



Legislation, conservation, and what can be done

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Biodiversity

- Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
- Biodiversity forms the foundation of the vast array of ecosystem services that critically contribute to human well-being.
- Biodiversity is important in human-managed as well as natural ecosystems.
- Decisions humans make that influence biodiversity affect the well-being of themselves and others.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Provisioning

- FOOD
- FRESH WATER
- WOOD AND FIBER
- FUEL
- ...

Regulating

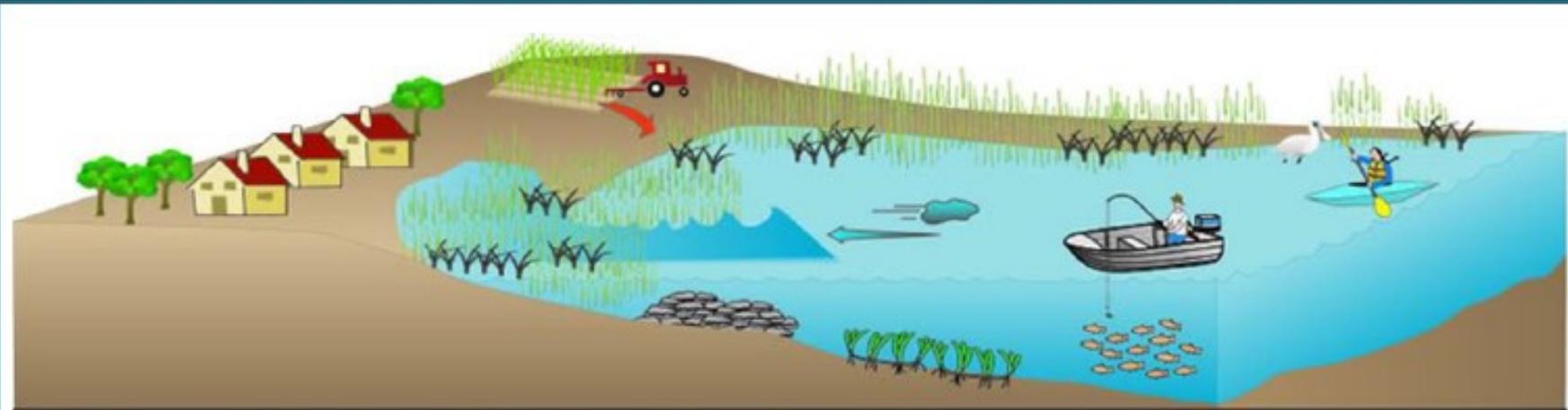
- CLIMATE REGULATION
- FLOOD REGULATION
- DISEASE REGULATION
- WATER PURIFICATION
- ...

Cultural

- AESTHETIC
- SPIRITUAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- ...

Supporting

- NUTRIENT CYCLING
- SOIL FORMATION
- PRIMARY PRODUCTION
- ...



Key Ecosystem Services and Features of Coastal Wetlands



Coastal communities protected from storm surge by wetlands



Nursery areas benefit recreational fishing



Saltmarsh



Storm surge



Oyster reef



Nutrient runoff from agriculture



Wildlife and wetland ecosystems increase recreation and tourism value



Seagrass



Biodiversity Loss

- Extinction 100-1000 faster than natural rate (man driven)
- 60% world's ecosystems degraded or used unsustainably
- 75% fish stocks over-exploited or depleted
- 17% of EU habitats and species protected by legislation are in a favourable state

Biodiversity loss the most critical global environmental threat alongside climate change.

EU Biodiversity Strategy, 2011

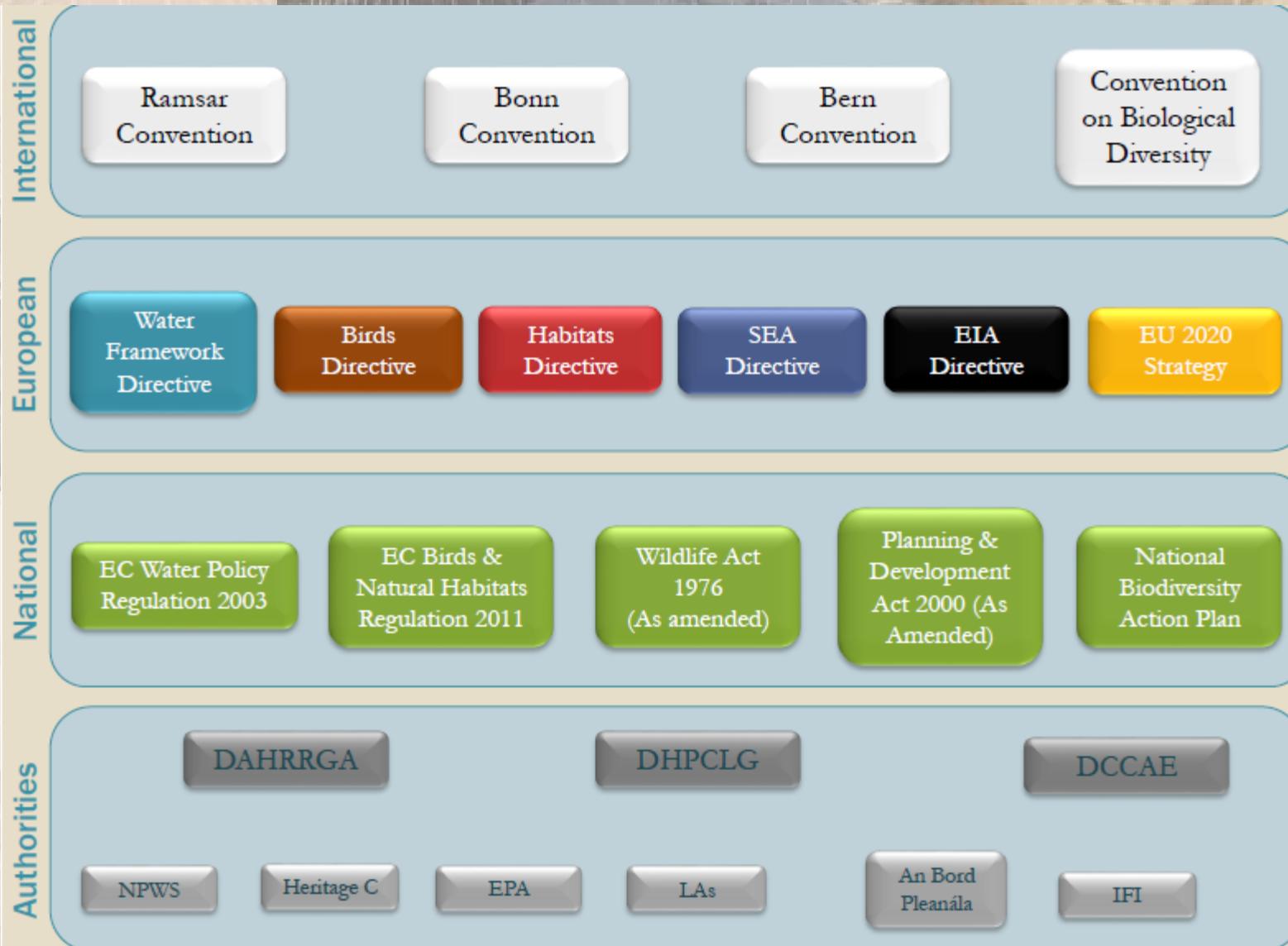




*“By 2050, European Union **biodiversity** and the **ecosystem services** it provides —its **natural capital** —are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the **loss of biodiversity** are avoided”*

EU Biodiversity Strategy, 2011

Framework for Legislation



International Conventions

Bern Convention

Global strategy to conserve wild flora and fauna

Protects

- Endangered natural habitats
- Vulnerable species

Sets out:

- National Policies
- Development
- Education
- Research
- Information



Bonn Convention

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic
- Avian



Three main aims:

- Protect species
- Conserve & restore habitats
- Mitigate against migration obstacles



Ramsar Convention

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

- Local and national actions & international cooperation

Three pillars:

- Conservation & wise use of wetlands
- Take wetlands into consideration in national environmental planning
- Consultation with other parties

2009 –2015 Strategic Plan

Irish Ramsar Wetlands Committee



European - Habitats Directive

Aim: Maintain 'Favourable Conservation Status'

- Range
- Area
- Structure & Function
- Future Prospects

- Article 3
- Article 6
- Article 17
- **Annex I**
- **Annex II -V**



**The EU
Directive on
the
conservation
of Habitats,
Flora and
Fauna
(92/43/EEC)**



Annex 1

Habitat types whose conservation requires the designation of **Special Areas of Conservation**.

The EU
Directive on
the
conservation
of Habitats,
Flora and
Fauna
(92/43/EEC)

Priority habitats, are those which the EU considers require particular protection because their global distribution largely falls within the EU and they are danger of disappearance.





Annex 1 – priority habitats

- 231 in EU
- 121 in the Atlantic region; of which 32 are priority
- 16 priority habitats occur in Ireland
- **Priority habitats need most attention as they are in danger of disappearing**

Priority habitats for which Ireland is especially important

Limestone Pavement, Turloughs, Active Raised Bog, Active Blanket Bog, Machair, Sea Cliffs, Large Bays, Reefs, Oligotrophic Lakes, Sea Caves, Old Oak Woods, Degraded Raised Bogs



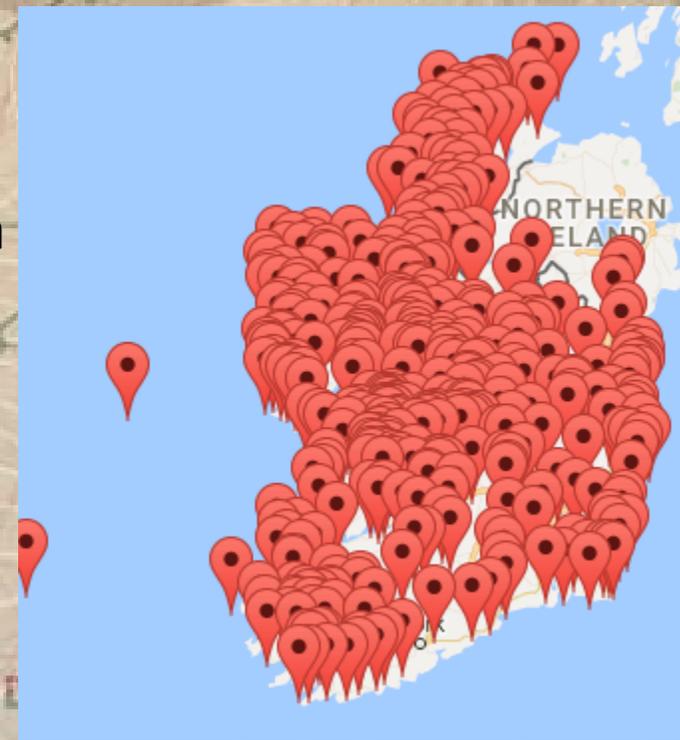
Annex I: Habitat types whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation. Including priority habitats, which are in danger of disappearing within the EU territory.

Annex II: Animal and plant species whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation.

Annex IV: Animal and plant species in need of strict protection (within natural range).

Annex V: Animal and plant species whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.

NPWS website



A **Special Protection Area (SPA)** is a site designated under the Birds Directive. These sites, together with **Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)**, are called **Natura 2000** sites and they are internationally important for threatened habitats and species.

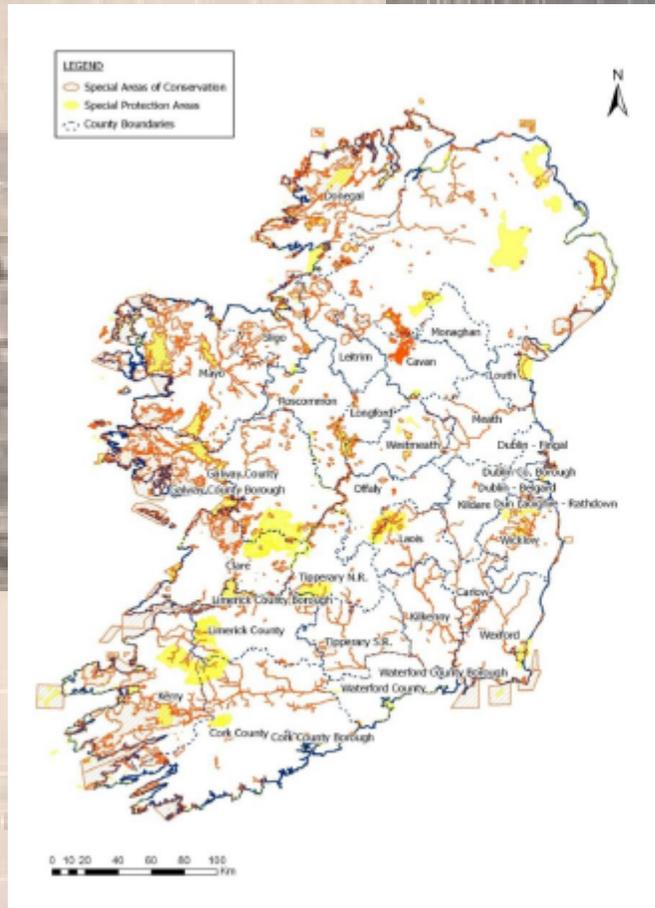
Eg. Courtmacsherry and Clonakilty



NHAs - Natural Heritage Areas

The basic designation for wildlife is the Natural Heritage Area. Many of these NHAs have overlapping designations of SAC and/or SPA. There are currently 802 proposed NHAs which are not SAC/SPA. They cover an area of about 113,000 hectares.

- Irish Red Data Book
- Wildlife Act 1976 & 2000



- > 400 SACs
- >146 SPAs
- 14% of land covered

Lough Hyne

- Europe's first statutory **Marine Nature Reserve** (since 1981)
- The Lough sustains a huge variety of marine plants and animals
- Important on an international scale



Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs)

ACTIONS FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2016
IRELAND'S NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY PLAN



Cork's Biodiversity Action Plan

Link to Irish Habitat Classification (Fossitt 2000)	Annex I Habitats	Examples of candidate SACs where habitats are found
COASTAL HABITATS		
Fixed dunes CD3	*Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes	Clonakilty Bay.
Lower saltmarsh CMI	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Ballymacoda, Barley Cove To Ballyrisode Point, Courtmacsherry Bay, Blackwater River.
Lower saltmarsh CMI	<i>Spartina</i> swards	Great Island Channel.
Lower saltmarsh CMI	Atlantic salt meadows	Ballymacoda, Barley Cove To Ballyrisode Point, Great Island Channel, Courtmacsherry Bay, Kenmare River, Blackwater River.
Upper salt marsh CM2	Mediterranean salt meadows	Barley Cove To Ballyrisode Point, Courtmacsherry Bay, Kenmare River, Blackwater River.
Shingle and gravel banks CBI	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Barley Cove To Ballyrisode Point, Courtmacsherry Bay, Kenmare River, Dunbeacon Shingle, Reen Point Shingle, Farranamanagh Lough.
MARINE HABITATS		
Littoral Rock LR	Reefs	Lough Hyne, Roaringwater Bay & Islands, Kenmare River.
Sea Caves LRS	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Lough Hyne, Roaringwater Bay & Islands, Kenmare River.
Shingle & gravel shores LSI	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Clonakilty Bay, Courtmacsherry Bay.
Littoral sediments LS	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by water at low tide	Ballymacoda, Clonakilty Bay, Barley Cove To Ballyrisode Point, Great Island Channel, Courtmacsherry Bay, Blackwater River.
Estuaries MW4	Estuaries	Ballymacoda, Courtmacsherry Bay, Blackwater River.
Sea inlets and bays MW2	Large shallow inlets & bays	Lough Hyne, Roaringwater Bay & Islands, Kenmare River.

appendix 6 (continued)

PROTECTED SPECIES FOUND WITHIN COUNTY CORK

	EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE	WILDLIFE ACT 1976 & WILDLIFE (AMENDMENT) ACT 2000	RED DATA BOOK	BOHN CONVENTION	BERN CONVENTION	HABITATS / EXAMPLE LOCATIONS	
MAMMALS - continued							
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Annex II & IV	✓	✓	Appendix II	Appendix II	Inland is the largest national population in Europe. Restricted to western Ireland - Mayo, Galway, Clare, Limerick, Kerry & Cork, e.g. Glangarriff Woods.
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	Annex IV	✓		Appendix II	Appendix II	Known from several locations in Co. Cork.
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	Annex IV	✓	✓	Appendix II	Appendix II	Widely distributed across Ireland but relatively few roosts are known. Most Numerous records are from Co. Cork.
Common Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Annex IV	✓	✓	Appendix II	Appendix II	Common & widespread.
Soprano Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Annex IV	✓	✓	Appendix II	Appendix II	Common & widespread.
Nathusius Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Annex IV	✓	✓	Appendix II	Appendix II	Recorded in Drissey in 2005.
Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Annex IV	✓	✓	Appendix II	Appendix II	Relatively common in Ireland but scarce in Europe.
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Annex IV	✓	✓	Appendix II	Appendix II	Widely distributed across Ireland and across Co. Cork.
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Annex IV	✓		Appendix II	Appendix II	Records are widely scattered throughout country but status unknown.
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Annex II & IV	✓				Roaringwater Bay important locally and regionally for the species.

appendix 6 (continued)

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	EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE	WILDLIFE ACT 1976 & WILDLIFE (AMENDMENT) ACT 2000	RED DATA BOOK	BOHN CONVENTION	BERN CONVENTION	HABITATS / EXAMPLE LOCATIONS
MAMMALS - continued						
Common Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Annex II & IV	✓			Kemmare River, Bartray Bay & Roaringwater Bay
Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Annex II & IV	✓			Commonly seen inshore on Irish coasts e.g. Cork Harbour.
Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Annex II & IV	✓			Commonly observed around the coast e.g. Bartray Bay
REPTILES						
Common Lizard	<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>		✓			Widespread.
AMPHIBIANS						
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Annex V	✓	✓	Appendix II	Widespread.
Common Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>		✓			Widespread.
CRUSTACEANS						
White-clawed Crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Annex II & V	✓			Freshwater e.g. rivers, streams.
INSECTS						
Marsh Frolic	<i>Euphydryas aurina</i>	Annex II				Damp grassy places e.g. unimproved wet grassland. Requires a specific food-plant (Devil's-bit <i>Scabiosa pratensis</i>) for its caterpillars.

appendix 6 (continued)

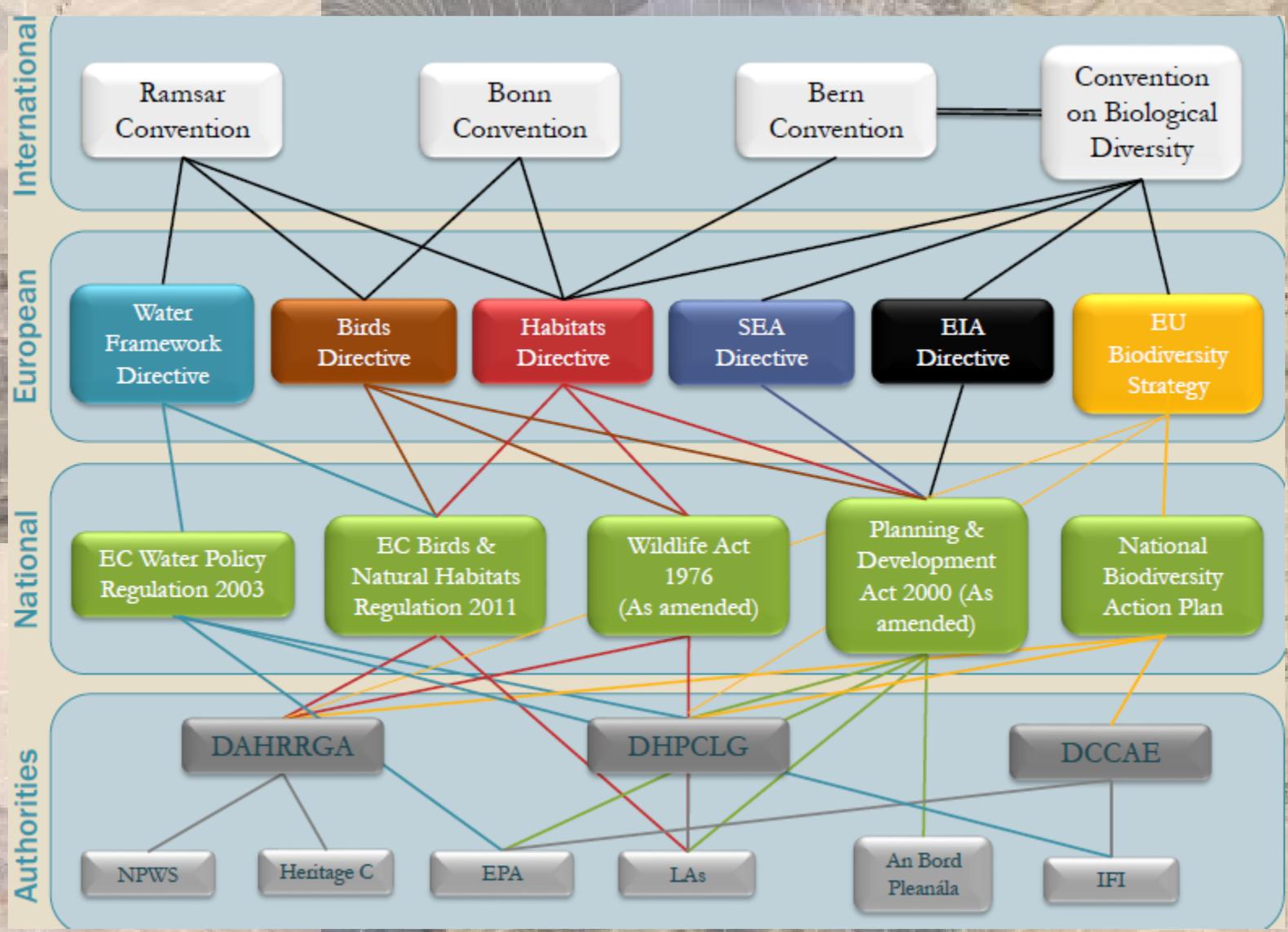
PROTECTED SPECIES FOUND WITHIN COUNTY CORK

BIRD SPECIES		EU BIRDS DIRECTIVE	BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN (BOCC)	HABITAT NOTES / EXAMPLE LOCATIONS
BIRDS				
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquas</i>		Red-listed	Common winter winter visitor breeding numbers.
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		Amber-listed	Summer breeding species in recent years.
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		Amber-listed	Common winter winter visitor and bays.
Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		Amber-listed	Coastal breeding species on Bull Rock.
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		Amber-listed	Locally common winter visitor.
Golden Plover	<i>Plover apricaria</i>		Red-listed	Common winter visitor e.g. winter visitor & Courtmachery Bays.
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Luscinola sibilans</i>		Amber-listed	Uncommon breeding species.
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		Amber-listed	Winter visitor e.g. winter visitor Harbour, uncommon elsewhere.
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>		Amber-listed	Winter winter visitor waters. Courtmachery Bay.
Greenland White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flaviventris</i>		Amber-listed	Winter winter visitor other than small numbers at Kilcolman Bog Nature Reserve & SPA.
Grey Plover	<i>Plover squatarola</i>		Amber-listed	Common winter winter visitor and bays.
Guillemot	<i>Uria lomvia</i>		Amber-listed	Breeding breeding species Head of Kinsale largest colony in county.
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		Amber-listed	Cork holds approx 20% of national population e.g. winter visitor Mages, Ballyhours and Boggerghs. Population stable but possible decline in east.
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnopus minimus</i>		Amber-listed	Scarce winter visitor.
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		Amber-listed	Common & widespread along winter visitor .
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>		Red-listed	Common winter winter visitor and bays.

appendix 6 (continued)

PROTECTED SPECIES FOUND WITHIN COUNTY CORK

BIRD SPECIES		EU BIRDS DIRECTIVE	BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN (BOCC)	HABITAT NOTES / EXAMPLE LOCATIONS
BIRDS				
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		Red-listed	Common winter winter visitor bays and coastal grassland.
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		Amber-listed	Naturalised. Cork Harbour is the stronghold in Co Cork with 4 breeding sites.
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		Amber-listed	Difficult to survey and little winter visitor Atlas 2007-2011 may help provide important winter visitor habitat has declined in recent years.
Nighthawk	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		Red-listed	Rare passage migrant.
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		Amber-listed	Widespread. Dramatic declines in 1950's and 60's but has since recovered and now increasing.
Pintail	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		Red-listed	Winter winter visitor - mainly Cork Harbour.
Pochard	<i>Aythya favius</i>		Amber-listed	Winter winter visitor .
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>		Amber-listed	Breeding breeding species Head of Kinsale largest in country.
Red Grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus scoticus</i>		Red-listed	Distribution restricted to North Cork winter visitor in Cork.
Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammula</i>		Amber-listed	Locally common and winter visitor.
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		Red-listed	Common winter winter visitor important numbers found in e.g. Cork Harbour.
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		Amber-listed	winter visitor visitor. Only at Ballyvorgan Marsh and Ballycotton.
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		Amber-listed	Coastal winter visitor Cork Harbour, Courtmachery Bay.
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellans</i>		Amber-listed	Passage migrant and winter winter visitor waters e.g. Ballycotton Bay, off Knockadoon He
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		Amber-listed	Common migratory summer visitor.
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandwichensis</i>		Amber-listed	Summer breeding species recent breeding records.
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		Amber-listed	Resident and winter visitor in small numbers in many areas.



Wildlife Conservation

- Many issues arise with wildlife, which require monitoring and where applicable, intervention
- Some species cause problems
 - Environment
 - Human interests
 - *Usually* invasive species
- Some require protection
 - Impacted by human activities
- Population demographics and environmental impacts must be monitored so a decision can be made on the correct action to take

Pollinators

Pollination services provided by insects, mainly bees, have been valued at €153 billion a year. With 71 out of the 100 crops that provide 90% of food worldwide being pollinated by bees, we shouldn't take our pollinators for granted!

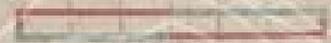
In Ireland crops such as apples, strawberries, raspberries, tomatoes, carrots and onions are reliant on insects (mainly bees and hoverflies) for pollination; and without pollinators many of our native plant species would quickly go extinct.

Pollinators

There are 97 bee species in Ireland: the honeybee, 20 species of bumblebee, and 76 species of solitary bee.



Bumblebee queens need to visit up to 6000 flowers a day at this time of year - Willow and Dandelion are vital.



Pollinators

Early summer Honeysuckle and Thyme are ideal, and in late summer Heathers, Knapweed, Scabious, and non-native species like Sunflowers, Sweet pea and Lavender will provide plenty for bees to forage on.



If you can, leave an area of your lawn uncut during summer to allow Clovers and Bird's-foot Trefoil to flower.



Plant nectar and pollen rich trees and shrubs: good native species are Willow, Hazel, Hawthorn, and Blackthorn. Fruit trees are also a great food source.

Many solitary species nest in south facing banks, so leaving exposed areas of soil at the edges of lawns or creating south facing banks of sandy or clay soil will attract ground nesting species.



The **Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme** involves carrying out a fixed route walk once a month and recording the bumblebees that you spot. Generally it takes between 45-60 minutes to do the walk each month and then 5-10 minutes to put the details of what you've spotted into our online system. It's one of the only schemes in Europe tracking what's happening with wild pollinators across the landscape.



WHAT CAN YOU DO IN A SMALL GARDEN?



Shrub that flowers in autumn-winter

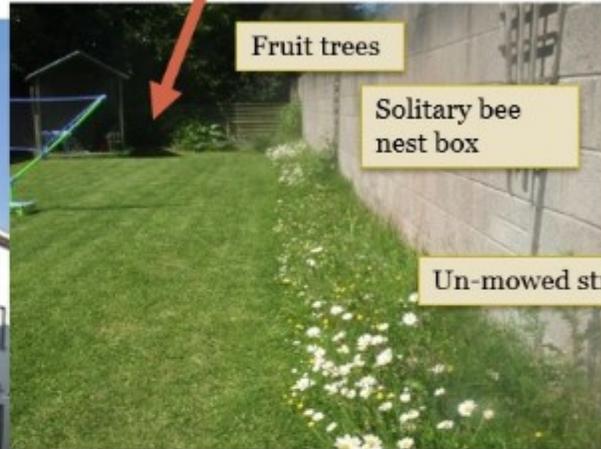
Flowering tree

Lawn with some weeds



Pots with herbs

Area with long grass



Fruit trees

Solitary bee nest box

Un-mowed strip

Plant shrubs that flower in spring e.g., Broom

Plant shrubs that flower in autumn e.g., Ivy

Grow herbs that flower throughout the year

Include some bee friendly garden plants e.g., Lavender, Comfrey

DIY Bee Homes for Your Garden

You can create homes for bees in your garden using an old piece of lumber, bamboo, or other hollow sticks

Bee Board

Drill 1/2-inch-wide holes in lumber for bees to live in

A piece of lumber above your bee homes adds weather protection

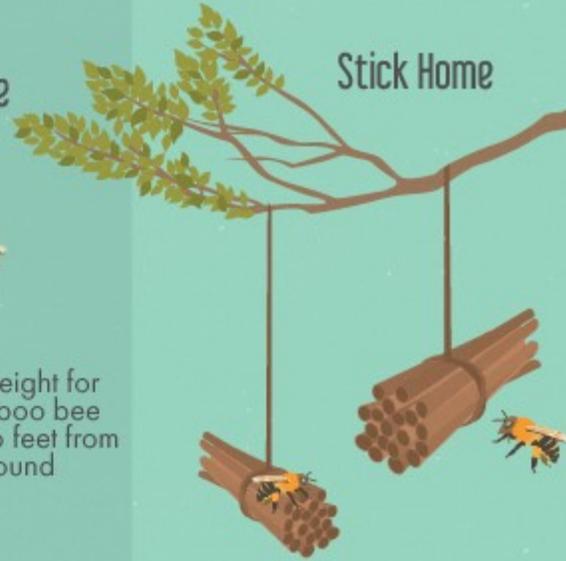


Bamboo Home



The best height for your bamboo bee home is 3-6 feet from the ground

Stick Home



https://youtu.be/Qpau_m2OCaE?t=101

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*

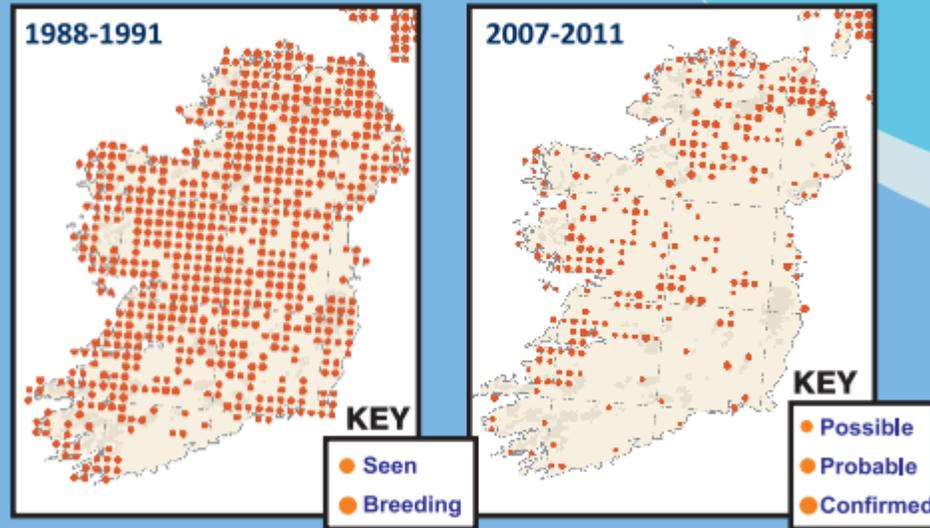


Hen harriers exhibit a degree of polygyny, nesting in loose colonies, with males simultaneously raising several broods with as many as seven females.

<https://youtu.be/ngQk711V4Vc?t=116>

Curlew *Numenius arquata*

Once a very common bird across Ireland, the Curlew population has declined here by over 90% in 30 years and there are probably only about 200 pairs left.



Change in numbers of breeding curlew between 1988-1991 and 2007-2011 (Bird Atlases)



We need your help to find all the remaining pairs

Please send us records if you see a BREEDING PAIR of Curlews:-

- Two birds together or 1 "guard" bird (the other may be sitting on the nest out of sight nearby)
- In upland or wet grassland habitat, Between April and early June.
- You may hear the typical bubbling call or song

To listen to the call, or to report a record of a breeding Curlew, go to <http://www.birdwatchireland.ie/Ourwork/CryoftheCurlewAppeal/tabid/1106/Default.aspx>

A flock (three or more birds together) seen from late July onwards, especially at the coast, is likely to consist of WINTERING birds, from Britain or Scandinavia; we are not currently looking for records of these flocks.

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Hedgerows

Heather Humphreys 'clueless' in interview on Radio Kerry

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Opinion &

The destruction of hedgerows

© Thu, Mar 2, 2017, 00:12

George Hook labels Heather Humphreys as the 'Flat Earth' Minister in An Taisce interview





Curlew Derek Belsey Cliff Heddlor

Birds like Curlew begin their nesting activities in the uplands in early Spring.

The proposal to allow burning in March is incongruous with any plan to save the Curlew



ACT now to save our nature and STOP the #HeritageBill



The Yellowhammer is a Red-listed seed-eating bird which nests in hedgerows into September.

The Irish government wants to allow open season on our hedgerows in August.

This will push the Yellowhammer closer to the brink of extinction

Act NOW to Save Our Nature and STOP the #HeritageBill

Yellowhammer, John Fox



Proposed Changes contained in the Heritage Bill are a serious threat to birds in Ireland

Protest was held on March 2nd 2017- details [here](#).



Record species

Smart phone app – Biodiversity Data Capture



This app is freely for android and iPhone. It mirrors the on-line recording system above. If you use the same email address, records submitted via the app are held within your account on the on-line system and can be view, mapped and downloaded along with data submitted directly on-line.

Bumblebee identification and recording app

Andrew Fenner has developed a freely available Bumblebee identification and recording app. Download from Google play. Records from this app are supplied to the Data Centre on an annual basis. You must fill in your full name for the record to be accepted. Your phone will automatically populate the record with a date and a grid reference. It will try to find a location. If it doesn't locate one you need to type in a location yourself so that we can accept your record. We only accept records where your phone had managed to pick up a grid reference with a high degree of accuracy.

[Template for general records](#)

If you are carrying out extensive surveys you can submit your records via this excel template and send it to us by email. It has all the necessary fields that we need to accept the information into the national pollinator databases.



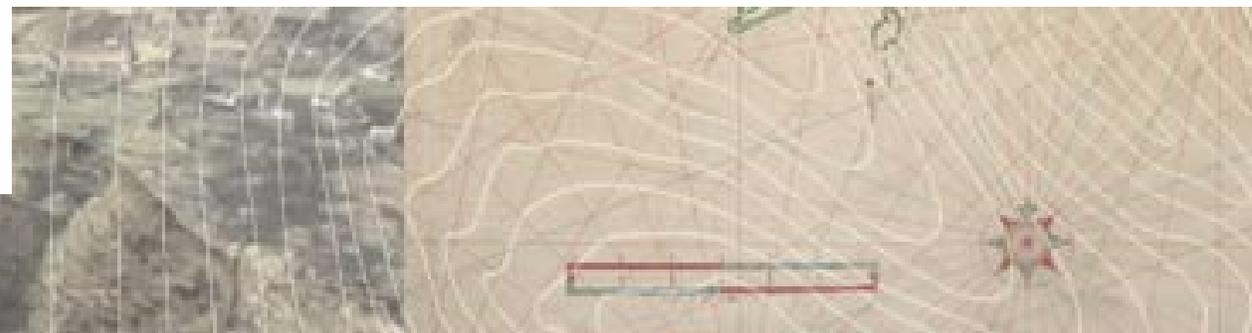
On-line recording card

Where possible please use the on-line recording cards to submit pollinator records. There are separate submission forms for:

Bumblebees

Solitary bees & the honeybee

Hoverflies





Extinct species in Ireland

Giant Irish Elk



Brown Bear



Analysis of the butchered knee bone from a brown bear has indicated that humans lived on the island 12,500 ago.



Wolf

‘Most remarkably of all, Ireland was sometimes known as “Wolf Land” because of the number of wolves in the country long after they were gone from England’.

1786, the last wolf was famously killed in Carlow.





Arctic Fox



Reindeer



Collared Lemming

Threatened



Trichomanes speciosum

Killarney fern



Reintroduction of species





Sea eagle successfully fledges in Cork for first time in 125 years

Twelve-week-old white-tailed sea eagle seen flying over Garnish Island in West Cork

© Tue, Aug 2, 2016, 01:00

Barry Roche



First sea eagle chicks in 100 years take flight in Kerry

Reintroduction project involves phased release of 100 birds in Killarney National Park

© Wed, Aug 5, 2015, 01:00

First golden eagle chick bred in Irish captivity

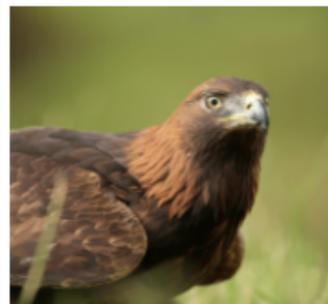
Achievement in Louth gives hope of being able to sustain populations of birds of prey

© Thu, May 5, 2016, 01:00 | Updated: Thu, May 5, 2016, 07:16

Elaine Keogh



Brian McCann, who owns the Newgrange Falconry in Co Louth, with the golden eagle chick he bred in captivity. It is hoped his achievement will help efforts to reintroduce birds of prey and sustain their populations here. Photograph:



Golden Eagle

Aquila chrysaetos

Iolar firéan

Status: Formerly bred in Ireland and currently being re-introduced into Donegal. Wandering birds from this project have been observed in upland areas throughout Ireland.

Conservation Concern: Red-listed due to its very small breeding population. The European population has been evaluated as Rare due to there being less than 10,000 breeding pairs.

Identification: Ireland's second largest bird of prey, being almost twice the size of Common Buzzard. Adult birds generally appear a uniform dark brown when seen at a distance in flight. In good light, a pale patch may be seen on the upperwing, as well as some limited barring on the tail. When seen at close range, the massive size is immediately apparent, as is the golden coloured head. Juvenile birds have large white patches on the wings, as well as a large white rump and tail (dark-tipped). Over the next four to five years it takes for subadult Golden Eagles to mature, these white patches are gradually reduced through moult to reach adult plumage.

Similar Species: White-tailed Eagle and Common Buzzard.

Call: Generally silent when seen in Ireland.

Diet: Actively hunts a wide variety of larger birds (grouse, crows, gulls), as well as mammals (rabbits, young foxes). Will also eat carrion.

Breeding: Formerly bred in Ireland – extirpated in the 18th Century. Currently being re-introduced into County Donegal to re-establish an Irish breeding population. Around 400 pairs breed in Scotland. Widespread but nowhere common in Continental Europe.

Wintering: Eagles are generally resident, though young birds may wander during the winter.

Where to See: Glenveagh National Park in County Donegal.

Monitored by: BirdTrack and the Golden Eagle Trust.

NEWS

Wolves to be introduced into the Wicklow mountains



By [WicklowNews](#)  

Published on April 1, 2015



Re-introducing wolves to Ireland: could we? Should we?

 January 19, 2015 by [Dan Lettice](#)  29 Comments

Centuries ago wolves roamed the wilds of Ireland. In this full-length feature Ireland's Wildlife contributor Dan Lettice, explores whether or not, one day, they could do so again....

