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

Fourth Report by the United Kingdom
under Article 17

on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2013 to December 2018

Conservation status assessment for the species:

S1321 - Geofferies bat (*Myotis emarginatus*)

UNITED KINGDOM
IMPORTANT NOTE - PLEASE READ

- The information in this document represents the UK Report on the conservation status of this species, submitted to the European Commission as part of the 2019 UK Reporting under Article 17 of the EU Habitats Directive.
- It is based on supporting information provided by the geographically-relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies, which is documented separately.
- The 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document provides details on how this supporting information contributed to the UK Report and the fields that were completed for each parameter.
- The reporting fields and options used are aligned to those set out in the European Commission guidance.
- Maps showing the distribution and range of the species are included (where available).
- Explanatory notes (where provided) are included at the end. These provide additional audit trail information to that included within the UK assessments. Further underpinning explanatory notes are available in the related country-level reports.
- Some of the reporting fields have been left blank because either: (i) there was insufficient information to complete the field; (ii) completion of the field was not obligatory; and/or (iii) the field was not relevant to this species (section 12 Natura 2000 coverage for Annex II species).
- The UK-level reporting information for all habitats and species is also available in spreadsheet format.

Visit the JNCC website, https://jncc.gov.uk/article17, for further information on UK Article 17 reporting.

### NATIONAL LEVEL

#### 1. General information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1 Member State</th>
<th>UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Species code</td>
<td>1321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Species scientific name</td>
<td><em>Myotis emarginatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Alternative species scientific name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Common name (in national language)</td>
<td>Gefferies bat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.1 Sensitive species</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Year or period</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Distribution map</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Distribution map Method used</td>
<td>Insufficient or no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Additional maps</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. Information related to Annex V Species (Art. 14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) regulations regarding access to property</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) other measures</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 11 for Annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

3.3 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) Statistics/quantity taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide statistics/quantity per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season/year 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. (raw, ie. not rounded)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. (raw, ie. not rounded)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4. Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used

3.5. Additional information

4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs

Atlantic (ATL)


Hutson, A.M. In prep. Scarce migrant, vagrant and imported bats in UK and Channel Islands.


5. Range

5.1 Surface area (km²)

5.2 Short-term trend Period

5.3 Short-term trend Direction

5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude

5.5 Short-term trend Method used

5.6 Long-term trend Period

a) Minimum       b) Maximum
Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 11 for Annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

5.12 Long-term trend Direction

5.11 Long-term trend Period

5.10 Short-term trend Method used

5.9 Long-term trend Method used

5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude

5.7 Long-term trend Direction

5.6 Population size Method used

5.5 Type of estimate

5.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)

5.3 Type of estimate

5.2 Population size (in reporting unit)

5.1 Year or period

5. Population

6.12 Additional information

As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to map this species' Range or set a value for the Favourable Reference Range.

5. Population

6.1 Year or period

6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)

6.1.1 Year or period

6.1.2 Population size in reporting unit (in reporting unit)

6.3 Type of estimate

6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)

6.5 Type of estimate

6.6 Population size Method used

6.7 Short-term trend Period

6.8 Short-term trend Direction

6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude

6.10 Short-term trend Method used

6.11 Long-term trend Period

6.12 Long-term trend Direction

6.13 Long-term trend Magnitude

6.14 Long-term trend Method used

5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range

No change

The change is mainly due to:

5.12 Additional information

As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to map this species' Range or set a value for the Favourable Reference Range.
Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 11 for Annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)

a) Population size
b) Operator
c) Unknown
d) Method

6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

No change
The change is mainly due to:

6.17 Additional information

As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to estimate Population size and trend, or to set a value for the Favourable Reference Population.

7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat

a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)?

b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?

7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used

7.3 Short-term trend Period

7.4 Short-term trend Direction

7.5 Short-term trend Method used

7.6 Long-term trend Period

7.7 Long-term trend Direction

7.8 Long-term trend Method used

7.9 Additional information

As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to assess the Habitat for the species.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures

a) Are measures needed? No

b) Indicate the status of measures

9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

9.3 Location of the measures taken
10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters
   a) Range
   b) Population
   c) Habitat of the species

10.2 Additional information
   As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to consider the Future prospects.

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range
11.2. Population
11.3. Habitat for the species
11.4. Future prospects
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status
11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend
   a) Overall assessment of conservation status
      No change
      The change is mainly due to:
   b) Overall trend in conservation status
      No change
      The change is mainly due to:

11.8 Additional information
   As this is a rare vagrant species, an assessment of conservation status is not possible or necessary.

12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)
   a) Unit
   b) Minimum
   c) Maximum
   d) Best single value
   Insufficient or no data available
13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

Widespread central and southern Europe north to southern Netherlands and Poland, summer roosts in buildings and caves (often mixed with greater horseshoe bat, Rhinolophus ferrumequinum), usually winters in caves. Feeds on smaller insects and arachnids, frequently on flies around farm buildings. Mainly sedentary species, sometimes undertaking short migrations. Two UK records, one from West Sussex (2012, retrapped 2013), one from Somerset (2013), both at autumn swarming sites. This species is currently considered to be a vagrant in the UK.

13.3 Other relevant Information

As this is a rare vagrant species, an assessment of population size within the Natura 2000 network (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) is not possible or necessary.