

XII EUROPEAN BAT RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

**August 22-26, 2011
Vilnius, Lithuania**

**PROGRAMME
ABSTRACTS
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

group includes *Myotis myotis* with *Myotis oxygnathus* and *Miniopterus schreibersii*. These species host parasites in common because they form mixed maternity colonies.

WHETHER THE POPULATION IS RISING OR STABLE, SPECIES CAN HAVE UNFAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS – EXAMPLES FROM SLOVENIA

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The EU Habitats Directive, as the key instrument for biodiversity conservation in the European Union, dictates that species have favourable conservation status if: i) a population can maintain itself on a long-term basis, ii) natural range is not being reduced, and iii) there is and will be a sufficiently large habitat to maintain population on a long-term basis.

Results of monitoring of hibernacula (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) and maternity roosts (*R. hipposideros*, *Myotis myotis*) from 1999 to 2011 show a growth of *R. hipposideros* population (hibernacula counts: +5.2%, 0.6% per year; TRIM) and for *M. myotis* at least stable numbers in specific groups, but in some cases even an extraordinary increase. To our knowledge no shrinkage of natural range of both species has occurred. However, both species are rapidly losing their maternity roosts, the majority of which are situated in attics and belfries. Since 1993, 472 maternity roosts of *R. hipposideros* were recorded in Slovenia. In the years 2008-2010, we inspected 197 roosts and discovered that 8% of them had been destroyed, 3% degraded, and we prevented destruction of an additional 3%. The situation is even worse for *M. myotis*. Since 1999, 58 active maternity roosts have been recorded and, additionally, at least 5 already destroyed roosts have been recorded. Monitoring in 2008-2010 has shown that altogether 21% of maternity roosts of *M. myotis* had been destroyed, 10% degraded and we prevented the destruction or degradation of an additional 3% .

Based on growing or stable population number (Condition i) or retaining natural range (Condition ii), both species are doing reasonably well. Nevertheless, with continuation of loss of nursery roosts, both species cannot maintain population on a long-term basis (Condition iii). Therefore, in Slovenia, *R. hipposideros* and *M. myotis* should be regarded as species with unfavourable conservation status.

NOTES

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2011-08-11. 60×84/16. 5,81 sąlyg. sp. l. 200 egz.

Publishers: Gamtos tyrimų centras, Akademijos St 2, LT-08412 Vilnius

Printed by: UAB Petro Ofsetas, Žalgirio St 90, LT-09303 Vilnius