



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 IE0000500
SITENAME Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0000500	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Glenamoy Bog Complex SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1996-10	1.5 Update date 2018-09
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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:	1998-05
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

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-9.6431

Latitude

54.2803

2.2 Area [ha]:

13057.21235

2.3 Marine area [%]

5.649

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

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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
1230B			387.05		M	A	B	B	A
21A0B	X		129.02		M	C	C	C	C
3160B			129.02		M	A	B	A	A
4010B			645.09		M	C	B	C	C
5130B			258.04		M	A	C	B	B
7130B	X		7612.06		M	A	B	B	A
7140B			129.02		M	B	C	B	B
7150B			129.02		M	A	B	A	A

- **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.	C
B	A200	Alca torda			r	1	100	i		M	C	C	C	C
B	A045	Branta leucopsis			w	1	50	i		M	C	B	C	C
B	A098	Falco columbarius			p	3	5	p		G	B	B	C	E
B	A103	Falco peregrinus			p	5	5	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A204	Fratrercula arctica			r	2250	2250	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A009	Fulmarus glacialis			r	2000	2000	p	P	M	B	A	C	A
P	6216	Hamatocaulis vernicosus			p	10	10	area	P	G	C	A	C	C
B	A014	Hydrobates pelagicus			r	7500	10000	i		G	B	A	C	A
P	1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii			p	148123	148123	area		G	A	A	C	A
B	A140	Pluvialis apricaria			r				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A013	Puffinus puffinus			r	100	100	p	P	M	C	C	C	C
B	A346	Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax			r	7	7	p		G	C	A	C	E
B	A188	Rissa tridactyla			r	1	500	p		M	C	B	C	E
F	1106	Salmo salar			r				C	DD	C	B	C	C
P	1528	Saxifraga hirculus			p	1200	1200	i		G	C	B	A	E
B	A199	Uria aalge			r	1	100	i		M	C	C	C	C

- **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			IV	V	A	B	C	D
B		Cephus grylle												X
R		Lacerta vivipara						P					X	
B		Lagopus lagopus						P					X	
B		Larus argentatus												X
B		Larus marinus												X
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P					X	
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P			X			
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P			X			
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P				X		
M		Meles meles						P					X	
M		Meles meles						P			X			
B		Phalacrocorax aristoteli												X
A		Rana temporaria						P			X			
A		Rana temporaria						P					X	
P		Rhynchospora fusca						P						X
F		Salmo trutta						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

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N05	3.0
N10	3.0
N06	2.0
N01	6.0
N04	2.0
N08	5.0
N02	4.0
N09	1.0
N07	72.0
N22	1.0
N23	1.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

An extensive site on the north Mayo coast, underlain by metamorphic rocks mostly of schists and quartzites. Dominated by low-level undulating blanket bog, rising to the peaks of Maumakeogh (379m) and Benmore (343m) to the East and a fringe of high sea cliffs (up to 275 m) on the North fringe. Area is drained by four rivers - Muingnabo, Glenamoy, Belderg and Glenglasra. Site includes one medium sized lake. Owing to its exposed position, site receives rainfall with high concentrations of magnesium and potassium. In addition to the annexed habitats, site has marine water, estuarine system, various types of heath and grassland and exposed rock. Much of the areas surrounding the site are now planted with conifers.

4.2 Quality and importance

The blanket bog is of international importance as a prime example of the extreme oceanic form of lowland blanket bog. Associated with the bog are other annexed habitats - transition mires, Rhynchosporion vegetation, dystrophic lakes and Juniperus communis formations. Vegetated sea cliffs extend for about 20km on the north fringe of the site, while machair, now badly degraded, occurs to the west. A population of Petalophyllum ralfsii occurs, this is one of the most important stations in Ireland for this liverwort. Also present is a population of the rare moss Drepanocladus vernicosus and recently discovered populations of Saxifraga hirculus. The site is important for the conservation of Salmo salar, the rivers functioning primarily as spate fisheries. Spawning habitat is good. Cliffs have important seabird colonies, notably of Hydrobates pelagicus and Fratercula arctica. Falco peregrinus, Falco columbarius and Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax are other Annex I Birds Directive species which breed in the site.

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]
M	E03.01		b

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	E01.03		b

L	D01.02		i
M	A02.01		i
L	C01.01.02		i
L	G01		i
H	C01.03.02		i
H	C01.03.01		i
L	G05.01		i
H	B01		b
L	B02.02		b
H	A04.01.02		i
M	G05.09		i
H	B05		b
M	J02.12		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

Bassett, A. (1983). Report on the Conservation Value of Irish Coastal Sites : Machair In Ireland. Unpublished report. Forest and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Bassett, A. and Curtis, T.G.F. (1985). The nature and occurrence of sand-dune machair in Ireland. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. 85B : 1-20. Berrow, S.D., Mackie, K.L., O'Sullivan, O., Shepperd, K.B., Mellon, C., Coveney, J. (1993). The Second International Chough Survey in Ireland, 1992. Irish Birds: 5: 1-10. Blockeel, T.L. (1997). A Revision of British (and Irish) Specimens of Drepanocladus vernicosus. Unpublished report to JNCC. Blockeel, T.L. and Long, D.G. (1998). A Check-list and Census Catalogue of British and Irish Bryophytes. British Bryological Society, Cardiff. Blockeel, T.L. (2000). The identification of Drepanocladus revolvens and D. cossonii, and their distribution in Britain and Ireland. Bulletin of the British Bryological Society 75: 32-40. Central Fisheries Board (2001). Irish Salmon Catches 2000. <http://www.cfb.ie/>:February 2001. Central Fisheries Board (2003). Irish Salmon Catches 2001. <http://www.cfb.ie/>:February 2003. Crawford, I., Bleasdale, A. and Conaghan, J. (1996). Biomass survey of Irish machair sites 1996. Vols. 3 and 4, Irish Wildlife Manuals, Dúchas The Heritage Service, Dublin. Doris, Y., Clabby, K.J., Lucey and Lehane, M. (2002). Water Quality in Ireland 1998-2000. Statistical Compendium of River Quality Data. Electronic Publication on Disk. Environmental Protection Agency, Wexford. Doyle, G.J. (1982). The vegetation, ecology and productivity of Atlantic blanket bog in Mayo and Galway, western Ireland. Journal of Life Sciences of The Royal Dublin Society. 3: 147-164. Doyle, G.J. (1990). Phytosociology of Atlantic blanket bog complexes in north-west Mayo: In: Doyle, G.J. (Ed). Ecology and conservation of Irish peatlands. 75-90. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. Doyle, G.J., O'Connell, C.A. and Foss, P.J. (1987). The vegetation of peat islands in bog lakes in County Mayo, western Ireland. Glasra 10: 23-25. Doyle, G.J. (1973). Primary production estimates of native blanket bog and meadow vegetation growing on reclaimed peat at Glenamoy, Ireland. In: Bliss, L.C. & Wielbolaski, F.E. (Eds.) Primary Production and Production Processes, Tundra Biome. pp 141-151. Stockholm. Douglas, C., Garvey, L., Kelly, L., O'Sullivan, A. and Van Doorslaer, L. (1989). A Survey to Locate Blanket Bogs of Scientific Interest in County Mayo. Unpublished report to Forest and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Foss, P.J. and McGee, E. (1987). A Survey to locate Blanket Bogs of Scientific Interest in County Mayo. Unpublished report to Forest & Wildlife Service, Dublin. Hedenäs, L. (1989). The genera Scorpidium and Hamatocaulis, gen. Nov., in northern Europe. Lindbergia 15: 8-36. Heuff, H.E. (1976). An Ecological Study in Relation to Phytroduction in some Bog Pools in a Western Blanket Bog (Glenamoy, Co Mayo, Ireland). Internal Report of the Hugo de Vries Laboratory, No. 27. Amsterdam. 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. BirdLife International (BirdLife conservation Series No. 8), Cambridge, UK. Lockhart, N.D. (1987). The occurrence of Homalothecium nitens (Hedw.) Robins in Ireland. J. of Bryology 14: 511-517. Lockhart, N.D. (1989). Three new localities for Saxifraga hirculus L. in Ireland. Irish Naturalists' Journal 23: 65-69. Lockhart, N.D. (2003). Rare plant report: Saxifraga hirculus. Unpublished. National Parks & Wildlife Service, Dublin. Lloyd, C. (1982). Inventory Of Seabird Breeding Colonies in Republic of Ireland. Unpublished report Forest and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Merne, O.J. (1989). Important Bird Areas in the Republic of Ireland - In: Grimmetts, R.F.A. and Jones, T.A. (Eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe. ICBP Technical Publication No. 9. Cambridge. Moore, J.J., Dowling, P. and Healy, B. (1975). Glenamoy, Ireland. In: Rosswall, T. and D Rea Heal, O.W. (Eds). Structure and Function in Tundra Ecosystems. Ecological Bulletin (Stockholm) 20: 324-343. North Western Regional Fisheries Board (2002). Vincent Roche provided information in a letter to Dúchas dated the 19th September, 2002. O'Reilly, P. (1998). Trout and Salmon Rivers of Ireland: An Anglers Guide. Merlin Unwin Books, London. Schouten, M. (1984). Some Aspects of the

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
IE21	1.0				

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
IE21	Illeaunmaistir - Irish Wildbird Conservancy Reserve	+	1.0

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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).

<input type="text"/>
