

Waarom Fauna-inclusief Bouwen?

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Waarom fauna-inclusief (ver)bouwen?

- **Voor de natuur rondom ons?**

- Sommige zijn volledig gebouwfafhankelijk
- Ze maken deel uit van het voedselweb
 - Eten voor: steenmarter, bosmuis, uilen en andere roofvogels
 - Eten zelf insecten, spinnen...
- Bestaansrecht? Achteruitgang?
- Bestuiving



NIEUWS

Helft van de huismussen is verdwenen



Uitzonderlijke beelden: bosuil probeert rosse vleermuis te vangen

25 jul 2024

Categorieën Natuurbericht

Vleermuizen Biodiversiteit Natuurstudie Nacht van de Vleermuis

Half juli gingen de vleermuizenwerkgroep van Natuurpunt en Bionet natuuronderzoek in en om Bokrijk op zoek bomen waarin kraamkolonies van rosse vleermuizen verblijven. Tijdens het observeren van één van de bomen, gebeurde wel iets heel bijzonders. Een bosuil kwam aanvliegen en deed een poging om een rosse vleermuis te pakken. De vleermuizen kwamen er gelukkig met de schrik vanaf.

Interreg
Vlaanderen-Nederland



Gefinancierd door
de Europese Unie





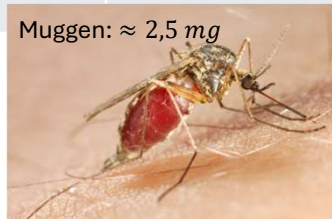
Waarom fauna-inclusief (ver)bouwen?

• Voor onszelf?

- Ze eten muggen en plaaginsecten (land/tuinbouw)
- Geurhinder en isolatieproblemen
- Onze mentale gezondheid en werkprestaties!
 - Verminderde stress, depressie, angst
 - Beter voor herstel en motivatie
- We vinden ze mooi/interessant/schattig

Soort	lichaams- gewicht	insecten /nacht
Rosse vleermuis	19-40 (46) g	2,2 g max 8,2 g
Kuhl's dwergvleermuis	5-10 g	0,4 g max. 1,3g

Muggen: $\approx 2,5$ mg



CONSERVATION

Economic Importance of Bats in Agriculture

Justin G. Boyles,^{1*} Paul M. Cryan,² Gary F. McCracken,³ Thomas H. Kunz⁴

White-nose syndrome (WNS) and the increased development of wind-power facilities are threatening populations of insectivorous bats in North America. Bats are voracious predators of nocturnal insects, including many crop and forest pests. We present here analyses suggesting that loss of bats in North America could lead to agricultural losses estimated at more than \$3.7 billion/year. Urgent efforts are needed to educate the public and policy-makers about the ecological and economic importance of insectivorous bats and to provide practical conservation solutions.

At the same time, bats of some tree-dwelling species are in unprecedented numbers at v across the continent (6, 7). W cies are particularly susceptible bines remains a mystery, and of attraction have been hypo There are no continental-sc ing programs for assessing w ties at wind turbines, so the n killed across the entire United ficult to assess. However, by mated 33,000 to 111,000 bats annually by wind turbines in th

Article | Published: 30 July 2025

Acute mental health benefits of urban nature

Yingjie Li , Yuanyuan Mao, Lisa Mandle, Anders Rydström, Roy P. Remme, Xin Lan, Tong Wu, Chao Song, Yougeng Lu, Kari C. Nadeau, Andreas Meyer-Lindenberg, Gretchen C. Daily & Anne D. Guerrey

Nature Cities 2, 720–731 (2025) | [Cite this article](#)

2758 Accesses | 14 Citations | 217 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

Mental disorders are more prevalent in cities, yet the global impact of urban nature on mental health remains insufficiently understood. Here we address this gap by systematically reviewing 449 peer-reviewed studies and conducting a meta-analysis of 78 field-based experiments to quantify the effects of various urban nature types on 12 mental health outcomes. Our meta-analysis demonstrates that exposure to urban nature provides substantial benefits for a broad spectrum of mental health outcomes. Green spaces such as urban forests and parks emerged as key elements in mitigating negative moods, such as depression and anxiety, and enhancing overall mental well-being. In particular, the benefits of nature exposure are most pronounced among young adults, although consistent positive effects are evident across all age groups. These findings highlight the importance of safeguarding and expanding access to urban nature as a key strategy for enhancing public health and well-being in cities worldwide.

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Enhancing employees' performance and well-being with nature exposure embedded office workplace design

Abdul-Manan Sadick , Imriyas Kamardeen

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Highlights

- Indoor nature exposure impacted office workers health and motivation.
- Outdoor nature exposure impacted stress coping, stress reduction and restoration.
- Multiple nature exposure types will have the most significant impact on employees.
- Dynamic network proposed for monitoring impact of nature exposure on workers.

Abstract

Mental health, a key component of social sustainability, costs £1.6 trillion globally and office workers are among the most affected. However, social sustainability is the least considered sustainability dimension by businesses. Although the literature associates human exposure to nature with positive mental health, there are limited critical reviews of nature exposure impact on office workers. The aim of this research was to demonstrate the impact of nature exposure on office workers by consolidating empirical research evidence and to provide insight into how it can contribute to achieving integrated sustainability. A total of 42 peer-reviewed journal articles that met the inclusion criteria were selected. A systematic review following the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) framework was conducted. The results show that indoor nature exposure contributes to social sustainability through its impact on workers' health and motivation while outdoor nature exposure contributes to economic, environmental and social sustainability through its impact on workers' restoration, stress reduction and stress coping. Workplace design should therefore embed both indoor and outdoor nature exposure to maximise impacts on employees and achieve integrated sustainability. The nature exposure network developed in this research will facilitate design decisions regarding nature exposure in workplaces to maximise the impact on employees' well-being and performance.



Waarom fauna-inclusief (ver)bouwen?

- **Omdat het moet?**
 - Wetgeving
 - 18 vleermuizen bijlage 4 soorten, vogelrichtlijn
 - Moeten in een gunstige SVI gebracht worden
 - Soortentoets en compenseren en mitigeren

Dier- en plantensoorten van bijlage 4 van de habitatrichtlijn.

Dier- en plantensoorten van communautair belang die strikt moeten worden beschermd en voorkomen in Vlaanderen. De soorten in deze bijlage verdienen middels maatregelen strikte bescherming in hun natuurlijke verspreidingsgebied. Speciale beschermingszones hoeven niet te worden afgebakend indien ze niet voorkomen op bijlage 2. De soorten staan in bijlage 3 van het 'natuurdecreet' en worden beschermd via het [soortenbesluit](#). De wolf is een recent terug in Vlaanderen en is beschermd via het [soortenbesluit](#).

Zoogdieren



Laatvlieger (*Eptesicus serotinus*)



Bechsteins vleermuis (*Myotis bechsteinii*)



Brandts vleermuis (*Myotis brandtii*)



Watervleermuis (*Myotis daubentonii*)



Ingekorven vleermuis (*Myotis emarginatus*)



Baardvleermuis (*Myotis mystacinus* en *Myotis brandtii*)



Franjestaart (*Myotis nattereri*)



Bosvleermuis (*Nyctalus leisleri*)



Rosse vleermuis (*Nyctalus noctula*)



Gewone dwergvleermuis (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)



Ruijge dwergvleermuis (*Pipistrellus nathusii*)



Gewone grootoorvleermuis (*Plecotus auritus*)

- **Meer info op:** <https://www.ecopedia.be/het-belang-van-fauna-inclusief-bouwen>

