

Annex B - Bird Species' status and trends report (Article 12)

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A875
1.3 EURING code	820
1.4 Species scientific name	Microcarbo pygmaeus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	kis kárókatona
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2015-2017
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 1100 c) Maximum 1233 d) Best single value
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
2.4 Population size Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
2.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Genuine change

2.7 Additional information

3. Population trend

3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 116 b) Maximum 185 c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) Szinai P. (szerk.) (2013): Kis kárókatona fajmegőrzési terv. Unpublished.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1995-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)

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3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value	11580
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
3.2.5 Sources	Magyar, G., Hadarics, T., Waliczky, Z., Schmidt, A., Nagy, T. & Bankovics, A. (1998): Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. KTM Természetvédelmi Hivatal Madártani Intézete – Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület – Winter Fair, Budapest – Szeged. p. 202 MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278. Szinai P. (szerk.) (2013): Kis kárókatona fajmegőrzési terv. Unpublished.	
3.3 Additional information	First breeding (after an absence of nearly a century) in the late 1980s, but only established in early 1990s with a permanent population that allows calculations of trend. The maximum figure of 2007 (540) was compared to the single best value of 2017 (1168) to get the minimum of the short-term trend, and the minimum of 2007 (410) was also compared with the 2017 figure to get the maximum of the short-term trend. The single best value of 2017 was compared with the estimated 10 pairs of 1995 to get the long-term best single value trend.	

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breeding distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	3577
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
4.8 Additional information	

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 10 b) Maximum 30 c) Best single value
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
5.1.5 Sources	Szinai P. (szerk.) (2013): Kis kárókatona fajmegőrzési terv. Unpublished. http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

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5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1995-2018
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 1000 b) Maximum 2000 c) Best single value 2000
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
5.2.5 Sources	Magyar, G., Hadarics, T., Waliczky, Z., Schmidt, A., Nagy, T. & Bankovics, A. (1998): Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. KTM Természetvédelmi Hivatal Madártani Intézete – Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület – Winter Fair, Budapest – Szeged. p. 202 MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278. Szinai P. (szerk.) (2013): Kis kárókatona fajmegőrzési terv. Unpublished. http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	First breeding (after an absence of nearly a century) in the late 1980s, but only established in early 1990s with a permanent population that allows calculations of trend. The species became widespread within two decades, which results in a large long-term trend value. On the other hand, the short-term increase was relatively small. Both trends are only estimated from published or reported breeding sites.

6. Progress in work related to international Species Action Plans (SAPs), Management Plans (MPs) and Brief Management Statements (BMSs)

6.0 Is/Will the information related to international SAPs, MPs and BMSs (section 6) be provided for the other season for this species?	No
6.1 Type of international plan	Species Action Plan (SAP)
6.2 Has a national plan linked to the international SAP/MP/BMS been adopted?	No
6.3 If 'NO', describe any measures and initiatives taken related to the international SAP/MP/BMS	The most important actions implemented in Hungary (with numbers of the international species action plan): 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.4, 4.1
6.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	moving towards the plan's aim/objective(s) (towards)
6.5 Assessment of the effectiveness of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)	()
6.6 Sources of further Information	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pi Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 498-501.

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7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Modification of hydrological flow or physical alteration of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams) (A33)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture (G20)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Problematic native species (I04)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Modification of hydrological flow or physical alteration of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams) (A33)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture (G20)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Problematic native species (I04)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

Szinai P. (szerk.) (2013): Kis kárókatona fajmegőrzési terv. Unpublished
 Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 498-501.
 Bíró, I. (2016): Terepi madárhatározó halgazdálkodóknak. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 8-9.

7.3 Additional information

8. Main Conservation Measures

8.1 Status of measures	Measures identified and taken
8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken	Restore the habitat of the species
8.3 Location of the measures	Both inside and outside Natura 2000
8.4 Response to the measures	Short-term results (within the current reporting period, 2013-2018)
8.5 List of main conservation measures	

CA15 - Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture

CG04 - Control/eradication of illegal killing, fishing and harvesting

CG10 - Manage water abstraction and modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture

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CI05 - Management of problematic native species

CJ03 - Restore habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes

CS03 - Improvement of habitat of species from the directives

8.6 Additional information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértess Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 512-514.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

a) Unit	number of pairs (p)
b) Minimum	900
c) Maximum	1100
d) Best single value	

9.2 Type of estimate

Best estimate

9.3 Population size inside the network Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction

Increasing (+)

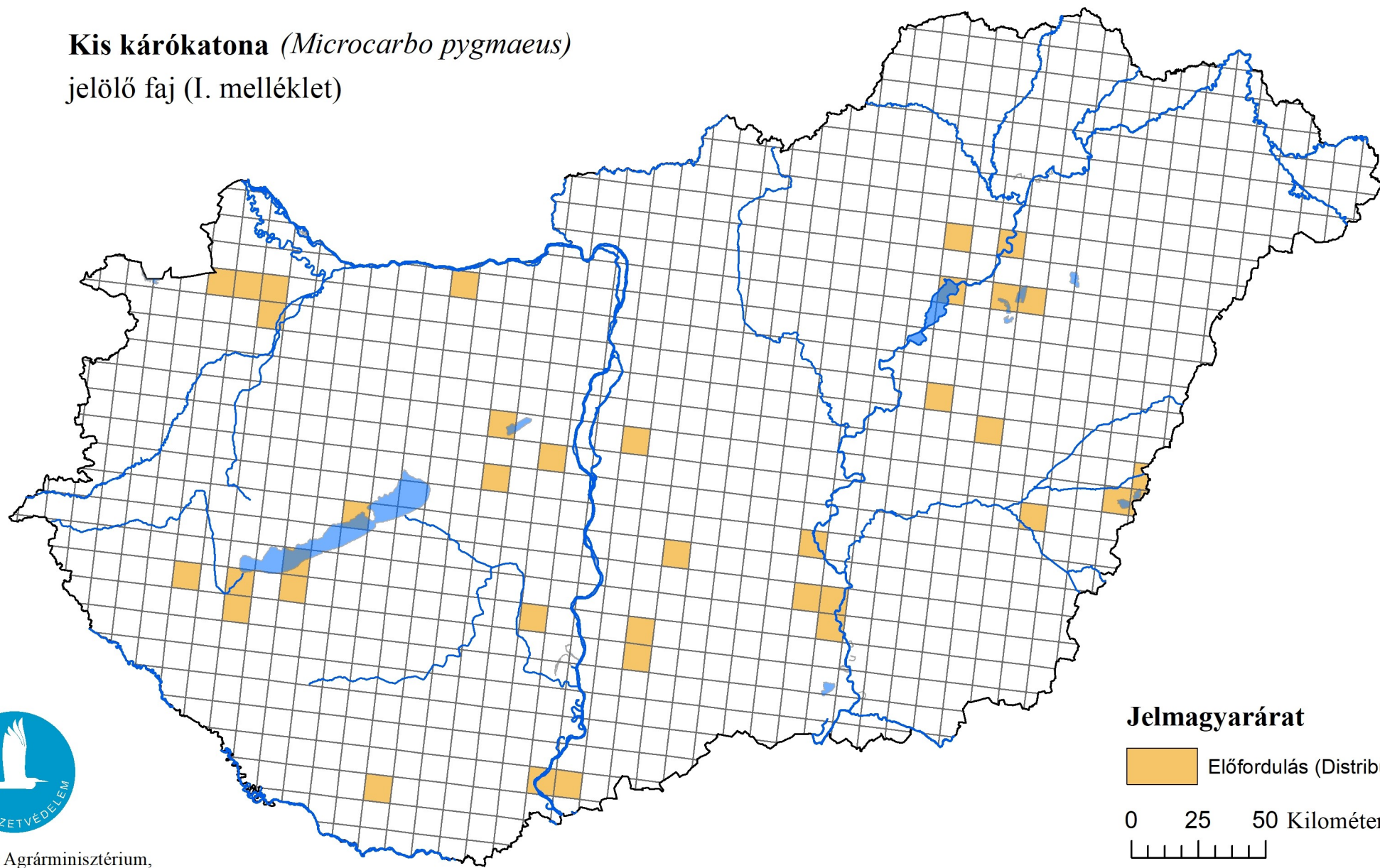
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate


9.6 Additional information

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Kis kárókatona (*Microcarbo pygmaeus*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

