

**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:
S1322 - *Myotis nattereri* - Natterer's bat**

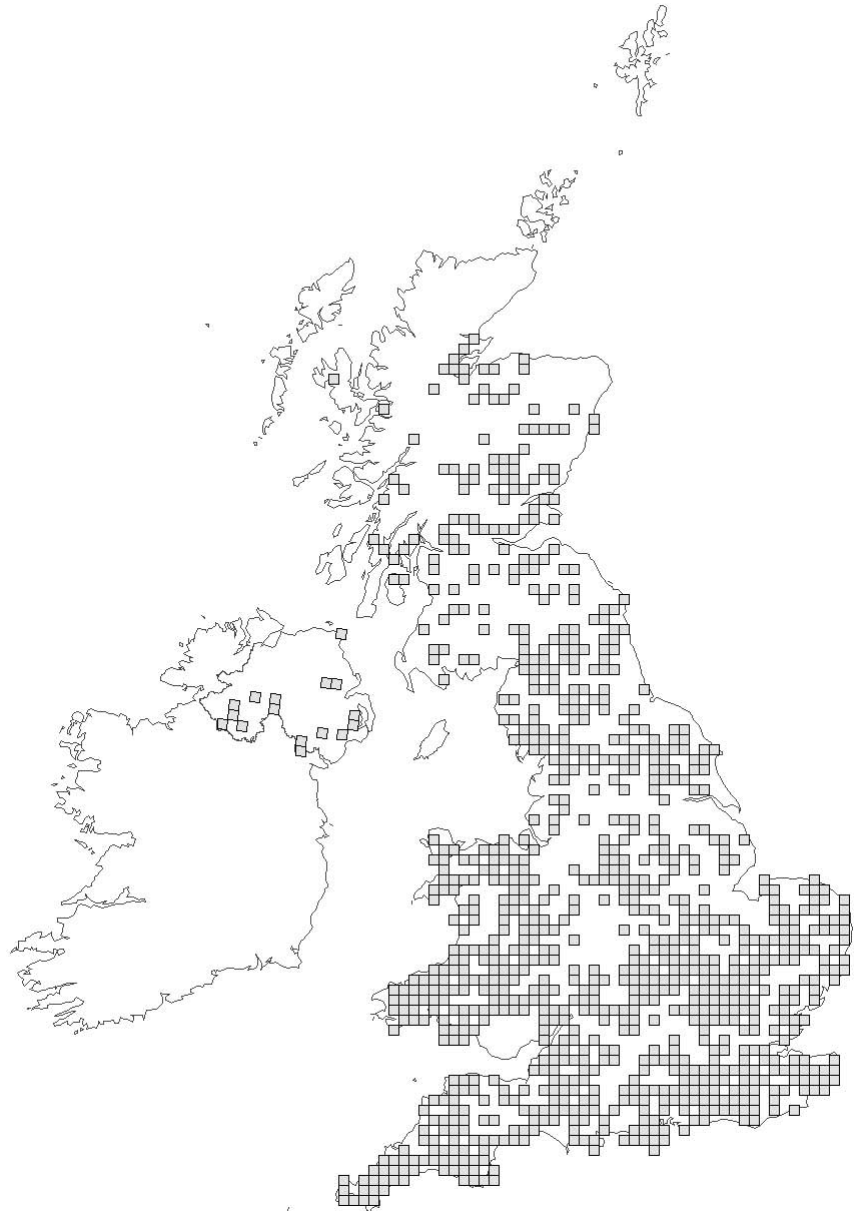
The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

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Species Name: *Myotis nattereri*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1322
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 nattereri</i> . The distribution is indicated by a solid grey shaded area that covers the entire landmass of Great Britain and Ireland, including all major islands and smaller surrounding 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.

BRIGGS, P. 2002. A study of bats in barn conversions in Hertfordshire in 2000. Hertfordshire Biological Records Centre, Hertford.

	<p>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.</p> <p>HARRIS, S., MORRIS, P., WRAY, S. & YALDEN, D. 1995. A review of British Mammals: population estimates and conservation status of British mammals other than cetaceans. JNCC, Peterborough.</p> <p>RICHARDSON, P. 2000. Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999. Bat Conservation Trust, London.</p> <p>RUSS, J.M. 1999. The Microchiroptera of Northern Ireland: community composition, habitat associations and ultrasound. Unpublished PhD thesis. Queen's University, Belfast.</p> <p>SPEAKMAN, J.R. 1991. The impact of predation by birds on bat populations in the British Isles. Mammal Review, 21, 123-142.</p> <p>Map Data Sources</p> <p>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 National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway).</p> <p>Bat Conservation Trust - National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP) data to 2005 including: Colony survey (1998-2005), Hibernation survey (1997-2005).</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage bat records: update, J. Haddow (pers. comm).</p> <p>Bat Conservation Trust - Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999, GB data only.</p>
2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region	
2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	212318
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	148000	Maximum	148000
	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 (%)	47			
2.4.7 Population trend period	1997-2005			
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown			
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable			
2.4.10 Main pressures	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; 490 - Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities; 502 - routes, autoroutes; 624 - mountaineering, rock climbing, speliology; 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits;			
2.4.11 Threats	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; 490 - Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities; 502 - routes, autoroutes; 624 - mountaineering, rock climbing, speliology; 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. nattereri</i> require 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>Various woodland types are used as roost sites and foraging areas. <i>M. nattereri</i> forages in deciduous, mixed and coniferous forests, along forest edges, tree rows, hedges, and in pasture and arable land. In springtime most foraging activity is in open habitats such as orchards, fields and pastures with hedgerows and trees or near waters. However, in summer, foraging activity is concentrated in woodlands and the species even uses dense coniferous forests.</p> <p><i>M. nattereri</i> prefers to forage at distances up to 1,500 metres from roosts. They tend to have core foraging areas of two to 20 hectares within a home range of 100-600 hectares, which are visited every night by the same individuals. <i>M. nattereri</i> use linear features such as hedges and alleys for flight paths.</p>			

	<p>During summer <i>M. nattereri</i> choose roost sites in woodlands and human settlements. Maternity colonies have been found in lofts, wall crevices, tree holes, wood crevices, and in forests also in bird and bat boxes. Many are located in cattle sheds or barns.</p> <p>Hibernation takes place in caves and mines and even ordinary buildings that have high humidity and temperatures above freezing. The animals often stay near the entrance of the hibernaculum. Summer and winter habitats may be separated by distances of up to 185 kilometres, but most are less than 80 kilometres apart.</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)	212318
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	100000
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