

**Croaghonagh Bog SAC (site code 000129)**  
**Conservation objectives supporting document**  
**- blanket bogs and associated habitats**

**NPWS**

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## 1 Introduction

Achieving Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) is the overall objective to be reached for all Annex I habitat types and Annex II species of European Community interest listed in the EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. It is defined in positive terms such that a habitat type or species must be prospering and have good prospects of continuing to do so.

Almost 19% of Ireland can be considered to support upland habitats (Perrin *et al.*, 2009). The importance of these areas for biodiversity conservation is unquestionable, with numerous upland habitat types listed under Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive and many rare and threatened bird and other animal species being associated with these habitats. This is reflected in the fact that over 40% of the total terrestrial area currently selected for designation as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) in Ireland lies above 150m in altitude.

The Scoping Study and Pilot Survey of Upland Habitats (Perrin *et al.*, 2009) was commissioned by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) with the primary remit of devising an appropriate strategy and methodologies for conducting a National Survey of Upland Habitats (NSUH). Four phases of the NSUH have since been completed between 2010 and 2014. The principle aims of the NSUH are to map all habitats within a site and to assess the conservation condition of the relevant Annex I habitats, listed in Table 1 below.

The conservation objective attributes and targets, which are based on the monitoring criteria developed by the NSUH, have been applied to the Annex I habitat listed as a Qualifying Interest for Croaghonagh Bog SAC (see Table 1 and Section 2).

Croaghonagh Bog SAC was surveyed by Douglas *et al.* (1990) as part of a wider blanket bog survey project across Ireland carried out by NPWS between 1987 and 1991 (see Conaghan, 2000).

**Table 1:** Annex I habitats that occur in Irish uplands and which are primary focus habitats for the NSUH. The habitat in bold is listed as a Qualifying Interest for Croaghonagh Bog SAC.

Habitat code	Habitat name
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
4030	European dry heaths
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths
6230	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)*
<b>7130</b>	<b>Blanket bogs (* if active bog)</b>
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
7230	Alkaline fens
8110	Siliceous screes of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> )
8120	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> )
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

\* Denotes a priority habitat under the EU Habitats Directive

## **1.1 Croaghonagh Bog SAC**

Croaghonagh Bog SAC is 249ha in extent and located 9km south-west of Ballybofey village in Co. Donegal (O.S. Discovery Series map 11). The SAC lies directly north of Barnesmore Gap with the main Donegal to Ballybofey road (N15) running close to the western boundary of the SAC. The SAC is bordered by Lough Mourne and the Mourne Beg River in the north-east, with forestry plantations bordering the SAC to the south and south-east. The majority of the rest of the SAC is bordered by small roads/tracks. In addition to this, a small road runs through the centre of the SAC. A tributary of the Mourne Beg River known as Mary Breen's Burn runs through the southern part of the SAC. A small lake known as Lough Carn is present towards the north. The topography within the SAC varies and includes moderately steep north-west facing slopes in the southern part of the SAC, with flat areas and/or undulating terrain occupying the northern and central parts. Altitude ranges from 220m in the south to 170m in the north. Geologically the area is underlain by metamorphosed rocks with metamorphosed sandstone with quartzite and marble present in the south, and quartz and feldspar pebbles in a green matrix present in the north.

The Blanket Bog Restoration in Ireland Project (part of the EU LIFE-Nature Programme and managed by Coillte) included Croaghonagh Bog, where the main restoration measure was blocking of drains.

## **1.2 Mapping methodology**

A detailed habitat mapping survey of Croaghonagh Bog SAC, utilising the methodology presented in Perrin *et al.* (2014), has not been conducted. Therefore, the data currently available are not sufficient to facilitate the production of an accurate habitat map.

All current relevant datasets for Annex I habitats were summarised within the GIS files associated with NPWS (2013) and these were utilised to calculate an approximate area for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) in Croaghonagh Bog SAC.

## **1.3 Potential for habitat restoration**

Restoration management for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) in this SAC is required, as the conservation objective for the habitat is to restore favourable conservation condition here. Areas that might be restored to active blanket bog could include inactive bog, bare eroding bog and recent cutover bog, and also areas of drained deep peat or older cutovers which currently support other types of vegetation such as heath.

## **2 Conservation objectives**

A site-specific conservation objective aims to define the favourable conservation condition of a habitat or species at site level. The maintenance of habitats and species within sites at favourable condition will contribute to the maintenance of favourable conservation status (FCS) of those habitats and species at a national level.

Conservation objectives are defined using attributes and targets that are based on parameters as set out in the Habitats Directive for defining favourable status, namely area, range, and structure and functions.

The *Guidelines for a national survey and conservation assessment of upland vegetation and habitats in Ireland* (Perrin *et al.*, 2014) have been used as a basis for setting most of the site-specific attributes and targets for uplands habitats. However, attributes and targets may change/become more refined as further information becomes available.

As no recent detailed survey has been undertaken to assess the area or the structure and functions of 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) in Croaghonagh Bog SAC, the National Conservation Assessment (NCA) (NPWS, 2013) was instead utilised to indicate condition of the Annex I habitat in the SAC. If area and structure and functions were both assessed as “Favourable”, the objective for the habitat is to maintain favourable conservation condition. If either parameter was assessed as “Unfavourable – Inadequate” or “Unfavourable – Bad”, the objective for that habitat is to restore favourable conservation condition. The NCA for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) was Unfavourable – Bad for both area and structure and functions.

This document provides supporting information for the attributes of the conservation objective for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) given in the main conservation objectives document for Croaghonagh Bog SAC. The two documents should be read in conjunction with each other.

The conservation objective for the Annex I habitat dealt with in this supporting document is as follows:

- To restore the favourable conservation condition of Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) in Croaghonagh Bog SAC.

### 3 Area

Habitat extent is a basic attribute to be assessed when determining the condition of a particular habitat. The target is for the habitat area to be stable or increasing. Approximate baseline figures are presented in Table 2 for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) in Croaghonagh Bog SAC.

**Table 2:** Estimated extent of the Annex I habitat that is listed as a Qualifying Interest for Croaghonagh Bog SAC.  
\*denotes priority habitat.

Annex I code	Habitat	Approximate area (ha)	% of SAC
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	170	68

As mentioned earlier, the area of habitat 7130 comprises active and inactive blanket bogs. The most frequent example of the latter encountered in the NSUH is described in Perrin *et al.* (2014) as a monospecific sward of common cottongrass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*) on eroded bog where a reasonable depth of peat remains. Note, however, that where examples of this community occur on re-deposited, eroded peat, these areas will not have the structural, hydrological or functional characteristics of naturally formed blanket bog.

### 4 Range

The habitat’s range at site level, in the form of habitat distribution, has not been recorded in detail as no comprehensive mapping of the SAC has been recently undertaken. However, 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) habitat is documented to occur throughout the SAC (Douglas *et al.*, 1990; NPWS, 2006). The target is that there should be no decline.

## **5 Structure and functions**

Structure and functions relates to the physical components of a habitat (“structure”) and the ecological processes that drive it (“functions”). For blanket bogs and associated habitats, these include a range of aspects such as soil chemistry, vegetation composition, hydrological regime, community diversity, habitat quality, species occurrence, indicators of local distinctiveness, disturbed ground, evidence of burning and negative species occurrence. These structure and functions are expanded on in the sections below.

At Croaghonagh Bog SAC, the structure and functions of 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) have not been assessed in the field as there has been no recent detailed habitat survey.

### **5.1 Ecosystem function**

Ecosystem function is assessed primarily through consideration of soil nutrient levels. For 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog), additional consideration is given to peat formation and hydrology.

#### **5.1.1 Ecosystem function: soil nutrients**

An attribute to assess the soil nutrients is assessed with a view to maintain the soil nutrient status within the natural range suited to the habitat. Relevant nutrients and natural ranges have yet to be defined. Nitrogen deposition and associated acidification are noted as being relevant to blanket bogs in NPWS (2013). The target is to maintain the soil nutrients status within the natural range.

#### **5.1.2 Ecosystem function: peat formation**

Ecosystem function of 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) is further assessed through peat formation. Perrin *et al.* (2014) established an overriding assessment of blanket bog structure and functions based on the proportion of degraded bog within a site which includes eroding bog and cutover bog which would previously have been this Annex I habitat. If more than 1% of the combined area of active bog (Annex I habitat 7130\*), inactive bog (Annex I habitat 7130), eroded bog (habitat category PB5 – Fossitt, 2000) and recently cutover bog (habitat PB4 – Fossitt, 2000) is inactive, eroded or cutover then it should be assessed as Unfavourable – Inadequate, even if the results of the monitoring stops data are more positive. If more than 5% of the combined area is inactive, eroded or cutover it is assessed as Unfavourable – Bad.

The EU habitats interpretation manual (European Commission, 2013) defines active blanket bog as “still supporting a significant area of vegetation that is normally peat-forming”. For the purposes of defining favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat, the target is that at least 99% of the total Annex I blanket bog area is active bog.

#### **5.1.3 Ecosystem function: hydrology**

Ecosystem function of 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) is further assessed through assessment of hydrology. Drains (cut for purposes of peat cutting, afforestation, etc.) and erosion gullies impact on the hydrology of blanket bog in the local vicinity. The target is for the natural hydrology to be unaffected by drains and erosion gullies.

## 5.2 Community diversity

Douglas *et al.* (1990) recorded a range of active blanket bog communities and species from Croaghonagh Bog SAC. One of the recorded communities corresponds to the NSUH provisional community BB7 *Eriophorum angustifolium* – *Sphagnum austinii* bog, as described in the NSUH manual (Perrin *et al.*, 2014). Additional vegetation communities are likely to be present within the SAC. The target for the SAC is to maintain the variety of vegetation communities within 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog), subject to natural processes.

## 5.3 Vegetation composition

Vegetation composition is assessed through a range of attributes tailored to the habitat. In general terms, they establish minimum thresholds for the occurrence or cover of desirable species and maximum thresholds for undesirable species.

### 5.3.1 Vegetation composition: positive indicator species

The attribute for positive indicator species is common to each of the blanket bogs and associated Annex I habitats, and habitat-specific lists of the positive indicator species are presented in the NSUH manual (Perrin *et al.*, 2014). A positive species criterion is set to ensure that vegetation remains representative of the habitat and is not degrading or succeeding to a different habitat. The target by which this attribute is measured varies between habitats. Descriptions of these habitats can be found in the NSUH manual (Perrin *et al.*, 2014).

For some habitats, a certain number of positive indicator species is required. At least seven positive indicator species are required at each monitoring stop for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog).

### 5.3.2 Vegetation composition: other desirable species

Other elements of vegetation composition which can collectively be regarded as being desirable are also established with habitat-specific targets set.

### Lichens and bryophytes

Minimum thresholds for cover of lichens and bryophytes are set for habitats where a plentiful lichen/moss layer is characteristic such as 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog). Within the habitat-specific targets for these attributes, the specific species, or groups of species which are required, are listed together with any exclusions e.g. *Sphagnum fallax* can be indicative of degraded bog so is excluded from the 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) assessment.

### 5.3.3 Vegetation composition: negative indicator species

A percentage cover threshold for negative indicator species has been established for blanket bog and associated habitats. Habitat-specific negative indicator species lists have been established for each of the habitats and are presented in Perrin *et al.* (2014). Presence of negative indicator species would likely indicate undesirable impacts of management such as overgrazing, undergrazing, nutrient enrichment, agricultural improvement or impacts on hydrology. The percentage threshold is generally set quite low such that impacts can be reversed before they become more severe.

#### **5.3.4 Vegetation composition: non-native species**

Non-native species can be invasive and have deleterious effects on native vegetation. The target is for the total cover of non-native species to be less than 1%. A low target is set as non-native species can spread rapidly and are most easily dealt with when still at lower abundances.

#### **5.3.5 Vegetation composition: undesirable native species**

For the Qualifying Interest habitat present in Croaghonagh Bog SAC, maximum percentage cover thresholds for undesirable native species are also set. These are detailed below.

##### **Native trees and shrubs**

Tree and shrub cover is assessed for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog). High cover of native trees and shrubs would indicate that the habitat may be succeeding towards scrub or woodland due to the habitat drying out.

##### **Potential dominant species**

For 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog), a maximum threshold is given for bog species which could potentially dominate the habitat, reflecting a reduction in diversity. The selected species are ling (*Calluna vulgaris*), many-stalked spike-rush (*Eleocharis multicaulis*), hare's-tail cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*), black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*) and deergrass (*Trichophorum germanicum*). The target is for cover of each of the potential dominant species to be less than 75%.

### **5.4 Vegetation structure**

Vegetation structure is assessed through a number of attributes. These measures assess levels of browsing, burning and *Sphagnum* condition.

#### **5.4.1 Browsing**

Browsing is generally measured through viewing the last complete season's shoots of particular species and assessing the proportion which shows signs of having been browsed. The species which are assessed for browsing are generally the dwarf shrub species: ericoids, crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) and bog-myrtle (*Myrica gale*). The target for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) is for less than 33% of shoots to show signs of browsing.

#### **5.4.2 Burning**

Fires can be part of the natural cycle of heaths and may, under carefully controlled circumstances, be used as an occasional management tool to promote regeneration of, or diversity of growth phases, in ling (*Calluna vulgaris*). However, currently most hill fires in Ireland are intentionally started to encourage grass growth for livestock. Fires that are too intense, too frequent, too extensive or which occur in sensitive areas are damaging to habitats. An assessment of burning is made for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog). The habitat-specific list of sensitive areas where burning should not occur is presented in Perrin *et al.* (2014).



Targets for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) comprise no signs of burning into the moss, liverwort or lichen layer or exposure of peat surface due to burning and no signs of burning in sensitive areas.

### **5.4.3 Sphagnum condition**

Disturbance to *Sphagnum* is assessed for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog). High levels of disturbed *Sphagnum* would indicate undesirable levels of grazers. The target is for less than 10% of the *Sphagnum* cover to be crushed, broken and/or pulled up.

## **5.5 Physical structure**

The physical structure of habitats can be damaged by drainage, walking trails, unsuitable levels of grazing and erosion. Physical structure is assessed through a number of attributes tailored to the habitat. Elements which are assessed comprise disturbed bare ground, drainage and erosion; these are detailed below.

### **5.5.1 Disturbed bare ground**

Disturbance can include hoof marks, wallows, human foot prints, vehicle and machinery tracks. Excessive disturbance can result in loss of characteristic species and presage erosion for peatlands. The target is set at there being less than 10% disturbed ground.

### **5.5.2 Drainage**

Drainage can result in loss of characteristic species and transition to drier habitats. For 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog), the target is the area showing signs of drainage from heavy trampling, tracking or ditches to be less than 10%.

### **5.5.3 Erosion**

Erosion is assessed for 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog) as it leads to loss of peat from the blanket bog system, increases in peat sediment in nearby water courses, loss of blanket bog habitat and drainage. The target is that less than 5% of the greater bog mosaic comprises erosion gullies and eroded areas. The greater bog mosaic incorporates the blanket bog itself and associated vegetation types and non-vegetation cover types that appear to have been derived from former blanket bog, including, but not limited to, bare peat, loose rock, gravel and running water.

## **5.6 Indicators of local distinctiveness**

Rare species (those considered at least *Near Threatened* on the appropriate Red Data List) which can be assigned to a particular habitat should be considered indicators of local distinctiveness for the habitat. The target is for no decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the particular habitat.

Where hepatic mats of the *Calluna vulgaris-Herbertus aduncus* community have been recorded within a particular habitat these should also be listed as indicators of local distinctiveness. No assessment of the conservation status of this community has been conducted but proposals for such an assessment are presented in Barron & Perrin (2014). The target for these hepatic mats is for no decline in status of hepatic mats associated with the habitat in question.

## 6 References

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