

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

> Hungary

Period covered by this report

> 2010-2017

Is your country a party to EUROBATS Agreement?

Yes

Competent authority

Title, address, phone, fax, e-mail and other contact details

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Personal details of administrative focal point (s)

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Compilers and contributors to this report

> Mr. Gergő Gábor Nagy & Mr. Zoltán Czirák

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 euryale Blasius, 1853

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> This is a rare, strictly protected species in Hungary. All of the known bigger colonies live in Northern Hungary, west from the Danube River only a couple of dozen individuals survive. Most of the animals live in warmer mines and the minority lives in caves throughout the year. Only one colony is known from an attic of a church. The largest colony consists of 3000 individuals. In winter more than 1000 individuals can aggregate in a cave. There is a successful re-introduction program, inter alia the population is increasing.

Overall national trend

Positive

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
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Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is a sporadic, strictly protected species in Hungary. Several colonies live in churches during summer. An average nursery colony consists of 100-250 individuals, but the biggest one involves 400 individuals. 200 individuals form the biggest winter colony. From the NW quarter of the country the species is extinct just now.

Overall national trend

Negative

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

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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Rhinolophus hipposideros (Bechstein, 1800)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is a sporadic species. They hibernate in caves, mines and cellars. The biggest estimated winter colony consisted of 700 individuals. The biggest summer colony counts 112 individuals. Summer colonies roost mostly in churches and mines.

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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Barbastella barbastellus (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is a strictly protected species in Hungary. It lives typically in the woodlands of hills and mountains. Specimens roost in tree holes both in winter and summer. Only a few specimens hibernate in caves.

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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NO = doesn't occur in the region

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Eptesicus nilssonii (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839)

Status of the species occurrence

Occasional

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is the rarest bat species in Hungary. Four occurrences were reported in the western part of the country in the last 20 years. A new observation was in 2010, in the north part of Hungary. Nothing is known about its roosting ecology.

Overall national trend

Indeterminate

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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NO = doesn't occur in the region

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Eptesicus serotinus (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is the most widespread species in Hungary. It is very common in churches in summer, but we do not know wintering colonies. The biggest nursery colony is over 200 individuals. It's rare in caves, and only a few individuals hibernate under ground.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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Hypsgugo savii (Bonaparte, 1837)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> The first record of this species came from 1991, but nowadays it can be found in a lot of towns. It roosts exclusively in buildings. In the SW part of Hungary lactating females were captured.

Overall national trend

Positive

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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Myotis alcathoe von Helversen & Heller, 2001

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> Regularly found in valleys with small brooks in the Mountains. It is probably not a rare species in the mountain woodlands of the area, but not very well studied.

Overall national trend

Indeterminate

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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NO = doesn't occur in the region

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Myotis bechsteinii (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> The Bechstein's bat is a strictly protected species. They live all year in forests of native tree species in the mountain regions. We can find them occasionally in caves, but only in winter. The colony consist of 20-30 individuals.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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Myotis blythii (Tomes, 1857)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is not a very rare species in Hungary however it is very difficult to distinguish to Myotis myotis. Summer colonies roost in churches, while they spend winter in caves and mines. The biggest summer colony numbers about 500 bats, while the biggest winter colony involved 400 individuals.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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Myotis brandtii (Eversmann, 1845)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> Brandt's bat is not a rare species in the mountain forests of Hungary. They roost in tree-holes in winter and summer. Only a few specimens hibernate in caves.

Overall national trend

Negative

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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Conservation status per biogeographical region

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| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Myotis dasycneme (Boie, 1825)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> A rare, strictly protected species in Hungary. It is a sporadic species, but tends to form larger colonies, especially in buildings along the river Tisza and Danube. We could find only separated individuals in caves during winter. In Gemenc, one of the largest floodplain forests of the river Danube we have found colonies in tree holes.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pannonian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Myotis daubentonii (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> This species is attached to water surfaces. It is a frequent species on the wetland areas. They roost in tree holes in summer. They hibernate in caves and probably tree holes in winter.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Myotis emarginatus (Geoffroy, 1806)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is a strictly protected species. Rare but it tends to form large colonies. The most significant colonies of Hungary live in the Northern and the Eastern part of the country. Nursery colonies stay in the attics of churches and other buildings in summer. The highest number of individuals was estimated at about 2000. We don't know notable hibernating colonies only few individuals (less than 10) in caves.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Myotis myotis (Borkhausen, 1797)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is a frequent species in Hungary. Several big nursery colonies live in churches and also in mines. The biggest one is over 4700 individuals. They hibernate in caves. The largest colony consists of 9000 animals. Some of the bats migrate to Slovakia for winter.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pannonian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Myotis mystacinus (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is rare and not a very well-known species. Usually they live in wide forests, where they hunt in spring-valleys. They hibernate in tree holes, sometimes in caves. They roost in tree holes all year round.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Pannonian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Myotis nattereri (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> Not rare, but not a very well known species. Usually, lives in wide forests with native tree species. We found hibernating individuals in caves only occasionally, they hibernate usually in caves. They roost in tree holes throughout the year.

Overall national trend

Negative

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

| | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NO |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Nyctalus lasiopterus (Schreber, 1780)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> A very rare, strictly protected species in Hungary. It lives only in the Northern part of Hungary, in the heart of

mountains. All of the captured bats were mist-netted at small ponds and streams. The only known colony was found in a tree hole of a beech forest.

Overall national trend

Negative

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pannonian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Nyctalus leisleri (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It lives mostly in mountain regions however it occurs in lowlands too. In spite of that it occurs in many locations the species is rare in Hungary. Leisler's bats roost in wide forests all year round.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Nyctalus noctula (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> The most frequent species in Hungary. It is a forest-dwelling species, but it is very common in bigger towns, in prefabricated panel buildings. Nursery colonies and lactating females were found mostly in wetlands.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
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| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Pipistrellus kuhlii (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is a rather new species in the Hungarian fauna, but specimens have been captured in nearly every regions of Hungary in the last 10 years. Nowadays it's become common species in Hungary.

Overall national trend

Positive

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

| | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NO |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Pipistrellus nathusii (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is not a common and not a well known species. They roost in tree holes all year round. Nursery colonies are known from wetlands.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pannonian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Pipistrellus pipistrellus (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is a common species. They live in forests and in human settlements too. We found hibernating individuals in caves only a few times. They roost in tree holes all year round or sometimes in the bell-tower of churches where the most significant colony was over 100 individuals. It can be found mostly in the mountainous areas of the country.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pannonian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Pipistrellus pygmaeus (Leach, 1825)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It's a common species in Hungary, can be found mostly on the lowlands. In 2007 we have found three nearby colonies in bridges altogether with about 5000 individuals.

Overall national trend

Stable

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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| Pannonian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Plecotus auritus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is a not rare forest-dweller species. They roost whole year in tree holes. In winter some of them hibernate in caves.

Overall national trend

Negative

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pannonian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Plecotus austriacus (Fischer, 1829)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is a widespread species in Hungary. Summer colonies stay in attics; the largest one consisted of approximately 100 individuals. In winter they probably hibernate in cellars and mines. We observed a slight

decline in the last decade.

Overall national trend

Negative

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

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

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pannonian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Vespertilio murinus Linnaeus, 1758

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> The species is known from every part of Hungary, but mostly only one or two individuals from one place. There are only two known colonies in Hungary, a male colony with 30 individuals and a nursery colony with 182 females. The colonies roost in crevices of cliffs. The known specimens were found in houses, blocks of flats, mist-netted near water or found in owl pellets.

Overall national trend

Indeterminate

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pannonian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Miniopterus schreibersii (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

General comments

Comments

Add specific comments, if required

> It is a strictly protected species. Only a few big colonies are known. They stay whole year in caves and mines. The size of its biggest colony reaches 2500 individuals in summer and 3000 individuals in winter. After strong decline just no changes nowadays.

Overall national trend

Positive

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

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

| | F V | U1 | U2 | X X | N O |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Boreal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Continental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Macaronesian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arctic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Black Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pannonian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Steppic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anatolian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

> In Hungary there is a national legislation regarding the protection of nature, wildlife, plants, animals, fungi and lichens, called Act on Nature Conservation No. 53 of 1996. Other national legislation is the Government Decree no. 348/2006 (XII.23.) on the Detailed Rules on Protection, Keeping, Display and Utilisation of Protected Species. For example, one of the paragraphs is about this: protected and strictly protected species are not allowed to be kept, displayed or utilized other than for nature conservation or other public interest purposes. The list of protected species was published by Decree of the Minister of Environment no. 13/2001 (V. 9.) KÖM on the protected and strictly protected plant and animal species, strictly protected caves as well as on the plant and animal species of Community importance. This order lists all bat species which occurred at least once in the whole territory of the European Union.

Which species are not protected and why?

> All bat species (28) is protected in Hungary, including 8 species which are strictly protected. In Hungary all known bat species is protected since 1901.

Comments

> None.

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

Comments (optional)

> The Government Decree no. 348/2006 (XII.23.) on the Detailed Rules on Protection, Keeping, Display and Utilisation of Protected Species is about the protected and strictly protected species are not allowed to be kept, displayed or utilized other than for nature conservation or other public interest purposes.

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

In place

Comments

> The Government Decree no. 348/2006 (XII.23.) on the Detailed Rules on Protection, Keeping, Display and Utilisation of Protected Species is about the protected and strictly protected species are not allowed to be kept, displayed or utilized other than for nature conservation or other public interest purposes.

System of permits or licences for sampling, ringing, killing of bats for scientific studies

Exists

Comments (optional)

> The Government Decree no. 348/2006 (XII.23.) on the Detailed Rules on Protection, Keeping, Display and Utilisation of Protected Species is about the protected and strictly protected species are not allowed to be kept, displayed or utilized. The exemptions with licences can be made for nature conservation or other public interest purposes only. The Ministry of Agriculture organize the ringing exams in every year. However licences are given out by the competent nature conservation authority. The mentioned above government decree determined the Hungarian National History Museum which conducts countrywide coordination, including maintenance and development of the Hungarian bat ringing database; communication with Hungarian bat ringers and bat ringing centers in abroad, etc. In general, permissions from competent authorities are necessary, including sampling and killing.

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

> In Hungary there are ten national park directorates. They are the responsible organizations to list the most important overground roosts. All of these sites are monitored in every year with varying frequencies.

Comments

> There is no other comments.

2.5. National guidelines for custodians of historical buildings on the protection of bat roosts have been developed

No

Comments

> Lack of capacity.

2.6. Summary report on interactions between the relevant cultural and natural heritage agencies (attach a file or provide a description)

> We have no summary report because lack of capacity.

Comments

> There is no other comment.

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

No

Comments

> The lists of the most important underground habitats are completed however because lack of capacity, we are not sure that this list submitted to EUROBATS or not (probably not). In Hungary the ten national park directorates are the responsible organizations to list the most important underground habitats. All of these sites are monitored in every year with varying frequencies.

All caves are protected by national law, the responsible authority is the Ministry of Agriculture.

Due to becoming a member to the European Union, Natura 2000 sites have been designated. Ten bat species are listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive which occur in Hungary. All together 82 sites (habitats) have been designated under Natura 2000 (see the table below) for the ten species – from which there are overlaps obviously.

Barbastella barbastellus 29

Miniopterus schreibersii 6

Myotis bechsteinii 31

Myotis oxygnathus 22

Myotis dasycneme 19

Myotis emarginatus 14

Myotis myotis 44

Rhinolophus euryale 4

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum 11

Rhinolophus hipposideros 22

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

Yes

Comments

> The important underground sites for bats were managed in accordance with EUROBATS publications n°2 (i.e. mine entrance reconstruction, vegetation management).

2.3. Other relevant activities for the protection of underground habitats

> In Hungary, all natural caves are protected since 1961 including all natural bat underground habitats.

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

Yes

Please attach a file or provide a link

> <https://www.dunaipoly.hu/uploads/2016-02/20160202200526-ros-kk-ketto-7ihye3ht.pdf>

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

No

If no, provide explanations or give links to available examples

> Unfortunately we must face lack of capacity to develop a national guidance for bat conservation and sustainable forest management. However in Hungary the forest management more or less suitable for bat conservation, especially in the protected and Natura 2000 areas.

In Hungary there is a national legislation regarding the protection of nature, wildlife, plants, animals, fungi and lichens, called Act on Nature Conservation No. 53 of 1996, so there is a general protection for bat species in Hungary. According to the Act on Nature Conservation No. 53 of 1996, the authorization of the county nature conservation authority shall be required for

(1) It shall be prohibited to disturb, harm, torture or destroy protected animal species, or to threaten the success of their breeding or any other vital functions as well as to destroy or damage their habitats, sites of occurrence, shelters, feeding, nesting, resting or roosting places.

Beside this, other acts protect the most important bat habitats and element of the forest, such as dead and old trees, big trees with holes as a most important roosting places. If there is a forest logging, it is obligatory to leave a group of old trees which could be important roosting place some species (however some species don't bear the fragmentation). Fortunately the use of pesticides in Hungarian forests is not typical. Over the last few years there were some projects in which forest lakes were created. This lakes are very important feeding places some forest-dwelling species.

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

> <http://karpatierdeink.hu/eng/denevereink-vedelme>

<http://karpatierdeink.hu/eng/4-feladatcsomag>

<http://www.erdtudkoz.hu/fileadmin/dokumentumok/emk/erfaved/ErdTudKozl/Szamok/2017/10-Dobrosi.pdf>

Estók P. & Görföl T. 2016: Denevérek az erdei életközösségekben. (Bats in forests.) – In: Korda M. (ed.): Az erdőgazdálkodás hatása az erdők biológiai sokféleségére. [The impacts of silviculture on the biodiversity of forests.] Duna-Ipoly Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Budapest, pp. 311–322.

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

> None.

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

> To encourage bat protection we publish and distribute information booklets and attempt to convince people of the usefulness of bats and the importance of their protection through TV and radio programmes and newspaper articles. We organise lectures to educate pupils in primary and secondary schools and universities. In the past triennium a Hungarian website has been launched on bat conservation (www.hunbat.hu) and operated by the Nature Conservation Foundation of Tolna County.

The first Bats Museum in Hungary has been opened in the South-West, cavy part of Hungary – in Abaliget – greatly contributing to the awareness raising of the public, thus indirectly to bats protection as well.

We organized the „Bat Night” in several towns also, where mainly the young were active.

The WildWatcher, launched in 2009 is a net-based, interactive programme for data gathering and environmental education. Through its activities, it aims to involve the public in nature conservation. In the frame of this programme the mammal of the year was choosen. In 2016 the Year of the Bat was celebrated and several awareness raising events were organized

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

Yes

Measures, if yes

Describe these measures, please

> There are some national regulations which take into account in land use and planning decisions not just bats but other living creatures, plants and animals too.

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

Yes

research, if yes

Please, specify or give referencies to studies

> For the conservation of 8 strictly protected and 20 protected native bat species, it is of key importance to track population changes in the most important colonies. Identification of bat species and data gathering require special expertise. The study of bat communities has been ongoing since 2005 with several surveying methods. Daylight counts are used in the case of colonies living in buildings: using a strong torch, experts walk around in the roosting site, identify species and estimate the number of adults. Monitoring cave-inhabiting bat communities requires specific equipment and knowledge. Caves and mines have to be surveyed during wintertime. The bats hibernate at this time, making accurate identification and population estimates possible. Monitoring of mating caves provides additional data for tracking changes in populations. In order to identify bats and record their morphological data at mating caves, mist netting and handling are unavoidable, but

provides an opportunity for banding. Woodland-inhabiting bat species are monitored by detecting their species-specific ultrasounds. During annual surveys, monitoring takes place in about 150 buildings of more than 100 settlements. Over 10 species can be tracked annually using this method, recording often more than 20 000 individuals. During wintertime, nearly 50 underground localities (caves and mines) are monitored and about 20 species with thousands of individuals are identified. At 25 mating caves, generally more than 20 species are captured, meaning that several thousands of individuals are banded every year.

Results reveal threats such as inappropriate forestry management in some localities, poorly designed lighting of buildings or there harmful human activities, making adequate measures possible in due time.

There are some research last few years, for example:

<http://karpatierdeink.hu/eng/denevereink-vedelme>

<http://karpatierdeink.hu/eng/4-feladatcsomag>

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

> Bat Evening

Denevérek éjszakája 2015 / Bat Night at Sarród 2015

International Bat Night 2016 / Denevérek Éjszakája 2016

Bat Night 2017 / Denevérek Éjszakája 2017

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

> To encourage bat protection we publish and distribute information booklets and attempt to convince people of the usefulness of bats and the importance of their protection through TV and radio programmes and newspaper articles. We organise lectures to educate pupils in primary and secondary schools and universities. In the past triennium a Hungarian website has been launched on bat conservation (www.hunbat.hu) and operated by the Nature Conservation Foundation of Tolna County.

The first Bats Museum in Hungary has been opened in the South-West, cavy part of Hungary - in Abaliget - greatly contributing to the awareness raising of the public, thus indirectly to bats protection as well.

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

> In 2013 and 2014 we prepared a letter about insulation of buildings with bat-friendly manner. We informed the building contractors and tenderers too, moreover we informed the national park directorates (for example, park rangers check the colonies and roosting places) and government authorities (for example, the interventions are allowed between this and this period) too.

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

> Here is the list about the most important NGOs in Hungary:

Tolnai Megyei Természetvédelmi Alapítvány

Bükki Emlőstani Kutatócsoport Egyesület

Vénic Természetismereti és Természetvédelmi Alapítvány

Fehér Holló Természetvédelmi Egyesület

Abaúj-Zemplén Értékeiért Közhasznú Egyesület

Magyar Denevérkutatók Baráti Köre

MME Baranya Megyei Csoportja

CSEMETE

Most important activities:

- research

- monitoring

- habitat survey, etc.

5. Additional actions undertaken to safeguard populations of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

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

> There has been a continuous contact for years with Slovakian bat researches in relation to the migratory routes of bats, in particular the Greater horseshoe bat. The reason for this co-operation is that a significant proportion of the population of this species lives in Hungary, and then they migrate to winter to Slovakian caves and mines.

There is a close co-operation with Romanian colleagues to survey the caves and the bat colonies in Transylvania. The situation is the same in the case of eastern Hungarian house-dwelling bat colonies as in the case of HU-SLO connection.

We are in a close contact with the Bat Conservation Trust (UK) in the iBats project.

Resolution 5.4. Monitoring bats across Europe

5.11. Involvement in a long-term pan-European surveillance to provide trend data

Yes

Involvement details

Please, give details of involvement

> For the conservation of 8 strictly protected and 20 protected native bat species, it is of key importance to track population changes in the most important colonies. Identification of bat species and data gathering require special expertise. The study of bat communities has been ongoing since 2005 with several surveying methods. Daylight counts are used in the case of colonies living in buildings: using a strong torch, experts walk around in the roosting site, identify species and estimate the number of adults. Monitoring cave-inhabiting bat communities requires specific equipment and knowledge. Caves and mines have to be surveyed during wintertime. The bats hibernate at this time, making accurate identification and population estimates possible. Monitoring of mating caves provides additional data for tracking changes in populations. In order to identify bats and record their morphological data at mating caves, mist netting and handling are unavoidable, but

provides an opportunity for banding. Woodland-inhabiting bat species are monitored by detecting their species-specific ultrasounds. During annual surveys, monitoring takes place in about 150 buildings of more than 100 settlements. Over 10 species can be tracked annually using this method, recording often more than 20 000 individuals. During wintertime, nearly 50 underground localities (caves and mines) are monitored and about 20 species with thousands of individuals are identified. At 25 mating caves, generally more than 20 species are captured, meaning that several thousands of individuals are banded every year.

Results reveal threats such as inappropriate forestry management in some localities, poorly designed lighting of buildings or there harmful human activities, making adequate measures possible in due time.

These results provide short-term and will provide long-term trend data too.

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

> There has been a continuous contact for years with Slovakian bat researches in relation to the migratory routes of bats, in particular the Greater horseshoe bat. The reason for this co-operation is that a significant proportion of the population of this species lives in Hungary, and then they migrate to winter to Slovakian caves and mines.

There is a close co-operation with Romanian colleagues to survey the caves and the bat colonies in Transylvania. The situation is the same in the case of eastern Hungarian house-dwelling bat colonies as in the case of HU-SLO connection.

We are in a close contact with the Bat Conservation Trust (UK) in the iBats project.

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 projects

Exists

Other activities under Resolution 5.4.

> There were no other activities.

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

> During bat monitoring bat experts pay attention to the presence of fungal infections however so far here has not been any case of it.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System (HBMS) is a national programme operated by the nature conservation department of the ministry responsible for the protection of nature. Its mission is the long-term surveillance of the state and trends of biological diversity in Hungary. This program contains the bats species as a good biodiversity indicators, because they are:

- easily examine animal group,
- feed insects,
- species rich animal group,
- balanced population dynamics,
- several indicative roles,
- noticeable reactions.

Because of these reasons the following areas were monitored:

- caves,
- mines,
- buildings (i.e. churches),
- panel buildings,
- under- and overground roosting places,
- under- and overground hibernating places,
- swarming bat places.

Here is the details about the monitoring program.

For the conservation of 8 strictly protected and 20 protected native bat species, it is of key importance to track population changes in the most important colonies. Identification of bat species and data gathering require special expertise. The study of bat communities has been ongoing since 2005 with several surveying methods. Daylight counts are used in the case of colonies living in buildings: using a strong torch, experts walk around in the roosting site, identify species and estimate the number of adults. Monitoring cave-inhabiting bat communities requires specific equipment and knowledge. Caves and mines have to be surveyed during wintertime. The bats hibernate at this time, making accurate identification and population estimates possible. Monitoring of mating caves provides additional data for tracking changes in populations. In order to identify bats and record their morphological data at mating caves, mist netting and handling are unavoidable, but

provides an opportunity for banding. Woodland-inhabiting bat species are monitored by detecting their species-specific ultrasounds. During annual surveys, monitoring takes place in about 150 buildings of more than 100 settlements. Over 10 species can be tracked annually using this method, recording often more than 20 000 individuals. During wintertime, nearly 50 underground localities (caves and mines) are monitored and about 20 species with thousands of individuals are identified. At 25 mating caves, generally more than 20 species are captured, meaning that several thousands of individuals are banded every

year.

Results reveal threats such as inappropriate forestry management in some localities, poorly designed lighting of buildings or there harmful human activities, making adequate measures possible in due time.

5.20. Bat data is incorporated within high profile national multi-taxa indicators

Yes

Body in charge for gathering the data for these indicators

> Ministry of Agriculture, Department for Nature Conservation.

5.22. Cooperation platforms that facilitate the required data exchange

Exist

Please specify or give links

> <http://termeszetvedelem.hu/tir>
(only in Hungarian)

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?

> Partly. In 2005, the Ministry of Environment and Water published a study "Wind energy and nature conservation" which contains bat protection too. Since then there was some publication about wind farm and some of them contains bat species too, such as this:

Váczi M. & Prommer M. (2009): A Mosonszolonok-levéli szélerőműpark területén végzett madártani vizsgálatokról. Heliaca 7, p. 78-85.

(http://www.mme.hu/binary_uploads/2_magunkrol/heliaca/heliaca_2009_online.pdf)

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

Yes

Please, give details

> The former Ministry of Environment and Water issued guidance on the nature and landscape conservation aspects of the planning and location of wind turbines in Hungary in 2005. The guidance includes the zones that are not recommended for such developments. Government Decree No. 314/2005 provides for environmental impact assessments to be carried out for wind turbines and wind farms: EIA is compulsory if the total capacity of the wind turbine/wind farm is above 10 MW and it is planned for a nationally protected area. On the basis of the same Government Decree, the environmental authority may decide to prescribe an EIA after screening any wind farm/wind turbine project whose capacity is above 600 kW, or whose capacity is above 200 kW and it is planned for a nationally protected area, or a Natura 2000 site or a cave protection zone. Government Decree 2/2005 provides for Strategic Environmental Assessments. This decree also applies for plans or programmes in the energy sector that include elements covered by Government Decree 314/2005 and may have significant detrimental effects on Natura 2000 sites, nationally protected areas or certain water bodies.

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

No

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

> Váczi M. & Prommer M. (2009): A Mosonszolonok-levéli szélerőműpark területén végzett madártani vizsgálatokról. Heliaca 7, p. 78-85.

(http://www.mme.hu/binary_uploads/2_magunkrol/heliaca/heliaca_2009_online.pdf)

5.6. Additional information on research on the impact of wind turbines on bat populations

List new references, attach reports or articles

> There is no additional information on research on the impact of wind turbines on bat populations.

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

If yes, give details

No

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

> There are some national regulations which take into account in land use and planning decisions not only bats but other living creatures, plants and animals too.

Government Decree No. 314/2005 provides for environmental impact assessments and Government Decree No. 2/2005 provides for Strategic Environmental Assessments. EIA is compulsory for major projects that may have a serious impact on wildlife (the decree lists in an appendix for which projects an EIA is compulsory) and EIA may be required by the environmental authority for smaller projects especially in nationally protected areas and in Natura 2000 sites (another appendix identifies the types of projects that fall under this provision). See the example described under wind farms above. SEA is required for plans or programmes in the agricultural, forestry, fishing, energy, transport, traffic, waste management, water management, electronic communication, tourism and regional development that include elements covered by Government Decree 314/2005 and may have significant detrimental effects on Natura 2000 sites, nationally protected areas or certain water bodies.

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

Required occasionally

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

No

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

> National park directorates (rescue centers), zoos, governmental bodies, private rescue centers collaborate each others, share the experiences.

5.31. Bat rehabilitators contribute their data to a national database

No

Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.10 (optional)

> 5.31 Each rehabilitation center has its own database, but they do not share data.

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

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 escalerae Cabrera, 1904

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

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

Yes

Studies on:

| | Winter roosts | Summer roosts | Swarming sites | Migration | Spatial and habitat use | Foraging behaviour | Diet |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Please add below or attach a list of references

> Estók, P. & Görföl, T. 2009. Erdőlakó denevér együttesek kutatása, különös tekintettel a Nyctalus lasiopterusra - egy 2009-es EUROBATS projekt előzetes eredményei. [The research of forest-dweller bat ensembles with special respect to Nyctalus lasiopterus - preliminary results of a EUROBATS project conducted in 2009.] - In: Görföl, T., Estók, P. & Molnár, V. (eds.): A VII. Magyar Denevérvédelmi Konferencia (Felsőtárkány, 2009. október 16-18.) kiadványa. [Proceedings of the 7th Conference on Bat Conservation in Hungary (Felsőtárkány, 16th to 18th of October 2009).] BEKE & MDBK, Eger, pp. 53-60.
http://www.hunbat.hu/html/publikaciok_link/cikkek/konferencia4/VIIkonf_kiadvany_53-60.pdf

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

Comments (optional)

> From the group of priority species only one, Nyctalus lasiopterus is native in Hungary. For other species, Hungary is not a Range State.

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

Yes

Resolution 2.4. Transboundary programme: habitat proposals

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

No

6.3. National research on bats in forests

Yes

Please list references

> Dobrosi, D. (2017): A holtfa és egyéb erdőökológiai tényezők jelentősége a denevérek számára. – Erdészettudományi Közlemények 7: 135-154.

<http://www.erdtudkoz.hu/fileadmin/dokumentumok/emk/erfaved/ErdTudKozl/Szamok/2017/10-Dobrosi.pdf>

Estók P. & Görföl T. 2016: Denevérek az erdei életközösségekben. (Bats in forests.) – In: Korda M. (ed.): Az erdőgazdálkodás hatása az erdők biológiai sokféleségére. [The impacts of silviculture on the biodiversity of forests.] Duna-Ipoly Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Budapest, pp. 311-322.

Görföl T. & Estók P. 2015-16: A Hortobágy erdeinek denevérei. (The bats of the forests of Hortobágy.) – Calandrella 17-18: 130-137.

Voigt C. C., Lehnert S., Popa-Lisseanu A. G., Ciechanowski M., Estók P., Gloza-Rausch F., Görföl T., Götttsche M., Harje C., Hötzel M., Teige T., Wohlgemuth R. & Kramer-Schadt S. 2014: The trans-boundary importance of artificial bat hibernacula in managed European forests. – Biodiversity and Conservation 23(3): 617-637. [IF: 2.365]

DOI: 10.1007/s10531-014-0620-y

Resolution 5.2. Bat rabies in Europe

6.5. National bat rabies surveillance network

Yes

Please give details

> There is a surveillance network for all detected rabies, mainly for dogs, cats and foxes, but this network includes bats as well.

6.6. Vaccination against rabies is compulsory

Yes

6.7. Details of the institution(s) in charge of recording of all test results and their submission to the World Health Organisation

> National Food Chain Safety Office (NFCSSO)

H-1024 Budapest,

Keleti Károly utca 24.

Hungary

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

> In Hungary there is a national legislation regarding the protection of nature, wildlife, plants, animals, fungi and lichens, called Act on Nature Conservation No. 53 of 1996. Other national legislation is the Government Decree no. 348/2006 (XII.23.) on the Detailed Rules on Protection, Keeping, Display and Utilisation of Protected Species. For example, one of the paragraphs is about this: protected and strictly protected species are not allowed to be kept, displayed or utilized other than for nature conservation or other public interest purposes. The list of protected species was published by Decree of the Minister of Environment no. 13/2001

(V. 9.) K M on the protected and strictly protected plant and animal species, strictly protected caves as well as on the plant and animal species of Community importance.

During bat ringers, the Hungarian Bat Ringers Centre compiled a documentation about ethics, named "Rules of bat ringing".

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

Rhinolophus euryale Blasius, 1853

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (Schreber, 1774)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Rhinolophus hipposideros (Bechstein, 1800)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Barbastella barbastellus (Schreber, 1774)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Eptesicus nilssonii (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Eptesicus serotinus (Schreber, 1774)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Hypsugo savii (Bonaparte, 1837)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Myotis alcathoe von Helversen & Heller, 2001

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Myotis bechsteinii (Kuhl, 1817)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Myotis blythii (Tomes, 1857)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Myotis brandtii (Eversmann, 1845)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Myotis dasycneme (Boie, 1825)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Myotis daubentonii (Kuhl, 1817)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Myotis emarginatus (Geoffroy, 1806)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Myotis myotis (Borkhausen, 1797)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Myotis mystacinus (Kuhl, 1817)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Myotis nattereri (Kuhl, 1817)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Nyctalus lasiopterus (Schreber, 1780)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Nyctalus leisleri (Kuhl, 1817)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Nyctalus noctula (Schreber, 1774)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Pipistrellus kuhlii (Kuhl, 1817)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Pipistrellus nathusii (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Pipistrellus pipistrellus (Schreber, 1774)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Pipistrellus pygmaeus (Leach, 1825)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Plecotus auritus (Linnaeus, 1758)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Plecotus austriacus (Fischer, 1829)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Vespertilio murinus Linnaeus, 1758

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

Miniopterus schreibersii (Kuhl, 1817)

New data on daily movements was obtained

No

New data on seasonal movements was obtained

No

Please attach a list of references

> There is no new data.

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

No

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

Yes

7.7. Other activities carried out under this resolution

› There was no activity under this resolution.

8. Further important activities to share with other Parties and Range States

Give details or provide links

> In the frame of a Hungarian-Swiss project about 15 bat species survey was conducted in the Transdanubia region.

A co-operation agreement was written between Aggtelek National Park Directorate and some local church to protect bat species which live inside these buildings. The main goal is to extend this initiative at national level.

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

> 26.07.2018