



# 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 IE0004073  
SITENAME Tory Island SPA

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## 1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

<b>1.1 Type</b> A	<b>1.2 Site code</b> IE0004073	<a href="#">Back to top</a>
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### 1.3 Site name

Tory Island SPA
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<b>1.4 First Compilation date</b> 2003-11	<b>1.5 Update date</b> 2020-10
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### 1.6 Respondent:

<b>Name/Organisation:</b> National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
<b>Address:</b> 90 King Street North, Dublin 7, D07 N7CV, Ireland
<b>Email:</b> datadelivery@chg.gov.ie

### 1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

<b>Date site classified as SPA:</b>	1995-11
<b>National legal reference of SPA designation</b>	No data

## 2. SITE LOCATION

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

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Longitude

Latitude



B	A188	<a href="#">tridactyla</a>			r	408	408	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A195	<a href="#">Sterna albifrons</a>			r	2	2	p		G	C	C	C	C
B	A199	<a href="#">Uria aalge</a>			r	381	381	p		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
B		<a href="#">Cepphus grylle</a>			35	35	i						X	
P		<a href="#">Crambe maritima</a>									X			
B		<a href="#">Larus marinus</a>			2	2	i							X
P		<a href="#">Ligusticum scoticum</a>									X			
B		<a href="#">Passer montanus</a>			2	3	i				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
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N14	30.0
N10	8.0
N07	5.0
N05	15.0
N06	2.0
N09	5.0
N04	4.0
N02	1.0
N01	30.0
<b>Total Habitat Cover</b>	<b>100</b>

### Other Site Characteristics

Tory Island is a remote, inhabited, island lying some 11 km off the north-west Donegal coast. It is approximately 4 km in length and 1 km in width. The bedrock is mainly igneous granite, with a few dolerite intrusions. The extreme eastern section, however, is made up of more resistant Ards Quartzite and here high sea-cliffs, rising to 86 m occur. Cliffs continue along the north coastline, while the southern shoreline consists of bedrock shore and boulder beach. Shingle is well-represented along the south-west shoreline and forms an effective barrier to impound a small lagoon, Lough Ayes. Heath and cutaway bog occupies much of the interior of the island and especially the northern part in from the cliffs, while much of the remainder of the island comprises wet or dry grassland, some of which is improved. Other habitats include small shallow lakes and marsh vegetation. A marine area is included around the north-east cliffs for the benefit of seabirds. The main landuse on the island is low intensity agriculture, with grazing by sheep and cattle and some arable cultivation.

### 4.2 Quality and importance

Tory Island is of particular conservation importance as it supports a nationally important population of *Crex crex*, which has increased in recent years and now represent over 16% of the all-Ireland total. It is also an important seabird site, supporting nationally important numbers of four species: *Fulmaris glacilis*, *Larus canus*, *Alca torda* and *Fratercula arctica*. A small colony of *Hydrobates pelagicus* occurs, and also breeding *Falco peregrinus* and *Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax*. A range of wader species breed, including *Charadrius hiaticula* and *Vanellus vanellus*. *Passer montanus*, a Red Data Book species, occurs. Two Red Data Book plants, *Ligusticum scoticum* and *Crambe maritima*, are found on the island. Habitat quality throughout the island is generally good.

### 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	A04		i
M	C01.03		i
L	E01		i
L	D01.02		i
M	G01.02		i
L	E01.03		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	E01		i
M	G01.02		i
L	D01.02		i
M	A01		i
L	E01.03		i
M	A04		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

### 4.5 Documentation

Alcorn, S., Donaghy, A. and Moloney, D. (2009). Corncrake Fieldwork in North and West Donegal 2009. Unpublished Report by Birdwatch Ireland for National Parks and Wildlife Service. Berrow, S.D., Mackie, K.L., O'Sullivan, O., Shepperd, K.B., Mellon, C. and Coveney, J.A. (1993). The second International Cough Survey in Ireland, 1992. Irish Birds 5: 1-10. Casey, C. (1998). Distribution and conservation of the Corncrake in Ireland, 1993-1998. Irish Birds 6: 159-176. Cramp, S., Bourne, W.R.P. and Saunders, D. (1974). The Seabirds of Britain and Ireland. Collins, London. Gibbons, D.W., Reid, J.B., & Chapman, R.A. (1993). The new Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1988-1991. Poyser, London. Hannon, C., Berrow, S.D. and Newton S.F. (1997). The status and distribution of breeding Sandwich Sterna sandvicensis, Roseate S. dougallii, Common S. hirundo, Arctic S. paradisaea and Little Terns S. albifrons in Ireland in 1995. Irish Birds 6: 1-22. Hardey, J., Crick, H., Wernham, C., Riley, H., Etheridge, B. and Thompson, D. (2009). Raptors, A Field Guide for Surveys and Monitoring. Scottish Natural Heritage. Hunt, J., Derwin, J., Coveney, J. and Newton, S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. Pp. 365-416 in Heath, M.F. and Evans, M.I. (eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority Sites for Conservation 1: Northern Europe. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8). Lauder, C. and Donaghy, A. (2008). Breeding Waders in Ireland 2008: A Review and Recommendations for Future Action. Unpublished Birdwatch Ireland Report to NPWS. Lloyd, C. (1982). Inventory of Seabird Breeding Colonies in Republic of Ireland. Unpublished report, Forest and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Lloyd, C., Tasker, M.L. and Partridge, K. (1991). The Status of Seabirds in Britain and Ireland. Poyser, London. Madden, B., Hunt, J. and Norriss, D. (In prep.). The Status of Breeding Peregrines in the Republic of Ireland, 2002. Merne, O.J. (1989). Important Bird Areas in the Republic of Ireland. In: Grimmett, R.F.A. and Jones, T.A. (eds). Important Bird Areas in Europe. ICBP Technical Publication No. 9, Cambridge. Mitchell, P.I., Newton, S.F., Ratcliffe, N. and Dunn, T.E. (2004). Seabird Populations of Britain and Ireland. Poyser, London. Sheppard, R. (1995). Hybrid Tree x House Sparrow in County Donegal. Irish Birds 3: 319-320.

## 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:

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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