Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

0.1 Member State	**HU**
0.2.1 Species code	**1307**
0.2.2 Species name	**Myotis blythii**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Myotis oxygnathus
0.2.4 Common name	hegyesorrú denevér

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

Pannonian (PAN)

2.2 Published sources

Bihari, Z. 2007.Hegyesorrú denevér Myotis blythii (Monticelli, 1885). Pp. 125-126. In: Bihari, Z., Csorba, G. & Heltai, M. (szerk.): Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza. Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest.

Konferencia 2009

Boldogh, S., Dobrosi, D. & Samu, P. 2007. Szállásépületek kivilágításának hatása a denevérállományokra. In: Molnár, V. (ed.): Az V. Magyar Denevérvédelmi Konferencia (Pécs, 2005. december 3-4.) és a VI. Magyar Denevérvédelmi Konferencia (Mártély, 2007. október 12-14.) kiadványa (Mártély, 12th to 14th of October 2007)], CSEMETE Egyesület, Szeged, pp. 98-102.

Boldogh, S. & Estók, P. (eds.) 2007. Földalatti denevérszállások katasztere I. Aggteleki Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Jósvafő, 340 pp.

Boldogh, S., Dobrosi, D. & Samu, P. 2007. The effects of the illumination of buildings on house-dwelling bats and its conservation consequences. Acta Chiropterologica, 9(2): 527-534.

Dobrosi, D. 2009. A hegyesorrú denevér (Myotis oxygnathus) kölykező kolóniáinak változása a Nagyalföldön. In: Görföl, T., Estók, P. & Molnár, V. (eds.): A VII. Magyar Denevérvédelmi Konferencia (Felsőtárkány, 2009. október 16-18.) kiadványa. BEKE & MDBK, Eger, pp. 67-73.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	45770	
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)	
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)	
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period		
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A	
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	

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2.3.10 Reason for change	Use of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	2000	max	8000
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	N/A		
	min		max	
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method			
	Problems	Sok esetben nem biztos a faji identifikáció, a Myotis myotistól való biztos elkülönítés.		
2.4.4 Year or period	2007-2012			
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)			
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012			
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)			
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min		max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)			
2.4.10 Long-term trend period				
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	N/A			
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min		max	confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A			
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number			
	operator	more than (>)		
	unknown	No		
	method			
2.4.15 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data			

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	13971
2.5.2 Year or period	2006
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Számos negatív hatás éri a fajt az élőhelyleromlás kapcsán. Fontos probléma a búvóhelyek felújítása során való lezárás, éjszakai kivilágítás terjedése, táplálékbázisának csökkenése az állattartás visszaszorulásával, jelentős peszticidhasználattal, hibernáció kapcsán a barlangászás hordoz veszélyeket.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)	13971
2.5.10 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.6 Main Pressures

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Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	high importance (H)	N/A
removal of hedges and copses or scrub (A10.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
forestry clearance (B02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
speleology (G01.04.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)	low importance (L)	N/A
Light pollution (H06.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Changes in biotic conditions (M02)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures	mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	high importance (H)	N/A
removal of hedges and copses or scrub (A10.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
forestry clearance (B02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
speleology (G01.04.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)	low importance (L)	N/A
Light pollution (H06.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Changes in biotic conditions (M02)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats	expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
2.8.2 Other relevant Information	Padlás felmelegedés, épület kivilágítás, táplálékbázis
2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment	

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.2. Population	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	declining (-)

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

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3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	800	max	3200
3.1.2 Method used	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)			
3.1.3 Trend of population size within	N/A			

3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Other species management measures (7.0)	Recurrent	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Long term