

# National Parks and Wildlife Service

## *Conservation Objectives Series*

Lough Croan Turlough SPA 004139



**NPWS**

An tSeirbhís Páirceanna  
Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra  
National Parks and Wildlife  
Service

**National Parks and Wildlife Service,  
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage,  
90 King Street North, Dublin 7, D07 N7CV, Ireland.  
Web: [www.npws.ie](http://www.npws.ie)  
E-mail: [natureconservation@npws.gov.ie](mailto:natureconservation@npws.gov.ie)**

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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.

## Qualifying Interests

*\* indicates a priority habitat under the Habitats Directive*

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004139      Lough Croan Turlough SPA

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A056      Shoveler *Anas clypeata*

A140      Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*

A395      Greenland White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons flavirostris*

A999      Wetlands

**Please note that this SPA overlaps with Lough Croan Turlough SAC (000610). See map 2. The conservation objectives for this site should be used in conjunction with those for the overlapping site as appropriate.**



## Supporting documents, relevant reports & publications

*Supporting documents, NPWS reports and publications are available for download from: [www.npws.ie/Publications](http://www.npws.ie/Publications)*

### NPWS Documents

**Year :** 2013  
**Title :** A review of the SPA network of sites in the Republic of Ireland  
**Author :** NPWS  
**Series :** Published Report

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## Other References

<b>Year :</b>	1995
<b>Title :</b>	Impacts of hunting disturbance on waterbirds - a review
<b>Author :</b>	Madsen, J.; Fox, A.D.
<b>Series :</b>	Wildlife Biology 1(4):193-207
<b>Year :</b>	2014
<b>Title :</b>	A review of Greenland white-fronted geese in Ireland 1982/83 – 2011/12
<b>Author :</b>	Burke, B.; Egan, F.; Norriss, D.; Wilson, H.J.; Walsh, A.J.
<b>Series :</b>	Unpublished report
<b>Year :</b>	2016
<b>Title :</b>	Assessing connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
<b>Author :</b>	Scottish Natural Heritage
<b>Series :</b>	Guidance Series Version 3 - June 2016
<b>Year :</b>	2019
<b>Title :</b>	Report of the 2018/19 international census of Greenland white-fronted geese
<b>Author :</b>	Fox, T.; Francis, I.; Walsh, A; Norriss, D.
<b>Series :</b>	Unpublished report
<b>Year :</b>	2019
<b>Title :</b>	Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive Period 2008-2012
<b>Author :</b>	EEA
<b>Series :</b>	European Environment Agency. European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. Pp 1-9
<b>Year :</b>	2020
<b>Title :</b>	Report of the 2019/20 international census of Greenland white-fronted geese
<b>Author :</b>	Fox, T.; Francis, I.; Walsh, A.; Norriss, D.
<b>Series :</b>	Unpublished report
<b>Year :</b>	2021
<b>Title :</b>	Report of the 2020/21 international census of Greenland white-fronted geese
<b>Author :</b>	Fox, T.; Francis, I.; Walsh, A.; Norriss, D.; Kelly, S.
<b>Series :</b>	Unpublished report
<b>Year :</b>	2022
<b>Title :</b>	Irish wetland bird survey: I-WeBS national and site trends report 1994/95 – 2019/20
<b>Author :</b>	Kennedy, J.; Burke, B.; Fitzgerald, N.; Kelly, S.B.A.; Walsh, A.J; Lewis, L.J.
<b>Series :</b>	<a href="https://birdwatchireland.ie/app/uploads/2022/04/iwebs_trends_report.html">https://birdwatchireland.ie/app/uploads/2022/04/iwebs_trends_report.html</a>
<b>Year :</b>	2022
<b>Title :</b>	Report of the 2021/22 international census of Greenland white-fronted geese
<b>Author :</b>	Fox, T.; Francis, I.; Walsh, A; Norriss, D.; Kelly, S.
<b>Series :</b>	Unpublished report
<b>Year :</b>	2023
<b>Title :</b>	Report of the 2022/23 international census of Greenland white-fronted geese
<b>Author :</b>	Fox, T.; Francis, I.; Walsh, A; Norriss, D.; Kelly, S.
<b>Series :</b>	Unpublished report

## Conservation Objectives for : Lough Croan Turlough SPA [004139]

### A056 Shoveler *Anas clypeata*

**To maintain the Favourable conservation condition of Shoveler at Lough Croan Turlough SPA which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:**

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Winter population trend	Percentage change in number of individuals	Long term winter population trend is stable or increasing	The national population of wintering Shoveler in Ireland has declined by 11% from 1994/95 to 2019/2000, as monitored via the Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS) (Kennedy et al., 2022). During the baseline assessments to inform SPA designation, 157 Shoveler were estimated to be using this SPA (5 year mean of peak counts for baseline period 1995/96 to 1999/2000; see NPWS, 2013). A population of 208 Shoveler were recorded to be using Lough Croan Turlough SPA in recent years (5 year mean of peak counts from I-WeBS data for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21). This represents an estimated population increase of 32% since the baseline period, in contrast to the national trend
Winter spatial distribution	Hectares, time and intensity of use	Sufficient number of locations, area, and availability (in terms of timing and intensity of use) of suitable habitat to support the population target	Distribution encapsulates the number of locations and area of potentially suitable habitat for the wintering population and its availability for use. The suitability and availability of habitat areas are likely to vary throughout the season, for example, due to variation in land management practices or the abundance of resources available (due to natural variation and other factors). This will affect the spatio-temporal patterns of use of the habitats by the wintering population
Disturbance at wintering site	Intensity, frequency, timing and duration	Disturbance occurs at levels that do not significantly impact the achievement of targets for population trend and spatial distribution	The impact of any significant disturbance (direct or indirect) to the wintering population will ultimately affect the achievement of targets for population trend and/or spatial distribution. Disturbance contributes to increased energetic expenditure which can result in increased likelihood of winter mortality or reduced fitness (if energy expenditure is greater than energy gain) and, in turn, negatively impact population trends (see, for example, Madsen and Fox, 1995). Factors such as intensity, frequency, timing and duration of a (direct or indirect) disturbance source must be taken into account to determine the potential impact upon the targets for population trend and spatial distribution
Barriers to connectivity and site use	Number, location, shape and hectares	Barriers do not significantly impact the wintering population's access to the SPA or other ecologically important sites outside the SPA	Barriers limiting the population's access to this SPA or ecologically important sites outside the SPA will ultimately affect the achievement of targets for population trend and/or spatial distribution. Factors such as the number, location, shape and area of potential barriers must be taken into account to determine their potential impact
Forage spatial distribution, extent and abundance	Location, hectares, and forage biomass	Sufficient number of locations, area of suitable habitat and available forage biomass to support the population target	Foraging habitats include a range of wetlands, such as marshes, rivers, flood-waters, lakes, reservoirs, lagoons and estuaries, as well as grasslands. Shoveler are omnivorous and primarily forage at the surface (dabbling or up-ending) but also dive. The species demonstrates a highly specialised filter-feeding behaviour which allows it to consume a wide variety of planktonic prey items, including crustaceans, molluscs, insects, larvae and various plant materials. It can also dabble for these prey items

Roost spatial distribution and extent	Location and hectares of roosting habitat	Sufficient number of locations, area and availability of suitable roosting habitat to support the population target	Roosting is a critical ecological requirement for the wintering population. When roosting overnight, Shoveler primarily utilise wetlands (see foraging habitats). Daytime roosting is also a common behaviour, where birds minimise activity levels to conserve energy, while benefitting from the vigilance of other flock members. A lack of sufficient and suitable roosting habitats can result in increased mortality risk, whether indirectly (e.g. via increased energy expenditure travelling to/from roost sites) or directly (e.g. via increased predation risk), or reduction in site use; this would ultimately affect the achievement of targets for population trend and/or spatial distribution
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## Conservation Objectives for : Lough Croan Turlough SPA [004139]

### A140 Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*

**To restore the Favourable conservation condition of Golden Plover at Lough Croan Turlough SPA which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:**

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Winter population trend	Percentage change in number of individuals	Long term winter population trend is stable or increasing	The national population of wintering Golden Plover in Ireland has declined by 54% from 1994/95 to 2019/2000, as monitored via the Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS) (Kennedy et al., 2022). During the baseline assessments to inform SPA designation, 2,025 Golden Plover were estimated to be using this SPA (5 year mean of peak counts for baseline period 1995/96 to 1999/2000; see NPWS, 2013). A population of 560 Golden Plover were recorded to be using Lough Croan Turlough SPA in recent years (5 year mean of peak counts from I-WeBS data for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21). This represents an estimated population decline of 72% since the baseline period which is significantly greater than the national trend
Winter spatial distribution	Hectares, time and intensity of use	Sufficient number of locations, area, and availability (in terms of timing and intensity of use) of suitable habitat to support the population target	Distribution encapsulates the number of locations and area of potentially suitable habitat for the wintering population and its availability for use. The suitability and availability of habitat areas are likely to vary throughout the season, for example, due to variation in land management practices or the abundance of resources available (due to natural variation and other factors). This will affect the spatio-temporal patterns of use of the habitats by the wintering population
Disturbance at wintering site	Intensity, frequency, timing and duration	Disturbance occurs at levels that do not significantly impact the achievement of targets for population trend and spatial distribution	The impact of any significant disturbance (direct or indirect) to the wintering population will ultimately affect the achievement of targets for population trend and/or spatial distribution. Disturbance contributes to increased energetic expenditure which can result in increased likelihood of winter mortality or reduced fitness (if energy expenditure is greater than energy gain), which can negatively impact population trends (see, for example, Madsen and Fox, 1995). Factors such as intensity, frequency, timing and duration of a (direct or indirect) disturbance source must be taken into account to determine the potential impact upon the targets for population trend and spatial distribution
Barriers to connectivity and site use	Number, location, shape and hectares	Barriers do not significantly impact the wintering population's access to the SPA or other ecologically important sites outside the SPA	Barriers limiting the population's access to this SPA or ecologically important sites outside the SPA will ultimately affect the achievement of targets for population trend and/or spatial distribution. Factors such as the number, location, shape and area of potential barriers must be taken into account to determine their potential impact. Access to ecologically important sites outside the SPA must also be considered as a single SPA may not satisfy all the ecological requirements of the wintering population, and it may require access to other SPAs or sites for certain activities, such as foraging when preferred foraging areas are unavailable due to disturbance, extensive flooding, or other factors

Forage spatial distribution, extent and abundance	Location, hectares, and forage biomass	Sufficient number of locations, area of suitable habitat and available forage biomass to support the population target	This species forages exclusively at ground level and relies primarily on surface and sub-surface dwelling invertebrate prey, consuming a wide variety of prey items. The species is reliant on open habitats, including a wide range of wetland habitats such as the edges of lakes, turloughs, river floodplains, lagoons, estuaries, intertidal flats and other coastal wetlands, as well as grasslands (wet grassland, semi-improved and improved grasslands), stubble fields and ploughed farmlands. While Golden Plover primarily forage diurnally, the species is also known to feed nocturnally on clear and moonlit nights
Roost spatial distribution and extent	Location and hectares of roosting habitat	Sufficient number of locations, area and availability of suitable roosting habitat to support the population target	Golden Plover roost exclusively at ground level. Roosting is a critical ecological requirement for the wintering population. When roosting overnight, this species typically utilises a similar range of habitats as noted for foraging. Daytime roosting is also a common behaviour, where birds minimise activity levels to conserve energy, while benefitting from the vigilance of other flock members. A lack of sufficient and suitable roosting habitats can result in increased mortality risk, whether indirectly (e.g. via increased energy expenditure travelling to/from roost sites) or directly (e.g. via increased predation risk), or reduction in site use; this would ultimately affect the achievement of targets for population trend and/or spatial distribution
Supporting habitat: area and quality	Hectares and quality	Sufficient area of utilisable habitat available in ecologically important sites outside the SPA	The wintering population can make extensive use of suitable habitats in important areas outside the SPA, for foraging and roosting. The extent, availability and quality of these supporting habitats may be of importance for the resilience of the SPA population. Suitable supporting habitats include those highlighted in the attributes for foraging and roosting habitat

## Conservation Objectives for : Lough Croan Turlough SPA [004139]

### A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons flavirostris*

**To restore the Favourable conservation condition of Greenland White-fronted Goose at Lough Croan Turlough SPA which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:**

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Winter population trend	Percentage change in number of individuals	Long term winter population trend is stable or increasing	The national population of Greenland White-fronted Goose has declined by 13% between 1985 and 2018 (EEA, 2019). It is understood that a single flock of Greenland White-fronted Goose uses the River Suck Callows SPA, Lough Croan Turlough SPA and Four Roads Turlough SPA (see Burke et al., 2014 and NPWS, 2013), referred to as the 'River Suck flock'. During the baseline assessments to inform SPA designation, 293 geese were estimated to be using the River Suck Callows SPA, Lough Croan Turlough SPA and Four Roads Turlough SPA (5 year mean of peak counts for baseline period 1994/95 - 1998/99; see NPWS, 2013). A population of 114 Greenland White-fronted Goose was recorded to be using the River Suck Callows SPA, Lough Croan Turlough SPA and Four Roads Turlough SPA in recent years (5 year mean peak from Fox et al. census reports 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023). This represents an estimated population decline of 61% since the baseline period which is significantly greater than the national trend
Winter spatial distribution	Hectares, time and intensity of use	Sufficient number of locations, area, and availability (in terms of timing and intensity of use) of suitable habitat to support the population target	Distribution encapsulates the number of locations and area of potentially suitable habitat for the wintering population and its availability for use. The suitability and availability of habitat areas are likely to vary throughout the season, for example, due to variation in land management practices or the abundance of resources available (due to natural variation and other factors). This will affect the spatio-temporal patterns of use of the habitats by the wintering population. Movement of the River Suck flock of Greenland White-fronted Goose between the different areas of the River Suck catchment system occurs regularly throughout the winter season depending on where water levels, disturbance levels and other factors render most suitable at any given time (Burke et al., 2014)
Disturbance at wintering site	Intensity, frequency, timing and duration	Disturbance occurs at levels that do not significantly impact the achievement of targets for population trend and spatial distribution	The impact of any significant disturbance (direct or indirect) to the wintering population will ultimately affect the achievement of targets for population trend and/or spatial distribution. Disturbance contributes to increased energetic expenditure which can result in increased likelihood of winter mortality or reduced fitness (if energy expenditure is greater than energy gain) and, in turn, negatively impact population trends (see, for example, Madsen and Fox, 1995). Factors such as intensity, frequency, timing and duration of a (direct or indirect) disturbance source must be taken into account to determine the potential impact upon the targets for population trend and spatial distribution. Part of the Lough Croan Turlough SPA is a wildfowl sanctuary

Barriers to connectivity and site use	Number, location, shape and hectares	Barriers do not significantly impact the wintering population's access to the SPA or other ecologically important sites outside the SPA	Barriers limiting the population's access to this SPA or ecologically important sites outside the SPA will ultimately affect the achievement of targets for population trend and/or spatial distribution. Factors such as the number, location, shape and area of potential barriers must be taken into account to determine their potential impact. Access to ecologically important sites outside the SPA must also be considered as a single SPA may not satisfy all the ecological requirements of the wintering population, and it may require access to other SPAs or sites for certain activities, such as foraging when preferred foraging areas are unavailable due to disturbance, extensive flooding, or other factors. Part of the Lough Croan Turlough SPA is a wildfowl sanctuary
Forage spatial distribution, extent and abundance	Location, hectares, and forage biomass	Sufficient number of locations, area of suitable habitat and available forage biomass to support the population target	This species is a grazer, feeding on a wide range of vegetation. Key forage materials include roots, tubers (such as potatoes), shoots (such as winter wheat), stolons, rhizomes, leaves (such as grasses), and seed such as (spilled) grain. Key habitats include peat bogs (including raised bogs and blanket bogs), grasslands (such as wet grassland, callows, semi-improved grassland, and intensive grassland), arable stubble, winter cereal fields, coastal grasslands, and occasionally salt marsh. In general, the foraging distance of wintering Greenland white-fronted Goose from night roosts is estimated at 5km to 8km (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016), although this will vary depending on site and landscape. Lough Croan Turlough SPA has been a consistently important feeding area for the River Suck flock since the early 1990s (Burke et al., 2014)
Roost spatial distribution and extent	Location and hectares of roosting habitat	Sufficient number of locations, area and availability of suitable roosting habitat to support the population target	Overnight roosting habitat mainly consists of permanent waterbodies, such as lakes, estuaries, bays, and other open water. This species may roost on above-water features such as sandbanks. Roosting is a critical ecological requirement for wintering birds. Daytime roosting is also a common behaviour, where birds minimise activity to conserve energy, while benefitting from the vigilance of other flock members. A lack of sufficient and suitable roosting habitats can result in increased mortality risk, whether indirectly (e.g. via increased energy expenditure travelling to/from roost sites) or directly (e.g. via increased predation risk), or reduction in site use; this would ultimately affect the achievement of targets for population trend and/or spatial distribution. Water levels have a significant influence on site use in winter. The species prefers high water levels for roosting and Lough Croan is likely to have been used as a roost site to some extent in the past (Burke et al., 2014)
Supporting habitat: area and quality	Hectares and quality	Sufficient area of utilisable habitat available in ecologically important sites outside the SPA	The wintering population can make extensive use of suitable habitats in important areas outside the SPA, for foraging and roosting. The extent, availability and quality of these supporting habitats may be of importance for the resilience of the SPA population. Suitable supporting habitats include those highlighted in the attributes for foraging and roosting habitat. Movement of the River Suck flock of Greenland White-fronted Goose between the different areas of the River Suck catchment system occurs regularly throughout the winter season depending on where water levels, disturbance levels and other factors render most suitable at any given time (Burke et al., 2014)



## Conservation Objectives for : Lough Croan Turlough SPA [004139]

A999


### Wetlands

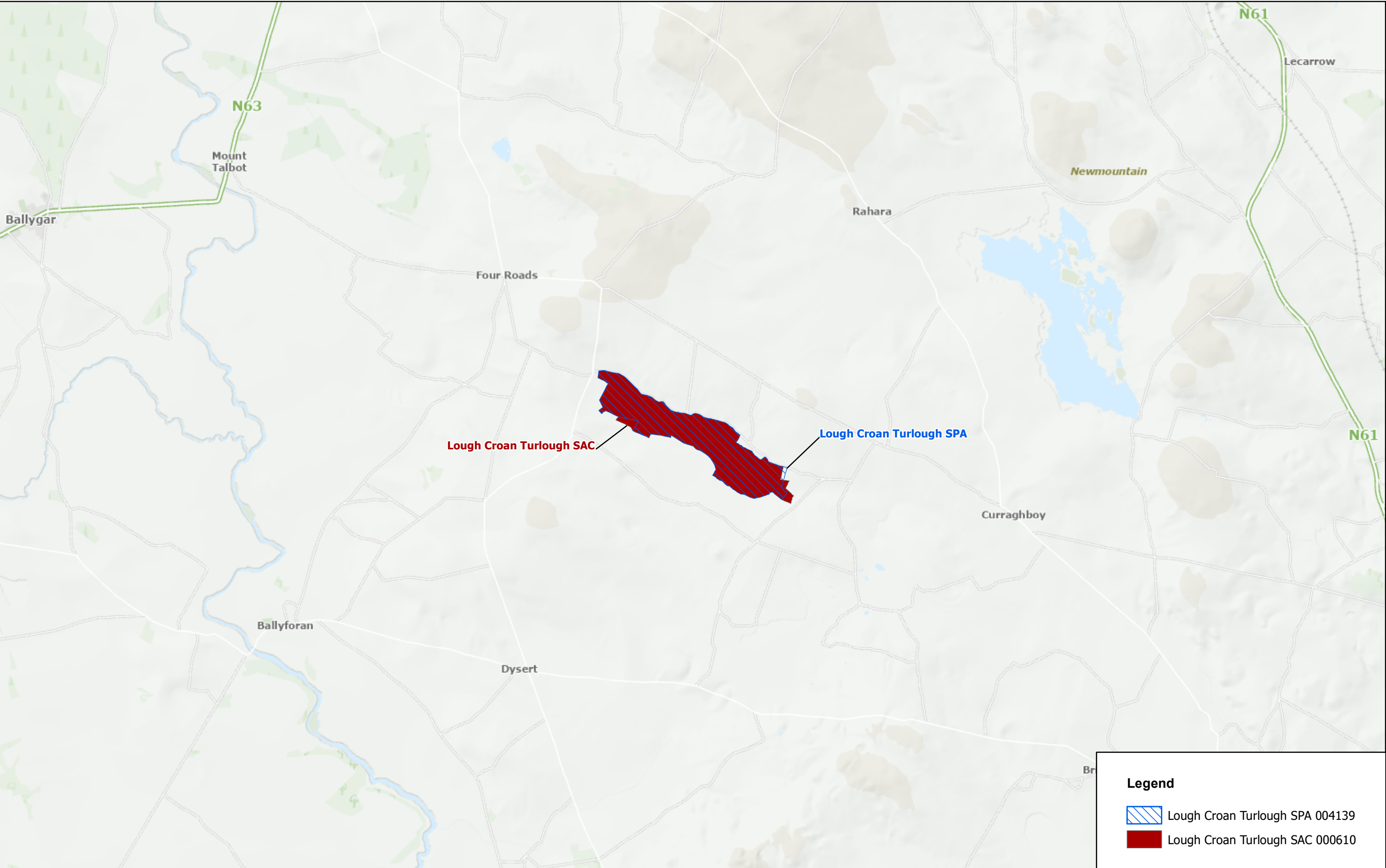
**To maintain the Favourable conservation condition of wetland habitats at the Lough Croan Turlough SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise these areas. This is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:**

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Wetland habitat area	Hectares	No significant loss to wetland habitat within the SPA, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	Any significant loss to the wetland habitat within the SPA would likely negatively impact the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise this wetland habitat. Such loss of wetland habitat would likely reduce the diversity and abundance of waterbird species that the wetland can support. This, in turn, could negatively impact the Conservation Objectives for waterbird species listed as Special Conservation Interests in the SPA or other regularly-occurring migratory waterbird species
Wetland habitat quality and functioning	Quality and function of the wetland habitat	No significant impact on the quality or functioning of the wetland habitat within the SPA, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	Any significant impact on the quality, functioning and accessibility of the wetland habitat within the SPA would likely negatively impact the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise this wetland habitat. Impacts on wetland quality, functioning and accessibility would likely reduce the diversity and abundance of waterbird species that the wetland can support. This, in turn, could negatively impact the Conservation Objectives for waterbird species listed as Special Conservation Interests in the SPA or other regularly-occurring migratory waterbird species





Legend

 Lough Croan Turlough SPA 004139



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