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**The National
Institute
for Physical
Planning and
Construction
Research**



CONSERVATION AND AMENITY
ADVISORY SERVICE

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON
AREAS OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
IN COUNTY CORK.

Edward Fahy,
Research Assistant,
An Foras Forbartha.

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Leach Mháirtín
Bóthar Waterloo

Ad. Clach 4
Telefón 64211

**St. Martin's House
Waterloo Road
Dublin 4**

SECTION A

INTRODUCTION

The information which is presented here on County Cork, has been collected from the files on the county in An Foras Forbartha. A field survey and search of the relevant Irish scientific literature have been carried out and supplementary information has been obtained from people with local knowledge. The report, as it appears, is necessarily unfinished; further work remains to be done on the majority of sites, either to evaluate their scientific content or to map their boundaries. Sherkin Island is an example of an area which requires further investigation.

Cork has been described as a classical region for geological studies. The bedrock is either Carboniferous limestone or Devonian old Red Sandstone. The combination of bedrock type and climate determines the peculiar faunistic and floristic attributes of the county. The climate is important in having a high prevailing winter temperature and a large number of days on which rain falls annually. These features permit the growth of sub-tropical naturalised plants and the survival of invertebrates associated with them. On the west of the county the Hiberno-Lusitanian element of the Irish fauna is shared with County Kerry and the oceanic component of the Irish flora is established.

Areas of scientific interest in Cork occur mainly on the coastline. Most of the estuaries are overwintering areas for wildfowl and wading birds, while the offshore islands are breeding sites for sea birds.

Ireland is of special significance as an overwintering area for wildfowl and a large percentage of the world's geese pass the colder months here. There has been an increase in some dabbling duck (notably mallard) in recent years in this country and scaup, teal and wigeon have increased. Grey Lag Geese have declined considerably and the Whitefronted Goose has disappeared from some western regions as a result of drainage. Most duck and swans favour shallow water and it is desirable that remaining wetlands be left untouched for this reason.

CONTENTS

- A. Introduction
- B. Table summarising details of areas of scientific interest
- C. Explanation of the criteria used in rating areas and in deciding on their priority
- D. Detailed reports on areas for which sufficient information has been collected. Each report is compiled under the following headings:
 - Name of Area, Map Number and Acreage (approx)
 - Grid Reference
 - Scientific Interest
 - Rating
 - Priority
 - Description of the Area
 - Publications (when available)
 - Evaluation
 - Threats to the Area
 - Recommendations
- E. Table summarising recommendations for protection of the areas of scientific interest.

Silene and the caterpillars of Eupithecia denota occur on Jasione montana only. Both host plants have southerly distributions in Ireland. While eradication of the plant would remove the insect species, unfavourable conditions of one kind or another might also affect the Lepidoptera without necessarily damaging the host plants.

The survival of the insect species would, therefore, be more secure were the host plants well established in a number of situations rather than confined to one place. To a lesser extent a dependence on one or several plant species applies for most insect species. It is, therefore, desirable that a number of ecotype possibilities of similar botanical composition are maintained throughout the county and that any ecotype is not reduced to one or two sites only.

Because the invertebrate species of greatest interest are those which have a "natural" rather than "artificial" history in this country wetlands and natural or semi-natural forests should receive priority consideration as invertebrate refuges. Such areas are, of course, also important as botanical sites.

In Section E desirable conservation measures are detailed for the sites of scientific value. County Cork is fortunate in that most of its sites are easily conservable, and general planning controls are sufficient to maintain the majority.

The increase in Biological interest that has occurred in recent years has led to a rise in specimen collecting. The marine fauna of parts of the Irish coast has been depleted as a result and there are well-documented cases of insect species in Britain having become extinct as a result of overcollecting. It is thought to be impossible to safeguard a rare species whose reduced numbers give remaining specimens a greater value to collectors. In this report two approaches to preserving anonymity and thus protecting rare species are considered viz:

- (1) Rare plant species are referred to on the Report as a "rare species" and the general area of occurrence - where possible - indicated.

- (2) For a fossil site the identity of the fossil is indicated but the site of its occurrence given in vague terms only (a four-figure grid reference).

Precise details of this occurrence of rarities will be kept by An Foras and will be made available to the County Council when required.

In summary, Cork is fortunate and unique in many aspects of the natural scientific heritage. The sites listed in this Report have great potential as areas of amenity and recreation and the central situation of Cork City permits easy access to the majority for educational purposes. That Cork is a University City is an additional reason for the conservation and management of the areas in question.

In conclusion, the preliminary nature of this Report must be stressed. Priorities are likely to change as are ratings as more information becomes available and conditions change. The destruction of a site of National importance could for example, result in another site of equal importance being elevated to International rating. Further sites of interest must be sought, either as places which have not yet been discovered or sites which are being developed at present. Examples of the latter are quarries which are exposing stratigraphic phenomena and coniferous forests which, when mature, may develop a peculiar or scientifically noteworthy invertebrate community.

The geology of the south coast is of interest for two reasons:

- (1) Stratigraphy: There are several important fossil localities (like Ringabella Point) in addition to sections through the Carboniferous reef limestones at Cork City and the Devonian Sandstones at the Old Head of Kinsale.
- (2) The Quaternary raised-beach platform is extensive along the south coast and the Courtmacsherry Bay coast is the type section of this feature for N. France and S.W. Britain and Ireland.

The most important features of scientific interest inland are the oak woodlands which are generally distributed in the Western part of the county and the wetlands many of which have been drained in the same area. The most important oak forests are those occurring at Glengarriff and the other sites are small in size. Where investigations have been carried out, some of this woodland has been found to be secondary, i.e. regenerated over bare ground and the precise limits and composition of the flora require assessment.

Places of zoological interest are difficult to delimit because of the nature of animal populations. Two aspects of this problem are considered in this Report:

- (1) exotic gardens and arboreta which contain sub-tropical plants growing as naturalised are known to be sources of insect introduction to the country, and perhaps the British Isles. Fota Island and Ann's Grove, Castletownroche, have been worked on in some detail and are known to be the source of sub-tropical insect spread in this island. A third, Garinish Island, is included in the present list as a likely area.

Exotic gardens and arboreta are of botanical and ecological interest where exotics are growing under naturalised conditions and there are records of plant species, like various Fuchsia sp., spreading from cultivation to apparently wild conditions along the south coast.

- (2) It is desirable to maintain ecological diversity over the county as a whole.

Many insect species, notably members of the Lepidoptera, feed during the immature stages on specific plants. For example, Hadena barretti feeds on

A summation of information on sites of scientific value in Co. Cork.
Where it has been possible to map the area of scientific interest the
map number is given in brackets.

Area and Map Number	Grid Ref.	Rating	Page no	Priority	Interest
Rock Farm Quarry, Little Island (1)	W, 764, 710	International	16	C	Geological. The reeplimestone facies (Carboniferous) attain greatest thickness near Cork City; They are poorly exposed, except on Little Island. Much scientific work remains to be carried out on the limestone.
Ingabella Bay (2)	W, 790, 580	International	19	B	Geological. This site is of value from the stratigraphic point of view in that it shows clearly that the marine platform of the British Isles predates the older glaciation.
Courtmacsherry Bay (3)	W, 560, 428	International	20	C	Geological. This is the type section showing the stratigraphic position of the raised beach platform of Ireland, S. W. Britain, and N. France.
Coaty Island - Delvelly - Dossleague (4)	W, 794, 715	International	21	B	Ornithological and Ecological. The mudflats around the island are an important wintering area for wildfowl and waders. The exotic plantation is a source of insect introduction to this country.
Ingabella Point	W, 79, 57	International	23	B	Geological. This site is of value as a fossil locality. <u>Kazakhstan</u> is known only here in Western Europe.

Area and Map Number	Grid Ref.	Rating	page no	Priority	Interest
✓ Glengarriff Woodland (5)	V, 920, 570	International	25	C	Botanical. Similar to woodlands at Killamey, having holly, <u>Arbutus</u> and <u>Rhododendron ponticum</u> . !!
Lough Hyne and neighbouring bay (6)	W, 095, 285	International <i>Nature Reserve 1981</i>	26	A	Ecological. The area is notable for its possession of species (Botanical and Zoological) which are normally rare on the south-west coast.
Three Castle Head (7)	V, 725, 270	International	27	C	Botanical. Several rare species occur there.

Area	Grid Ref.	Rating	Priority	Interest
Ballycotton Bay X 28	(8) W, 988, 652	National	C	Ornithological. Overwintering area for waders and wildfowl having an abundance of individuals and species; rare species also occur.
Ballinacollig Caves X 29	W, 608, 707	National	C	Geological. This cave is a possible excavation site for zoological remains.
Carrigtwohill Caves X 30	W, 810, 730	National	B	Geological. These caves contain good examples of dripstone formations.
Kilkerran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes X 31	W, 340, 320	National	C	Ecological. The dunes are one of the best examples of an undisturbed dune system in the country. Diverse habitats.
The Bull and Cow Rocks X 32	V, 408, 398	National	C	Ornithological. Sea-bird breeding habitats.
Cape Clear X 33	(11) V, 960, 220	National	B	Ornithological. Diversity, abundance and rare species. The observatory is on a migration route. Botanical: a site for a rare plant species.
Ballydesmond X 35	R, 151, 042	National	A	Geological. The best example of Tundra-frost polygons in Ireland occur at this site.
Near Crookhaven X 36	(12) V, 795, 125	National	? no map	Botanical. A place of occurrence for rare plants.

Area	page no	Grid Ref.	Rating	Priority	Interest
Marinish Island	(13) ✓ 37	V, 935, 549	National	C	Ecological; as an area at which naturalised exotic plants grow. Is likely to be a site of insect introduction.
Marbolgan	✓ 38	W, 845, 602	National	Unknown	Botanical; a site for a rare plant species which occurs on damp fields.
Baltimore	✓ 39	W, 04, 26	National	Unknown	Botanical; a site for several rare plant species
Half Islands	✓ 40	V, 955, 260	National	C	Botanical; a rare plant species occurs on the islands.
Ann's Grove Castletownroche	41 (14) ✓	R, 685, 024	National	C	Ecological, Zoological and Botanical. Is a known source of insect introduction and contains naturalised exotic plants
Adrigole	✓ 42 (15)	V, 802, 493	National	B	Botanical; Site of several species of rare plants.
woodland west of Macroon (A)	✓ 43	W, 294, 706	National	C	Botanical; woodland containing much oak.
Barryvoe	✓ 44 (16)	W, 990, 660	National	B	Geological; shows relationship between the older (Saale) ice sheet and a local ice advance from the West and the position of both in relation to the raised beach platform
Castlepook Caves	✓ 45	R, 589, 090	National	C	Geological; a large cave system and also an important excavation site for zoological remains.

Area	page no.	Grid Ref.	Rating	Priority	Interest
ne Gearagh, Macroom	46 (17)	W, 330, 700	Regional	B	Botanical: Some alluvial forest persists at the western end. Ornithological: overwintering and breeding ground for various species.
Missagriffin Lake	48	V, 770, 265	Regional	A	Ornithological: overwintering and breeding site Ecological: general ecology
allymacoda, lonpriest and Pillmore	49	X, 075, 730	Regional	C	Ornithological: an overwintering area for wildfowl and waders.
ilcolman bog	50	R, 580, 110	Regional	C	Botanical: A number of regionally important species occur here. Ornithological: An overwintering area for wildfowl and waders.
oancarrig Beg	51	V, 788, 464	Regional	C	Ornithological: breeding site for seabirds
rgideen River Estuary - ourtmacsherry Bay	52	W, 490, 400	Regional	B	Ornithological: feeding area for wildfowl and waders.
chydoney, Clonakilty	53	W, 390, 390	Regional	B	Ornithological: feeding area for wildfowl and waders.

Area	page no	Grid Ref.	Rating	Priority	Interest
St. Gobnet's Wood (Ballyvoumney Forest)	54 ✓ (24)	W, 20, 78	Regional	C	Botanical; A secondary woodland containing a high proportion of oak
Gouganebarra Lake	X 55	(25) W, 090, 660	Regional	C	Ecological; A good example of an acid lake
Old Head of Kinsale	X 56	(26) W, 620, 420	Regional	C	Geological; The stratigraphic exposures reveal the most complete known succession through the Cork sandstones. Ornithological; Sea bird nesting area.
Knockadoon Head	✓ 58	(27) X, 290, 700	Regional	C	Geological; Sections through the cliff show both Carboniferous and Devonian strata.
Lough Avaul	X 57	(28) V, 909, 531	Regional	C	Ecological; The lake is acidic but trout grow at a fast rate.
Dunworley Bay and Lions Cove	60 ✓	(29) W, 473, 374 and W, 459, 374	Regional and Local	C	Geological; A conglomerate occurs at the sites which may mark the base of the Carboniferous in Southern Ireland.
Gortmore Caves	X 61	W, 440, 980	Regional	B	Geological; An extensive limestone cave system.
Ovens Caves	X 62	W, 540, 700	Regional	C	Geological; As for Gortmore Caves
Carrigacrump Caves	X 62	W, 889, 659	Regional	C	Geological; As for Gortmore Caves.

Area (number)	page no.	Grid Ref.	Rating	Priority	Interest
Knockomagh Wood	X 63	(30) W. 091, 289	Local	C	Botanical : The deciduous tree species consist largely of oak and birch
Lough Aderry	64	(31) W. 937, 735	Local	C	Ornithological : An overwintering ground for wildfowl and swans
Lough Allua	65	(32) W. 200, 660	Local	C	Ornithological : An overwintering and breeding area for wildfowl
Tivoli - Dunkettle, reclaimed land	66	W. 715, 725 (33)	Local	B	Ornithological : The area is a roosting ground for a large proportion of the waders and gulls in Cork harbour
Barley Lake	67	(34) V. 875, 565	Local	C	Geological : This site is a good example of a glacial cirque
Aultagh Wood	X 68	W. 252, 584	Local	C	Botanical : Mixed deciduous woodland
The Lough	69	(35) W. 664, 705	Local	C	Ornithological : Wintering area for wildfowl
Rostellan Lough	70	(36) W. 873, 659	Local	C	Ornithological : Wintering area for wildfowl and waders; of botanical and ecological interest also
Ballyvergan Marsh	X 72	(37) X. 085, 760	Local	C	Botanical : There is a complete succession to scrub ; Ornithological, as a wintering ground for waders
Capel Island	74	(38) X. 101, 700	Local	C	Ornithological : Breeding ground for sea birds.

Area	page no	Grid Ref.	Rating	Priority	Interest
Woodland West of Ardgroon	75	V . 650, 550	Local	C	Botanical
Woodland, South of Ballyhooly	76	W. 736, 980	Local	B	Botanical
Upper Lee Reservoir	77	W. 360, 715	Local	C	Ornithological; an overwintering area
Woodland East of Macroom	78 (B)	W. 380, 658	Local	C	Botanical
Woodland West of Macroom	79 (C)	W. 294, 673	Local	C	Botanical
Bogland near Durrus	80	V . 940, 401	Local	C	Botanical
Woodland near Kanturk	81	R . 389, 063	Local	C	Botanical
Sherkin Island	82	W. 020, 250	Local	C	Botanical
Shippol Wood and part Bandon Valley	83	W. 569, 549 no map	Local	C	Botanical
Castle Bandon Park	84	W. 476, 545	Local	C	Botanical

Area	page no.	Grid Ref.	Rating	Priority	Interest
Woodland West of Macroom (D)	85 ✓	W, 268, 738	Local	C	Botanical; Deciduous woodland with some oak and birch
Woodland stretching from Waterloo to Blarney	86	W, 610, 770	Local	C	Botanical; Deciduous woodland containing oak and birch
Unionhall, Castle-townsend	87	W, 185, 320	Local	C	Botanical; a deciduous woodland containing oak and birch
Eyerles Island ✓	88	(41) V, 635, 512	Local	C	Ornithological; a breeding area for common and/or arctic tern
Myross Wood, Yeap ✓	89	(42) W, 212, 310 ^{20 36}	Local	C	Botanical; a mixed woodland and some open ground
Lough Beg ✓	90	(43) W, 785, 630	Local	A	Ornithological; feeding ground for wildfowl and waders
Two mountain tarns above Glengarriff ✓	91	V, 950, 603	Local	C	Zoological and ecological; The place of discovery of <u>Pisidium hibernicum</u>
Butlerstown Lake ✓	92	(45) W, 922, 729	Local	C	Ornithological; Is an overwintering area for wildfowl
Rosscarbery	93	(46) W, 290, 360	Local	B	Ornithological; a feeding ground for waders.
Douglas River Estuary. ✓	94	(47) W, 713, 698	Local	C	Ornithological; a feeding ground for waders.

SECTION C

RATING OF AREAS OF SCIENTIFIC IMPORTANCE

This is a measure of the relative importance of areas of scientific importance.

The importance of each area is indicated in terms of the following categories:

International Importance

1. Only area of its type in Europe.
2. One of a few such localities in Europe.
3. One of a natural series in Europe.
4. Recognised international importance.
5. Specialised educational importance.

National Importance

1. Only area of its type in Ireland.
2. One of a few such localities in Ireland.
3. One of a natural series in Ireland.
4. Recognised national importance.
5. General or specialised educational importance.

Regional Importance

1. Only area of its type in province.
2. One of a few localities in Ireland.
3. One of a natural series in region.
4. Fine example of its kind.
5. General or specialised educational importance.

Local Importance

1. Only area of its type in county.
2. One of a few localities in province.
3. Fine example of its kind.
4. General educational importance.

PRIORITY OF AREAS OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

This is a measure of the relative urgency necessary for protection of the areas of scientific importance.

Each site is given a priority rating of A, B or C.

The rating of any area is based on a combination of the following criteria:-

- a) the importance of the area
- b) the vulnerability of the area
- c) the nature and imminence of any threats to the area.

SECTION D

<u>Name of Area</u>	ROCK FARM QUARRY, LITTLE ISLAND (1)
<u>Acreage</u>	71
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 764, 710
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological
<u>Rating</u>	International Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area

See Map 1.

A limestone quarry.

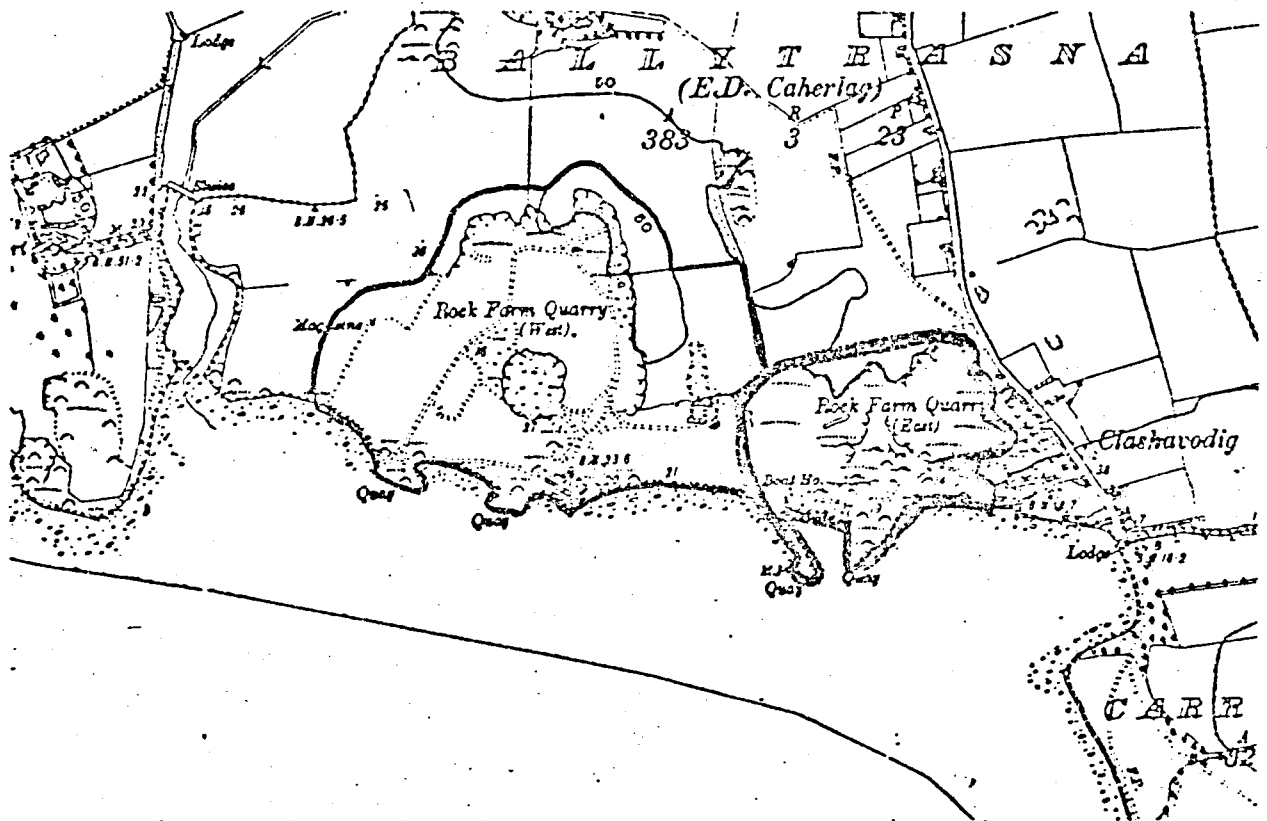
Stratigraphically the limestone is made up of:

1. A Dibunophyllum zone which is a minimum of 100m thick. The rock types composing this layer vary from fissile crinoidal limestones to dark, fine grained limestones and pseudobreccia also occurs. The fossil genera Lithostrotion, Palaedsimilia, Caminophyllum, Dictyoclostus, Clisiophyllum and Gigantoproductus occur there.
2. Seminula zone (S) 75m thick, of poorly fossiliferous limestone.
3. Syringothyris zone (C) in Rock Farm Quarry East. Consists of poorly-bedded pale, highly-fossiliferous reef limestone. In Rock Farm Quarry West this is approximately 300m thick, unbedded, pale to dark grey and in places very fossiliferous.

To the north is located approximately 300m thick reef limestone, poorly exposed; over 30m Cork Red Marble, a breccio-conglomerate with pebbles of calcite mudstone with a mollusc-spat assemblage and a goniatite grouping of fossils. This overlies 600m of reef limestone which is poorly exposed.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 1

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



Occasional

Squacco Heron, Night Heron, Blue-winged teal, Long-tailed Duck, Little Bustard, American Golden Plover, Short-billed Dowitcher, Lesser Yellowlegs, Baird's sandpiper, Pectoral sandpiper, Curlew sandpiper, Semi-palmated sandpiper, Avocet, Grey Phalarope, Red-necked Phalarope, Wilson's Phalarope, Alpine Swift, Corn Bunting.

Others - passage migrants

Green sandpiper, Wood Sandpiper, Common Sandpiper, Little Stint, Ruff, Arctic Skua, Kkttiwake, Sandwich tern, Short-eared owl, Hoopoe, White Wagtail.

Summer visitors

Corncrake, Common tern, Arctic tern, Little tern, Swift

Threats to the Area

None obvious. There is little shooting at present and apparently no threat of drainage.

Recommendations

General planning control should be exercised to maintain the scientific value of the area. A buffer zone of controlled development around the area of immediate interest would be desirable.

On Map 1 Rock Quarry East (of greater importance) is enclosed in a thick line. The exposure at Rock Quarry West is of less importance and is surrounded by a thin line.

Publications

Turner, J. S. 1937. The Faunal Succession in the Carboniferous limestone near Cork.

Proc. Roy. Ir. Acad. 43 (B) : (13)

Neville, W. E. 1962. Stratigraphy and origin of the Cork Red Marble.

Geol. Map 99 (6)

Evaluation

This is the only exposure of the reef limestone facies which attain their greatest thickness in the region of Cork City.

Threats to Area

None obvious.

Recommendation

Further development in the area should be compatible with the geological value of the site.

<u>Name of Area</u>	RINGABELLA BAY (2)
<u>Acreage</u>	33
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 790, 580
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological
<u>Rating</u>	International Importance
<u>Priority</u>	B

Description of Area

See Map 2.

This is a low drift cliff sloping down to below high water mark and covering the raised beach platform.

Publications

Wright, W. B. & H. B. Muff (1904)

The Preglacial Raised Beach of the South Coast of Ireland.

Sci. Proc. R.D.S. 10: 250 - 324

Wright, W. B. Geol. Surv. Spec. Mem.

Cork City and Neighbourhood.

Evaluation

Sections here show that the raised beach platform predates the older glaciation of the British Isles.

Threats to Area

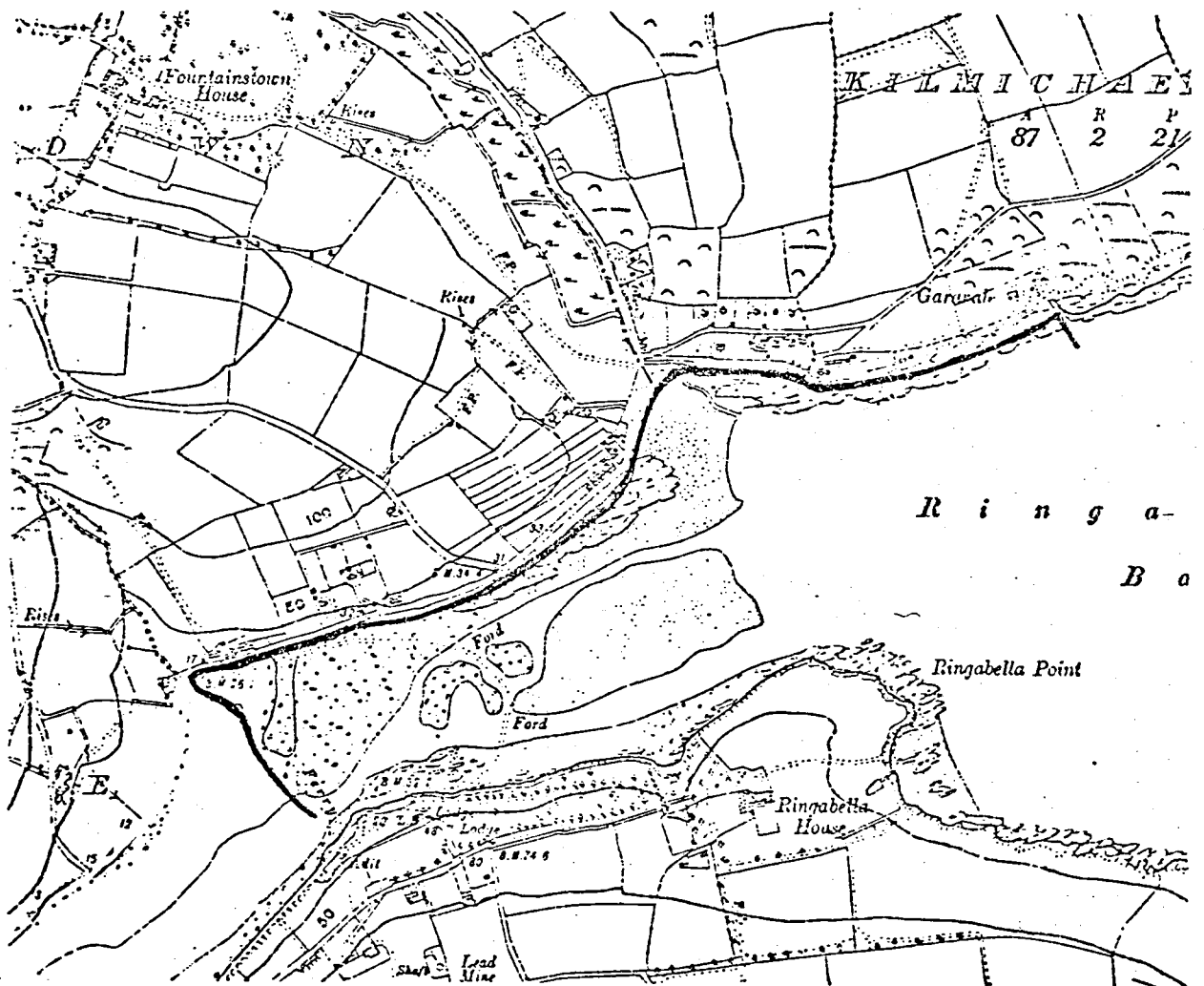
Development of a coast road or efforts to counter erosion might endanger site.

Recommendations

General planning control should be exercised to preserve the scientific value of the area.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 2

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi.



<u>Name of Area</u>	COURTMACSHERRY BAY (3)
<u>Acreage</u>	67
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 560,428
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological
<u>Rating</u>	International Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area

See Map 3.

The site consists of a rock platform, partly covered in drift, about 2 m above high water mark. The drift is banked against a cliff which rises to about 50 m above sea level.

The rock platform is cut across the highly-inclined block-slates and sand-stones of the Carboniferous series.

About 115 m east of the coastguard station a good section is to be seen and an isolated stack in this region confirms that the section was more extensive at an earlier time.

Publications

Wright, W.B. & Muff, H.B. (1940)

The Preglacial Raised Beach of the South Coast of Ireland.

Sci. Proc. Roy. Dublin Soc. 10 : 224 - 250

Evaluation

This is the type section showing the raised beach platform of Ireland, S.W. Britain and N. France.

Threats to the Area

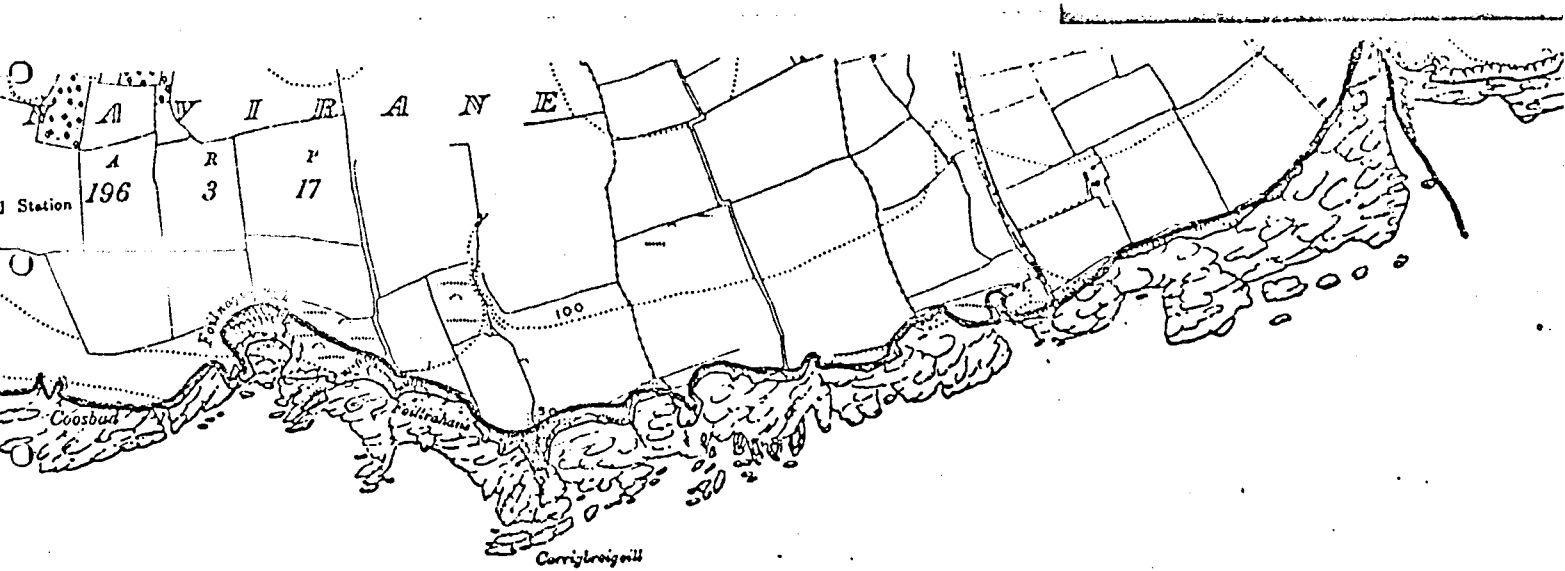
None obvious

Recommendations

It is understood that numerous geological parties visit the site and that permission to do so is required. A right of free access would be desirable.

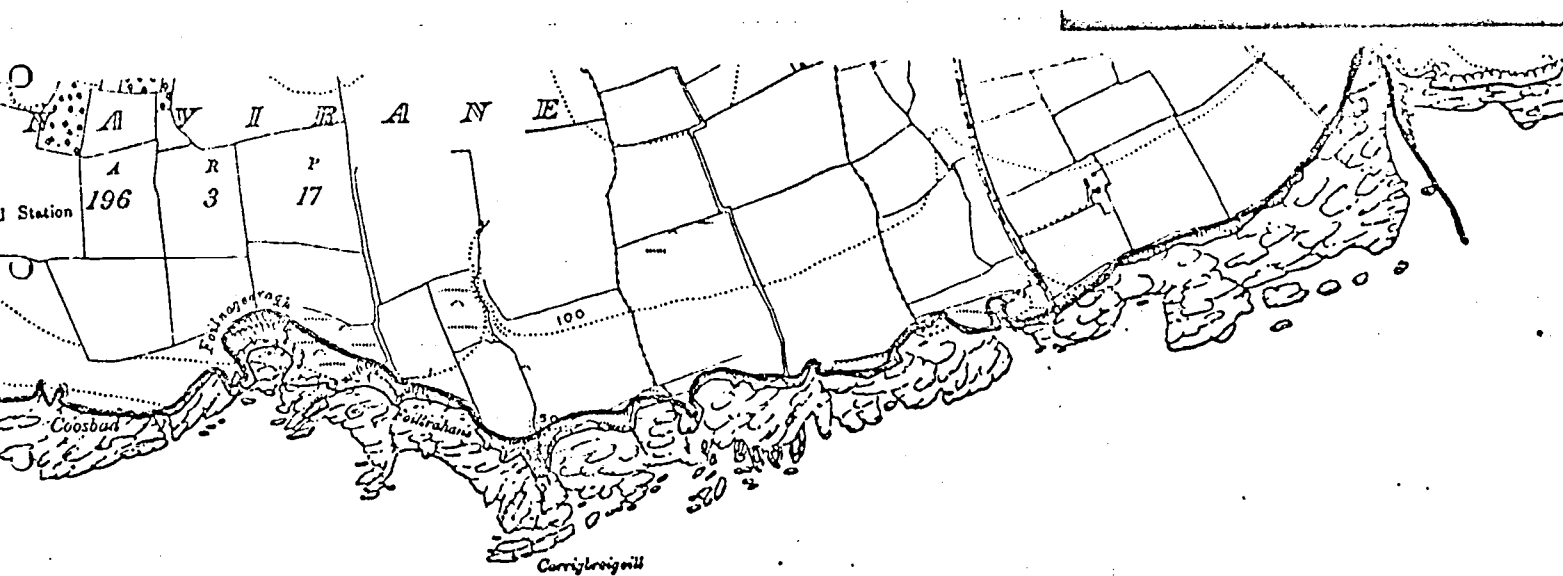
WING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 3

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile



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<u>Name of Area</u>	FOATY ISLAND - BELVELLY - DOSSLENDON (4)
<u>Area</u>	2,192
<u>Grid 7. Figure</u>	W. 794, 715
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological, Zoological, Botanical and Geographical
<u>Rating</u>	International Importance
<u>Priority</u>	A

Description of Area

See Map 4.

The Island is partly wooded and partly agricultural land. The surrounding area is of mudflats and salt marsh, which have been invaded by Spartina anglica which was introduced to the area in 1825. Recently there has been some evidence of die-back in the grass.

The western side of the island is heavily wooded and is enclosed by natural features. It has been described as "virtually a bird sanctuary". The mudflats have the largest concentration of Shelduck in County Cork, up to 800 in February and March. Other species occurring there include Mallard, Teal, Wigeon, Tufted Duck, Pintail, Goldeneye, Scaup, Merganser, Greenshank, Redshank, Bartailed and Blacktailed Godwit, Curlew, Whimbrel, Oystercatcher and Shoveler.

In 1966 a large imported insect assemblage was noted on the island's vegetation and observations at that time and subsequently have suggested the island is an important starting point for insect spread in this country and Great Britain. As such, much scientific work remains to be carried out on the ecology of insects and other invertebrates there.

Publications

Fahy, E. (1967) A New Sub-species of Atlantopsocus personatus from Southern Ireland. Entomologists' Mon. Mag. 102 : 205 - 207

Fahy, E. (1970) The Distribution of the Irish Psocoptera
Proc. Roy Ir. Acad. (b) 71 : 139 - 163

Further papers are in preparation.

Fota. Chap. 7 in Irish gardens by E. Hyams (1967) MacDonald & Co. London.

McCrea, R.H. 1926 The Salt Marsh Vegetation of Little Island, County Cork, J. Ecol. 14 : 342

is also relevant.

Evaluation

Abundance and diversity of bird life; the island is also one of three known centres of insect introduction in this country.

Threats to the Area

Dumping of rubbish, of which there is evidence. Water-borne pollution by toxic and eutrophicating substances and possibly air-borne pollution from nearby industries. Building. Growth and spread of Spartina townsendii.

Recommendations

Within the A.S.I. building should be controlled and pollution of any kind curtailed. The removal of Spartina should be considered although research on this problem is required.

<u>Name of Area</u>	RINGABELLA POINT
<u>Acreage</u>	less than 1
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 79, 57 (a six figure reference is advised against)
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological
<u>Rating</u>	International Importance
<u>Priority</u>	B

Description of Area

The site is a black pyrite-mudstone layer of approximately 1m thickness and exposed for about 10m laterally.

Publications

Naylor, D., P.C. Jones and M. J. Clarke, 1969. The stratigraphy of the Cork beds (Upr. Devonian and Carboniferous) in South-west Ireland

Sci. Proc. Royal Dublin Soc. (A) 17: 179

Naylor, D., 1969 Facies Change in Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous Rocks of Southern Ireland.

Geol. J. 6: 316

Institute of Geological Services. Ann Rep. 1967:53

Evaluation

The site is of palaeontological value because of the occurrence of Goniatites there. The genus Kazakhstania is the dominant fossil and this site is its only recorded occurrence in Western Europe. The holotype and paratypes of K. hibernica were taken at this site.

Threats to the Area

Uncontrolled collecting of fossils could strip the site entirely.

Recommendations

The site should be protected and visits by members of the general public discouraged. Serious collectors should notify the Geological Survey of their intention to collect, etc.

<u>Name of area</u>	GLENGARRIFF WOODLAND (5)
<u>Acreage</u>	284
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 920, 570
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	International Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

See Map 5.

The woodlands are composed largely of Quercus petraea (oak) and Arbutus unedo (strawberry tree). Sorbus aucuparia (mountain ash) and Ilex aquifolium (holly) also occur. Rhododendron ponticum (Rhododendron) is present in large quantities and is being cut. The ground layer vegetation includes Euphorbia hyberna, (Irish Spurge), Saxifraga spathularis, (St. Patrick's Cabbage) Blechnum spicant, (Hard fern), Oxalis acetosella, (Wood sorrel) Lonicera periclymenum (Honeysuckle) Luzula spp. (Wood rush), Hymenophyllum wilsonii and H. tunbrigense (Filmy ferns). Polypodium sp. (Polypody) occurs as an epiphyte and Pteridium aquilinum (Bracken) is also present.

← a fringe element only.

Publications:

Tansely, A.G. 1965 The British Isles and their Vegetation.

Evaluation:

The woods are like those of Killarney in general aspect. They belong to the second and third types recognisable at Killarney (Tansely, 1965).

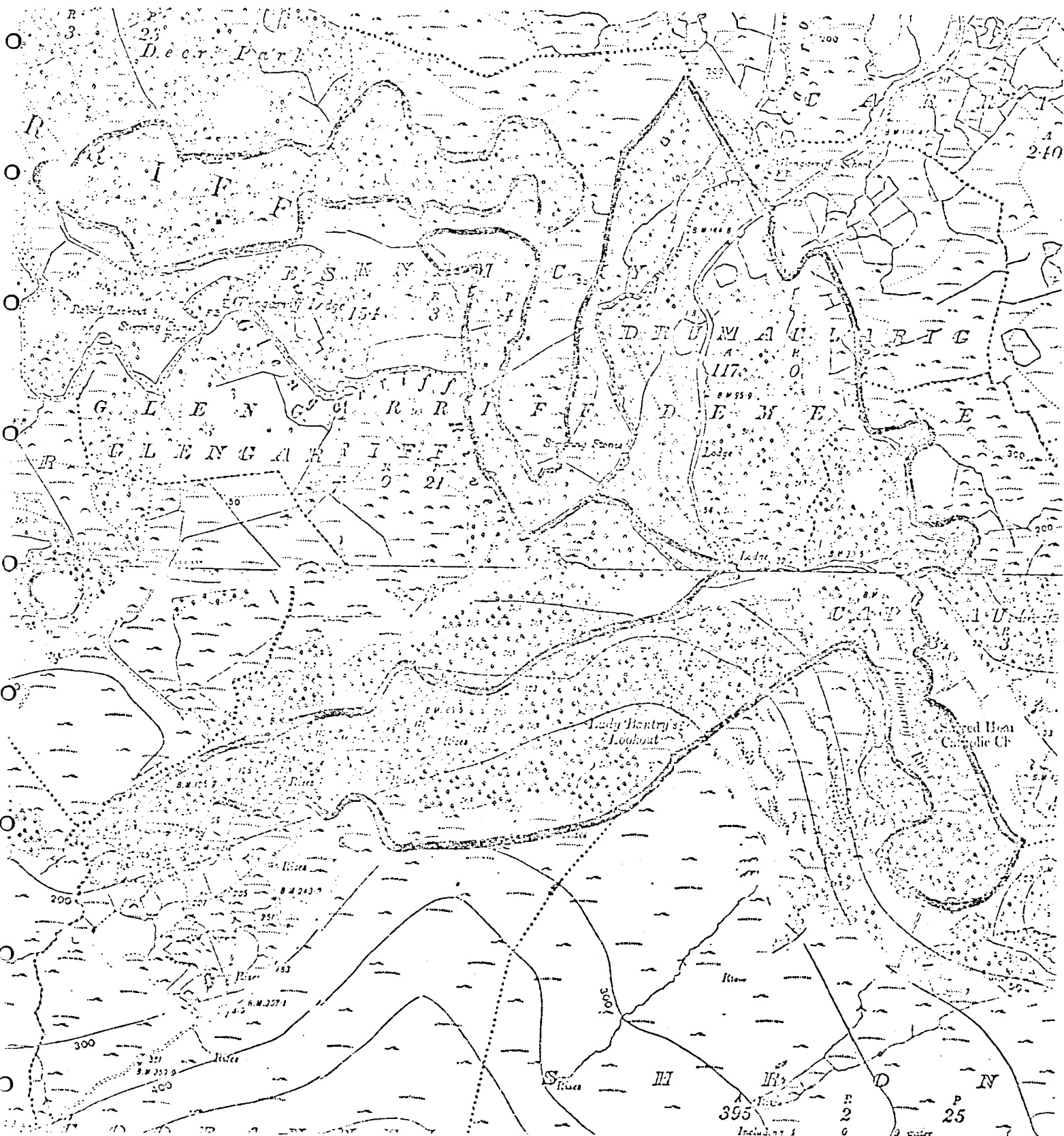
Threats to the Area:

Underplanting with conifers.

Recommendations:

The woodlands should be preserved in their present state; continued clearance of Rhododendron would be desirable.

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	LOUGH HYNE AND NEAREY INLET (6)	<i>Nature Reserve</i>
<u>Acreage</u>	1,000	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 095,285	
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ecological, Botanical and Zoological	
<u>Rating</u>	International Importance	
<u>Priority</u>	A	

Description of Area

See Map 6.

A tidal inlet enclosed by a rocky shore. Lough Hyne proper is connected to the sea by shallows.

Evaluation

The area is known for the diversity and abundance of plant and animal species occurring there. There is a field centre close to the bay operated by Bristol University.

Publications

Renouf, L.P.W. 1931. Preliminary work on the new Biological Station (Lough Ine, Co. Cork).

J. Ecol. 19: 410 - 438

Rees, T.K. 1931. Preliminary observations on the Phaeophyceae of Lough Hyne.

J. Ecol. 431 - 448

Threats to the Area

Because of its land-locked character a build-up of eutrophicating substances could accumulate in the Lough. It is, therefore, necessary that development close to the bay should be controlled.

Recommendations

Any development at this site should be in accordance with its scientific values.

<u>Name of Area</u>	THREE CASTLE HEAD (7)
<u>Acreage</u>	361
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 725,270
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	International Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area

See Map 7.

Rocky headland with heath vegetation.

Evaluation

Several rare plant species occur on the heathland.

Publications

Praeger, R.L. 1934. The Botanist in Ireland. Hodges, Figgis & Co. Dublin.

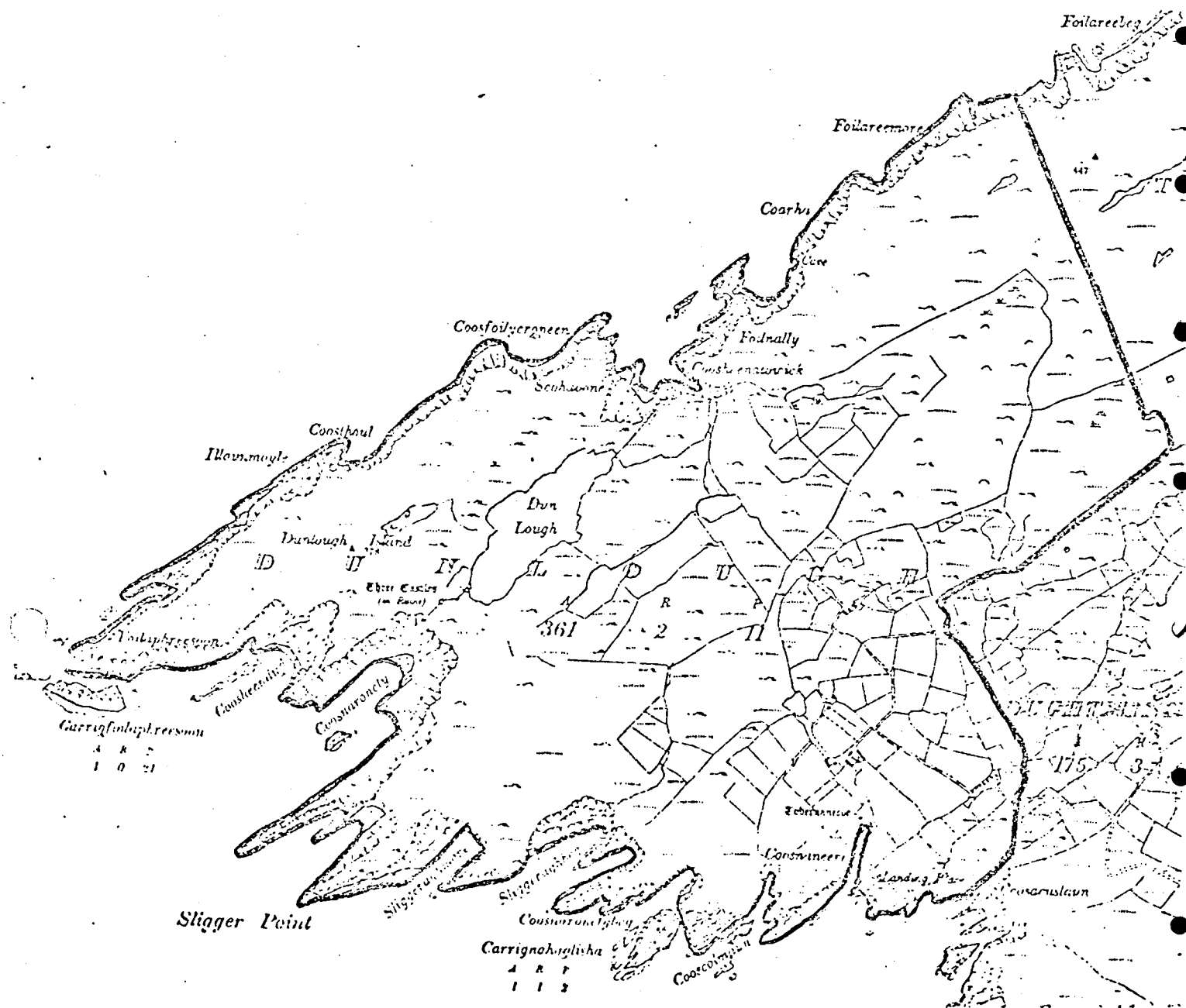
Threats to the Area

None obvious

Recommendations

General planning control should be exercised to maintain the scientific value of the area. It is understood that access to the headland at present is granted on payment. Free access would be desirable.

Scale: 6 inches to 1 m.



<u>Name of Area</u>	BALLYCOTTON BAY AND MARSHLAND (8)
<u>Acreage</u>	1196
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 988,652
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area

See Map 8.

The area consists of a chain of freshwater, brackish and salt marshes with sand dunes.

Evaluation

The bird population includes the following species:

Resident - Breeding

Little Grebe, Heron, Mallard, Teal, Shelduck, Mute Swan, Water Rail, Waterhen, Coot, Lapwing, Ringed Plover, Cormorant, Sparrow Hawk, Peregrine Falcon, Kestrel, Pheasant, Great Black-Backed Gull, Herring Gull, Common Gull, Black headed Gull, Stock Dove, Wood Pigeon, Kingfisher, Yellow Wagtail.

Regular winter visitors

Wigeon, Shoveler, Tufted duck, Pochard, Red-breasted Merganser, Oyster catcher, Grey Plover, Golden Plover, Turnstone, Snipe, Jack Snipe, Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Greenshank, Knot, Dunlin, Hen Harrier, Merlin, Black tern.

Irregular winter visitor

Spoonbill, Little Egret, Garganey, Pintail, Scamp, Goldeneye, Common Scoter, White-fronted Goose, Brent Goose, Whooper Swan, Spotted Renshank, Sanderling, Glaucousgull, Iceland Gull, Little Gull, Sabine's Gull, Snow Bunting.

<u>Name of Area</u>	BALLINACOLLIG CAVES
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 608,707
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological and Zoological
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

A small limestone cave under the N.E. corner of Ballinacollig Castle.

Publications:

Coleman, J.C. 1965. The Caves of Ireland, Anvil Books, Tralee.

Evaluation:

The value of this site is due to its possible possession of a somewhat similar collection of zoological remains as Castlepook cave.

Threats to the Area:

Interference with the excavation site.

Recommendations:

Pending excavation protection of the potential scientific value of the area should be maintained.

<u>Name of Area</u>	CARRIGTWOHILL CAVES
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 810,730
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	Unknown

Description of Area:

A cave system N.E. of Carrigtwohill village which contains abundant dripstone formations.

Publications:

Coleman, J.C. 1965. The Caves of Ireland, Anvill Books, Tralee.

Evaluation

Fine dripstone formations occur in the cave system.

Threats to the Area:

Damage to the dripstone formations and disruption of the cave system by quarrying.

Recommendations:

An assessment of the dripstone formations should be carried out after which a Conservation order might be placed on the cave system.

<u>Name of Area</u>	KILKERRAN LAKE AND CASTLEFREKE DUNES (9)
<u>Acreage</u>	1,137
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 340,320.
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ecological, botanical and ornithological
<u>Rating:</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 9.

This site includes marsh, sand dunes, forests and a lake. The wetland shows a transition from open water, through Phragmites to Salix scrub.

Evaluation:

The dunes are one of the best examples of an undisturbed system in this country. The site is said to be one of the best areas in West Cork for duck.

Threats to the Area:

Destruction of the dune system by recreational pressures. Dumping of rubbish.

Recommendations:

An amenity area order should be placed on the site.

Name of Area THE BULL AND COW ROCKS (10)
Acreage 21
Grid Reference V. 408,398 (Bull Rock)
Scientific Interest Ornithological
Rating National Importance
Priority C

Description of Area:

See Map 10.

Two rocky off-shore islands

Publications:

Rutledge, R.F., 1966, Ireland's Birds. Witherby, London.

Evaluation:

Between 500 and 1,000 pairs of Gannet breed on the Bull rock (estimates vary) together with 150 pairs of Storm Petrel. The Cow Rock has the following population of sea birds:

Kittiwake	500
Razorbill	600
Guillemot and	2000
Puffin order 3	(100-1000)

Threats to the Area:

None obvious

Recommendations:

Future development of the area should maintain the scientific value of the islands.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 10

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi

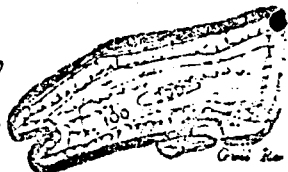


The Buñ

A	R	P
7	0	18

The Cow

A	R	P
10	2	36



<u>Name of Area</u>	CAPE CLEAR (11)
<u>Acreage</u>	48
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 960,220
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological, Botanical and Ecological
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	B

Description of Area

See Map 11.

Marine Island with diverse habitats including sandy and rocky shores, lake-shore and heath. Two boggy areas are of botanical and ecological interest.

Publications

Annual Reports of Bird Observatory

Rutledge, R.F. 1966. Ireland's Birds. Witherby. London.

Gooders, J. 1970. Where to watch birds in Britain and Europe.

Andre Deutsch. London.

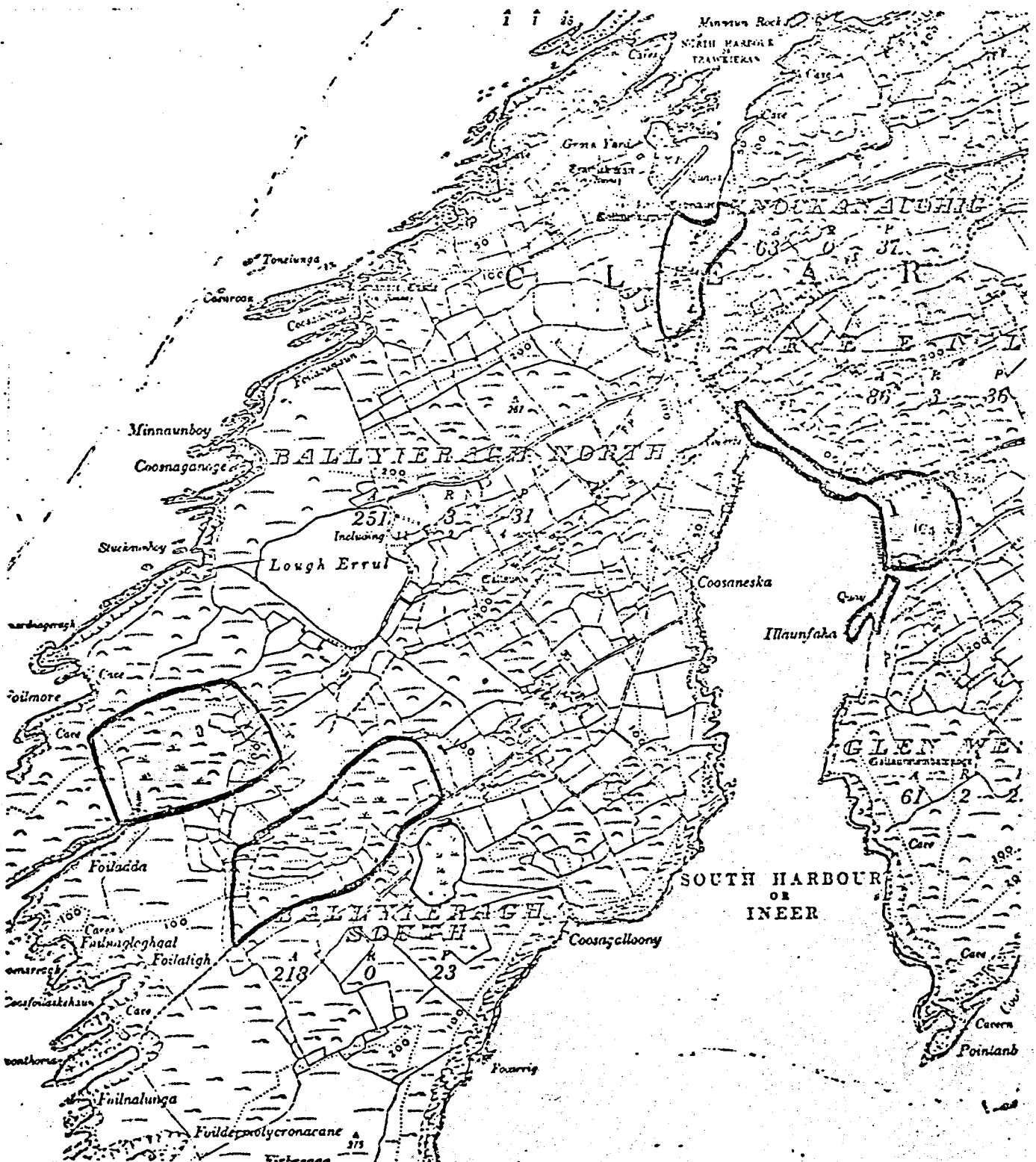
Evaluation

Bird species which are regularly observed on passage at Cape Clear include Manx Shearwater, Fulmar, Gannet and Auks. A number of little known species are also observed and these include Great Shearwater, Sooty Shearwater, Cory's Shearwater, Great Skua, Pomarine Skua and Balearic Shearwater. The majority of these species are very infrequent in the Irish sea.

In 1959 the ornithological observatory was established and since that time to (1968) ten major reports have been issued. The island is a good vantage point for offshore bird movements and a number of passerines have been recorded in addition to seabirds which are the island's main attraction. A large volume of work has also been carried out on the natural history of the island and it is understood that a book on the subject is in preparation. The annual reports for 1965, '67 and '68 list a total of 176 research references which apply directly to the island. The island is listed as one of the nine sites of ornithological importance by Gooders

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 11

Scale: 6 inches to 1 m



(1970) - see above.

A rare plant species occurs on the island.

Further habitats of interest include boggy regions.

Threats to the Area

Threats associated with development generally. e.g. Rubbish dumping, building and sewage disposal could endanger either the Ecological or Botanical value to the island.

Recommendations

Generally planning control should be exercised to maintain the scientific value of the island.

<u>Name of Area</u>	BALLYDESMOND
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	R. 151,042
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	A

Description of Area:

A quarry

Publications:

Mitchell, G.F. 1957. A View of Ireland III, The Pleistocene Epoch. Dublin.

Evaluation:

Tundra frost Polygons occur in the quarry. They are regarded as the finest example of this phenomena in the country.

Threats to the Area:

Further quarrying would destroy the structures of scientific value.

Recommendations:

A section of the quarry face should be left intact.

Name of Area: NEAR CROOKHAVEN (12)
Acreage 49
Grid Reference V. 795,125 and V. 785,249
Scientific Interest Botanical
Rating National Importance
Priority Unknown

Description of Area:

See Map 12.

Publications:

Praeger, R.L. 1934. A Botanist in Ireland, Hodges, Figgis & Co., Dublin.

Evaluation:

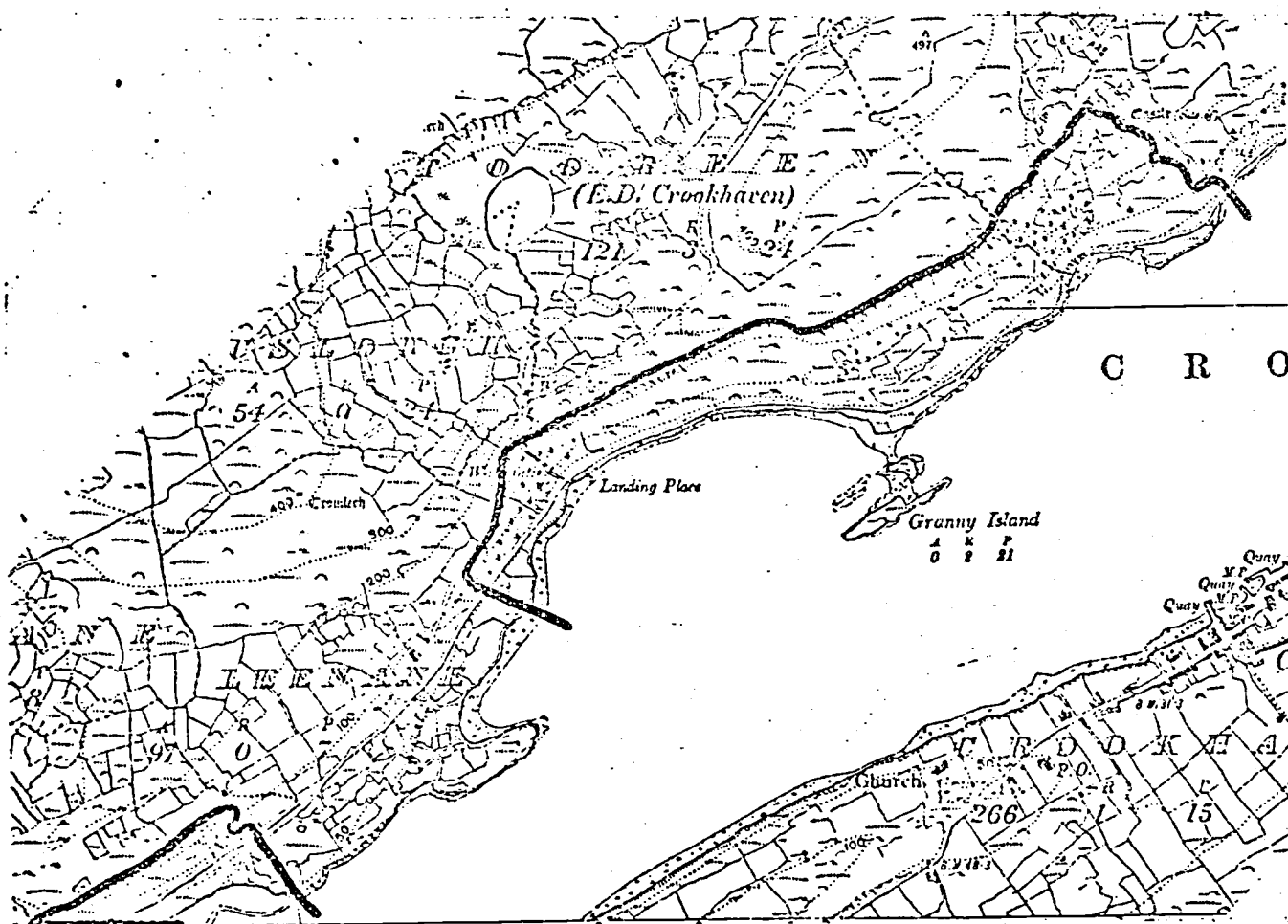
The site of a rare plant species.

Recommendations:

The present status of the plant should be investigated, existing records dating from pre 1930, as soon as possible: specific conservation. Recommendations could then be made.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 12

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of area</u>	GARINISH ISLAND (13)
<u>Acreage</u>	47
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 935, 549
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ecological, Botanical and (?) Zoological.
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 13.

The Island contains an arboretum and gardens. Many exotic species are grown and the Island is administered by the Office of Public Works. It is likely to be a source of insect importation to the country.

Publications:

Gardening Illustrated, 1956

Gardeners' Chronicle, 1956, 1964.

Illustrated London News, 1963

The Word 1956

Deutsche Bramschule, 1959

Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, 84 1959

91 1966

94 1969

Evaluation:

Of National importance as a possible source of insects to the country. This requires investigation. The area is botanically important because it contains naturalised exotic plants growing under outdoor conditions.

Threats to the Area:

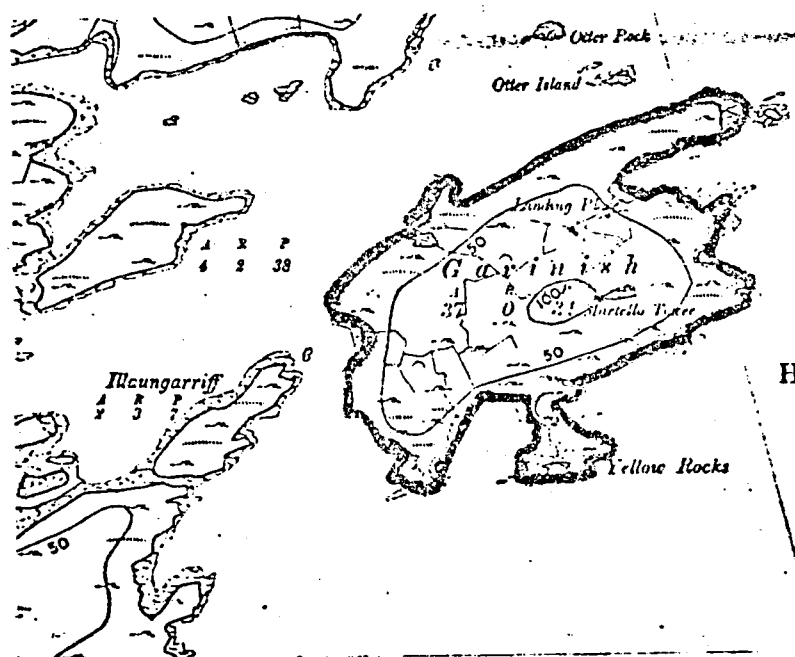
None obvious.

Recommendations:

Future development should be in keeping with the scientific value of the site.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 13

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi.



Name of area TRABOLGAN
Acreage
Grid Reference W. 845, 602.
Scientific Interest Botanical
Rating National Importance
Priority C

Description of Area:

Damp fields in the vicinity of Trabolgan.

Publications:

Praeger, R.L. (1934) The Botanist in Ireland. Hodges Figgis & Co., Dublin.

Evaluation:

Trabolgan is the site of a rare plant species in Ireland.

Oenanthe pimpinelloides - now extinct.
 Hilce Wyse J

<u>Name of Area</u>	BALTIMORE
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 45, 26
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	Unknown

Description of Area:

The species of importance occur respectively in water and on shingle. Such areas, in the vicinity of Baltimore, are likely habitats but further work is necessary to establish whether the species occur there, existing records dating from before 1930.

Publications:

Praeger, R.L. (1934) The Botanist in Ireland, Hodges Figgis & Co., Dublin.

Evaluation:

An evaluation of the area is desirable to determine whether the species are still to be found there: threats to their survival and recommendations for their conservation must await this.

<u>Name of Area</u>	CALF ISLANDS
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grif Reference</u>	V. 955,260
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

Rocky marine islands.

Publications:

Praeger, R.L. (1934) The Botanist in Ireland, Hodges Figgis & Co., Dublin.

Evaluation:

A rare plant species, which occurs on the islands, is known only at several western stations in Ireland.

Threats to the Area:

None known.

Recommendations:

An evaluation of the present status of the species should be carried out as soon as possible.

<u>Name of Area:</u>	ANN'S GROVE, CASTLETOWNROCHE (14)
<u>Acreage</u>	98
<u>Grid reference</u>	R. 685,024
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ecological and Zoological
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 14.

The site is part cultivated garden, part deciduous trees and part exotic tree species. Some open ground is included in the area.

Publications:

See Fahy, as for Foaty Island.

Hyams, E. (1967). Irish Gardens MacDonald, London.

Evaluation:

This is one of three known sources of invertebrate introductions to this country. The estate contains exotic plants growing as naturalised species.

Threats to the Area:

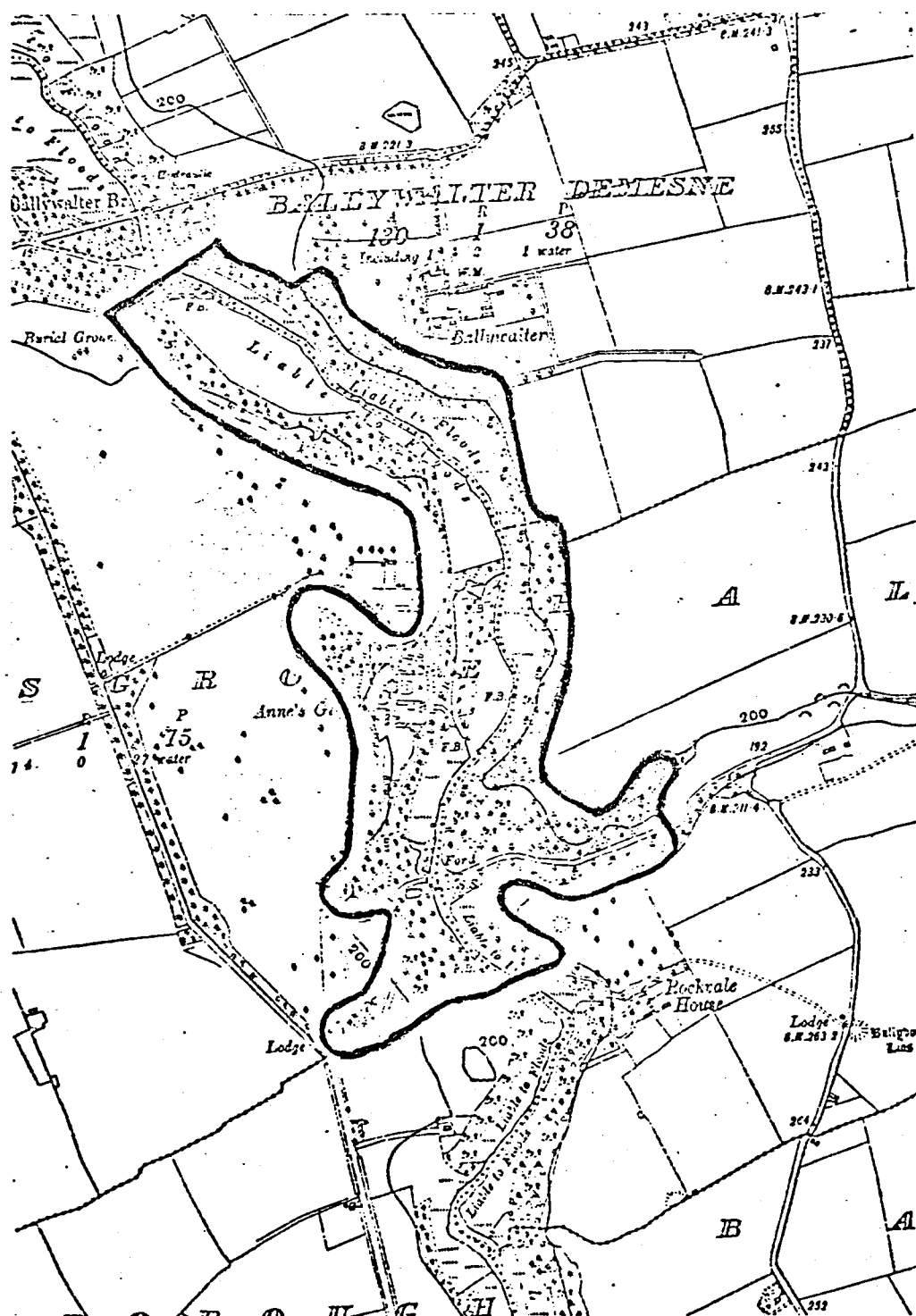
None known.

Recommendations:

Any development of the estate should be in keeping with its scientific value.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 14

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	ADRIGOLE (15)
<u>Acreage</u>	33
<u>Grid reference</u>	V. 802,493
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical.
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	Not known.

Description of Area:

See map 15 for approximate area. The site is part woodland and part bog.

Publications:

Praeger, R.L. (1934) The botanist in Ireland, Hodges, Figgis & Co. Dublin.

Evaluation:

This is a site for several rare plant species.

Threats to the Area

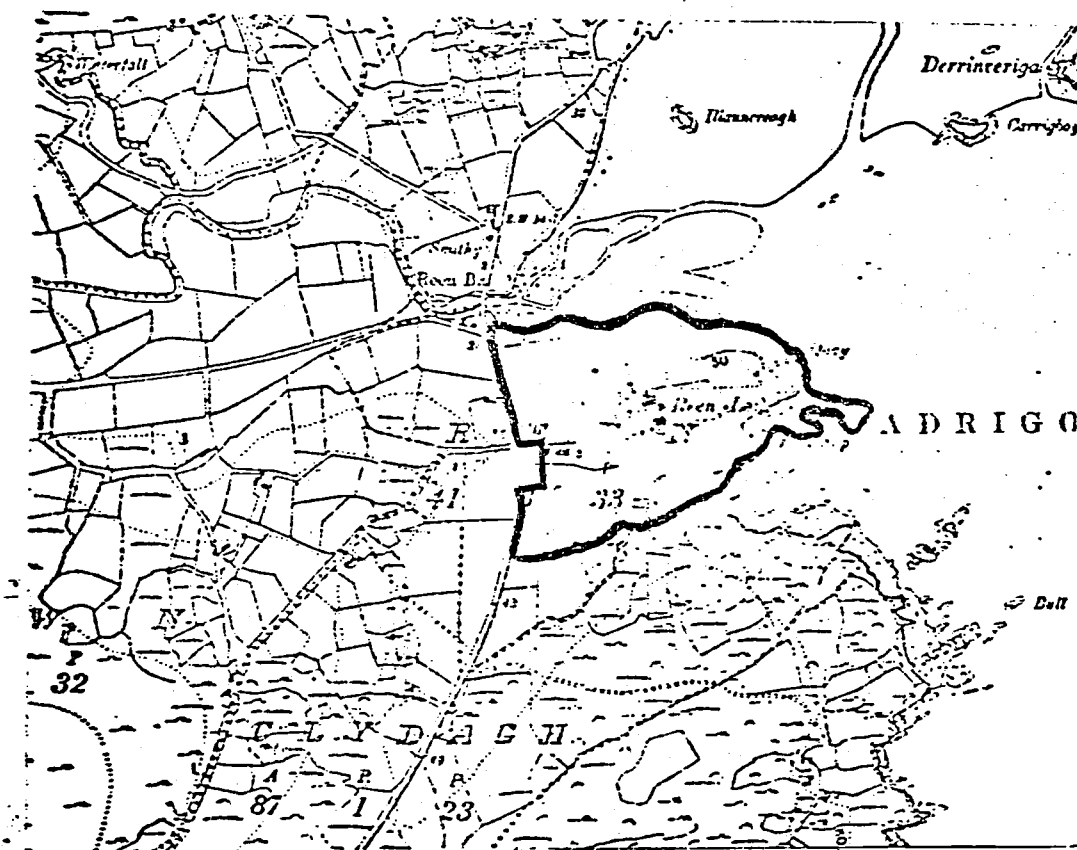
None known.

Recommendations:

Two of the species of importance have not been verified since 1930. An assessment of their present status and that of the other species is required before specific recommendations be made.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 15

Scale: 6 inches to 1 m



<u>Name of Area</u>	WEST OF MACROOM (A)
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 294,706.
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical.
<u>Rating</u>	National importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

A deciduous woodland.

Evaluation:

The woodland is deciduous and contains a high proportion of oak. The woodland appears to be natural (possibly secondary) rather than planted.

Threats to the Area:

None obvious.

Recommendations:

A tree preservation order for the area would be desirable.

Name of Area: GARRYVOE (16)
Acreage 185
Grid Reference W. 990,660
Scientific Interest: Geological
Rating National Importance
Priority B

Description:

See Map 16.

The Site is a high drift cliff, subject to strong marine erosion.

Publications:

Farrington, A. 1966, The Early Glacial Raised Beach in Co. Cork. Sci. Proc. R.D.S. 2 (A & B): 197 - 220.

Evaluation:

The Site shows the relationship between the older (Saale) ice sheet and a local ice advance from the West.

Threats to the Area:

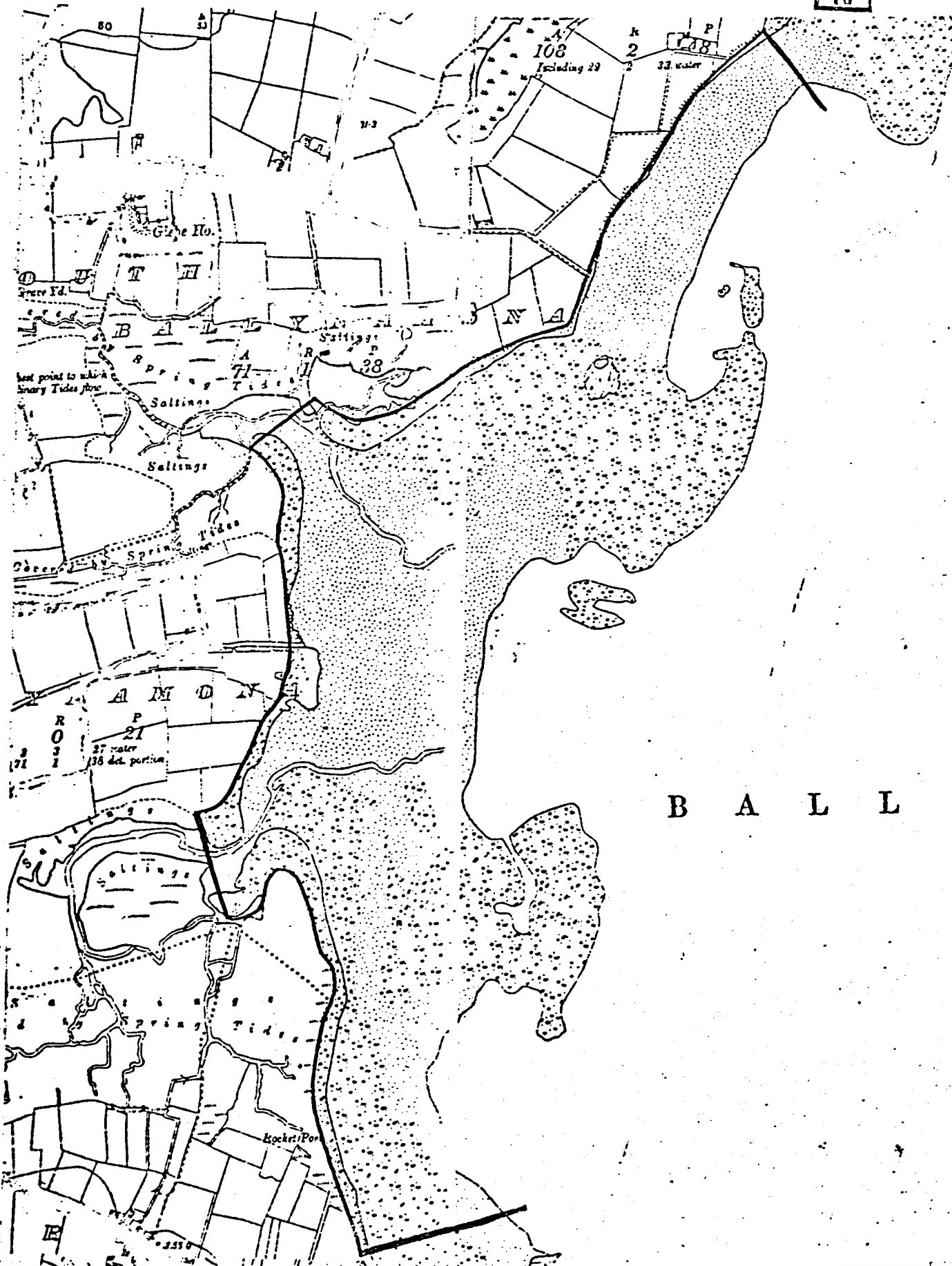
None obvious

Recommendations:

Any development should be in keeping with the Scientific value of the Site.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 16

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	CASTLEPOOK CAVES
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	R. 589,090
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological
<u>Rating</u>	National Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description:

A limestone cave system, at present not fully explored.

Publications:

Coleman, J.C. 1965 The Caves of Ireland, Tralee, Anvil Books.

Evaluation:

Recommendations:

Disruption of the cave system by quarrying should be avoided.

<u>Name of Area</u>	THE GEARAGH, MACROOM (17)
<u>Acreage</u>	395
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 330,700
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological, Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	B

Description of Area:

See Map 17 in which approximate site limits are marked.

An area of freshwater marsh and scrub. The upper Gearagh has a scrub vegetation of willow (Salix sp.) Hazel (Corylus avellana), Birch (Betula pubescens) and Alder (Alnus glutinosa). There is some oak (Quercus sp.), ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Holly (Ilex aquifolium) and gorse (Ulex europaeus).

The ground cover layer is composed of:

<u>Dryopteris</u> sp.	Buckler fern
<u>Luzula sylvatica</u>	Wood rush
<u>Filipendula ulmaria</u>	Meadowsweet
<u>Viola</u> sp.	Violet
<u>Osmunda regalis</u>	Royal fern
<u>Mentha aquatica</u>	Water mint
<u>Juncus bulbosus</u>	Bulbous rush
<u>Equisetum</u> sp.	Horsetail
<u>Apium inundatum</u>	Floating marsh-wort

Publications:

Braun-Blanquet, J. & R. Tüxen 1952. Die Pflanzenwelt Irland. Ergebnisse der 9 Internationalin Pflanzengeo-graphischen Exkursion durch Irland, 1949. Ceobot-anischen Institute Rübel in Zurich.

Ludi, W. 1952. Fragmente zu Walstudien in Irland (Reference as for Braun-Blanquet & Tüxen).

Hewetson & O'Rourke 1960. The Dragon Flies of the Gearagh, near Cork.

Proc R. Ir. Acad., - 61 (B): 177.

O'Reilly, H.J. 1954. Survey of the Gearagh; vegetation. J.N.J. 11(10): 179-186.

Evaluation:

The Gearagh was formerly considered to correspond to Continental alluvial forest and some of these characteristics are visible at the upper (western) end. The area is of ornithological importance as an overwintering area for wildfowl and Mallard, Teal, Tufted duck, Shoveler, and Pochard are recorded from the marsh; Whooper swan, Curlew, Golden plover and Lapwing also overwinter there. The Gearagh is one of the two breeding sites for the Black-headed gull in Cork.

Threats to the Area:

Further destruction of trees at the western end of the marsh.

Recommendations:

It is desirable that the western end of the Gearagh maintain its alluvial forest character as intact as possible.

<u>Name of Area</u>	LISSAGRIFFIN LAKE (18)
<u>Acreage</u>	348
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 770,265
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological; ecological.
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	A

Description of Area:

See Map 18.

A salt water inlet having marsh and sand dunes.

Evaluation:

The lake is important as a feeding ground for duck and a wintering ground for migrants from Europe, Greenland, and Iceland. It has the largest wintering flock of swans in County Cork.

Threats to the Area:

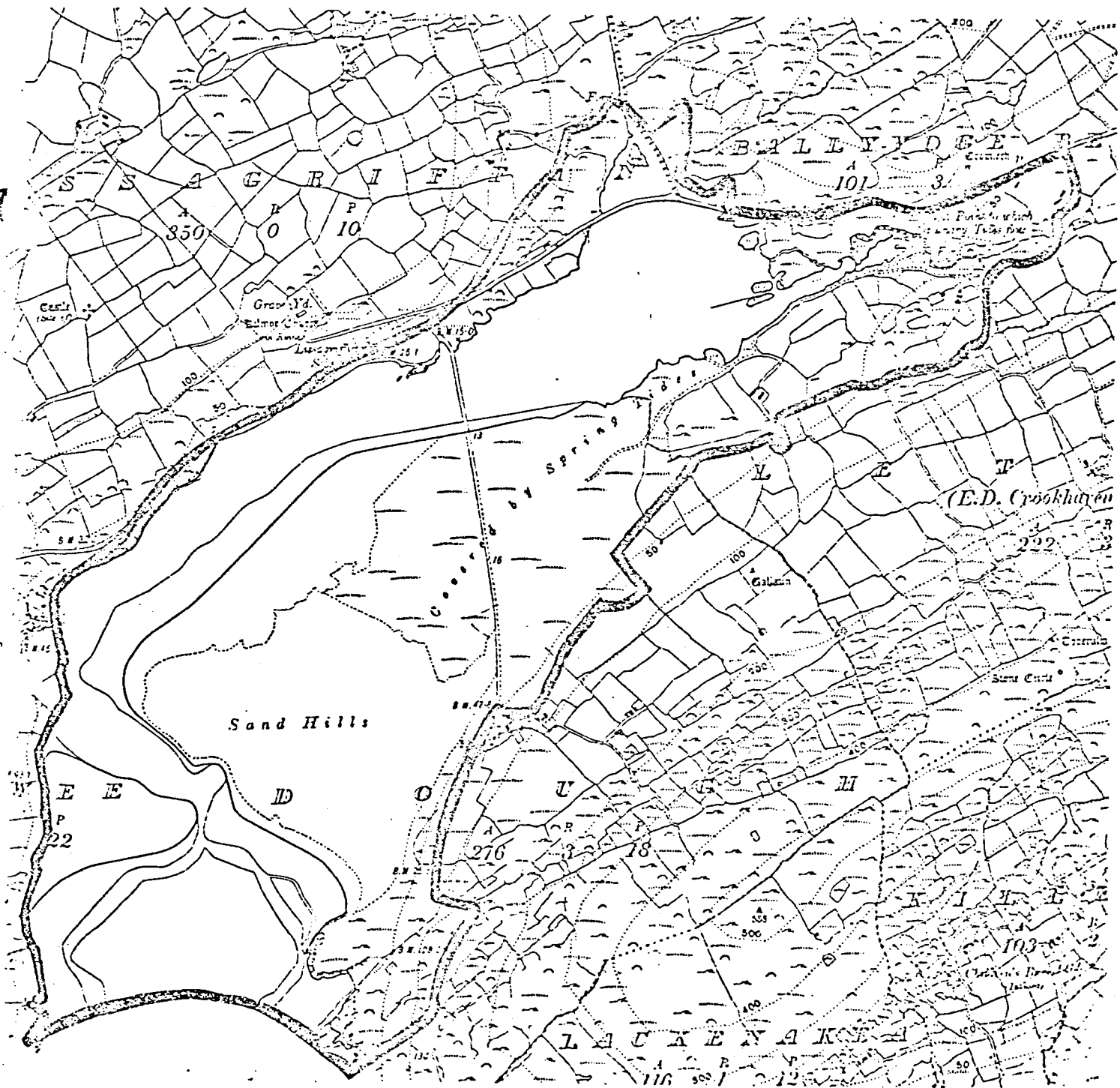
Eutrophication.

Recommendations:

General planning control to maintain the scientific value of the area should be exercised.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 18

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	BALLYMACODA, CLONPRIEST AND PILLMORE (19)
<u>Acreage</u>	1,488
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 400,390
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 19.

The area is estuarine and is part mud flats and strand.

Evaluation:

Overwintering species include Greylag Geese, Mallard, Teal, Wigeon, Godwit, Redshank, Lapwing and Golden Plover.

Threats to the Area:

None obvious.

Recommendations:

General planning control to maintain the scientific value of the area. A buffer zone of controlled development would be desirable.

<u>Name of Area</u>	KILCOLMAN BOG (20)
<u>Acreage</u>	124
<u>Grid Reference</u>	R. 580,110
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological and Botanical.
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 20.

The area is a wetland formed by the saturation of organic material which is situated on the remains of a glacial lake. During very wet winters the area is flooded.

Evaluation

Bird species recorded at the bog include Hen Harrier, Barn Owl, Sparrow hawk, Nightjar, Gadwall, Corncrake and Greenland Whitefronted goose, all of which are rare. All are of National interest. In addition, 12 species of birds are regarded as regionally important; there are 10 locally occurring species and 7 of general occurrence.

The list of plant species includes 5 regionally important species and Typha angustifolia which is nationally important.

Threats to the Area:

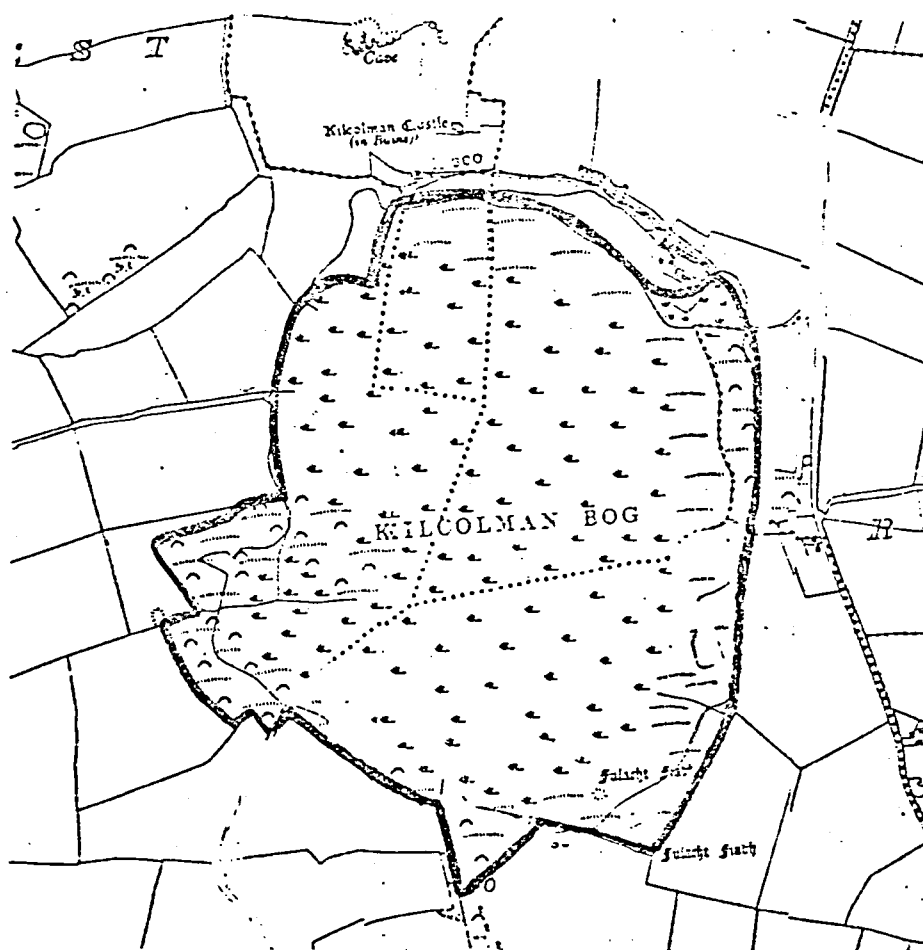
None obvious.

Recommendations:

Any development should be in keeping with the scientific value of the area.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 20

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	ROANCARRIG BEG (21)
<u>Acreage</u>	9
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 788,464
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 21.

A rocky marine island

Evaluation:

The island is a nesting ground for 200 pairs of common tern and 5 pairs of Roseate tern.

Threats to the Area:

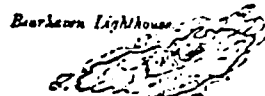
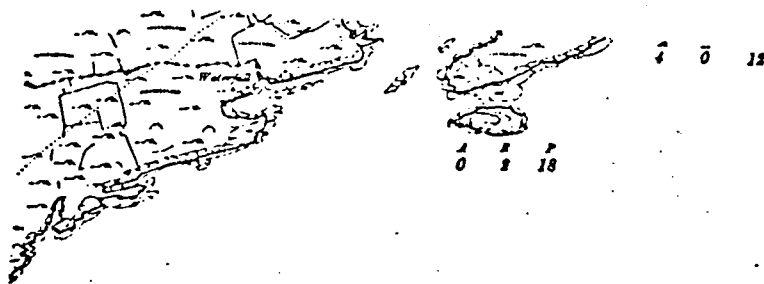
None obvious.

Recommendations:

Any development of the island should be in keeping with its scientific value.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 21

Scale: 6 inches to 1 m



<u>Name of Area</u>	ARGIDEEN RIVER ESTUARY AND COURTMACSHERRY BAY (22
<u>Acreage</u>	988
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 490,400
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	B

Description of the Area:

See Map 22.

This is an extensive area of mudflats. There is some Spartina growing on the area. The Flaxford inlet contains a good salt marsh.

Evaluation:

Various wildfowl and wader species occur in the area during the winter months.

Threats to the Area

The spread of Spartina townsendii

Recommendations

Removal of Spartina would be desirable

Name of Area INCHYDONEY (23)
Acreage 1542
Grid Reference: W. 390, 390
Scientific Interest: Ornithological, ecological
Rating: Regional Importance
Priority: A

Description of Area: See Map (23)

The area is an estuary having mudflats and salt marsh. There is some Spartina growth.

Evaluation:

Counts of winter wildfowl and wader populations indicate that the most important species in the area are Dunlin and Godwit during the winter months. Some species breed there.

Threats to the Area:

Building.

Spread of Spartina.

Recommendations:

General planning control should be exercised to prevent undesirable development in the area. The removal of Spartina would be desirable.

<u>Name of Area</u>	ST. GOBNET'S WOOD (24)
<u>Acreage</u>	69
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 100,780
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area

See Map 24

Deciduous woodland with some scrub and open ground. This is an area of base rich secondary deciduous woodland. The trees occurring there are oak and birch and there is some alder and ash (*Fraxinus*) and rowan (*Sorbus*). The ground layer vegetation includes *Geum urbanum*, *Euphorbia hyberna*, *Hymenophyllum* sp. and *Saxitraga spatularis*.

Evaluation:

This is an important seminatural woodland.

Threats to the Area:

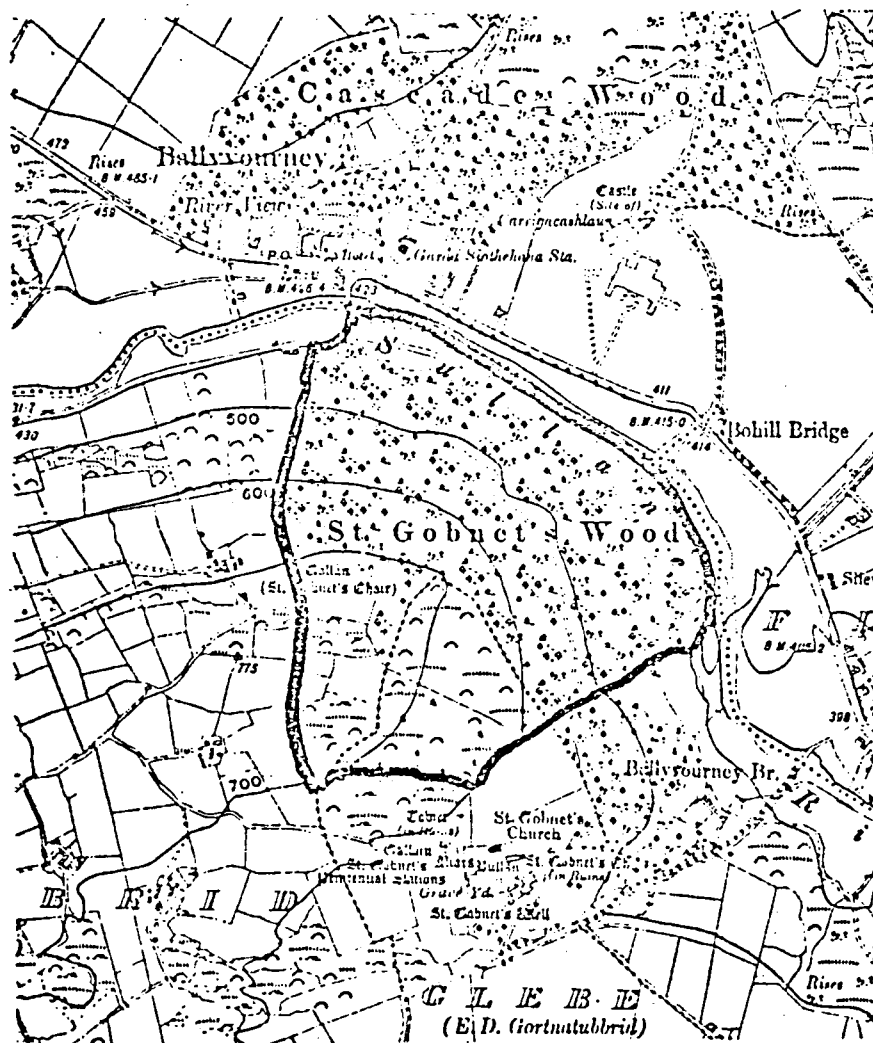
None known.

Recommendations:

A tree preservation order on the wood would be desirable.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 24

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of area</u>	GOUGANEBARRA LAKE (25)
<u>Acreage</u>	63
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 090, 660
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ecological
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 25.

An acid lake of glacial origin having three basins.

Publications:

Grainger, J.N.R. 1957. Preliminary observations on the diurnal migration of the Crustacea in the plankton of Gouganebarra Lake. Proc. R. Ir. Acad. B 58(14): 305-320.

Evaluation:

A good example of an acid lake.

Threats to the Area:

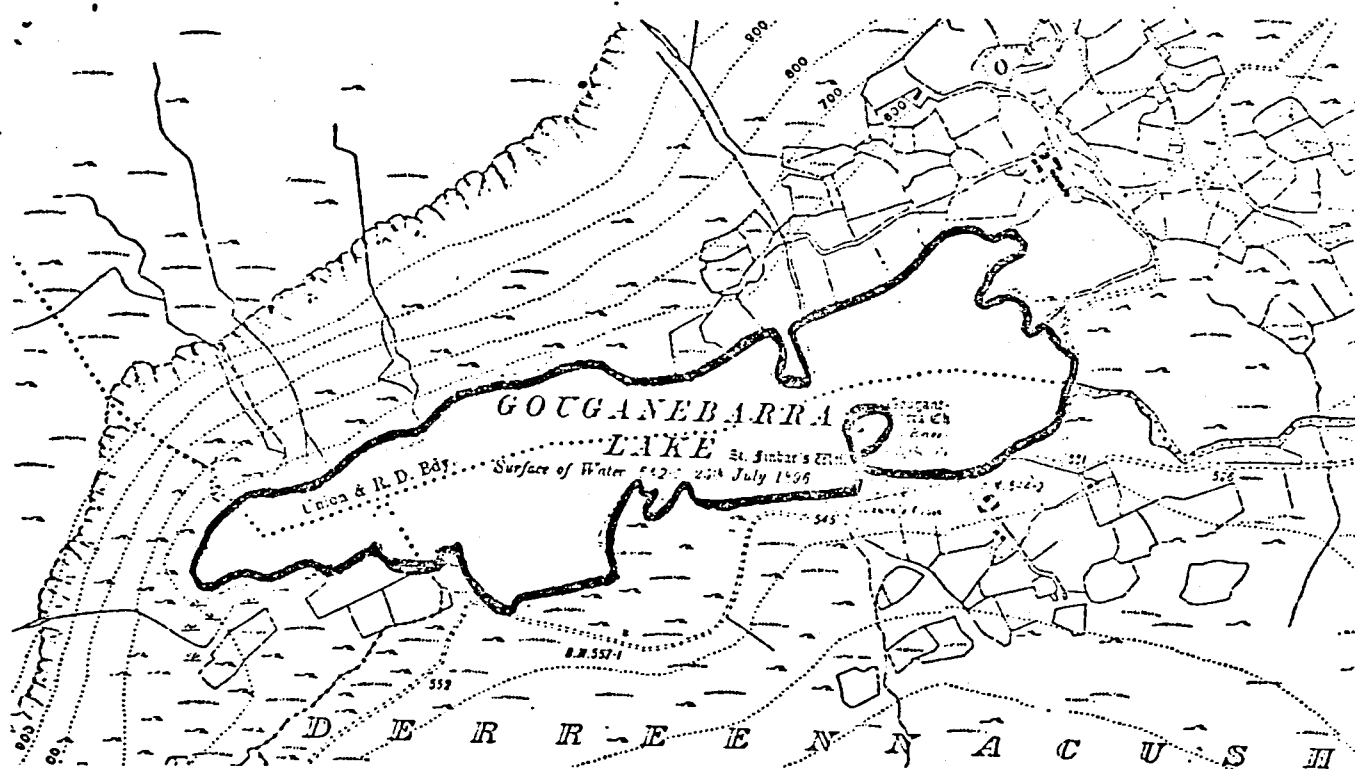
Entronication would destroy the present fauna and change the chemical constitution of the lake.

Recommendations:

General planning control should be exercised to maintain the scientific value of the area.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 25

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	OLD HEAD OF KINSALE (26)
<u>Acreage</u>	51
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 620,420
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological, ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area

See Map 26.

A steep-sided headland having good cliff exposures.

Publications

Du Noyer, G.V. 1962. Explanations to accompany sheets 194, 201, and 202. Geological Memoirs.

Naylor, D. 1966. Upper Devonian and Carboniferous Geology of the Old Head of Kinsale, Co. Cork.

Sc. Proc. R. Dublin Soc. (A): 15: 229 - 249.

Naylor D. P.C. Jones and M. J. Clarke 1969. The stratigraphy of the Cork beds (upper Devonian and Carboniferous in Southwest Ireland).

Sci. Proc. Roy. Dublin Soc. (a) 17: 171 - 191

Knijpers, E.P. 1971. Preliminary note on the Bream Rock formation (upper Devonian) Co. Cork, Ireland - an ancient tidal deposit.

Sediment. Geol. 5: 83 - 89

Evaluation

The sandstones exposed on the Old Head range from the upper Devonian to the P₂ and (possibly E) zone, of the Carboniferous. The total exposure measures 1,660 m in thickness. The exposure is excellent, being visible on both sides of the headland. This is possibly the most complete succession through the Cork beds. The formations which make up the series are ten in number and these fall into four groupings which have been described by Naylor (1966).

The headland also has seabird populations and a census in 1969 revealed the following:

	East Side	West Side
Fulmar	2 or 3	11 pairs
Shag	2	14 pairs
Herring Gull	36	75 pairs
Black Guillemot	?	-
Kittiwake	-	1,664 individuals
Razorbill		102 individuals
Guillemot		2,178 individuals

Threats to the Area

None obvious

Recommendations

Any future development should take into consideration the geological value of the site. Free access to the exposures would be desirable.

Note: The acreage refers only to the area of scientific importance. This disregards the area of the headland enclosed and may be an oversimplification where conservation is concerned.

<u>Name of area</u>	KNOCKADOON HEAD (27)
<u>Acreage</u>	119
<u>Grid Reference</u>	X. 290, 700
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 27.

A rocky headland.

Evaluation:

The junction between the Carboniferous (limestone) and Devonian (sandstone) is exposed on the cliff face.

Threats to the Area:

None obvious.

Recommendations:

General planning control to maintain the scientific value of the area and access to it would be desirable.

<u>Name of Area</u>	LOUGH AVAUL (28)
<u>Acreage</u>	17
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 909,531
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ecological
<u>Rating:</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 28.

An acid lake surrounded by moorland.

Evaluation:

Trout growth rate is rapid in spite of the lake being acidic.

Threats to the Area:

Eutrophication of the lake should be avoided.

Recommendations:

General planning control to ensure that runoff from septic tanks does not pollute the water-body.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 27

Scale: 6 inches to 1 m



Name of Area: DUNWORLEY BAY AND LIONS CAVE (29)
Acreage 5
Grid Reference W. 473, 374 and W. 459,374.
Scientific Interest Geological.
Rating Regional and local importance.
Priority C

Description of Area:

See Map 29.

Both sites are rocky coastal exposures.

Publications:

Howard, D. 1970. The Geology of the Seven Heads. Thesis, U.C.C.

Evaluation:

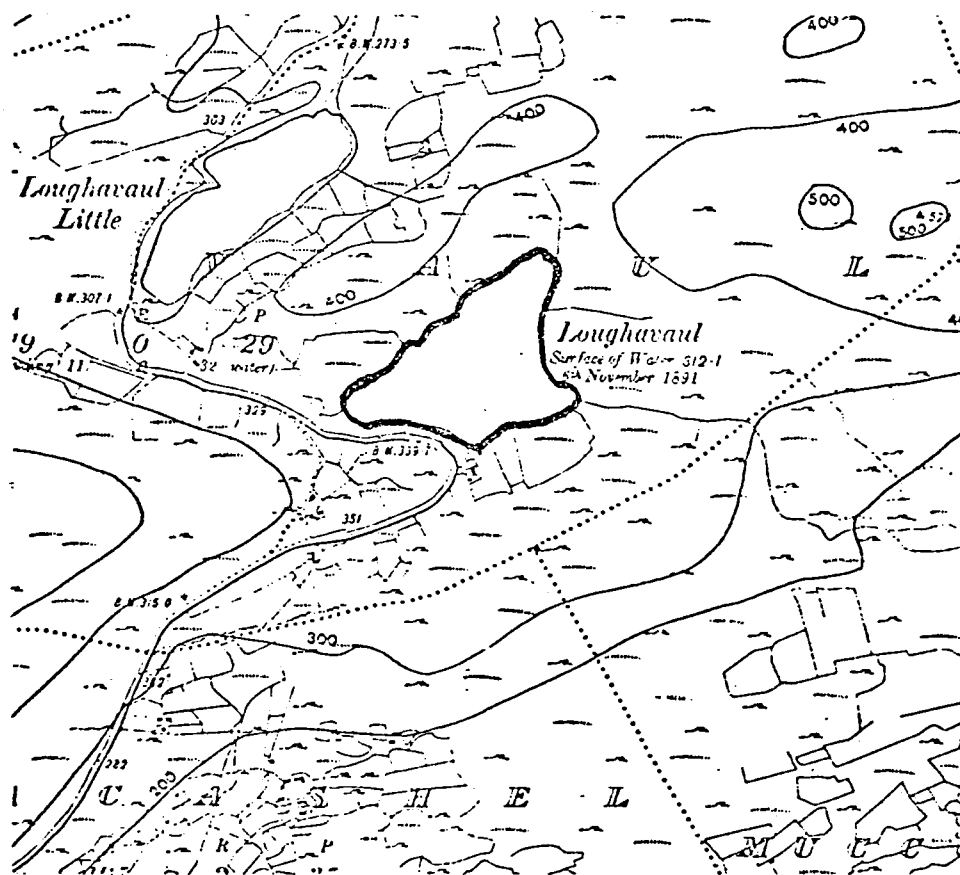
A quartz conglomerate occurs at the site, which may mark the base of the Carboniferous in Southern Ireland. This is an important stratigraphic marker because palaeontological evidence for the Devonian and Lower Carboniferous periods in Ireland is sparse. Lion's Cave is the less valuable of the two sites.

Recommendations:

Any development should be in keeping with the scientific value of the area and free access to the site should be maintained.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 28

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	GORTMORE CAVES
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 440,980
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	B

Description of Area:

A limestone cave system.

Publications:

Coleman, J.C. 1965. The Caves of Ireland. Anvil Books, Tralee.

Evaluation:

Of scientific value as a large limestone cave system.

Threats to the Area

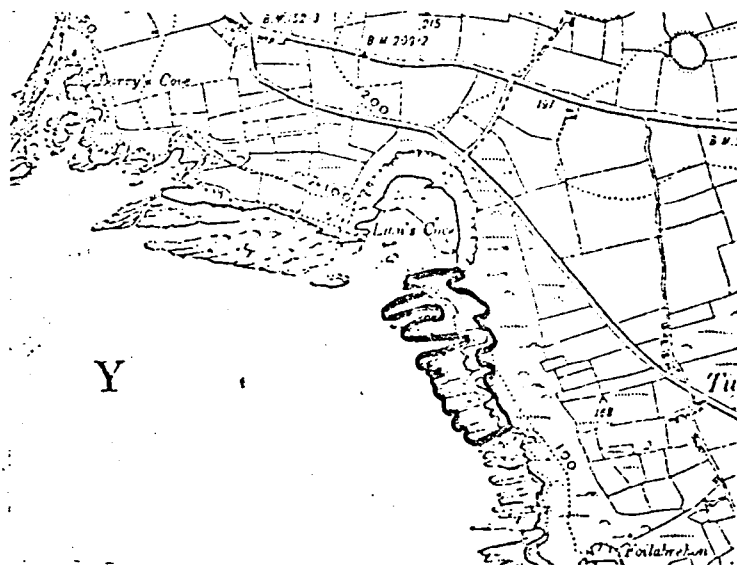
Quarrying has disrupted part of the system and further damage should be prevented.

Recommendations:

Planning control to prevent further deterioration of the cave system. An Amenity Area Order to achieve this would be desirable.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 29

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	OVENS CAVES AND CARRIGACRUMP CAVES
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference:</u>	W. 540,700 W. 889,659
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological.
<u>Rating</u>	Regional Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

As for Gortmore Caves

Evaluation:

As for Gortmore Caves.

Threats to the Area:

As for Gortmore Caves.

Recommendations:

As for Gortmore Caves.

<u>Name of Area</u>	KNOCKOMAGH WOOD (30)
<u>Acreage</u>	23
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 091,289
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 30.

A mixed deciduous woodland.

Evaluation:

The wood is typical of other Cork deciduous woods consisting of thinned oak with birch and some yew. Some aliens, like Spanish Chestnut, also occur.

Threats to the Area:

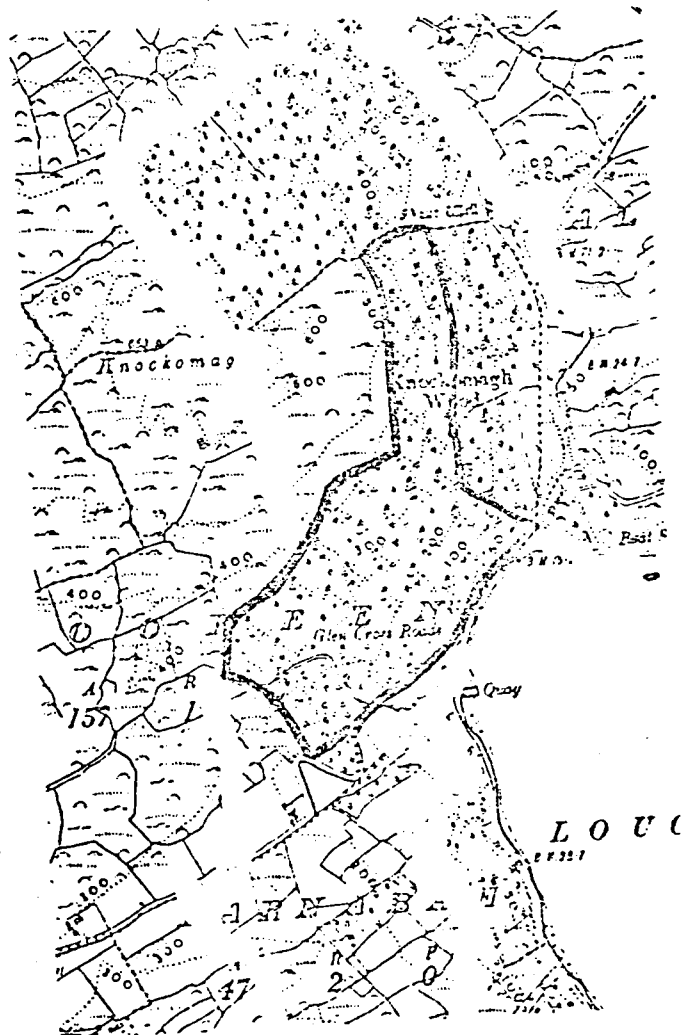
Underplanting with conifers.

Recommendations:

The deciduous character of the woodland should be preserved. Removal of alien trees would be desirable.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 30

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of area</u>	LOUGH ADERRY (31)
<u>Acreage</u>	52
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 937, 735
<u>Scientific Importance</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 31.

A small lake with reedbeds and Menyanthes trifoliata.

Evaluation:

This lake is an overwintering area for wildfowl and swans.

Threats to the Area:

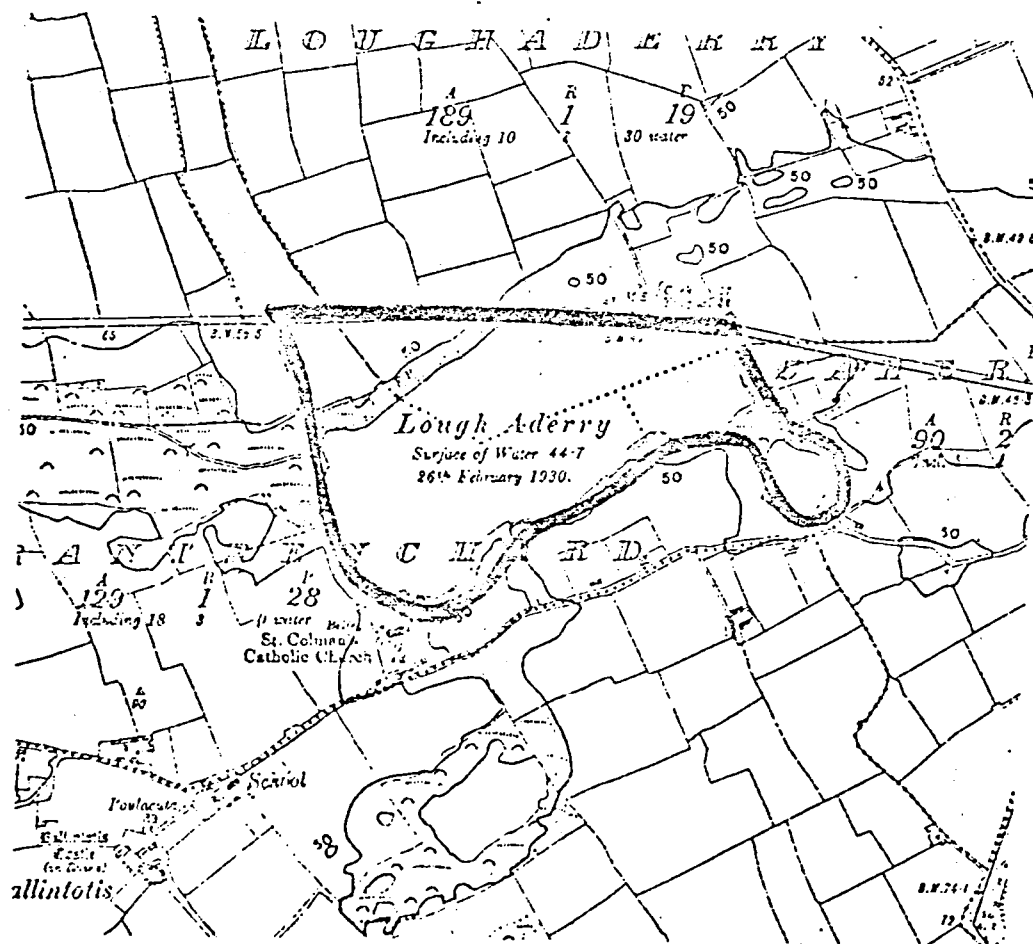
None obvious.

Recommendations:

General planning control to maintain the scientific value of the site should be exercised.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 31

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of area</u>	LOUGH ALLUA (32)
<u>Acreage</u>	933
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 200, 660
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Interest
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

See Map 32.*

A lake surround by Reedbeds (Phragmites) and bog.

Evaluation:

The area is a wintering ground for wildfowl and swans and a breeding area for Mallard and Teal.

Threats to the Area:

Drainage of the marginal bog.

Recommendations:

The area as delimited in Map 31 is large and requires further investigation so that the site of greatest value may be described. This should be left as undisturbed as possible.

* The area of interest is here enclosed by field boundaries close to the Road System more for convenience than as a rigid boundary enclosing the A.S.I. Where ornithological reserves are considered however a buffer zone might be desirable in other cases also.

<u>Name of area</u>	TIVOLI - DUNKETTLE, RECLAIMED LAND (33)
<u>Acreage</u>	117
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 715. 725
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

See Map (33)

Reclaimed marshy ground with grass and low bushes at the western end.

Evaluation

The area is a roosting ground for waders and gulls and recent counts of the following have been made:

Blacktailed godwit	1,000+
Bartailed godwit	500+
Dunlin	1,500+
Oystercatchers	1,000+

At the western end certain passerines (warblers and wagtails have been observed.

Threats to the Area:

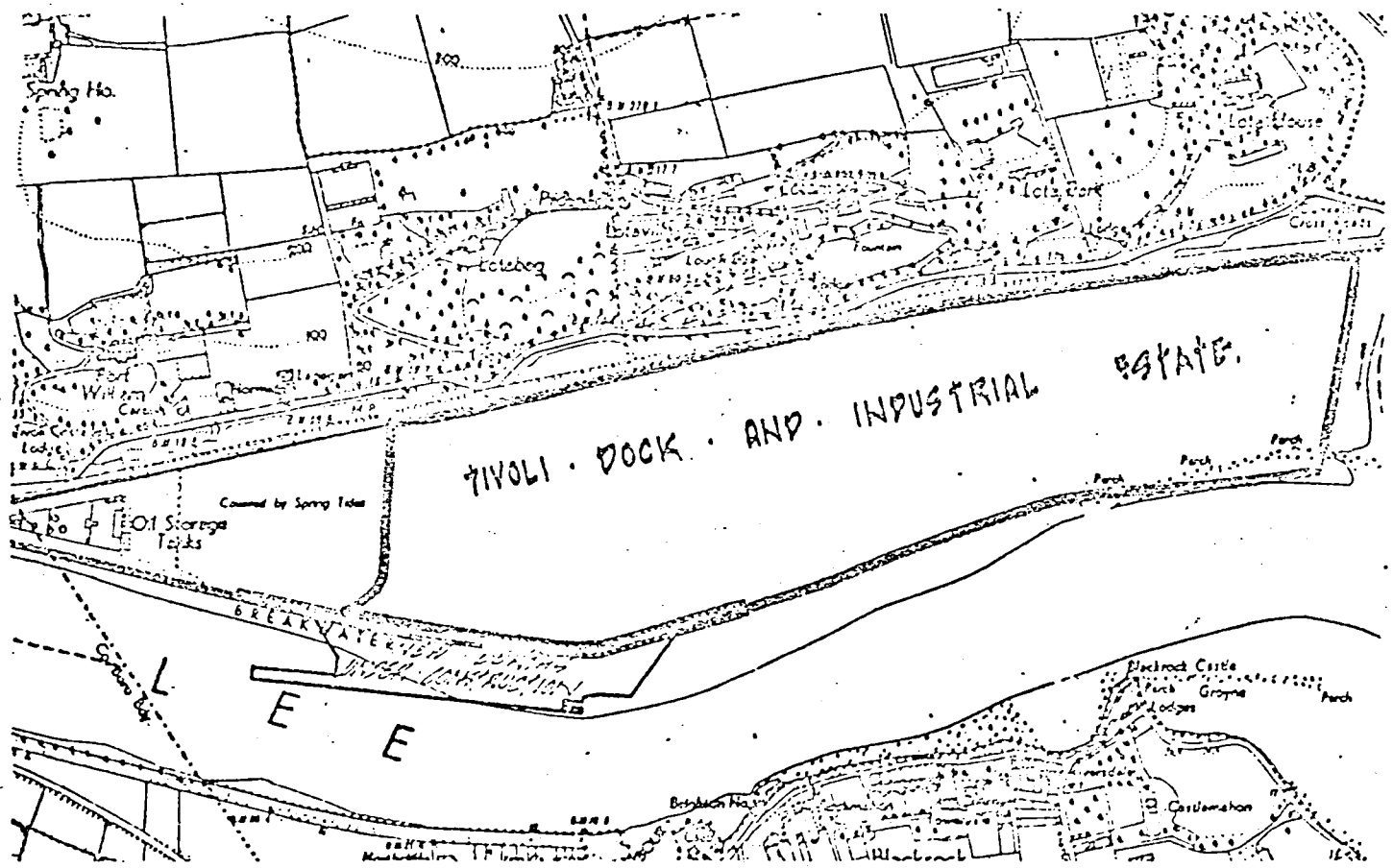
Water and air-borne pollution. Some dumping is evident.

Recommendations:

Efforts should be made to maintain the scientific value of the area.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Scale: 6 inches to 1 Mile



<u>Name of Area</u>	BARLEY LAKE (34)
<u>Acreage</u>	348
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 875, 565
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Geological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the area:

See Map 34.

A glacial cirque

Evaluation:

This is a good example of a cirque structure.

Threats to the area:

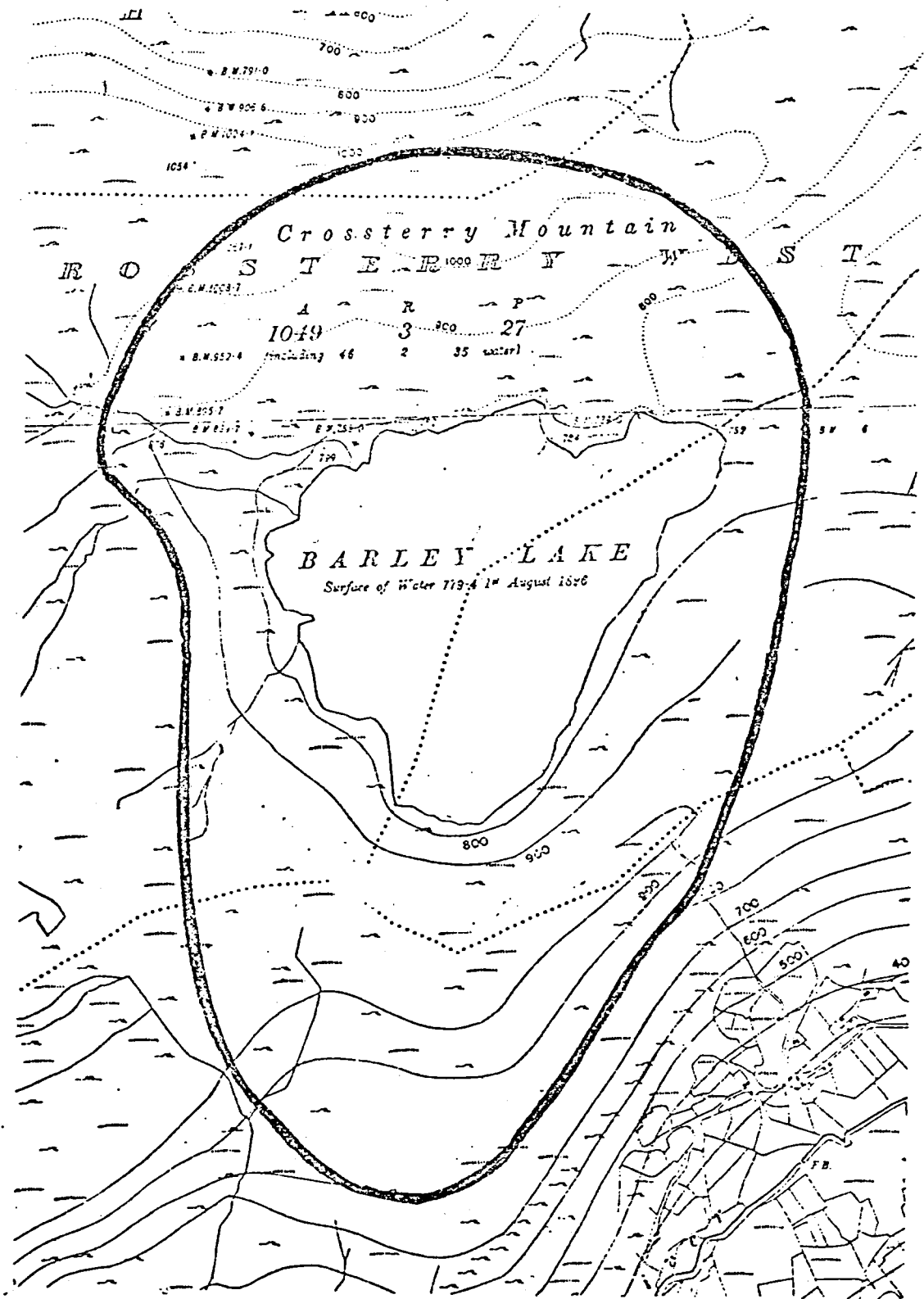
Planting of forestry close to the run of the structure would obscure its outline.

Recommendations:

The limits of forestry planting should be the lines delimiting the area (Map 32).

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 34

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi.



<u>Name of Area</u>	AULTAGH WOOD
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 252,584
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

Mixed deciduous woodland containing oak and birch.

Evaluation:

The area contains a high proportion of oak.

Threats to the Area:

Underplanting with conifers.

Recommendations:

The woodland should be preserved.

<u>Name of Area</u>	THE LOUGH (35)
<u>Acreage</u>	25
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 664,705
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 35.

A small city-park lake.

Evaluation:

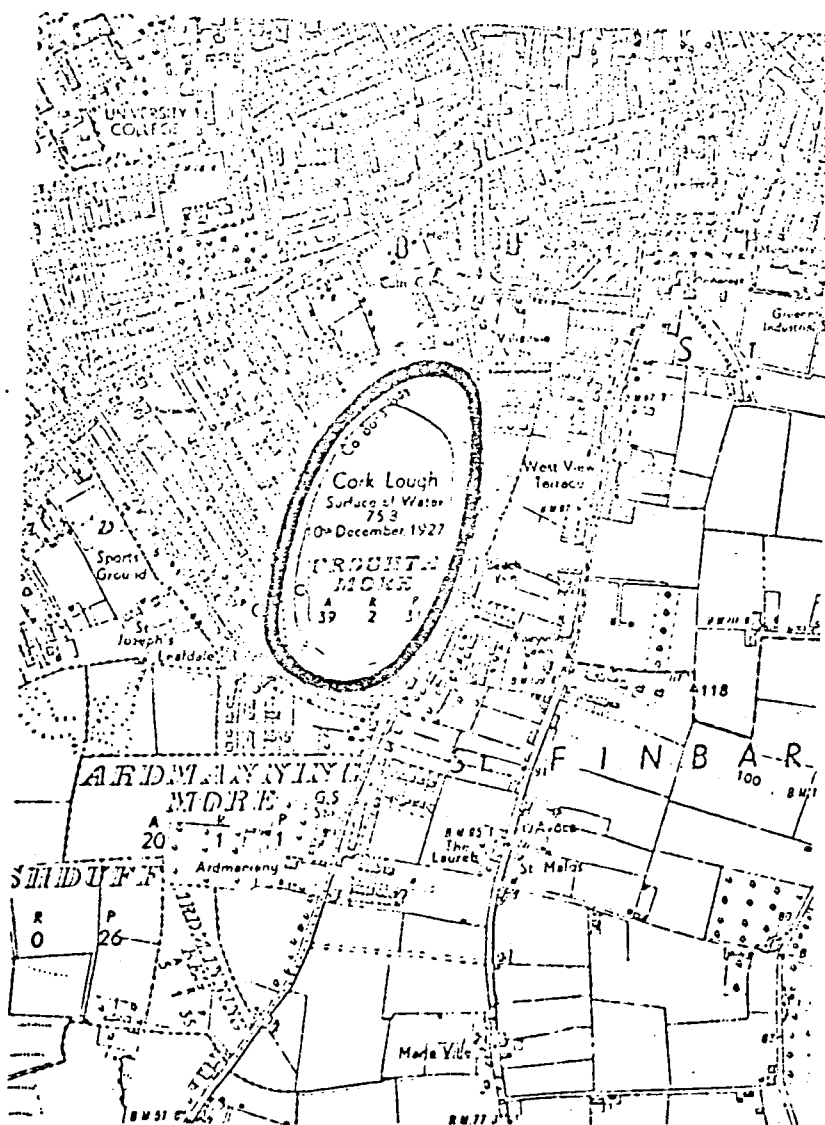
The site is a place of observation for wildfowl and gulls. An important factor in its value is its proximity to a centre of population.

Recommendations:

Any development in the region should take into account the scientific value of the area.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 35

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	ROSTELLAN LOUGH (36)
<u>Acreage</u>	125
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 873,659
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological, ecological and botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area

See Map 36.

This site is cut off from Cork Harbour by a causeway at the seaward end. The following plant species occur there:

<u>Agropyron caninum</u>	Bearded Twitch
<u>Typha latifolia</u>	Reedmace
<u>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</u>	Glaucous club-rush
<u>S. lacustris</u>	Common Bulrush
<u>Rumex sanguineus</u>	Red-veined dock
<u>Scirpus maritimus</u>	Sea club-rush
<u>Mentha aquatica</u>	Water mint
<u>Agrostis tenuis</u>	Creeping Bent
<u>A. stolonifera</u>	Common Bent.

A certain amount of Alder scrub is also present at the margins and eastern end. At the western end there is some open water.

Evaluation

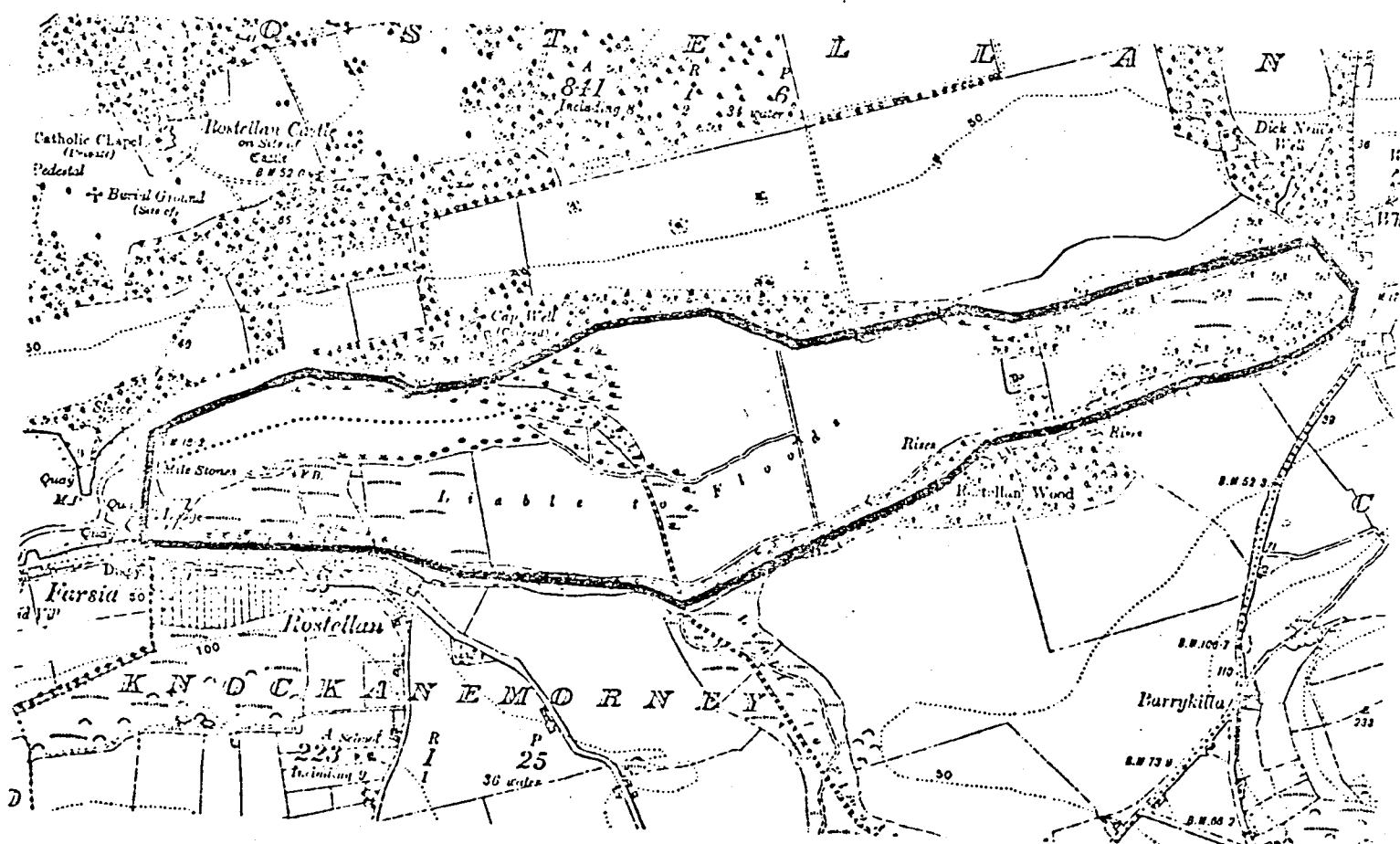
The area contains wildfowl and waders during the winter months: mainly diving duck occurring there. About 70 Pochard have been recorded along with smaller numbers of Tufted duck. There is a wintering population of about 50 Little Grebe and some of these breed. Waders use the area as a roosting site and Snipe feed at the eastern end.

Threats to the Area

Dumpint of rubbish is occurring along the road-edge of the marsh and shooting is also taking place. Drainage is a possibility.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 36

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



Recommendations

Conservation of this habitat would be desirable. To this end drainage should not occur and planning control should be exercised to ensure that eutrophication by domestic sewage does not occur. Dumping and any other form of pollution should be prevented. Bird life might also be protected by a restriction of shooting.

<u>Name of Area:</u>	BALLYVERGAN MARSH (37)
<u>Acreage</u>	171
<u>Grid Reference</u>	X. 085,760
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical; ornithological; ecological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Map 37.

This is a marsh area in which a succession to scrub occurs. There are two kinds of plant assemblage in the marsh:

Wet areas:

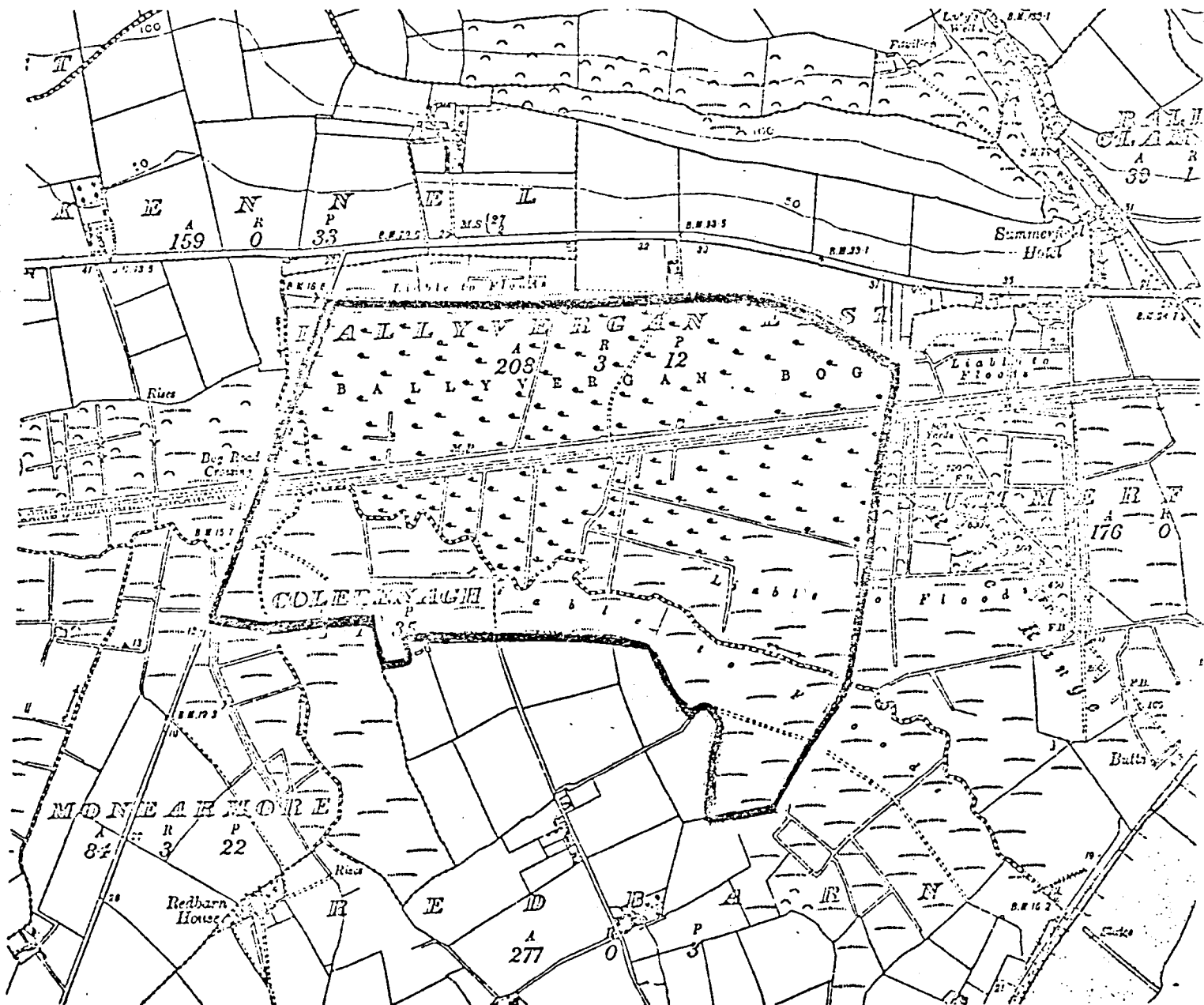
<u>Atriplex</u> spp.	Oraches
<u>Triglochin</u> <u>maritima</u>	Sea arrowgrass
<u>Juncus</u> <u>gerardii</u>	
<u>Aster</u> <u>tripolium</u>	Sea Aster

Dry areas:

<u>Phragmites</u> <u>communis</u>	Reed
<u>Potentilla</u> <u>anserina</u>	Silverweed
<u>Angelica</u> <u>sylvestris</u>	Wild Angelica
<u>Centaurea</u> <u>nigra</u>	Hardheads
<u>Filipendula</u> <u>ulmaria</u>	Meadowsweet
<u>Rumex</u> <u>crispus</u>	Curled dock
<u>Cerastium</u> <u>holosteoides</u>	Common Mouse-ear chickweed
<u>Equisetum</u> <u>arvense</u>	Common Horsetail
<u>Hypericum</u> <u>tetrapterum</u>	Square stemmed St. John's Wort.
<u>Dactylis</u> <u>glomerata</u>	Cock's-foot
<u>Succisa</u> <u>pratensis</u>	Devils-bit Scabious
<u>Holcus</u> <u>lanatus</u>	Yorkshire Fog
<u>Agrostis</u> <u>tenuis</u>	Bent grass
<u>A.</u> <u>stolonifera</u>	Fiorin
<u>Arrhenathrum</u> <u>elatus</u>	Flase Oat Grass

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 37

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Festuca rubra</u>	Red Fescue
<u>F. ovina</u>	Sheeps' Fescue
<u>Mentha aquatica</u>	Water mint
<u>Plantago lanceolata</u>	Ribwort Plantain
<u>Pulicaria dysenterica</u>	Fleabane
<u>Lotus corniculatus</u>	Birds-foot trefoil

Scripus maritimus and Juncus maritimus were common to both places.
Some scrub alder also occurred.

Publications:

Praeger, R.L. 190 and Irish Field Club Union J.N.J. 16 253 - 304.

Evaluation:

The area is of botanical value because the vegetation forms a transition from bog to scrub. Some wading birds were seen but the ornithological potential is not known. Neomysis integer (Leach) (a Crustacean) is known to occur in the A.S.I.

Threats to the Area:

Drainage or dumping of rubbish would damage the marsh.

Recommendations:

The area should be maintained as a wetland and future development in the surrounding region should allow for this.

<u>Name of area</u>	CAPEL ISLAND (38)
<u>Acreage</u>	28
<u>Grid Reference</u>	X. 101, 700
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

See Map 38.

The area is a rocky marine island with heath vegetation.

Evaluation:

The Island is important as a breeding ground for sea birds. Herring gulls number approximately 200 pairs. Less than 20 pairs of each of the following species also breed: Greater black backed gull , Cormorant , Shag , Fulmar and Auks.

Threats to the Area:

None obvious.

Recommendations:

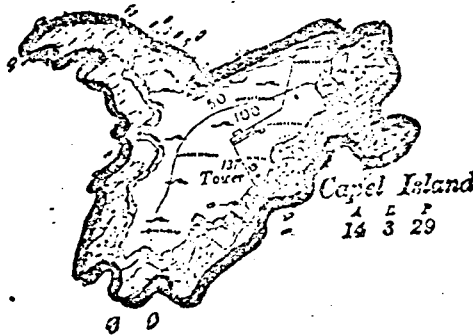
Any development should be compatible with the scientific interest of the area.

38.
MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Scale: 6 Inches to 1 Mile



Knockadoon
Head



<u>Name of area</u>	WOODLAND, WEST OF ARDGROOM
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 650, 550
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

Rocky land with deciduous scrub.

Evaluation:

The scrub contains oak, birch and hazel.

Threats to the Area:

None obvious.

Recommendations:

It would be desirable to maintain the deciduous trees.

<u>Name of area</u>	WOODLAND, SOUTH OF BALLYHOOLY
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 736, 980
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	B

Description of the Area:

A deciduous woodland.

Evaluation:

There is a high proportion of oak and birch among the tree species.

Threats to the Area:

Underplanting with conifers.

Recommendations:

It would be desirable to maintain the deciduous trees.

Name of Area

UPPER LEE RESERVOIR

Acreage

Grid Reference

W. 360,715

Scientific Interest

Ornithological

Rating

Local Importance

Priority

C

Description of Area:

This area is a marsh having a profuse growth of Juncus bulbosus.

Evaluation:

Duck and waders overwinter here.

Threats to the Area:

None obvious.

Recommendations:

Any development should be compatible with the scientific value of the area.

Name of Area WOODLAND EAST OF MACROOM (B)
Acreage
Grid Reference: W. 380, 658
Scientific Interest Botanical
Rating Local Importance
Priority C

Description of the Area:

An area of deciduous woodland

Evaluation:

Oak and birch occur as a high percentage of the total tree numbers.

Threats to the Area:

Underplanting with conifers.

Recommendations:

The site should be maintained as at present.

Name of area . WOODLAND WEST OF MACROOM (C)
Acreage
Grid Reference W. 294, 673
Scientific Interest Botanical
Rating Local Importance
Priority C

Description of the Area:

A deciduous woodland

Evaluation:

A large percentage of the trees are oak and birch.

Threats to the Area:

Underplanting with conifers.

Recommendations:

The area should be maintained as at present.

<u>Name of Area</u>	BOGLAND NEAR DURRUS (39)
<u>Acreage</u>	28
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 940, 401
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

See Map (39)

The area is a bog enclosing a small water body. The surrounding area supports alder scrub at the margins. The westerly side is covered with oak and birch scrub.

Evaluation:

The area is of interest because of its botanical succession.

Threats to the Area:

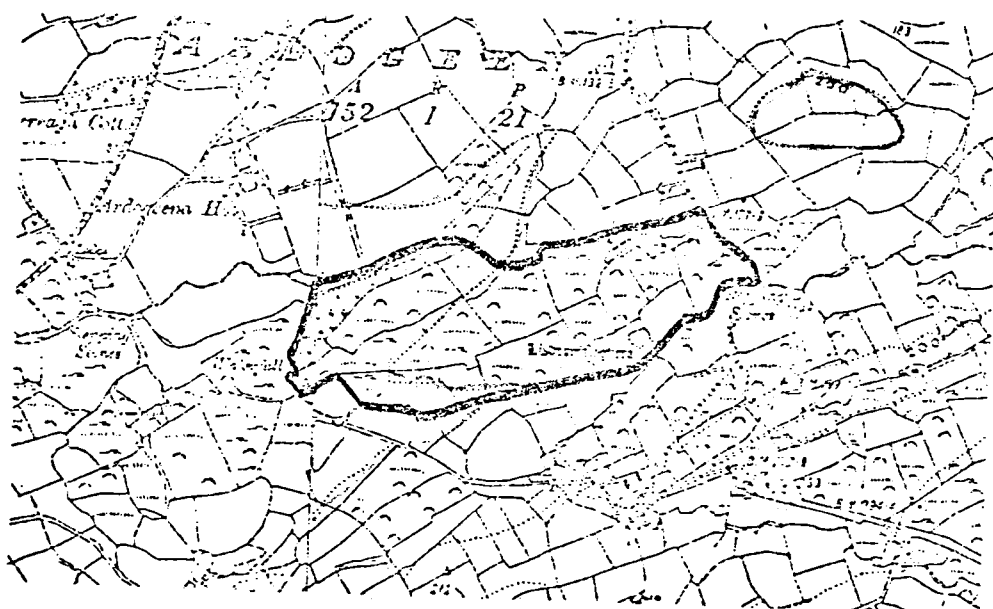
Drainage would ruin the scientific value of the site.

Recommendations:

The site should be maintained in its present condition.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 39

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of area</u>	WOODLAND NEAR KANTURK
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	R. 389, 063
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

A deciduous woodland

Evaluation:

A large proportion of the trees are oak.

Threats to the Area:

Underplanting with conifers.

Recommendations:

It would be desirable to maintain the deciduous vegetation.

<u>Name of area</u>	SHERKIN ISLAND
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 020, 250
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

Marine Island of old red sandstone covered with bog, heath and reed heds.

Publications:

Praeger, R.L. 1934 The botanist in Ireland, Hodges, Figgis & Co. Dublin.

Praeger, R.L. 1901, Ir. Nat. 173.

Polunin, O. 1950. Notes and additions to the flora of the Island of south west Cork. Watsonia, 1: 359.

O'Donovan, J.E. and O'Regan, B. 1952, Notes on Some Native and Alien Plants in West Cork. J.N.J. 10 : 235

Evaluation:

The island is considered to have a profuse flora composed of species which are rare elsewhere. Detailed mapping of the locality has not however been carried out and this is required before specific recommendations can be made. Eryngium campestre is thought to be indigenous to the island. Most localities for the plant in England are probably from introduced specimens.

Threats to the Area:

None known; again a survey of certain areas may reveal dangers to plant species of value.

Recommendations:

An assessment of the island should be carried out as soon as possible.

<u>Name of Area</u>	SHIPPOOL WOOD AND PART OF THE BANDON VALLEY
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 569, 549
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

A deciduous woodland on the banks of the Bandon River.

Evaluation:

Some oak and birch occur with a number of other deciduous species.

Threats to the Area:

Underplanting with coniferous trees.

Recommendations:

The area should be maintained as at present. Selective removal of certain tree species would be desirable.

<u>Name of Area</u>	CASTLE BANDON PARK
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 476, 545
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

A deciduous woodland.

Evaluation:

Some oak and birch occur

Threats to the Area:

Underplanting with conifers.

Recommendations:

The area should be maintained as at present. The selective removal of certain tree species would be desirable.

<u>Name of area</u>	WOODLAND WEST OF MACROOM (D)
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 268, 738.
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

A deciduous woodland.

Evaluation:

The woodland contains some oak and birch.

Threats to the area:

Underplanting with coniferous trees.

Recommendations:

It would be desirable to maintain the woodland as it is at present.

<u>Name of area</u>	WOODLAND FROM WATERLOO TO BLARNEY
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 610, 770
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

A deciduous woodland

Evaluation:

The woodland is of interest because of the proportion of oak and birch it contains.

Threats to the area:

Underplanting with conifers.

Recommendations:

It would be desirable to maintain the woodland in its present condition.

<u>Name of Area</u>	UNIONHALL, CASTLETOWNSEND (40)
<u>Acreage</u>	222
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 185,320
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical
<u>Rating</u>	Local importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description:

See Map 40.

The area is of woodland and part open ground.

Evaluation:

This is a site for a rare plant species.

Threats to the area:

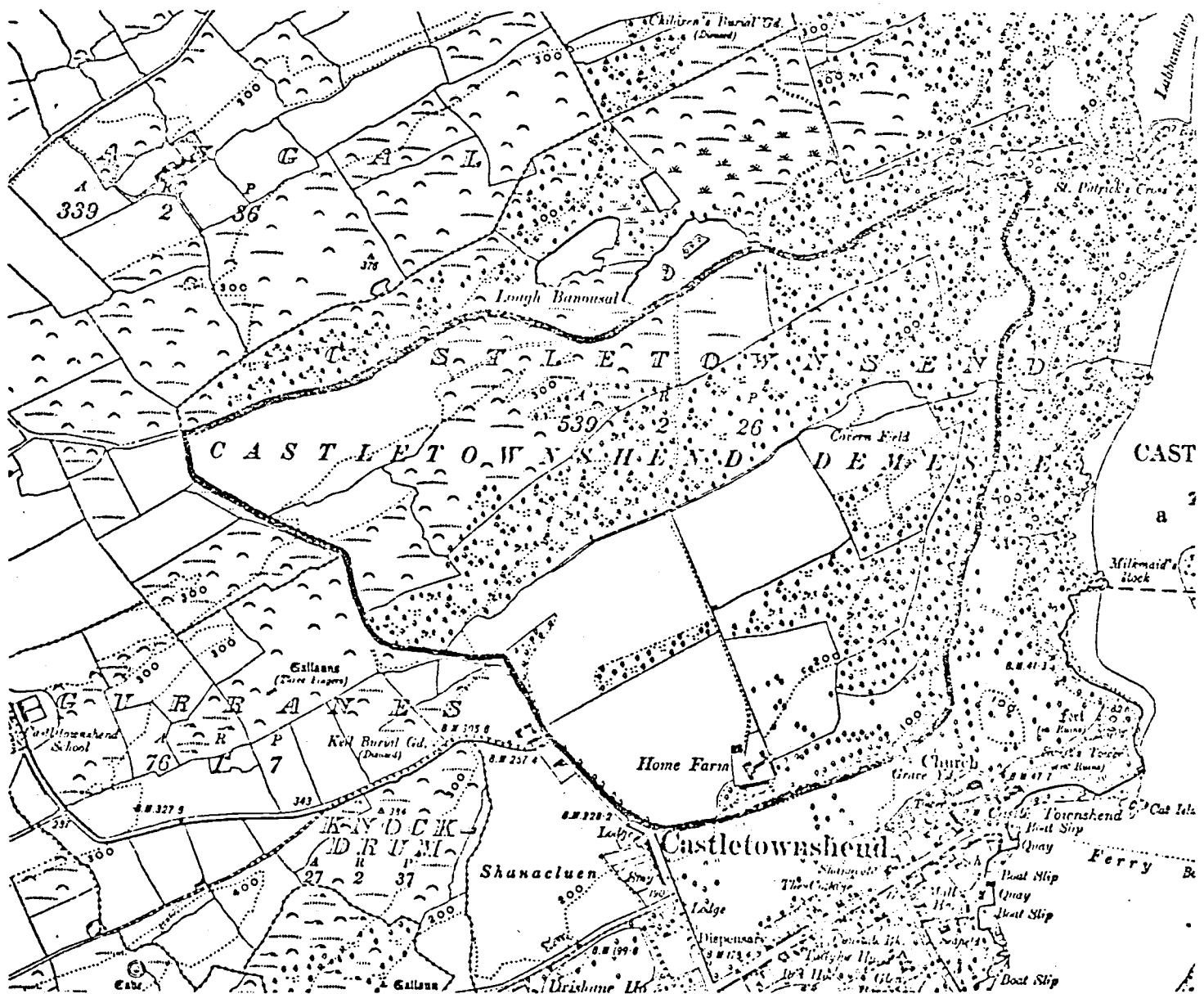
None obvious.

Recommendations:

Further research is necessary to establish the precise location and status of the important species within the delimited area.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 40

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of area</u>	EYERIES ISLAND (41)
<u>Acreage</u>	
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 635, 512
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

See Map (41)

A rocky marine island.

Evaluation:

The island is a nesting ground for between 10 and 20 pairs of common and/or Arctic terns.

Threats to the area:

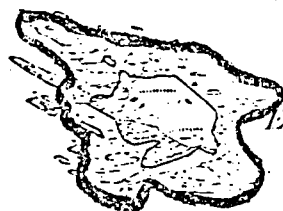
None obvious

Recommendations:

Future development should be in accordance with the scientific value of the area.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 41

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile



Eyeries Island

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<u>Name of area</u>	MYROSS WOOD, LEAP (42)
<u>Acreage</u>	312
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 212, 310.
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Botanical, ecological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area:

See Fig. 42.

An area of mixed woodland and open ground.

Evaluation:

A good example of an area of mixed forest.

Threats to the Area:

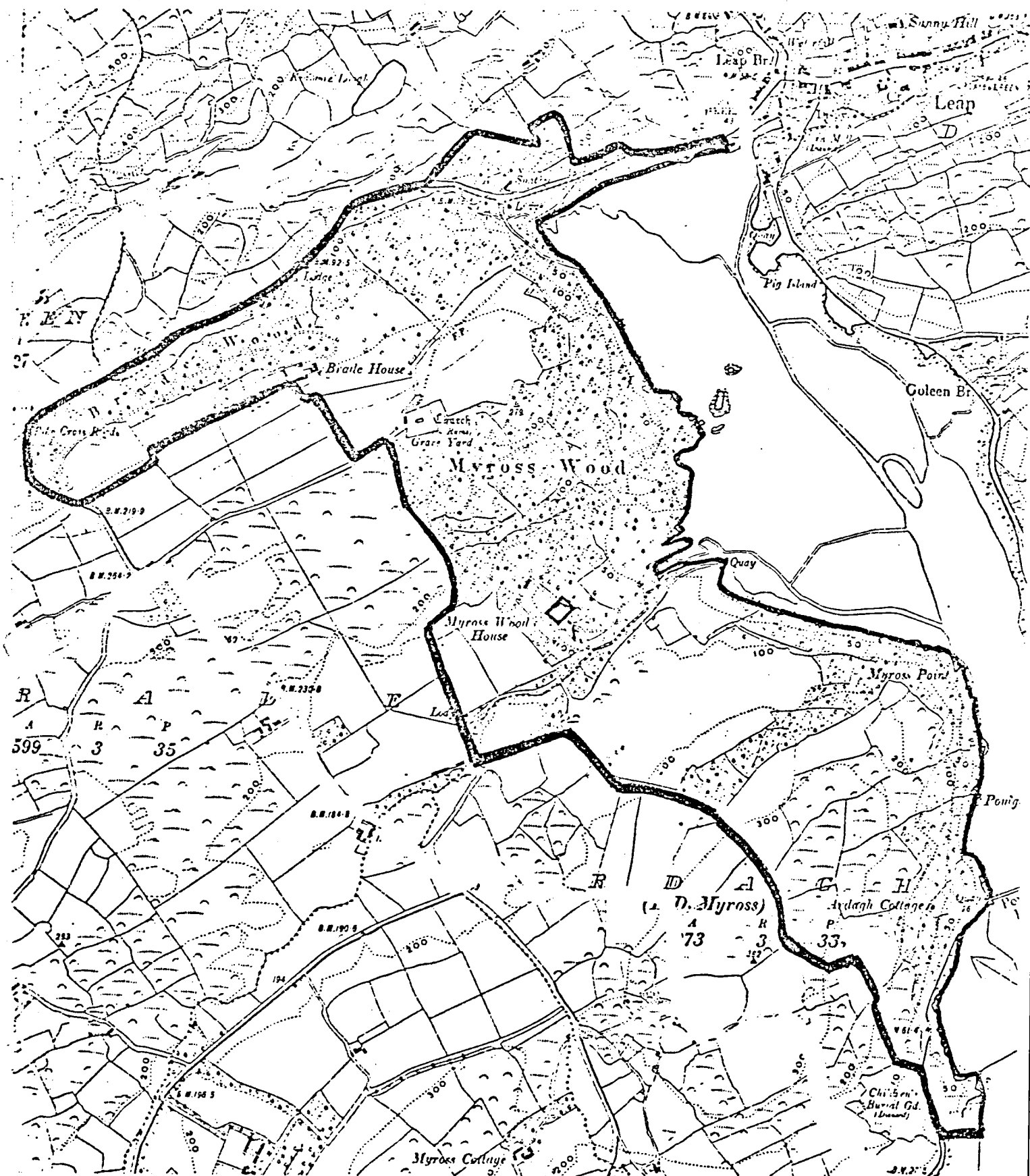
None Obvious.

Recommendations:

Future development in the region should be in accordance with the scientific value of the area.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 42

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile



<u>Name of Area</u>	LOUGH BEG (43)
<u>Acreage</u>	224
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 785,630
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	A

Description of the Area

See Map 43.

The area consists of mudflats and is a tidal inlet. Spartina occurs at the Western end.

Evaluation

The site is an overwintering ground for wildfowl and waders

Threats to the Area

Drainage and Spartina growth

Recommendations

Drainage should not occur and Spartina should be eradicated. In addition any alteration of existing habitats by pollution should be avoided.

<u>Name of area</u>	TWO MOUNTAIN TARNS (44)
<u>Acreage</u>	3
<u>Grid Reference</u>	V. 950, 603.
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Zoological and ecological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

See Map (44)

Two small lakes surrounded by moorland.

Publications:

Stelfox, A.W. and J.N. Milne, 1907. Further notes on the land and freshwater Molluscs of West Cork and Kerry. J.N.J. 16 : 286 - 288

Evaluation:

The tarns are two of the three in which Pisidium hibernicum, (a Mollusc), was discovered, the third being just over the Kerry border.

Threats to the Area:

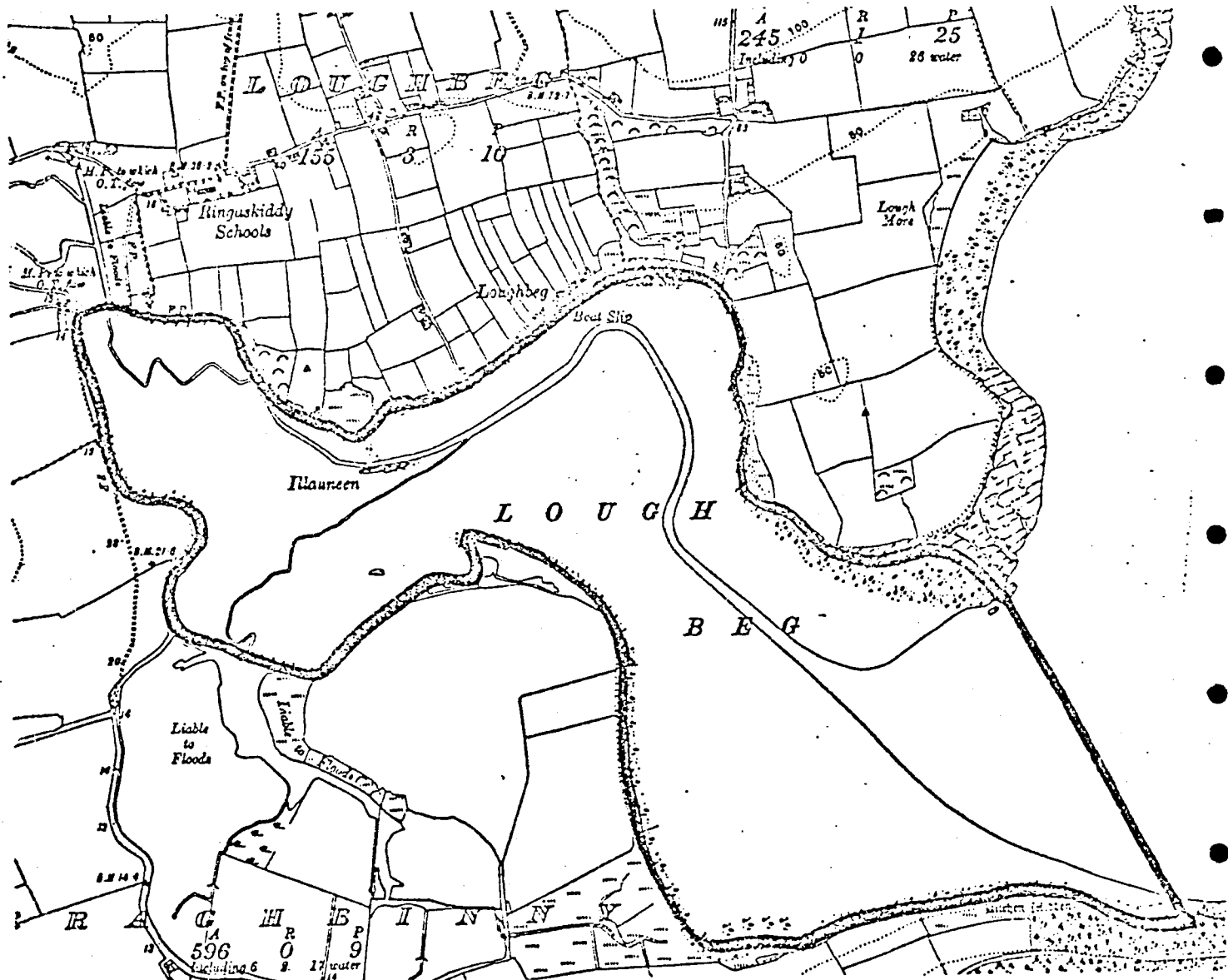
None obvious

Recommendations:

A detailed assessment of the tarns, in the light of current knowledge, should be carried out as soon as possible.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 43

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of area</u>	BUTLERSTOWN LAKE (45)
<u>Acreage</u>	53
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 922, 729
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of the Area:

See Map 45.

A small lake with Menyanthes trifoliata and Phragmites beds. There is some marginal bog.

Evaluation:

This is a wildfowl-frequented lake which is said to have the largest Pochard population in Co. Cork.

Threats to the Area:

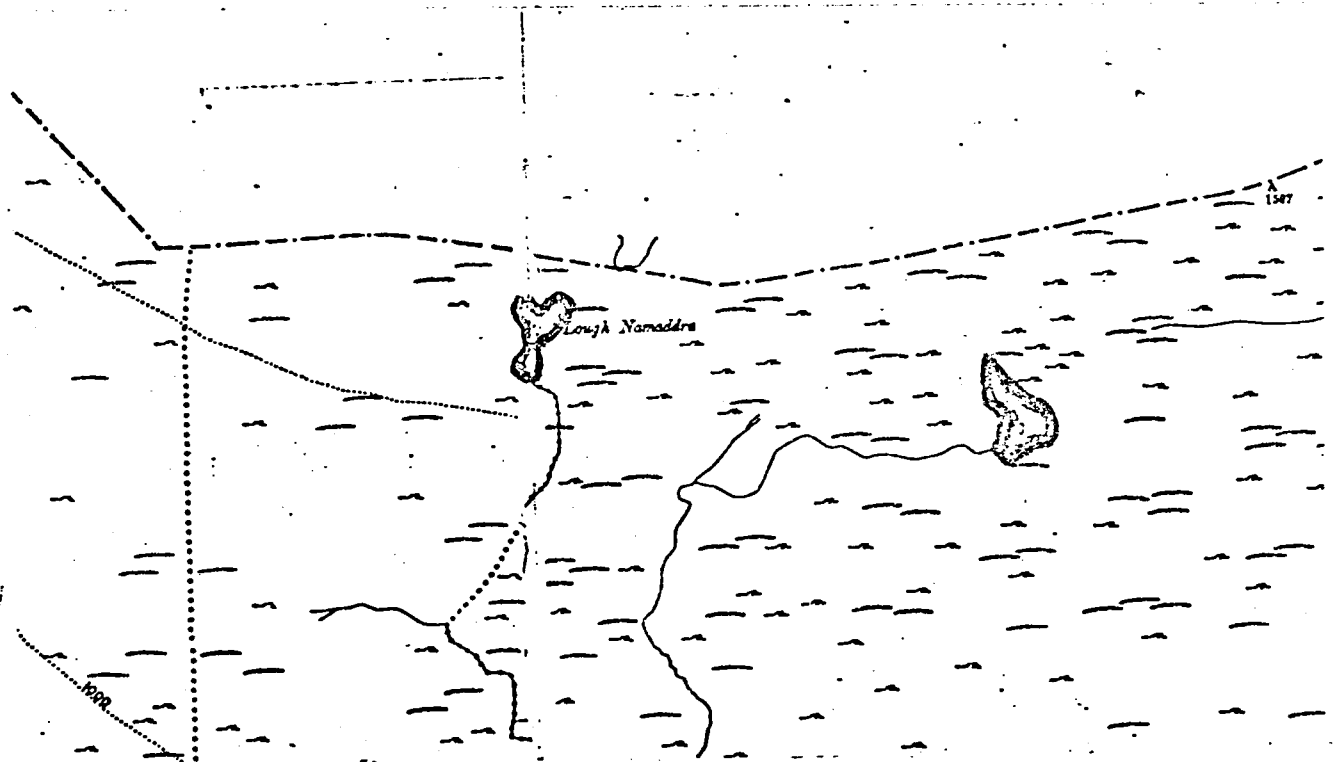
None obvious.

Recommendations:

Every effort should be made to maintain the scientific value of this area.

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 44

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	ROSSCARBERY (46)
<u>Acreage</u>	2,670
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W.290, 360
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	B

Description of the Area:

See Map 46.

Rosscarbery is an estuary with mud flats and sand-dunes and a good marsh system.

Evaluation:

This is the best locality for waders in West Cork. The species occurring there include Dunlin, Redshank, Curlew, Oystercatcher and Golden Plover.

Threats to the Area:

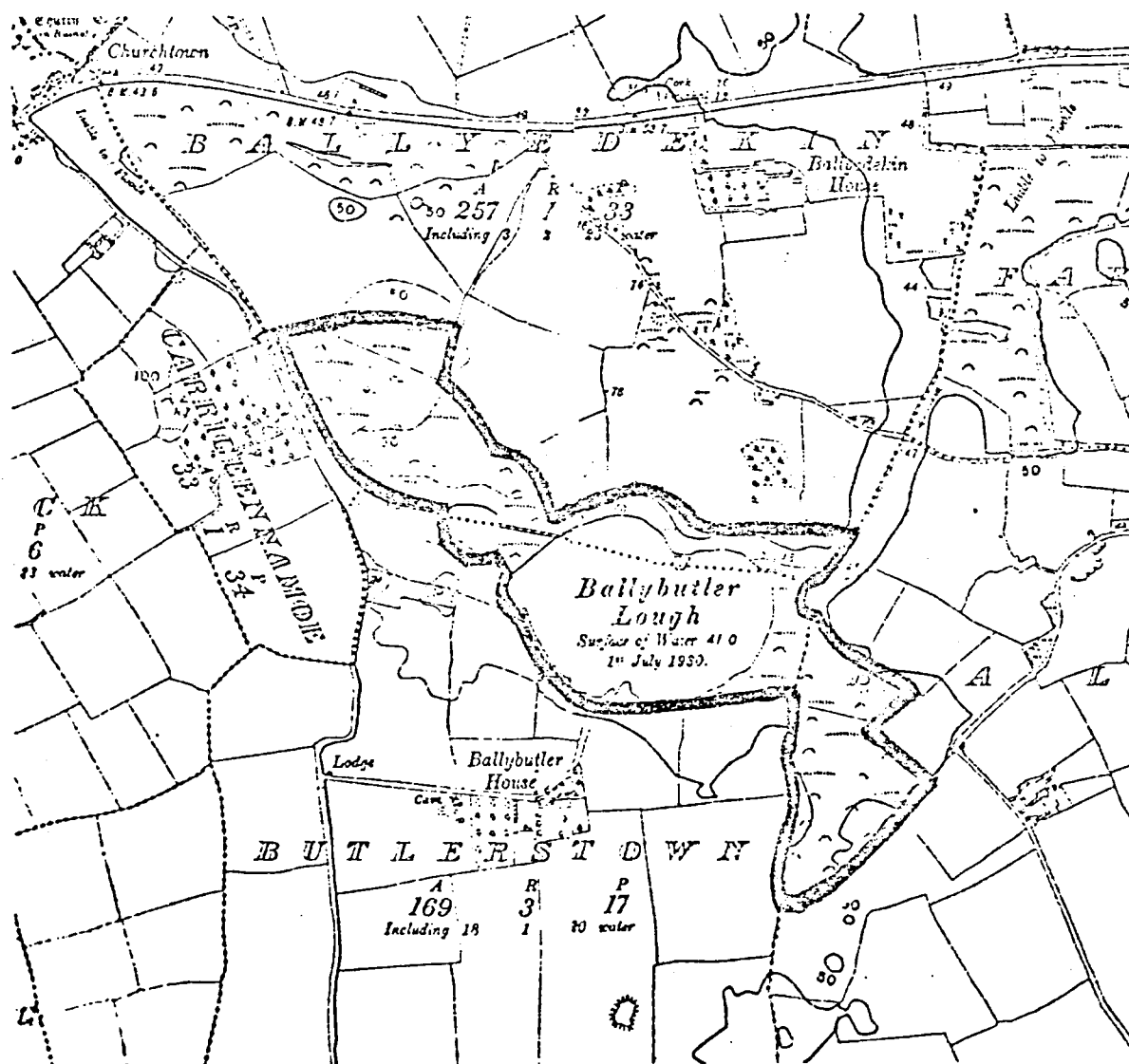
Intense recreation pressures.

Recommendations:

Shooting should be controlled in the estuary and vehicles should not be permitted on the sand dunes. *"The Women"*

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 45

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



<u>Name of Area</u>	DOUGLAS RIVER ESTUARY (47)
<u>Acreage</u>	159
<u>Grid Reference</u>	W. 713,698
<u>Scientific Interest</u>	Ornithological
<u>Rating</u>	Local Importance
<u>Priority</u>	C

Description of Area

See Map 47.

An area of salt marsh and mudflats.

Evaluation

This is an overwintering ground for waders from Northern Europe, Iceland and Greenland.

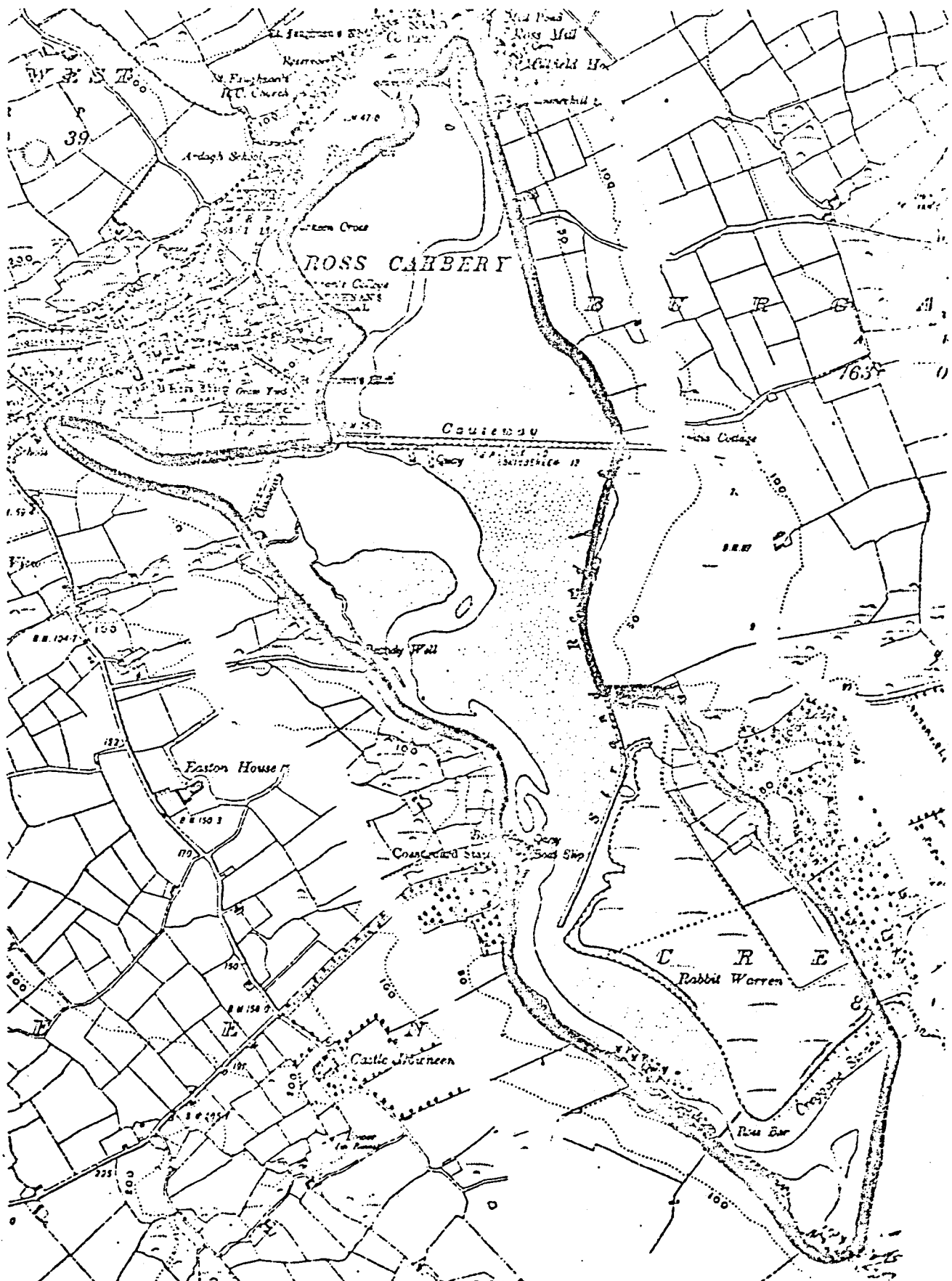
Threats to the Area

Pollution by water- and air-borne substances

Recommendations

It would be desirable to maintain the scientific value of this area and general planning control should be exercised to this end.

46



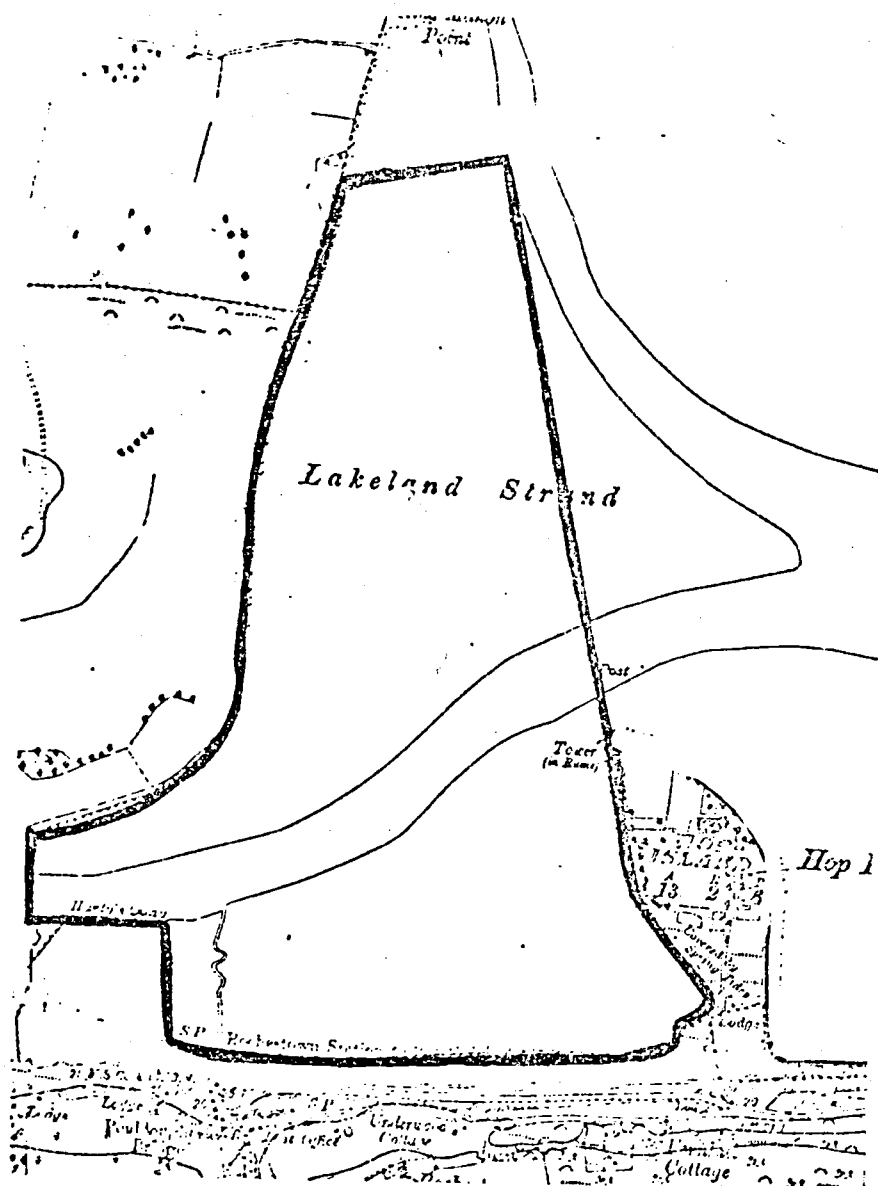
A summation of action recommended for the conservation of sites of scientific interest.

SECTION E

	No Protection Necessary	General Planning Control	Special Amenity Area Order	Conservation Order	Tree Preservation Order
Rock Farm Quarry, Little Island		*			
Ringabella Bay		*			
Three Castle Head		*			
Lough Hyne		*			
Courtmacsherry Bay	*				
Ringabella Point				*	
Fota Island		*			
Glengarriff Woodlands					*
Garinish Island			*		
Trabolgan	Requires further investigation				
Ann's Grove		*			
Calf Islands	Requires further investigation				
Adrigole	Requires further investigation				
Garryvoe	Requires further investigation				

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 47

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile



	No Protection Necessary	General Planning Control	Special Amenity Area Order	Conservation Order	Tree Preservation Order
Ballyvergan Bog		*			
Upper Lee Reservoir		*			
Shippol Wood and part Bandon Valley					*
Douglas River Estuary		*			
Castle Bandon Park					*
Woodland west of Macroom (a)					*
Woodland east of Macroom (b)					*
Woodland west of Macroom (c)					*
Woodland west of Macroom (d)					*
Rostellan Lough				*	
Barley Lake		*			
Lough Allua		*			
Tivoli - Dunkettle, Reclaimed Land		*			
Bogland near Durrus		*			

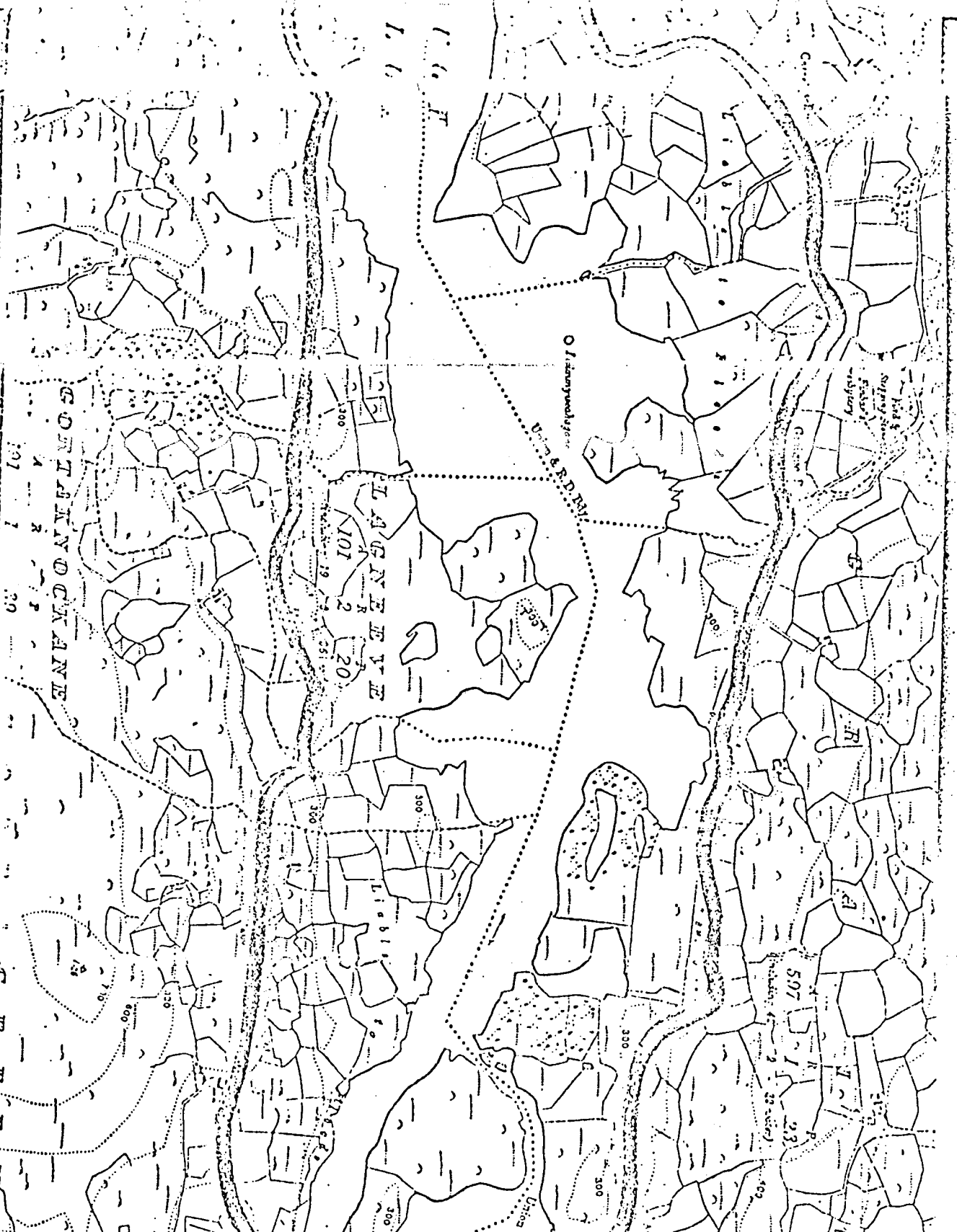
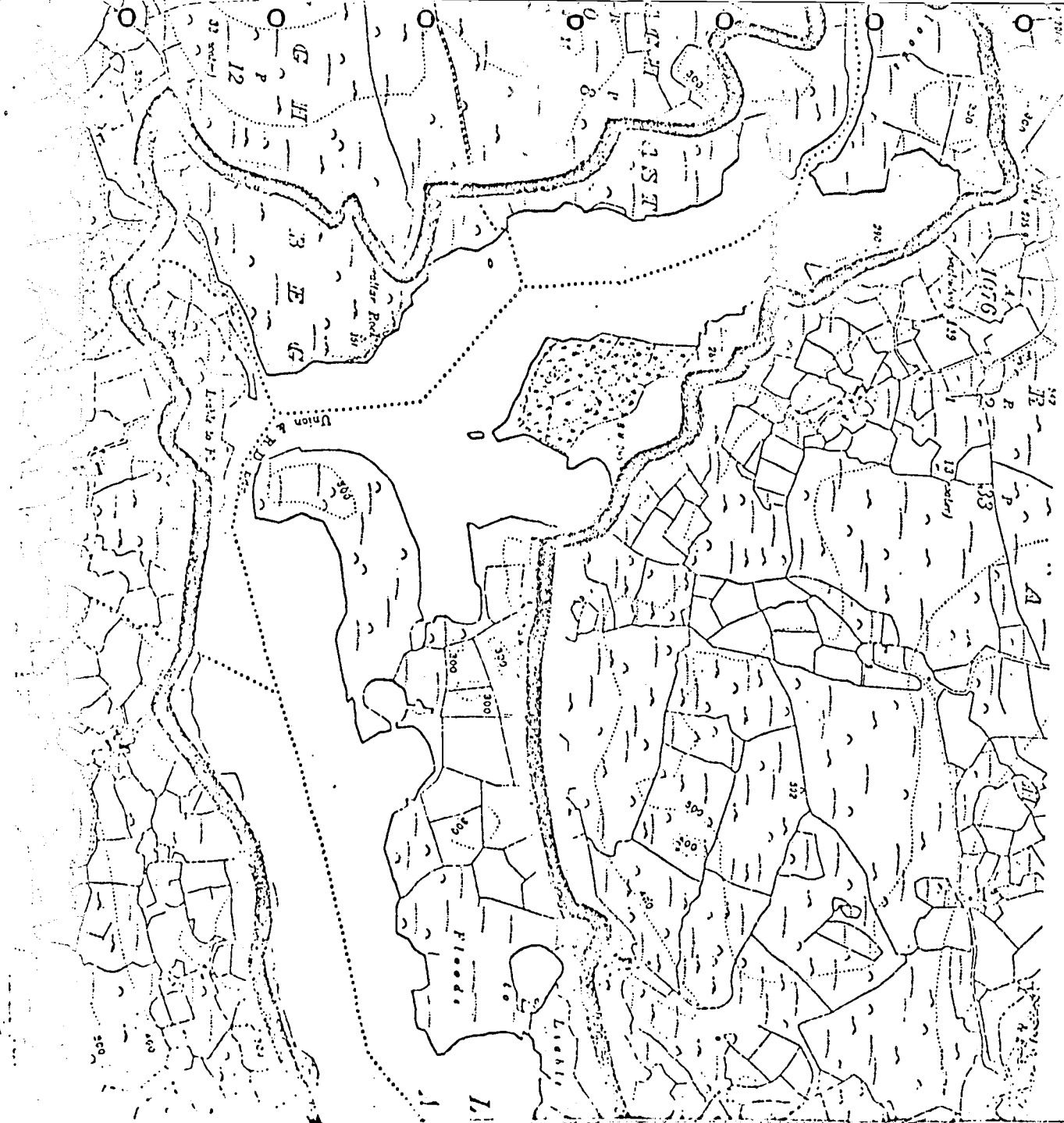
	No Protection Necessary	General Planning Control	Special Amenity Area Order	Conservation Order	Tree Preservation Order
Sherkin Island	Further information required				
Eyerles Island	*				
Two mountain tarns	Further information required				
Woodland from Waterloo to Blarney					*
Myross Wood, Leap					*
Butlerstown Lake		*			
Lough Beg		*			
Rosscarbery		*			
Lough Aderry		*			
Capel Island			*		
Woodland west of Ardroom					*
Woodland south of Ballyhooley					*
Woodland near Kanturk					*

	No Protection Necessary	General Planning Control	Special Amenity Area Order	Conservation Order	Tree Preservation Order
Ballycotton Bay and marshland		*			
Castlepool Caves		*			
Ballinacollig Caves		*			
Carrigtwohill Caves		*			
Kilkernan Lake and Castlereke Dunes			*		
Cape Clear		*			
Near Crookhaven	Requires further investigation				
Baltimore	Requires further investigation				
Unionhall, Castletownsend	Requires further investigation				
Bull & Cow Rocks		*			
The Gearagh					*
Ovens Caves		*			
Carrigacrumpp Caves		*			

CORR

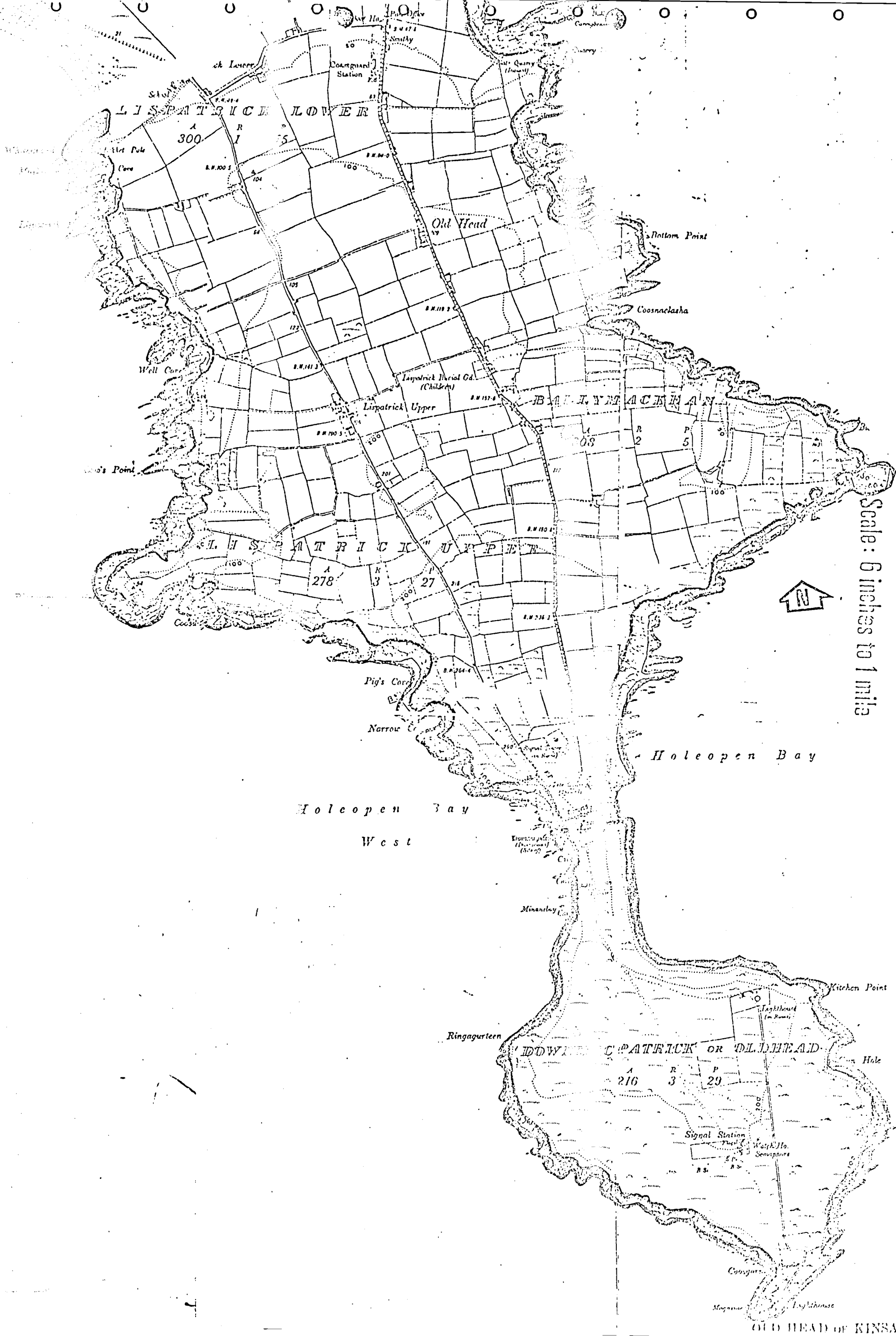
MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 32

Scale: 6 inches to 1 m



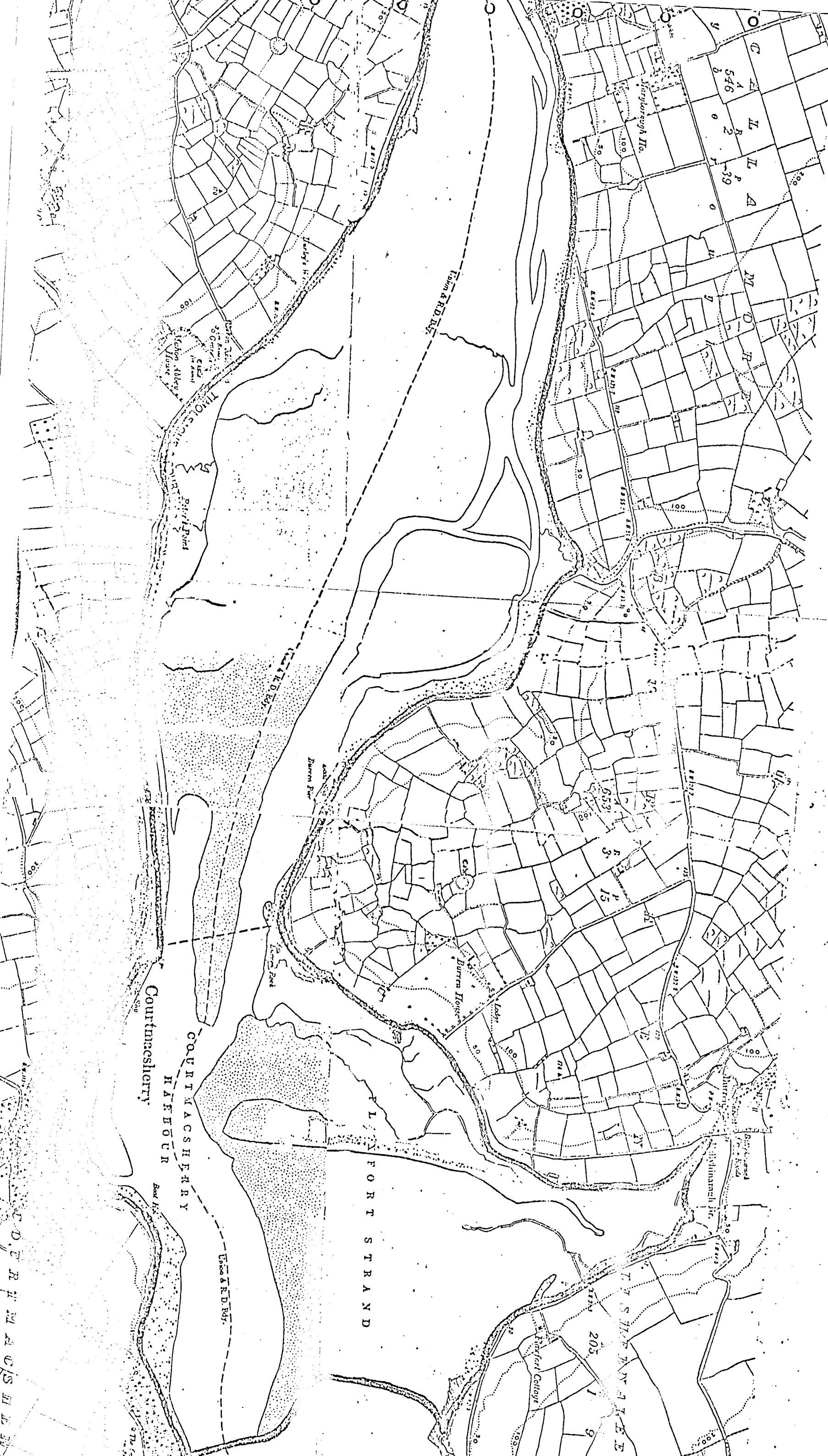
MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 26

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile

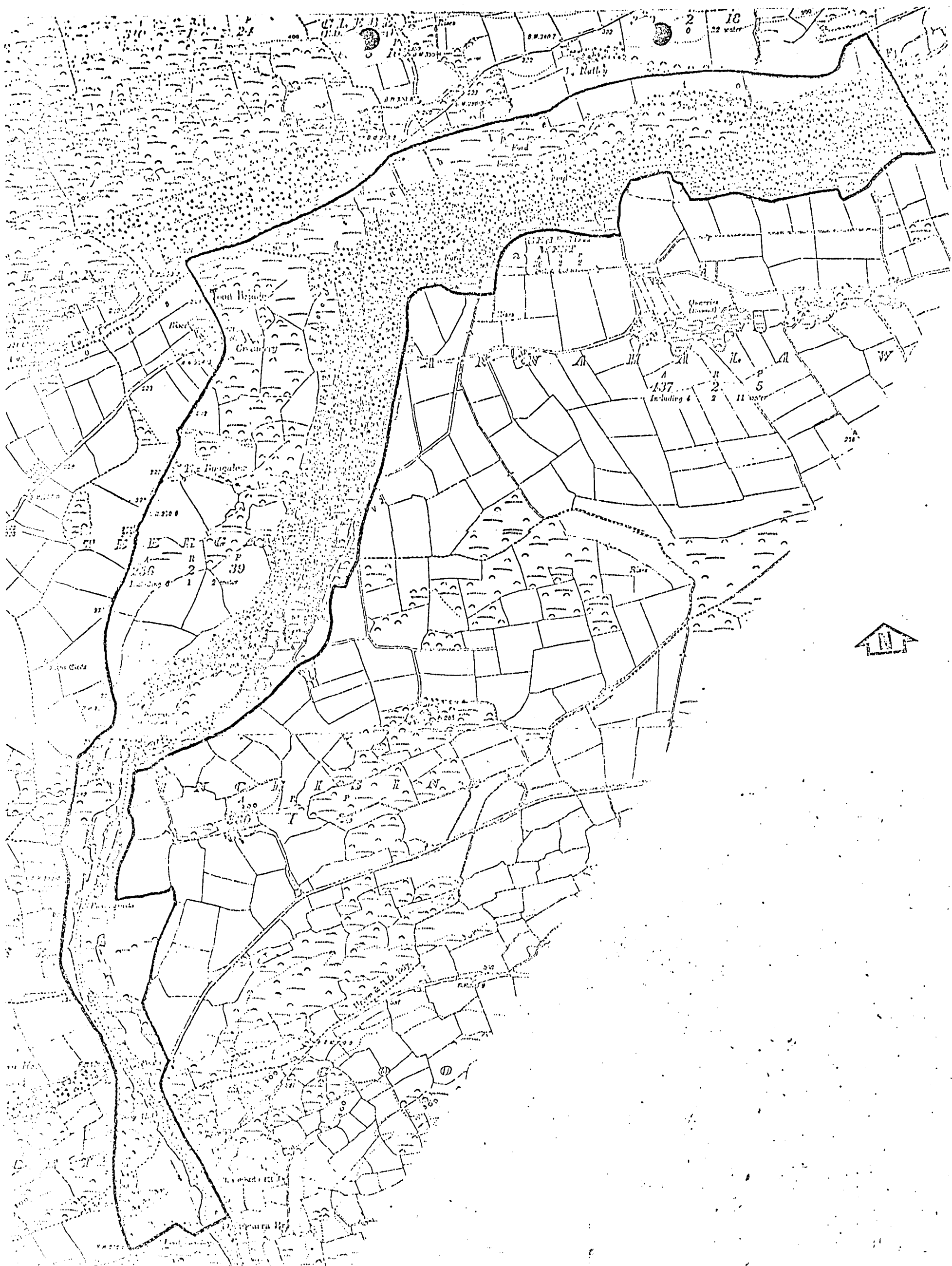


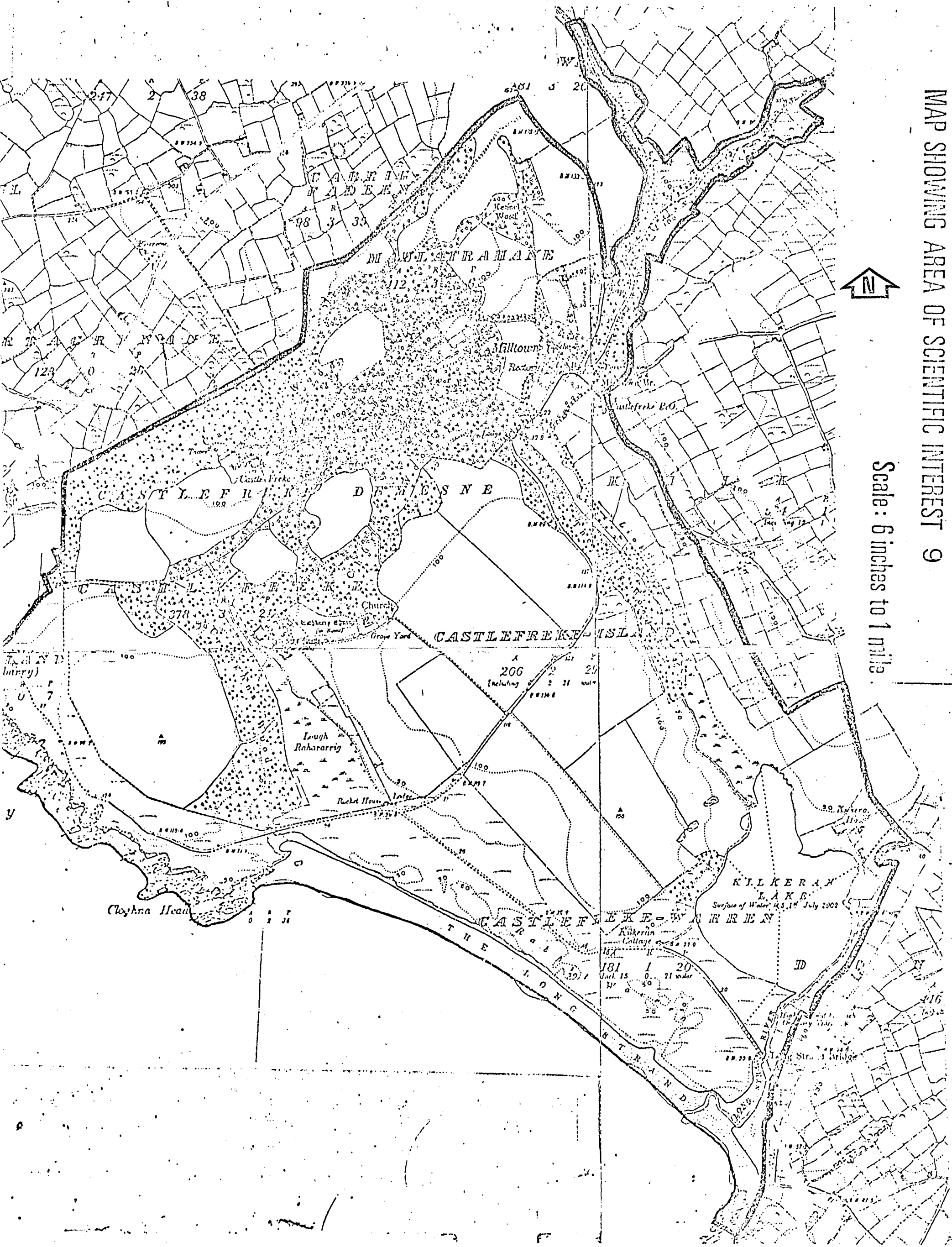
MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 22

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile



Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile



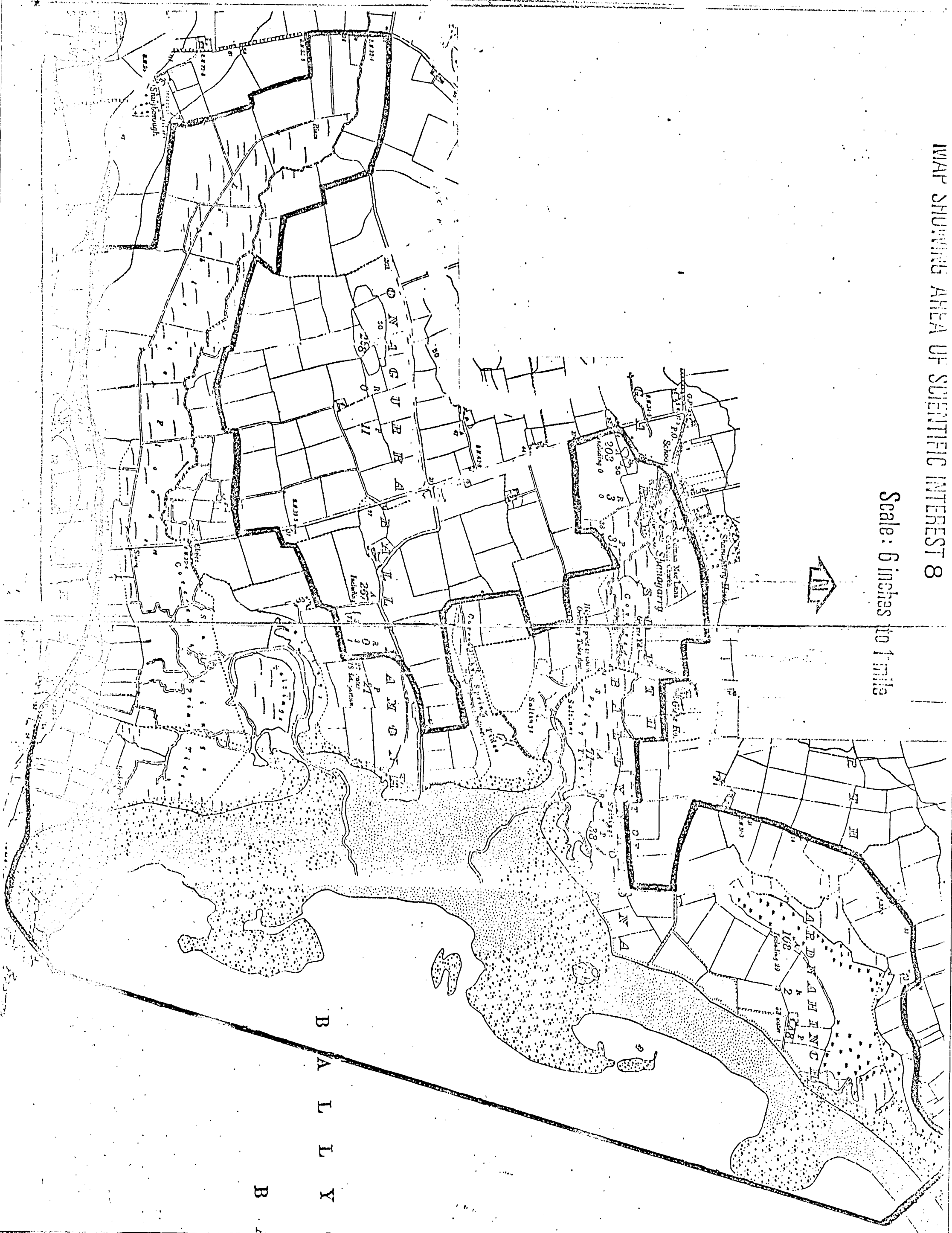


MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 9

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 8

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile

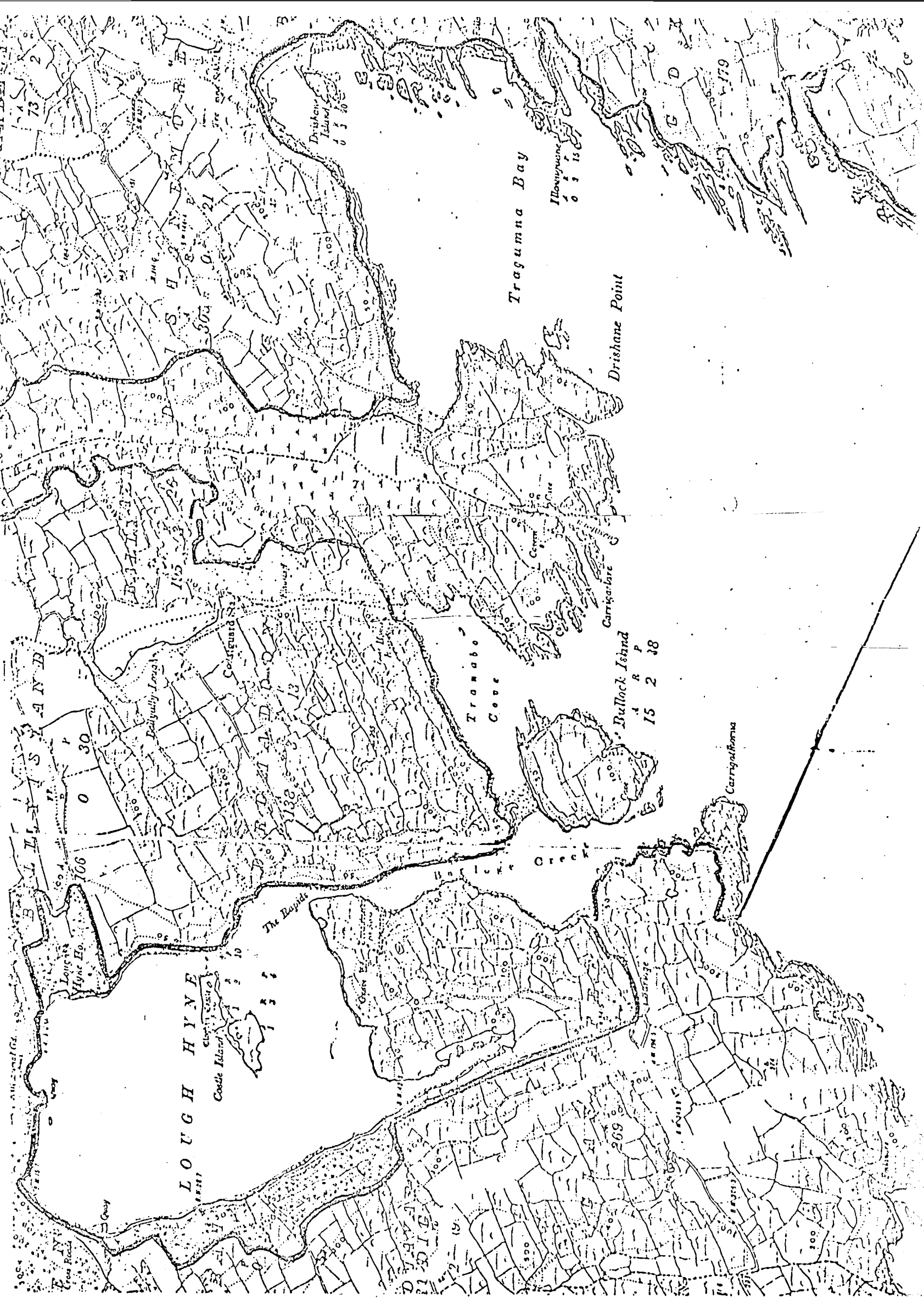


S. B. A. L. L. Y

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MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 6

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mi



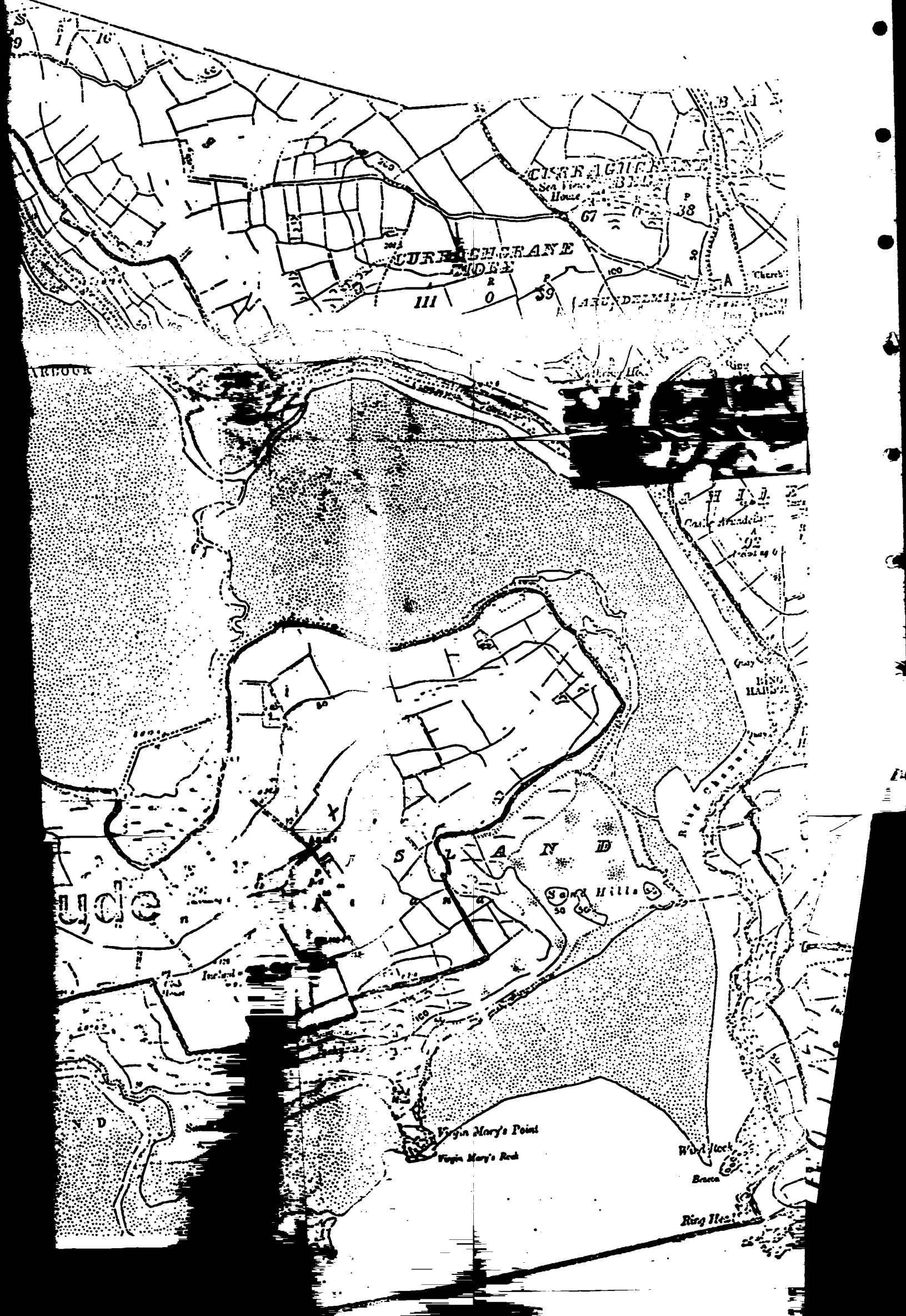
Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile



MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 23

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile





MAP SHOWING AREA OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST 4

Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile

