



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 IE0002008
SITENAME Maumturk Mountains SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0002008	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Maumturk Mountains SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1995-11	1.5 Update date 2018-09
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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:	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
-9.659787903

Latitude
53.51611197

2.2 Area [ha]:
13465.96683

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

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
3110			269.43		M	A	C	B	B
4010			673.59		M	B	B	C	B
4060			1481.89		M	C	C	C	C
7130	X		1347.17		M	B	C	C	B
7150			134.72		M	B	C	B	B
8220			134.72		M	C	B	A	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.	Glo.
B	A103	Falco peregrinus			p	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
P	1833	Najas flexilis			p				P	DD	B	B	C	C
F	1106	Salmo salar			r				C	DD	C	B	C	B

- **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		Eriophorum gracile						P			X			
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P			X			
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P				X		
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P					X	
P		Lycopodiella inundata						P			X			
P		Polystichum lonchitis						P			X			
A		Rana temporaria						P			X			
A		Rana temporaria						P					X	

F		Salvelinus alpinus						P			X			
P		Saxifraga oppositifolia						P						X
P		Vicia orobus						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
N08	35.0
N22	22.0
N06	4.0
N10	10.0
N07	28.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

An extensive mountain range, composed mostly of quartzite, forming impressive peaks and inland cliffs in the south, with shales and slates in the northern area and occasional bands of metamorphosed limestone. Heath and acid grassland dominate the mountain slopes, with lowland blanket bogs and several oligotrophic lakes in the surrounding lowland areas. Several streams and rivers descend from the mountains, notably the Bealanabrack River which flows into Lough Corrib. A series of small to medium sized lakes occur in the southern section of the site.

4.2 Quality and importance

This extensive upland site contains examples of the Annex I habitats active blanket bog, depressions on peat substrates, wet heath, Alpine and sub-alpine heath, lowland oligotrophic lakes and chasmophytic vegetation on siliceous rocky slopes. Although the quality of many of these habitats has been reduced somewhat by recent peat erosion, the site still constitutes one of the best examples of an upland habitat system in the country and there are good prospects of recovery. These habitats support a range of plant and animal species which are rare in both an Irish and European context. It is notable for the conservation of *Salmo salar*, with excellent spawning and nursery rivers and small lakes, all being characterised as having high water quality. The site also supports *Salvelinus alpinus* and has breeding *Falco peregrinus*. *Najas flexilis*, *Eriophorum gracile* and *Lycopodiella inundata*, all legally protected plant species, occur. The site is also one of the most scenic upland areas in the west of Ireland and thus is highly important from a general landscape point of view.

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	B01.02		b
M	B04		o
M	C01.03.02		i
L	G05.01		i
L	D01.01		i
L	G02.10		i
H	A04.01.02		b
M	H01.05		b
L	B01.01		b
L	I01		b
L	C01.03.01		i
L	B02.01.02		o
L	G01.04		i
L	D01.05		b
L	E01.03		b
L	G05.09		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	A04.02.01		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

Bleasdale, A.J. (1995). The Vegetation and Ecology of the Connemara uplands with Particular Reference to Sheep Grazing. Ph.D. Thesis, National University of Ireland, Galway. Bowman, J.J. (1991). Acid Sensitive Surface Waters in Ireland. Environmental Research Unit, Dublin. Clabby, K.J., Lucey, J., McGarrigle, M.L., Bowman, J.J., Flanagan, P.J., and Toner, P.F. (1992). Water Quality in Ireland 1987-1990. Part One General Assessment. Environmental Research Unit, Dublin. Central Fisheries Board (1989). Preliminary Survey of the Lough Inagh Catchment and Recommendations for the Enhancement of the Juvenile Salmonid Stock. Central Fisheries Board, unpublished, 1989. Central Fisheries Board (2001). Irish Salmon Catches 2000. <http://www.cfb.ie/>:February 2001. Conaghan, J.P. (1995). The Ecology of *Eriophorum gracile* and *Eriophorum latifolium* in Ireland. Ph.D. Thesis, National University of Ireland, Galway. Doris, Y., Clabby, K.J., Lucey and Lehane, M. (2002). Water Quality in Ireland 1998-2000. Statistical Compendium of River Quality Data. Electronic Publication on Disk. Environmental Protection Agency, Wexford. Douglas, C., Garvey, L., Kelly, L. and O'Sullivan, A. (1989). A Survey to Locate Blanket Bogs of Scientific Interest in Counties Galway and Clare. Unpublished report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Gargan, P.G., O'Grady, M.F., Delanty, K., Igoe, F. and Byrne, C. (2002). The effectiveness of habitat enhancement on salmon and trout stocks in streams in the Corrib Catchment. In: O'Grady, M.F. (ed): Proceedings of the 13th International Salmonid Riverine Enhancement Workshop. Westport, Ireland, September, 2002. pp 220-233. Lucey, J., Bowman, J.J., Clabby, K.J., Cunningham, P., Lehane, M., MacCarthaigh, M., McGarrigle. and M.L., Toner, P.F. (1999). Water Quality in Ireland 1995-1997. Environmental Protection Agency. McGarrigle, M.L., Bowman, J.J., Clabby, K.J., Lucey, J., Cunningham, P., MacCarthaigh, M., Keegan, M., Cantrell, B., Lehane, M., Clenaghan, C. and Toner, P.F. (2002). Water Quality in Ireland 1998-2000. Environmental Protection Agency, Wexford. McKee, A.M. (1995). The Effects of Different Grazing Pressures on Vegetation in the Connemara Uplands. B.Sc. (Hons) Thesis, National University of Ireland, Galway. O'Grady, M.F., Gargan, P.G., Delanty, K., Igoe, F. and Byrne, C. (2002). Observations in relation to changes in the physical and some biological features of the Glenlosh River following bank stabilisation. In O'Grady, M.F. (ed): Proceedings of the 13th International Salmonid riverine Enhancement Workshop. Westport, Ireland, September, 2002. pp 220-233. O'Reilly, P. (1998). Trout and Salmon Rivers of Ireland: an Anglers Guide. Merlin Unwin Books, London. Quinn, A.C.M. (1971). A Preliminary Report on Areas of Scientific Interest in County Galway. Unpublished report prepared for Galway County Council, An Foras Forbartha, Dublin. Roden, C.M. (1986). A survey of the flora of some mountain ranges in the west of Ireland. The Irish Naturalists' Journal 22: 52-59. Webb, D.A. and Scannell, M.J.P. (1983). Flora of Connemara and the Burren, Royal Dublin Society, Dublin and Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

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.IE0002008

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).
