APPENDIX I
(FURTHER DETAIL ON DESIGNATED SITES)
TO THE
NATURA IMPACT REPORT

IN SUPPORT OF THE

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

OF THE

WILD ATLANTIC WAY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME 2015-2019

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF ARTICLE 6(3) OF THE EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE

for: **Fáilte Ireland**

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Table 1: SACs within the nine counties affected by the Wild Atlantic Way Operational Programme

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
0014	Ballyallia Lake	Natural eutrophic lakes	Further agricultural improvements to the grassy areas around the lake is a threat to these habitats. General agricultural
0016	Ballycullinan Lake	Cladium fen*	There does not appear to be any threats to the swamp and fen vegetation communities. Water quality of the lakes could be affected by nutrient input from surrounding agricultural land. Some clearance of limestone pavement and scrub has already taken place and is a continuous threat. One-off housing developments in the vicinity of the site could threaten water quality.
0019	Ballyogan Lough	Cladium fen*	The main threats to the site are from agricultural improvement, including drainage of wetlands and scrub removal from the limestone pavement areas. The site is nevertheless of conservation value for its diverse range of habitats, and notably the presence of Cladium fen.
0020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex	Limestone pavement*; Petrifying springs*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Juniper scrub; Lowland hay meadows; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs; Sea caves; Floating river vegetation; Petalwort	The main threats to the site are from agricultural improvement activities to the grassland, heath and scrub habitats. Further land improvements in the Caher River valley should be prevented so as to maintain water quality. Extension to the caravan park at Fanore poses a threat to the presence of Petalophyllum ralfsii. The shoreline would be vulnerable to oil spills, and over collection of Paracentrotus lividus, although many are below the market size.
0030	Danes Hole, Poulnalecka	Caves; Old oak woodlands; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Although there are no signs of visitor disturbance the cave is easy to find and enter and the bats hang low from the cave roof and are vulnerable. Woodland clearance has reduced the quality of the site for the bat. Disturbance of the summer roost could cause those bats to disperse, inappropriate hedgerow management would reduce the value of the site.
0032	Dromore Woods and Loughs	Limestone pavement*; Hydrophilous tall herb; Natural eutrophic lakes; Otter; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The woodlands are increasingly less vulnerable to damage since Dúchas control their management. Pollution and drainage are possible threats to the aquatic system. Disturbance to wildlife from amenity recreation is also a possible threat. No threats to bat site as it is owned by the Heritage Council.
0036	Inagh River Estuary	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Atlantic salt meadows; Mediterranean salt meadows; Salicornia mud; Marram dunes (white dunes)	Fixed dune threatened by sand removal and recreational pressures. Tourism is very important in the area and there have already been developments such as golf courses, caravan parks and holidays homes around the site. Such developments continue to threaten the site.
0037	Pouladatig Cave	Caves; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	This site is not subject to visitor disturbance and is considered to be a safe hibernation site for Lesser Horseshoe Bats. There is a potential threat of building works in the general area as the site is close to the suburbs of Ennis town.
0051	Lough Gash Turlough	Turloughs*	The turlough seems to be artificially enriched from the town which obviously affects both flora and fauna. It is also subject to some human disturbance and shooting.
0054	Moneen Mountain	Limestone pavement*; Petrifying springs*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Turloughs*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Calaminarian grassland; Juniper scrub; Marsh Fritillary; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Agriculture activities in the form of fertilizer application, inappropriate grazing regimes and land reclamation pose the greatest threats to the future of the site. The colony of Rhinolophus hipposideros is subject to periodic disturbance due to human presence. Also, the building used by the bats is in
0057	Moyree River System	Limestone pavement*; Alkaline fens; Caves; Floating river vegetation; Otter; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The site is threatened, to varying degrees, by agricultural intensification, including water pollution, fertilisation, over-grazing and land reclamation. Afforestation also threatens the integrity of the site. The bats are particularly vulnerable to disturbance and to rock falls which might block the entrances to their roosting/hibernation site.
0064	Poulnagordon Cave	Caves; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	This site is well known and frequently visited which may cause disturbance to the

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
	(Quin)		hibernating bats. The site would benefit from grilling. There has been dumping at the entrance in the past but this is not an ongoing problem.
0077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest and Pillmore)	Atlantic salt meadows; Estuaries; Tidal mudflats; Salicornia mud	Much of the land adjacent to the estuary has been reclaimed and is subject to intensive agriculture, with cattle grazing and silage being the most common land uses. However, many of these fields remain marshy and are important feeding and roosting areas for wildfowl, Golden Plover and Lapwing. The most serious threat to the site is water pollution, primarily from slurry spreading.
0090	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland	Residual alluvial forests*; Old oak woodlands; Kerry Slug; Otter; Common Seal; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	This is a highly scenic amenity area, vulnerable to disturbance.
0091	Clonakilty Bay	Decalcified dune heath*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Drift lines; Embryonic shifting dunes; Tidal mudflats; Marram dunes (white dunes)	Increasing recreational pressure poses the most serious threat to the stability and structure of the sand dunes.
0093	Caha Mountains	Blanket bog (active)*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Dystrophic lakes; Wet heath; Soft water lakes with base rich influences; Siliceous rocky slopes; Kerry Slug; Killarney Fern	The main landuse within the site is sheep grazing, with over-grazing noticeable on many of the slopes, especially in the western edge of the site. Other landuses are generally small-scale and localised in nature. They include angling, water abstraction, drainage and peat extraction.
0097	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve and Environs	Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Sea caves	Lough Hyne is a National Nature Reserve with a strict management regime for the Lough. May be subject to recreational pressure
0101	Roaringwater Bay and Islands	Dry heaths; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Sea caves; Sea cliffs; Grey Seal; Otter; Harbour Porpoise	Leisure boating and diving activities around Baltimore Harbour and Sherkin Island
0102	Sheep's Head	Dry heaths; Wet heath; Kerry Slug	Overgrazing and agricultural improvement, burning and peat cutting.
0106	St. Gobnet's Wood	Old oak woodlands	Encroachment of Rhododendron, Sycamore and Beech
0108	The Gearagh	Residual alluvial forests*; Old oak woodlands; Floating river vegetation; Otter	There are no major threats to this site. Damage to marginal areas from drainage attempts and grazing/poaching by cattle may occur in some areas. Illegal removal of timber may occur from time to time. The aquatic communities could be adversely affected by eutrophication.
0109	Three Castle Head to Mizen Head	Dry heaths; Sea cliffs	Owing to the very exposed location of site, a serious threat is soil erosion which could occur as a result of heavy grazing or severe burning episodes. A small amount of reclamation has occurred within site and this is a general threat throughout. No known threats to important population of Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax.
0111	Aran Island (Donegal) Cliffs	Alpine and subalpine heath; Calcareous rocky slopes; Dry heaths; Siliceous rocky slopes; Sea cliffs	There are no known threats to the cliff and rocky habitats. The heath vegetation has been damaged by over-grazing and peat cutting and these activities continue to be the main threats.
0115	Ballintra	Limestone pavement*; Dry heaths	Grazing by sheep and cattle is widespread in the area. The peaty soils near the base of the hill are particularly badly effected by poaching.
0116	Ballyarr Wood	Old oak woodlands	Site well protected as a nature reserve and not considered vulnerable.
0129	Croaghonagh Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	Drainage for peat extraction and/or forestry. Overgrazing, alterations in the water level (by damming) of adjacent Lough Mourne
0133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh)	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Dune slack; Tidal mudflats; Common Seal	Much of the Murvagh dune system has been damaged by golf course development and the planting of conifers and these activities remain a threat. Some localised infilling has occurred, leading to loss of shoreline habitats, and this remains a threat. Sewage, presently largely untreated, enters the bay at Donegal town but a planned new sewage works will reduce this. The open intertidal areas do not appear to be under any particular threat. Increased aquaculture/mariculture activities in the bay could lead to harassment of seals.

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0138	Durnesh Lough	Lagoons*; Molinia meadows	The area is a very popular holiday resort and further development of holiday homes and camping and caravaning sites is a general threat to site.
0140	Fawnboy Bog/Lough Nacung	Blanket bog (active)*; Rhyncosporion depressions; Wet heath; Freshwater Pearl Mussel	Margaritifera margaritifera require waters of salmonid quality. The River Clady is vulnerable to nutrient input from agricultural activities and nearby villages and to the effects of forestry and peat cutting on the river. The blanket bog is in good condition though it is vulnerable to an increase in peat cutting activity and grazing. Anser albifrons flavirostris does not appear to be threatened at present.
0142	Gannivegil Bog	Blanket bog (active)*; Wet heath; Oligotrophic soft water lakes	The main landuses within the site are grazing, turbary and quarrying. In the south of the site over-grazing is causing damage to the vegetation and has lead to the erosion of peat in the most severely affected areas. Turbary is most extensive in the north of the site. Both hand cutting and Difco cutting are practised. There are a large number of drains associated with the turbary activity. Elsewhere, on higher ground, lands have also been drained, presumably with the intention of cutting. Three large quarries are found within the site. Granite has been quarried from these areas, two of which are still active. There is a large amount of dumping associated with the disused quarry. Dumping is not limited to these areas but is common along the sides of tracks leading into cut-over areas. Abandoned cars are common along these tracks. Localised burning has also been reported to occur on the site. The main threats to the site include over-grazing, burning, further turbary activity and drainage.
0147	Horn Head and Rinclevan	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Machair*; Dunes with creeping willow; Embryonic shifting dunes; Dune slack; Marram dunes (white dunes); Grey Seal; Slender Naiad; Petalwort; Geyer's whorl snail	An increase in tourist activity on the cliffs or offshore fishing could pose a threat to the colony. Parts of the dune areas have undergone a little modification through agricultural usage.
0154	Inishtrahull	Sea cliffs	These islands are very isolated and are not significantly threatened in any way.
0163	Lough Eske and Ardnamona Wood	Petrifying springs*; Old oak woodlands; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Atlantic Salmon; Killarney Fern	The lake and its flora and fauna are vulnerable to pollution from the surrounding agricultural land and also from an increase in domestic waster effluent
0164	Lough Nagreany Dunes	Decalcified dune heath*; Decalcified empetrum dunes*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Dunes with creeping willow; Embryonic shifting dunes; Slender Naiad	While the dune system is relatively intact and in good condition, there has already been some damage caused by overgrazing, fertilisation and activities related to supplementary feeding of stock. Some drainage ditches have also been dug. All these activities remain as threats to the site. The small size of the lakes makes them vulnerable to eutrophication.
0165	Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve)	Blanket bog (active)*; Oligotrophic soft water lakes	Afforestation, peat sutting, drainage, overgrazing, burning, agricultural improvement and dumping
0168	Magheradrumman Bog	Blanket bog (active)*; Wet heath	Blanket bogs are threatened by turf-cutting, afforestation and overgrazing.
0172	Meenaguse/Ardbane Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	Sheep grazing and peat cutting are the main activities carried out on the site. Some areas of the site are eroding, while others have been damaged by peat cutting, particularly by mechanical means. Blanket bog on the site is especially vulnerable to continued and expanding mechanised peat extraction. This also threatens the continued presence of Greenland White-fronted Geese on the site, through disturbance and the loss of feeding sites. The site is also threatened by afforestation.
0173	Meentygrannagh Bog	Blanket bog (active)*; Alkaline fens; Transition mires; Slender green feather moss	Site surrounded by commercial forestry plantations on north, west and southern margins. Low protection status (private ownership) leaves the site vulnerable to afforestation.
0174	Curraghchase Woods	Residual alluvial forests*; Taxus baccata woods*; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The bats have been subject to disturbance in the past as the site is a popular tourist attraction. However, a metal grille was erected at the entrance to the cellar and

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			other access points sealed off. This has secured the site and led to an increase in the number of bats. Any further plantings of exotic species would be damaging to the existing woodland habitats. The quality of the woodlands would be compromised by the further spread of invasive species such as Prnus laurocereous and Fallopia japonica.
0181	Rathlin O'Birne Island	Reefs	Prospects for the conservation of the reef habitats are good: fishing (potting and angling) is the only recorded human activity in the area, and the effects of this activity are thought to be negligible. The fragility, however, of the deep circalittoral communities at Rathlin O'Birne Island makes them particularly vulnerable to mechanical damage (such as anchoring of boats), and any increase in the present level of fishing could be damaging. Harvesting of specific species, such as urchins, could have acute effects on community composition and would require monitoring. There are no known threats to the breeding seabird populations though over-fishing could deplete the prey stock of some seabirds.
0185	Sessiagh Lough	Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Slender Naiad	Sessiagh Lough is vulnerable to eutrophication through run-off from surrounding fields. Contamination from sewerage systems associated with domestic dwellings adjacent to the lake are also a threat. The rare Najas flexilis and stock of Salvelinus alpinus would almost certainly be lost if the lake gained a higher trophic status. The fish stocks are vulnerable to overfishing, the heath to reclamation for agriculture and the blanket bog to peat extraction and afforestation.
0189	Slieve League	Blanket bog (active)*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Calcareous rocky slopes; Wet heath; Reefs; Siliceous rocky slopes; Sea cliffs	Turbary, especially by mechanical means, threatens the blanket bog and some areas of heath. The low altitude blanket bog and heath on the site are threatened by afforestation. These areas and those found at higher altitudes are vulnerable to overgrazing. Much of the site is remote and inaccessible and is not significantly threatened.
0190	Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay	Decalcified dune heath*; Blanket bog (active)*; Decalcified empetrum dunes*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Embryonic shifting dunes; Marram dunes (white dunes); Sea cliffs; Grey Seal; Otter; Narrow-mouthed whorl snail	The blanket bog on site is of good quality but is suffering from overgrazing from sheep.
0191	St. John's Point	Limestone pavement*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Alkaline fens; Large shallow inlets and bays; Molinia meadows; Reefs; Sea caves	The calcaroeus grassland is vulnerable to both overgrazing and undergrazing. Drainage, reseeding, fertilization and general grassland improvement threatens the species-rich wet grasslands. Drainage threatens one area of open freshwater on the site. Fishing (trawling, angling and potting) and some scuba diving takes place over the sediments and reefs. Boat anchoring, diving and potting are associated with small-scale, mechanical damage to fragile invertebrates of the reef communities, and also cause disturbance to the sediment communities. At the current levels, however, the impacts by these activities are likely to be minor.
0194	Tranarossan and Melmore Lough	Decalcified empetrum dunes*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Machair*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Drift lines; Dunes with creeping willow; Embryonic shifting dunes; Dry heaths; Hard water lakes; Tidal mudflats; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Marram dunes (white dunes); Sea cliffs; Petalwort	The site is vulnerable to a number of activities which include over-grazing, agricultural reclamation, amenity use and dumping. In the recent past there has been a proliferation in the number of caravan sites along the eastern edge of the Melmore/Tranarossan peninsula and further development is a threat. The population of Petalophyllum ralfsii is small and is vulnerable to changes in the present grazing level.
0197	West of Ardara/Maas Road	Decalcified dune heath*; Blanket bog (active)*; Decalcified empetrum dunes*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Machair*; Orchid-rich calcareous	Land use is varied across the site, but the coastal portions are little used. Agricultural improvement and overgrazing threaten the terrestrial habitat, especially the dunes,

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		grassland*; Alkaline fens; Alpine and subalpine heath; Atlantic salt meadows; Rhyncosporion depressions; Dunes with creeping willow; Estuaries; Dry heaths; Dune slack; Juniper scrub; Large shallow inlets and bays; Lowland hay meadows; Mediterranean salt meadows; Molinia meadows; Tidal mudflats; Wet heath; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Marram dunes (white dunes); Marsh Fritillary; Otter; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Slender Naiad; Petalwort; Common Seal; Atlantic Salmon; Geyer's whorl snail	machair and bog. Turf-cutting is quite active in the boglands.
0212	Inishmaan Island	Limestone pavement*; Machair*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Embryonic shifting dunes; Dry heaths; Lowland hay meadows; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs; Marram dunes (white dunes); Sea cliffs	Land developement and disturbance from tourism threaten breeding tern colonies. A change in agricultural practices would potentially threaten the rare and threatened arable weeds.
0213	Inishmore Island	Lagoons*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Limestone pavement*; Machair*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Dunes with creeping willow; Embryonic shifting dunes; Dry heaths; Dune slack; Lowland hay meadows; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs; Marram dunes (white dunes); Sea caves; Sea cliffs; Narrow-mouthed whorl snail	Although grazing is vital to maintain the ecological interest of the grassland, in a number of areas overgrazing or undergrazing is damaging the site. The site is particularly vulnerable to changing agricultural practices. Development plans for tourism and amenity purposes require close monitoring to safeguard the wildlife and scientific value of this unique environment. The reefs of Inishmore Island are used for potting, angling and netting. It is also a popular dive destination. The effects of these activities have not been studied but should be monitored as there is a growing diving industry in the area. It is thought that, besides effects of fishing on the target species, there is minor localised, mechanical damage to benthic communities. The fragility of the deep circalittoral communities at Inishmore Island makes them particularly vulnerable to mechanical damage. The dragging of heavy fishing gear across the bottom should be prevented. The dunes in which Vertigo angustior occur are subject to recreational pressures, while the grassland location is heavily grazed. Monitoring of these populations is required.
0216	River Shannon Callows	Residual alluvial forests*; Limestone pavement*; Lowland hay meadows; Molinia meadows; Otter	The main threats to the Annex I habitats (and the other humid grasslands) on the site come from intensification of grassland management which would destroy their semi-natural nature and reduce botanical diversity. The flooding regime generally mitigates against intensification but herbicides and high fertiliser applications have been effectively used in a few places and this trend may increase. Most of the meadows are old meadows and any trend towards change to permanent pasture would be detrimental. This has not happened to date but may in the future, especially if a deterioration in the flooding regime makes it more difficult to harvest. Large scale drainage of this section of the river is considered unlikely at present. The limestone pavement is threatened by removal of rock and scrub clearance. Drainage schemes, agricultural pollution and wildfowling threaten the bird-life in the area. Power lines across the site are also hazards for flying birds.
0218	Coolcam Turlough	Turloughs*	Land use within the site offers no threats at all to the habitat but the quarrying operations to the S.E. are a concern, since they could spread westwards to the esker on the site boundary.
0231	Barroughter Bog	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	The site is particularly vulnerable to the effects of mechanical peat cutting which is occuring around 95% of its edge. Drains associated with this are also causing water loss. The fen area is also vulnerable to drainage. Burning is a significant threat to the bog surface, especially in the drier marginal areas.

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0238	Caherglassaun Turlough	Turloughs*; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Agricultural improvement and overstocking within the site would pose a threat to the vegetation communities and rare plants found there.
0242	Castletaylor Complex	Limestone pavement*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Turloughs*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Juniper scrub	There are presently few real threats to the turlough. Limited clearance of scrub from around parts of the turlough has destroyed the transitional zone vegetation. Scrub clearance has damaged parts of the woodland and is an ongoing problem. The heath-limestone habitats are not under any present threat. Water relations in the turlough seem natural but a regional water scheme that would affect the watertable would cause considerable damage.
0248	Cloonmoylan Bog	Raised bog (active)*; Bog woodland*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	This site is vulnerable to the water loss due to the numerous surface drains which occur. In addition some bog roads also increase drainage. Peat cutting threatens the SW of the site in particular. Fire has damaged the Sphagnum layer in places. The remainder of the site including the wooded flushes are vulnerable to fire.
0252	Coole-Garryland Complex	Limestone pavement*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Turloughs*; Juniper scrub; Natural eutrophic lakes; Chenopodium rubri	This site could be damaged through agricultural intensification especially fertilization or further eutrophication of the Gort River which supplies Coole Lake. Increased public use, if not properly controlled, could give rise to problems of disturbance particularly for sensitive animals such as Martes martes, and wintering waterfowl.
0255	Croaghill Turlough	Turloughs*	Over-enrichment is possible in this basin because of relatively intensive farming surrounding activities. However, the site may be naturally eutrophic.
0261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve	Old oak woodlands	Most of the oak woodland is contained within a nature reserve and is therefore protected. The conifers are gradually being removed, but cleared areas are vulnerable to invasion by non-native species, e.g. Fagus sylvatica, and to grazing by deer.
0268	Galway Bay Complex	Cladium fen*; Lagoons*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Turloughs*; Alkaline fens; Atlantic salt meadows; Juniper scrub; Large shallow inlets and bays; Mediterranean salt meadows; Tidal mudflats; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs; Salicornia mud; Otter; Common Seal	A main concern is that sewage effluent and detritus of the aquaculture industry could be deleterious to benthic communities. Reef and sediment communities are vulnerable to disturbance or compaction from tractors accessing oyster trestles. The Paracentrotus lividus populations have been shown to be vulnerable to overfishing. Extraction of maerl in Galway Bay is a threat. Owing to the proximity of Galway city, shoreline and terrestrial habitats are under pressure from urban expansion and recreational activities. Eutrophication is probably affecting some of the lagoons and is a continued threat. Drainage is a general threat to the turlough and fen habitats. Bird populations may be disturbed by aquaculture activities.
0278	Inishbofin and Inishshark	Lagoons*; Dry heaths; Wet heath; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Grey Seal	No threats are known to the lagoon habitat at Lough Bofin though any modification to the shoreline or intensification of agricultural practices in the catchment could be damaging. No threats are known which could interfere with the ecological requirements of the Halichoerus grypus population, apart from human disturbance which may occur at times. Most habitats on the islands are threatened by overgrazing - mainly by sheep but in parts by rabbits. Peat cutting is also a threat to the shallow soils. Nesting Sterna paradisea may be disturbed by grazing
0285	Kilsallagh Bog	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	This site is vulnerable to any activities which cause water loss. Drainage and peat cutting are both occurring and are causing drying out of the bog. Forestry, both mature and young, also threatens the site.
0286	Kiltartan Cave (Coole)	Caves; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	There is a low degree of disturbance by cavers during low water levels. The greatest risk to bats however is during high floods when sections of the cave may completely fill with water.
0295	Levally Lough	Turloughs*	Because of the wetness of the turlough it would be more endangered by

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			eutrophication than most others. There could be nutrient inputs from the NorthEast corner both from housing/school and agricultural land.
0296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough	Raised bog (active)*; Turloughs*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	This site is vulnerable to the water loss effects of active peat cutting and numerous surface drains. Due to the dry nature of the vegetation cover the site is also vulnerable to fire. Any further planting of forestry on the bog surface would be damaging. The turlough is vulnerable to drainage and increased grazing pressures.
0297	Lough Corrib	Raised bog (active)*; Bog woodland*; Cladium fen*; Limestone pavement*; Petrifying springs*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Alkaline fens; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions; Hard water lakes; Molinia meadows; Old oak woodlands; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Floating river vegetation; White-Clawed Crayfish; Slender green feather moss; Brook Lamprey; Otter; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Slender Naiad; Sea Lamprey; Lesser Horseshoe Bat; Atlantic Salmon	The main threats to the quality of this site are from water polluting activities resulting from intensification of agricultural activities on the eastern side of the lake, uncontrolled discharge of sewage which is causing localised eutrophication of the lake, and housing and boating development, which is causing the loss of native lakeshore vegetation. The raised bog habitats are susceptible to further degradation and drying out due to drainage and peat cutting and, on occasions, burning. Peat cutting threatens Addergoole Bog and already a substantial area of it has been cut away. Fishing and shooting occur in and around the lake. Introduction of exotic crayfish species or the crayfish fungal plague (Aphanomyces astaci) could have a serious impact on the native crayfish population. The bat roost is susceptible to disturbance or development.
0299	Lough Cutra	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	While not disturbed by human activities at present, the lesser horseshoe bat roosts could be vulnerable to disturbance or exclusion in the event of renovations being carried out in the buildings. The summer roosting sites are unknown and may be unprotected.
0301	Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough	Raised bog (active)*; Turloughs*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	Raised bogs, due to the high water content of peat, are vulnerable to activities which cause waterloss, such as drainage, peat cutting and fire. At present, peat cutting and drainage are only carried out at the extremities of this site. Although no very recent burning has occurred, increased water run-off as an effect of past fires on the vegetation cover is apparent. The turlough is vulnerable to water pollution and drainage. Sewage from Glenamaddy is pumped into the turlough and is likely to be causing eutrophication. Due to recent flooding around the turlough it may be under threat from drainage works in the future.
0304	Lough Rea	Hard water lakes	This site may be vulnerable to eutrophication arising from agricultural run-off and from nutrient inputs from the town of Loughrea. Any reclamation of the marginal wetlands would be detrimental. Boating activities on the lake could affect the fragile Chara species
0308	Loughatorick South Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	A large proportion of the site owned by Coillte Teoranta and vulnerable to development for forestry.
0318	Peterswell Turlough	Turloughs*	Heavy grazing, particularly in Bullaunagh impacts negatively on wintering birds. Agricultural improvement and removal of scrub poses a threat.
0319	Pollnaknockaun Wood Nature Reserve	Old oak woodlands	Most of the oak woodland occurs within the nature reserve and is therefore protected. Many of the conifers have been removed and natural regeneration is reported to be good, despite grazing by deer. Invasion by non-native species, including Fagus sylvatica and Rhododendron ponticum, is a threat.
0322	Rahasane Turlough	Turloughs*	Local drainage schemes on the turlough floor have been attempted and could cause significant damage to vegetation though probably not to the wintering birdlife. Arterial drainage would be more of a risk. Shooting disturbance could be serious as there are few alternative sites for such numbers of birds.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
0324	Rosroe Bog	Blanket bog (active)*; Rhyncosporion depressions	Further cutting of peat at the margins of this site is a threat. More intense grazing by cattle and sheep would damage the peat surface.
0326	Shankill West Bog	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	Raised bogs, due to the high water content of peat, are vulnerable to activities which increase water loss, such as peat cutting, fire and drainage. A section of this site has been prepared for moss peat production. The wettest section of the site is partly protected as it is in a subsidence area. However some deepening of drains and the extension of the moss peat area would threaten the central wet area. The fen area is vulnerable to intensive agricultural activities, drainage and forestry planting.
0328	Slyne Head Islands	Reefs; Grey Seal	There are no known threats to the habitats, seals or birds of these islands. Culling of seals is a potential threat at all seal colonies. The only recorded use of the marine area is potting. Overstocking of the grassy islands with sheep could lead to habitat destruction and soil erosion.
0330	Tully Mountain	Alpine and subalpine heath; Dry heaths	The entire site is under threat from over-grazing by sheep. Burning on the lower slopes is also a problem. Much of the heath habitat has already been eroded leaving bare soil exposed. Quarrying also poses a threat to the dry heath habitat.
0332	Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Drift lines; Atlantic salt meadows; Embryonic shifting dunes; Dry heaths; Dune slack; Mediterranean salt meadows; Salicornia mud; Marram dunes (white dunes)	Intensive recreational and grazing pressures are the immediate threats to the stability of the dunes
0335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary	Atlantic salt meadows; Mediterranean salt meadows; Petalwort	There are no known threats to the salt marshes or the other coastal habitats at the site.
0343	Castlemaine Harbour	Residual alluvial forests*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Drift lines; Atlantic salt meadows; Dunes with creeping willow; Embryonic shifting dunes; Estuaries; Dune slack; Mediterranean salt meadows; Tidal mudflats; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Salicornia mud; Marram dunes (white dunes); River Lamprey; Otter; Petalwort; Sea Lamprey; Atlantic Salmon	Overgrazing, recreational and amenity pressure, golf course development, agricultural intensification.
0353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	There are no threats facing this site at present. One possible threat to the site would be the removal of the woodland surrounding the site for commercial reasons.
0364	Kilgarvan Ice House	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The ice house is protected by a metal grille. Clear felling of the surrounding woodland would remove essential shelter and potential foraging habitat which would lead to a decline in the number of bats using the site which happened in the past when trees near the ice house were cleared. Riparian woodland lining the Roughty River, a likely commuting corridor between the roosts, may be vulnerable to clearance for one-off housing developments.
0365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment	Residual alluvial forests*; Blanket bog (active)*; Taxus baccata woods*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Calaminarian grassland; Rhyncosporion depressions; Dry heaths; Juniper scrub; Molinia meadows; Wet heath; Old oak woodlands; Soft water lakes with base rich influences; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Floating river vegetation; Twaite Shad; Marsh Fritillary; Kerry Slug; River Lamprey; Brook Lamprey; Otter; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Slender Naiad; Sea Lamprey; Lesser Horseshoe Bat; Atlantic Salmon; Killarney Fern	Killarney is a popular tourist destination and there is some threat from recreation and development pressures. Overgrazing, turbary, burning and afforestation.
0370	Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Kerry Slug	The sand dune and heath habitats are threatened by further attempts at land improvement for agriculture or forestry. The lake is sensitive to water pollution, which could be an effect of any developments in the immediate vicinity, such as

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			housing developments or land improvement schemes.
0375	Mount Brandon	Blanket bog (active)*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Calcareous rocky slopes; Wet heath; Soft water lakes with base rich influences; Siliceous rocky slopes; Sea cliffs; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Killarney Fern	The site is heavily grazed by sheep, with severe erosion in places : all accessible areas are vulnerable. The erosion is exacerbated by the exposed nature of the site combined with periodic burning, walkers and developments, such as a new mountain track. Some of the blanket bogs have been machine and/or hand cut and this continues to be a threat. Afforestation is ongoing around the site and parts of the site are threatened by planting. The cliffs and lakes are generally less vulnerable, although one lake has been artifically stocked with fish for anglers.
0382	Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs	The lagg of this site is vulnerable to eutrophication by fertilizer run-off from the surrounding agricultural high ground. It would also be affected by any drainage works. The high bog is vulnerable to fire and further invasion by Rhododendron.
0428	Lough Melvin	Soft water lakes with base rich influences; Otter; Atlantic Salmon	Lough Melvin has a large catchment and is vulnerable to eutrophication and general pollution. Excessive forestry could also affect water quality. An increase in tourism and recreational activities, such as boating and holiday homes, could be detrimental. A main threat to the fish communities is stocking with trout of non - L. Melvin origin or non-indigenous species (rudd have been reported from the lake in recent times). Retention of habitat and water quality, especially of spawning rivers, is essential for the maintenance of the fish populations.
0432	Barrigone	Limestone pavement*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Juniper scrub; Marsh Fritillary	Quarrying activity adjacent to the centre of the site poses a threat to the future of the site. It is important to maintain a balanced grazing regime to ensure scrub encroachment onto the open grassland areas is controlled, but to avoid poaching.
0439	Tory Hill	Cladium fen*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Alkaline fens	Quarrying is a main threat to the integrity of the site. The calcareous grassland on Tory Hill is vulnerable to scrub encroachment. The fen habitats are vulnerable to enrichment through agricultural run-off from the surrounding land and could also be affected by drainage attempts.
0458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Drift lines; Atlantic salt meadows; Embryonic shifting dunes; Estuaries; Dune slack; Tidal mudflats; Salicornia mud; Marram dunes (white dunes); Sea Lamprey; Common Seal; Narrow-mouthed whorl snail; Turloughs*	The main threat to the dune habitats at this site is from recreation and tourism.
0461	Ardkill Turlough	Turloughs*	The condition of the ground water gives some cause for concern as the basin has two farms beside it, one highly intensive for the region.
0463	Balla Turlough	Turloughs*	Some grazing occurs on site and there is the possibility of fertilizer use on the peat dome. Some fencing and drains dug recently suggest intensification.
0466	Bellacorick Iron Flush	Marsh Saxifrage	Site is owned by An Taisce, but is vulnerable to the effects of drainage and peat extraction activities which surround the entire area. Lack of grazing, and development towards rank grass and scrub, may threaten the survival of Saxifraga hirculus.
0470	Mullet/Blacksod Bay Complex	Decalcified dune heath*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Machair*; Alkaline fens; Large shallow inlets and bays; Tidal mudflats; Natural eutrophic lakes; Reefs; Salicornia mud; Marram dunes (white dunes); Otter; Petalwort	Over-fishing. High levels of grazing and associated agricultural practices. The other main significant threat to the quality of the site is amenity use, such as golf courses and camping/caravaning.
0471	Brackloon Woods	Old oak woodlands	Long term conservation depends on the removal of conifers from the wood, the reduction of grazing pressure and the elimination of invading Rhododendron ponticum.
0472	Broadhaven Bay	Atlantic salt meadows; Large shallow inlets and bays; Tidal mudflats;	There are no known significant threats to the reef and cave communities. The

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
		Reefs; Sea caves	fragility, however, of the deep circalittoral communities makes them particularly vulnerable to mechanical damage. Physical damage has been caused to the Zostera marina communities due to boat mooring and this remains a threat. Beds of Ostrea edulis are vulnerable to over-exploitation. The salt marshes have suffered damage due to heavy grazing by sheep and remain vulnerable.
0474	Ballymaglancy Cave, Cong	Caves; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	This site is frequently visited during the winter months by locals and caving groups. Visitors may cause degradation of delicate cave formations.
0475	Carrowkeel Turlough	Turloughs*	The site is likely to be suffering from eutrophication (from an adjacent farm and domestic sources) with a consequent change in vegetation. Grazing is also locally severe.
0476	Carrowmore Lake Complex	Blanket bog (active)*; Rhyncosporion depressions; Slender green feather moss; Marsh Saxifrage	The blanket bogs are currently overgrazed in parts and are particularly vulnerable to afforestation, which is widespread in the vicinity. Management of water level fluctuations in Carrowmore lake is likely to have a detrimental affect on Erica erigena.
0479	Cloughmoyne	Limestone pavement*	Agricultural activities within and adjacent to the site pose the main threats to the future of the site. Both clearance of limestone pavement and the application of fertilizer are presently a serious problem at the site. Some poaching by cattle recorded along the edge of the fen.
0480	Clyard Kettle-holes	Cladium fen*; Turloughs*	Agricultural practices, mainly grazing and fertiliser application but also some scrub removal, have already caused damage to part of the site. Further intensification of agriculture within and around the site would be damaging. Drainage is a general threat to the wetland habitats. A possible flood relief scheme at Thomastown turlough could have effects on other turloughs in the area.
0484	Cross Lough (Killadoon)	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The only significant threat to this site is the illegal removal of sand and shingle from the beach area.
0485	Corraun Plateau	Alpine and subalpine heath; Dry heaths; Juniper scrub; Wet heath	Presently this site is severely over-grazed and there is intensive peat cutting. Associated with the latter are many roads and trackways. The habitats, at least on the lower slopes are already damaged, and vulnerable to further threats from continued overgrazing and peat cutting. Saussurea alpina and Erica erigena are not threatened.
0492	Doocastle Turlough	Turloughs*	The site is closely grazed and fenced into numerous strips. This seems to cause less damage than expected but it is a significant risk factor. Fertilisation would be a more serious impact but does not occur, as far as is known.
0495	Duvillaun Islands	Grey Seal; Raised bog (active)*	The main threat to the grey seal population at this site is from illegal culling, which has happened in the area in the past. Nesting seabirds may be prone to disturbance from people landing on the islands during the breeding season. As the islands are grazed by livestock, overgrazing could be a problem.
0497	Flughany Bog	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	The southern section of this site is vulnerable to drainage and peat cutting, more so than the northern section where the peat layer is much thinner. The wet central section is threatened if peat cutting continues. Other possible future threats include frequent burning and overgrazing.
0500	Glenamoy Bog Complex	Blanket bog (active)*; Machair*; Rhyncosporion depressions; Juniper scrub; Dystrophic lakes; Wet heath; Transition mires; Sea cliffs; Slender green feather moss; Petalwort; Atlantic Salmon; Marsh Saxifrage	A number of processes have already damaged parts of the site and present continued threats. Widespread grazing by cattle and sheep has severely damaged parts of the bog and heath habitats and in particular the machair. Peat cutting, by hand and machine, is widespread though mostly confined to areas near roads and

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			tracks. Afforestation has caused severe damage to the region in general and hems in a large proportion of the site. It continues to occur within the site. Burning of the bog surface is a further threat.
0503	Greaghans Turlough	Turloughs*	Some of the inflows to the site are polluted so eutrophication is a signigicant threat to the natural ecology. The source would seem to be agricultural. The Robe River has been drained arterially though impacts to this site are not obvious.
0504	Kilglassan/Caheravoostia Turlough Complex	Turloughs*	Some adverse impacts have been caused by agricultural intensification in the surrounding area and there is a possiblility of future site drainage. The habitat is fairly eutrophic so that pollution of the ground water does not pose a significant ecological threat.
0507	Inishkea Islands	Machair*; Grey Seal; Petalwort	Increasing visitor numbers is leading to disturbance of the breeding birds. Overgrazing
0516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Atlantic salt meadows; Mediterranean salt meadows; Salicornia mud; Marram dunes (white dunes)	Increased recreational use of the site is probably the main threat.
0522	Lough Gall Bog	Blanket bog (active)*; Rhyncosporion depressions	The site is vulnerable to the expansion of peat cutting activities, which are currently confined to the western site margins.
0525	Shrule Turlough	Turloughs*	There is some water flow from the west end into the basin which could be a eutrophying influence as there is farmland there. More direct run-off could occur at E. end. Arterial drainage is the major risk: the Black River is 1.9km away.
0527	Moore Hall (Lough Carra)	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Grilles have been erected to protect the hibernation sites and repair work undertaken to conserve the breeding site. There is a low level of vandalism at present but this is not endangering the bats. The house has some tourist development potential which should be monitored closely. Commercial felling would negatively impact on the site.
0532	Oldhead Wood	Dry heaths; Old oak woodlands	Part of site is well protected as a Nature Reserve and not considered vulnerable. The area outside of the Nature Reserve, mostly heath, has been heavily grazed in parts and grazing remains a threat.
0534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex	Blanket bog (active)*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Juniper scrub; Dystrophic lakes; Wet heath; Soft water lakes with base rich influences; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Transition mires; Floating river vegetation; Slender green feather moss; Otter; Atlantic Salmon; 0534	The site has been damaged by a number of operations in the past and many of these are ongoing threats. Afforestation of the peatland complex has resulted in the fragmentation of the habitats and, as a result, much of the site is now surrounded by coniferous plantations. Large areas of blanket bog have been subject to overgrazing by sheep in the recent past and this is continuing at present. Burning and shooting are both significant threats to the site and they will continue to pose problems in the future.
0541	Skealoghan Turlough	Turloughs*	The site seems to be largely unaffected by intensive pastures at the western end but is obviously susceptible to eutrophication. It is one of five wetlands in a small area so bird disturbance by hunting is not likely to be significant.
0542	Slieve Fyagh Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	Site is vulnerable to further grazing damage and is susceptable to the expansion of surrounding turf cutting and forestry activities.
0584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands	Blanket bog (active)*; Species-rich nardus upland grassland*; Dry heaths; Dystrophic lakes; Wet heath; Soft water lakes with base rich influences; Siliceous rocky slopes	Mostly vulnerable to afforestation; which has encroached around the site margins.
0606	Lough Fingall Complex	Cladium fen*; Limestone pavement*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Turloughs*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Juniper scrub; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Conditions in the wetland components of the site are maintained by groundwater input and lack of development. Any further change in drainage patterns would have significant and adverse repercussions. The limestone paving and heath habitats are vulnerable to clearance for agriculture. Burning is also a threat to the heath and

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			scrub communities. There are no apparent threats to the bat population.
0622	Ballysadare Bay	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Embryonic shifting dunes; Estuaries; Dune slack; Tidal mudflats; Marram dunes (white dunes); Common Seal; Narrow-mouthed whorl snail	The main threat to the stability of the dune habitats is from recreation and tourism. Dunes immediately west of the site have been modified as a golf course. Natural erosion occurs on the seaward side of the dune system. Water pollution, derived mainly from domestic and agricultural sources, is a general threat to the estuary. Aquaculture activities occur and further intensification could be a threat to the estuary.
0623	Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex	Petrifying springs*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Siliceous scree; Calcareous rocky slopes; Dry heaths; Juniper scrub; Floating river vegetation; Otter; Geyer's whorl snail; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*	The blanket bog and heath is vulnerable to overgrazing, erosion, afforestation and turbary. Unimproved grassland is vulnerable to agricultual improvement. The spread of Rhododendron ponticum and of Epilobium brunnescens threatens some of the woodland and important cliff communities. Some of the consolidated, vegetated scree slopes below the cliffs are vulnerable to afforestation with conifers. Clearance of scrub is a threat to some areas of the site. Some of the very rare plants on the site are vulnerable to over-collection. Re-opening of the barytes mine on the site would threaten some areas. Glencar Lough is vulnerable to water pollution from agricultural run-off and from domestic sources. The habitat used by Vertigo geyeri is vulnerable to over-grazing.
0625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Machair*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Alkaline fens; Juniper scrub; Large shallow inlets and bays; Tidal mudflats; Reefs; Marram dunes (white dunes); Petalwort	The main threats to this site arise from agricultural practices and amenity pressures. While grazing levels do not appear to be excessive, parts of the site are being adversely affected by the spreading of fertilisers and localised concentrated feeding of cattle. These damages are particularly evident in areas of fixed dune. Sewage discharge at Mullaghmore Head during summer may affect the littoral communities. Heavy recreational uses of beaches can disturb intertidal sand communities. Litter is a general problem in area.
0627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay)	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Petrifying springs*; Embryonic shifting dunes; Estuaries; Juniper scrub; Tidal mudflats; Marram dunes (white dunes); River Lamprey; Sea Lamprey; Common Seal; Narrow-mouthed whorl snail	The sand dune systems are subject to natural erosion which is exacerbated by intense recreational pressures.
0633	Lough Hoe Bog	Blanket bog (active)*; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; White-Clawed Crayfish; Geyer's whorl snail	Lough Hoe Bog is particularly vulnerable to afforestation with coniferous species and to turbary, especially by mechanical means. Overgrazing is damaging some of the blanket bog on the site and requires to be controlled in order to prevent further erosion and degradation of the bog. The oligotrophic lakes on the site are vulnerable to eutrophication from agricultural activities and domestic sources. The population of Arctic Charr in Lough Talt is particularly vulnerable to an increase in the trophic status of the lake. A small gull colony on an island in Lough Talt may be threatened by feral American mink (Mustela vison) which occur on the site. Austropotamobius pallipes population vulnerable to introduction of crayfish plague fungus through angling activities.
0634	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog is particularly vulnerable to afforestation with conifer species - many of the peatland sites in the Ox Mountains have been so afforested. Peat extraction also threatens the site, especially through mechanical means. Mechanical removal of peat is presently occurring in several small areas of the site - it is likely that this activity will expand if not controlled. Though overgrazing by stock is hardly damaging the site at present, this may threaten the site in the future.
0636	Templehouse and	Hard water lakes; Floating river vegetation	Water pollution is a threat to the system, mostly from agricultural run-off but also

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
	Cloonacleigha Loughs		from peat-cutting activities. Marginal wetland habitats are prone to damage from field drainage schemes and some over-grazing.
0637	Turloughmore (Sligo)	Turloughs*	The site would be adversely affected by regional drainage or eutrophication from agriculture. There seem to be no current threats.
0638	Union Wood	Old oak woodlands	The ecological interest of this woodland is threatened by the further spread of exotic species, including Rhododendron ponticum. Regeneration appears to be low because of grazing pressure by deer.
0646	Galtee Mountains	Blanket bog (active)*; Species-rich nardus upland grassland*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Calcareous rocky slopes; Dry heaths; Siliceous rocky slopes	Overgrazing is a serious problem and threat to peat habitats and nardus grassland. Lower levels of site vulnerable to afforestation.
0930	Clare Glen	Old oak woodlands; Killarney Fern	The site is currently managed as an amenity area by the local authorities and the population of Trichomanes speciosum could be vulnerable to damage.
0994	Ballyteige (Clare)	Molinia meadows	The site is legally protected and under state management and as long as current management practices are continued the scientific interest and integrity of the site will not be threatened.
0996	Ballyvaughan Turlough	Turloughs*	Site is prone to agricultural improvement, particularly clearance of scrub. The interest of the turlough could be lessened by the continued spread of dense hazel scrub.
1013	Glenomra Wood	Old oak woodlands	This oak woodland is vulnerable to felling (small areas have been cleared within the wood). Levels of grazing have increased in recent years limiting regeneration. The wood is also vulnerable to piecemeal development for housing.
1021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands	Lagoons*; Petrifying springs*; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs	The littoral reef is used for the collection of shellfish, peeler crabs and algae, the effects of which are unknown. It is possible that all three activities have effects on both the target species and the wider ecology of the shore. Spanish Point is an important recreational area. The littoral reef is vulnerable to trampling, and sublittorally increased recreational diving could affect fragile and delicate species such as Phakellia ventilabrum and Eunicella verrucosa. Coastal defence structures, which interfere with the natural functioning of habitats such as shingle and stony bank vegetation, have been constructed at Quilty. Further such works may be constructed in the future. Increase in fertiliser usage in the general area of Lough Donnell could affect water quality of the lagoon. Grazing by goats and rabbits on Mutton Island could lead to soil erosion. The presence of rats on Mutton Island could be affecting some of the nesting seabirds. Increase in the number of tourists to Mutton Island could also affect breeding birds.
1040	Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Atlantic salt meadows; Dry heaths; Mediterranean salt meadows; Tidal mudflats; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Salicornia mud; Marram dunes (white dunes)	Tourist recreational activities, overgrazing
1043	Cleanderry Wood	Old oak woodlands; Killarney Fern	Although privately owned, this wood is not considered to be under any significant threats. Some cutting would have occurred in the past and may occasionally still happen. However, the wood is probably now extending its range.
1058	Great Island Channel	Atlantic salt meadows; Tidal mudflats	The site receives polluted waters from agricultural, domestic and industrial sources. Various surveys, however, indicate that the levels of pollutants in the water and sediments of this part of the harbour are not excessive, and the site appears to have a normal macro-invertebrate fauna. The Midleton sewage outfall has recently been relocated to a more favourable location. A major road has recently been constructed

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			across intertidal flats in the north-western sector of the site. Owing to the proximity of the site to Cork City, reclamation schemes continue to be a threat. Aquaculture occurs in the North Channel and may cause disturbance to birds. Spartina is well established and may have caused some alterations to the intertidal and salt marsh habitats.
1061	Kilkeran Lake and Castlefreke Dunes	Lagoons*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Embryonic shifting dunes; Marram dunes (white dunes)	The lagoon is vulnerable to eutrophication from agricultural affluents, and the dunes to undergrazing and invasion by Pleridium aquilinum.
1070	Myross Wood	Killarney Fern	Despite being afforded protection under the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999, the population of Trichomanes speciosum is vulnerable to over-collecting. The site is vulnerable to deforestation, afforestation with conifer species and the spread of Rhododendron ponticum and Prunus laurocerasus.
1090	Ballyness Bay	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Embryonic shifting dunes; Estuaries; Dune slack; Tidal mudflats; Marram dunes (white dunes); Geyer's whorl snail	Dunes are subject to intense recreational pressure from activities such as walking, horseriding, dune buggies and football.
1107	Coolvoy Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	The site is particularly vulnerable to afforestation and mechanical peat extraction, and to overgrazing by stock.
1125	Dunragh Loughs/Pettigo Plateau	Blanket bog (active)*; Wet heath	Areas of the site unprotected in the Pettigo Plateau Nature Reserve are particularly vulnerable to afforestation, turbary, overgrazing and erosion.
1141	Gweedore Bay and Islands	Decalcified dune heath*; Lagoons*; Decalcified empetrum dunes*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Machair*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Dunes with creeping willow; Embryonic shifting dunes; Dry heaths; Dune slack; Juniper scrub; Mediterranean salt meadows; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs; Marram dunes (white dunes); Otter; Slender Naiad; Petalwort	Principal threats are from overgrazing (mostly by sheep), agricultural reclamation of dune/machair areas, amenity activities, especially golf courses and caravan parks, building of holiday homes and drainage of wetland areas. Expansion of the existing airport
1151	Kindrum Lough	Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Slender Naiad	There are no known major threats to this site. Increased use of the lake for leisure activities may cause some disturbance to the aquatic plant communities. Further house building near the lake may have an impact on water quality, as might any intensification of agriculture in immediate area. The lake is presently used as a reservoir but the drawdown appears to be small - any additional abstraction could be damaging.
1179	Muckish Mountain	Alpine and subalpine heath; Siliceous rocky slopes	The blanket bog on the site is vulnerable to further extraction of peat and to drainage. Both the bog and the lowland heath are vulnerable to overgrazing and afforestation. The quarry on the north facing slope of the mountain poses a minor threat to the adjacent scree and cliff vegetation.
1190	Sheephaven	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Machair*; Atlantic salt meadows; Mediterranean salt meadows; Tidal mudflats; Old oak woodlands; Marram dunes (white dunes); Petalwort	The main threats to the site include golf course development, overgrazing and residential pressure.
1195	Termon Strand	Lagoons*	The lagoon is in a relatively natural condition, but for the modified inlet. Activities such as grazing and land improvement, and also house construction, around the lagoon could affect water quality. Salinity of the lagoon could be affected by changes to the sluice gate operation.
1228	Aughrusbeg Machair and Lake	Wet heath; Oligotrophic soft water lakes	Aughrusbeg Lough appears to have good water quality. Algal blooms have been reported in the past though these may be a natural phenomenon. Developments in the catchment of the lake, such as holiday homes, could be damaging to the lake. The lake contains an introduced population of Rutilus rutilus. It is not known what impact these have had on the natural ecology of the lake. The machair plain has

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			been severely damaged by over-grazing and such grazing levels could also affect the coastal heath habitat.
1230	Courtmacsherry Estuary	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Drift lines; Atlantic salt meadows; Embryonic shifting dunes; Estuaries; Mediterranean salt meadows; Tidal mudflats; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Salicornia mud; Marram dunes (white dunes)	There are few serious threats. Eutrophication due to intensive farming may affect the inflowing river. Spartina grass may spread on the mudflats and affect overwintering birds. The amenity use of the area may increase.
1242	Carrownagappul Bog	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	This site is vulnerable to water loss from the numerous bog roads and drains which extend into the centre of the site. It is also vulnerable to water loss from peat cutting activites which are occurring at a high frequency.
1251	Cregduff Lough	Transition mires; Slender Naiad	Site is potentially vulnerable to the effects of agricultural improvement and development for tourism in this scenic area
1257	Dog's Bay	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Drift lines; Embryonic shifting dunes; Dry heaths; Marram dunes (white dunes)	The main threats to the site are erosion due to wave action, overgrazing (mainly by cattle) and recreational pressures. Erosion is particularly acute along the edges of the dune grassland and there have been recent attempts to halt this erosion by the planting of Marram grass. Grazing by cattle still continues throughout the site and is intensive in places. Recreational pressure on the site is very high, especially during the summer, and is largely restricted to the sandy beaches and adjoining areas of fore-dune. Visitor pressure is increased by the presence of a large caravan park along the north-eastern edge of the site.
1271	Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement	Limestone pavement*	The site is vulnerable to scrub invasion through lack of grazing and to land reclamation and quarrying. The two last-named activities have both occurred to a small extent within the site.
1275	Inisheer Island	Lagoons*; Limestone pavement*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Dry heaths; Lowland hay meadows; Reefs	Changing agricultural practices, in particular the abandonment of traditional farming methods would threaten the conservation value of the site.
1285	Kiltiernan Turlough	Turloughs*	The whole site is threatened by the intensive farming operations of the western half and by two flood control schemes - one of which is built. This will remove high floods but allow water level to rise to 'normal' levels - the bounding hedges.
1309	Omey Island Machair	Machair*; Hard water lakes; Petalwort	The main threats to the site are erosion of the sandy areas by the sea, overgrazing and recreational pressures. The seaward edge of the machair plain is experiencing erosion at present and this is likely to continue in the future unless restoration measures are taken. Damage due to overgrazing (cattle and rabbits) occurs throughout the site and remains a threat. The area is becoming increasingly popular with tourists and visitors and damage may be caused to the machair surface. Owing to its relatively small size, Fahy Lough could be prone to eutrophication from agricultural or tourism related activities.
1311	Rusheenduff Lough	Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Slender Naiad	Owing to its small size, this lake is very vulnerable to eutrophication from surrounding commercial and/or agricultural activities. The present ecological balance would be altered should a breach occur in the shingle ridge between the lake and the sea (initiated by either natural or artificial means).
1312	Ross Lake and Woods	Hard water lakes; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The lake is vulnerable to water polluting operations from the surrounding agricultural and forestry activities. The main threat to the bat populations would be human disturbance or a change of use of the building, but neither of these seem apparent at present.
1313	Rosturra Wood	Old oak woodlands	The remaining stands of mature Quercus are vulnerable to wind blow. In addition, natural regeneration may be limited by grazing deer, insufficient 'seed' trees and

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			invasion by non-native species, including Picea spp.
1321	Termon Lough	Turloughs*	The site could be influenced by eutrophication from nearby farms which are tending to house their cattle. There is also a proposal for drainage, at least of flood peats, to the Fergus catchment in the south.
1342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood	Old oak woodlands; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Kerry Slug; Slender Naiad; Lesser Horseshoe Bat; Killarney Fern	The main threat to the deciduous woodland is grazing, which could prevent natural regeneration. The water quality of the lakes is vulnerable to pollution which could arise as a result of increased levels of grazing in the area or further afforestation in the catchment. The lesser horseshoe bat roost may be vulnerable to disturbance in the event of renovations being carried out. Winter hibernation sites are unknown and unprotected.
1371	Mucksna Wood	Old oak woodlands	A low protection status and vulnerable to underplanting and clear felling.
1403	Arroo Mountain	Blanket bog (active)*; Petrifying springs*; Siliceous scree; Calcareous rocky slopes; Wet heath	The site is particularly vulnerable to overgrazing by stock, leading to a drop in the diversity of species found on calcareous grassland on the site and to erosion of the blanket bog and wet heath on the summit of the mountain. Turbary threatens several areas of blanket bog. Most of the site is largely unsuitable for afforestation with conifer, however, some parts of the site are undoubtedly threatened by this activity.
1430	Glen Bog	Residual alluvial forests*; Killarney Fern	There does not appear to be any significant immediate threats to wet woodland. Forestry occurs to the south and would be very damaging if it was extended into the site. The site may receive eutrophic water from surrounding lands.
1432	Glenstal Wood	Killarney Fern	The occurrence of Trichomanes speciosum at Glenstal is well known and this population is vulnerable to deliberate collecting, despite the fact that the species is legally protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999. The prospects of its survival here are, however, relatively good as the present owners are aware of this popuation and sympathetic towards its conservation.
1482	Clew Bay Complex	Lagoons*; Drift lines; Atlantic salt meadows; Embryonic shifting dunes; Large shallow inlets and bays; Tidal mudflats; Old oak woodlands; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Marram dunes (white dunes); Otter; Common Seal; Geyer's whorl snail	While much of Clew Bay is subject to fishing, aquaculture and harvesting activities, it is not known how extensive the potentially damaging activities are, or if they impinge, or are likely to impinge, on vulnerable marine and intertidal habitats. Grazing by stock is considered heavy in the remaining area of dunes at Rossmurvagh, while the level of recreational activities is high at the Bartraw dune system. Erosion has occurred at both systems and restoration works are ongoing.
1482	Clew Bay Complex	Drift lines; Atlantic salt meadows	While much of Clew Bay is subject to fishing, aquaculture and harvesting activities, it is not known how extensive the potentially damaging activities are, or if they impinge, or are likely to impinge, on vulnerable marine and intertidal habitats. Grazing by stock is considered heavy in the remaining area of dunes at Rossmurvagh, while the level of recreational activities is high at the Bartraw dune system. Erosion has occurred at both systems and restoration works are ongoing.
1497	Doogort Machair/Lough Doo	Machair*; Petalwort	The main threat to the integrity of the site is erosion of the machair habitat due to overgrazing by sheep and cattle. Grazing is particularly intensive towards the western end of the site. A reduction in grazing pressure at the site would have a positive effect on the vegetation. Amenity pressure is high along the western edge of the site where there is a camp site, a public beach and a sports pitch. This pressure may increase in the future.
1501	Erris Head	Alpine and subalpine heath; Sea cliffs	There are no major threats facing this site. While grazing is widespread, it is not considered excessive - any intensification, however, would be detrimental to the

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			ecology of the site. Increased tourism may pose a future threat.
1513	Keel Machair/Menaun Cliffs	Machair*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Petalwort	The main threats to the ecological integrity of the site include overgrazing, amenity use and peat extraction. Overgrazing by sheep is a particular problem in the machair area and in the areas of bog and heath on the hills and requires immediate action if further degradation of these habitats is to be avoided. Amenity pressure is particularly high on the machair area due to the presence of a small golf course, campsite and public beach. Peat extraction of moderate intensity still continues close to the road along the northern edge of the site.
1529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough	Lagoons*; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Marram dunes (white dunes)	The main threat to this site is the illegal removal of sand and shingle. Grazing occurs throughout the site but is not considered to be causing any significant damage at present. Agricultural activities, such as drainage and fertilisation, could affect the quality of the lagoon. Recreational activities may be causing damage to the dune habitats.
1536	Mocorha Lough	Cladium fen*	There are no known significant threats to the wetland vegetation though some localised infilling has occurred in the past and could happen again. The level of duck and snipe shooting at the site may be too high.
1547	Castletownshend	Killarney Fern	The site is vulnerable to the spread of Rhododendron ponticum and Prunus laurocerasus which occur within and around the site. Despite being afforded protection under the Flora (Protection) order, 1999, the population of Trichomanes speciosum is vulnerable to over-collecting, as has happened in many other sites in the south-west. The site is vulnerable to both deforestation and afforestation, with conifer species.
1571	Urlaur Lakes	Hard water lakes	The lakes are vulnerable to eutrophication and acidification from surrounding agricultural and peat cutting activities.
1656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran	Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Turloughs*; Siliceous scree; Lowland hay meadows; White-Clawed Crayfish; Marsh Fritillary	Lowland habitats of calcareous grassland and hay meadows are being lost as a result of changing agricultural practices and farm improvements. Blanket bog has already suffered from intensive peat cutting. Associated drainage has resulted in the loss of Lough Availe. The remaining lakes and fen are under threat from drainage and pollution. Over-grazing is not a threat at the site as yet. Grazing is necessary to keep scrub in check. The exposed rock is not under threat though scrub is extensive.
1669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs	Killarney Fern	The site is vulnerable to overgrazing, afforestation and turbary. The colony of Trichomanes speciosum is not apparently threatened at present but may be vulnerable to grazing or illicit collecting.
1673	Lough Arrow	Hard water lakes	The main threat to the lake habitat is from artificial enrichment, although this has not been a serious problem in the past. The continued spread of introduced species within the wooded parts of site will degrade their quality.
1680	Streedagh Point Dunes	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Atlantic salt meadows; Mediterranean salt meadows; Tidal mudflats; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Marram dunes (white dunes); Narrow-mouthed whorl snail	Dunes are grazed by cattle, sheep and rabbits. There is some localised damage from grazers but this does not appear to pose a serious threat to the overall dune system. Recreational pressures are intense, including unofficial camping and caravans - these may pose a threat to the Vertigo angustior population. The stability of the shingle spit and overlying dunes is under threat from natural erosion.
1774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex	Residual alluvial forests*; Cladium fen*; Limestone pavement*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Alkaline fens; Dry heaths; Hard water lakes; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Slender green feather moss; Otter; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Water quality of both lakes is vulnerable to enrichment from surrounding agricultural activities and other commercial developments near the lakeshores. Areas of fens are vulnerable to drainage attempts, while both marginal wetland vegetation and dry grasslands could be affected by overgrazing. Clearance of scrub and limestone

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			pavement has occurred in the past and is a continuous threat to these habitats. Any further plantings of exotic species would be damaging to the existing woodland habitats. The quality of the woodlands would be compromised by the further spread of invasive species such as Acer pseudoplatanus, Prunus laurocereous and Fallopia japonica. The bat population is presently under no threat. The population of Drepanocladus vernicosus is not presently threatened but the area is vulnerable to land drainage and improvement.
1873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	The main threat to this site is from afforestation, some of which has already occured outside of the site boundary. Intensification of sheep grazing is a further threat. Severe burning would be detrimental to the blanket bog surface.
1879	Glanmore Bog	Blanket bog (active)*; Wet heath; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Floating river vegetation; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Killarney Fern	The principal threats to this site are overgrazing and forestry. Parts of the site have already been overgrazed and this activity remains a threat to all areas, and notably the wet heath and blanket bog habitats. A small amount of forestry has taken place inside the site in recent times and further afforestation is a threat. All populations of Margaritifera margaritifera are vulnerable to illegal pearl fishing.
1880	Meenaguse Scragh	Wet heath	The site is vulnerable to overgrazing, which would lead to a reduction in species diversity, a rise in the trophic status of the wetlands on the site, and to erosion of blanket bog and heath on the site; much of the blanket bog and extreme upper sections of the site are badly eroded. Sections of the site may be threatened by a proposed small-scale hydroelectric scheme.
1881	Maulagowna Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	The only apparent threat to this site is from grazing by sheep. At present, however, there is no obvious damage from grazing, although sheep do occur in the area.
1890	Mullaghanish Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	Not considered threatened, although site has low protection status. A television transmittor station is located within the site, accessed by a small road, but is not damaging to conservation value.
1898	Unshin River	Residual alluvial forests*; Floating river vegetation; Otter; Atlantic Salmon	Ths Unshin River is particularly vulnerable to water pollution, that derived from domestic sources and from agricultural activites posing the greatest threat. An arterial drainage scheme, now apparently unlikely to be undertaken, formerly threatened the site. Vegetation on the riverbank is threatened by the spread of Heracleum mantegazzianum, and woodland vegetation on the site is threatened by the spread of other invasive exotic plants, i.e. Rhododendron ponticum, Cornus sanguinea, C. sericea and Reyneutria spp.
1899	Cloonakillina Lough	Transition mires	A dynamic hydrological and ecological system susceptible to drainage.
1912	Glendree Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	Site vulnerable to afforestation surrounding afforestation may affect water quality of Lough Ea.
1913	Sonnagh Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	Site is located in an area of extensive commercial afforestation and its low protection status (private ownership) leaves it vulnerable to forestry.
1919	Glenade Lough	Natural eutrophic lakes; White-Clawed Crayfish; Slender Naiad	At present, there are no major threats to this site nor the Najas flexilis or Austropotamobius pallipes populations. However, any intensification of agriculture, peat extraction or forestry in the catchment could pose a threat to water quality. Rhododendron ponticum has spread through parts of the woods around the lake and should be controlled.
1922	Bellacorick Bog Complex	Blanket bog (active)*; Alkaline fens; Rhyncosporion depressions; Dystrophic lakes; Wet heath; Marsh Saxifrage; Geyer's whorl snail	Formerly much more extensive, this site has been fragmented by widescale afforestation and commercial peat extraction activities. Remaining intact areas are vulnerable to further exploitation.

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1926	East Burren Complex	Residual alluvial forests*; Cladium fen*; Limestone pavement*; Petrifying springs*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Turloughs*; Alkaline fens; Alpine and subalpine heath; Caves; Hard water lakes; Juniper scrub; Lowland hay meadows; Floating river vegetation; Marsh Fritillary; Otter; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The main threat to this site is from agricultural improvement activities - these involve clearance of limestone pavement and associated habitats (heaths and grassland), subsequent reseeding, fertilisation and then grazing. Heavy grazing pressures is a threat to the lowland areas of the site. The water quality of the various wetlands is vulnerable to run-off from agricultural lands.
1932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex	Decalcified dune heath*; Blanket bog (active)*; Lagoons*; Machair*; Petrifying springs*; Alkaline fens; Alpine and subalpine heath; Drift lines; Atlantic salt meadows; Calcareous rocky slopes; Rhyncosporion depressions; Dunes with creeping willow; Embryonic shifting dunes; Dry heaths; Juniper scrub; Mediterranean salt meadows; Dystrophic lakes; Wet heath; Soft water lakes with base rich influences; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Marram dunes (white dunes); Siliceous rocky slopes; Transition mires; Floating river vegetation; Otter; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Slender Naiad; Petalwort; Atlantic Salmon; Narrow-mouthed whorl snail; Geyer's whorl snail	The habitats within the site are vulnerable to a number of threats. Areas of blanket bog and heath are threatened by overgrazing, afforestation and peatcutting. These activities also threaten the water quality of the lakes in these areas. Coastal habitats within the site are susceptible to overgrazing and reclamation, in addition to natural erosion by the sea. The populations of Vertigo geyeri and V. angustior on the machairs at Dooaghtry are threatened by heavy grazing by sheep and cattle.
1955	Croaghaun/Slievemore	Alpine and subalpine heath	The alpine/montane habitats at the site are very exposed, almost inaccessible and do not appear to be under threat from grazing, burning or development. Lower down the slopes, active peat cutting is carried out at the mid south of the site. Quarrying and tourism development (track and car park construction) pose a threat to the south of the site.
1975	Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head	Hard water lakes; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Sea cliffs; Slender Naiad; Narrow-mouthed whorl snail	The sand dune and machair habitats have been damaged by, and are still susceptible to, over-grazing and amenity activities (most notably caravaning). The lakes within the site support species-rich aquatic plant communities which are vulnerable to any deterioration in water quality. Shingle extraction occurs at the site and is a serious threat to the quality of the habitat. Some light grazing is required at the location where Vertigo angustior occurs to control the height of the plants and maintain species diversity.
1976	Lough Gill	Residual alluvial forests*; Natural eutrophic lakes; Old oak woodlands; White-Clawed Crayfish; River Lamprey; Brook Lamprey; Otter; Sea Lamprey; Atlantic Salmon	Eutrophication, mostly as a result of agricultural activities in the catchment, is the main threat to water quality in the lake. A proposed water supply scheme for Sligo and its environs would lead to changes in water levels. A detailed ecological assessment of the impacts of the scheme has been carried out and the most vulnerable habitats and taxa identified - the sensitivity of the alluvial forests was highlighted. Parts of the oak woods are seriously threatened by the invasive spread of non-native species, by interplanting with conifers, and by poor regeneration as a result of grazing pressures by feral deer. A catchment management plan has recently been produced and will be beneficial for the site.
1992	Tamur Bog	Blanket bog (active)*; Rhyncosporion depressions; Wet heath	As the site consists of separate blocks of bog and lakes, the individual areas of bog are susceptible to damage from the impacts of peat cutting and drainage, even when conducted outside of the site. Grazing poses a threat in places and the oligotrophic nature of the lakes makes them susceptible to eutrophication. Fire is a significant threat, especially along the drier margins of the site.
2005	Bellacragher Saltmarsh	Atlantic salt meadows; Mediterranean salt meadows	The salt marsh is grazed and some areas are noticeably close cropped. Also, the turf surface has been broken in places by trampling. The present level of grazing may be too high and any further increase would certainly be damaging. Rhododendron ponticum is naturalised in the area and at one point comes down to the shoreline.

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2006	Ox Mountains Bogs	Blanket bog (active)*; Rhyncosporion depressions; Dystrophic lakes; Wet heath; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Geyer's whorl snail	Although part of the site is well protected within a National Nature Reserve, the lowland blanket bogs on the western margin of the site are threatened by encroaching forestry and peat cutting activities and several important areas have been damaged in recent years. The population of Vertigo geyeri is vulnerable to changes in the present landuse, which is grazing by sheep at a moderate level.
2008	Maumturk Mountains	Blanket bog (active)*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Rhyncosporion depressions; Wet heath; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Siliceous rocky slopes; Slender Naiad; Atlantic Salmon	The heath and blanket bog vegetation present is currently overgrazed by sheep and these habitats are vulnerable to erosion. Lakes and rivers within the site are susceptible to a reduction in water quality primarily due to peat inwash and fertilisation of adjoining land.
2010	Old Domestic Building (Keevagh)	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The only threat currently facing this site is the continued deterioration of the roof and surrounding timbers.
2012	North Inishowen Coast	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Machair*; Dry heaths; Tidal mudflats; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Sea cliffs; Otter; Narrow-mouthed whorl snail	The site is vulnerable to a wide range of ongoing threats which result from a variety of agricultural and amenity pressures. Substantial areas of sand dune within the site continue to be adversely affected by grazing, reclamation and other agriculturally related activities. A large area of fixed dune at the Isle of Doagh has been disrupted by the building of golf-courses in the recent past. Reseeding, fertilization and overgrazing of machair grassland is a serious ongoing threat. Amenity pressure is also high on the smaller dune areas, while the dumping of litter and farm waste is widespread.
2031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex	Blanket bog (active)*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Calcareous rocky slopes; Rhyncosporion depressions; Old oak woodlands; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Siliceous rocky slopes; Siliceous scree; Otter; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Slender Naiad; Atlantic Salmon	Large tracts of blanket bog are currently overgrazed by sheep and are vulnerable to erosion, a problem that could be accentuated by the striping of commonage which is taking place in some areas. Other threats are the further expansion of commercial afforestation on blanket bog, and the development of fish-farming in the oligotrophic lakes.
2032	Boleybrack Mountain	Blanket bog (active)*; Dry heaths; Molinia meadows; Dystrophic lakes; Wet heath	This site is vulnerable to a range of damaging operations however the most likely of these to occur at present is soil erosion caused by overgrazing and burning. Further afforestation, as well as such developments as wind energy, could be damaging to the ecological interests of the site.
2034	Connemara Bog Complex	Blanket bog (active)*; Lagoons*; Alkaline fens; Rhyncosporion depressions; Dry heaths; Molinia meadows; Dystrophic lakes; Wet heath; Old oak woodlands; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Reefs; Transition mires; Floating river vegetation; Marsh Fritillary; Otter; Slender Naiad; Atlantic Salmon	Adjacent areas of high scientific interest, which would have formerly been included as part of the site, have been damaged as a result of afforestation. There is still a real threat that further areas within the site will be drained and planted with coniferous trees, a process which must be prevented. Widespread grazing by cattle and sheep has damaged parts of the peatland landscape. Peat cutting, by hand and machine, is ongoing within the site but is generally confined to the more accessible areas. Deliberate burning of bog and heath is a further threat.
2036	Ballyhoura Mountains	Blanket bog (active)*; Dry heaths; Wet heath	This site is vulnerable to a range of damaging operations such as further afforestation and grazing. However the only one likely to occur in the near future is burning. The extensive conifer plantations which surround the site are probably exerting a drainage effect on adjoining blanket
2037	Carrigeenamronety Hill	Killarney Fern	Commercial afforestation with conifer species is the main threat to this site. Such forestry already adjoins the site on its west and north-eastern sides. Although Trichomanes speciosum is protected in Ireland under the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999, it is nevertheless vulnerable at this and its other Irish sites to deliberate collecting.
2041	Old Domestic Building,	Lesser Horseshoe Bat; Blanket bog (active)*	There are no threats facing this site at present. One possible threat would be the

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	Curraglass Wood		removal of the surrounding woodland for commercial reasons.
2047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park	Blanket bog (active)*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Rhyncosporion depressions; Dry heaths; Molinia meadows; Wet heath; Old oak woodlands; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Floating river vegetation; Otter; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Atlantic Salmon; Killarney Fern	Glenveagh National Park occupies approximately one third of the site and is less vulnerable to damage than the remaining portion. The predominant landuse activities practiced in the area include grazing by sheep and cattle, peat extraction and the planting of coniferous woodland. Any increases in the intensity of these activities would be damaging to the scientific integrity of the site. In addition, the further colonisation of the invasive species Rhododendron ponticum throughout the site is a very serious threat.
2070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane	Residual alluvial forests*; Lagoons*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Drift lines; Atlantic salt meadows; Dunes with creeping willow; Estuaries; Dune slack; Large shallow inlets and bays; Mediterranean salt meadows; Molinia meadows; Tidal mudflats; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs; Salicornia mud; Marram dunes (white dunes); Otter; Petalwort	Dunes are among the more vulnerable habitats on site, subject to natural and anthropogenic erosion. The dune complex habitats face pressures from the construction of golflinks, intensive farming practises and recreational use by visitors to the site. The most threatening activities include fertilisation of the herb-rich dune grasslands, overgrazing, and trampling of areas of dunes adjacent to tourist facilities. Parts of the dune system are also threatened by invasion by Hippophae rhamnoides.Lough Gill, which is a natural lagoon, is also a vulnerable habitat. Agricultural run-off from areas of fertilised dune grasslands in the vicinity of Lough Gill pose a continued threat to the nutrient status of the lagoon; algal blooms and fish kills have occurred in the past. Other activities, such as land reclamation and aquaculture, pose localised threats in terms of damage to habitats and potential disturbance to wintering birds. Domestic and industrial wastes are discharged into inner Tralee Bay
2074	Slyne Head Peninsula	Lagoons*; Machair*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Alkaline fens; Drift lines; Atlantic salt meadows; Embryonic shifting dunes; Dry heaths; Hard water lakes; Juniper scrub; Large shallow inlets and bays; Lowland hay meadows; Mediterranean salt meadows; Molinia meadows; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs; Marram dunes (white dunes); Slender Naiad; Slender Naiad; Slender Naiad	The main threats to site are further improvement for agriculture of heath and grassland habitats. Overgrazing is a general threat but especially to machair. Further housing developments within site would be locally damaging. Extension to the golf course at Aillebrack is a threat to the machair, while increase in leisure activites, especially caravanning is also a threat to machair. Lakes which are oligotrophic would be affected by intensification of agriculture in the immediate vicinity. Petalophyllum ralfsii population in part of the site is threatened by undergrazind and by heavy vehicle usage. Aquaculture activities seem to be the most immediate source of concern at Mannin Bay. The 'Coral Strand' of Mannin Bay is most vulnerable to activities that affect the maerl bed in the middle of the bay. Such activities include commercial extraction of maerl deposits, mollusc dredging, and suction dredging of bivalves such as Ensis and Venerupis spp. Ecological changes to maerl beds may be caused by removing predator or grazer species by fishing. Mechanical damage due to mooring boats is likely to be a result of increased leisure activities over maerl. Low intensity pollution from use of Invermectin is of particular concern to rocky shore communities at Mannin Bay.
2081	Ballinafad	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The main threat facing this site is roof deterioration.
2091	Newhall and Edenvale Complex	Caves; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	There are no immediate threats facing these sites; both caves are grilled but are subject to occasional vandalism. However there is the possibility that the farm buildings could be sold at some stage in the future for development as the site is located close to the town of Ennis.
2098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	There was some disturbance of the bats by hikers using the building but this has ceased since windows were partially or fully boarded and a lock fitted to the door. There is no apparent threat to the surrounding woodland and no development

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			potential for the building itself.
2110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog	Raised bog (active)*; Bog woodland*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	All raised bogs are threatened by activities causing water loss. Peat cutting is intensive around Trien and the northern section of Corliskea. Drains are present on the three sections. Intensive drainage associated with forestry on Corliskea is causing significant water loss.
2111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands	Lagoons*; Machair*; Atlantic salt meadows; Large shallow inlets and bays; Lowland hay meadows; Mediterranean salt meadows; Tidal mudflats; Reefs; Otter; Slender Naiad; Common Seal	The Department of Fisheries has designated Kilkieran Bay as an aquaculture area. It is possible that consequent increased siltation and eutrophication will have a deleterious effect on the benthic communities and on the Raspailia ramosa/Corella parallelogramma communities in the deep littoral reef. The effects of Invermectin and other biocides on adjacent fauna have not been studied. Sublittoral sediment communities are vulnerable to bottom-fishing for shellfish. The salt meadows and machair are subject to over-grazing. The lowland hay meadows would be sensitive to any type of change in agricultural practices, especially the use of fertilisers.
2112	Ballyseedy Wood	Residual alluvial forests*	At present the main threat to the ecological interest of the woods is the continued spread of alien species, especially Rhododendron ponticum, Aesculus hipposcastanum and Populus sp. A small area at the extreme east of site is threatened by a road improvement scheme.
2117	Lough Coy	Turloughs*	The turlough vegetation would be damaged by a further increase in grazing pressure which already modifies the lake edge. A regional scheme of water management could also be a significant threat.
2118	Barnahallia Lough	Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Slender Naiad	The only apparent threat to this site is nutrient enrichment from cattle. While water is abstracted for local use, this is presently on a small scale.
2119	Lough Nageeron	Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Slender Naiad	The main threat to this site is deterioration in water quality which could arise as a result of eutrophication from surrounding agricultural activities. At present, stocking levels are not excessive.
2126	Pollagoona Bog	Blanket bog (active)*	Due to its topographical setting, it appears that the drainage associated with the surrounding afforestation has not adversely affected the bog.
2129	Murvey Machair	Machair*; Petalwort	The main threat to the integrity of the site is erosion due to wave action and overgrazing (mainly by sheep). The effects are largely restricted to the machair area. While little can be done to prevent further damage by wave action, a reduction in the grazing pressure at the site would have a positive effect on the vegetation. There is also some evidence to suggest that the wetland areas are experiencing some eutrophication due to agricultural practices in surrounding fields.
2130	Tully Lough	Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Slender Naiad	The main threat at this site is further agricultural intensification, leading to loss of bog and wet grassland habitats surrounding the lake and ultimately to eutrophication of the lake. The oligotrophic vegetation, including Najas flexilis, could be affected. Afforestation in the catchment would also be a serious threat. Rhododendron ponticum is present on the islands and on the blanket bog and is likely to spread further if not checked. Modifications to the house where the bats roost could affect their use of the site.
2135	Lough Nageage	White-Clawed Crayfish	Austropotamobius pallipes is sensitive to acidity and heavy metals. The predominant habitat around the lakes is wet heath. Much of this habitat has been afforested which poses a serious threat to the crayfish. Conifers within the catchment could lead to increased acidity and fertiliser run-off from the plantations may enter the lakes.

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2144	Newport River	Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Atlantic Salmon	Fish spawning habitats in the Newport River system are under threat from increased instream sedimentation. Overgrazing is probably contributing to the problem, causing increased run off, high sediment loads and flash flooding which is eroding the banks. Rehabilitation works on the banks may be urgently required to protect the spawning habitats from sedimentation. Further afforestation within the catchment could also pose a threat to the water quality. These issues are also relevant to the Margaritifera margaritifera populations in the Newport River.
2157	Newgrove House	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	This site is threatened by grazing.
2158	Kenmare River	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Atlantic salt meadows; Calaminarian grassland; Dry heaths; Large shallow inlets and bays; Mediterranean salt meadows; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs; Marram dunes (white dunes); Sea caves; Sea cliffs; Otter; Common Seal; Lesser Horseshoe Bat; Narrow-mouthed whorl snail	Increases in recreational uses, aquaculture and dredging could be damaging. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that aquaculture does not encroach on the seafan Swiftia pallida as these activities would have a smothering effect. The areas of dry heath are vulnerable to both overgrazing and undergrazing, uncontrolled burning and, in places, development for housing. The lesser horseshoe bats are vulnerable to disturbance in both roosting sites. Soil erosion from the roofing slabs at the entrance of the souterrain may also lead to structural instability. At the summer roost the bats may be vulnerable to exclusion in the event of renovations or building works being carried out.
2159	Mulroy Bay	Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Otter	Coastal development and dredging for coastal defence works can have adverse effects on seabed communities by causing sediment erosion or accretion and by increasing water turbidity. While it is not known if the present levels of these activities are damaging, further intensification would require monitoring. Aquaculture occurs in the bay and further development of this industry could have harmful effects on the seabed communities. Fishing (potting, netting, angling) occurs on the reefs and could be damaging to the marine life.
2164	Lough Golagh and Breesy Hill	Blanket bog (active)*	Peat cutting has long been carried out at this site and affects up to 10% of the total area. This is likely to be having a negative impact on the remaining bog and will remain a threat in the future. Many tracks have been laid to facilitate the peat-cutting. Overgrazing and poaching by cattle has affected some areas of the site and continues to be a threat. The water quality of the lakes is considered reasonable but the lakes would be prone to pollution caused by peat cutting and agricultural activities.
2165	Lower River Shannon	Residual alluvial forests*; Lagoons*; Atlantic salt meadows; Estuaries; Large shallow inlets and bays; Mediterranean salt meadows; Molinia meadows; Tidal mudflats; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs; Salicornia mud; Sandbanks; Sea cliffs; Floating river vegetation; River Lamprey; Brook Lamprey; Otter; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Sea Lamprey; Atlantic Salmon; Bottle-Nosed Dolphin	The estuarine habitat and associated species are vulnerable to land reclamation, industrial development, water pollution (from industrial, agricultural and domestic sources) and spread of Spartina. The wintering birds and breeding terns are also vulnerable to disturbance (e.g. from shooting and aircraft). The dolphins are vulnerable to underwater aquatic disturbance, entanglement in fishing gear and collision with fast moving craft. The main threats to the terrestrial habitats are over-grazing, while the rivers and associated annexed species are threatened by water pollution and flood relief works (e.g. dredging). Sublittoral sediments and submerged sand banks could be threatened by future wind-farm developments.
2170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford)	Residual alluvial forests*; Taxus baccata woods*; Atlantic salt meadows; Estuaries; Mediterranean salt meadows; Tidal mudflats; Old oak woodlands; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Salicornia mud; Floating river vegetation; Twaite Shad; White-Clawed Crayfish; River Lamprey; Brook Lamprey; Otter; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Sea	Localised stretches of the river have been polluted. Pollution is derived from agricultural run-off (fertilisers, slurry etc.) and from point sources mainly in towns along the rivers, and in some areas possibly forestry activities. Pollution remains a threat to water quality and poor water quality could impact on the various fish populations as well as Margaritifera margaritifera and Austropotomobius pallipes.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
		Lamprey; Atlantic Salmon; Killarney Fern	Riverbank protection works to prevent erosion and fisheries related developments have recently occurred in parts of the Blackwater and some involve intereference with the riverbed - such works could affect Margaritifera margaritifera populations. Most of the remaining woodlands have a significant amount of non-native species, If not controlled, the value of the woods will decrease further with time
2171	Bandon River	Residual alluvial forests*; Floating river vegetation; Brook Lamprey; Freshwater Pearl Mussel	Water quality of the river is presently quite good. There is the threat of local enrichment from agricultural run-off. This will impact on Annex II animal species. There is a proposal to alleviate flooding of the River. It is not known whether this proposal will proceed. Forestry upstream poses a threat. Agricultural improvement/reclamation along entire stretch also poses a threat.
2172	Blasket Islands	Dry heaths; Reefs; Sea caves; Sea cliffs; Grey Seal; Harbour Porpoise	The prospects for the conservation of the reef habitats are good: potting is the only recorded human activity in the area, and the effects of this activity are thought to be negligible. Human activities to which reef communities are vulnerable are unlikely to happen on the Blasket Islands because of their geographical isolation. It is important that grazing on the islands is maintained at a level that does not lead to soil erosion but also is appropriate for maintaining a short sward suitable for burrow nesting birds. The population of Halichoerus grypus has been culled illegally in the past and this may happen again. The main threat to Phocoena phocoena is incidental capture in fishery gear, especially set gillnets but also drift nets. There are no known threats to the seabird populations.
2173	Blackwater River (Kerry)	Dry heaths; Kerry Slug; Otter; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Lesser Horseshoe Bat; Atlantic Salmon	The main threat to the populations of Margaritifera margaritifera and Salmo salar is deterioration in water quality within the catchment due to coniferous afforestation, which has occurred at an increasing rate in recent years, and also to agriculture intensification and over-grazing. Illegal pearl fishing is also a serious threat to Margaritifera margaritifera. There are no apparent threats to the population of Rhinolophus hipposideros. Potential habitat for Geomalacus maculosus could be lost due to further afforestation and heavy grazing.
2176	Leannan River	Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Otter; Freshwater Pearl Mussel; Slender Naiad; Atlantic Salmon	Lough Gartan and Lough Akibbon are vulnerable to eutrophication from agricultural and forestry activities. Lake acidification is also a potential threat. A main threat to the population of Margaritifera margaritifera is from pearl fishing, which has occurred on the system in the past. Lowering of water quality is a further threat to Margaritifera margaritifera and would also affect other species such as Salmo salar. The population of breeding Gavia stellata is vulnerable to disturbance from activities such as boating and angling. Reduction in water quality, lake acidification and introduction of alien fish species are all threats to the population of Salvelinus alpinus in Lough Gartan.
2177	Lough Dahybaun	Slender Naiad	Areas directly surrounding lake have been severely damaged by peat-cutting and afforestation. Milled peat has also been dumped near the lake. These activities pose serious threats to quality of water and long-term survival of Najas.
2179	Towerhill House	Lesser Horseshoe Bat; Old oak woodlands	Public access to the bat roost is possible though difficult at the moment. The roost would benefit from the erection of a grille at the entrance. The essential shelter belt around the roost may be felled for commercial reasons in the future.
2180	Gortacarnaun Wood	Old oak woodlands	This oak woodland is vulnerable to further timber extraction, grazing pressures and the further spread of Rhododendron ponticum. A management plan which takes conservation requirements into account is required.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
2181	Drummin Wood	Old oak woodlands	The main threat to this oak woodland is further timber extraction. Grazing pressures presently light though could increase. Rhododendron ponticum not recorded but is present in nearby Gortacarnaun Wood..
2185	Slieve Mish Mountains	Alpine and subalpine heath; Dry heaths; Wet heath; Siliceous rocky slopes; Killarney Fern	The site is actively managed as extensive rough grazing pasture for sheep and cattle. However, overgrazing by sheep and cattle, out-wintering of livestock and supplementary feeding of sheep and cattle within the site has led to considerable degradation, particularly of the lower slope areas of wet heath. Invasion of these lower slope areas by non-characteristic species such as Ulex europaeus and Juncus effusus has occurred. The areas of blanket bog to the east of the site and to the north west of the site are extensively cut over and are still utilised as active turbary areas. The blanket bog habitat within the site is thus seriously degraded. Afforestation is a threat. The major of threats to the site are the continuance of overgrazing, out-wintering of animals, supplementary feeding of animals, peat extraction, extensive burning and private coniferous afforestation.
2187	Drongawn Lough	Lagoons*	The lagoon is considered to be in almost pristine condition with no apparent significant threats. There is some low intensity grazing around the lagoon. Some fishing and wildfowling occurs. It may have potential for aquaculture which could be damaging.
2189	Farranamanagh Lough	Lagoons*; Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The lagoon habitat is small and therefore vulnerable to impacts that would have little influence on a larger system. Surrounding agricultural activities are of low intensity and probably have no significant impact on the lagoon. Stones and gravel have been removed from the barrier and this appears to be ongoing. This is a major threat to the survival of both the lagoon and the barrier itself. No other apparent threats.
2213	Glenloughaun Esker	Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*	Several current or potential activities threaten this site. Some of the grassland is already partly improved by fertilization and all is vulnerable to further fertilization and reseeding. Grazing pressures could also then be increased. Scrub is present in parts of the site and its spread is a threat. A serious threat is quarrying of gravel or sand from the esker ridge.
2241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore	Residual alluvial forests*; Cladium fen*; Limestone pavement*; Taxus baccata woods*; Alkaline fens; Juniper scrub	The lake is vulnerable to water polluting operations from the surrounding agricultural activities. Wetland habitats are threatened by private and holiday home developments and the construction of new marinas and jetties at the lake edge. Waterfowl are vulnerable to disturbance from boating activities on the lake. The introduction of the zebra mussel Dreissena polymorpha threatens the ecology of some aquatic systems within the site. Further planting of commercial trees or the spread of exotic species would be damaging to the woodland habitats.
2243	Clare Island Cliffs	Calcareous rocky slopes; Siliceous rocky slopes; Sea cliffs	The areas of sea cliffs and rocky slope vegetation are not significantly threatened by any activity. The area of healthy vegetation on the southern flanks of Knockmore Mountain is vulnerable to overgrazing
2244	Ardrahan Grassland	Limestone pavement*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Juniper scrub	The majority of this site is being managed in the traditional practise of low intensity winter grazing by cattle. This form of farming is vital to the continued high scientific value of this site, and at present does not appear to be under threat. Water quality of Brackloaon Lake is threatened by the intensive fertilization of sloping ground adjacent to the southern shore.
2245	Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	There are no known threats to the future of the bats at this site because the building used by the bats for roosting is leased to a conservation organisation for the sole

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			purpose of species protection.
2246	Ballycullinan, Old Domestic Building	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	There are no known threats to the building used by the bats. Fields west of the site are under threat from development. This may affect foraging habitat for the bats.
2247	Toonagh Estate	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The roost used by the bats is vulnerable to disturbance from humans entering the building. Also, the building is vulnerable to falling trees.
2250	Carrowmore Dunes	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Embryonic shifting dunes; Reefs; Marram dunes (white dunes); Narrow-mouthed whorl snail	Intertidal reefs can be affected by both the collecting of winkles and seaweed harvesting, intense shore collecting and trampling. There is no evidence to indicate that this shore is subject to intense use. However the use of the intertidal area should be ascertained and monitored. The site is subject to coastal erosion. The dune habitats are vulnerable to overgrazing and due to the outwintering of cattle considerable damage has occurred to the adjacent area. The wintering birds are vulnerable to disturbance, particularly from humans. The Vertigo population is vulnerable to overgrazing and damage from over-wintering and supplementary feeding of cattle.
2259	Tory Island Coast	Lagoons*; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Reefs; Sea cliffs	There are no apparent significant threats to the annexed habitats which occur at this site. However, should Lough Ayes be needed as a source of freshwater, then attempts may be made to prevent seawater inflows. Deep-water reef communities, which are characterized by fragile species, are vulnerable to mechanical damage, and therefore to human activities such as diving and fishing. At present these activities seem to be at a level which will not have an adverse effect on these communities but an increase in the intensity of these activities could be damaging. The bird populations are not threatened. Peat cutting has destroyed much of the peatland habitat on the island and this, with grazing pressures and exposure, has led to soil erosion. Improved transport and communications to Tory Island are being undertaken with the development of significant harbour works and proposals for an air field are being considered.
2261	Magharee Islands	Reefs	Activities such as shellfish collection and potting are likely to affect the population size of target species within the reef communities, and be associated with ecological effects in the foodchain. Effects are thought to be localised and temporary though increases in intensity of these activities could be damaging. No known significant threats to breeding seabirds.
2262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel	Large shallow inlets and bays; Tidal mudflats; Reefs	The rare anemone Edwardsia delapiae is under threat from dredging activities in the area. Fragile sediment communities, characterized by the delicate sea pen, Virgularia mirabilis are also vulnerable because the seapen often co-occurs with the queen scallop, which is a target species for commercial fisheries using mobile fishing gear. While still frequent in the site, the purple sea urchin Paracentrotus lividus is vulnerable to harvesting for the export market.
2263	Kerry Head Shoal	Reefs	The infralittoral reef is unlikely to be exposed to human influences such as kelp harvesting for alginates or marine aquaculture because of their remote and exposed location. Other sources of eutrophication such as sewage discharge and agricultural run-off which tend to inhibit photosynthesis are also unlikely to happen here. Harvesting of kelp species grazing species such as urchins or urchin predators would have acute effects on community composition. Shellfish collection should be monitored. The site is characterized by delicate and fragile species such as sea fans (Eunicella verrucosa) and erect sponges (Axinella spp.) that are vulnerable to

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			mechanical damage. Fishing and diving activities in the area may cause such damage but these pressures are currently sustainable. The effects of potting, angling and diving will need monitoring. Oil pollution, being a surface phenomenon, should not impact on circalittoral biotopes.
2264	Kilkee Reefs	Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Sea caves	Littoral reef communities are vulnerable to trampling and over-exploitation of the sea urchin Paracentrotus lividus. Circalittoral reef communities that are populated by fragile species such as Eunicella verrucosa and Axinellid sponges are vulnerable to mechanical damage such as diving and potting. The structure of the shoreline at Kilkee has been affected by the erection of seawalls for coastal defences. Further such works could be damaging
2265	Kingstown Bay	Large shallow inlets and bays	The only known activities within the site are potting and clam collecting which occur at low intensity. The beaches are not used for recreational activities. No known significant threats.
2268	Achill Head	Large shallow inlets and bays; Tidal mudflats; Reefs	Fishing (angling and potting) takes place on the reefs and the harvesting of algae occurs in one area of the site. At present, the effects of these activities are thought to be negligible but an increase in intensity could be damaging to the reef communities. Trawling takes place in Keem Bay which may disrupt sediment structure and affect habitat integrity. Keem Bay Strand and Trawmore Strand are popular recreational beaches, with dive tourism promoted. An increase in this type of activity could be damaging.
2279	Askeaton Fen Complex	Cladium fen*; Alkaline fens	The greatest threat to this site is continuing drainage. Much of the site has already been drained and already some of the fen areas are drying out. Other threats include the intensive land use on sloping groung adjacent to the fens. Improvement of land in the site also poses a threat.
2280	Dunbeacon Shingle	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Part of the site is used for low intensity agriculture, mostly summer grazing by cattle and sheep and some silage production. Intensification of agriculture could be detrimental. There are no other known threats, though any removal of stones and cobbles would be detrimental.
2281	Reen Point Shingle	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The site exists in a fairly natural condition with light summer grazing by cattle being the only landuse. There are no known threats though any removal of stones and cobbles would be detrimental. The small lagoon may be receiving run-off from the adjacent agricultural land.
2283	Rutland Island and Sound	Lagoons*; Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Drift lines; Embryonic shifting dunes; Dune slack; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Marram dunes (white dunes); Common Seal	The seagrass beds, as well as the sublittoral reefs, are vulnerable to physical damage from mooring of boats. The maerl deposits are vulnerable to commercial harvesting and activities such as mollusc dredging and suction dredging of bivalves. Increases in levels of grazing by cattle and sheep on Rutland Island could be damaging to the dune communities. Repairs to the sluice at the lagoon inlet would lower the salinity in the lagoon which could alter the composition of the lagoonal community.
2287	Lough Swilly	Lagoons*; Atlantic salt meadows; Estuaries; Old oak woodlands; Otter	The principal commercial activity within this site is aquaculture. It is not known if this is causing significant disturbance to the estuarine habitats and particularly the bird populations. Aquaculture may increase at this site in the future. In the past, significant areas of estuarine habitat have been reclaimed for agriculture. While large-scale reclamation is unlikely to occur again, there are likely to be threats from small scale local projects. Despite the proximity of several towns, water quality is generally satisfactory. Some of the woodland habitat has been affected by heavy

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
			grazing. Recreation activities, including boating, occur at several areas of site and these activities are likely to increase in the future.
2293	Carrowbaun, Newhall and Ballylee Turloughs	Turloughs*	The quality of this site is threatened by further intensification of agricultural practices, particularly grazing levels. Water quality could be affected by fertiliser run-off for surrounding areas.
2294	Cahermore Turlough	Turloughs*	The main threat to the site is further intensification of the land within and around the flood zone for agriculture. Scrub removal would be very damaging.
2295	Ballinduff Turlough	Turloughs*	The main threat to this site is from agricultural improvement, such as scrub removal, re-seeding and fertilisation. The water quality of the turlough is vulnerable to run-off from the surrounding lands.
2296	Williamstown Turloughs	Turloughs*	The quality of this site is threatened by further drainage attempts and general intensification of agricultural practices in the immediate area of the site. Water quality could be affected by fertiliser and nutrient run-off from surrounding areas.
2298	River Moy	Raised bog (active)*; Residual alluvial forests*; Alkaline fens; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions; Old oak woodlands; White-Clawed Crayfish; Brook Lamprey; Otter; Sea Lamprey; Atlantic Salmon	Lough Conn is a mesotrophic system but with eutrophic tendencies in its North Basin. A doubling of phosphorus inputs for the period 1980 to 1990 caused a number of ecological changes such as an apparent increase in the littoral algal production and the possible extinction of Salvelinus alpinus. While conditions stablised during the 1990s, the lake, as well as Lough Cullin and the river and its tributaries, are susceptible to water pollution mainly from agricultural intensification within the catchment. Further afforestation in the catchment is not desirable for water quality reasons. The main threats to raised bog areas within the site are peat-cutting and associated activities such as drainage and burning. The long-term future of the woodland areas near Pontoon is threatened by overgrazing and the spread of exotic plant species, particularly Rhododendron. The breeding Melanitta nigra population has seriously declined in the last decade, possibly due to predation by Mustela vison which has spread throughout the site.
2301	River Finn	Blanket bog (active)*; Wet heath; Oligotrophic soft water lakes; Transition mires; Otter; Atlantic Salmon	While water quality throughout much of the site is good, there are some locally polluted stretches of river within the lowlands. Pollution, emanating from agricultural activities and centres of population, is a threat to the important Salmo salar populations. Afforestation already exists in part of the Finn catchment and poses a threat to water quality and fish stocks due to acidification and sedimentition. Further afforestation in the catchment could be damaging. The blanket bog and heath habitats are vulnerable to erosion due to over-grazing by sheep. Any further drainage within peatlands would be very damaging.
2303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs	Turloughs*	Owing to their small size, these turloughs are particularly vulnerable to run-off from surrounding agricultural lands and further intensification could be damaging. A new road to bypass Ballyshannon is proposed for the immediate area though this is not considered to present a significant threat to the functioning of the turloughs.
2312	Slieve Bernagh Bog	Blanket bog (active)*; Dry heaths; Wet heath	This site is vulnerable to a range of damaging operations such as overgrazing, afforestation and burning. Further afforestation would be particularly damaging. At present, the most likely threat to the peatland habitats is repeated burning.
2314	Old Domestic Buildings, Rylane	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	This site is vulnerable to grazing.
2315	Glanlough Woods	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	This site is vulnerable to grazing.
2316	Ratty River Cave	Caves; Lesser Horseshoe Bat	This site is vulnerable to grazing.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
2317	Cregg House Stables, Crusheen	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The bats may be vulnerable to disturbance or exclusion in the event of renovations being carried out or a change of use of the building. Foraging areas and winter hibernation sites are unknown and unprotected.
2318	Knockanira House	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The bats may be vulnerable to exclusion in the event of a change in ownership, renovation work or development of the site. Knockanira House is situated a short distance from Ennis town. As a result, the land here may be vulnerable to housing and other developments. Foraging areas are unknown and unprotected.
2319	Kilkishen House	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	The house is vulnerable to further dereliction which could result in abandonment of the summer roost in the roof. Foraging areas are unconfirmed and unprotected.
2320	Kildun Souterrain	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Microclimatic stability within the souterrain may be vulnerable to excess trampling by domestic animals at ground level. This has exposed some of the stone slabs and light leaks through gaps - the internal temperature and humidity conditions of the souterrain may fluctuate as a result and render the site less suitable for hibernating bats. The souterrain would benefit from grilling because members of the public may occasionally enter it. The bats' foraging areas and summer roost(s) have not been established and are not protected.
2343	Tullaher Lough and Bog	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions; Transition mires	Although large areas of this site have been subject to peat-cutting in the past the intensity of peat-cutting is relatively low at present. Of particular note is that there is little cutting in the vicinity of the raised bog dome at present though this activity and burning remain substantial future threats. Other threats which may reduce the quality of the site in the future include land reclamation and fertilization/reseeding. The flock of Anser albifrons flavirostris is subject to regular disturbance from such sources as vehicles and dogs.
2356	Ardgraigue Bog	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	This small site continues to be vulnerable to drainage effects from peat-cutting operations. This damage is most severe in the south-western corner of the site and cessation of peat-cutting coupled with drain-blocking is essential if the hydrological balance of the site is to be maintained or improved. Fire damage at the bog has been slight in recent decades perhaps due to the wetness of the surface though burning remains a threat.

Table 2: SPAs within the nine counties affected by the Wild Atlantic Way Operational Programme

EU Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interests	Threats
4003	Puffin Island SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus); Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus); Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus); Razorbill (Alca torda); Puffin (Fratercula arctica)	Puffin Island is managed for conservation and access is restricted. Unauthorised grazing by sheep, which has occurred in the past, could cause soil erosion. High densities of Oryctolagus cuniculus could also lead to soil erosion. It is not known if fishing activities in surrounding waters are having any effects on the food supplies of the breeding seabirds.
4004	Inishkea Islands SPA	Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula); Sanderling (Calidris alba); Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima); Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii); Turnstone (Arenaria interpres); Common Gull (Larus canus); Herring Gull (Larus argentatus); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea); Little Tern (Sterna albifrons)	Disturbance from visitors during the summer period can be high and could be threatening to the various breeding birds. Overgrazing by cattle and sheep could be detrimental to the grassland sward on which the geese are dependent.
4005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla); Guillemot (Uria aalge); Razorbill (Alca torda); Puffin (Fratercula arctica); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	Nesting ledges on cliffs are mostly inaccessible due to the sheerness of the face. The large visitor numbers to the site, if not properly controlled, could cause damage to the cliff-top vegetation which Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax use. Fishing close to the cliffs using drift nets could be very damaging to auk species.
4007	Skelligs SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus); Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus); Gannet (Morus bassanus); Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla); Guillemot (Uria aalge); Puffin (Fratercula arctica)	Both islands are statutory nature reserves and BirdWatch Ireland has a long-term lease on Little Skellig (landing is prohibited). There are no known significant threats to the breeding seabird populations, though high numbers of day trippers to Great Skellig could cause disturbance to the fragile soil cover. Overfishing of the seabirds' food resources would pose a threat.
4008	Blasket Islands SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus); Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus); Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis); Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus); Herring Gull (Larus argentatus); Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea); Razorbill (Alca torda); Puffin (Fratercula arctica); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	Isolation protects most of the islands from threats. Grazing occurs on some of the islands and if not maintained at a low level could lead to soil erosion. Overall, there are no known threats to the seabird populations.
4013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	Sanderling (Calidris alba); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica)	Part of the goose feeding fields are managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and a small part is a Nature Reserve. Part of Drumcliff Bay is a Wildfowl Sanctuary. There are no significant imminent threats to the wintering bird populations. Shellfish farming, however, occurs in the bay on a large scale and could cause localised disturbance to sediments and to the wintering birds.
4021	Old Head of Kinsale SPA	Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla); Guillemot (Uria aalge)	There are no threats to the cliff habitat used by the breeding seabirds. The reason for recent declines in the populations of Rissa tridactyla and Alca torda is not known but this may be due to changes in the availability of food items. Conversion of part of the SPA to a golf course could affect feeding potential for the local population of Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax.
4022	Ballycotton Bay SPA	Teal (Anas crecca); Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Turnstone (Arenaria interpres); Common Gull (Larus canus); Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus)	Past drainage and land-claim have damaged this wetland site and is a continued threat. Increasing visitor pressure may cause disturbance to the birds. Part of site is a Wildfowl Sanctuary.
4023	Ballymacoda Bay SPA	Wigeon (Anas penelope); Teal (Anas crecca); Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus);	There are no serious imminent threats to the wintering birds. Aquaculture does not occur at present but may occur in the future and could cause disturbance to the birds if not carried out in a controlled way. The intertidal areas receive polluted water from the

EU Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interests	Threats
		Sanderling (Calidris alba); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Redshank (Tringa totanus); Turnstone (Arenaria interpres); Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus); Common Gull (Larus canus); Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus)	Womanagh River though there are no apparent significant impacts on the associated flora and fauna. An increase in the recreational use of the beaches could cause disturbance to the birds.
4028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	Wigeon (Anas penelope); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Redshank (Tringa totanus)	There are no known imminent threats to the bird populations. However, owing to the proximity of Youghal, future road improvement schemes or developments such as marinas could have adverse impacts on the bird populations.
4029	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	Red-throated diver (Gavia stellata); Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos); Pintail (Anas acuta); Scaup (Aythya marila); Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra); Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus); Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula); Sanderling (Calidris alba); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Redshank (Tringa totanus); Greenshank (Tringa nebularia); Turnstone (Arenaria interpres); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	There are no imminent threats to the wintering bird populations. Some localised disturbance may be caused by aquaculture activities and any increase in the level of such activity would need to be carefully assessed. Pollution enters the system from agricultural run-off and from the nearby urban centres though this may not be having any adverse impacts on the birds. There is some disturbance from walkers and free-running dogs, sailing activities and bait-digging. Spartina is well-established and may threaten the estuarine habitats.
4030	Cork Harbour SPA	Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis); Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus); Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea); Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Teal (Anas crecca); Pintail (Anas acuta); Shoveler (Anas clypeata); Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator); Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Redshank (Tringa totanus); Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus); Common Gull (Larus canus); Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus); Common Tern (Sterna hirundo)	There are no serious imminent threats to the wintering birds. Though the intertidal areas receive polluted water, there are no apparent significant impacts on the associated flora and fauna. Oil pollution from shipping in Cork Harbour is a general threat. Aquaculture occurs though it is not known if this has significant impacts on the birds. Recreational activities are high in some areas, including jet skiing which causes disturbance to roosting birds. Extensive areas of estuarine habitat has been reclaimed since about the 1950s for industrial, port-related and road projects, and further reclamation remains a threat.
4031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	Great Northern Diver (Gavia immer); Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea); Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota); Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator); Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Turnstone (Arenaria interpres); Sandwich Tern (Sterna sandvicensis); Common Tern (Sterna hirundo); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Teal (Anas crecca); Shoveler (Anas clypeata); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Redshank (Tringa totanus); Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus); Common Gull (Larus canus)	While there are no imminent threats to the birds, a concern is that sewage effluent and detritus of the aquaculture industry could be deleterious to benthic communities and could affect food stocks of divers, seaduck and other birds. Bird populations may also be disturbed by aquaculture activities. Owing to the proximity of Galway City, shoreline and terrestrial habitats are under pressure from urban expansion and recreational activities.
4034	Trawbreaga Bay SPA	Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	There are no known significant threats to the wintering waterfowl. Intertidal shellfish cultivation occurs and may negatively affect habitat quality and cause some disturbance -

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			any increase in this activity could be of concern. Use of the sheltered waters for water sports would be of concern.
4035	Cummeen Strand SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota); Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus); Redshank (Tringa totanus)	There are no significant imminent threats to the wintering bird populations. Shellfish farming occurs in Sligo Harbour on a large scale and could cause localised disturbance to sediments and to the wintering birds. Sewage, largely untreated, currently enters the site from Sligo town, though this may not necessarily have adverse effects on the birds. A new treatment works is to be built which will significantly improve water quality.
4036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola); Sanderling (Calidris alba); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Redshank (Tringa totanus)	There are no serious imminent threats to the wintering birds. There may be some disturbance from walkers, free-running dogs and sailing activities. While some pollutants enter the system from the nearby towns, these do not appear to be affecting the wintering birds.
4037	Blacksod Bay / Broadhaven	Great Northern Diver (Gavia immer); Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota); Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra); Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator); Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula); Sanderling (Calidris alba); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Sandwich Tern (Sterna sandvicensis)	There are no serious imminent threats to the various bird populations. Aquaculture occurs and intensification could cause disturbance to the birds and their habitats. Some of the salt marshes have suffered damage due to heavy grazing by sheep, and remain vulnerable.
4038	Killarney National Park SPA	Merlin (Falco columbarius); Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris)	The principle threats to this site include fertilisation, forestry, and disturbance from walkers, cyclists and leisure fishing. The site is also vulnerable to human habitation, paths, tracks, grazing and competition.
4039	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	Red-throated Diver (Gavia stellata); Merlin (Falco columbarius); Peregrine (Falco peregrinus); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii)	As the site is entirely State-owned and is also a National Park, there are no significant threats to the bird populations. Some of the peatland habitats are affected by overgrazing by sheep, whilst both deer and sheep reduce regeneration within the woodlands. Many recreational activities occur within the site and some, such as hill walking and climbing, could have potential for disturbance to habitats and species if not properly controlled.
4041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	Wigeon (Anas penelope); Gadwall (Anas strepera); Teal (Anas crecca); Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos); Shoveler (Anas clypeata); Coot (Fulica atra); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa)	There are no imminent significant threats to the wintering bird populations. However, an increase in recreational activities could cause significant disturbance. Agricultural intensification within the site could have detrimental effects for some species, while intensification outside of the site could affect water quality.
4042	Lough Corrib SPA	Gadwall (Anas strepera); Shoveler (Anas clypeata); Pochard (Aythya ferina); Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula); Common scoter (Melanitta nigra); Hen Harrier (Circus cyaneus); Coot (Fulica artra); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus); Common Gull (Lanus canus); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea); Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) Common Tern (Sterna hirundo)	Any deterioration in water quality of the lake would be of concern for the wintering birds and perhaps the breeding Melanitta nigra, though the condition of the lake has been satisfactory in recent years. The reason for the long-term declines in the breeding gull populations since the 1970s is not known and requires investigation
4048	Lough Gara SPA	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris)	Whilst vulnerable to nutrient enrichment, the trophic status of the lake has been fairly constant in recent times. Any afforestation in the vicinity of the lake shore would be detrimental to the bird interests of the site.
4050	Lough Arrow SPA	Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis); Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula)	There appear to be no imminent significant threats to the bird populations. Agricultural intensification within the catchment could have detrimental effects on water quality, which could affect some of the bird species. Feral Mustela vison is a potential threat to nesting birds.
4051	Lough Carra SPA	Common Gull (Larus canus)	Eutrophication of this hard water and naturally mesotrophic system is a serious threat. Increased planktonic algal growth was recorded during sampling in 1999. Clearance of

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			lakeshore vegetation for agricultural intensification has occurred and is a continued threat.
4052	Carrowmore Lake SPA	Common Gull (Larus canus); Sandwich Tern (Sterna sandvicensis)	The reason for the desertion of the site by nesting terns, and a decline in the numbers of Larus canus and Larus ridibundus, is not known but probably includes mink predation. Derreens Island may need to be managed to optimise the potential nesting habitat. The lake is a Wildfowl Sanctuary so shooting is not an issue.
4056	Lough Cutra SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo)	There are no apparent threats to the breeding or wintering birds associated with Lough Cutra.
4057	Lough Derg (Donegal) SPA	Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus); Herring Gull (Larus argentatus)	There are no known threats to the nesting gulls. The island formerly used by wintering geese may require habitat management. Possible impacts of a feral population of Anser anser require investigation. Further afforestation in the catchment could affect the water quality of the lake.
4058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula); Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula); Common Tern (Sterna hirundo)	Lough Derg was classified as being strongly eutrophic in the early 1990s. Since 1997, a monitoring programme on the Shannon lakes has shown that the symptoms of eutrophication previously documented (i.e. high chlorophyll level and reduced water visibility) have been ameliorated significantly. These reductions have coincided with the invasion of the Shannon system by the Zebra mussel (Dreissena polymorpha), a species which feeds on plankton, and also improvements to reduce phosphorus in sewage plants in the catchment. Enrichment of the lake, both by agricultural run-off and sewage, remains a threat and could affect the bird population, especially the diving duck. Whilst the presence of Dreissena polymorpha in Lough Derg appears to have improved water quality in the lake, in the long-term this invasive bivalve may threaten the ecology of the lake. Recreational activities presently cause disturbance to the birds and an increase in such activities would be of concern.
4060	Lough Fern SPA	Pochard (Aythya ferina)	The main threat to this site is a reduction in water quality due to agricultural intensification and/or afforestation in the catchment. A more eutrophic system could have adverse impacts on the wintering bird populations. Improvement of the marginal habitats above the lake shore (outside of the site) could affect some of the bird species that use these areas for feeding.
4062	Lough Mask SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris); Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula); Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus); Common Gull (Larus canus); Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus); Common Tern (Sterna hirundo)	The lake is vulnerable to enrichment from surrounding agricultural and other commercial/domestic activities. The breeding gull colonies have declined steadily in recent years - while the reasons are unknown, it is considered that predation by feral Mustela vison is a problem.
4066	The Bull & Cow Rock SPA	Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus); Gannet (Morus bassanus); Puffin (Fratercula arctica)	Both islands are extremely inaccessible and difficult to land on and hence seldom visited. There are no known threats to the breeding seabirds.
4068	Inishmurray SPA	Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Herring Gull (Larus argentatus); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea)	Disturbance from visitors during the summer period can be high and could be threatening to the various breeding birds, especially terns. Under-grazing could make the grassland sward less suitable for the wintering geese.
4072	Stags of Broadhaven SPA	Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus); Leach's Petrel (Oceanodroma leucorhoa); Puffin (Fratercula arctica)	There are no known threats to the breeding seabirds. Landing access to the Stags is very difficult and there is very little disturbance. Overfishing in surrounding waters could have implications for breeding success of some of the seabird species.
4073	Tory Island SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Corncrake (Crex crex); Razorbill (Alca torda); Puffin (Fratercula arctica)	There are no apparent significant threats to the bird species which occur at this site. Crex crex habitat is being actively managed for the benefit of the birds. However, this habitat is threatened by the intensification of farming, particularly the extension of winter grazing into the summer, thereby preventing or restricting growth in meadows. Peat-cutting has destroyed much of the peatland habitat on the island and this, with grazing

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			pressures and exposure, has led to soil erosion.
4074	Illanmaster SPA	Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus); Puffin (Fratercula arctica)	Illanmaster has been owned by BirdWatch Ireland (formerly Irish Wildbird Conservancy) since 1970 and is strictly protected. There are no known threats to the breeding seabirds. Overfishing in surrounding waters could have implications for breeding success of some of the seabird species.
4075	Lough Swilly SPA	Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus); Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea); Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris); Greylag Goose (Anser anser); Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Teal (Anas crecca); Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos); Shoveler (Anas clypeata); Scaup (Aythya marila); Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula); Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator); Coot (Fulica atra); Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus); Knot (Calidris canutus); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Redshank (Tringa totanus); Greenshank (Tringa nebularia); Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus); Common Gull (Larus canus); Sandwich Tern (Sterna sandvicensis); Common Tern (Sterna hirundo)	The maintenance of the high numbers of geese and swans is dependent on the continuation of favourable landuse practices on the polders. The principal commercial activity within the estuarine part of the site is aquaculture. It is not known if this is causing significant disturbance to the estuarine habitats or the bird populations. Despite the proximity of several towns, water quality is generally satisfactory. Recreational activities occur in several areas of site and could cause some disturbance to the birds if not properly controlled.
4077	River Shannon and River Fergus SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota); Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna);Wigeon (Anas penelope); Teal (Anas crecca); Pintail (Anas acuta); Shoveler (Anas clypeata); Scaup (Aythya marila); Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus); Knot (Calidris canutus); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Redshank (Tringa totanus); Greenshank (Tringa nebularia); Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus)	The site receives pollution from several sources, including industry and agriculture, but it is not known if this has any significant impacts on the wintering birds. Reclamation of land is a threat near to the urbanised and industrial areas. Aquaculture occurs and may increase in the future. Spartina is well established and may threaten the estuarine habitats. Some disturbance occurs from boating activities.
4081	Clonakilty Bay SPA	Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa); Curlew (Numenius arquata)	Part of Clonakilty Bay has been threatened by landfill in the recent past and this remains a general threat. Some pollution is likely to be entering the bay from Clonakilty Town and the surrounding agricultural lands though this is unlikely to affect the wintering bird populations. An increase in the recreational use of the beaches could cause disturbance to the birds.
4082	Greers Isle SPA	Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus); Common Gull (Larus canus); Sandwich Tern (Sterna sandvicensis)	Desertion of the site by terns in the 1990s may have been due to mink Mustela vison predation as the island is only about 500 m from the shore. Predation by mink remains a threat.
4083	Inishboffin, Inishdooey and Inishbeg SPA	Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Corncrake (Crex crex); Common Gull (Larus canus); Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea)	There are no apparent significant threats to the bird species which occur at the site. Crex crex habitat is being actively managed within the framework of the Corncrake Grant Scheme and in consultation with relevant organisations and groups. Such management is essential to maintain the status of this rare species and any change or intensification of the current farming practices on the islands could have adverse impacts on the birds. Similarly, changes in the landuse could affect the suitability of the islands for wintering geese. Nesting terns are vulnerable to human disturbance.

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4084	Inishglora & Inishkeeragh SPA	Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus); Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus); Herring Gull (Larus argentatus); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea)	Disturbance from visitors during the summer period can be high and could be threatening to the various breeding birds, especially terns. Livestock, which are present on the main islands, could cause trampling of nests of seabirds. Over-grazing would be a very serious problem if stocking levels were to be too high.
4087	Lough Foyle SPA	Red-throated Diver (Gavia stellata); Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus); Bewick's Swan (Cygnus columbianus bewickii); Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Greylag Goose (Anser anser); Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota); Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Teal (Anas crecca); Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos); Eider (Somateria mollissima); Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator); Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus); Knot (Calidris canutus); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Redshank (Tringa totanus); Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus); Common Gull (Larus canus); Herring Gull (Larus argentatus)	Despite the proximity of the site to Derry City, there are no known threats to the wintering bird populations. Any developments on the shore above the site could have adverse impacts on the bird populations.
4089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa)	Arterial drainage would cause serious damage to the flooding pattern of this turlough and would be expected to affect the bird populations. The Anser albifrons flavirostris population is particularly vulnerable to habitat degradation as the flock has only one alternative feeding site (at Cregganna). Some degree of artificial enrichment of the basin is occurring from the farming areas upstream, and local enrichment is associated with grazing practices; however, the bird populations are unlikely to be affected by such activities. The turlough is closely grazed by cattle, sheep and horses and grazing is a critical factor in maintaining a balance between open swards and woodland development at the edges of the turlough.
4090	Sheskinmore Lough SPA	Greenland White-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris)	The decline in the populations of wintering geese at this site is not attributable to any changes in habitat quality but rather to the general trend of a shift towards improved grassland sites. There are no significant threats to the birds. Caravan park expansion in the area could cause disturbance to birds. The water level in Sheskinmore Lough has dropped in recent years due to both natural (siltation from inflowing streams) and non-natural (drainage) events. It is important that water in the lake is maintained at a level that facilitates its usage by roosting wildfowl.
4093	Termoncarragh Lough & Annagh Machair SPA	Greenland White-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Corncrake (Crex crex)	Agricultural intensification, with enclosure of the machair into fields and subsequent overgrazing by cattle and sheep, has degraded part of the site. Some areas formerly suitable for nesting waders have become overgrown with vegetation. The recent management programme by BirdWatch Ireland should improve conditions for nesting waders.
4094	Blackwater Callows	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Teal (Anas crecca); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa)	While water quality in the system is mostly good there are localised stretches which have been polluted from agricultural run-off and from point sources. Pollution remains a general threat to water quality within the site.
4095	Kilcolman Bog SPA	Teal (Anas crecca); Shoveler (Anas clypeata); Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus)	The site is well protected but is subject to maintenance of high water levels. Activities such as drainage or forestry on surrounding lands could affect the viability of the site.
4096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Corncrake (Crex crex); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa	The principal threat to the ornithological interests in this site is agricultural improvement including drainage attempts to reduce winter flooding. Since 1993 a grant scheme for Crex crex has been in operation for landowners to allow late cutting of meadows.

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		limosa); Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus)	Continuous management is considered to be necessary to maintain the population. However, despite the conservation efforts, summer flooding reduces the numbers in some years. Agricultural intensification may also be affecting numbers of breeding waders. Wildfowling causes some disturbance.
4097	River Suck Callows SPA	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria)	Arterial drainage in the past has reduced the area of naturally flooded grasslands, and drainage and land improvement remain the principal threats to the site. The intensification of agriculture in recent years, with earlier mowing and the replacement of hay with silage, is likely to have caused the decline and eventual absence of breeding Crex crex. Wildfowling causes some disturbance.
4098	Owenduff/Nephin Complex SPA	Greenland White-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris); Merlin (Falco columbarius); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria)	The site has been damaged by a number of landuse activities. Afforestation of the peatland complex has resulted in the fragmentation of the habitats and much of the site is now surrounded by coniferous plantations. The site is heavily stocked with sheep and in places the bog habitats have been damaged from overgrazing, including peat erosion. Burning of the bogs and shooting are the other main threats to the bird interests. As much of the site is within the Mayo National Park, its future prospects are generally good.
4099	Pettigoe Plateau SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris)	Afforestation poses the biggest threat to the Pettigoe Plateau, peat extraction and grazing are also notable threats to the site.
4100	Inishtrahull SPA	Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Common Gull (Larus canus)	These islands are very isolated and are not significantly threatened in any way. Introduced deer have recently been culled to low numbers and such management will be required in the future.
4107	Coole-Garryland SPA	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus)	There are no significant threats to the wintering bird populations as much of the site is a Nature Reserve. Increased public use, if not properly regulated, could give rise to disturbance to the wintering birds.
4108	Eirk Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris)	This site is threatened by grazing.
4109	The Gearagh	Wigeon (Anas penelope); Teal (Anas crecca); Mallard (Anas plathyrhychos); Coot (Fulica atra)	This site is vulnerable to flooding modifications (human induced hyudraulic modifications), grazing, and hunting.
4110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii); Merlin (Falco columbarius)	Afforestation is a landuse in the vicinity and has already caused some fragmentation to the bogs within the site. Afforestation within the site is likely to be damaging to species such as Pluvialis apricaria and Anser albifrons flavirostris. The habitats used by the birds are also vulnerable to peatcutting, drainage and over-grazing.
4111	Duvillaun Islands SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis)	No known threats to the breeding seabirds or wintering geese. A low level of disturbance occurs during the summer period.
4114	Illaunonearaun SPA	Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis)	While close to the mainland, this site is not visited by large numbers of day trippers. There are no known significant threats to the wintering or breeding birds. The seabird populations are vulnerable to overfishing of their food resources.
4115	Inishduff SPA	Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis)	Inishduff is a very small and isolated island and is not considered to be under any threat.
4116	Inishkeel SPA	Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis)	No known threats to the wintering geese or seaduck. As the island is accessible during low tides, disturbance to nesting birds during the summer period could be a problem. Excessive grazing could cause soil erosion.
4119	Loop Head SPA	Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla); Guillemot (Uria aalge)	Grazing and trampling pressures have damaged the maritime grassland and heath causing erosion, which could threaten the viability of the Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax population. There are no known threats to the nesting seabirds. Overfishing could pose a threat to the seabirds, through loss of their food resources.
4120	Rathlin O'Birne	Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis)	There are no known threats to the breeding seabirds or wintering geese. A low level of

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	Island SPA		disturbance occurs during the summer period. The seabird populations are vulnerable to overfishing of their food resources.
4121	Roaninish SPA	Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Herring Gull (Larus argentatus)	There are no known threats to the breeding seabirds or wintering geese. A low level of disturbance occurs during the summer period. The seabird populations are vulnerable to overfishing of their food resources.
4124	Sovereign Islands SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo)	There are no known significant threats to the well-being of the seabirds. However, fishing in surrounding waters could deplete food stocks used by the breeding seabirds.
4125	Magharee Islands SPA	Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus); Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Common Gull (Larus canus); Common Tern (Sterna hirundo); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea); Little Tern (Sterna albifrons)	There are no known significant threats to the breeding seabirds or wintering geese though increases in visitor numbers to the islands or in intensity of grazing could cause disturbance and habitat degradation. The reason for the recent decline in the Phalacrocorax carbo population is unknown. Activities such as shellfish collection and potting are likely to affect the population size of target species within the reef communities, and to be associated with ecological effects in the foodchain. However, these effects are thought to be localised and temporary, though increases in intensity of these activities could be damaging.
4129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota); Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Redshank (Tringa totanus)	There are no imminent threats to the wintering bird populations. Aquaculture occurs at low intensity and any increase in this activity could cause disturbance to the birds. Localised infilling of the shoreline is a threat.
4132	Illancrone & Inishkeeragh SPA	Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Common Tern (Sterna hirundo); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea); Little Tern (Sterna albifrons)	Generally, there are no known threats to the terns or geese though grazing by sheep in summer could cause disturbance to the nesting terns.
4133	Aughris Head SPA	Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla)	This site is threatened by grazing.
4134	Lough Rea SPA	Shoveler (Anas clypeata); Coot (Fulica atra)	The main threat to the system is eutrophication (from both agriculture and domestic/commercial) which could alter the benthic vegetation and affect the food supplies of the wintering birds. Intensive shoreline developments (marinas, holiday homes, etc) could cause disturbance to the birds, while an increase in boating activities could affect the fragile Chara communities.
4135	Ardbolin Island & Horse Island SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis)	There are no known threats to the breeding seabirds. Scrub encroachment could reduce the suitability of the islands for grazing geese.
4136	Clare Island SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis); Common Gull (Larus canus); Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla); Guillemot (Uria aalge); Razorbill (Alca torda); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	There is no known significant threats to the breeding seabird populations.
4142	Cregganna Marsh SPA	Greenland White-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris)	The main threat to the geese at this site is disturbance from existing developments and potential developments in the surrounding areas, reflecting the proximity of the site to Galway City. Any attempts at draining the remaining wetland vegetation (marsh and wet grassland) could make the site less attractive for feeding geese.
4144	High Island, Inishshark & Davillaun SPA	Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea)	There are no known significant threats to the breeding seabird populations.
4145	Durnesh Lough SPA	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Greenland White-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris)	The area is a very popular holiday resort, further development of holiday homes and camping and caravan sites is a general threat (by way of disturbance) to the bird interests of the site
4146	Malin Head SPA	Corncrake (Crex crex)	Crex crex require the cover of tall vegetation throughout their breeding cycle and are strongly associated with meadows which are harvested annually, where they nest and

EU Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interests	Threats
			feed. Annual cutting of these meadows creates a sward which is easy for the birds to move through. Other habitats, which can provide cover for Crex crex in the early and late stages of the breeding season, are also important for this species. Changes in agricultural practices could impact on the species.
4148	Fanad Head SPA	Corncrake (Crex crex)	Crex crex require the cover of tall vegetation throughout their breeding cycle and are strongly associated with meadows which are harvested annually, where they nest and feed. Annual cutting of these meadows creates a sward which is easy for the birds to move through. Other habitats, which can provide cover for Crex crex in the early and late stages of the breeding season, are also important for this species. Changes in agricultural practices could impact on the species.
4149	Falcarragh to Meen	Corncrake (Crex crex)	Crex crex require the cover of tall vegetation throughout their breeding cycle and are strongly associated with meadows which are harvested annually, where they nest and feed. Annual cutting of these meadows creates a sward which is easy for the birds to move through. Other habitats, which can provide cover for Crex crex in the early and late stages of the breeding season, are also important for this species. Changes in agricultural practices could impact on the species.
4150	West Donegal Coast SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis); Peregrine (Falco peregrinus); Herring Gull (Larus argentatus); Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla); Razorbill (Alca torda); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	Landuse at the site is predominantly grazing by stock. The grazing regime, which results in a tight vegetation sward, is beneficial to Chough. The habitats present are quite robust, and there are few noticeable activities negatively impacting on the Chough population. However, changes in landuse, particularly a reduction in grazing levels, could pose a threat to the species.
4151	Donegal Bay SPA	Great Northern Diver (Gavia immer); Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota); Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra); Sanderling (Calidris alba)	While there are no imminent threats to the birds, an increase in water-sports recreational activities could cause disturbance to the birds.
4152	Inishmore SPA	Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea); Little Tern (Sterna albifrons); Guillemot (Uria aalge)	There are no known significant threats to the cliff nesting seabird populations or the Falco pergrinus population. The terns, and especially Sterna albifrons, are vunerable to disturbance.
4153	Dingle Peninsula SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Peregrine (Falco peregrinus); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	The habitats present are quite robust and there are few noticeable activities negatively impacting on the Chough population. However, the reduction in cattle numbers and increase in sheep numbers in the recent past is less beneficial to Chough, as sheep grazing results in a more uniform vegetation sward.
4154	Iveragh Penninsula SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Peregrine (Falco peregrinus); Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla); Guillemot (Uria aalge); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	Landuse is predominantly extensive grazing of sheep, and to a lesser degree, cattle. This grazing regime, which results in a tight vegetation sward, is beneficial to Chough. The habitats present are quite robust and there are few noticeable activities negatively impacting on the Chough population. However, the reduction in cattle numbers and increase in sheep numbers in the recent past, is less beneficial to Chough, as sheep grazing results in a more uniform vegetation sward
4155	Beara Peninsula SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	This grazing and the resultant tight vegetation sward is beneficial to Chough. The habitats present are quite robust and there are few noticeable activities negatively impacting on the Chough population. However, changes in landuse, particularly a reduction in grazing levels, could pose a threat to the species.
4156	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	Peregrine (Falco peregrinus); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	The habitats present are quite robust and there are few noticeable activities negatively impacting on the Chough population. The reduction in cattle numbers and increase in sheep numbers, is less beneficial to Chough, as sheep-grazing results in a more uniform vegetation sward.
4159	Slyne Head To	Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Sandwich Tern (Sterna	No threats recorded.

EU Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interests	Threats
	Ardmore Point SPA	sandvicensis); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea); Little Tern (Sterna albifrons)	
4161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limrick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	Hen Harrier (Circus cyaneus)	There are no immediate threats to this site from landuse or development activities. However, further planting within this site would reduce the amount of foraging habitat for Hen Harriers, with a possible reduction in breeding density and possibly productivity (as foraging areas become further fragmented).
4162	Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA	Hen Harrier (Circus cyaneus)	The main threat to the long-term survival of Hen Harriers within this site is further afforestation which would reduce the amount of foraging habitat, with a possible reduction in breeding density and possible productivity (as foraging areas become further fragmented).
4165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	Hen Harrier (Circus cyaneus)	There are no immediate threats to this site from landuse or development activities. However, further planting within this site would reduced the amount of foraging habitat for Hen Harriers, with a possible reduction in breeding density and possibly productivity (as foraging areas become further fragmented).
4168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	Hen Harrier (Circus cyaneus); Merlin (Falco columbarius)	A threat to the long term survival of Circus cyaneus within the site is unsustainable afforestation, which would reduce or fragment the area of foraging habitat, resulting in possible reduction in breeding density and productivity.
4170	Cruagh Island SPA	Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis)	Puffinus puffinus are heavily predated by Larus marinus. It is presumed that the Island is rat free; the introduction of rats would be very damaging. Grazing by domestic stock could lead to soil erosion.
4175	Deenish Island and Scarriff Island SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus); Storm Petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus); Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus); Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea)	There are no threats or pressures recorded at this site.
4177	Bills Rocks SPA	Puffin (Fratercula arctica)	This site is highly inaccessible and there are no known threats to the birds interests.
4181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Merlin (Falco columbarius); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Common Gull (Larus canus)	The main threats to this SPA are dispersed habitation, the mechanical removal of peat, and afforestation. The site is also vulnerable to roads development, walkers, and invasive non-native species.
4182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula); Sanderling (Calidris alba); Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Turnstone (Arenaria interpres)	There are no known threats to the wintering waders. Commercial or amenity related development on Mutton Island could cause disturbance to the wintering geese and breeding seabirds. Also, grazing by goats and rabbits could lead to soil erosion. Presence of rats on Mutton Island, and possibly Mattle Island, is considered a main reason for the relatively low numbers of nesting seadbirds.
4187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	Peregrine (Falco peregrinus); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	The area is known as a popular climbing spot which could result in disturbance of nesting sites, also erosion and/or rock slides or land-slides can have negative impacts on nesting. The presence of invasive species such as Rhododendron ponticum on a small proportion of the site, if it becomes more widespread, could result in habitat change.
4188	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota); Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Teal (Anas crecca); Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos); Pintail (Anas acuta); Scaup (Aythya marila); Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus); Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus); Sanderling (Calidris alba); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica);	There are no known treats to the wintering bird population. Recreational activities may cause some disturbance to the birds. Lough Gill is a Wildfowl Sanctuary.

EU Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interests	Threats
		Curlew (Numenius arquata); Redshank (Tringa totanus); Turnstone (Arenaria interpres); Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus); Common Gull (Larus canus)	
4189	Kerry Head SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	The predominant landuse at the site is grazing by stock, but some arable farming is also carried out. The grazing regime, which results in a tight sward, is benefical to Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax. The habitats present are quite robust and there are few noticeable activities negatively impacting on or threatening the population. However, changes in landuse, particularly a reduction in grazing levels, could pose a threat to the species.
4190	Galley Head to Duneen Point SPA	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	Landuse is predominantly grazing by stock, but some arable farming is also carried out, particularly on Galley Head. The grazing regime, which results in a tight vegetation sward, is beneficial to Pyrrhocorac pyrrhocorax. The habitats present are quite robust and there are few noticeable activities negatively impacting on the Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax population. However, changes in landuse, particularly a reduction in grazing levels, could pose a threat to the species.
4191	Seven Heads SPA	Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	The habitats present are quiet robust, and there are few noticeable activities negatively impacting the Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax population. However, changes in landuse, particularly reduction in grazing levels, could pose a threat to the species.
4194	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis); Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo); Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis); Greenland White-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris); Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis); Peregrine (Falco peregrinus); Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla); Guillemot (Uria aalge); Razorbill (Alca torda); Chough (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax)	Many of the habitats present are quite robust, and there are few noticeable activities negatively impacting on the Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax population. However, changes in landuse, particularly a reduction in grazing levels, could pose a threat to the species.
4212	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SPA	Sandwich Tern (Sterna sandvicensis)	Desertion of the site by terns may have been due to Mink predation. Predation by Mink remains a threat.
4219	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	Great Northern Diver (Gavia immer); Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus); Dunlin (Calidris alpina); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa); Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Curlew (Numenius arquata); Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus); Common Gull (Larus canus)	This site is threatened by grazing, disposal of household waste, and nautical sports.
4220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa); Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis); Wigeon (Anas penelope); Teal (Anas crecca)	This site is threatened by grazing, urbanisation (dispersed human habitation), and the development of roads.
4221	Illaunnanoon SPA	Sandwich Tern (Sterna sandvicensis)	There are no known threats to the site.
4227	Mullet Peninsula SPA	Corncrake (Crex crex)	The main threats to this SPA are mowing and grazing. The site is also vulnerable to cultivation and discontinuous urbanisation.
4228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris); Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula); Common Gull (Larus canus); Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra)	Lough Conn is a mesotrophic system but with eutrophic tendencies in its North Basin. The breeding Melanitta nigra population has seriously declined in the last decade, possibly due to the nutrient enrichment during the 1980s but also to predation by Mustela vison, which has spread throughout the area, may also be a factor.
4231	Inishbofin, Omey Island and Turbot Island SPA	Corncrake (Crex crex)	There are no known threats to the site.

EU Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interests	Threats
4235	Doogort Machair SPA	Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis)	There are no known threats to the site.

Table 3: SACs within 15 km of the nine coastal counties

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
0007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	Bog woodland*; Natural eutrophic lakes; Otter	While naturally eutrophic, the water quality is artificially enriched by waste discharges and fertiliser runoff. Recent EPA data for 1998-2000 period classifies Lough Oughter as hypertrophic (i.e. seriously polluted) with no recent change since the previous review period (1995-98).
0566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Bog woodland*; Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	Raised bog sites, due to the high water content of peat, are extremely vulnerable to activities which cause water loss. The most significant of these are drainage, peat-cutting and fire. This site is particularly vulnerable as a large section is being exploited for milled peat. This is occurring adjacent to the area of *Betula* bog woodland for which the site is important. (Marginal drainage is causing a gradual drying out of the high bog). The orchid-rich esker grassland is particularly threatened by gravel extraction. This grassland is also vulnerable to changes in the grazing regime and to grassland fertilisation and/or reseeding.
0581	Moyclare Bog SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	This site is vulnerable to the effects of further peat cutting, drainage and fire, as these are all factors which increase water loss.
0588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC	Turloughs*	Grazing occurs over most of the basin but it causes little vegetational damage. The oligotrophic communities require a low nutrient input from external sources to survive (i.e. from ground water, the River Suck and surface flow).
0592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions; Marsh Fritillary; Raised bog (active)*	This site is vulnerable to water loss through the extensive drain network to the north and from active peat cutting in places all around the site particularly on the eastern side. Burning is also a significant threat. Heavy grazing, especially by sheep, could also threaten the *Euphydryas aurinia* population.
0595	Callow Bog SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions; Marsh Fritillary; Raised bog (active)*	This site is especially vulnerable to drying out and burning. The drying out is mostly caused by past peat-cutting and current small-scale mechanised peat cutting along the high bog margins. Burning appears to be a regular occurrence and its frequency has resulted in a low Sphagnum cover even in wet areas of the site. Continued mechanised peat-cutting and further burning events would threaten the long-term viability of the high bog area. Although forestry does occur within the site its extent is not large and it does not pose a significant threat to the hydrology of the site. However, further forestry could be damaging to the bog habitats.
0597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions; Marsh Fritillary; Raised bog (active)*	Raised bogs are most vulnerable to activities which cause water loss. Peat cutting and drainage are occurring at this site. Lowering of the water table in the adjacent rivers also threatens the site.
0600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions; Marsh Fritillary; Raised bog (active)*	There is little active peat cutting at this site as the quality of the peat is poor. Marginal drainage effects are probably significant as the site is elongate. The flush/fen area is vulnerable to further drainage. The whole site is vulnerable to fire damage.
0604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	Raised bogs, due to the high water content of peat, are vulnerable to activities which cause water loss, such as drainage, peat cutting and fire. Peat cutting is intensive to the south of the site and deep drains have been inserted to the west and parts of the south. The boundary river has also been dredged. All these threaten the viability of the site.
0607	Errit Lough SAC	Hard water lakes	The site is potentially vulnerable to deterioration in water quality through farm pollution and neighbouring forestry activities.
0609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	Turloughs*	There is little human influence on the site at present though hunting probably occurs in winter. The turlough could be affected by eutrophication of ground water and there is some intensification taking place to the north-west.
0610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	Turloughs*	The southern side of the wetland includes and adjoins intensive farmland and there is a likelihood of eutrophication from this source. Further drainage would damage the site: it could be done through the Cross River.
0614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Bog woodland*;	The flush at this site is influenced by dilute regional ground water inputs and is therefore

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
		Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	vulnerable to any further lowering of the regional ground water table. The site is also threatened by the water loss effects of surface drains and a bog road. Some peat cutting is also occurring. Use of the bog for clay pigeon shooting disturbs the wildlife of the area. Conifer plantations have been planted along the high bog margin and are undoubtedly causing the drying-out of adjacent intact bog. Further planting would be very damaging.
0646	Galtee Mountains SAC	Blanket bog (active)*; Species-rich nardus upland grassland*; Alpine and subalpine heath; Calcareous rocky slopes; Dry heaths; Siliceous rocky slopes	Overgrazing is a serious problem and threat to peat habitats and nardus grassland. Lower levels of site vulnerable to afforestation.
0647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	This site is vulnerable to the effects of peat cutting in the south west and to surface drains. Deep marginal drains are also causing drying out of the high bog. The road running through the site has the same effect. Cattle gain access to the bog in places and tear up the peat surface.
0919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC	Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*	The site is vulnerable to grassland improvement, i.e. fertilization and reseeding, to both overgrazing and undergrazing and to removal of the site through gravel extraction.
1197	Keeper Hill SAC	Blanket bog (active)*; Species-rich nardus upland grassland*; Wet heath	Areas of blanket bog and wet heath are vulnerable to peat-cutting activities and drainage associated with afforestation. Afforestation poses a threat to the entire site. Liaising/negotiating with the owners (Coillte mainly) may lead to agreements which favour the conservation of the site.
1625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*; Turloughs*	The site is vulnerable to grassland improvement, i.e. fertilization and reseeding, to both overgrazing and undergrazing (the latter would encourage scrub encroachment onto the esker grassland) and to gravel extraction. The whole site has no state protection, but one species of flora which is protected does occur on the site.
1637	Four Roads Turlough SAC	Turloughs*	The vegetation and habitat quality would be further damaged by continuing the present farming patterns. Using fertilisers may not affect the birdlife which would be more sensitive to disturbance.
1818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Residual alluvial forests*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions; Natural eutrophic lakes	The raised bogs are considered vulnerable to water loss from peat cutting and drainage. The woodlands are susceptible to invasion by Rhododendron ponticum.
2125	Anglesey Road SAC	Species-rich nardus upland grassland*	The main threat to this site is from agricultural improvement by way of field improvement and reclamation. In parts of site, under-grazing, leading to scrub invasion, is a threat. Outside of the site much of the area is afforested - afforestation within the site is a threat.
2214	Killeglan Grassland SAC	Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*	The majority of the site is managed by the traditional practise of low intensity winter grazing by cattle. This form of farming is important to the continued high conservation value of the site, and at present it does not appear to be under threat. The site is vulnerable to fertilizer application, overgrazing and land reclamation.
2338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Raised bog (active)*; Degraded raised bogs; Rhyncosporion depressions	The main threats to the quality of the site are afforestation and peat-cutting. These damaging operations continue to dry out the bog surface. Any intensification of these activities could be extremely damaging to the long-term viability of the site. Burning of the bog surface does not appear to be a problem at this site though future burning events could be damaging.
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain SAC	Blanket Bog; Dystrophic Lakes; Wet heath; Dry Heath; Alpine Heath; Siliceous Scree; Siliceous rocky slopes	Parts of the site are heavily grazed by sheep and subject to frequent burning which has resulted in damage to the Sphagnum cover over much of the site. Potentially the site could be damaged by over-grazing, peat-cutting and past moor-gripping on part of the site.
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau SAC	Blanket Bog (active)*;	Potentially the site could be damaged by peat-cutting, heavy grazing, excessive burning and

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Interests	Threats
		Wet Heath	afforestation (including the long-term effects of adjacent afforested areas on the site).
UK0016613	Magilligan SAC	Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*; Dunes with creeping willow; Dune slack	Low grazing intensity in the recent past has led to the dune grassland and slacks becoming rank, and an increase in scrub. Dune slacks are also susceptible to hydrological change and nutrient enrichment, both of which have occurred locally within the site. Potentially the site could be detrimentally affected by changes to the supply of sand to the dunes. These threats are not considered to cause significant direct deleterious change at present.
UK0030047	Lough Melvin SAC	Soft water lakes with base rich influences; Molinia meadows	Excessive eutrophication of the water is a potential threat although it does not appear to be a serious problem at present. Agricultural change (both intensification and abandonment) and developments (particularly tourist-related) could potentially have an effect on the structure and function of the lake. The introduction of non-native species, especially coarse fish and zebra mussel Dreissena polymorpha (present in nearby catchments), could have a serious effect on the site and its indigenous fish populations.
UK0030211	Moneygal Bog SAC	Raised bog (active)*	There is a potential threat of fires. Intensive marginal peat cutting has been addressed through management agreements. An area of afforestation has been included within the SAC boundary
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Orchid rich calcareous grassland; Molinia meadows; Limestone pavement*; Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes, and ravines; Natural eutrophic lakes; Wet heath; Blanket bog (active)*; Petrifying springs*; Alkaline fens	This large site includes a very wide range of features. Many of these depend upon existing farming practices being continued, to prevent the spread of rank grasses and scrub encroachment.

Table 4: SPAs within 15 km of the nine coastal counties

Site Code	Site Name	Special Conservation Interests	Threats
4049	Lough Oughter SPA	Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus); Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus); Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050] Wetlands	Lough Oughter is a very nutrient-enriched lake and numbers of wintering wildfowl, especially diving duck, are likely to be depressed due to the enriched conditions. Water pollution is likely to remain a problem in the near future. Recreational and wildfowling activities currently cause some disturbance to the birds and any increase in such activities would be of concern.
4086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038] Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050] Teal (Anas crecca) [A052] Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054] Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056] Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140] Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142] Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156] Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179] Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395] Wetlands	Any attempts at further drainage to reduce the extent of winter flooding could be detrimental to the bird populations using the site. The intensification of agriculture in recent years, with earlier mowing and the replacement of hay with silage, is likely to have caused the decline and eventual absence of breeding *Crex crex*. This may also be affecting numbers of breeding waders, especially *Vanellus vanellus* which formerly bred. Wildfowling causes some disturbance.
UK9020031	Lough Foyle SPA	Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica); Bewick's Swan (Cygnus columbianus bewickii); Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria); Whooper Swan (Cygnus Cygnus); Light –bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota)	Although a control programme has begun, the colonisation and spread of agressive non-native species such as Spartina spp. is a current pronlem and poses a potential threat in the future. An exisiting Conservation Plan for Lough Foyle is now under review. This review will update exisiting management prescriptions and refine existing conservation objectives.
UK9020051	Pettigoe Plateau SPA	Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria)	Potentially the site could be damaged by peat-cutting, heavy grazing, excessive burning and afforestation (including the long term effects of adjacent afforested areas on the site). These threats have been and will continue to be addressed by offering ASSI management agreements with the owners and encouraging the uptake of the ESA scheme. The blanket bog vegetation will be monitored as an indicator of Special Protection Area condition. However, a conflict of interests may arise as Golden Plover appear to prefer 'damaged' peatland. An existing Conservation Plan for Pettigoe Plateau is now under review. This review will up-date existing management prescriptions and refine existing conservation objectives.

Table 5: Closest European sites to candidate Discovery and Embarkation Points

No.	Name	Relevant cSAC	Distance km	Relevant SPA	Distance km
1	Inishowen Head	North Inishowen Coast	0.8	Lough Foyle SPA	28
2	Magilligan Point View	North Inishowen Coast	3.3	Lough Foyle SPA	21
3	Kinnagoe Bay	North Inishowen Coast	0.06	Lough Foyle SPA	26
4	Culdaff Beach	North Inishowen Coast	Within	Trawbreaga	11
5	Malin Head	North Inishowen Coast	Within	Malin Head SPA	3.5
6	Pollan Bay	North Inishowen Coast	0.1	Trawbreaga	4
7	Mamore Gap	North Inishowen Coast	Within	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	11
8	Dunree Head	North Inishowen Coast	0.8	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	4
9	Lisfanon Beach	Lough Swilly	Within	Lough Swilly SPA	Within
10	Inch Island	Lough Swilly	Within	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	Within
11	Manorcunningham View	Lough Swilly	1	Lough Swilly SPA	0.6
12	Ballymastocker Strand	Ballyhoorisky Point To Fanad Head	5	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	Within
13	Cionn Fhánada	Ballyhoorisky Point To Fanad Head	0.06	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	Within
14	Bá Bhaile Uí Thiarnáin	Ballyhoorisky Point To Fanad Head	0.01	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	3
15	Oileán an Bhráighe	Mulroy Bay	Within	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	5.5
16	Ros Guill	Tranarossan And Melmore Lough	Within	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	Within
17	Doe Castle View	Sheephaven	Within	Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	2
18	Marblehill	Sheephaven	Within	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	0.6
19	Horn Head	Horn Head And Rinclevan	Within	Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	0.1
20	Inis Bo Finne	Ballyness Bay	2	Inishboffin, Inishdooey and Inishbeg	Within
21	Toraigh	Tory Island Coast	0.2	Tory Island SPA	Within
22	Cnoc Fola	Gweedore Bay and Islands	0.5	West Donegal Coast SPA	5
23	Gabhla	Gweedore Bay and Islands	Within	West Donegal Islands SPA	Within
24	Trá Charraig Fhinn	Gweedore Bay and Islands	Within	West Donegal Coast SPA	0.04
25	Inis Fraoigh	Rytland Island and Sound	Within	Inishcrone and Inishkeeragh	5
26	Árainn Mhór	Rutland Island and Sound	0.03	Ilancrone and Inishkeeragh	5
27	Narin-Portnoo Strand	West of Ardara/Maas Road	Within	Inishkeel SPA	0.5
28	Malaidh Ghleann Gheis	Slieve Tooey/Toormore Island/Loughrus Beg	1.2	West Donegal Coast SPA	9
29	Málainn Bhig	Slieve League	Within	West Donegal Coast SPA	Within
30	Sliabh Liag	Slieve League	Within	West Donegal Coast SPA	Within
31	Cionn Mhucrois	Slieve League	4	West Donegal Coast SPA	Within
32	Bá Fhionntrá	St. John'S Point	12	Inishduff	9
33	Mountcharles Pier	Donegal Bay (Murvagh)	0.06	Donegal Bay SPA	0.01
34	Murvagh Beach	Donegal Bay (Murvagh)	Within	Donegal Bay SPA	0.1
35	Rossnowlagh Beach	Durnesh Lough	1.5	Donegal Bay SPA	0.04
36	Tullan Strand	Dunmuckram Turloughs	5	Donegal Bay SPA	0.07
37	Mullaghmore Head	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore	Within	Donegal Bay SPA	15
38	Streedagh Beach	Streedagh Point Dunes	Within	Inishmurray SPA	10 km
39	Rosses Point	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay)	Within	Cummeen Strand	0.7
40	Strandhill Beach	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay)	0.6	Ballysadare Bay	0.5
41	Aughris Head	Knockalongry and Knockachree	11	Aughris Head	2
42	Easky Beach	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary	21	Aughris Head	20
43	Inishcrone Pier	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary	0.65	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	0.06
44	Ballina Quay	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary	Within	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	0.25

No.	Name	Relevant cSAC	Distance km	Relevant SPA	Distance km
45	Killala Quay	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary	0.06	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary	0.06
46	Lackan Strand	Lackan Salt Marsh and Kilcummin Head	0.07	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	0.7
47	Downpatrick Head	Glenamoy Bog Complex	10	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	12
48	Ceide Fields	Glenamoy Bog Complex	1	Illanmaster	20
49	An Bhinn Bhuí	Gleanamoy Bog Complex	0.03	Blacksod Bay/Broadhaven SPA	4
50	Ceann Lorrais	Erris Head	Within	Blacksod/Broadhaven	7
51	Dún na mBó	Erris Head	Within	Mullet Peninsula SPA	1.8
52	Ceann an Eanaigh	Erris Head	1	Termoncarragh Lake and Annagh Machair	2.3
53	Trá Oiligh	Mullet/Blacksod Bay	Within	Blacksod Bay/Broadhaven SPA	Within
54	An Fál Mór	Mullet/Blacksod Bay	2	Mullet Peninsula SPA	0.8
55	Inis Gé Theas	Inishkea Islands	Within	Inishkea Islands	Within
56	Oileán Chloigeann	Mullet/Blacksod Bay	Within	Blacksod Bay/Broadhaven SPA	Within
58	Inis Bigil	Owenduff / Nephin Complex	3.5	Owenduff / Nephin Complex	3.8
59	Claggan	Owenduff/Nephin Complex	1	Owenduff/Nephin Complex	1
60	Dumhach Bheag	Corraun Plateau	Within	Owenduff/Nephin Complex	3.5
61	Spanish Armada Viewpoint	Corraun Plateau	Within	Clare Island	13
62	Cuan na hAisléime	Keel Machair/Meenaun Cliffs	5	Clare Island	12
63	Trá Dumha Ghoirt	Doogort Machair/Lough Doo	0.03	Blacksod Bay/Broadhaven SPA	13
64	Keel Beach	Keel Machair/Meenaun Cliffs	0.1	Duvillaun Islands	20
65	Keem Strand	Croaghaun Slievemore	Within	Bill's Rock	17
67	Croagh Patrick View	Clew Bay Complex	0.4	Owenduff/Nephin Complex	27
68	Old Head	Oldhead Wood	0.4	Clare Island	20
69	Clare Island	Clare Island Cliffs	1.2	Clare Island	1.5
70	Inishturk	Inishboffin and Inishark	14.5	High Island, Inishark and Duvillaun	15
71	Carrownisky Strand	Lough Cahasy Lough Baun and Roonah Lough	Within	Cross Lough (Killadoon)	5
72	Silver Strand	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex	Within	Inner Galway Bay SPA	0.02
73	Doolough Valley	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex	Within	Cross Lough (Killadoon)	16
74	Aasleagh Falls	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex	0.08	Lough Mask SPA	21
75	Killary Harbour	Maumturk Mountains	0.02	Illaunonearaun SPA	24
76	Islands View	Rusheenduff Lough	1.2	Illaunoon SPA	9
77	Inishboffin	Inishboffin and Inishark	Within	Inishboffin, Omey Island and Turbot Island SPA	0.6
78	Omey Island	Omey Island Machair	Within	Inishboffin, Omey Island and Turbot Island SPA	0.9
79	Sky Road	Kingstown Bay	2	Inishboffin, Omey Island and Turbot Island SPA	4.5
80	Derrigimlagh	Slyne Head Peninsula	0.9	Connemara Bog Complex	2.5
81	Bunowen Bay	Slyne Head Peninsula	Within	Slyne Head Islands	6.5
82	Port Na Feadóige	Dog's Bay	0.02	Connemara Bog Complex	3
83	Glinsk Pier	Connemara Bog Complex	0.5	Connemara Bog Complex	10
84	Teach an Phiarsaigh	Connemara Bog Complex	1.5	Connemara Bog Complex	0.4
85	Droichead Charraig an Logáin	Kilkieran Bay and Islands	Within	Connemara Bog Complex	16
86	Trá An Dóilín	Kilkieran Bay and Islands	Within	Connemara Bog Complex	19
87	Céibh Bhaile na hAbhann	Connemara Bog Complex	2.3	Connemara Bog Complex	10
88	Sean-Ceibh an Spideal	Connemara Bog Complex	3	Connemara Bog Complex	6
89	Trá na gCeann	Galway Bay Complex	Within	Inner Galway Bay SPA	Within
90	Salthill Promenade	Galway Bay Complex	0.05	Inner Galway Bay SPA	0.05
91	Rinville Park	Galway Bay Complex	Within	Inner Galway Bay SPA	0.01
92	Traught Beach	Galway Bay Complex	Within	Inner Galway Bay SPA	0.01
93	Flaggy Shore	Galway Bay Complex	Within	Inner Galway Bay SPA	Within
94	Ballyvaughan Pier	Galway Bay Complex	Within	Inner Galway Bay SPA	Within

No.	Name	Relevant cSAC	Distance km	Relevant SPA	Distance km
95	Murrooghtoohy	Blackhead - Poulsallagh Complex	Within	Inner Galway Bay SPA	7
96	Fanore Beach	Blackhead - Poulsallagh Complex	Within	Inner Galway Bay SPA	9
98a	Inis Oírr (seaport)	Inisheer Island	0.2	Inishmore	13
98b	Inis Oírr (airport)	Inisheer Island	0.3	Inishmore	14
99a	Inis Meáin (seaport)	Inishmann Island	Within	Inishmore	5
99b	Inis Meáin (airport)	Inishmann Island	Within	Inishmore	6
100a	Inis Mór (seaport)	Inishmore Island	Within	Inishmore	3
100b	Inis Mór (airport)	Inishmore Island	Within	Inishmore	1.5
101	Cliffs of Moher	Blackhead/Poulsallagh Complex	8	Cliffs of Moher SPA	0.02
102	Clahane	Inagh River Estuary	6	Cliffs of Moher SPA	4.5
103	Lehinch Beach	Inagh River Estuary	0.3	Cliffs of Moher SPA	10
104	Spanish Point	Carrow Point to Spanish Point and Islands	0.02	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	0.02
106	Doughmore Bay	Carrowmore Dunes	0.2	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	0.2
107	Kilkee Cliffs	Kilkee Reefs	0.1	Illaunonearaun SPA	0.6
108	Bridges of Ross	Lower River Shannon	0.5	Loop Head SPA	2
109	Loop Head	Loop Head	Within	Loop Head SPA	0.1
110	Carrigaholt Bay	Lower River Shannon	Within	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	4
110a	Cappagh Pier	Lower River Shannon	Within	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Adjacent
111	Scattery Island	Lower River Shannon	Within	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Within
112a	Killimer - Tarbert Ferry (Ferry) (N/A)	Lower River Shannon	0.05	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	0.05
112b	Killimer - Tarbert Ferry (Killimer Port)	Lower River Shannon	0.09	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	0.09
113	Foynes Island Viewpoint	Lower River Shannon	0.06	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	0.2
114	Carrigafoyle Castle	Lower River Shannon	Within	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Within
115	Beale Strand	Lower River Shannon	Within	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	0.01
116	Ballybunion Beach	Lower River Shannon	0.02	Kerry Head SPA	8
117	Ballyheigue Beach	Akeragh, Banna And Barrow Harbour	1.5	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	1.5
118	Banna Strand	Akeragh, Banna And Barrow Harbour	Within	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	0.1
119	Samphire Island	Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane	Within	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	1.6
120	Castlegregory Beach	Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane	Within	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	Within
121	Sròn Bhroin	Mount Brandon	Within	Dingle Peninsula SPA	Within
122	An Chonair	Mount Brandon	Within	Dingle Peninsula SPA	1.7
123	Ceann Sléibhe	Blasket Islands	2	Dingle Peninsula SPA	Within
124	Radharc na Mblascaoidi	Blasket Islands	0.05	Dingle Peninsula SPA	Within
125	An Blascaod Mór (N/A)	Blasket Islands	Within	Blasket Islands	Within
126	Inch Strand	Castlemaine Harbour	Within		0.001
127	Rossbeigh Strand	Castlemaine Harbour	Within	Castlemaine Harbour SPA	Within
128	Mountain Stage	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy'S Reeks And Caragh River Catchment	Within	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	Within
129	Bray Head	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel	0.2	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	Within
130	Geokaun Mountain	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel	2.5	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	0.03
131	Skellig Michael (N/A)	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel	14	Skelligs SPA	Within
132	Kerry Cliffs	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel	2.3	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	0.1
133	Coomanaspic	VAlencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel	5	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	1
134	Ba Na Scealg	Ballinskelligs Bay And Inny Estuary	0.05	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	2
135	Com an Chiste	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy'S Reeks And Caragh River Catchment	1	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	135
135a	Teach Dhoire Fhíonáin	Iveragh Peninsula	0.4	Kenmare River	Within
136	Kilmakilloge	Kenmare River	0.07	Beara Peninsula	20
137	Kenmare River View	Kenmare River	Within	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	13
138	Dooneen	Kenmare River	Within	Beara Peninsula	Within
139	Dursey Island	Kenmare River	0.06	Beara Peninsula	Within
140	Gour	Kenmare River	7	Beara Peninsula	2

No.	Name	Relevant cSAC	Distance km	Relevant SPA	Distance km
141a	Bere Island (west end pier)	Sheep's Head	11	Beara Peninsula	1.1
141b	Bere Island (east end pier)	Sheep's Head	11	Beara Peninsula	3.3
142	Whiddy Island View	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland	8.6	Beara Peninsula	38
143	Garnish Island	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland	0.04	Beara Peninsula	35
144	Whiddy Island	Caha Mountains	3	Beara Peninsula SPA	30
145	Seefin Viewpoint	Sheep'S Head	Within	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	5
146	Sheeps Head	Sheep'S Head	Within	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	Adjacent
147	Altar	Barley Cove To Ballyrisode Point	2	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	7
148	Barley Cove	Barley Cove To Ballyrisode Point	Within	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	Within
149	Mizen Head	Three Castle Head To Mizen Head	Within	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	Within
150	Cléire	Roaringwater Bay And Islands	Within	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	15
150a	Long Island	Roaringwater Bay And Islands	Within	Sheeps Head to Toe Head SPA	17
151	Sherkin Island	Roaringwater Bay And Islands	Adjacent	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	1
152	Heir Island	Roaringwater Bay And Islands	Within	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	6
153	Inishbeg Island	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve And Environs	4	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	8
154	Lough Hyne	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve And Environs	Within	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	2
155	Toe Head Bay	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve And Environs	2 km	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	Within
156	Galley Head	Kilkeran Lake And Castlefreke Dunes	3	Galley Head To Dooneen Point	Within
157	Inchydoney Island	Clonakilty Bay	0.1	Clonakilty SPA	0.08
158	Timoleague Abbey	Courtmacsherry Estuary	0.2	Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	0.02
159	Old Head of Kinsale	Courtmacsherry Estuary	15	Old Head of Kinsale SPA	0.05
---	Ionad an Bhlascaoid Mhoir	Blasket Islands	0.6	Dingle Peninsula SPA	Within
EP1	Cé Mhachaire Uí Rabhartaigh (Embarkation Point for 20,21)	Ballyness Bay	0.05	Falcaragh to Meenlaragh	Within
EP2	Cé an Bhuna Bhig (Embarkation Point for 21,23)	Gweedore Bay and Islands	0.1	West Donegal Coast SPA	0.1
EP3	Cé Ailt an Chorráin (Embarkation Point for 25,26)	Rutland Island and Sound	0.1	Illancrone and Inishkeeragh	7
EP4	An Fód Dubh (Embarkation Point for 55)	Mullet/Blacksod Bay	0.03	Blacksod Bay/Broadhaven SPA	Adjacent
EP5	Doran's Point (Embarkation Point for 58)	Owenduff/Nephin Complex	5	Owenduff/Nephin Complex	5
EP6	An Chéibh Bheag (Embarkation Point for 69)	Mullet/Blacksod Bay	0.1	Blacksod Bay/Broadhaven SPA	5.5
EP7	Roonagh Quay (Embarkation Point for 69,70)	Lough Cahasy Lough Baun and Roonah Lough	2	Clare Island	9
EP8	Cleggan Harbour (Embarkation Point for 77)	Aughrusbeg Machair and Lake	3.5	Inishboffin, Omey island and Turbot Island SPA	4
EP9	Calafort Ros an Mhíl (Embarkation Point for 98,99,100)	Connemara Bog Complex	4	Connemara Bog Complex	11
EP10	Aerfort Réigiúnach Chonamara	Connemara Bog Complex	2	Connemara Bog Complex	7

No.	Name	Relevant cSAC	Distance km	Relevant SPA	Distance km
	(Embarkation Point for 98,99,100)				
EP10a	Doolin Pier (Also serves as an Embarkation Point for 98,99,100)	Blackhead - Poulsallagh Complex	0.2	Cliffs of Moher SPA	1.5
EP11	Kilrush Marina (Embarkation Point for 111)	Lower River Shannon	1	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	1
EP11a	Fenit Beach (Embarkation Point for 119)	Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane	0.2	Tralee Bay Complex SPA	0.6
EP12	Cé Dhún Chaoin (Embarkation Point for 125)	Blasket Islands	0.1	Dingle Peninsula SPA	Within
EP13	Cuan an Daingin (Embarkation Point for 125)	Mount Brandon	1	Dingle Peninsula SPA	3.5
EP14	Portmagee Harbour (Embarkation Point for 132)	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel	Within	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	1
EP15	Cé Bhaile an Sceilg (Embarkation Point for 131)	Ballinskelligs Bay And Inny Estuary	Within	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	0.1
EP15a	Cé Bhun an Bhaile (Embarkation Point for 131)	Kenmare River	0.1	Iveragh Peninsula SPA	0.8
EP16	Garnish Point (Embarkation Point for 139)	Kenmare River	Within	Beara Peninsula	Within
EP17	Castletownbere Harbour (Embarkation Point for 141)	Kenmare River	9	Beara Peninsula	3
EP18	Pontoon Pier (Embarkation Point for 141)	Glanmore Bog	7	Beara Peninsula	4.5
EP19	Glengarriff Harbour (Embarkation Point for 143)	Kenmare River	0.01	Killarney National Park	0.04
EP19a	Blue Pool (Embarkation Point for 143)	Glengarriff Harbour and Wood	Within	Beara Peninsula	37
EP20	Bantry Harbour (Embarkation Point for 144)	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland	12	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	34
EP21	Schull Harbour (Embarkation Point for 151)	Roaringwater Bay And Islands	0.1	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	17
EP21a	Colla Pier (Embarkation Point for 150a)	Roaringwater Bay And Islands	0.03	Sheeps Head to Toe Head SPA	16
EP21b	Cunnamore Pier (Embarkation Point for 152)	Roaringwater Bay And Islands	Within	Sheeps Head to Toe Head SPA	6.5
EP22	Baltimore Harbour (Embarkation Point for 150,151,152)	Roaringwater Bay And Islands	Within	Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA	0.7