

# 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	1324
0.2.2 Species name	<b>Myotis myotis</b>
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	közönséges 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	<b>Pannonian (PAN)</b>
2.2 Published sources	Bihari, Z. 2007. Közönséges denevér <i>Myotis myotis</i> (Borkhausen, 1797). Pp. 119-120. In: Bihari, Z., Csorba, G. & Heltai, M. (szerk.): Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza. Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest.

### 2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km <sup>2</sup> )	93011
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 (km <sup>2</sup> ) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method
2.3.10 Reason for change	

### 2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit number of individuals (i) min 7000 max 15000
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit N/A min max
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems
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)

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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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	36387
2.5.2 Year or period	2006-2012
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	A közönséges denevér nyári szálláshelye a padlásokon, templomokban, kastélyokban van. Itt a 40oC feletti hőmérsékletet is jól viselik. Teleléskor bányákba, barlangokba húzódik, ahol esetenként hatalmas kolóniákat képez. Jellemzően a 8-10oC-os szakaszokat foglalja el. A magyarországi kolóniák egy része külföldön telel, a Zempléni-hegység állományai Dél-Szlovákiában. Nyári szállásai veszélyeztetettek (berrepülő nyílások lezárása, éjszakai kivilágítás, humán zavarás stb.). Téli szálláshelyeik nagy része védett és/vagy Natura 2000 területeken vannak.
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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	36387
2.5.10 Reason for change	

## 2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	low importance (L)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	medium importance (M)	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
Light pollution (H06.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) (M01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures based only on expert judgements (1)

## 2.7 Main Threats

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Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	low importance (L)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	medium importance (M)	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
Light pollution (H06.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) (M01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)	low importance (L)	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

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

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

2.9.1 Range assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

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 stable (=)

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status Inadequate (U1)

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status stable (=)

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

### 3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size Unit number of individuals (i)  
min 2800 max 6000

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 One-off	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Enhance Long term

