

**European Community Directive
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats
and of Wild Fauna and Flora
(92/43/EEC)**


**Second Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17
on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2001 to December 2006**

**Conservation status assessment for
Species:
S1314 - *Myotis daubentonii* - Daubenton's bat**

The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

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Species Name: *Myotis daubentonii*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1314
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	 A map of the United Kingdom showing the distribution of <i>Myotis daubentonii</i> . The distribution is indicated by a solid grey fill covering the entire landmass of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the Shetland Islands. The map shows the outlines of the coastlines and major islands.

1.2 Distribution map



2. Biogeographic level

2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

BAT CONSERVATION TRUST. 2006. The National Bat Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2005. Available to download from Bat Conservation Trust website (www.bats.org.uk) and Tracking Mammals Partnership website (www.trackingmammals.org).

BATTERSBY, J (Ed.) & TRACKING MAMMALS PARTNERSHIP. 2005. UK Mammals: Species Status and Population Trends. JNCC/Tracking Mammals Partnership.

BOYE, P. & DIETZ, M. 2005. Research Report No 661: Development of good practice guidelines for woodland management for bats. English Nature, Peterborough.

HARRIS, S., MORRIS, P., WRAY, S. and YALDEN, D. 1995. A review of British Mammals: population estimates and conservation status of British

mammals other than cetaceans. JNCC, Peterborough.

HAINES-YOUNG, R.H., BARR, C.J., BLACK, H.I.J., BRIGGS, D.J., BUNCE, R.G.H.,
 CLARKE, R.T., COOPER, A., DAWSON, F.H., FIRBANK, L.G., FULLER, R.M., FURSE,
 M.T., GILLESPIE, M.K., HILL, R., HORNUNG, M., HOWARD, D.C., McCANN, T.,
 MORECROFT, M.D., PETIT, S., SIER, A.R.J., SMART, S.M., SMITH, G.M., STOTT,
 A.P., STUART, R.C. & WATKINS, J.W. 2000. Accounting for nature: assessing habitats in the UK countryside. Countryside Survey 2000. DETR, HMSO, London

RICHARDSON, P. 2000. Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999. Bat Conservation Trust, London.

RUSS, J.M. 1999. The Microchiroptera of Northern Ireland: community composition, habitat associations and ultrasound. Unpublished PhD thesis. Queen's University, Belfast.

SPEAKMAN, J.R. 1991. The impact of predation by birds on bat populations in the British Isles. Mammal Review, 21, 123-142.

WARREN, R.D., WATERS, D.A., ALTRINGHAM, J.D. & BULLOCK, D.J. 2000. The distribution of Daubenton's bats (*Myotis daubentonii*) and pipistrelle bats (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) (Vespertilionidae) in relation to small-scale variation in riverine habitat. Biological Conservation, 92, 85-91.

Map Data Sources

BATS & The Millennium Link - Bat species distribution in Central Belt of Scotland (2000 to 2005); Biological Records Centre - Mammals Database 100m; Environment and Heritage Service - Species Dataset; Highland Biological Recording Group Mammals dataset; Natural England - Batsites inventory for Britain (via NBN Gateway)

Scottish Natural Heritage bat records: update, J. Haddow (pers. comm)

Bat Conservation Trust National Bat Monitoring Programme Waterway Survey (1997-2005) Hibernation Survey (1997-2005)

Bat Conservation Trust Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999 GB data only.

2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region	
2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	228149
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1980-2006

2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Moderate			
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)			
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			
2.3.6 Range trend period	1980-2006			
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
2.4 Population				
2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	560000	Maximum	560000
	Units	Individuals		
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1999			
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	1 - Based on expert opinion			
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Poor			
2.4.5 Population trend	Increasing (+)			
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	20-25			
2.4.7 Population trend period	1997-2005			
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	4 - Indirect anthropo or zoogenic influence;			
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable			
2.4.10 Main pressures	110 - Use of pesticides; 141 - Abandonment of pastoral systems; 151 - Removal of hedges and copses; 160 - General Forestry management; 164 - Forestry clearance; 165 - Removal of undergrowth; 166 - Removal of dead and dying trees; 167 - Exploitation without replanting; 502 - routes, autoroutes; 624 - mountaineering, rock climbing, speliology; 700 - Pollution; 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits;			
2.4.11 Threats	110 - Use of pesticides; 141 - Abandonment of pastoral systems; 151 - Removal of hedges and copses; 160 - General Forestry management; 164 - Forestry clearance; 165 - Removal of undergrowth; 166 - Removal of dead and dying trees; 167 - Exploitation without replanting; 502 - routes, autoroutes; 624 - mountaineering, rock climbing, speliology; 700 - Pollution; 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits;			
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region				
2.5 Habitats for the species	<p><i>M. daubentonii</i> requires a complex mosaic of habitats to support foraging, roosting and commuting behaviour. Boye & Dietz (2005) provides a good overview of this species' habitat requirements.</p> <p>Foraging areas are predominantly at open water bodies and slow flowing rivers. <i>M. daubentonii</i> prefers water bodies, rivers and streams with trees or bushes on the banks to provide shelter from wind. Foraging success is also influenced by the amount of weed cover on the water surface. Sometimes, mainly in springtime, the bats also forage away from water, e.g. woodland clearings. The use of particular foraging areas generally follows the abundance of Nematocera and Ephemeroptera. When riparian insect abundance is reduced due to windy weather or cold temperatures, <i>M. daubentonii</i> preferentially forages in woodlands. In oak forests individual home ranges were identified with an average size of about 49 hectares. The species can cover distances of 7-8 kms between roosting and foraging areas</p>			

	<p>without difficulty.</p> <p>Woodlands are most important as roost sites, especially if they are close to water bodies. Summer roosts are predominantly in trees, sometimes in wall crevices in buildings or underneath bridges. Preferred roosts are in old woodpecker holes, which become enlarged upwards by rotting within a living tree. Fissures in stems, wood crevices, hollow branches, and bird or bat boxes are also used. Most roosts are found in or near the trunk of a broadleaf tree at a height of 1 to 25 metres above the ground with a trunk diameter of at least 30 centimetres. Roost trees are often situated near the forest edge, with more than 40% within 30 metres of the edge. Most males roost alone, and in May and June they also use underground roost sites. Summer roosts are changed frequently. Maternity colonies switch among a network of several roost sites. Winter roosts include caves, mines, cellars and other underground habitats.</p>
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	Unknown
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006
2.5.4 Quality of data	Poor
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Unknown (X)
2.5.6 Trend period	1990-1998
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable
2.6 Future prospects	
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Good prospects_Species expected to survive and prosper
2.7 Complementary information	
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	228149
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	150000
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
2.8 Conclusions <i>(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)</i>	
(2.3) Range	(FV) - Favourable
(2.4) Population	(FV) - Favourable
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(XX) - Unknown
(2.6) Future prospects	(FV) - Favourable
Overall assessment	(FV) - Favourable