



Species fact sheet

Pipistrellus kuhlii

Kuhl's pipistrelle

Weissrandfledermaus
Pipistrello albolimbato
Pipistrelle de Kuhl
Pipistrel da Kuhl

Characteristics

Wingspan: 21-26 cm
Weight: 4-7 g
Max. age: 8 years
Offspring/year: 1-2

Status

Protection: protected by NCHA
Red List: LC (Least Concern)
National Priority: n (none)
Other: -

Synergies: Whiskered bat, Soprano pipistrelle, Common pipistrelle, Nathusius's pipistrelle



Kuhl's pipistrelles are crevice dwellers

Habitat use

Roosts

Uses various cavities on buildings during the day in summer, e.g. in roof interspaces, shutter cases, façade gaps, behind wall cladding or beams, but also in bat boxes. Usually forms roosts of a few dozen, but sometimes up to 100 individuals. Males solitary all year round. Roost changes possible during the summer, but much rarer than in the common pipistrelle. Also, often on and in buildings in winter. However, probably also hibernates in rock crevices.

Foraging grounds

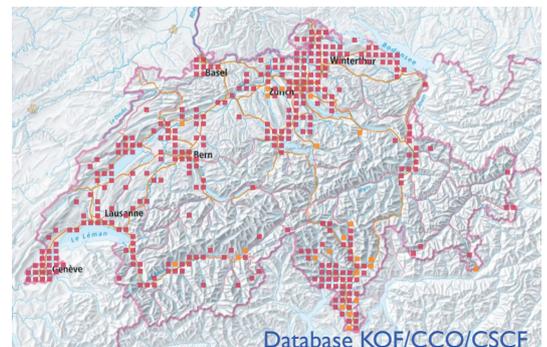
Opportunistic forager of semi-open cultivated land. Foraging habitats include gardens, parks, water banks, forest edges, hedges, etc. Often forages near streetlights. Foraging grounds mostly in the immediate vicinity of roosts. Size of foraging grounds: 10-100 ha.

Flight corridors

Light-tolerant species with hardly any pronounced structural dependence. Flight corridors therefore of secondary importance.

Distribution

Warm regions of Switzerland. Expanding distribution, starting from cities. Traditionally native to Ticino, first recorded north of the Alps in 1983.



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
- Decline in food supply, especially in the cultivated landscape: intensified and large-scale agriculture, sterile, non-natural private gardens, and problematic, often unnecessary use of pesticides in agriculture and private households

Mitigation measures

Due to the increasing abundance and distribution of the species, no specific measures that go beyond the Federal Act on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage (NCHA) are acutely necessary. However, general measures that also benefit other (bat) species are well suited.

Roosts

Strengthening of the protection of existing nursery roosts (inclusion in regional planning acts). Consultation of the [Regional Coordination Center for Bat Conservation](#) when making structural changes to known roosts.

Foraging grounds

Propagation of near-natural gardens with native, site-appropriate planting. Increase of the proportion of green spaces in urban areas. Reduction of the use of pesticides in private households and agriculture

Flight corridors

Synergies with other species to establish an ecological infrastructure through the settlement area (especially dark corridors).



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.

Links

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