



## 2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

## 2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

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
1170B			4859.7683		M	A	C	A	B
1230B			227.12		M	A	B	A	A
4030B			305.6033		M	B	C	B	C
8330B			227.12		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.	Glo.
B	A200	<a href="#">Alca torda</a>			r	450	450	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A103	<a href="#">Falco peregrinus</a>			p	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A204	<a href="#">Fratricula arctica</a>			r	5000	5000	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A009	<a href="#">Fulmarus glacialis</a>			r	2200	2200	p		G	B	A	C	A
M	1364	<a href="#">Halichoerus grypus</a>			p	648	833	i		G	A	A	C	A
M	1364	<a href="#">Halichoerus grypus</a>			c	989	989	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A014	<a href="#">Hydrobates pelagicus</a>			r	40000	40000	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A182	<a href="#">Larus canus</a>			r	10	10	p		G	C	C	C	C
B	A183	<a href="#">Larus fuscus</a>			r	420	420	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A015	<a href="#">Oceanodroma leucorhoa</a>			r	1	5	p		G	C	B	B	B
B	A017	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax carbo</a>			r	1	1	p		G	D			

M	1351	<a href="#">Phocoena phocoena</a>			p	267	477	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A013	<a href="#">Puffinus puffinus</a>			r	1	5000	p		M	B	A	C	A
B	A346	<a href="#">Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</a>			p	12	12	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A188	<a href="#">Rissa tridactyla</a>			r	750	750	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A194	<a href="#">Sterna paradisaea</a>			r	200	200	p		G	B	B	C	B
B	A199	<a href="#">Uria aalge</a>			r	370	370	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
I		<a href="#">Alcyonium glomeratum</a>						C						X
I		<a href="#">Axinella dissimilis</a>						C						X
P		<a href="#">Carpomitra costata</a>						P						X
B		<a href="#">Cepphus grylle</a>			40	40	i						X	
I		<a href="#">Crimora papillata</a>						P						X
I		<a href="#">Diazona violacea</a>						C						X
I		<a href="#">Gymnangium montagui</a>						C						X
B		<a href="#">Larus argentatus</a>			130	130	p							X
B		<a href="#">Larus marinus</a>			400	400	p							X
B		<a href="#">Phalacrocorax aristotelis</a>			350	350	p						X	
P		<a href="#">Schizymenia dubyi</a>						R						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
N01	97.0
N09	1.0

N08	1.0
N05	1.0
<b>Total Habitat Cover</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Other Site Characteristics

The Blasket Islands are situated at the end of the Dingle peninsula in Co. Kerry. The site includes all of the islands in the group as well as a substantial area of the surrounding seas. There are six main islands, plus some smaller islands, islets and sea stacks. The largest island, Great Blasket, is separated from the mainland by the Blasket Sound, a distance of some 2 km. The smallest island, Beginish, occurs close to Great Blasket, while the other islands (Inishtooskert, Inishnabro, Inishvickillane, Tearaght Island) are between about 7 km and 12 km from the mainland. The bedrock is principally Old Red Sandstone, with some outcrops of volcanic and Silurian rocks on Inishvickillane and Beginish. The islands have a very maritime climate, being exposed to the prevailing Atlantic wind and swells. Sea cliffs, mostly precipitous, are the dominant terrestrial habitat and, indeed, much of the vegetation of the islands consists of species typical of cliffs or cliff-tops. Other habitats are dry heath, bracken dominated areas, and grassland used for grazing. There are no permanent habitations, though Great Blasket was inhabited until 1953.

#### 4.2 Quality and importance

The site has good examples of exposed infralittoral and circalittoral reef communities. Species richness can be high. The rare red alga, *Schizymenia dubyi*, occurs in the infralittoral zone, and notable sponge, nudibranch, anthozoan and hydroid species also occur in the area. Sea caves occur on several of the islands though the flora and fauna of the caves has not been studied. Vegetated sea cliffs are very well represented on most of the islands and the site is an extreme oceanic outpost for the habitat in a European context. The cliffs are all of good quality with little or no interference from man. Dry heath, the most western example in the country, occurs on several of the islands. The site is one of the two most important breeding sites in the country for *Halichoerus grypus*, with c. 600 animals in a recent survey. The site is of significance for the occurrence of *Phocoena phocoena* with relative high abundances recorded, and presents high quality habitat for this marine mammal. The Blasket Islands have at least 15 species of breeding seabird, with internationally important populations of *Hydrobates pelagicus* and *Puffinus puffinus*. Six other seabird species occur in nationally important numbers, including *Sterna paradisaea*, and in addition it is one of the few known sites in the country where *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* breeds or has bred. *Falco peregrinus* and *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax* also breed. The Blaskets formerly had wintering populations of *Anser flavirostris albifrons* and *Branta leucopsis*.

#### 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	A04		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	A04		i
M	G03		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

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## 5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

### 5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

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Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
IE01	1.0	IE02	1.0		

### 5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
IE01	Tearaght Island Nature Reserve (Foreshore)	+	1.0
IE02	Tearaght Island Nature Reserve	+	1.0

### 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:

- Yes
- No, but in preparation
- No

## 6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

## 7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0002172

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).