

National Parks & Wildlife Service

Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC  
(site code 000382)

**Conservation objectives supporting document -  
raised bog habitats**

Version 1

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**Map 1: Extent of potential active raised bog on Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog.**

**Map 2: Distribution of raised bog ecotopes on Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog.**

**Map 3: Digital elevation model and drainage patterns at Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog.**

## 1 Introduction

This document presents a summary of the background information that has informed the process of setting the Site-Specific Conservation Objective in relation to the priority Annex I habitat 'active raised bog' (habitat code 7110) (hereafter referred to as Active Raised Bog (ARB)), for which Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog Special Area of Conservation (SAC) has been designated.

Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC (hereafter referred to as Sheheree Bog) is also designated for a related Annex I habitat, namely; 'degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration' (habitat code 7120) (hereafter referred to as Degraded Raised Bog (DRB)). Based on the close ecological relationship between these two habitats types, it is not necessary to set specific Conservation Objectives for these habitats individually. It is considered that should favourable conservation condition for ARB be achieved on the site, then, as a consequence, favourable conservation condition for the other habitat would also be achieved.

### 1.1 Raised Bogs

Raised bogs are accumulations of deep peat (typically 3-12m) that originated in shallow lake basins or topographic depressions. The name is derived from the elevated surface, or dome, that develops as raised bogs grow upwards through the accumulation of peat; the domed effect is often exaggerated when the margins of a bog are damaged by turf cutting or drainage, and are drying out. Raised bogs are most abundant in the lowlands of central and mid-west Ireland.

Irish raised bogs are classified into two sub-types (Schouten, 1984): 1. Western or intermediate raised bogs, and 2. True midland or eastern raised bogs, based on phytosociological and morphological characteristics. In terms of overall morphology, the main difference between these two raised bog types is that while eastern raised bogs tended to stay more confined to the depressions in which they were formed, western raised bogs tended to grow out beyond their original basin, presumably a result of the higher rainfall levels (Cross 1990). In terms of vegetation differences the most obvious difference between the two bog types is the presence of a number of oceanic plant species on western raised bogs which are absent from the true midland raised bogs. The liverwort species *Pleurozia purpurea*<sup>1</sup> and the moss species *Campylopus atrovirens* grow on western raised bogs but not on eastern raised bogs; similarly, *Carex panicea* is generally more common on the high bog surfaces of western raised bogs (Schouten 1984). All of these plant species are widespread in the low-level Atlantic blanket bogs and their presence in western raised bogs is presumed to be due to the higher rainfall levels and greater rain-derived nutrient fluxes.

Exploitation has been extensive and none of the remaining Irish raised bogs are completely intact (Cross 1990). It is estimated that less than 10% of the original raised bog habitat in Ireland is in a near intact state (uncut), with less than 0.5% continuing to support ARB (DAHG 2014). Excavated face banks, whether active or inactive, are a common feature around the margins. Any areas where part of the bog has been removed are termed cutover bog, with the remaining area referred to as high bog or intact bog. In a natural state, raised bogs are circled by a wetland fringe, known as the lagg zone, which is usually characterised by fen communities. In Ireland, most lags have been lost through drainage and land reclamation (Fossitt 2000).

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<sup>1</sup> Note on species nomenclature: *In the case of plant species, only scientific names are used throughout the main text while common English names are included in tables. In the case of faunal species, common English names are used throughout the text together with scientific names.*

The surface of a relatively intact raised bog is typically wet, acid, deficient in plant nutrients, and supports specialised plant communities that are low in overall diversity and comprising species adapted to the biologically harsh conditions. The vegetation is open, treeless and bog mosses or *Sphagnum* species dominate the ground layer. Small-scale mosaics of plant communities are characteristic and reflect the complex microtopography of hummocks and hollows on the bog surface (see Section 1.1.1 below). Raised bogs are driest at the margins and wetness generally increases towards the centre of the peat mass where well-developed pool systems are most likely to occur.

Raised bogs may also contain soaks and flushes (wet 'active' or dry 'inactive') due to the increased supply of nutrients over time through concentrated surface flows, or where there are links with regional groundwater or the underlying mineral substratum. Slight mineral enrichment and / or constant through flow of water provide conditions suitable for a range of species that are not typically associated with other areas of raised bog.

When damaged by peat extraction or drainage, the water table in the peat drops and the bog surface becomes relatively dry; pools are rare or absent, cover of bog mosses is greatly reduced and *Calluna vulgaris* increases in abundance. The drop in water table causes the peat to compress under its own weight causing the bog surface to deform. Greater deformation occurs closest to areas where the water table has dropped. This increases the slope of the bog surface causing rain falling on the ground surface to flow off the bog more quickly. The effect is normally greatest around the margins and in a typical situation surface wetness increases towards the centre of the bog. Trees such as *Betula pubescens* and *Pinus sylvestris* frequently invade the drier cut margins, but may also occur in flushed areas.

In Ireland, the Annex I habitat ARB is currently considered to be in unfavourable bad conservation status principally as a result of marginal turf cutting, more recent semi-industrial peat extraction, and associated drainage effects caused by these activities (NPWS 2008; 2013). The lowering of regional groundwater levels is also known to have had an effect on some sites. Fires associated with turf cutting, dumping, or agricultural activities may also adversely affect the condition of the habitat.

### **1.1.1 Raised Bogs Microtopography**

Raised bogs are typically treeless and are characterised by a distinctive vegetation dominated by bog mosses (*Sphagnum*), sedges, and dwarf shrubs, all of which are adapted to waterlogged, acidic and exposed conditions. Bog mosses, which have unique properties, are the principal component of peat, and are largely responsible for the typical surface features of hummocks, hollows, lawns, and pools. The wettest bogs, which have extensive pool systems, have the greatest variety of plant and animal life and support a range of specialist species.

The following terms that describe microtopography are generally accepted in the study of mire ecology (Gore 1983). A schematic diagram showing the typical microtopographical divisions is presented in Figure 1.

#### **Pools**

Depressions in the bog surface where the water table remains above the surface level all year around or below surface level for only a very short period of time. They are characterised by the presence of aquatic plant species such as *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, *S. denticulatum*, and *Cladopodiella fluitans*. In more degraded scenarios or where high seasonal water fluctuation occurs, the pools contain open water and/or algae. Tear pools are found on bogs where internal tensions, due to mass movement of peat, has taken place

within the high bog and has caused the development of elongated pools. These are frequently found on western bogs and may be natural or anthropogenic in origin.

### Hollows

These are shallow depressions (less than 5cm deep) on the bog surface where surface water collects, or where the water table reaches or lies just above ground level, depending on seasonal conditions. They are often filled with *Sphagnum* species such as *S. papillosum* and *S. cuspidatum*. They take many forms but are often eye shaped. Marginal hollows tend to be elongated as they are focused points for surface water run-off. They are often dominated by *Narthecium ossifragum*.

### Lawns

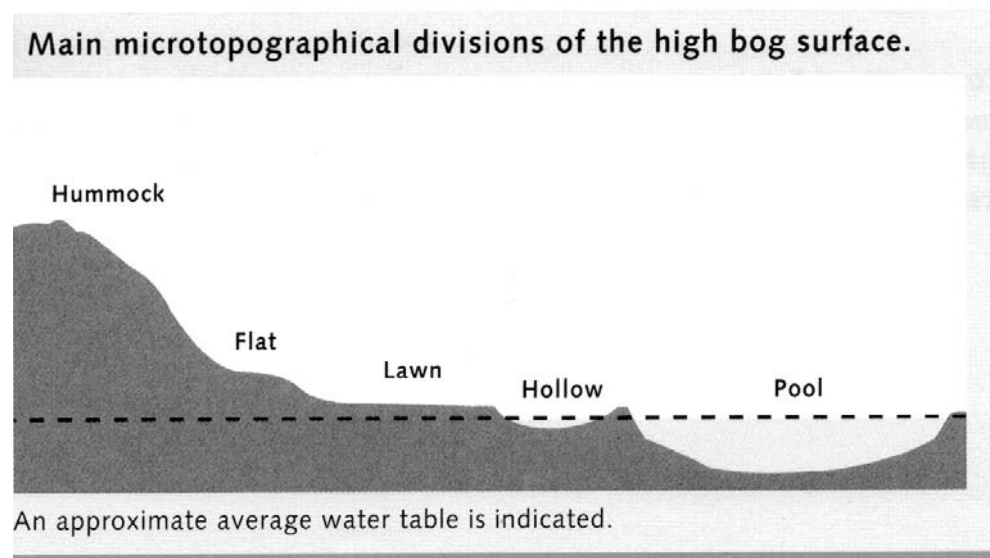
These are shallow hollows or flat areas where one species dominates to form a lawn. This is frequently a *Sphagnum* species, such as *Sphagnum magellanicum*, or *S. papillosum* which can completely fill in a hollow to form a small lawn.

### Flats

These are more or less flat areas which are intermediate between hollow and hummock communities. They tend to be drier than the above situations.

### Hummocks

These are mounds on the bog surface which can range from a few centimetres to more than one metre in height. They are usually composed mainly of *Sphagnum* species, such as *Sphagnum magellanicum*, *S. capillifolium*, *S. austinii* and *S. fuscum* but other bryophyte species such as *Hypnum jutlandicum* and *Leucobryum glaucum* are also important, especially as the hummock grows taller and becomes drier. *Calluna vulgaris* is another important element, as it flourishes where the water table is not at surface level (Kelly & Schouten 2002).



**Figure 1** Raised bog microtopographical divisions on the high bog surface (reproduced from Kelly & Schouten 2002).

### 1.1.2 Typical Flora of Irish Raised Bogs

Raised bogs are characterised by a distinctive vegetation dominated by a variety of mosses (e.g. *Sphagnum* spp., *Hypnum* spp., *Racomitrium* spp.), sedges and grass-like species (e.g. *Eriophorum* spp., *Rhynchospora* spp., *Narthecium ossifragum*, *Molinia caerulea* and *Carex* spp.), and dwarf shrubs (e.g. *Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica tetralix*, *Vaccinium* spp. and *Empetrum nigrum*). In addition to these groups, a number of other species characterise raised bogs including carnivorous plants (e.g. *Drosera* spp., *Utricularia* spp.), lichens of both the bog surface and epiphytes on the stems of dwarf shrubs and the occasional trees on bogs (e.g. *Cladonia* spp., *Usnea* spp.). Herbaceous plants are not a significant element on raised bogs and include a few commonly occurring species such as *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Pedicularis sylvatica*, and *Potentilla erecta* (Cross 1990).

Drier areas and hummocks usually support *Calluna vulgaris*, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, *Trichophorum germanicum*, *Erica tetralix*, lichens (*Cladonia* spp.), bog mosses (*Sphagnum capillifolium*, *S. austinii*, *S. fuscum*, *S. papillosum*) and other mosses (*Dicranum scoparium*, *Leucobryum glaucum*). Wet hollow areas and pools are characterised by *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *Narthecium ossifragum*, *Drosera* spp., *Menyanthes trifoliata*, bladderworts (*Utricularia* spp.) and bog mosses (*Sphagnum cuspidatum*, *S. denticulatum* and *S. magellanicum*).

A list of flora species that are regarded as being typical of ARB habitat in Ireland is presented in Table 1. A number of these typical species would have a restricted distribution and do not occur throughout the range of the habitat in Ireland (see above), therefore only a subset of these species would be expected to be present on any individual bog.

**Table 1** Flora species typically associated with active raised bog in Ireland (after NPWS 2013). *Species list is based on vegetation communities defined by Kelly (1993) and Kelly & Schouten (2002).*

Common name	Scientific Name
Bog rosemary	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>
Bog bead moss	<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>
Bristly Swan-neck moss*	<i>Campylopus atrovirens*</i>
Lichen	<i>Cladonia ciliata</i>
Lichen	<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>
Long leaved sundew	<i>Drosera anglica</i>
Intermediate leaved sundew*	<i>Drosera intermedia*</i>
Round leaved sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>
Common cotton grass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>
Hare's tail cotton grass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>
Large white moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Bog asphodel	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>
Purple spoonwort*	<i>Pleurozia purpurea*</i>
Woolly fringe moss*	<i>Racomitrium lanuginosum*</i>
White beak-sedge	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>
Austin's bog moss	<i>Sphagnum austinii</i>
Red bog moss	<i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i>
Feathery bog moss	<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i>
Cow-horn bog moss*	<i>Sphagnum denticulatum*</i>
Rusty bog moss	<i>Sphagnum fuscum</i>
Magellanic bog moss	<i>Sphagnum magellanicum</i>
Papillose bog moss	<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i>
Golden bog moss*	<i>Sphagnum pulchrum*</i>
Lustrous bog moss	<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>
Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia minor</i>
Cranberry	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>

Notes: \* Species more typical of western raised bog sites.

### 1.1.3 Typical Fauna of Irish Raised Bogs

Raised bogs are extremely nutrient poor ecosystems. Acidic, waterlogged and exposed conditions make them an unattractive habitat for animal life. As a consequence they are relatively poor both in terms of species diversity and population densities. Many species are opportunists, vagrant or temporary rather than specialists, but nonetheless may have an important impact on the ecosystem through nutrient imports and exports or other interactions (Cross 1990). A list of fauna species that would be typically associated with raised bog habitat in Ireland is presented in Table 2. The species listed are not confined to ARB and most, if not all, will use other areas of the bog and surrounding habitats.

Raised bog is unsuitable habitat for many vertebrates due to the lack of available foraging and suitable breeding places. The Irish hare is the only mammal commonly occurring. The common frog is the most common vertebrate predator.

Although 18 species of birds have been reported breeding on raised bogs (Wilson 1990) many of these species utilise the bog as a nesting habitat only. They are dependent on other neighbouring habitats such as open water bodies, callows and wet grassland particularly for feeding. Just a few species of bird, including meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*), skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) and curlew (*Numenius arquata*) complete their full breeding cycle on the bog and the first two species are the commonest species occurring (Bracken *et al.* 2008).

Red grouse (*Lagopus lagopus*) must also be included as a typical bog species, occurring year round as a resident. Red grouse and curlew have declined significantly on across raised bogs in recent times. BirdWatch Ireland have published an Action Plan for Raised Bog Birds in Ireland which lists 13 species of conservation concern that are associated with Raised Bogs (O'Connell 2011). A recent review of birds of conservation concern in Ireland has since added meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*) to the red (most endangered) list of Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland (BoCCI) (Colhoun & Cummins 2013).

Our knowledge of the invertebrate assemblages associated with Irish raised bogs remains incomplete (particularly micro-invertebrate species) with few studies undertaken (Reynolds 1984a; Reynolds 1984b; Reynolds 1985; De Leeuw 1986; O Connor *et al.* 2001; Crushell *et al.* 2008; Hannigan & Kelly-Quinn 2011; Wisdom & Bolger 2011, Nolan 2013). Van Duinen (2013) highlights the importance of structural diversity at various spatial scales (e.g. micro-scale of hummock hollow topography to macro-scale which would include the landscape setting of the bog, see Schouten (2002)) as a prerequisite for hosting the full species diversity of raised bog landscapes.

A recent study of Lepidoptera associated with raised bogs identified two species that appear to be characteristic of higher quality raised bog habitat, namely bordered grey (*Selidosema brunnearia* (Villers, 1789)) and light knot grass (*Acrionicta menyanthidis* (Esper, 1789)) (Flynn 2014).

Recent research on spiders has revealed that a number of species are known to occur in Ireland only on raised bog habitats, all of which are considered local/uncommon or rare across Europe (Myles Nolan pers. comm.). Five of these species that can be considered useful indicators of ARB include: *Glyphesis cottonae* (La Touche 1945), *Walckenaeria alticeps* (Denis 1952), *Satilatlas britteni* (Jackson 1913), *Pirata piscatorius* (Clerck 1757), and *Minicia marginella* (Wider 1834) (Myles Nolan pers. comm.).

The information currently available on other invertebrate groups of peatland systems in Ireland is not sufficient to allow a determination of many species that are typically associated with or may be characteristic of higher quality ARB. A selection of invertebrate species and species groups that are known to be typically associated with raised bogs are presented in Table 2.



**Table 2** Fauna species typically associated with raised bog ecosystems in Ireland (after O’Connell 1987; Cross 1990; Renou-Wilson *et al.* 2011; Bracken & Smiddy 2012).

Common name	Scientific name
<b>Mammal species</b>	
Irish hare	<i>Lepus timidus hibernicus</i>
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
Pygmy shrew	<i>Sorex minutes</i>
Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
<b>Bird species</b>	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Greenland white-fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>
Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Red grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
<b>Reptiles and amphibians</b>	
Common lizard	<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>
Common frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>
<b>Typical invertebrates</b>	
Black slug	<i>Arion ater</i>
Large heath butterfly	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>
Marsh fritillary butterfly	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>
Bog-pool spider	<i>Dolomedes fimbriatus</i>
Water striders	<i>Gerris</i> and <i>Velia</i> species
Oak eggar moth	<i>Lasiocampa quercus</i>
Four-spotted chaser dragonfly	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>
Fox moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>
Ant	<i>Myrmica ruginodis</i>
Emperor moth	<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>
Great green bog grasshopper	<i>Stethophyma grossa</i>
Other species groups that are well represented on raised bogs include:	<p>Araneae (spiders and mites)</p> <p>Ceratopogonidae (biting-midges)</p> <p>Chironomids (non-biting midges)</p> <p>Coleoptera (beetles)</p> <p>Collembola (springtails)</p> <p>Diptera (true flies)</p> <p>Dytiscidae (water beetles)</p> <p>Hemiptera (true bugs)</p> <p>Hymenoptera (bees, wasps, ants and sawflies)</p> <p>Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths)</p> <p>Odonta (dragonflies and damselflies)</p> <p>Orthoptera (grasshoppers)</p> <p>Syrphidae (hoverflies)</p> <p>Tipulidae (craneflies)</p> <p>Tabanidae (horseflies)</p>

## 1.2 Habitats Directive Raised Bog Habitats in Ireland

Four habitat types listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive are typically associated with raised bogs in Ireland, two of which are priority habitats (\*):

- 7110 Active raised bogs (ARB)\*
- 7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration (DRB)
- 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*
- 91D0 Bog woodland\*

The interpretation manual of EU habitats gives the following description for 'active raised bogs': "*Acid bogs, ombrotrophic, poor in mineral nutrients, sustained mainly by rainwater, with a water level generally higher than the surrounding water table, with perennial vegetation dominated by colourful Sphagna hummocks allowing for the growth of the bog (Erico-Sphagnetalia magellanici, Scheuchzerietalia palustris p., Utricularietalia intermedio-minoris p., Caricetalia fuscae p.). The term "active" must be taken to mean still supporting a significant area of vegetation that is normally peat forming, but bogs where active peat formation is temporarily at a standstill, such as after a fire or during a natural climatic cycle e.g., a period of drought, are also included.*" (CEC 2007).

DRB should be, according to the interpretation manual capable of regeneration to 'Active Raised Bog' in 30 years if appropriate measures are put in place (i.e. no major impacting activities are present and any necessary restoration works are implemented).

In Ireland, the identification of ARB is made at ecotope level based on the vegetation classification developed by Kelly (1993) and Kelly & Schouten (2002).

Raised bog vegetation communities are grouped into a series of community complexes and these complexes are then amalgamated into a series of ecotopes characterised by different physical characteristics using the approach outlined by Kelly & Schouten (2002).

The main ecotopes that community complexes are grouped into include:

- Central ecotope
- Sub-central ecotope
- Active flushes and soaks
- Sub-marginal ecotope
- Marginal ecotope
- Inactive flushes
- Face-bank ecotope

Actively accumulating peat conditions occur within the sub-central and central ecotopes, which are the wettest on the bog and an indication of good quality ARB. Active flushes and soaks are also dominated by *Sphagnum* mosses and typically have wet conditions. These features are associated with ARB and contribute to the overall diversity of the habitat.

The adjacent surrounding marginal, sub-marginal, and face-bank bog areas typically have a supporting function for the central and sub-central communities but are not peat accumulating. These drier ecotopes may or may not correspond to the Annex I habitat DRB, as it depends on whether they are capable of regeneration to ARB. Other drier ecotopes recorded on the high bog that do not correspond to ARB include 'inactive flushes' which typically have a low *Sphagnum* cover.

The Annex I habitat Rhynchosporion depressions (7150) typically occurs along pool edges and on flats underlain by deep, wet and quaking peat. Typical plant species include *Rhynchospora alba*, *Drosera anglica*, *Narthecium ossifragum*, *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, *S. denticulatum*, *S. magellanicum*, *S. papillosum*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, and *Eriophorum angustifolium*.

The priority Annex I habitat bog woodland is also actively peat-forming and overlaps with the ARB habitat. Such woodlands are usually dominated by *Betula pubescens* with a characteristic ground cover dominated by *Sphagnum* moss species, which often form deep carpets, and other mosses including species of *Polytrichum*. A separate conservation objective has been prepared for bog woodland. Woodland areas are occasionally found on raised bogs that have an absence of the characteristic moss layer and are not regarded as peat forming. Such areas do not correspond to the Annex I habitat.

### **1.2.1 Restoration of Active Raised Bog in Ireland**

As already mentioned in the section 1.1, ARB is currently considered to be in unfavourable bad conservation status in Ireland. In addition, according to its definition, DRB should be capable of regeneration to ARB in a 30-year timescale. Thus, it follows that restoration measures are required in order to halt further losses and increase the area of ARB as well as to improve the condition of existing areas of the Annex I habitat.

Most of the restoration works undertaken so far in Ireland have concentrated on the high bog (e.g. Clara Bog, Mongan Bog, Sharavogue Bog and Raheenmore Bog) to prevent further losses as well as to restore areas to ARB. Nevertheless, some restoration works have also been undertaken on cutover areas such as at Ballykenny and Fisherstown Bogs and Killyconny Bog. Such work aims to do one or more of the following (depending on the bog in question): restore ARB on the high bog; reduce further ARB and DRB loss on the high bog; restore peat forming habitats (such as ARB, bog woodland, poor fen) on the cutover.

Works undertaken by the NPWS have indicated that there are significant differences, both ecological and economic, when comparing the effectiveness of works carried out on the cutover with those carried out on the high bog. Positive and significant results (i.e. expansion or development of ARB) can be achieved over a relatively short timeframe (10 years) on favourable areas of the high bog by blocking high bog drains. In contrast, a longer time period (30 years+) is required to achieve active peat formation on cutover areas, and even then the results are generally confined to smaller areas; i.e. flat areas ( $\leq 0.3\%$  surface slope) or enclosed depressions that have sufficient water flow (minimum catchment 0.5ha) to maintain wet conditions throughout the year. A longer time period (minimum 50-100 years) is likely to be required for high quality ARB habitat (vegetation structure and species diversity) to develop on such cutover areas. In addition, costs of restoration measures on cutover areas are typically significantly higher than those on high bog areas.

### **1.3 Sheheree Bog SAC**

The SAC comprises the raised bog, known as Sheheree Bog and surrounding area of wet lag vegetation along the margins of the bog.

The SAC has been selected for two Annex I habitats:

- [7110] Active raised bogs\*
- [7120] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

Sheheree Bog lies 2km south-east of Killarney in Co. Kerry, in a depression on a ridge (103m above sea level). It has developed by succession from a small lake to a ridge basin bog. The bog is rather unique in an Irish context as it is the only raised bog system to be completely

surrounded by a wet lagg zone.

The high bog surface at Sheheree contains areas of both active and degraded bog. A concentration of *Betula pubescens* and *Pinus sylvestris* trees grow towards the north-east of the site, beneath which abundant bog mosses grow. The open bog adjacent to this is quite wet and *Vaccinium oxycoccos* grows abundantly here. The SAC also includes dry grassland fields which slope down to, and adjoin, the bog.

The margins of the site remain relatively undisturbed. The high bog is being invaded by *Rhododendron ponticum* and *Pinus sylvestris*, which may indicate drying of the bog. Cattle grazing has also been occurring on the high bog in recent years (Patrick Crushell, pers. comm.). Adjoining fields are grazed by cattle and sheep and fertilised to varying degrees. Land use practices here may impact on the bog habitat.

Sheheree Bog is of high conservation importance as it contains good examples of ARB and DRB. It is the one of the most south-westerly examples of raised bog in the country. The presence of the protected (Flora (Protection) Order, 1999) plant species *Eriophorum gracile*, which is only known from approximately 25 sites in Ireland, adds to the conservation value of the site. It is also designated as a Nature Reserve.

### 1.3.1 Flora of Sheheree Bog

At Sheheree Bog ARB includes sub-central ecotope, active flushes and bog woodland.

Sub-central ecotope occupies much of the central part of the high bog (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b). Two community complex types are recorded. The first is a very wet complex, consisting of low hummocks and hollows, lawns and pools. *Sphagnum* cover is the range of 76-90%, a large proportion of which is accounted for by *Sphagnum papillosum* in lawns and hummocks. Other common *Sphagnum* species recorded include *S. capillifolium* and *S. magellanicum*, while *S. fallax* and *S. palustre*, two typical flush species, are occasional. Other typical flush species include *Vaccinium oxycoccos* and *Aulacomnium palustre*. The vegetation in the complex, like that over much of the high bog, is partly characterised by *Molinia caerulea*, tall *Calluna vulgaris* (height range 31-40cm), *Myrica gale* and *Ulex gallii*. Although *U. gallii* is not as widespread throughout this complex as *Calluna vulgaris* or *Myrica gale*.

The second community complex consists of low hummocks and hollows, has very soft ground, and overall *Sphagnum* cover is 51-75%, although this is as high as 76-90% in places. The commonest *Sphagnum* species are *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *S. cuspidatum* and *S. papillosum*, while *S. fallax* and *S. palustre* are occasional. The shrub cover is higher than that of the complex described above, with *Calluna vulgaris* cover of 34-50% (and height of 51-60cm) and *Myrica gale* cover of 11-25%. *Ulex gallii* is also present, though less frequent, and its distribution is somewhat concentrated near the margins of the sub-central ecotope, where it becomes transitional with the adjacent sub-marginal ecotope. *Molinia caerulea* was also present, as were a number of other typical flush species, such as *Vaccinium oxycoccos* and *Aulacomnium palustre* (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b).

Two active peat forming flushes are present at Sheheree Bog. The first surrounds the bog woodland in the north-east corner of the high bog, and part of the flush includes an area of birch-dominated scrub that grades into the bog woodland. Only those parts of the wood/scrub with a minimum 30% canopy cover are considered as bog woodland, while the adjacent, more open scrub is mapped as part of the flush. Much of this flush is very wet and the overall *Sphagnum* cover, comprising largely *S. fallax* in hollows and lawns, is 76-90%. The other common *Sphagnum* species here is *S. capillifolium*, which forms occasional low hummocks throughout the flush. *Molinia caerulea* has an overall cover of 11-25%, although only 4-10% in places, while the shrub species that characterise much of the sub-central and

sub-marginal ecotopes at the site are less common here. *Ulex gallii* is largely absent from this flush. *Rhododendron ponticum* is present and becomes frequent towards the margins of the high bog (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b).

The second flush, in the south-east corner of the high bog, is a small, very wet area that lies in a depression. The microtopography consists of low hummocks and hollows, and total *Sphagnum* cover, comprising mostly *S. capillifolium*, *S. papillosum* and *S. fallax*, is in the range 51-75%. *Molinia caerulea* tussocks cover 51-75% of the flush area, rising to 76-90% in some places, while other typical flush species include *Empetrum nigrum*, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, and *Aulacomnium palustre*. The shrub species that characterise much of the sub-central and sub-marginal ecotope vegetation are less abundant here with *Calluna vulgaris* cover is in the range of 11-25% (although height is 71-80cm) and *Myrica gale* cover is 1-4%.

Non-peat forming areas of the high bog comprise entirely sub-marginal ecotope. The microtopography consists of low *Sphagnum* hummocks and hollows and abundant *Molinia caerulea* tussocks. The overall cover of *Molinia caerulea* in the complex is 34-50%, while tall (91-100cm) *Calluna vulgaris* cover is 26-33%, and that of *Myrica gale* is 11-25%. Total *Sphagnum* cover, which is mostly composed of *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *S. papillosum* and *S. cuspidatum*, is 26-33%. Thus, the vegetation is, like that of the sub-central ecotope at the bog, quite typical of flush (in this case, inactive flush).

Bog woodland is found at a single location, in the north-east corner of the high bog and it covers just 0.04ha (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b).

The bog woodland is dominated by *Betula pubescens*, while *Pinus sylvestris* forms a minor part of the woodland canopy. Median canopy height is 4m. The shrub layer consists mostly of *Myrica gale* (c.10%) and smaller *Betula pubescens*, while *Molinia caerulea* tussocks, *Osmunda regalis*, tall *Calluna vulgaris* and *Juncus effusus* are also present. *Sphagnum fallax* and *S. palustre* forms the major part of the total *Sphagnum* cover, which is estimated at 30%, while *Polytrichum commune* and *Hylocomium splendens* are also present. Within the woodland, there is a lack of regenerating *Betula pubescens*, a lack of diversity in the various size classes of *Betula*, and no significant dead wood component, although the extremely small size of the habitat may determine that it scarcely functions as typical woodland, thus potentially explaining the apparent shortcomings.

In marginal lagg areas around the high bog, more base-demanding species occur, such as *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Potentilla palustris*, *Caltha palustris*, *Equisetum fluviatile*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Typha latifolia*, *Juncus bulbosus*, *Carex rostrata*, and *Cardamine pratensis*. To the north and north-west, the lagg is vegetated by wet woodland of *Alnus glutinosa* and *Salix* spp., with some *Crataegus monogyna*, *Corylus avellana*, *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Ilex aquifolium* in the drier outer margins.

### 1.3.2 Fauna of Sheheree Bog

No faunal observations have been reported from Sheheree Bog (DEHLG 2000), although it is likely that the bog supports many of the species listed in Section 1.1.3 above.

## 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 of those habitats and species at a national level.

Conservation objectives for habitats 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. Attributes and targets may change or become more refined as further information becomes available.

National Conservation Objectives for raised bog SACs have recently been published in the Draft National Raised Bog SAC Management Plan (DAHG 2014). The various attributes and the justification of appropriate targets used to define favourable conservation condition for ARB relevant to Sheheree Bog SAC are discussed in the following sections.

## **2.1 Area**

NPWS has commissioned a number of raised bog surveys between 1993 and the present—Kelly *et al.* (1995); Derwin & MacGowan (2000); Fernandez *et al.* (2005); Fernandez *et al.* (2006); Fernandez *et al.* (2014a, b). Mapping from these surveys has been used to derive the area of ARB for each bog as shown in Table 3. More recent surveys have been able to employ more precise and detailed mapping techniques and more standardised ecotope descriptions. NPWS undertook a review of data from earlier surveys in 2014 taking into account these improved techniques with the aim of providing more accurate figures for ARB. This in some cases has resulted in a change in ARB area for these earlier time periods (NPWS, unpublished data).

The national SAC target for the attribute ‘habitat area’ has been set at 2,590ha (DAHG 2014). This target is based on the estimated area of ARB (1,940ha) and DRB (650ha) present within the SAC network in 1994 (when the Habitats Directive came into effect).

The area of ARB at Sheheree Bog in 1995 is estimated to have been 4.1ha, while the area of DRB is estimated to have been 0.8ha at that time (see Table 3). Using the same approach that has been adopted in setting the national SAC target, the site-specific target for Sheheree Bog would equate to 4.9ha (sum of ARB and DRB in 1994). However, in setting the site-specific target the current hydro-ecological conditions on the bog have been considered in order to ensure that the target being set is based on a realistic appraisal of what is achievable as set out below.

The most recent monitoring survey of the bog estimated the area of ARB to have remained the same at 4.1ha (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b).

The current extent of DRB as estimated using a recently developed hydrological modelling technique, based largely on Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)<sup>2</sup> data is 0.8ha (see DAHG 2014 for further details of the technique). This represents the area of the high bog, which does not currently contain ARB but has topographical conditions deemed suitable to support ARB (see Map 1 which shows the total area of current and modelled potential ARB). It is considered that this entire area could be restored. Based on the current assessment of the bog, it is therefore concluded that the maximum achievable target for ARB on the high bog is 4.9ha, which is the same as the area estimated at time of designation. However, it is important to note that this assumes no decline of ARB due to impacting activities. Similarly, should the bog be significantly dependent on regional groundwater levels then any deepening of drains in the cutover could further impact the potential restoration of ARB on the high bog.

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<sup>2</sup> LiDAR is a remote sensing technology that measures vertical surface elevation by illuminating a target with a laser and analysing the reflected light. This provides much more detailed topographical maps than can be collected by traditional surveying techniques.

**Table 3** Area of ARB and DRB recorded on the high bog at Sheheree Bog in 1995, 2005, and 2011 (Source: Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b).

1995		2005		2011 / 2012	
ARB (ha)	DRB (ha)	ARB (ha)	DRB (ha)	ARB (ha)	DRB (ha)
4.1	0.8	4.1	Unknown	4.1	0.8

Unlike on other larger raised bogs, there is no cutover surrounding Sheheree Bog and therefore there is no potential for restoration of ARB in marginal areas.

In conclusion, the site-specific target for the attribute habitat area is: **Restore area of active raised bog to 4.9ha, subject to natural processes.**

## 2.2 Range

At a national scale, range represents the geographic range that encompasses all significant ecological variations of the ARB habitat. The national SAC target for the attribute ‘range’ has been set as ‘not less than current range subject to natural processes’.

However, range, in the form of habitat distribution, may also be important at the site level, particularly within larger SACs, including those containing a number of individual bogs (i.e. complexes). The attribute therefore under the parameter of range is ‘Habitat distribution’. At the local level, it is important to conserve the variability and distribution of ARB across a raised bog SAC. This will help to ensure the diversity of the habitat is maintained while lessening the impact of localised damaging activities such as fire.

The conservation of ARB within Sheheree Bog as set out in Section 2 above will contribute to safeguarding the national range of the habitat.

The ARB habitat at Sheheree includes sub-central ecotope, as well as active flush and bog woodland. A map showing the most recent distribution of ecotopes throughout Sheheree Bog is presented in Map 2.

The site-specific target for the attribute habitat distribution is: **Restore the distribution and variability of active raised bog across the SAC.**

## 2.3 Structure and functions

Structure and functions relates to the physical components of a habitat (“structure”) and the ecological processes that drive it (“functions”). For ARB these include attributes such as the hydrological regime, water quality, habitat quality, species occurrence, elements of local distinctiveness, marginal habitats, negative physical indicators, and negative species occurrence. As several of these attributes are inter-connected, they are all included in order to better define habitat quality in a meaningful way. In some cases, attribute targets are not quantified; however, as more detailed information becomes available (for example through further research), more measurable site-specific targets may be developed. Structure and functions attributes are expanded on in the sections below.

### 2.3.1 High bog area

On individual raised bogs adequate high bog is required to support the development and maintenance of ARB. Raised bog habitat that is classified as neither ARB nor DRB capable of regeneration is still important particularly as a supporting habitat for those listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive. It is an essential part of the hydrological unit which supports the ARB and DRB habitats. High bog is of value in its own right as a refuge for species characteristic of drier bog conditions as well as for providing a transitional zone between the

Annex I habitats of the high bog and surrounding areas. Additional values for the maintenance of high bog include the preservation of its record of past environmental conditions and carbon storage. The area of high bog in the entire SAC network in 1994 was 10,740ha. The corresponding area in 2012 is 10,515ha – indicating that there has been a 225ha loss of high bog since 1994.

The national target for the attribute ‘high bog’ habitat is to ensure no decline in extent of high bog to support the development and maintenance of ARB.

The area of high bog within Sheheree Bog SAC in 1994 was mapped as 6.4ha, while the corresponding area in 2012 is also 6.4ha (based on interpretation of LiDAR and aerial photography flown in 2012), indicating no loss of high bog during this period (DAHG 2014). The extent of high bog within the SAC in 2012 is illustrated on Map 1.

The site-specific target for the attribute high bog is: **No decline in extent of high bog necessary to support the development and maintenance of active raised bog.**

### 2.3.2 Hydrological regime: water levels

Hydrological processes are key drivers of raised bog ecology. The different raised bog communities, assemblages and species are affected by various hydrological attributes. For ARB, mean water levels need to be near or above the surface of bog lawns for most of the year. Seasonal fluctuations should not exceed 20cm, and water level should be within 10cm of the surface, except for very short periods of time (Kelly & Schouten 2002). Gentle slopes that limit intermittent lateral losses of water (through surface runoff) and encourage sustained waterlogging are the most favourable to achieve these conditions. These conditions may be maintained on steeper slopes in areas of focused flow (flushes).

The traditional view of water flowing across the bog laterally has been recently refined to also consider that water flows vertically through peat into the underlying substrate. Water loss, by this route, depends on the permeability of the material through which the water must flow and the difference in head (water level elevation) in the bog and underlying mineral substrate; larger differences encountered in higher permeability materials will result in greater losses. Although the proportion of water lost in this manner may be small, the sustained loss during prolonged dry periods may be sufficient to impact bog ecotopes. Drains extending into the mineral substrate in marginal areas surrounding the bog can lead to an increased gradient between the head in the peat and the head in the underlying substrate resulting in increased vertical water losses from the bog.

The most recent description of drainage at Sheheree Bog is presented in Fernandez *et al.* (2014a, b) who reported that there are no obvious functional drains on the high bog at Sheheree. The authors also note that high bog drains were absent in the recent past (Fernandez *et al.* 2005). Kelly *et al.* (1995) also noted the absence of any drains but suggested that some vegetation patterns may mirror old infilled drains. It is not known whether this is having any impact on the hydrology and ecology of the site.

Due to the long term absence of peat cutting at the site, there are no known cutover areas, and therefore, no cutover drains at Sheheree. Fernandez *et al.* (2014a, b) reported that there has been no evidence of drainage or drainage maintenance in adjacent agricultural land during the latest reporting period (2005-2012). An area of intact lagg surrounds the entire high bog. Kelly *et al.* (1995) described a continuous wide open stream as part of this lagg surrounding all sides of the bog and some deepening of this stream was evident towards the north-east of the bog. The electrical conductivity of the water in this drain was in the region of 500µs/cm indicating the presence of mineralised groundwater.



As Sheheree Bog appears to be relatively intact, any drainage either on or around Sheheree Bog has the potential to have significant impacts on the hydrological function of the bog by lowering water levels within the peat. Drainage in the surrounding areas has the potential to lower regional groundwater heads which could impact on the bog by increasing the rate of downward seepage through the peat. The risk of such impacts depends on the permeability of the underlying substrate, which will influence the extent of impacts from changes to groundwater heads. Geological mapping indicates that the bog is underlain by well-bedded argillaceous limestone bedrock; typically classified as a locally important aquifer, which is moderately productive only in local zones. Subsoil mapping indicates the presence of sandstone till surrounding the entire bog. The presence of a relatively permeable substrate suggests that a decline in groundwater head could have significant impacts on Sheheree Bog.

The site-specific target for the attribute hydrological regime – water levels is: **Restore appropriate water levels throughout the site.**

### **2.3.3 Hydrological regime: flow patterns**

As outlined above, ARB depends on water levels being near or above the surface of bog lawns for most of the year. Long and gentle slopes are the most favourable to achieve these conditions. Changes to flow directions due to subsidence of bogs can radically change water regimes and cause drying out of high quality ARB areas and soak systems.

A map illustrating the slopes and drainage patterns on Sheheree Bog based on a digital elevation model generated from LiDAR imagery flown in 2012 is presented in Map 3.

This map indicates that Sheheree Bog is extremely flat with very gentle slopes across the entire high bog. The very straight flow patterns indicate that the entire bog is within a depression and that water levels must rise before any surface water can flow away. It is likely that the bog occurs within a recharge area and water flows off the surface of the bog before infiltrating at the lagg zone. There does not appear to be any obvious impacts from subsidence.

It is important that drainage does not take place around the bog as there is a risk that this could result in changes to surface slope and flow patterns, thus impacting ecology on the bog surface. As noted above, the extent of impacts will be determined by the nature of the substrate and the change in head in the peat substrate.

The site-specific target for the attribute hydrological regime – flow patterns is: **Restore, where possible, appropriate high bog topography, flow directions and slopes.**

### **2.3.4 Transitional areas between high bog and surrounding mineral soils (includes cutover areas)**

Transitional zones between raised bogs and surrounding mineral soils are typically cutover bog and drained lagg zones. The maintenance / restoration of these areas will help to maintain hydrological integrity of ARB and DRB, and support a diversity of other wetland habitats (e.g. wet woodland, swamp and fen) as well as species that they sustain. In some cases, these areas may assist in reducing further losses of ARB / DRB on the high bog and in time could develop into active peat forming habitats (including ARB - see Section 2.1 above). These transitional zones, once restored, can provide ecosystem services through flood attenuation and water purification to downstream areas and potentially increase the carbon storage / sink function of the bog. The estimated extent of such transitional areas within the SAC network is 3,000ha (DAHG 2014). The national target for these transitional areas is to maintain / restore semi-natural habitats with high water levels around as much of the bog margins as necessary.

The transitional areas at Sheheree Bog include a range of different habitat types (e.g. fen lagg and improved grassland) depending on a number of factors including prevailing land-use, topography and drainage. There is no cutover bog within the Sheheree Bog SAC.

This lagg area that surrounds the entire bog has been described in some detail by Kelly *et al.* (1995).

The site-specific target for the attribute transitional areas is: **Restore adequate transitional areas to support / protect the active raised bog and the services it provides.**

### 2.3.5 Vegetation quality: central ecotope, active flush, soaks, bog woodland

A diverse good quality microtopography on raised bogs consists of *Sphagnum* dominated pools, hollows, lawns and hummocks, which support the highest diversity of species including hummock indicators: *Sphagnum fuscum* and *S. austinii*; pool indicators: *S. cuspidatum*, *S. denticulatum*, and indicators of lack of burning events e.g. some lichen species (*Cladonia* spp.) (Cross 1990).

The national target for the attribute vegetation quality has been set as “to maintain / restore sufficient high quality bog vegetation (i.e. central ecotope and / or flushes / soaks). At least 50% of ARB habitat should be central ecotope and / or flush / soaks.” Bog woodland is also regarded as a desirable variant of ARB as it adds species and structural diversity to the habitat and therefore, where relevant, also contributes to the 50% target at site level.

A summary description of the vegetation of Sheheree Bog is presented in Section 1.3.1 above. The vegetation and habitats of the bog have been described in more detail by Kelly *et al.* (1995) and Fernandez *et al.* (2005; 2006; & 2014).

The extent of the different ecotopes that correspond with ARB based on the most recent surveys is presented in Table 4 and on Map 2. During the most recent surveys the entire area of ARB comprised sub-central ecotope, flush, and bog woodland. The target for this attribute is 2.5ha of high quality ARB (50% of ARB target area (4.9ha)).

**Table 4** Extent of ecotopes classified as ARB in 2005 and 2012 (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b).

Ecotope	2005		2012	
	ha	% of total ARB	Ha	% of total ARB
Sub-central ecotope	2.88	70.2	2.88	70.2
Soaks / active flush	1.14	27.8	1.14	27.8
Bog woodland	0.04	1.0	0.04	1.0
<b>Total ARB</b>	<b>4.1</b>		<b>4.1</b>	

The site-specific target for the attribute vegetation quality is: **Restore 2.5ha of central ecotope/active flush/soaks/bog woodland as appropriate.**

### 2.3.6 Vegetation quality: microtopographical features

The characteristic microtopographical features of raised bogs are described in Section 1.1.1 above.

Low hummock and hollow, lawn and pool microtopography, and abundant *Molinia caerulea* tussocks, are well developed on Sheheree Bog (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b).

The site-specific target for the attribute microtopographical features is: **Restore adequate cover of high quality microtopographical features.**

### 2.3.7 Vegetation quality: bog moss (*Sphagnum*) species

Bog mosses, which have unique properties, are the principal component of peat, and are largely responsible for the typical microtopographical features as described in Section 2.3.6 above.

The vegetation of a typical raised bog that is still hydrologically intact is characterised by the dominance of several species of *Sphagna* and dwarf ericoid shrubs. The most abundant species are *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *S. austinii* and *S. papillosum* which form hummocks or low ridges. *Sphagnum fuscum* may also form hummocks (Cross 1990). On the flats *Sphagnum magellanicum*, *S. papillosum*, *S. tenellum*, and *S. subnitens* are the key species. *Sphagnum pulchrum* may also be dominant in flats on western raised bogs. In permanently waterlogged hollows *Sphagnum cuspidatum* and *S. denticulatum* (western bogs) occur. *Sphagnum fallax* is common where there is slight flushing (Cross 1990). The most commonly occurring *Sphagnum* moss species that occur on raised bogs in Ireland are presented in Table 5 along with a summary of their ecology and typical contribution to peat formation.

Kelly *et al.* (1995) and Fernandez *et al.* (2005 & 2014) provide information on the occurrence of *Sphagnum* species throughout Sheheree Bog.

**Table 5** *Sphagnum* species typically associated with raised bog ecosystems in Ireland. Ecology as described by Laine *et al.* (2009) with minor modifications.

Species	Ecology	Peat forming capacity
<i>Sphagnum austinii</i>	Hummock species	High
<i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i>	Forms small hummocks and carpets	Moderate
<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i>	Pool and hollow species	Low
<i>Sphagnum denticulatum</i>	Pool and hollow species	Low
<i>Sphagnum fallax</i>	Occurs in lawns and carpets, shade tolerant. Indicative of some nutrient enrichment (soaks and active flushes)	Low
<i>Sphagnum fuscum</i>	Forms dense low and wide, and occasionally high hummocks	High
<i>Sphagnum magellanicum</i>	Lawn species forming carpets and low hummocks	Moderate
<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>	Forms hummocks and dense carpets, often in shaded conditions. Indicative of nutrient enrichment (soaks and active flushes)	Low
<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i>	Lawn, hollow, and low hummock species	Moderate
<i>Sphagnum pulchrum</i>	Grows in lawns and hollows, more typical of western bogs	Moderate
<i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i>	Forms carpets and small mounds. Indicative of nutrient enrichment (soaks and active flushes)	Low
<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>	Occurs as individual shoots or small cushions and lawns. Tolerant of minerotrophic conditions	Moderate
<i>Sphagnum tenellum</i>	Occurs as single shoots or weak cushions, typically in disturbed patches of the bog surface	Low

The site-specific target for the attribute bog moss (*Sphagnum*) species is: **Restore adequate cover of bog moss (*Sphagnum*) species to ensure peat-forming capacity.**

### 2.3.8 Typical ARB species: flora

Sheheree Bog supports some of plant species typically associated with a true midland raised bog (see Section 1.1.1 above). The vegetation on the high bog at Sheheree is quite unusual in that it is mostly dominated by tall *Calluna vulgaris*, *Myrica gale* and *Ulex gallii*, with *Molinia caerulea* also a fairly constant feature (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b).

The key typical species that are indicative of high quality raised bog include *Sphagnum fuscum* and *S. austinii* which are associated with hummocks and *S. cuspidatum* and *S. denticulatum* which are associated with pools and hollows.

Of these species, only *Sphagnum cuspidatum* and *S. denticulatum* have been reported from Sheheree Bog (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b).

The site-specific target for the attribute typical bog flora is: **Restore, where appropriate, typical active raised bog flora.**

### 2.3.9 Typical ARB species: fauna

As mentioned in section 1.1.3, a list of typical fauna specific to ARB has not been developed and the table contains species that use the wider raised bog habitat. This may be refined as more information becomes available.

Sheheree Bog is likely to support a range of fauna species that are typically associated with raised bog habitat (see Section 1.1.2 above).

The site-specific target for the attribute typical bog fauna is: **Restore, where appropriate, typical active raised bog fauna.**

### 2.3.10 Elements of local distinctiveness

A range of features may be associated with raised bogs which add to the scientific, historical, or conservation value of a bog. These can include geological, topographical, archaeological and hydrological features (e.g. soaks, lakes, flushes) and noteworthy species of flora and fauna (Cross 1990). Notable species of flora and fauna include those listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives, Red-listed species, and other rare or localised species. For this attribute, features that are particularly associated with ARB are relevant.

#### 2.3.10.1 Site features

The bog is in a kettle-hole and is surrounded by high ground on three sides. It is, therefore, an unusual feature in the local landscape.

A well developed fen lagg (or marginal drainage system), a very rare feature on the margins of raised bogs in this country is the main features of local distinctiveness on Sheheree Bog. The bog itself remains relatively intact and undamaged.

A further feature of note on the bog is the bog woodland with *Betula pubescens* and *Pinus sylvestris* (up to 4m in height) towards the north-east of the bog.

#### 2.3.10.2 Rare flora

*Eriophorum gracile* grows on Sheheree Bog. It is a Red Data Book species and is protected under the Flora Protection Order 1999.

#### 2.3.10.3 Rare fauna

As mentioned above, there is limited current documented site-specific data relating to species that are particularly associated with ARB, including rare species.

In conclusion, the site-specific target for the attribute elements of local distinctiveness is: **Maintain features of local distinctiveness, subject to natural processes.**

### **2.3.11 Negative physical indicators**

Raised bogs that have been damaged by marginal cutting and drainage, reclamation for agriculture, forestry activities, fire, surface drainage, or the lowering of regional water tables show a range of negative physical indicators (Cross 1990). Such negative physical features of ARB include: bare peat, algae dominated pools and hollows, marginal cracks, tear patterns, subsidence features such as dry peat and / or mineral mounds / ridges emerging or expanding, and burning evidence.

There has been no peat cutting at Sheheree Bog (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b). Similarly, there are no obvious functional high bog drains at Sheheree Bog, and no recent evidence of fire events (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b).

The site-specific target for the attribute negative physical indicators is: **Negative physical features absent or insignificant.**

### **2.3.12 Vegetation composition: native negative indicator species**

Indicators of disturbance on a raised bog include species indicative of drying out conditions such as abundant *Narthecium ossifragum* and *Trichophorum germanicum*; *Eriophorum vaginatum* forming tussocks; abundant *Sphagnum magellanicum* in pools previously dominated by species typical of very wet conditions (e.g. *Sphagnum cuspidatum*). Indicators of frequent burning events include abundant *Cladonia floerkeana* and high cover of *Carex panicea* (particularly in the true midlands raised bog type).

The site-specific target for the attribute native negative indicator species is: **Native negative indicator species at insignificant levels.**

### **2.3.13 Vegetation composition: non-native invasive species**

Non-native invasive species that can commonly occur on raised bog habitats include: *Pinus contorta*, *Rhododendron ponticum*, and *Sarracenia purpurea* (Cross 1990).

The spread of *Rhododendron ponticum* on the high bog is one of the few discernible negative impacts at the site (Fernandez *et al.* 2014a, b). It is notably more common and widespread along parts of the high bog margin, where it appears to be spreading from the adjacent lagg wood/scrub. It is also more common in the northern half of the high bog, particularly in the north and east of this area. It is as yet uncommon in the bog woodland, but is more frequent in the adjacent flush scrub.

It is unclear if *Rhododendron ponticum* has become significantly more abundant or widespread since the survey by Fernandez *et al.* (2005), as it was described then as being frequent in the areas in which it is now also common, while several large and mature bushes were scattered over the rest of the bog. Kelly *et al.* (1995) noted the problematic spread of *R. ponticum*.

The site-specific target for the attribute non-native invasive species: **Non-native invasive species at insignificant levels and not more than 1% cover.**

### **2.3.14 Air quality: nitrogen deposition**

Peatlands are highly sensitive to air pollution, particularly nitrogen deposition. Reactive nitrogen from fossil fuel combustion or intensive agriculture can contaminate rain and snow, causing soil acidification, nutrient enrichment, and a decline in species that are sensitive to

these conditions. There is evidence that the combined impact of elevated nitrogen deposition and a warming climate could exceed the sum of the individual stressors and lead to a dramatic decline in the biodiversity of mosses, sensitive vascular plants, and microbes, potentially leading to catastrophic peat loss (PEATBOG project - <http://www.sste.mmu.ac.uk>).

Air pollution can change both the species composition and the functioning of peatlands. The primary atmospheric pollutant from the Industrial Revolution to the mid 1970s was sulphur deposition, but levels have since greatly declined. Reactive nitrogen (N) deposition (primarily NO<sub>3</sub>- and NH<sub>4</sub>+), which can both acidify and eutrophy, became significantly elevated over a widespread area in the early to mid-20th century and is now the major pollutant in atmospheric deposition across most of Europe (Fowler *et al.* 2005).

Nitrogen is commonly a limiting terrestrial nutrient and in un-impacted peatlands it is tightly cycled. With long-term elevated N deposition, vegetation composition typically shifts toward species adapted to higher nutrient levels, with an overall loss of diversity (Malmer & Wallén 2005). In peatlands, field experiments with N additions within the current European range have shown significant declines in bryophyte species-richness and productivity, and shifts in composition toward vascular plants (Bobbink *et al.* 1998; Bubier *et al.* 2007). Community shifts toward more nitrophilous bryophytes in N-enriched regions such as parts of the Netherlands are also well documented (Greven 1992). In the UK, both a general survey of peatlands across the country (Smart *et al.* 2003), and a targeted study of *Calluna* moorland (Caporn *et al.* 2007) showed significant inverse relationships between levels of nitrogen deposition and species richness, with bryophytes particularly impacted. Changes in the vegetation also impact below-ground communities and biogeochemical processes.

Moderate increases in N deposition from a low level may increase *Sphagnum* and vascular plant productivity without an equal increase in decomposition rates, leading to enhanced carbon accumulation (Turunen *et al.* 2004). However, shifts in species composition from bryophytes to vascular plants may increase the production of easily-decomposable plant material, leading to higher rates of decomposition, and reduced carbon accumulation (Lamers *et al.* 2000; Bubier *et al.* 2007).

The particular sensitivity of nutrient-poor ombrotrophic peatlands to nitrogen enrichment is reflected in the low critical load threshold of between 5 and 10kg N/ha/yr for these ecosystems (Bobbink & Hettelingh 2011), a level which is exceeded over a significant portion of their range. An Irish study during the late 1990s undertaken by Aherne & Farrell (2000) concluded that total N deposition shows a strong east-west gradient, with lowest deposition in the west at 2kg N/ha/yr and highest in the east and south-east at 20kg N/ha/yr. Average N deposition over the Republic of Ireland was estimated to be approximately 12kg N/ha/yr. The study also concluded that the Critical Load Threshold for N was exceeded in at least 15% of ecosystems studied. The critical load applied to peatland ecosystems by Aherne & Farrell (2000) was 10kg N/ha/yr. This is in line with the recommendation by Bobbink & Hettelingh (2011) that the critical load should be set at the high end of the range in areas of high precipitation and at the low end of the range in areas of low precipitation assuming that Ireland represents a high precipitation area.

It is recommended in the case of Sheheree Bog that the level of N deposition should not exceed the low end of the range i.e. 5kg N/ha/yr. This recommendation is based on a precautionary approach, as the evidential basis for setting a higher level is not particularly strong as alluded to by Payne (2014). Total N deposition in the vicinity of Sheheree Bog as reported by Henry & Aherne (2014) is 11.4kg N/ha/yr.

The site-specific target for the attribute air quality is: **Air quality surrounding bog close to natural reference conditions. The level of N deposition should not exceed 5kg N/ha/yr.**

### 2.3.15 Water quality

Ombrotrophic peat waters found on the surface of raised bogs are characterised by low pH values (pH < 4.5) (Moore & Bellamy 1974) and also have low values of electrical conductivity. This is due to the fact that the raised bog system derives its mineral supply from precipitation, which is usually acidic and low in nutrients. Raised bog vegetation exchanges cations with protons to further reduce the pH.

Hydrochemistry varies in the areas surrounding a raised bog. Locally, conditions may be similar to the high bog due to a dominance of water originating from the bog. However, elsewhere in the marginal areas, there may be increased mineral and nutrient content of the water due to regional groundwater influences, runoff from surrounding mineral soils, and the release of nutrients through oxidation of peat resulting from reduced water levels.

An area of intact lagg surrounds the entire high bog. Kelly *et al.* (1995) described a continuous wide open stream as part of this lagg surrounding all sides of the bog and some deepening of this stream was evident towards the north-east of the bog. The electrical conductivity of the water in this feature was in the region of 500µs/cm indicating the presence of mineralised groundwater.

The site-specific target for the attribute water quality is: **Water quality on the high bog and in transitional areas close to natural reference conditions.**

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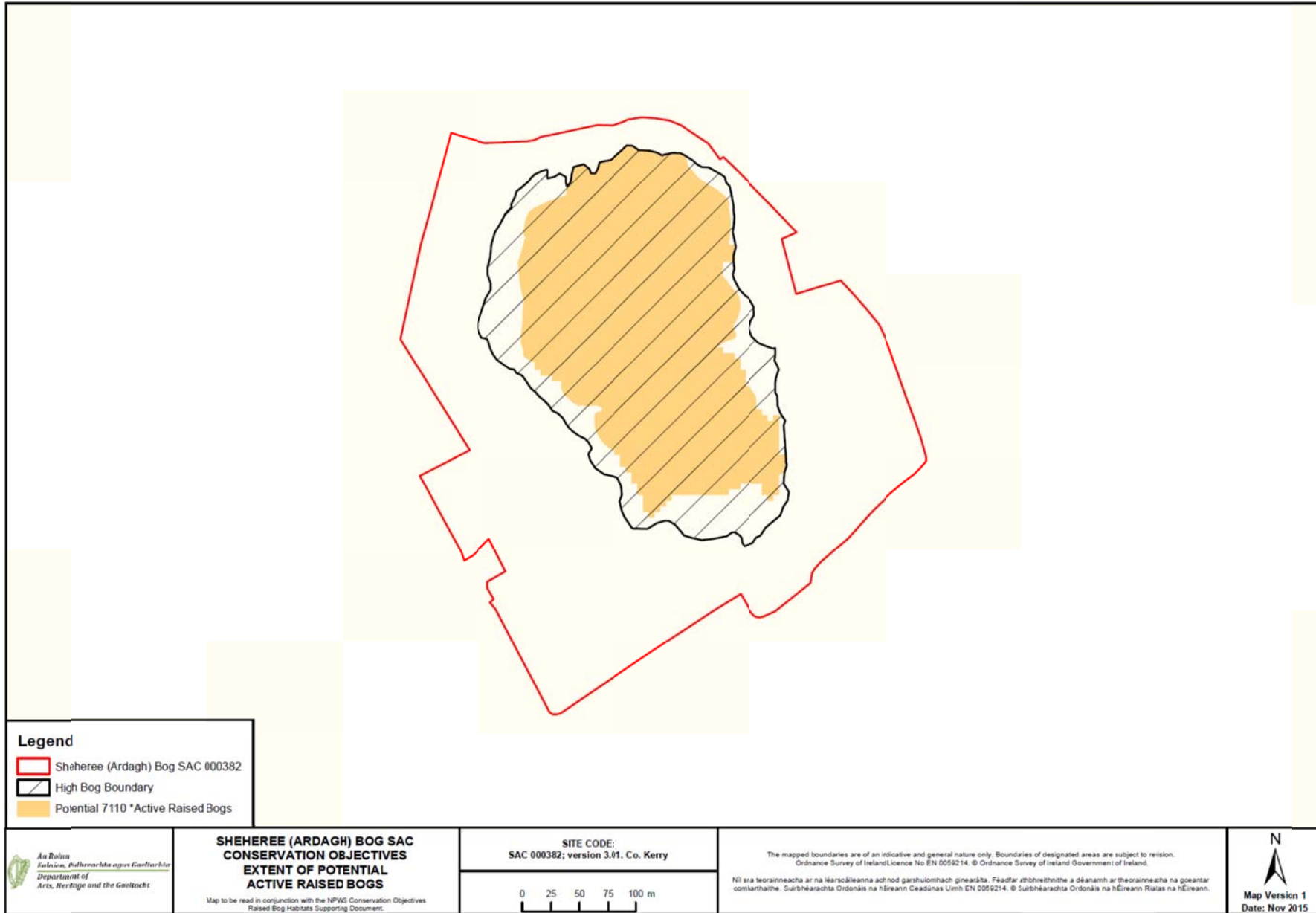
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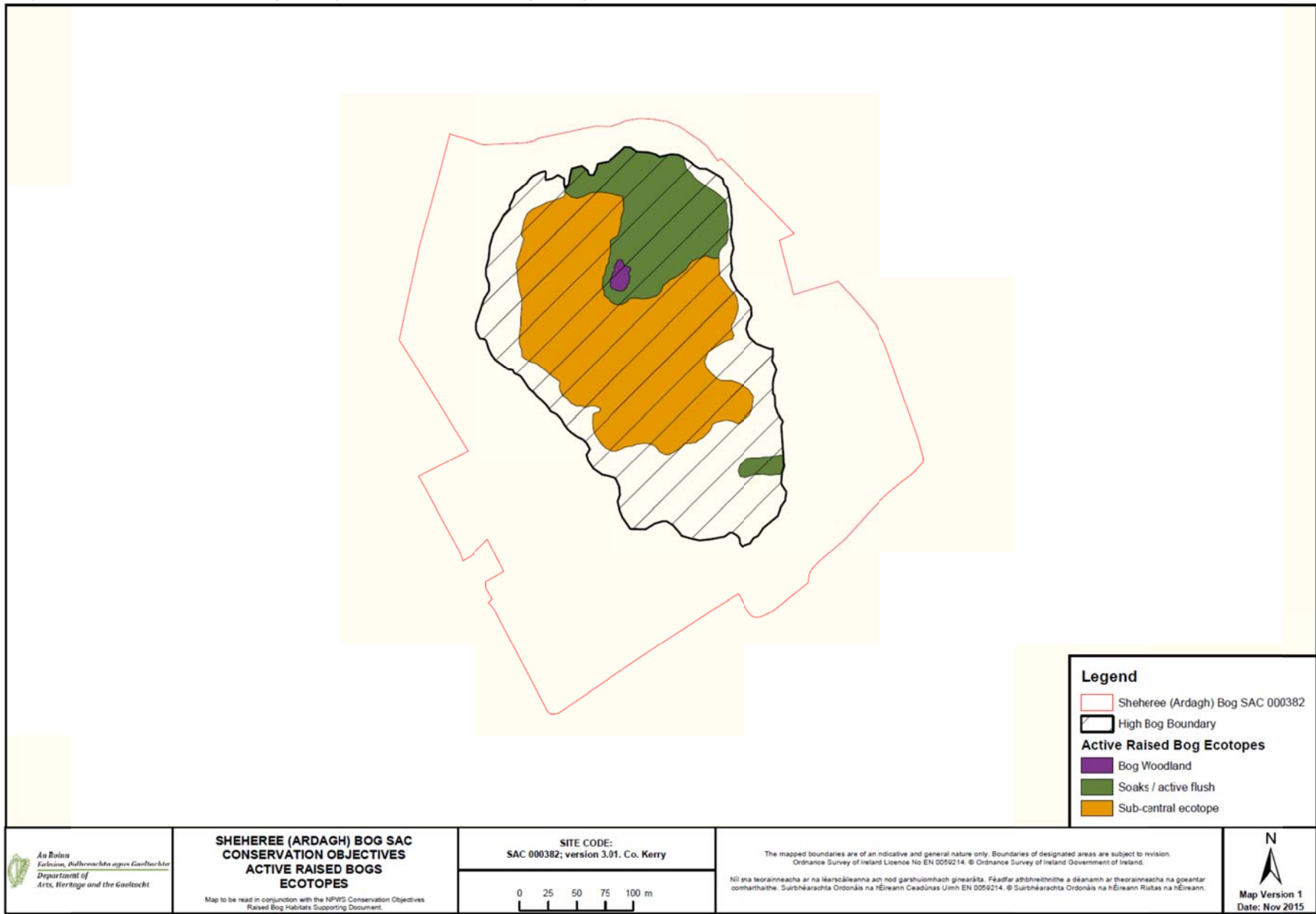
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**Map 1: Extent of potential active raised bog on Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog.**



Map 2: Distribution of raised bog ecotopes on Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog.



Map 3: Digital elevation model and drainage patterns at Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog.

