



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 IE0004093

SITENAME Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code IE0004093	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair SPA

1.4 First Compilation date 2004-05	1.5 Update date 2020-10
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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:	1996-09
National legal reference of SPA designation	No data

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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- **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		Cygnus olor			39	39	i						X	
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus									X			
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus										X		
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus											X	
A		Rana temporaria									X			
A		Rana temporaria											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
N06	13.0

N01	7.0
N04	75.0
N07	5.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Termoncarragh Lake is a shallow, coastal lake situated on the north-west side of the Mullet peninsula. It is fringed by swamp vegetation and edged in parts by freshwater marsh and fen. The lake habitats merge into a machair plain that is mostly divided into strip fields. Low sand hills occur between the machair and the sea. The innermost part of Portnafrankagh Bay is included in the site. Moinian schists underlie the site.

4.2 Quality and importance

The site is of importance for both wintering and breeding birds. It is part of the wintering ground for the largest population of *Branta leucopsis* in the country, and regularly supports a flock of international importance. It also has a range of other wintering species, including *Cygnus cygnus*, *Anser flavirostris*, *Albifrons* and *Pluvialis apricaria*. A range of breeding waders occur, notably *Calidris alpina* and *Vanellus vanellus*. Formerly it was the principal site in the country for *Phalaropus lobatus* but the site now appears to be abandoned by this species. The Mullet was formerly a stronghold for *Crex crex* and the occasional bird is still recorded. Part of site is owned by BirdWatch Ireland who have recently commenced a management programme to improve habitat conditions for breeding waders, including *Phalaropus lobatus*, as well as *Crex crex*.

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	D01.02		o
H	A10		i
L	A08		i
H	A04		i
M	E01.03		o

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

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

Cabot, D. and West, B. (1983). Studies on the populations of Barnacle Geese wintering on the Inishkea Islands, Co. Mayo. I. Population Dynamics 1961-1983. *Irish Birds* 2: 318-337. Fox, A.D., Norriss, D.W., Stroud, D.A. and Wilson, H.J. (1994). Greenland White-fronted Geese in Ireland and Britain 1982/83 - 1993/94. Greenland White-fronted Goose Study research report no. 8. Greenland White-fronted Goose Study, Wales and National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. 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). Madden, B., Cooney, T., O'Donoghue, A., Norriss, D.W. and Merne, O.J. (1998). Breeding waders of machair systems in Ireland in 1996. *Irish Birds* 6: 177-191. 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. Merne, O.J. and Walsh, A. (1994). Barnacle Geese in Ireland, spring 1993 and 1994. *Irish Birds* 5: 151-156. Merne, O.J. and Walsh, A. (2002). Barnacle Geese in Ireland, spring 1999. *Irish Birds* 7: 53-56. Ruttledge, R.F. (1994). Birds in Counties Galway and Mayo. An Account of Their Status and Distribution. Irish Wildbird Conservancy, Dublin. Sheppard, R. (1993). Ireland's Wetland Wealth. Irish Wildbird Conservancy. Dublin. Suddaby, D. (2004). Meadows for crakes - restoration of Termoncarragh meadows gets underway. *Wings* 33: 8

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
IE21	8.0				

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
IE21	Annagh Marsh	+	2.0
IE21	Termoncarragh Lake	+	6.0

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

- Yes
 No, but in preparation
 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).