



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 IE0000516
SITENAME Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.1 Type B | 1.2 Site code IE0000516 | Back to top |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|

1.3 Site name

Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1.4 First Compilation date 1999-07 | 1.5 Update date 2019-09 |
|--|-----------------------------------|

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: | 1999-07 |
| Date site confirmed as SCI: | No data |
| Date site designated as SAC: | 2018-05 |
| National legal reference of SAC designation: | 290/2018 |

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude

-9.242786

Latitude

54.276863

2.2 Area [ha]:

538.0084672

2.3 Marine area [%]

55.053

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[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 |
| 1310 | | | 10.8 | | M | B | C | B | C |
| 1330 | | | 59.4 | | M | A | C | B | A |
| 1410 | | | 59.4 | | M | A | C | B | A |
| 2120 | | | 10.8 | | M | C | C | C | C |
| 2130 | | | 113.41 | | M | A | C | B | 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 | A050 | Anas penelope | | | w | 26 | 26 | i | | G | C | B | C | C |
| B | A149 | Calidris alpina | | | w | 134 | 134 | i | | G | C | B | C | C |
| B | A137 | Charadrius hiaticula | | | w | 28 | 28 | i | | G | C | B | C | C |
| B | A130 | Haematopus ostralegus | | | w | 28 | 28 | i | | G | C | B | C | C |
| B | A160 | Numenius arquata | | | w | 56 | 56 | i | | G | C | B | C | C |
| B | A140 | Pluvialis apricaria | | | w | 85 | 85 | i | | G | C | B | C | C |
| B | A141 | Pluvialis squatarola | | | w | 18 | 18 | i | | G | C | B | C | C |
| B | A142 | Vanellus vanellus | | | w | 61 | 61 | i | | G | C | B | 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)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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| Habitat class | % Cover |
|----------------------------|------------|
| N02 | 20.0 |
| N03 | 22.0 |
| N04 | 29.0 |
| N01 | 26.0 |
| N05 | 3.0 |
| Total Habitat Cover | 100 |

Other Site Characteristics

Situated on the north-western part of Killala Bay on the north coast of Co. Mayo, this funnel-shaped site displays fine examples of coastal habitats from open sea to salt marsh. The underlying geology is predominantly carboniferous, mainly limestone. The Cloonalaghan River flows through the site to the sea. The outer part of the site is dominated by a dune system and a sandy beach. Behind the dunes, there are sheltered intertidal sand flats which in turn are backed by extensive salt marsh. A shallow area of open sea and some rocky shore and low cliffs are included in the site. Grazing is the main landuse and the dune and beach area are popular for recreational activities.

4.2 Quality and importance

Site is of importance mainly for dune and salt marsh habitats. The dune system is extensive in area and dominated by fixed dunes. These dunes are largely intact and support a species-rich vegetation that reflects the calcareous nature of the site. Bryophyte and lichen communities are well represented. The salt marsh is representative of both the Atlantic and Mediterranean types and is extensive in area and of good quality. Site supports low numbers of wintering waterfowl (part of Killala Bay population), including *Pluvialis apricaria*. An important site for the north-west region.

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] |
| H | G01.03 | | i |
| H | C01.01.02 | | i |
| H | K01.01 | | i |

| Positive Impacts | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Rank | Activities, management [code] | Pollution (optional) [code] | inside/outside [i o b] |
| M | J02.04 | | 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

Couhoun, K. (1998). I-WeBS Report 1996-97. BirdWatch Ireland, Dublin. Curtis, T.G.F. (1991a). A site inventory of the sandy coasts of Ireland. In Quigley, M.B. (ed.) A Guide to the Sand Dunes of Ireland. E.U.C.C. Dublin. Curtis, T.G.F. (1991b). The flora and vegetation of sand dunes in Ireland. In Quigley, M.B. (ed.) A Guide to the Sand Dunes of Ireland. E.U.C.C. Dublin. Curtis, T.G.F. and Sheehy Skeffington, M.J. (1998). The salt marshes of Ireland: an inventory and account of their geographical variation. *Biology and the Environment, Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 98B: 87-104. Doyle, G.J. (1993). *Cuscuta epithymum* (L.) (Convolvulaceae), its hosts and associated vegetation in a limestone pavement habitat in the Burren lowlands in County Clare (H9), western Ireland. *Biology and the Environment, Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 93B: 61-67. Goodwillie, R. (1978). A preliminary report on areas of scientific interest in County Mayo. An Foras Forbartha, Dublin. Lloyd, C. (1982). Inventory of seabird breeding colonies in Republic of Ireland, Unpublished report, Forestry and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Sheppard, R. (1993). Ireland's Wetland Wealth. IWC, Dublin.

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:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0000516

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).