

Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENRIFF CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 Site 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
IE000297	Lough Corrib also comprises Lough Corrib Ramsar Site	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: Fish passages, pollution, commercial fishing.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.		
		1096	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Fish passages, pollution, commercial fishing.		
		1303	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. 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		
		1092	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>			
		1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Owenriff Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats: 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.		
		1833	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.		
		1393	<i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>			
		3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	Main Threats and Pressures: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry; Leisure fishing; Hunting, Human induced hydraulic changes; Eutrophication; and Invasive species.		
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	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.		
		7110	Active raised bogs	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat Cutting, Grazing, Burning.		
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber		
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous,			
		7230	Alkaline fens			
		7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae			
8240	Limestone pavements	Main Threats and Impacts: Removal of limestone pavement, removal of scrub, dispersed habitation, stock feeding, agricultural improvement, quarry, disposal inert material, electricity lines, infilling wetlands, routes, abandonment of grazing, agricultural structure, burning, discharges, disposal household waste, dumping dredgings, forestry, grazing, improved access, landfill, nautical sports, paths and restructuring agric land holding.				
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and	Main Threats and Impacts: Access to site, Grazing, Quarrying, Scrub				

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.

		91D0	Bog woodland			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitans and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation			
		7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	Main threats and Impacts: A variety of impacts and threats are recognised which have resulted in the historic decline of Alkaline fen, and the their associated Petrifying Springs in Ireland to the levels we see today, and continue to threaten the habitat. Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage, water abstraction and agricultural reclamation are reported as being the most significant activities affecting the conservation status of Alkaline fens		
		7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat cutting; drainage and burning; afforestation; invasive species; grazing; dumping; fertilisation; restructuring agricultural land; communication routes; cultivation; mowing/cutting; modification of inland water structures; sand and gravel extraction.		
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion			
IE000474	Ballymaglancy Cave Cong	8310	Caves not open to the public	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Human habitation, disposal of household waste (i.e. dumping of rubbish), road development, speleology (leading to disturbance of the bats), vandalism, inundation	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified
				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. Main Threats and Impacts: Human habitation, Disposal of household waste (i.e. dumping of rubbish), Road development, Speleology (leading to disturbance of the bats), Vandalism, Inundation, Human habitation		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.
IE000479	Cloughmoyne	8240	Limestone pavements	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Removal of limestone pavement, removal of scrub, dispersed habitation, stock feeding, agricultural improvement, quarry, disposal inert material, electricity lines, infilling wetlands, routes, abandonment of grazing, agricultural structure, burning, discharges, disposal household waste, dumping dredgings, forestry, grazing, improved access, landfill, nautical sports, paths and restructuring agric land holding.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified
				To maintain the Annex II species 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. 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 extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.		
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.		
IE001271	Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement SAC	8240	Limestone pavements	Main Threats and Impacts: Removal of limestone pavement, removal of scrub, dispersed habitation, stock feeding, agricultural improvement, quarry, disposal inert material, electricity lines, infilling wetlands, routes, abandonment of grazing, agricultural structure, burning, discharges, disposal household waste, dumping dredgings, forestry, grazing, improved access, landfill, nautical sports, paths and restructuring agric land holding.	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.
		3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Pressures: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry; Leisure fishing; Hunting, Human induced hydraulic changes; Eutrophication; and Invasive species.		
		7230	Alkaline fens	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.		
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.		
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.		

IE001312	Ross Lake and Woods SAC	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	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.
		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			
IE001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Pressures: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry; Leisure fishing; Hunting. Human induced hydraulic changes; Eutrophication; and Invasive species.	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.
		3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. 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.			
		8240 Limestone pavements	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Removal of limestone pavement, removal of scrub, dispersed habitation, stock feeding, agricultural improvement, quarry, disposal inert material, electricity lines, infilling wetlands, routes, abandonment of grazing, agricultural structure, burning, discharges, disposal household waste, dumping dredgings, forestry, grazing, improved access, landfill, nautical sports, paths and restructuring agric land holding.			
		4030 European dry heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Agriculture, sand and gravel extraction, urbanisation and industrialisation.			
		7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae				
		7230 Alkaline fens				
		91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus				
		6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia) (*important orchid sites)	Main Threats and Impacts: Access to site, Grazing, Quarrying, Scrub encroachment			
		1303 <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Main threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites			
		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			
		1393 <i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>				
		1106 <i>Salmo salar</i>	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			

IE002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	1833	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.	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.
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Pressures; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse			
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	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.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>				
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
IE002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. 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.	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.
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; and Invasive species			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		4030	European dry heaths	Main Threats and Impacts; Agriculture, sand and gravel extraction, urbanisation and industrialisation.			
		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: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
		7230	Alkaline fens	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		1150	Coastal lagoons	Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.			
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats & Impacts; Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>				
		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			
1065	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>						

		1833	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
IE002111	Kilkieeran Bay and Islands SAC	1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. 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	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.
		1365	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Disease, fisheries interaction and ecotourism			
		1833	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Impacts & Threats: Aquaculture; Professional fishing; Bait digging; Removal of fauna; Reclamation of land; Coastal protection works; Invasion by a species			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	Main Impacts and Threats: 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.			
		1150	Coastal lagoons	Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.			
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats & Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora.			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima)	Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. <i>Spartina anglica</i> is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Infilling and reclamation.			
		21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing, Erosion, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Overgrazing by sheep, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Agricultural improvement, Overgrazing by cattle, Motorised vehicles, Stock feeding, Trampling, overuse, Undergrazing, Camping and caravans, Sports pitch, Overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, Fertilisation, Dispersed habitation, Disposal of household waste, Invasion by a species, Paths, tracks, cycling routes, Other pollution or human activities, Agricultural structures, Sand and gravel extraction, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Disposal of inert materials, Golf courses			
		6510	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)				

IE004042	Lough Corrib SPA also comprises Lough Corrib Ramsar Site	<p>Lough Corrib is of international importance for wintering Pochard. It is one of the top five sites in the country for wintering waterfowl and also qualifies for international importance because it regularly supports well in excess of 20,000 waterfowl. It is the most important site in the country for Pochard, Tufted Duck and Coot, supporting 21%, 46% and 13% of the respective national totals. It also has nationally important populations of wintering Mute Swan, Gadwall, Shoveler, Golden Plover and Lapwing. The lake is a traditional site for Greenland White-fronted Goose. Relatively small numbers of Whooper Swan occur, along with Wigeon, Teal, Mallard, Goldeneye, Curlew and Cormorant.</p>	<p>To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.</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.
			<p>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.</p>			
			<p>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.</p>			