



Site Name: Red Bog, Kildare SAC

Site Code: 000397

Red Bog, Kildare is located 3 km north of the village of Blessington in east Co. Kildare, close to the boundary with Co. Wicklow. It comprises a wetland complex of lake, fen and bog situated in a hollow between ridges of glacially-deposited material and underlain by rocks of Ordovician age.

The site is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) selected for the following habitats and/or species listed on Annex I / II of the E.U. Habitats Directive (* = priority; numbers in brackets are Natura 2000 codes):

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| [7140] Transition Mires |
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The shores of the lake are muddy and support such species as Bog Stitchwort (*Stellaria alsine*), Brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*) and Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*). Fringing the lakeshore is a narrow zone with emergent Soft Rush, Water-plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), Bottle Sedge (*Carex rostrata*), as well as the moss *Climacium dendroides*. In places, particularly at either end of the lake and along its south-eastern side, this zone grades into extensive areas of quaking scraw vegetation of dense Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and Marsh Cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*), accompanied by such species as Sharp-flowered Rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*), Cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*), Marsh Speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*), Common Marsh-bedstraw (*Galium palustre*), Water Horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*), Common Sedge (*Carex nigra*), Common Spotted-orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*) and the mosses *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus* and *Sphagnum squarrosum*. Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) and areas of Willow (*Salix* spp.) scrub also occur in association with this vegetation.

The deeper water supports submerged aquatic plants such as Water-starworts (*Callitriche* spp.) and Water-crowfoots (*Ranunculus* spp.), while in sheltered areas floating plants including Common Duckweed (*Lemna minor*) and the liverwort *Riccia fluitans* are found.

At the north-east end of the site, bog vegetation has developed, with Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and Hare's-tail Cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) being the most frequent species. Other bog plants found here include Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*), Cross-leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*), Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), Heath Wood-rush (*Luzula multiflora*), the mosses *Sphagnum palustre*, *S. capillifolium*, *S. subnitens*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Polytrichum commune* and *Dicranum scoparium*, and the lichen *Cladonia portentosa*.

Red Bog is of ornithological significance and breeding birds recorded from the site include Mute Swan, Mallard, Tufted Duck, Coot, Moorhen, Snipe and Black-headed Gull (estimated <20 pairs).

Gravel extraction, drainage and eutrophication of the wetland from agricultural activities in the surrounding lands all pose a threat to the site.

Red Bog, Kildare is a site of particular conservation significance, supporting a good example of transition mire, a habitat that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive.