

Firmness: Soft

Characteristic species: *Narthecium ossifragum* (10-30%)

This sub-central complex is similar to the sub-central complex 6/4 + P, but is not restricted to western raised bogs and the cover of *Rhynchospora alba* is usually not so high (<10%). Hummocks, hollows, flats and pools characterise the Micro-topography and the surface is soft underfoot. Pools cover 10-20% of the surface area and contain algae with a patchy cover (ca. 30-50% of each pool) of *Sphagnum cuspidatum* along with *Rhynchospora alba*, *Drosera anglica* and *Eriophorum angustifolium*. Hummocks of *S. capillifolium* are frequent and there are usually occasional hummocks of *S. austinii* and *S. fuscum*. The inter-pool vegetation is dominated by flats of *Narthecium ossifragum* (>25%) with *Calluna vulgaris* found growing on hummocks usually at 10-20% cover. This is considered a poor quality sub-central ecotope complex with many attributes of a sub-marginal ecotope complex.

The overall *Sphagnum* cover is 30-40% and may be even lower on western sites. Furthermore, in western sites *S. denticulatum* becomes more prominent and the overall *Sphagnum* cover in the pools is usually lower (ca. 20-30% of each pool) with *S. papillosum* and *Campylopus atrovirens* found at the pool edges. On the western sites *Carex panicea* is usually frequent and where it reaches cover values of >15% the complex is termed **6/3+ P**.

Complex 6/35

Micro-topography: Flats, pools (>20% cover) and hummocks

***Sphagnum* cover:** 10-30%

Firmness: Soft

Characteristic species: *Racomitrium lanuginosum*, *Campylopus atrovirens* and *Narthecium ossifragum* (>25%)

This is a sub-central complex that is found on western raised bogs. The bog surface is usually soft though it can be very soft occasionally. It is similar to the central complex 35, but *Narthecium ossifragum* flats are more common with *N. ossifragum* covering >25% of the surface area. Pools cover >20% of the surface area and have a very patchy cover of *Sphagnum* (ca. 20% of each pool). The pools are mostly filled with open water though *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Drosera anglica* and *Menyanthes trifoliata* area usually present as well as algae. *Sphagnum papillosum* is usually abundant at the pool margins with the western indicator *Campylopus atrovirens* also present. Island hummocks of *Racomitrium lanuginosum* are also usually occasional. *Narthecium ossifragum* (25%) dominates the inter-pool areas along with *Rhynchospora alba* (10-20%), which occurs mostly at the pool margins. The overall *Sphagnum* cover within this complex is 10-30% with *S. papillosum*, the most abundant of the *Sphagna*. Hummocks of *S. capillifolium* are frequent in the inter-pool areas and there is usually

occasional *S. austinii* and *S. fuscum*. There are usually patches of *Carex panicea* in the inter-pool areas and there are no dominant higher plants other than *Narthecium ossifragum*. Where the cover of *Carex panicea* increases to >20% the complex is termed 3/35. Where the cover of *Rhynchospora alba* increases to >20% the complex is termed 4/35. Where the cover of *Eriophorum vaginatum* increases to >20% the complex is termed 9/35. If there are no species occurring at >20% cover, but the characteristics described above apply the complex is termed 35-.

Complex 6/4 + Pools (6/4 + P)

Micro-topography: Flats, pools (>10% cover) and hummocks

Sphagnum cover: 30-40%

Firmness: Soft to very soft and rarely quaking

Characteristic species: *Narthecium ossifragum* (15-30%) and *Rhynchospora alba* (>15%)

This sub-central complex is usually found on western raised bog sites. The bog surface is very soft underfoot and there may be some quaking areas close to the pools. The pool cover is variable, ranging from between 10-30% cover. *Sphagnum cuspidatum* is found in scattered patches of the pools (averaging at ca. 30-50% of each pool) with *S. papillosum* at the pool margins along with *Campylopus atrovirens*. Large patches of open water are also present with *Sphagnum denticulatum*, *Drosera anglica* and algae usually present. The overall *Sphagnum* cover is also variable, but averages at 30-40% with hummocks of *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *S. papillosum* and occasionally *S. fuscum* found in the inter-pool areas. *Narthecium ossifragum* dominates flats occurring at 15-30% cover with *Rhynchospora alba* also characterising the complex, being found at 15-20% cover in depressions, lawns and at the edges of pools. *Carex panicea* is also usually present at 5-10% cover as well as *Eriophorum* sp. (10%).

On midland sites there is usually a higher *Sphagnum* cover (40-50%) with *S. cuspidatum* averaging at >50% cover of each pool and *Campylopus atrovirens* is absent.

Complex 3/10

Micro-topography: Hummocks, flats and hollows with pools <15% or absent

Sphagnum cover: 30-50%

Firmness: Soft to very soft

Characteristic species: *Carex panicea* (>15%)

This is a sub-central complex that tends to occur on sites that have some western indicators present such as *Pleurozia purpurea*. *Carex panicea* reaches high cover values (>20%) within the complex due to the western influence, reaching cover values of 40% in the more western sites. The bog surface is soft

underfoot and very soft in places. The *Sphagnum* cover is 30-50%, tending to be higher on the less western sites. This is dominated by hummocks of *Sphagnum capillifolium* and *S. papillosum* with occasional hummocks of *S. fuscum*. There are usually also small patches of *S. cuspidatum* in in-filled hollows. Where the *Sphagnum* cover is >50%, the complex is termed **10/3**. Other variant corresponds to **complex 10/9/3** where hollows/lawns like and pools < 10% or absent, *Sphagnum magellanicum* is very rarely found and *S. papillosum* is the most common *Sphagna* forming hummocks and lawns. Characteristic species include *Eriophorum vaginatum* and *E. angustifolium* (>20% - combined), *Carex panicea* cover >10%. Where pools occur at a cover of 10-20%, but the description of the complex is similar to above, the complex is termed **3 + P**.

Complex 9/7 + Pools (9/7 + P)

Micro-topography: Hummocks and hollows with pools (>10% cover)

***Sphagnum* cover:** 30-40%

Firmness: Soft to very soft and occasionally quaking

Characteristic species: *Eriophorum* sp. and *Calluna vulgaris* co-dominate each at >10-15%

This is a sub-central complex in which the bog surface is generally soft with occasional quaking areas. The pools within this complex are small in size and the pool cover averages at >10%. These pools usually have a good cover (>75% of each pool) of *Sphagnum cuspidatum* with *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Rhynchospora alba* and *Drosera anglica* also present. In some areas the pools are not distinctive and appear more like *Sphagnum* filled lawns with *Narthecium ossifragum* often found scattered throughout the *Sphagnum* pool/lawn patches. *S. papillosum* and *S. magellanicum* are frequent at the pool margins and/or in lawns and on some sites *S. pulchrum* is found. *Calluna vulgaris* (20-30%) and *Eriophorum vaginatum* (10-15%) dominate the inter-pool areas and there are occasional large wide hummocks of *Sphagnum capillifolium* and *S. austinii* with lower hummocks of *S. capillifolium* frequent as well as occasional *S. fuscum*. The general *Sphagnum* cover varies between 30-40%. Where *Narthecium ossifragum* increases to >10% cover the complex is termed **9/7/6 + Pools**.

Complex 9/7/10

Micro-topography: Hummocks and hollows with pools absent

***Sphagnum* cover:** 40-60%

Firmness: Soft to very soft

Characteristic species: *Calluna vulgaris* (20%) and *Eriophorum vaginatum* (>15%) and *Sphagnum capillifolium* is the dominant *Sphagnum*.

This is a transitional sub-central/sub-marginal complex that has characteristics of each ecotope. The complex usually grades into the sub-marginal complex 9/7 and the differences between the two complexes are very subtle. The surface is usually soft underfoot and hummocks and hollows characterise the Micro-topography with no pools present. Generally, however, the *Sphagnum* layer in the sub-central complex is thicker and has a slightly higher cover (averaging 50-60%). *S. capillifolium* is by far the dominant *Sphagnum* within this complex reaching cover values of up to 50% with *S. tenellum* also frequent and only small amounts of *S. papillosum* and *S. magellanicum* recorded along with very occasional hummocks of *S. austinii*. *Eriophorum vaginatum* (20-25%) is also more abundant in the sub-central complex and characterises the vegetation along with *Calluna vulgaris* (20%) and a general lack of any cover (<5%) of *Narthecium ossifragum*.

SUB-MARGINAL ECOTOPE COMPLEXES

Complex 9/7

Micro-topography: Hummocks and hollows with pools absent

***Sphagnum* cover:** 30-40%

Firmness: Soft

Characteristic species: *Calluna vulgaris* (20%) and *Eriophorum vaginatum* (10-20%)

This is a sub-marginal complex that has many characteristics of and usually grades into the sub-central complex 9/7/10. The differences between the two complexes are subtle and are not easy to detect in the field. However, in general the *Sphagnum* layer in the sub-marginal complex is thinner and reaches a slightly less abundance cover averaging at 30-40%, but ranging from 20-50%. Although *Eriophorum vaginatum* (10-20%) characterises the vegetation along with *Calluna vulgaris* (20-30%), it is not as abundant as it is in the sub-central complex. Furthermore, there is an increase in cover of *Narthecium ossifragum* (5-10%) in the sub-marginal complex. Where the complex is degraded slightly further, the *Sphagnum* cover is lower (ca. 30%) and there is an increase in cover of *Narthecium ossifragum* (>10%) and the complex is termed 9/7/6.

Appendix 4: Impacting activities description and ranking

Drainage description and classification

Drains were classified and described as follows on the field:

Not blocked

- **Functional:** running water on the day of the visit, or no running water on the day of the visit but no vegetation in the drain, or vegetation in the drain (i.e. *Sphagnum* species) less than 2/3 of the drain height.
- **Non-functional:** drain completely covered in vegetation and it appears water does not run through the drain any longer.
- **Reduced functional:** more than 2/3 of the drain height covered by vegetation (i.e. *Sphagnum* species).

Blocked

- **Functional:** dams are not working and water running through the drain.
- **Non-functional:** drain completely covered in vegetation and it appears water does not run through the drain any longer.
- **Reduced functional:** drain contains open water or more than 2/3 of the drain height covered by vegetation (i.e. *Sphagnum* species).

Impacting activities ranking

Impacting activities were ranked according to their **importance** as follows (based on Evans & Arvela, 2011):

Code	Meaning	Comment
H	High importance/impact	Important direct or immediate influence and/or acting over large areas.
M	Medium importance/impact	Medium direct or immediate influence, mainly indirect influence and/or acting over moderate part of the area/acting only regionally.
L	Low importance/impact	Low direct or immediate influence, indirect influence and/or acting over small part of the area/ acting only regionally.

Activities are also ranked according to their **influence**: (-1): negative / (0): neutral / (+1): positive

Appendix 5: Domin scale values

Cover/abundance is a measure of the vertical projection on to the ground of the extent of the living parts of a species (Dahl and Hadac, 1941).

Cover	Domin
91–100%	10
76–90%	9
51–75%	8
34–50%	7
26–33%	6
11–25%	5
4–10%	4
<4% (many individuals)	3
<4% (several individuals)	2
<4% (few individuals)	1

Appendix 6: Quadrat data

Active (7110) and Degraded Raised Bog (7120) quadrat data

Ecotope type: Central / Sub-central / Sub-marginal / Marginal

Complex Name

Quadrat Name

Firmness

- Firm: ground does not sink under the weight of your body.
- Soft: ground sinks approximately 1 to 3cm but little amount of water is released by the peat or *Sphagnum*.
- Very soft: ground sinks more than 3 cm and a considerable amount of water is released by the peat or *Sphagnum*.
- Quaking: ground bounces or shakes when the surveyor jumps.

Note: An increase in firmness indicates drier conditions.

Burnt

- No: evidence of recent burning absent.
- Light: *Sphagnum/Leucobryum* hummocks have been slightly damaged. Higher plants assemblage largely unaffected by the burn. Little or no patches of bare peat present, *Calluna vulgaris* although damaged still growing from old shoots and *Cladonia portentosa* absent.
- Severe: *Sphagnum/Leucobryum* hummocks have been badly damaged but some regeneration may have started. Higher plants assemblage dominated by pioneer species such as *Narthecium ossifragum* and *Carex panicea*. Some patches of bare peat present, *Calluna vulgaris* only growing from new shoots and *Cladonia portentosa* absent.

Algae in hollows %

Algae in pools %

Bare peat %

Note: An increase in any of the three indicators (algae in hollows, algae in pool dot bare peat) indicates more degraded conditions.

High hummocks %: mounds on the bog surface taller than 25cm above ground level usually composed of *Sphagnum* species but other bryophyte species such as *Hydnum jutlandicum* and

Leucobryum glaucum are also important, *Calluna vulgaris* is another important element as it is frequently found on the hummocks

*High hummocks with tall *Calluna vulgaris*: high hummock with tall *Calluna vulgaris* (>40cm).

Low hummocks %: mounds on the bog surface lower than 25cm above ground level usually composed of *Sphagnum* species, *Calluna vulgaris* is another important element as it is frequently found on the hummocks.

Note: hummocks % cover will always be = or > than *Sphagnum hummocks* cover (mentioned below), never smaller, as some of the hummocks may be dominated by *Calluna vulgaris* for instance and not *Sphagnum* species.

Hollows %: shallow depressions (less than 5cm deep) on the bog surface

Lawns %: shallow hollows or flat areas where one species dominates in an area of at least 0.5m diameter; this is frequently a *Sphagnum* species such as *S. magellanicum*, *S. papillosum*.

*Flats: these are more or less flat areas but intermediate between hummock and hollow communities that tend to be drier than these situations. *Narthecium ossifragum* and/or *Carex panicea* generally dominates flats.

Pools %: depression on the bog surface where the water table remains above the surface level all year around or below only for a short period of time. They are characterised by the presence of aquatic species such as *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, but they could be also open water.

Note: all the above quadrat micro-topographical features should add up to 100% cover (e.g. hummocks+hollows+ pools, etc.).

Note: A decrease in pools cover indicates drier conditions, but it could be also a natural process where pools are replaced by hummocks or lawns.

Pool type

- Absent
- Regular: pools that have a more or less rounded shape and are isolated
- Interconnecting: pools are continuous (i.e. running into each other)
- Tear: pools with an elongated shape not interconnected

S. austinii hum type: *Sphagnum austinii*

- Absent
- Active: hummocks variable in size with apparent evidence of spreading
- Relic: usually large hummocks with no obvious sign of spreading

S. austinii hum %

S. austinii height (cm)

S. fuscum hum type: *Sphagnum fuscum*

- Absent
- Active: hummocks variable in size with apparent evidence of spreading
- Relic: usually large hummocks with no obvious sign of spreading

S. fuscum hum %

S. fuscum height (cm)

Note: Both *S. austinii* and *S. fuscum* are considered good quality indicators .A decline in their cover indicates more degraded conditions.

Leucobryum glaucum: present or absent

Trichophorum type: *Trichophorum cespitosum*

- Absent
- Flats: plant grows on a loose form
- Tussocks: plant grows on a tuft form

Trichophorum %

Note: An increase in *Trichophorum cespitosum* is likely to indicate more degraded conditions.

S.cuspidatum %: *Sphagnum cuspidatum*

S.denticulatum %: *Sphagnum denticulatum*

Note: A decrease in *Sphagnum cuspidatum* or *S. denticulatum* is likely to indicate drier conditions. However, it could be also part of a natural transition process if other negative indicators absent.

S.magellanicum %: *Sphagnum magellanicum*

S.papillosum %: *Sphagnum papillosum*

S.capillifolium subsp. *rubellum* %: *Sphagnum capillifolium* subsp. *rubellum*

S.tenellum %: *Sphagnum tenellum*

S.subnitens %: *Sphagnum subnitens*

Note: An increase in more typically hummocks or lawns species (*Sphagnum magellanicum*, *S papillosum*, *S. capilifolium*, *S. tenellum* or *S. subnitens*) at the expense of more typically pool species (*S.*

cuspidatum and *S. denticulatum*) is likely to indicate drier conditions. However, it could be also part of a natural transition process if other negative indicators absent.

R.fusca %: *Rhynchospora fusca*

R.alba %: *Rhynchospora alba*

Note: An increase in *Rhynchospora alba* and/or *R. fusca* is likely to indicate more drier or degraded conditions. However, it could be also part of a natural transition process if other negative indicators absent.

N.ossifragum %: *Nartheceium ossifragum*

Note: An increase in *Nartheceium ossifragum* is likely to indicate more drier or degraded conditions.

Sphag pools %

Dominant pool Sphag: *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, *S. pulchrum*, *S. denticulatum*

Sphag lawns %

Sphag humm %

Sphag holl %

Total Sphag %

Hummocks indicators: *Sphagnum austinii*, *S. fuscum*

Cladonia portent %: *Cladonia portentosa*

Other *Cladonia* sp

Note: The absence of *Cladonia portentosa* in a quadrat were it was previously recorded indicates the occurrence of a fire event.

C. panicea %: *Carex panicea*

Calluna cover %: this includes both *Calluna vulgaris* and *Eric tetralix* cover

Calluna height (cm): *Calluna vulgaris* height

Note: An increase in *Calluna vulgaris* and/or *Eric tetralix* cover is likely to indicate more drier or degraded conditions. However, it could be also part of a natural transition process if other negative indicators absent.

Other Notable Species

Other comment

Bog Woodland (91D0) assessment sheet

Site name	Recorders	Photo no.s	
Stop Number	Date	Grid ref	
Positive indicator species	✓	Negative indicator species	% Cover
<u>Trees and woody species</u> <i>Betula pubescens</i> <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> <i>Salix aurita</i> <u>Herbs & ferns</u> <i>Dryopteris</i> spp. <i>Carex rostrata</i> <i>Juncus effusus</i> <i>Molinia caerulea</i> <i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i> <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> <u>Mosses</u> <i>Polytrichum commune</i> <i>Sphagnum fimbriatum</i> <i>Sphagnum fallax</i> <i>Sphagnum palustre</i> <i>Hylocomium splendens</i>		Non-native conifer species List: <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> <i>Rubus</i> agg. Others List:	
Pass = <i>Betula pubescens</i> , <i>Sphagnum</i> species plus ≥5 of the other species		Pass = Negative indicator species <10%	
Structural data	Result	Stop level	Passes
Median canopy height >4m Total canopy cover >30% of plot <i>Betula pubescens</i> >50% of canopy Dwarf shrub layer cover 10-50% Calluna cover <40% % <i>Sphagnum</i> cover (pass = ≥25%) % Bryophyte cover (pass = ≥50%)		Green Amber Red Result	>7 6-7 <6
Target tree species dbh	Result	Old trees & dead wood (any species)	Result
<i>Betula pubescens</i> No. of stems 5-10 cm No. of stems 10-20 cm No. of stems >20 cm <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> No. of stems 5-10 cm No. of stems 10-20 cm No. of stems >20 cm		No. of old/senescing trees >10cm No. of standing dead trees >10cm No. of fallen dead trees >10cm Potential indicator No. dead stems	
Pass = Over all stops each size class represents at least 15% of total stems		Pass = 1+ old/senescing trees (or dead branches) in >25% of stops and 4+ standing dead or fallen dead	
<i>Betula pubescens</i> regeneration		Native tree regeneration (incl. Pinus)	
Pass = >1 sapling >1m in each plot		Pass = >1 sapling >1m in ≥50% of plots	

Proposed assessment

Assessment	Stop level	4-stop level
Green	4 stops pass	3-4 passes
Amber	4 stops pass	2 passes
Amber	3 stops pass	3-4 passes
Red	4 stops pass	1 pass
Red	3 stops pass	1 pass
Red	<3 stops pass	Any result

Appendix 7: Typical species list

Active and Degraded Raised Bog typical species (derived from NPWS (2007))

Vascular plants: *Andromeda polifolia*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Drosera anglica*, *D. intermedia*, *D. rotundifolia*, *Erica tetralix*, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *E. vaginatum*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Narthecium ossifragum*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *R. fusca*, *Trichophorum cespitosum*, *Utricularia minor*, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*.

Mosses, liverworts and lichens: *Aulacomnium palustre*, *Cladonia* spp (*C. ciliata* and *C. portentosa*), *Leucobryum glaucum*, *Sphagnum denticulatum*, *S. capillifolium*, *S. cuspidatum*, *S. fuscum*, *S. austinii*, *S. magellanicum*, *S. papillosum*, *S. pulchrum*, *S. subnitens*.

Bog Woodland habitat typical species (derived from NPWS (2007))

Vascular plants: *Agrostis canina*, *Betula pubescens*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Carex canescens*, *C. echinata*, *C. nigra*, *C. rostrata*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Salix aurita*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *V. oxycoccus*.

Mosses, liverworts and lichens: *Aulacomnium palustre*, *Polytrichum commune*, *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *S. fimbriatum*, *S. palustre*, *S. recurvum*, *S. squarrosum* and *S. teres*, *Cladonia portentosa*.

Rhynchosporion depressions typical species (derived from NPWS (2007))

Vascular plants: *Rhynchospora alba*, *R. fusca*, *Drosera intermedia*, *D. rotundifolia*, *Drosera anglica*, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Narthecium ossifragum*.

Mosses, liverworts and lichens: *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, *S. denticulatum*, *S. magellanicum*, *S. papillosum*, *S. pulchrum* (local), *Lycopodium inundatum* (very rare).

Appendix 8: Active Raised Bog assessment examples									
		Area			S&F			FP	Overall
Raheenmore	Assessment	Current (52.31ha) < FRV (119.12ha) (56.09% below FRV)	UB	UI- Increasing	Current (1.68ha) < FRV (26.16ha) (93.58% below FRV)	UB	UI- Improving	UI- Stable	UB- Improving
	Trend	Increasing			Improving				
Killyconny	Assessment	Current (3.91ha) < FRV (3.91ha) (91.41% below FRV)	UB	UB-Stable	Current (0.21ha) < FRV (1.96ha) (89.29% below FRV)	UB	UB-Stable	F- Stable	UB-Stable
	Trend	Stable			Stable				
Mongan	Assessment	Current (48.31ha) < FRV (65.9ha) (26.69% below FRV)	UB	UI- Increasing	Current (42.71ha) > FRV (24.16ha) (176.78% above FRV)	F	F- Stable	F- Improving	UB- Improving
	Trend	Increasing			Stable				
Kilcarren	Assessment	Current (11.9ha) < FRV (130.32ha) (90.87% below FRV)	UB	UB- Decreasing	Current (2.44ha) < FRV (5.95ha) (58.99% below FRV)	UB	UB-Stable	UB- Declining	UB- Declining
	Trend	Decreasing			Stable				

Appendix 9: GIS files submitted

The following is a list of GIS (.shp) files generated and submitted as part of this project:

Raw spatial data recorded on the field:

The following are the original spatial data files recorded on the field after post-processing in the office to obtain sub-meter accuracy.

- RBMP11_commu_complex_dots: This file provides dot records for all vegetation community complexes classed according to the ecotope type they belong to. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Ecot_type]: ecotope type; [Name]: vegetation community complex name; [Comment]: additional info specific for that dot record; [Date1]: date data recorded.
- RBMP11_ecotope_boundary_dots: This file provides dot records for ecotope boundaries. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Boudnary_T]: this field describes ecotope boundary type (e.g. C (central) / SC (sub-central), F (flush) / SM (sub-marginal)); [Other_]: other boundary not included in precious field; [Comment]: additional info specific for that dot record; [Date1]: date data recorded; [County].
- RBMP11_flush_dots: This file provides dot records for flushes and whether they are active peat forming or not. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Name]: flush name; [Active]: is the flush active peat forming or not; [Comment]: additional info specific for that dot record; [Date1]: date data recorded; [County].
- RBMP11_quadrat_data: This file provides dot records for quadrats recorded. The attribute table fields correspond with heading described under Appendix 6. The quadrat name is reflected in the MS Access database quadrat table.
- RBMP11_additional_dots_data: This file provides dot records for any additional data considered relevant to the survey site. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Comment]: additional info specific for that dot record; [County].
- RBMP11_drainage_dots: This file provides dot records for drainage data. Drainage is classified according to terminology provided in Appendix 4. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Not_Blocke]: not blocked drain functionality; [Blocked]: blocked drain functionality; [Width]: drain width in m; [Depth]: drain depth in m; [Comment]: additional info specific for that dot record; [County].
- RBMP11_photo_records_dots: This file provides dot records for photographic data. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Photo_ID]; [Aspect]: photographic aspect; [Type]: detail or overview; [Comment]: additional info specific for that dot record (e.g. quadrat name); [Date1]: date data recorded; [County].


- RBMP11_invasive_species_dots: This file provides dot records for invasive species data. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Species]: species Latin name; [Comment]: additional info specific for that dot record (e.g. quadrat name); [Other]: additional info; [County].

Digitised spatial data:

The following are the spatial data files digitised in the office based on raw spatial data recorded on the field and NPWS Designated Raised Bog Orthophotos 2010.

- RBMP11_ecotope_map: This file provides polygon data illustrating habitats depicted based on the ecotope vegetation classification. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Ecotope]: ecotope type; [Designatio]: designation type (e.g. SAC); [Area]: ecotope area in m²; [County]; [Survey_Nam]: survey name; [Survey_Date]; [Authors]: map authors; [Survey_Met]: survey method (e.g. ground survey); [Name]: specific active peat forming sections name given [Comment]: additional info related to each active peat forming section, whether it is newly developed, have expanded or de creased.
- RBMP11_drainage_map: This file provides line data illustrating high bog drains depicted based on the drainage data recorded on the field and NPWS Designated Raised Bog Orthophotos 2010. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [2004_5_cat]: drain type in 2004_5; [2011_cat]: drain type in 2011; [Change]: change in the 2004/05-2011 period in the drain status; [Comment]: additional info related to each specific drain; [County].
- RBMP11_additional_data_map: This file provides additional line data such as dams. Attribute table includes the following field: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Name]: dam name; [County].
- RBMP11_burnt_areas_map: This file provides polygon data illustrating areas recently burnt. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Area]: burnt area in m²; [Survey_Dat]: survey date; [Comment]: period burnt took place; [Designatio]: designation type (e.g. SAC); [County].
- RBMP11_high_bog_cutaway_map: This file provides polygon data illustrating high bog area cutaway by peat cutting in the 2004/05-2010 period. Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Area]: area cutaway in m²; [Designatio]: designation type (e.g. SAC); [Site_Code]; [County].
- RBMP05_ecotope_map: This file provides polygon data illustrating habitats depicted based on the ecotope vegetation classification provided by Fernandez *et al.* (2005). High bog edge has been re-digitised as part of this project based on the most 2005 ortho-images. This has affected

high bog edge ecotopes area (general face bank and marginal ecotope types). Attribute table includes the following fields: [Site_Name]; [Site_Code]; [Ecotope]: ecotope type; [Designatio]: designation type (e.g. SAC); [Area]: ecotope area in m²; [County]; [Survey_Nam]: survey name; [Authors]: map authors; [Survey_Met]: survey method (e.g. ground survey).



Appendix 10: Community complexes recorded during 2011 survey

Ecotope	Community complex	Number of records ¹
Central	15	118
	35	99
	10/15	57
	14	14
Sub-central	9/10	550
	9/7/10	486
	6/35	239
	4/10	117
	10/9	101
	10/4	80
	9/7/6+P	71
	9/7+P	68
	9a/10	46
	3/10	34
	4+P	29
	10/9a	22
	6/15	19
	10/6	7
	9/7/10+My	5
	9/7/10+My+Mol	4
Sub-marginal	9/7/6	2488
	9/7	1089
	7/6	329
	6/9+P	211
	3/6/4	206
	6/3	181
	9/7/3	179
	6+P	117
	7/6/4	74
	9/7/6+My	50
	9/7/6+P	38
	6/3+P	26
	7/9	25
	4/9a+P	18
	9/7/6/4	16
	9/7/4	15
	4/9	14
	7/9+Cl	9
	9/7+My	9
	9a/7/3	9
	7/6+My	8
	9/7/3+My	8

	9/7+P	7
	9/7/2	6
	6/7	6
	9/7/3+P	6
	6/3+TP	4
	7/6/4+TP	4
	6/9	3
	6/9+TP+My	3
	9/7+Ph	4
	3/6/4+TP	2
	6/9+TP	2
	9/7+TP	2
	9a/7/6	2
	6/35	1
	7/6/3	1
	9/7/6+TP	1
Marginal	6/7	320
	7/2	294
	3/6	287
	9+BP	23
	3/6+TP	19
	7/6	16
	6/7/2	13
	6/4	11
	3/6+P	11
	6/7+My	9
	7+BP	9
	6/7/3	7
	9/2	6
	3/6+My	4
	6/7+TP	4
	3/6+Mo	1
	7+Ph	1
Face bank	1	56

¹ This field indicates the number of points taken on the field correlating to each community complex recorded. The number of points recorded bears no reflection on the area of that the community complex covers