

**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:
S1317 - *Pipistrellus nathusii* - Nathusius'
pipistrelle**

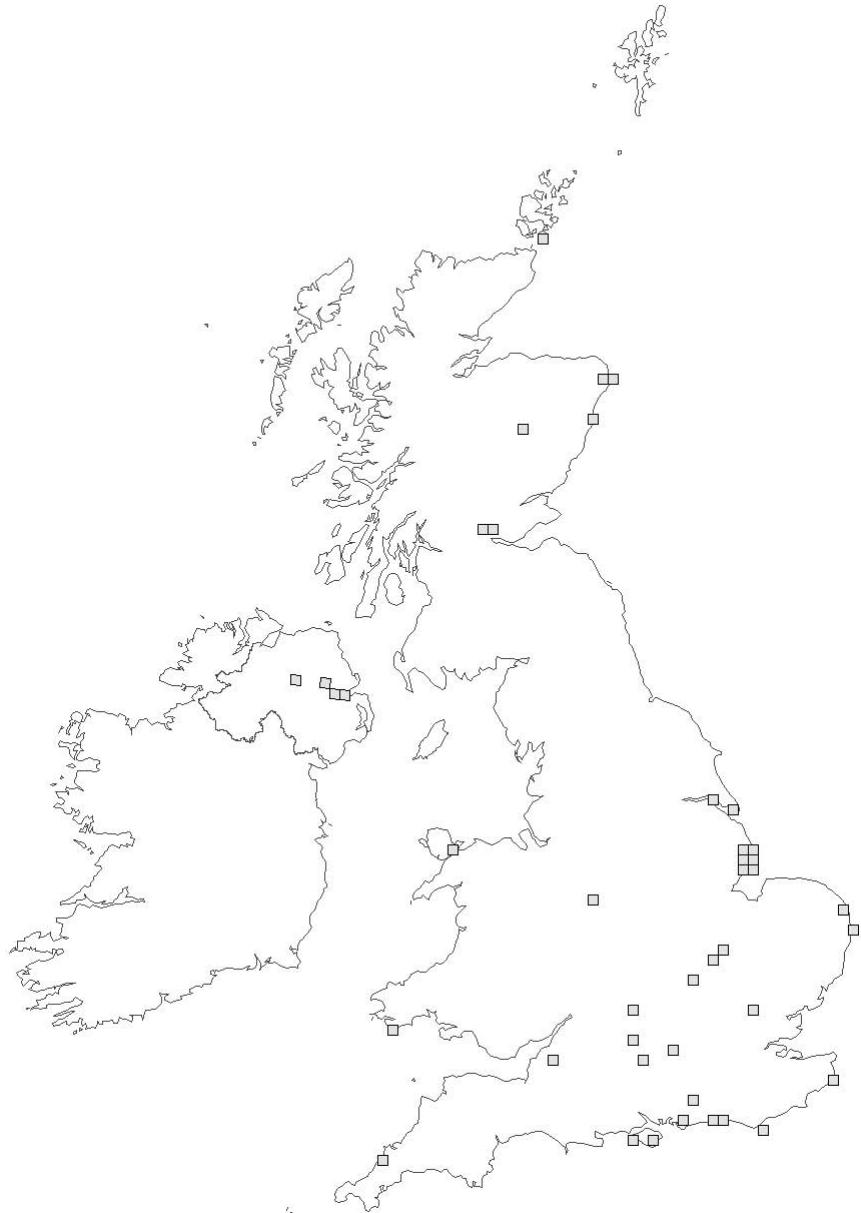
The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

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Species Name: *Pipistrellus nathusii*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1317
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>Pipistrellus nathusii</i> . The map includes the main islands of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the Channel Islands and the Shetland Islands. Shaded areas indicate the range of the species. The range is primarily concentrated in the south and east of England, with smaller, isolated populations in the north and west of England, and in the Channel Islands. The Shetland Islands are also shown as part of the range.

1.2 Distribution map



2. Biogeographic level

2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

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

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HERMANN, J.S. 1992. The earliest record of Nathusius' pipistrelle from the British Isles
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RUSS, J.M., HUTSON, A.M., MONTGOMERY, W.I. RACEY, P.A. & SPEAKMAN, J.R. 2001 The status of Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*) Keyserling & Blasius 1839) in the British Isles. Journal of Zoology, London, 254, 91-100.

Map Data Sources

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

2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	Unknown
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1980-2006
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Poor
2.3.4 Range trend	Unknown (X)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	16000	Maximum	16000
	Units	Individuals		

2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2005
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	Unknown (X)
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable
2.4.7 Population trend period	1994-2006
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable
2.4.10 Main pressures	000 - None;
2.4.11 Threats	151 - Removal of hedges and copses; 164 - Forestry clearance; 165 - Removal of undergrowth; 166 - Removal of dead and dying trees; 490 - Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities; 701 - water pollution; 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits; 810 - Drainage; 811 - management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes;
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region	
2.5 Habitats for the species	<p>Pipistrellus nathusii typically hunts along paths, rides and woodland edges, but also over water and feeds on small to medium sized flying insects, mainly Chironomidae, so can be affected by changes in water quality. Less often found near human settlements than other Pipistrellus species (Macdonald & Tattersall 2001).</p> <p>P. nathusii preferred summer roosts are hollow trees, bat and bird boxes, also residential buildings. The species is a crevice dweller and small numbers have been reported roosting in cracks in walls, under soffit boards, fissures in rocks and tree hollows. In the UK only a small number of maternity colonies have been reported and these have been in the walls of traditionally built buildings of stone and red brick in wall cavities and under flat roofs.</p> <p>Maternity roosts are frequently shared with Pipistrellus pygmaeus. The majority of roosts are located close to large freshwater lakes. Winter roosts are not known in the UK, only two hibernation records exist, but the species is thought to hibernate in hollow trees, cracks in buildings or crevices in caves (Mitchell-Jones et al. 1999). The majority of winter records are of grounded individuals.</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	Unknown
2.7 Complementary information	
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	Unknown
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	
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	(XX) - Unknown
(2.4) Population	(XX) - Unknown
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(XX) - Unknown
(2.6) Future prospects	(XX) - Unknown
Overall assessment	(XX) - Unknown