



REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

**MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY CONSTRUCTION
AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Biodiversity Research and Conservation Group FAUNA

**NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROBATS AGREEMENT IN
THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

Chisinau, 2002

A. GENERAL INFORMATION:

- Name of the Party: **Republic of Moldova**
- Date of Report: **May 2002**
- Period Covered: **1995-2002**
- Competent Authority: **MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY CONSTRUCTION AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT: International Relations and Technical Assistance General Division, Department of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources, General Division of Protected Areas and Biodiversity Ms Marcela Vatamaniuc 9 Cosmonautilor str. MD-2005 Chisinau Republic of Moldova Tel: (373 2) 226853 Fax: (373 2) 220748 e-mail: natura@mediu.moldova.md**

B. STATUS OF BATS WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA:**1. Summary Details of the Species**

There are 21 species of bats recorded in Moldova. Because of the deficiency of data it is difficult to know the real state of the species. Most of them are considered rare and are protected by national legislation. Six species are included in the second edition of the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova. The most frequent occurring in underground shelters are *Myotis daubentonii*, *M.mystacinus*, *Plecotus austriacus* and *Rhinolophus hipposideros*. The biggest colonies in underground shelters usually form *M.blythii*, *M.daubentonii* and *Rh.hipposideros*. Forest bats and bats living in human localities are not yet enough studied. However it is known that the most frequent bats occurring in forests are *Nyctalus noctula*, *M.mystacinus*, *M.daubentonii*, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and maybe *P.pygmaeus* and in settlements - *M.mystacinus*, *Eptesicus serotinus* and *Plecotus austriacus*.

2. Status and Trends

N	Species	Categories of rarity according to the "Law on Animal Kingdom" Annex 4	IUCN Red List Categories according to data of the Group FAUNA
1.	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	III- Vulnerable	CR
2.	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	IV- Rare	LR/nt
3.	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	IV- Rare	CR
4.	<i>Myotis blythii</i>	IV- Rare	EN
5.	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	IV- Rare	CR
6.	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	IV- Rare	CR
7.	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	not evaluated	VU
8.	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>	IV- Rare	CR
9.	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	IV- Rare	LR/lc
10.	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	IV- Rare	DD
11.	<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	not listed	LR/cd
12.	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	IV- Rare	CR
13.	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	IV- Rare	LR/cd
14.	<i>Vespertilio murinus</i>	II- Endangered	DD
15.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	not evaluated	DD

16.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	not listed	DD
17.	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	not listed	DD
18.	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	not evaluated	DD
19.	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	VIII- Out of danger	DD
20.	<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i>	II- Endangered	DD
21.	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	IV- Rare	DD

3. Habitats and Roost Sites

From the beginning of the 20th century there are a large number of artificial underground shelters in the Republic of Moldova. Most of them are working or abandoned mines of limestone exploitation. The only known natural shelters are some natural limestone and sand caves. Forest bats occupy hollow trees. House dwelling bats live usually in the attics and different crevices and cavities in the walls.

Forests poorly cover Moldova and the biggest forests are concentrated in the central part of the country. There are some wetlands in the southern and south-eastern parts of Moldova.

4. Threats

Among the main threats to bat populations in Moldova we can mention the following:

- Loss of natural habitats, especially the loss of forests and wetlands
- Using of pesticides in agriculture
- Disturbance and killing by humans

The rural population knows little or nothing about the important role of bats in nature, and presently does not have any interest in conserving them. They are attributed with evil qualities because they are creatures of the night and due to this unfavourable perception, people kill them when they are roosting or hibernating.

5. Data Collection

Data on bats are collected by the specialists from Group FAUNA since 1995 and are stored in a database.

C. MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT ARTICLE III OF THE AGREEMENT

6. Legal Measures

The following legislative acts currently protect bats:

18 bat species – are protected by the Law on Animal Kingdom and 6 of them are included in the second edition of the Red Book of Moldova. The other three species are recently discovered in Moldova and are not yet considered by any legal acts. According to the Annex Nr. 4 of the Law on Animal Kingdom, there is a list of bats species included in and the penalty taxes are ranging from 10 to 50 minimal salaries for the law violation.

Law nr. 1244-XIV from 28th of September 2000 on Accession to the CMS, AEWA and EUROBATS Agreement adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.

Moldova is also a part of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats where the majority of bat species are included as well as the Convention on Biological Diversity.

7. Sites Identified and Protected which are Important to the Conservation of Bats

Currently several sites with underground shelters are identified as **of the most important conservation concern**. Among them the most important are the mines near the villages of Sakharna, Bicioac and Cricova. They are inhabited by 10, 8 and 9 species of bats respectively. One of them – the mines near the village of Cricova – is already taken under protection and currently is known as the Tiganca Bat Reserve.

8. Consideration given to Habitats which are Important to Bats

Insufficient consideration is given to habitats important to bats in Moldova. There is no special areas protected, except the Bat Reserve “Tiganca” and three national reserves, like “Plaiul Fagului”, “Codrii” and “Padurea Domneasca”, which are habitats important to bats and are protected by law.

There is also a project on biodiversity conservation financed by GEF, which includes the Talmaz forest (South Eastern part of Moldova) – an important riparian habitat to bats.

9. Activities carried out to promote awareness of the importance of the conservation of bats

One of the biggest dangers for the bats is the lack of proper knowledge about the bat importance among the rural population. For the period of 1995 – 1998 years Grupul FAUNA organized more than 50 workshops on the biodiversity importance including bats importance as well, in the rural schools in the Northern and Central part of Moldova.

In 1998 in Moldova for the first time was organized the Bat Night, which brought together a lot of people, especially young generation, to take part in different activities and ended with a big concert on the central square of Chisinau city.

In August 2001 three bat workers attended a summer school in Closani (Romania) and learned the basic approaches and methodologies in research and conservation of bats.

10. Responsible bodies, in accordance with article III.5 of the Agreement, nominated for the provision of advice on bat conservation and management

Until present, there is no responsible body established in the Republic of Moldova.

12. Recent and ongoing programmes (including research) relating to the conservation and management of bats

From May 2002 to March 2003 the UK Government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) will assist Moldova with implementing the European Bats Agreement. The Bat Conservation Trust will run the project and the Group Fauna will be the implementing organization in Moldova.

From 7th to 18th of July 2002 the Group Fauna and AVI-Moldova in the framework of Milieukontakt's project on International Volunteering in Moldova will organise a work camp for international volunteers to build and place 300 bat boxes in a flood forest of Talmaza.

The Water Quality Management and Biodiversity Conservation of the Lower Dniester River Project (financed by GEF) includes bat protection issues, such as bat friendly forest management.

13. Consideration being given to potential effects of pesticides on bats, and efforts to replace timber treatment chemicals which is highly toxic to bats

Until present, there is no work in this field in Moldova.

D. Functions of the Agreement

14. International Cooperation

From the 6th to 9th of July 2000 in Moldova was organised a bat detector workshop in the framework of the "*Bat conservation expert training and data collection in Southeast Europe. A German contribution towards the implementation of EUROBATS transboundary programmes*" with participation of international experts Herman Limpens and Peter Lina and with logistical support of the Group FAUNA and partial financial support of the Ministry of the Environment and Territorial Development.

E. Literature

Publication on bat research and conservation in Moldova:

Averin Y., Lozan M. (1965) Rukokrylye Moldavii. Voprosy ekologii i practichescogo znachenija ptits i mlecopitaiuschih Moldavii. Vyp.2. Chisinau, "Stiintsa", pp. 25-32. (rus)

Vasiliev A., Andreev S. (1998) Vidovoi sostav, chislennost i racpredelenije rucocrylyh (Chiroptera), obitaiuschih v podzemel'ah bliz sela Saharna (Moldova). Plecotus et al., Nr. 1., pp. 48-54. (rus)

The Red Book of the Republic of Moldova. (2001) Second edition. Stiinta. Chisinau. pp.150-155.