

	Habitats	2019	2019 Trend	2025	2025 Trend	2025 report
Marine & Coastal						
1110 Sandbanks	Favorable	Stable	Favorable	Stable	No significant pressures were identified as having an adverse effect on this habitat.	
1130 Estuaries	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Bad	Stable	Pressures impacting the habitat include increased nutrient enrichment from a range of sources, and disturbance due to fishing activities. The Overall Status of the habitat has been assessed as Bad, but this change from Inadequate in 2019 is due to improved knowledge rather than genuine change, and the trend is assessed as stable.	
1140 Tidal mudflats	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Inadequate	Stable	The main pressure on Tidal mudflats and sandflats is nutrient enrichment of enclosed bays with poor mixing, due mainly to diffuse pollution as a result of agricultural and forestry activities and wastewater discharges. The Overall Status of the habitat is Inadequate, as in 2019. The trend has changed from deteriorating to stable due to more accurate data rather than a genuine change.	
1150 Lagoons	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	Key pressures on lagoons include nutrient enrichment, hydrological alterations and drainage. Sparling sp. and Sargassum muticum were recorded in field observations but they are not considered to represent a threat at the National level at this time. The Overall Status for Lagoons is assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend, unchanged since the 2019 assessment.	
1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	Pressures on the habitat include fish and shellfish harvesting and cultivation activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats, nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species	
1170 Reefs	Inadequate	Stable	Bad	Stable	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor and can cause permanent loss to the keystone communities. The Overall Status of the habitat is Bad. The change in status from Inadequate in 2019 is mainly attributed to more accurate data becoming available	
1180 Submarine structures made by leaping	Favorable	Stable	Favorable	Stable	The main pressure on this habitat comes from marine fish and shellfish harvesting activities, which cause physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats. The Overall Status of this habitat is assessed as Favourable with a stable trend, as in 2019.	
1210 Drift lines	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Inadequate	Stable	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate due to pressures associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics, and the fact that the current area is still below the favourable reference position. This assessment is unchanged since 2019. However, the trend is now stable, an improvement since the 2019 report, as there were no significant pressures on vegetated shingle identified in the current reporting period.	
1220 Vegetated shingle	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Pressures on vegetated shingle include grazing, trampling and trampling of native species as well as pressures that affect the structure of the habitat, such as recreational walking/rambling. The Overall Status assessment remains Inadequate, as in 2019, but the trend is now deteriorating, rather than stable, due to the key pressures identified in this reporting period include construction of quarrying, damage from tourism activities, natural erosion and invasive species. The Overall Status remains Inadequate with a stable trend, unchanged from 2019.	
1230 Vegetated sea cliffs	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Stable	The Overall Status of this habitat is assessed as Inadequate with a stable trend, unchanged from 2019.	
1310 Saltmarsh mud	Favorable	Stable	Favorable	Stable	The Overall Conservation Status was assessed as Bad, a deterioration from Favourable during the last reporting period. This change is due to a decrease in range and area of the habitat, and the assessments for structure and functions and future prospects of the habitat deteriorating to Bad. Based on the results of the 2021-23 surveys, invasion by cord-grasses (Spartina spp.) is the main issue at the National level.	
1330 Atlantic salt meadows	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad. This represents a genuine change from the 2019 report, caused by further losses in habitat and a deterioration of the structure and functions of the habitat, driven mainly by pressures from agriculture (including ecologically unsuitable grazing regimes and land reclamation) and continued invasion by Spartina.	
1410 Mediterranean salt meadows	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Inadequate	Deteriorating	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a deteriorating trend, mainly due to pressures associated with invasive species such as Common Cord-grass (Spartina anglica), and agriculture (e.g., overgrazing, undergrazing and land reclamation). This assessment is unchanged since the 2019 report.	
1420 Halophiliou scrub	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Stable	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad, as in 2019. However, the trend has improved from Bad to the recovery of the 1420 habitat at Tullagh, where the algal mats reported to have smothered the 1420 habitat in the previous monitoring period are no longer having an impact. This has restored the range back to its 2013 level.	
Dunes						
2110 EMBRYONIC SHIFTING DUNES	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Deteriorating	The main pressures on this habitat relate to damage caused by recreation, coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), the invasive species Sea-buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides), and climate change-related impacts such as storms. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate. The overall trend has been revised down to deteriorating, due to genuine losses in habitat.	
2120 MARRAM DUNES (WHITE DUNES)	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Pressures associated with Marram dunes include damage from recreation, and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, which is unchanged from 2019. However, the overall trend has been assessed as deteriorating due to a slight decrease in the percentage of the habitat that is in good condition.	
2130 FIXED DUNES (GREY DUNES)	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	The Overall Status is assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend, as in the 2019 report, due to pressures associated with recreation, a wide range of invasive species (including rabbits) and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.	
2140 EMPETRUM DUNES	Favorable	Stable	Favorable	Stable	The main pressures identified on the habitat were grassland abandonment, recreational activities, and bracken encroachment; however, none of these were considered to impact on the long-term viability of the habitat. The Overall Status is therefore assessed as Favourable, unchanged from the 2019 assessment.	
2150 DUNE HEATH*	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Deteriorating	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with land abandonment, recreational activities, and bracken encroachment. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, as in 2019, but the trend has been revised to deteriorating due to a decrease in the percentage of habitat in good condition.	
2170 DUNES WITH CREEPING WILLOW	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Deteriorating	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate, as in 2019, due mainly to pressures associated with recreation, problematic native and non-native species (e.g., Sea-buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides), Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum), agricultural impacts such as intensification, ecologically unsuitable grazing, and conversion to agricultural habitat. However, a decreasing trend in the Area parameter has been identified, which is a positive sign.	
2190 DUNE SLACKS	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Pressures on the habitat come from a number of sources, including ecologically unsuitable grazing, leisure activities and drainage. Succession to scrub is also a problem, particularly where it is linked to desiccation of the slack. Area losses continue to occur, caused in the current reporting period by conversion to agriculture and expansion of Sea-buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides), which is a non native species.	
2140 MACHAIR	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Stable	Pressures on the habitat include ecologically unsuitable grazing regimes (particularly overgrazing), invasive species and recreational activities causing disturbance. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a stable trend, unchanged from the 2019 report.	
Freshwater						
3110 OLIGOTROPHIC (ISOTIC) LAKE HABITAT	Bad	Stable	Bad	Unknown	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with an unknown trend. This change from the Bad status recorded in 2013-2018 is the result of improved knowledge and use of a different method. Additional baseline survey and research is needed to further improve knowledge of the habitat's characteristics, ecological requirements and status	
3130 SLENDER NAAD-TYPE LAKES	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	The Overall Status of habitat 3130 is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, a change from the Inadequate Status recorded in 2019. This is due to a genuine deterioration in habitat at a number of nationally important 3130 lakes. Effective catchment management is needed to restore this important habitat to favourable status.	
3140 HARD-WATER LAKES	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Stable	The hard-water lake habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, the primary sources of nutrients and organic matter being agriculture and municipal and industrial wastewaters. Abstraction for drinking water is also a pressure. The Overall Assessment for habitat 3140 is Bad, unchanged from 2019. The overall trend is reported as stable. Effective measures will need to be rolled out across the country to improve the status of this habitat.	
3150 RICH PONDWATER LAKE HABITAT	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Unknown	Lakes with habitat 3150 are found in mineral soil catchments and, hence, some of the most intensive agricultural lands in Ireland. Consequently, the habitat has been under pressure from eutrophication since the 1970s or before and it may represent a degraded community that has replaced habitats 3140, 3130 or 3110. Other significant pressures include urban wastewater, abstraction, drainage and agricultural intensification.	
3160 ACID OLIGOTROPHIC LAKES	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Increasing	The Overall Assessment of habitat 3160 is Inadequate, unchanged from 2019, but with an increasing trend, a change from the stable trend recorded in 2019. This is a genuine change, owing to improving trends for Range and Area as a result of conservation measures on raised and blanket bog.	
3180 TURLOUGHs*	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Stable	The main pressures are drainage, water pollution and ecologically unsuitable grazing, but at a wider landscape scale, flood relief schemes. Recent studies indicate early signs of climate change pressures. Twenty surveys were added to the range since 2019, due to increased knowledge from remote sensing and field survey by Geological Survey Ireland, which has improved knowledge of the dist	
3260 VEGETATION OF FLOWING WATERS	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Stable	Deteriorating	The main problems for river habitats in Ireland are damage through hydrological and morphological change, eutrophication and other water pollution. The EPA is also continuing to highlight the decline in high quality rivers. While not all variants of the river habitat require low nutrient conditions, this trend is a significant concern. Agriculture and municipal and industrial discharges are the most signifi	
3270 CHENOPODION RUBRI	Favorable	Stable	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Direct losses of the habitat have occurred, as well as indirect losses owing to prolonged flooding. Reduced flood return is also a threat, with changes in precipitation regimes due to climate change. Pressures on the habitat include infrastructure such as hydropower dams, transport infrastructure, drainage and other land uses. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate with a deteriorating trend	
Scrubs & Heath						
4010 WET HEATHS	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	Area losses and impacts on species, structure and functions have continued into the current reporting period, the latter reported as primarily due to overgrazing and related stock impacts on dwarf shrubs, vegetation cover and structure which can lead to erosion. Afforestation is a significant factor in area losses outside SACs. Other pressures include burning, invasive species, windfarm roads and i	
4030 DRY HEATHS	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	Losses in area were recorded in the current reporting period and attributed to afforestation, wind farms, excavation, land reclamation, landlides, and recreational activities causing erosion. Pressures reported as affecting the structure and functions of the habitat include burning and overgrazing. Climate change is acknowledged to be a potential threat to dry heaths, through predicted increased fire	
4060 ALPINE AND SUBALPINE HEATH	Bad	Improving	Bad	Stable	The main pressures on Alpine and subalpine heath are overgrazing, aerial nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities, burning, recreation activities causing erosion, and invasive alien species. Climate change is acknowledged to be a potential threat, through temperature and precipitation extremes and more prolonged periods of drought. The Overall Status of the habitat is Bad, as in the previo	
Sclerophyllous scrubs						
5130 JUNIPER SCRUB	Favorable	Stable	Favorable	Stable	Local pressures were noted at some Juniper stands, including overgrazing, erosion, small areas of Juniper scrub removal and invasive species. However, any high or medium-impact pressures recorded during the last two reporting periods usually affected only small areas of the habitat, or occurred at a low frequency across the sites surveyed. None of the pressures recorded were deemed to be	
Grasslands						
6130 CALAMINARIAN GRASSLAND	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Inadequate	Deteriorating	This habitat is undergoing a slow, ongoing decline across most sites in Ireland, as the heavy metals are leaching out of the soil over time and vegetation succession, usually to heath, is occurring. The habitat is also vulnerable to reclamation and damage from recreational and other activities, as it is often viewed as waste ground. The Overall Status remains Inadequate with a deteriorating trend...	
6210 ORCHID-RICH CAL CAREOUS GRASS	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	Despite a number of conservation-focused farming schemes which bring about localised and regional improvements, the Overall Status is assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend due to on-going habitat losses mainly associated with unsuitable grazing regimes, agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, and abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub. T	
6230 SPECIES-RICH NARDUS GRASSLAND	Bad	Stable	Bad	Deteriorating	A significant additional element of species richness is often provided by bryophytes, particularly in the far west of Ireland, but there should also be a species-rich element of vascular plants present. Grasslands on calcareous substrates such as limestone cannot be included within this habitat. Grasslands that show relatively high species richness but are flushed with strongly acidic water and are de	
6240 MOLINIA MEADOWS	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	The Overall Status is Bad, as it has been for the last three monitoring periods, and the overall trend is still deteriorating, due to on-going losses of habitat. Significant historical losses of this habitat have also occurred since the EU Habitats Directive came into force. The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), undergrazi	
6430 HYDROPHILOUS TALL-HERB SWAMP	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	The main pressures on the lowland habitat are invasive alien species, such as Himalayan Balsam (Impatiens glandulifera), and Giant Hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum), drainage, and impacts along rivers/canal and to maintain paths for walking or access for fishing. In the uplands, overgrazing is an issue. The Overall Status of the habitat is Bad with a deteriorating trend, as in the last t	
6510 HAY MEADOWS	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Improving	The Overall Status assessment for hay meadows is Bad, as in the previous three reporting periods. The main pressures on this habitat relate to agricultural practices such as intensification, abandonment and conversion to improved agricultural grassland. However, ecological improvements have been noted in some properties managed by State agencies where mowing regimes have been adjust	
Bogs, Mires, Fens						
7110 RAISED BOGS (ACTIVE)*	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Improving	The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning. Active raised bog is also coming under increasing pressure from ammonia emissions and climate change. The Overall Status is assessed as Bad, unchanged since the last assessment, but the overall trend is now improving due to continued successful restoration efforts.	
7120 DEGRADED RAISED BOGS	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Improving	The main pressures on Degraded raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning. Degraded raised bog is also coming under increasing pressure from ammonia emissions and climate change. The Overall Status is assessed as Bad, unchanged since the last assessment, but the overall trend is now improving due to continued successful restoration efforts.	
7130 BLANKET BOG (ACTIVE)*	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	The main pressures on Blanket bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning. Degraded raised bog is also coming under increasing pressure from ammonia emissions and climate change. The Overall Status is assessed as Bad, unchanged since the last assessment, but the overall trend is now improving due to continued successful restoration efforts.	
7140 TRANSITION Mires	Bad	Stable	Bad	Deteriorating	The main pressures are water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes, as well as grazing/intensification of management. The Overall Status is assessed as Bad, as in the last three reporting periods. The trend is assessed as deteriorating, this change from the stable trend recorded in 2019 being due to the availability of more accurate data from a recent national fen survey.	
7150 RHYNCHOSPORIUM DEPRESSIONS	Bad	Inadequate	Bad	Inadequate	The main pressures on 7150 habitat are associated with activities impacting on the supporting bog habitats, especially peat extraction, overgrazing, burning, drainage, afforestation and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Climate change is identified as a potential threat, through predicted greater temperature extremes, more frequent and prolonged droughts and precipitation extre	
7210 CLADNIUM FENS*	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Bad	Stable	The main pressures on the habitat are from drainage, pollution and issues related to abandonment. The Overall Status is assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend. The change in status and trend, from Inadequate and stable in 2019, is due to the availability of more accurate data from a recent national fen survey	
7220 PETRIFYING SPRINGS*	Inadequate	Deteriorating	Inadequate	Stable	The key pressures on the habitat relate to water quality, changes to hydrology, and abandonment. The Overall Status for petrifying springs is Inadequate, as in 2019, but the overall trend is now reported as stable rather than deteriorating due to more accurate data.	
7230 ALKALINE FENS	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	The main pressures on the habitat are from drainage and other hydrological changes (e.g., for agriculture or forestry), conversion to a different land-use type, pollution and issues related to overgrazing or abandonment. The Overall Status is assessed as Bad with a deteriorating trend, unchanged from 2019.	
Rocky						
8110 SILICEOUS SCREE	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Stable	The only medium-influence pressure identified as impacting on siliceous scree is overgrazing, with all other pressures rated as being of low influence. Climate change is identified as an increasing threat, through more frequent temperature and precipitation extremes and more frequent or more prolonged droughts. The Overall Status is Inadequate with a stable trend, unchanged since the 2019 as	
8120 CAL CAREOUS SCREE	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Stable	The only medium-influence pressure identified as impacting on calcareous scree is overgrazing, with all other pressures rated as being of low influence. Climate change is identified as an increasing threat, through more frequent temperature and precipitation extremes and more frequent or more prolonged droughts. The Overall Status is Inadequate with a stable trend, unchanged since the 2019 r	
8210 CAL CAREOUS ROCKY SLOPES	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Stable	Pressures on the habitat are associated with overgrazing, agricultural activities generating all pollution, and the non-native invasive plant New Zealand Willowherb (Epilobium brunneum). Climate change is identified as an increasing threat, through more frequent temperature and precipitation extremes and more frequent or more prolonged droughts. The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequa	
8220 SILICEOUS ROCKY SLOPES	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Stable	The only medium-impact pressure recorded for this habitat is the non-native invasive plant New Zealand Willowherb (Epilobium brunneum). All other impacts have been assessed as low influence. Climate change is identified as an increasing threat, through more frequent temperature and precipitation extremes and more frequent or more prolonged droughts. The Overall Status is assessed as	
8240 LIMESTONE PAVEMENT*	Inadequate	Stable	Inadequate	Stable	The Overall Status is assessed as Inadequate due to continuing area losses associated with conversion to agricultural land and housing construction, as well as scrub encroachment caused by undergrazing. The trend is stable. This is unchanged since the 2019 assessment.	
8310 CAVES	Favorable	Stable	Favorable	Improving	Therefore, despite an overall assessment of Inadequate for the typical species (Lesser Horseshoe Bat), the Overall Status of the cave habitat has been assessed as Favourable, as it has been over the last three reporting periods. The trend is improving, which is a change from the last reporting period. This is due to the expansion in range of the Lesser Horseshoe Bat.	
8330 SEA CAVES	Favorable	Stable	Favorable	Stable	There are no significant pressures impacting on this habitat, and the Overall Status is assessed as Favourable. This is the same assessment as in the last three reporting periods.	
Woodland						
91A0 OLD OAK WOODLAND	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	Habitat historical loss has occurred and still continues, though at a very low level. However, the greatest on-going pressures on these woods come from invasive non-native species such as Rhododendron ponticum, Grey Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus) and Beech (Fagus sylvatica), and overgrazing by deer. The Overall Status assessment is Bad with a deteriorating trend, unchanged since the 21	
91B0 BOLD WOODLAND*	Favorable	Stable	Favorable	Stable	A number of pressures have been identified in the current reporting period, including invasive alien species, deer expansion and damage from burning. The Overall Status assessment is Bad with a deteriorating trend. This change from the Favourable assessment in 2019 is due to genuine change and the use of a different me	
91E0 ALLIUM WOODLAND*	Bad	Deteriorating	Bad	Deteriorating	The main pressures are invasive plant species, notably Himalayan Balsam (Impatiens glandulifera), overgrazing by deer, the fungal disease Ash dieback, and hydrological pressures such as drainage and modification of hydrological flow. The Overall Status assessment is Bad with a deteriorating trend, unchanged since the 2019 report.	
91J0 YEW WOODLAND*	Bad	Stable	Bad	Stable	The main pressures on this habitat are overgrazing by deer, invasive plant species (including Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Rhododendron ponticum and Grey Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)), and Ash dieback disease. The Overall Status assessment is Bad with a stable trend, unchanged since the 2019 report.	