

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

## 1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A391
1.3 EURING code	722
1.4 Species scientific name	Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	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 2000 c) Maximum 10000 d) Best single value
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
2.4 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Sources	Magyar Vízivad Közlemények Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring Database ( <a href="http://vadgazdalkodas.emk.uni-sopron.hu/content/index/id/3955">http://vadgazdalkodas.emk.uni-sopron.hu/content/index/id/3955</a> )
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	The change is mainly due to:

### 2.7 Additional information

The wintering population was not reported in 2013. The minimum value is an estimate based on the following: The January counts of the 48 most important wetlands (fishponds, major lakes, some parts of the River Danube etc.) resulted between 2013-2018 in numbers ranging from 570-2700 (Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring Database). The lowest figure, 570, occurred in January 2017, when almost all wetlands were frozen over due to the long-lasting, extreme cold weather. The only major exception was the River Danube, which runs in a length of 417 km within Hungary. Out of the three sample sites of the Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring Database on the river Danube, the Gönyű and Szob stretch (83 river km) could not be sailed in the extreme conditions of January 2017. So the estimate is based only on the two remaining sites: the Danube Bend (50 river km, 70 individuals counted) and the stretch between Baja and the southern border (45 river km, 251 individuals counted). Most individuals otherwise wintering in Hungary probably migrated off at the onset of the cold spell, but some may have moved only to the River Danube. Averaging out these two figures (321 individuals/95 river km) and assuming this average was representative of the entire Hungarian length of the river, there may have been 1400 individuals on the river Danube, and probably some more on the River Tisza and Dráva in that year (totalling 2000). In other years, the figures range from 1351-2700 in the sample sites of the Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring Database. The peak

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year was 2016 (2700 individuals counted on the 3 sample sites). Following the same logic, the 1654 individuals counted along the 178 river km of the sample sites yields 3663 individuals along the whole river. In addition, 1136 individuals were counted at other wetlands. But this is probably only a portion of the wintering population in Hungary in winters when most wetlands are not frozen over, so a rough estimate of 10000 individuals was given as the maximum figure (by doubling the total of 3663+1136).

### 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	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.1.5 Sources	Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring Database ( <a href="http://vadgazdalkodas.emk.unisopron.hu/content/index/id/3955">http://vadgazdalkodas.emk.unisopron.hu/content/index/id/3955</a> )

#### 3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Fluctuating (F)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.2.5 Sources	Oláh J., Oláh J., Ecsedi Z. (2003): A kárókatona ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) halastavi kártétele és kárértékbecslése. Fishpond damages done by the Cormorant and the estimation of the value of the damage. Magyar Vízivad Közlemények 10., p.337-379. Csörgő T. et al (2009): Magyar madárvonulási atlasz. Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, 672 p. Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring Database ( <a href="http://vadgazdalkodas.emk.unisopron.hu/content/index/id/3955">http://vadgazdalkodas.emk.unisopron.hu/content/index/id/3955</a> )

#### 3.3 Additional information

### 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	

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### 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

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

No plan (NA)

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

6.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)

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6.5 Assessment of the effectiveness of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)

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6.6 Sources of further Information

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## 7. Main pressures and threats

7.2 Sources of information

7.3 Additional information

## 8. Main Conservation Measures

8.1 Status of measures

8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

8.3 Location of the measures

8.4 Response to the measures

8.6 Additional information

## 9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

- a) Unit number of individuals (i)
- b) Minimum
- c) Maximum
- d) Best single value

9.2 Type of estimate

9.3 Population size inside the network  
Method used

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

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

9.6 Additional information

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