

# National Parks and Wildlife Service

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## *Conservation Objectives Series*

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### Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC 000165



An Roinn Ealaíon, Oidhreachta,  
Gnóthaí Réigiúnacha, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta

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Department of Arts, Heritage,  
Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs



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000165. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts,  
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## Introduction

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network.

European and national legislation places a collective obligation on Ireland and its citizens to maintain habitats and species in the Natura 2000 network at favourable conservation condition. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations that will ensure the ecological integrity of these sites.

A site-specific conservation objective aims to define favourable conservation condition for a particular habitat or species at that site.

The maintenance of habitats and species within Natura 2000 sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing, and
- the specific structure and functions which 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.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

- population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is 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.

### **Notes/Guidelines:**

1. The targets given in these conservation objectives are based on best available information at the time of writing. As more information becomes available, targets for attributes may change. These will be updated periodically, as necessary.
2. An appropriate assessment based on these conservation objectives will remain valid even if the targets are subsequently updated, providing they were the most recent objectives available when the assessment was carried out. It is essential that the date and version are included when objectives are cited.
3. Assessments cannot consider an attribute in isolation from the others listed for that habitat or species, or for other habitats and species listed for that site. A plan or project with an apparently small impact on one attribute may have a significant impact on another.
4. Please note that the maps included in this document do not necessarily show the entire extent of the habitats and species for which the site is listed. This should be borne in mind when appropriate assessments are being carried out.
5. When using these objectives, it is essential that the relevant backing/supporting documents are consulted, particularly where instructed in the targets or notes for a particular attribute.

## Qualifying Interests

*\* indicates a priority habitat under the Habitats Directive*

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000165	Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> )
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)

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**Please note that this SAC overlaps with Lough Nillan Bog SPA (004110) and adjoins West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC (000197) and Meenaguse Scragh SAC (001880). See map 2. The conservation objectives for this site should be used in conjunction with those for the overlapping and adjacent sites as appropriate.**

## Supporting documents, relevant reports & publications

Supporting documents, NPWS reports and publications are available for download from: [www.npws.ie/Publications](http://www.npws.ie/Publications)

### NPWS Documents

<b>Year :</b>	1990
<b>Title :</b>	A survey to locate lowland blanket bogs of scientific interest in county Donegal and upland blanket bogs in counties Cavan, Leitrim and Roscommon
<b>Author :</b>	Douglas, C.; Dunnells, D.; Scally, L.; Wyse Jackson, M.
<b>Series :</b>	Unpublished report to NPWS
<b>Year :</b>	2012
<b>Title :</b>	Ireland Red List no. 8: Bryophytes
<b>Author :</b>	Lockhart, N.; Hodgetts, N.; Holyoak, D.
<b>Series :</b>	Ireland Red List series, NPWS
<b>Year :</b>	2013
<b>Title :</b>	A survey of the benthic macrophytes of three hard-water lakes: Lough Bunny, Lough Carra and Lough Owel
<b>Author :</b>	Roden, C.; Murphy, P.
<b>Series :</b>	Irish Wildlife Manual No. 70
<b>Year :</b>	2013
<b>Title :</b>	The status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland. Volume 2. Habitats assessments
<b>Author :</b>	NPWS
<b>Series :</b>	Conservation assessments
<b>Year :</b>	2014
<b>Title :</b>	Guidelines for a national survey and conservation assessment of upland vegetation and habitats in Ireland, Version 2.0
<b>Author :</b>	Perrin, P.M.; Barron, S.J.; Roche, J.R.; O'Hanrahan, B.
<b>Series :</b>	Irish Wildlife Manual No. 79
<b>Year :</b>	2015
<b>Title :</b>	Habitats Directive Annex I lake habitats: a working interpretation for the purposes of site-specific conservation objectives and Article 17 reporting
<b>Author :</b>	O Connor, Á.
<b>Series :</b>	Unpublished document by NPWS
<b>Year :</b>	2016
<b>Title :</b>	Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC (site code: 165) Conservation objectives supporting document- upland habitats V1
<b>Author :</b>	NPWS
<b>Series :</b>	Conservation objectives supporting document

### Other References

<b>Year :</b>	1982
<b>Title :</b>	Eutrophication of waters. Monitoring assessment and control
<b>Author :</b>	OECD
<b>Series :</b>	OECD, Paris
<b>Year :</b>	1988
<b>Title :</b>	The Irish red data book 1. Vascular plants
<b>Author :</b>	Curtis, T.G.F; McGough, H.N.
<b>Series :</b>	Wildlife Service, Dublin

**Year :** 2000

**Title :** Colour in Irish lakes

**Author :** Free, G.; Allott, N.; Mills, P.; Kennelly, C.; Day, S.

**Series :** Verhandlungen Internationale Vereinigung für theoretische und angewandte Limnologie, 27: 2620-2623

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**Year :** 2002

**Title :** Deterioration of Atlantic soft water macrophyte communities by acidification, eutrophication and alkalinisation

**Author :** Arts, G.H.P.

**Series :** Aquatic Botany, 73: 373-393

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**Year :** 2006

**Title :** A reference-based typology and ecological assessment system for Irish lakes. Preliminary investigations. Final report. Project 2000-FS-1-M1 Ecological assessment of lakes pilot study to establish monitoring methodologies EU (WFD)

**Author :** Free, G.; Little, R.; Tierney, D.; Donnelly, K.; Coroni, R.

**Series :** EPA, Wexford

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**Year :** 2008

**Title :** Water Quality in Ireland 2004-2006

**Author :** Clabby, K.J.; Bradley, C.; Craig, M.; Daly, D.; Lucey, J.; McGarrigle, M.; O'Boyle, S.; Tierney, D.; Bowman, J.

**Series :** EPA, Wexford

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**Year :** 2009

**Title :** The identification, characterization and conservation value of isoetid lakes in Ireland

**Author :** Free, G.; Bowman, J.; McGarrigle, M.; Little, R.; Coroni, R.; Donnelly, K.; Tierney, D.; Trodd, W.

**Series :** Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems, 19 (3): 264–273

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**Year :** 2010

**Title :** Water quality in Ireland 2007-2009

**Author :** McGarrigle, M.; Lucey, J.; Ó Cinnéide, M.

**Series :** EPA, Wexford

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**Year :** in prep.

**Title :** Monitoring of hard-water lakes in Ireland using charophytes and other macrophytes

**Author :** Roden, C.; Murphy, P.

**Series :** Unpublished report to NPWS

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## Spatial data sources

**Year :** 2008

**Title :** OSi 1:5000 IG vector dataset

**GIS Operations :** WaterPolygons feature class clipped to the SAC boundary. Expert opinion used to identify Annex I habitat and to resolve any issues arising

**Used For :** 3110 (map 3)

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## Conservation Objectives for : Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC [000165]

### **3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)**

**To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) in Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:**

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	The selection of the SAC for habitat 3110 was based on the occurrence of c.11 small to medium sized lakes, many of which are surrounded by blanket bog. The habitat is likely to occur in Loughs Nillan, Owenea, Magrath More and Beg, Shivnagh, Nacloghcor, Anna, Kip and Nadeal. Lake habitat 3160 also occurs in small lakes and pool systems within blanket bog. Evidence of calcareous deposits and calcicole species at the outflow of Lough Nadeal warrants further investigation (Douglas et al., 1990). In line with Article 17 reporting (NPWS, 2013), all lakes larger than 1ha have been mapped as 'potential 3110' (see map 3). Two measures of extent should be used: 1. the area of the lake itself and; 2. the extent of the vegetation communities/zones that typify the habitat. Further information relating to all attributes is provided in the lake habitats supporting document for the purposes of site-specific conservation objectives and Article 17 reporting (O Connor, 2015)
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes	As noted above, the exact distribution of habitat 3110 in the site is not known. Limited data are available on the lakes from Douglas et al. (1990) and NPWS site notes. Reedbeds with <i>Phragmites australis</i> , <i>Scirpus lacustris</i> and <i>Carex rostrata</i> were recorded in Loughs Nadeal, Shivnagh and Kip (Douglas et al., 1990). <i>Lobelia dortmanna</i> , <i>Littorella uniflora</i> and <i>Juncus bulbosus</i> were noted in Owenea Lough. Calicoles <i>Chara</i> , <i>Cinclidotus</i> and <i>Potamogeton</i> cf. <i>lucens</i> were recorded in Lough Nillan. <i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> , <i>P. natans</i> , <i>Nuphar lutea</i> , <i>Nymphaea alba</i> and <i>Sparganium angustifolium</i> were also recorded during the blanket bog survey (Douglas et al., 1990). In map 3, all lakes larger than 1ha (based on 1:5,000 data) have been mapped as potential 3110
Typical species	Occurrence	Typical species present, in good condition, and demonstrating typical abundances and distribution	For lists of typical plant species, see Article 17 habitat assessment for 3110 (NPWS, 2013) and the lake habitats supporting document (O Connor, 2015). <i>Littorella uniflora</i> , <i>Lobelia dortmanna</i> , <i>Juncus bulbosus</i> , <i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> , <i>Nymphaea alba</i> , <i>Sparganium angustifolium</i> and <i>Utricularia</i> spp. have been recorded in lakes in the SAC
Vegetation composition: characteristic zonation	Occurrence	All characteristic zones should be present, correctly distributed and in good condition	The characteristic zonation of lake habitat 3140 has been described (Roden and Murphy, 2013; in prep.), however, significant further work is necessary to describe the characteristic zonation and other spatial patterns in the remaining four Annex I lake habitats
Vegetation distribution: maximum depth	Metres	Maintain maximum depth of vegetation, subject to natural processes	The maximum depth of vegetation is likely to be specific to the lake shoreline in question. An indicative target has not yet been set for this lake habitat type



Hydrological regime: water level fluctuations	Metres	Maintain appropriate natural hydrological regime necessary to support the habitat	Fluctuations in lake water level are typical in Ireland, but can be amplified by activities such as abstraction and drainage. Increased water level fluctuations can increase wave action, up-root vegetation, increase turbidity, alter the substratum and lead to release of nutrients from the sediment. The hydrological regime of the lakes must be maintained so that the area, distribution and depth of the lake habitat and its constituent/characteristic vegetation zones and communities are not reduced
Lake substratum quality	Various	Maintain appropriate substratum type, extent and chemistry to support the vegetation	Research is required to further characterise the substratum types (particle size and origin) and substratum quality (notably pH, calcium, iron and nutrient concentrations) favoured by each of the five Annex I lake habitats in Ireland. It is likely that lake habitat 3110 is associated with a range of nutrient-poor substrates, from stones, cobble and gravel, through sands, silt, clay and peat. Substratum particle size is likely to vary with depth and along the shoreline within a single lake
Water quality: transparency	Metres	Maintain appropriate Secchi transparency. There should be no decline in Secchi depth/transparency	Transparency relates to light penetration and, hence, to the depth of colonisation of vegetation. It can be affected by phytoplankton blooms, water colour and turbidity. A specific target has yet to be established for this Annex I lake habitat. Habitat 3110 is associated with very clear water. The OECD fixed boundary system set transparency targets for oligotrophic lakes of $\geq 6\text{m}$ annual mean Secchi disk depth, and $\geq 3\text{m}$ annual minimum Secchi disk depth. Free et al. (2009) found high isoetid abundance in lakes with Secchi depths of more than 3m
Water quality: nutrients	$\mu\text{g/l P}$ ; $\text{mg/l N}$	Maintain the concentration of nutrients in the water column at sufficiently low levels to support the habitat and its typical species	As a nutrient-poor habitat, oligotrophic and Water Framework Directive (WFD) 'high' status targets apply. Where a lake has nutrient concentrations that are lower than these targets, there should be no decline within class, i.e. no upward trend in nutrient concentrations. For lake habitat 3110, annual average TP concentration should be $\leq 10\mu\text{g/l TP}$ , average annual total ammonia concentration should be $\leq 0.040\text{mg/l N}$ and annual 95th percentile for total ammonia should be $\leq 0.090\text{mg/l N}$ . See also The European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009
Water quality: phytoplankton biomass	$\mu\text{g/l Chlorophyll } a$	Maintain appropriate water quality to support the habitat, including high chlorophyll <i>a</i> status	Oligotrophic and WFD 'high' status targets apply to lake habitat 3110. Where a lake has a chlorophyll <i>a</i> concentration that is lower than this target, there should be no decline within class, i.e. no upward trend in phytoplankton biomass. The average growing season (March-October) chlorophyll <i>a</i> concentration must be $< 5.8\mu\text{g/l}$ . The annual average chlorophyll <i>a</i> concentration should be $< 2.5\mu\text{g/l}$ and the annual peak chlorophyll <i>a</i> concentration should be $\leq 8.0\mu\text{g/l}$ . See also The European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009
Water quality: phytoplankton composition	EPA phytoplankton composition metric	Maintain appropriate water quality to support the habitat, including high phytoplankton composition status	The EPA has developed a phytoplankton composition metric for nutrient enrichment of Irish lakes. As for other water quality indicators, habitat 3110 requires WFD high status
Water quality: attached algal biomass	Algal cover and EPA phytobenthos metric	Maintain trace/ absent attached algal biomass ( $< 5\%$ cover) and high phytobenthos status	Nutrient enrichment can favour epiphytic and epipelic algae that can out-compete the submerged vegetation. The cover abundance of attached algae in lake habitat 3110 should, therefore, be trace/ absent ( $< 5\%$ cover). EPA phytobenthos can be used as an indicator of changes in attached algal biomass. As for other water quality indicators, lake habitat 3110 requires high phytobenthos status

Water quality: macrophyte status	EPA macrophyte metric (The Free Index)	Maintain high macrophyte status	Nutrient enrichment can favour more competitive submerged macrophyte species that out-compete the typical and characteristic species for the lake habitat. The EPA monitors macrophyte status for WFD purposes using the 'Free Index'. The target for lake habitat 3110 is high status or an Ecological Quality Ratio (EQR) for lake macrophytes of $\geq 0.90$ , as defined in Schedule Five of the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009
Acidification status	pH units; mg/l	Maintain appropriate water and sediment pH, alkalinity and cation concentrations to support the habitat, subject to natural processes	Acidification can impact on species abundance and composition in soft water lake habitats. In Europe, acidification of isoetid lakes can lead to loss of isoetids and dominance by submerged <i>Sphagnum</i> mosses and <i>Juncus bulbosus</i> (Arts, 2002). The specific requirements of lake habitat 3110, in terms of water and sediment pH, alkalinity and cation concentration, have not been determined. For lake habitat 3110, and adopting a precautionary approach based on Arts (2002), minimum pH should not be $< 5.5$ pH units. Maximum pH should be $< 9.0$ pH units, in line with the surface water standards established for soft waters (where water hardness is $\leq 100$ mg/l calcium carbonate). See Schedule Five of the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009
Water colour	mg/l PtCo	Maintain appropriate water colour to support the habitat	Increased water colour and turbidity decrease light penetration and can reduce the area of available habitat for lake macrophytes, particularly at the lower euphotic depths. The primary source of increased water colour in Ireland is disturbance to peatland. No habitat-specific or national standards for water colour currently exist. Studies have shown median colour concentrations in Irish lakes of 38mg/l PtCo (Free et al., 2000) and 33mg/l PtCo (Free et al., 2006). It is likely that the water colour in all Irish lake habitats would naturally be $< 50$ mg/l PtCo. Water colour can be very low ( $< 20$ mg/l PtCo or even $< 10$ mg/l PtCo) in lake habitat 3110, where the peatland in the lake's catchment is intact
Dissolved organic carbon (DOC)	mg/l	Maintain appropriate organic carbon levels to support the habitat	Dissolved (and particulate) organic carbon (OC) in the water column is linked to water colour and acidification (organic acids). Increasing DOC in water has been documented across the Northern Hemisphere, including afforested peatland catchments in Ireland. Damage and degradation of peatland, leading to decomposition of peat is likely to be the predominant source of OC in Ireland. OC in water promotes decomposition by fungi and bacteria that, in turn, releases dissolved nutrients. The increased biomass of decomposers can also impact directly on the characteristic lake communities through shading, competition, etc.
Turbidity	Nephelometric turbidity units/ mg/l SS/ other appropriate units	Maintain appropriate turbidity to support the habitat	Turbidity can significantly affect the quantity and quality of light reaching rooted and attached vegetation and can, therefore, impact on lake habitats. The settlement of higher loads of inorganic or organic material on lake vegetation communities may also have impacts on sensitive, delicate species. Turbidity can increase as a result of re-suspension of material within the lake, higher loads entering the lake, or eutrophication. Turbidity measurement and interpretation is challenging. As a result, it is likely to be difficult to set habitat-specific targets for turbidity in lakes

Fringing habitat: Hectares  
area

Maintain the area and condition of fringing habitats necessary to support the natural structure and functioning of habitat 3110

Most lake shorelines have fringing habitats of reedswamp, other swamp, fen, marsh or wet-woodland that intergrade with and support the structure and functions of the lake habitat. In this SAC, blanket bog, flush and quaking bog/transition mire communities are likely to dominate lake shorelines. Equally, fringing habitats are dependent on the lake, particularly its water levels, and support wetland communities and species of conservation concern. Many of the fringing wetland habitats support higher invertebrate and plant species richness than the lake habitats themselves

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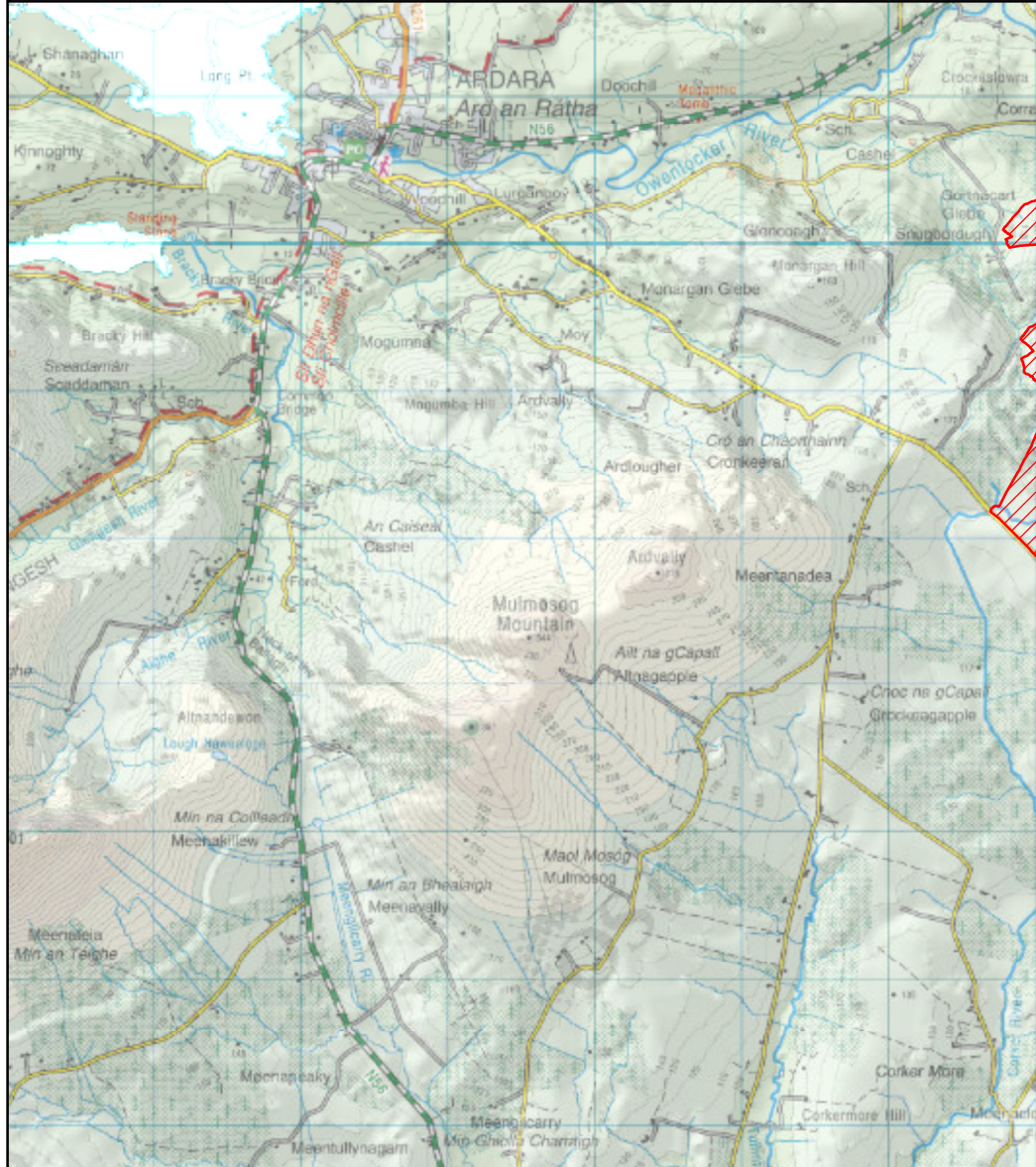
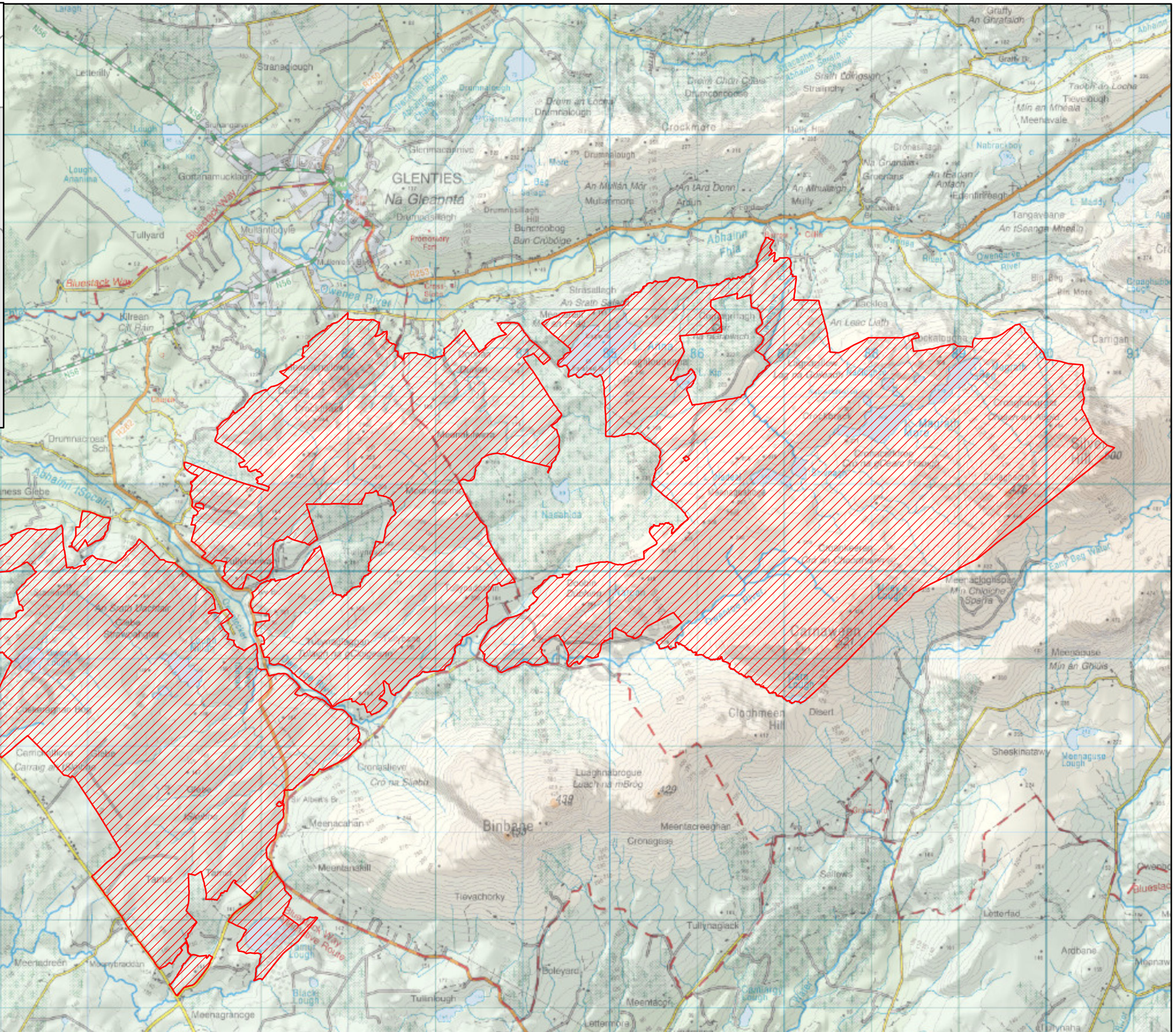
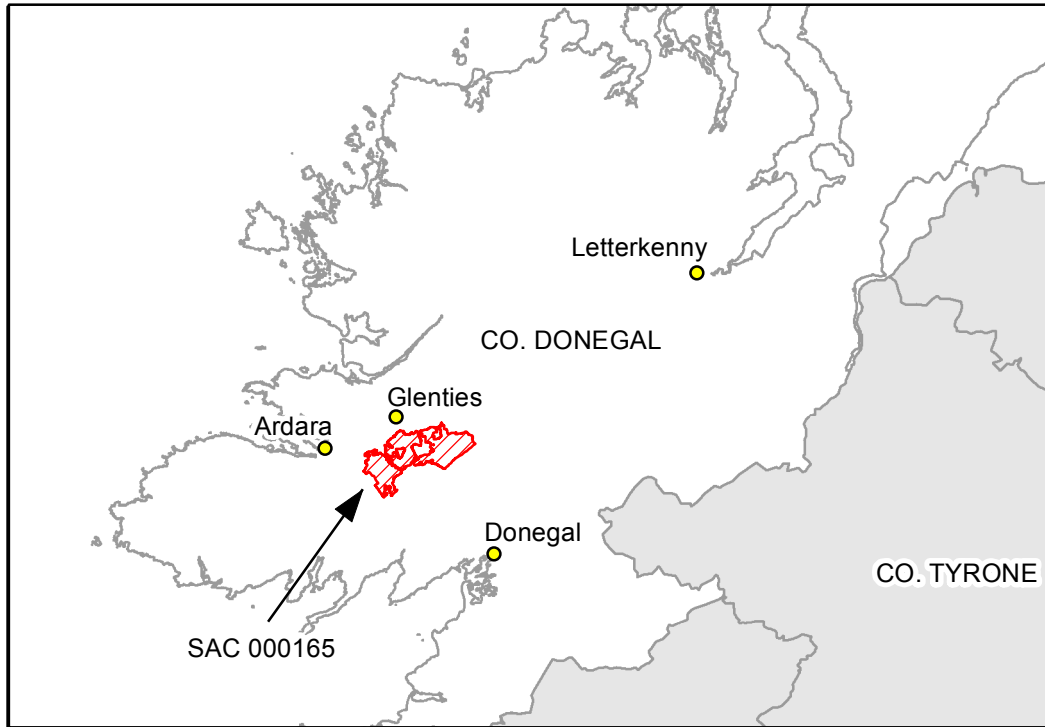
## Conservation Objectives for : Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC [000165]

### 7130 Blanket bogs (\* if active bog)

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Blanket bogs in Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

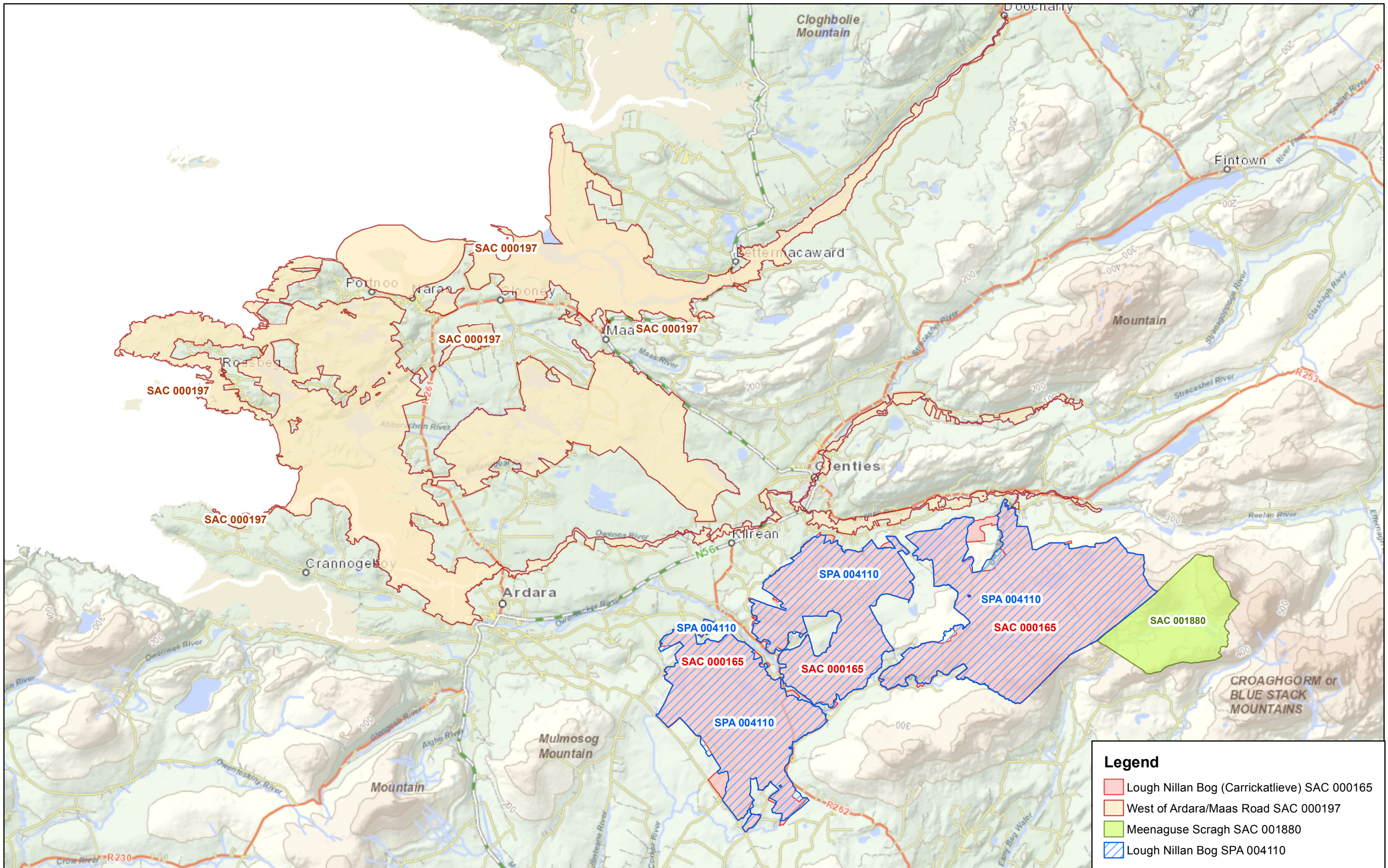
Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	Blanket bog has not been mapped in detail for Lough Nillan (Carrickatlieve) SAC, but from current available data the total area of the qualifying habitat is approximately 2,600 ha. Further information can be found in Douglas et al. (1990). Further details on this and the following attributes can be found in the Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC conservation objectives supporting document for upland habitats
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes	Extensive areas of blanket bogs were recorded by Douglas et al. (1990) throughout this SAC. Further information can be found within this source and the uplands supporting document
Ecosystem function: soil nutrients	Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops	Maintain soil nutrient status within natural range	See the uplands supporting document for further details
Ecosystem function: peat formation	Active blanket bog as a proportion of the total area of Annex I blanket bog habitat	At least 99% of the total Annex I blanket bog area is active	See the uplands supporting document for further details
Ecosystem function: hydrology	Flow direction, water levels, occurrence of drains and erosion gullies	Natural hydrology unaffected by drains and erosion	Further details and a brief discussion of restoration potential is presented in the uplands supporting document
Community diversity	Abundance of variety of vegetation communities	Maintain variety of vegetation communities, subject to natural processes	Douglas et al. (1990) recorded a variety of blanket bog vegetation communities in this SAC, four of which correspond to communities recorded in the National Survey of Upland Habitats and listed in the provisional list of vegetation communities described in Perrin et al. (2014). See the uplands supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: positive indicator species	Number of species at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Number of positive indicator species at each monitoring stop is at least seven	Based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of positive indicator species for this habitat is also presented. See the uplands supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: lichens and bryophytes	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of bryophytes or lichens, excluding <i>Sphagnum fallax</i> , at least 10%	Based on Perrin et al. (2014). See the uplands supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: potential dominant species	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of each of the potential dominant species less than 75%	Based on Perrin et al. (2014). See the uplands supporting document for further details, including the list of potentially dominant species
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Total cover of negative indicator species less than 1%	Based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of negative indicator species for this habitat is also presented. See the uplands supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: non-native species	Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of non-native species less than 1%	Based on Perrin et al. (2014). See the uplands supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: native trees and scrub	Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Cover of scattered native trees and shrubs less than 10%	Based on Perrin et al. (2014). See the uplands supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: <i>Sphagnum</i> condition	Condition at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Less than 10% of the <i>Sphagnum</i> cover is crushed, broken and/or pulled up	Based on Perrin et al. (2014). See the uplands supporting document for further details

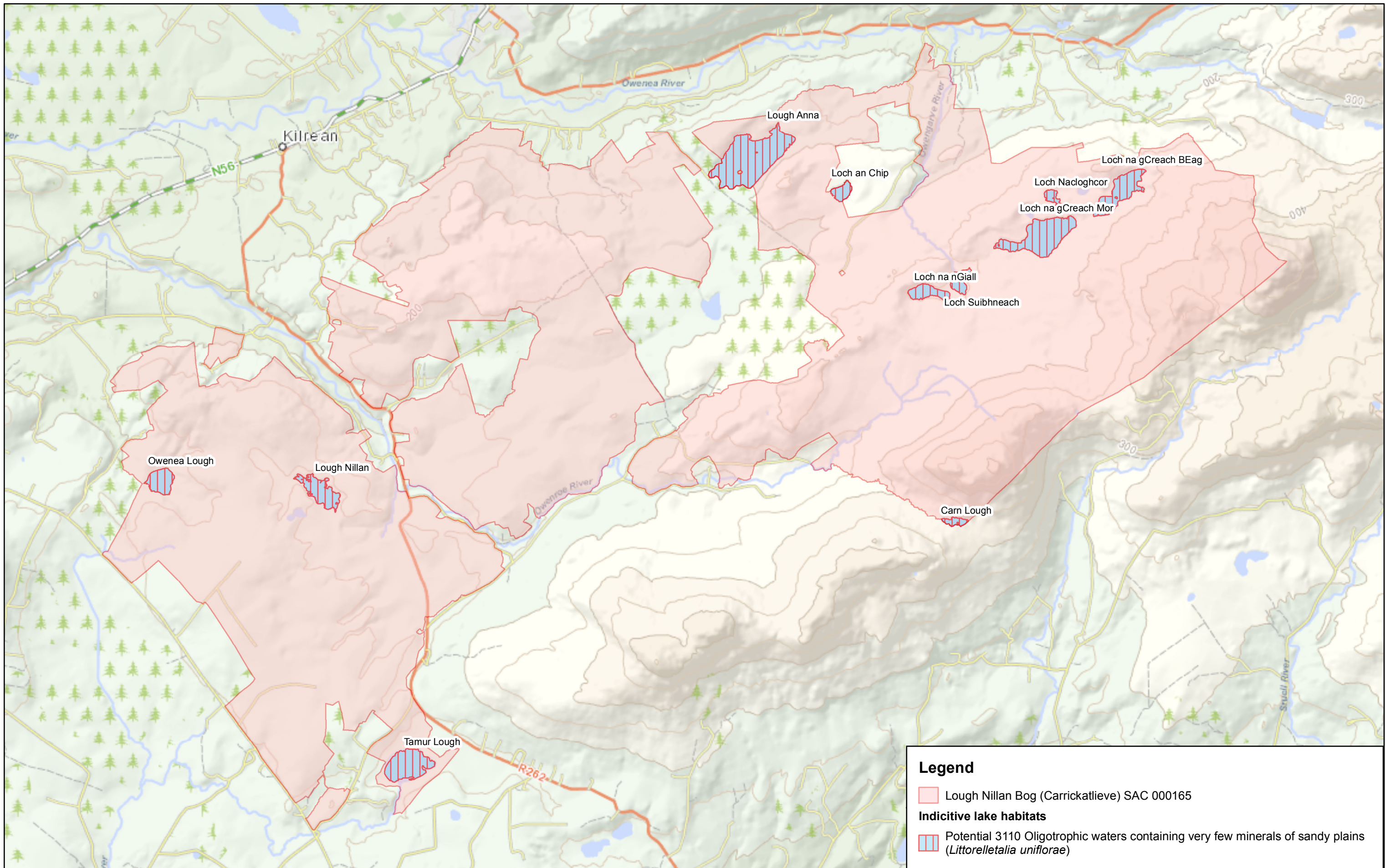
Vegetation structure: signs of browsing	Percentage of shoots browsed at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Last complete growing season's shoots of ericoids, crowberry ( <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> ) and bog-myrtle ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) showing signs of browsing collectively less than 33%	Based on Perrin et al. (2014). See the uplands supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: burning	Occurrence in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	No signs of burning in sensitive areas, into the moss, liverwort or lichen layer or exposure of peat surface due to burning	Based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of sensitive areas is also presented. See the uplands supporting document for further details
Physical structure: disturbed bare ground	Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of disturbed bare ground less than 10%	Based on Perrin et al. (2014). See the uplands supporting document for further details
Physical structure: drainage	Percentage area in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Area showing signs of drainage from heavy trampling, tracking or ditches less than 10%	Based on Perrin et al. (2014). See the uplands supporting document for further details
Physical structure: erosion	Occurrence in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Less than 5% of the greater bog mosaic comprises erosion gullies and eroded areas	Based on Perrin et al. (2014). See the uplands supporting document for further details
Indicators of local distinctiveness	Occurrence and population size	No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the habitat	This includes species listed in the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015 and/or the red data lists, Curtis and McGough (1988) and Lockhart et al. (2012). See the uplands supporting document for further details



**Legend**

Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC 000165





**Legend**

- Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC 000165
- Indicative lake habitats**
- Potential 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*)