

**European Community Directive
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats
and of Wild Fauna and Flora
(92/43/EEC)**

**Third Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17**

on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2007 to December 2012
Conservation status assessment for

Species:

S1318 - Pond Bat (*Myotis dasycyneme*)

Reporting format on the 'main results of the surveillance under Article 11' for Annex II, IV & V species

<i>Field name</i>	<i>Brief explanations</i>	
0.2 Species	0.2.1 Species code	S1318
	0.2.2 Species scientific name	<i>Myotis dascyneme</i>
	0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name Optional	
	0.2.4 Common name Optional	

1.1 Maps			
1.1.1 Distribution map	False	Sensitive	False
As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to map this species' distribution or range.			

1.1.2 Method used - map	
1.1.3 Year or period	
1.1.4 Additional distribution map Optional	False
1.1.5 Range map	False

2.1 Biogeographical region & marine regions	ATL
2.2 Published sources	<p>Dietz, C., von Helversen, O. & Nill, D. 2009. Bats of Britain, Europe & Northwest Africa. A & C Black, London.</p> <p>Harris, S. & Yalden, D.W. (Eds) 2008. Mammals of the British Isles: Handbook, 4th edition. The Mammal Society, Southampton.</p> <p>Hutson, A.M. in prep. Scarce migrant, vagrant and imported bats in UK and Channel Islands.</p> <p>UK Distribution Map data sources</p>

2.3 Range		
2.3.1 Surface area Range	As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to map this species' range.	
2.3.2 Method used Surface area of Range		
2.3.3 Short-term trend Period		
2.3.4 Short term trend Trend direction		
2.3.5 Short-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
2.3.6 Long-term trend Period Optional		
2.3.7 Long-term trend Trend direction Optional		
2.3.8 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	a) Value in km²	
	As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to set a FRR.	
	b) Operator for FRR	
	c) FRR is unknown (indicated by "true")	False
	d) Method used to set FRR	

2.3.10 Reason for change Is the difference between the reported value in 2.3.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to...	a) Genuine change?	False
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False

2.4 Population		
2.4.1 Population size estimation (using individuals or agreed exceptions where possible)	a) Unit	
	As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to estimate population.	
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
2.4.2 Population size estimation (using population unit other than individuals) Optional (<i>if 2.4.1 filled in</i>)	a) Unit	
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
2.4.3 Additional information on population estimates / conversion Optional	a) Definition of "locality"	
	b) Method to convert data	
	c) Problems encountered to provide population size estimation	
2.4.4 Year or period		
2.4.5 Method used		

Population size		
2.4.6 Short-term trend Period		
2.4.7 Short-term trend Trend direction		
2.4.8 Short-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.9 Short-term trend Method used		
2.4.10 Long-term trend – Period Optional		
2.4.11 Long-term trend Trend direction Optional		
2.4.12 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.13 Long term trend Method used Optional		
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	a) Number of individuals/agreed exceptions/other units	

	As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to set a FRP.	
	b) Operator	
	c) FRP is unknown (indicated by "true")	False
	d) Method used to set FRP	
2.4.15 Reason for change Is the difference between the value reported at 2.4.1 or 2.4.2 and the previous reporting round mainly due to:	a) Genuine change?	False
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False

2.5 Habitat for the species	
2.5.1 Area estimation	The specific area of habitat occupied by this species in the UK is unknown. As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to assess the habitat for this species.
2.5.2 Year or period	
2.5.3 Method used Habitat for the species	
2.5.4 Quality of the habitat	a) Habitat quality
	b) Assessment method
2.5.5 Short-term trend Period	
2.5.6 Short-term trend Trend direction	

2.5.7 Long-term trend Period Optional		
2.5.8 Long-term trend Trend direction Optional		
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat for the species	a) Value in km²	
	b) Absence of data indicated as '0'	
2.5.10 Reason for change Is the difference between the value reported at 2.5.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to	a) Genuine change?	False
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False

2.6 Main pressures		
a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance (max 5 entries) M = medium importance L = low importance	

For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.6.1 Method used – Pressures	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.
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2.7 Threats		
a) Threat	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance (max 5 entries) M = medium importance L = low importance	

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For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.7.1 Method used – Threats

For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.8 Complementary information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant information

Myotis dascyneme is similar to the Daubenton’s bat Myotis daubentonii in both morphology and behaviour. In March 2005, a lone individual was rescued from a wall in Kent, but died shortly after. As yet there are queries over whether this individual was a migrant from Europe, or whether it was a resident, overlooked due to its similarities with Myotis daubentonii.

This species is currently considered a vagrant in the UK.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

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

2.9.1 Range

a) Conclusion

As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to map this species' distribution.

b) Qualifier

2.9.2 Population

a) Conclusion

As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to assess this species' population.

b) Qualifier

2.9.3 Habitat for the species

a) Conclusion

As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to assess this species' habitat.

b) Qualifier

2.9.4 Future prospects

a) Conclusion

	As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to assess this species' future prospects.
	b) Qualifier
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	
	As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to assess the conservation status of this species.
2.9.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	

**3 Natura 2000 coverage & conservation measures - Annex II species
(only applies to species listed under Annex II of the Directive)**

3.1 Population	
3.1.1 Population size Estimation of population size included in the SAC network	a) Unit
	b) Minimum
	c) Maximum
3.1.2 Method used	Absent data
3.1.3 Trend of population size within the network (short-term trend) Optional	

3.2 Conservation measures

Conservation measures taken (i.e. already being implemented) within the reporting period and provided information about their importance, location and evaluation.

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type					3.2.3 Ranking H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	3.2.4 Location where the measure is PRIMARILY applied			3.2.5 Broad evaluation of the measure					
	a) Legal/statutory	b) Administrative	c) Contractual	d) Recurrent	e) One-off		a) Inside	b) Outside	c) Both inside & outside	a) Maintain	b) Enhance	c) Long term	d) No effect	e) Unknown	f) Not evaluated

For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.