



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 **IE0000534**
SITENAME **Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC**

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0000534	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Owenduff/Nephin Complex SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1997-01	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:	1996-10
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

-9.694309998

Latitude

54.01664211

2.2 Area [ha]:

27052.04632

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.003

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code**Region Name**

IE01	Border, Midland and Western
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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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
3110			270.64		M	B	C	B	B
3160			270.64		M	A	B	A	A
3260			541.27		M	A	B	B	A
4010			1623.82		M	B	B	B	B
4060			1353.18		M	B	B	B	B
5130			270.64		M	B	C	B	B
7130	X		13531.81		M	A	A	B	A
7140			270.64		M	B	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.	G
B	A395	Anser albifrons flavirostris			w	24	24	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A098	Falco columbarius			p	4	8	p		G	B	B	C	B
B	A103	Falco peregrinus			p	8	8	p		G	B	A	C	A
P	6216	Hamatocaulis vernicosus			p	1	1	area	P	G	C	A	C	C
M	1355	Lutra lutra			p				P	DD	C	A	C	B
B	A140	Pluvialis apricaria			r	1	5	p		G	C	B	C	C
F	1106	Salmo salar			r				C	DD	C	A	C	A
P	1528	Saxifraga hirculus			p	418000	418000	i		G	A	A	A	A

- **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
								C R V P						

P		Hammarbya paludosa						P			X			
P		Homalothecium nitens						P						X
B		Lagopus lagopus						P						X
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P			X			
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P					X	
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P				X		
P		Lycopodiella inundata						P			X			
A		Rana temporaria						P			X			
A		Rana temporaria						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	5.0
N10	3.0
N08	10.0
N23	1.0
N07	75.0
N06	6.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

This is a large inland site which is underlain by schists and gneisses in the west and quartzite in the east and south. A large proportion of the site (c.25%) lies above 200 m and these upland areas contain spectacular mountain cliffs and corrie lakes. Many of the mountain peaks reach altitudes of over 500 metres, while 721 metres is the height of the tallest summit. Most of the site is drained by the Owenduff River and its complex network of tributaries and streams, which generally flow in a south-east to north-west direction. Much of the land surrounding the site is afforested with conifers.

4.2 Quality and importance

Extensive tracts of deep blanket bog dominate most of this site. It occurs both on gently undulating terrain and mountain slopes and is rated as of International Importance. Other Annex I habitats occurring within the site are dystrophic lakes, transition mires, oligotrophic lakes, Juniper scrub, wet heath, alpine heath and floating river vegetation. In addition to blanket bog of international importance, the Owenduff River, which drains most of the site, is one of the best examples of a little-modified river system in western Europe. The site contains the EU Habitats Directive Annex II plant species *Saxifraga hirculus* and *Drepanocladus vernicosus*, and the Annex II animals *Lutra lutra* and *Salmo salar*. Four Annex I Bird Directive species occur, all typical bogland and upland species: *Anser albifrons flavirostris*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Falco columbarius* and *Pluvialis apricaria*.

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	A08		i
H	A04		o
L	F03.01		o
L	F03.01		i
L	B		i
L	F02.03		i
L	D01.02		o
M	C01.03		o
L	J01		i
H	A04		i
L	J01		o
H	B		o
L	F02.03		o
L	E01.03		o
M	C01.03		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

Central Fisheries Board (2001). Irish Salmon Catches 2000. <http://www.cfb.ie/>:February 2001. Curtis, T.G.F. & McGough, H.N. (1988). The Irish Red Data Book. 1: Vascular Plants. Stationery Office, Dublin. Doris, Y., McGarrigle, M.L., Clabby, K.J., Lucey, J., Neill, M., Flanagan, M., Quinn, M.B., Sugrue, M. and Lehane, M. (1999). Water Quality in Ireland 1995-97. Statistical Compendium of River Quality Data. Electronic Publication on Disk. Environmental Protection Agency, Wexford. Douglas, C., Garvey, L., Kelly, L., O'Sullivan, A. and Van Doorslaer, L. (1989). A Survey to Locate Blanket Bogs of Scientific Interest in Co. Mayo. Unpublished report to the Forest and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Foss, P.J. and McGee, E. (1987). A Survey to Locate Blanket Bogs of Scientific Interest. Unpublished report to the Forest and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Fox, A.D., Norriss, D.W., Stroud, D.A. and Wilson, H.J. (1994). Greenland White-fronted Geese in Ireland and Britain, 1982/83-1993/94. GWFG Study Research Report No. 8. Hart, H.C. (1883). Report on the flora of the Mayo-Galway mountains. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 3B: 694-768. Haworth P.F. (1987). An Upland Study of West Galway. Unpublished Report. World Wildlife Fund, UK. Heuff, H. (1987). The Vegetation of Irish Rivers. Unpublished report to the Forest and Wildlife Service, 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. BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8), Cambridge. Lockhart, N.D. (1989). Three new localities for *Saxifraga hirculus* L. in Ireland. The Irish Naturalists' Journal 23: 65-69. Norriss, D.W. (1995). The 1991 survey and weather impacts on the Peregrine *Falco peregrinus* breeding population in the Republic of

Ireland. Bird Study 42: 20-30. Praeger, R.L. (1934). The Botanist in Ireland. Hodges, Figgis and Co. Dublin. Roden, C.M. (1986). A survey of the flora of some mountain ranges in the west of Ireland. The Irish Naturalists' Journal 22: 52-59. Rutledge, R.F. and Ogilvie, M.A. (1979). The past and current status of the Greenland White-fronted Goose in Ireland and Britain. Irish Birds 1: 293-363. Whilde A. (1993). Threatened Mammals, Birds, Amphibians and Fish in Ireland - Irish Red Data Book 2: Vertebrates. H.M.S.O., Belfast.

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

designated at international level:

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Type	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
Other	Owenduff Catchment	+	7.0

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:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0000534

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).

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