



# NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),  
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),  
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and  
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE IE0000595  
SITENAME Callow Bog SAC

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## 1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0000595	<a href="#">Back to top</a>
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### 1.3 Site name

Callow Bog SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 2003-04	1.5 Update date 2018-09
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### 1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation:	National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Address:	90 King Street North, Dublin 7, D07 N7CV, Ireland
Email:	datadelivery@chg.gov.ie

### 1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	0000-00
National legal reference of SPA designation	No data
Date site proposed as SCI:	2003-04
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	No data
National legal reference of SAC designation:	No data

## 2. SITE LOCATION

### 2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude -8.499904993      Latitude 53.91037572

### 2.2 Area [ha]:

### 2.3 Marine area [%]

## 2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

## 2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

IE01	Border, Midland and Western
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## 2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic ( %)

## 3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
7110B			11.42		G	B	C	C	C
7120B			33.88		G	B	C	C	B
7150B			0.565126191		M	C	C	C	C

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

### 3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site					Site assessment				
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

### 3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation	
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size	Unit	Cat.	Species Annex	Other categories	

					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
P		<a href="#">Frangula alnus</a>									X			
P		<a href="#">Sphagnum fuscum</a>												X
P		<a href="#">Sphagnum imbricatum</a>												X

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

## 4. SITE DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N06	2.0
N20	2.0
N10	5.0
N07	87.0
N23	1.0
N08	3.0
<b>Total Habitat Cover</b>	<b>100</b>

### Other Site Characteristics

Callow Bog is a medium to large raised bog site located on the southern shores of Lough Gara, approximately 6 km north-east of Ballaghaderreen, County Roscommon. Much of the site is relatively flat with slight slopes towards Lough Gara. The uncut high bog occurs as 5 distinct lobes of varying size which are separated by cutover bog. Parts of the cutover are colonised by secondary habitats of ecological importance such as scrub, reedbeds and marsh. A small area of coniferous forestry occurs within the site with more along the margins of the site. Some of the marginal areas of cutover have been converted to semi-improved grassland. A number of roads and tracks traverse the site which fragments it to some degree.

### 4.2 Quality and importance

This large bog site contains significant examples of active raised bog, degraded raised bog and Rhynchosporion vegetation. The presence of a large, and mostly wet, Molinia flush on the high bog is an unusual feature and its presence adds to the interest of the site. It is thought that this flush is mostly natural in origin being associated with shallow peat along a mineral ridge. A number of scarce plant species, notably Sphagnum fuscum, S. imbricatum and Frangula alnus, occur and these add to the overall floristic interest. The site is one of a number of relatively intact western raised bog sites along the Roscommon/Sligo border and these together form an important cluster of sites. Although the quality of the habitats is not high due to drying-out and recent burning events, the site is extensive and does occur close to the north-western limit of raised bog distribution in the Republic of Ireland. The site shares a common boundary with the Lough Gara Special Protection Area.

### 4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	J02.15		i
M	J01.01		i
M	B		i
M	J02.04		b
H	C01.03.02		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	X		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low  
Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,  
T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions  
i = inside, o = outside, b = both

#### 4.4 Ownership (optional)

#### 4.5 Documentation

Cross, J.R. (1990). The Raised Bogs of Ireland: their Ecology, Status and Conservation. Report to the Minister of State at the Department of Finance. Stationery Office, Dublin. Douglas, C. and Mooney, E. (1984). Survey to Locate Raised Bogs of Scientific Interest in Counties Galway (E) and Roscommon. Unpublished report, Wildlife Service, Dublin. Hammond, R.F. (1979). The Peatlands of Ireland. An Foras Talúntais, Dublin. Kelly, L., Doak, M. and Dromey, M. (1995). Raised Bog Conservation Project: An Investigation into the Conservation and Restoration of Selected Raised Bog Sites in Ireland. Unpublished report, National Parks and Wildlife, Dublin. Lavery, T.A. (1993). A review of the distribution, ecology and status of the marsh fritillary *Euphydryas aurinia* Rottenburg, 1775 (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) in Ireland. Irish Naturalists' Journal 24: 192-199. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1992-1994). National Areas of Scientific Interest Survey. Unpublished report, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. van Swaay, C.A.M. and Warren, M.S. (eds.) (2003). Prime Butterfly Areas in Europe - Priority Sites for Conservation. National Reference Centre for Agriculture, Nature and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Fisheries, the Netherlands.

### 5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

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5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

5.3 Site designation (optional)

### 6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

- Yes  
 No, but in preparation  
 No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

### 7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0000595

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

- Yes  No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).