

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

| | |
|------|-----------------------------|
| IEZZ | Extra-Regio |
| IE01 | Border, Midland and Western |

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 |
| 1230 B | | | 387.05 | | M | A | B | B | A |
| 21A0 B | X | | 129.02 | | M | C | C | C | C |
| 3160 B | | | 129.02 | | M | A | B | A | A |
| 4010 B | | | 645.09 | | M | C | B | C | C |
| 5130 B | | | 258.04 | | M | A | C | B | B |
| 7130 B | X | | 7612.06 | | M | A | B | B | A |
| 7140 B | | | 129.02 | | M | B | C | B | B |
| 7150 B | | | 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. | Glo. |
| 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 | B |
| B | A103 | Falco peregrinus | | | p | 5 | 5 | p | | G | C | A | C | A |
| B | A204 | Fratricula 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 | Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax | | | r | 7 | 7 | p | | G | C | A | C | B |
| B | A188 | Rissa tridactyla | | | r | 1 | 500 | p | | M | C | B | C | B |
| F | 1106 | Salmo salar | | | r | | | | C | DD | C | B | C | C |
| P | 1528 | Saxifraga hirculus | | | p | 1200 | 1200 | i | | G | C | B | A | B |
| 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 | | C R V P | IV | V | A | B | C | D |
| B | | Cepphus 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

4.1 General site character

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| Habitat class | % Cover |
|----------------------------|------------|
| N07 | 72.0 |
| N22 | 1.0 |
| N01 | 6.0 |
| N06 | 2.0 |
| N23 | 1.0 |
| N05 | 3.0 |
| N04 | 2.0 |
| N02 | 4.0 |
| N09 | 1.0 |
| N10 | 3.0 |
| N08 | 5.0 |
| 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] |
| L | G01 | | i |
| L | B02.02 | | b |
| M | A02.01 | | i |
| H | A04.01.02 | | i |
| H | B01 | | b |
| L | G05.01 | | i |
| H | C01.03.01 | | i |
| M | E03.01 | | b |

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

| | | | |
|---|-----------|--|---|
| H | B05 | | b |
| L | C01.01.02 | | i |
| L | D01.02 | | i |
| M | J02.12 | | i |
| M | G05.09 | | i |
| H | C01.03.02 | | 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

4.4 Ownership (optional)

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). Biomar 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 Biogeographical Gradient in Irish Ombrotrophic Bogs. Proceedings of the 7th International Peat Congress, Dublin. pp 414-432.

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

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| 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 | Illlaunmaistir - Irish Wildbird Conservancy Reserve | + | 1.0 |

5.3 Site designation (optional)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the 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 |

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0000500

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).

| |
|--|
| |
|--|