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 IE0001061
SITENAME Kilkeran Lake and Castfreke Dunes SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type
B

1.2 Site code
IE0001061

1.3 Site name
Kilkeran Lake and Castfreke Dunes SAC

1.4 First Compilation date
1999-07

1.5 Update date
2017-09

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: 1999-07
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: -8.956460611  
Latitude: 51.5598704

2.2 Area [ha]: 98.01356482  
2.3 Marine area [%]: 12.312

2.4 Sitelength [km]: 0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUTS level 2 code</th>
<th>Region Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IE02</td>
<td>Southern and Eastern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annex I Habitat types</th>
<th>Site assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>PF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **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
### Site assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Population in the site</th>
<th>Site assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Population in the site</th>
<th>Motivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Allomelita pellucida
- Blethsia multipunctata
- Gabrius keyesianus
- Helophorus fulgidicollis
- Hydrometra gracilenta
- Kickxia elatine
- Neomysis integer
- Notonecta viridis
- Palaemonetes varians
- Philonthus fumarius
- Ruppia maritima
- Sigara concinna
- Sigara stagnalis
### 4. SITE DESCRIPTION

#### 4.1 General site character

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat class</th>
<th>% Cover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N07</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N05</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N15</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N06</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N02</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N23</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N04</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Habitat Cover</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Site Characteristics

This site comprises a sand dune system, a natural lagoon and extensive areas of wetland habitats. Kilkeran Lake is a shallow (<3 m) lagoon with a 400 m outlet to the sea. The outlet is blocked for most of the year by a sand/shingle barrier, which is breached occasionally, both naturally and deliberately. An inflowing stream to the lagoon is surrounded by marsh and swamp vegetation. Lough Rahavarrig occurs at the western end of the site and is totally overgrown by swamp vegetation. The sand dune section of the site comprises a complex of dune habitat types. A sandy beach, with a shingle element, extends along the seaward side of the site. The surrounding landuse is mainly intensive agriculture which has contributed to the eutrophication of the lagoon.

#### 4.2 Quality and importance

This relatively small site has a fine diversity of coastal and wetland habitats. The main importance is Kilkeran Lake, which is the best example of a sedimentary (percolation) lagoon in south-west Ireland. The lagoon suffers from eutrophication but nevertheless supports an interesting fauna and flora, with a large proportion of lagoonal specialists and several rare invertebrate species (Allomelita pellucida, Hydrometra gracilenta, Notonecta viridis, Helophorus fulgidicollis). The sand-shingle barrier is of geomorphological value. The dune system is of importance as it is one of the few in the south-west region. Shifting white dunes are well represented, with small areas of fixed dunes and embryonic dunes. Management will increase the quality of the dunes in the long-term.

#### 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] | Activities, management [code] | Pollution (optional) [code] | inside/outside [i|o|b] |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| H    | A04.02.03                    | 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


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

INSPIRE ID: IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0001061

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).