

Appendices

Appendix 1

Ireland's Designated Raised Bog SACs and NHAs

Appendix 1

Ireland's Designated Raised Bog SACs and NHAs

Table A1.1 Raised Bog SACs in Ireland

| No# | Year Nominated | Site Code | Site Name | County |
|-----|----------------|-----------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | 1997 | 000006 | Killyconny Bog | Cavan/Meath |
| 2 | 1997 | 000231 | Barroughter Bog | Galway |
| 3 | 1997 | 000248 | Cloonmoylan Bog | Galway |
| 4 | 1997 | 000285 | Kilsallagh Bog | Galway |
| 5 | 1997 | 000296 | Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinstack Turlough | Galway |
| 6 | 1997 | 000301 | Lough Lurgeen Bog/ Glenamaddy Turlough | Galway |
| 7 | 1997 | 000326 | Shankill West Bog | Galway |
| 8 | 1997 | 000382 | Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog | Kerry |
| 9 | 1997 | 000391 | Ballynafagh Bog | Kildare |
| 10 | 1997 | 000497 | Flughany Bog | Mayo/Sligo |
| 11 | 1997 | 000566 | All Saints Bog and Esker | Offaly |
| 12 | 1997 | 000572 | Clara Bog | Offaly |
| 13 | 1997 | 000575 | Ferbane Bog | Offaly |
| 14 | 1997 | 000580 | Mongan Bog | Offaly |
| 15 | 1997 | 000581 | Moyclare Bog | Offaly |
| 16 | 1997 | 000582 | Raheenmore Bog | Offaly |
| 17 | 1997 | 000585 | Sharavogue Bog | Offaly |
| 18 | 1997 | 000592 | Bellanagare Bog | Roscommon |
| 19 | 1997 | 000597 | Carrowbehy/Caher Bog | Roscommon |
| 20 | 1997 | 000600 | Cloonchambers Bog | Roscommon |
| 21 | 1997 | 000604 | Derrinea Bog | Roscommon |
| 22 | 1997 | 000614 | Cloonshanville Bog | Roscommon |
| 23 | 1997 | 000641 | Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog | Tipperary |
| 24 | 1997 | 000647 | Kilcarren-Firville Bog | Tipperary |
| 25 | 1997 | 000679 | Garriskil Bog | Westmeath |
| 26 | 1997 | 001242 | Carrownagappul Bog | Galway |
| 27 | 1997 | 001818 | Lough Forbes Complex – Ballykenny and Fisherstown Bogs | Longford Roscommon |
| 28 | 1997 | 002110 | Corliskea/Trien and Cloonfelliv Bog | Galway Roscommon |
| 29 | 1999 | 000297 | Lough Corrib | Galway/Mayo |
| * | 1997 | 000457 | Derrynabrock Bog | Mayo/ Roscommon |
| * | 1997 | 000547 | Tawnaghbeg Bog | Mayo |
| 30 | 2002 | 000440 | Lough Ree - Clooncraft and Cloonlarge bogs | Roscommon |
| 31 | 2002 | 000595 | Callow Bog | Roscommon |

| No# | Year Nominated | Site Code | Site Name | County |
|-----|----------------|-----------|---|---------------------|
| 32 | 2002 | 002298* | River Moy – Kilgarriff, Gowlaun and Cloongoonagh Bogs | Mayo/Sligo |
| 33 | 2002 | 002331 | Mouds Bog | Kildare |
| 34 | 2002 | 002332 | Coolrain Bog | Laois |
| 35 | 2002 | 002333 | Knockacoller Bog | Laois |
| 36 | 2002 | 002336 | Carn Park Bog | Westmeath |
| 37 | 2002 | 002337 | Crosswood Bog | Westmeath |
| 38 | 2002 | 002338 | Drumalough Bog – East and West | Roscommon |
| 39 | 2002 | 002339 | Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough | Roscommon |
| 40 | 2002 | 002340 | Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs | Meath/ Westmeath |
| 41 | 2002 | 002341 | Ardagullion Bog | Longford |
| 42 | 2002 | 002342 | Mount Hevey Bog | Meath/ Westmeath |
| 43 | 2002 | 002343 | Tullaheer Lough and Bog | Clare |
| 44 | 2002 | 002346 | Brown Bog | Longford |
| 45 | 2002 | 002347 | Camderry Bog | Galway |
| 46 | 2002 | 002348 | Clooneen Bog | Longford |
| 47 | 2002 | 002349 | Corbo Bog | Roscommon |
| 48 | 2002 | 002350 | Curraghlahanagh Bog | Galway |
| 49 | 2002 | 002351 | Moanveanlagh Bog | Kerry |
| 50 | 2002 | 002352 | Monivea Bog | Galway |
| 51 | 2002 | 002353 | Redwood Bog | Tipperary |
| 52 | 2002 | 002354 | Tullaghanrock Bog | Roscommon |
| 53 | 2002 | 002356 | Ardgraique Bog | Galway |

*Originally the number of sites listed was 55 SACs, however two of those nominated in 1997 were later subsumed into a third SAC, the River Moy 002298.

Table A1.2 Raised Bog NHAs in Ireland

| No# | Designated | Site Code | Site Name | County |
|-----|------------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2003 | 220 | Lough Namucka Bog NHA | Galway |
| 2 | 2003 | 221 | Moorfield Bog/Farm Cottage NHA | Galway |
| 3 | 2005 | 222 | Suck River Callows NHA | Galway/Roscommon |
| 4 | 2003 | 229 | Ballygar Bog NHA | Galway |
| 5 | 2003 | 235 | Bracklagh Bog NHA | Galway |
| 6 | 2003 | 245 | Clooncullaun Bog NHA | Galway |
| 7 | 2003 | 247 | Slieve Bog NHA | Galway |
| 8 | 2003 | 249 | Cloonoolish Bog NHA | Galway |
| 9 | 2003 | 254 | Crit Island West NHA | Galway |
| 10 | 2003 | 267 | Funshin Bog NHA | Galway |
| 11 | 2003 | 280 | Castle Ffrench West Bog NHA | Galway |
| 12 | 2003 | 281 | Keeloges Bog NHA | Galway |
| 13 | 2003 | 283 | Kilmore Bog NHA | Galway |
| 14 | 2003 | 284 | Kilnaborris Bog NHA | Galway |
| 15 | 2003 | 292 | Leaha Bog NHA | Galway |
| 16 | 2003 | 307 | Lough Tee Bog NHA | Galway |
| 17 | 2003 | 310 | Meneen Bog NHA | Galway |
| 18 | 2003 | 321 | Raford River Bog NHA | Galway |
| 19 | 2003 | 333 | Anna More Bog NHA | Kerry |
| 20 | 2005 | 337 | Doon Lough NHA | Clare |
| 21 | 2003 | 422 | Aghnamona Bog NHA | Leitrim/Longford |
| 22 | 2003 | 564 | River Little Brosna Callows NHA | Offaly/Tipperary |
| 23 | 2003 | 565 | Clonydonnin Bog NHA | Offaly/Westmeath |
| 24 | 2003 | 570 | Black Castle Bog NHA | Offaly |
| 25 | 2003 | 591 | Bella Bridge Bog NHA | Roscommon |
| 26 | 2003 | 603 | Cornaveagh Bog NHA | Roscommon |
| 27 | 2003 | 605 | Derrycanan Bog NHA | Roscommon |
| 28 | 2003 | 640 | Arragh More Bog NHA | Tipperary |
| 29 | 2003 | 642 | Ballymacegan Bog NHA | Tipperary |
| 30 | 2003 | 648 | Killeen Bog NHA | Tipperary |
| 31 | 2005 | 652 | Monaincha Bog/ Ballaghmore NHA | Laois/Tipperary |
| 32 | 2005 | 674 | Ballynagrenia and Ballinderry NHA | Westmeath |
| 33 | 2005 | 677 | Cloncrow Bog (New Forest) NHA | Westmeath |
| 34 | 2003 | 684 | Lough Derravaragh NHA | Westmeath |
| 35 | 2005 | 691 | Rinn River NHA | Leitrim |
| 36 | 2003 | 694 | Wooddown Bog NHA | Leitrim/Longford |
| 37 | 2003 | 890 | Cangort Bog NHA | Offaly/Tipperary |
| 38 | 2005 | 921 | Screggan Bog NHA | Offaly |
| 39 | 2005 | 937 | Scohaboy Bog NHA | Tipperary |
| 40 | 2003 | 985 | Lough Kinale And Derragh Lough NHA | Cavan |
| 41 | 2003 | 993 | Ayle Lower Bog NHA | Clare |

| No# | Designated | Site Code | Site Name | County |
|-----|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 42 | 2003 | 1020 | Loughanilloon Bog NHA | Clare |
| 43 | 2003 | 1227 | Aughrim Bog NHA | Galway |
| 44 | 2005 | 1240 | Capira/Derrew Bog NHA | Galway |
| 45 | 2003 | 1244 | Castle Ffrench East Bog NHA | Galway |
| 46 | 2003 | 1254 | Derrinlough Bog NHA | Galway |
| 47 | 2005 | 1255 | Derrynagran Bog and Esker NHA | Galway |
| 48 | 2003 | 1264 | Eskerboy Bog NHA | Galway |
| 49 | 2003 | 1280 | Killaclogher Bog NHA | Galway |
| 50 | 2003 | 1283 | Killure Bog NHA | Galway |
| 51 | 2003 | 1303 | Moorfield Bog NHA | Galway |
| 52 | 2005 | 1324 | Jamestown Bog NHA | Meath |
| 53 | 2003 | 1352 | Bunnaruddee Bog NHA | Kerry |
| 54 | 2005 | 1388 | Carbury Bog NHA | Kildare |
| 55 | 2005 | 1393 | Hodgestown Bog NHA | Kildare |
| 56 | 2003 | 1405 | Cashel Bog (Leitrim) NHA | Leitrim |
| 57 | 2003 | 1420 | Corracramph BogNHA | Leitrim |
| 58 | 2003 | 1423 | Cloonageeher Bog NHA | Leitrim |
| 59 | 2003 | 1448 | Forthill Bog NHA | Longford |
| 60 | 2003 | 1450 | Mount Jessop Bog NHA | Longford |
| 61 | 2003 | 1580 | Girley Bog NHA | Meath |
| 62 | 2003 | 1582 | Molerick Bog NHA | Meath |
| 63 | 2003 | 1623 | Carrickynaghtan Bog NHA | Roscommon |
| 64 | 2003 | 1652 | Tullaghan Bog (Roscommon) NHA | Roscommon |
| 65 | 2003 | 1684 | Lorrha Bog NHA | Tipperary |
| 66 | 2005 | 1725 | Nure BogNHA | Westmeath |
| 67 | 2003 | 1812 | Lough Garr NHA | Westmeath |
| 68 | 2003 | 1853 | Nore Valley Bogs NHA | Tipperary |
| 69 | 2005 | 2033 | Daingean Bog NHA | Offaly |
| 70 | 2003 | 2072 | Lisnarrigh Bog NHA | Roscommon |
| 71 | 2003 | 2307 | Cloonloun More Bog NHA | Clare |
| 72 | 2003 | 2323 | Milltownpass Bog NHA | Westmeath |
| 73 | 2003 | 2344 | Annaghbeg Bog NHA | Galway |
| 74 | 2003 | 2355 | Hawkswood Bog NHA | Offaly |
| 75 | 2005 | 2357 | Clonreher Bog NHA | Laois |

Appendix 2

Current Ecological Condition of Ireland's Raised Bog NHAs and Non Designated Sites

Table A2.1a Results of Ecological Assessment of Raised Bog NHAs

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 000220 | Lough Namucka Bog | Galway | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 000221 | Moorfield Bog/Farm Cottage Bog | Galway | B (high) | D (moderate) | C (moderate-high) | E (low) |
| 000222 | Ballyforan Bog | Galway / Roscommon | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 000229 | Ballygar Bog | Galway | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| 000235 | Bracklagh Bog | Galway | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000245 | Clooncullaun Bog | Galway | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000247 | Slieve Bog | Galway | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 000249 | Cloonoolish Bog | Galway | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 000254 | Crit Island Bog | Galway | C (moderate-high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000267 | Funshin Bog | Galway | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 000280 | Castle Ffrench West Bog | Galway | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000281 | Keeloges Bog West | Galway | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Keeloges Bog East | Galway | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 000283 | Kilmore Bog | Galway | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 000284 | Kilnaborris Bog | Galway | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000292 | Leaha Bog | Galway | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 000307 | Lough Tee Bog East | Galway | C (moderate-high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| | Lough Tee Bog West | Galway | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 000310 | Meeneen Bog | Galway | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 000321 | Raford River Bog East | Galway | C (moderate-high) | B (high) | B (high) | D (moderate) |
| | Raford River Bog West | Galway | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 000333 | Anna More Bog | Kerry | D (moderate) | B (high) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| 000337 | Doon Lough Bog | Clare | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 000422 | Aghnamona Bog | Leitrim / Longford | B (high) | E (low) | C (moderate-high) | D (moderate) |
| 000564 | Cloghan Demesne | Offaly | B (high) | E (low) | D | B (high) |

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Bog | | | | (moderate) | |
| | Coolross West Bog | Offaly | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Coolross/Ballyoughter /Clongowna Bog | Offaly | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Annagh Bog | Offaly | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 000565 | Clonydonnin Bog | Westmeath | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| 000570 | Black Castle Bog | Offaly | C (moderate-high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000591 | Bella Bridge Bog | Roscommon | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 000603 | Cornaveagh Bog | Roscommon | C (moderate-high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| 000605 | Derrycanan Bog | Roscommon | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000640 | Arragh More Bog | Tipperary | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000642 | Ballymacegan Bog | Tipperary | C (moderate-high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 000648 | Killeen Bog | Tipperary | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| 000652 | Monaincha Bog/Ballaghmore Bog | Tipperary / Laois | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 000674 | Ballynagrenia Bog | Westmeath | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Ballinderry Bog | Westmeath | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000677 | Cloncrow Bog | Westmeath | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000684 | Lough Derravaragh Bog | Westmeath | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 000691 | Annaghcooleen Bog | Leitrim, Longford | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Bellageeher Bog | Leitrim, Longford | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 000694 | Wooddown Bog | Westmeath | C (moderate-high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000890 | Cangort Bog | Offaly / Tipperary | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 000921 | Screggan Bog | Offaly | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 000937 | Scohaboy Bog | Tipperary | C (moderate-high) | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 000985 | Derragh Lough Bog | Longford / Cavan / Westmeath | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 000993 | Ayle Lower Bog | Clare | D (moderate) | B (high) | D (moderate) | B (high) |

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 001020 | Loughanilloon Bog | Clare | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 001227 | Aughrim Bog | Galway | C (moderate-high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 001240 | Capira/Derrew Bog | Galway | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 001244 | Castle Ffrench East Bog | Galway | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 001254 | Derrinlough Bog | Galway | D (moderate) | B (high) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 001255 | Derrynagran Bog | Galway | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 001264 | Eskerboy Bog | Galway | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 001280 | Killaclogher Bog | Galway | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 001283 | Killure Bog | Galway | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 001303 | Moorfield Bog | Galway | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 001324 | Jamestown Bog East | Meath | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| 001324 | Jamestown Bog West | Meath | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 001352 | Bunnaruddee Bog | Kerry | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 001388 | Carbury Bog | Kildare | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 001393 | Hodgestown Bog | Kildare | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 001405 | Cashel Bog | Leitrim | B (high) | D (moderate) | C (moderate-high) | D (moderate) |
| 001420 | Corracramph Bog East | Leitrim | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| | Corracramph Bog West | Leitrim | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 001423 | Cloonageeher Bog | Leitrim / Longford | C (moderate-high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 001448 | Forthill Bog | Longford | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 001450 | Mount Jessop Bog | Longford | C (moderate-high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 001580 | Girley Bog | Meath | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| 001582 | Molerick Bog | Meath | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 001623 | Carrickynaghtan Bog | Roscommon | Green (+) - Excellent | E (low) | C (moderate-high) | D (moderate) |

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 001652 | Tullaghan Bog (Roscommon) | Roscommon | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 001684 | Lorrha Bog | Tipperary | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 001725 | Nure Bog | Westmeath | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 001812 | Lough Garr Bog | Westmeath | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 001853 | Cappalahan Bog | Tipperary | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Timoney Bog | Tipperary | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 002033 | Daingean Bog | Offaly | D (moderate) | B (high) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| 002072 | Lisnarrigh Bog | Roscommon | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 002307 | Cloonlough More Bog | Clare | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 002323 | Milltownpass Bog | Westmeath | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| 002344 | Annaghbeg Bog | Galway | C (moderate-high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| 002355 | Hawkswood Bog | Offaly | C (moderate-high) | B (high) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| 002357 | Clonreher Bog | Laois | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |

Table A2.1b Results of Ecological Assessment of 126 Non Designated Sites

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 000007 | Drummany Bog | Cavan | D (moderate) | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Derrywinny Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Drumgoon Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Inishbeg Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 000108 | Dromkeen Bog | Cork | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 000216 | Cloniff Bog | Offaly | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Raghra Bog | Offaly | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 000263 | Drumbulcaun Bog | Galway | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 000297 | Knockillaree Bog | Galway | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 000390 | Ballina Bog | Kildare | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 000413 | Annaghmore Lough Bog | Laois-Offaly | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 000440 | Forthill Bog | Longford | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Cleraun Bog | Longford | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | NA |
| 000447 | Derrymore Bog | Longford | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 000449 | Lough Bannow Bog South | Longford | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | NA |
| | Lough Bannow Bog North | Longford | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| 000578 | Kilballyskea Bog | Offaly | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 000586 | Woodfield Bog | Offaly | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 000636 | Clonacleigha Bog | Sligo | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 000859 | Derry Bog | Laois | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 000869 | Lisbigney Bog | Laois | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 000893 | Clonlyon Glebe Bog | Offaly | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | NA |
| 000909 | Lough Coura Bog | Offaly | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | NA |
| 000920 | Ross Bog | Offaly | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 000932 | Fiagh Bog | Tipperary | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | NA |
| 000978 | Cordonaghy Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 000987 | Lough Sheelin Bog | Cavan | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | NA |
| 000992 | Swan Lough Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | NA |
| 001010 | Fin Lough Bog | Clare | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 001271 | Kylemore Bog | Galway | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 001454 | Ardee Cutaway Bog | Louth | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 001577 | Doolystown Bog | Meath | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | NA |
| 001593 | Thomastown Bog | Meath | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 001605 | Cooltrimegish Bog | Monaghan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 001630 | Cranberry Lough Bog | Roscommon | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| 001643 | Cleaheen Bog | Leitrim, Roscommon | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 001709 | Tiaquin Bog | Galway | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 001819 | Lough Bawn Bog | Longford | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 001850 | Dromsallagh Bog | Limerick | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 002104 | Pollagh Bog | Offaly | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| 002165 | Ballyvorheen Bog | Limerick | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 002298 | Island Lake Bog | Mayo | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 002505 | Griston Bog | Limerick | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 002748 | Lodge Bog | Kildare | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| 002937 | Derrycricket Bog | Offaly | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Drummin Bog | Carlow | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Crossrah Bog | Cavan | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Fartrin Bog North | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Derry East Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Derry West Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Gowlagh South Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Drumhillagh South Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Corradooa Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Lisnabantry Bog | Cavan | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Ballyconnell Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Fartrin Bog South | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Clontygrigny Bog | Cavan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Ower Bog | Galway | C (moderate - high) | B (high) | C (moderate - high) | D (moderate) |
| | Moyarwood Bog | Galway | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Cloonarkin Bog | Galway | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | NA |
| | Lenareagh Bog | Galway | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Paul's Lough Bog | Galway | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| | Cappataggle Bog | Galway | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Ussey Bog | Galway | C (moderate - high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Islands Bog | Galway | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Cloonfaris Killosolan Bog | Galway | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Cloonabricka Corraun Bog | Galway | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Abbeyleix Bog (Killamuck) | Laois | D (moderate) | B (high) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| | Rosnagad Bog | Laois | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Moonbawn Bog | Laois | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Cullaun Bog | Laois | C (moderate - high) | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Lisclonadee Bog | Leitrim | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Cloonshannagh/Mostrim Bog | Longford | C (moderate - high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| | Corclaragh/Clonwhelan Bog | Longford, Westmeath | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Cloonceen Bog | Longford, Westmeath | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | NA |
| | Killinagh/Glenlough Bog | Longford, Westmeath | C (moderate - high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| | Redbog (Louth) | Louth | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D |

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | (moderate) |
| | Rassan Bog | Louth | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Stormanstown Bog | Louth | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Killadeer Bog | Mayo | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Tawnaghbeg (Gurteen) Bog | Mayo | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Shanwalla Bog | Mayo | B (high) | D (moderate) | B (high) | D (moderate) |
| | Botinny Bog | Mayo, Sligo | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | NA |
| | Carnquill Bog | Monaghan | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | The Derries Bog | Offaly | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Killaun Bog | Offaly | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Cloonahen Bog | Offaly | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Clonavoe Bog | Offaly | D (moderate) | B (high) | D (moderate) | E (low) |
| | Cloncanon West Bog | Offaly | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Clonroosk Little Bog | Offaly, Kildare | C (moderate - high) | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Clera Island Bog | Roscommon | C (moderate - high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| | Ballydangan Bog South | Roscommon | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| | Ballydangan Bog North | Roscommon | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| | Cuckoo Hill Bog | Roscommon | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| | Cloonkeen Bog | Roscommon | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Goats Lough Bog South | Roscommon | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| | Cregganycarna Bog | Roscommon | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Goats Lough Bog North | Roscommon | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Camlagh Bog | Roscommon | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Annaghmaghera Bog | Roscommon | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | NA |
| | Ballinaphuill Ballaghadreen Bog | Roscommon | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) |

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Curraghaleen Bog | Roscommon | C (moderate - high) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Drumerr Bog | Roscommon | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Derreenasoo Bog | Roscommon | C (moderate - high) | B (high) | B (high) | D (moderate) |
| | Derrycashel (Clondra) Bog | Roscommon | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Clooncoose Bog East | Roscommon | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | NA |
| | Clooncoose Bog West | Roscommon | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | NA |
| | Castlesampson Bog | Roscommon | C (moderate - high) | E (low) | B (high) | D (moderate) |
| | Rooskagh Bog | Roscommon | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Achonry Bog East | Sligo | C (moderate - high) | B (high) | B (high) | D (moderate) |
| | Annaghmore (Coolavin) Bog | Sligo | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Cloonsillagh Bog | Sligo | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Corsallagh Bog | Sligo | D (moderate) | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Curryfule Bog North | Sligo | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Curryfule Bog South | Sligo | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Moylough Bog | Sligo | E (low) | D (moderate) | E (low) | D (moderate) |
| | Oghambaun Bog | Sligo | C (moderate - high) | B (high) | D (moderate) | B (high) |
| | Ballincurry Bog | Sligo, Mayo | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Lislaughna Bog | Sligo, Mayo | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | C (moderate - high) | E (low) |
| | Cuilmore Bog | Sligo; Galway | C (moderate - high) | D (moderate) | E (low) | E (low) |
| | Cappamura Ballymore Bog | Tipperary | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Sharragh Bog | Tipperary | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | NA |
| | Cullahill Dromard Bog | Tipperary, | E (low) | B (high) | E (low) | D |

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | Laois | | | | (moderate) |
| | Waterstown Bog | Westmeath | E (low) | E (low) | E (low) | B (high) |
| | Kilbrennan (Gaybrook) Bog | Westmeath | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |
| | Knockananna Bog | Wicklow | C (moderate - high) | B (high) | D (moderate) | D (moderate) |

Appendix 3

Current Eco-Hydrological Condition of Ireland's Raised Bog NHAs and Non Designated Sites

Modelling the potential for Raised Bog Restoration

The physical conditions under which active raised bog survives and develops (subsequently referred to as active raised bog), were assessed by modelling specific bogs to understand their hydrological function. The basis for this modelling process is research initially carried out on two Irish Midland raised bogs during the 1990s, and subsequently applied to an additional five Irish Midland raised bogs. The modelling process involved relating suitable supporting topographic conditions (including surface shape, slope and drainage patterns) to locations where active raised bog was found. These conditions were, in turn, used to forecast potential restoration areas where topography is suitable for active raised bog to be restored following engineered measures such as drain blockage.

The core aspect of the eco-hydrology model is based on the concept of Potential Acrotelm Capacity (PAC) developed by van der Schaaf (2002), where PAC indicates the potential of topography to support active raised bog. Overall, the model proposes a means of assessing whether areas will remain sufficiently wet to sustain raised bog vegetation. More precisely, the model assumes upstream flow path length (L) and local surface slope (s) are the fundamental physical parameters underpinning the survival of active raised bog. The resulting PAC (in terms of kilometres) is defined by the formula:

$$PAC = \frac{L}{fs}$$

PAC = Potential Acrotelm Capacity (km)

L = Upstream Flow Path Length (m)

s = Local surface slope (m km⁻¹)

f = dimensionless flow path shape factor

However, it has proven difficult to adequately define f, since there are often so many variations in flow path shape; van der Schaaf considered a value of f=1 as a reasonable compromise in most cases. Overall this formula suggests that areas with long upstream flow paths coupled with gentle slopes are most likely to support active raised bog. In addition it is important to note that this formula assumes static topographic conditions. Where topographic conditions remain dynamic e.g. ongoing subsidence, the PAC values obtained would be expected to vary with time. It is also assumed that the only significant losses of effective rainfall occur via overland flow and not by various forms of vertical flow through fissured peat, cracks or swallow-holes.

The threshold value after which degraded raised bog occurs, using the PAC approach as defined by van der Schaaf and Streefkerk (2002), is based on typical PAC values observed in the ecology associated with bog margins based on the seven Irish Midland raised bogs studied. The study concluded that areas with a PAC value > 50km may eventually become active through restoration works. By contrast areas where PAC values are < 50km but > 30km recovery potential is unclear, while areas with a PAC value of < 30km would be impossible to recover without major technical operations such as large dams.

In the current programme of work being undertaken by Consultants RPS, the PAC formula was applied to all raised bog SACs making use of LiDAR technology which was not available to van der Schaaf and Streefkerk in 2002. LiDAR is a remote sensing technology that measures vertical surface elevation by illuminating a target with a laser and analyzing the reflected light. The data is collected in the field using a low flying aeroplane. This gives much more detailed and accurate raised bog topographical maps than can be collected by traditional surveying techniques.

LiDAR data was collected for all 53 Raised Bog SACs and 75 Raised Bog NHAs and enabled a much more accurate eco-hydrological model to be developed by providing detailed topographical information of the raised bog's drainage patterns and slope.

For the non-designated raised bogs, LiDAR data availability was limited to a small number of Bord na Móna sites. For the majority of sites where no LiDAR data was available, use was made of lower resolution radar topographical data. The results of the eco-hydrological assessments for these sites can therefore only be used for indicative purposes.

A number of observations were made when this process was applied to Ireland's Raised Bog SACs:

Firstly, there were areas where active raised bog was present, yet the model did not adequately indicate that conditions were suitable for ARB development. After assessing the local surface slope and flow path lengths in these areas, it was concluded that flow path length could be better represented by drainage density.

Secondly, it was observed that the model generated some over-estimation of areas of potential restoration of active raised bog on several Midland sites, indicating that threshold values obtained from the PAC method typically associated with bog margins are too low. Moreover, there was a notable under-estimation of coverage of areas of potential restoration of active raised bog in locations with much higher rainfall. This highlights bias arising in using the PAC formula developed for a limited number of sites in the Midlands. This discrepancy is suspected to arise since the model does not account for rainfall variation across the country.

To account for discrepancies in the PAC method, the following two modifications to the topographic model formula and modelling process were applied.

1. In order to account for accumulation along more than one flow path leading to a point, an alternative parameter was proposed in place of flow path length. This parameter accounts for contributing catchment area, providing an improved measure of the upstream catchment area contributing to a certain point, particularly when flow path convergence occurs. The altered formula, known as modified flow accumulation capacity (MFAC), also acts as a means of consistently accounting for the flow pattern/shape and therefore enables better use of the improved detail available with the LiDAR data. The formula was also adapted to produce the same units (km) as in the original PAC formula:

$$MFAC = \frac{\sqrt{A}}{s}$$

MFAC = Modified Flow Accumulation Capacity (km)

A = Upstream contributing catchment area (flow accumulation) (m²)

s = Local surface slope (m km⁻¹)

2. After the model process had been modified to consider the correspondence between MFAC and active raised bog distribution, statistical analysis was undertaken to determine the median MFAC values within the main ecological categories (Figure A3.1). Using this relationship enabled a climatic factor to be developed to take account of regional variation in climatic conditions.

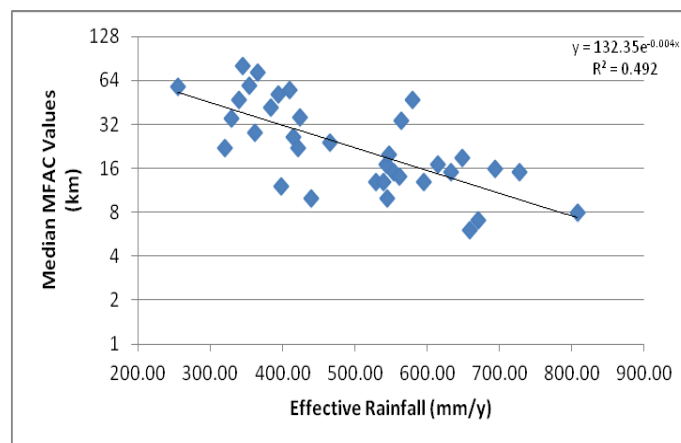


Figure A3.1 Correlation between median MFAC and Rainfall

The application of the eco-hydrological modelling process is illustrated by the following series of diagrams (Figures A3.2 – A3.7) related to Clara Bog SAC.

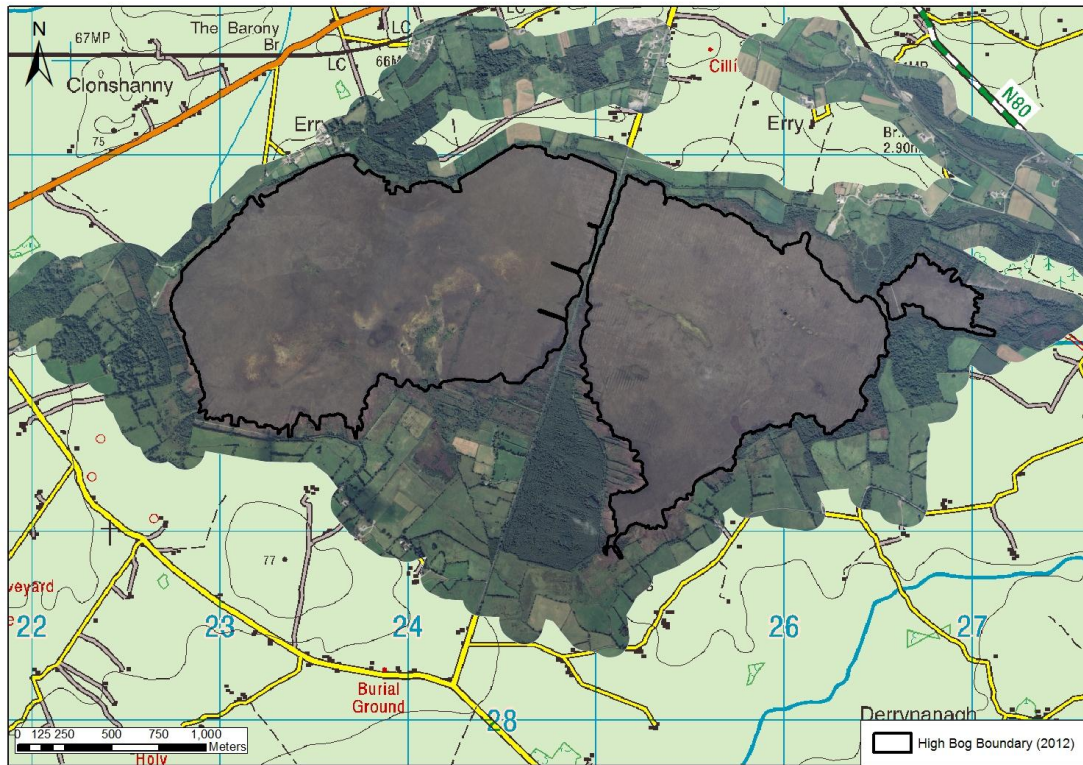


Figure A3.2 Clara Bog SAC, Ortho-Rectified Aerial Photo showing boundary of High Bog and SAC

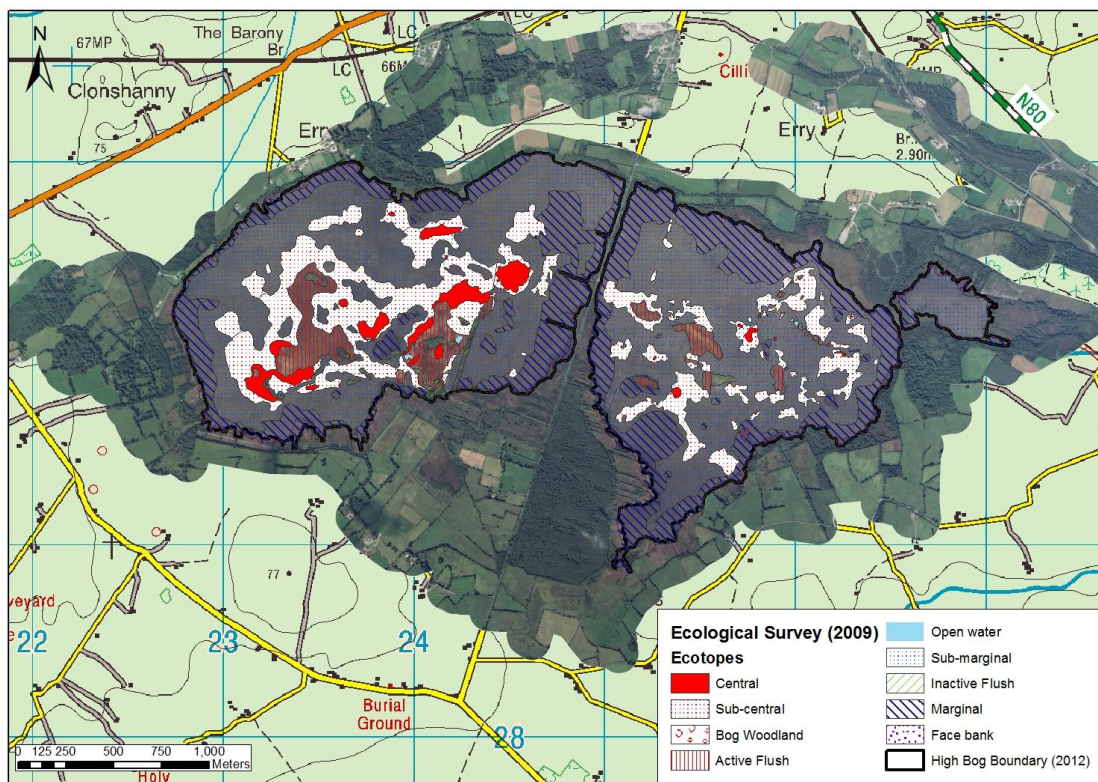


Figure A3.3 Clara Bog SAC, Ecological Survey Results 2009

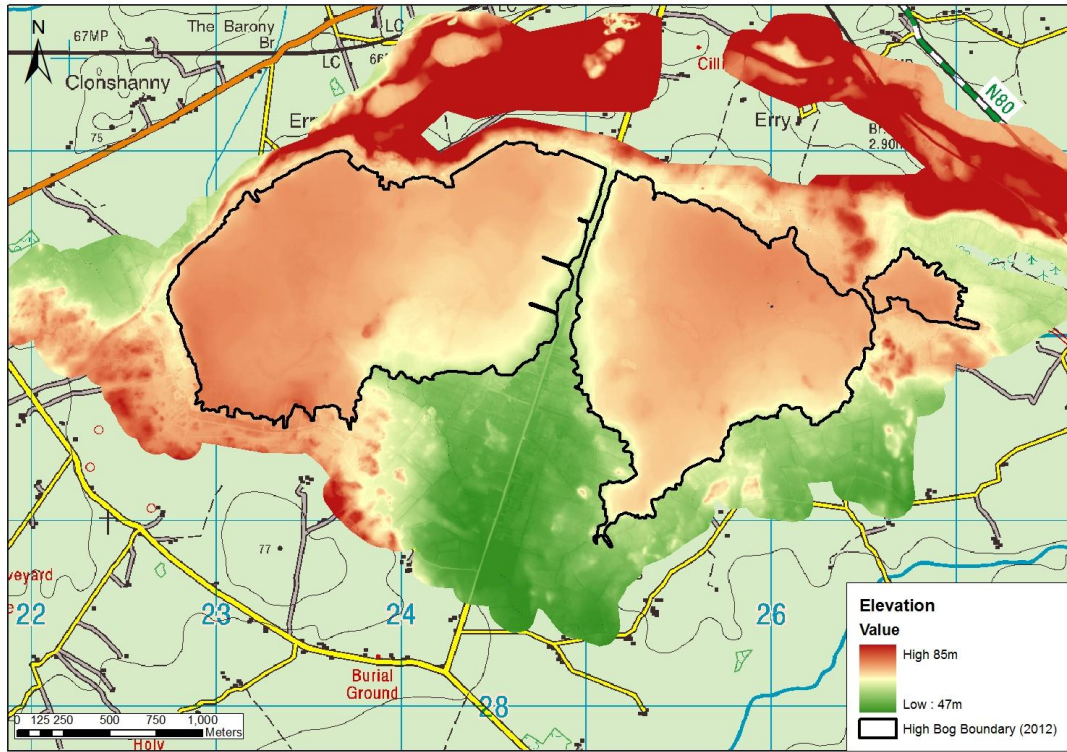


Figure A3.4 Clara Bog SAC LiDAR Imagery 2012

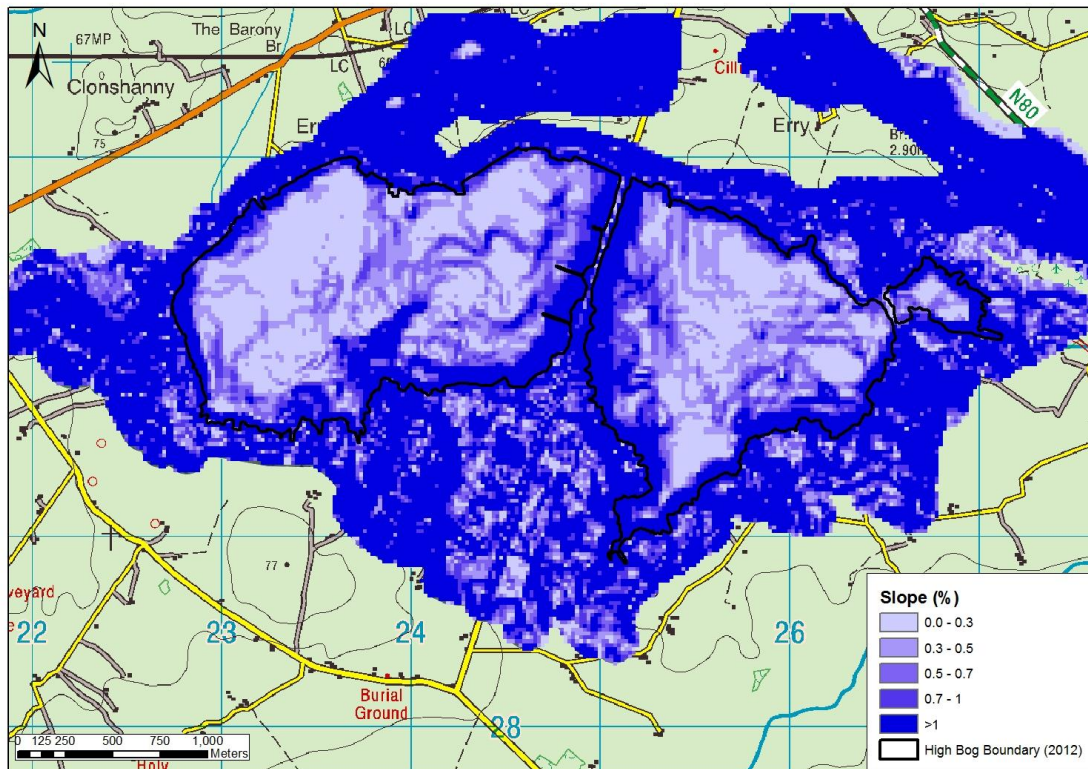


Figure A3.5 Clara Bog SAC. Slope derived from LiDAR Imagery 2012

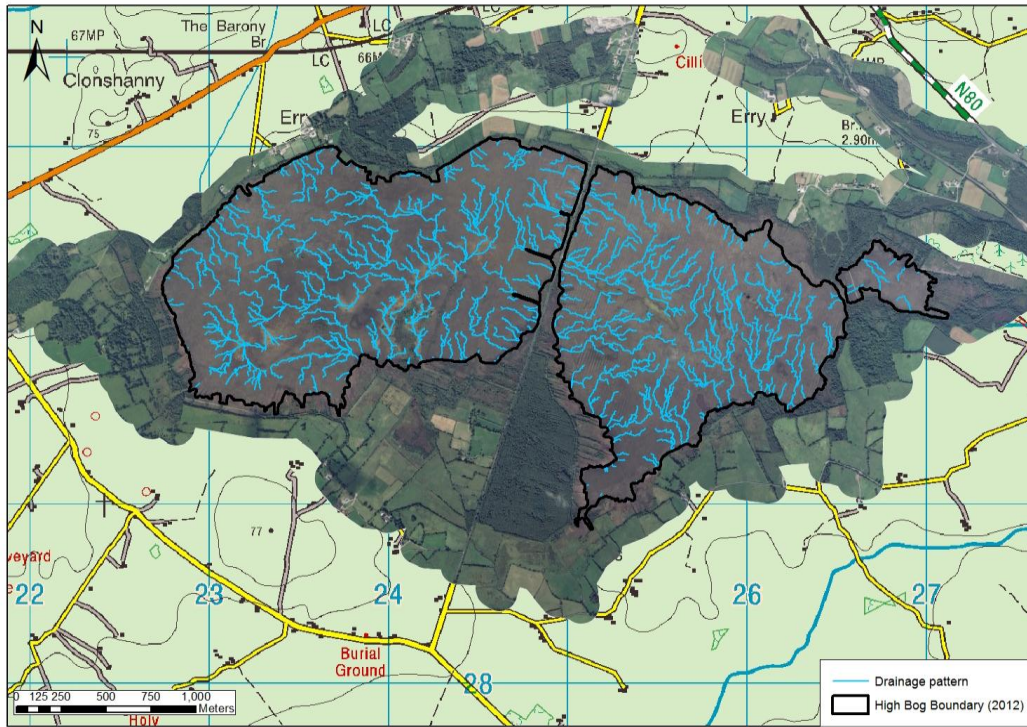


Figure A3.6 Clara Bog SAC. Drainage paths derived from LiDAR Imagery 2012

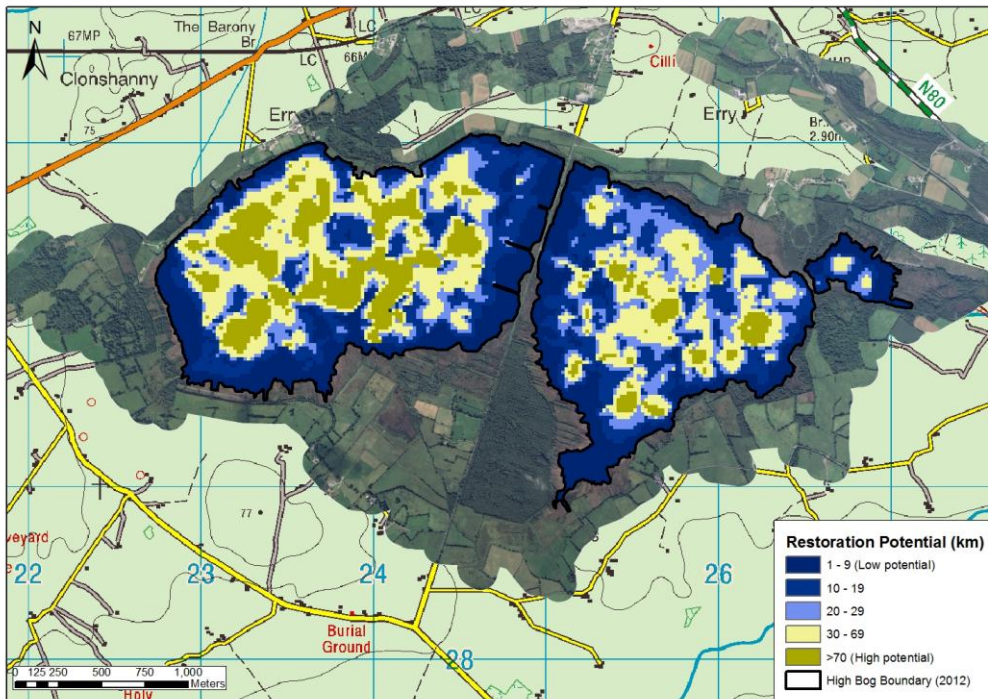


Figure A3.7 Clara Bog SAC. Restoration Potential derived from Eco-Hydrological Model

Table A3.1a Results of Eco-hydrological Assessment of Raised Bog NHAs

| Site Code | Bog Name | Last Survey | Total high bog (Ha) | Active raised bog (ha) | Degraded raised bog (ha) (Area restorable) |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|
| 000220 | Lough Namucka Bog | 2003 | 124.9 | 0.0 | 8.5 |
| 000221 | Moorfield Bog/Farm Cottage Bog | 2012 | 65.4 | 8.4 | 2.5 |
| 000222 | Ballyforan Bog | 2003 | 56.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| 000229 | Ballygar Bog | 2000 | 107.8 | 9.6 | 16.9 |
| 000235 | Bracklagh Bog | 2003 | 57.6 | 9.6 | 2.4 |
| 000245 | Clooncullaun Bog | 2004 | 117.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| 000247 | Slieve Bog | 2000 | 171.3 | 0.0 | 9.1 |
| 000249 | Cloonoolish Bog | 2003 | 56.5 | 1.1 | <1 |
| 000254 | Crit Island Bog | 2003 | 342.3 | 9.3 | 23.9 |
| 000267 | Funshin Bog | 2003 | 111.3 | 0.0 | 3.1 |
| 000280 | Castle Ffrench West Bog | 2003 | 45.0 | 11.8 | 2.1 |
| 000281 | Keeloges Bog West | 2003 | 147.7 | 9.8 | 9.9 |
| | Keeloges Bog East | 2003 | 86.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| 000283 | Kilmore Bog | 2003 | 73.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| 000284 | Kilnaborris Bog | 2000 | 114.2 | 1.0 | <1 |
| 000292 | Leaha Bog | 2003 | 57.6 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 000307 | Lough Tee Bog East | 2003 | 79.7 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| | Lough Tee Bog West | 2003 | 176.8 | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| 000310 | Meeneen Bog | 2003 | 108.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| 000321 | Raford River Bog East | 1995 | 98.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 |
| | Raford River Bog West | NA | 12.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| 000333 | Anna More Bog | 2003 | 54.9 | 0.2 | 5.6 |
| 000337 | Doon Lough Bog | 2003 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 000422 | Aghnamona Bog | 2003 | 238.6 | 13.8 | 33.7 |
| 000564 | Cloghan Demesne Bog | 2003 | 70.8 | 9.4 | <1 |
| | Coolross West Bog | 2003 | 7.5 | 0.0 | <1 |
| | Coolross/Ballyoughter/Clongowna Bog | 2003 | 23.5 | 0.0 | <1 |
| | Annagh Bog | NA | 23.7 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 000565 | Clonydonnin Bog | 2000 | 91.0 | 14.5 | 4.5 |
| 000570 | Black Castle Bog | 2004 | 95.9 | 7.5 | 5.7 |
| 000591 | Bella Bridge Bog | 2003 | 120.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 |
| 000603 | Cornaveagh Bog | 2003 | 65.5 | 1.9 | 4.4 |
| 000605 | Derrycanan Bog | 2003 | 194.0 | 2.5 | 6.1 |
| 000640 | Arragh More Bog | 2003 | 226.2 | 13.1 | 14.8 |
| 000642 | Ballymacegan Bog | 2003 | 53.9 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| 000648 | Killeen Bog | 2013 | 60.6 | 0.9 | <1 |
| 000652 | Monaincha Bog/Ballaghmore Bog | 2003 | 74.4 | 3.3 | 5.8 |
| | Ballynagrenia Bog | 2000 | 130.0 | 35.6 | 3.8 |

| Site Code | Bog Name | Last Survey | Total high bog (Ha) | Active raised bog (ha) | Degraded raised bog (ha) (Area restorable) |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|
| 000674 | Ballinderry Bog | 2000 | 35.6 | 5.3 | <1 |
| 000677 | Cloncrow Bog | 2003 | 131.4 | 2.1 | 17.3 |
| 000684 | Lough Derravaragh Bog | 2003 | 48.2 | 4.6 | 2.1 |
| 000691 | Annaghcooleen Bog | 2003 | 75.6 | 12.8 | 2.3 |
| | Bellageeher Bog | 2013 | 24.0 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 000694 | Wooddown Bog | 2003 | 121.2 | 5.0 | 10.0 |
| 000890 | Cangort Bog | 2013 | 57.9 | 0.0 | 6.3 |
| 000921 | Screggan Bog | 2003 | 51.0 | 1.2 | <1 |
| 000937 | Scohaboy Bog | 2000 | 197.9 | 7.1 | 16.7 |
| 000985 | Derragh Lough Bog | NA | 8.2 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 000993 | Ayle Lower Bog | 2003 | 30.4 | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| 001020 | Loughanilloon Bog | 2013 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| 001227 | Aughrim Bog | 2000 | 167.1 | 4.6 | 5.7 |
| 001240 | Capira/Derrew Bog | 2003 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 001244 | Castle Ffrench East Bog | 2003 | 74.9 | 12.0 | 4.5 |
| 001254 | Derrinlough Bog | 2003 | 139.8 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| 001255 | Derrynagran Bog | 2003 | 31.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| 001264 | Eskerboy Bog | 2003 | 89.6 | 0.0 | 10.2 |
| 001280 | Killaclogher Bog | 2003 | 173.9 | 0.0 | 5.8 |
| 001283 | Killure Bog | 2003 | 282.6 | 2.9 | 25.4 |
| 001303 | Moorfield Bog | 2003 | 76.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| 001324 | Jamestown Bog East | 2003 | 28.8 | 8.4 | <1 |
| | Jamestown Bog West | 2003 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 001352 | Bunnaruddee Bog | 2003 | 62.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| 001388 | Carbury Bog | 2013 | 77.3 | 0.0 | 4.1 |
| 001393 | Hodgestown Bog | 2013 | 35.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| 001405 | Cashel Bog | 2003 | 66.2 | 11.3 | 8.5 |
| 001420 | Corracramph Bog East | 2003 | 121.2 | 2.2 | 8.6 |
| | Corracramph Bog West | 2003 | 15.5 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 001423 | Cloonageeher Bog | 2003 | 136.4 | 6.1 | 3.7 |
| 001448 | Forthill Bog | 2003 | 54.3 | 1.1 | 2.5 |
| 001450 | Mount Jessop Bog | 2003 | 65.8 | 3.6 | <1 |
| 001580 | Girley Bog | 2000 | 72.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 001582 | Molerick Bog | 2003 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 001623 | Carrickynaghtan Bog | 2003 | 202.4 | 46.9 | 3.0 |
| 001652 | Tullaghan Bog (Roscommon) | 2003 | 42.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 001684 | Lorrha Bog | 2003 | 22.6 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 001725 | Nure Bog | 2003 | 85.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| 001812 | Lough Garr Bog | 2003 | 62.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 |

| Site Code | Bog Name | Last Survey | Total high bog (Ha) | Active raised bog (ha) | Degraded raised bog (ha) (Area restorable) |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|
| 001853 | Cappalahan Bog | 2003 | 29.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| | Timoney Bog | 2003 | 82.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| 002033 | Daingean Bog | 2012 | 76.2 | 2.5 | 10.2 |
| 002072 | Lisnarrigh Bog | 2003 | 43.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 002307 | Cloonlough More Bog | 2000 | 49.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| 002323 | Milltownpass Bog | 2013 | 46.3 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| 002344 | Annaghbeg Bog | 2003 | 164.8 | 7.0 | 18.1 |
| 002355 | Hawkswood Bog | 2010 | 60.0 | 3.5 | 8.0 |
| 002357 | Clonreher Bog | 2003 | 65.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 |

Table A3.1b Results of Eco-hydrological Assessment of 87 Selected Other Non Designated Sites

| Site Code | Bog Name | County | Last Survey | Total high bog area (Ha) | Active raised bog (ha) | Degraded raised bog (ha) (Area restorable) |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 000007 | Derrywinny Bog | Cavan | 2013 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Drummany Bog | Cavan | 2013 | 17.6 | 0.3 | <1 |
| 000108 | Dromkeen Bog | Cork | 2013 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 8.4 |
| 000216 | Raghra Bog | Offaly | 2013 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cloniff Bog | Offaly | 2013 | 42.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| 000263 | Drumbulcaun Bog | Galway | 2013 | 19.2 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 000297 | Knockkillaree Bog | Galway | 2013 | 47.9 | 0.0 | 6.4 |
| 000390 | Ballina Bog | Kildare | NA | 42.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 000413 | Annaghmore Lough Bog | Laois-Offaly | NA | 40.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| 000440 | Forthill Bog | Longford | 2013 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 000449 | Lough Bannow Bog North | Longford | NA | 35.3 | 0.0 | <1 |
| | Lough Bannow Bog South | Longford | 2013 | 26.4 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 000578 | Kilballyskea Bog | Offaly | NA | 40.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 |
| 000636 | Cloonacleigha Bog | Sligo | NA | 21.2 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 000859 | Derry Bog | Laois | 2006 | 66.6 | 2.5 | 6.2 |
| 000992 | Swan Lough Bog | Cavan | 2013 | 32.2 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 001271 | Kylemore Bog | Galway | 2013 | 40.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| 001577 | Doolystown Bog | Meath | NA | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 001593 | Thomastown Bog | Meath | NA | 39.1 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 001605 | Cooltrimegish Bog | Monaghan | NA | 3.1 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 001630 | Cranberry Lough Bog | Roscommon | 2011 | 131.7 | 1.8 | 26.6 |
| 001643 | Cleaheen Bog | Leitrim, Roscommon | 2013 | 47.3 | 0.0 | <1 |
| 001850 | Dromsallagh Bog | Limerick | NA | 33.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| 002165 | Ballyvorheen Bog | Limerick | NA | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 002298 | Island Lake Bog | Mayo | NA | 59.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| 002748 | Lodge Bog | Kildare | 2012 | 40.9 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Drummin Bog | Carlow | 2013 | 6.9 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Ballyconnell Bog | Cavan | 2013 | 12.2 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Clontygrigny Bog | Cavan | NA | 15.0 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Derry West Bog | Cavan | NA | 24.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| NA | Fartrin Bog North | Cavan | 2013 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| NA | Fartrin Bog South | Cavan | 2013 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------------------------|------|-------|------|------|
| NA | Cappataggle Bog | Galway | 2013 | 101.4 | 0.0 | 8.6 |
| NA | Cloonabricka Corrauna Bog | Galway | 2010 | 91.3 | 0.0 | 16.3 |
| NA | Cloonfaris Killosoolan Bog | Galway | 2010 | 123.8 | 0.0 | 16.8 |
| NA | Islands Bog | Galway | 2010 | 106.9 | 0.0 | 15.3 |
| NA | Lenareagh Bog | Galway | 2010 | 111.5 | 0.0 | 14.0 |
| NA | Moyarwood Bog | Galway | 2010 | 223.6 | 0.0 | 29.0 |
| NA | Ower Bog | Galway | 2013 | 89.0 | 7.5 | 17.7 |
| NA | Paul's Lough Bog | Galway | 2010 | 136.3 | 1.0 | 10.4 |
| NA | Ussey Bog | Galway | 2013 | 60.2 | 5.0 | 1.1 |
| NA | Abbeyleix Bog (Killamuck) | Laois | 2009 | 99.4 | 1.1 | 4.6 |
| NA | Cullaun Bog | Laois | 2013 | 52.7 | 3.0 | <1 |
| NA | Moonbawn Bog | Laois | NA | 73.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| NA | Rosnagad Bog | Laois | NA | 29.7 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Lisclonadee Bog | Leitrim | 2013 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| NA | Cloonshannagh/Mostrim Bog | Longford | 2010 | 380.6 | 4.5 | 23.2 |
| NA | Cloonceen Bog | Longford, Westmeath | NA | 218.4 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Corclaragh/Clonwhelan Bog | Longford, Westmeath | 2010 | 129.0 | 0.0 | 17.9 |
| NA | Killinagh/Glenlough Bog | Longford, Westmeath | 2010 | 208.8 | 9.3 | 23.2 |
| NA | Redbog (Louth) | Louth | NA | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NA | Stormanstown Bog | Louth | 2011 | 22.5 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Killadeer Bog | Mayo | NA | 51.8 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| NA | Shanwalla Bog | Mayo | 2013 | 70.4 | 7.0 | 16.2 |
| NA | Tawnaghbeg (Gurteen) Bog | Mayo | NA | 55.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| NA | Clonavoe Bog | Offaly | 2013 | 89.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| NA | Cloncanon West Bog | Offaly | NA | 30.8 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Cloonahen Bog | Offaly | 2013 | 62.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| NA | Clonroosk Little Bog | Offaly, Kildare | 2013 | 68.9 | 4.0 | <1 |
| NA | Annaghmaghera Bog | Roscommon | NA | 58.7 | 0.0 | 6.2 |
| NA | Ballydangan Bog North | Roscommon | 2010 | 180.3 | 1.8 | 16.8 |
| NA | Ballydangan Bog South | Roscommon | 2011 | 237.6 | 20.8 | 23.6 |
| NA | Camlagh Bog | Roscommon | 2010 | 12.5 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Castlesampson Bog | Roscommon | 2013 | 66.8 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| NA | Clera Island Bog | Roscommon | 2010 | 184.5 | 5.2 | 26.8 |
| NA | Clooncoose Bog East | Roscommon | NA | 35.6 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Clooncoose Bog West | Roscommon | NA | 53.0 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Cloonkeen Bog | Roscommon | 2010 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| NA | Cregganycarna Bog | Roscommon | 2010 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 3.9 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------------------|------|-------|------|------|
| NA | Cuckoo Hill Bog | Roscommon | 2010 | 69.8 | 0.2 | 11.8 |
| NA | Curraghaleen Bog | Roscommon | 2013 | 33.5 | 5.0 | 1.1 |
| NA | Derreenasoo Bog | Roscommon | 2013 | 44.2 | 8.0 | 1.7 |
| NA | Derrycashel (Clondra) Bog | Roscommon | NA | 90.3 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Drumerr Bog | Roscommon | 2013 | 41.6 | 0.0 | <1 |
| NA | Goats Lough Bog North | Roscommon | 2010 | 161.5 | 0.0 | 26.6 |
| NA | Goats Lough Bog South | Roscommon | 2010 | 139.1 | 4.1 | 23.2 |
| NA | Rooskagh Bog | Roscommon | 2013 | 55.6 | 2.0 | <1 |
| NA | Achonry Bog East | Sligo | 2013 | 36.9 | 8.0 | 7.1 |
| NA | Annaghmore (Coolavin) Bog | Sligo | NA | 64.9 | 0.0 | 2.1 |
| NA | Corsallagh Bog | Sligo | 2013 | 41.2 | 2.5 | 6.1 |
| NA | Oghambaun Bog | Sligo | 2013 | 65.4 | 3.0 | 8.1 |
| NA | Ballincurry Bog | Sligo, Mayo | 2013 | 150.7 | 20.0 | 9.7 |
| NA | Lislaughna Bog | Sligo, Mayo | 2013 | 81.5 | 3.5 | 22.8 |
| NA | Cuilmore Bog | Sligo; Galway | 2011 | 26.2 | 2.0 | <1 |
| NA | Cullahill Dromard Bog | Tipperary, Laois | 2010 | 310.4 | 0.0 | 26.3 |
| NA | Kilbrennan (Gaybrook) Bog | Westmeath | 2013 | 51.1 | 2.0 | <1 |
| NA | Knockananna Bog | Wicklow | 2013 | 14.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 |

Appendix 4

Technical Overview of the Raised Bog SAC Network

Site Name : All Saints Bog and Esker SAC

Site Code: 000566

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | All Saints Bog and Esker SAC |
| Site Code | 000566 |
| Counties | Offaly |
| Short Description | All Saints' Bog is a lowland raised bog lying about 5 km north-west of Birr and separated from the Little Brosna Callows by a fragmented esker ridge. It contains the largest stand of birch woodland in the country growing on an active raised bog. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Little Brosna |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/allsa/intsbogandeskersac/ |

Site Map

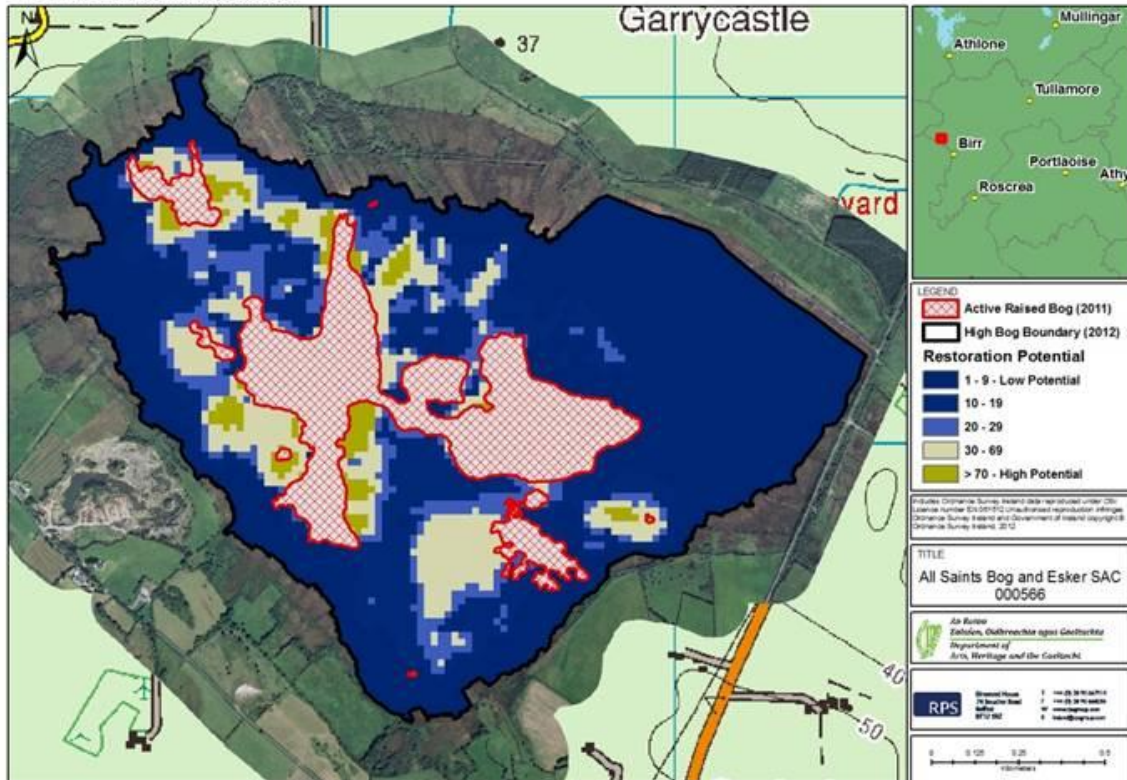


Summary of Ecological Review

All Saints Bog has a large area of bog woodland occurring in the central part of the site, a rare feature on Irish raised bogs. The north-eastern part of the site has been damaged by commercial peat milling in the past. The bog is bordered by a large esker ridge to the south.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

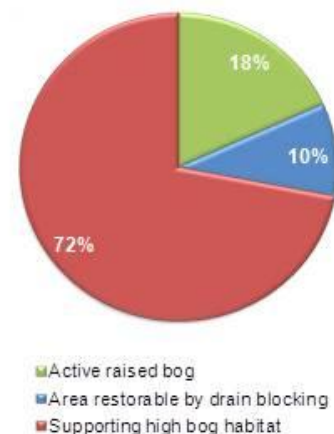
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 228.9 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 226.8 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -2.06 -0.9% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 66.6 |
| Area of active raised bog 2011 (ha) | 39.8 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -26.83 -40.3% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 30.3 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 21.2 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 13 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 28.6 |

Composition of High Bog (2011)



Site Name : Ardaguillion Bog SAC

Site Code: 002341

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Ardaguillion Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002341 |
| Counties | Longford |
| Short Description | Ardaguillion Bog is located 5 km north-east of Edgeworthstown, mainly in the townlands of Cloonshannagh and Ardaguillion in Co. Longford. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Camlin/Rinn/Inny |
| Further Information | http://npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/ardaguillionbogsac/ |

Site Map

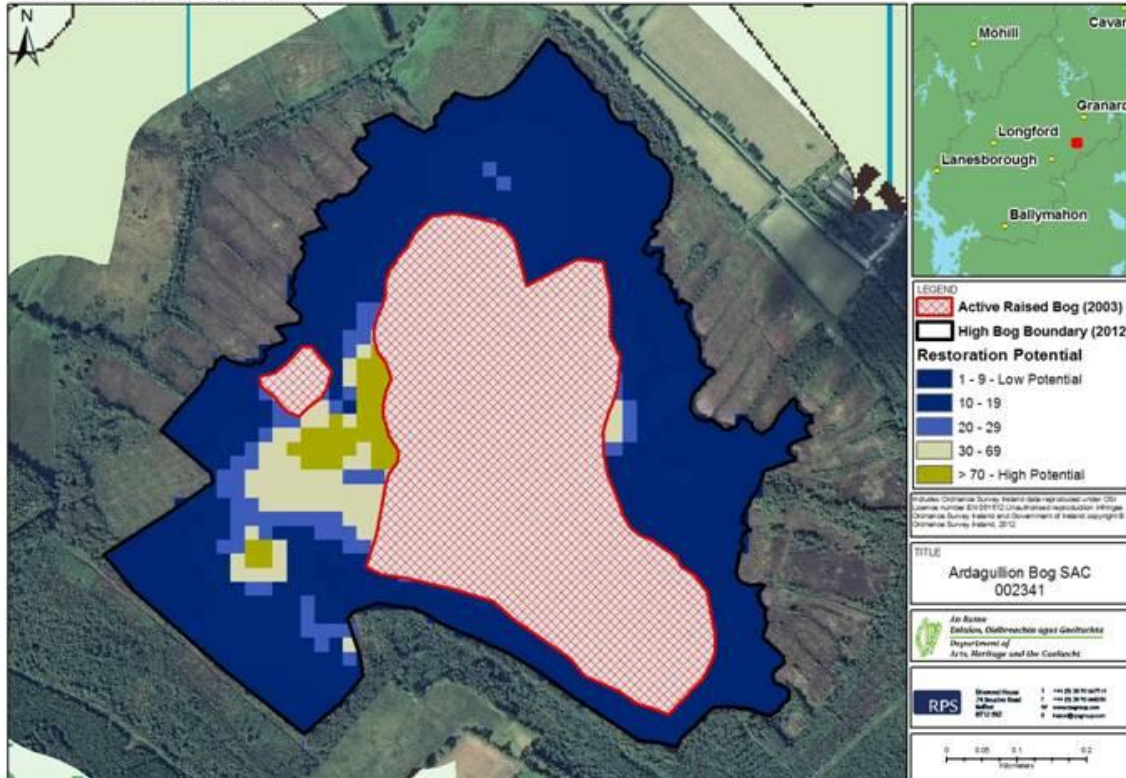


Summary of Ecological Review

Ardagullion Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a significant area of Active Raised Bog. Although the site is relatively small and represents a remnant of a much more extensive raised bog, it retains a good example of Active Bog vegetation with hummocks and frequent pools.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | D (Moderate) | C (Moderate - High) | E (Low) |

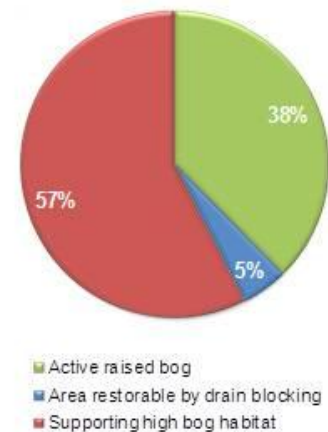
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 57.9 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 56.9 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -1.08 -1.9% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2003 (ha) | 21.0 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 3.8 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 2.7 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 15 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 2.4 |

Composition of High Bog (2003)



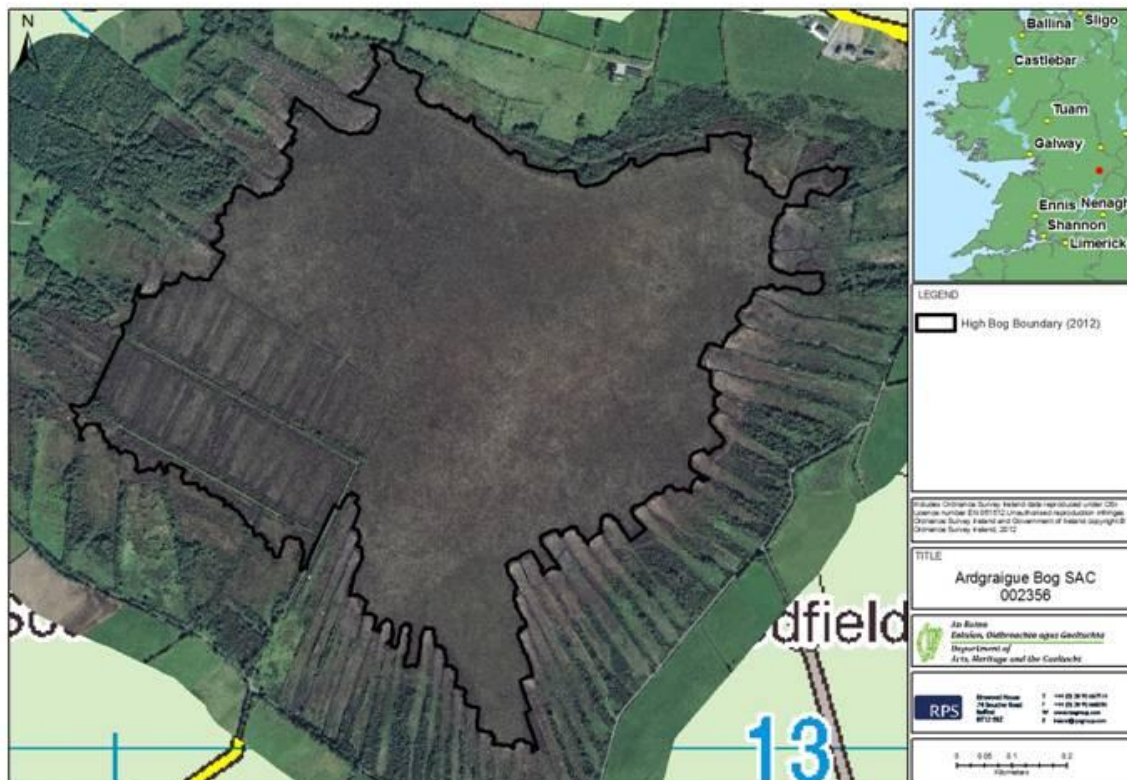
Site Name : Ardgraique Bog SAC

Site Code: 002356

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Ardgraique Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002356 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | Ardgraique Bog is situated approximately 3 km north-east of Killimor, Co. Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Lough Derg |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/ardgraiquebogsac/ |

Site Map

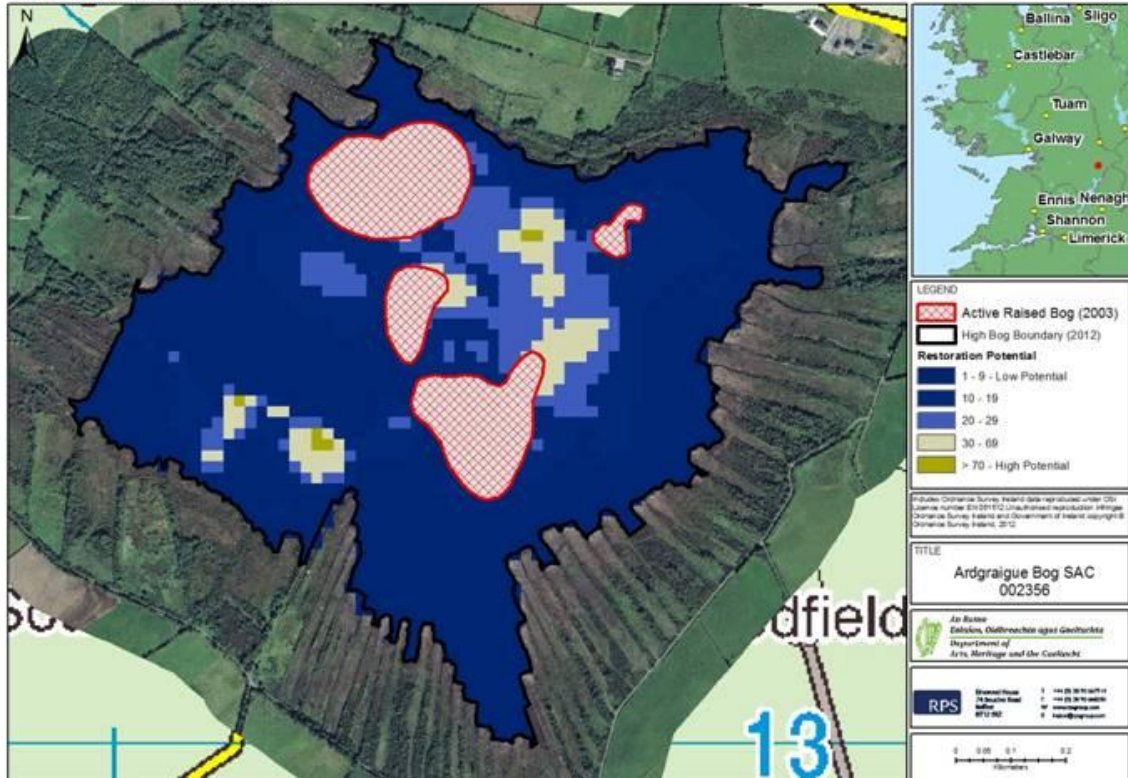


Summary of Ecological Review

Ardraigue Bog represents a small western raised bog with a good example of Active Raised Bog with good hummock hollow complexes. The presence of a wet flush area on the north-eastern part of the bog adds interest to the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | E (Low) |

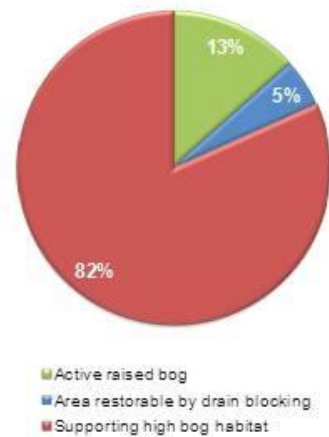
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 89.5 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 80.4 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -9.06 -10.1% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2003 (ha) | 10.3 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 7.5 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 3.7 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 48 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 7.1 |

Composition of High Bog (2003)



Site Name : Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC

Site Code: 000641

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000641 |
| Counties | Tipperary |
| Short Description | Clonfinane and Ballyduff bogs lie some 6 km to the southwest of Birr, the two bogs are linked and have been combined to form the present site. Both bogs are of international importance for nature conservation. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Little Brosna |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/ballyduffclonfinanebogsac/ |

Site Map



Summary of Ecological Review

Ballyduff / Clonfinane Bog comprises two separate raised bog areas. Clonfinane Bog has been damaged by drainage and commercial cutting in the past and retains only a small area of active bog. Ballyduff Bog has also been affected by drainage although it retains a good area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. Recent drain blocking is having a beneficial effect. Restoration works in the form of drain blocking has been undertaken by NPWS.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | D (Moderate) | C (Moderate - High) | E (Low) |

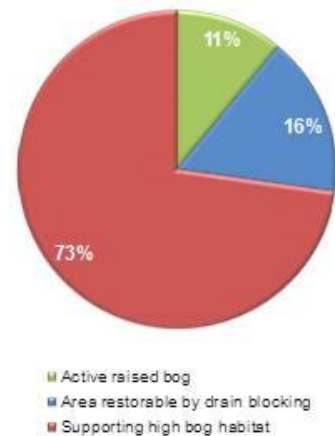
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 175.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 173.9 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -1.8 -1.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 37.5 |
| Area of active raised bog 2011 (ha) | 17.8 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -19.7 -52.5% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 37.8 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 26.5 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 2 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 3.6 |

Composition of High Bog (2011)



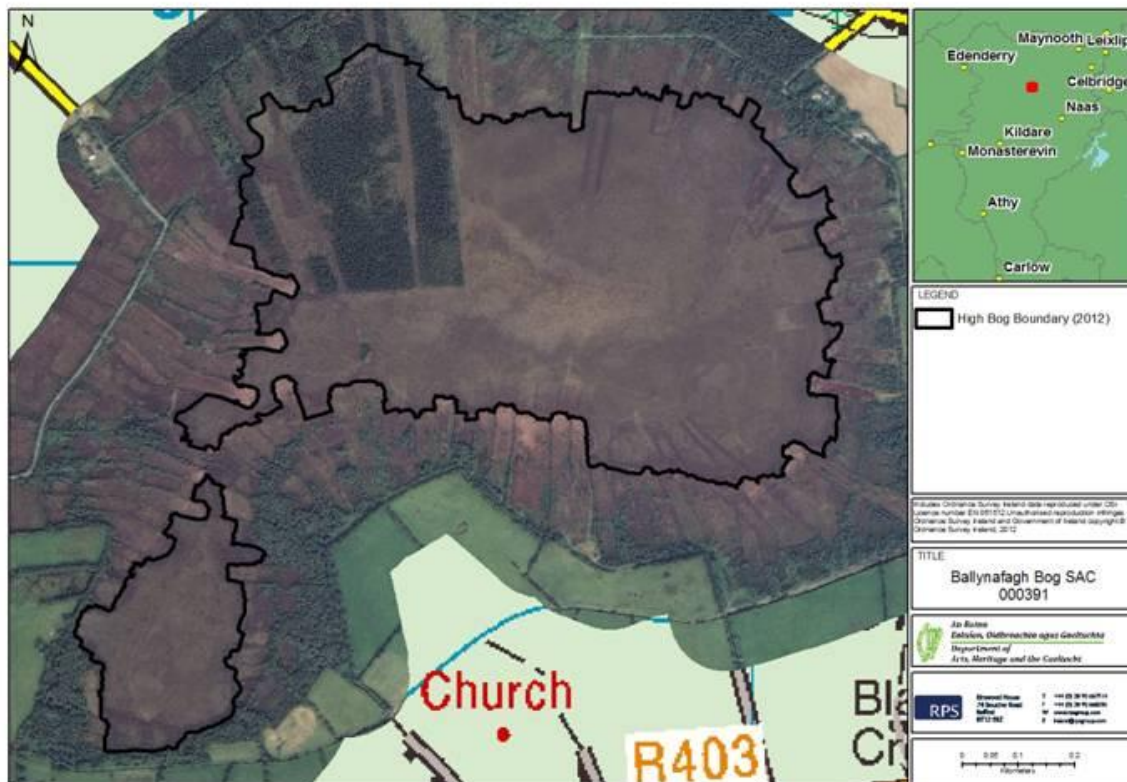
Site Name : Ballynafagh Bog SAC

Site Code: 000391

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Ballynafagh Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000391 |
| Counties | Kildare |
| Short Description | This site is a raised bog situated about 1 km west of Prosperous in Co. Kildare. The area is directly underlain by muddy, fossiliferous limestones, interbedded with calcareous shales. The subsoils are predominantly clay-rich tills. |
| River Basin District | South Eastern |
| Water Management Unit | Figile |
| Further Information | http://npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/ballynafaghbogsac/ |

Site Map

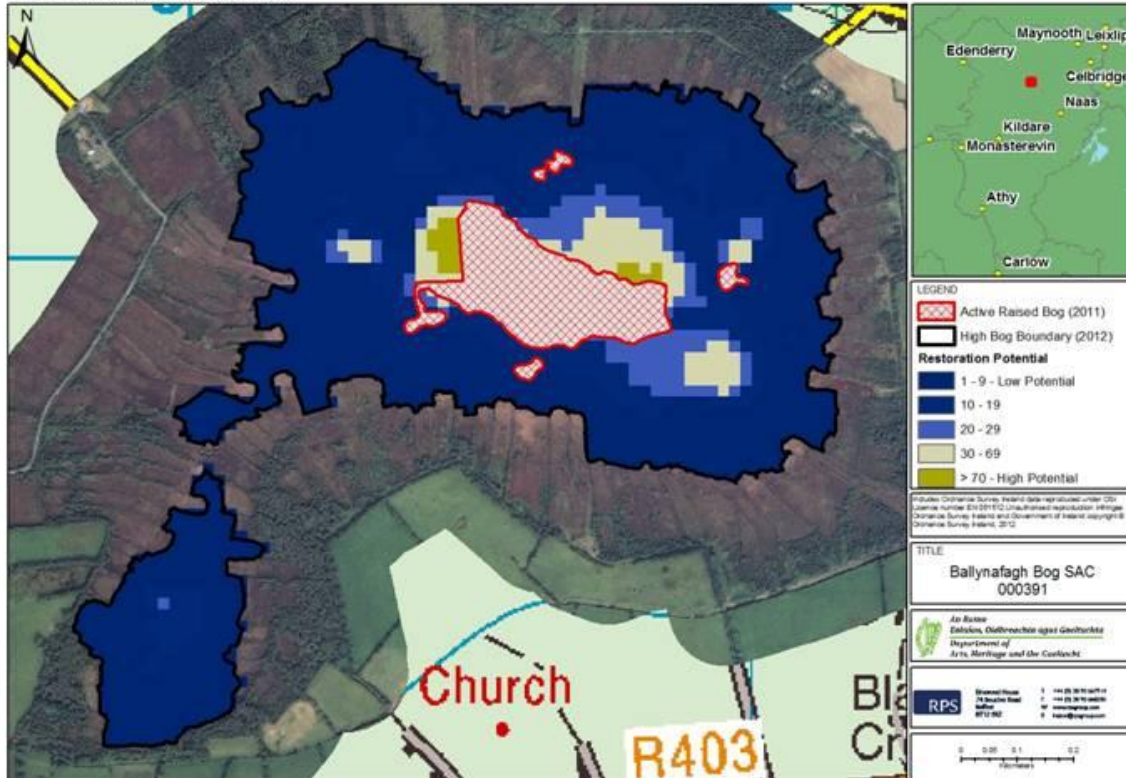


Summary of Ecological Review

Ballynafagh Bog is of high ecological value due to the occurrence of Active Raised Bog that occupies the central part of the site. The bog is also of importance as it is located at the eastern edge of the range.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | B (High) | B (High) | D (Moderate) |

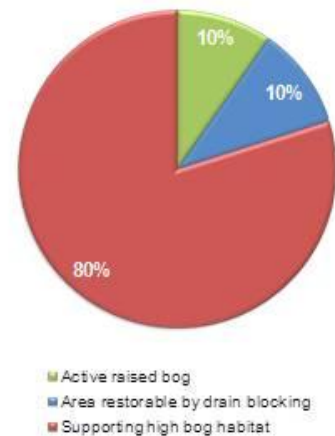
Restoration Potential



Composition of High Bog (2011)

Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 73.6 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 69.7 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -3.9 -5.3% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 21.7 |
| Area of active raised bog 2011 (ha) | 6.5 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -15.3 -70.2% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 9.9 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 6.9 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 25 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 4.2 |



Site Name : Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC

Site Code: 002339

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC |
| Site Code | 002339 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | This site is situated approximately 9 km west of Athlone, Co. Roscommon. The site comprises a relatively small portion of what was once a large bog complex, and includes areas of high bog and cutover bog, and also the turlough, Corkip Lough. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Hind/Lough Ree |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/ballynamonabogandcorkiploughsac/ |

Site Map

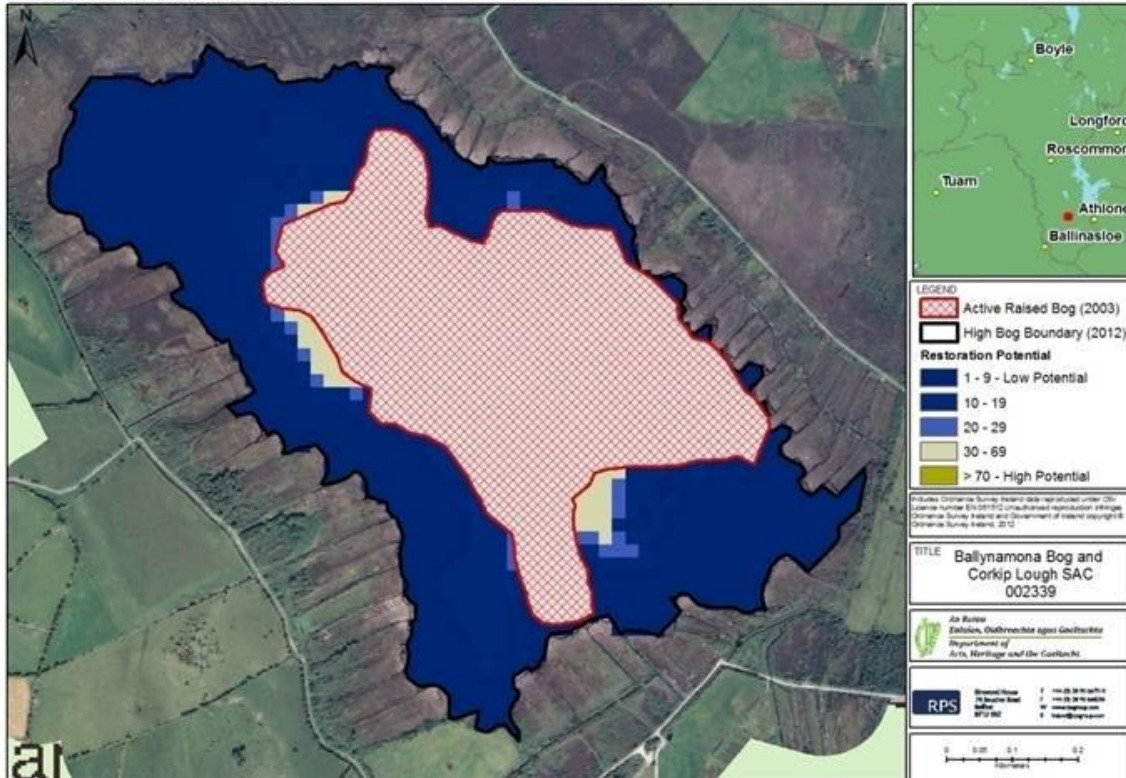


Summary of Ecological Review

Ballynamona Bog is of high ecological interest due to the presence of an area of birch woodland occurring in the central part of the bog, a rare feature of Irish raised bogs. The presence of a turlough adjacent to the bog also adds interest to the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

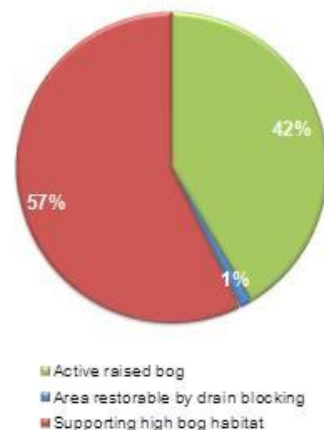
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 66.7 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 60.9 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -5.8 -8.8% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2003 (ha) | 25.1 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 1.1 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 0.8 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 50 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.0 |

Composition of High Bog (2003)



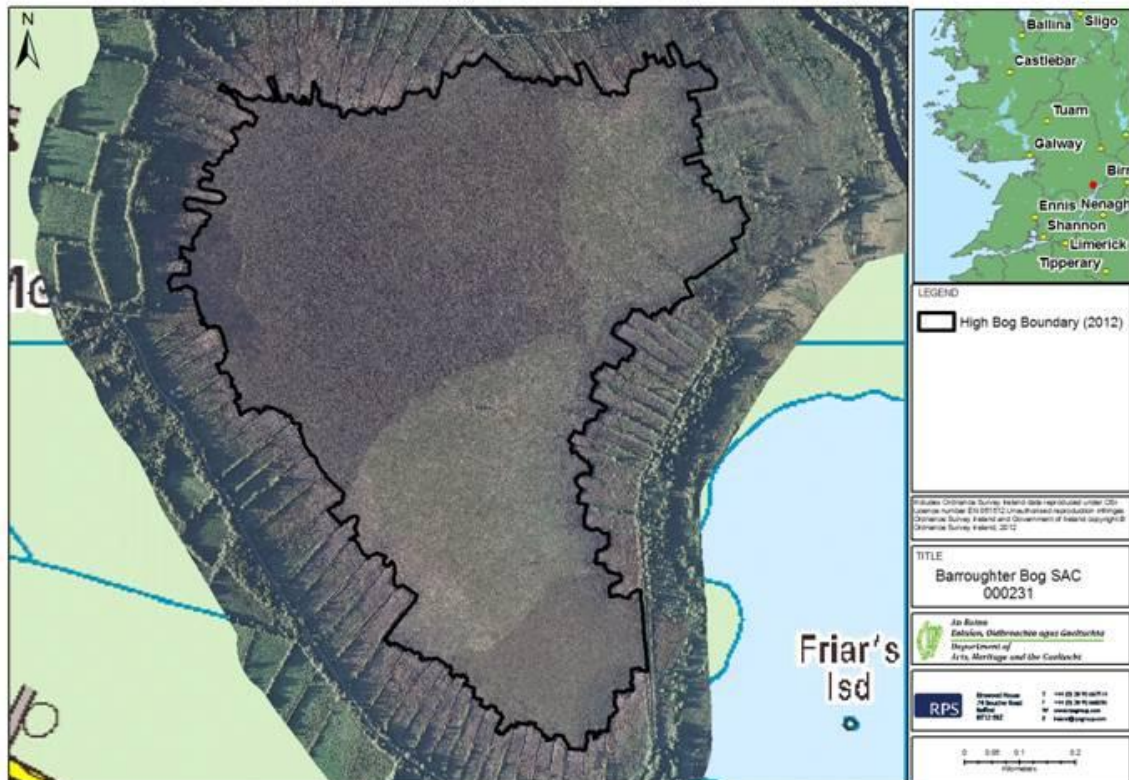
Site Name : Barroughter Bog SAC

Site Code: 000231

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Barroughter Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000231 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | Barroughter Bog is a relatively small raised bog, situated on the shores of Lough Derg, a few kilometres east of Woodford, and bounded in the north by the Cappagh River. The bog has a good dome although the northeast and southeast are fairly dry due to drainage and burning. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Lough Derg |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/barraughterbog/ |

Site Map

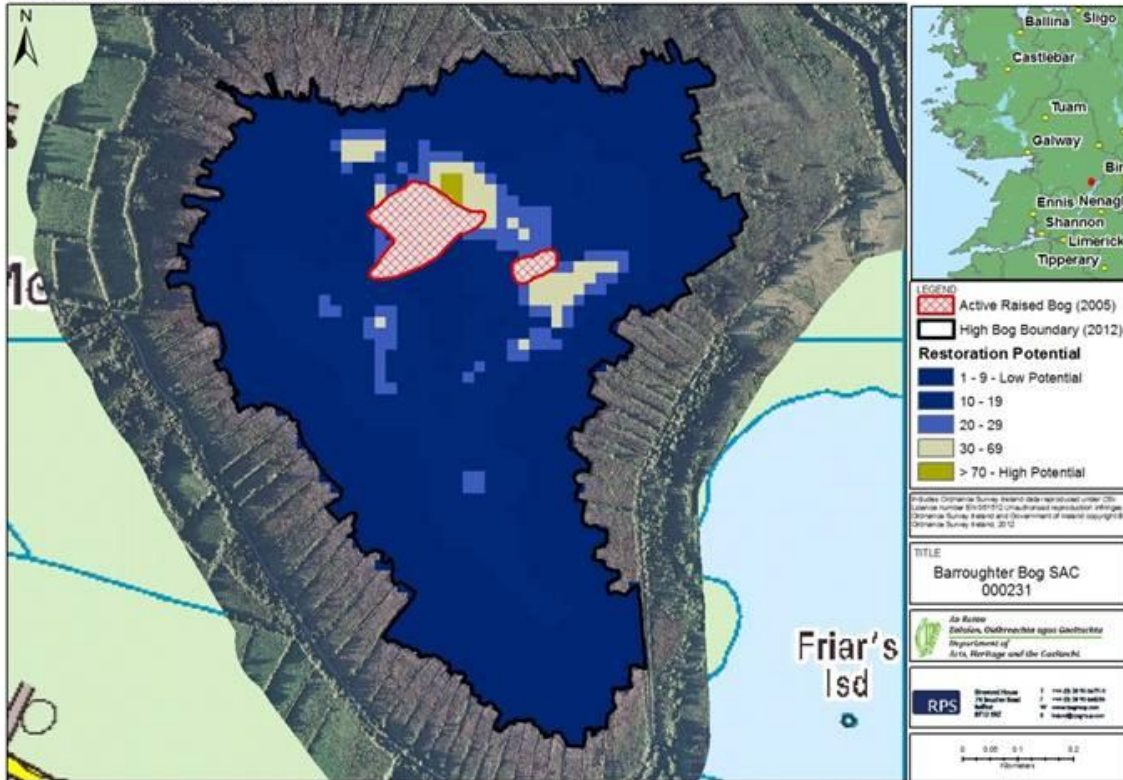


Summary of Ecological Review

Barroughter Bog now retains only a small area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The site is of interest being the only raised bog on the shores of Lough Derg and once had a natural transition from the bog to the lake margin. However, continued peat cutting around the perimeter of the bog has caused significant damage to the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| D (Moderate) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) |

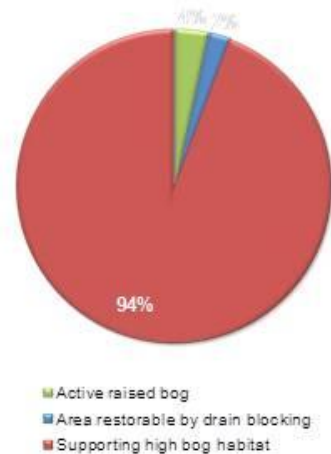
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 84.2 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 73.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -10.8 -12.8% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 24.4 |
| Area of active raised bog 2005 (ha) | 2.4 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -22.0 -90.2% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 5.3 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 1.6 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 78 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.9 |

Composition of High Bog (2005)



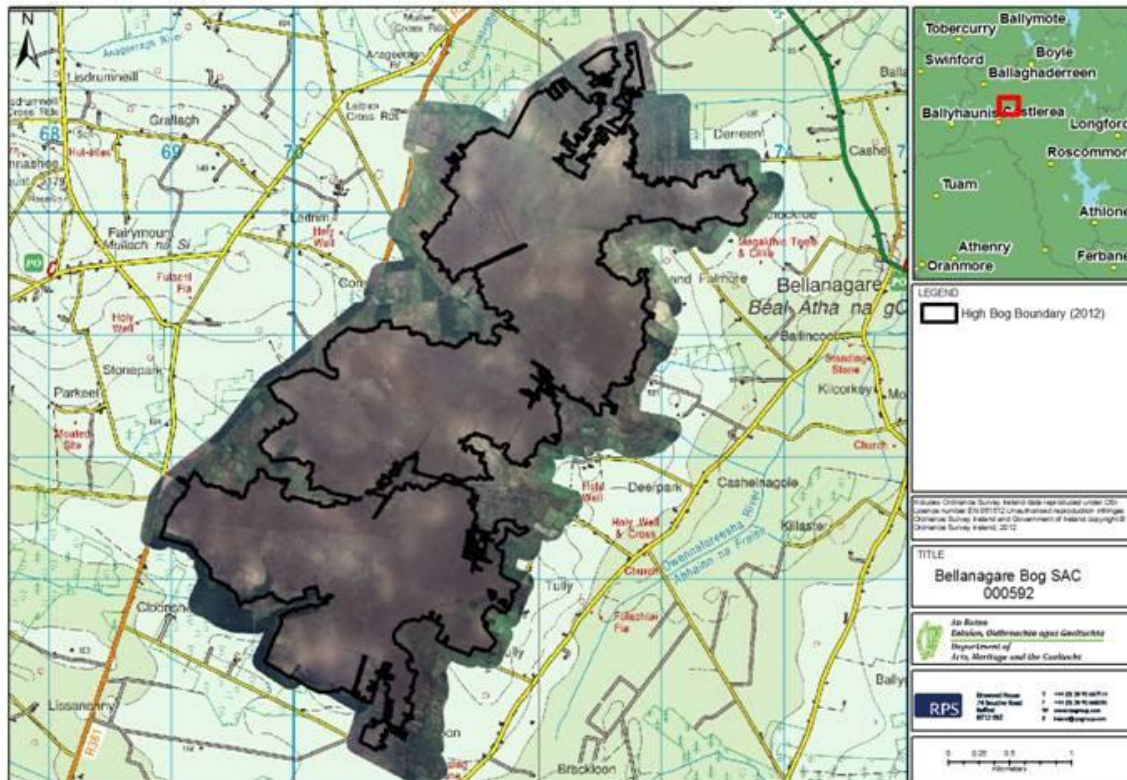
Site Name : Bellanagare Bog SAC

Site Code: 000592

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Bellanagare Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000592 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | Bellanagare Bog is a western, or intermediate, raised bog found 6 km north-north-east of Castlerea. The site lies in an upland area at the top of a catchment divide. Its surface is undulating and the peat is concentrated on ridges, with flushes occurring in between. A number of streams rise on the site. A large section of the site is in state ownership. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Suck/Upper Shannon |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/bellanagarebogsac/ |

Site Map

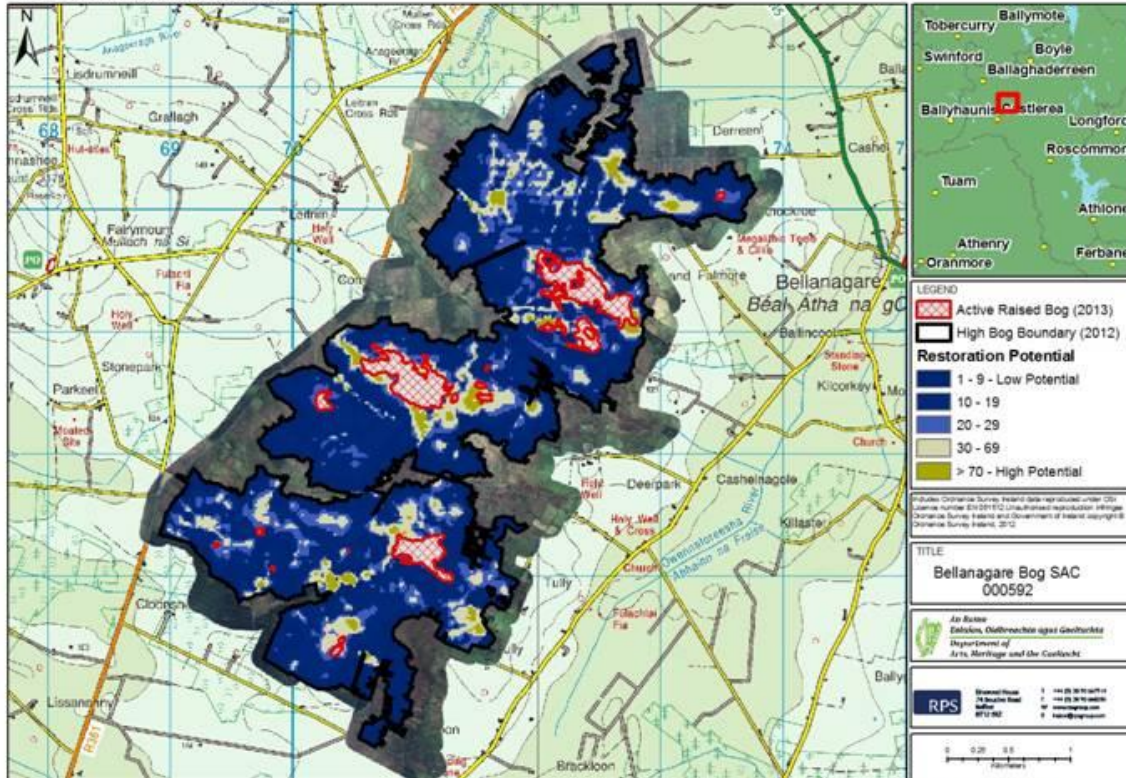


Summary of Ecological Review

Bellanagare Bog is of interest as an intermediate bog showing characteristics of both raised and blanket bog. A large area of Active Raised Bog vegetation occurs throughout the site. The presence of a series of different flush systems adds further interest to the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

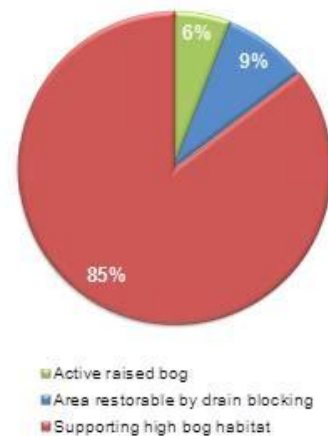
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 889.9 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 879.1 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -10.8 -1.2% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 91.9 |
| Area of active raised bog 2013 (ha) | 49.6 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -42.3 -46.0% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 105.4 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 73.8 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 110 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 25.1 |

Composition of High Bog (2013)



Site Name : Brown Bog SAC

Site Code: 002346

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Brown Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002346 |
| Counties | Longford |
| Short Description | Brown Bog is located 5 km north-west of Longford Town. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover. The bog margins are mainly surrounded by scrub/woodland. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Camlin/Rinn |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/br/wnbogsac/ |

Site Map

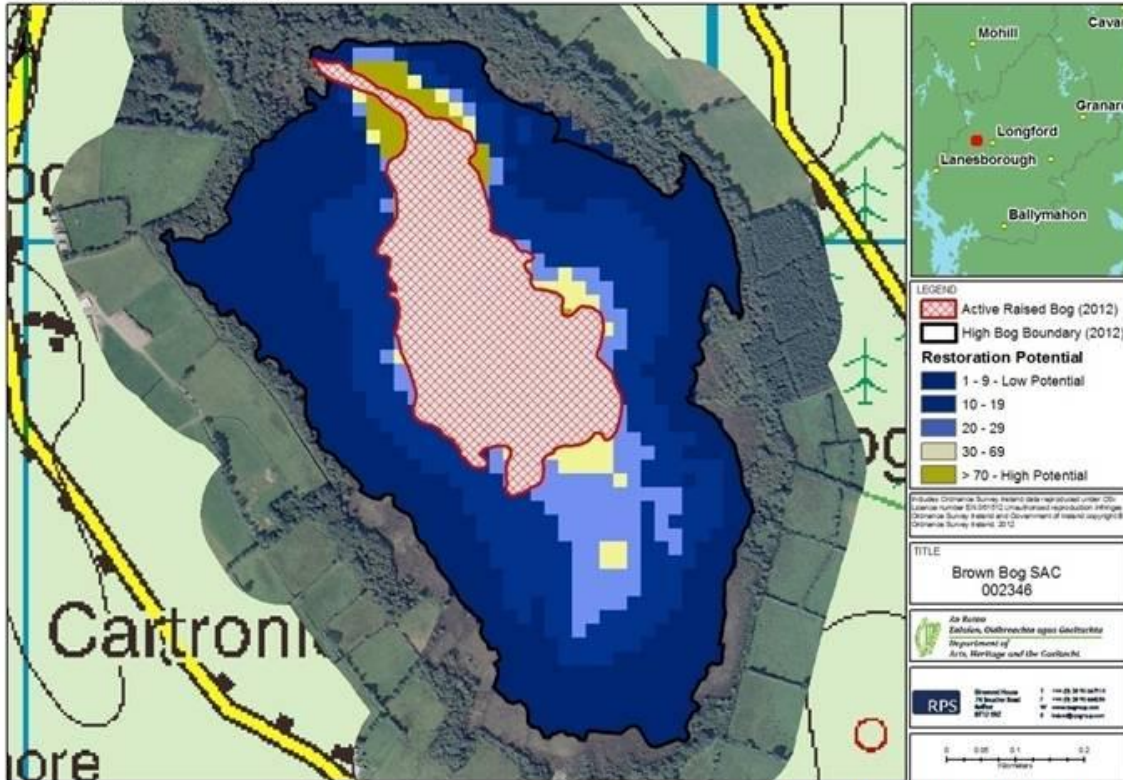


Summary of Ecological Review

Brown Bog is a small site of high value due to the presence of good quality Active Raised Bog vegetation throughout the central part. The site also has a relatively intact margin with no recent peat cutting.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | B (High) | D (Moderate) |

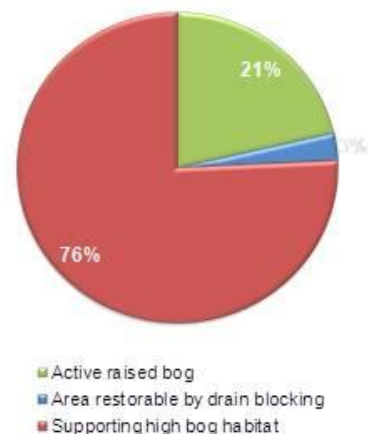
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 50.9 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 50.9 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | 0.0 0.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 10.9 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 10.8 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -0.1 -0.9% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 2.0 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 1.4 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.0 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



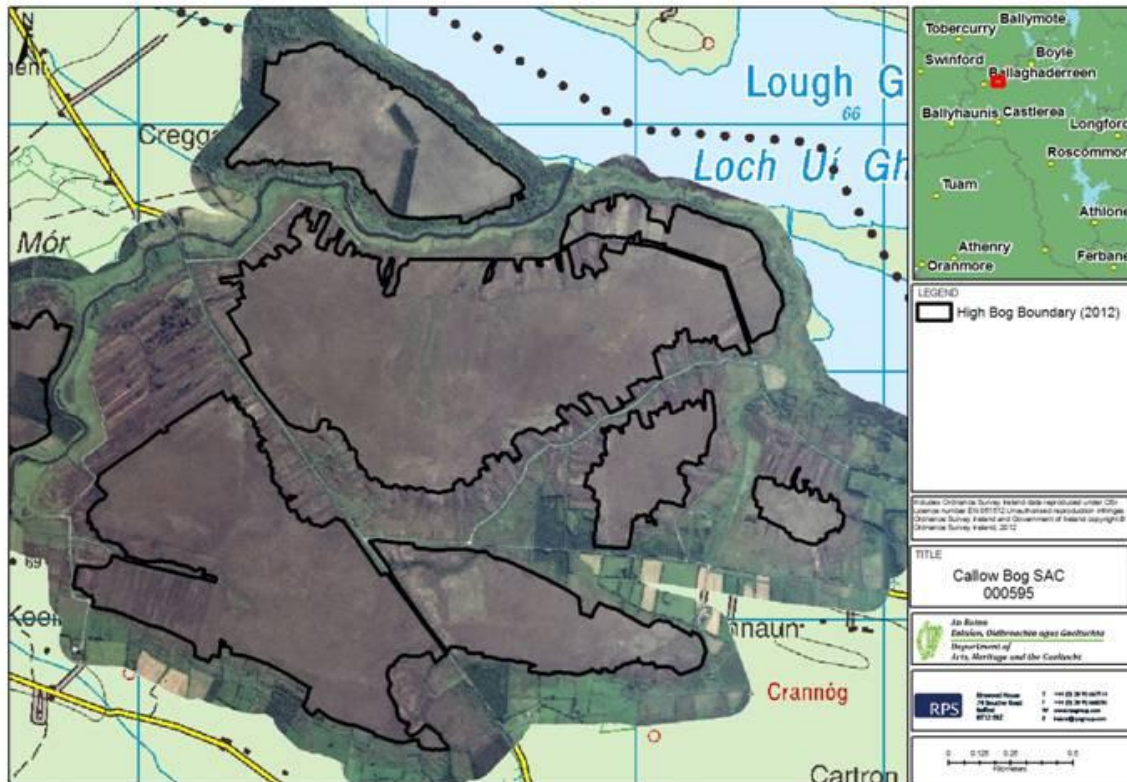
Site Name : Callow Bog SAC

Site Code: 000595

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Callow Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000595 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | Callow Bog is located approximately 7 km north-west of Frenchpark, Co. Roscommon. It is situated on the south-western shore of Lough Gara and is underlain by Carboniferous limestone. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Upper Shannon |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/callowbogsac/ |

Site Map

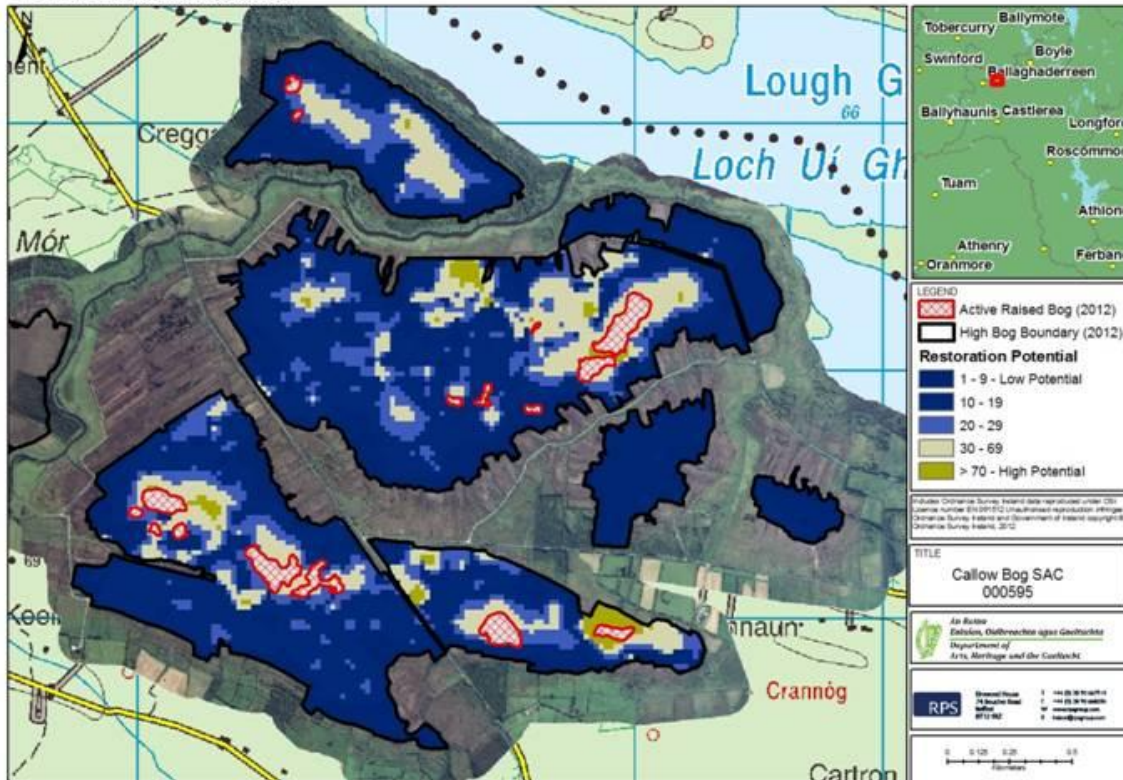


Summary of Ecological Review

Callow Bog is a relatively large raised bog that is of value due to the presence of a significant area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The transition from the bog to Lough Gara to the north adds interest to the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) |

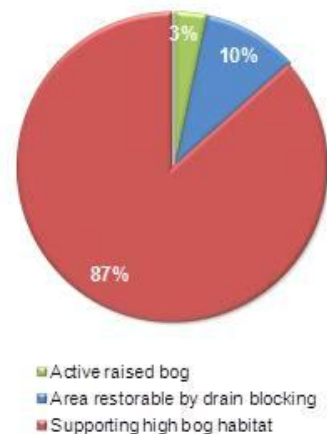
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 358.2 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 352.0 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -6.2 -1.7% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 11.3 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 48.4 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 33.9 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 55 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 51.9 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



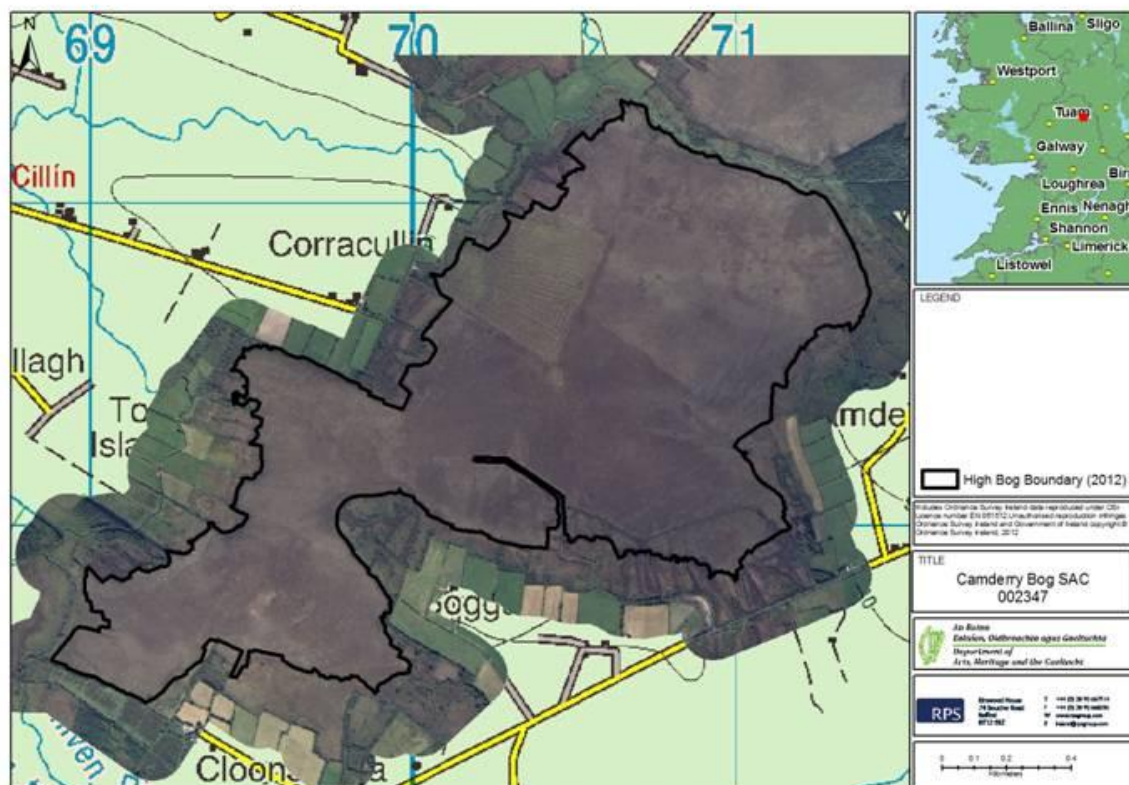
Site Name : Camderry Bog SAC

Site Code: 002347

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Camderry Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002347 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | Camderry Bog is part of a cluster of bogs in Co. Galway, approximately 12 km north-east of Mountbellew and 9 km south-east of Glenamaddy. The site comprises a relatively large raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Suck |
| Further Information | http://npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/camderrybogsac/ |

Site Map

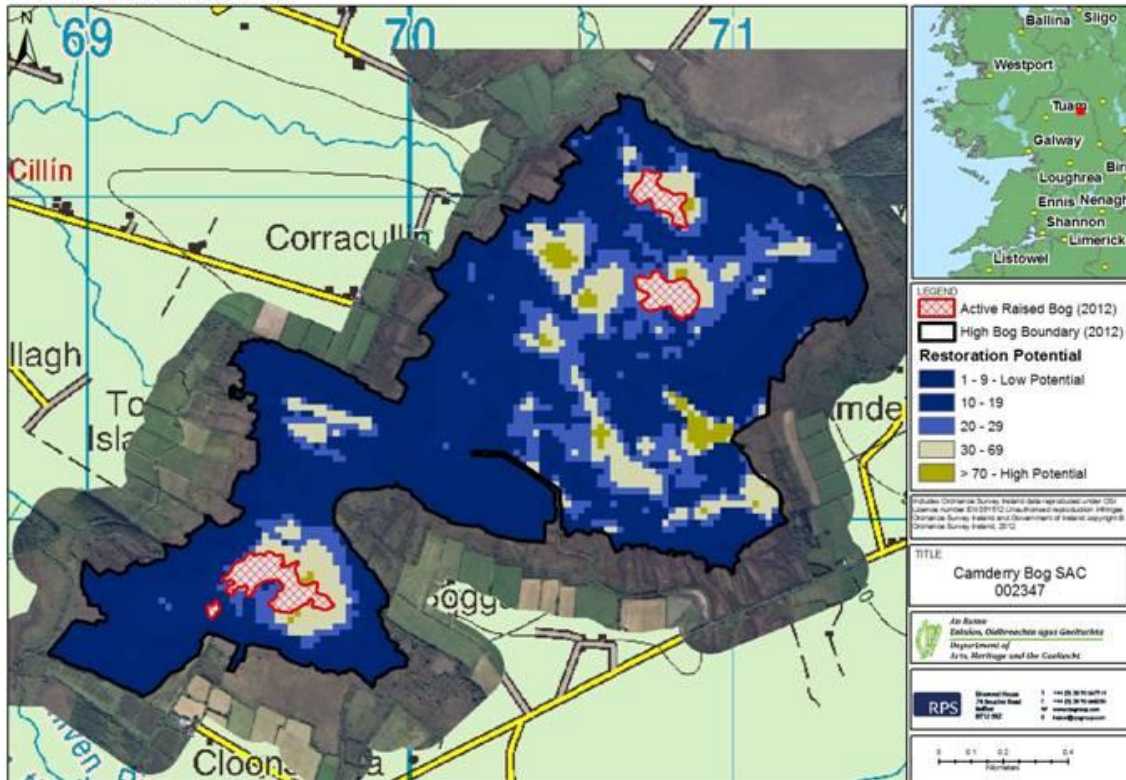


Summary of Ecological Review

Camdery Bog is of interest as a western raised bog comprising two domes separated by a mineral ridge. Restoration works including tree removal and drain blocking has recently been carried out by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

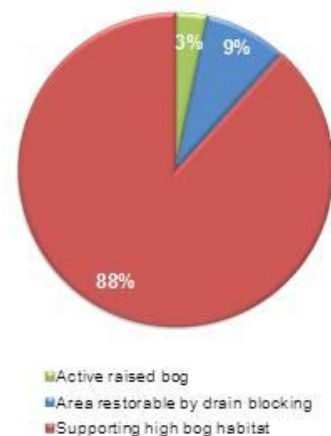
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 195.3 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 193.2 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -2.1 -1.1% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 8.7 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 6.2 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -2.5 -29.0% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 22.5 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 15.7 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 17 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 5.5 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



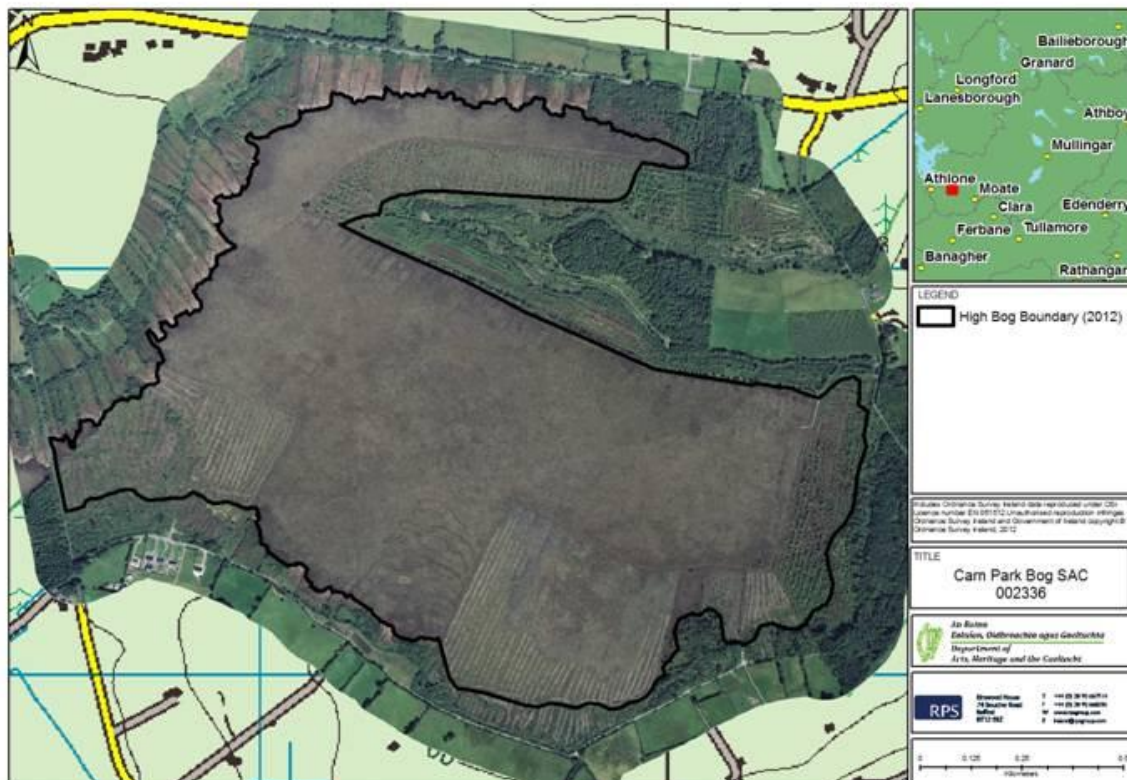
Site Name : Carn Park Bog SAC

Site Code: 002336

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Carn Park Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002336 |
| Counties | Westmeath |
| Short Description | Carn Park Bog is situated 8 km east of Athlone, Co. Westmeath. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Inny |
| Further Information | http://npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/carnparkbogsac/ |

Site Map

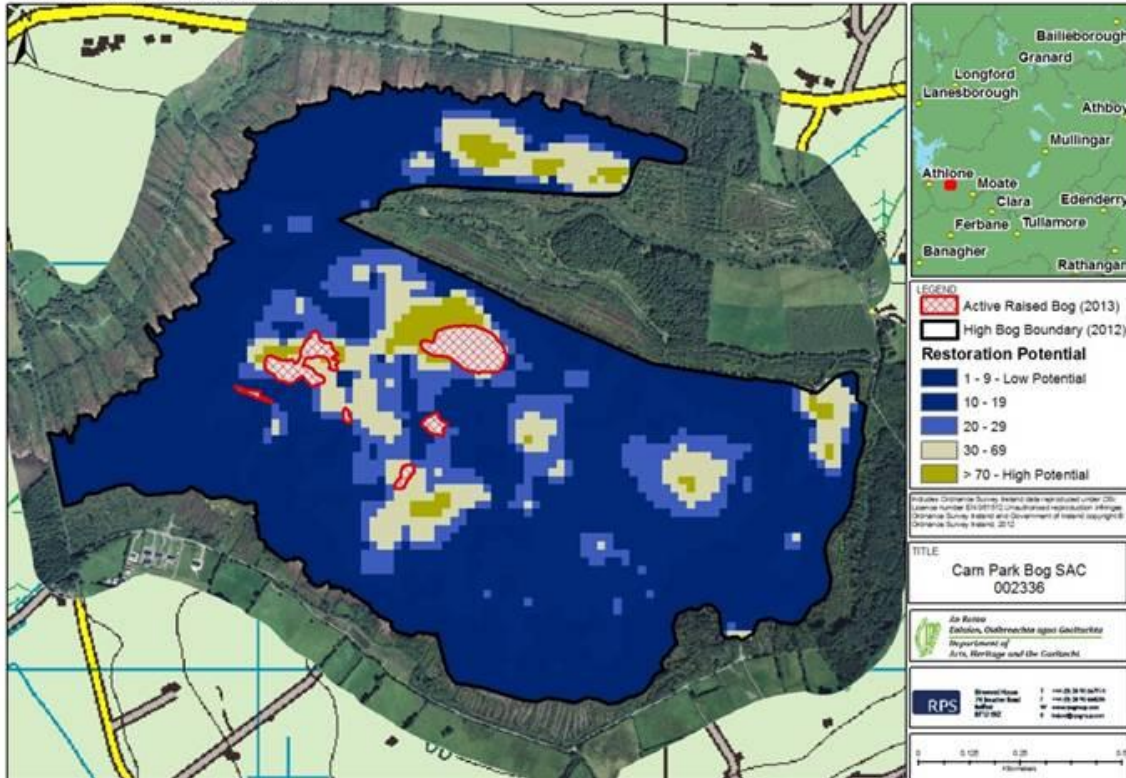


Summary of Ecological Review

Cam Park Bog has a small area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. Much of the bog has been afforested in the past. However, restoration works including tree removal and drain blocking has recently been carried out by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| D (Moderate) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) |

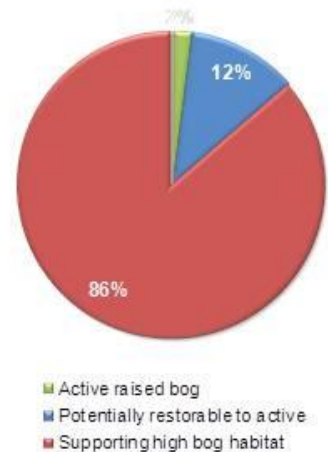
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 164.2 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 160.3 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -3.9 -2.4% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 32.5 |
| Area of active raised bog 2013 (ha) | 3.2 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -29.4 -90.3% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 18.7 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 13.1 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 32 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 1.9 |

Composition of High Bog (2013)



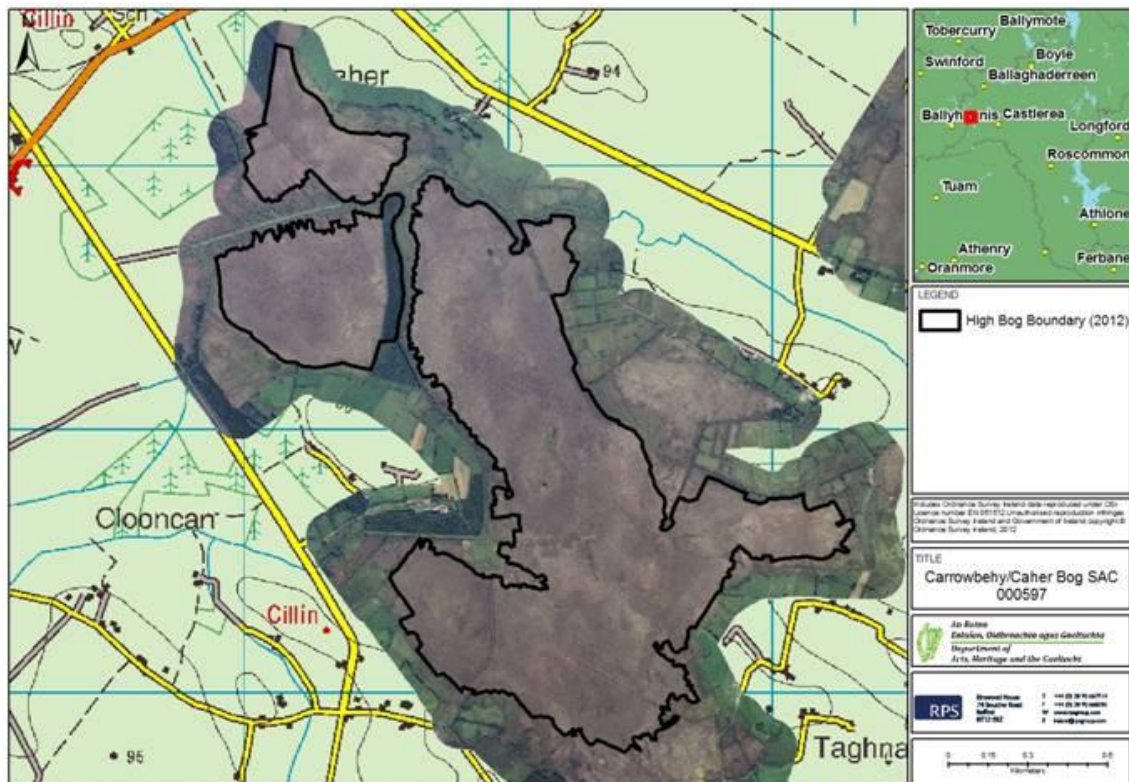
Site Name : Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC

Site Code: 000597

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000597 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | Carrowbehy/Caher Bog is a large floodplain bog developed between low drumlin hills in the headwaters of the River Suck, close to Lough O'Flynn and 8 km north-east of Ballyhaunis, Co. Roscommon. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Suck |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/carrowbehycaherbogsac/ |

Site Map

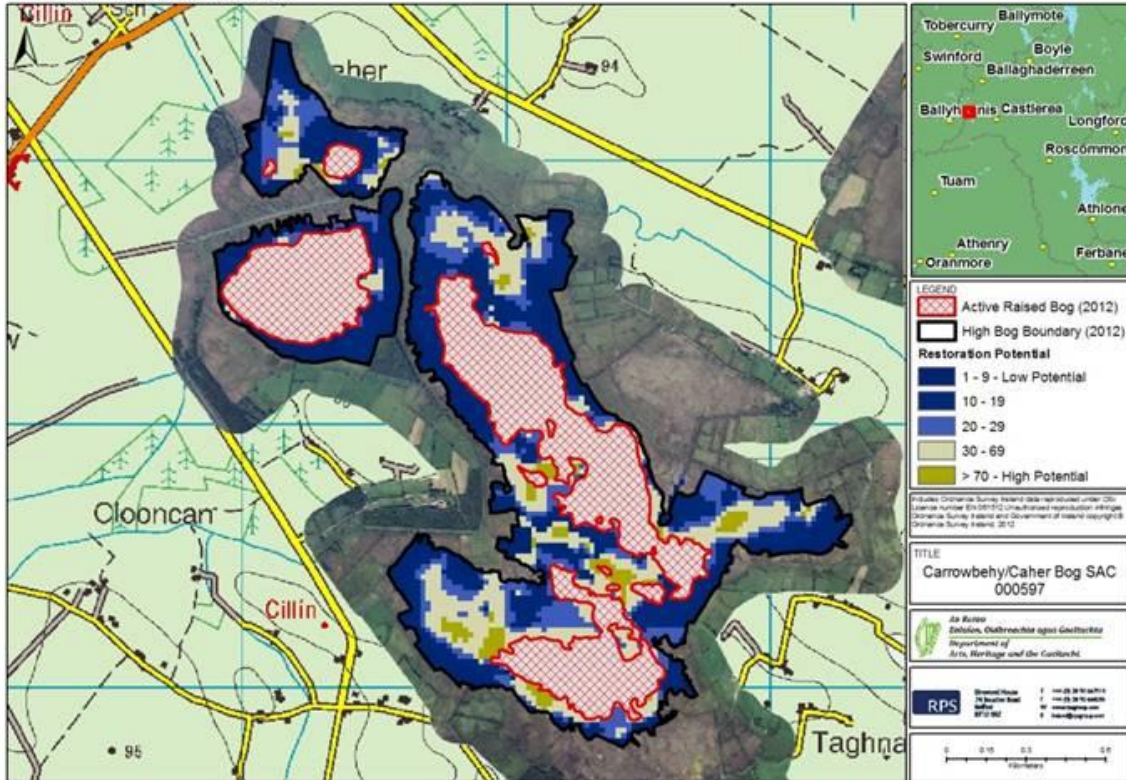


Summary of Ecological Review

Carrowbehy / Caher Bog is of interest as it comprises a large western raised bog with an extensive area of high quality Active Raised Bog vegetation and unusual internal drainage features. The margins are relatively undisturbed with little recent peat cutting.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | D (Moderate) | B (High) | B (High) |

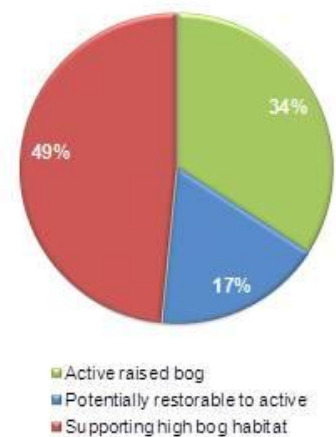
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|----------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 204.6 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 204.6 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | 0.0 0.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 67.9 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 69.9 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | 2.0 2.9% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 35.6 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 35.6 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 3.7 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



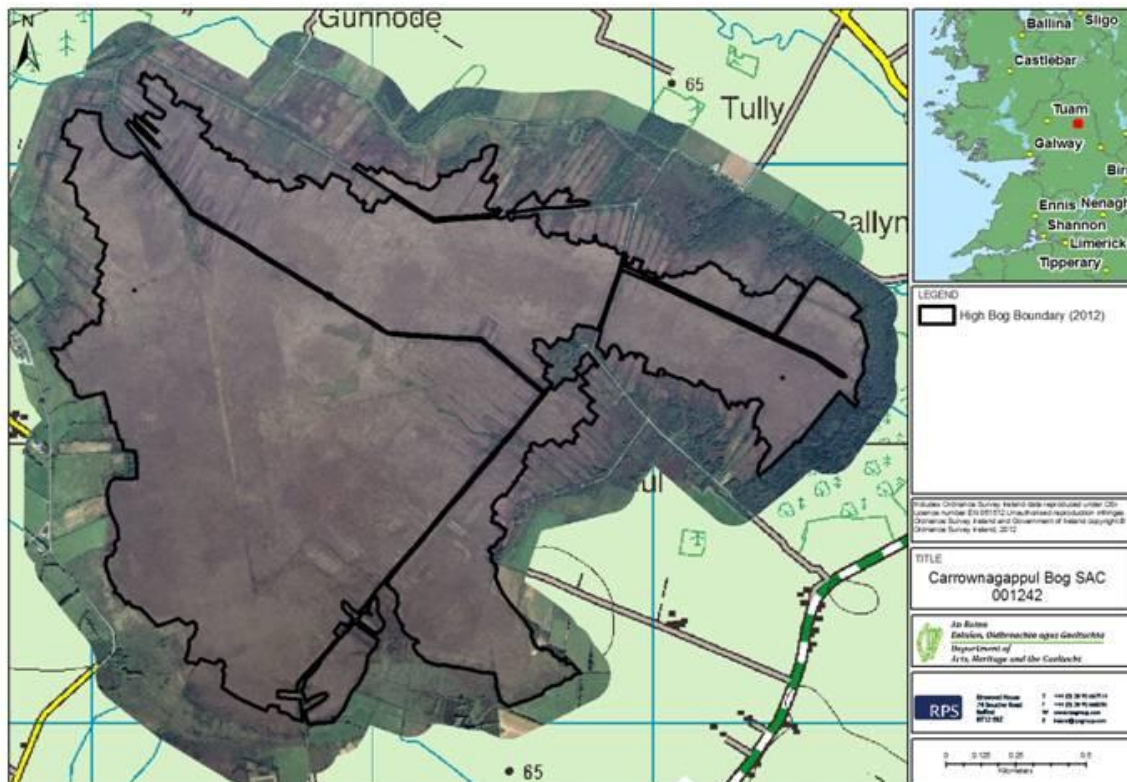
Site Name : Carrownagappul Bog SAC

Site Code: 001242

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Carrownagappul Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 001242 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | Carrownagappul Bog is a large raised bog situated about 3 km north of Mount Bellew, Co. Galway. Numerous bog roads, tracks and drains extend into the centre of the site. Peat extraction occurs frequently along the margins of the site and along the bog roads. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Suck |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/carrownagappulbogsac/ |

Site Map

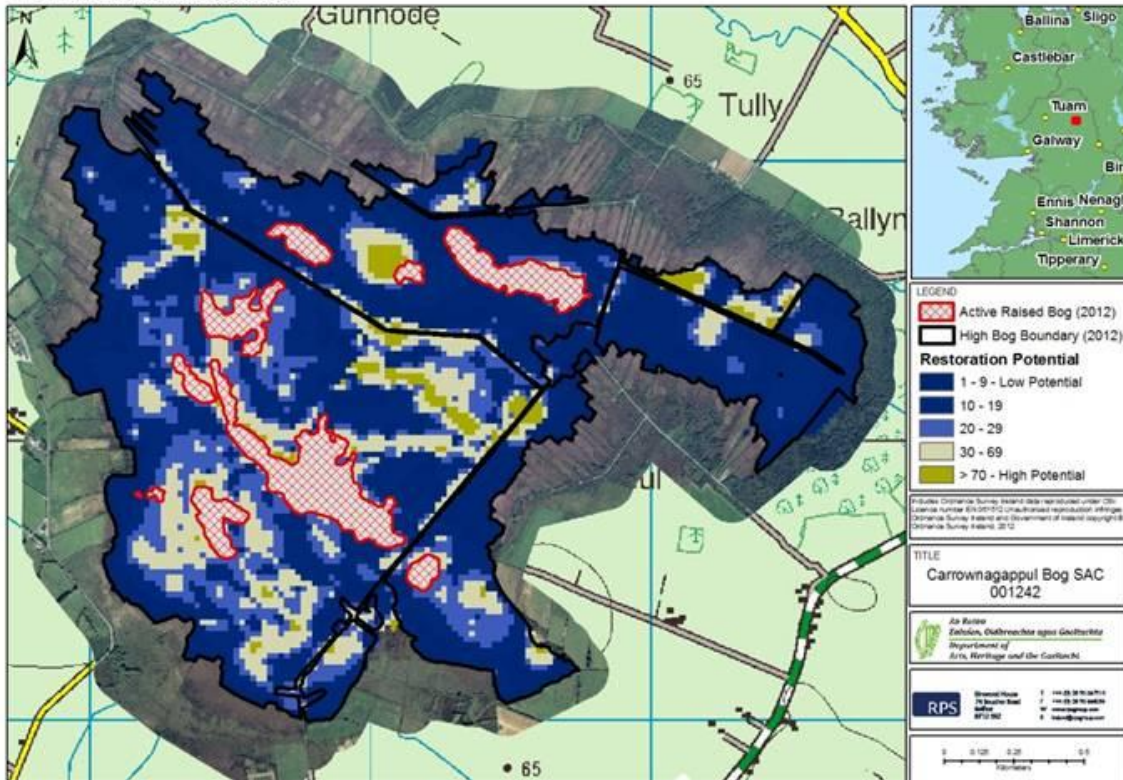


Summary of Ecological Review

Carrownagappul Bog is of high value as it comprises a large western raised bog with an extensive area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. Restoration works in the form of drain blocking has been undertaken by NPWS.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | D (Moderate) | C (Moderate - High) | B (High) |

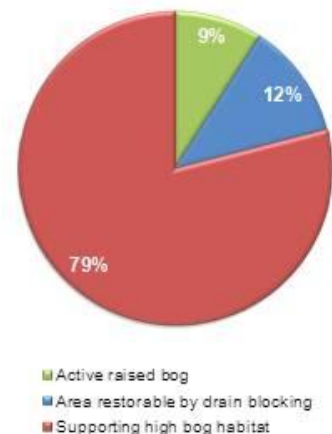
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 330.7 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 323.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -7.2 -2.2% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 28.0 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 28.1 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | 0.1 0.4% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 52.1 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 36.5 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 51 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 16.0 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)

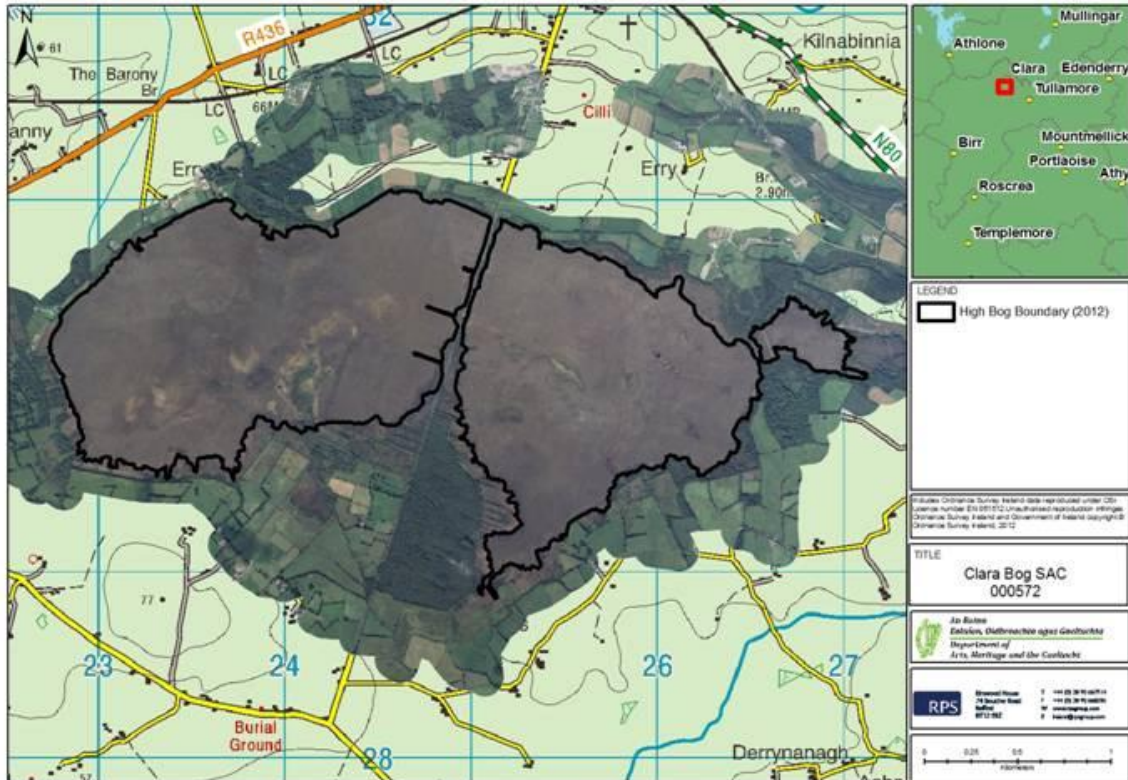


Site Name : Clara Bog SAC
Site Code: 000572

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Clara Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000572 |
| Counties | Offaly |
| Short Description | Clara Bog is situated 2 km south of Clara village in Co. Offaly. Much of it is state-owned and designated a statutory Nature Reserve. Clara Bog is the largest remaining example of the true Midland sub-type. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Brosna |
| Further Information | http://npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/clarabog_sac/ |

Site Map

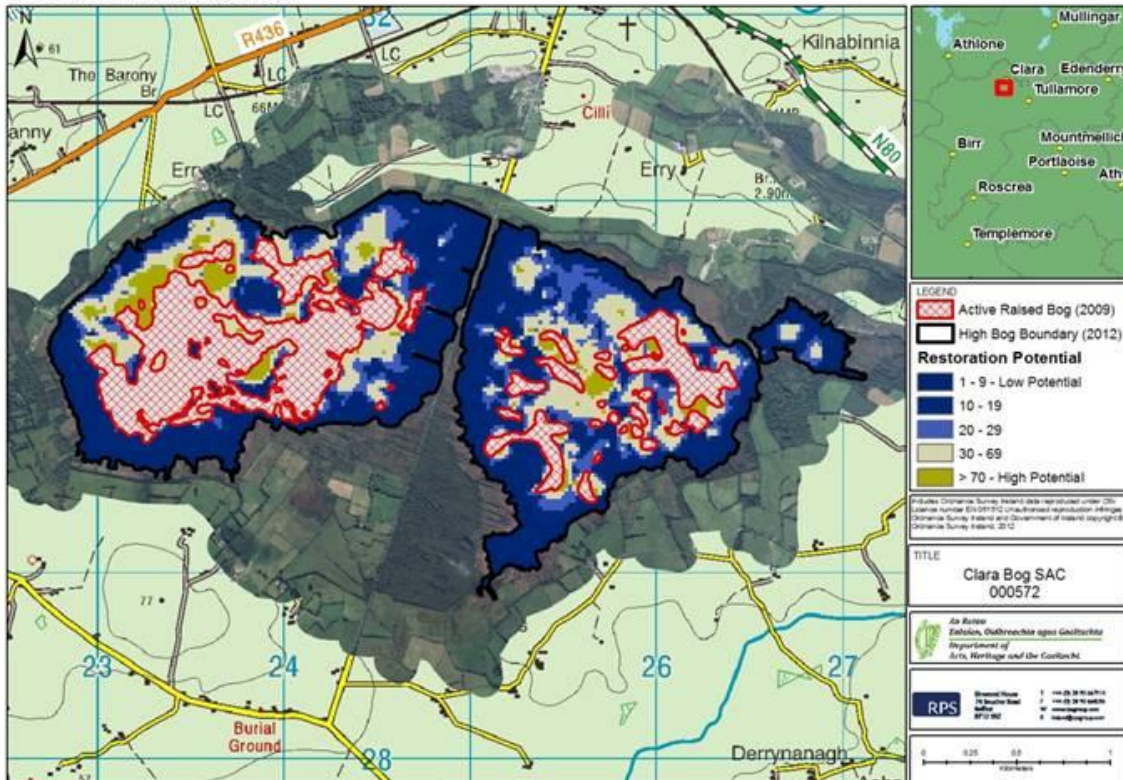


Summary of Ecological Review

Clara Bog is one of the largest midland raised bogs remaining in Ireland. The bog surface remains wet with an extensive area of Active Raised Bog. The presence of unusual soak systems adds to the overall interest of the site. Restoration works in the form of drain blocking has been undertaken by NPWS on the eastern side.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | E (Low) | C (Moderate - High) | B (High) |

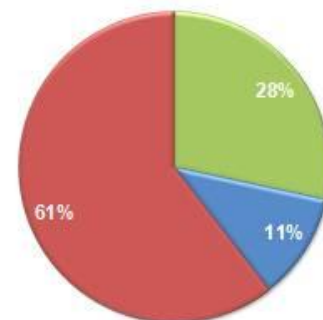
Restoration Potential



Composition of High Bog (2009)

Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 445.7 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 436.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -9.2 -2.1% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 146.5 |
| Area of active raised bog 2009 (ha) | 111.5 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -35.0 -23.9% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 87.6 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 43.8 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 41 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 1.0 |



- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

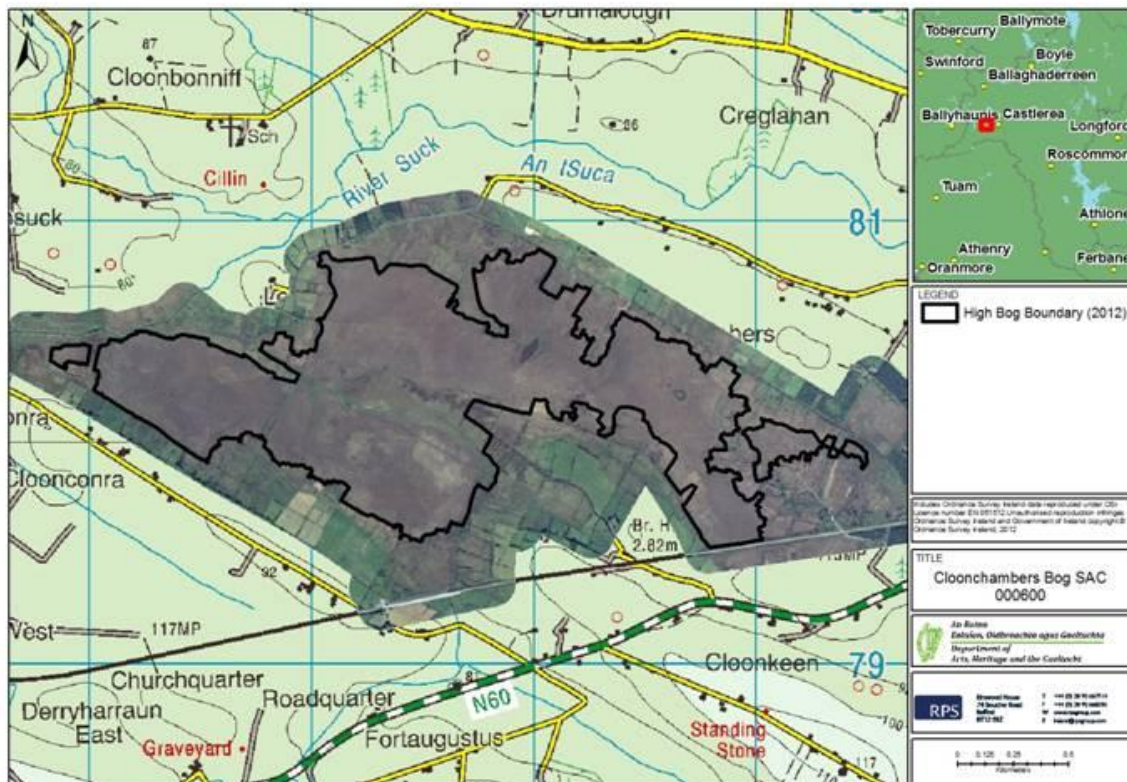
Site Name : Cloonchambers Bog SAC

Site Code: 000600

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Cloonchambers Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000600 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | Cloonchambers Bog is a large, relatively intact, undulating bog which lies 6 km west of Castlereagh town. It consists of two elongated peat-filled basins, separated by a strip of grassy, fen vegetation, found where thinner peat merges with mineral soil. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Suck |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/cloonchambersbogsac/ |

Site Map

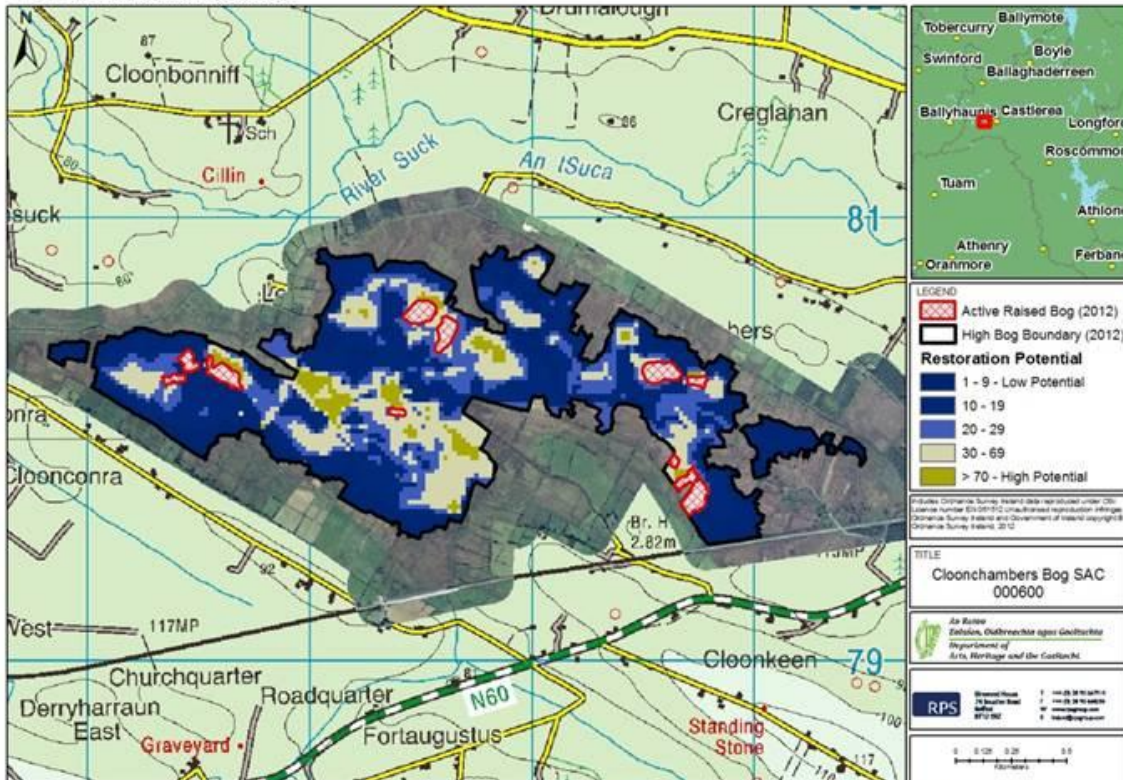


Summary of Ecological Review

Cloonchambers Bog is a good example a western raised bog with a relatively small area of Active Raised Bog. The presence of a large alkaline fen running through the bog is a rare feature and adds interest to the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

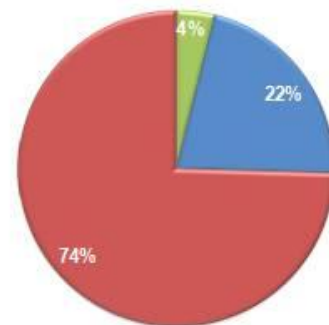
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 198.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 195.8 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -3.0 -1.5% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 3.5 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 7.7 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | 4.2 120.1% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 42.2 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 21.1 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 36 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 3.8 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



- Active raised bog
- Potentially restorable to active
- Supporting high bog habitat

Site Name : Clooneen Bog SAC

Site Code: 002348

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Clooneen Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002348 |
| Counties | Longford |
| Short Description | Clooneen Bog lies approximately 3 km south-east of Roosky in Co. Longford on the east bank of the River Shannon, just north of Lough Forbes. The site comprises areas of high bog, including bog woodland and cutover bog. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Camlin/Rinn/Upper Shannon |
| Further Information | http://npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/clooneenbogsac/ |

Site Map

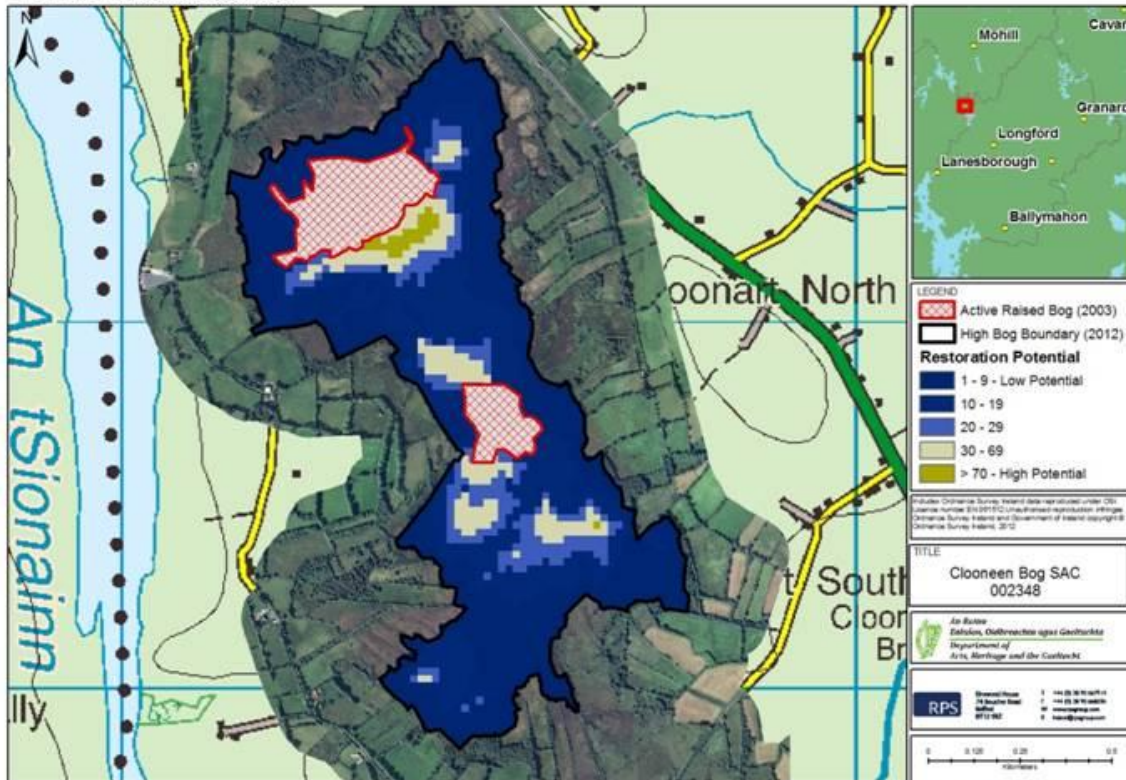


Summary of Ecological Review

Clooneen Bog is of ecological importance due to the presence of a significant area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. In addition, the occurrence of bog woodland growing on the high bog, a rare feature of Irish raised bogs, adds considerably to the interest of the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) |

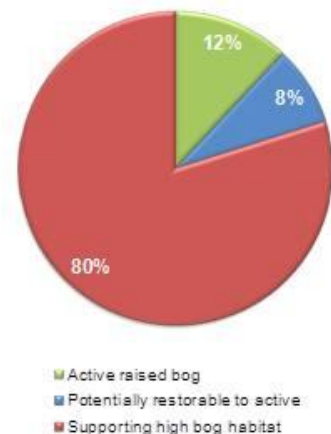
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 94.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 93.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -1.3 -1.4% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2003 (ha) | 11.2 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 7.6 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 5.4 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 14 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 1.0 |

Composition of High Bog (2003)



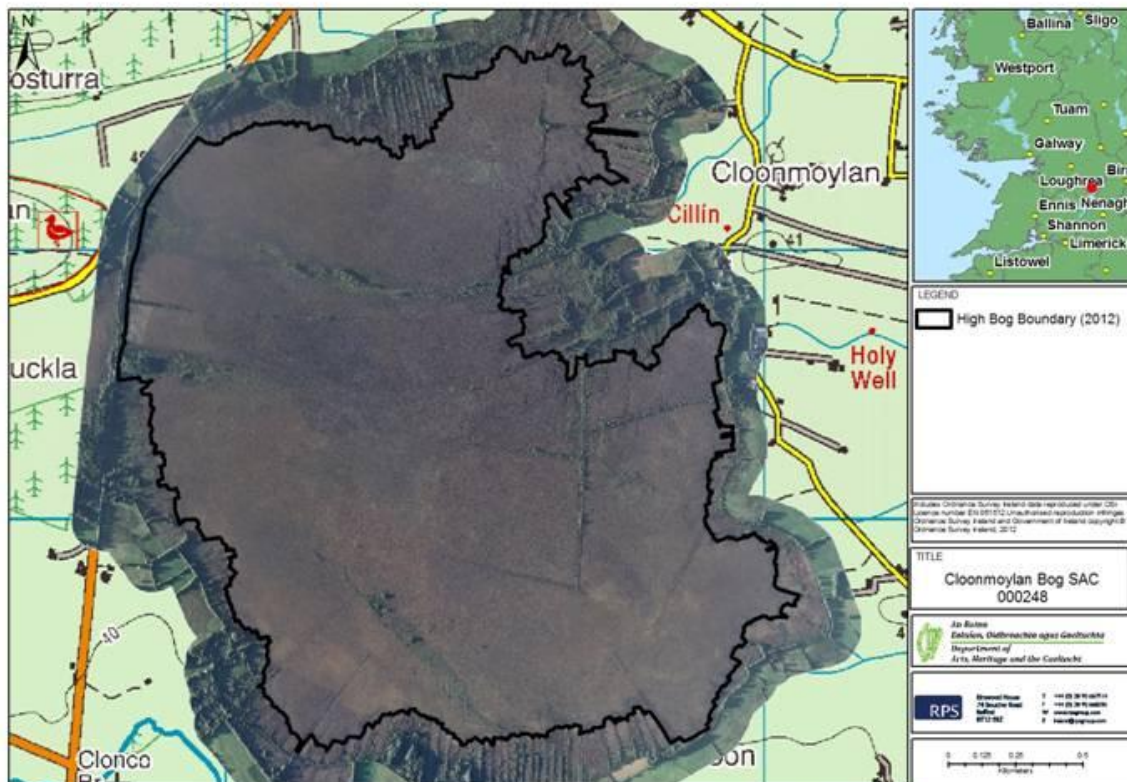
Site Name : Cloonmoylan Bog SAC

Site Code: 000248

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Cloonmoylan Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000248 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | Cloonmoylan Bog is a very large expanse of level raised bog, situated close to the western shore of Lough Derg, near Woodford in County Galway. It lies at an altitude of approx. 50m above sea-level. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Lough Derg |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/cloonmoylanbogsac/ |

Site Map

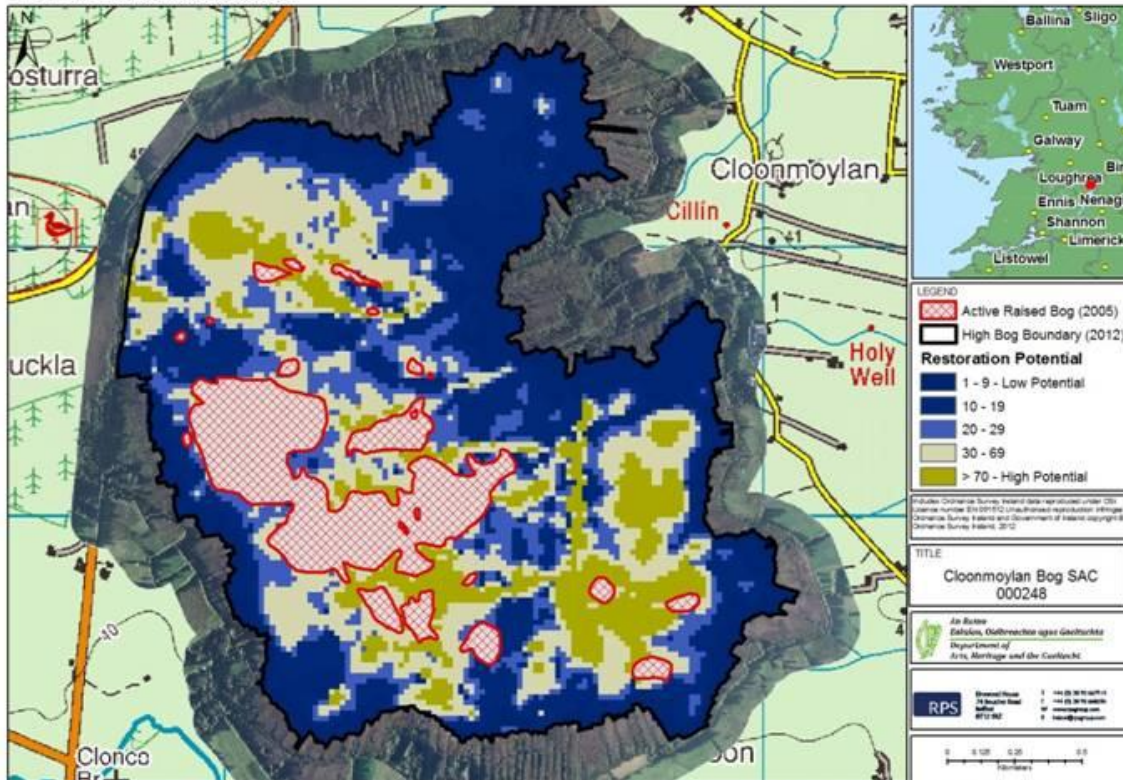


Summary of Ecological Review

Cloonmoylan Bog is of high ecological value due to the presence of an extensive area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The site is also of interest being located at the south-western extent of the national range of the habitat.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | B (High) | C (Moderate - High) | D (Moderate) |

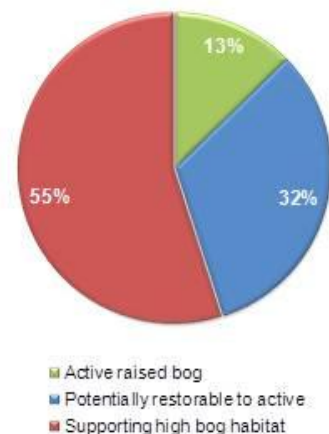
Restoration Potential



Composition of High Bog (2005)

Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 423.3 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 412.0 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -11.3 -2.7% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 118.2 |
| Area of active raised bog 2005 (ha) | 52.3 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -65.8 -55.7% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 133.2 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 93.3 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 72 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 26.6 |



Site Name : Cloonshanville Bog SAC

Site Code: 000614

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Cloonshanville Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000614 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | Cloonshanville Bog is located approximately 2 km east of Frenchpark. It is underlain by low-permeability, clayey limestones. The bog developed in a shallow basin in a groundwater discharge zone. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Upper Shannon |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/cloonshanvillebogsac/ |

Site Map

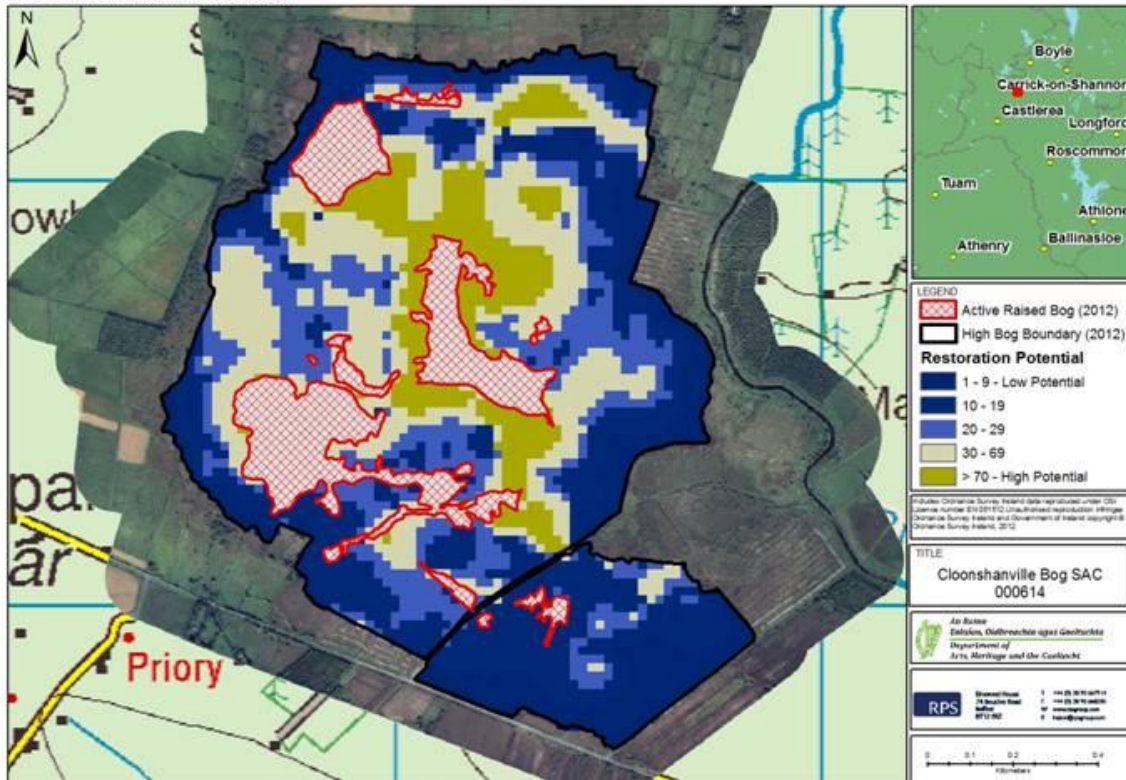


Summary of Ecological Review

Cloonshanville Bog is a western raised bog of high interest due to a significant area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The presence of an area of bog woodland, a rare feature of Irish raised bog, in the central area adds to the interest of the site. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | D (Moderate) | C (Moderate - High) | B (High) |

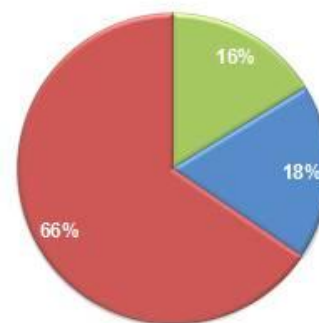
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 146.5 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 146.3 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -0.2 -0.1% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 28.3 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 20.1 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -8.2 -28.9% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 45.2 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 22.6 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 1 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 4.4 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

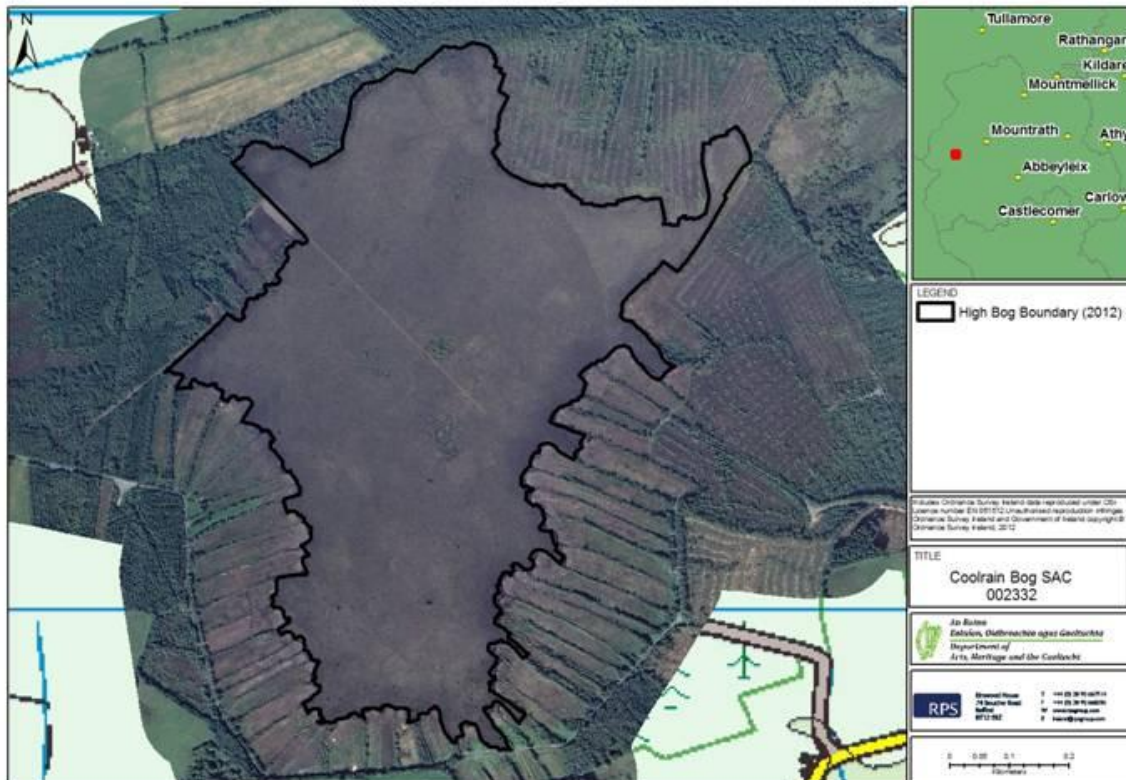
Site Name : Coolrain Bog SAC

Site Code: 002332

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Coolrain Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002332 |
| Counties | Laois |
| Short Description | Coolrain Bog is situated in Co. Laois approximately 4 km north-east of Borris-in-Ossory. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. |
| River Basin District | South Eastern |
| Water Management Unit | Nore Upper |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/coo/raibogsac/ |

Site Map

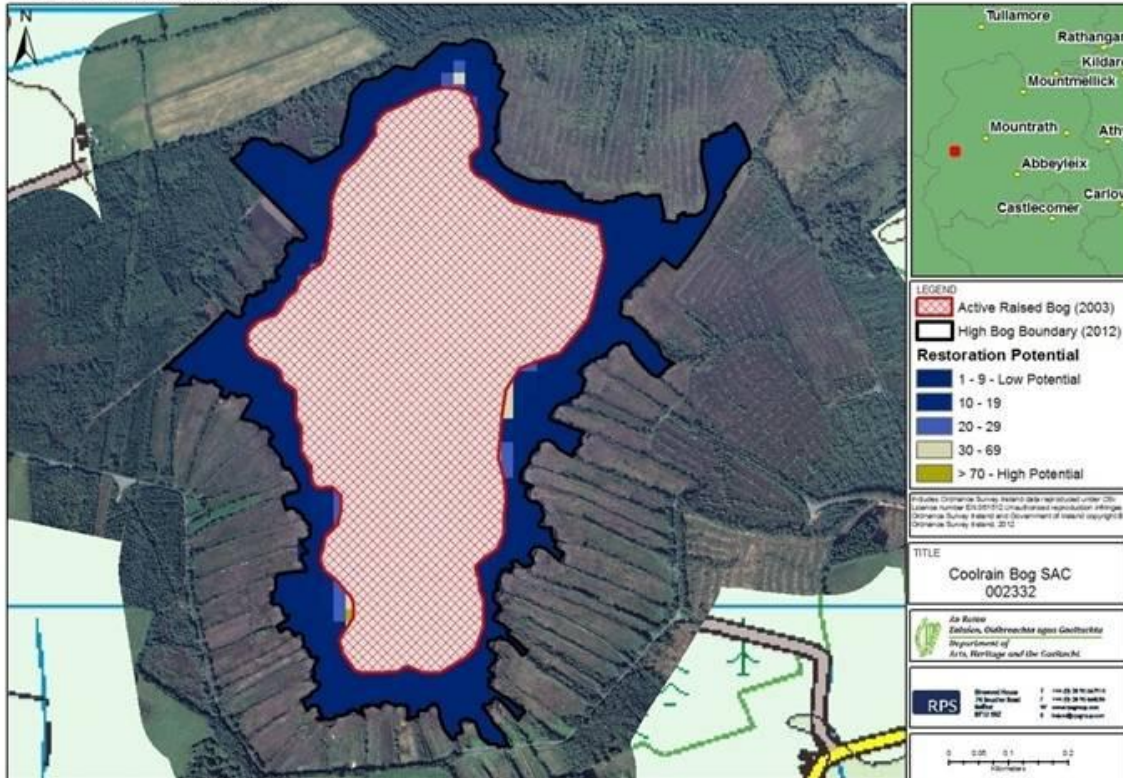


Summary of Ecological Review

Coolrain Bog is of high ecological interest due to the presence of an extensive area of Active Raised Bog. The sites south-eastern location within a sandstone area adds further interest to the site. Recent peat cutting around southern margin of bog is likely to have caused significant damage.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | B (High) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

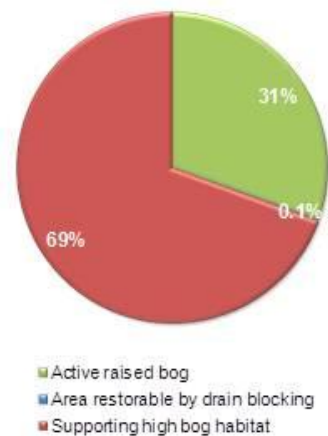
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 57.0 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 51.6 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -5.5 -9.6% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2003 (ha) | 15.7 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 0.2 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 0.1 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 49 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.5 |

Composition of High Bog (2003)



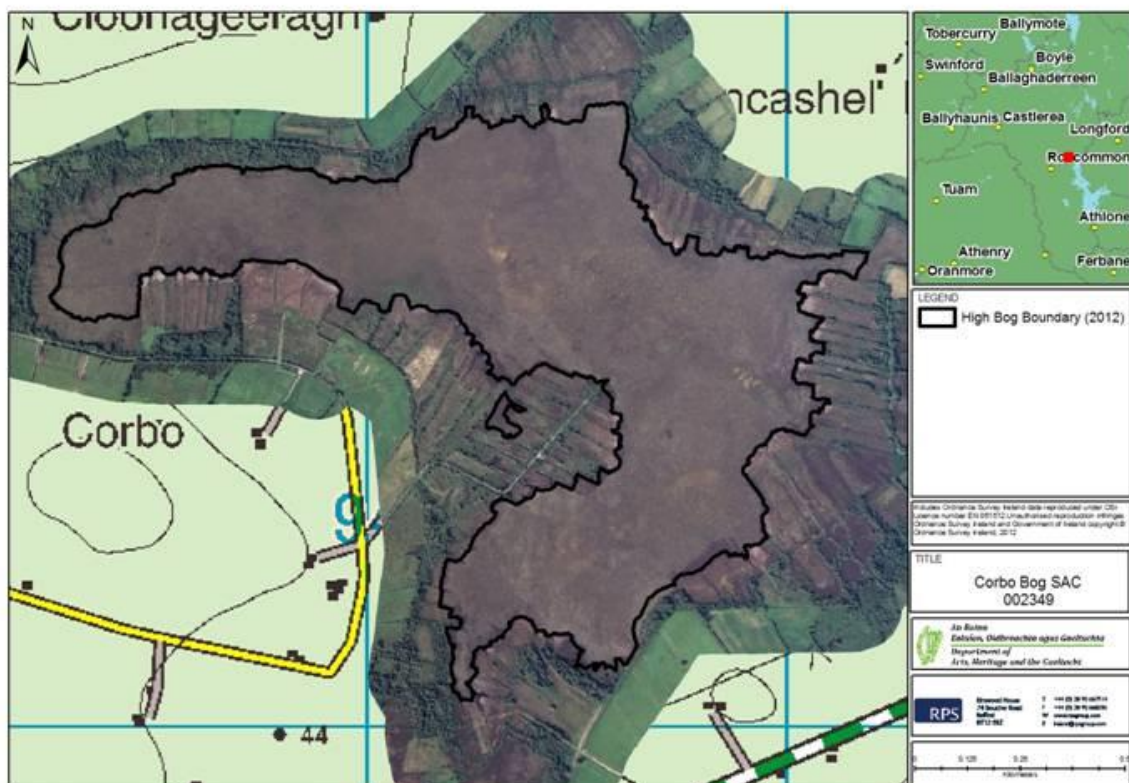
Site Name : Corbo Bog SAC

Site Code: 002349

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Corbo Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002349 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | Corbo Bog is located 7 km west of Lanesborough, Co. Roscommon. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Hind/Lough Ree |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/corbobogsac/ |

Site Map

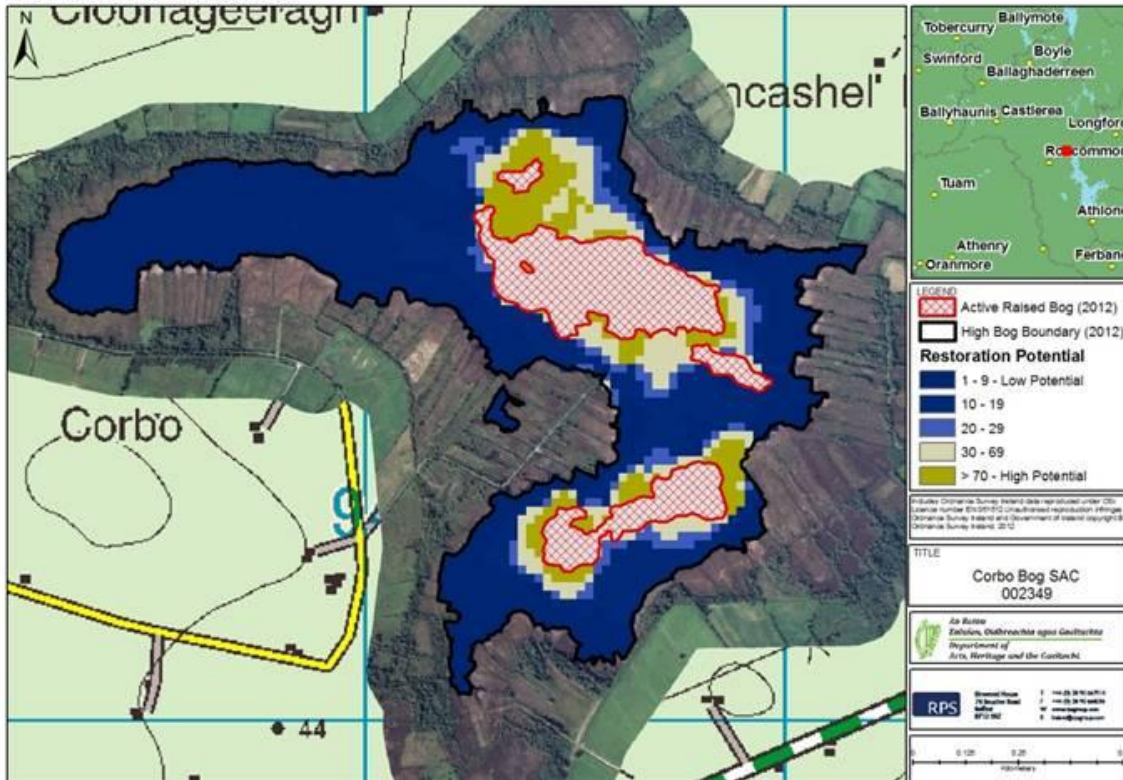


Summary of Ecological Review

Corbo Bog is of high importance due to the presence of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The site supports a good diversity of raised bog microhabitats, including hummock/hollow complexes, pools and flushes.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | C (Moderate - High) | D (Moderate) |

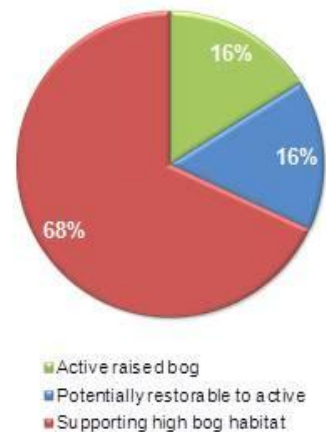
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 105.7 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 96.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -9.2 -8.7% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 27.6 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 15.5 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -12.1 -43.7% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 15.3 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 10.7 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 56 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.9 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



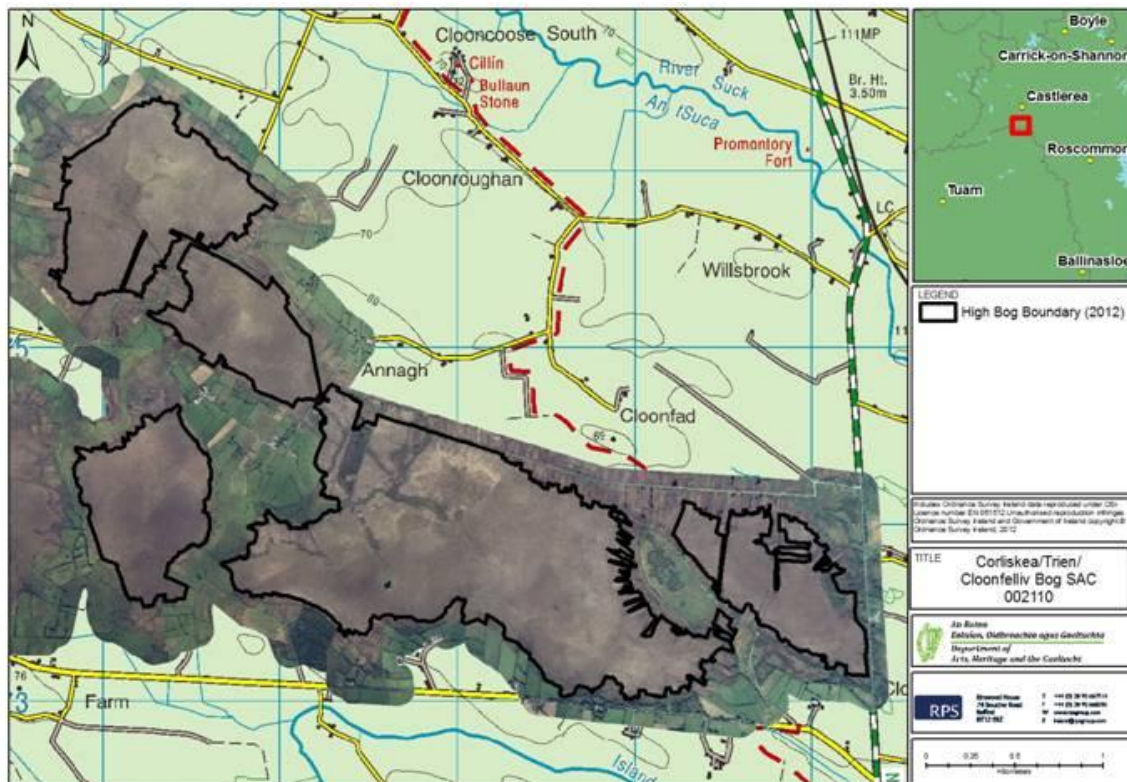
Site Name : Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC

Site Code: 002110

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002110 |
| Counties | Galway Roscommon |
| Short Description | This site, 5km south of Castlereia and straddling the Roscommon/Galway county border, comprises a complex of three raised bogs. The site contains large, wet raised bog with well-developed pool systems, large diverse flush systems, subterranean streams with swallowholes and a lake. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Suck |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/corliskeatriencloonfellivbogsac/ |

Site Map

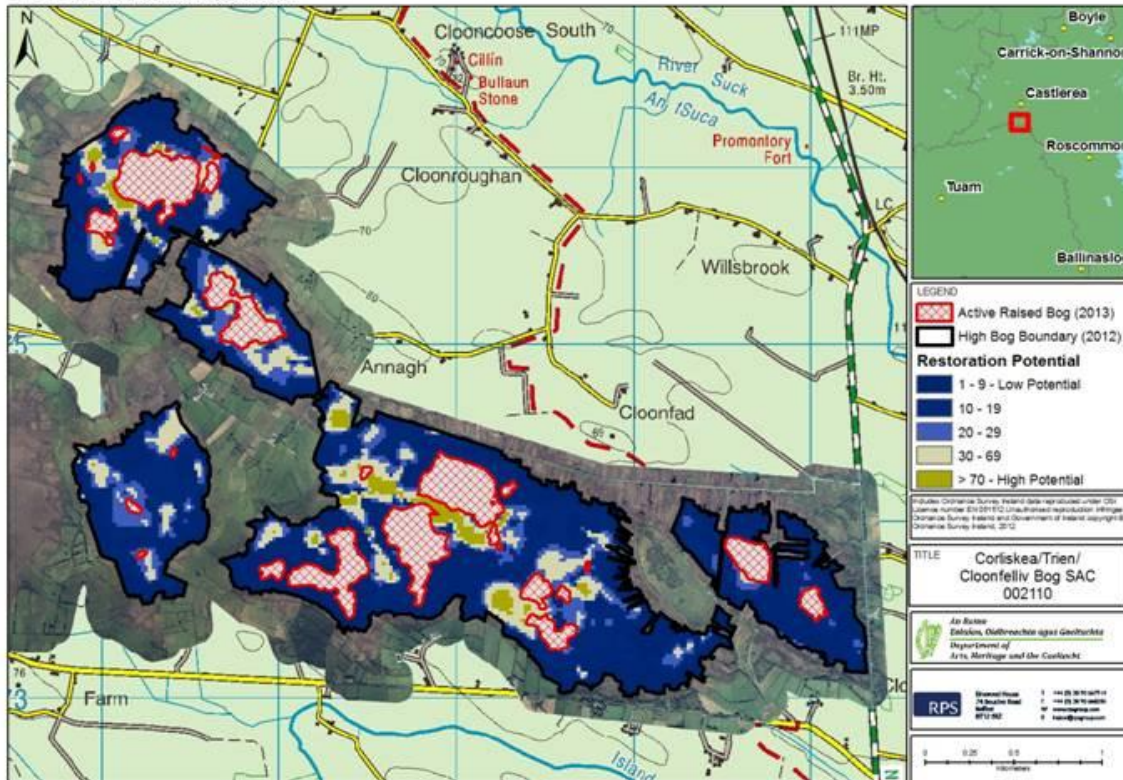


Summary of Ecological Review

Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelly Bog includes a complex of western raised bogs that are of high ecological importance due partly to extensive areas of high quality Active Raised Bog vegetation. The presence of bog woodland and unusual internal drainage features adds to the interest of the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

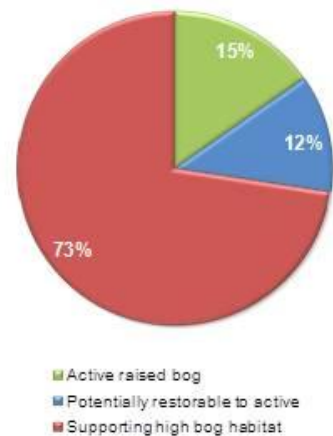
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 457.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 452.4 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -5.4 -1.2% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 81.6 |
| Area of active raised bog 2013 (ha) | 69.2 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -12.4 -15.2% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 54.8 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 38.4 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 49 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 21.0 |

Composition of High Bog (2013)



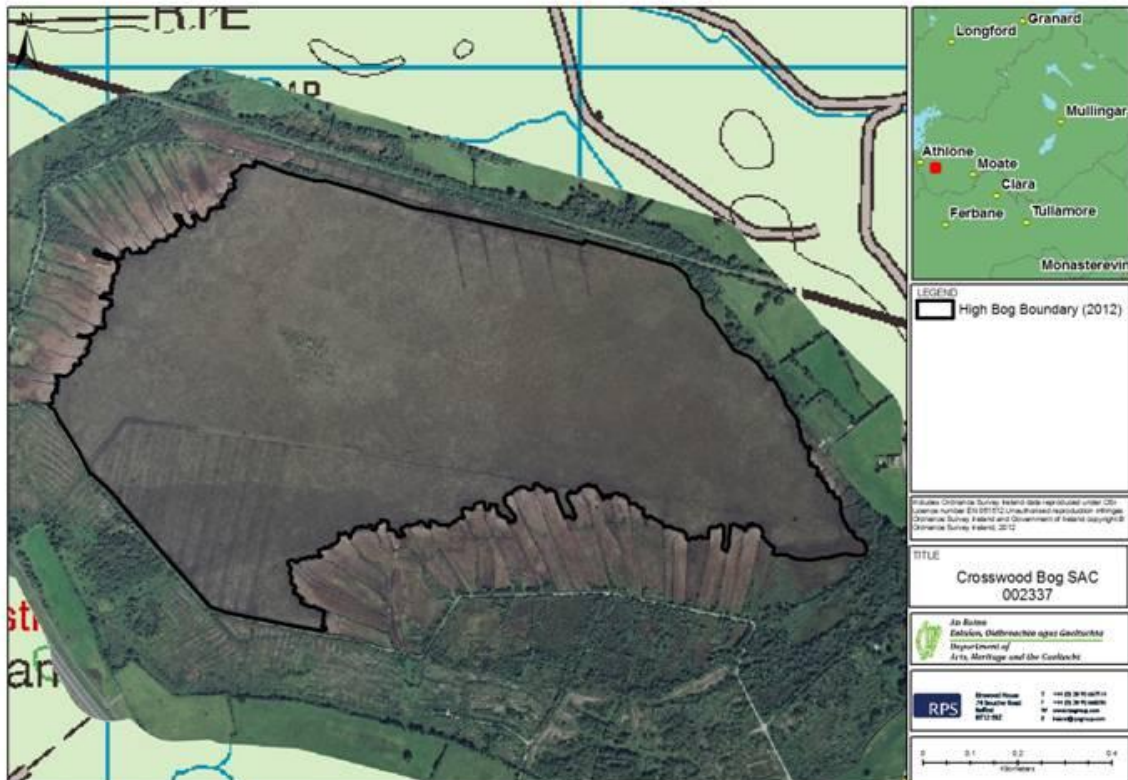
Site Name : Crosswood Bog SAC

Site Code: 002337

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Crosswood Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002337 |
| Counties | Westmeath |
| Short Description | Crosswood Bog is situated approximately 5 km east of Athlone, Co. Westmeath. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Hind/Lough Ree/Inny |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/crosswoodbogsac/ |

Site Map

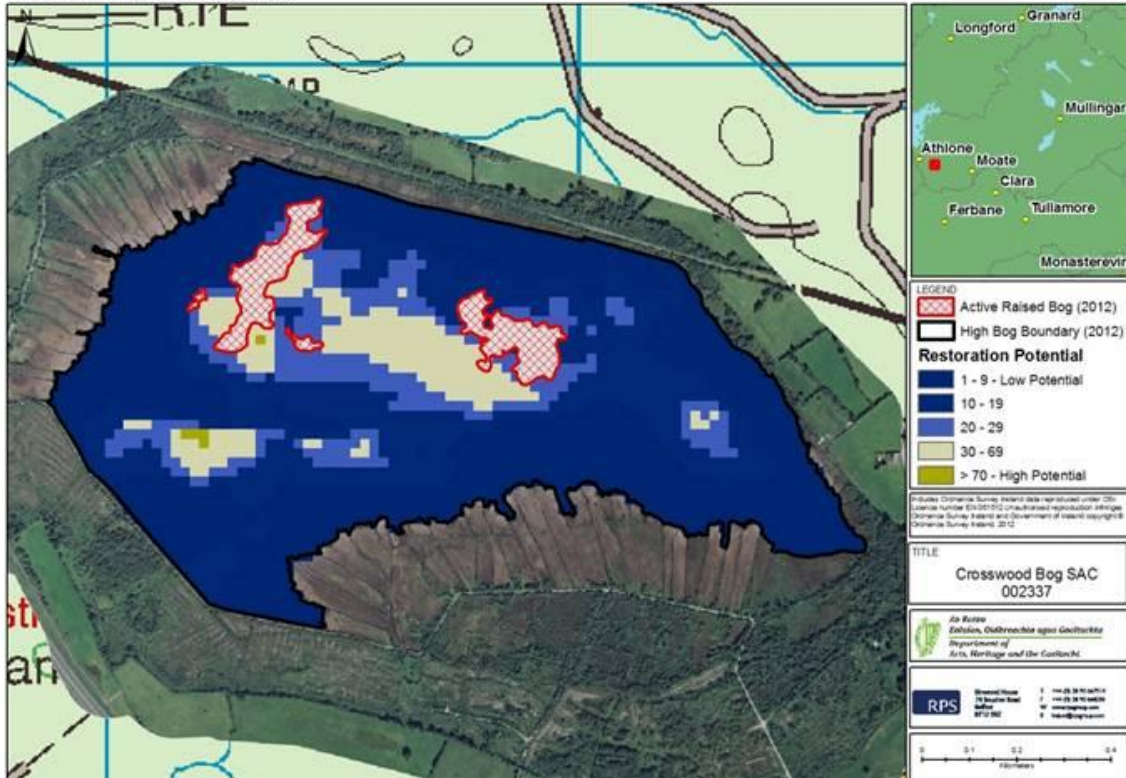


Summary of Ecological Review

Crosswood Bog is of conservation value due to the occurrence of a moderate area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

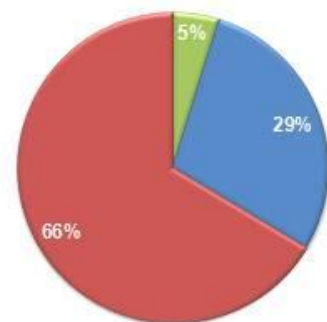
Restoration Potential



Composition of High Bog (2012)

Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 103.3 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 96.3 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -6.9 -6.7% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 25.7 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 4.6 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -21.1 -82.0% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 27.7 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 19.4 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 46 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 8.2 |



- Active raised bog
- Potentially restorable to active
- Supporting high bog habitat

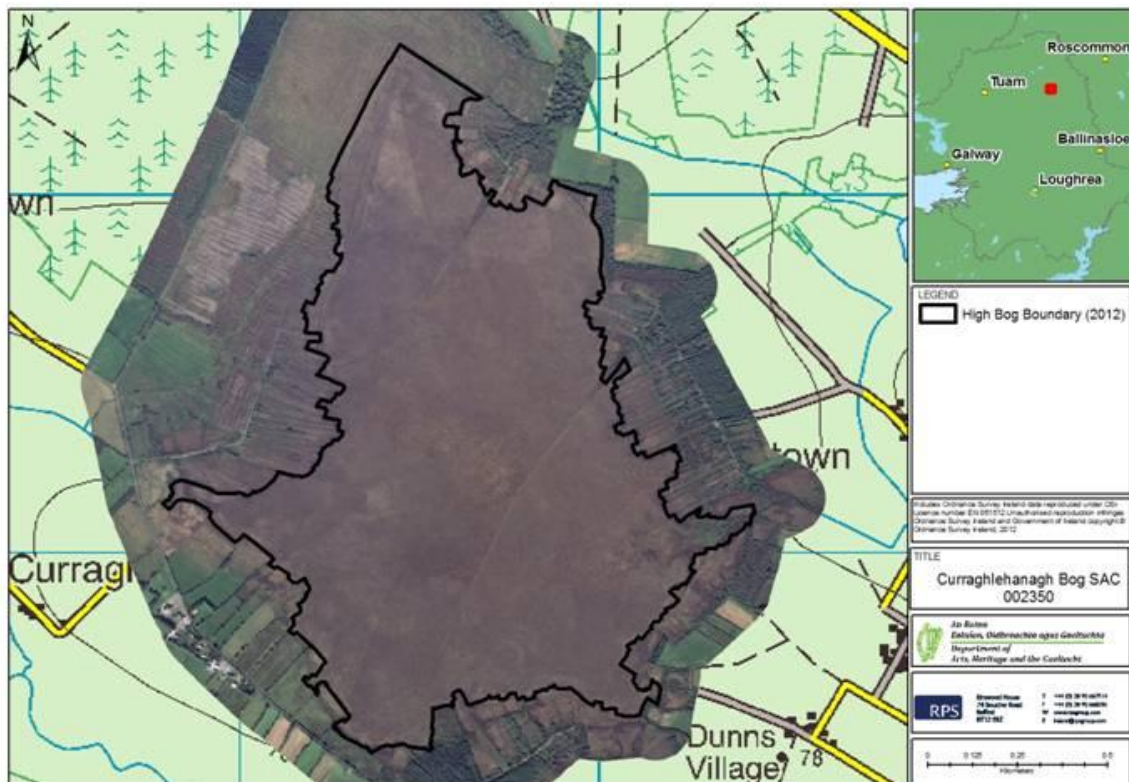
Site Name : Curraglehanagh Bog SAC

Site Code: 002350

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Curraglehanagh Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002350 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | Curraglehanagh Bog is part of a bog cluster situated approximately 6 km north of Mountbellew Co. Galway. The site comprises a raised bog with areas of high bog and cutover and lies on a relatively low-lying plateau entirely within the upper reaches of the Shiven River. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Suck |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/curraglehanaghbogsac/ |

Site Map

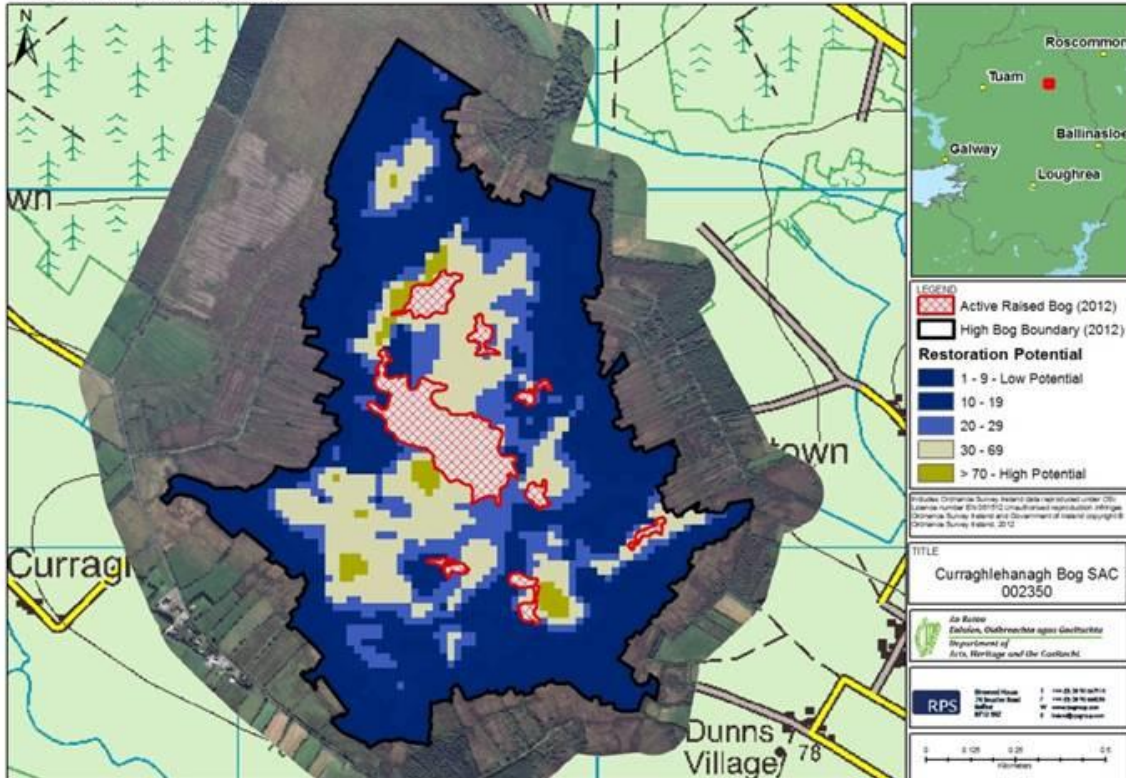


Summary of Ecological Review

Curraghlehanagh Bog is of conservation value due to the occurrence of a moderate area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | C (Moderate - High) | D (Moderate) |

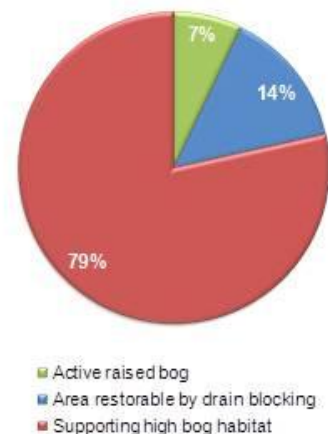
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 150.7 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 146.4 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -4.3 -2.9% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 22.4 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 9.8 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -12.6 -56.1% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 28.3 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 19.8 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 38 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 12.9 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



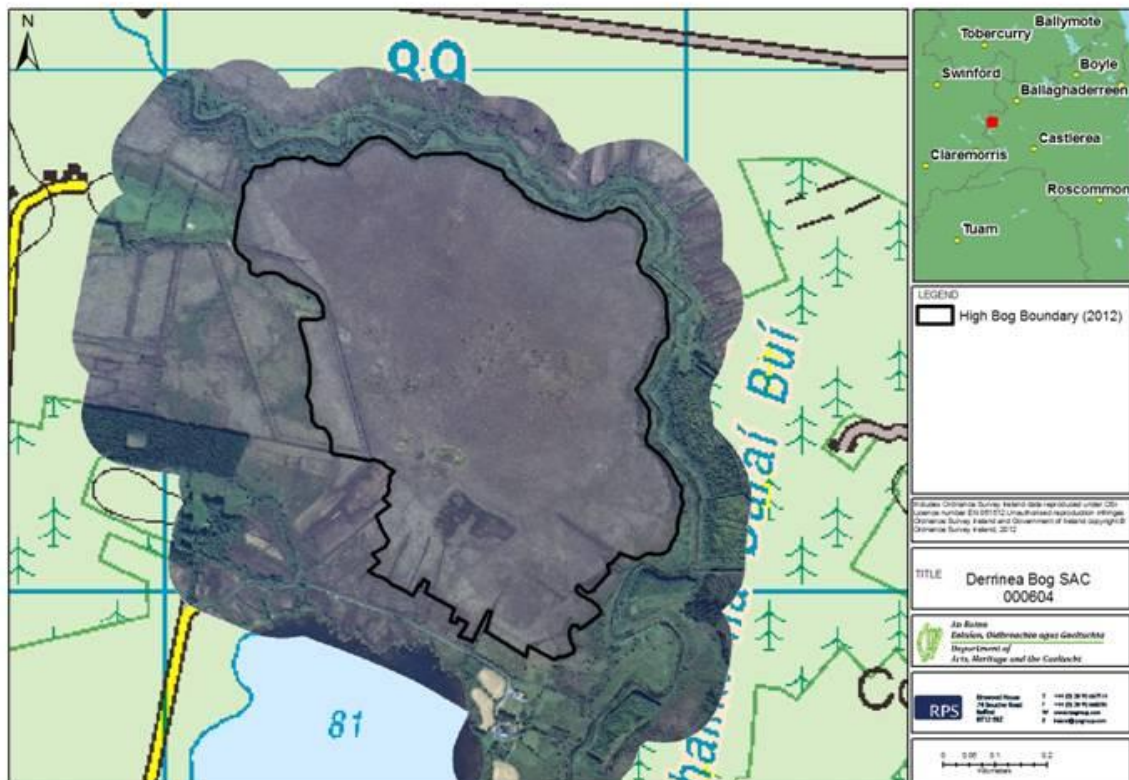
Site Name : Derrinea Bog SAC

Site Code: 000604

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Derrinea Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000604 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | Derrinea Bog is a small raised bog site situated on the northern margin of Cloonagh Lough, just east of the Mayo/Roscommon border and 10 km north-west of Ballyhaunis. The site features an extensive area of pools, quaking flats and well-developed hummocks. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Upper Shannon |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/derrineabogsac/ |

Site Map

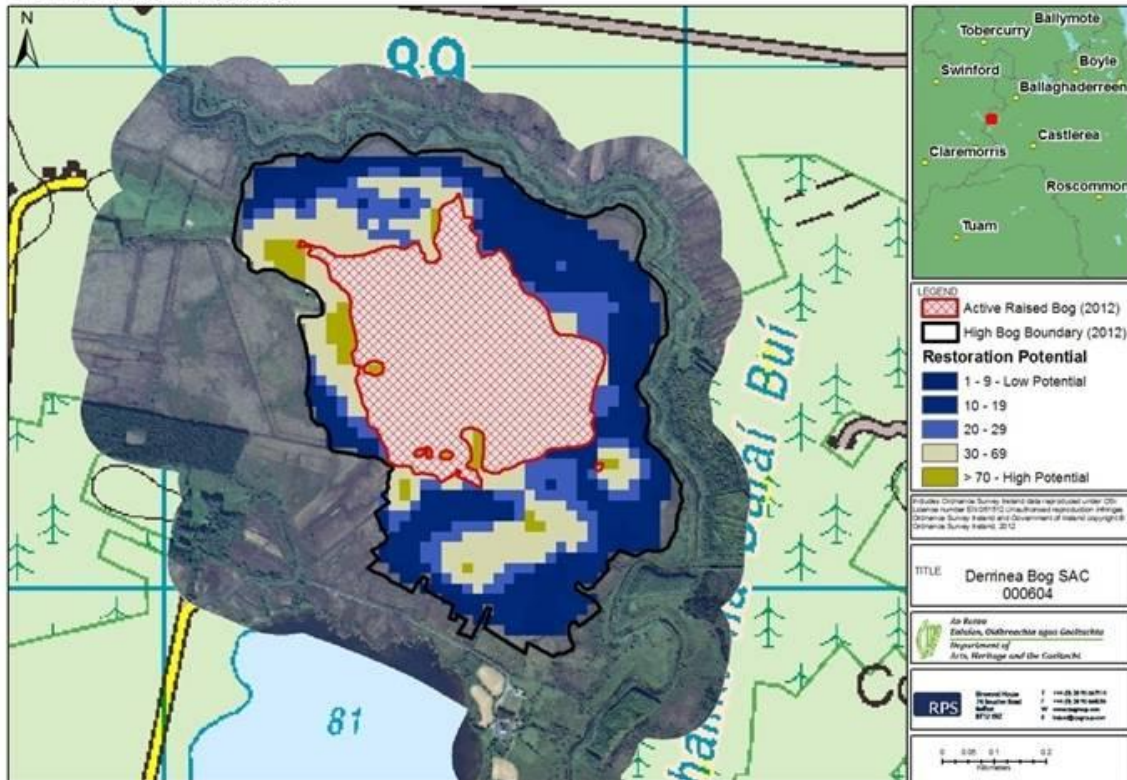


Summary of Ecological Review

Derrinea Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a significant area of high quality Active Raised Bog vegetation. A series of large pools on the high bog and the presence of a natural transition between the bog and the River Anaderryboy to the east and north add to the interest to the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | D (Moderate) | B (High) | B (High) |

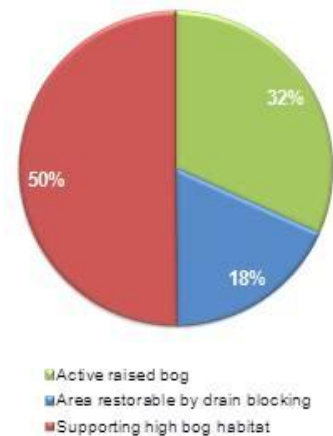
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 53.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 53.8 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | 0.0 0.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 17.3 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 17.1 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -0.2 -1.1% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 9.8 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 9.8 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 1.5 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



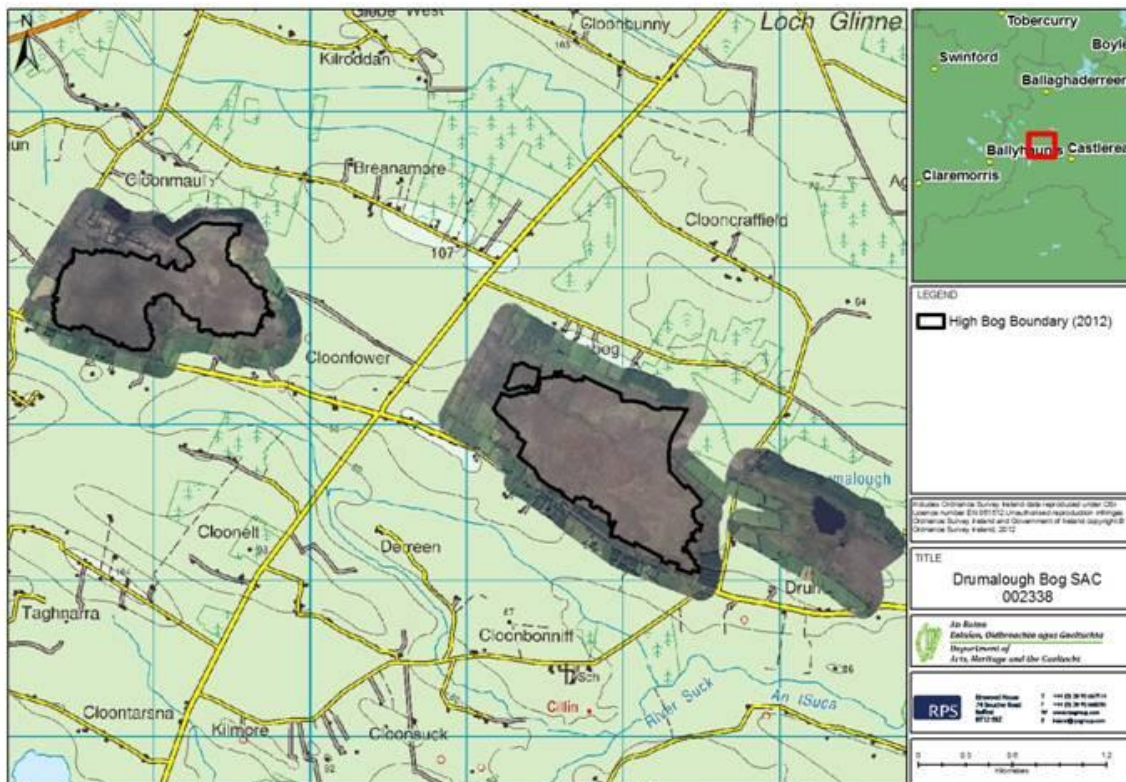
Site Name : Drumalough Bog SAC

Site Code: 002338

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Drumalough Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002338 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | Drumalough Bog is located 5 km north-west of Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon. The site comprises three separate sub-sites which were once part of an extensive bog complex, now separated by cutover bog. Two of these sub-sites are high bog, with associated cutover bog and the third area is open water (Drumalough). |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Suck/Upper Shannon |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/drumaloughbogsac/ |

Site Map



Summary of Ecological Review

Drumalough Bog is of conservation value due to the occurrence of a moderate area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) | E (Low) |

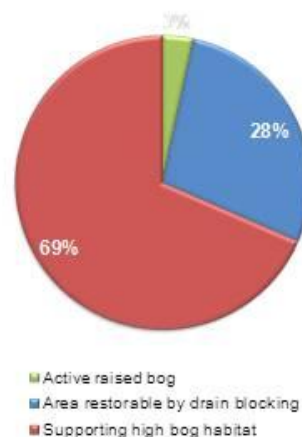
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 154.3 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 153.7 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -0.6 -0.4% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2003 (ha) | 5.1 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 46.6 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 42.0 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 7 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.0 |

Composition of High Bog (West only 2003)



Site Name : Ferbane Bog SAC

Site Code: 000575

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Ferbane Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000575 |
| Counties | Offaly |
| Short Description | Ferbane Bog is a relatively large, domed, raised bog located about 10 km east of Shannonbridge. It is underlain by low permeability Waulsortian limestone and clay-rich tills. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Brosna |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/ferbanebogsac/ |

Site Map

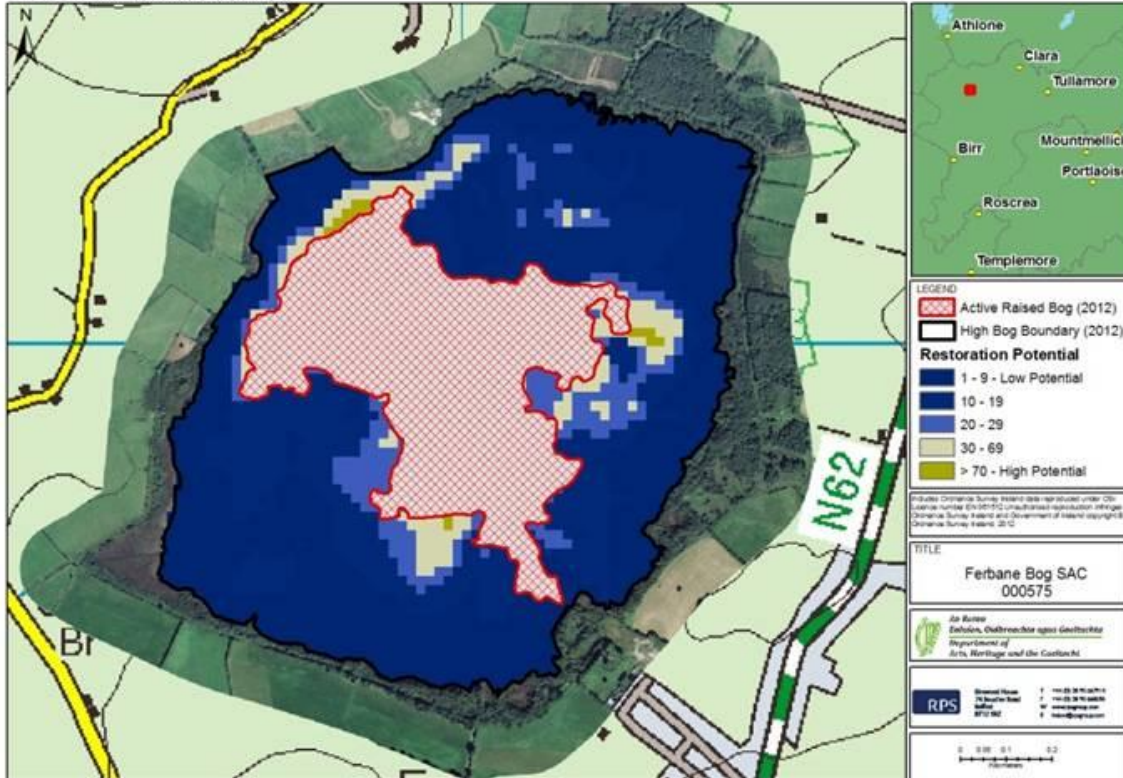


Summary of Ecological Review

Ferbane Bog of high conservation value due to the occurrence of an extensive area of Active Raised Bog vegetation and a relatively intact margin.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | D (Moderate) | C (Moderate - High) | D (Moderate) |

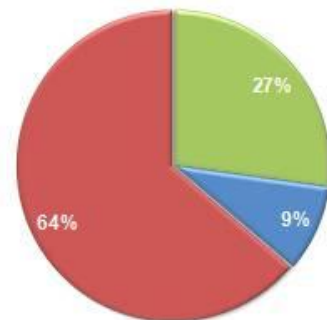
Restoration Potential



Composition of High Bog (2012)

Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 120.0 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 120.0 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | 0.0 0.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 41.7 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 32.6 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -9.1 -21.8% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 10.9 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 10.9 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 10.7 |



- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

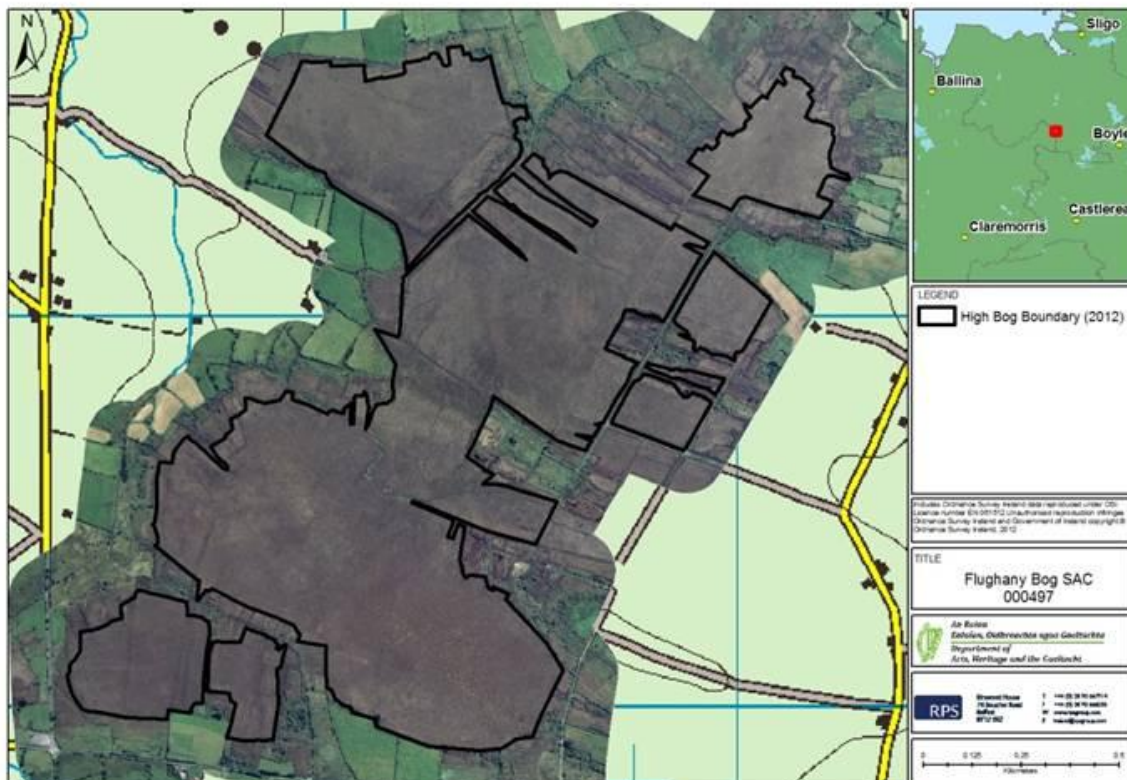
Site Name : Flughany Bog SAC

Site Code: 000497

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Flughany Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000497 |
| Counties | Mayo/Sligo |
| Short Description | Flughany Bog is a raised bog, located on the Mayo/Sligo County border, 10km southeast of Tobercurry. It is the most northerly of a series of raised bogs in this area, the others being part of the River Moy SAC. Flughany is comprised of two lobes which are separated by a ridge of mineral material. |
| River Basin District | Western |
| Water Management Unit | Owenmore |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/flughanybogsac/ |

Site Map

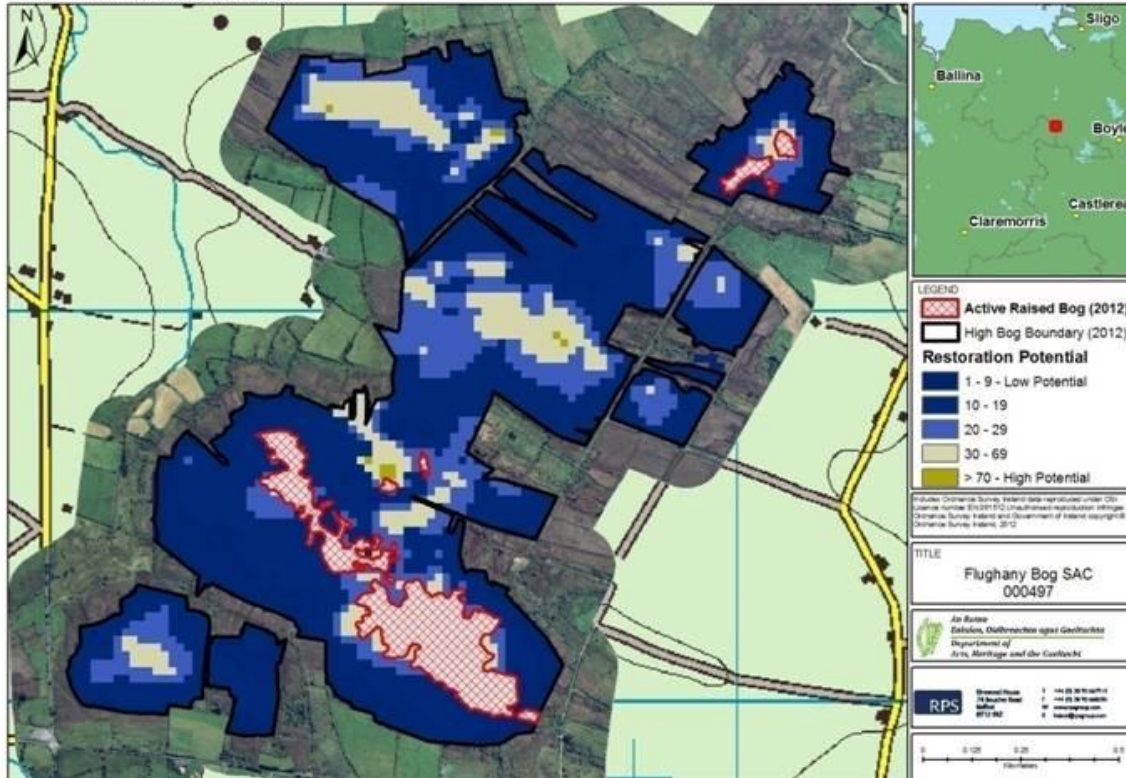


Summary of Ecological Review

Flughany Bog of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a significant area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The bog is also of importance as it is located at the north western edge of the range.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | B (High) | C (Moderate - High) | D (Moderate) |

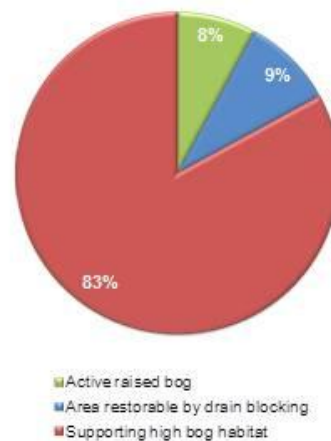
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 143.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 143.6 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -0.1 -0.1% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 10.4 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 11.4 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | 1.0 9.6% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 13.1 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 13.1 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 1 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 12.5 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



Site Name : Garriskil Bog SAC

Site Code: 000679

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Garriskil Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000679 |
| Counties | Westmeath |
| Short Description | This raised bog site lies 3 km west of Lough Derravaragh and 3 km east of Rathowen. It is bounded to the southeast and southwest by the rivers Inny and Riffey. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Inny |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/garriskilbogsac/ |

Site Map

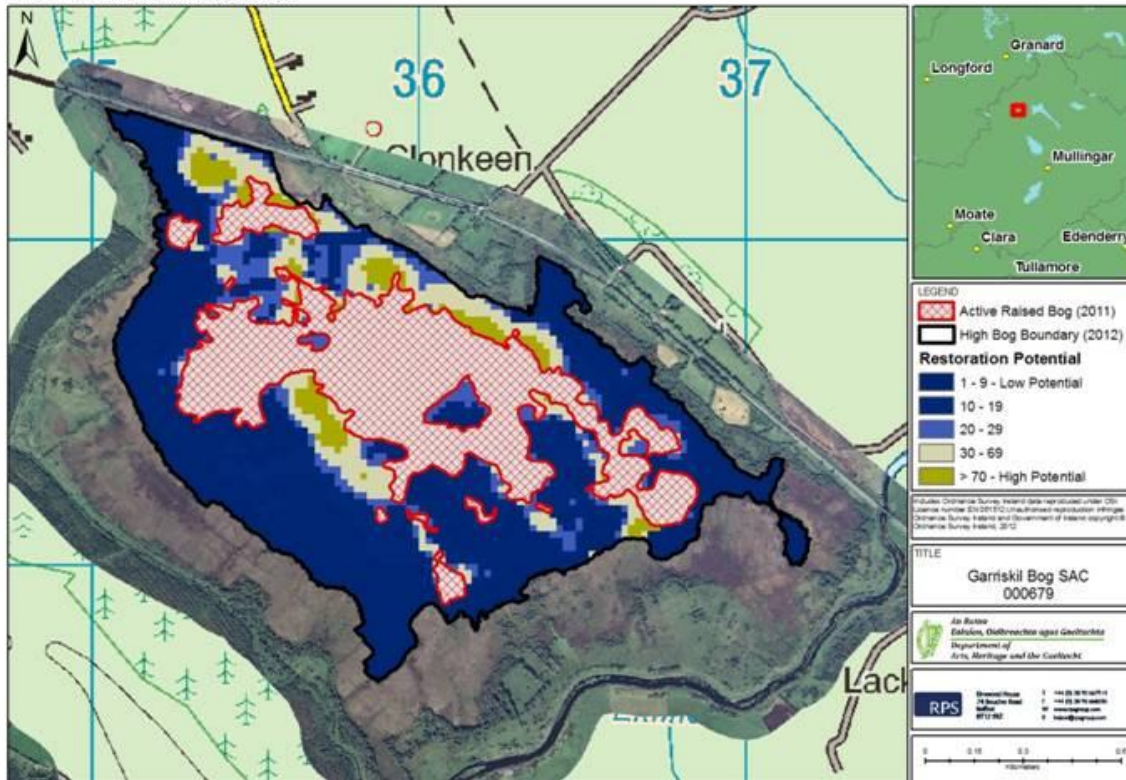


Summary of Ecological Review

Garriskill Bog of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a very extensive area of high quality Active Raised Bog vegetation with hummocks, hollows and pools. Restoration works in the form of drain blocking has recently been undertaken by NPWS.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | E (Low) | B (High) | D (Moderate) |

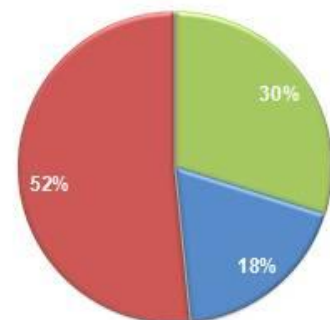
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 170.3 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 170.3 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | 0.0 0.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 71.2 |
| Area of active raised bog 2011 (ha) | 50.9 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -20.4 -28.6% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 31.6 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 31.6 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.2 |

Composition of High Bog (2011)



- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

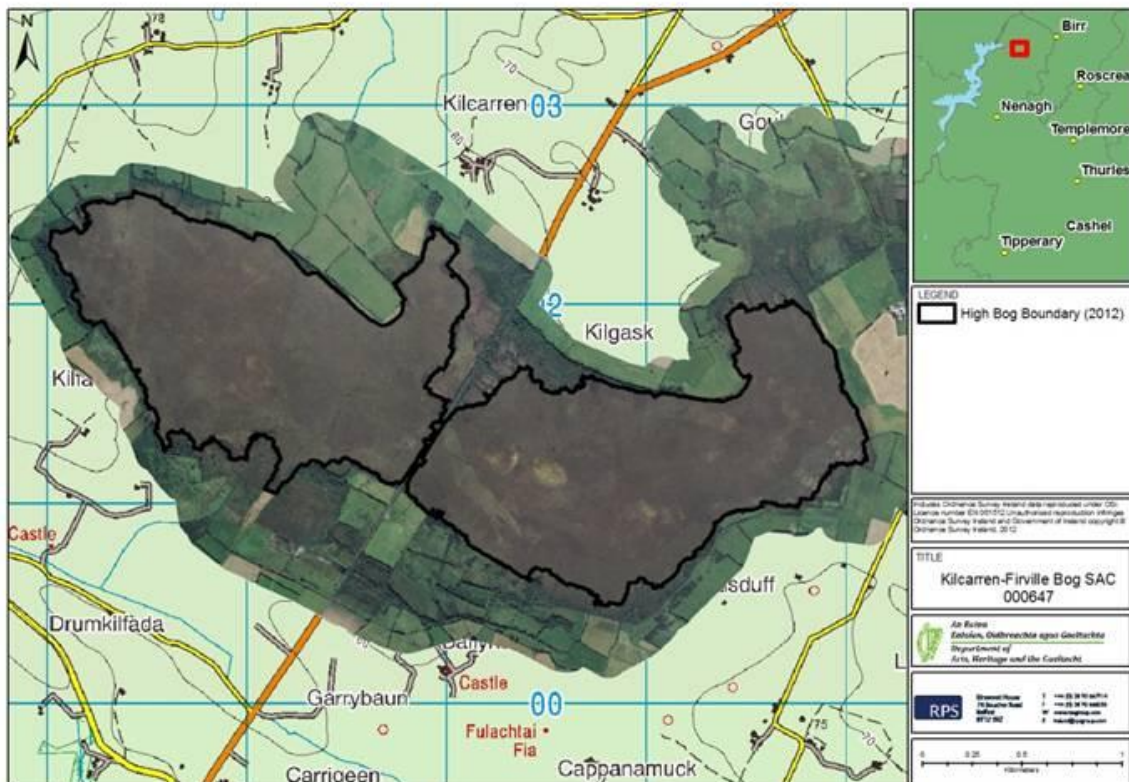
Site Name : Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC

Site Code: 000647

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000647 |
| Counties | Tipperary |
| Short Description | Kilcarren - Firville Bog is situated approximately 2 km east of the village of Carrigahorig in north Tipperary. It is a lowland raised bog complex which extends about 4.5 km from east to west and is bisected by a road. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Lough Derg |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/kilcarren-firvillebogsac/ |

Site Map

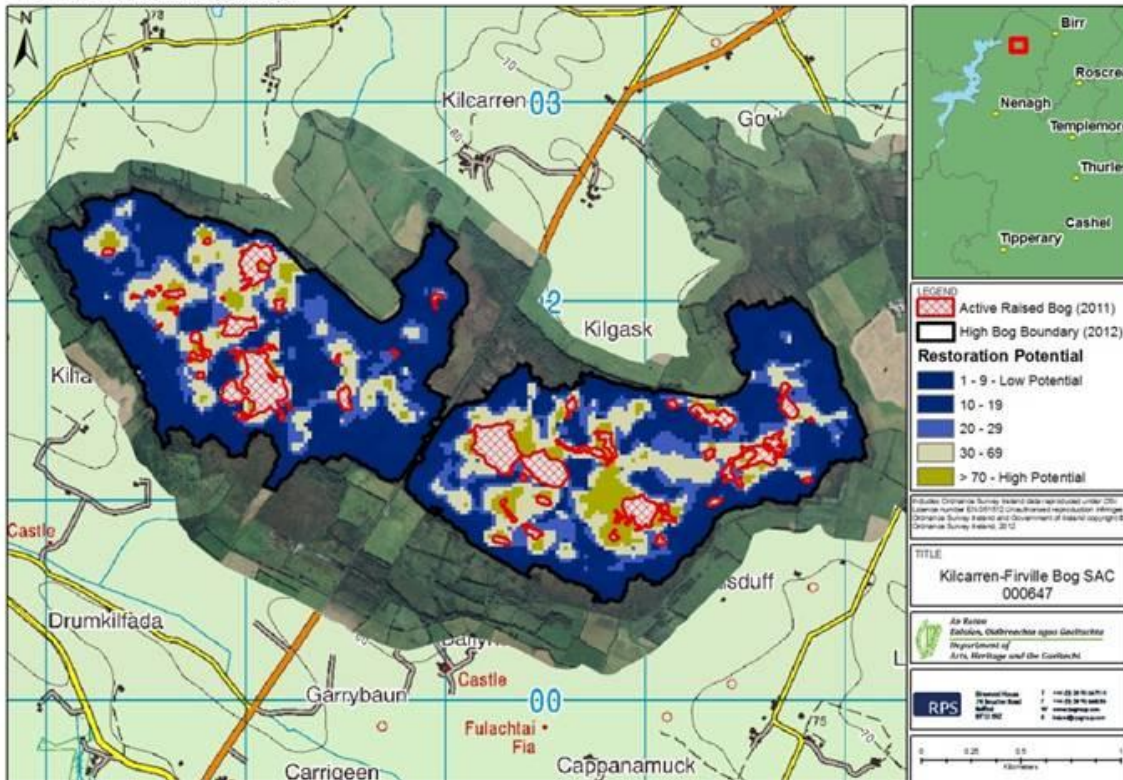


Summary of Ecological Review

Kilcarren - Firville Bog is of high ecological value due to the presence of an extensive area of high quality Active Raised Bog. In addition, the site has a remnant intact lagg zone (the natural boundary between the bog and surrounding mineral land), which is a rare feature on Irish raised bogs.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | C (Moderate - High) | B (High) |

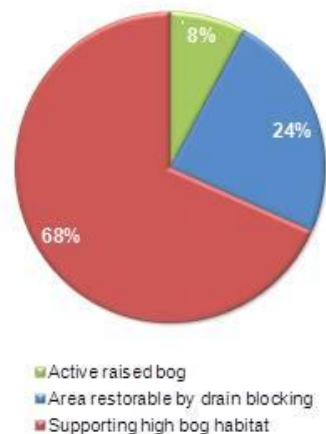
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 362.6 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 362.3 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -0.3 -0.1% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 59.7 |
| Area of active raised bog 2011 (ha) | 28.7 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -31.0 -51.9% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 86.1 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 86.1 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 2 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 8.5 |

Composition of High Bog (2011)

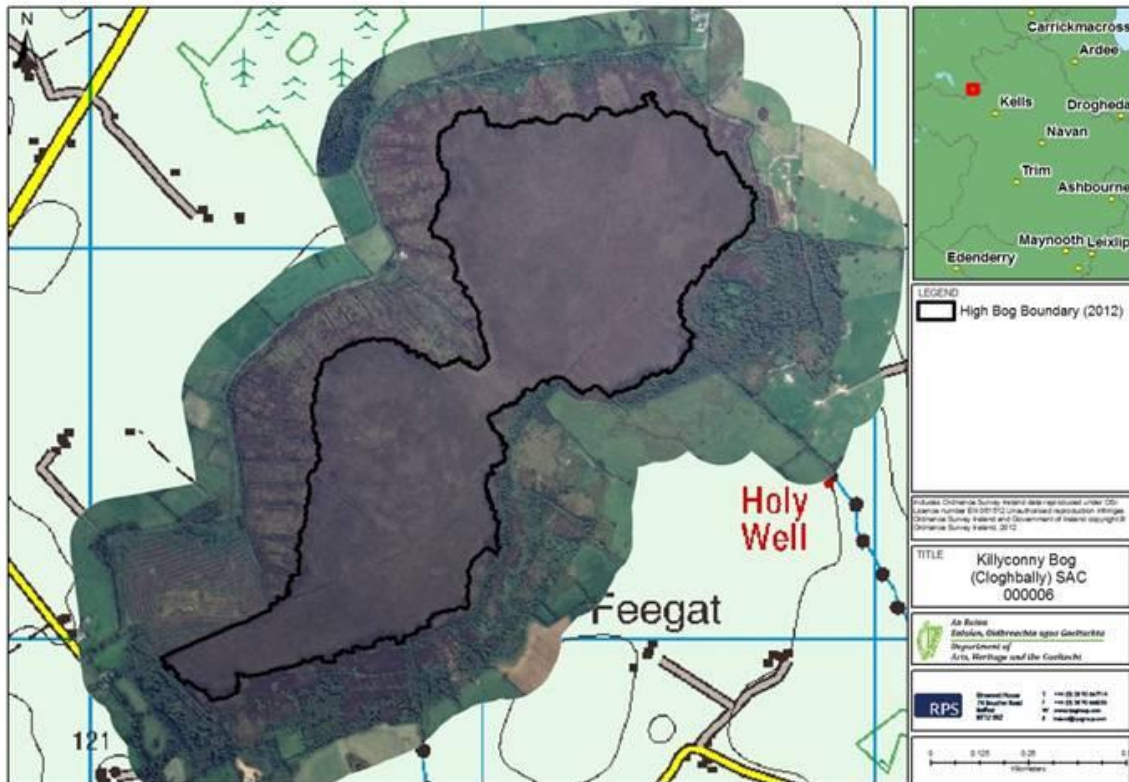


Site Name : Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally) SAC
Site Code: 000006

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally) SAC |
| Site Code | 000006 |
| Counties | Cavan/Meath |
| Short Description | Killyconny Bog is situated approximately half way between Virginia and Kells on the Cavan/Meath border and some 8km from each. It is underlain by Lower Palaeozoic shales and consists of two small basins which have coalesced over a low drumlin ridge. |
| River Basin District | Eastern |
| Water Management Unit | Blackwater North |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/killyconnybogcloghballysac/ |

Site Map

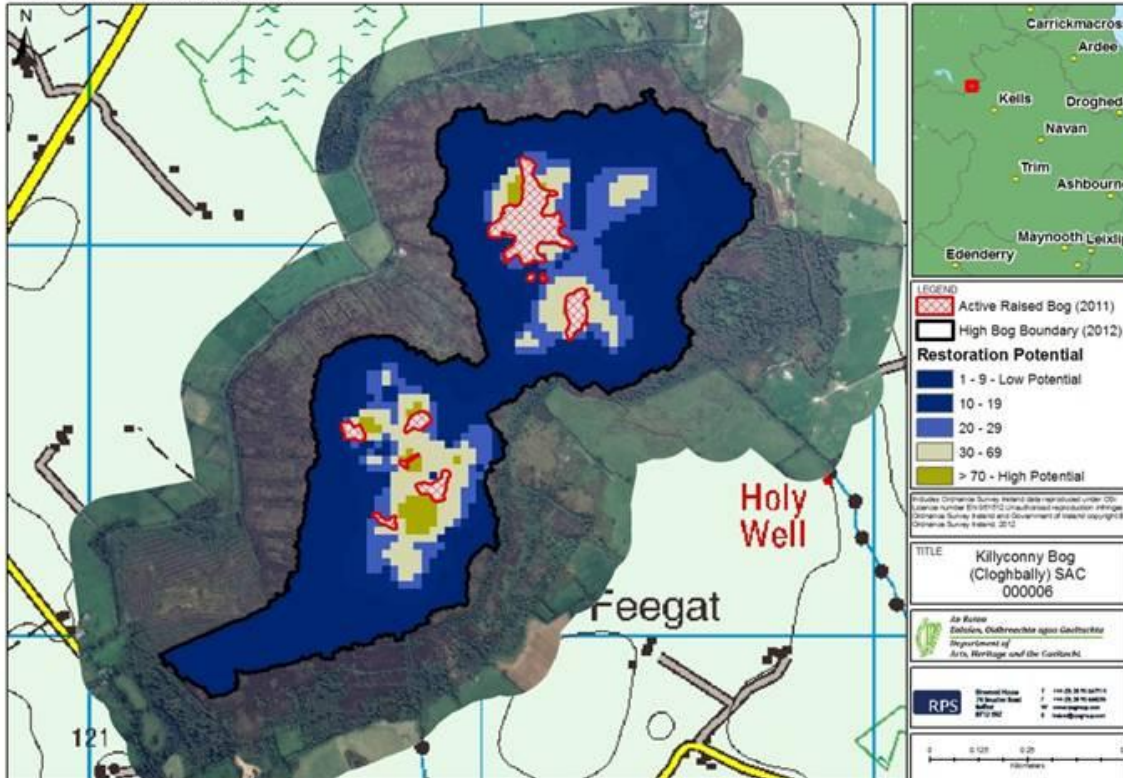


Summary of Ecological Review

Killyconny Bog of conservation value due to the occurrence of a moderate area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The bog is also of importance as it is located at the north eastern edge of the range. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte and NPWS.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | B (High) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

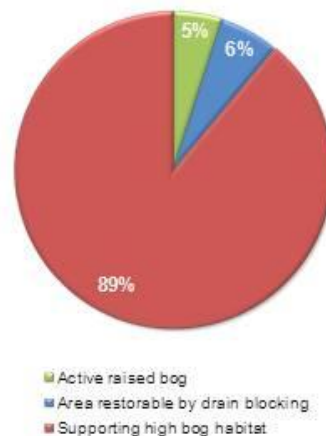
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 83.9 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 83.0 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -0.9 -1.1% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 38.4 |
| Area of active raised bog 2011 (ha) | 3.9 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -34.5 -89.8% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 9.5 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 4.8 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 4.0 |

Composition of High Bog (2011)



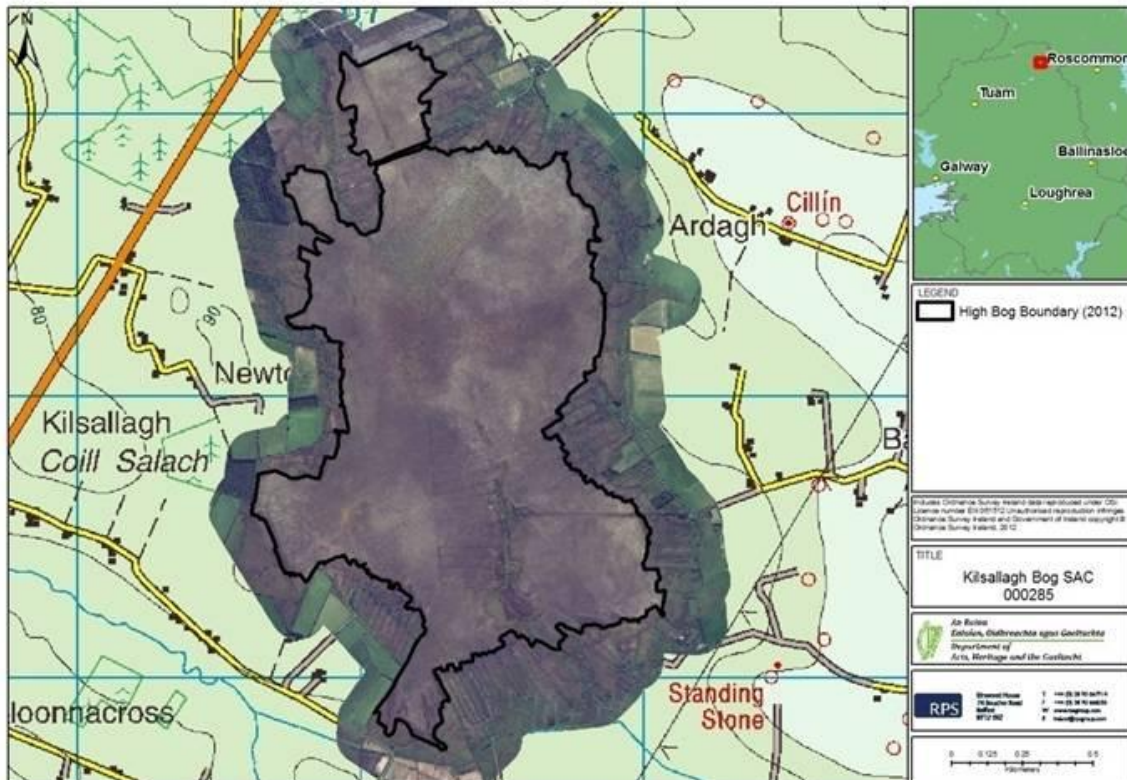
Site Name : Kilsallagh Bog SAC

Site Code: 000285

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Kilsallagh Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000285 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | Kilsallagh Bog is a large raised bog with a largely intact dome set in a peat basin almost completely surrounded by mineral soil. It is situated about 7 km north of Glenamaddy. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Suck |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/kilsallaghbogsac/ |

Site Map

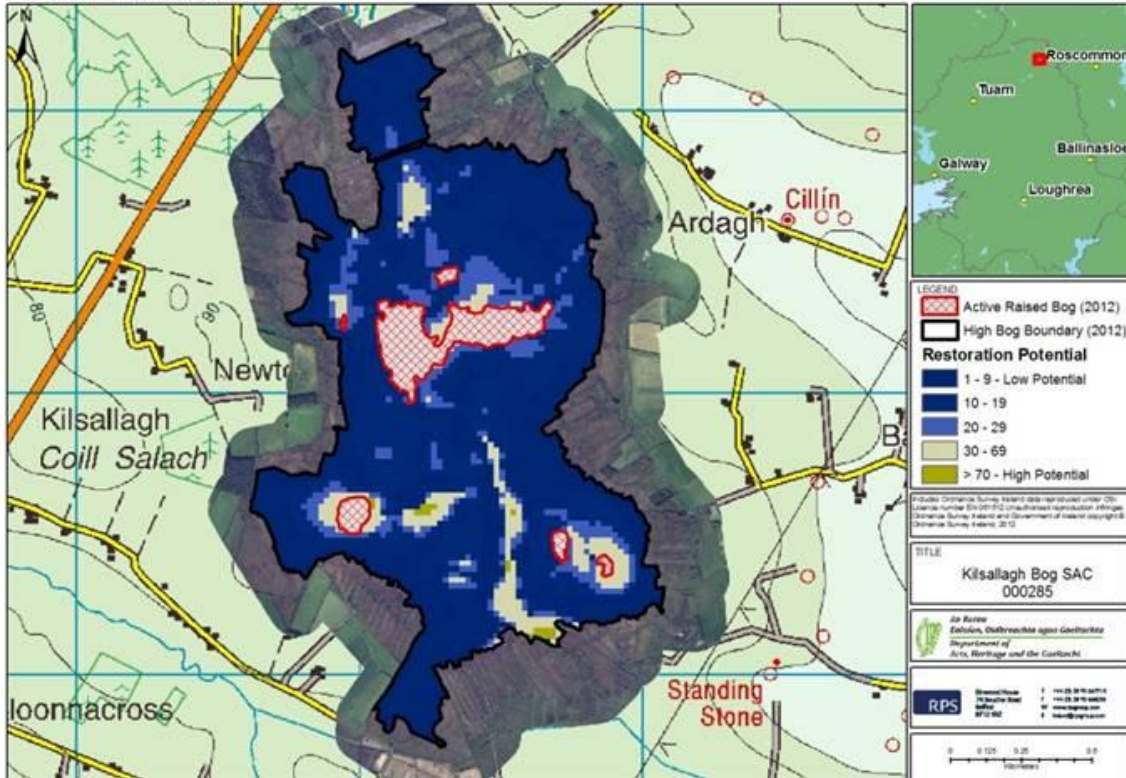


Summary of Ecological Review

Kilsallagh Bog of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a significant area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The central part of the bog is extremely wet. This grades down on the north-east slope into an unusual wet community which is flushed. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | C (Moderate - High) | D (Moderate) |

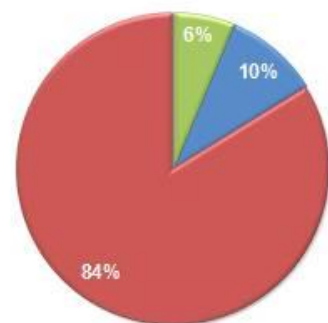
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 186.7 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 182.1 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -4.6 -2.5% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 19.1 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 11.5 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -7.6 -39.7% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 18.0 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 18.0 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 35 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 10.4 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



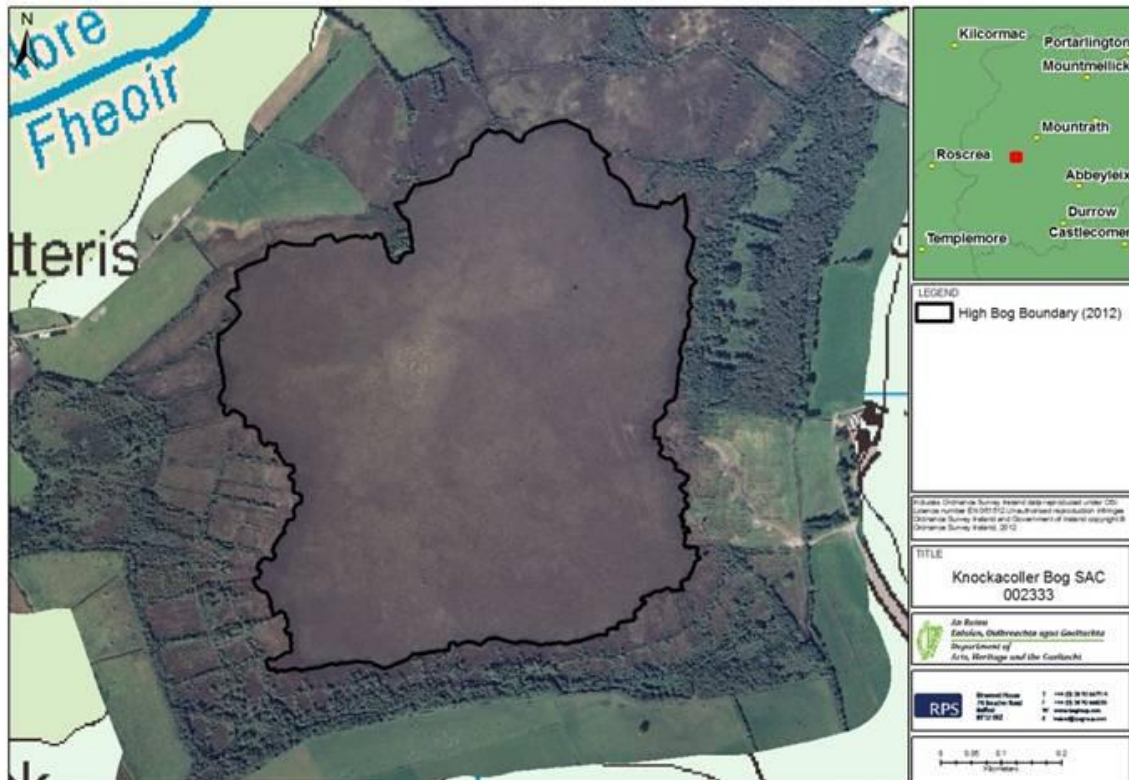
- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

Site Name : Knockacoller Bog SAC
Site Code: 002333

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Knockacoller Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002333 |
| Counties | Laois |
| Short Description | Knockacoller Bog is situated approximately 2 km south west of Castletown, Co. Laois. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. |
| River Basin District | South Eastern |
| Water Management Unit | Nore Upper |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/knockacollerbogsac/ |

Site Map

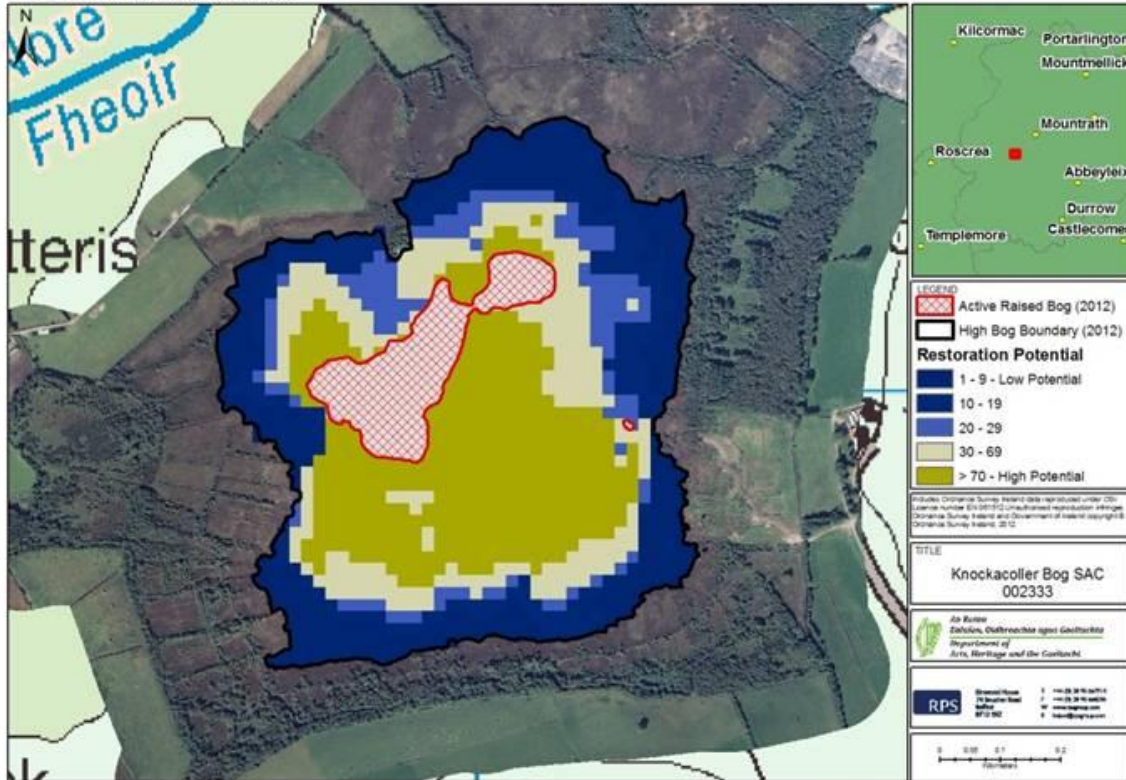


Summary of Ecological Review

Knockacoller Bog of conservation value due to the occurrence of a moderate area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The site has been significantly affected by marginal turf cutting.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | B (High) | B (High) | E (Low) |

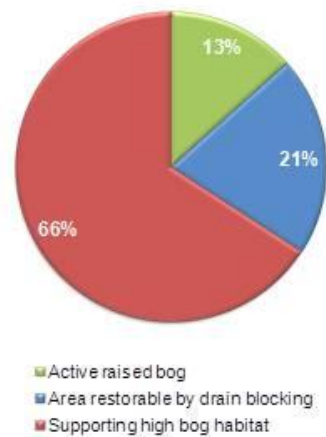
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 54.3 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 53.3 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -1.0 -1.9% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 17.1 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 4.8 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -12.3 -72.0% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 24.9 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 7.5 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 9 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 1.5 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)

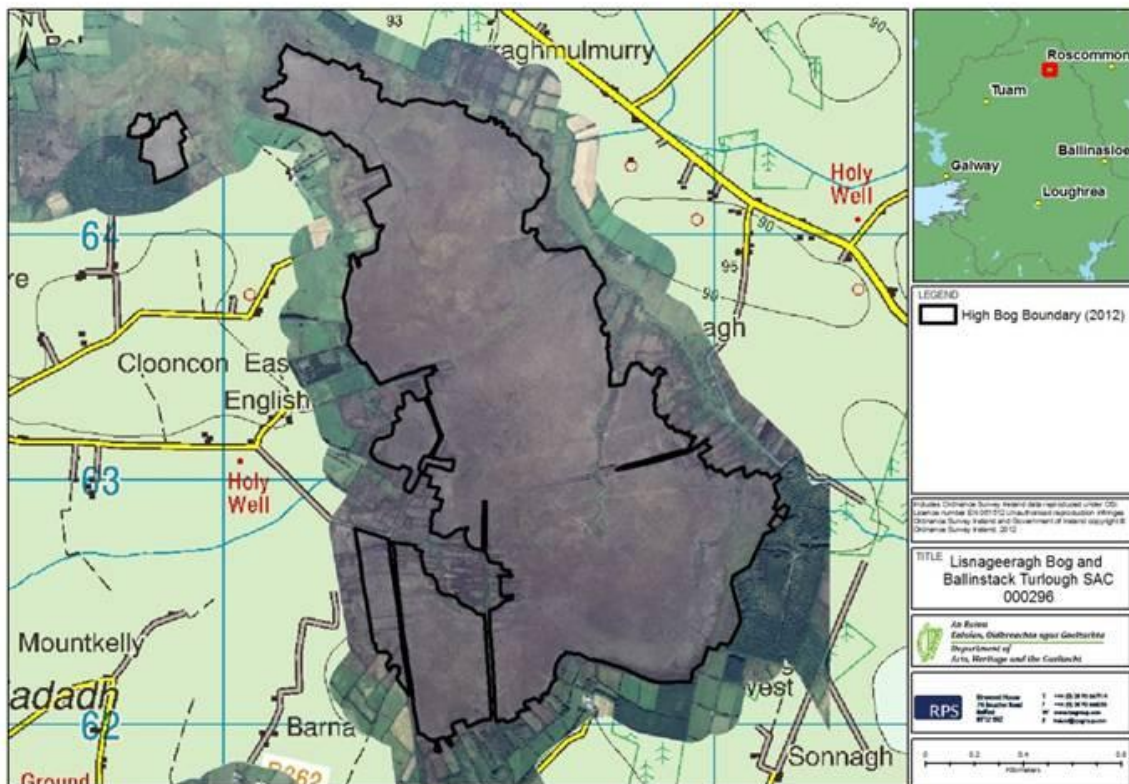


Site Name : Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinstack Turlough SAC
Site Code: 000296

Site Summary

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site Name | Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinstack Turlough SAC |
| Site Code | 000296 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | This site comprises a large raised bog and a small turlough, situated about 3 km northeast of Glenamaddy in County Galway. |
| River Basin District | Shannon/Western |
| Water Management Unit | Clare River/Suck |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/lisnageeraghbogandballinstackturloughsac/ |

Site Map

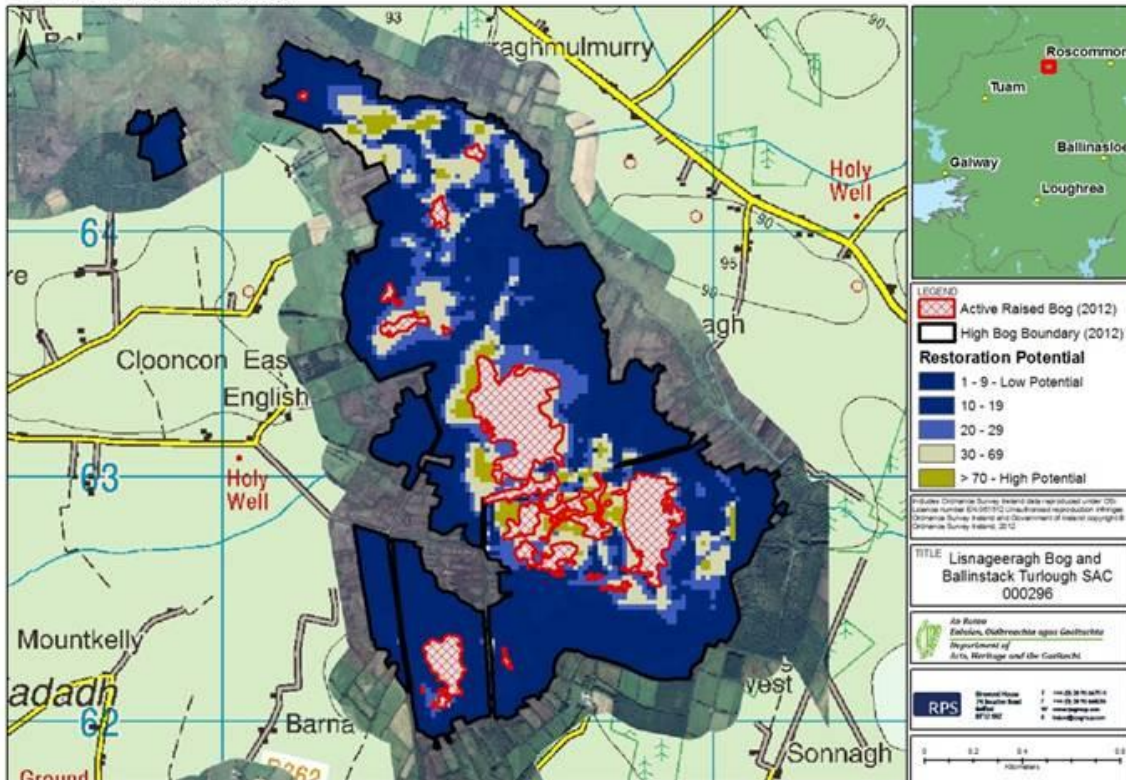


Summary of Ecological Review

Lisnageeragh Bog has a large dome with an extensive area of high quality Active Raised Bog. The presence of a small turlough, which is of value to wintering wildfowl, adjoining the bog adds interest to the site. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte and NPWS.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | C (Moderate - High) | B (High) |

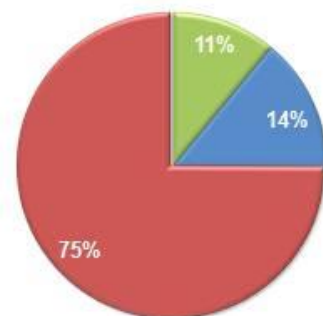
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 270.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 269.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -1.2 -0.5% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 13.0 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 29.6 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | 16.6 127.0% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 38.0 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 38.0 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 14 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 10.5 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



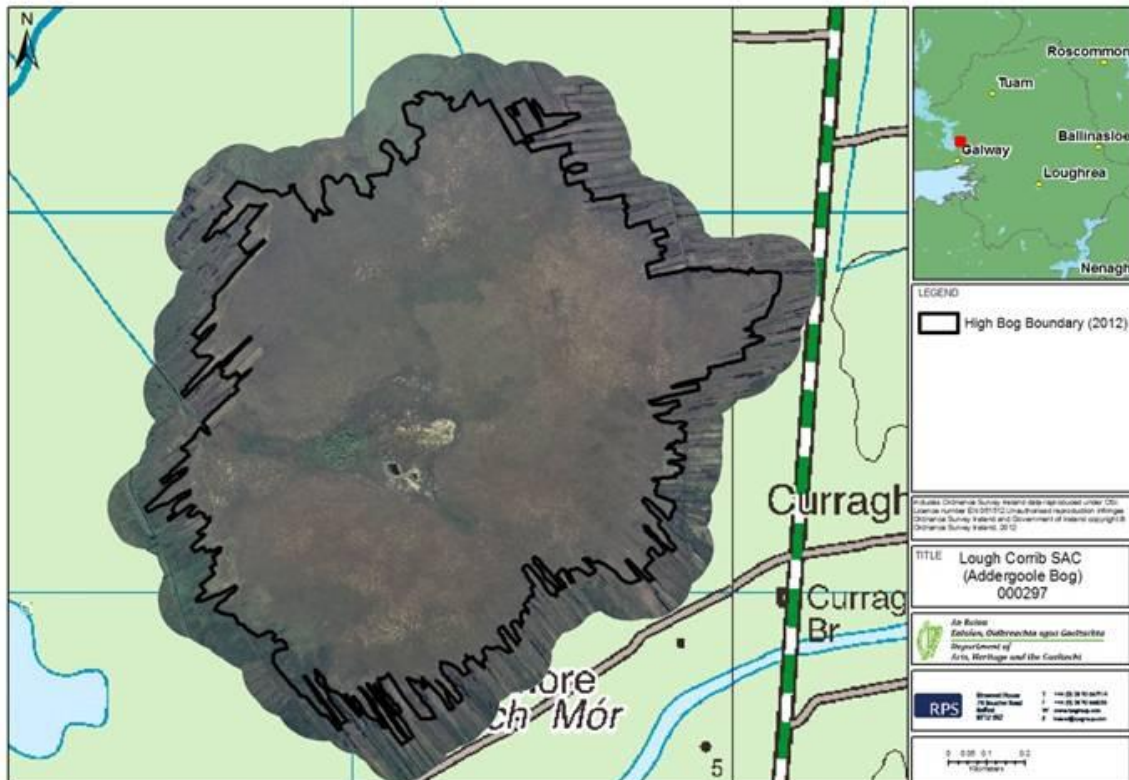
- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

Site Name : Lough Corrib SAC
Site Code: 000297

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Lough Corrib SAC |
| Site Code | 000297 |
| Counties | Galway/Mayo |
| Short Description | Lough Corrib is situated to the north of Galway city and is the second largest lake in Ireland. This bog (Addergoole) on the eastern shore of Lough Corrib is one of the most westerly, relatively intact raised bogs in the country. |
| River Basin District | Western |
| Water Management Unit | Clare River/Corrib |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/loughcorrib/ |

Site Map

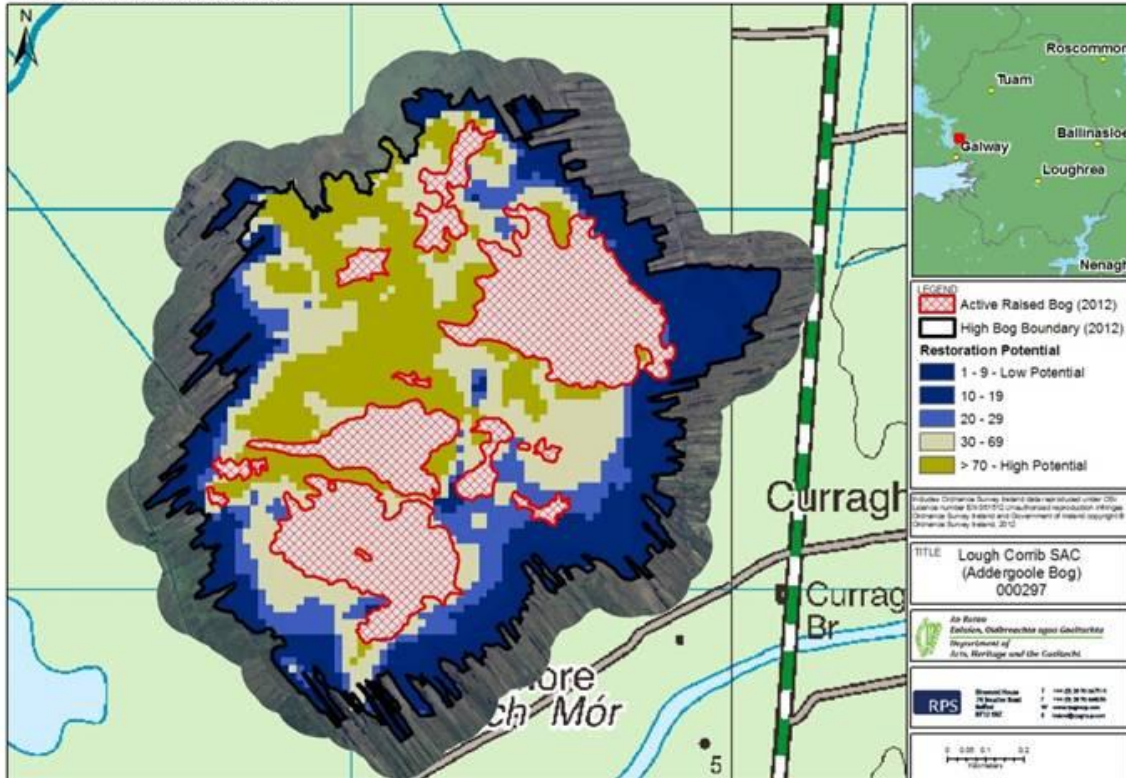


Summary of Ecological Review

Addergoole Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a very extensive area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. A substantial bog lake or soak occurs on the bog surface. This area is associated with an important area of wet bog woodland.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | B (High) | C (Moderate - High) | B (High) |

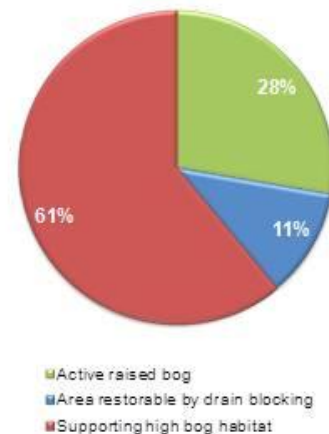
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 161.4 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 157.4 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -4.0 -2.5% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 65.3 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 39.2 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -26.1 -39.9% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 31.9 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 16.0 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 29 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 5.4 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



Site Name : Lough Forbes Complex SAC

Site Code: 001818

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Lough Forbes Complex SAC |
| Site Code | 001818 |
| Counties | Longford |
| Short Description | The raised bogs, located on the south-eastern shore of Lough Forbes (Ballykenny & Fishertown) are of international importance as unique examples of Shannon River edge bogs and they are also the most northerly intact bogs adjacent to the River Shannon. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Camlin/Rinn/Hind/Lough Ree |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/loughforbescomplexsac/ |

Site Map

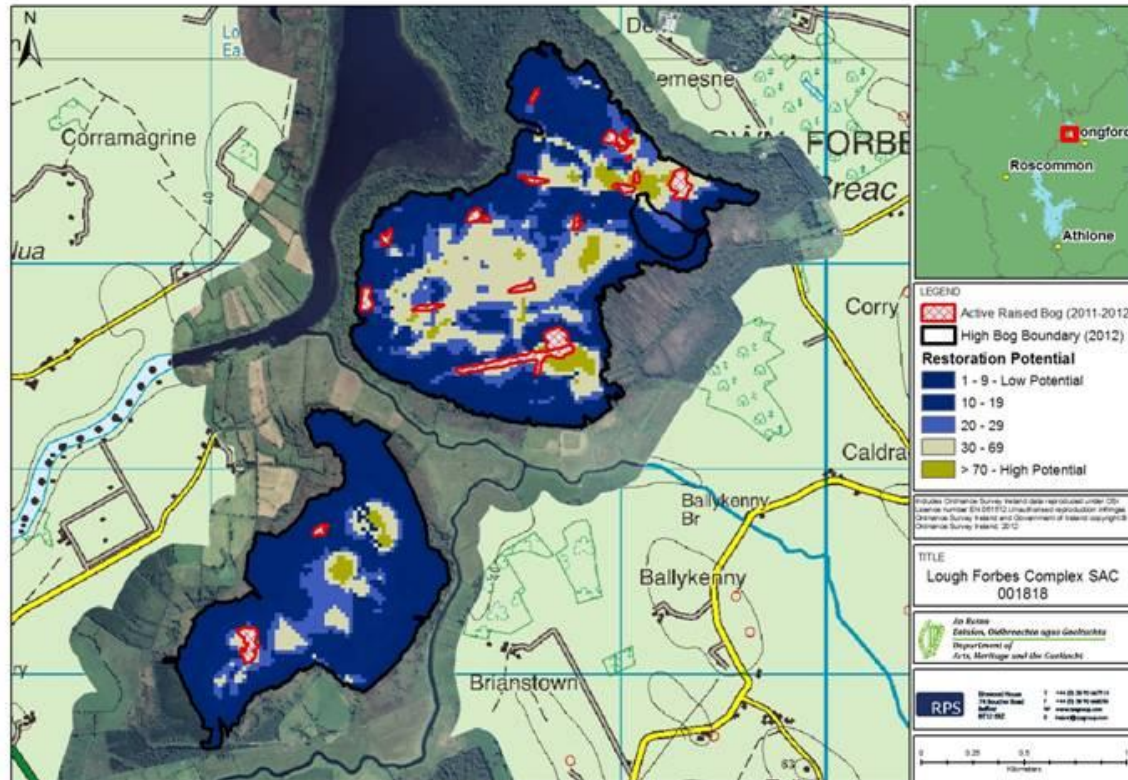


Summary of Ecological Review

Ballykenny - Fisherstown Bog comprises two separate raised bog areas. The bogs are of conservation value due to the occurrence of a moderate area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte and NPWS.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

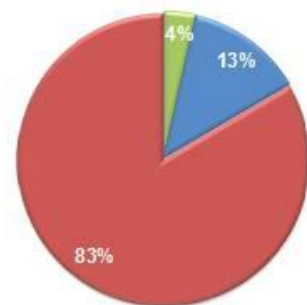
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 283.9 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 283.2 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -0.6 -0.2% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 106.8 |
| Area of active raised bog (Ballykenny - 2011, Fisherstown -2012) (ha) | 9.0 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -97.8 -91.6% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 61.6 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 33.2 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.8 |

Composition of High Bog (Ballykenny 2011, Fisherstown 2012)



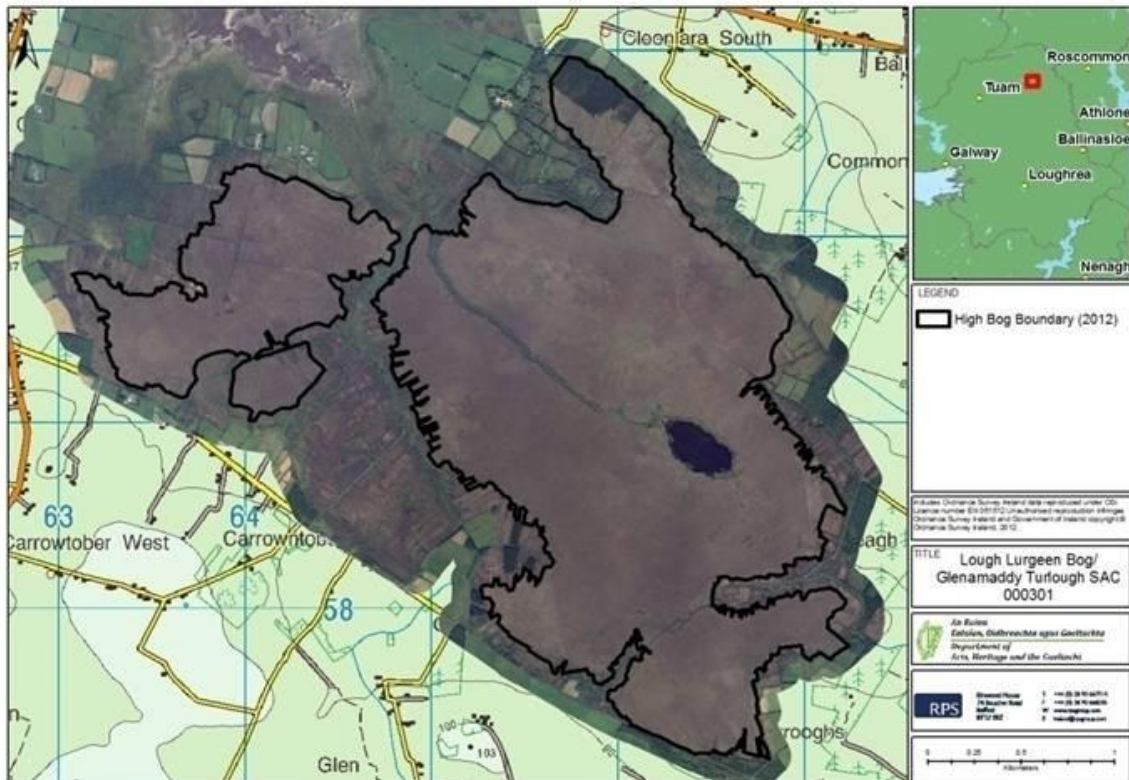
■ Active raised bog
■ Area restorable by drain blocking
■ Supporting high bog habitat

Site Name : Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC
Site Code: 000301

Site Summary

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site Name | Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC |
| Site Code | 000301 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough is situated east of the town of Glenamaddy. It consists of a very large turlough and a vast expanse of typical intact western raised bog. A small lake occurs on top of the bog. The Lake, Bog and Turlough are in close association which leads to quite a unique ecosystem |
| River Basin District | Shannon/Western |
| Water Management Unit | Clare River/Suck |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/loughlurgeenbog/glenamaddyturloughsac/ |

Site Map

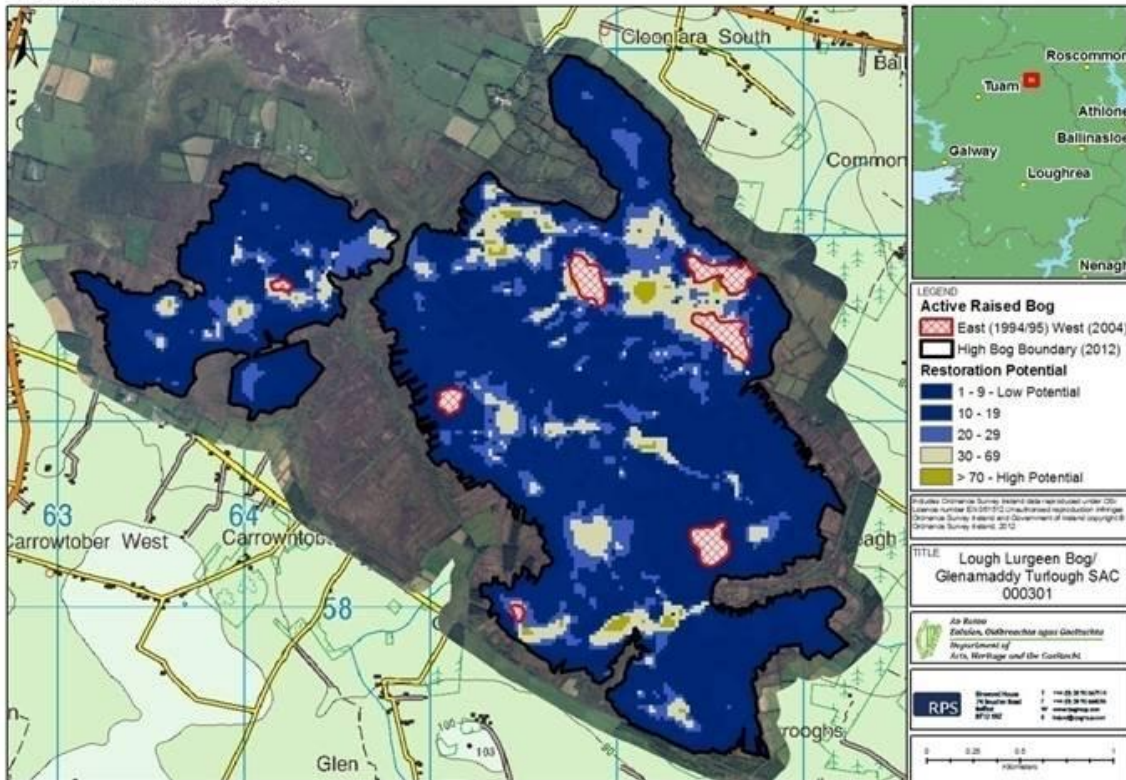


Summary of Ecological Review

Lough Lurgeen Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a significant area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The presence of a turlough adjacent to the bog and a lake within the bog also adds interest to the site. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | B (High) | B (High) |

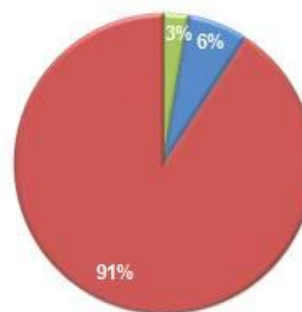
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 616.3 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 613.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -2.9 -0.5% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog (East - 1995, West - 2004) (ha) | 16.3 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 53.1 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 39.1 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 20 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 12.7 |

Composition of High Bog (East 1994-95, West 2004)



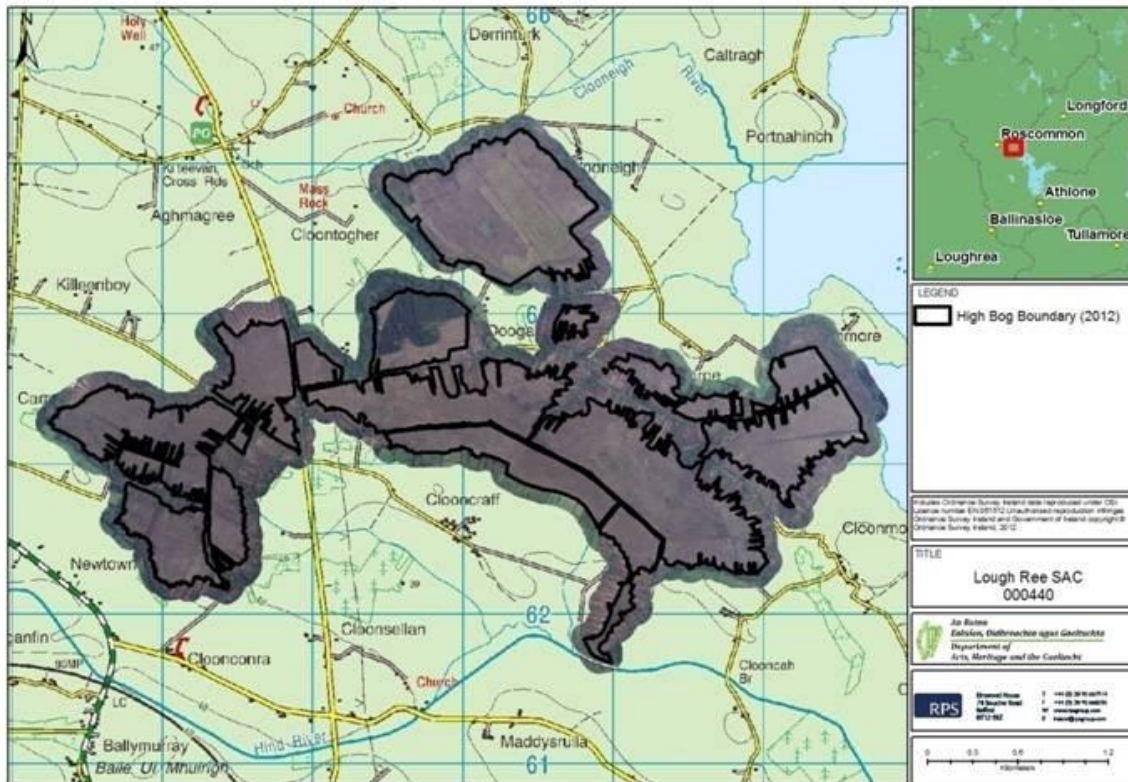
■ Active raised bog
■ Area restorable by drain blocking
■ Supporting high bog habitat

Site Name : Lough Ree SAC
Site Code: 000440

Site Summary

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site Name | Lough Ree SAC |
| Site Code | 000440 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | Lough Ree is the third largest lake in the Republic of Ireland and is situated between Lanesborough and Athlone. Raised bogs within the SAC are of interest in that they show a natural transition through wet woodland and/or swamp to lakeshore habitats. A good example of bog woodland also occurs at St. John's Wood. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Hind/Lough Ree |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/loughreesac/ |

Site Map

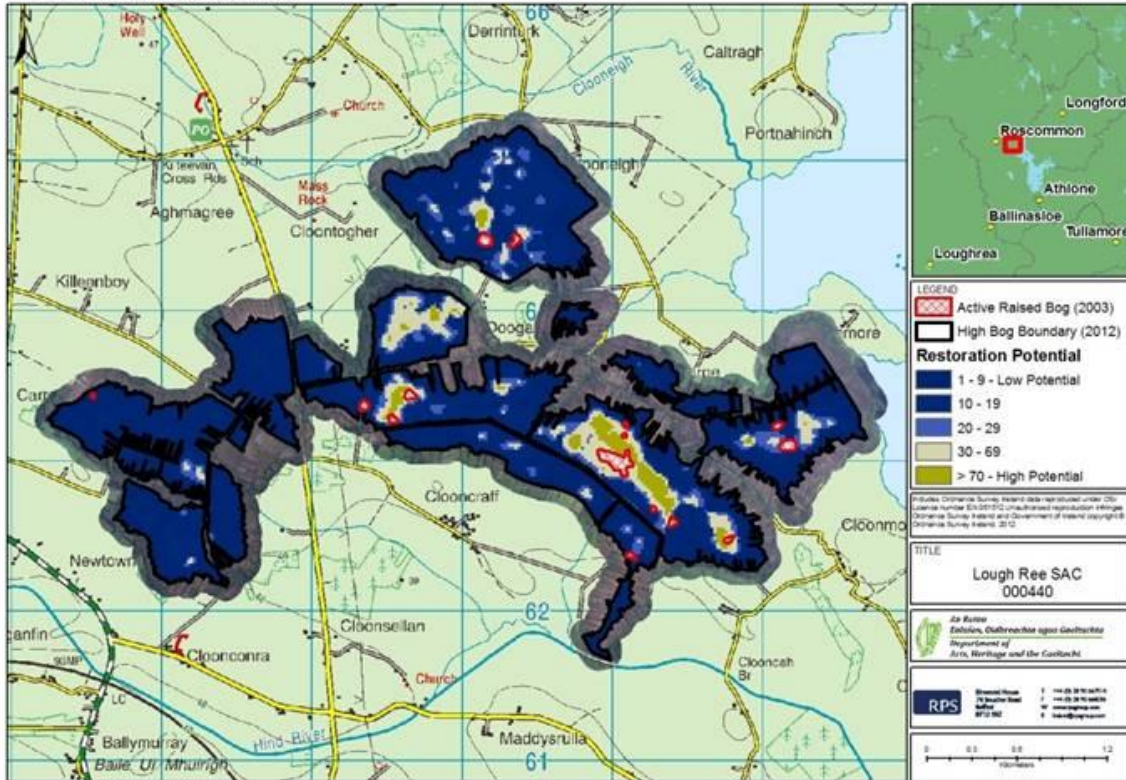


Summary of Ecological Review

Clooncraft and Cloonlarge Bogs is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a moderate area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. A large flush feature adds interest to the site. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

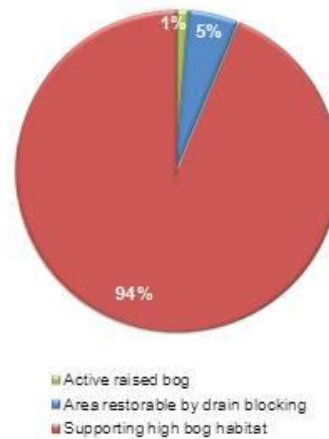
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 501.9 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 474.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -27.5 -5.5% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2003 (ha) | 5.9 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 44.7 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 22.4 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 150 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 20.1 |

Composition of High Bog (2003)

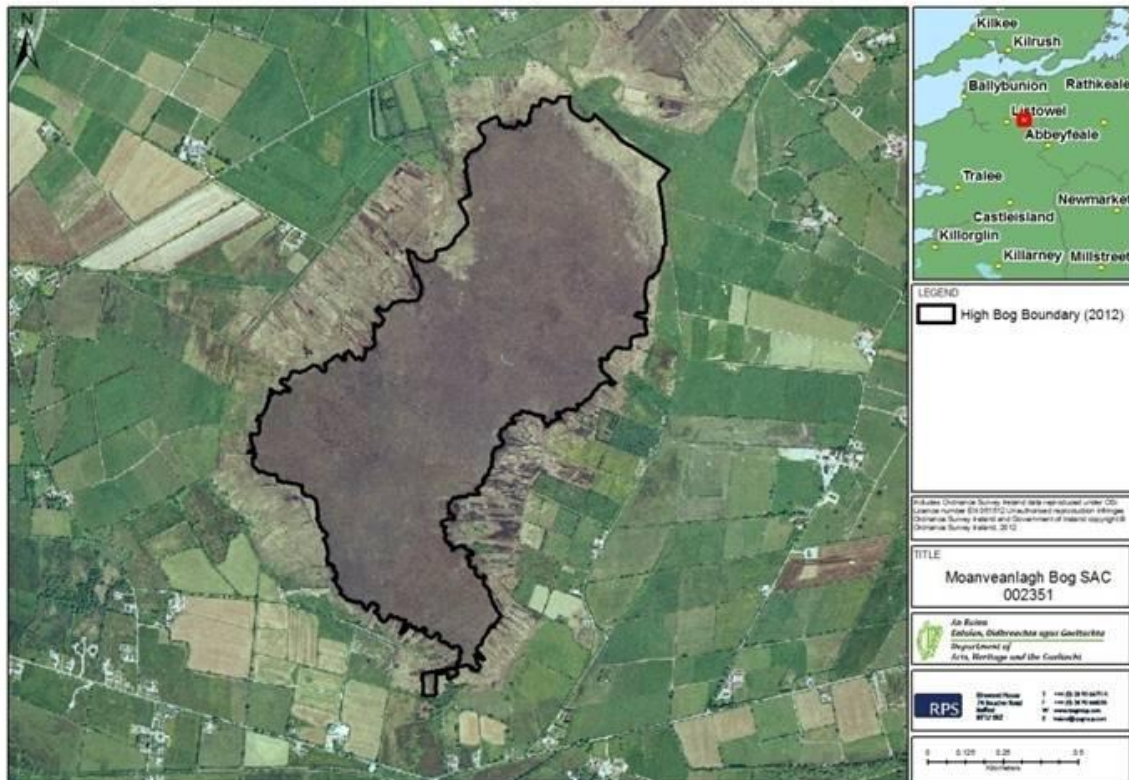


Site Name : Moanveanlagh Bog SAC
Site Code: 002351

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Moanveanlagh Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002351 |
| Counties | Kerry |
| Short Description | Moanveanlagh Bog is situated in Co. Kerry approximately 6 km east of Listowel. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Feale |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/moanveanlaghbogsac/ |

Site Map

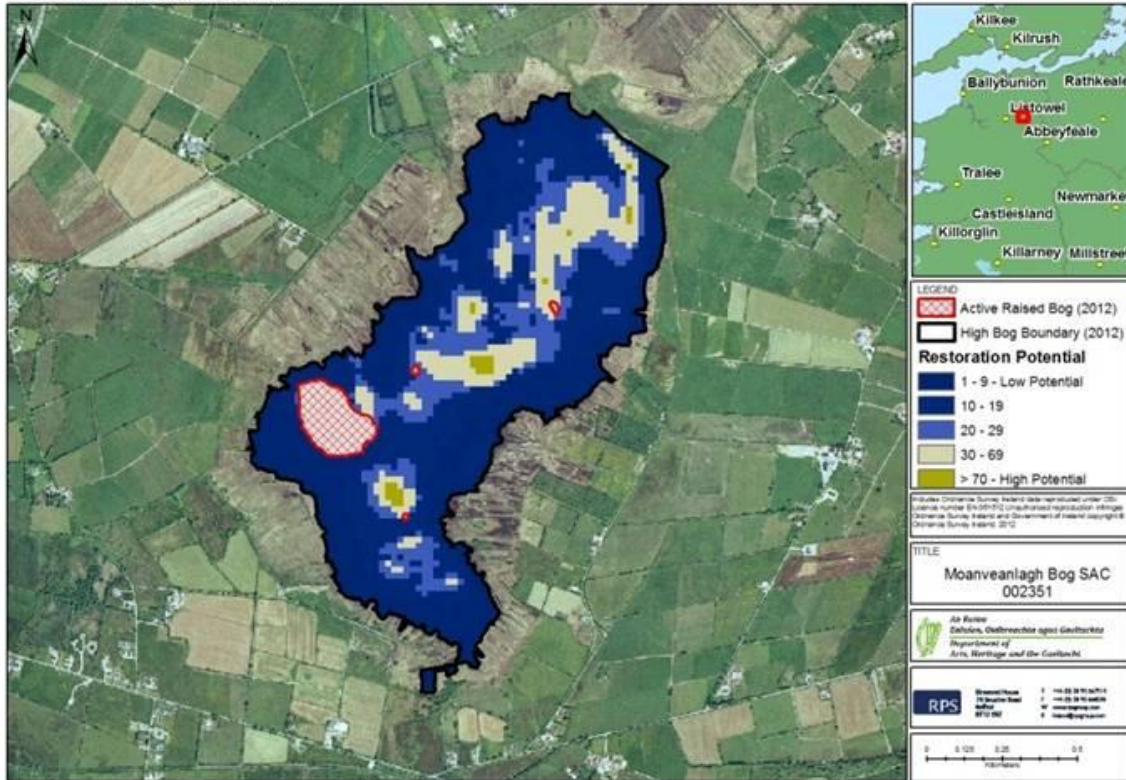


Summary of Ecological Review

Moanveanlagh Bog retains a small area of Active Raised Bog vegetation. The bog is also of importance as it is one of the only relatively intact bog in the south-west of Ireland. The site has however been affected by ongoing turf cutting and drainage.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | B (High) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

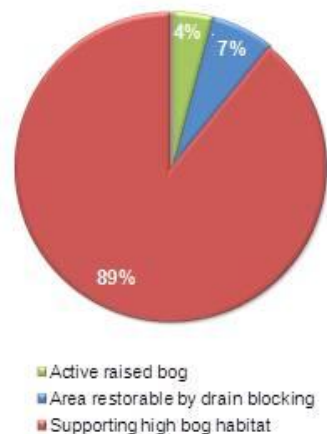
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 119.6 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 117.4 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -2.1 -1.8% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 2.8 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 4.6 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | 1.8 66.9% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 14.7 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 7.3 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 29 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 1.0 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



Site Name : Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC

Site Code: 002340

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC |
| Site Code | 002340 |
| Counties | Meath/ Westmeath |
| Short Description | Located on the border of Counties Meath and Westmeath 9 km east of the town of Granard, the site consists of two lowland raised bogs on the shores of Lough Sheelin at Moneybeg and Clareisland. An important feature of these bogs is that in some areas the transition from high bog to open water is intact and not separated by cutover. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Inny |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/moneybegandclareislandbogssac/ |

Site Map

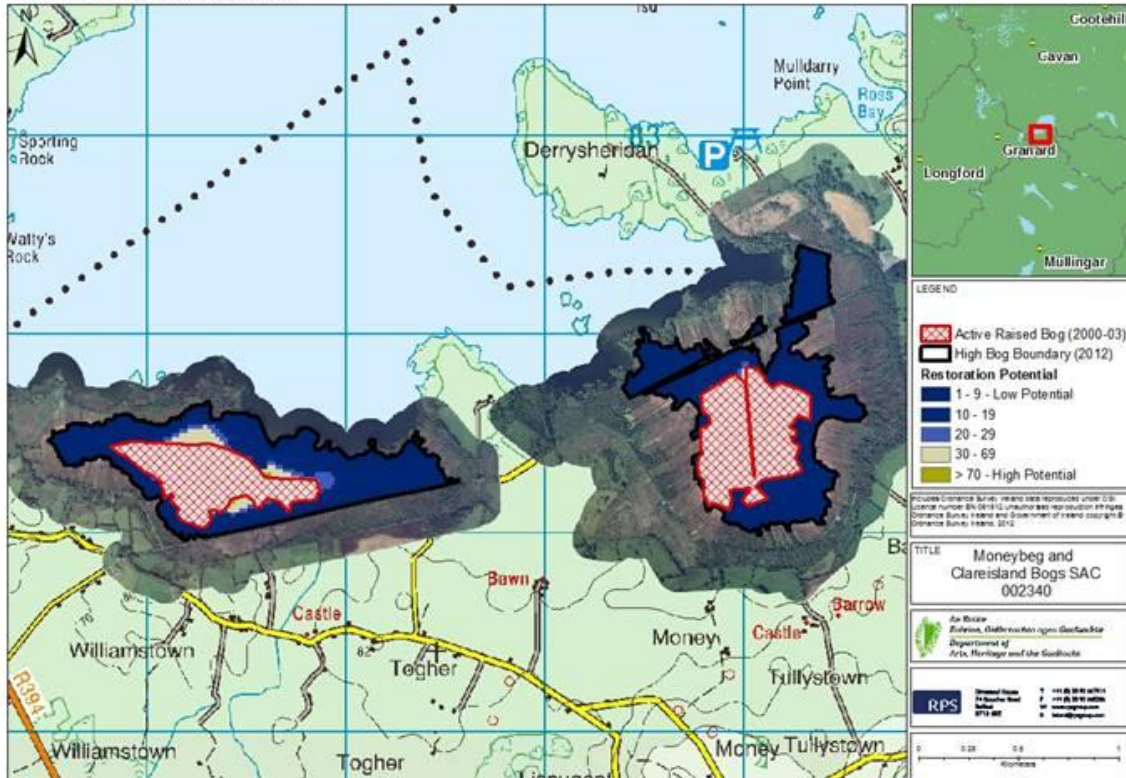


Summary of Ecological Review

Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs are of high conservation value due to the occurrence of an extensive area of Active Raised Bog. An important feature of these bogs is that in some areas the transition from high bog to open water is intact and not separated by cutover. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | D (Moderate) | C (Moderate - High) | B (High) |

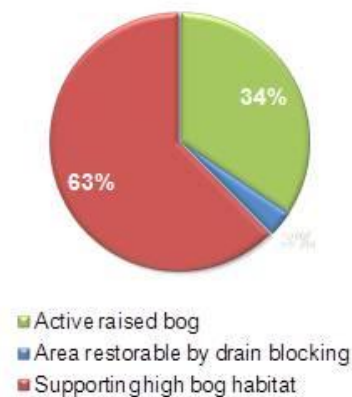
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 149.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 141.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -8.2 -5.5% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2003 (ha) | 48.4 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 5.2 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 4.5 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 65 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 4.6 |

Composition of High Bog (Moneybeg 2000, Clareisland 2003)



Site Name : Mongan Bog SAC

Site Code: 000580

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Mongan Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000580 |
| Counties | Offaly |
| Short Description | Mongan Bog is a midland raised bog of medium size situated immediately east of the monastic site of Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly. Most of the bog is a Statutory Nature Reserve |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Brosna/Hind/Lough Ree |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/monganbogsac/ |

Site Map

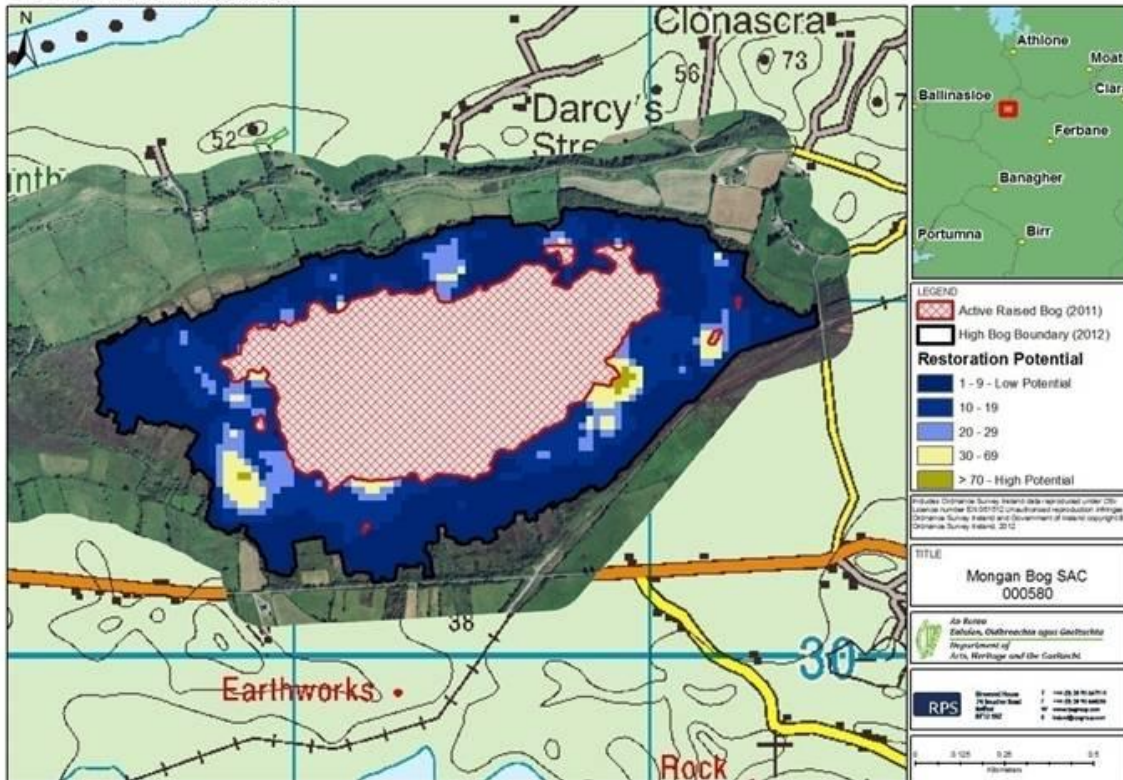


Summary of Ecological Review

Mongan Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a very extensive area of Active Raised Bog. The bog has a very well-developed surface of hummocks, pools and lawns. It has several features of special zoological interest. Restoration works in the form of drain blocking has recently been undertaken by NPWS.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | E (Low) | B (High) | B (High) |

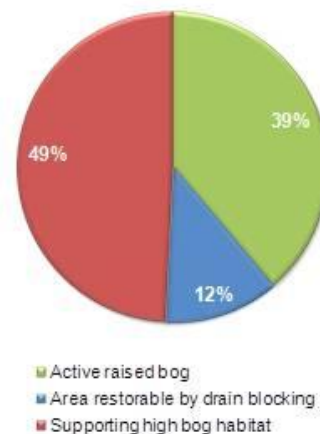
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|----------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 124.4 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 124.4 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | 0.0 0.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2011 (ha) | 48.3 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 14.8 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 14.8 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.5 |

Composition of High Bog (2011)

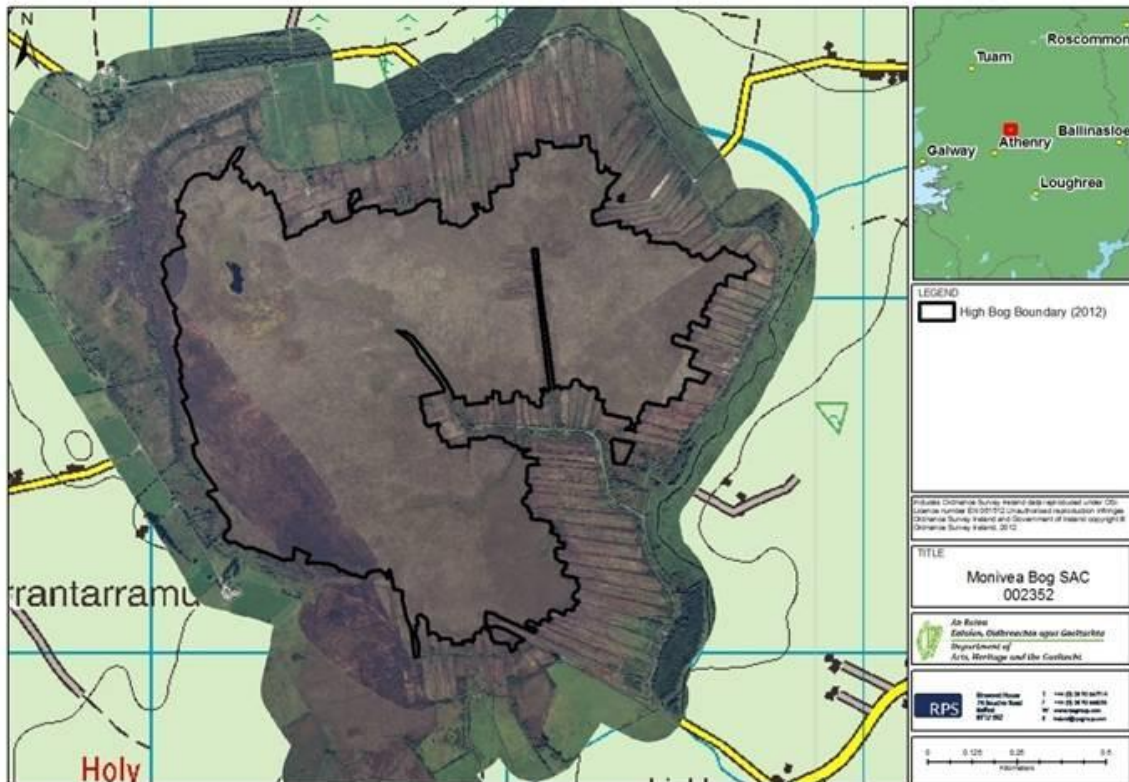


Site Name : Monivea Bog SAC
Site Code: 002352

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Monivea Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002352 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | Monivea Bog is situated approximately 5 km north-east of Athenry, Co. Galway. To the east lies the Killaclogher River and to the north a large coniferous plantation. It is located in an area of Karstic limestone. |
| River Basin District | Western |
| Water Management Unit | Clare River |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/mo/niveabogsac/ |

Site Map

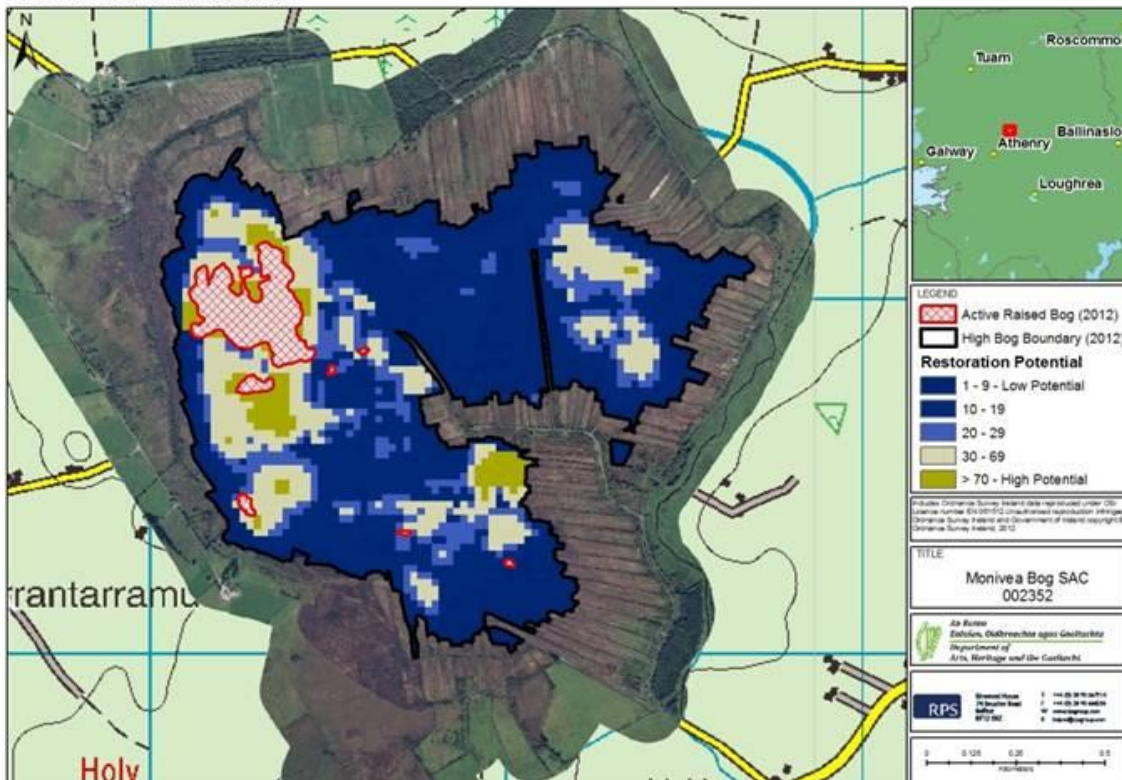


Summary of Ecological Review

Monivea Bog is a good example of a western raised bog with a central area of Active Raised Bog. The presence of a small internal lake and natural drainage features adds interest to the site. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | D (Moderate) | C (Moderate - High) | B (High) |

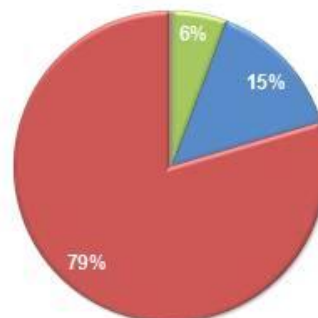
Restoration Potential



Composition of High Bog (2012)

Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 140.6 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 130.6 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -10.0 -7.1% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 4.1 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 7.0 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | 2.9 69.8% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 25.8 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 18.0 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 90 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 4.4 |



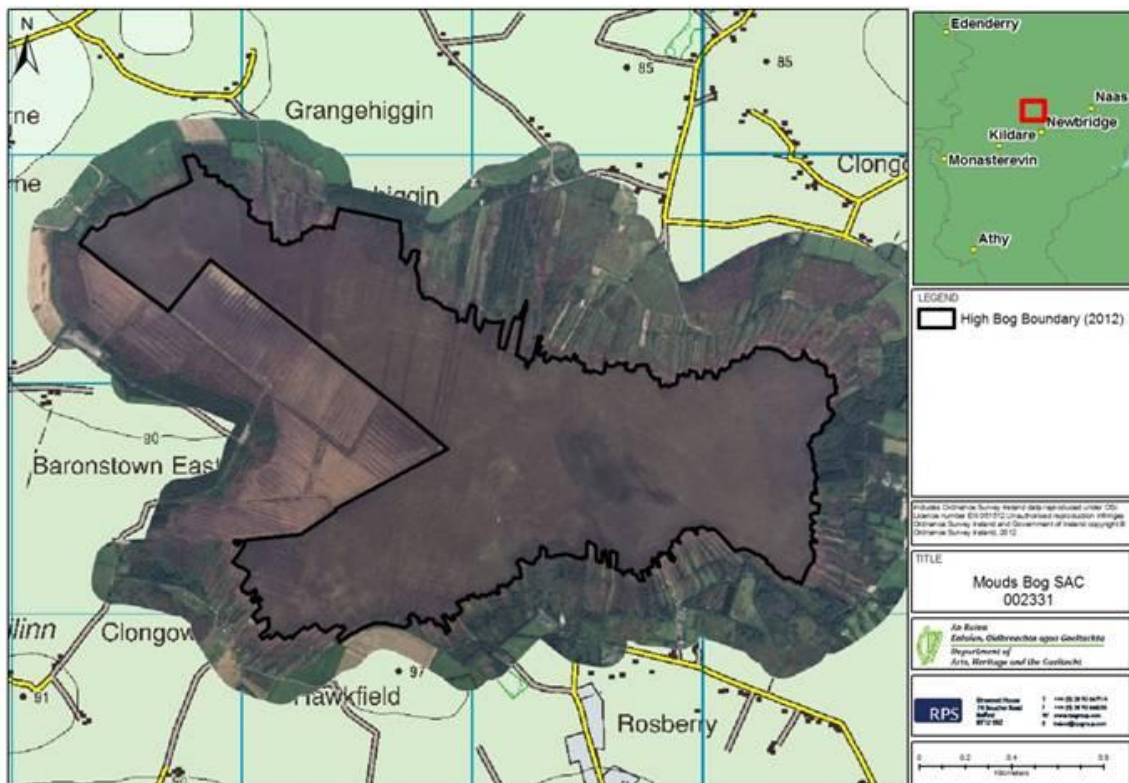
- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

Site Name : Mouds Bog SAC
Site Code: 002331

Site Summary

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site Name | Mouds Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002331 |
| Counties | Kildare |
| Short Description | Mouds Bog (an example of a Midland Raised Bog) is located about 3 km north-west of Newbridge in Co. Kildare, close to the Hill of Allen. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover. |
| River Basin District | Eastern/South Eastern |
| Water Management Unit | Figile/Liffey |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/moudsbogsac/ |

Site Map

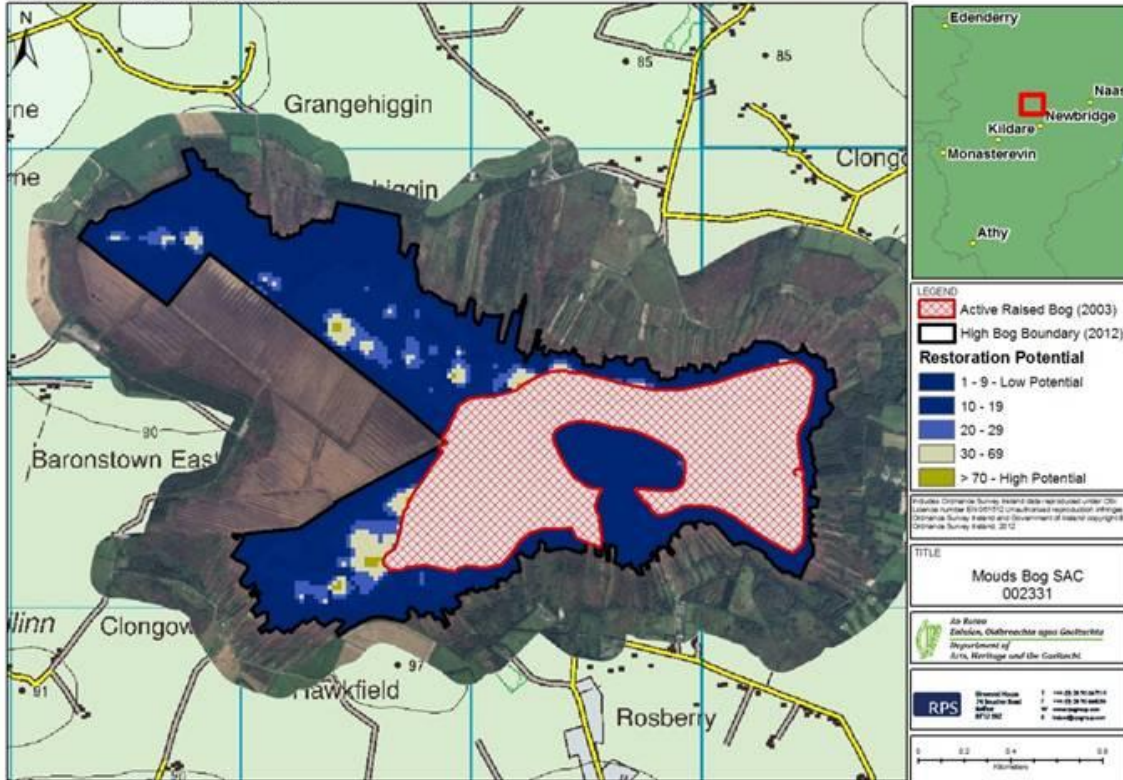


Summary of Ecological Review

Mouds Bog comprises a large dome with a very extensive area of Active Raised Bog recorded during the most recent surveys. The site is also of interest as an example of one of Ireland's most eastern raised bogs.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | B (High) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) |

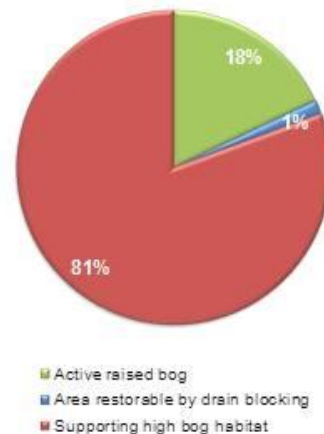
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 285.1 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 267.7 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -17.4 -6.1% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2003 (ha) | 47.5 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 7.4 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 3.7 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 115 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 35.1 |

Composition of High Bog (2003)



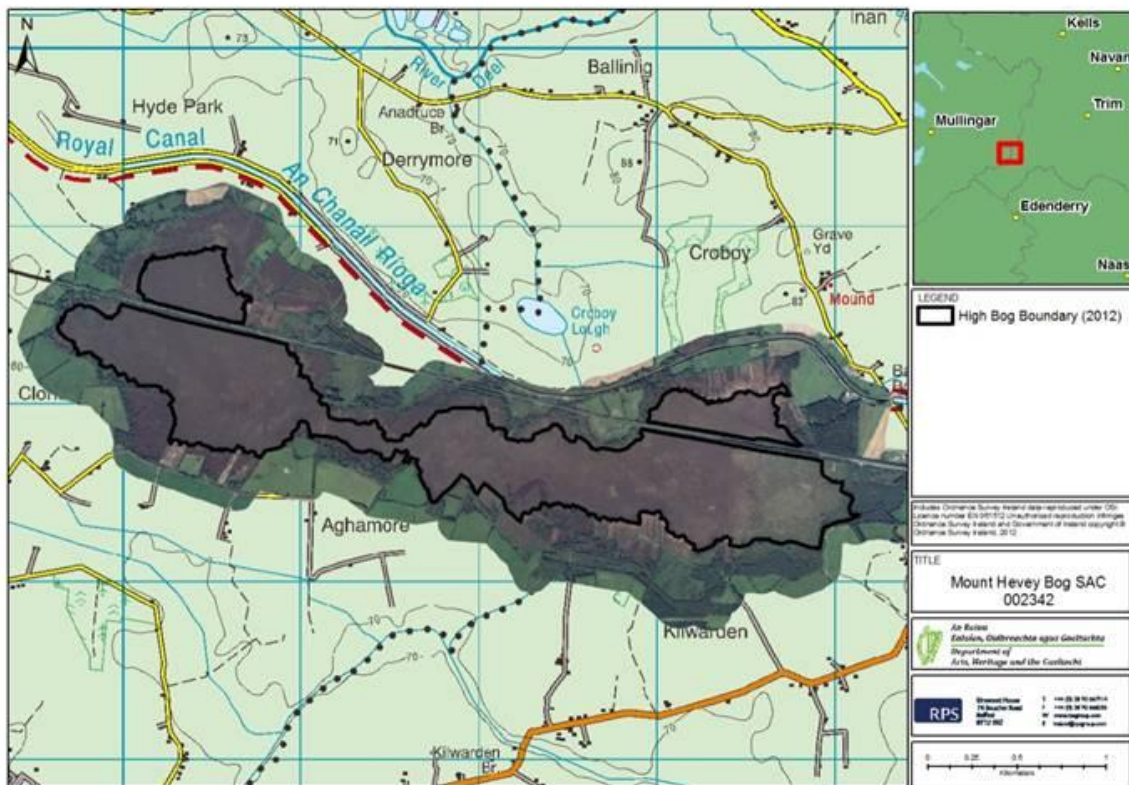
Site Name : Mount Hevey Bog SAC

Site Code: 002342

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Mount Hevey Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002342 |
| Counties | Meath/ Westmeath |
| Short Description | Mount Hevey Bog is situated approximately 4 km north-east of Kinnegad. The Meath-Westmeath county boundary runs through the centre of the bog. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The Dublin-Sligo railway runs through the bog isolating two northern lobes. |
| River Basin District | Eastern |
| Water Management Unit | Boyne Upper/Deel |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/mounthevevobogsac/ |

Site Map

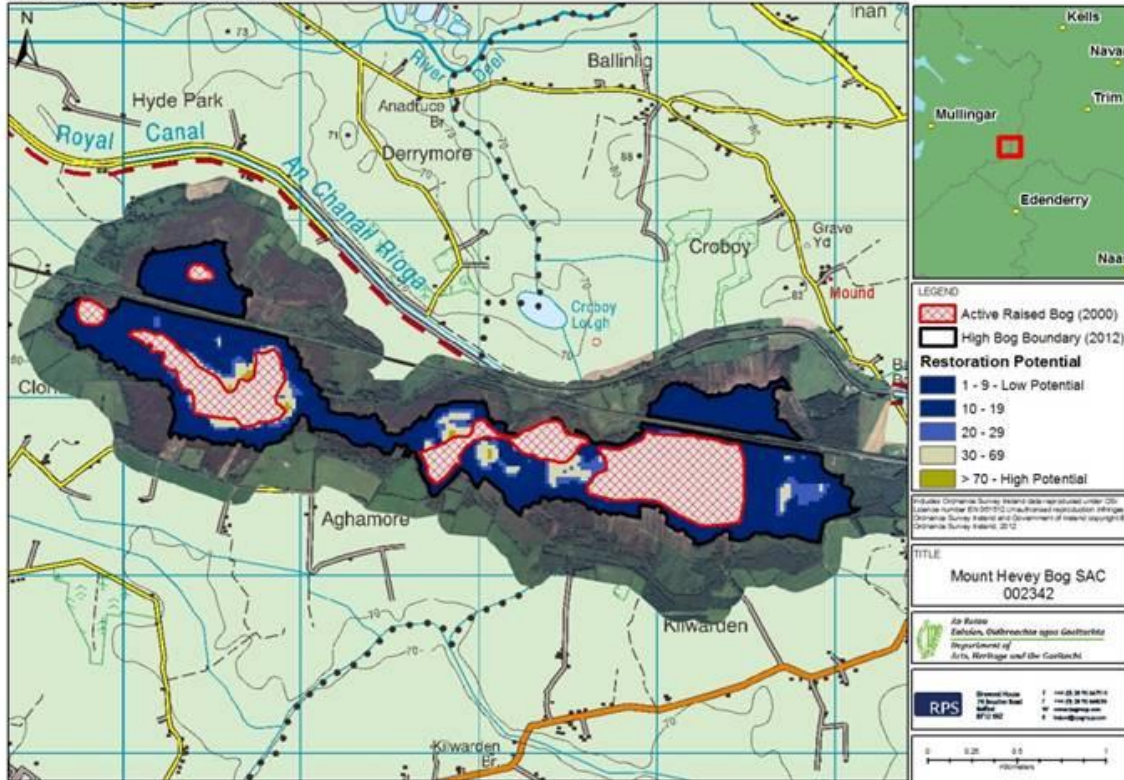


Summary of Ecological Review

Mount Hevey Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a very extensive area of Active Raised Bog. Restoration works in the form of tree removal and drain blocking has recently been undertaken by Coillte on the eastern half of the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | B (High) | C (Moderate - High) | B (High) |

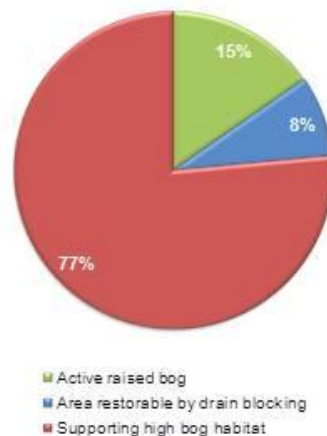
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 222.5 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 217.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -4.9 -2.2% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2000 (ha) | 32.3 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 24.5 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 17.2 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 27 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.0 |

Composition of High Bog (2000)



Site Name : Moyclare Bog SAC
Site Code: 000581

Site Summary

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site Name | Moyclare Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000581 |
| Counties | Offaly |
| Short Description | Moyclare Bog is a small raised bog situated 4 km west of Fermoy. On the western edge of the bog, a low peatface with no perimeter drain lies adjacent to wet peaty pasture, which has a spring-line at its junction with mineral soil. The water from this spring disappears under the peat dome of the bog. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Brosna |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/moyclarebogsac/ |

Site Map



Summary of Ecological Review

Moyclare Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of an extensive area of Active Raised Bog. The site remains largely intact with undisturbed margins. Restoration works in the form of drain blocking has recently been undertaken by NPWS.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | B (High) | B (High) |

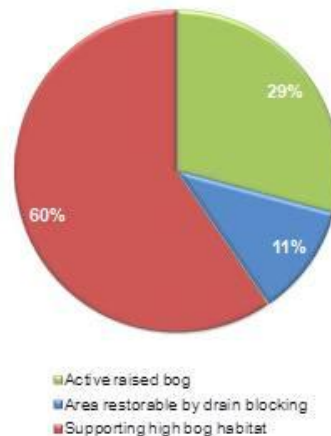
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 75.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 74.3 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -1.5 -2.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 24.2 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 21.7 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -2.5 -10.4% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 8.3 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 8.3 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 20 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 2.6 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



Site Name : Raheenmore Bog SAC
Site Code: 000582

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Raheenmore Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000582 |
| Counties | Offaly |
| Short Description | This raised bog developed in a small basin in the catchment of two major river systems i.e. the Brosna and the Boyne. It is situated about 5 km from Daingean. The peat is very deep, being up to 15 m in places. The bog has a well-developed hummock and hollow system. |
| River Basin District | Shannon/Eastern |
| Water Management Unit | Boyne Upper/Brosna |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/raheenmorebogsac/ |

Site Map

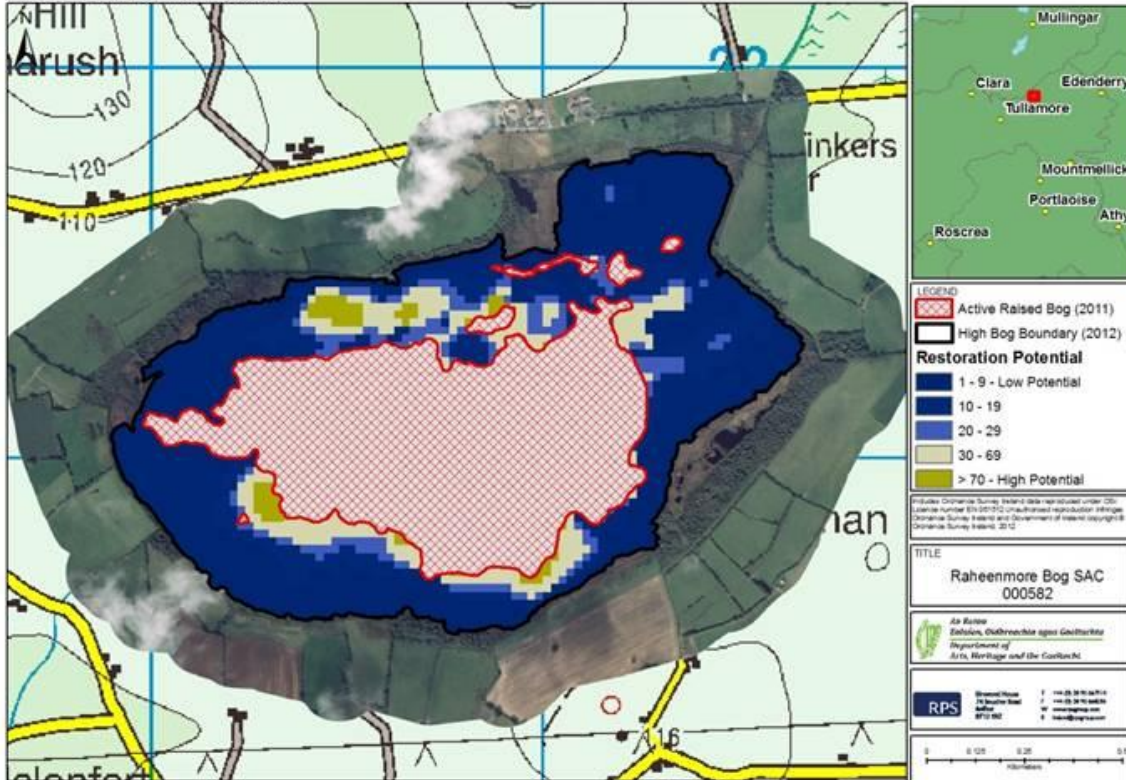


Summary of Ecological Review

Raheenmore Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a very extensive area of Active Raised Bog. On this bog the peat is very deep, being up to 15 m in places. The bog has a well-developed hummock and hollow system. Restoration works in the form of drain blocking and hydrological works has been undertaken by NPWS.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A (Excellent) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) |

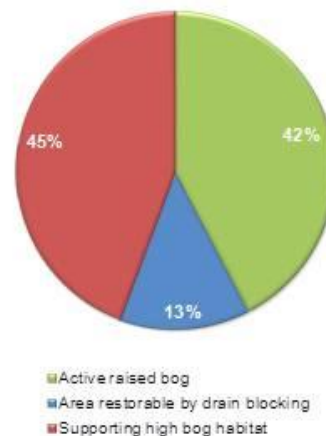
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 130.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 130.5 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -0.2 -0.2% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 60.5 |
| Area of active raised bog 2011 (ha) | 52.3 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -8.2 -13.5% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 23.4 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 16.4 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.4 |

Composition of High Bog (2011)



Site Name : Redwood Bog SAC
Site Code: 002353

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Site Name | Redwood Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002353 |
| Counties | Tipperary |
| Short Description | Redwood Bog is located 7 km south west of Banagher. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bounded by the Middle Shannon Callows Special Protection Area (SPA) and the River Little Brosna SPA. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Little Brosna/Lough Derg |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/redwoodbogsac/ |

Site Map

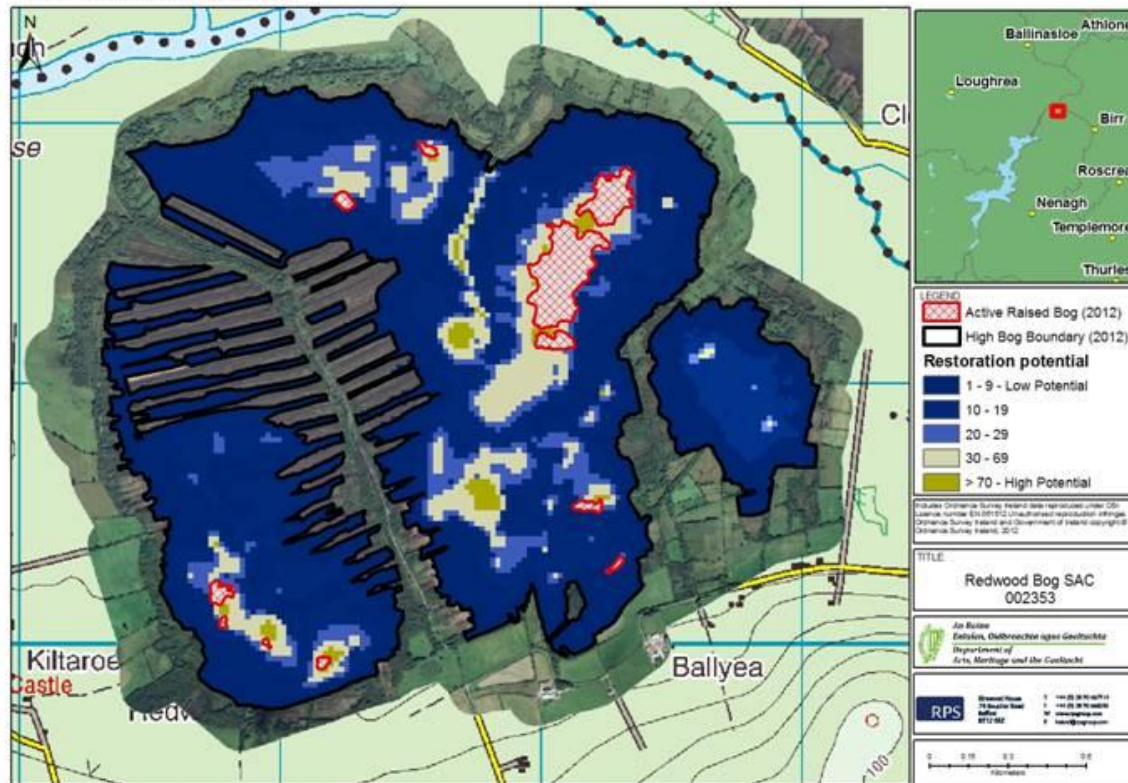


Summary of Ecological Review

Redwood Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a significant area of Active Raised Bog. The site has traditionally been used by a flock of Greenland White-fronted Geese. There has been extensive historic peat-cutting in the western half of the site.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

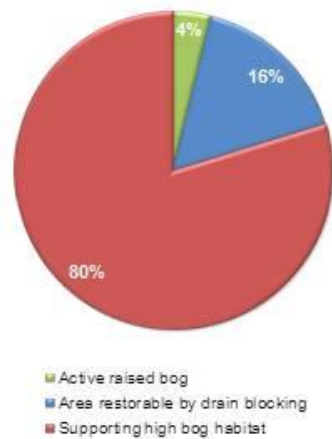
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 379.6 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 366.0 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -13.5 -3.6% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 42.3 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 12.1 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -30.2 -71.4% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 103.0 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 51.5 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 62 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 41.9 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)

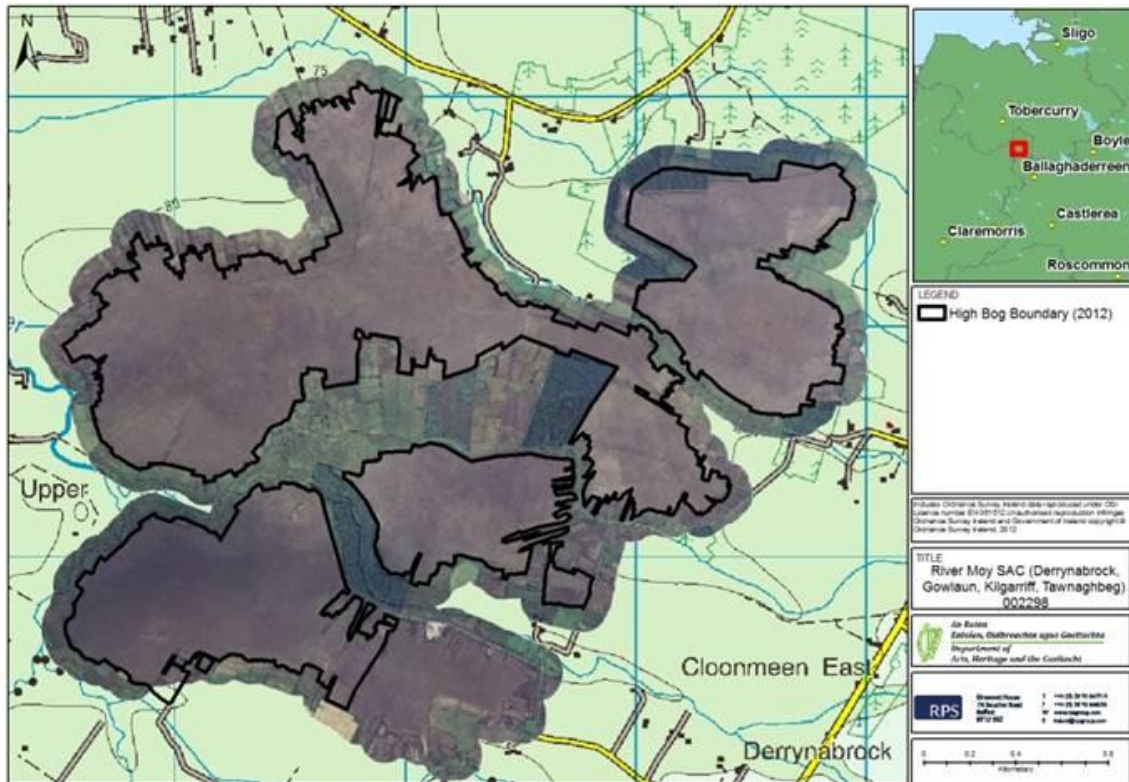


Site Name : River Moy SAC
Site Code: 002298

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | River Moy SAC |
| Site Code | 002298 |
| Counties | Sligo |
| Short Description | Most of the site is in Co. Mayo though parts are in west Sligo and north Roscommon. Apart from the Moy itself the site contains a number of raised bogs including those at Kilgarriff, Gowlaun, Derrynabrock and Tawnaghbeg. These are examples of raised bogs at the north-western edge of the spectrum. |
| River Basin District | Western |
| Water Management Unit | Moy |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/rivermoy/sac/ |

Site Map

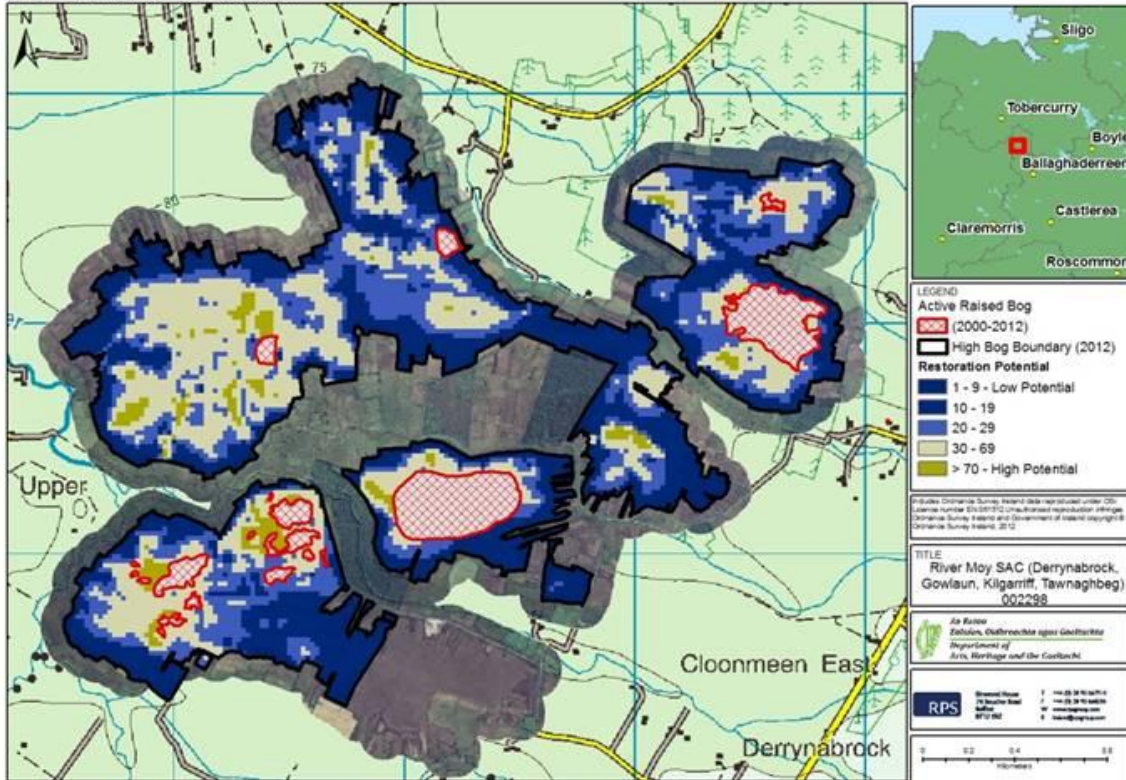


Summary of Ecological Review

Within the River Moy SAC is a complex of five raised bogs including Kilgarriff, Gowlaun, Derrynabrock, Tawnaghbeg and Cloongoonagh. These are of high conservation value due to the occurrence of significant areas of Active Raised Bog. The bogs represent the western raised bog type.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| C (Moderate - High) | D (Moderate) | B (High) | B (High) |

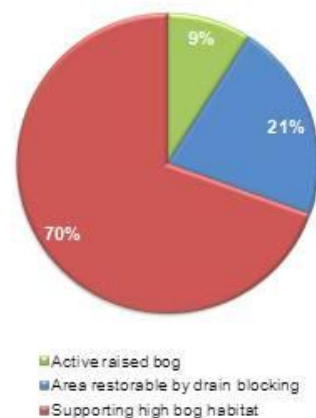
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|--|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 382.2 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 381.6 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -0.6 -0.2% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog (Kilgarriff 2000, Gowlaun 2003, Tawnaghbeg & Derrynabrock 2012) (ha) | 31.6 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 107.1 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 74.9 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 8 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 17.3 |

Composition of High Bog (2000-2012)

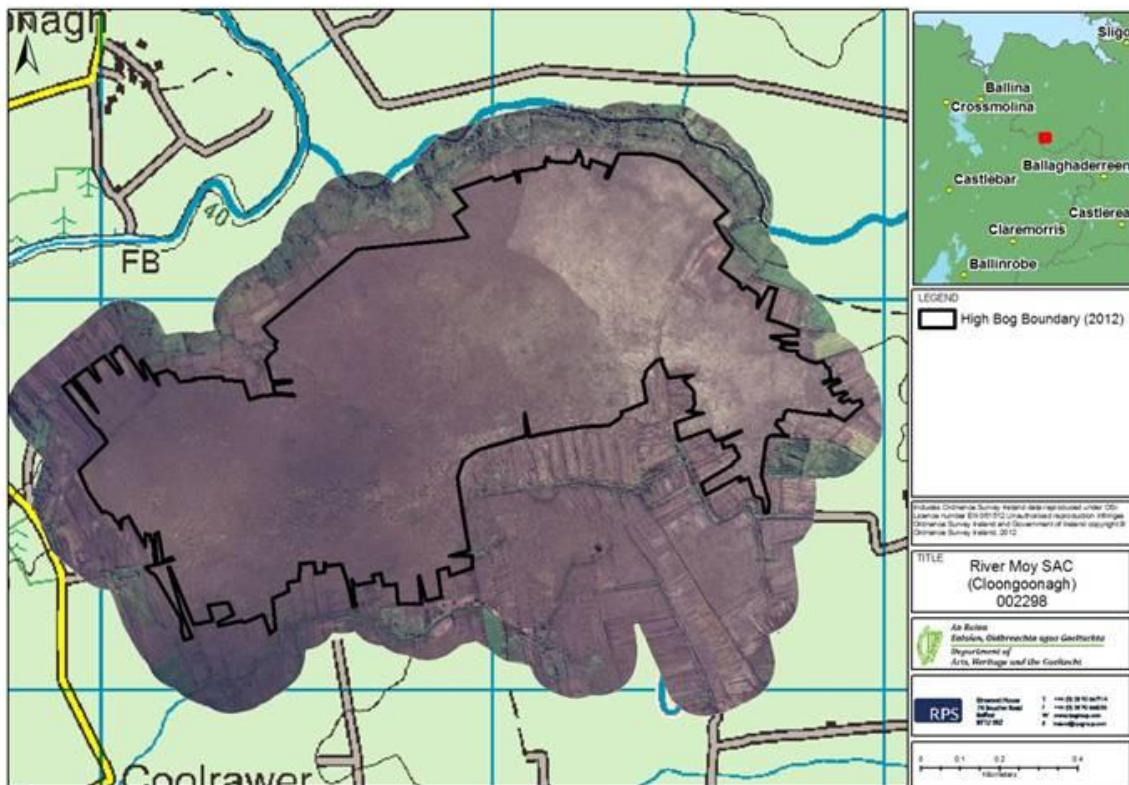


Site Name : River Moy SAC
Site Code: 002298

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | River Moy SAC |
| Site Code | 002298 |
| Counties | Sligo |
| Short Description | Most of the site is in Co. Mayo though parts are in west Sligo and north Roscommon. Apart from the Moy itself the site contains a number of raised bogs including Cloongoonagh Bog which is an example of a raised bog at the north-western edge of the spectrum. |
| River Basin District | Western |
| Water Management Unit | Moy |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/rivermoy/sac/ |

Site Map

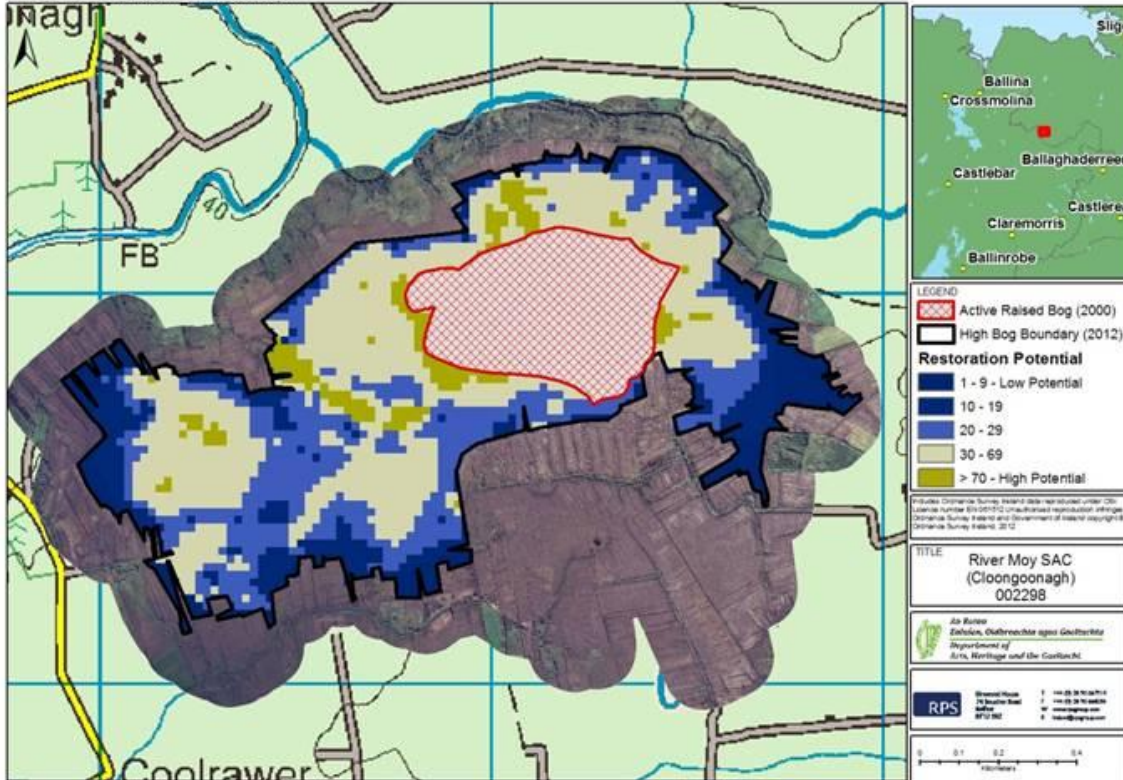


Summary of Ecological Review

Within the River Moy SAC is a complex of five raised bogs including Kilgarriff, Gowlaun, Derrynabrock, Tawnaghbeg and Cloongoonagh. These are of high conservation value due to the occurrence of significant areas of Active Raised Bog. The bogs represent the western raised bog type.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | B (High) | C (Moderate - High) | B (High) |

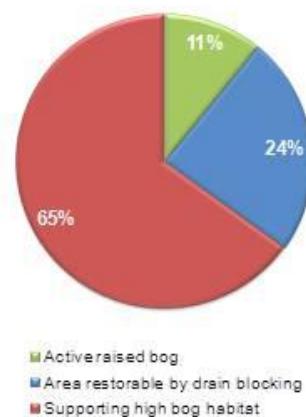
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|----------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 116.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 116.8 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | 0.0 0.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog (2003) (ha) | 10.3 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 45.3 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 22.7 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 1.8 |

Composition of High Bog (Cloongoonagh, 2000)

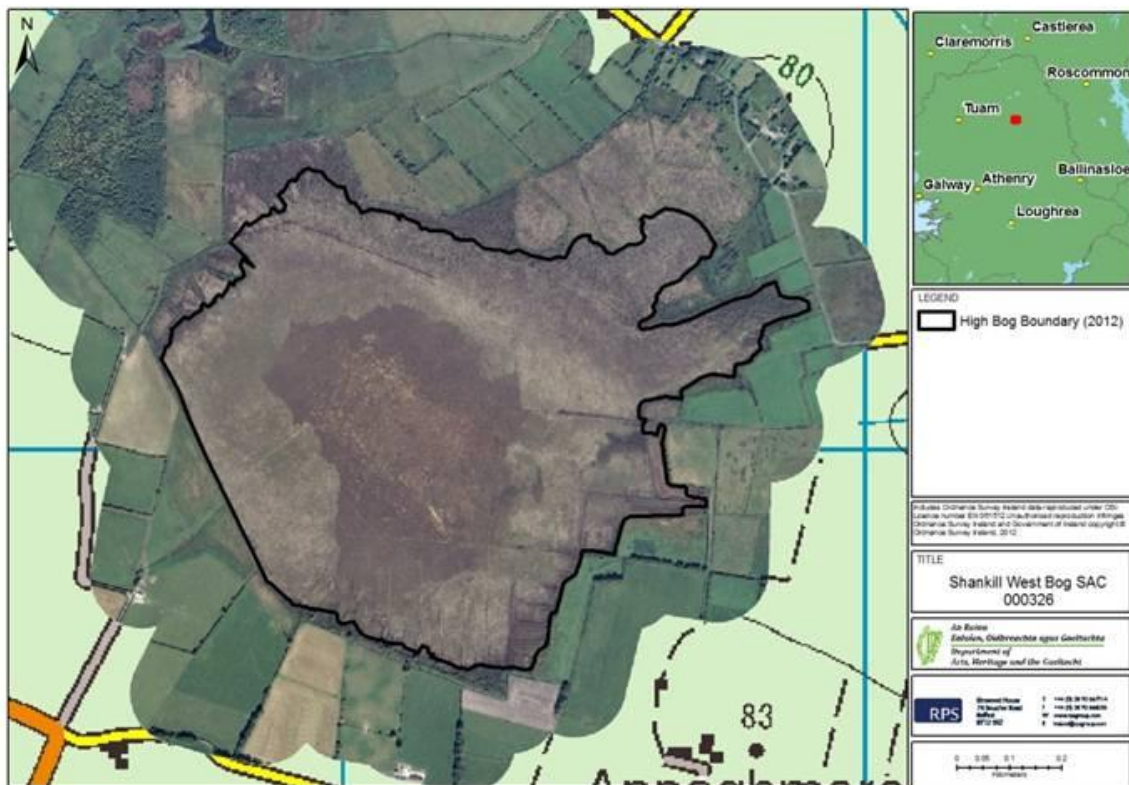


Site Name : Shankill West Bog SAC
Site Code: 000326

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Shankill West Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000326 |
| Counties | Galway |
| Short Description | Shankill West Bog is a small raised bog with unusual topography and a largely intact dome, situated about 7 km north-west of Mount Bellew Bridge, Co. Galway. A large proportion of the central dome of this bog comprises good quality raised bog habitat. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Suck |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/shankillwestbogsac/ |

Site Map

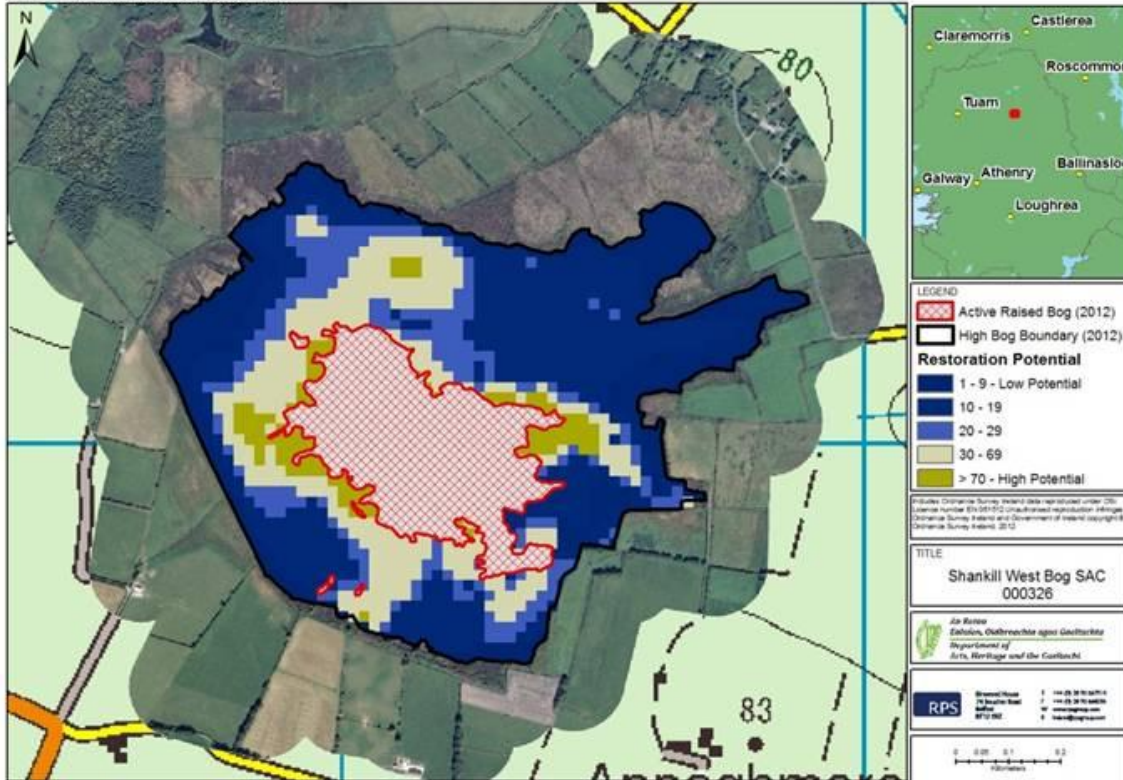


Summary of Ecological Review

Shankill West Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of high quality active raised bog vegetation with hummocks, hollows and pools. A natural transition from the bog to a lake and grasslands to the north is also of interest.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | B (High) | B (High) |

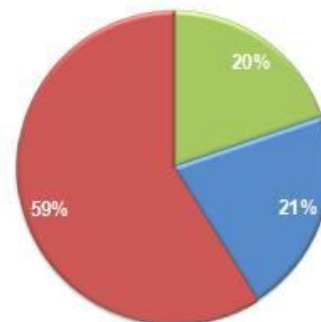
Restoration Potential



Composition of High Bog (2012)

Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 67.6 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 67.4 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -0.2 -0.4% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 14.1 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 13.3 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | -0.8 -5.9% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 14.4 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 14.4 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 3 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 1.6 |



- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

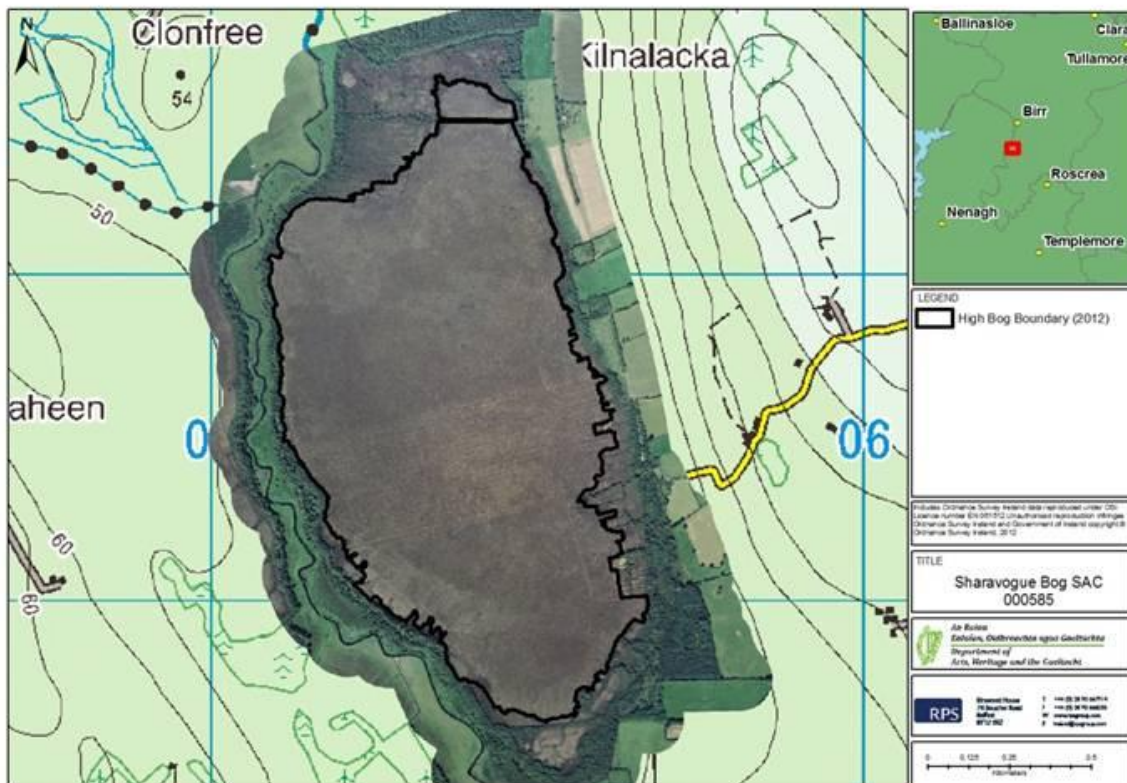
Site Name : Sharavogue Bog SAC

Site Code: 000585

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Sharavogue Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000585 |
| Counties | Offaly |
| Short Description | Sharavogue Bog is located about 8 km south of Birr, Co. Offaly, in the Little Brosna Valley. It is situated between the River Little Brosna and a ridge of high ground of Carboniferous limestone. It has a well-developed dome which is relatively long and narrow |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Little Brosna |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/sharavoguebogsac/ |

Site Map

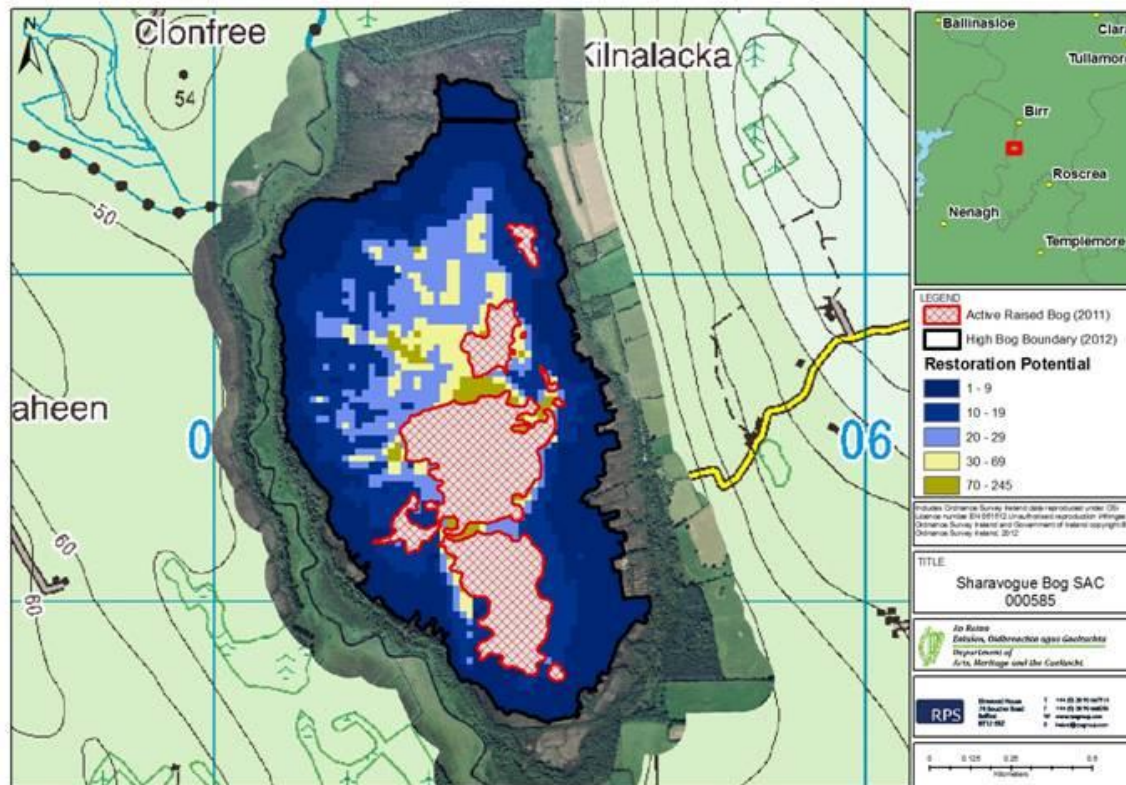


Summary of Ecological Review

Sharavogue Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of an extensive area of Active Raised Bog. On the western side the site grades from high bog, through fringing woodland to alluvial wet grassland by the Little Brosna River. A secondary lagg zone with fen vegetation occurs to the east of the bog. Restoration works in the form of drain blocking has been undertaken by NPWS.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | D (Moderate) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

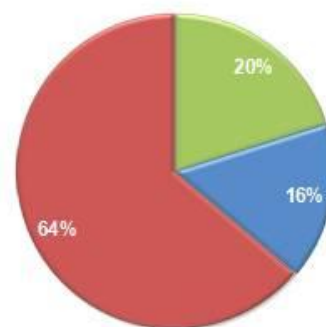
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 137.2 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 137.0 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | -0.2 -0.1% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 23.6 |
| Area of active raised bog 2011 (ha) | 25.8 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | 2.2 9.1% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 29.5 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 20.6 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.0 |

Composition of High Bog (2011)



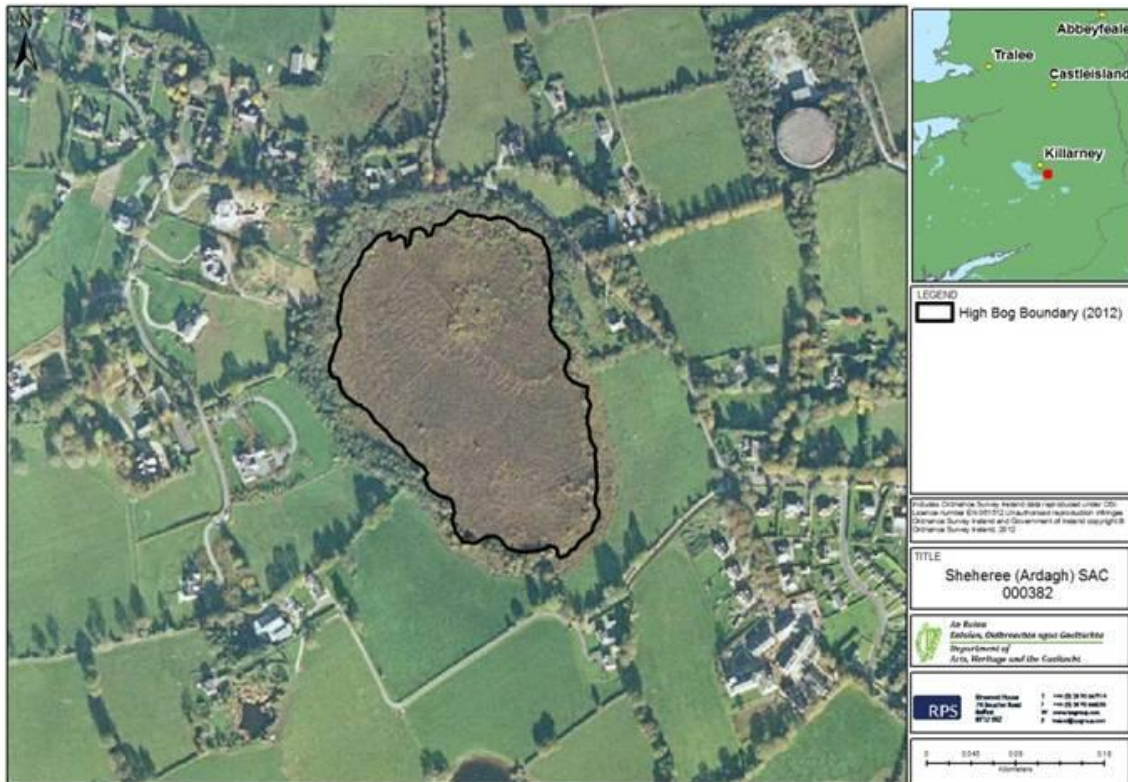
- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

Site Name : Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC
Site Code: 000382

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 000382 |
| Counties | Kerry |
| Short Description | Sheheree Bog lies 2 km south-east of Killarney in a depression within a high ridge (103 m). It has developed by succession from a small lake to a ridge basin bog with similarities to a raised bog. Sheheree Bog is a statutory Nature Reserve |
| River Basin District | South Western |
| Water Management Unit | Laune |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/shehereeardaghbogsac/ |

Site Map

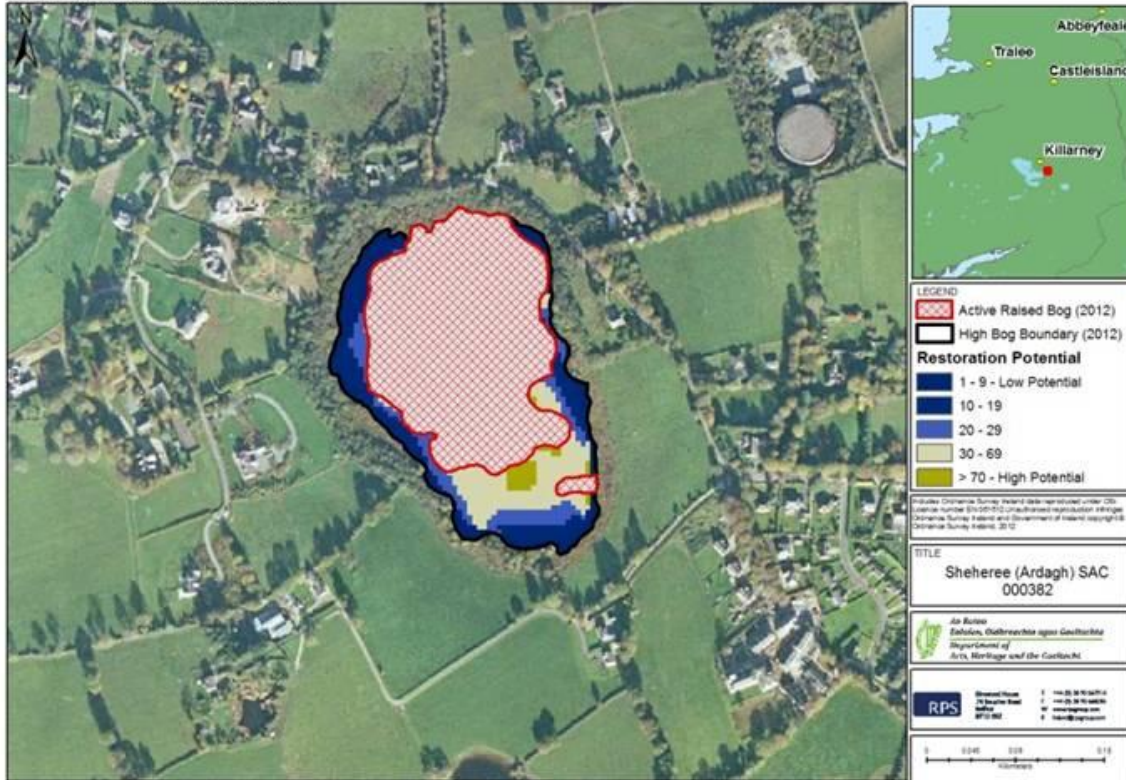


Summary of Ecological Review

Sheheree Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of Active Raised Bog, and has an intact margin. The bog is also of importance as it is located at the south western edge of the range and has an unusual vegetation type.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | B (High) | D (Moderate) | B (High) |

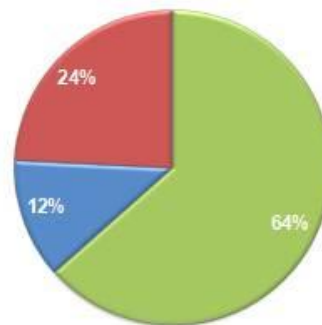
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|----------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 6.4 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 6.4 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | 0.0 0.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | 3.7 |
| Area of active raised bog 2012 (ha) | 4.1 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | 0.4 9.9% |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | <1 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | <1 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.0 |

Composition of High Bog (2012)



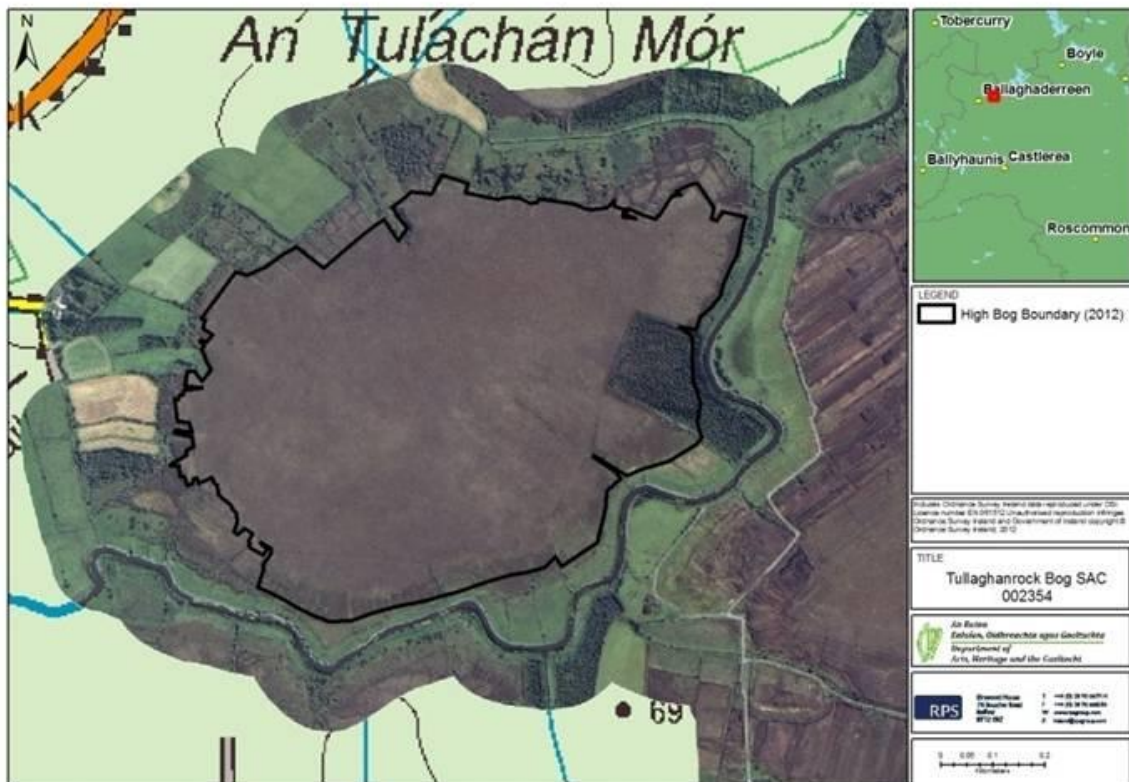
- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

Site Name : Tullaghanrock Bog SAC
Site Code: 002354

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Tullaghanrock Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002354 |
| Counties | Roscommon |
| Short Description | Tullaghanrock Bog is situated approximately 5 km east of Ballaghaderreen, Co Roscommon. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Upper Shannon |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/tullaghanrockbogsac/ |

Site Map

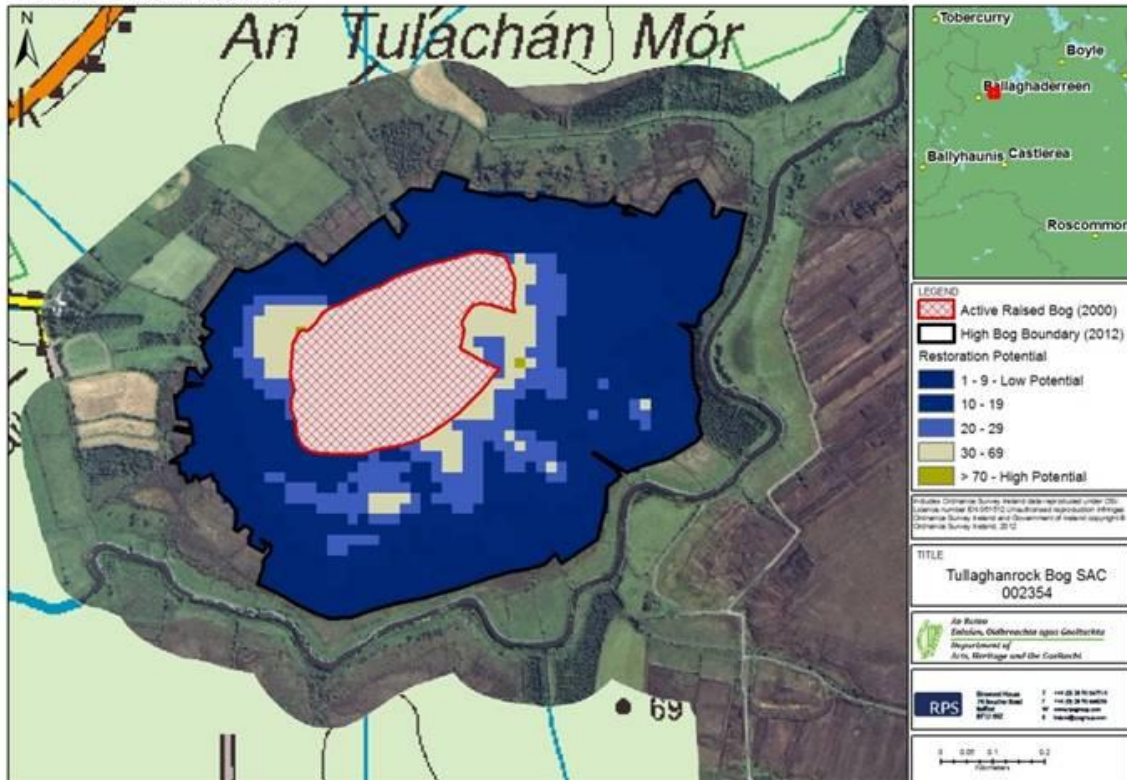


Summary of Ecological Review

Tullaghanrock Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a very extensive area of Active Raised Bog. To the south and east there is a semi-natural margin between the high bog and the River Lung.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | E (Low) | B (High) | B (High) |

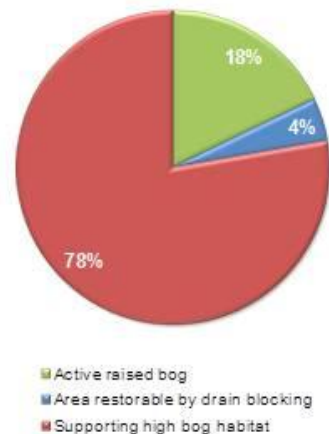
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|----------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 62.8 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 62.8 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | 0.0 0.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2000 (ha) | 11.0 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 3.9 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 2.7 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 2.5 |

Composition of High Bog (2000)



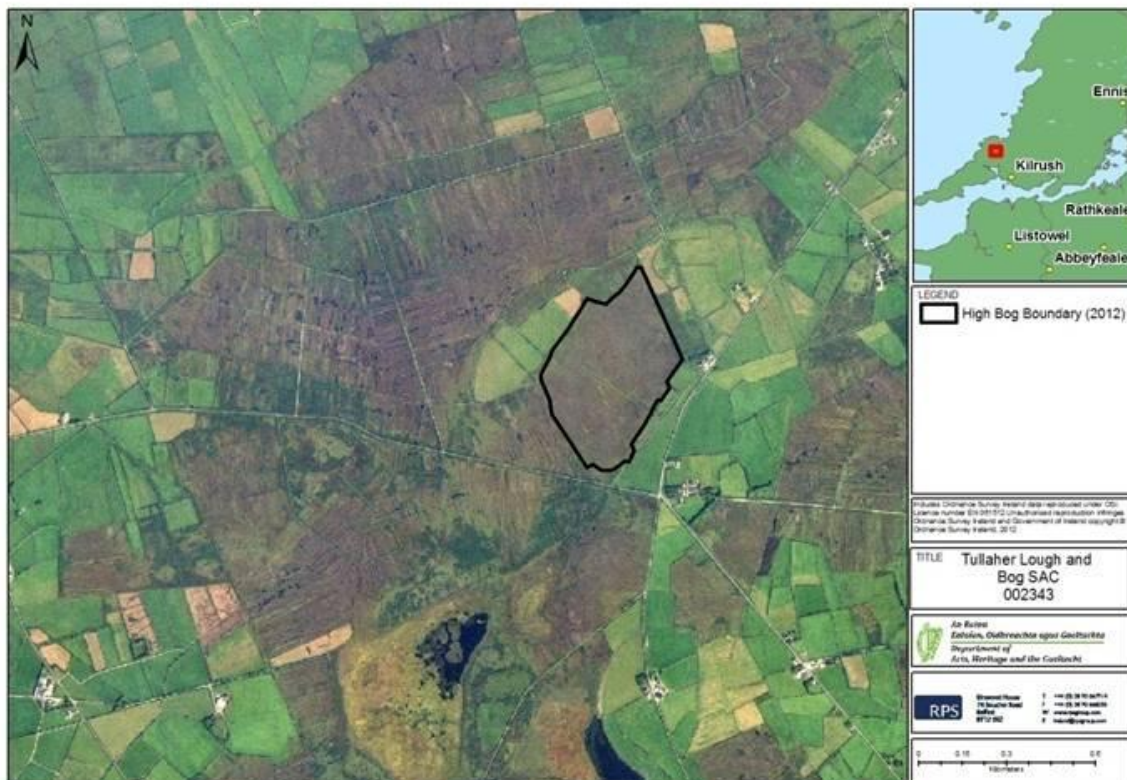
Site Name : Tullagher Lough and Bog SAC

Site Code: 002343

Site Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site Name | Tullagher Lough and Bog SAC |
| Site Code | 002343 |
| Counties | Clare |
| Short Description | Tullagher Lough and Bog is located 4 km south-east of Doonbeg, Co Clare. This is a diverse site comprising of raised bog, wet grassland, improved grassland, scrub woodland, alkaline fen and lake. The raised bog habitat consists of a small dome of high bog with extensive cutover to the west and south. |
| River Basin District | Shannon |
| Water Management Unit | Inagh |
| Further Information | http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/tullagherloughandbogsac/ |

Site Map



Summary of Ecological Review

Tullagher Lough and Bog is of high conservation value due to the occurrence of a moderate area of Active Raised Bog. The bog is also of importance as it is located at the western extent of the range.

| Area | Geographic Range | Habitat Quality | Ecological Diversity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| B (High) | B (High) | D (Moderate) | E (Low) |

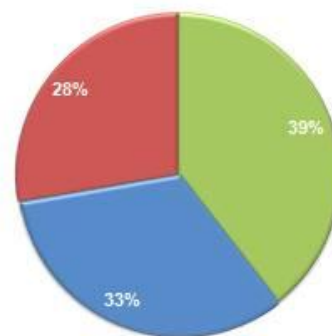
Restoration Potential



Key Statistics

| | |
|---|----------|
| Area of high bog at time of designation (ha) | 19.6 |
| Area of high bog now (ha) | 19.6 |
| Change in high bog (ha) (%) | 0.0 0.0% |
| Area of active raised bog at time of designation (ha) | NA |
| Area of active raised bog 2000 (ha) | 6.8 |
| Change in active raised bog (ha) (%) | NA NA |
| Area potentially restorable to active (ha) | 8.0 |
| Area restorable to active by drain blocking (ha) | 5.6 |
| No of plots cut (2005 - 2012) | 0 |
| Length of unblocked drains | 0.5 |

Composition of High Bog (2000)



- Active raised bog
- Area restorable by drain blocking
- Supporting high bog habitat

Appendix 5

**Dáil Éireann Motion and Press release on agreement with
Commissioner on preparation of a national plan**

Appendix 5.1 Motion unanimously agreed by Dáil Éireann

“That Dáil Éireann:

recognises the innate value of Ireland’s unique natural habitat and the necessity to protect it from harm;

understands the need for a balance to be struck between habitat conservation and the freedom of the people of Ireland to benefit from their local natural resources;

acknowledges the proposals from the Turf Cutters and Contractors Association (TCCA) entitled ‘The TCCA Proposal’s on 57 Raised Bog Complexes to EU Commission and Irish Government’, dealing with the various issues surrounding Special Areas of Conservation and Natural Habitats Areas, and which, inter alia, propose that:

- in a small minority of bogs, domestic turf cutting and conservation should co-exist with the consolidation of turf cutting into smaller areas, in conjunction with all possible mitigation measures;
- in the vast majority of bogs, turbary rights should be relocated to a nearby bog of similar quality and infrastructural access;
- Compensatory Habitat Exchange should be completed in one instance; and
- additional raised bogs should be designated areas of high conservation value by way of ‘Compensatory Habitat’ to compensate for areas of co-existence and habitat exchange;

recognises the potential of the proposals, particularly in light of the fact of this being the first ever consultation process to engage with affected communities and land owners in line with the approach set out in the European Commission document ‘LIFE-NATURE: Communicating with Stakeholders and the General Public’ in relation to Natura 2000 sites, which states:

- ‘The principle of collaboration is enshrined in the Habitats Directive, requiring that conservation measures take account of the economic, social and cultural requirements as well as the regional and local characteristics of the area. The manner in which Natura 2000 will be implemented is very important - the involvement of the owner of private land is crucial. LIFE shows that contracts are preferable to constraints’; and

calls on the Government to:

- acknowledge:
- the full impact of the Habitats Directive, not just on the holders of turbary rights, but also on the communities which surround the areas designated;
- in particular, small farms which could be threatened by bogland overgrowth and resultant flooding if unplanned drainage restrictions are placed upon them by the National Parks and Wildlife Service without full consultation with local communities; and
- that those persons directly impacted by the legislation were not consulted and that the State has

failed over the years to communicate adequately with ordinary land owners and turf cutters to gain their trust and goodwill;

— treat fairly the citizens of Ireland who have been affected by the Habitats Directive by recognising that without proper planning and consultation the legislation will impact their incomes, the value of their properties, the security of their fuel supply and their cultural heritage;

— make resources available for the further development and implementation of these proposals;

— engage actively with the European Commission to seek a resolution within the terms of the Habitats Directive, and to prepare and submit a National Raised Bog Restoration Plan to the Commission as a matter of urgency; and

— recognise the significant concerns among the turf cutting community and those living adjacent to bogs of the risk of flooding.” — Luke 'Ming' Flanagan, Joan Collins, Clare Daly, Stephen S. Donnelly, Tom Fleming, John Halligan, Finian McGrath, Mattie McGrath, Catherine Murphy, Maureen O'Sullivan, Thomas Pringle, Shane Ross, Mick Wallace.

[2 March, 2012]

Appendix 5.2 Joint Press Statement on National Plan

JOINT PRESS STATEMENT

Environment: Irish Ministers and Environment Commissioner agree to work closely and quickly on national plan for Irish raised bogs

Brussels, 3 April 2012 – Commissioner Janez Potočnik, Irish Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Jimmy Deenihan, and Irish Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government, Phil Hogan agreed at a meeting today that their services would work closely together on the urgent preparation by the Irish Government of a national plan for the conservation and restoration of 53 internationally important Irish raised bog sites protected under the EU Habitats Directive. This plan will have the aim of comprehensively addressing the challenge of conserving the sites for future generations while having full regard to the concerns of affected turf-cutters.

The meeting was part of an Irish Government follow-up to an 8 March 2012 resolution of the Irish Parliament calling for such a plan. Mr Conor Skehan, Chairman of the Peatlands Council in Ireland, was also present.

Ministers Deenihan and Hogan reaffirmed the Irish Government's commitment to working expeditiously within the framework of the Habitats Directive and explained the steps the Irish Government had already taken. They also updated the Commissioner on the intensive efforts now underway to re-locate turf-cutters to unprotected bogs.

The Ministers explained that the national plan will be developed, as a matter of priority, as quickly as possible and in close consultation with stakeholders. To these ends, they have asked their officials and the Peatlands Council to immediately put in place arrangements to get preparation of the plan underway and to establish an appropriate structure to ensure that all interests can engage and participate in its preparation. They stated that their dual presence at the meeting was a clear demonstration of the Irish Government's desire to arrive at the earliest possible resolution to this issue.

They stated that it is vitally important for turf-cutting groups and other interested parties to work with the Irish Government in the development and execution of the plan as the long-term protection of these bogs will depend on the participation and support of local communities.

The plan itself will be wide-ranging, looking at practical aspects of conserving, restoring and managing these sites, including the job-opportunities that such work can provide. The drafting of a national plan will allow solutions for turf-cutters within each of the 53 raised bog sites to be explored in detail. The Irish Government will also examine the feasibility of allowing, in a manner consistent with the Habitats Directive, some limited turf-cutting within a small number of the 53 sites.

Both the Ministers and the Commissioner agreed that this possibility could only be considered in a manner consistent with the Habitats Directive and that pending completion of the plan, no turf-cutting could take place on the protected bogs.

In this context the Commissioner confirmed that his services were available to support and provide any necessary assistance to the national process. The Commissioner also commended the strong efforts by all interests in Ireland to work within the framework of the Habitats Directive to bring resolution to the protection of Ireland's unique raised bog habitats. The two sides agreed to maintain close contact, and that further high-level meetings would take place soon.

Background

Under the Habitats Directive, Ireland had to submit peatlands for protection in Natura 2000 from 1998. Active raised bogs are a highly endangered form of biodiversity and any damage to them can only be allowed if a specific legal process is followed. This involves an assessment of impacts, non-availability of alternative solutions and provision of compensatory habitats.

In June 2011 the Commission issued a reasoned opinion ("final warning"), calling on Ireland to protect the sites within Ireland's raised bog Special Areas of Conservation.

Appendix 6
Tullaheer Screening

Tullaheer Lough and Bog Screening Report

Tullaheer Lough and Bog SAC 002343 Draft Turf Cutting Management Report

Objective – NPWS were requested by the local Tullaheer Lough bog committee representatives at the Peatlands Forum on 1/3/2012 to re-examine if turf cutting could continue in the SAC and, if so, where and under what conditions.

This report is based on a site visit on 14/3/2012 and data on file in NPWS.

Basic Requirement: As turf cutting is a potentially damaging activity, consent for this activity can only be given **where it is clear that it will not compromise the achievement of the conservation objectives** for the SAC in relation to the habitats or species for which it is designated.

Background

Tullaheer is designated for:

- Active raised bogs [7110]
- Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]
- Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]
- Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]

The general Conservation Objectives for Tullaheer Lough and Bog SAC 2343 as stated on the NPWS website are:

“To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected”

The most up to date definitions of these habitats are available within the “Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - Eur 27”, (2007) by European Commission, DG Environment. This bog also shows transitional features to Blanket Bog [7130], which is one of the reasons it was selected as an SAC and therefore the definition for this habitat is also important.

Additional information on this site is available at:

<http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/specialareasofconservationsac/tullaheerloughandbogsac>

including conservation objectives, Natura 2000 Standard form (which is the basis for the selection of the site as an SAC) and the site synopsis.

Impacts of turf cutting on the designated habitats

Turf cutting has the potential to directly and indirectly affect all four designated habitats. Either directly, by the removal of the habitat, and/or indirectly, by drying out areas where the habitats exist so that they can no longer support the habitat. Drying out also makes them much more susceptible to fires which, when severe, can remove the upper living layers of peat. In the case of Degraded Raised Bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], designation implies that they can be restored to Active Raised Bog in 30 years, and therefore any activities which may impair the achievement of that objective must be controlled. The relationship between turf cutting and Rhynchosporion (7150) is complex because it can rapidly re-establish itself after cutting/drainage/burning, if conditions are wet enough, although usually in an impoverished form. In Ireland it is usually found as an element within raised, blanket or transition bogs. Because it is essentially contained in the raised bog and transition mires in this site it will not be considered further in this report.

Cutover bog is not a Habitat Directive annexed habitat and therefore cannot be conserved in its own right under the Habitat Directive Regulations. It must however be managed where that is important for the conservation objectives of the site and particularly Active Raised Bog. Its inclusion in an SAC and its management is allowed for in the formal definition of Active Raised Bog under the Habitats Directive (7110 * Active raised bogs – “In order to support the conservation of this ecosystem over its geographic range and its genetic diversity, marginal areas of lower quality as a result of damage or degradation which abut active raised bogs may need to be included, protected and, where practicable, regenerated”). On that basis all but one of the raised bog SACs include substantial areas of cutover bog. These areas are included as they form part of the hydrological unit within which the bog developed. In general, to conserve the Active Raised Bog and restore the Degraded Raised Bog to active bog it is necessary to rewet these cutover areas. If that is not done the annexed habitats will continue to degrade and/or their restoration will be delayed/prevented. The crucial issue is whether all the cutover areas within this SAC are in the same surface and/or groundwater hydrological unit as the raised bog and need to be rewetted in order for the conservation objectives to be achieved. In addition the potential for continued cutting to impact on the Status of the habitat 7140, Transition mires and quaking bogs, needs to be taken into account. The issues to be taken into account for this habitat are discussed further below.

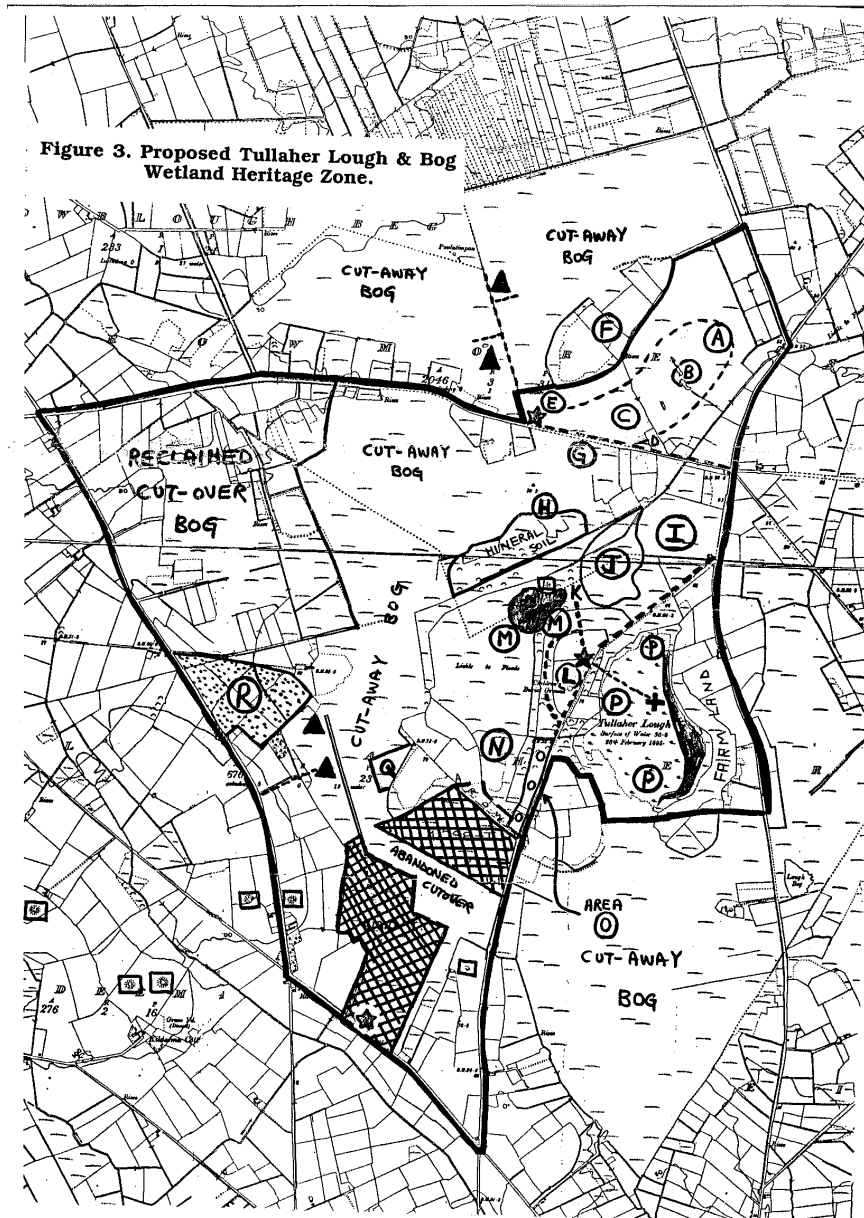
In summary, turf cutting and associated activities must be controlled in the SAC where they might have a significant effect on the site or on its restoration. Conversely, where they do not/cannot, cause significant adverse effects on these habitats, they may be consented to.

Occurrence, distribution and sensitivities of the designated habitats

The first task is to establish where exactly in the SAC do the designated habitats occur. There is currently no completely reliable habitat map for the site other than the NPWS baseline map for the Area of Active raised bog habitat. The general habitat map produced by NPWS in 2002 has some errors in relation to habitat boundaries and needs to be redrawn. A 1991 map produced by Foss and O'Connell of the Irish Peatland Conservation Council on an OSI 6 inch map base, when checked

against aerial photography, a detailed topographic map (produced by Mel Conway using InterMap's Digital Terrain Model) and details collected during my site visit, was found to give reasonably accurate locations for the habitats (but does not include habitat boundaries). This map, labelled Figure 3 Proposed Tullagher Lough & Bog Wetland Heritage Zone, is shown below.

The location of the raised bog, including active and degraded, on which the designation of the site for raised bog habitats is based, is in the north east at points A and B on the map. To the south west, at C, is an area of cutover bog which forms part of the same hydrological unit as the raised bog. Just to the south of C, on the opposite side of the road, is a flat area of cutover at G, which may be hydrologically connected to C, and therefore to the raised bog area at A/B. Area A+B+C+G is considered to be the minimum area within which active conservation measures to protect the raised bog will be necessary. The surface drainage of this area is by a deep drain in the mineral soil which flows off in a north easterly direction.



The cutover bog areas, shown as Cut-away Bog, to the north and west of the mineral soil ridge at F, slope relatively steeply in a north-westerly direction. They are clearly in a different surface drainage system to the raised bog area. Given the very poor natural drainage characteristics of the soils and subsoils in the area any possibility of groundwater impacts on the hydrology of the raised bog area from further drainage or cutting of this Cut-away Bog area are considered to be insignificant. In addition, a small area, approximately one hectare, of uncut bog is present at Q in the south west of the site. Given the small area involved and the relatively steeply sloping surfaces in this area restoration of Active raised bog in this area is not considered technically feasible. Even if it were it would not significantly add to the conservation value of the site by increasing its diversity or by supporting the conservation of the main area of Active Raised Bog habitat.

Excellent examples of Transition Mire and quaking bog [7140] habitat are present at points J, M, N and P in the south east of the SAC. These are located in 3 basins connected by drainage channels.

The drainage system discharges from Tullagher Lough (P), into the area marked *Liable to Floods* (N and M, called locally Kett's Lake), then into J which in turn discharges into the drain on the eastern side of the raised bog area. This habitat type is relatively species rich and very varied both spatially and structurally, with, in the best developed areas, large moss dominated hummocks (forming mini raised bogs) being separated by hollows dominated by fen species. It contains many of the plant species found on raised bogs and in their marginal lagg zones. Such lagg zones are now restricted to 2 to 3 raised bogs in Ireland. It can therefore act as a refuge if the bogs lose species due to drying out or burning and provide a recolonisation source during restoration.

This habitat develops in sheltered areas where there are relatively stable water levels and where nutrient inputs from ground and surface waters are relatively low. The impacts of turf cutting on transition mires are indirect as they do not contain fuel peat. The main impacts are due to drainage and eutrophication.

Drainage associated with turf cutting can lead to:

- changes in water levels, resulting in drying out of the habitat,
- increased water level fluctuations due to faster runoff increasing flood peaks and lower summer water levels. The increased flood peaks can increase flooding of the mire surface with resulting impacts on those bog related species which require acid and low nutrient conditions,
- changes in the relative contributions and distribution of ground and surface water. As these tend to differ in their base and nutrient characteristics this leads to corresponding ecological changes,
- changes in the way water flows through the habitat. Areas of higher flow have a more fen like character in comparison to those with little or no water movement which tend to become more bog like over time.

Eutrophication in this SAC is most likely to occur due to runoff from fertilised land or from point sources such as malfunctioning septic tanks. It can also result from increased silt inputs, including peat silt. Turf cutting can contribute to eutrophication by:

- increased inputs of peat silt, ammonia and dissolved organic matter which result in increased dominance of more competitive species, loss of sensitive slow growing species or increased rates of succession,
- providing more direct drainage delivery of silt and nutrients from improved land to the habitat.

When the vegetation forms a floating mat some of these changes may not be a significant, especially if they are moderate or slow to occur. However for those areas of the habitat which are connected to the underlying substrate, as substantial areas of the habitat in this SAC are, quite small changes in

any of these factors can bring about major changes in species content, particularly of the moss layer. All of these, singly or in combination, can lead to significant simplification of the habitat with a resulting loss of biodiversity. The landward sections of the habitat and those on the main lines of water movement are the areas most likely to be affected.

In this SAC it should be possible to avoid these potential adverse impacts if a 100+ metre buffer for turf cutting and its associated drainage is included around the transition mires. This buffer should be sufficient because it will help buffer silt and nutrient inputs from the turf cutting areas and prevent drains through such areas from being conduits for nutrients from fertilised land. As there are generally relatively steep slopes down from the turf cutting areas to the transition mires this should avoid any direct drainage effects from turf cutting outside this buffer zone impacting on these habitats. As most of the bog is already drained the potential for further hydrological change, due for example to faster runoff, is limited but the buffer would mitigate any changes which could otherwise occur. The poor soil and subsoil drainage characteristics of the area should limit the distance over which significant adverse interactions between surface and groundwater inputs can be detected and thus any potential changes in the relative contributions and distribution of ground and surface water in the transition mire habitat.

Proposed Turf Cutting Zonation

For convenience, and to aid communication, the SAC was divided into 7 management units, A (known locally as The Island), B, C, D, E, F, G, by Seamus Hassett. These are illustrated, outlined in red, on the aerial photo of the SAC below. Based on the principles outlined above, I am proposing the following zonation of the SAC in relation to continued turf cutting.

| Unit | Zones | Potential Impacts on designated habitats |
|--------|--|--|
| A | No cutting without a full Appropriate Assessment | Raised Bog |
| B | Cutting at the current scale can be consented to | No significant effects |
| C | Cutting at the current scale can be consented to | No significant effects |
| D | Cutting at the current scale can be consented to | No significant effects |
| E east | No cutting without a full Appropriate Assessment | Raised Bog and Transition Mire |
| E west | Cutting at the current scale can be consented to | No significant effects |
| F east | No cutting without a full Appropriate Assessment | Transition Mire |
| F west | Cutting at the current scale can be consented to | No significant effects |
| G | No cutting without a full Appropriate Assessment | Transition Mire |

Comment: The situation in relation to turf cutting status is relatively straight forward for Units A and G – no cutting to be consented without a full favourable Appropriate Assessment, because of probable impact on designated habitats. It is also simple for B, C, and D – cutting at the same scale can be

consented to because no designated habitats are present and impacts from continued cutting in these areas will not have significant effects on the achievement of the conservation objectives for the site. In relation to Units E and F it was necessary to divide them, by the black line shown in the aerial photo below, into east and west sub-Units. The area to the east in Unit F contains Transition Mire plus a 100m buffer zone so no cutting should be consented to without a full appropriate assessment because of possible significant effects on the Transition Bog in Kett's Lake. In E it is more complicated as the southern part of the eastern sub-Unit is in the buffer zone adjacent to the Transition Mires in F, i.e. Kett's Lake and the adjacent area to the north-east (site J on the map above), while the northern section is in the hydrological catchment for the Raised Bog in Unit A and therefore no cutting should be consented to without a full favourable appropriate assessment. Cutting can be consented to in the western sections of E and F because designated habitats are absent and significant effects on the achievement of the Conservation Objectives will not occur.



Jim Ryan

**Wetlands Unit,
NPWS**

