



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 IE0002339

SITENAME Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0002339	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 2003-04	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:	2003-04
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]:

[Back to top](#)

Longitude
-8.092976266

Latitude
53.43795042

2.2 Area [ha]:

244.78

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
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

[Back to top](#)

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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 			48.95		M	B	C	B	B
7110 			12.0		G	C	C	C	C
7120 			1.08		G	B	C	C	C
7150 			0.3		M	C	C	C	C
91D0 			7.34		M	B	B	B	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.

- **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		Eurycercus glacialis												X
P		Rhynchospora fusca												X
P		Sphagnum fuscum												X
P		Sphagnum imbricatum												X
P		Teucrium scordium												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

Habitat class	% Cover
N09	4.0
N07	68.0
N06	20.0
N10	2.0
N08	1.0
N16	3.0
N14	2.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough is a diverse site situated in Co. Roscommon, some 8 km west of Athlone. The site and surrounding land overlies limestone bedrock and the soils present are derived from limestone drift. The western half of the site is dominated by a turlough while the eastern half is dominated by a small raised bog complex, a significant part of which is uncut high bog. Much of the site is surrounded by low esker ridges which contain areas of species-rich calcareous grassland and scrub. Corkip Lough fluctuates markedly throughout the year and during the summer the water level drops revealing a species-rich wetland flora.

4.2 Quality and importance

This site displays an excellent diversity of bog and wetland habitats. While the uncut high bog is mainly classified as degraded raised bog, there is a small area of active raised bog within a central wet flush zone. Rhynchosporion vegetation is also represented, with the presence of the scarce *Rhynchospora fusca* of some note. However, the presence of bog woodland is of particular note as it is considered as one of the best-formed and most extensive areas of bog woodland in the country. Corkip Lough constitutes a good example of a turlough system containing both a permanent water area and an extensive area of seasonally inundated turlough grassland. In addition, there are areas of species-rich calcareous grassland and fen which are of ecological interest. Overall, the quality of the habitats occurring at this site is generally good, with the areas of bog woodland and turlough being of particularly high ecological value. A number of relatively rare plant and animal species occur, these include the rare aquatic invertebrate *Eurycercus glacialis* and the wetland plant *Teucrium scordium*. In general, this site ranks as one of the most diverse and species-rich small sites in Co. Roscommon.

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	E03.01		b
L	J02.01		o
L	I01		b
M	J02.05		o
M	E03.01		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

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	A10.01		i
L	A04		i

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. Derwin, J. and MacGowan, F. (2000). Raised Bog Conservation Project. Unpublished report, Dúchas -The Heritage Service, Dublin. Douglas, C. and Mooney, E. (1984). Survey to Locate Raised Bogs of Scientific Interest in Counties Galway (E) and Roscommon. Unpublished report, Wildlife Service, Dublin. Duignan, C.A. (1988). The Cladocera of Lough Ree and neighbouring waterbodies. Bulletin of the Irish Biogeographical Society 11: 100-113. Fahy, E. and Goodwillie, R. (1972). A Preliminary Report on Areas of Scientific Interest in County Roscommon. An Foras Forbartha, Dublin. Hammond, R.F. (1979). The Peatlands of Ireland. An Foras Talúntais, Dublin. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1992-1994). National Areas of Scientific Interest Survey. Unpublished report, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.2 Management Plan(s):

[Back to top](#)

An actual management plan does exist:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No, but in preparation
☒ No

7. MAP OF THE SITES

[Back to top](#)

INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0002339

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).