



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 IE0000633
SITENAME Lough Hoe Bog SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0000633	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Lough Hoe Bog SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1995-11	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

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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G	Code	Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D		A B C	
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Gl
I	1092	Austropotamobius pallipes			p				P	DD	C	B	C	C
I	1013	Vertigo geyeri			p				P	DD	B	B	A	B

- **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
P		Gymnocarpium dryopteris						P			X			
B		Lagopus lagopus						P				X		
F		Salvelinus alpinus						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
N08	50.0

N10	2.0
N22	1.0
N06	5.0
N09	1.0
N07	41.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

An area of undulating blanket bog and heath-covered rocky ridges on a lake-studded plateau in the Ox Mountains. Lough Talt, the largest lake on the site, is situated on lower ground at the North-eastern end of the site. Many streams and rivers drain the site. Some 50% of the site supports wet and dry heath, while blanket bog covers most of the rest of the site. The underlying geology is of granite, gneiss and schist, the latter giving rise to a small area of fen vegetation near Lough Talt.

4.2 Quality and importance

The blanket bog on the site comprises a relatively intact example of the montane type. The diversity of vegetation communities and plant species is comparatively low and microtopographical features of the blanket bog are generally quite poorly developed. Lough Talt and other areas of standing water on the site are good examples of unpolluted, acidic oligotrophic lakes. Lough Talt holds a population of the rare Arctic Charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*) and a population of *Austropotamobius pallipes*. The rare Red Data Book species Oak Fern (*Gymnocarpium dryopteris*) has been recorded from the site and the rare snail *Vertigo geyeri* occurs on its northern side.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	J01.01		i
H	B01		i
H	C01.03.02		i
H	C03.03		i
M	A04		i

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

Douglas, C., Garvey, L., Kelly, L., O'Sullivan, A. and Van Doorslaer, L. (1989). A Survey to Locate Blanket Bogs of Scientific Importance in County Kerry and County Sligo. Unpublished report to the Wildlife Service, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Colgan, N. (1896). On the Flora of the Ox Mountains, Co. Sligo. Irish Naturalist 5 : 301-308. Cawley, M. (1996). Notes on some non-marine mollusca from Co Sligo and Co Leitrim, including a new site for *Vertigo geyeri* Lindholm. Irish Naturalists' Journal 25: 183-185. Clabby, K.J., Lucey, J., McGarrigle, M.L., Bowman, J.J., Flanagan, P.J., and Toner, P.F. (1992). Water Quality in Ireland 1987-1990. Part One General Assessment. Environmental Research Unit, Dublin. Whilde, A., Cotton, D.C.F., and Shepperd, J.R. (1993). A repeat survey of gulls breeding in Counties Donegal, Sligo, Mayo and Galway, with recent counts from Leitrim and Fermanagh. Irish Birds 5: 67-72.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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.IE0000633

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).