EUROBATS National Implementation Report

In the Resolution 7.4, the 7th Meeting of Parties to EUROBATS decided to adopt a new format for the National Implementation Reports and instructed the Secretariat to make this new format available for online completion in time for MoP8.

Present format of national reports was carefully revised by the relevant Intersessional Working Group during the 20th Meeting of the Advisory Committee (2015) in order to include the Resolutions of MoP7 and is now available on the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS).

Please visit the Support Centre page in case of any questions regarding the Online Reporting System. The link is available in the bottom left corner.

A. General Information

Name of your country
› Poland

Period covered by this report
› 01.01.2014 - 31.05.2018

Is your country a party to EUROBATS Agreement?
☑ Yes

Competent authority
Title, address, phone, fax, e-mail and other contact details
› Ministry of the Environment, Department of Nature Protection,
tel (+48 22) 3692550, fax (+4822) 3692290
departament.ochrony.przyrody@mos.gov.pl

Personal details of administrative focal point (s)
› Monika Lesz, Minister's Counsellor, Department of Nature Protection, Ministry of the Environment, tel (+48 22) 3692667, fax (+4822) 3692290 monika.lesz@mos.gov.pl

Please give details of designated scientific focal points
› dr. Janusz Hejduk, Łódź University tel (+48) 601378275; tadarida@wp.p

Compilers and contributors to this report
› Andrzej Langowski - General Directorate of Environmental Protection,
Małgorzata Czyżewska - Directorate General of State Forests,
Dorota Radziwiłł - Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection,
Robert Makowski - Chief Veterinary Inpektorat,
dr. Janusz Hejduk - Łódź University
B. Status of bat species within the territory

Please assess a national status ONLY for those bat species from the Annex 1 to EUROBATS Agreement that were recorded in your country

**Rhinolophus blasii Peters, 1866**
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Rhinolophus euryale Blasius, 1853**
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (Schreber, 1774)**
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ LC, Least Concern

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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**Rhinolophus hipposideros (Bechstein, 1800)**
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ EN, Endangered
Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region
FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.
NO = doesn't occur in the region

### Rhinolophus mehelyi Matschie, 1901

**Status of the species occurrence**
☑ Extinct

### Barbastella barbastellus (Schreber, 1774)

**Status of the species occurrence**
☑ Resident

**Overall national trend**
☑ Indeterminate

**Status in the National Red List (when it exists)**
☑ DD, Data Deficient

**Year of assessment**
> 2013

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region
FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.
NO = doesn't occur in the region
**Barbastella darjelingensis (Hodgson, 1855)**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Eptesicus bottae (Peters, 1869)**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Eptesicus nilssonii (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839)**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ NT, Near Threatened

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.
NO = doesn't occur in the region

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**Eptesicus anatolicus** Felten, 1971
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Eptesicus isabellinus** (Temminck, 1840)
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Eptesicus serotinus** (Schreber, 1774)
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ Other

**Other categories**

National Red List Status details
› Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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**Hypsugo savii** (Bonaparte, 1837)
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Occasional

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Uhrin_et_al_2016_Hypsugo_savii_Mammal_Review.pdf - First record of Hypsugo savii for Poland

Overall national trend
☑ Indeterminate
Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☐ Other

Other categories

National Red List Status details
> Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☐ No

**Myotis alcathoe von Helversen & Heller, 2001**

Status of the species occurrence
☐ Extinct

**Myotis aurascens Kuzyakin, 1935**

Status of the species occurrence
☐ Extinct

**Myotis bechsteinii (Kuhl, 1817)**

Status of the species occurrence
☐ Resident

Overall national trend
☐ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☐ NT, Near Threatened

Year of assessment
> 2013

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☐ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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Myotis blythii (Tomes, 1857)

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

Myotis brandtii (Eversmann, 1845)

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ Other

Other categories

National Red List Status details
> Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.
NO = doesn't occur in the region

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Myotis capaccinii (Bonaparte, 1837)

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

Myotis dasycneme (Boie, 1825)

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ EN, Endangered
Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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Myotis daubentonii (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ Other

Other categories

National Red List Status details
> Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.
NO = doesn’t occur in the region

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Myotis emarginatus (Geoffroy, 1806)

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☐ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ EN, Endangered

Year of assessment
> 2013

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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Myotis escaleraí Cabrera, 1904

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

Myotis hajastanicus Argyropulo, 1939

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct
**Myotis myotis (Borkhausen, 1797)**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ Other

Year of assessment
> 2013

**Other categories**

National Red List Status details
> Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region
FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.
NO = doesn't occur in the region

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**Myotis mystacinus (Kuhl, 1817)**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ Other

**Other categories**

National Red List Status details
> Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-
EU countries)? ☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region
FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown. NO = doesn't occur in the region

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Myotis nattereri (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ Other

Other categories

National Red List Status details
> Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)? ☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region
FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown. NO = doesn't occur in the region

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Myotis nipalensis (Dobson, 1871)
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

Myotis punicus Felten, 1977
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

Myotis schaubi Kormos, 1934
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

Nyctalus azoreum (Thomas, 1901)
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

Nyctalus lasiopterus (Schreber, 1780)
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

Nyctalus leisleri (Kuhl, 1817)
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ VU, Vulnerable

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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**Nyctalus noctula (Schreber, 1774)**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ Other

**Other categories**

National Red List Status details
› Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region
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**Otonycteris hemprichii Peters, 1859**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Pipistrellus hanaki Hulva & Benda, 2004**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct
**Pipistrellus kuhlii (Kuhl, 1817)**
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Pipistrellus maderensis (Dobson, 1878)**
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Pipistrellus nathusii (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839)**
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ Other

**Other categories**

National Red List Status details
☑ Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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**Pipistrellus pipistrellus (Schreber, 1774)**
Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ Other
**Other categories**

**National Red List Status details**
> Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

**Conservation status per biogeographical region**

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.
NO = doesn’t occur in the region

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**Pipistrellus pygmaeus (Leach, 1825)**

**Status of the species occurrence**
☑ Resident

**Overall national trend**
☑ Indeterminate

**Status in the National Red List (when it exists)**
☑ Other

**Other categories**

**National Red List Status details**
> Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

**Conservation status per biogeographical region**

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.
NO = doesn’t occur in the region

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### Plecotus auritus (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Status of the species occurrence**
- ☑ Resident

**Overall national trend**
- ☑ Positive

**Status in the National Red List (when it exists)**
- ☑ Other

### Other categories

**National Red List Status details**
- › Not listed in the National Red List

**Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?**
- ☑ Yes

**Conservation status per biogeographical region**

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### Plecotus austriacus (Fischer, 1829)

**Status of the species occurrence**
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☐ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☐ Other

Other categories

National Red List Status details
> Not listed in the National Red List

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☐ Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region
FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown. NO = doesn't occur in the region

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Plecotus kolombatovici Dulic, 1980

Status of the species occurrence
☐ Extinct

Plecotus macrobullaris Kuzyakin, 1965

Status of the species occurrence
☐ Extinct

Plecotus sardus Mucedda, Kiefer, Pidinchedda & Veith, 2002

Status of the species occurrence
☐ Extinct

Plecotus teneriffae Barrett-Hamilton, 1907

Status of the species occurrence
☐ Extinct

Vespertilio murinus Linnaeus, 1758

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Resident

Overall national trend
☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)
☑ Other

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?
☑ Yes

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**Miniopterus pallidus Thomas, 1907**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Miniopterus schreibersii (Kuhl, 1817)**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct

**Tadarida teniotis (Rafinesque, 1814)**

Status of the species occurrence
☑ Extinct
C. Measures taken to implement Article III of the Agreement

Does the national legislation protect all bat species?
☑ Yes

Please, give details of the legislation which is protecting bats
> The Act of 16 April 2004 on nature conservation (Journal of Laws of 2015, item 1651
http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20040920880 , and the Regulation of the Minister of the
Environment of 6 October 2014 on the protection of animal species
http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20140001348
1. Guidelines for the issue of permits for the capture and study of captured wild bats

Does the system of permits or licenses for the capture of bats exist in your country?
☑ Yes

System of permits or licences to keep bats for educational or animal welfare purposes
☑ In place

System of permits or licences for sampling, ringing, killing of bats for scientific studies
☑ Exists
2. Identified and protected sites which are important to the conservation of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 5.7. Guidelines for the protection of overground roosts, with particular reference to roosts in buildings of cultural heritage importance

2.4. List of national important overground roosts (including legal/physical protection status)
☑ Exists

Please, give details or links

2.5. National guidelines for custodians of historical buildings on the protection of bat roosts have been developed
☑ No

2.6. Summary report on interactions between the relevant cultural and natural heritage agencies (attach a file or provide a description)
› In Poland, the colonies of bats often may be found in the attics of old churches. Within the framework of the available EU funds, parishes have a possibility of obtaining funds for repairing roofs, in order to preserve these habitats, which is often combined with removal of guano and maintenance of the system of entry points for bats so that they may freely use a hideout as well as restoration of tree stands around the churches. The Polish Society of Wildlife Friends "pro Natura" from Wroclaw participated in the meeting of bishops, in order to draw attention to this aspect of the presence of bats. So, it may be concluded that the presence of bats often saves historic monumentst.

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)
› On 30th September 2016 Chiropterological Centre of Information in Kraków organized VII International Symposium titled "Sacral objects and Animals Protection".

Resolution 7.6. Guidelines for the protection and management of important underground habitats for bats

Updated counts of bats at each listed site are submitted to the Secretariat
☑ No

2.1. List of important underground sites

2.1. List of important underground sites for bats and measures of their protection (including Natura 2000, Emerald or other status) was submitted to EUROBATS
☑ Yes

When the latest update was submitted?
› 2008

2.2. Management of important underground sites for bats is in accordance with EUROBATS Publication n°2
☑ Yes

2.3. Other relevant activities for the protection of underground habitats
› Noteworthy is the fact that the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Katowice acquired the EU funds to rescue one of the biggest winter habitats in Poland, the Szachownica Cave (every year, about 2,800 bats hibernate there). The project is implemented in the years 2014-2017, in consultation with the Central Mining Institute and the National Society for the Protection of Bats (OTON)
3. **Consideration given to habitats which are important to bats**

Click "expand" to see the questions!

**Resolution 7.7. Bat conservation and sustainable forest management**

National guidance has been developed based on the principles in the EUROBATS Bats and Forestry leaflet

☐ No

Examples of best practice for forest management are submitted to the Secretariat

☑ Yes

Research in forest management that is sustainable for bats (attach file or provide links)

- [Podręcznik najlepszych praktyk ochrony nietoperzy w lasach](http://www.bestpractice-life.pl/g2/oryginal/2014_08/aebda62c317b977cf4ac60fd05a45e47.pdf) 1 z 11 podręczników najlepszych praktyk w zakresie ochrony przyrody,

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

- [http://www.antonin.poznan.lasy.gov.pl/aktualnosci/-/asset_publisher/1M8a/content/nietoperze-antoninskie-i-ich-wedrowki](http://www.antonin.poznan.lasy.gov.pl/aktualnosci/-/asset_publisher/1M8a/content/nietoperze-antoninskie-i-ich-wedrowki)
- [http://www.elblag.gdansk.lasy.gov.pl/aktualnosci/-/asset_publisher/1M8a/content/star-a-lesna-piwnica-nowym-noclegowiskiem-nietoperzy](http://www.elblag.gdansk.lasy.gov.pl/aktualnosci/-/asset_publisher/1M8a/content/star-a-lesna-piwnica-nowym-noclegowiskiem-nietoperzy)

22-23 March 2016 in Rogów XII conference from the cycle "Active Methods of Nature Protection in Sustainable Forestry" took place. Especially valuable was the fifth session conc.recognition of forest bats species.


**Resolution 7.8. Conservation and management of critical feeding areas, core areas around colonies and commuting routes**

Awareness of the importance of critical feeding areas, core areas around known colonies and commuting routes for bats exists

☑ Yes

Give details of activities devoted to raising awareness

- As part of general awareness-raising campaigns, as well as during determining the boundaries of the Natura 2000 sites and establishing management plans for these sites, i.e. Conservation Tasks Plans (PZO).
- Establishing the plans is preceded by meeting with residents, farmers, scientists, representatives of administration, State Forests National Forest Holding employees and NGO representatives

Measures to take bats into account in land use and planning decisions

☑ Yes

**Measures, if yes**

Describe these measures, please

- Under the Polish legal system, there is the system of permissions for investments, which include carrying out an environmental impact assessment. This assessment covers all important aspects of the environment, including the presence of bats.

Research and monitoring to improve understanding of the use of landscape by bats are ongoing

☑ Yes

**research, if yes**

Please, specify or give references to studies

- Thanks to the Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management in Gdańsk, PTOP
Salamandra, and volunteers from home and abroad have implemented the project “Spatial structure of the population of pond bat (Myotis dasycneme) within the Natura 2000 site PLH 220026 Sandr Brdy” (Pomorskie Voivodeship). The routes of flights from hideouts to feeding grounds, flights along the linear landscape features over lakes, channels, etc. have been determined. Also, the use of hollow trees as a temporary shelter, e.g. in case of rain, has been investigated.

In 2014, from the means of the Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management in Białystok, the project entitled “Spatial structure and feeding grounds of the population of pond bat (Myotis dasycneme) in Suwalszczyzna (Natura 2000 site PLH 220026 Jeleniewo, Podlaskie Voivodeship) and its practical application in the protection of the species” has been implemented. The project covered the second reproductive population of this species in Poland.

National guidelines, drawing on the general guidance published in EUROBATS Publication have been developed
☐ No
4. Activities to promote the awareness of the importance of conservation of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

4.1. International Bat Night. Give details for each year: number of events and number of people participated

› On 29 August 2014 an on 2 June 2017 in Supraśl, in the Knyszyn Forest Landscape Park, in cooperation with OTON, the night of the bats was held, combined with an exhibition and an excursion with detectors.

In March 2017 the trip for the guides, excursionists, tourists and everyone else named titled „Join to the team of Lesser Horseshoe region” https://goo.gl/forms/3IRLA6V3tqXii0U2

The conference "Good taste of Lesser Horseshoe" connected with field trip was organised in castle in Nowy Wiśnicz on 1 April 2017.

Bat night was organised in commune Korczyna on 29-09-2017 y.

http://www.swpw.eu/4346-2/

4.2. Details of other important activities which are worth to mention (educational centres, etc.)

› In Świdnica and Nietoperek, there are the museums of the bats.

Every year, the National Chiropterological Conferences are held, with participation of the representatives of the scientific world dealing with bats as well as a representative of government and self-government administration. These conferences are the venue of presentation of the latest research, developments, theories and trends. These meetings provide an opportunity to discuss as well as to establish and refresh contacts. There have already been 26 such conferences.

For years, the tourist campaign “Following the Lesser Horseshoe Bat” has been continued, it is organised by PTPP “pro Natura” and covers 10 sites of the presence of lesser horseshoe bats. In 2017 r. new centre of information about Lesser Horseshoe Bat in Sadeckie region has been established.

On 30 August 2014, a vernissage, concerts and meeting with the bats were held in the Kossak Manor House. On 14-26 April 2016, the Faculty of Forestry of the Poznań University of Life Sciences and the Polish Society for the Protection of Bats organised a photo exhibition “Night Hunters”. On 18-21 Mai 2017 they organised the Fifth Students Teriologists Conference connected with field trip.

On 9 May 2015, the Polish Radio and the Copernicus Science Centre and the National Society for the Protection of Bats organised in Warsaw a science picnic under the slogan “Check your abilities as a bat”.

The lower secondary school students from Kłobuck organised a series of educational classes “The bats of the Szachownica Cave” addressed to 120 preschoolers.

http://www.antoon.poznan.lasy.gov.pl/aktualnosci/-/asset_publisher/1M8a/content/nietoperze-antoninskie-i-ch-wedrowki#.VqjbME_n21w

http://www.zdroje.wroclaw.lasy.gov.pl/zimowisko-nietoperzy-w-zlotej-sztolni-#.Vqjb60_n21w

https://www.google.pl/search?q=nietoperze%2Bnadle%C5%9Bnictwo+&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&gws_rd=cr&ei=D9uoVprvBsLqPa37kugF#q=nietoperze%2Bnadle%5C9Bnictwo+zdroje

http://www.elblag.gdansk.lasy.gov.pl/aktualnosci/-/asset_publisher/1M8a/content/starza-lesna-piwnica-nowym-noclegowiskiem-nietoperzy#.VqjcFU_n21w

http://www.czerwony-dworbialystok.lasy.gov.pl/aktualnosci/-/asset_publisher/1M8a/content/ile-nietoperzy-miejscsi-nia-#.VqjcP0_n21w

In July 2017 two bats camps were organised by National Society for the Protection of Bats and Polish Society of Nature Protection "Salamandra”

In 2016, in upper primary school in Brenna (śląskie voivodship) the new bat's observatory was opened. Bat's colony in the attic of the building, can be not only be observed but also heard by he public through to the special equipment.

4.3. Information on training and awareness raising for forest managers and workers, farmers, road workers, stakeholders involved in insulation of buildings, etc.

› Training courses are organised on the rules of thermal insulation of buildings, with particular consideration given to birds (swifts) and bats. There is an open Facebook groups “Birds and bats in buildings” which enables the exchange of information. The “Guide to the inventory and protection of birds and bats associated with buildings” has been issued (authors: Dawid Zyskowski, Dorota Zielińska, publisher: Green Federation GAJA, 2014). The publication has been implemented as part of the project No WND-RPZP.04.05.01-32-009/11 entitled “Raising environmental awareness in terms of risks resulting from renovation and construction works for the population of synanthropic species of birds and bats and their habitats”, co-financed by the European Union from the European Regional Development Fund within the framework of the Regional Operational Programme of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship for 2007-2013.

60 employees of the Regional Directorate of State Forests in Katowice participated in a seminar regarding a research paper on the occurrence of bats in forests depending on the age, spatial structure and composition of tree stands.

In April 2014 the publication "Protection of bats in cities of Śląsko- Dąbrowska conurbation" by Agnieszki Wawer was updated.

http://www.cdpms.katowice.pl/ochrona-przyrody/programy/97-ochrona-nietoperzy
In the Czerwony Dwór forest inspectorate, a training seminar on bats has been held. 
http://www.kolaczyce.krosno.lasy.gov.pl/aktualnosci/-/asset_publisher/1M8a/content/nietoperze-znalazly-przyjaciol#.VqjbJ0_n21w
http://www.czerwonydwor.bialystok.lasy.gov.pl/aktualnosci//asset_publisher/1M8a/content/jedyny-latajacy-ssak#.VqjdQ0_n21w

In November, the Warsaw Society for Protection of Birds organised a training course “Ornithological and chiropterological expert opinions for buildings”. During the course, the “Guide to the inventory and protection of birds and bats associated with buildings” was distributed. 
In 2016 the Office of Nature Protection of City of Warsaw in cooperation with Warsaw Society of Protection of Birds, publised the elaboration “Protection of birds and bats in renovated buildings”.

Resolution 4.11. Recognising the important role of NGOs in bat conservation

4.4. Details of NGOs participating in /contributing to bat protection and most valuable activities that have the potential to substantially improve transboundary cooperation and mutual assistance

> Support for specific activities and projects prepared by NGOs takes place upon request of a project implementer and depends on the substantive content of the proposed activities and their conformity with the nature conservation priorities and meeting the formal requirements. Below, there is a list of the most important non-governmental organisations involved in the protection of bats.
National Society for the Protection of Bats
Upper Silesian Nature Heritage Centre
Environmental Foundation in Legnica „Zielona Akcja”
Polish Society for Nature Protection “Salamandra”
Polish Society of Wildlife Friends “pro Natura”
Association for Nature „Wilk”
Association for the Protection of Nature of the Stobrawski Landscape Park „BIOS”
The Beskid Speleoclub Association
Wildlife Society „Bocian”
5. Additional actions undertaken to safeguard populations of bats

Resolution 2.2. Consistent monitoring methodologies

5.1. Implementation of EUROBATS guidelines published in EUROBATS Publication n°5 to ensure consistency and information exchange between Parties and Range States
☑ Yes

Please give details
› In 2012, the Inspection for Environmental Protection, as part of the Environmental Monitoring Library (BMŚ) published the 2nd and 3rd part of the methodological guides to monitoring of plant and animal species and natural habitats. They are available, inter alia, in electronic format (PDF) on the Chief Inspectorate Of Environmental Protection’s website: http://siedliska.gios.gov.pl/index.php/przewodniki-metodyczne
Prior to publishing the above-mentioned guides, the methodologies described therein have been tested in the course of the monitoring work carried out in the years 2009-2011 within the framework of the National Environmental Monitoring (PMŚ) – the programme “Monitoring of species and natural habitats with particular reference to the Natura 2000 special areas of conservation – phase three” implemented upon request of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (GIOŚ), as well as other, earlier research and inventory work. The part concerning bats is described in the volume entitled “Monitoring of animal species. Methodological guide. Part three”. It includes, inter alia, the instruction on monitoring of bats in winter habitats and a detailed description of the monitoring methodologies (summer and winter habitats) for each of 5 species of bats: barbastelle (also in English on website: http://siedliska.gios.gov.pl/images/pliki_pdf/publikacje/methodological_guides/1308-Barbastella-.pdf), Bechstein’s bat, pond bat, Geoffroy’s bat and lesser horseshoe bat. The monitoring methodologies, including adjustments of parameters, are adapted to the reporting requirements from the implementation of the Habitats Directive with regard to the conservation status of the species, and binding on the European Union Member States, are based on the biological and ecological conditions of the given species. It should be noted that this is the first suggestion of standardised monitoring methodologies, including methods to assess the conservation status of the species, which in the course of acquiring wider knowledge about their biology and ecology may be modified in the future.
In addition, in two issues of the Environmental Monitoring Bulletin: No 7.2010/1 and No 10. 2012/12, issued by the Inspection for Environmental Protection within the framework of the Environmental Monitoring Library, the synthetic information on the results of monitoring carried out in the years 2009-2011, including species of bats, was presented.
In 2013, upon request of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection, the draft reports on the implementation of the Habitats Directive in the years 2008-2012 were prepared for the European Commission, including the species of bats present in Poland in the list of the annexes to the Directive. Metodology of Barbastella barbastellus was translated to English. http://siedliska.gios.gov.pl/images/pliki_pdf/publikacje/methodological_guides/1308-Barbastella-.pdf

Resolution 5.4. Monitoring bats across Europe

5.11. Involvement in a long-term pan-European surveillance to provide trend data
☑ No

Awareness-raising of the importance of underground sites
☑ Yes

Collaboration and information exchange with other Parties and range states on surveillance and monitoring activities
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› The monitoring results are published and available to the public, and provided to the European Environment Agency, as well as to the European Commission. The results of bat monitoring carried out upon request of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection within the framework of the National Environmental Monitoring are published on the Inspectorate’s website http://siedliska.gios.gov.pl/, and in the synthetic form in the Environmental Monitoring Bulletin, also published on the Inspectorate’s website.

5.14. Monitoring bats in accordance with EUROBATS Publication n°5
☑ Yes

5.15. Capacity building of bat workers and surveyors to support the undertaking of bat surveillance
Resolution 6.6. Guidelines for the prevention, detection and control of lethal fungal infections in bats

5.17. Surveillance for the presence of fungal infections
☑ Yes

Please provide details

☑ The spores of Pseudogymnoascus destructans were recorded for the first time in Natura 2000 site "Nietoperek", where nearly 36,000 bats of nine species were hibernating in January 2016. The further study are in progress to evaluate the potential threat of that fungi species for bat assemblages hibernating in "Nietoperek". The study are carried out by mycologists and chiropterologists from Wrocł aw University of Environmental and Life Sciences (Wrocł aw, Poland) (T. Kokurewicz, W. Pusz, K. Matkowski and R. Ogórek) and Masaryk University (Brno, Czech Republic) (J. Pikula and J. Zukal).

Resolution 6.13. Bats as indicators for biodiversity

5.19. Does your country support a development of national, regional and pan-European biodiversity indicators for appropriate target audiences, using bat data
☐ No

5.20. Bat data is incorporated within high profile national multi-taxon indicators
☐ No

5.22. Cooperation platforms that facilitate the required data exchange
☑ Exist

Please specify or give links

☑ General Inspectorate for Environmental Protection provides results of monitoring on it's website.

Resolution 7.5. Wind turbines and bat populations

5.2. Raising awareness on the impact of turbines on bats and the existence of some unsuitable habitats or sites for construction
☑ Yes

If yes, how?

☐ These subjects are discussed during seminars, meetings, conferences. There is no separate information campaign dedicated to this subject.

5.3. Pre-construction impact assessments, if possible, undertaken by suitably experienced bat experts
☑ Yes

Please, give details

☑ Under the Polish legal system, there is the system of permissions for investments, which include carrying out the environmental impact assessment. This assessment covers all important aspects of the environment on which an investment implemented could have impact. This applies also to bats.

5.4. National guidelines were developed following Eurobats Pub. No. 6
☑ Yes

Please, attach a file or or provide a link


National guidelines are implemented
☑ No

5.5. Investigations and research for mitigating bat mortality have been undertaken
☑ Yes

Please, list references, attach reports and articles

☑ Bat mortality at wind farms in Poland, Tomasz Gottfried, Polish Society of Wildlife Friends “pro Natura”, Iwona Gottfried University of Wrocł aw, Department of Behavioural Ecology.
5.6. Additional information on research on the impact of wind turbines on bat populations

List new references, attach reports or articles
› The publication was issued on the bat mortality at wind farms in Poland, which was not included in the previous reports.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.
Gottfried_i_in_2011.pdf - Bat mortality on wind farms in Poland - preliminary results

5.7. Post-construction monitoring, if possible, is undertaken by suitably experienced bat experts

If yes, give details
☑ Yes

› It is done only on case-to-case basis. Usually there is obligation of post-construction monitoring for windfarms, but there is no permanent obligation settled in law. The institution which issues permit decides about all conditions every time.

5.8. Raw data from environmental impact assessment and post-construction monitoring is available for independent scientific analysis
☑ No

5.9. Blade feathering, higher cut-in wind speeds and shutting down turbines are used to reduce or avoid bat mortality
☑ No

Resolution 7.9. Impact of roads and other traffic infrastructures on bats

5.23. Bats are taken into account during the planning, construction and operation of roads and other infrastructure projects
☑ Yes

Please give details or attach a file with description
› The impact of the planned investment on the environment, including bats, is provided by the procedure of obtaining the permission, preceded by an environmental impact assessment.

5.24 Pre-construction strategic and environmental impacts assessment procedures are mandatory
☑ Are mandatory

5.25. Post-construction monitoring
☑ Required occasionally

5.26. Raw data from environmental impact assessment and post-construction monitoring is available for independent scientific analysis
☑ No

5.27. Research into the impact of new and, where appropriate, existing roads and other infrastructure on bats and into the effectiveness of mitigation measures
☑ Yes

Please list references, attach documents or provide links
› Such studies were conducted by Dr Grzegorz Lesiński from the Warsaw University of Life Sciences (glesinski@wp.pl). Currently, these issues are dealt with Dr Jan Cichocki From the University of Zielona Góra (j.cichocki@wnb.uz.zgora.pl).
Research and publication entitled Functionality of a wildlife crossing for bats, constructed over the s-3 expressway were prepared by the employees of the University in Poznań: Jan Andrzej Czerniak, Antoni T. Miler, Sylwester Grajewski, Bernard Okoński and Marcin Podkówka. Naturalist Club in Poznań published in Nature Review (Przegląd Przyrodniczy) XXIII, 3 (2012): 136-152 the elaboration "Road construction in Poland and bats protection, examples of bad and good solution and post and pre monitoring" (Budowa dróg w Polsce a ochrona nietoperzy przykłady dobrych i złych rozwiązań oraz monitoring przed i porealizacyjny), by Grzegorz Gołębiak http://www.kp.org.pl/pp/pdf2/ppxxiii3_136-152.pdf

5.28. National guidelines are developed
☑ No

Resolution 7.10. Bat Rescue and Rehabilitation
5.29. Animal rescue and rehabilitation systems are effective in the country
☑ Yes

5.30. Collaboration between bat rehabilitators and scientists
☑ Exists

Provide examples of collaboration
- The Pomorski Rehabilitation Centre for Wild Birds and Small Mammals “Ostoja” cooperates with Dr Mateusz Ciechanowski – employee of the University of Gdańsk. Dr Ciechanowski is a high class specialist in the field of chiropterology, a member of the Polish Society for Nature Protection “Salamandra”. He provides the centre with support on issues relating to bats.

5.31. Bat rehabilitators contribute their data to a national database
☑ Yes

Please provide information about this database
- There is a database for all animal rehabilitation centers, not especially for bats. Each centre is obligated to make annual report from its activity. The summary of these reports is presented by General Directorate of Nature Protection to the Ministry of the Environment for approval. The summary is not published

Resolution 7.11. Bats and building insulation

5.32. Are there conflicts between insulation regulations and bat conservation?
☑ No

5.34. Impacts on bats are included in the environmental assessment of insulation programs
☑ Yes

Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.11 (optional)
- Training courses are organised on the rules of thermal insulation of buildings, with particular consideration given to birds (swifts) and bats. There is an open Facebook groups “Birds and bats in buildings” which enables the exchange of information. The “Guide to the inventory and protection of birds and bats associated with buildings” has been issued (authors: Dawid Zyskowski, Dorota Zielińska, publisher: Green Federation GAJA, 2014). The publication has been implemented as part of the project No WND-RPZP.04.05.01-32-009/11 entitled “Raising environmental awareness in terms of risks resulting from renovation and construction works for the population of synanthropic species of birds and bats and their habitats”, co-financed by the European Union from the European Regional Development Fund within the framework of the Regional Operational Programme of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship for 2007-2013.
In April 2014 the publication “Protection of bats in cities of Śląsko- Dąbrowska conurbation” by Agnieszki Wawer was updated.
In November, the Warsaw Society for Protection of Birds organised a training course “Ornithological and chiropterological expert opinions for buildings”. During the course, the “Guide to the inventory and protection of birds and bats associated with buildings” was distributed.
In 2016 the Office of Nature Protection of City of Warsaw in cooperation with Warsaw Society of Protection of Birds, publised the elaboration “Protection of birds and bats in renovated buildings”.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.
Przewodnik do inwentaryzacji oraz ochrony ptaków i nietoperzy związanych z budynkami. - New guidelines about building insulation friendly to bats

Resolution 7.12. Priority species for autecological studies

Rhinolophus blasii Peters, 1866
Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country
☐ No

Eptesicus isabellinus (Temminck, 1840)
Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country
☐ No

Myotis escalerai Cabrera, 1904
Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country
Nyctalus azoreum (Thomas, 1901)
Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country
☑ No

Nyctalus lasiopterus (Schreber, 1780)
Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country
☑ No

Pipistrellus hanaki Hulva & Benda, 2004
Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country
☑ No

Pipistrellus maderensis (Dobson, 1878)
Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country
☑ No

Plecotus kolombatovici Dulic, 1980
Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country
☑ No

Plecotus sardus Mucedda, Kiefer, Pidinchedda & Veith, 2002
Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country
☑ No

Plecotus teneriffae Barrett-Hamilton, 1907
Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country
☑ No
6. Recent and ongoing programmes (including research and policy initiatives) relating to conservation and management of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 2.3. Transboundary programme: species proposals

6.1. Inclusion of Myotis dasycneme and Pipistrellus nathusii in transboundary cooperation
☐ No

Resolution 2.4. Transboundary programme: habitat proposals

6.2. National research on underground sites has been undertaken since the last reporting
☐ Yes

Please list references
› In January 2016, just like in previous years, the bats were counted at the “Nietoperek” reserve – one of the largest European winter habitats for bats. The study was attended by the chiropterologists from Poland (31 persons) and from Great Britain (11 persons), Netherlands (9 persons), Germany (8 persons), Belgium (5 persons), Sweden (2 persons), and Malta (1 person).

6.3. National research on bats in forests
☐ No

Resolution 5.2. Bat rabies in Europe

6.5. National bat rabies surveillance network
☐ Yes

Please give details
› The tests of bats for rabies are performed in a given laboratory only in case of suspicion of this disease. In the recent years, rabies in bats in Poland has been found in the total number of several cases a year. Pursuant to the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and control of infectious animal diseases (Journal of Laws 2017, item 1855, as amended), rabies is an infectious animal disease subject to obligatory eradication in Poland (Annex No 2 to the Act). It is the only disease occurring in bats, which in Poland is subject to such obligation. Pursuant to the Act, only dogs over 3 months of age throughout the country and free-living foxes in the areas defined by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development are subject to compulsory vaccination against rabies.

6.6. Vaccination against rabies is compulsory
☐ No

6.7. Details of the institution(s) in charge of recording of all test results and their submission to the World Health Organisation
› The Chief Veterinary Officer is responsible for the reporting of data to WHO on the number of animals tested for rabies and the number of rabies cases. https://www.wetgiw.gov.pl/

6.8. Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)
› There is a long-term programme in Poland dedicated to protection of animals and public health. In the country the disease in bats is caused mainly by European bat lyssavirus 1 (EBLV-1). However, in 2016 also one case of Bokeloh bat lyssavirus (BBLV) was confirmed. The aim of the programme is to detect whether lyssaviruses present in bat population are transmitted to other species.

Resolution 6.5. Guidelines on ethics for research and field work practices

6.9. National Code of Practice that addresses the context and legitimacy of acquisition, due diligence, long-term care, documentation, relevance and institutional aims
☐ Exists

Please give details or provide links
› The rules of dealing with bats have been translated and published on the Ministry of the Environment’s websites. In addition, in the permissions issued by the nature conversation authorities, the detailed requirements to be met in carrying out the individual activities are determined. The permissions shall take into account the issues related to animal welfare and ethical principles.
6.10. Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

Ethical principles are also published and promoted by the National Society for the Protection of Bats.

Resolution 6.8. Monitoring of daily and seasonal movements of bats

Please select a species for which a research in daily/seasonal movements has been conducted from the list

6.12. Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

No studies are conducted devoted exclusively to this issue. The information on daily and seasonal migration of bats is obtained during implementing other research projects.
7. Consideration being given to the potential effects of pesticides on bats, and their food sources and efforts to replace timber treatment chemicals which are highly toxic to bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 4.5. Guidelines for the use of remedial timber treatment

7.1. Small projects to provide basic data to allow an assessment of the potential impact of industry on bat populations
☑ No

7.2. Raising awareness of product users is taking place
☑ Yes

Please provide details

> In 2014, it was ordered to develop a paper entitled “Determination of the impact of wood protection chemicals applied in Poland on bats”. (Contractor: Bioexperts company, authors: Dr Alek Rachwald, mgr Aneta Zapart, Dr Tomasz Kokurewicz). The paper is available on the Chief Directorate of Environmental Protection’s website (address below) and is used by the institutions that deal with wood conservation in historic buildings.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Okreslenie wplywu na nietoperze chemicznych Srodow ochrony drewna stosowanych w PL.pdf - New guidelines about remedial timber treatment friendly to bats

7.3. Legislation on products which have any adverse effects on bats
☑ Doesn't exist

Resolution 6.15. Impact on bat populations of the use of antiparasitic drugs for livestock

7.4. Efficient non-chemical methods to control livestock parasites and use of products of least toxicity to non-target species implemented
☑ No

7.5. Research on the use of antiparasitic drugs
☑ No

7.6. Recommendations in Annex I to the Resolution 6.15 are adopted
☑ No
8. Further important activities to share with other Parties and Range States

Give details or provide links

› In the winter seasons the bats are counted all over the country. Many boxes for bats have been installed. The small, underground cellars (used in the past as a fridge) are often made available for bats. In 2016 in Swarzędz successful removal of bats colony (Nyctalus noctula) from one block of flat to another, was achieved.
Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:
In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

☑ I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of EUROBATS has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission
Fill as follows: dd.mm.yyyy
> 19.02.2016