

					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
P		Erica erigena												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
N03	10.0
N04	2.0
N10	2.0
N02	56.0
N05	30.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Bellacragher Bay is a very sheltered inlet situated to the north-west of Mallaranny in Co. Mayo. The site is situated on the eastern side of the bay. The salt marsh is of the fringe type and occurs mostly on a peat substrate, though some patches occur on the stony shoreline. The width of the fringe varies, in places being up to 20 m. On the landward side of the salt marsh fringe, the habitat is generally bog or damp acidic grassland. Other habitats within the site are stony shoreline, intertidal flats, a small sandy beach and some damp grassland. The salt marsh is grazed by sheep.

4.2 Quality and importance

Although small in area, this is a typical example of west coast salt meadow of the fringe type on a peat substrate. Both Atlantic and Mediterranean types of salt meadow are represented. Turf fucoids are a feature and a community of this type was first described from Bellacragher. Quality moderate to good. Owing to its proximity to the public road the site is easily accessible and is used for educational purposes.

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]
H	F06		i
L	A04		b
H	I01		b

Positive Impacts			
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

4.4 Ownership (optional)

4.5 Documentation

Curtis, T.G.F. and Sheehy Skeffington, M.J. (1998). The salt marshes of Ireland: an inventory and account of their geographical variation. Biology and the Environment, Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 98B: 87-104. Praeger, R.L (1934). The Botanist in Ireland. Hodges & Figgis, Dublin.

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

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5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

5.3 Site designation (optional)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the 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

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0002005

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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