

NATURA 2000

STANDARD DATA FORM

FOR SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA)
FOR SITES ELIGIBLE FOR IDENTIFICATION AS SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCI)
AND
FOR SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC)

1. Site identification:

1.1 Type 1.2 Site code

1.3 Compilation date 1.4 Update

1.5 Relationship with other Natura 2000 sites

U	K	0	0	1	6	4	1	2
U	K	0	0	1	9	8	1	1

1.6 Respondent(s)

1.7 Site name

1.8 Site indication and designation classification dates

date site proposed as eligible as SCI	
date confirmed as SCI	
date site classified as SPA	199004
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
03 18 10 W	57 13 22 N

2.2 Site area (ha) 2.3 Site length (km)

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UKA31	Highland	100.00%

2.6 Biogeographic region

Alpine

Atlantic

Boreal

Continental

Macaronesia

Mediterranean

3. Ecological information:

3.1 Annex I habitats

Habitat types present on the site and the site assessment for them:

Annex I habitat	% cover	Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation status	Global assessment

3.2 Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex I

Code	Species name	Population			Site assessment				
		Resident	Breed	Winter	Stage	Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
A451	<i>Loxia scotica</i>		175 P			A		C	
A094	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		4 I			B		B	
A108	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	45 I				B		C	

4. Site description:

4.1 General site character

Habitat classes	% cover
Marine areas. Sea inlets	
Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	1.0
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	11.2
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	27.6
Dry grassland. Steppes	0.0
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	0.0
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	0.8
Coniferous woodland	59.3
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	0.0
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Acidic, Nutrient-poor, Peat, Sand, Sedimentary

Geomorphology & landscape:

Upland, Valley

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

Loxia scotica 58.3% of the GB breeding population
No count period specified.

Pandion haliaetus 4% of the GB breeding population
Count, as at early 1990s

During the year the area regularly supports:

<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	2% of the GB breeding population No count period specified.
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ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

4.3 Vulnerability

The majority of this site is managed for conservation, with RSPB owning 83 % and SNH a further 5%. Within the RSPB & SNH ownership the primary management aim is to allow a self sustaining pinewood ecosystem to develop, largely by controlling grazing pressure. This has been beneficial for the qualifying interest present and this is one of very few sites in Scotland where woodland grouse populations appear to be increasing. Capercaillie were threatened by the high mortality caused by collision with deer fences but these fences have now been removed from the site. Visitors to the RSPB reserve are managed to prevent disturbance to the ornithological interest.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	33.6
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0