



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 IE0000707
SITENAME Saltee Islands SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0000707	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Saltee Islands SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 2001-08	1.5 Update date 2020-10
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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:	2002-01
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	2019-06
National legal reference of SAC designation:	300/2019

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude

-6.598382

Latitude

52.118025

2.2 Area [ha]:

15822.2619

2.3 Marine area [%]

99.193

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name**NUTS level 2 code****Region Name**

IE02	Southern and Eastern
IEZZ	Extra-Regio

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
1140			20.0432		M	B	C	B	B
1160			3651.1057		M	B	C	B	B
1170			4595.0676		M	A	C	A	A
1230			158.09		M	B	C	A	B
8330			158.09		M	B	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

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.	Gl
B	A200	Alca torda			r	3456	3456	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A200	Alca torda			w	3456	3456	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A103	Falco peregrinus			p	1	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A204	Fraterecula arctica			w	1522	1522	i		G	B	B	C	A
B	A204	Fraterecula arctica			r	1522	1522	i		G	B	B	C	A
B	A009	Fulmarus glacialis			w	525	525	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A009	Fulmarus glacialis			r	525	525	p		G	C	A	C	B
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	571	734	i		G	B	A	C	B
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			c	246	246	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A183	Larus fuscus			r	245	245	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A183	Larus fuscus			w	245	245	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			r	278	278	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			w	278	278	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A013	Puffinus puffinus			w	150	175	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A013	Puffinus puffinus			r	150	175	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A346	Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax			p	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A188	Rissa tridactyla			r	2125	2125	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A188	Rissa tridactyla			w	2125	2125	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A016	Sula bassana			w	2050	2050	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A016	Sula bassana			r	2050	2050	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A199	Uria aalge			r	21436	21436	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A199	Uria aalge			w	21436	21436	i		G	A	A	C	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	
I		Aeolidiella glauca						P							X
I		Aglaophenia acacia						P							X
I		Aglaophenia kirchenpaueri						P							X
I		Amphiura securigera						P							X
I		Archidistoma aggregatum						P							X
I		Axinella dissimilis						P							X
I		Cataphellia brodricii						P							X
I		Crimora papillata						P							X
I		Distomus variolosus						P							X
I		Gymnangium montagui						P							X
I		Halecium muricatum						P							X
B		Larus argentatus			50	50	p								X
B		Larus marinus			90	90	p								X
I		Okenia aspersa						P							X
B		Phalacrocorax aristotelis			265	265	p						X		
I		Plocamilla coriacea						P							X
I		Pycnoclavella aurilucens						P							X
I		Schizomavella sarniensis						P							X

species of sponge, anthozoan, brittlestar and hydroid live in these areas. Circalittoral communities are also distinguished by consistently extremely high species richness (average 76 species). There are four notable and scarce sponge species, 6 species of scarce or notable hydroid, a scarce anemone, two scarce nudibranchs and two scarce ascidian species. Perhaps more important than the high number of notable species in the Saltee Islands area is the fact that the populations of ten of those species have extremely high conservation value because they represent a high proportion of the total population in the national territory: these are the sponge *Tethyspira spinosa*; the hydroids *Halecium muricatum*, *Aglaophenia acacia* and *Gymnangium montagui*; the anemone *Cataphellia brodricii*, the nudibranchs *Okenia aspersa* and *Aeolidiella glauca*; and the ascidians *Pycnoclavella aurilucens*, *Distomus variolosus* and *Stolonica socialis*. The sediment communities are also important. The littoral sediment communities present at Kilmore Quay are characteristic of many similar beaches around the coast. The sublittoral sediment characterized by the sea cucumber *Neopendactyla mixta* is one of only seven such communities recorded by Biomar. Good examples of vegetated cliff habitat on both islands with a typical south-eastern flora. Has sea caves though marine communities not yet investigated. A long established breeding population of *Halichoerus grypus* and the only significant population in the south-east region. The Saltee Islands are amongst the most important seabird colonies in the country for populations and species diversity. Internationally important for *Uria aalge* and *Alca torda*, and nationally important for a further seven seabird species, including *Sula bassana*, *Phalacrocorax corax*, *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*, *Larus fuscus*, *Rissa tridactyla*, and *Fratercula arctica*. The islands have long-established seabird monitoring programmes. *Pyrhacorax pyrrhocorax* occurs at the eastern edge of its Irish range and *Falco peregrinus* breeds. Great Saltee is a major site for spring and autumn landbird migration.

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	F02.02.02		i
L	F02.03.01		i
H	H01		i
H	J02.12.01		i
L	D02		i
L	G01.01		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	A04.02		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

Bell, A. (1919). Fossil shells from Wexford and Manxland. *Irish Naturalist*, 28: 109-114. Berrow, S.D., Mackie, K.L., O. Sullivan, O., Shepperd, K.B., Mellon, C, Coveney, J.A. (1993). The second International Chough Survey in Ireland, 1992. *Irish Birds* 5: 1-10. Cotton, A.D. (1913). Notes on the flora of the Saltees II. Marine algae. *Irish Naturalist*, 22: 195-198. Creme, G.A., Walsh, P.M., O'Callaghan, M & Kelly, T.C. (1997). The changing status of the lesser black-backed gull *Larus fuscus* in Ireland. *Biology and Environment. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 97B: 149-156. Cronin, M., Duck, C., Ó Cadhla, O., Nairn, R., Strong, D. and O'Keefe, C. (2004). Harbour seal population assessment in the Republic of Ireland: August 2003. *Irish Wildlife Manuals* No. 11. National Parks & Wildlife Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government., 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2, Ireland. 34 pp. Fahy, E. (1981). The Wexford commercial sea bass *Dicentrarchus labrax* (L.) fishery. *Fisheries Bulletin*, 3: 1-10. Gardiner, P.R.R., & Brenchley, P.J. (1970). The Pre-Cambrian and lower Palaeozoic geology of Co. Wexford. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 16: 371-379. Gibson, F.A. (1953). Movements of salmon around Ireland. II. From Baginbun, County Wexford (1949 to 1951). *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, 55B: 195-208. Goodwillie, R. (1979). A preliminary report on areas of scientific interest in County Wexford. *An Foras Forbartha*, Dublin. Guiry, M.D., Cullinane, J.P., & Whelan, P.M. (1979). Notes on Irish marine algae - 3. New records of Rhodophyta from the Wexford coast. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 19: 304-307. Hallisey, T. (1912). On the superficial deposits off the county of Wexford. *Irish Naturalist*, 21: 175-179. Hart, H.C. (1883). Report on the Flora of the Wexford and Waterford coasts. *Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society*, 4: 117-146. Healy, B. (1979). Marine fauna of County

Wexford 1 - Littoral and brackish water Oligochaeta.. Irish Naturalists' Journal, 19:418-422. Healy, B., & McGrath, D. (1982). Marine fauna of county Wexford, - 4. Littoral and brackish water fish. Irish Naturalists' Journal, 20: 429-435. Healy, B., & McGrath, D. (1988). Marine fauna of Co. Wexford - 10. The Crustacea Decapoda of intertidal and brackish water habitats. Irish Naturalists' Journal, 22: 470-473. Hunt, J., Derwin, J., Coveney, J. & Newton, S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. Pp. 365-416 in M.F. Heath & M.I. Evans, eds. Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority sites for conservation 1: Northern Europe. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8). Hurley, J. (1994). The south Wexford coast Ireland - A natural heritage coastline. Grange, Kilmore, Co. Wexford, SWC Promotions. Keegan, B.F., McGrath, D., O'Foighil, D., O'Connor, B., & Konnecker, G. (1988). Marine fauna of Co. Wexford 8 - Bivalve molluscs from the 'Lough Beltra' dredging programme. 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(1997). *BioMar Biotope Viewer: a Guide to Marine Habitats, Fauna and Flora of Britain and Ireland (Ver. 2.0)* Environmental Sciences Unit, Trinity College, Dublin. (Compact Disc). Praeger, R.L. (1913). Notes on the flora of the Saltees. I: Phanerogamia. *Irish Naturalist*, 22: 181-191. Roche, R. & Merne, O.J. (1977). *Saltees: Islands of birds and legends*. O'Brien Press, Dublin. Rutledge, R.F. (1965). Migrant and other birds of Great Saltee, Co. Wexford. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. 63 Section B: No. 4: 71-86. Stelfox, A.W. (1922). Botanical notes from south-east Wexford. *Irish Naturalist*, 31: 100-102. Summers, C.F. (1983). The grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*, in Ireland. Unpublished report to the Minister of Fisheries, Forestry & Wildlife, Dublin.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.2 Management Plan(s):

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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.IE0000707

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).