

# REPORT ON THE 'MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEILLANCE UNDER ARTICLE 17' FOR ANNEX II, IV AND V SPECIES OF DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC

## NATIONAL LEVEL

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Member State	HU
1.2 Species code	1308
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	
1.5 Common name (Optional)	Nyugati pizedenevér

### 2. MAPS

*Distribution of the species within the Member State concerned.*

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	2019–2024
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Additional maps (Optional)	–
2.6 Additional information (Optional)	–

### 3. INFORMATION RELATED TO ANNEX V SPECIES (ART. 14 OF DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC)

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Are measures needed for the species (only for species in favourable conservation status)?	No	
3.3 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?	a) regulations regarding access to property	–
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	–
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	–

	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	–					
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	–					
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	–					
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species	–					
	h) other measures, if yes, describe	–					
3.4 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild regardless of conservation status - for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)	a) Unit	–					
	b) Statistics/ quantity taken	<i>Provide statistics/quantity taken per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period</i>					
		Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
	Min. (raw, i.e. not rounded)						
	Max. (raw, i.e. not rounded)						
	Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used	–						
3.6 Additional information (Optional)	–						

## BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

*Complete for each biogeographical region or marine region concerned.*

### 4. BIOGEOGRAPHICAL AND MARINE REGIONS

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs	<b>Pannonian</b>
4.2 First time reporting	No
4.3 Additional information	–

#### 4.4 Sources of information

Boldogh S.A. 2023: A Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-monitorozó Rendszer (NBmR) Denevérmonitorozó Programjának országos koordinációja, az eredmények értékelése (2023). Duna-Ipoly Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Budapest. 22 pp. (szakmai jelentés)

Boldogh S.A. 2024: A Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-monitorozó Rendszer (NBmR) Denevérmonitorozó Programjának országos koordinációja, az eredmények értékelése (2024). Duna-Ipoly Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Budapest. 24 pp. (kézirat)

Boldogh S.A.; Estók P.; Hegyi Z.; Dobrosi D.; Görföl T.; Bihari Z.; Dombi I.; Gombkötő P.; Paulovics P.; Mészáros J.; Máté B.; Bereczky A.; Szatyor M.; Géczy I. 2019. "Hogy vagytok denevérek?" – Az országos monitoring program első 15 évének néhány eredménye. Pp. 97-122. In: Váczi, O.; Varga, I. & Bakó, B. (szerk.): A Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-monitorozó Rendszer eredményei II. – Gerinces állatok. Körös-Maros Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Szarvas. Bükki Emlőstani Kutatócsoport Egyesület (2013): Erdőlakó denevérközösségek vizsgálata a Soproni-hegységben és a Rábaközben. Kutatási jelentés. Fertő-Hanság Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság. 23p. Bükki Emlőstani Kutatócsoport Egyesület (2020): Denevérfauna vizsgálata a határmenti Natura 2000 területeken. Kutatási jelentés. 101p. Dobrosi D. 2023: Erdei denevérek felmérése a KMNP Kis-Sárrét, valamint a KMNP Bélmegyeri Fás-pusztai területi egységeken. Körös-Maros NPI, Szarvas. Kutatási jelentés. Dobrosi D. 2019. Erdei denevérek felmérése az Alsó-Tisza hullámtér kiemelt jelentőségű természetmegőrzési terület (HUKN20031) és a T-erdő különleges természetmegőrzési terület Dobrosi D. 2020. Erdei denevérek felmérése Derekegyház, Szentes és Nagytőke egyes erdőrészein Dobrosi D. 2021. Erdei denevérek felmérése a Hármas-Körös, Berettyó és Hortobágy-Berettyó menti erdők, továbbá a Rajta-erdő egyes erdőrészein Estók P. (2015): Erdei és épületlakó denevérközösségek felmérése a Rábaközben. Kutatási jelentés. Fertő-Hanság Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság. 24p Estók P. (2015): Erdőlakó denevérfajok felmérése a Rábaköz, a Pannonhalmi-dombság és a Gönyői homokvidék területén. Kutatási jelentés. Fertő-Hanság Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság. 26p Estók P. (2016): Erdei denevérközösségek felmérése a Szigetköz, Hanság, Soproni-hegység, Fertőmelléki-dombsor és a Dudlesz-erdő területén. Kutatási jelentés. Fertő-Hanság Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság. 30p. Estók Péter (2019): Denevér nászbarlangok felmérése . Kutatási jelentés. 18p. Estók Péter (2020): Erdőlakó denevérközösségek vizsgálata a Szigetközben . Kutatási jelentés. 20p. Estók Péter (2021): Erdei denevérközösségek vizsgálata az FHNPI területén . Kutatási jelentés. 22p. Kurali, A. & Kugler, P. (2023): Erdei denevérközösségek vizsgálata az FHNPI működési területén. Kutatási jelentés. 46p. Nemzetipark-igazgatóságok NBmR-jeleltései 2019-2024. Patkó L, Ujhegyi N, Lanszki Zs, Tóth M, Orf S & Kováts D 2023: Adatok Csákányospusztai emlősfajához (Vértesszegység) – BioData Hungarica 1: 135-143. <http://real.mtak.hu/id/eprint/179519> Tamás Görföl, Krisztián Hága, Imre Dombi: Roost selection of barbastelle bats (*Barbastella barbastellus*) in an intensively managed floodplain forest: implications for conservation, NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY 15 (2): 184-186 [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338389424\\_Roost\\_selection\\_of\\_barbastelle\\_bats\\_Barbastella\\_barbastellus\\_in\\_an\\_intensively\\_managed\\_floodplain\\_forest\\_implications\\_for\\_conservation](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338389424_Roost_selection_of_barbastelle_bats_Barbastella_barbastellus_in_an_intensively_managed_floodplain_forest_implications_for_conservation)

## 5. RANGE

*Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.*

5.1 Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	43790	
5.2 Change and reason for change in surface area of range and main reason	Is there a change between reporting periods? yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data yes, due to the use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to: improved knowledge or more accurate data	
5.3 Short-term trend Period	2013–2024	
5.4 Short-term trend Direction	unknown	
5.5 Short-term trend Magnitude (Optional)	a) Estimated Minimum	–
	b) Estimated Maximum	–
	c) Pre-defined range	–
	d) Unknown	–
5.6. Short-term trend Magnitude Type of estimate (Optional)	–	
5.7 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
5.8 Long-term trend Period (Optional)	–	
5.9 Long-term trend Direction (Optional)	–	
5.10 Long-term trend Magnitude (Optional)	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
5.11 Long-term trend Method used (Optional)	–	
5.12 Favourable reference range	a) –	
	b) <i>if a precise favourable reference range is unknown indicate if the range is:</i> between 2% and 10% smaller than the FRR	
	c) –	
	d) <i>Indicate method used to set reference value (multiple methods can be chosen)</i>	<i>Indicate the quality of information available:</i>
	Reference-based approach	Moderate
Expert opinion		

5.13 Range when Directive came into force (Optional)	–
5.14 Additional information (Optional)	–

## 6. POPULATION

*Population within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.*

6.1 Year or period	2019–2024	
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of individuals
	b) Minimum	25000
	c) Maximum	150000
	d) Best single value	–
	e) Class	
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.4 Quality of extrapolation to reporting unit (Optional)	–	
6.5 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit) (Optional)	a) Unit	–
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	–
6.6 Type of estimate (Optional)	–	
6.7 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
6.8 Change and reason for change in population size and main reason	Is there a change between reporting periods?	
	yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data	
	yes, due to the use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to: the use of a different method	
6.9 Short-term trend Period	2013–2024	
6.10 Short-term trend Direction	unknown	
6.11 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Estimated Minimum	–
	b) Estimated Maximum	–
	c) Pre-defined range	–
	d) Unknown	Unknown

6.12 Short-term trend Magnitude Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.13 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
6.14 Long-term trend Period (Optional)	–	
6.15 Long-term trend Direction (Optional)	–	
6.16 Long-term trend Magnitude (Optional)	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Confidence interval	–
6.17 Long-term trend Method used (Optional)	–	
6.18 Favourable reference population	<i>a) Population size (with unit):</i>	
	<i>b) if a precise favourable reference population is unknown indicate if the population is:</i> <b>between 5% and 25% smaller than the FRP</b>	
	<i>c) Indicate if favourable reference population is unknown:</i> –	
	<i>d) Indicate method used to set reference value (multiple methods can be chosen)</i>	<i>Indicate the quality of information available:</i>
	Reference-based approach	Moderate
6.19 Population size when Directive came into force (Optional)	–	
6.20 Additional Information (Optional)		

## 7. HABITAT FOR THE SPECIES

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat	a) Is area of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? <b>Yes</b>
	b) Is quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? <b>No</b>
	c) If NO to a) is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)? –
	–

7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Area of habitat: Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	Quality of habitat: Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2013–2024	
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	decreasing	
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
7.6 Long-term trend Period (Optional)	–	
7.7 Long-term trend Direction (Optional)	–	
7.8 Long-term trend Method used (Optional)	–	
7.9 Additional information (Optional)	–	

## 8. MAIN PRESSURES AND THREATS

### 8.1 Characterisation of pressures

Pressure	Timing	Scope (proportion of population affected)	Influence (on population or habitat of the species)	Invasive alien species of Union concern	Other invasive alien species
<b>PA04</b> Agriculture - Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Low influence		
<b>PA14</b> Agriculture - Use of plant protection chemicals	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		
<b>PA15</b> Agriculture - Use of other pest control methods in agriculture (excl. tillage)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Low influence		
<b>PB02</b> Forestry - Conversion from one type of forestry land use to another	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PB03</b> Forestry - Introduction and spread of new species for forestry purposes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PB06</b> Forestry - Logging or thinning (excl. clear cutting)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		

<b>PB07</b> Forestry - Removal of dead and dying trees (incl. debris)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PB08</b> Forestry - Removal of old trees (excl. dead or dying trees)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PB09</b> Forestry - Clear-cutting, removal of all trees	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PB14</b> Forestry - Forest management reducing old growth forests	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PB17</b> Forestry - Use of plant protection chemicals	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PF05</b> Infrastructure - Sports, tourism and leisure activities	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	High influence		
<b>PF12</b> Infrastructure - Residential, commercial and industrial activities and structures generating noise, light, heat or other forms of pollution	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Low influence		
<b>PJ01</b> Climate change - Temperature changes and extremes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PJ03</b> Climate change - Changes in precipitation regimes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PJ10</b> Climate change - Change of habitat location, size and/or quality	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		
<b>PJ11</b> Climate change - Desynchronisation of biological/ecological processes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		
8.2 Methods used (Optional)	—				
8.3 Sources of information (Optional)	—				
8.4 Additional information (Optional)	—				

## 9. CONSERVATION MEASURES

9.1 Status of measures	<p>Are measures needed?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Status of measures:</p> <p>Measures identified, but none yet taken</p>
9.2 Scope of measures taken	–
9.3 Main purpose of the measures taken	–
9.4 Location of the measures taken	–
9.5 Response to the measures <i>(when the measures start to neutralize the pressure(s) and produce positive effects)</i>	–
9.6 List of main conservation measures	<p>MB01 – Prevent conversion of (semi-) natural habitats into forests and of (semi-) natural forests into intensive forest plantation</p> <p>MB02 – Maintain existing traditional forest management and exploitation practices</p> <p>MB03 – Reinstate forest management and exploitation practices</p> <p>MB04 – Adapt/manage reforestation and forest regeneration</p> <p>MB05 – Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices</p> <p>MB06 – Stop forest management and exploitation practices</p> <p>MB07 – Measures to combat illegal logging</p> <p>MB08 – Restoration of Annex I forest habitats (incl. re-establish and improvement)</p> <p>MB09 – Manage the use of natural and synthetic fertilisers, liming and pest control in forestry</p> <p>MB14 – Manage drainage and water abstraction for forestry (inc. restoration of drained or hydrologically altered habitats)</p> <p>MF03 – Reduce impact of outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities (incl. restoration of habitats)</p> <p>MF07 – Reduce/eliminate pollution (incl. noise, light, heat, soil pollution) from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities</p> <p>MH03 – Reduce impact of other specific human activities</p> <p>MJ01 – Implement climate change mitigation measures</p> <p>MJ02 – Implement climate change adaptation measures</p> <p>MM02 – Minimise/prevent impacts of geological and natural catastrophes</p> <p>MS03 – Restoration of habitat of species from the directives</p>
9.7 Additional information (Optional)	–

## 10. FUTURE PROSPECTS

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Poor
	b) Population	Poor
	c) Habitat of the species	Poor
10.2 Additional information (Optional)	–	

## 11. CONCLUSIONS

*Assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period*

11.1 Range	Inadequate (U1)	
11.2 Population	Inadequate (U1)	
11.3 Habitat for the species	Inadequate (U1)	
11.4 Future prospects	Inadequate (U1)	
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)	
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	deteriorating	
11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	Overall assessment of conservation status (11.5)	
	<i>Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that change.</i>	no, there is no difference
	<i>The change is mainly due to:</i>	
	Overall trend in conservation status (11.6)	
	<i>Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that change.</i>	yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data
	<i>The change is mainly due to:</i>	improved knowledge or more accurate data
11.8 Additional information (Optional)	–	

## 12. NATURA 2000 (PROPOSED SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (PSCIS), SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCIS) AND SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SACS) COVERAGE FOR ANNEX II SPECIES OF DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC

12.1 Population size	a) Unit	number of individuals
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inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)	b) Minimum	15000
	c) Maximum	100000
	d) Best single value	–
12.2 Type of estimate	<b>Best estimate</b>	
12.3 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit in field 6.2) (Optional)	a) Unit	–
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	–
12.4 Type of estimate (Optional)	–	
12.5 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
12.6 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	unknown	
12.7 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
12.8 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Direction	decreasing	
12.9 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
12.10 Additional information (Optional)	–	

### 13. COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	–
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	–

13.3 Other relevant information

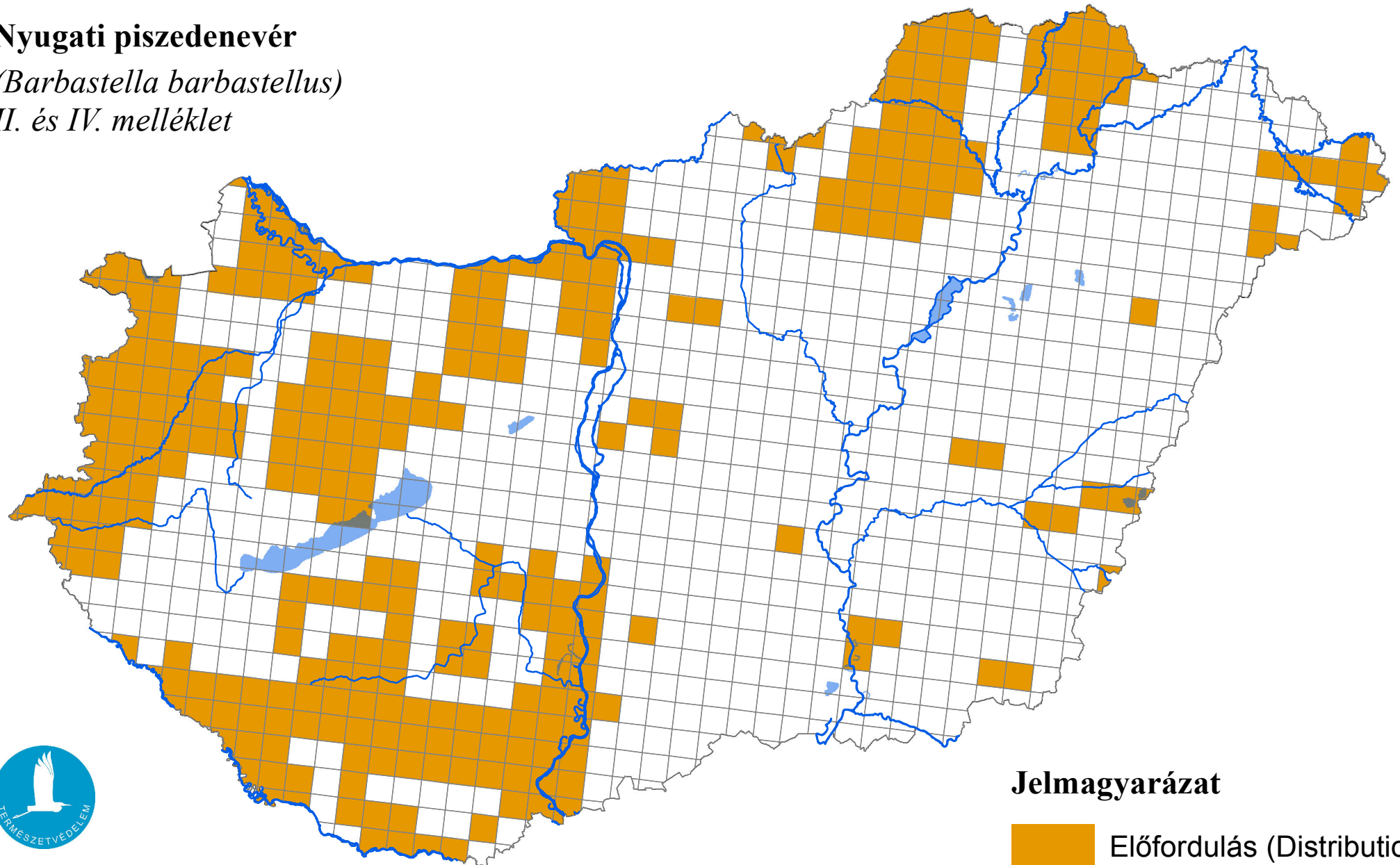
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# Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke szerinti országjelentés, 2025

## Nyugati piszedenevér

(*Barbastella barbastellus*)

II. és IV. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,  
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

## Jelmagyarázat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilometers  
