

Erstnachweis der Alpenfledermaus (*Hypsugo savii* BONAPARTE, 1837) mit Reproduktionsstatus in Leipzig

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First record of the Savi's pipistrelle (*Hypsugo savii* BONAPARTE, 1837) with reproduction in Leipzig, Germany

Abstract

Over the past 19 years, there has been a significant accumulation of reports of the new occurrence of Savi's pipistrelle (*Hypsugo savii*) bats in different parts of Germany, all from single individuals or ultrasound detector surveys. In June 2019, we were able to capture three pregnant female bats of this species in Leipzig, Germany. Another female, with teats indicating recent lactation, was captured during mist netting in August 2019 in the same area. The following radio-telemetry and ultrasound detector study gave insights into selected roost types, flight behaviour and habitat preference. The bats used streets and inner courtyards around the typical prefabricated concrete buildings in that area, but were also found in a park with a pond located next to the roost. They always chose the same type of roost: horizontal crevices at the junction of concrete panels. Already in 2017, bioacoustic data suggested the occurrence of Savi's pipistrelle bats in the same area. With the acoustic analysis of the

data of 2017 and 2019 we could identify clear call characteristics of *Hypsugo savii* as well as types of social calls. Together with previous reports of Savi's pipistrelle bats in Germany, our findings support the view that this species is currently expanding its range northward and that it occurs more widespread in Germany than is currently acknowledged. Built-up areas with a suitable microclimate and the availability of crevices as roosts next to semi-natural green spaces can provide suitable habitats for Savi's pipistrelles. Therefore, the potential presence of the Savi's pipistrelle should be taken into consideration in other parts of Germany as well.

Keywords

Savi's pipistrelle, *Hypsugo savii*, reproduction, Leipzig, radio-telemetry, ultrasound detector study

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