



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 IE0000641
SITENAME Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type	1.2 Site code	Back to top
B	IE0000641	

1.3 Site name

Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC

1.4 First Compilation date	1.5 Update date
1995-05	2015-12

1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation:	National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Address:	7 Ely Place, Dublin 2, Ireland
Email:	datadelivery@ahg.gov.ie

Date site proposed as SCI:	1997-11
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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Longitude
-8.002553935

Latitude
53.08117976

2.2 Area [ha]:

269.57

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**

IE02	Southern and Eastern
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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 			17.75		G	A	C	B	B
7120 			30.12		G	B	C	B	B
7150 			0.846531936		M	B	C	B	B
91D0 			2.7		M	C	C	B	C

- **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.

- **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		Frangula alnus						P			X			
P		Sphagnum fuscum						P						X
P		Sphagnum imbricatum						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
N16	1.0
N07	92.0

N14	6.0
N23	1.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

This site is underlain by low permeability Waulsortian limestones. Clayey tills, black lake clays and laminated lake clays dominate the subsoils. The bog has developed in a number of former shallow laustrine basins which coalesced over low ridges.

4.2 Quality and importance

Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog is a medium sized raised bog which contains good examples of the Annex I habitats active raised bog, degraded raised bog, depressions on peat substrates (Rhynchosporion) and bog woodland. The central parts of both sub-sites are very wet and there are very good pool complexes, especially at Clonfinane. At Clonfinane there is some potential for the development of lagg vegetation along the northern margins of the site where the peat depth appears to be naturally shallow. Although parts of the site have been drained in the past there has been significant restoration of the high bog areas in the Clonfinane portion of the site. The nationally rare shrub *Frangula alnus* grows in tall *Betula pubescens* woodland along the northern margins of Clonfinane.

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]
M	A08		o
L	A10		i
L	A04		i
M	A03		o
L	A08		i
L	A01		o
M	J01		i
L	D05		i
L	A04		o
H	C01.03		i
M	A10		o
M	C01.03.02		o
M	C01.03		o

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
M	C01.03.02		o
M	A03		o
L	A04		o

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

Conaghan, J.P. (1998). A Study of the Vegetation and Ecohydrology of Clonfinane Bog Co. Tipperary. Internal report to National Parks and Wildlife, Dublin. Cross, J.R. (1990). The Raised Bogs of Ireland: their Ecology, Status and Conservation. Report to the Minister of State at the Department of Finance. Stationery Office, Dublin. 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 for National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1992-1994). National Areas of Scientific Interest Survey. Unpublished report, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. O'Connell, C. and Mooney, E. (1983). Survey to Locate Raised Bogs of Scientific Interest. Internal report to the Forest and Wildlife Service, Dublin. O'Connell, C. and Doyle, G.J. (1990). Local vegetation history of a pine woodland on Clonfinane Bog, County Tipperary. Pp. 23-40 in: Doyle, G.J. (ed.). Ecology and Conservation of Irish Peatlands. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

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Yes

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No, but in preparation

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No

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0000641

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

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Yes

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No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).