



Species fact sheet

Nyctalus leisleri

Leisler's bat

Kleiner Abendsegler
Nottola di Leisler
Noctule de Leisler
Sgolanotg pitschen

Characteristics

Wingspan: 26-34 cm
Weight: 9-19 g
Max. age: 12 years
Offspring/year: 1-2

Status

Protection: protected by NCHA
Red List: NT (Near Threatened)
National Priority: 4 (moderate)
Other: -

Synergies: Noctule, Parti-colored bat, Nathusius's pipistrelle



Roost in a bat box

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Habitat use

Roosts

Inhabits tree cavities in rotting wood and branch cavities in thick, alive trees. Prefers cavities with narrow entrances several meters above the ground and with unobstructed access. However, also colonizes wall crevices, shutter casings, roof interspaces, chimneys and bat boxes.

Foraging grounds

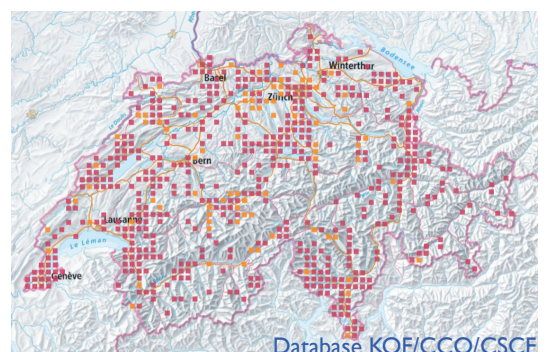
Open space forager. Often over treetops in forests, parks or orchards, but also along forest roads and forest edges, over water and pastures. Foraging up to over 100 m above ground. Distances between roost and foraging habitat up to over 17 km.

Flight corridors

Hardly dependent on flight corridors due to its fast flight speed in open space. However, because it is a migratory species, supra-regional migration corridors are of great importance. Distances between summer and winter roosts can be more than 1500 km.

Distribution

Widespread, but uncommon, with concentrations in regions with high forest cover. Males year-round, females mainly in the winter months. Highest records at over 3200 m above sea level.



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
- Loss of roosting sites due to logging of hollow trees (including thin trees with rot and branch cavities), excessive forest regeneration and short rotation periods in silviculture
- Collisions with wind turbines

Mitigation measures

Protection and promotion measures indicated. Conditionally conservation dependent. Involvement of the [Regional Coordination Center for Bat Conservation](#) in all measures.

Roosts

Strengthening of the protection of existing building roosts (inclusion in regional planning acts). Protection and propagation of cavity trees and ensurance of their accessibility by means of forestry interventions (clearing). Focus not only on thick, old woodpecker trees, but also on younger trees with rot or branch cavities. Installation of suitable bat boxes on bridges and tall buildings and, where appropriate, also in the forest as a temporary solution.

Foraging grounds

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

Flight corridors

Protection of migration corridors at supra-regional (international) level. Consideration of these corridors in wind energy projects.



Roost: Narrow-entry cavity in a living tree



Threat: Wind turbines

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.ch