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Bats (Chiroptera) of Mount Parnon and Moustos Wetland

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Introduction

Methods

Bats of the protected area of Mt Parnon and Moustos Wetland were systematically recorded for the first time within Fieldwork was conducted in June and October 2014, and in April and September the framework of the project "Survey and monitoring of Chiroptera species" under the demands of Art. 17 of the 2015. It comprised of roost searches and surveys (for example, caves, rock cavities, Habitats Directive. Therefore, we aimed to collect baseline information (species presence and abundance, important abandoned buildings and bridges), captures at roosts, mistnetting at foraging sites roosts and foraging sites). Where possible, we also assessed the conservation status of the local bat populations. and acoustic surveys at a variety of sites.

Barbastella barbastellus Locations 1,42,55,60



Eptesicus serotinus























Results

Operational Programme "Environment & Sustainable Development 2007-2012" Protection and preservation of the biodiversity of mount Parnon and Moustos wetland





European Union EFRD

- **Co-financed by Greece and the European Union**
- We recorded 22 species (65% of all species present in Greece) in 26 days of fieldwork, including two of the
- rarest bats in Greece, Barbastella barbastellus and Nyctalus lasiopterus. The most common bat recorded was **Pipistrellus pygmaeus.** The least common were **Plecotus kolombatovici** and **Myotis myotis.**
- Bat foraging habitat is highly variable and well preserved.
- Three of the many known caves in the wider area host important mixed species colonies, including seven Annex II species. These caves are located just outside of the borders of the protected area and only one is located within a Natura 2000 site. We propose that these be included in the protected zones to ensure their conservation.

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Management Body of mount Parnonas **EX Moustos wetland**