



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 IE0001321
SITENAME Termon Lough SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0001321	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Termon Lough SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1995-12	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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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
-8.871377344

Latitude
53.02964243

2.2 Area [ha]:

211.79

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
IE02	Southern and Eastern

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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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
3180			194.84		M	B	B	A	A

- **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.	Glo.

B	A050	Anas penelope			w	160	160	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			r	6	6	p		G	C	C	C	C
B	A059	Aythya ferina			w	119	119	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A059	Aythya ferina			r	1	1	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A061	Aythya fuligula			w	30	30	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A061	Aythya fuligula			r	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A038	Cygnus cygnus			w	37	37	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A125	Fulica atra			r	6	6	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A153	Gallinago gallinago			w				P	M	C	A	C	C
B	A179	Larus ridibundus			r	20	20	p		G	C	C	C	C
B	A005	Podiceps cristatus			r	4	4	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A142	Vanellus vanellus			w	142	142	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
P		Alopecurus aequalis												X
I		Eurycercus glacialis												X
B		Tachybaptus ruficollis			30	30							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

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N09	4.0
N22	1.0
N06	51.0
N08	5.0
N14	39.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Termon North is an unusual turlough as it retains a substantial area of water until late in the year, sometimes not drying out completely. This means that the aquatic community has full reign to develop, resulting in a dense vegetation of Potamogeton and other species. The late exposure of the bed also means that annual terrestrial species are a feature in most years. Termon Lough is a wet turlough that seems to have become wetter since it was mapped in the 1890s. It lies in flattish morainic countryside on the Galway/Clare border. The main area is now a dense reedswamp underlain by marl deposits which show at the edges. Drier vegetation is of small extent though a small area of limestone pavement rises in the N.E. corner.

4.2 Quality and importance

Termon North is a eutrophic system, unusual in that it retains a substantial area of water until late in the year. This means that the aquatic plant community has full reign to develop. The late exposure of water also means that the annuals such as Alopercurus aequalis can survive. Termon South or Termon Lough is without drainage. It is a good example of a turlough at the wet end of the range with one of the largest stands of reedswamp. Although rare species have not been found, the relatively rare oligotrophic vegetation on marl does occur. Rosemeade Turlough is located north of Termon North. This turlough seems to be more typical than either of the Termon sites. The vegetation is uniform and flooded for a relatively short period in winter. The turlough is fringed on the western side by scrub including Rhamnus cartharticus. The rare Eurycercus glacialis is frequent with marsh snails and many invertebrate carnivores. Crustacean species diversity is relatively high also.

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	E03.03		i
L	A04.01.01		i
M	J02.05		b
H	H02.06		b

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

M	A10.01		i
M	A08		b
H	H01.08		b

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

Duigan, C. and Frey, D.C. (1987). *Eurycercus glacialis* in Ireland (Cladocera, Chydoridae). *Int. Revue Ges. Hydrobiol.* 72: 235-249. Goodwillie, R. (1992). Turloughs over 10ha - Vegetation Survey and Evaluation. Unpublished report to National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Jennings O'Donovan and Partners (1999). Termon Flood Alleviation Scheme. Preliminary Design Report, Preliminary Ecological Assessment Report and Cost Benefit Analysis. Internal Report for OPW. Madden, B. and Heery, B. (1999). Census of Wintering Wetland Birds in South Galway (Gort-Ardrahan Catchment) Winter 1998/99. Unpublished report prepared for Dúchas the Heritage Service. Reynolds, J.D. and Marnell, F. (1999). New records of *Eurycercus glacialis* (Cladocera: Chydoridae) in turloughs in south-east Galway. *The Irish Naturalists' Journal* 26: 177-180. Southern Water Global Ltd and Jennings O'Donovan and Partners, (1997). An Investigation of the Flooding Problems in the Gort-Ardrahan Area of South Galway. Vols. I and II. Internal Report prepared for Dúchas the Heritage Service (National Parks and Wildlife) and for the Office of Public Works.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

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.IE0001321

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).

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