

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	Winter (W)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2013-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of individuals (i) b) Minimum 500 c) Maximum 1300 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	Magyar Vízivad Közlemények Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring Database (http://vadgazdalkodas.emk.uni-sopron.hu/content/index/id/3955)
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	No change The change is mainly due to:
2.7 Additional information	The wintering population of the species was not reported in 2013. January counts of the Waterbird Monitoring between 2013-2018: the minimum count was 467, the maximum count was 1140. Coverage is not complete, but it is assumed that the majority occur at monitored wetlands. A rounding-up estimate was made to account for the unmonitored part of the wintering population.

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	Fluctuating (F)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	Magyar Vízivad Közlemények Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring Database (http://vadgazdalkodas.emk.uni-sopron.hu/content/index/id/3955)

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

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	2001-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value 9350
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.2.5 Sources	Magyar Vízivad Közlemények Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring Database (http://vadgazdalkodas.emk.uni-sopron.hu/content/index/id/3955)
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. Wintering was not typical in the 1990s. The Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring began to collect data for the species in 2000/2001, and the 2001 January figure (8 individuals) was used to calculate trend by comparing it to the mean (756) of the figures in the Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring Database for the January counts of 2013-2018 (873, 1140, 621, 824, 612, 467) to provide the best single value.

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	
4.3 Breeding distribution map	No
4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	
4.8 Additional information	

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	
5.1.5 Sources	

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value

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

5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used

5.2.5 Sources

5.3 Additional information

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 code 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.

7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture (G20)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
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)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

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

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture (G20)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
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)
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. Unpublishec
 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

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 Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 512-514.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
b) Minimum	350
c) Maximum	1170
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

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

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

Fluctuating (F)

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

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

9.6 Additional information

Expert estimate is 70% of the minimum wintering population and 90% of the maximum wintering population is in SPAs.