National Parks and Wildlife Service

Conservation Objectives Series

Corratirrim SAC 000979



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Introduction

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network.

European and national legislation places a collective obligation on Ireland and its citizens to maintain habitats and species in the Natura 2000 network at favourable conservation condition. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations that will ensure the ecological integrity of these sites.

A site-specific conservation objective aims to define favourable conservation condition for a particular habitat or species at that site.

The maintenance of habitats and species within Natura 2000 sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing, and
- the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

- population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and
- there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Notes/Guidelines:

- 1. The targets given in these conservation objectives are based on best available information at the time of writing. As more information becomes available, targets for attributes may change. These will be updated periodically, as necessary.
- 2. An appropriate assessment based on these conservation objectives will remain valid even if the targets are subsequently updated, providing they were the most recent objectives available when the assessment was carried out. It is essential that the date and version are included when objectives are cited.
- 3. Assessments cannot consider an attribute in isolation from the others listed for that habitat or species, or for other habitats and species listed for that site. A plan or project with an apparently small impact on one attribute may have a significant impact on another.
- 4. Please note that the maps included in this document do not necessarily show the entire extent of the habitats and species for which the site is listed. This should be borne in mind when appropriate assessments are being carried out.
- 5. When using these objectives, it is essential that the relevant backing/supporting documents are consulted, particularly where instructed in the targets or notes for a particular attribute.

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Qualifying Interests

* indicates a priority habitat under the Habitats Directive

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8240 Limestone pavements*

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Supporting documents, relevant reports & publications

Supporting documents, NPWS reports and publications are available for download from: www.npws.ie/Publications

NPWS Documents

Year: 1977

Title: Areas of Scientific Interest in Co. Cavan

Author: Goodwillie, R.N.

Series: Unpublished Report

Year: 2009

Title: Ireland Red List No. 2: Non-marine molluscs

Author: Byrne, A.; Moorkens, E.A.; Anderson, R.; Killeen, I.J.; Regan, E.C.

Series: Ireland Red List series, NPWS

Year: 2010

Title: Ireland Red List No. 4: Butterflies

Author: Regan, E.C.; Nelson, B.; Aldwell, B.; Bertrand, C.; Bond, K.; Harding, J.; Nash, D.; Nixon, D.;

Wilson, C.J.

Series: Ireland Red List series, NPWS

Year: 2012

Title: Ireland Red List No. 8: Bryophytes

Author: Lockhart, N.; Hodgetts, N.; Holyoak, D.

Series: Ireland Red List series, NPWS

Year: 2013

Title: National survey of limestone pavement and associated habitats in Ireland

Author: Wilson, S.; Fernandez, F.

Series: Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 73

Year: 2016

Title: Ireland Red List No. 10: Vascular Plants

Author: Wyse Jackson, M.; FitzPatrick, Ú.; Cole, E.; Jebb, M.; McFerran, D.; Sheehy Skeffington, M.;

Wright, M.

Series: Ireland Red List Series, NPWS

Other References

Year: 1996

Title: Plant records from Co. Cavan (H30)

Author: Reilly, P.

Series: Irish Naturalists' Journal, 25(5): 189

Year: 2001

Title: The Flora of County Cavan

Author: Reilly, P.A.

Series: Occasional Papers No. 13. National Botanic Gardens, Dublin

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Spatial data sources

Year: 2013

Title: National Survey of Limestone Pavement and Associated Habitats in Ireland distribution data

GIS Operations: Dataset clipped to the SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues

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Used For: 8240 (map 2)

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Conservation Objectives for: Corratirrim SAC [000979]

8240 Limestone pavements

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Limestone pavements* in Corratirrim SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	Limestone pavements* in Corratirrim SAC occurs where Carboniferous limestone that underlies the shales and grits that form the Cuilcagh range, outcrops at the surface. The habitat occurs in intimate association with species-rich calcareous grassland and also in association with acidic grassland, heath and scrub habitats in the SAC. Therefore, these habitats cannot easily be mapped or considered separately. Wilson and Fernandez (2013) mapped the indicative area of limestone pavement, including mosaics with associated habitats, as 12.9ha (see map 2)
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline. Map 2 shows indicative distribution, including mosaics with other habitats	See the notes for Habitat area above. Distribution based on data from Wilson and Fernandez (2013). This habitat can be split into exposed pavement and wooded pavement. In Corratirrim SAC, the limestone pavement habitat, particularly in the centre of the SAC where it occurs, consists of clints and grikes up to c.45cm deep, with some areas of limestone slabs and shattered pavement also present (NPWS internal files)
Vegetation composition: positive indicator species	Number at a representative number of monitoring stops	At least seven positive indicator species present	Positive indicator species for exposed and wooded pavement are listed in Wilson and Fernandez (2013). Positive indicator species recorded in exposed pavement in the SAC include herb-robert (Geranium robertianum), mossy saxifrage (Saxifraga hypnoides), mountain everlasting (Antennaria dioica), ivy (Hedera helix), wild thyme (Thymus polytrichus), early dog-violet (Viola reichenbachiana), early purple-orchid (Orchis mascula), hart's-tongue fern (Asplenium scolopendrium), maidenhair spleenwort (A. trichomanes), wall-rue (A. ruta-muraria), brittle bladder-fern (Cystopteris firagilis), male-fern (Dryopteris filix-mas) and the moss Ctenidium molluscum. Low growing hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) occurs, and yew (Taxus baccata) is also found in the habitat on the eastern slopes (NPWS internal files)
Vegetation composition: bryophyte layer	Percentage at a representative number of monitoring stops	Bryophyte cover at least 50% on wooded pavement	Attribute and target based on Wilson and Fernandez (2013)
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Percentage at a representative number of monitoring stops	Collective cover of negative indicator species on exposed pavement not more than 1%	Negative indicator species are listed in Wilson and Fernandez (2013). Negative indicator species for wooded pavement overlap with non-native species (below)
Vegetation composition: non- native species	Percentage at a representative number of monitoring stops	Cover of non-native species not more than 1% on exposed pavement; on wooded pavement not more than 10% with no regeneration	Attribute and target based on Wilson and Fernandez (2013)
Vegetation composition: scrub	Percentage at a representative number of monitoring stops	Scrub cover no more than 25% of exposed pavement	Attribute and target based on Wilson and Fernandez (2013)
Vegetation composition: bracken cover	Percentage at a representative number of monitoring stops	Bracken (<i>Pteridium</i> aquilinum) cover no more than 10% on exposed pavement	Attribute and target based on Wilson and Fernandez (2013)
Vegetation structure: woodland canopy	Percentage at a representative number of monitoring stops	Canopy cover on wooded pavement at least 30%	Attribute and target based on Wilson and Fernandez (2013)

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Vegetation structure: dead wood	Occurrence in a representative number of monitoring stops	Sufficient quantity of dead wood on wooded pavement to provide habitat for saproxylic organisms	Dead wood is a valuable resource and an integral part of a healthy, functioning woodland ecosystem
Physical structure: disturbance	Occurrence in a representative number of monitoring stops	No evidence of grazing pressure on wooded pavement	Attribute and target based on Wilson and Fernandez (2013)
Indicators of local distinctiveness	Occurrence	Indicators of local distinctiveness are maintained	This includes species on the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015 (FPO) and/or Red Lists (Byrne et al., 2009; Regan et al., 2010; Lockhart et al., 2012; Wyse Jackson et al., 2016, etc.) and other rare or localised species, as well as archaeological and geological features, which often support distinctive species. The FPO listed and Vulnerable small-white orchid (<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>) has been recorded in the SAC (Reilly, 1996, 2001; NPWS internal files), but cannot be specifically assigned to this habitat

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