

Gannivegil Bog SAC (site code 000142)
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.

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 objectives attributes and targets, which are based on the monitoring criteria developed by the NSUH, have been applied to the Annex I habitats listed as Qualifying Interests for Gannivegil Bog SAC (see Table 1 and Section 2).

Two bogs within Gannivegil Bog SAC, Cloghbolie Bog and Galwolie Bog, were 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. Habitats in bold are those that are listed as Qualifying Interests for Gannivegil 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) *
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
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 Gannivegil Bog SAC

Gannivegil Bog SAC is 2,154ha in extent. It is a lowland site to the west of the village of Doocharry in west Donegal. It lies adjacent to, and south-west of, Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park SAC (O.S. Discovery Series maps 1 and 11). The SAC comprises two bogs, Cloghbolie Bog and Galwolie Bog, the flora and scientific interest of which are documented in Douglas *et al.* (1990).

Geologically the SAC is underlain by igneous granite, which is outcropping in many areas. The topography is undulating, with the SAC containing several prominent hills, the highest and steepest of these being Croaghleconnel (266m). The 1990 survey reported the vegetation over much of the Cloghbolie site to be visually dominated by purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) and black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*) but locally there were also occurrences of Atlantic blanket bog pool complexes, interconnecting pool systems (comprising shallow pool, lawn and hummock systems), flushes and possibly transition mires, swallow holes, wet heath areas, scrub woodland on rock scarps and a network of oligotrophic lakes and streams. The main habitat pressures as reported in 1990 were turf-cutting, burning and drainage.

1.2 Mapping methodology

A detailed habitat mapping survey of Gannivegil 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 4010 Wet heaths and 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog) in Gannivegil 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. These latter areas may be classified as other Annex I habitats (e.g. 4010). Restoration of priority 7130 habitat may therefore result in loss in the area and distribution of other Annex I habitats that are Qualifying Interests. If such scenarios are identified by restoration management plans, the conservation objectives for these other Qualifying Interests should be adjusted accordingly.

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, and those upland habitats that also occur in lowland areas. 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 4010 Wet heaths and 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog) in Gannivegil Bog SAC, the National Conservation Assessment (NCA) for each Annex I habitat (NPWS, 2013) was instead utilised to indicate condition of the habitats in the SAC. If area and structure and functions were both assessed as “Favourable”, the objective for that 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 4010 Wet heaths was Unfavourable – Inadequate for area and Unfavourable – Bad for structure and functions. 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 objectives for 4010 Wet heaths and 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog), given in the main conservation objectives document for Gannivegil Bog SAC. The two documents should be read in conjunction with each other.

The conservation objective for each of the Annex I habitats dealt with in this supporting document are as follows:

- To restore the favourable conservation condition of Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* in Gannivegil Bog SAC.
- To restore the favourable conservation condition of Blanket bogs (* if active bog) in Gannivegil 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 4010 Wet heaths and 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog) in Gannivegil Bog SAC.

Table 2: Estimated extent of the blanket bog and associated Annex I habitats that are listed as Qualifying Interests for Gannivegil Bog SAC. *denotes priority habitat.

Annex I code	Habitat	Approximate area (ha)	% of SAC
4010	Wet heaths	678	32
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	680	32

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

Each 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, 4010 Wet heath habitat is documented to occur throughout the SAC, being particularly abundant on hillsides in the south of the SAC, including the slopes of Croaghleconnel and Galwolie Hill. Elsewhere, it occurs in a mosaic with blanket bog on areas of higher ground and exposed rock (NPWS internal files). 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog) occurs throughout the SAC particularly in the north, central and the south-western areas (Douglas *et al.*, 1990; NPWS internal files). 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 Gannivegil Bog SAC, the structure and functions of 4010 Wet heaths and 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 common to each of the habitats 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 and all associated habitats in NPWS (2013). The target for both habitats 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. The process of restoring hydrological integrity may impact areas of heath habitats as discussed in Section 1.3.

5.2 Community diversity

Habitat and species information from Cloghbolie and Galwolie bogs, which form Gannivegil Bog SAC, has been recorded (Douglas *et al.*, 1990; NPWS internal files). The descriptions of 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog) within the sources correspond to six NSUH provisional bog communities as detailed in the NSUH manual (Perrin *et al.*, 2014). They comprise BB1a *Schoenus nigricans* – *Eriophorum angustifolium* bog continuous cover sub-community, BB2 *Schoenus nigricans* – *Sphagnum* spp. bog, BB3 *Eriophorum vaginatum* – *Sphagnum papillosum* bog, BB4 *Trichophorum germanicum* – *Eriophorum angustifolium* bog, BB5a *Calluna vulgaris* – *Eriophorum* spp. bog typical sub-community and BB7 *Eriophorum angustifolium* – *Sphagnum austinii* bog. Wet heath vegetation was not documented for the sites in Douglas *et al.* (1990), but this is not surprising as that survey specifically targeted blanket bog habitat. There is insufficient data to confidently identify any NSUH provisional wet heath communities as detailed in the NSUH manual (Perrin *et al.*, 2014).

The target for the SAC is to maintain the variety of vegetation communities within 4010 Wet heaths and 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 each of the habitats. 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).

For some other habitats, a percentage threshold is set. At least 50% cover of positive indicators is required for 4010 Wet heaths.

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 a range of 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 4010 Wet heaths and 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).

Cross-leaved heath

Cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*) is specifically mentioned in the formal title of habitat 4010 Wet heaths and is the only characteristic species listed in European Commission (2013). Whilst it is seldom abundant in wet heaths, its presence at high frequencies is considered one of the few characteristics common between the varied communities of this habitat (JNCC, 2009). The target is for the presence of cross-leaved heath within a 20m radius of each monitoring stop.

Ericoid species and crowberry

A dwarf shrub layer with ericoid species is characteristic of 4010 Wet heaths (crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) is only rarely present). Low cover of these species would be indicative of chronic overgrazing, burning, etc. The target is for at least 15% cover of these species at each monitoring stop.

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, including those listed as Qualifying Interests for Gannivegil Bog SAC. Habitat-specific negative indicator species lists have been established for each of the habitats and are presented in Perrin *et al.* (2014). Presence of these 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

An attribute for non-native species is common to 4010 Wet heaths and 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog). Non-native species can be invasive and have deleterious effects on native vegetation. The target for both habitats 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 4010 Wet heaths and 7130 Blanket bog (*if active bog), maximum percentage cover thresholds for undesirable native species are also set. These are detailed below.

Bracken, native trees and shrubs

The cover of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and native trees and shrubs is assessed for 4010 Wet heaths. Tree and shrub cover is assessed for 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog). High cover of bracken would indicate that the habitat may be succeeding towards a dense bracken community, and high cover of native trees and shrubs would indicate that the habitat may be succeeding towards scrub or woodland due to lack of grazing or, for bog habitats, due to the habitat drying out.

Soft rush

High cover of soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) in 4010 Wet heaths would suggest undesirable hydrological conditions. Note, however, that poor flushes dominated by soft rush often naturally occur in mosaic with these habitats. Discrete areas of this separate habitat should not be considered here. The target is for the cover of soft rush to be less than 10%.

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%.

Dwarf shrub cover

A dwarf shrub layer is characteristic of 4010 Wet heaths, but the vegetation should be a mixture of dwarf shrub and graminoid species with higher cover of dwarf shrubs being potentially indicative of drainage. A maximum target of 75% is therefore set.

5.4 Vegetation structure

Vegetation structure is assessed through a number of attributes tailored to each of the habitats. These measures assess levels of grazing and 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 4010 Wet heaths and 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 4010 Wet heaths and 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog). Habitat-specific lists of sensitive areas where burning should not occur are presented in Perrin *et al.* (2014).

4010 Wet heaths and 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog) have the same targets relating to there being 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 both 4010 Wet heaths and 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog). High levels of disturbed *Sphagnum* would indicate undesirable levels of grazers. For both habitats, 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 the 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 each of the habitats. Elements which are assessed for the habitats comprise disturbed bare ground, drainage and erosion; these are detailed below.

5.5.1 Disturbed bare ground

This attribute is common to both 4010 Wet heaths and 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog). 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 heaths and peatlands. The target for both habitats 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 both 4010 Wet heaths and 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 for the habitat 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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