

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

Supporting documentation for the  
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:

S1326 - Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*)

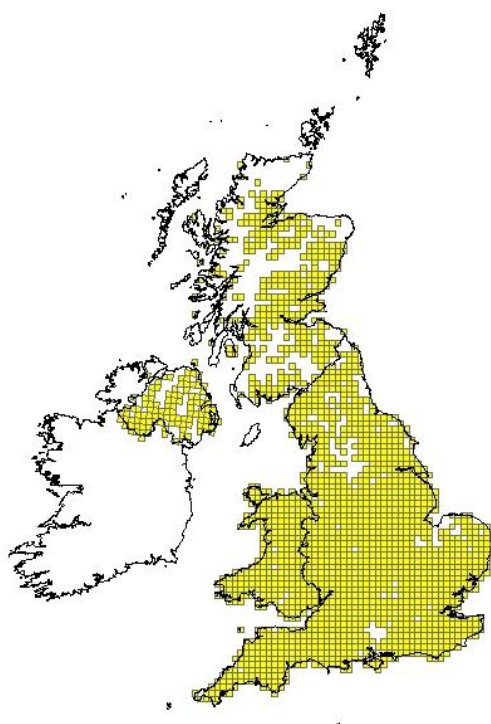
**IMPORTANT NOTE – PLEASE READ**

- The country-level reporting information contained in this document is a contribution to the Article 17 UK report for the habitat/species concerned.
- It has been provided by **Scottish Natural Heritage** and refers only to the state of the habitat/species in **Scotland** - it does not constitute an assessment for the whole of the UK.
- The Article 17 UK Approach document provides details on how this information has been used and, combined with information supplied by other Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies
- The format of the document is closely aligned to that set out by the European Commission for Member State reporting – as a result, some of the fields are not applicable at a country-level and have deliberately been left blank – in addition, the content of most fields is constrained by the EC reporting categories.

## 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>	
<b>0.2 Species</b>	<b>0.2.1 Species code</b>	<b>S1326</b>
	<b>0.2.2 Species scientific name</b>	<b><i>Plecotus auritus</i></b>
	<b>0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name</b> Optional	
	<b>0.2.4 Common name</b> Optional	<b>Brown long-eared bat</b>

<b>1.1 Maps</b>		
<b>1.1.1 Distribution map</b>		<b>Sensitive</b> <b>False</b>
	<p>England and Wales: <i>P. auritus</i> is a common and widespread species, found throughout England and Wales. Gaps in distribution probably reflecting an absence of survey data rather than an absence of the species, though it may be less common in the uplands of Northern England.</p> <p>Scotland: Widespread in Scotland, where it occurs in lowland areas and river valleys. May be less common in the far north and west, but sampling intensity is lower in these areas. Absent from the Orkneys, Shetland and the Outer Hebrides.</p>	



<b>1.1.2 Method used - map</b>	<b>Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling</b>
	There have been no structured distribution surveys for this species and

	records are based on ad-hoc recording in the field, bat roost visits following enquiries to the statutory nature conservation agencies (SNCOs) and data from structured surveillance schemes. However, this species is often found in buildings, so level of recording is likely to be high. The species has also been the subject of several extensive research projects (Stebbins 1966; Entwistle et al., 1996, 1997; Swift 1998).
<b>1.1.3 Year or period</b>	<b>1980-2012</b>
	The date range indicated has been selected to reflect current range/surface area for the species for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are limitations in the quality of the data available. The largest dataset (Richardson 2000), has data ranging from 1980-1999 but the date of individual records within this dataset is not known. Deviating from this time period would mean having to exclude these records.</li> <li>• The greatest level of change affecting populations of this species probably occurred prior to 1980, and so 1980 to the present is likely to reflect current distribution and range.</li> </ul>
<b>1.1.4 Additional distribution map</b>	<b>False</b>
<b>1.1.5 Range map</b>	

<b>2.1 Biogeographical region &amp; marine regions</b>	<b>ATL</b>
<b>2.2 Published sources</b>	<p><b>"BARR, C.J. &amp; GILLESPIE, M.K. 2000. Estimating hedgerow length and pattern characteristics in Great Britain using Countryside Survey data. Journal of Environmental Management, 60, 23-32.</b></p> <p><b>BAT CONSERVATION TRUST, 2012. The National Bat Monitoring Programme. Annual Report 2011. Bat Conservation Trust, London. (www.bats.org.uk)</b></p> <p><b>BAT CONSERVATION TRUST. 2006. The National Bat Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2005. Available to download from Bat Conservation Trust website (www.bats.org.uk) and Tracking Mammals Partnership website (www.trackingmammals.org).</b></p> <p><b>BATTERSBY, J (Ed.). 2005. UK Mammals: Species Status and Population Trends. JNCC/Tracking Mammals Partnership <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3311">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3311</a>.</b></p> <p><b>BATTERSBY, J. 1999. A comparison of the roost ecology of the brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i> and the serotine bat <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Sussex.</b></p> <p><b>BOYE, P. &amp; DIETZ, M. 2005. Research Report No 661: Development of good practice guidelines for woodland management for bats. English Nature, Peterborough <a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65012">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65012</a>.</b></p> <p><b>BRIGGS, P. 2002 A study of bats in barn conversions in Hertfordshire in 2000. Hertfordshire Biological Records Centre, Hertford.</b></p> <p><b>ENTWISTLE, A.C., RACEY, P.A. &amp; SPEAKMAN, J.R, 1997. Roost selection by the brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>. Journal</b></p>

	<p>of Applied Ecology, 34: 399-408.</p> <p>ENTWISTLE, A.C., RACEY, P.A. &amp; SPEAKMAN, J.R. 1996. Habitat exploitation by a gleaning bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i>. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, London B, 351: 921-931.</p> <p>HAINES-YOUNG, R.H., BARR, C.J., BLACK, H.I.J., BRIGGS, D.J., BUNCE, R.G.H., CLARKE, R.T., COOPER, A., DAWSON, F.H., FIRBANK, L.G., FULLER, R.M., FURSE, M.T., GILLESPIE, M.K., HILL, R., HORNUNG, M., HOWARD, D.C., McCANN, T., MORECROFT, M.D., PETIT, S., SIER, A.R.J., SMART, S.M., SMITH, G.M., STOTT, A.P., STUART, R.C. &amp; WATKINS, J.W. 2000. Accounting for nature: assessing habitats in the UK countryside. Countryside Survey 2000. DETR, HMSO, London <a href="http://www.countrysidesurvey.org.uk/archiveCS2000">www.countrysidesurvey.org.uk/archiveCS2000</a>.</p> <p>HARRIS, S., MORRIS, P., WRAY, S. and YALDEN, D. 1995. A review of British Mammals: population estimates and conservation status of British mammals other than cetaceans. JNCC, Peterborough <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2759">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2759</a>.</p> <p>MITCHELL-JONES, A.J. 2004. Bat Mitigation Guidelines. English Nature, Peterborough <a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/69046">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/69046</a>.</p> <p>RICHARDSON, P. (2000) Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999. Bat Conservation Trust, London.</p> <p>RUSS, J.M. (1999) The Microchiroptera of Northern Ireland: community composition, habitat associations and ultrasound. Unpublished PhD thesis. Queen's University, Belfast.</p> <p>SPEAKMAN, J.R. 1991. The impact of predation by birds on bat populations in the British Isles. Mammal Review, 21, 123-142 <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2907.1991.tb00114.x/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2907.1991.tb00114.x/abstract</a>.</p> <p>SPENCER, J.W. &amp; KIRBY, K.J. 1992 An inventory of ancient woodland for England and Wales. Biological Conservation, 62, 77-93.</p> <p>STEBBINGS, R.E. 1966. A population study of the bats of the genus <i>Plecotus</i>. Journal of Zoology, London, 150, 53-75 <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1966.tb02998.x/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1966.tb02998.x/abstract</a>.</p> <p>SWIFT, S.M. 1998. Long-eared bats. T &amp; A.D. Poyser Ltd, London"</p>
	<p>BARR, C.J. &amp; GILLESPIE, M.K. 2000. Estimating hedgerow length and pattern characteristics in Great Britain using Countryside Survey data. Journal of Environmental Management, 60, 23-32.</p> <p>BAT CONSERVATION TRUST, 2012. The National Bat Monitoring Programme. Annual Report 2011. Bat Conservation Trust, London. (<a href="http://www.bats.org.uk">www.bats.org.uk</a>)</p> <p>BAT CONSERVATION TRUST. 2006. The National Bat Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2005. Available to download from Bat Conservation Trust website (<a href="http://www.bats.org.uk">www.bats.org.uk</a>) and Tracking Mammals Partnership website (<a href="http://www.trackingmammals.org">www.trackingmammals.org</a>).</p> <p>BATTERSBY, J (Ed.). 2005. UK Mammals: Species Status and Population Trends. JNCC/Tracking Mammals Partnership <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3311">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3311</a>.</p> <p>BATTERSBY, J. 1999. A comparison of the roost ecology of the brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i> and the serotine bat <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Sussex.</p>

	<p>BOYE, P. &amp; DIETZ, M. 2005. Research Report No 661: Development of good practice guidelines for woodland management for bats. English Nature, Peterborough  <a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65012">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65012</a>.</p> <p>BRIGGS, P. 2002 A study of bats in barn conversions in Hertfordshire in 2000. Hertfordshire Biological Records Centre, Hertford.</p> <p>ENTWISTLE, A.C., RACEY, P.A. &amp; SPEAKMAN, J.R. 1997. Roost selection by the brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i>, 34: 399-408.</p> <p>ENTWISTLE, A.C., RACEY, P.A. &amp; SPEAKMAN, J.R. 1996. Habitat exploitation by a gleaning bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i>. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, London B</i>, 351: 921-931.</p> <p>HAINES-YOUNG, R.H., BARR, C.J., BLACK, H.I.J., BRIGGS, D.J., BUNCE, R.G.H., CLARKE, R.T., COOPER, A., DAWSON, F.H., FIRBANK, L.G., FULLER, R.M., FURSE, M.T., GILLESPIE, M.K., HILL, R., HORNUNG, M., HOWARD, D.C., McCANN, T., MORECROFT, M.D., PETIT, S., SIER, A.R.J., SMART, S.M., SMITH, G.M., STOTT, A.P., STUART, R.C. &amp; WATKINS, J.W. 2000. Accounting for nature: assessing habitats in the UK countryside. Countryside Survey 2000. DETR, HMSO, London  <a href="http://www.countrysidesurvey.org.uk/archiveCS2000">www.countrysidesurvey.org.uk/archiveCS2000</a>.</p> <p>HARRIS, S., MORRIS, P., WRAY, S. and YALDEN, D. 1995. A review of British Mammals: population estimates and conservation status of British mammals other than cetaceans. JNCC, Peterborough  <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2759">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2759</a>.</p> <p>MITCHELL-JONES, A.J. 2004. Bat Mitigation Guidelines. English Nature, Peterborough  <a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/69046">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/69046</a>.</p> <p>RICHARDSON, P. (2000) Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999. Bat Conservation Trust, London.</p> <p>RUSS, J.M. (1999) The Microchiroptera of Northern Ireland: community composition, habitat associations and ultrasound. Unpublished PhD thesis. Queen's University, Belfast.</p> <p>SPEAKMAN, J.R. 1991. The impact of predation by birds on bat populations in the British Isles. <i>Mammal Review</i>, 21, 123-142  <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2907.1991.tb00114.x/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2907.1991.tb00114.x/abstract</a>.</p> <p>SPENCER, J.W. &amp; KIRBY, K.J. 1992 An inventory of ancient woodland for England and Wales. <i>Biological Conservation</i>, 62, 77-93.</p> <p>STEBBINGS, R.E. 1966. A population study of the bats of the genus <i>Plecotus</i>. <i>Journal of Zoology, London</i>, 150, 53-75  <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1966.tb02998.x/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1966.tb02998.x/abstract</a>.</p> <p>SWIFT, S.M. 1998. Long-eared bats. T &amp; A.D. Poyser Ltd, London.</p>
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## 2.3 Range

### 2.3.1 Surface area Range

England and Wales: *P. auritus* is a common and widespread species, found throughout England and Wales. Gaps in distribution probably reflecting an absence of survey data rather than an absence of the species, though it may be less common in the uplands of Northern England.

Scotland: Widespread in Scotland, where it occurs in lowland areas and river valleys. May be less common in the far north and west, but sampling intensity is lower in these areas. Absent from the Orkneys,

	Shetland and the Outer Hebrides. A widely distributed species, found in all wooded landscapes	
<b>2.3.2 Method used Surface area of Range</b>	<b>Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling</b>	
<b>2.3.3 Short-term trend Period</b>		
<b>2.3.4 Short term trend Trend direction</b>	stable	
<b>2.3.5 Short-term trend Magnitude</b>	<b>a) Minimum</b>	
	<b>b) Maximum</b>	
<b>2.3.6 Long-term trend Period</b>		
<b>2.3.7 Long-term trend Trend direction</b>	stable	
<b>2.3.8 Long-term trend Magnitude</b>  Optional	<b>a) Minimum</b>	
	<b>b) Maximum</b>	
<b>2.3.9 Favourable reference range</b>	<b>a) Value in km<sup>2</sup></b>	
	<b>b) Operator for FRR</b>	
	<b>c) FRR is unknown (indicated by "true")</b>	True
<b>d) Method used to set FRR</b>		

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

<b>2.4 Population</b>		
<b>2.4.1 Population size estimation</b> (using individuals or agreed exceptions where possible)	<b>a) Unit</b>	number of individuals
	<b>b) Minimum</b>	27500
		245,000 in UK 155,000 in England; 27,500 in Scotland; 17,500 in Wales
	<b>c) Maximum</b>	
		245,000 in UK 155,000 in England; 27,500 in Scotland; 17,500 in Wales
<b>2.4.2 Population size estimation</b> (using population unit other than individuals) Optional ( <i>if 2.4.1 filled in</i> )	<b>a) Unit</b>	
	<b>b) Minimum</b>	
	<b>c) Maximum</b>	
<b>2.4.3 Additional information on population estimates / conversion</b> Optional	<b>a) Definition of "locality"</b>	
	<b>b) Method to convert data</b>	
	<b>c) Problems encountered to provide population size estimation</b>	

<b>2.4.4 Year or period</b>	<b>2005-2005</b>	
	Estimates are from Harris et al (1995)	
<b>2.4.5 Method used Population size</b>	<b>Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling</b>	
	<p>HARRIS, S., MORRIS, P., WRAY, S. and YALDEN, D. 1995. A review of British Mammals: population estimates and conservation status of British mammals other than cetaceans. JNCC, Peterborough <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2759">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2759</a>.</p> <p>RUSS, J.M. (1999) The Microchiroptera of Northern Ireland: community composition, habitat associations and ultrasound. Unpublished PhD thesis. Queen's University, Belfast.</p> <p>The population estimate was based on expert judgement and extrapolation from limited field surveys. The 1995 population estimate for Great Britain (GB) was based on very limited information, extrapolating from known size and distribution of <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> colonies in Scotland following the methods described by Speakman (1991) and Harris et al. (1995). National Bat Monitoring Programme data indicate that there has been no significant change in the population index in the period 1997-2012 (Bat Conservation Trust, 2012), so there is no justification for updating the 1995 estimate.</p>	
<b>2.4.6 Short-term trend Period</b>	<b>1997-2012</b>	
<b>2.4.7 Short-term trend Trend direction</b>	<b>stable</b>	
<b>2.4.8 Short-term trend Magnitude</b>	<b>a) Minimum</b>	
	<b>b) Maximum</b>	
	<b>c) Confidence interval</b>	
<b>2.4.9 Short-term trend Method used</b>	<b>Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling</b>	
<b>2.4.10 Long-term trend – Period</b>		
<b>2.4.11 Long-term trend Trend direction</b>	<b>unknown</b>	
<b>2.4.12 Long-term trend Magnitude</b>	<b>a) Minimum</b>	



Optional		
	<b>b) Maximum</b>	
	<b>c) Confidence interval</b>	
<b>2.4.13 Long term trend Method used</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>2.4.14 Favourable reference population</b>	<b>a) Number of individuals/agreed exceptions/other units</b>	
	<b>b) Operator</b>	
	<b>c) FRP is unknown indicated by "true"</b>	<b>True</b>
	<b>d) Method used to set FRP</b>	
<b>2.4.15 Reason for change</b> Is the difference between the value reported at 2.4.1 or 2.4.2 and the previous reporting round mainly due to:	<b>a) Genuine change?</b>	<b>False</b>
	<b>b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?</b>	<b>False</b>
	<b>c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?</b>	<b>False</b>

**2.5 Habitat for the species****2.5.1 Area estimation**      **11230**

	<p><i>P. auritus</i> requires a complex mosaic of habitats to support foraging, roosting and commuting behaviour. Boye &amp; Dietz (2005) provide a good overview of this species' habitat requirements. Deciduous forests with different ages of trees are preferred as foraging habitats, but less structured woodlands (including coniferous forests), forest edges, bushes and hedges, orchards, parks and gardens are used for insect hunting, where this highly manoeuvrable species can glean insects from the foliage. The species also likes to have a source of water near maternity roosts. Individual home ranges are related to habitat structures and prey abundance and vary between one and 40 hectares. Individual foraging areas overlap to a minor extent and during foraging flights bats usually stay close to the roost, travelling a maximum distance of about 3 kilometres, with core areas up to 1.5 kilometres from the roost. <i>P. auritus</i> is a woodland bat that naturally roosts in tree holes, but has adapted very well to using loft spaces of large old buildings such as churches, barns and old houses. The species is also frequently found in bat boxes where they are located in woodland. Colonies move roosts regularly throughout the summer when roosting in woodlands, but tend to be highly philopatric to building roosts. Winter roosts are in caves, mines and cellars, where, animals prefer a temperature around 7°C, and occasionally in tree holes.</p> <p>There is thought to be a sufficient amount of habitat in the UK to support a viable population of the species. Total area = 31,557 km<sup>2</sup> Total woodland cover for Scotland 11,230 km<sup>2</sup> (includes some areas where brown long-eared bats do not occur) Broadleaved woodland = 2070 km<sup>2</sup> Conifer woodland = 9160 km<sup>2</sup>. Much commercial conifer forest is unsuitable, but brown long-eared bats do use some conifer woodland.</p> <p>There is thought to be a sufficient amount of habitat in the UK to support a viable population of the species.</p>	
<b>2.5.2 Year or period</b>		
<b>2.5.3 Method used</b>	<b>Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling</b>	
<b>Habitat for the species</b>		
<b>2.5.4 Quality of the habitat</b>	<b>a) Habitat quality</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
	<b>b) Assessment method</b>	<p><b>Total woodland cover for Scotland 11,230 km<sup>2</sup> (includes some areas where brown long-eared bats do not occur)</b></p> <p><b>Broadleaved woodland = 2070 km<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><b>Conifer woodland = 9160 km<sup>2</sup>.</b></p> <p><b>Much commercial conifer forest is unsuitable, but brown long-eared bats do use some conifer woodland.</b></p>
	<p>BOYE, P. &amp; DIETZ, M. 2005. Research Report No 661: Development of good practice guidelines for woodland management for bats. English Nature, Peterborough <a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65012">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65012</a>.</p>	

	<p>ENTWISTLE, A.C., RACEY, P.A. &amp; SPEAKMAN, J.R. 1996. Habitat exploitation by a gleaning bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i>. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, London B, 351: 921-931.</p> <p>ENTWISTLE, A.C., RACEY, P.A. &amp; SPEAKMAN, J.R, 1997. Roost selection by the brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>. Journal of Applied Ecology, 34: 399-408</p> <p>SWIFT, S.M. 1998. Long-eared bats. T &amp; A.D. Poyser Ltd, London.</p>	
<b>2.5.5 Short-term trend Period</b>		
<b>2.5.6 Short-term trend Trend direction</b>		
<b>2.5.7 Long-term trend Period</b>		
<b>2.5.8 Long-term trend Trend direction</b>		
<b>2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat for the species</b>	<b>a) Value in km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>11230</b>
	<b>b) Absence of data indicated as '0'</b>	
<b>2.5.10 Reason for change</b> Is the difference between the value reported at 2.5.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to	<b>a) Genuine change?</b>	<b>True</b>
	<b>b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?</b>	<b>False</b>
	<b>c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?</b>	<b>False</b>

<b>2.6 Main pressures</b>		
<b>a) Pressure</b>	<b>b) Ranking</b>	<b>c) Pollution qualifier</b>
	H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	
A10: Restructuring agricultural land holding	H	
G05: Other human intrusions and disturbances	H	
A02: modification of cultivation	M	

practices		
A07: use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	M	O
B02: Forest and Plantation management & use	M	
D01: Roads, paths and railroads	M	
H01: Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	L	
J02: human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	L	

<b>2.6.1 Method used – Pressures</b>	<b>mainly based on expert judgement and other data</b>

<b>2.7 Threats</b>		
<b>a) Threat</b>	<b>b) Ranking</b>	<b>c) Pollution qualifier</b>
	H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	
A10: Restructuring agricultural land holding	H	
G05: Other human intrusions and disturbances	H	
A02: modification of cultivation practices	M	
A07: use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	M	
B02: Forest and Plantation management & use	M	
D01: Roads, paths and railroads	M	
H01: Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	L	
J02: human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	L	

<b>2.7.1 Method used – Threats</b>	<b>expert opinion</b>

**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*)**

Please refer to the United Kingdom assessment for this species.

**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****3.1.3 Trend of population size within the network  
(short-term trend)****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

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