Inf. EUROBATS

3-RD SESSION OF THE MEETING OF PARTIES 24 – 26 JULY 2000,

BRISTOL, UNITED KINGDOM

Update to the National Implementation Report of Romania

First report on implementation of the agreement in Romania

a. General information:

Name of the Party: ROMANIA – Joined to the Agreement in 2000

Date of Report: April 20-th 2000

Period covered by Report: April 1999 – April 2000

Competent Authority: - Board of Directors of Nature and Biological Biodiversity Conservation from the Romanian Ministry of Waters, Forests and the Environment Protection.

- "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History – Bucharest.

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b. STATUS OF BATS WITHIN ROMANIAN TERRITORY

Summary details of resident species:

In the Romanian fauna, 28 species of bats were reported. One of them (*Myotis ikonnikovi)* is doubtful because it was reported only once, in 1950, in Sinaia locality – Prahova Co.

In our opinion it should be an interesting project to clarify if two small species of Vespertilionids (*Myotis mystacinus* and *M. ikonnikovi)* were not confused in former identifications. *M. mystacinus* is a rare species of bats in Romania too, but reported only from South-Western part of Romania, roosting there in caves and in the tree holes.

On the other hand, a new species reported from Romania is *Pipistrellus savii,* collected in South-Eastern part of the country (in 1993). It is abou a single specimen which is deposited in the collections of “Gr. Antipa” National Museum of Natural History.

Table 1:

Status and trends of the bat species in Romania

Statute Species	Estimated population	Con-serv.	Roosts pre-ferences	Trends	Needs of conserv.	Observ.
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	5.000	V	Caves, gal-leries, attics	De-crease	Totaly	
Rh. hipposideros	4.000	V	Ibidem	Ibidem	Totally	
Rh. euryale	600	R	Caves, tunnels	Stable	Totally	
Rh. blasii	1.500	E	Only caves	Decre.	Totally	
Rh. mehelyi	5.000	V	Multiple	Not kn.	Totally	
Myotis myotis	6.000	R	Multiple	Stable	RP	
M. blythii	4.000	R	Caves, Attics	De-crease	Totally	
M. capaccinii	500	R	Ibidem	Ibidem	Totaly	
M. dasycneme	100	Ex	Tree holes	Ibidem	Totally	
M. daubentonii	100	Ex	Ibidem	Ibidem	Totally	
M. emarginatus	300	E	Caves	Stable	Totally	
M. mystacinus	700	E	Attics	Decre.	Totally	
M. nattereri	500	R	Tree holes	Ibidem	Totally	
M. bechsteinii	200	E	Ibid.+ Caves	Ibidem	Totally	
M. ikonnikovi	100	Ex	Tree holes	Not kn.	Totally	
Plecotus auritus	3.000	V	Attics+Cave	Stable	Totally	
P. austriacus	1.000	E	Tree holes	Ibidem	Totally	
Vespertilio murinus	2.000	V	Attics + Tree holes	De-crese	RP	
Eptesicus serotinus	1.500	V	Cellars + Towers	Stable	Ibidem	
E. nilssoni	500	Ex	Attics+holes	Decre.	Totally	

Nyctalus noctula	10.000	V	Ibidem	Ibidem	RP	
N. lasiopterus	500	R	Ibidem	Ibidem	Totally	
N. leisleri	1.000	R	Ibidem	Ibidem	Totally	
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	10.000	V	Ibidem	Stable	RP	
P. nathusii	500	R	Ibidem	Decre.	Totally	
P. savii	100	R	Ibidem	Stable	RP	
Barbastella barbastellus	500	R	Caves + Tunnels	De-crease	Totally	
Miniopterus schreibersi	5.000	V	Caves + Attics	Stable	RP	

Abreviations: Ex = reported before, but not collected in the last 50 years
E = critical level of number of individuals/ endangered
V = vulnerable
R = restricted geographical/habitats or rare species
K = suspected to be endangered but not available data
Not kn. = Not known
T = Totally
RP = Roosts protection

Other rare species of bats from Romania are: *Rhinolophus mehelyi, Rh. blasii, Myotis capaccinii, M. daubentoni, M. emarginatus, Plecotus auritus, Eptesicus nilssoni, Nyctalus leisleri*.

Species like *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum, Rh. euryale, Myotis myotis, Plecotus austriacus, Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and *Miniopterus schreibersi* are still considered common species in Romania.

However, continuous anthropic pressure, distruction of habitats, phonic pollution and fire in caves as well as chemicals used in agriculture and for pest control in forests determined a trend of decreasing number of specimens in all bat populations.

Having the rough situation of bats in Romania showed in Table 1 it is possible to establish some priorities in their study as well as in a national conservation strategy:

- The cartography of natural and artificial underground roosts (caves, tunnels, mining galleries) with bats populations;

- Bats role in biological control, feeding on pest insects;

- Study of the guano deposits as indicators of the chemical and physical pollutions in the area checked by bats for food;

- Study of the complex and interesting guanicola invertebrate fauna: oligochaets, chelicerates, isopods, myriapods (centipeds), larvae and adults of Coleoptera and Diptera;

- A National Atlas with troglophilic, tree holes and garrets species preferences.

All these (and many other) objectives could be reached only with an important financial support for interdisciplinary team of scientists: protectionists, systematists, ecologists, zoogeographers, ethologists etc.

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