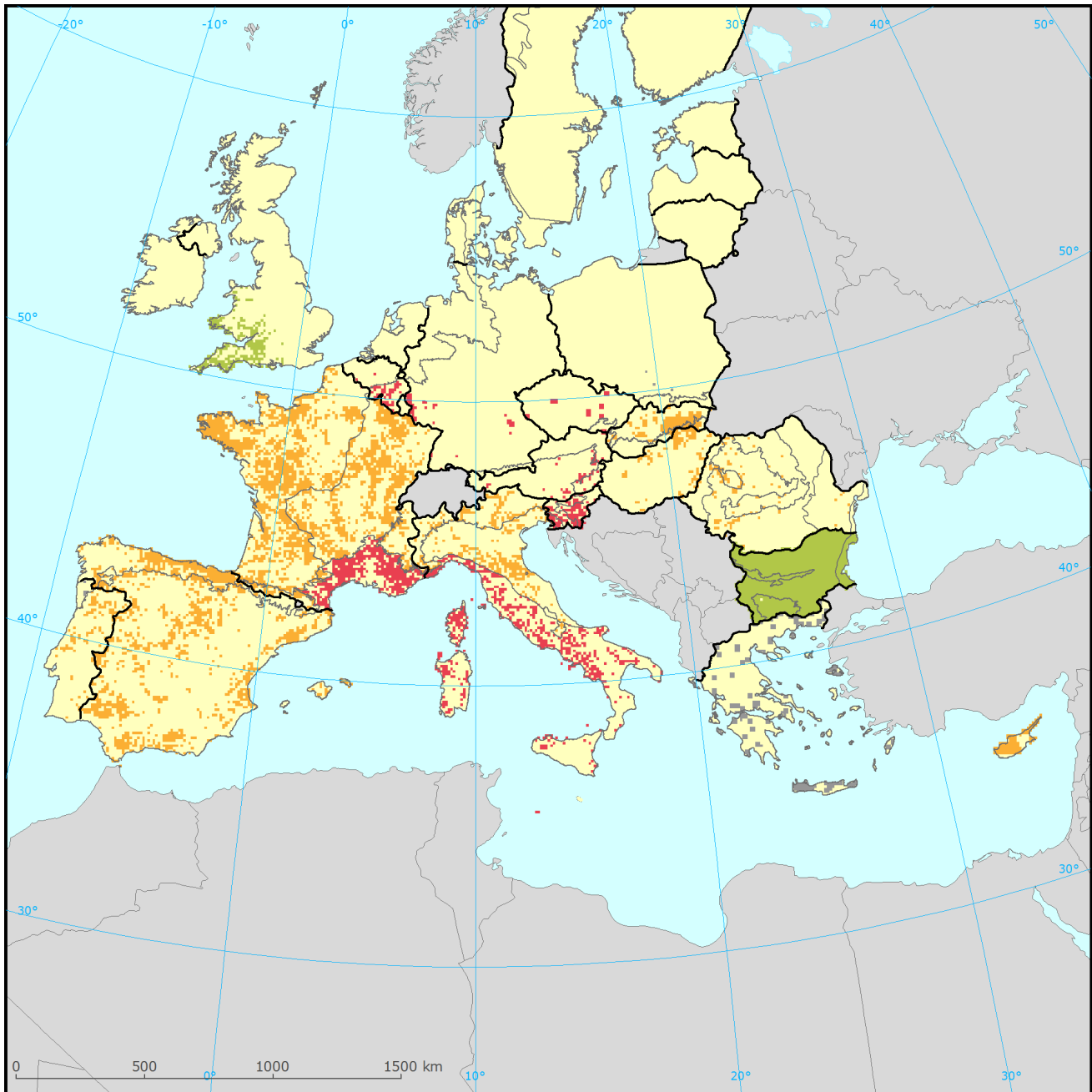
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	9	XX	Not genuine
ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	25	U1	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	31	U1	
MED	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	=	31	U2	
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	2	U1	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.09	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Rhinolophus ferrumequinum

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	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	4.4	U2	Changed method	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		28.3			
ES	ALP	U1	XX	U1	FV	-	1.6	XX	Changed method	
FR	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	18.3	U1		
IT	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	20.4	U1-		
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	4.2			
SI	ALP	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	5.6	XX	Genuine	
SK	ALP	FV	U1	U1	XX	-	17.2	U1-		
BE	ATL	U2	U2	XX	U2	=	0.2	U2		
ES	ATL	U1	XX	U1	U1	=	15.2	XX	Changed method	
FR	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	x	70.2	U1		
NL	ATL									
PT	ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX		0.2	XX		
UK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.2	U1+	Genuine	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0			
AT	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	0.8	U2	Changed method	
BE	CON	FV	U2	XX	U1	+	2.1	U1		
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		44.6			
CZ	CON	U2	U2	XX	XX	=		U2		
DE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	+	2.0	U2	Genuine	
FR	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	34.6	U1		
IT	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	9.0	U1-		
LU	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.3	U2	Changed method	
PL	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX		
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	3.1			
SI	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	x	3.5	XX	Genuine	
CY	MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	=	4.2	XX	Better data	
ES	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	44.3	XX	Changed method	
FR	MED	FV	U1	U1	U2	=	19.8	U2		
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.1	XX		
IT	MED	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	22.1	U1-	Better data	
PT	MED	U1	FV	XX	XX	+	4.4	U2+	Changed method	
CZ	PAN	U2	U2	XX	XX	=		U2		
HU	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	75.7	U1-		

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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					
RO	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	5.9			
SK	PAN	FV	U1	U1	XX	-	18.4	U1-		
RO	STE	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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	23
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	11
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	11
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	9
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	8
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	2

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	18
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	13
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	12
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	9
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	9
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	8
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	5
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	4
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4

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	STE
AT	7			13			
BE		77		50			
BG	59		59	59			
CY					45		
DE				100			
ES	1	10			45		
FR	26	64		27	72		
HU						60	
IT	x			x	x		
LU				100			
PL				83			
PT		x			25		
RO	100			100		100	100
SI	25			15			
SK	58					32	
UK		63					

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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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
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	29
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	23
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	11
7.0	Other species management measures	7
6.4	Manage landscape features	6
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	5
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	4
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	4
6.0	Other spatial measures	4
3.2	Adapt forest management	2

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+ferrumequinum>

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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.