

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7, as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

Note for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers are strongly urged to provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:**Joint Nature Conservation Committee**

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 09 March 1998 / updated 12 May 2005

3. Country:

UK (Northern Ireland)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Carlingford Lough

5. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps.

a) hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): yes -or- no

b) digital (electronic) format (optional): Yes

6. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

54 03 00 N 06 07 00 W

7. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Newry

The site is located in the south-east of Northern Ireland. The Lough is a cross-border site, with the southern shores in the Republic of Ireland

Administrative region: Newry and Mourne

8. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): **9. Area** (hectares): 830.51

Min. 0
Max. 10
Mean 0

10. Overview:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

A narrow sea lough surrounded by mountains. The northern shore is in Northern Ireland and includes the most significant mudflats in the lough, and an area of saltmarsh. At the mouth of the lough are several small rock and shingle islands which are of importance to terns.

11. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

2, 6

Secretariat comment: The RIS provides information requiring the application of Criterion 4. This needs to be included in the next update.

12. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 11. above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Ramsar criterion 2

Supports an important assemblage of vulnerable and endangered Irish Red Data Book bird species. The site supports nationally important breeding populations of common tern *Sterna hirundo*. Roseate terns *Sterna dougallii* returned to the site after an absence of six years with 2 breeding pairs recorded in 1997. In the recent past the site has also supported nationally important numbers of Arctic tern *Sterna paradisaea*.

Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):

Species with peak counts in winter:

Light-bellied brent goose, *Branta bernicla hrota*, 300 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the population (5 year peak mean (1998/9-2002/3))
East Canada/Ireland

Contemporary data and information on waterbird trends at this site and their regional (sub-national) and national contexts can be found in the Wetland Bird Survey report, which is updated annually. See www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm.

13. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

14. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil & geology	sand, mud, sedimentary, sandstone, limestone/chalk
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Geomorphology and landscape	coastal, intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), estuary, intertidal rock
Nutrient status	no information
pH	no information
Salinity	saline / euhaline
Soil	no information
Water permanence	usually permanent
Summary of main climatic features	Annual averages (Armagh, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/armagh.html) Max. daily temperature: 12.9° C Min. daily temperature: 5.8° C Days of air frost: 40.4 Rainfall: 795.4 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1191.6

General description of the Physical Features:

Carlingford Lough lies on the east coast of Northern Ireland and straddles the international border with the Irish Republic. It is a narrow sea lough surrounded by mountains. The northern shore lies in Northern Ireland and includes the most significant mudflats in the lough and an area of saltmarsh. At the mouth of the lough are several small rock and shingle islands.

15. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

Carlingford Lough lies on the east coast of Northern Ireland and straddles the international border with the Irish Republic. It is a narrow sea lough surrounded by mountains. The northern shore lies in Northern Ireland and includes the most significant mudflats in the lough and an area of saltmarsh. At the mouth of the lough are several small rock and shingle islands.

16. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

No special values known

17. Wetland types

Marine/coastal wetland

Code	Name	% Area
D	Rocky shores	1.2
E	Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems)	96.7
H	Salt marshes	2.1

18. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site.

Carlingford Lough exhibits a range of unusual and rich littoral communities. Examples of three out of the four major intertidal sedimentary communities found in Northern Ireland are present on the site. The shore 1.5 km north from Killowen Point is a sheltered boulder shore very rich in invertebrate species. A number of normally sublittoral species occur here within the intertidal zone including the anemone *Metridium senile* (here at its only Northern Ireland intertidal location), featherstar *Antedon bifida*, the starfish *Solaster endeca* and green sea-urchin *Psammechinus miliaris*. This is the only example of this type of shore community in Northern Ireland outside Strangford Lough.

The botanical interest of this site is centred within the Mill Bay area and is related primarily to the saltmarsh vegetation located along the foreshore and to the localised but frequent beds of dwarf eelgrass *Zostera noltei* covering the intertidal mudflats. Large areas of saltmarsh are rare and under threat in Northern Ireland as most have been subjected to considerable grazing pressure or have disappeared either through natural erosion or as a result of commercial development. The Mill Bay area supports the largest remaining intact block of saltmarsh in Northern Ireland. The saltmarsh here exhibits an extremely clear and characteristic successional zonation from open mudflats to upper brackish marsh, while displaying a classic pattern of drainage channels (creeks), pools (salt pans) and hummocks. The range of saltmarsh communities found within the zonation sequence is diverse, comprising lower and middle saltmarsh communities along channels and the coastal margin, and backed by extensive expanses of brackish marsh around the mouth of the White Water River.

19. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

None reported

20. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds

Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:

Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

Sandwich tern , <i>Sterna</i> <i>(Thalasseus) sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> , W Europe	650 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 0.7% of the breeding population (Seabird 2000 Census)
Common tern , <i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> , N & E Europe	509 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 16.4% of the all-Ireland population (Seabird 2000 Census)

Species Information

None reported

21. Social and cultural values:

e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

- Aesthetic
- Fisheries production
- Non-consumptive recreation
- Scientific research
- Sport hunting
- Transportation/navigation

22. Land tenure/ownership:

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	+	
National/Crown Estate	+	

23. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Recreation	+	

Fishing: commercial	+	+
Marine/saltwater aquaculture	+	
Gathering of shellfish	+	
Rough or shifting grazing		+
Hunting: recreational/sport	+	

24. Factors adversely affecting the site’s ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

Adverse Factor Category	Reporting Category	Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only)	On-Site	Off-Site	Major Impact?
No factors reported	NA				

For category 2 factors only.
 What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? NO

25. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

Conservation measure	On-site	Off-site
Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI)	+	
Special Protection Area (SPA)	+	
Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation	+	
Management agreement	+	
Site management statement/plan implemented	+	
Other	+	
Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB)	+	+

26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

None reported

28. Current conservation education:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Little at present. Occasional visits by local school groups and possibly from a nearby outdoor pursuit centre.

29. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Activities, Facilities provided and Seasonality.

Very limited and low-key at present.

30. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland), Environment and Heritage Service,
Commonwealth House, Castle Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT1 1GU

31. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland), Environment and Heritage Service,
Commonwealth House, Castle Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT1 1GU

32. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 13 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

- Barne, JH, Robson, CF, Kaznowska, SS, Doody, JP, Davidson, NC & Buck, AL (eds.) (1997) *Coasts and seas of the United Kingdom. Region 17. Northern Ireland*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough. (Coastal Directories Series.)
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- Crowe, O (2005) *Ireland's wetlands and their waterbirds: status and distribution*. BirdWatch Ireland, Newcastle, Co. Wicklow
- Musgrove, AJ, Pollitt, MS, Hall, C, Hearn, RD, Holloway, SJ, Marshall, PE, Robinson, JA & Cranswick, PA (2001) *The Wetland Bird Survey 1999–2000: wildfowl and wader counts*. British Trust for Ornithology, Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds & Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Slimbridge.
www.wwt.org.uk/publications/default.asp?PubID=14
- Stroud, DA, Chambers, D, Cook, S, Buxton, N, Fraser, B, Clement, P, Lewis, P, McLean, I, Baker, H & Whitehead, S (eds.) (2001) *The UK SPA network: its scope and content*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough (3 vols.)
www.jncc.gov.uk/UKSPA/default.htm
- Way, LS, Grice, P, MacKay, A, Galbraith, CA, Stroud, DA & Pienkowski, MW (1993) *Ireland's Internationally Important Bird Sites: a review of sites for the EC Special Protection Area network*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, for Department of the Environment (NI), Belfast, and Irish Wildlife Service, Dublin
- Weighell, AJ, Donnelly, AP & Calder, K (eds.) (2000) *Directory of the Celtic coasts and seas*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough
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