



# 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 IE0002333  
SITENAME Knockacoller Bog SAC

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## 1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0002333	<a href="#">Back to top</a>
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### 1.3 Site name

Knockacoller Bog SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 2003-04	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

### 1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	0000-00
National legal reference of SPA designation	No data
Date site proposed as SCI:	2003-04
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	2017-04
National legal reference of SAC designation:	142/2017

## 2. SITE LOCATION

### 2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude -7.539240904 Latitude 52.96945991

### 2.2 Area [ha]:

### 2.3 Marine area [%]

## 2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

## 2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

IE01	Border, Midland and Western
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## 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
7110B			4.79		G	B	C	C	B
7120B			7.47		G	B	C	C	C
7150B			0.239416652		M	B	C	C	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.

- **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
M		<a href="#">Lepus timidus hibernicus</a>											X	
M		<a href="#">Lepus timidus hibernicus</a>										X		
M		<a href="#">Lepus timidus hibernicus</a>									X			
P		<a href="#">Sphagnum fuscum</a>												X
P		<a href="#">Sphagnum imbricatum</a>												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
N10	4.0
N16	4.0
N07	80.0
N08	11.0
N14	1.0
<b>Total Habitat Cover</b>	<b>100</b>

### Other Site Characteristics

Knockacoller Bog is a small midland raised bog situated 5 km south-west of Mountrath village, Co. Laois. The bog overlies sandy calcareous till which in turn overlies Carboniferous limestone bedrock. Uncut high bog accounts for approximately 40% of the site area with cutover surface dominating the remainder. The uncut bog surface contains a wet central, active area which may have arisen due to slumping of the surface. Part of the cutover has been colonised by *Betula pubescens* scrub and woodland (10-12m high) which adds to habitat diversity. A small part of the cutover has been reclaimed for grassland.

### 4.2 Quality and importance

Although Knockacoller Bog is a relatively small raised bog site it does occur close to the southern limit of raised bog development and thus is important from a biogeographical perspective. Sphagnum growth is good in the central active area and includes the relatively rare species *S. imbricatum* and *S. fuscum*. Some pools are present. The part of the high bog that is classified as degraded is rather dry and often has a uniform vegetation dominated by *Calluna vulgaris* or *Narthecium ossifragum*. Rhynchosporion vegetation is largely confined to the active central core of the bog but supports the relatively rare *Rhynchospora fusca*. Knockacoller Bog, together with Coolrain Bog which lies 4 km to the west, forms an important southerly outpost for raised bog distribution.

### 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]
M	C01		o
M	J01.01		i
L	K02		i
M	J02.15		b

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

#### 4.4 Ownership (optional)

#### 4.5 Documentation

Cross, J.R. (1990). The Raised Bogs of Ireland: their Ecology, Status and Conservation. Report to the Minister of State at the Department of Finance. Stationery Office, Dublin. Farrell, L. (1972). A Preliminary Report on Areas of Scientific Interest in County Laois. Unpublished report, An Foras Forbartha, Dublin. Kelly, L., Doak, M. and Dromey, M. (1995). Raised Bog Conservation Project: An Investigation into the Conservation and Restoration of Selected Raised Bog Sites in Ireland. Unpublished report, National Parks and Wildlife, Dublin. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1992-1994). National Areas of Scientific Interest Survey. Unpublished report, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. O'Connell, C. and Mooney, E. (1983). Survey to Locate Midland Raised Bogs of Scientific Interest. Unpublished report, Forest and Wildlife Service, 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:

- Yes  
 No, but in preparation  
 No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

### 7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

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).