

Natura 2000 Site Code	MUNSTER BLACKWATER Natura 2000 Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of: "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	Measure/Mitigation	
IE000106	St.Gobnets Wood SAC	91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1095	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1096	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1103	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, eutrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
IE000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1099	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, Barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1303	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings			
		1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1024	<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>	Main Threats and Pressures: Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)			
		1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Caragh/Capall/Owenreagh/Kerry Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub Basin Plan)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
		1065	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>				

		1421	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
		1833	<i>Najas flexilis</i>				
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>).	Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction			
		3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculum fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>				
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
		5130	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations				
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the				
		6410	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)				
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.			
		91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.			
		91J0	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdoor recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>				
IE000646	Galtee Mountains	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; active blanket bog (8% of the site), species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland (<1%), European dry heath (47%), Alpine and boreal heath (2%) and siliceous/calcareous rocky slopes (3%). Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change 			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, such as upland grassland (29%), wet heath (9%), lakes and rivers (1%) and scrub (<1%) Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdoor recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments. 			
		4030	European dry heaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, including Small White Orchid, Northern Rock-cress, Alpine Saw-wort, Otter, Irish Hare, Badger, Peregrine Falcon and Merlin. Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition 			
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation. 	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation				
		6230	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural intensification, Agricultural abandonment and afforestation			

				<p>Management Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning • Drainage • Erosion • Grazing • Recreational pressure <p>Main strategies to achieve objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain sustainable grazing levels • Control damaging activities, such as burning and fertiliser use • Conduct monitoring surveys of habitats and important species • Ensure effective liaison between relevant stakeholders 			
IE001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change</p> <p>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		4030	European dry heaths	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change. Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
IE002037	Carrigeenamoronety Hill SAC	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1421	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is overgrazing by cattle or sheep. There has been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation				
		91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks				
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species,			
		91J0	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species			
		1095	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>				
		1096	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			

IE002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC also comprises Blackwater Estuary Ramsar Site	1099	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1103	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, eutrophication,			
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>				
		1102	<i>Alosa alosa</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, eutrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Munster Blackwater and Licky Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.					
1092	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>						
1421	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.					
IE004094	Balackwater Callows SPA	This site is of importance for its populations of wintering waterfowl, including an internationally important population of Whooper Swan and nationally important populations of Wigeon, Teal and Black-tailed Godwit. The presence of Whooper Swan, as well as Little Egret, is of particular note as these species are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.		To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
				Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when - its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and - the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and - the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below. The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:- population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and - the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and - there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.			
IE004095	Kilcoman Bog SPA	The site is of ornithological interest because it supports nationally important numbers of three species (Whooper Swan, Teal and Shoveler). Of particular note is the population of Whooper Swan, a species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.		To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
				Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when - its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and - the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and - the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below.			

				The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.			
IE0002137	Lower River Suir	1095	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1096	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1099	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		1103	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, eutrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>				
		1102	<i>Alosa alosa</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, eutrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1092	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>				
		1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Clodiagh <i>Margaritifera</i> catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation				
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.			
		91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.			
		6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels				
91J0	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles						
		1099	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favour			
		1096	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favour			
		1095	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main			
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and			
		1349	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>				
				Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>				

IE002165	Lower River Shannon	1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by sea water	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
		1150	Coastal lagoons	Main threats and Impacts: Hunting, paths, tracks, improved access to site, outdoor sports leisure, water pollution, reclamation, drainage, modification of hydrography, management of water levels, eutrophication, accumulation of organic material.			
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Main Threats and Impacts: Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mudflats and salt marshes	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Pumila)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Junon)	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, Professional Fishing, Recreational fishing, Removal of fauna, Housing development, Discharges, Autoroutes, Port/Marina, Water Pollution, Reclamation of land, Dredging, Dumping of dredged material, Invasion of species.			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal meadows; inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, Professional Fishing, Recreational fishing, Removal of fauna, Housing development, Discharges, Autoroutes, Port/Marina, Water Pollution, Reclamation of land, Dredging, Dumping of dredged material, Invasion of species.			
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal meadows; inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.			
		1320	Spartina swards (<i>Spartina maritima</i>)	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, Professional Fishing, Recreational fishing, Removal of fauna, Housing development, Discharges, Autoroutes, Port/Marina, Water Pollution, Reclamation of land, Dredging, Dumping of dredged material, Invasion of species.			
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>)	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.					
91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.					
IE0002257	Moanour Mountain	6230	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural intensification, Agricultural abandonment and afforestation	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
				To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
IE004161	STACK'S TO MULLAGHAREIRK MOUNTAINS, WEST LIMERICK HILLS AND MOUNT EAGLE SPA	Hen Harrier			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		Short-eared Owl					
		Merlin					
		Red Grouse					
				The main threat to the long-term survival of Hen Harriers within the site is further afforestation, which would reduce and fragment the area of foraging habitat, resulting in possible reductions in breeding density and productivity. The site has a number of wind farm developments but it is not yet known if these have any adverse impacts on the Hen Harriers.			
IE004162	MULLAGHANISH TO MUSHERAMORE MOUNTAINS SPA	Hen Harrier			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		Merlin					
				The main threat to the long-term survival of Hen Harriers within the site is further afforestation, which would reduce and fragment the area of foraging habitat, resulting in possible reductions in breeding density and productivity. The site has a number of wind farm developments but it is not yet known if these have any adverse impacts on the Hen Harriers.			