



Species fact sheet

Hypsugo savii

Savi's pipistrelle

Alpenfledermaus
Vespère de Savi
Pipistrello di Savi
Pipistrel da Savi

Characteristics

Wingspan: 22-25 cm
Weight: 5-10 g
Max. age: unknown
Offspring/year: mostly 2

Status

Protection: protected by NCHA
Red List: NT (Near Threatened)
National Priority: n (none)
Other: -

Synergies: [Noctule](#), [Parti-colored bat](#), [Nathusius's pipistrelle](#)



Habitat use

Roosts

Roosts probably mainly in sun-exposed rock crevices and is, therefore, difficult to record. Known roosts mainly in buildings (cracks in walls, expansion joints, roof interspaces), single animals sometimes in bridge crevices or behind peeling tree bark. Known nursery roosts mostly behind window shutters. Winter roosts probably also in crevices.

Foraging grounds

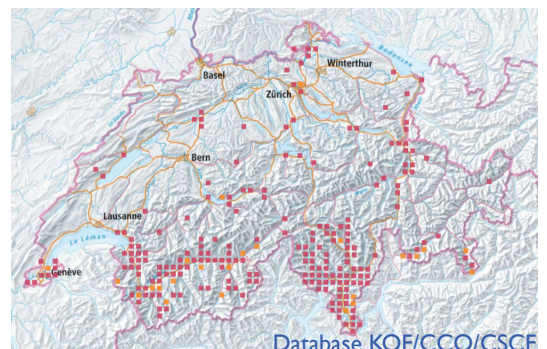
Open space forager. Forages over a variety of habitats: from forests and water bodies to pastures, settlements and even cities. Forages up to 300 m above ground. Nothing is known about distances between roost and hunting habitat.

Flight corridors

Of secondary importance for this species.

Distribution

Mediterranean species, main distribution in Switzerland in Valais and Ticino. Continuous northward area expansion over the past 30 years. Evidence up to over 3200 m.a.s.l.



Threats

- Loss of roosts due to unaccompanied building works: Renovations, energetic optimization of the building envelope, closure of access points, conversions, use of toxic wood preservatives
- Disturbance of rock crevice habitats near the surface due to climbing
- Collisions with wind turbines

Mitigation measures

Conservation and promotion measures indicated to a limited extent. Hardly conservation dependent. Involvement of the [Regional Coordination Center for Bat Conservation](#) in all measures.

Roosts

Strengthening of the protection of existing roosts in buildings (inclusion in regional planning acts). Avoidance of new climbing routes and via ferratas on rock faces with known roosts.

Foraging grounds

Avoidance of pesticide use in agriculture, forestry, and private gardens. Consideration of the species in the planning and implementation of wind energy projects.

Flight corridors

No measures necessary



Literature

- Bohnenstengel et al. (2014). [Rote Liste Fledermäuse, Stand 2011](#). Umwelt-Vollzug 1412.
- Dietz et al. (2018). Bats of Britain and Europe. Bloomsbury Academic, London.
- Krättli et al. (2012). [Konzept Artenförderung Fledermäuse 2013-2020](#). Schweizerische Koordinationsstelle für Fledermausschutz.
- Rodrigues et al. (2014). [Guidelines for consideration of bats in wind farm projects](#). UNEP/EUROBATS, Bonn.

Links

- fledermausschutz.ch
- institutions.ville-geneve.ch/fr/cco/pipistrelliticino