



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE IE0000190

SITENAME Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0000190	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1999-03	1.5 Update date 2019-09
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

Address: 90 King Street North, Dublin 7, D07 N7CV, Ireland

Email: datadelivery@chg.gov.ie

Date site proposed as SCI:	2002-01
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	No data
National legal reference of SAC designation:	No data

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude

-8.6095

Latitude

54.7506

2.2 Area [ha]:

9431.449249

2.3 Marine area [%]

23.979

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name**NUTS level 2 code****Region Name**

IE01	Border, Midland and Western
IEZZ	Extra-Regio

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION[Back to top](#)**3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them**

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1230			94.35		M	B	C	A	A
2110			5.315		M	C	C	B	C
2120			8.484		M	B	C	C	C
2130			28.0		G	A	C	B	B
2140			94.35		M	A	C	B	B
2150			13.141		M	A	C	B	A
4060			94.35		M	B	C	B	C
7130	X		3302.42		M	B	B	C	B

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter

"X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.

- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species				Population in the site							Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A200	Alca torda			r	500	500	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A098	Falco columbarius			p	1	1	p	P	M	C	B	C	C
B	A103	Falco peregrinus			p	3	3	p	P	M	C	A	C	B
B	A204	Fratrercula arctica			r	500	500	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A009	Fulmarus glacialis			r	250	250	p	P	M	C	A	C	B
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	300	400	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A184	Larus argentatus			r	79	79	p	P	M	C	B	C	C
M	1355	Lutra lutra			p				P	DD	C	A	C	A
B	A018	Phalacrocorax aristotelis			r	36	36	p	P	M	C	B	C	C
B	A346	Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax			p	13	13	p	P	M	C	A	C	A
B	A188	Rissa tridactyla			r	1000	1000	p	P	M	B	A	C	B
B	A282	Turdus torquatus			r	3	3	p	P	M	B	A	C	B
B	A199	Uria aalge			r	845	845	i		G	C	A	C	C
I	1014	Vertigo angustior			p				P	DD	B	B	A	B

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not

even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site			Motivation						
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
P		Pilularia globulifera						P			X			
P		Saxifraga oppositifolia						P						X

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** **IV, V:** Annex Species (Habitats Directive), **A:** National Red List data; **B:** Endemics; **C:** International Conventions; **D:** other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N22	3.0
N04	3.0
N05	5.0
N02	3.0
N16	1.0
N06	2.0
N07	26.0
N03	1.0
N23	1.0
N01	16.0
N08	35.0
N10	4.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

This large coastal/upland site is situated west of Ardara village, Co. Donegal. Approximately 50% of the site lies above an altitude of 200 metres giving it a truly montane feel. The dominant rock type within the site is resistant and unyielding quartzite with small areas of schist and gneiss in the lower intervening valleys. The

most extensive habitats within the site are blanket bog, heath, open marine areas and sea-cliff with smaller areas of additional habitats including upland wet grassland, oligotrophic lake, sand-dune, salt-marsh and decalcified dune heath. The Slieve Tooley plateau is one of the largest (c. 2,500 km sq.) remaining areas of unafforested upland in the country and must be considered to be one of the best remaining unbroken expanses of wilderness.

4.2 Quality and importance

An excellent diversity of coastal and upland habitats are present at this remote and largely undisturbed site. Vegetated sea cliffs are very well represented, extending for approximately 16 km and reaching over 200 m in height. Of particular note are the very good examples of decalcified fixed dunes, with lesser amounts of fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*. There are extensive areas of both lowland and upland blanket bog, parts of which are of good quality. Alpine heath, with characteristic species such as *Juniperus communis* subsp. *nana* and *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, occurs on shallow peat in the more exposed areas. The legally protected plant *Pilularia globulifera* occurs, as does the Red Data Book species *Saxifraga oppositifolia*. The rugged site provides habitat for *Falco peregrinus*, *Falco columbarius* and an important population of *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*. The extensive cliffs, especially at Tormore, support seabird colonies, including auks. An important herd of *Halichoeris grypus* breeds, probably the third largest in the country. *Lutra lutra* is resident within the site. A population of *Vertigo angustior* was discovered at Glen Bay dunes in 2000.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	E03.01		i
M	C01.03.02		i
L	G05.09		i
L	A02.02		i
L	G01.03.02		i
M	A04.03		i
L	A05.02		i
M	C01.01.01		i
L	C01.03.01		i
M	J01.01		i
M	A04.01.02		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	X		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Berrow, S.D., Mackie, K.L., O. Sullivan, O., Shepperd, K.B., Mellon, C, Coveney, J.A. (1993). The second International Chough Survey in Ireland, 1992. *Irish Birds* 5: 1-10. Conaghan, J. (1998). A Survey of Rare Plant Species in County Donegal. Volume A: Protected and Threatened Species. A Report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dúchas. Curtis, T.G.F. (1991). An inventory of sand-dunes in Ireland. In: A Guide to the Sand Dunes of Ireland (edited by M.B. Quigley). Fodhla Printing Company Ltd., Dublin. Curtis, T.G.F and McGough, H.N. (1988). The Irish Red Data Book. 1 - Vascular Plants. The Stationery Office, Dublin. Douglas, C., Dunnels, D. Scally, L. and Wyse Jackson, M.B. (1990). A survey to locate Lowland-Highland Blanket Bogs of Scientific Interest in Counties Donegal, Cavan, Leitrim and Roscommon. Unpublished Report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Gallagher, K.A., Wheeler, A.J. and Orford, J.D. (1996). An assessment of the heavy metal pollution of two tidal marshes on the north-west coast of Ireland. *Biology and the Environment, Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 96B: 177-188. Hart, H.C. (1898). Flora of County Donegal. Dublin. Hunt, J., Derwin, J., Coveney, J. and Newton, S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. pp. 365-416 in Heath, M.F. and Evans, M.I. (eds). *Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority sites for conservation I: Northern Europe*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8). Lockley, R.M. (1966). The distribution of grey and common seals on the coasts of Ireland. *Irish Naturalists' Journal* 15: 136-143.

Lloyd, C. (1982). Inventory of Seabird Breeding Colonies in the Republic of Ireland. Unpublished Report to the Wildlife Service, Dublin. Mooney, E. and Goodwillie, R. (1991). Mountain Blanket Bog Survey, 1991. Unpublished Draft Report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Moorkens, E.A. (2001). An Inventory of Mollusca in Potential SAC Sites, with Special Reference to Vertigo Species, 2000 Survey. A report for Duchas the Heritage Service, National Parks and Wildlife. Unpublished. Praeger, R.L (1934). The Botanist in Ireland. Hodges, Figgis, Dublin. Summers, C.F. (1983). The Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus* in Ireland. A report to the Minister for Fisheries, Forestry and Wildlife, Dublin.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

- Yes
 No, but in preparation
 No

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

Yes No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).