



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 IE0000582
SITENAME Raheenmore Bog SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0000582	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Raheenmore Bog SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1995-05	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:	1997-11
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	2019-06
National legal reference of SAC designation:	299/2019

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-7.343008

Latitude

53.337735

2.2 Area [ha]:

203.7005339

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

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

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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	Glo
7110			52.31		G	A	C	B	B
7120			16.41		G	B	C	B	B
7150			2.577654695		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

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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	A098	Falco columbarius			r	1	1	p	P	M	C	B	C	C
B	A153	Gallinago gallinago			r	1	1	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)

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
R		Lacerta vivipara						P					X	
B		Lagopus lagopus						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			
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

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N14	5.0
N07	95.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

This site is underlain by muddy limestone with low permeability. This is overlain by sands, gravels and boulder clays. A layer of lacustrine clay lies over this on which the peat layer developed. The bog developed in a basin between low hills in which a lake would initially have been present. Part of the cutover bog has been converted to improved grassland which is included in the site for hydrological reasons.

4.2 Quality and importance

Raheenmore Bog is a medium-sized, midland raised bog site which contains good examples of the priority Annex I habitat active raised bog and the non-priority habitats degraded raised bog and depressions on peat substrates (Rhynchosporion). These habitats are generally of good quality. Most of the site is owned by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and there has been considerable research and restoration carried out on the site over the past 15 years. In addition to the presence of a well-developed flora the site provides habitat for important animal species such as *Rana temporaria*, *Lacerta vivipara*, *Lagopus lagopus* and is within a breeding territory of *Falco columbarius*.

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	A02.01		i
H	J02.01.03		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

Cross, J.R. (1990). The Raised Bogs of Ireland: their Ecology, Status and Conservation. Unpublished report for the Minister of State at the Department of Finance. Stationery Office, Dublin. Van Dijk, J. and Young, R. (1984). Effects of Human Influence on the Edge Vegetation of Irish Midland Raised Bogs. Internal report of the Hugo de Veres laboratory, University of Amsterdam. Kelly, L., Doak, M. and Dromey, M. (1995). Raised Bog Restoration Project: An Investigation into the Conservation and Restoration of Selected Raised Bog Sites in Ireland. An internal report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Bell, J. (1991). A study of the hydrological effects of a bog road, Clara Bog, Co. Offaly. MSc. Thesis. Department of Civil Engineering, Imperial College, London. Blackwell, I. (1992). A hydrological study of the lagg zone of Clara

Bog, Co. Offaly, Ireland. MSc. Thesis, Imperial College, University of London. Bloetjes, O.A.J. and van der Meer, J.J.M. (1992). A preliminary stratigraphical description of peat development on Clara Bog. Fysisch Geografisch en Bodemkundig Laboratorium, Universiteit van Amsterdam. Connolly, A. (1992). A report on the palaeoecology of Lough Roe, Clara Bog, Co. Offaly. School of Botany, University of Dublin, Trinity College. van der Crujisen, Grent, A. and van Wolfswinkel, R. (1993). Acrotelm mapping on Clara Bog. Department of Water Resources. Group Hydrogeology. Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands. Flynn, R. M. (1990). Clara Bog: A Hydrological Study. MSc. Thesis, University of Birmingham. Flynn, R. (1993). The Hydrology of Clara Bog and the Surrounding Area. A report to The National Parks and Wildlife Service, Office of Public Works, Dublin. van't Hullenaar, J.W. and ten Kate, J.R. (1991). Hydrology of Clara and Raheenmore Bogs: Evapotranspiration, Storage co-efficients, lateral flow in the acrotelm, catchment definition and test of the piezometer method for hydraulic conductivity. Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands. Hussey, V. (1992). Levelling on Clara Bog. A report to The Parks and Wildlife Service, Office of Public Works. Kelly, M.L. (1993). Hydrology, Hydrochemistry and Vegetation of Two Raised Bogs in Co. Offaly. Ph.D. Thesis, School of Botany, University of Dublin, Trinity College. McAfee, D.A. (1993). A preliminary investigation into some of the factors that affect the colonisation potential of Sphagnum cuspidatum, with particular reference to the drainage channels on Clara Bog, Co. Offaly. Unpublished B.A. (Mod.) Thesis, School of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1992-1994). National Areas of Scientific Interest Survey. Unpublished report, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. O'Neill, B.J. (1992). The Design of a Walkway for Clara Bog, Co. Offaly. BAI Thesis, Trinity College, Dublin. Reynolds, J.D. (1985). Some vertebrates of Lough Roe, Co. Offaly: A rare and endangered habitat. Bulletin of The Irish Biogeographical Society. 9: 41-45. Riysdijk, K.F. and van der Meer, J.J.M. (1990). Lacustrine Deposits in the Areas of Clara and Raheenmore Bogs. Facies development and relations to surrounding deposits. Fysisch Geografisch en Bodemkundig Laboratorium, Universiteit van Amsterdam. Samuels, H. (1992). Drainage and Subsidence in a Raised Bog. MSc. Thesis, Imperial College, University of London. Scheffers, M.C. and van der Meer, J.J.M. (1993). An Additional Study in the Quaternary Geology of Clara Bog, Co. Offaly. Fysisch Geografisch en Bodemkundig Laboratorium, Universiteit van Amsterdam. Spieksma, J.F.M. (1993). Hydrology of Clara and Raheenmore Bog: Permeability of Raheenmore Bog and Subsidence Study of Clara Bog West. Department of Water Resources. Group Hydrogeology. Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands. van Tatenhove, F. and van der Meer, J. (1990). The Quaternary Geology of Clara and Raheenmore, Co. Offaly, Ireland. Preliminary Mapping of Superficial Deposits. Fysisch Geografisch en Bodemkundig Laboratorium, Universiteit van Amsterdam. Veldkamp, N.M. and Westein, R. (1993). Hydrology of Raheenmore Bog. A water balance study. Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands. Heery, S. (1996). Birds in central Ireland. Mid Shannon Bird Report 1992-1995. Birdwatch Ireland, Dublin.

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
IE01	89.0				

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
IE01	Raheenmore Bog Nature Reserve	+	89.0

designated at international level:

Type	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
Other	Raheenmore Bog Nature Reserve	+	89.0

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:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0000582

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).