



Species fact sheet

Myotis daubentonii

Daubenton's bat	Characteristics	Status
Wasserfledermaus	Wingspan: 24-28 cm	Protection: protected by NCHA
Murin de Daubenton	Weight: 7-15 g	Red List: NT (Near Threatened)
Vespertilio di Daubenton	Max. age: 20 years	National Priority: n (none)
Vespertil da l'aua	Offspring/year: 1	Other: -

Synergies: [Bechstein's bat](#), [Brandt's bat](#), [Natterer's/cryptic bat](#), [Whiskered bat](#), [Soprano pipistrelle](#)



Nursery roost in a building

Habitat use

Roosts

In summer, mainly in tree hollows, but also in bat boxes, bridges, roof interspaces and attics. Nursery roosts usually comprise a few to several dozen females, but sometimes more than 1000 (in buildings). Hibernates mainly in underground caves and tunnels.

Foraging grounds

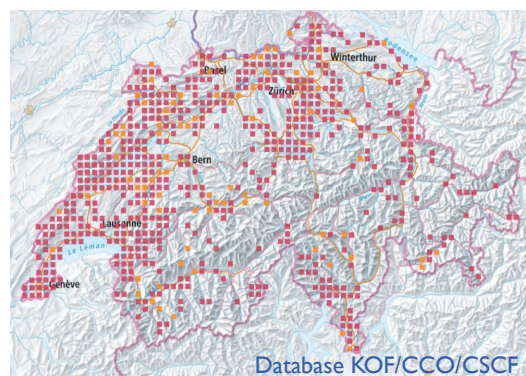
Forages mostly in small areas in the immediate vicinity of dark, stagnant and slow-flowing waters - also directly above the water surface. Less often also in forests, orchards, parks, etc. Size of foraging grounds: 1-10 ha. Foraging grounds usually close to the roost, but in individual cases up to 10 km away.

Flight corridors

Strongly structure-bound species, especially in areas with increased light pollution. Flies on transit flights mostly along dark forest edges, hedges, water courses and dark corridors in settlements. Distances between summer and winter roosts can be more than 100 km, but are usually much shorter, if the habitat is suitable.

Distribution

Widespread. Nursery roosts mainly in vicinity of larger water bodies at lower altitudes, up to around 800 m.a.s.l. Foraging animals can also be found near water bodies above the tree line. Gaps in data density on the Central Plateau are more likely to be due to biased sampling intensity than to actual gaps in distribution.



Database KOF/CCO/CSCF

Threats

- Loss of important nursery roosts due to unaccompanied building works: Renovations, energetic optimization of the building envelope, closure of access points, conversions, use of toxic wood preservatives
- Loss of habitat due to felling of roost trees (including economically uninteresting, damaged young trees), excessive forest regeneration and short rotation periods in silviculture
- Loss of energy due to disturbance caused by cave tourism during hibernation
- Habitat loss/fragmentation due to light and noise pollution (roosts, foraging grounds, flight corridors)

Mitigation measures

Conservation and propagation measures indicated. Conditionally conservation dependent. Continuation and expansion of monitoring of important roosts in buildings. Involvement of the [Regional Coordination Center for Bat Conservation](#) mandatory in all measures.

Roosts

Strengthening of protection of existing nursery roosts in/on buildings (inclusion in regional planning acts). Inclusion of the further roost surroundings, especially with regard to light pollution. Avoidance of façade lighting on roost buildings in the summer months. Protection and promotion of hollow trees and deciduous trees with DBH > 50 cm, especially near water bodies. Protection of known winter roosts in caves by restricting access during the winter months.

Foraging grounds

Reduction of light pollution along water bodies (promenades, bridges, parks, etc.). Avoidance of the use of large-scale insect control measures on water bodies (e.g. Bti toxin).

Flight corridors

Recording, inclusion in regional planning acts and consistent conservation of nocturnal flight corridors between roosts and foraging grounds. Revision and, where necessary, optimization of lighting regimes and structural corridors near roosts (buildings). Synergies with other target species to establish an ecological infrastructure through the settlement area (especially dark corridors). Improvement of connectivity between forests and water bodies by means of structural and dark corridors.



Roost in a tree cavity



Threat: Illumination of water bodies

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.
- Mitchell-Jones et al. (2017). [Protecting and managing underground sites for bats, 5th edition](#). UNEP/EUROBATS, Bonn.
- Voigt et al. (2019). [Guidelines for consideration of bats in lighting projects](#). UNEP/EURO-BATS, Bonn.

Links

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