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SURVEYS OF THE
DISTRIBUTION OF
FRESHWATER CRAYFISH
AUSTROPOTAMOBIUS
PALLIPES
IN NORTHERN IRELAND

AERC Ltd.

1998

contract commissioned by the

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#### **SUMMARY**

A survey of the native crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) in lakes and rivers in Northern Ireland was undertaken in the summer/autumn of 1996 and continued in the summer of 1997. In 1996 consultation with IRTU (Industrial Science and Technology Unit) and DANI (Department of Agriculture, Northern Ireland) Fisheries Division indicated that, at least in recent years, no crayfish had been found outside the Erne and Blackwater catchments. So with the limited time and manpower available and with the agreement of EHS, it was decided to limit the survey to these areas unless any evidence of populations elsewhere was discovered. In 1997 the survey was widened to include the southern part of the Foyle, and the Ballinderry catchments. Sampling was carried out at a total of 830 locations in 54 named rivers and their tributaries and 132 lakes within the Lough Erne, River Blackwater, Foyle and River Ballinderry catchments using a combination of trapping in baited creels and active searching/kick sampling.

Crayfish were found to be widespread in silt-free sections of some rivers, with particular strongholds around lower Lough Erne, the eastern side of upper Lough Erne and the upper River Blackwater. Crayfish were found in a range of lake types from relatively oligotrophic, upland to productive lowland sites, but with the highest numbers recorded in the marl lakes around Clones. Few 'crayfish-positive' sites were found during the 1997 part of the survey and none were found outside the Erne and Blackwater catchments. However, other river surveys in 1997 found evidence of crayfish in the upper part of the Ballinderry River.

The distribution of crayfish in Northern Ireland appears to be limited by the presence of suitable underlying geology, predominantly Carboniferous limestone and, within the limestone area, water quality determines local distribution. Unhealthy crayfish were taken in the Blackwater, and although crayfish plague was not found, bacterial infection and a large number of parasites were present. Poor health is likely to be linked to reduced water quality, through increased physiological stress possibly related to lower dissolved oxygen levels. However there are some rivers and lakes which were surveyed, where geology and habitat appear to be suitable and water quality is known to be good but from which crayfish were not recorded.

Whilst no crayfish plague (a fungus - Aphanomyces astaci) was found during the survey, this is considered to be the main threat to future survival of crayfish in Northern Ireland as it could be introduced from mainland Britain where it is well-established in several alien crayfish species. The distribution of crayfish in Northern Ireland, (limited to part of one catchment and widespread within only one other) means that the species would be extremely vulnerable to this disease were it to be introduced. There is also a risk of populations disappearing if the trend of deteriorating water quality continues.

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### 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Environment and Heritage Service (EHS), an agency of the Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland) is currently undertaking a review of the conservation status of the rivers in Northern Ireland with a view to instigating appropriate measures to ensure their protection. This work has highlighted a number of species about which further information is required including the distribution of native freshwater or Atlantic stream crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) also referred to as the white-clawed crayfish. This report presents the result of surveys of A. pallipes carried out during 1996 and 1997.
- 1.2 A. pallipes is shortly to be included in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 which lists species that are protected at all times. The species is also listed in Annexes II and V of the EC Habitats Directive. Annex II identifies species whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Annex V lists those whose exploitation may be controlled.
- 1.3 A. pallipes is widely distributed throughout England, Wales and Ireland and is known to have had expensive and large populations which have been subject to fluctuations recorded since the mid 1800s (e.g. Pixell Goodrich 1956). No clear reasons for these fluctuations were forthcoming although drought, changes in water quality and habitat modifications are the most likely causes (Holditch and Reeve 1991). The crayfish action plan (Palmer 1994) describes A. pallipes as abundant in the Republic of Ireland but rare in Northern Ireland.
- A. pallipes is the only crayfish species native to Britain and Ireland, and is the only species 1.4 currently recorded in Northern Ireland. Since the 1970s, several alien species have become established in mainland Britain, as a result of their escaping from commercial crayfish farms, together with a fungal disease (Aphanomyces astaci) known as crayfish plague which is endemic in several introduced species, including the signal crayfish (Pacifastacus leniusculus). This disease is almost invariably fatal to the native species. P. leniusculus has been described as the 'grey squirrel of Britain's waterways' (Mary Gibson 1996), likening its spread to that of the alien squirrel which has contributed to the decline of the native species, and in parts of England and Wales A. pallipes is facing the real threat of local extinction. Whilst there have been outbreaks of crayfish plague in the Republic of Ireland, leading to the assumption that it was likely to spread into the North, there are no recent reports of the disease in Ireland (J. D. Reynolds pers. comm.) and it was suggested that with no resistant vector species present in the Republic, the plague has eradicated the population of A. pallipes in some areas and then has died out. The healthy populations of A. pallipes still existing in Northern Ireland are therefore important in a UK context.
- A. pallipes occurs in both lotic and lentic waterbodies, usually in hard water where there is adequate calcium for exoskeleton development. Other species of crayfish have been shown to be adversely affected by acidification. For example in Canada, Oronectes virilis begins to lose calcium from its exoskeleton at pH5.6 and also becomes more susceptible to parasites and disease (Schindler 1988). In the UK, native crayfish are absent from Scotland and Cornwall where base-poor geology and extensive peat cover maintain generally low pH values.
- A. pallipes is active at night, seeking cover during the day under stones, in vegetation or in burrowed holes in the substrate or banks (although this species is less adept at excavation than some of its con-familiars). A. pallipes requires well-oxygenated conditions and, like

other invertebrates of clean water, is relatively intolerant of siltation. Silt fills the interstices between stones, thus reducing available cover, smothers vegetation, causes physical abrasion of crayfish and clogs their gills. As with many other crustacea, A. pallipes is very sensitive to biocides, and is therefore vulnerable to pollution by agrochemicals. A. pallipes feeds on a variety of plant and animal material and is in turn taken by a range of predators (birds, fish and mammals) and is therefore an important part of the aquatic food web. Northern Ireland otters appear to be skilled predators of crayfish from the abundant spraints found containing their remains. (e.g. Northern Ireland River Habitat Surveys 1996).

- 1.7 Five aims were identified for this project:
  - To map the distribution of freshwater crayfish in Northern Ireland.
  - To describe the abundance and health of populations.
  - To describe habitat requirements of freshwater crayfish in Northern Ireland.
  - To make recommendations on conservation and identify any sites meriting ASSI designation to protect the species.
  - To draw up a monitoring programme for crayfish and carry out any baseline monitoring required above the initial survey work.
- 1.8 This report describes the methods used to survey for freshwater crayfish in Section 2. In Section 3 the results of the study are given and Section 4 discusses these results with the conclusions of the survey work set out in Section 5. Section 6 makes recommendations for the future monitoring of this species and Section 7 outlines recommendations for conservation measures.

#### 2 METHODS

### 2.1 Site Selection

2.1.1 Discussions with researchers at both the Industrial Research and Technology Unit (IRTU) and the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland (DANI) Fisheries Division prior to the surveys indicated that A. pallipes was only present in rivers and lakes in the Lough Erne and River Blackwater catchments in the south-west of the Province. (Table 1 lists those rivers and lakes in which crayfish had been recorded previously in Northern Ireland.) Consequently it was decided to survey a representative sample of rivers and lakes in these two catchments. In late 1996 a report of crayfish presence in the Ballinderry River was received. In 1997 the survey was extended into this catchment and also into the southern part of the Foyle catchment, targeting those rivers close to the northern-most tributaries of Lough Erne.

Table 1 Rivers with IRTU crayfish records

	Sites with po	sitive records
River	1993	1995
Ballinamallard	145	145
Bannagh	136, 137	136, 137
Cleen		153
Colebrooke	142, 149 150	130, 149, 150
Dooraa	142, 144	142
Drumnagreshial	138	138
Upper Erne		123
Lower Erne	263	
Finn	159	159, 279
Garvary	134	
Glendurragh (Kesh)	141	= 000
Hollybrook	278	
Lackey	157, 158	157, 158
Lough a Hache	277	277
Manyburns	154	154
Newtownbutler	276	
Screenagh	167	
Sillees	164, 168, 165	164, 168, 165
Tempo	151, 152, 271, 128	151, 271
Trillick	148	148
Waterfoot	265	
Fury		228
Blackwater		57, 62, 229

2.1.2 The present survey involved selective sampling at 132 different lakes and 54 named rivers and their tributaries. River sites were selected in all major sub-catchments throughout the study area. Lake sites were selected proportionally from the range of macrophyte Types identified during the Northern Ireland Lakes Survey. More lake sites were surveyed in the Lough Erne catchment than elsewhere because of the large number of lakes in this area. However, a greater percentage of the total number of lakes were surveyed outside the Lough Erne catchment.

2.1.3 At each river or lake site, locations for sampling were selected by the surveyor on the basis of ease of access to the shore and identification of areas believed likely to provide suitable crayfish habitat (based on previous surveying experience). Sampling sites usually had some form of cover such as a fishing jetty or an overhanging bank often with boulders for cover and aquatic macrophytes. Excessively silty lake sites were avoided where possible as crayfish tend not to occur in silty conditions (Holditch 1994). Where access to exposed areas of lake shore was difficult because of a thick fringe of reeds or silt, creels were deployed on a long rope and thrown into open water which was most productive.

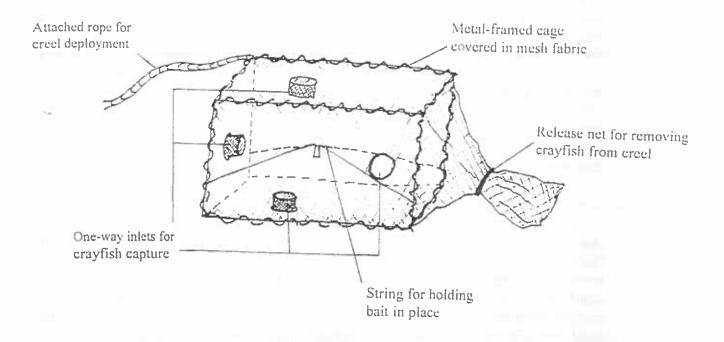
## 2.2 Timing

2.2.1 The most appropriate time for sampling freshwater crayfish is in the period before breeding when they are most active and in A. pallipes this is between September and early November. In this survey, however, sampling was carried out between August 10th and October 3rd 1996, and between June 5th and July 1st 1997 when low flows made deploying traps and active searching more feasible, particularly in the river locations. Crayfish are active throughout the warmer months of the year and could be expected to be caught during this period.

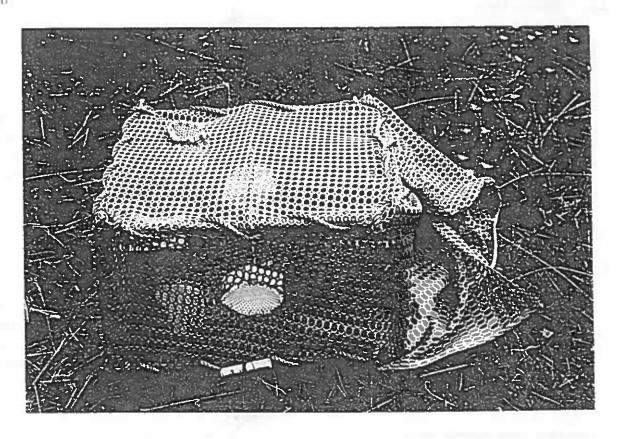
## 2.3 Sampling Techniques

Two sampling methods were used to find crayfish:

- 2.3.1 Baited creels were used in lakes and deeper sections of rivers to attract crayfish from the surrounding area. The creels used were approximately 50cm cubes with five entrances, each with in-scales and whilst designed primarily for capture of Dublin Bay Prawns, they were appropriate in design and size for the capture of crayfish (Figure 1). Creels were baited with fresh or frozen oily fish (mackerel) and suspended in the water on, or as close to the substratum as possible. Methods of attachment were site-specific, but usually involved creels being anchored to the bank with a length of rope and a peg or tied to suitable trees/posts. Weighting of creels was not found to be necessary, although in fast-flowing water they are prone to moving away from the substrate (and here alternative sites or survey methods were chosen). Creels were disinfected in a solution of domestic bleach between rivers or sub-catchments to prevent the spread of any disease.
- 2.3.2 Creels were usually deployed in the afternoon, left overnight and retrieved the following morning, and were never left for longer than 24 hours at a site. On retrieval, captured crayfish were sexed, weighed (to the nearest gram) and the length and width of the carapace measured (to the nearest 0.1 millimeter) using callipers. Any incidence of disease or presence of non-native species was recorded, together with a comment on general health, missing limbs etc. of the individuals. At a few sites where a large number were captured, because of time constraints it was not possible to weigh and measure all individuals and a representative sample were measured in addition to the largest and smallest individuals to provide an indication of the range of sizes present. All specimens were returned to the water at the location of capture. Crayfish are known to be hardy animals and do not appear to suffer from stress associated with their capture; none died whilst in the traps.



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Figures 1a and b Diagram and Photograph of the Creels Deployed for Capturing Crayfish

- 2.3.3 It was initially intended to deploy a single creel in each lake, however early in the survey it became clear that more creels were needed at each location. Surveyor experience and discussions with recognised experts (David Holditch, Nottingham University and Mary Gibson, English Nature) suggested that crayfish trapability is unpredictable and a trap in a location known to support crayfish may not catch any. There do not appear to be any published studies on crayfish behaviour that explain this and, whilst there are a number of possible reasons, study of these fell outside the scope of the Northern Ireland survey. As a consequence, it was decided that where suitable sites for their location were available, several creels would be placed in each lake. At most sites four creels were used, distributed around the margin.
- 2.3.4 In shallow water of lakes and in rivers, crayfish were sought by either kick-sampling into a standard FBA (Freshwater Biological Association) pond net or by turning over stones and picking up by hand. Searching was aided with use of a viewing box (a glass-bottomed bucket). Crayfish can often be found close to the bank and tend to remain motionless when uncovered. Sampling lasted for three minutes at each site, although when no crayfish were found in the first three minutes, further searching was undertaken for periods of five minutes upstream and downstream of the initial location particularly seeking areas of suitable crayfish habitat. Each crayfish captured was weighed and measured.

#### 2.4 Habitat Data

2.4.1 At each site (river or lake), a survey form was completed (Appendix 1) to provide information on the habitats present. Site descriptions included an area of approximately 15m radius of the creel location as this is thought to be the maximum distance the majority of crayfish entering creels could have travelled (from the personal experience of the surveyor). Information recorded included grid reference, an assessment of the range of substrates present where these were visible, the presence of bank and instream cover, and river depth, width and flow type (these types taken from the 1996 River Habitat Survey, Environment Agency) in addition to the crayfish records. Each lake site was sketched with creel positions noted for future use. These sketch maps are included as Appendix 4.

#### 2.5 Surveyors

2.5.1 One surveyor (Keir Brown) was employed for the 1996 survey. He had previously worked on crayfish in an English lake and was familiar with A. pallipes and the use of traps for its capture although he was not familiar with Northern Ireland. The surveyor was on his own for the majority of the fieldwork and was project managed by a senior member of staff from AERC in Belfast and spent some time in the field with the project manager, Susanna Allen (EHS) and Peter Hale (IRTU). Permission to deploy creels was sought from land owners/fishing clubs wherever possible by the surveyor, with the help of EHS liaison staff when necessary. In 1997 Andrew Rodger continued the survey.

#### 2.6 Water Quality Sampling

2.6.1 Water samples were taken at 65 sites in 1996 for analysis of total calcium hardness. Results of this analysis can be found as part of Appendix 2.

### 3 RESULTS

- 3.1 The results of the survey are presented in Appendix 2 which lists all sites surveyed together with a summary of the information recorded, including water hardness where samples were taken and whether or not crayfish were found. Appendix 3 lists all crayfish biometrics for river and lake sites with comments recorded on the health and appearance of individuals. Crayfish were recorded from parts of the Erne catchment, the upper River Blackwater and Fury Rivers, but not in rivers of the Foyle system or the Ballinderry catchment.
- 3.2 A total of 563 creel deployments were made and 267 further sites were searched involving 132 lakes and 54 rivers and their tributaries in total. Of these, 59 samples, were positive, and a total of 203 crayfish were captured. Biometrics have been recorded for 168 individuals. A summary of all crayfish 'positive' sites recorded during the past five years, including those collected during other surveys (IRTU biological water quality monitoring, DANI Fisheries Division, salmonid spawning site surveys, River Habitat Survey and incidental records) has been established as a 'Maps In Action' database and is included in full on Maps I X. This database includes details of the recorder and date of recording. The results are discussed in Section 4. Data from the 1996 and 97 surveys will also be forwarded to CEDaR for inclusion in Recorder.

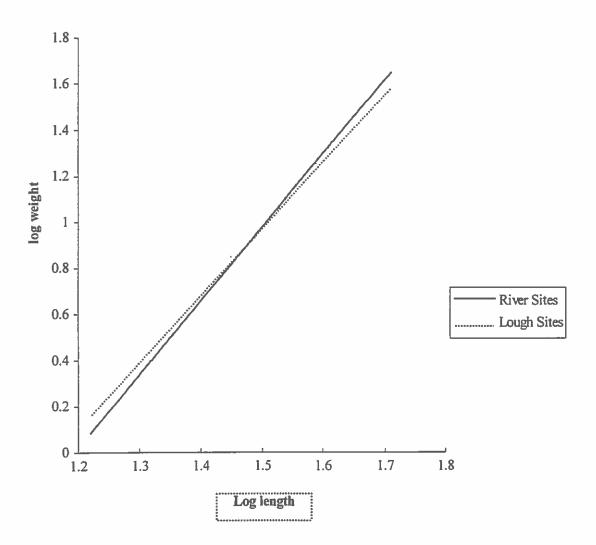
## Comparison of the two survey methods

Crayfish captured from lakes appeared to be larger than their counterparts taken from rivers, but this was found to be an artefact of the trapping method as all crayfish captured in lakes were in creels and a comparison of the capture methods showed that smaller animals could be found by active searching. The smallest crayfish found in a creel weighed 1g, but the mean weight was over 40g, whereas searching produced crayfish weighing less than 1g, and an average weight of under 35g. An assessment of the population size structure is therefore not possible because of the bias towards larger crayfish introduced by the trapping method used in lakes. This problem has been encountered before with the widely-used Swedish 'Trapy' trap (D. Holditch pers. comm.), although it was felt by the surveyor that the creel design used for this survey was possibly more likely to catch small individuals.

### Comparison of crayfish taken from lakes and rivers

Whilst a full comparison of the populations of crayfish in lakes and rivers was not possible for the reason described above, a regression analysis of the length/weight relationship of individuals taken from the two habitats was carried out as this is unlikely to have been affected by the trapping method. The results of this analysis are presented in Figure 2 and it can be seen that when small, crayfish in lakes are heavier than their counterparts in rivers but that the reverse is true for larger crayfish. The two lines intersect at approximately 36mm length and 14.5g weight. This relationship is significant at the 95% level t<sub>0.005</sub>(2), 136 = 2.236. More rapid weight gain is thus achieved in lakes during early life and conditions more suited to smaller crayfish are therefore implied.

Figure 2 Crayfish length/weight regression analysis



River: Log weight = (Log length x 3.184) - 3.8 Lough: Log weight = (Log length x 2.884) - 3.333

#### 4 DISCUSSION

## 4.1 Distribution

- 4.1.1 In the course of the survey crayfish were found in both lakes and rivers throughout the Lough Erne catchment and upper Blackwater and Fury Rivers in habitats ranging from fast-flowing streams to peat-coloured still water, demonstrating the adaptability of A. pallipes to a broad spectrum of physical conditions. No crayfish were found outside these two catchments. Map 1 shows the location of survey sites, and Map 2 the distribution of crayfish captured during the surveys.
- Only two reports of crayfish from elsewhere in Northern Ireland have been made in recent years. The first record is of one (dead) individual found in Lough Neagh close to the mouth of the River Blackwater. This was probably washed down the river rather than being from a viable population in the lough (P. Hale pers. comm.). The other record comes from the Ballinderry River where crayfish were reported to be found at the intake of at least one fish farm. Despite an extensive search of this catchment, no crayfish were found during the 1997 survey and it seems likely that the population in this river has a restricted distribution. River surveys of the Ballinderry carried out by ATEC in the summer of 1997 found that crayfish were not found in the Foyle catchment, although many sites were surveyed, concentrating on the rivers close to the Erne catchment. The River Derg is actually connected to the Termon/Ominey River in the Erne catchment through Lough Derg, and it was thought that this might be a corridor for the species into the Foyle system but although several sites were surveyed in the Derg and its tributaries, no crayfish were found. However, crayfish were found in Loch Nageague (RoI), and although this lake is close to the Termon River, it is apparently connected to the River Derg via a series of small streams.
- 4.1.3 It is probable that whilst A. pallipes populations are abundant and well-established in the Lough Erne and (parts of) the River Blackwater catchments, there are few populations outside this area. IRTU carry out regular (three times yearly) invertebrate sampling at over 300 sites throughout Northern Ireland and have no records of crayfish other than in these catchments. In addition, DANI Fisheries Division have undertaken extensive electrofishing surveys on a large number of sites and also have many positive records for crayfish only in the Lough Erne and upper Blackwater catchments. No evidence for the existence of crayfish elsewhere was found during extensive RHS and macrophyte surveys throughout Northern Ireland during the summer of 1996 whereas live crayfish, their exoskeletons and otter/mink spraints containing their claws were found in these catchments.

### Distribution in relation to geology/water hardness

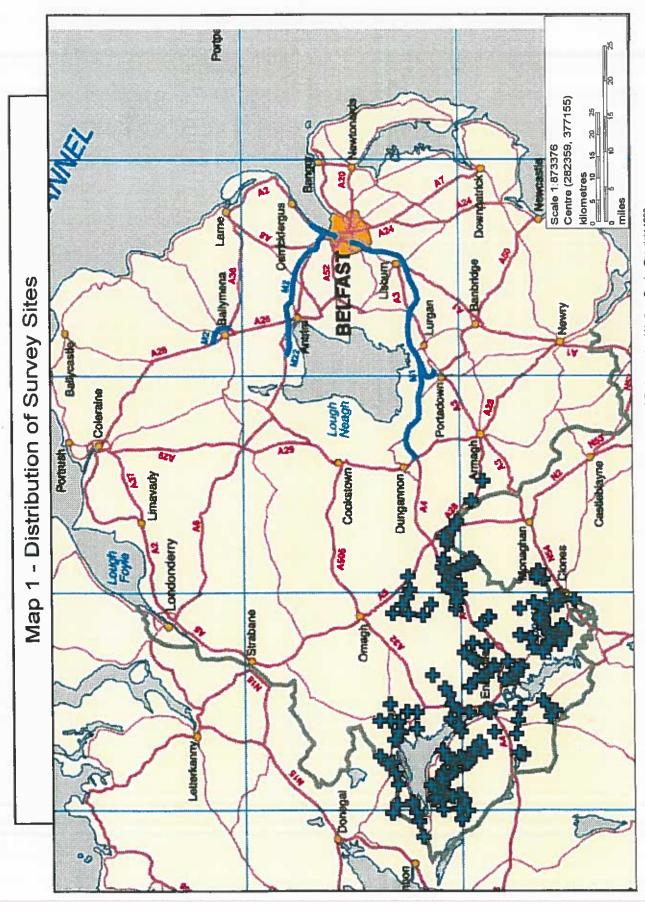
The distribution largely coincides with the extent of Carboniferous limestone in the Lough Erne catchment and upper River Blackwater, and is illustrated in Map 3. There are significant populations in areas draining sandstone, notably the Ballinamallard and Tempo Rivers but the base status of these rivers is still quite high. Even within the Erne catchment it is difficult to make generalisations about distribution in relation to underlying geology because of the influence of overlying deposits. The Colebrooke River for example, which has extensive populations of crayfish, rises in sandstone uplands with peat soils and considerable afforestation but flows through limestone grasslands with intensive agriculture in its lower reaches before discharging into Upper Lough Erne. Conversely, other rivers in the Erne catchment which drain limestone catchments appear not to have crayfish and there

must therefore be other reasons for the observed distribution pattern.

- 4.1.5 In both the Lough Erne and Blackwater catchments the bedrock is largely overlain by boulder clay or peat although recent lacustrine deposits are more extensive in the area draining into the western side of Upper Lough Erne. This latter area includes the Swanlinbar, Arney and Woodford rivers, where crayfish have not been recorded. However it is not known how or if these deposits affect crayfish distribution. Map Y shows the distribution of crayfish records overlaid on the geology of the area.
- 4.1.6 Results of the analysis of water hardness are presented as part of Appendix 2. The distribution of crayfish in relation to these results is shows no trends and no analysis was possible. Distribution is discussed instead in relation to Lake Type.

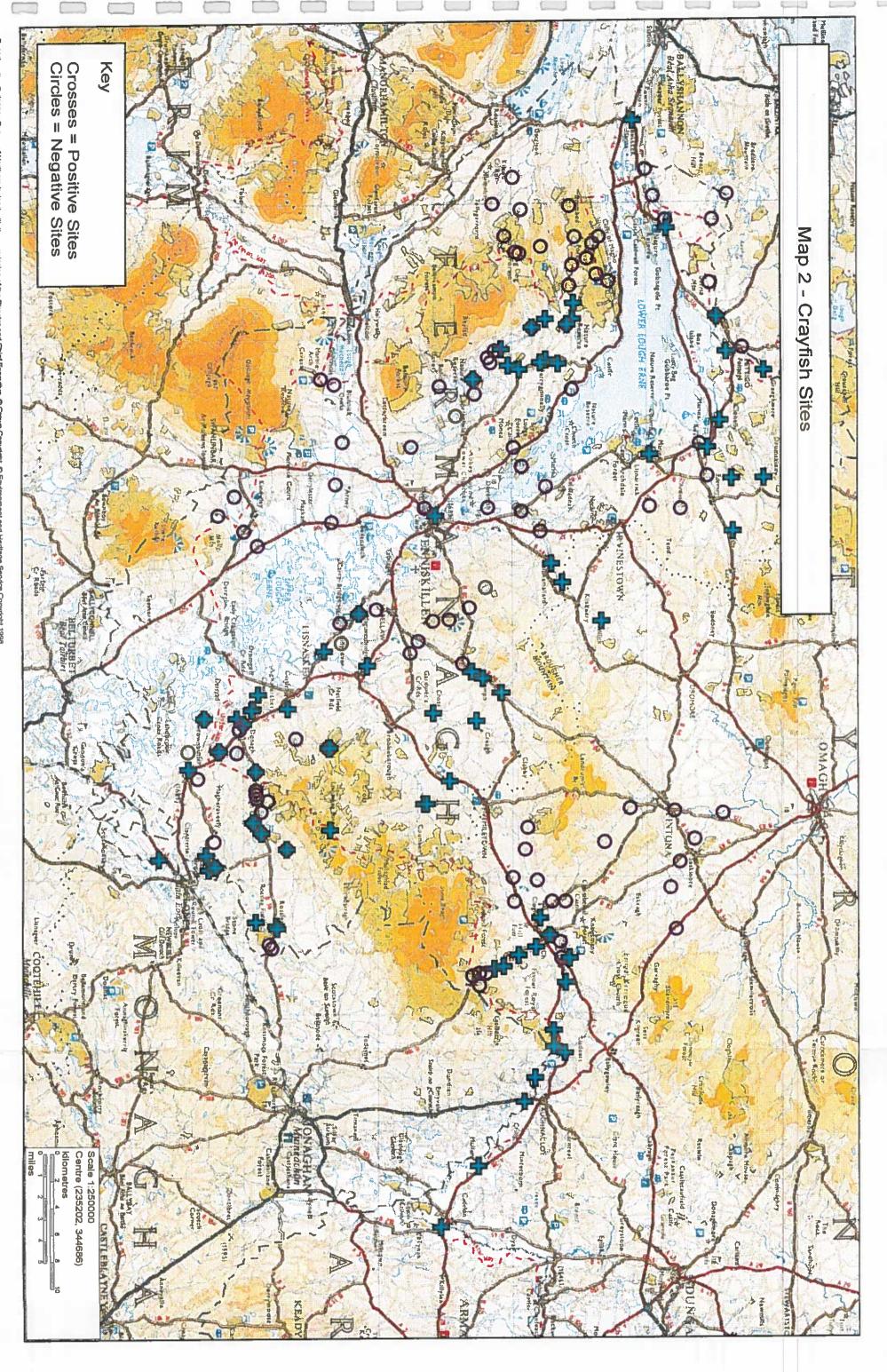
## Distribution in relation to macrophyte community type

- 4.1.7 Lakes from a range of macrophyte Types classified by the Northern Ireland Lake Survey were sampled with the results showing that crayfish were found more frequently in mid- to low-altitude base-rich lake Types. Of the 118 lakes surveyed to which a macrophyte class can be attributed, 12 had positive crayfish records (in 21 creels). The presence or absence of crayfish in lakes of different Types is shown in Table 2, which includes a brief description of lake Type which shows that whilst surveyed sites were distributed across the range of Types, crayfish were found more frequently in Types VIII and XVI. A comparison of the proportion of sites with and without crayfish is illustrated in Figure 3. which shows that traps were more likely to be successful in Type VIII and XVI lakes, although even in lakes where crayfish are known to be present, some traps were unsuccessful, demonstrating the unpredictability of trapping success. The greatest number of crayfish captured (26 in a single creel) was in Kilroosky Lough, a Type XVI lake.
- 4.1.8 There is one confirmed record from a Type IV lake. Lough Corry, in the Colebrooke River catchment had a crayfish taken in each of two creels during the survey. In addition, a dead crayfish was seen at Lough Rushen (another Type IV lake north of Lower Lough Erne on the border with the Republic) in 1990 during the Lake Survey, but the lake was not part of the 1996/7 crayfish survey programme. Neither lake is on a main river, and Lough Rushen has no apparent inlet/outfall for migration into or out of the lake by crayfish. A dead crayfish was also found at the outlet of Lough Scolban during 1996 macrophyte surveys. Water in the outfall streams of nutrient poor lakes such as Lough Scolban (a Type III lake) is also likely to be nutrient poor and therefore usually considered to be sub-optimal crayfish habitat. Crayfish remains have also been found in otter spraints at Lough Navar, another Type III lake surrounded by coniferous plantation (Habitat Survey Team, 1994) although none were found during trapping in 1996 or 1997.
- 4.1.9 No crayfish were found in lake Types I or II, which occur at higher altitudes and are base-poor and would be unlikely to have much suitable habitat. Lake Types VI and VII are both characteristically silty, and therefore are less suitable for crayfish. Both of these Types are uncommon in the study area, having an eastern distribution. Crayfish were also not found in Types X, XI or XIV, which are described as both silty and/or nutrient enriched.

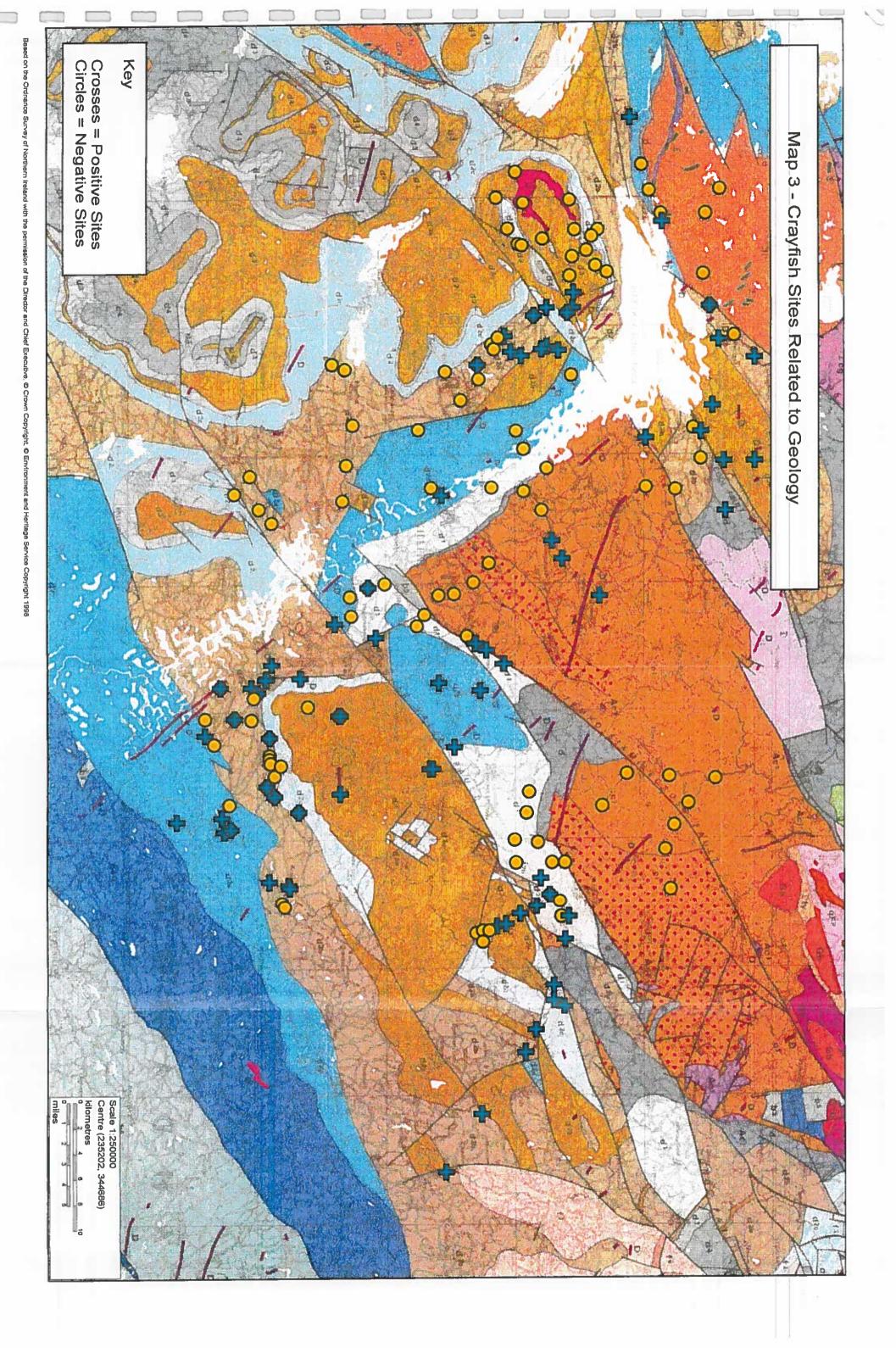


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#### CARBONIFERCUS ORDOVICIAN DEVONIAN SILURIAN WESTPHALIAN TOURNAISIAN NAMURIAN VISÉAN Bally castle Upper Vision Limestone and Shale ... Sardstone Clogher Valley Limestone and Shale SEDIMENTARY AND CONTEMPORANEOUS IGNEOUS ROCKS Act Andestic layer and fulls Basel clastics (diachronous) Ashgill and Caradoc BZb3 Basic lavas and luffs Calp Limestonia and Shafe Sendaloxie Visken Besic layer (B) 82 d2 s and luffs (Z) (stippled red) Conglamerates Lower Old Red Sandstone Upper Old Red Sandstone BZb1-1 Basic layes and luffs Upper Limestone Lower Limestone Cost Measures Aftilistone Grit Sandstone the Mandovery Namurian 93 5 A.P 939 deb + 10 ag P P ü CRETACEOUS JURASSIC TERTIARY TRIASSIC PERMIAN FALAEDCENE OL GOOFFEE Chala and Hiberthan Greensand Thousant Meddle Bassitts Unper Interbasalise Bed Magnesian Limestone Shers and Santstor east Yeagh Class Mercian Mudstones Interbasallic Sed aner Basalts CONTROL - 35 Rharthe Stuge Stuge 7 0

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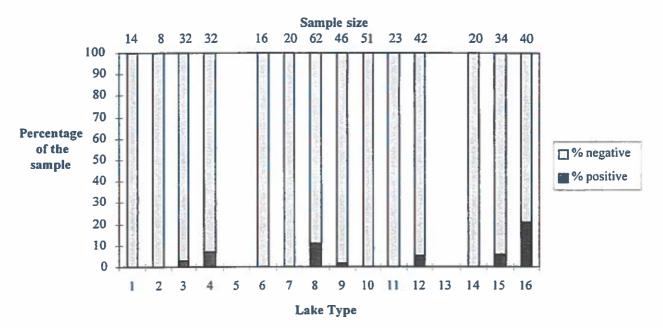
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**Table 2** Presence and absence of crayfish in samples from each Lake Type (presence in number of lakes in each Lake Type in parentheses).

Lake Type	Description	Mean calcium concentration mg/l	No. sites with crayfish	No. sites without crayfish
I	Upland, bryophyte dominated, small	1.94	0	14(4)
П	Upland, deep, rocky, forested catchments	10.07	0	8(2)
Ш	Upland, large, deep, rocky	6.58	1(1)	31(9)
IV	Small, upland, peaty/silty	7.15	2 (1)	30(7)
VI	Man-made, medium size, shallow	27.53	0	16(4)
VII	Silty, moderately enriched	30.79	0	20(5)
VIII	Mid-altitude, deep, nutrient poor	21.36	6(3)	56(12)
IX	Mid/low-altitude, peaty or silty	20.22	1(1)	45(10)
X	Lowland, nutrient enriched, silty	36.61	0	51(12)
XI	Lowland, nutrient enriched, silty	33.43	0	23(6)
XII	Low altitude, large, enriched, silty	37.75	2(1)	40(11)
XIV	Low-mid altitude, small, silty/peaty	40.09	-0	20(6)
XV	Low altitude, small, not enriched	50.00	2(1)	32(8)
XVI	'Marl' lakes, not enriched, low altitude	65.27	7(4)	33(10)

Mean water hardness taken from Northern Ireland Lakes Survey

Figure 3 Comparison of the proportion of sites with and without crayfish in different Lake Types



### 4.1.9 Distribution in relation to water quality

Chemical and Biological River Quality in Northern Ireland is classified by the Environment Protection Division of DoE (NI). The distribution of crayfish in relation to both biological and chemical water quality class is shown in Table 3. The distribution of crayfish in rivers within each of the biological water quality classes (from survey results) is illustrated in Figure 4. River classes referred to in the table, the figure and the text are taken from the 1995 GQA classifications. The categories used apply to both biological and chemical water quality and are described below:

- A Very good
- B Good
- C Fairly good
- D Fair
- E Poor
- F Bad

4.1.10 Crayfish tend to be found in clean water, 86% of records held on the national database are from (chemical) Class A and B waters (Holditch 1994). In the Erne system, the rivers where the greatest number of crayfish have been found fall into these classes although there are a significant number of less high quality. Crayfish populations are established in several biological Class E rivers, for example the Cleen River. Interestingly, the Newtownbutler River had crayfish recorded in 1993, since when the biological water quality Class has deteriorated, and the population has now disappeared (the river was classed chemically as E in 1995 and biologically as C/D).

- 4.1.11 Most crayfish sites in the Erne catchment still fall into biological classes A and B, with only the Finn, Hollybrook and Lough-a-Hache sites in C quality water. However, the chemical water quality classes show considerably more variability with notable differences between the Sillees catchment, which has A and B quality water, and the Ballinamallard, Colebrooke and Finn catchments, where water quality is at best B and more frequently only D. The source of the problem in these rivers is commonly diffuse source farm waste, which, coupled with generally long water retention times and a diverse macrophyte community can lead to de-oxygenated conditions. The invertebrate communities in these rivers are not currently affected, but there should be a concern that any further deterioration in chemical water quality would lead to a change in the number and range of species present. Crayfish would almost certainly be amongst the species to suffer were this to occur.
- 4.1.12 In the River Blackwater catchment, crayfish were only found in the Fury and upper River Blackwater as far downstream as Caledon, both rivers with good water quality, although the chemical water class is lower than the biological class (Class C and Class B, respectively). Most of the other rivers in this catchment have lower biological water quality particularly in their lower reaches. It is probable that water quality is largely responsible for the observed current distribution pattern in this catchment (but see also the following section). The GQA classes in this catchment follow those of the Erne, with almost universally higher biological quality class than chemical class. The discovery of two diseased crayfish in the Blackwater during the 1997 survey demonstrates that A. pallipes is sensitive to pollution stress and indicates that there may be a problem in parts of the Blackwater catchment. A veterinary investigation found that crayfish plague was not present, but the diseased individuals had a bacterial infection and a heavy parasite infestation. The causes of this cannot be stated with certainty, but are likely to relate to agricultural practices. Research currently being undertaken by the Game Conservancy Trust (see Appendix 4) indicates that modern land use techniques may be having a significant impact on crayfish numbers in England and this is also likely to be true in Northern Ireland.
- 4.1.13 There has been a trend of deteriorating water quality in most Erne and Blackwater rivers and crayfish populations may be at risk. The present distribution of A. pallipes in the Lough Erne and upper Blackwater catchments is dependent on the current water quality being maintained or improved. It is EHS policy to maintain water quality at D, as a minimum, with no downward movement between classes. It is possible that this will be inadequate for retaining the present crayfish distribution as some populations are already stressed. A target of B water quality may therefore be necessary in some rivers.

Table 3 Distribution of crayfish in rivers related to water quality

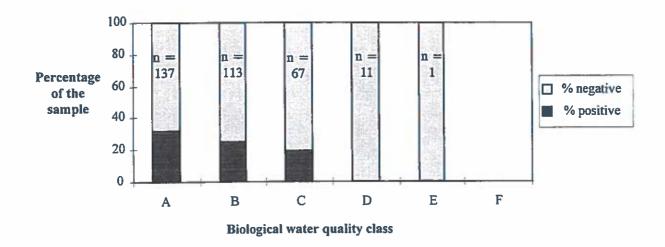
## A. Biological water quality

Biological water quality class	Number of sites where crayfish have been found (and proportion of sites surveyed)	Number of sites where crayfish have not been found (and proportion of sites surveyed)
A	44 (0.53)	93 (0.38)
В	28 (0.33)	85 (0.35)
С	13 (0.14)	54 (0.22)
D	-	11 (0.5)
E	~	1 (<0.1)
F		-

## B. Chemical water quality

Chemical water quality class	Number of sites where crayfish have been found (and proportion of sites surveyed)	Number of sites where crayfish have not been found (and proportion of sites surveyed)
A	5 (0.06)	24 (0.10)
В	46 (0.54)	110 (0.45)
С	18 (0.21)	64 (0.26)
D	15 (0.18)	33 (0.14)
Е	1(0.01)	13 (0.05)
F	-	-

Figure 4 Distribution of crayfish in rivers related to biological water quality class



## Distribution in relation to physical habitat

- 4.1.14 Figures 5a-i show a comparison of features of the physical habitat of sites where crayfish were found with sites where they were absent. Data from all sites surveyed during 1996 were used, i.e. both lakes and rivers. It should be noted that sites were selected for survey because they appeared to be suitable for crayfish, for example included vegetated lake edges or shelter in the form of boulders or overhanging banks, and excessively silty areas were not surveyed. As a result it is perhaps unsurprising that the analysis has not revealed any significant differences between positive and negative sites. Few definite trends can be identified from the habitat data collected. Figure 5i shows that crayfish were absent where silt was recorded as dominant or abundant. It is clear that crayfish are not recorded in all areas that appear suitable.
- 4.1.15 Crayfish distribution in the River Blackwater was affected by the Capital Drainage Scheme of the 1980s when large sections of the river were lowered to improve drainage of the surrounding land (IRTU biological water quality monitoring programme data). One of the impacts of the programme of straightening was that scour levels were increased and there is constant erosion of bed material. Since then there has been only a limited recovery of the river substrate, and long stretches are still affected by scour. Despite the lack of stony substrates other than artificial fishery-enhancement weirs in places, recolonisation is taking place and further downstream migration is probably more significantly affected by water quality.
- 4.1.16 Data from the Northern Ireland River Habitat Survey will be used to analyse the physical habitat requirements and preferences of crayfish further. Data are being forwarded to the Environment Agency for inclusion on the national crayfish database and analysis with the River Habitat Survey database. Preliminary results of the analysis using British data suggest that the occurrence of crayfish in rivers is strongly correlated with overhanging boughs, boulders, riffles and tree shading whilst features associated with erosion and channel modifications are correlated with the absence of crayfish (Marc Naura, pers. com). It is hoped that this research may help to predict the occurrence of crayfish in the future and will be of use in determining areas where introduction or re-introduction is possible.

Figure 5a Crayfish distribution related to the abundance of macrophytes

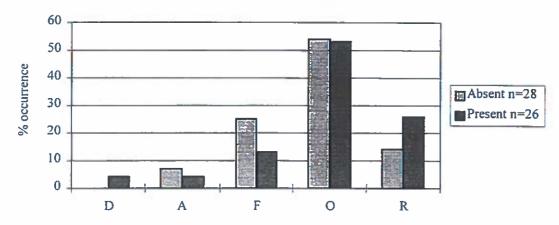


Figure 5b Distribution of crayfish related to the abundance of bank cover

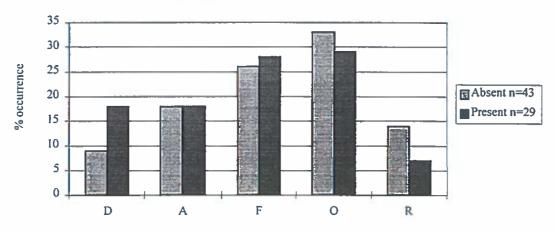


Figure 5c Distribution of crayfish related to the abundance of bedrock

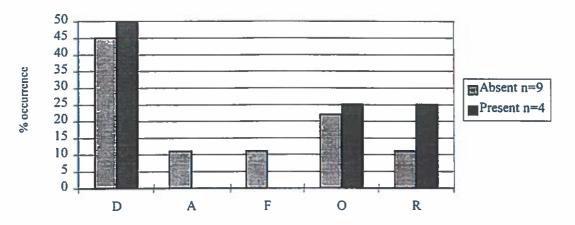


Figure 5d Distribution of crayfish related to the abundance of boulders

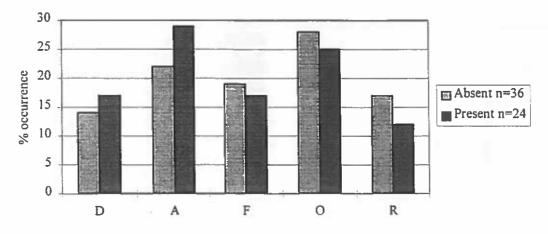


Figure 5e Distribution of crayfish related to the abundance of cobbles

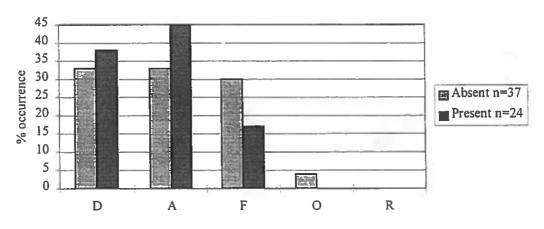


Figure 5f Distribution of crayfish related to the abundance of pebbles

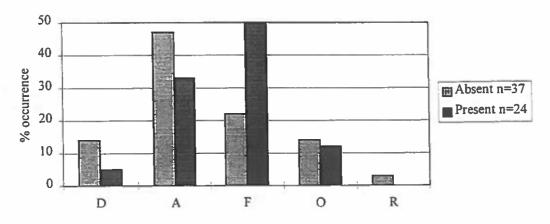


Figure 5g Distribution of crayfish related to the abundance of gravel

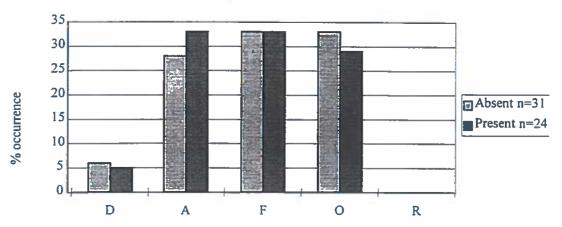


Figure 5h Distribution of crayfish related to the abundance of sand

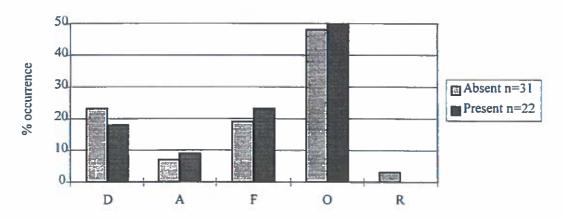
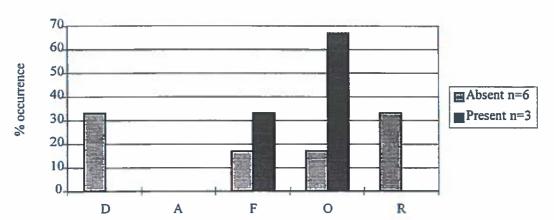


Figure 5i Distribution of crayfish related to the abundance of silt



## 4.2 Abundance and health of the populations

- 4.2.1 Apart from the two diseased animals taken from the Blackwater, all crayfish captured were healthy, and many from both rivers and lakes were recorded as being fertile. Sizes ranged from <1g and <1cm long, to 57g and over 5cm long, with the majority in the range 30-45g and 30-45mm length. Larger crayfish have been recorded elsewhere, although they are rarely found in excess of 10cm long. A. pallipes recorded from Blessington Lake in County Wicklow fell into the size range of those found in the present survey (Matthews and Reynolds 1995). Of the 168 individuals for which there are records, there were equal numbers of male and female crayfish. No introduced species were found, and there are no records of alien species in Ireland.
- 4.2.2 In terms of population abundance, crayfish were found throughout the Erne and in parts of the Blackwater catchment. The species appeared to be particularly abundant in the areas of the Sillees River, the Colebrooke and other rivers draining into the upper east side of Upper Lough Erne, especially around Clones, and the Upper Blackwater and Fury Rivers. Highest recorded numbers were from Kilroosky Lough (26) the Sillees River at Stratore Bridge (19) and Derrygonnelly school (13). The data collected do not enable a quantitative evaluation of relative abundance of crayfish population within the catchments surveyed.
- 4.2.3 A few animals captured during the survey were noted to have claws missing or growing back. This is not unusual and claws may be lost for a number of reasons including mechanical damage, attack by predators or territorial disputes with other crayfish. Claws regrow with successive moults although if lost from mature animals (3-4 years old) they may never reach the size of the original as moulting probably takes place only once yearly. A range of carapace colours was noted from pale, probably recently moulted, to dark brown and including distinctively green and red-clawed individuals, again this is normal.
- 4.2.4 Fewer crayfish were captured during the 1997 survey than in the previous year and it is possible that this is a result of two different surveyors carrying out the survey. However the 1997 surveyor, Andy Rodger, re-surveyed Kilroosky Lough and captured several crayfish there, indicating use of an appropriate technique. The 1996 survey concentrated on the areas considered most favourable for crayfish (the Erne and Blackwater catchments), and consequently the 1997 survey was largely conducted outside this area. It is likely that fewer crayfish are present in the areas surveyed in 1997 either because geology and habitat are deficient or because water quality is less good.

#### 4.3 Problems with the survey

- 4.3.1 The use of creels has been found to result in very variable numbers of crayfish captured from habitats where the animals are known to be present. For this reason several creels were usually deployed in each lake, but the possibility of crayfish being present at sites where none were caught cannot be ruled out. Many of the lakes surveyed were large and crayfish populations may have been present only in limited areas. The locations of deployed creels are shown as sketch maps in Appendix 4.
- 4.3.2 The main problem found at lake sites was that access was difficult because of isolation or fencing and frequently access to open water was impaired because of a thick fringe of vegetation. In 1996 a large proportion of survey time was spent searching for accessible lakes to survey and for points where creels could be sited, which reduced the number of

sites where survey was achieved. The easiest access was found at lakes used for fishing which may not constitute a representative sample because of potential differences in management. The 1997 survey had greater success in deploying creels in lakes, although two loughs (Loughs Napeasta and Eschleagh) were still found to be inaccessible. Recommendations for future monitoring methods are made in Section 6.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

- A pallipes is widely distributed in the Erne and upper Blackwater catchments. It was found that usually, where crayfish were present in the rivers, they were also likely to be present in adjacent loughs where suitable conditions existed. Strongholds for A. pallipes are the Sillees river area, the Colebrooke and other rivers draining into the eastern side of Upper Lough Erne, especially around Clones, and the upper Blackwater and Fury Rivers. Their absence from the Swanlinbar, Arney and Woodford area around the western side of Upper Lough Erne cannot be explained using the available data given suitable water quality and underlying geology. Similarly, their apparent absence from geologically suitable parts of the Foyle catchment is not readily explained.
- 5.2 Crayfish are found in rivers with good or moderate water quality and whilst a small degree of enrichment may aid the species as it leads to more abundant food being available (improved plant growth), poor water conditions have probably led to their disappearance from the IRTU monitoring site on the Newtownbutler River. That there are no records for much of the River Blackwater catchment can also be partly attributed to poor water quality in addition to the impact of the major drainage scheme on the physical habitat (discussed in section 4.1). A. pallipes is therefore vulnerable both to any future decline in water quality and to aggressive/insensitive habitat management.
- A. pallipes is an adaptable species, with the ability to recolonise areas where it may have been wiped out by management practices or pollution, for instance in large parts of the Blackwater catchment which have been recolonised following the arterial drainage scheme in the 1980s. Crayfish are currently recorded at Caledon, and they may extend further in the future. It is likely that if eradicated locally, by a pollution incident, for example, crayfish will be able to recolonise from adjacent lakes and tributary streams although this may take a long time.
- 5.5 The observed patchy distribution of crayfish in apparently suitable areas in the south west of Northern Ireland suggests that the species may be slow to recolonise areas where past perturbations have led to local extinctions. There are therefore opportunities for active management to further the conservation of this species by introduction or reintroduction into appropriate lakes or rivers.

#### 6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MONITORING

- 6.1 The data collected from this survey has been passed to CEDaR and will form part of the central database on freshwater crayfish held for Northern Ireland. This will enable the results of future surveys to be compared with the 1996/7 data.
- 6.2 It is probable that in the continuing absence of plague and with water quality maintained (as a minimum) at current levels, crayfish populations will remain healthy in parts of the Lough Erne catchment and upper River Blackwater. The greatest risk to continuing survival in large parts of the range is the real deterioration in water quality which has been observed over most of this area. The vulnerability of crayfish to pollution is demonstrated, for example, in the Newtownbutler River where there have been none recorded since 1993. The first priority should therefore be to monitor closely the water quality of rivers and to establish additional monitoring sites further upstream than are currently found in many of the rivers. This is particularly important in the Sillees and Colebrooke, upper Blackwater and Fury Rivers which have been identified as having particularly good populations of crayfish. Recommended water quality sampling locations are shown in Table 4.
- 6.3 The existing monitoring programmes for salmonid spawning and biological water quality routinely record crayfish, although the results are not held centrally. These surveys (especially the latter) provide annual data on populations at specific points, giving good time-series information on presence and abundance. Staff carrying out such surveys should be trained to recognise the alien species and the diseases which may be introduced. Data from the surveys should be compiled so that trends can be discerned. These survey programmes can then form the basis of crayfish monitoring in rivers so that EHS can concentrate on monitoring crayfish populations in lakes.
- 6.4 The extent of the monitoring programme will clearly depend on the resources available, but it is recommended that re-surveys should take place in lakes at least every five years in addition to the annual three-season water quality monitoring in rivers. Sites for re-survey should include a sample of the Clones lakes, (e.g. Kilroosky and Summerhill Loughs), as these have large crayfish populations and are a high priority for maintenance. As relatively few lakes from the current survey were found to have crayfish populations, these could all be considered for future monitoring. A further search of the Ballinderry and south Foyle catchments is recommended as the presence of even small and isolated populations there would enhance the conservation status of the crayfish in Northern Ireland as a whole and provide further opportunities for population management and introductions.
- 6.5 The advantages and disadvantages of four potential survey methods are discussed in Table 5 and include the two methods used in this survey.

Table 4 Existing and recommended chemical water quality monitoring locations

River	Existing monitoring sites	Proposed additional monitoring sites
Blackwater	H882611	Further upstream at
	H873586	H560543
	H852559	H502518
	H819520	
	H759446	
	H712474	
. <u></u>	H625530	
Fury	H552517	H565493
Ballygawley	H630538	H633574
Ballinamallard	H228507	H307578
	H281537	
Colebrooke	H331360	H494423
	H378441	
	H445434	
Cleen	H428453	H473481
Dooraa	H182645	H216685
	H205663	
Lackey	H485237	H506305
<b>,</b>	H482272	
Hollybrook	H363311	H378341
Lough-a-Hache	H374307	H430309
Manyburns	H384474	H404514
Sillees	H230413	H074547
	H181448	
	H130471	
	H120497	
	H118521	
Screenagh	H108492	H093515
Boho	H134445	H108431
Termon	H111659	H130695
		H156719
Glendurragh/Kesh	H180639	H275672
O'Attentinent ryon:	H222652	1 11 1
	H244664	

Table 5 Crayfish survey methods

Method	Habitat	Advantages	Disadvantages	Manpower/safety requirements
Creels	Lakes/deeper parts	Lakes/deeper parts   Can be left for several days before	Variable trapping efficiency (therefore Boat recommended for lake work with	Boat recommended for lake work with
	of rivers	retrieval. Use of bait will attract crayfish	difficult to quantify data). Creels are	two personnel. Each site needs to be
		from several metres away.	cumbersome. Needs a supply of fresh	visited twice for deployment and retrieval
			bait. Needs knowledge of crayfish	
			ecology to set traps in most appropriate	
			habitat.	
Electrofishing	Rivers	Relatively quick and easy. Does not	Relatively quick and easy. Does not Can damage crayfish (limbs lost). Will	Two people (minimum) required for
		require specialist knowledge and can be	require specialist knowledge and can be be less efficient where there is dense	surveys in shallow water. In deeper water
		used as a quantitative method. A good	vegetation.	a boom-boat would be required.
		method to establish upstream limits of		
		distribution		
Kick sampling/	Shallow	Quick and easy for surveyors with	Needs knowledge of crayfish habitat. Is	Possible with a single surveyor (although
searching	rivers/lake edges	knowledge about crayfish habitat	semi-quantitative at best.	two are recommended for safe river
				work). Minimal equipment required.
Diving	Deeper/larger	Suitable for deep lakes or areas of large	Not quantitative and will be less efficient	Needs qualified divers/support staff and
	lakes	lakes. Allows habitat features to be	where there is dense vegetation	equipment.
		recorded		

### 7 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSERVATION MEASURES

- 7.1 The current ban on the import of non-native species should be maintained (Article 15 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order). It should be noted that red swamp crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) are widely available in mainland UK through the aquarist trade. Known as the 'red lobster' this species is as capable of carrying crayfish plague as other North American species. Close monitoring of the frequently mixed batches of fish and invertebrates imported for retail sale may therefore be warranted.
- 7.2 Co-operation with the Republic of Ireland is required to ensure that the populations concentrated in the border area are protected, and that knowledge of any further incidence of disease and reports of non-native species becoming established are shared.
- 7.3 Future water quality objectives in the best crayfish rivers should take account of the sensitivity of crayfish to siltation and enrichment. It is suggested that chemical water quality of class C should be the minimum objective in these rivers, and where better water quality exists now, there should be a presumption against permitting any deterioration. Improving water quality is clearly a complex undertaking, requiring the co-operation of several parties and probably needs to be approached from the overview perspective of a Water Quality Management Strategy (WQMS).
- 7.4 Co-operation between DANI Countryside Management Division, and Rivers Agency, and EHS is needed to promote (within WQMS) the need to maintain clean, silt-free conditions for crayfish. It is recommended that a group is established with representatives from these departments (and the RoI) to ensure that future survey/monitoring data are collated effectively and that land/river management proposals which may affect crayfish survival are discussed fully. It is an objective of the Biodiversity Action Plan that the present distribution of the species is maintained, and this can only be achieved through maintenance of appropriate water quality (and habitat) conditions.
- 17.5 Lakes are already part of the ASSI network, including some key crayfish sites such as Kilroosky Lough, and some river sites will eventually be designated. Protection of relatively isolated lakes such as Lough Rushen, Lough Corry and Lough Lea (as recommended in the Biodiversity Action Plan) would help to safeguard A. pallipes populations if crayfish plague does become established in Ireland. Priority should be given to sites where there is no fishing. The decision concerning which lake sites to protect clearly needs to take account of site defensibility and conservation value other than for crayfish with existing water quality, surrounding land use and biota given due regard. The lakes around Clones appear to hold the greatest numbers of crayfish, and some of these have obvious potential for statutory protection. Within this area, Kilroosky Lough has been listed as a candidate for SAC designation, and parts of the Sillees River, which also held large numbers of crayfish could also be considered for this designation. Parts of the Colebrooke River may also be suitable for designation if water quality can be maintained or improved.
- 7.6 Publicity for crayfish conservation should be considered, in line with the Biodiversity Action Plan, particularly relating to the need for fishing and diving equipment to be disinfected/dried before coming into the Erne/Blackwater catchments from elsewhere. This would require co-operation with fishing clubs and the Fish Conservancy Board for effective

- dissemination of information which could be achieved through leaflets to be distributed to appropriate bodies.
- 7.7 Introduction/reintroduction of crayfish into areas where they are currently absent should be considered. As there are areas with apparently suitable geology, water quality and habitat present within the Lough Erne catchment, there a good chance for introductions to be successful. Possible sites for introduction include stretches of the Swanlinbar River.

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CRAYFISH SURVEY RECORDING FORM

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# NORTHERN IRELAND CRAYFISH SURVEY

Site Number:			
River/Lough:		NGR:	
Date Deployed:		Time Deplo	yed:
Date Retrieved:		Time Retrie	ved:
RIVER		LOUGH	
Width (m):		Area (m²):	
Depth (m):			
Flow Type:		F	
Instream Cover	(%):	Vegetation Cov	ver (%):
Bank Cover (%	):	Bank Cover (%	b)
SUBSTRATE (	(%):		
Bedrock:	Boulders:	Cobbles:	Pebbles:
Gravel:	Sand:	Silt/Clay:	Peat:
Land Use:			
Site Drawing			
1			

Sex	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Weight (g)	Native	Other Comments
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## APPENDIX 2

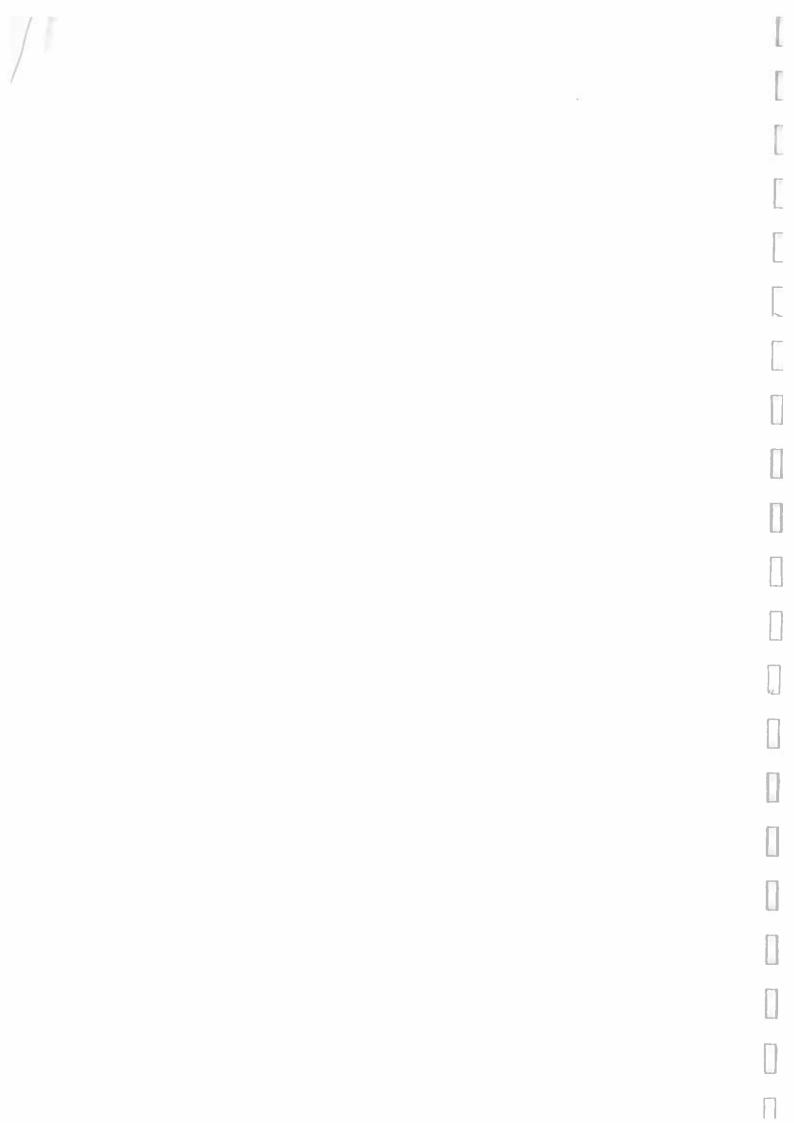
## CRAYFISH SURVEY DATA

A. Lakes B. Rivers

NV	Not visible
D	Dominant
A	Abundant
F	Frequent
0	Occasional
R	Rare
С	Creel
k	Kick/search
P	Present
H	High water level
M	Medium water level
L	Low water level

<u>Kev</u>

Water hardness is expressed as mgl<sup>-1</sup>



1114.21   10.57   Improve part	Lough	NGR Date surveyed	ed Land use	Veg. cover	Bank cover	Bedrock	Boulders	Copples	Pebbles	Gravel	Sand Silt/Clay	lay Peat	Ca hardness	Lake type	no. craylish	Method
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13,533   13,537   10,537   1		-	improv.past.	R	0			2			1			12		۰
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0		1	improv.past.	<b>8</b>	0			2			1			12	0	
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Health   16.697   Workshiller   Part   Par			forestry			R	Ω	Y	Ľ.	0			36.07	6	0	٠
Highest   17.6597   Woodland + gresserisk   R			woodland + grasspark	2	۵				æ		ם ا					اد
High			woodland + grasspark	8	Ω				2		ם ا					
High		1		84	Ω				~							د
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High			improved pacifice	0	۵						No.	Ω		14	O	U
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14,222.29   5,6.597   woodfauled timp past   D		- 1	woodland timpro past							[				15	C	O
H134212   16.65   Fig. East-Diameter   D			woodland+impro.past.	0							1			15	0	ပ
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Head		H349319 10.09.90	imp Armeeland											10	0	٥
H784317   6.97   unimp.past   R	snanko	$\overline{}$	THE PERSONAL PROPERTY.	0	D (rende)						٥			14	0	Ų
H24411		$\overline{}$	unimp.kas	2	D (needs)						Q			14	0	ú
H248437   Castle   H260350   Experiment   H26437   Castle   H260350   Experiment   H26437   Castle   H260350   Experiment   H200350   E		$\overline{}$	The state of the s		D (repole)						Ω			14	0	4
Castle   H566356   25.09.56   Euroffen   NV			uninpupasi		D (nends)					님	-	<u> </u>		14	O C	Ü
H560536 25.09.96   Earden			unimp.pass	A	-	2	N	2	N			-	157.34	12	2	ب
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H234451 5.6.97   park + bousing   R   R   R   R   R   R   R   R   R			garden	3 6	0						٩			13	0	٥
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H213431   1.09.56   Freesland   Freeslan			park + nousing								Q			13	a	u
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H458307   11.09;96   imp.grassland		- 1	ling, grassiand	NA.	<b>A</b>	N	2	>N	2	_			138.85	16	0	d
H458307   11.09.96   imp_grassland   NV   F   NV   NV   NV   NV   NV   NV		_	Imp. grasstand	- N		N	2	N	ž		_	_	138.85	91	00	U
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Lough		Date surveyed	Land use	Veg. cover	Bank cover	Bedrock	Boulders	Cobbles	23	-	S	-	Ca hardness	Lake type	no. crayfish	Method
Ballydoolagh	H284480	18.09.90	forestry	ı	) tz.	> 2	> 2	> 2	2	+	N N	Ž		4	0	<b>ں</b> د
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Bracken		24.6.97	Improved pasture	* ¢	<		-		L, D	١, ٤	7	-				0
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Bradan	H259/13	16.0.67	Torestry		40				40	00		96		2	0	ه د
bradan	т	70.07	Contraction		20				0	000				2		
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Brantry	- 4	18.0.97	Woodland + Improved pasitie	D and ac	26						1	I		21		3 6
Brantry		18.0.9/	Woodiand + Improved pasture	D digac	26	A 144 V	A 24.0	1000	1	+	1	1		21	0	3 .
Burdautien	-	14.08.96	grazing & woodland	V	2	AN .	AN	A S	ANI	ANI	ANI	1		07	* 0	ا د
Burdautien	-	14.08.96	imp. grassland/woodland	0	4	2	2	A	2	-		1		10	0	2
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, <u>v</u>		30.6.97	unimproved pasture	¥	0							200			0 0	U
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Cam		24.6.97	unimproved pasture + quarry	0	¥							26			0	o
Cam	H667767	24.6.97	unimproved pasture + quarry	0	~	-	-					2	-		0	o
Cam		24.6.97	unimproved pasture + quarry	0	~							Q	-		0	u
Carein	H360273	10.8.97	unimpro.past.	R	D				R			q		13	0	Ų
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Caroin		10.8.97	unimpro.past.	24	Q				2					13	0	U
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rrick	H090541	02.09.96	scrub/imp grassland	N		è.	2	2	2		2	À.		20 0	0	O
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TIAGATEA	forestry	NA	Œ.	2	A.	À	2	2	2		-	7		
LACTORUS AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	forestry	2	0	2	N N	2	2	Ž	N .		NV 20.40			1.
11403364	forestry	>2	ĽĪ.,	>2	ž	2	2	ž	2	$\dagger$	1	2 1		3 6
11403304	woodland 4. imnerved pasture	Dalgac	۵		S - 282		0					-		٥
11/30/H	woodland 4- improved pasture	Dalgac	۵				0	Ì	-			-		٥
H/30212		Dalgae	۵				0			2		- 1		3 6
H/36212	woodland + improved pasture	Dalgae	Ω				0			+			5	ם כ
71/30711	- Constitution of the control of the	~	tr				2	İ	9		2 6	0		
	Constant	~	12.				R		0			0		3 6
H4884443	formetry	æ	ţe.				R	1	0					ء اد
11489442	Constitution	~	12.				2		0	-		0 2		
aven	imar past	Q	D									2 2	0	ن د
11213100	inne sast	Q	۵							9		2 2	0 0	
HOLLICH	Huptigas and	2	۵									21	200	2
	ingh past		۵							q		2 2		٥
	High past		٥				2			9		2		٥
F	impripast.		-	100000			2			٥		2		٥
-	in pic pass.		-		A 100 March 100		2			٩				٠
	impr.past.		-				<b>A</b>			D		cl	00	3
Mra H476475	impr.past.	~	0		Ľ	Ω			1	<u>α</u>				٥
H091/60	Constitut	2	Q		14	Δ				0				2
00/160H	forestry	22	Q		Įz,	۵			1				0	2 0
	forestry	R	Δ		12.	Ω				2 6		10	0	u
1	anima mast	Α	C						-			2		

Comparison   Com		NGR	Date surveyed	Land use	Veg. соvег	Bank cover	Bedrock	Boulders	Copples	Pebbles	Gravel Sand	S	Peat	Ca hardness	Lake type	no. crayfish	Method
1112121   15.65   1.0	Derryallen	HZ41332		unimp.past	A	90						1	1		2 9	0	۵ د
17.12.11   1.0.5 of the property of the prop	Derryallen	H24132	6.6.97	unimp.past	V	D									10	0	υ
11100001   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Derrycanon	H323252	10.6.97	unimpro.past.	96	Q			Ī			q	1		= :	0	c)
11,000,000   1,000	Derrycanon		10.6.97	unimpro.past.	90	200						96				00	U C
17.1000   1.6.07	Derrycanon	H323252	10.6.97	unimpro.past.	Q	Q						D			=:	0	ບ
15,000   1,0	Derrychree	H330265	11.6.97	unimpro past.	PK 1	D			1			a			2 9	0	J
18,000   1,6	Derrychree	H330265	11.0.97	unimpro.past.	25 0				1 (1			90	I		29	0	0
Historia   S. 6. 57   Interpreted passure   F. 70   December   F. 70	Derrychice	H330200		uninplic.pass.	40	-						1			20		2 0
1885081   18.6.59   unimproved gature   F   D   D   D   D   D   D   D   D   D	Derrycloony	H585508		unimproved pasture	D.	Δ						0			6	0	
NESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESS	Derrycloony	H585508	26.6.97	unimproved pasture	Ľ.	۵						Q			6	0	ပ
Harden   Control   Harden   Co	Derrycloony	H585508	26.6.97	unimproved pasture	r. d	0						٥			6	0	U
HOUSTON   6.67	Derrycloony	H282208	76.0.07	unimproved pasture	4 6	2 4				Ī		2			7	0	3
HENDRIA (6.6.97)   HORING (6	Derryhowiaght	H300365	6 6 97	unimp. past.	36	•						0			=	90	
H100507 21 68 597   Contract   Part   Derryhowlook	אַנטטנדו	6.6.97	unimp past	D	4						0			=		ن د	
Hiddelf   1,08 %   Greetly   N	Derryhowlachi	1300365		minim past	D	×						D			11	0	u
H19596   50.08 56   Feetry	Derrynacarbit	H004507		forestry	~	~		Ω	V	ĮL.	0				е	0	ບ
H07506 50.08 96   Greenty   R	Derrynacarbit	H004507	21.08.96	forestry	2	Y		۵	V	(Ľ,	0				2	0	Ü
H073705   50.08 %   Greezy   F.   B	Doo	H037506	26.08.96	forestry	æ	0		۵	<	II.					m	0	ů
H075406 2004 59   H075409 2004 500     H075408 2004 59   H075408 2004 500     H075408 2004 50   H075409 2004 500     H075408 2004 50   H075409 2004 500     H075408 2004 50   H075409 2004 500     H075408 2004 50   H075409 2004 500     H075409 20	Doo	H037506	26.08.96	forestry	~ 1	0	-	۵	×	L					m	0	o o
H097480   5.6.97   unimp.part.   R	Doo	H037506	26.08.96	forestry	×	×		a	4	1,					m	0	ပ
1907-180   5 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5	Doolette	H097430	5.6.97	unimp,past.	R	Q							9		6	0	0
H762777 24.3 97   Unificipated services   P. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D.	Dooletter	H097430	7,0,0,0	unimp past.	×	7		-	-	Ī			9		200	0	
H757777 24.577 (intensity + bubble gardens   D	Dooletter	H09/430	5 6 07	unimp.past.	4	1					17	40	-		No	90	
High 2777 24.397   Corestity + bubblic gradens   D   D   D   D   D   D   D   D   D	Davim Manor	H762777	24.3.97	forestry + public gardens	0	ממ						Q	-	1000000		0	
H   H   H   H   H   H   H   H   H   H	Drum Manor	H762777	24.3.97	forestry + public gardens	۵	Ω						a				0	U
H762717   43.347	Drum Manor	H762777	24.3.97	forestry + public gardens	۱۵	Ω						0				0	C
Heavester   10.09 500   High grashand   Heavester	Drum Manor	H762777	24.3.97	forestry + public gardens	a	9						0			70	0	v
Head of the control	Drumacritin	H349319	16.09.90	Imp. grassland											9 4	0	0
1845476   56.97   minip. past.   R	Drumacrinin	H540319	16.09.96	imo grattland										STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	91		0
H32649 5.6.57   unimposed pattern	Dormacrittin	H549319	16.09.96	imp. grassland											16	0	0
H24545 5.697   Uniting pat.   R	Drimeav	H245476	5.6.97	unimp. past.	R	В			0	D		D			9	0	ပ
H324546 5.6.57   unimproved pasture   R   R   R   R   R   R   R   R   R	Drumeav	H245476	5.6.97	unimp, past.	×	2			0	D		a			9	0	ပ
H36549 28.6.97   Unimposed pasture   R   D   D   D   D   D   D   D   D   D	Drumgay	H245476		unimp, past.	×	æ			0	D	-	d	-		0	0	o
H326749 29.6.57   Unimproved pasture	Drumgay	H245476		unimp. past.	×c	***			0	9		0	-		00	00	0
H326749   226.97   Unimproved pasture	Drumanin	H326749		unimproved posture	0	Ω							۵		6	0	
11	Drumquin	H326749		unimproved pasture	0	D							Δ		6	0	0
osk         H34634 79.97 Unimpro.past.         D	Drumquin	H326749		unimproved pasture	0	Д							٥		6	0	0
Oct Mat 1973         Unimproperation past.         D         <	Drumroosk	H346334	7.9.97	unimpro.past	de	94					-	9	1		7 (1	00	0
High   High	Drumroosk	H340334	7 9 97	unimpro.past	90	2						90			12	90	
H757464   18.6.97   Woodland + Improved pasture   R   D   D   D   D   D   D   D   D   D	Donmooch	H346334	7.9.97	unimpro past	20	20						2			12		o
H757464   18.6.97   woodland + improved pasture   R	Enagh	H757464	18.6.97	woodland + improved pasture	æ	Δ				0		۵			=	0	o
H757464 18.6.57   woodland + improved pasture   R	Enagh	H757464	18.6.97	woodland + improved pasture	œ	Ω		-		0		۵			=	0	ပ
H737464   18.6.97   woodland + improved pasture   R	Enagh	H757464	18.6.97	woodland + improved pasture	×	ום				0	1	0			=	0	0
H341782 29.6.97   Bog   D   D   D   D   D   D   D   D   D	Enagh	H757464	18.6.97	woodland + improved pasture	2	06				0	-	Δ	-		=	0	o
H341782 29.6.97   bog   D	Envagh	H341782	29.6.97	908	2								عد		2 0	5 0	0
H31172 22:0:57 005 005 005 005 005 005 005 005 005 0	EUVagn	H341/82	16.0.67	200	26	20				Ī			9		N 0		0
H210525 02.10.96 imp_grassland NV NV NV NV NV NV NV NV NV NV NV NV NV	Envagn	H341782	79.6.97	bog	۵۵	20							٥		0	0	0
H210525 03.10.96   imp_grassland	Lough Erne	H210525	_	imp.grassland	N/	>N	>N	>2	>N	N			> <u>N</u>			0	Ü
H225482 (3.10.96   Jimp_grassland	Lough Erne	H210525		imp.grassland	>	2	>:	> :	2	2	1		>			0	u
O O N AN AN AN AN AN AN AN AN AN AN AN AN A	Lough Erne	H225482	03.10.96	imp.grassland	22	22	> 2	22	> 2	22	1	1	2			0	U
	Lough Erne	HZ25482	03.10.90	imp, grassiand	N	22	NA	22	> > 2	> > 2	+	1	2 2 2				u

Northern Ireland crayfish survey

Appendix	Appendix 2 Survey records A. Loughs	rds A. Loughs				Deducal	Doubloom	Cobblac	Dehhlee	Gravel	Sand Silt/	Silt/Clay   Peat	Ca hardness	Lake type	no. crayfish	Method
Lough	100	Date surveyed	Land use	veg. cover	Damk Cover	NV	NO	NA.	2	+	-	-	1		0	o
Lough Erne		03 10 96	imp.grassland	2	-							0		80	0	υ
Eskragh		18.6.97	Improved pasture	4 04	0						200	0		00	0	3
Eskragh		18.0.9/	improved pasitive	2	Q						П	Д		00	0	٥
Eskragh	-	10.0.77	improved pasture	2	٥									00	0	o
Eskragh	H//2016	0.00 00	woodfand/scrub		A	N<	N .	NV	ž	2		-		00 0	0	0
Eyes		10 00 06	imn.erassland/woodland	NA	0	>N	N	> N	N	2		1	1	000	0	0 0
E A	- 1	96 60 61	woodland/scrub	N/	ᄪ	2	À	2	N	NA ANA	NA	NA NA	24.00	0 00		,
Ever	+-	19.09.96	woodland/scrub	<b>V</b>	<b>K</b>	NA.	NA NA	200	A DA	N N	-	1		000	0	
Eves		19.09.96	woodland/scrub	20	*	NA	N N	NA NA	N	N	1			100	0	2
Eves		19.09.96	scrip	200	₹0	N	NO.	ΔN	N	À	-	t	L	00	0	0
Eyes		19.09.96	mp.grassland	NA	40	N.	N	AN	2	N		T		80	0	0
Eyes		19.09.96	imp.grassland	ANI							L	0		7	0	0
Far	- 1	24.6.97	Improved pasture	40	2							0		7	0	υ
Far	- 1	24.6.97	Improved pasture	40	2							0		7	0	υ
Far		24.6.97	improved pasture	40	2				3		L		270	7	0	0
Far	$\neg$	24.6.97	Improved pasture	20	30	NN	N	N	>N	>N	-			7	0	o
Fardrum	- 1	30.08.90	Imp. grassiand	26	0	ÀN.	<u>\</u>	×	>N	N N				7	0	o
Fardrum		30.08.90	mip. grassland		0	>N	N	N	N<	N	N N	>N >		7	0	v
Fardrum		30.08.90	Imp. Flassland		0	2	N	N	>N	N<				7	0	u
Fardrum		30.08.90	Jimp. Krasstalin	V	0	>N.	×	ž	>N	N				00	0	U
E I	H013049	27.00.70	Spinise	V	~	N<	N N	2	N	N		1		200	0	٥,
=		17 6 07	unimmented natility	O	V				×					13		
Fymore	605510	17 6 07	unimproved pasting	0	¥				æ			0		13	0	0
Fymore	11293319	17.0.7/	unimproved partitre	0	V				×			0		2		<b>D</b>
Fymore	H393319	17.0.77	unimproved pasture	0	Y				~	1 12 12				5	0	0
Fymore	т	17.0.71	immental partition de had	(II	Q							۵		51	0	0
Calbally	-	27.0.31	manning manning 4 bod	ĹT.	0							٩		CI:		
Galbally	- 1	27.0.27	immorated pasture 4 had	. [2.	Ω							٩		15		5
Galbally	- 1	72.6.07	improved pasture 4 hod	LE.	Ω							9		2	2 0	9
Galbally	- 1	72.6.07	improved partition + woodland		Q	200								01	0	9
Sall Sall		23.0.37	improved nature + woodland		Q									2		3
250	TOOOGIE	72 6 07	improved nature + woodland		Q						-	9		200		
55		23 6 97	improved pasture + woodland		Δ					2		7 2		2		
Call	- 1	1 7 97	moorland + forestry					0	- 0	. 1	1	200				
Cleberanian	)	17.97	moorland + forestry	æ				0	1 2	· [	1	20				
Cleaning	HOPSERS	17.97	moorland + forestry	æ				0	Z. 6	2, 6	-	200		P	0	
Clencreaven		17.97	moorland + forestry	24	The same of the same of				1	NIV.	+	t	-	4	0	0
Clenchenton	-	19.08.96	forestry	0	٧	2	2	2	A N	N N	NA	t	27.00	P	0	0
Cleaning	_	19.08.96	forestry	N	V	2	2	À.	AN	ANA	-	+		P	0	
Clencheaman	•	19.08.96	forestry	>N	N	2	ž	ž	A	À	-	AN	-			
Tomal Committee	$\overline{}$	8.6.97	unimp.past.	~	×				d			1			•	
Daniel		8.6.97	unimp.past.	R	2				0			T		-		
Clamin		8.6.97	unimo.nast.	R	2	-			a	-		+				
Lowell	1	8.6.97	unimp.past.	R	8				0			t		2	0	0
Ienkin		14.6.97	focestry	N.	2							10		2	0	บ
Tenkin	H483400	14.6.97	forestry	8	4							0		2	0	ບ
Irokin		14.6.97	forestry	K	4					1		10		2	0	o
Tenkin	H483400	14.6.97	forestry	N.	× 1	c			ı			1		000	0	Ç
Keenarhan		26.08.96	imp, grassland/road	×	1, 0	200		C	.0				91.34	80	0	Ç
Keenaghan	G975599	26.08.96	imp. grassland/road	2 0	40	2 6	12						91.34	80	0	v
Keenaghan	G975599	26.08.96	imp. grassland/road	×								0		01	0	J
Killyfaddy		17.6.97	improved grazing		عد				1000	1000		0		01	0	0
Killyfaddy		17.6.97	improved grazing		26							0		10	0	٥
Killyfaddy		17.6.97	improved grazing									0		2	0	٥
Killyfaddy	- 6	17.6.97	improved grazing	200	2 6							0		-	0	2
Killynubber		11.0.97	Improv. past.	~	D			-				7	-	-	0	
Killynubber	7	11.0.9/	improv.past.	8	D							d		1	0	, .
Killynubber	$\neg$	11 6 07	improx.past.	8	D	1895						-				,
Killynishber	H388242	11.0.77	Helpitov, paste			- CO										

Annendix 2 Survey records A. Louphs

	Y	The state of the s															
Tought.	1	12 6 07			0							-			0		
Killyvilly	H551355	13.6.07	woodland + Impr past	000	26							200			29	0	0
Killyvilly	H351333	13.6.97	Woodland + Impr. past	00	20							0			29	90	0
KIIIIVIIII	HEALT	13.0.77	woodland + impr. pasi		20						+	1		-	2 5	-	0
Killyvilly	CCETCEN	13.0.77	woodiand + impr.past	22	2	NN	NN	NN	NN.	NA	NN	AN	NN	169 90	2 =		0
Vilmachiack	11406206	00.00.00	ing grassland	200		2	>2	>2	N	N.	2	>2	N	168 80	1 0	00	9
Vilmochmot	LIANGOOS	00 00 00	inch graceland	20	A	NA.	NA.	22	NA	N	>2	>2	NA	168 80	12	0	
ilmochench	TANKING	- 3	inn generaland	22		NA.	NA	22	)N	>N	>N	22	>2	08 891	2		
Vileostu	H403174		imp oraceland/wooded	-	A		2	c	C	A	-	C		144.76	21	26	
Kilmosky	H401774	14 08 96	imp graceland/wooded	20	. 4		: <	ш	) II	LT.	0			144.26	15	2	
Hunday	11371360	10.8 97	The contract of the contract o	12	-						,		-		12	c	0
KINDE	1371750		uninplu.pask	11						-			10		2	20	
Killurk	K27176H		unimpro.past	40	200		-				-		1		7:	90	
Kalturk	H3/1/22	10 8 07	unimpro, past.	40	1								1		25		
Killurk	H371259		unimpro.past.		- A	NIN	MIST	NIN	MIN	NIC.	MINT	MIN	O'N		7	30	9
Knockballymore	H481271		Imp. grassland	2	4	AN I	A S	> =	Ž	2	2	> :	2		9	0	u
Knockballymore	H481271	13.08.96	pasture & imp. grassland	0	Κ.	2	2	> 2	2	2	2	À.	>		10	0	0
Knockballymore	H481271		pasture & imp. grassland	D	V	N	À	AN.	Ž	À.	2	2	2		16	P1	u
ack	H230735	29.6.97	forestry + bog	0	0			0	0	0			Δ		m	0	o
ack	H230735		forestry + bog	0	0			0	0	0			۵		m	0	U
ack	H230735		forestry + bog	0	0			0	0	0	100	135.6	۵		m	0	0
ack	H230735		forestry + bog	0	0			0	0	0			۵		m	0	0
arev	H299468		imp grassland	N.	A	>X	>N	>2	>N	>2	>2	>2	>2		14	0	U
arov	H200468		inn crassland	×	Q	0	N	N/A	>N	×	>N	>2	N<		14	0	U
organ	H20046R	_	imp grassland	N.	V	NA.	> 2	>2	>N	2	>N	>N	>2		14	0	9
aran	H200468	18 00 06	imp oraceland	2	A	2	>2	NA.	N/	2	>2	N.	N		14	0	0
-total	CACCOAL	-	imp acceptod	2			C	[2	Ęz					31 35	ox	4	
200	1403303	т	the granding			NN	22	NA	N.	NN	NN.	NO	ON	17 14	0 00	1 -	
CB	11403303	7	Scion			NIV	MV	MV	NN	NA	NN	M	NN	22.26	a		
,¢a	H403303	06.60.71			c	AN AN	22	NA.	200	2	AN	AN	NN	22.25	0 0	0	0
rea.	11403363	-	interpretational analysis		0		i i	6						31 15	o los		2 6
-	1403303	12 00 06	ing appealant a melland	ON	c	NN.	200	AN	22	22	20	NN	N	33.35	0		3 0
Ca	11166761	- 1	Hill Klassiand T Welland		0 0			i i	(x		1			20.30	0 64	-	3 6
200	11/553/01	- 1	trainguitated passings 4 meet box		2			. [1]	, LI	, tr		Ì	200				3 6
	10/00/11	30 4 07	unimproved meture 4 and box		0	-		. [2	, C	L			1		2 60		2
200	19755TH	- 1	innimproved pasture + neat hos		2			12	. [2	Į.						c	3 6
- C. Land	10106	4	The case of		-							2			13	0	
children	107770	10 8 07	initial part.	2	-							10		30	2		
Chinch	14434300	10.00 06	improperties	20	2	NA.	NA.	>2	>N	20	N	NV	N N			G	
- Isliamanau	11424200	10.00.06	ome acceptance	NN	C	NN	NA	NA.	200	22	N.	NA.	NO				
Janamaliard Jones Maria	H434309	10.00.06	imp grassland	20	) iz	N N	2	2	>2	>N	N N	N	NV			00	ء د
Listialitation	11434300		imo proceland	NA	. 4	N.	>N	2	2	2	N.	>N	>N	1000	200		
i senamallard	H414109		imp practand	N	D	>N	>2	2	2	>	>2	>2	> X			0	0
isnamallard	H434309	10.09.96	imp. prassland	2	0	N.	>N	>N	2	2	>	>2	N	-		0	٥
טאַרעי'ג	H912447		inproved grazing	æ	٥				~			Δ			9	0	U
OWIV'S	H912447	23.6.97	improved grazing	R	Ω				~			Δ			9	0	U
Lowny's	H912447	1	improved grazing	<b>«</b>	Δ				æ			Ω			9	0	ບ
Lowry's	H912447		improved grazing		Д				~			Δ		100 (D) (D)	9	0	ပ
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Nonhern Ireland crayfish survey

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Appendix 2 Survey records B. Rivers

Northern Ireland crayfish survey

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Northern Ireland crayfish survey

Appendix 2 Survey records B. Rivers

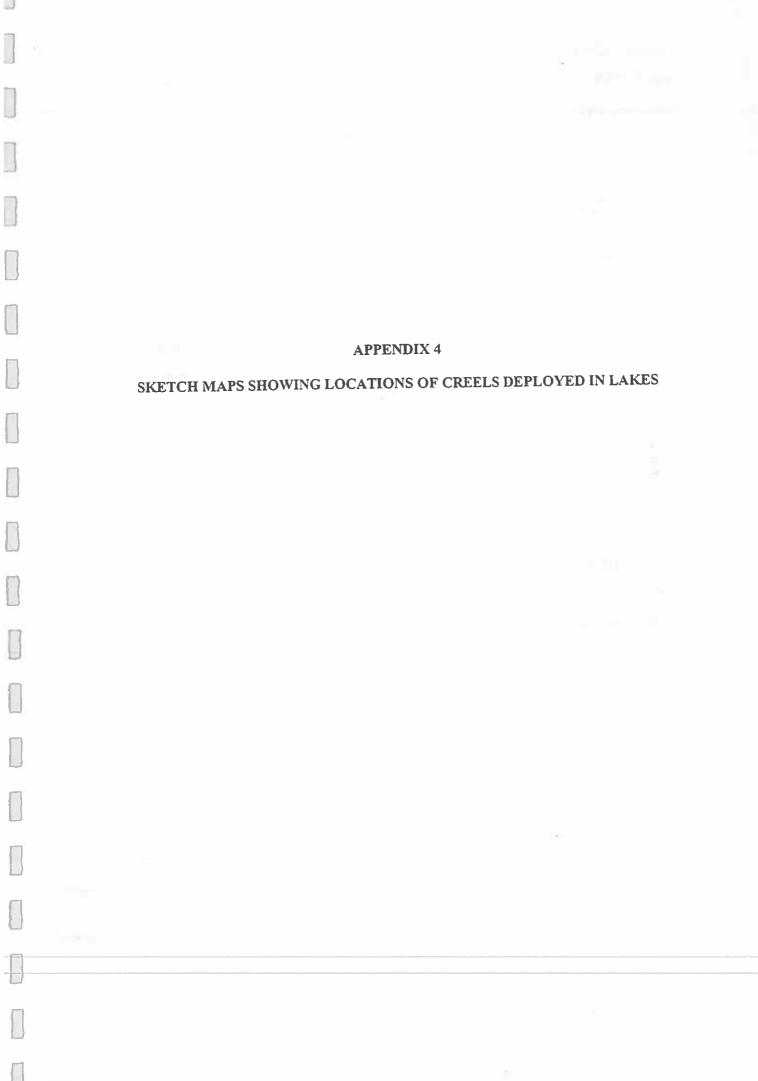
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ilick	11310566	-	IRTU								THE REAL PROPERTY.							۵.	
ישאו	H763420	-	AERC	improved pasture	-	0.5	lide	×	<			æ	<	Q					
UNIO	H 764445	7	AERC	woodland + improved pasture	*	-	glide	<	۵			Y	11.			_			
Tenan	H774420	2	AERC	improved pasture	3	0.5	glide + riffle	u.	٥			æ	tt.	Ľ.		_			
mater	H781419		AERC	improved pasture	2.5		a pide	0	0				12.	Ľ.					
YMAD	H788417	2	AERC	woodland + gardens	3.5		Fide	<	۵			0	ı.	11.		0			0
YOAN	H808364	2	AERC	Improved pasture	2.5	0.5	glide	×	۵			~	0	r.		0			
pper River Erne	H231443	1 1995	IRTU															۵.	
/aterform	H064679	1 8 6.97	AERC	unimn nast + woodland			riffle	9	O			a	V						0
aterfool	H070670	8.6.97	AERC	union patt.	-	0.3	riffle + pool	9	۵			d	ш			14			0 O
Waterfoot	0995LOH		AERC	unimp.past. 4 groudiand	-	0.2	riffe	a	a			q	12			Fr.			0
	100/00000		- Partie																

A. Lakes	Sex	Length	Width	Weight	Comments
		(mm)	(mm)	(grams)	
Back Lough a	F	39.8			Healthy / fertile
Back Lough c	M	26.5	13.5		Healthy / fertile
Back Lough e	F	41.8	23.7		Healthy / fertile - greenish brown colour
Back Lough e	M	43.6	24.8		Healthy / fertile - reddish brown colour
Back Lough e	M	43.4	24.3		Healthy / fertile - reddish brown colour
Back Lough e	F	39.7	21.6		Healthy / fertile - reddish brown colour
Back Lough e	M	38.8			Healthy / fertile - reddish brown colour
Back Lough e	M	38.8	21		Healthy / fertile - reddish brown colour
Back Lough e	M	41.7	24.6		Healthy / fertile - reddish brown colour
Back Lough e	M	46.8			Healthy / fertile - reddish brown colour
Burdautien Lough a	M	39.7	<u> </u>		Healthy
Burdautien Lough a	M	44.6			Healthy
Burdautien Lough a	F	51.3			Healthy
Burdautien Lough a	M	46.2	25.4		Healthy
Carrick Lough c	F	38.1		<u> </u>	Healthy / fertile
Carrick Lough c	F	33.3			Healthy / fertile
Carrick Lough c	M	37.2			Healthy
Carrick Lough c	F	40			Healthy-blue white under tail = fertile
Carrick Lough c	M	34.5			Healthy / fertile
Carrick Lough c	M	41.4			Healthy - left claw growing back
Corranny Lough c	F	39.7	21.9		Healthy / fertile
Kilroosky Lough a	F	41.9	24.6		Healthy
Kilroosky Lough a	M	49.6	26.3	31	Healthy
Kilroosky Lough a	M	46.8	25.5	34	Healthy
Kilroosky Lough a	M	51.1	27.9	3	B Healthy
Kilroosky Lough a	M	44	22.3	3 20	6 Healthy
Kilroosky Lough a	M	45.3	25.1	3(	) Healthy
Kilroosky Lough a	F	26	19.6	5 1	Healthy
Kilroosky Lough a	F	38	21.4	1 1	B Healthy
Kilroosky Lough a	F	43.4	23	3 1	9 Healthy
Kilroosky Lough b	М	45.7	7 25.4	1 2	6 Healthy
Kilroosky Lough b	M	42.1	1 22.5	5 2	2 Healthy
Kilroosky Lough b	M	42.8	3 24	1 2	5 Healthy
Kilroosky Lough b	M	41.9	23.0	5 2	0 Healthy
Kilroosky Lough b	F	39.	8 21.4	4 1	6 Healthy
Kilroosky Lough b	М	43.:	3 23.4	4 2	3 Healthy
Kilroosky Lough b	M	47.	4 28.:	2 3	8 Healthy
Knockballymore c	F	37.4			4 Healthy
Knockballymore c	F	44.		_	1 One claw missing and small hole in carapac
L. Nageague	M				5 Healthy
L. Nageague	M				9 Missing 1.claw
L. Nageague	M		6 1		5 Healthy
Lough Corry c	M				6 Healthy / fertile shell softish
Lough Corry d	F				26 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea a	M				4 Lost claw / fertile
Lough Lea a	F				9 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea a	М			7 2	26 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea a	F		9 21.		16 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea a	М				29 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea b	М	_			26 Healthy / sperm on underside
Lough Lea d	М				26 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea d	М	_			17 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea d	M				23 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea d	M				19 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea d	F				14 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea d	M	_			22 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea d	M				20 Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea d	F				13 Healthy / fertile
I PORKII PES R	1 1		.4 22		21 Healthy / fertile

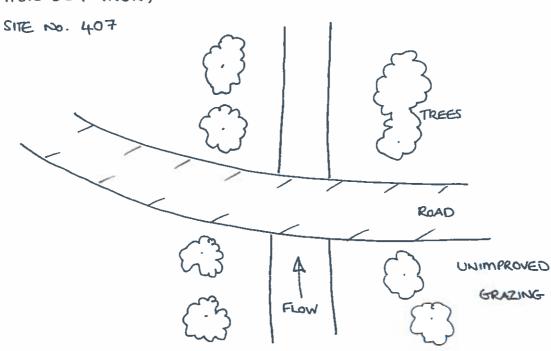
NORTHERN IRELAND CRAYFISH SURVEY					
A. Lakes	Sex	Length	Width	Weight	Comments
		(mm)	(mm)	(grams)	
Lough Lea f	F	33.9		12	Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea f	M	38.2	20.3	16	Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea f	F	34.6	18.4		Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea f	M	45.8	25		Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea f	F	39.2	19.5		Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea f	F	37.7	20		Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea f	M	41.2	22.3		Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea f	M	45.2	24.6		Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea f	F	34.2	18.6		Healthy / fertile
Lough Lea f	F	36.3	18.7		Healthy / fertile
Lough-a-Hache	F	30.2	15.1		Healthy
Lough-a-Hache	F	15	7.4		Healthy / fertile
Lough-a-Hache/Moorlough Lake	M	44	25		Dark brown / white joints, fertile
Mill Lough f	M	46	26.4		Healthy / fertile
Moorlough Lake c	F	32.6	18		Lost one eye
Summerhill Lough c	F	50	27.3	34	Healthy
Summerhill Lough c	F	43.7	25.2		Healthy
Summerhill Lough c	F	48	21.8		Healthy
Summerhill Lough d	M	44.4	24.6		Healthy
Summerhill Lough d	M	55.4	32.6		Healthy
Summerhill Lough d	F	44.3	25.4	26	Healthy

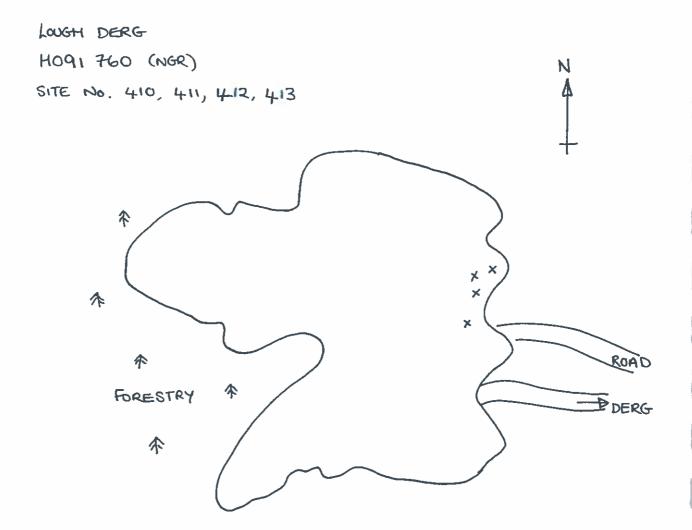
B. Rivers	Sex	Length	Width	Weight	Comments
		(mm)	(mm)	(grams)	
Ballinamallard River/Ballinamallard	М	35.5	19.6	15	Healthy / fertile
Ballinamallard River/Ballinamallard	F	20.2	9.9	2	Healthy
Ballinamatlard River/Ballinamallard	F	35.9	18.7		Healthy / fertile
Ballinamallard River/Ballinamallard	M	31.4	16.1	8	Healthy / fertile
Blackwater Tributary/Brights Hill	F	24.2	12.1	3	Health / fertile
Finn River/Rosslea	М	20.3	10.9	2	Healthy
Fury River/Belastera Bridge	M	20.9	9.8	3	Healthy
Fury River/Belastera Bridge	F	34.5	19	14	Healthy / fertile
Fury River/Belastera Bridge	М	34	18.8	13	Healthy / fertile left claw slightly underdevelop
Fury River/Belastera Bridge	F	10.7	6.3	<1	Healthy
Fury River/Derrydrummond Hill	М	44.3	23.4	27	One claw / fertile
Fury River/Derrydrummond Hill	F	33.6	18	11	Healthy / fertile
Fury River/Lisbane	M	32.9	17.3	12	Healthy / fertile
Fury River/Lisbane	F	30.3	15.2	8	Healthy / fertile
Fury River/Lisgorran	F	30.2	16	10	Healthy / fertile
Hollybrook River/Hollybrook	М	16.6	8.2		Healthy
Manyburns River/Manyburns Bridge	М	23.2			Slightly soft body
Manyburns River/Manyburns Bridge	F	19.5	9.6		Healthy / possibly fertile
R. Cleen	М	21			Healthy
R. Colebrooke	F	11		<1	Healthy
R. Colebrooke	M	13			Healthy
R. Colebrooke	F	15			Healthy
R. Colebrooke	М	13			Healthy
R. Doora	m	22			Healthy
R. Doora	M	11			Healthy
R. Doora	F	7			Healthy
R. Finn	F	14			Healthy
R. Finn	F	111		<1	Healthy
R. Finn	F	14		<1	Healthy
R. Tempo	F	28			6 Healthy
R. Tempo	F	13			Healthy
R. Upper Blackwater	M	35			Healthy
R. Upper Blackwater	M	37			3 Healthy
R. Upper Blackwater	М	41			Healthy
R. Upper Blackwater	М	33			2 Healthy
R. Upper Blackwater	M	30			B Healthy
R. Upper Blackwater	M	24			5 Healthy
R. Upper Blackwater	F	32			Healthy
	M	37			B Healthy
R. Upper Blackwater R. Upper Blackwater	M	28			5 bacterial infection + parasite
R. Upper Blackwater	F	28			B bacterial infection + parasite
River Blackwater/Abels Bridge	M	22.6			3 Shell soft appears fertile
	F	39.			0 Burn spot fertile
River Blackwater/Ballymagowan Br a	F	39.	_		8 Healthy / fertile
River Blackwater/Ballymagowan Br a	M	40.			4 Healthy / fertile
River Blackwater/Ballymagowan Br a	M	21.			3 Healthy / fertile
River Blackwater/Killybrick House	F	20.9			3 Healthy / fertile
River Blackwater/Killybrick House River Blackwater/Moy Bridge	M	34.			5 Healthy / fertile
	M	26.			5 Healthy / fertile
River Blackwater/Ravella Bridge	?	6.		2  3 <1	Opaque body red claws
Sillees River/Carrick Lough	F	33.			1 Opaque at joints could be fertile
Sillees River/Correl Glen	F	36.			2 Some opaqueness definitely fertile
Sillees River/Correl Glen	M	40.			9 Healthy
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a		33.			0 Healthy
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a	F				0 Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a	F	32.			
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a	M	35.			6 Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a	F	29.			6 Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a	F	30.			9 Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a	F	22.			5 Healthy
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a	F	36 35			7   Healthy / fertile   1   Healthy / fertile right claw growing

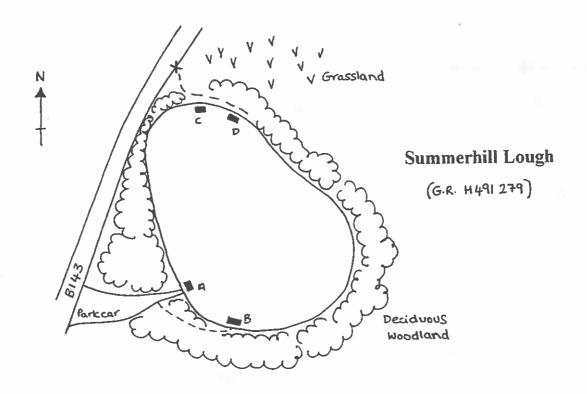
NORTHERN IRELAND CRAYFISH SURVEY					
B. Rivers	Sex	Length	Width	Weight	Comments
		(mm)	(mm)	(grams)	
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a	F	28.5	14.6	6	Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a	М	29.7	17.3		Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School a	F	32.3	17.9		Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School b	M	27.8	14.1		Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Derrygonnelly School b	М	40.9	22.5	26	Healthy
Sillees River/Drumanure Bridge a	F	26.1	13.5		Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/near Drumary a	М	37.8	21.8	1,1	Lost a claw
Sillees River/near Glentevan a	М	51.4	30.2		Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/near Glentevan b	M	39.2	21.4		Healthy / small left claw
Sillees River/near Glenlevan b	F	35.2	19.8		Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/near Glenlevan b	F	34.2	18.2		Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge a	M	44.8	15.6		Healthy Dark body due to silt?
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge a	M	40.9	22.9		Healthy
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge a	F	42	22.8		Healthy/ fertile and broad tail ready for eggs
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge a	F	34.5	20		Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge a	M	30	15.5	7	Healthy
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge a	F	34.6	18.8		Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge a	F	26.4	13.7	7	Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge a	М	36.1	18.7		Healthy / fertile
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge a	F	33.6	18.2		Healthy / fertile, green colour
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge a	F	31.7	15.9		Healthy / fertile, broad tail
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge b	М	29	16		Healthy
Sillees River/Stratore Bridge b	М	19.9	10		Healthy / fertile
Tempo River/near Letton	F	33.6			Healthy / fertile
Tempo River/Tempo	F	39	21.5		No claws / fertile
Termon River/Lurganboy Bridge	F	20.3	10.3	2	Healthy soft body

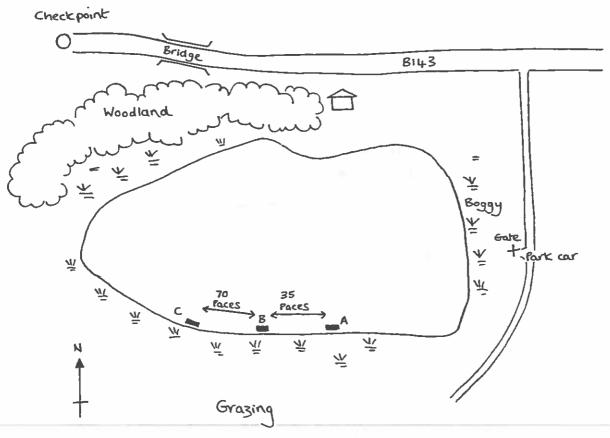


RIVER BALLYMULLY H810 859 (NGR)



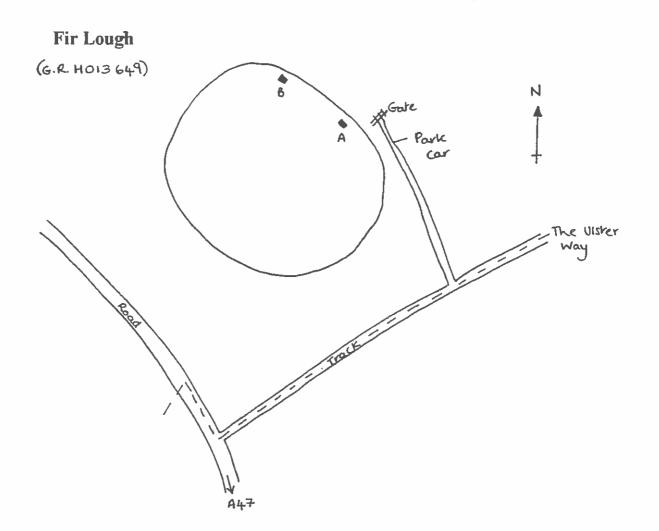


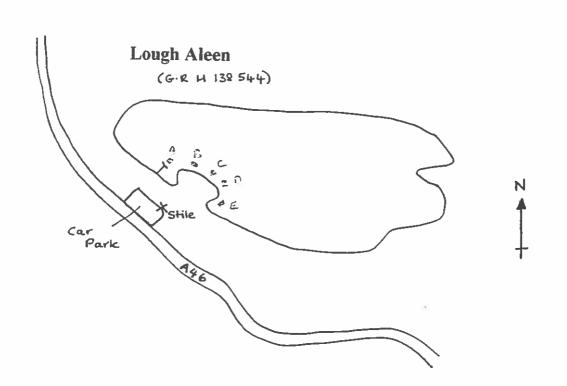


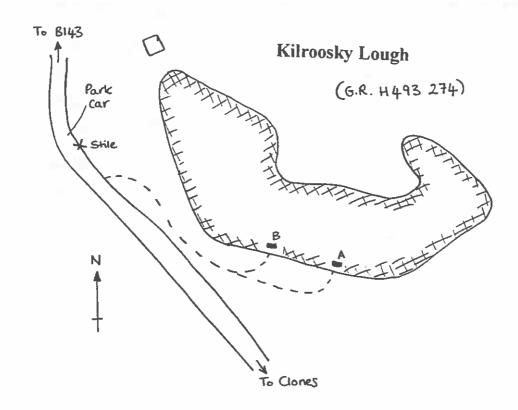


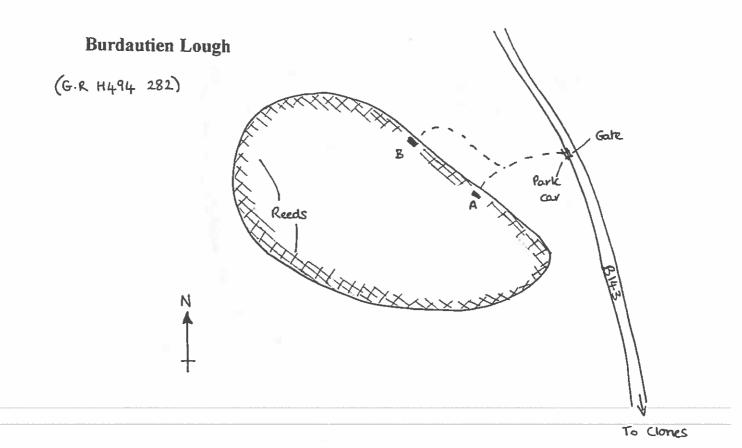
Knockballymore Lough

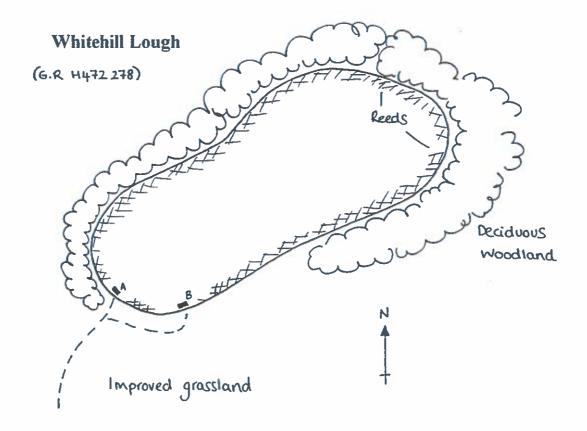
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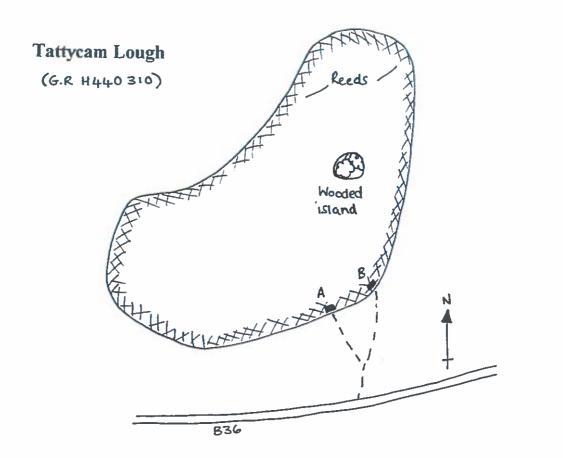


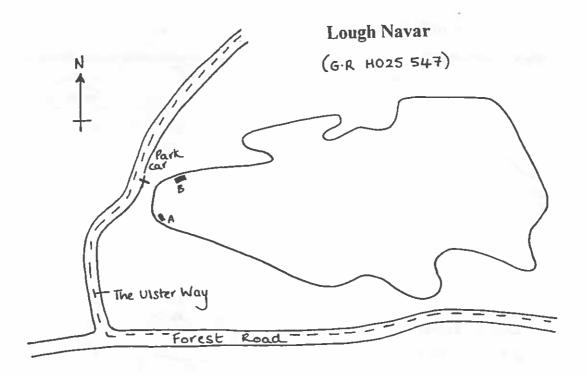


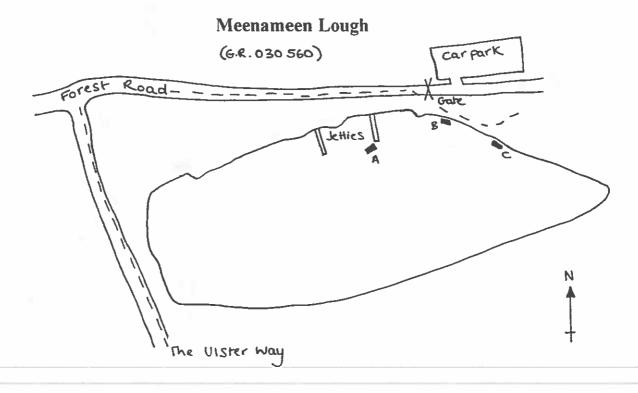


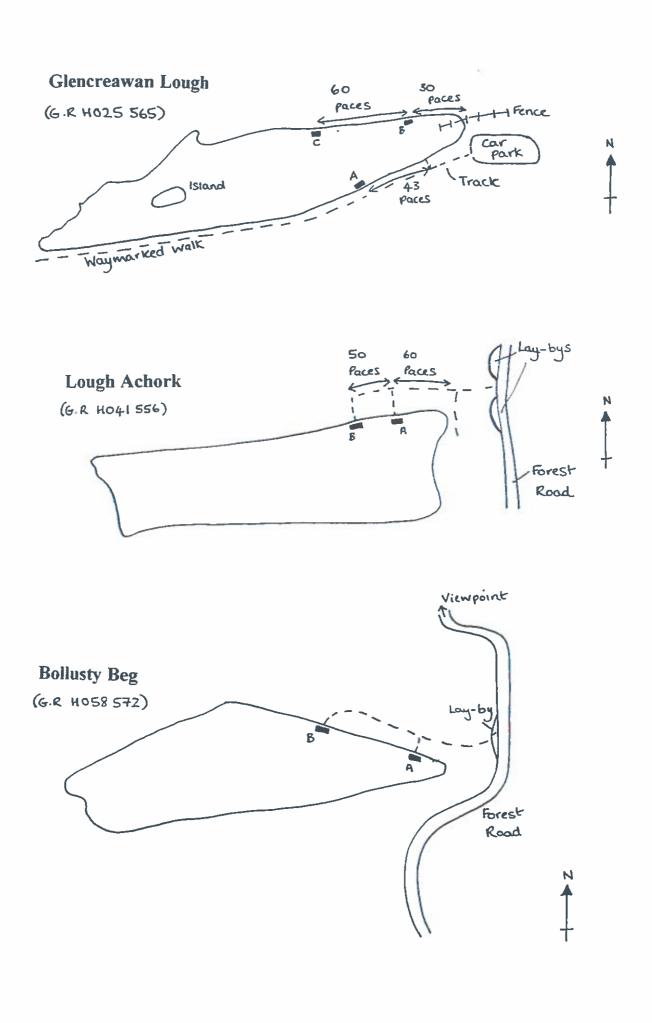






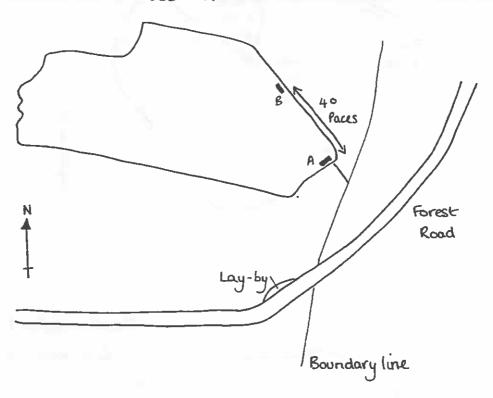


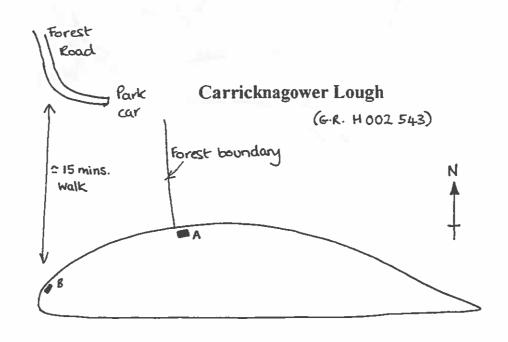




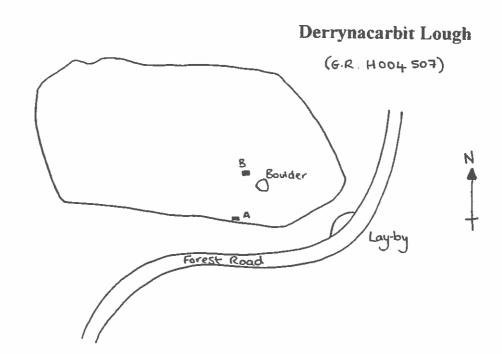
# Lough Anlaban

(G.R. HO53 563)

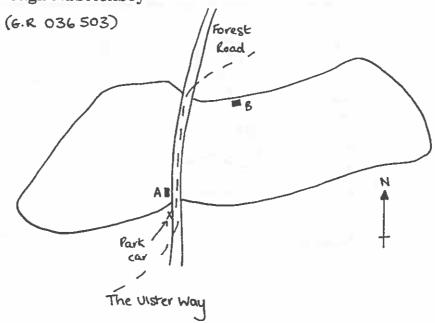




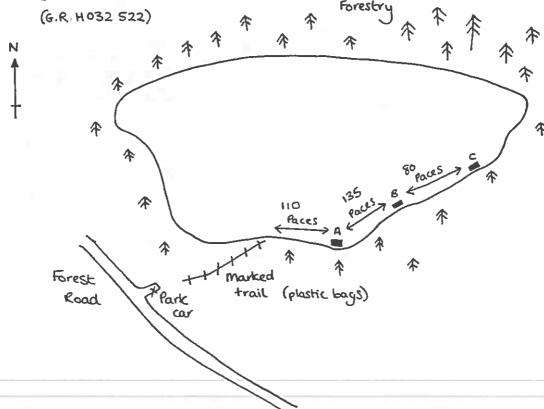
# Forest Road Bullrush A N

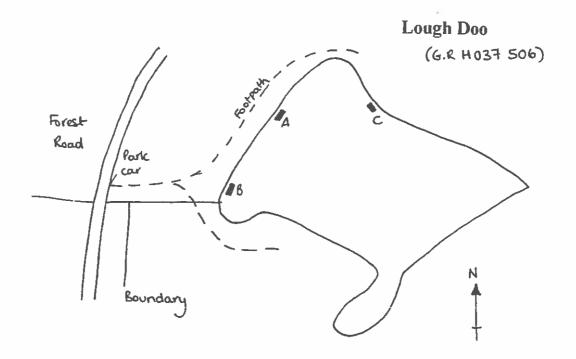


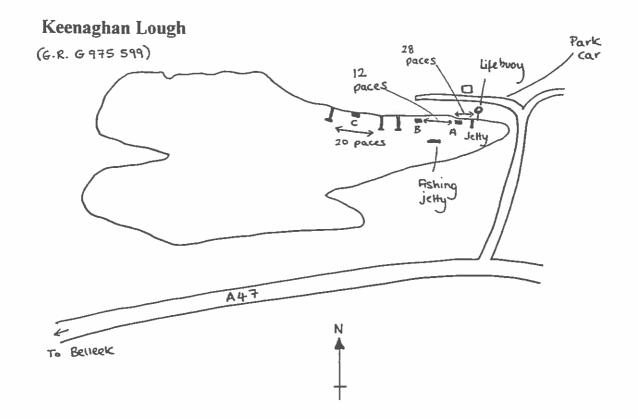
### Lough Nabrickboy

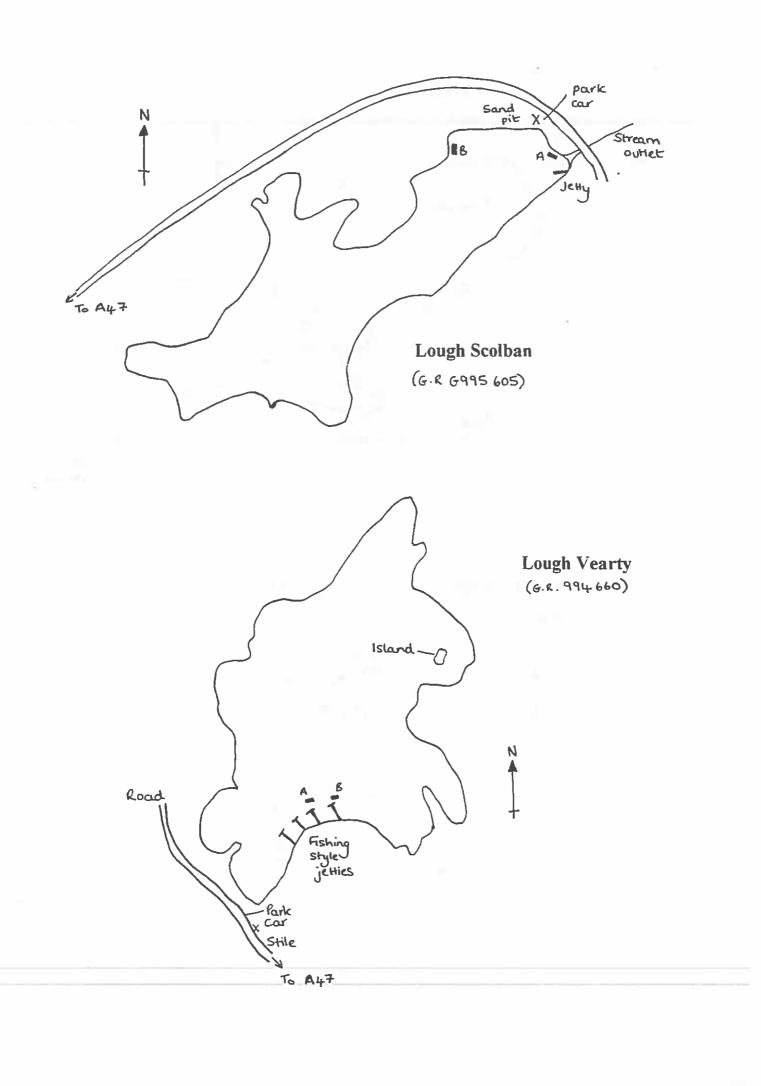


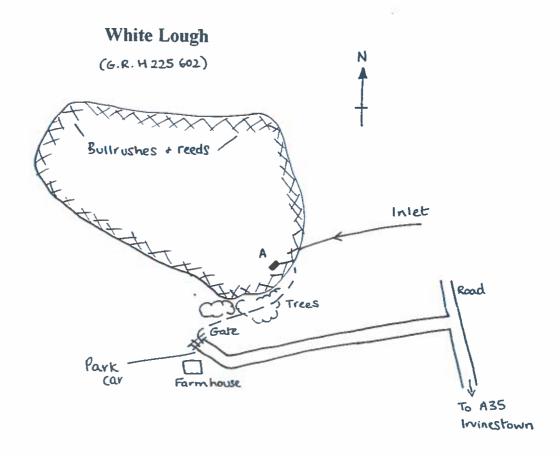
# Lough Naman

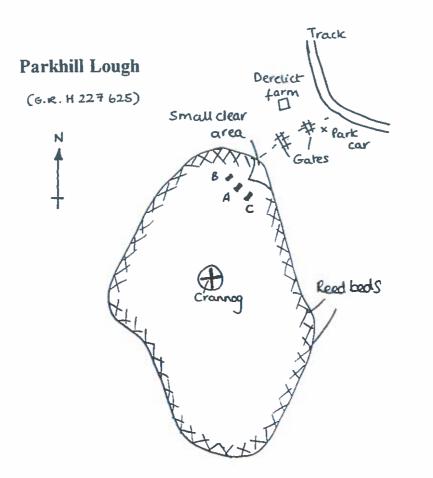


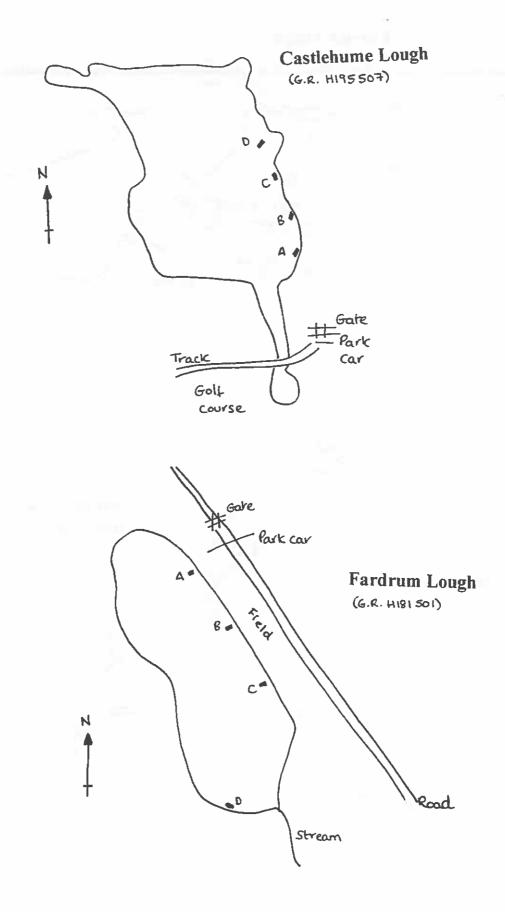




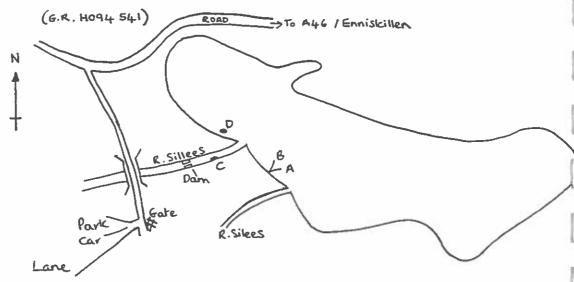


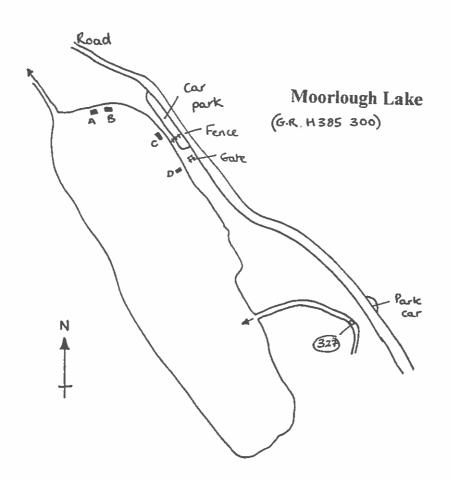






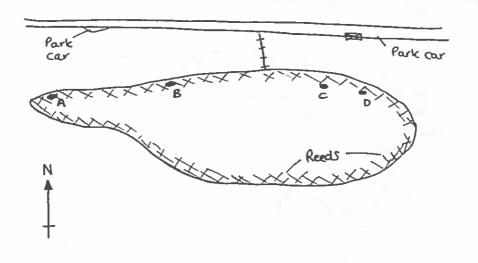
### Carrick Lough





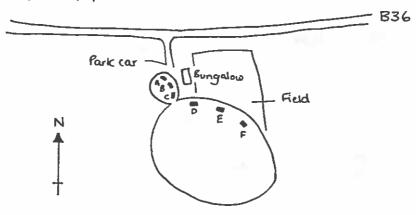
# Kilmacbrack Lough

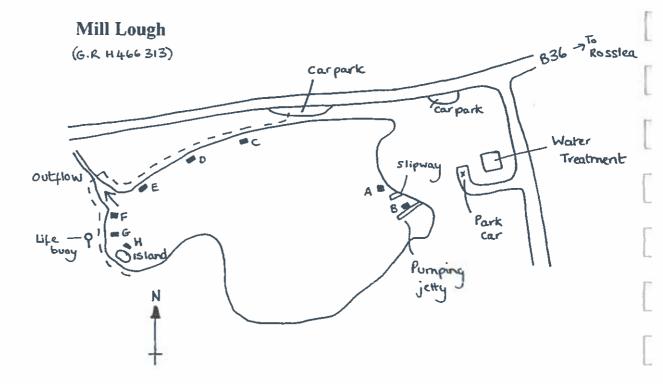
(B.R. H 406 295)

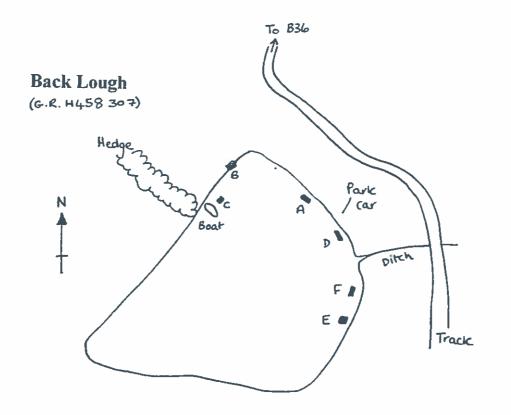


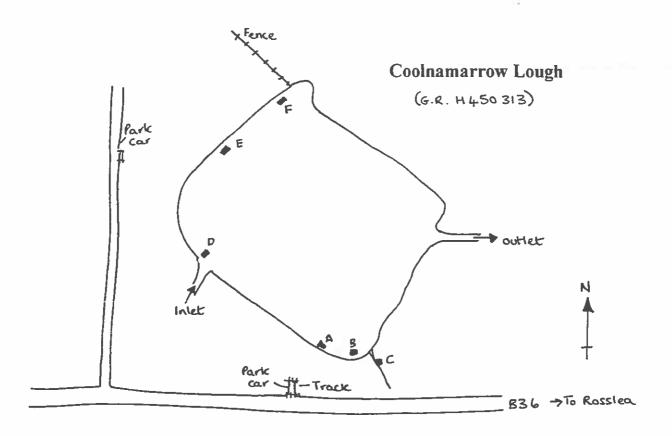
# Lisnamallard Lough

(G.R. H434 307)

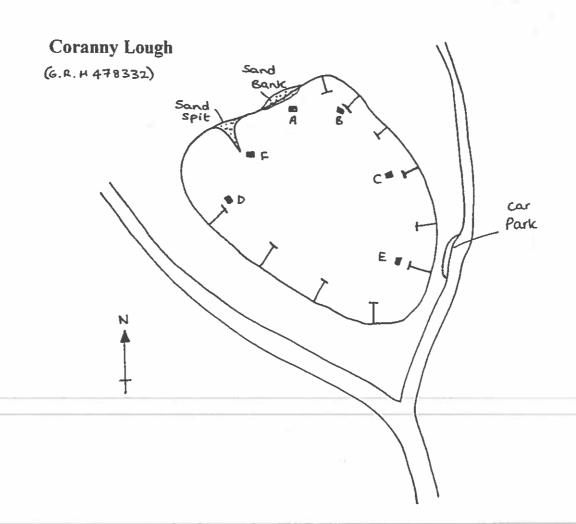




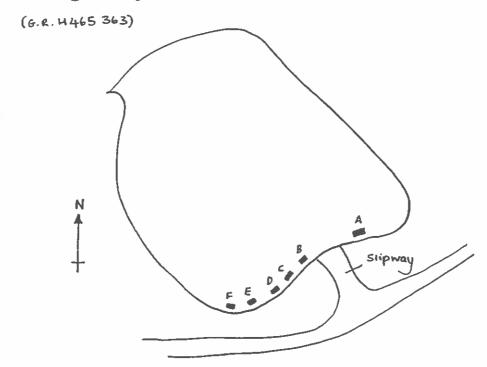


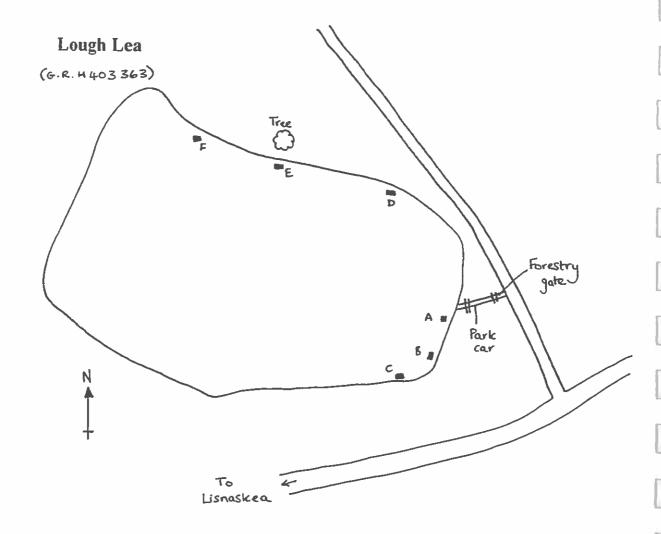


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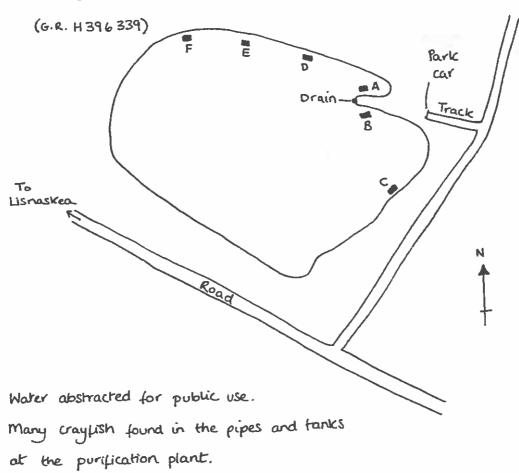


# **Lough Corry**

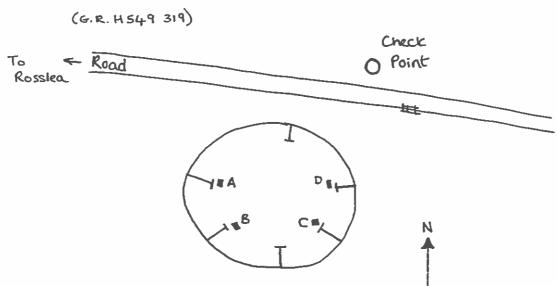




# Lough Narye



### Annashanco Lough



# Unshinagh Lough

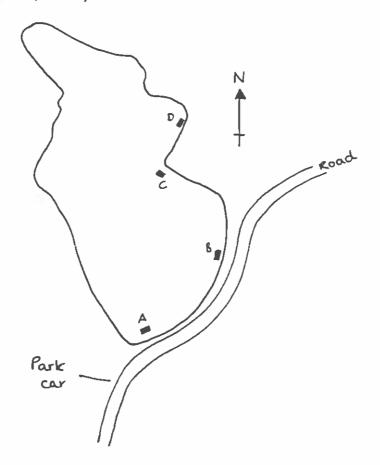
Check
O Point

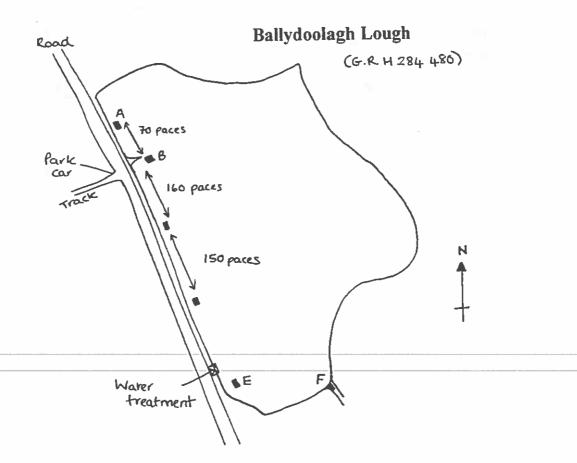
Rosslea

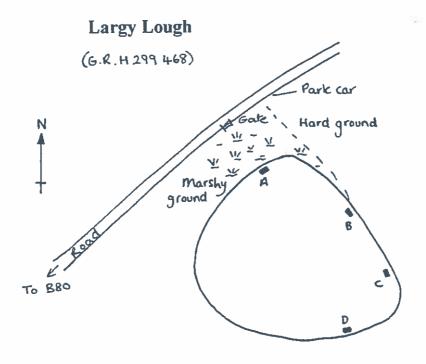
Road

### **Drumacrittin Lough**

(G.R. H549 319)

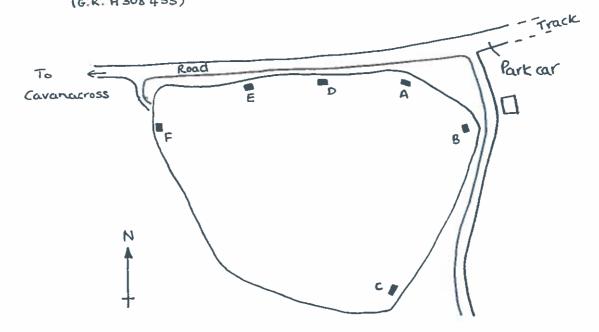


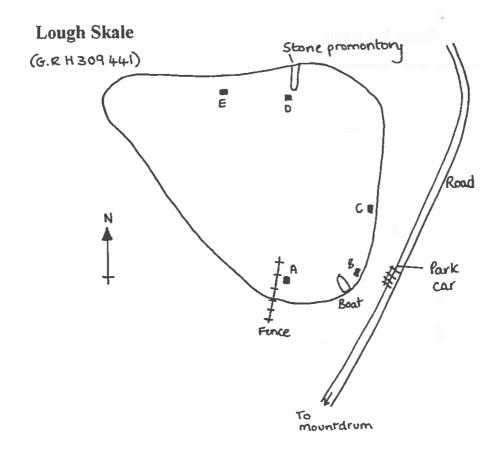


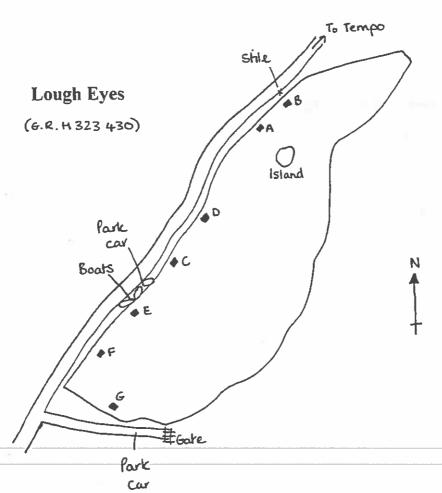


# **Topped Mountain Lough**

(G.R. H 308 453)

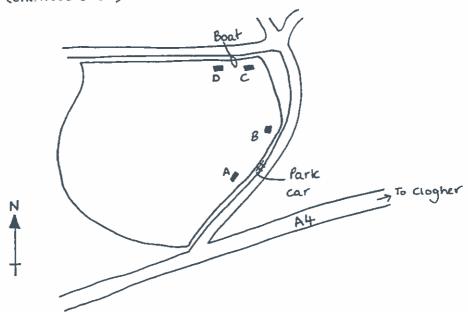


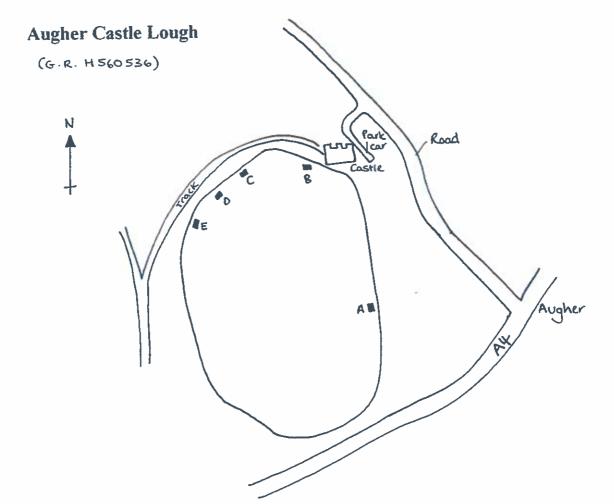




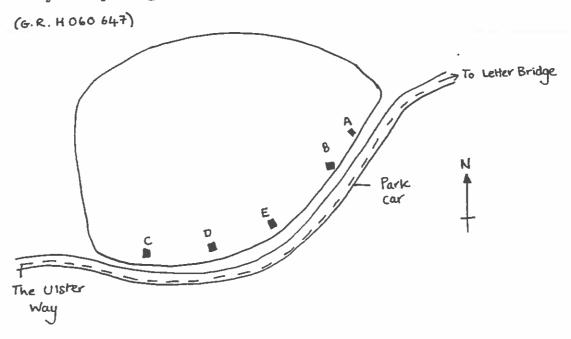
# Bellagh Lough

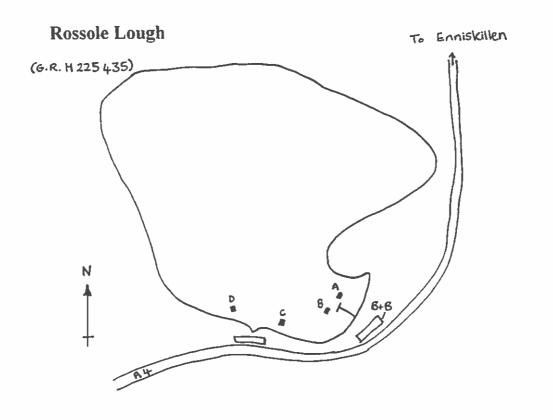
(G.R. H500 500 )



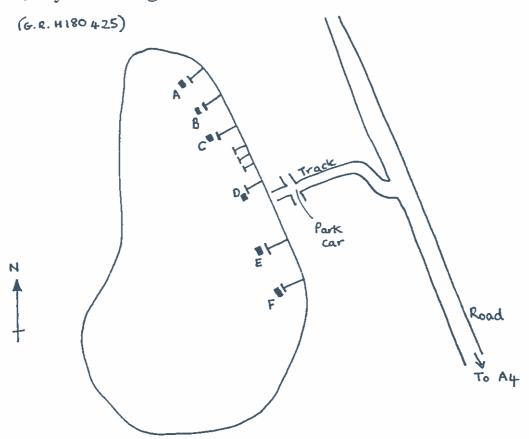


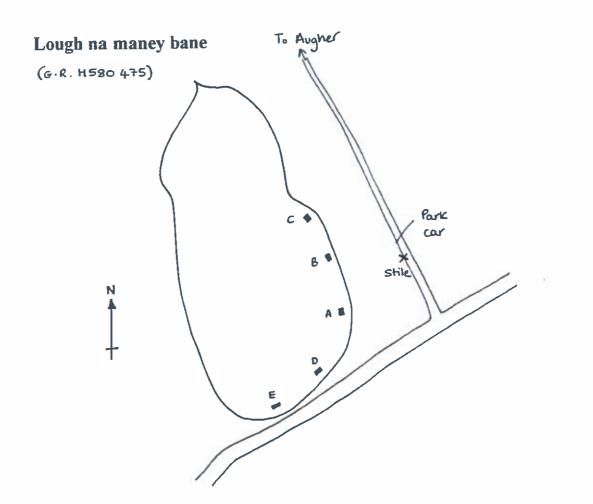
# Tullyvocady Lough

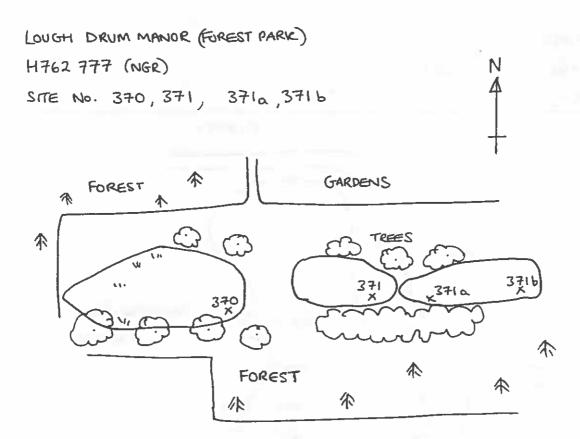


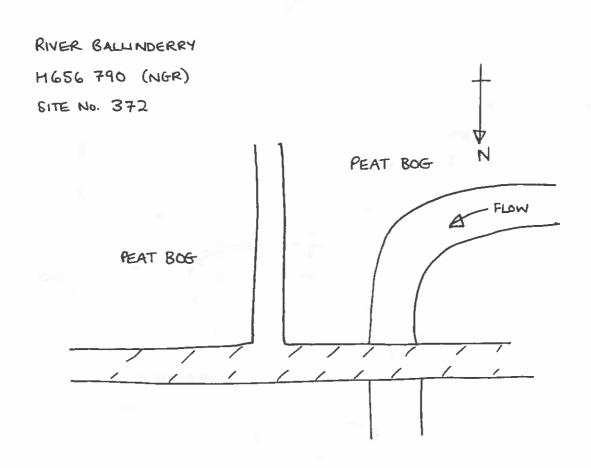


# Coolyermer Lough

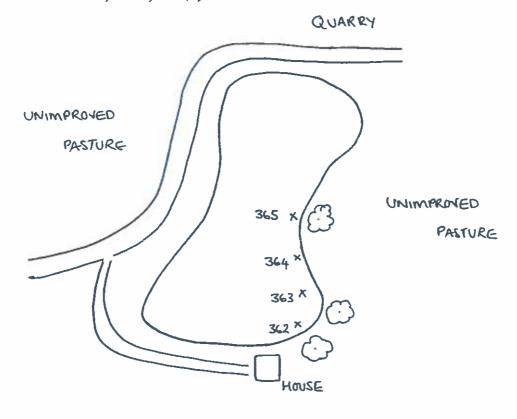


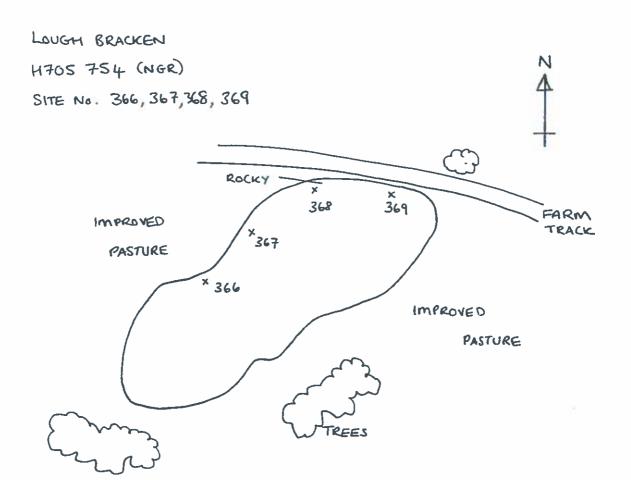




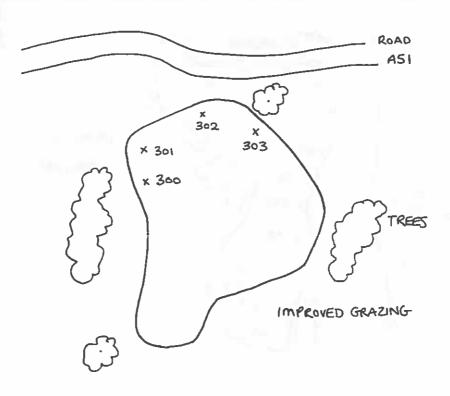


LOUGH CAM H667 767 (NGR) SITE No. 362, 363, 364, 365

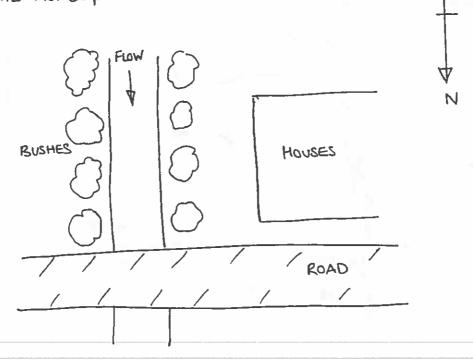


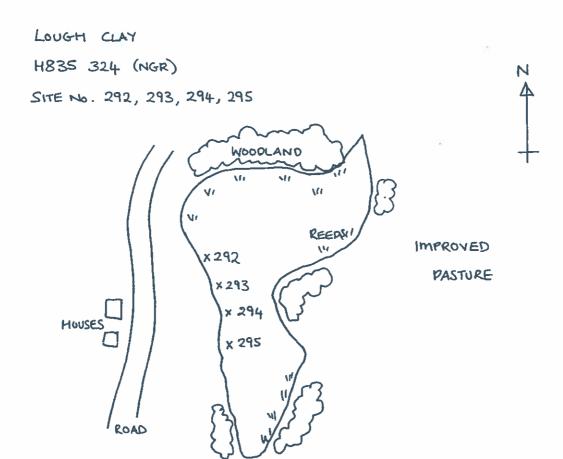


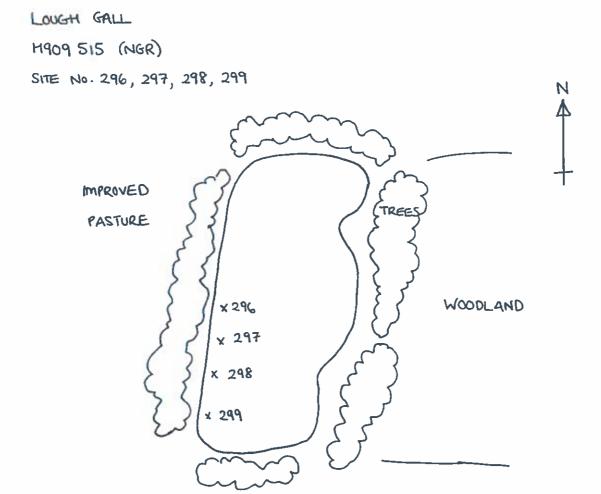
LOUGH LOWRYS
H912 447 (NGR)
SITE No. 300, 301, 302, 303



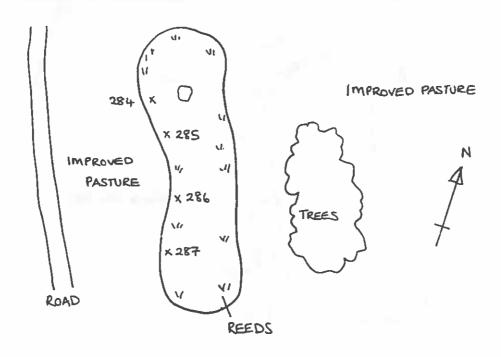
TRIBUTARY OF UPPER BLACKWATER RIVER H 507 483 (NGR)
SITE No. 304



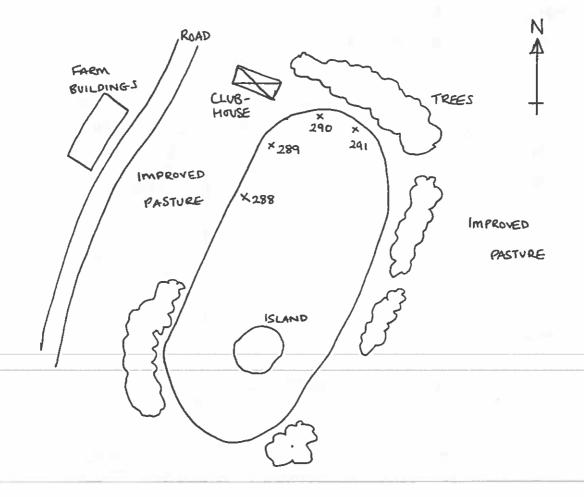




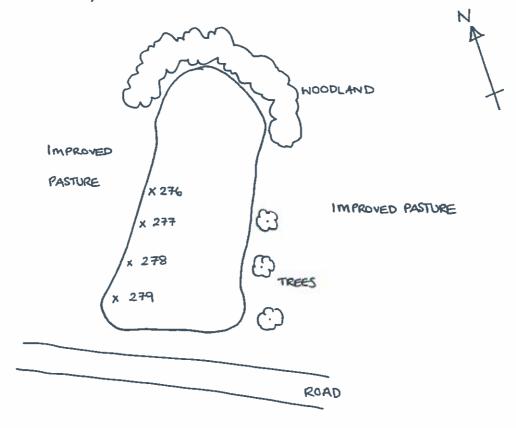
LOUGH FAR H815 664 (NGR) SITE No. 284, 285, 286, 287



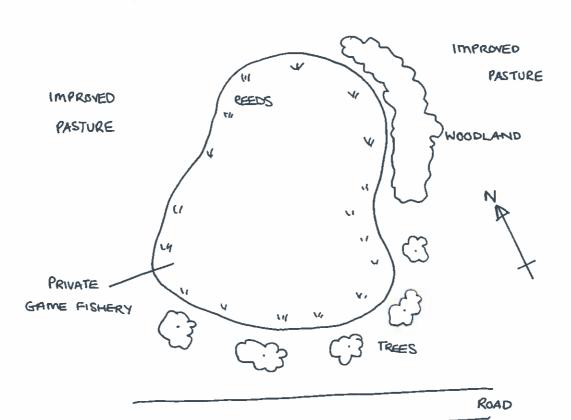
LOUGH ROUGHAN
H828 688 (NGR)
SITE NO. 288, 289, 290, 291

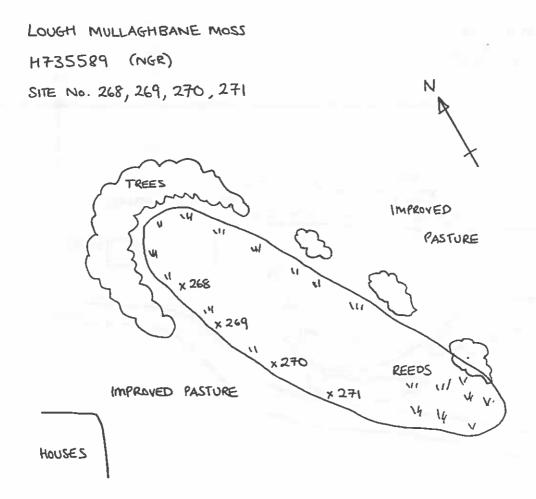


LOUGH ESKRAGH
H 772 618 (NGR)
SITE No. 276, 277, 278, 279

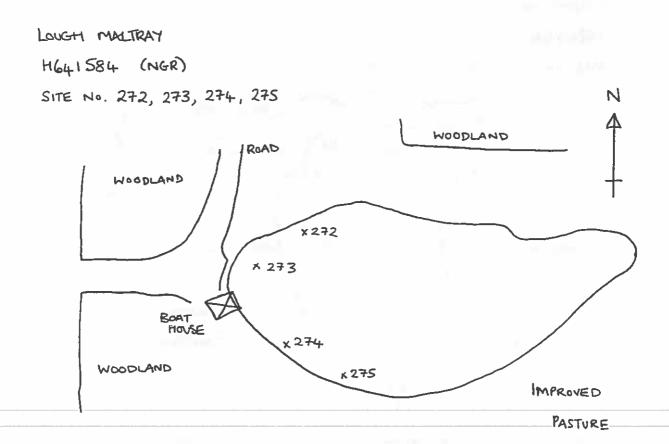


Laugh MULLAGHMORE
H754 638 (NGR)
SITE No. 280, 281, 282, 283





J



LOUGH MULLYCAR
H743 569 (NGR)
SITE No. 260, 261, 262, 263

TREES

PASTURE

HOUSE

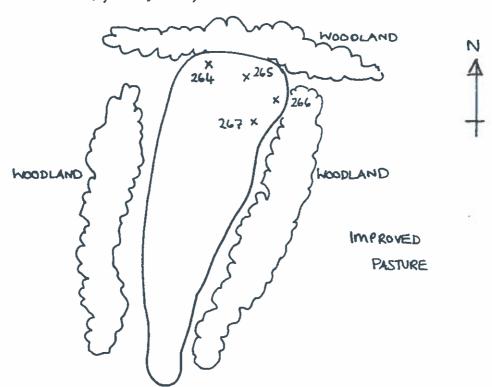
263 x

ROAD

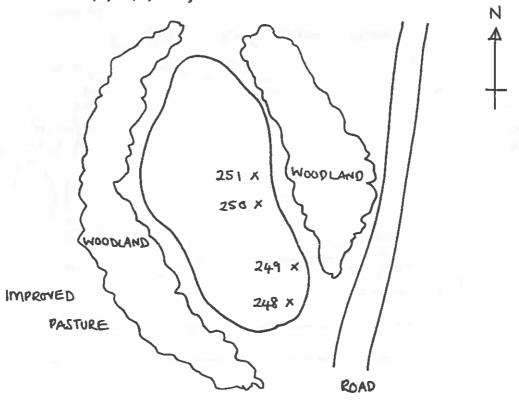
LOUGH WOOD

H760601 (NGR)

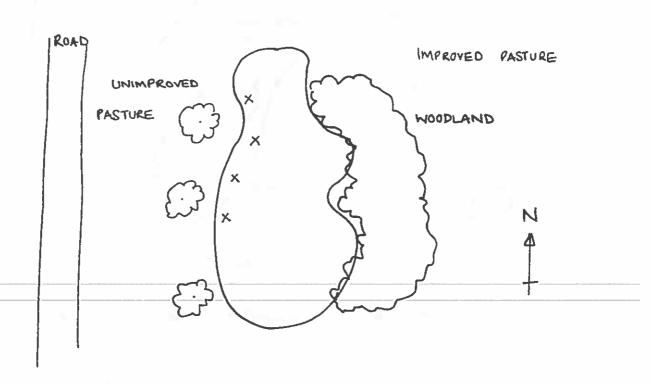
SITE No. 264, 265, 266, 267



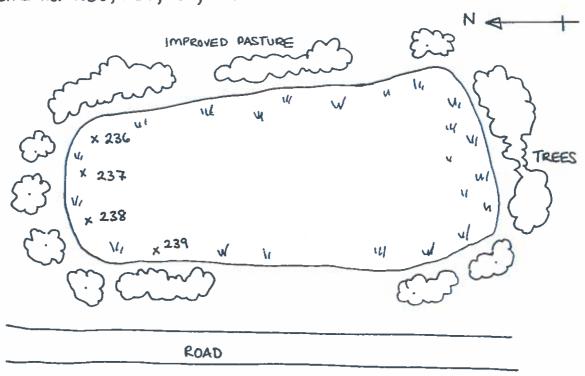
LOUGH BRANTRY
H 748 538 (NGR)
SITE No. 248, 249, 250, 251

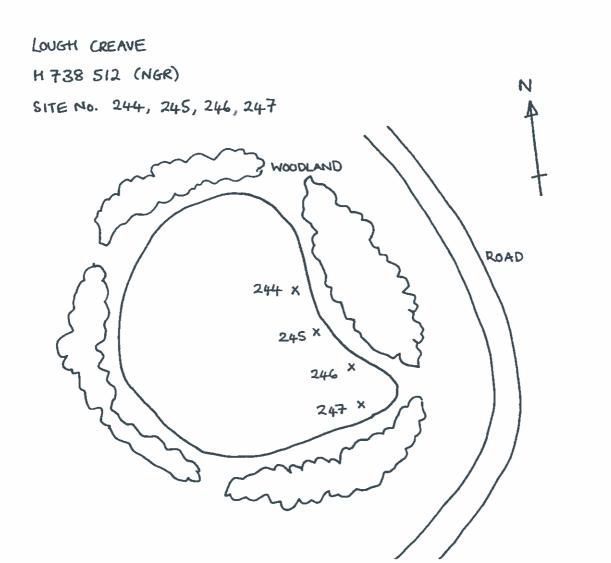


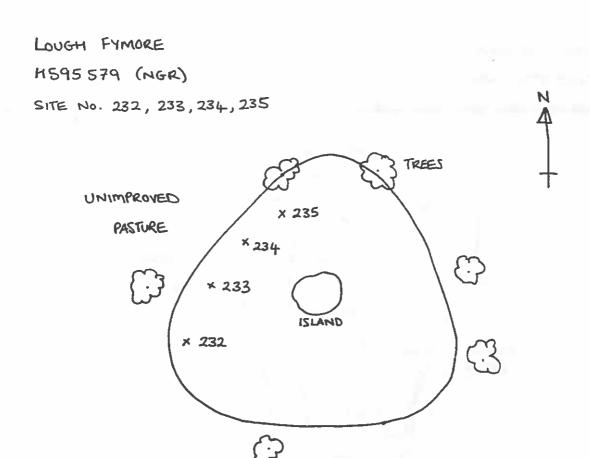
LOUGH ENAGH
H757 464 (NGR)
SITE No. 252, 253, 254, 255



LOUGH WHITE H705 524 SITE No. 236, 237, 238, 239







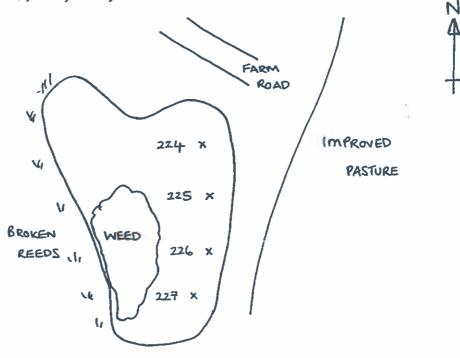
LOUGH CARNTEY

SITE No. 240, 241, 242, 243

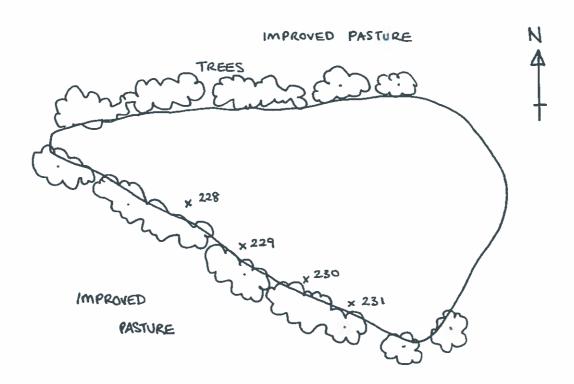
N

ROAD

LOUGH SKREABY
H 469 496 (NGR)
SITE No. 224, 225, 226, 227



LOUGH KILLYRADDY H526 538 (NGR) SITE NO. 228, 229, 230, 231



RIVER BANNAGH

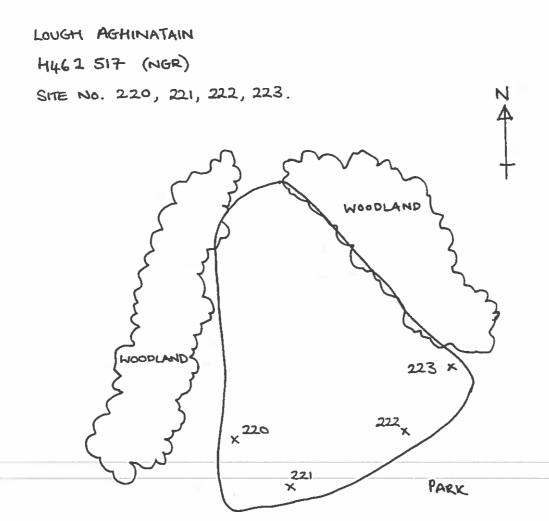
H206 696 (NGR)

SITE No. 206

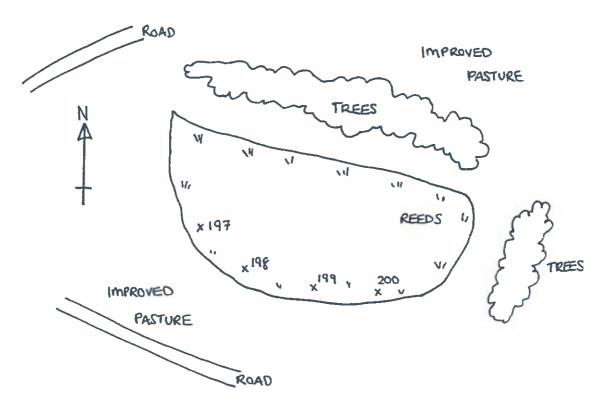
UNIMPROVED PASTURE

FLOW

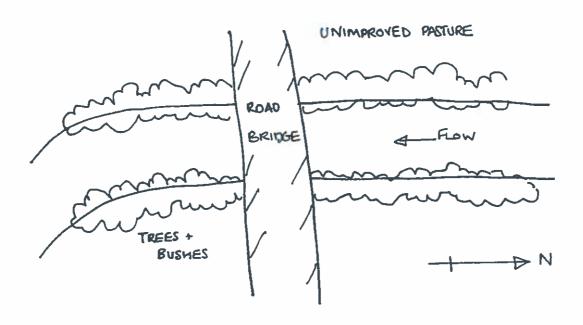
TREES



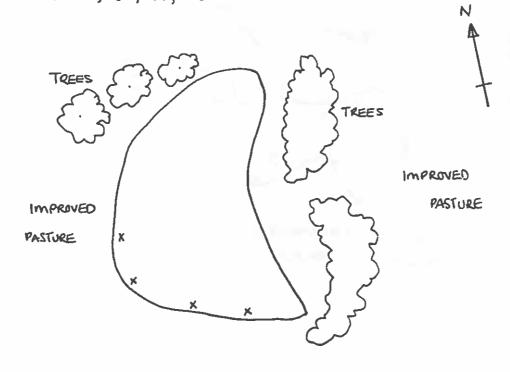
LOUGH CROMAGHY H513 308 (NGR) SIE No. 197, 198, 199, 200

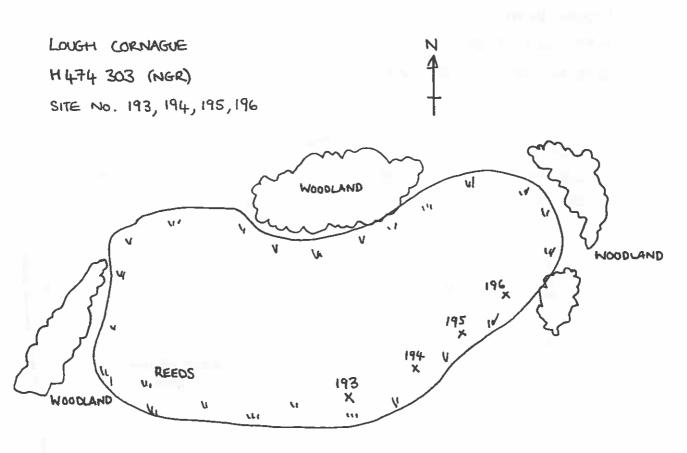


RIVER OMINEY
HI15 689 (NGR)
SITE NO. 201



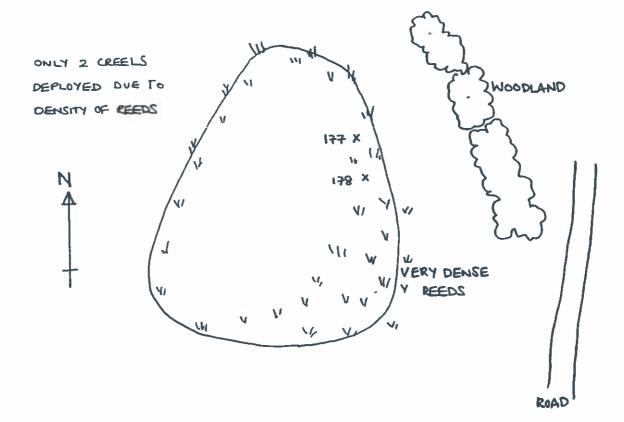
LOUGH CULLENTRA H476 475 (NGR) SITE NO. 185, 186, 187, 188



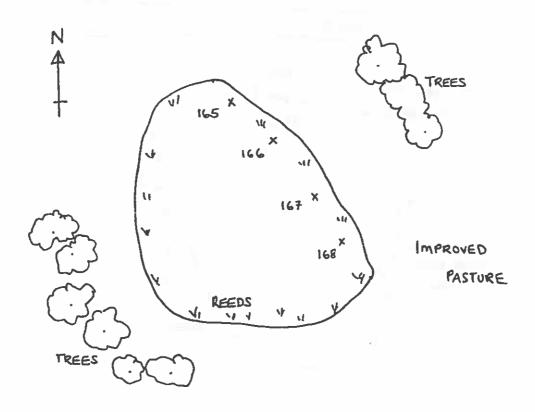


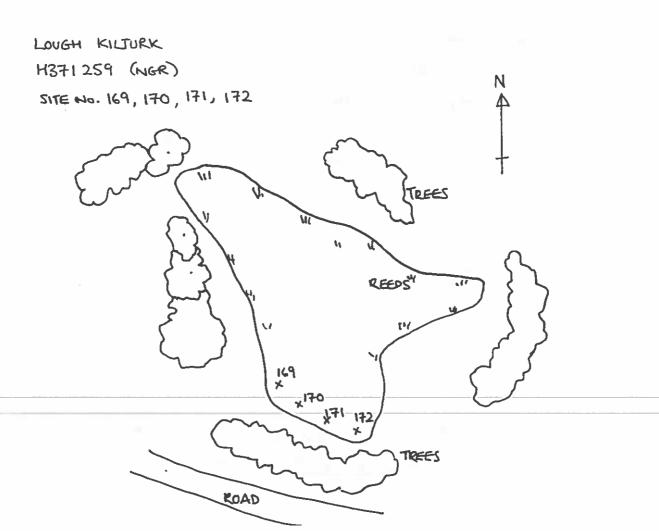
LOUGH CARGIN H360 273 (NGR)

LOUGH LEHINCH H391 267 (NGR) SITE No. 177, 178, 179, 180

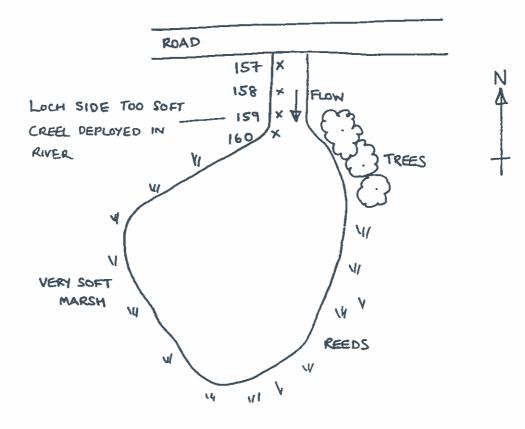


LOUGH ABACON
H 334 255 (NGR)
SITE NO. 165, 166, 167, 168

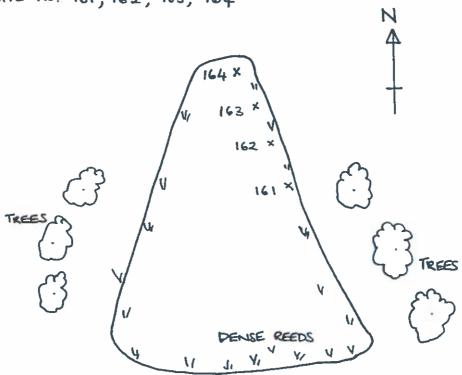




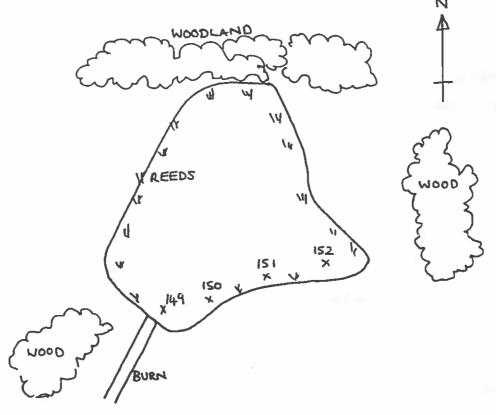
LOUGH DERRYCANON
H 323 252 (NGR)
SITE No. 157, 158, 159, 160

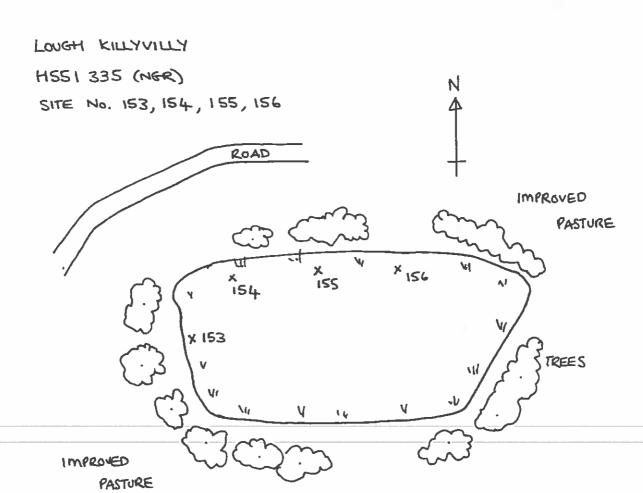


LOUGH DRUMROOSK
H 346 334 (NGR)
SITE NO. 161, 162, 163, 164

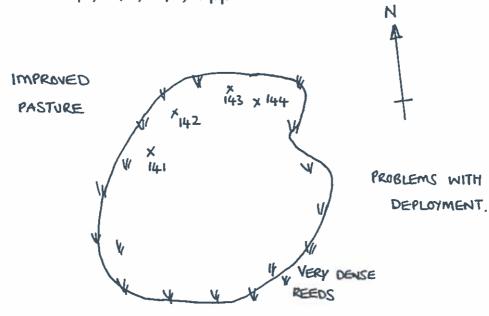


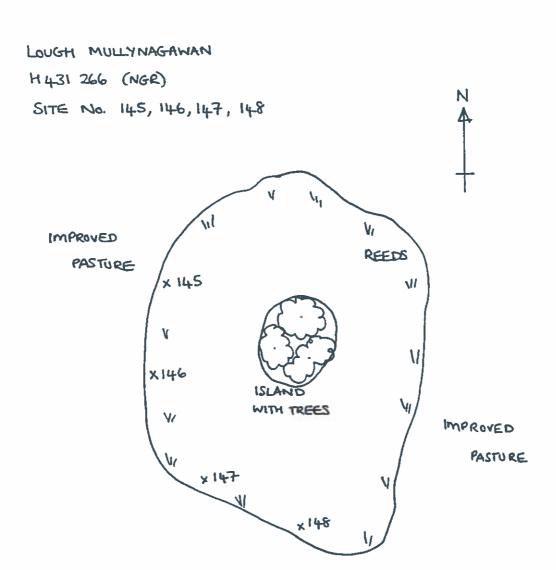
LOUGH SHANKILL
H569 309 (NGR)
SITE No. 149, 150, 151, 152



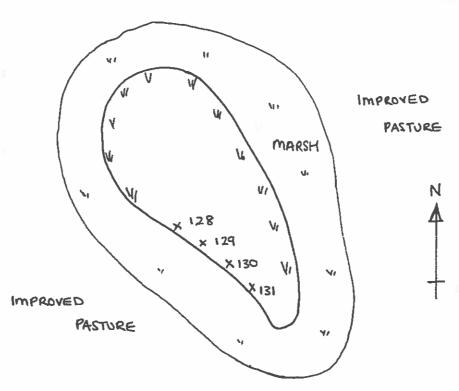


LOUGH CORRAGH
H367 297 (NGR)
SITE No. 141, 142, 143, 144

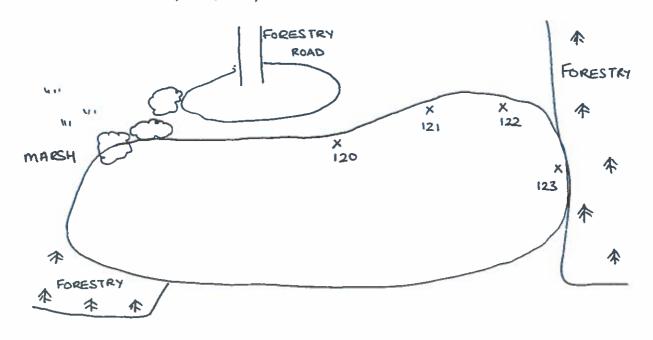




LOUGH KILLYNUBBER
H 388 242 (NGR)
SITE No. 128, 129, 130, 131



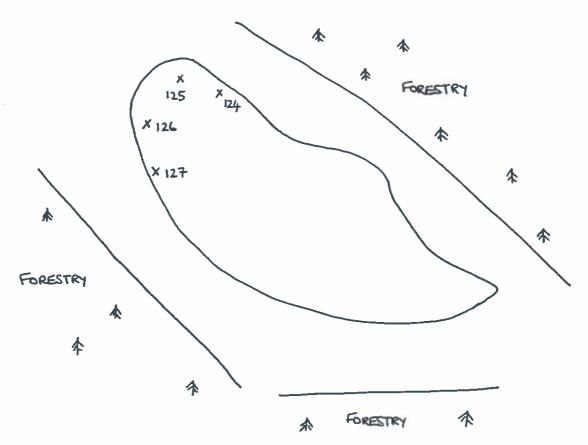
 LOUGH JENKIN
H483 400 (NGR)
SITE No. 120, 121, 122, 123



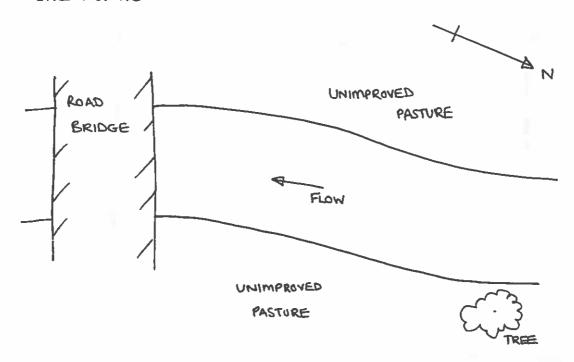
## LOUGH CROCKALEAVEN

H 484 443 (NGR)

SITE No. 124, 125, 126, 127



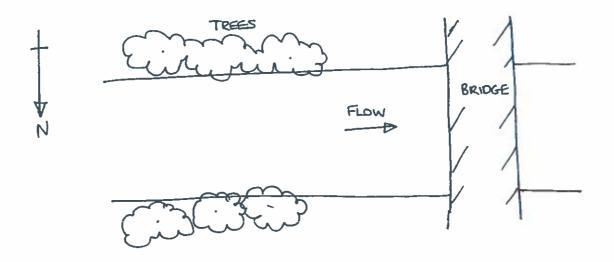
RIVER LACKEY
H505 304 (NGR)
SITE No. 115



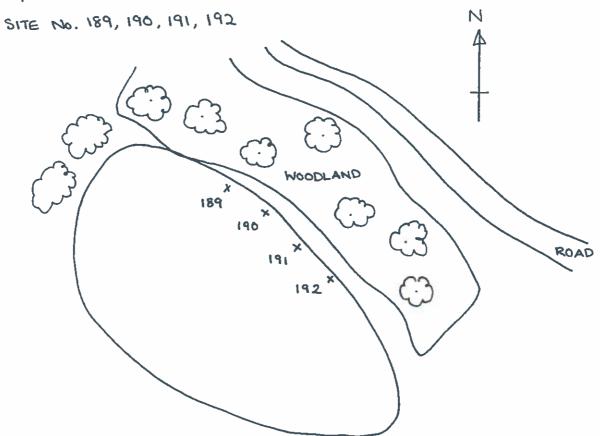
LOUGH CARNMORE H472 358 (NGR) SITE No. 116, 117, 118, 119



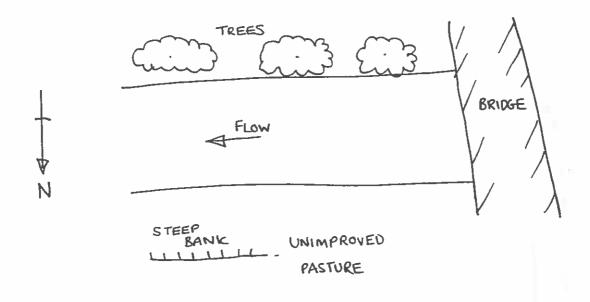
RIVER CLEEN H 474 481 (NGR) SITE No. 110



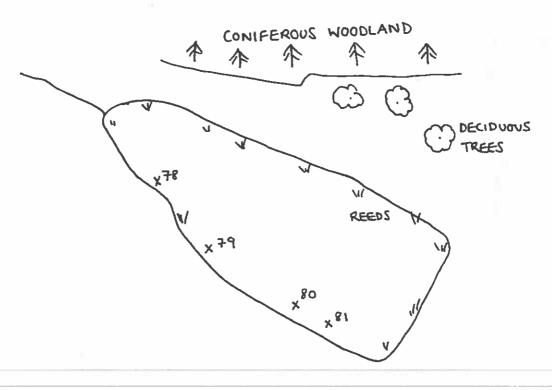
LOUGH AGHNAHINCH H422 239 (NGR)



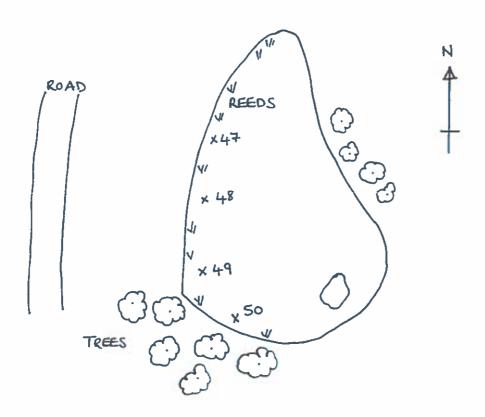
RIVER GAVARY HOOO 647 (NGR) SITE No. 77



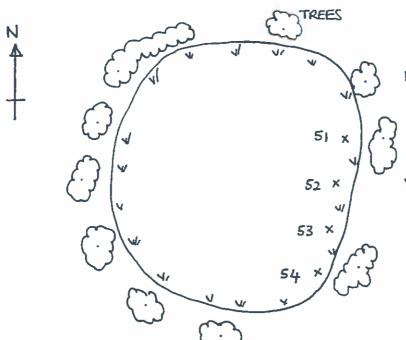
LOUGH HAMUL HO67 413 (NGR) SITE No. 78, 79, 80, 81.



LOUGH DERRYHOWLAGHT
H300 365 (NGR)
SITE No. 47, 48, 49, 50

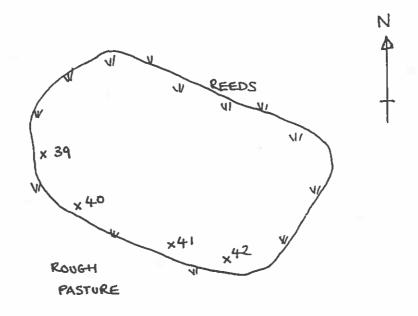


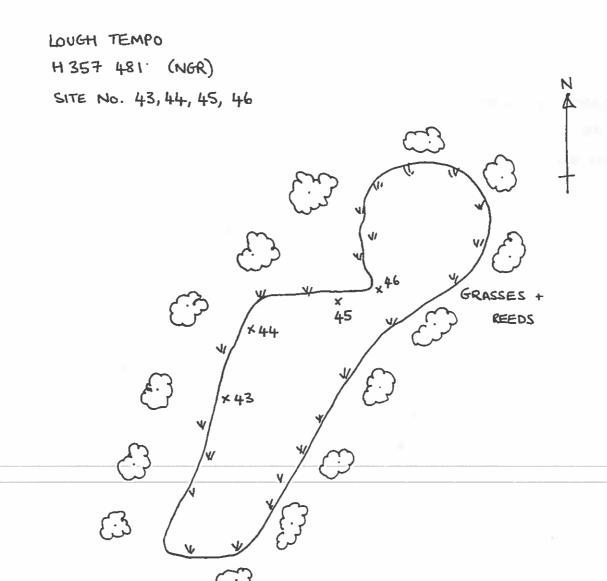
LOUGH RAYMOND H287 387 (NGR) SITE No. 51, 52, 53, 54



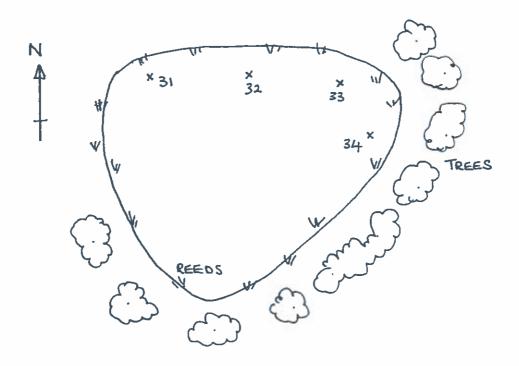
IMPROVED GRAZING

VERY DIFFICULT TO GET TO THE WATER BECAUSE OF REEDS + SOFT BOTTOM. LOUGH ARDA H 284 375 (NGR) SITE No. 39, 40, 41, 42.

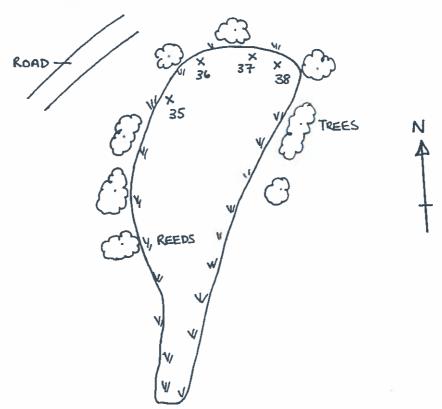




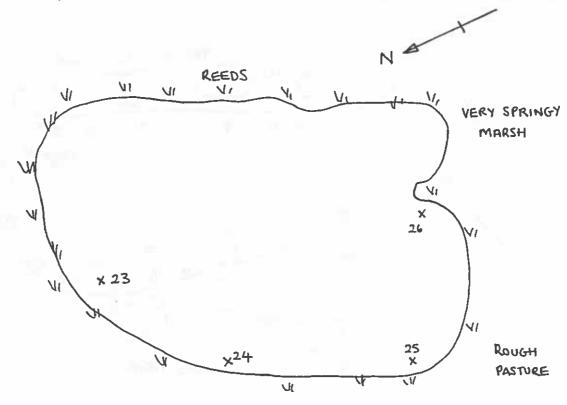
LOUGH CORRACOASH
H 247 340 (NGR)
SITE NO. 31, 32, 33, 34



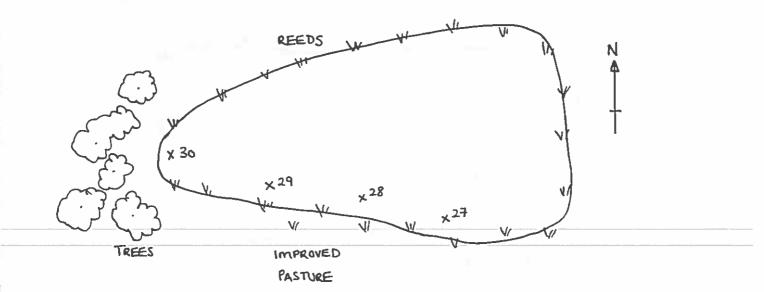
LOUGH SESSIAGH EAST H26 34 (NGR) SITE No. 35, 36, 37, 38



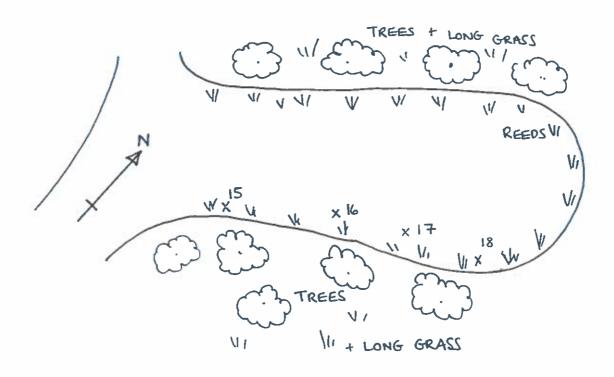
LOUGH DOOLETTER H097 430 (NGR) SITE No. 23, 24, 25, 26



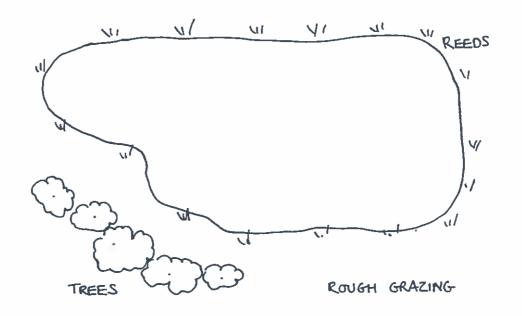
LOUGH DERRYALLEN
H241 332 (NGR)
SITE No. 27, 28, 29, 30



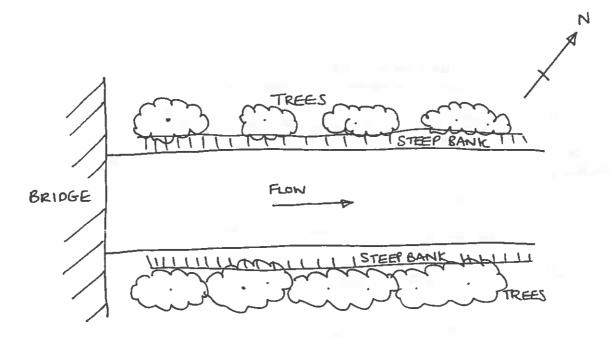
LOUGH BACK H231 452 (NGR) SITE NO. 15, 16, 17, 18



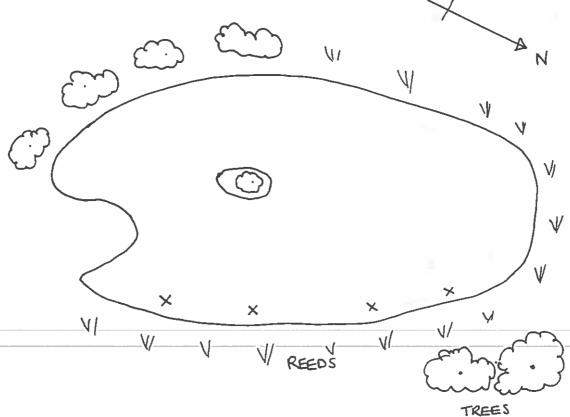
LOUGH CARRAN H231 452 (NGR) SITE NO. 19, 20, 21, 22



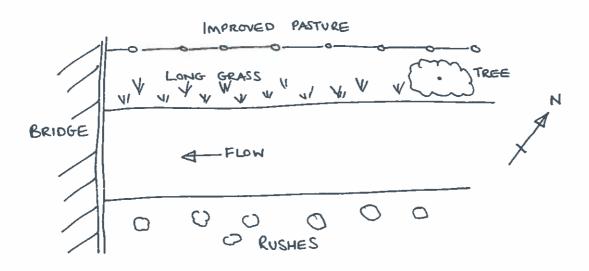
RIVER TEMPO H378 517 (NGR) SITE NO. 10



LOUGH DRUMGAY
H245 476 (NGR)
SITE NO. 11, 12, 13, 14

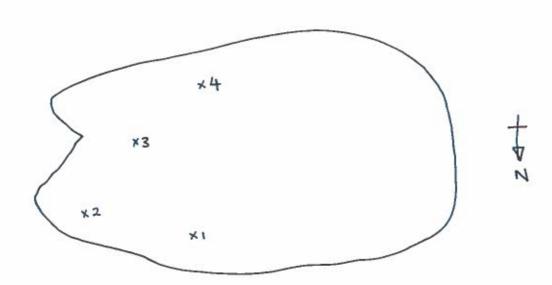


BALLINAMALLARD RIVER H334 597 (NGR) SITE NO. 3.



ROUGH PASTURE

LOUGH MULSHAW H319509 (NGR) SITE No. 4,5,6,7.



LOUGH MULLYGRUERN
H757 650 (NGR)
SITE NO. 530 (NOT ON LIST)

NOODLAND

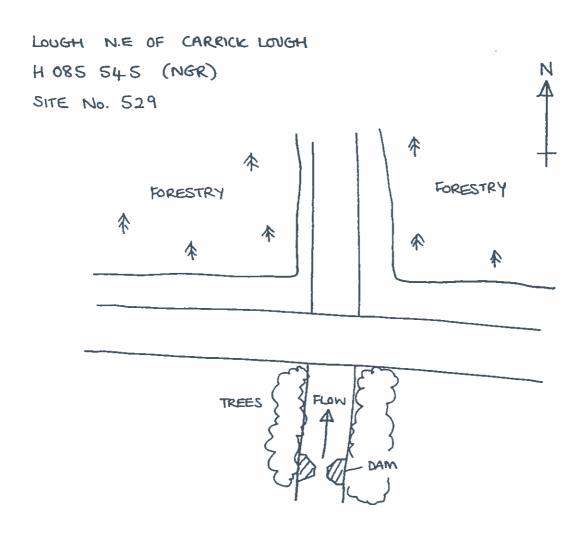
Y

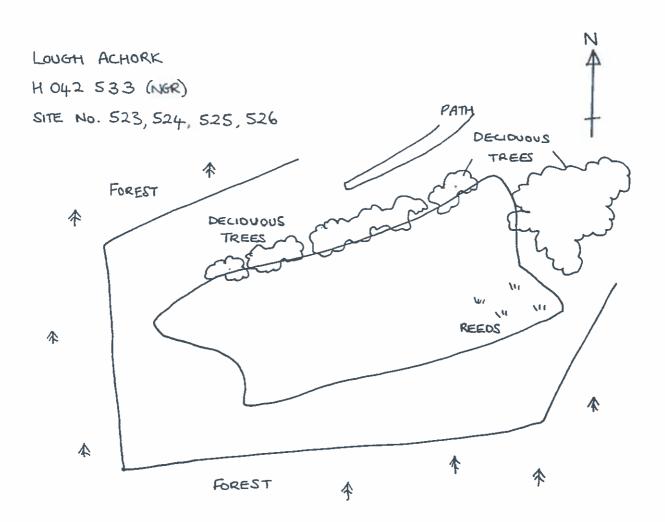
IMPROVED

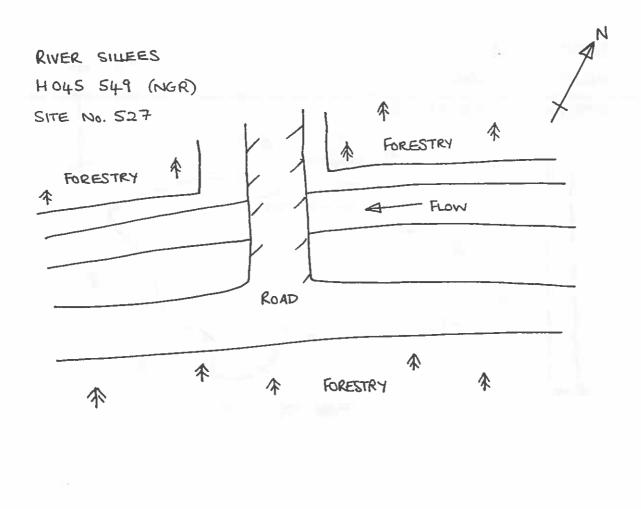
PACTURE

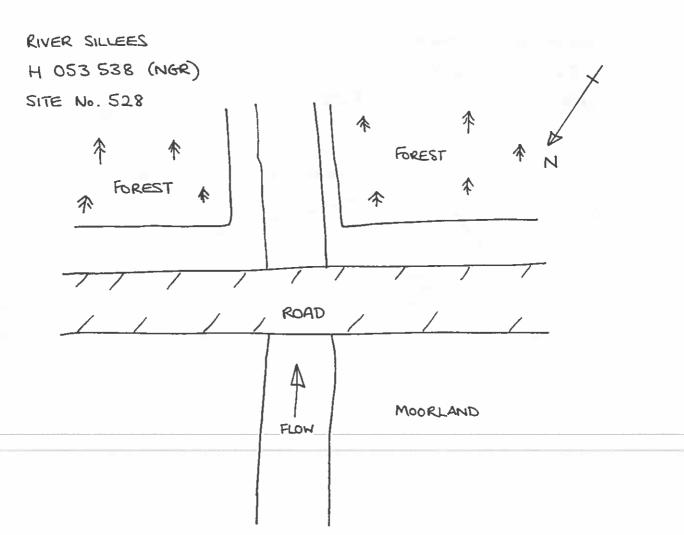
WOODLAND

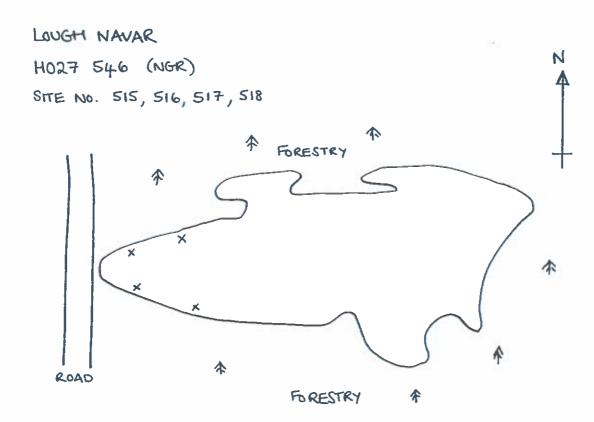
IMPROVED PASTURE

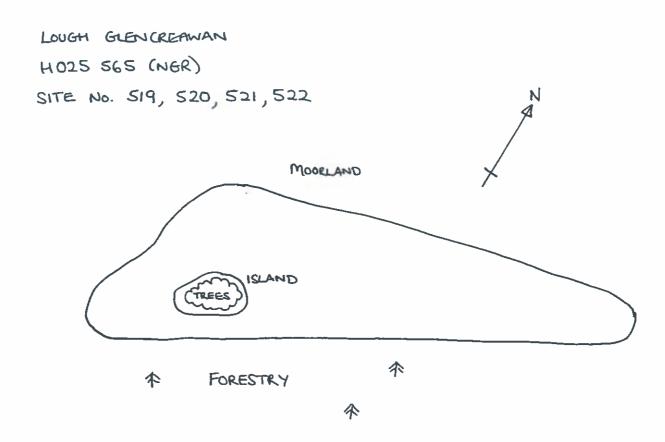


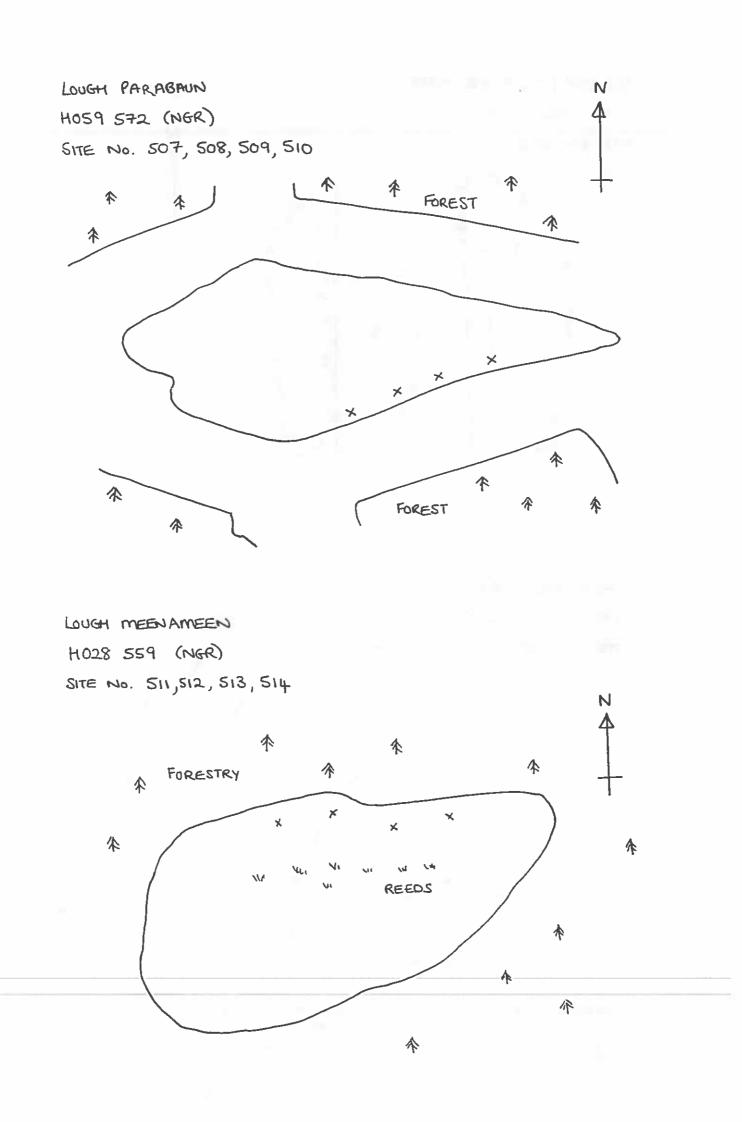


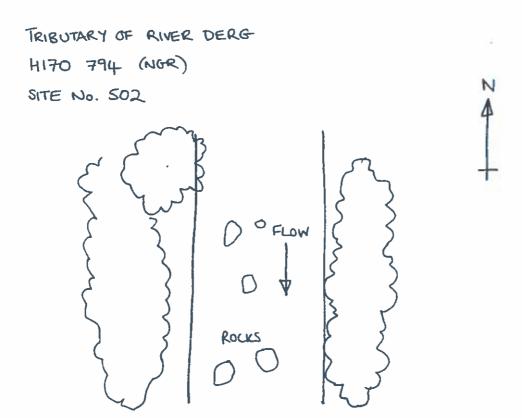


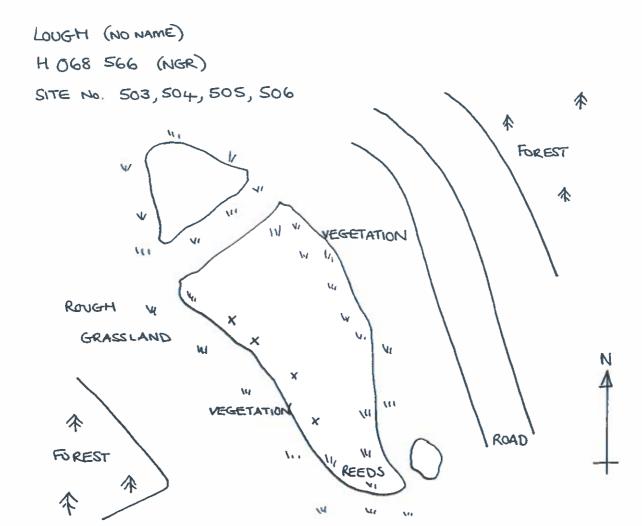












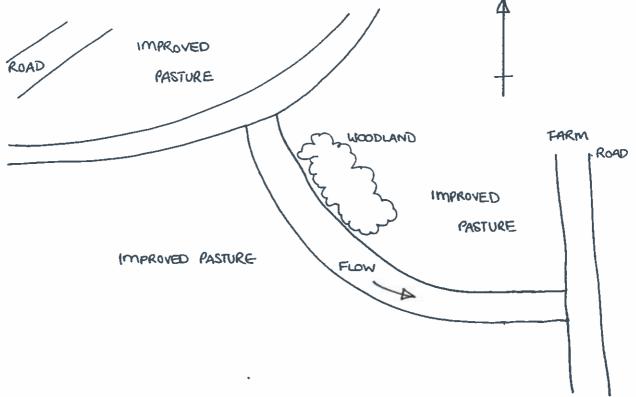
RIVER BALLINDERRY H773854 (NGR) SITE No 500 House + GARDENS IMPROVED PASTURE FLOW CULVERT TRACK RIVER BALLINDERRY H832 839 (NGR) SITE No. 501 WEIR UNIMPROVED / FENCE GRASS PASTURE

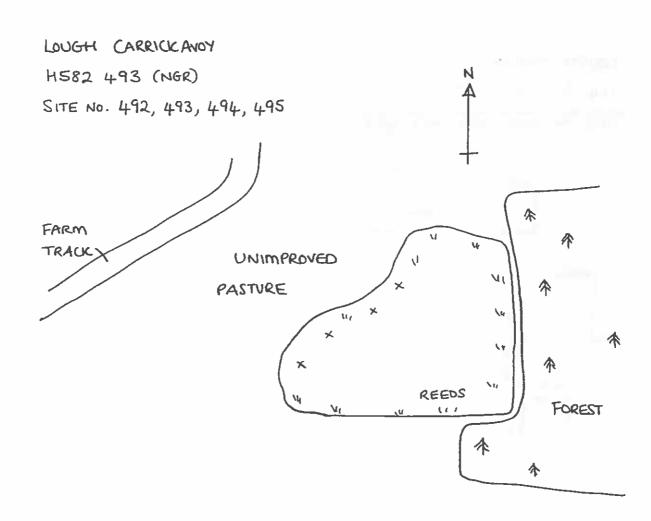
\u

x to

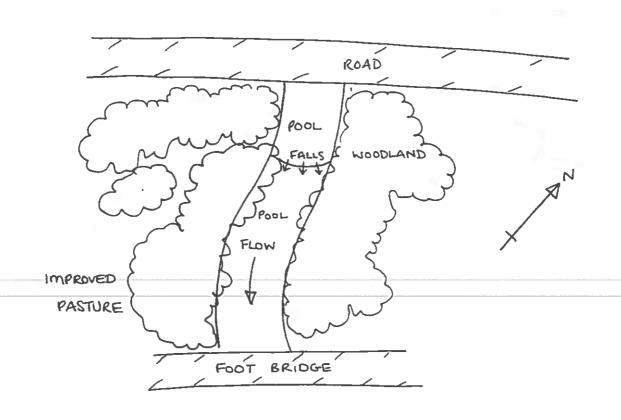
FISHERY

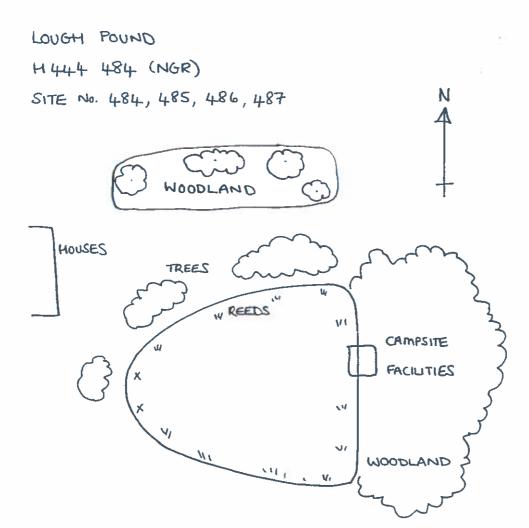
RIVER BALLINDERRY H942801 (NGR) SITE No. 497 IMPROVED PASTURE LONG GRASS FARM FLOW BUILDINGS ROAD TRIBUTARY OF RIVER BALLINDERRY H742 833 (NGR) SITE No. 499 N IMPROVED

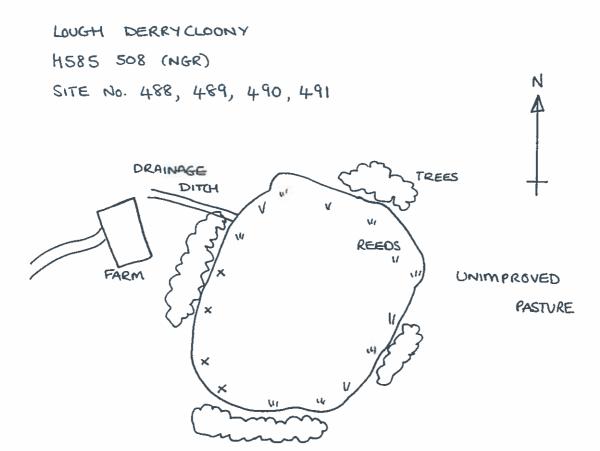




RIVER GORTIN WATER H774 796 (NGR) SITE No. 496







LOUGH GALBALLY
H 338 603 (NGR)
SITE NO. 452, 453, 454, 455

IMPROVED
PASTURE

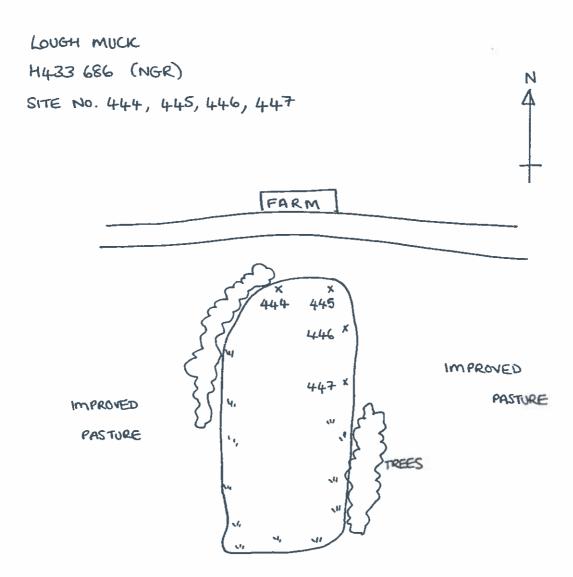
VERY DIFFICULT
TO GAIN ACCESS
TO WATER EDGE

IMPROVED
PASTURE

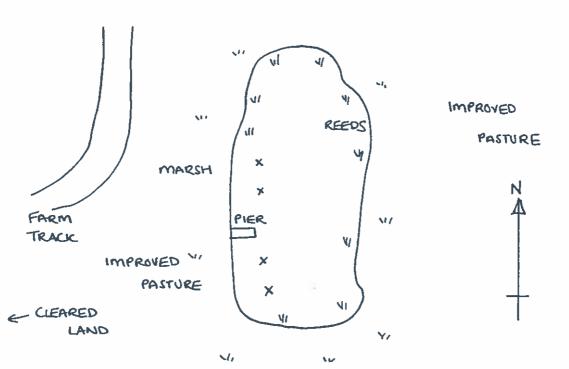
RIVER OMINEY
HIOS 714 (NGR)
SITE NO. 456

ROAD

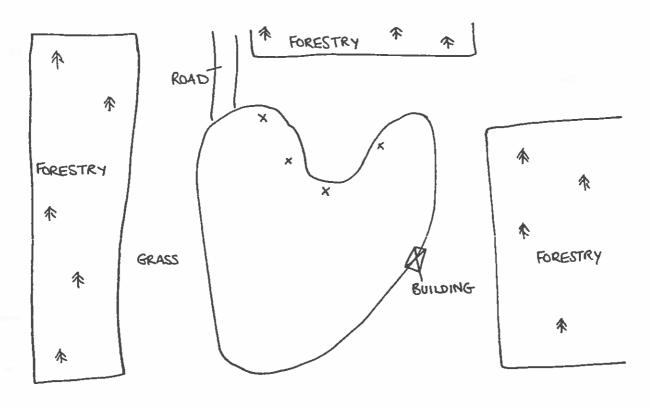
FLOW



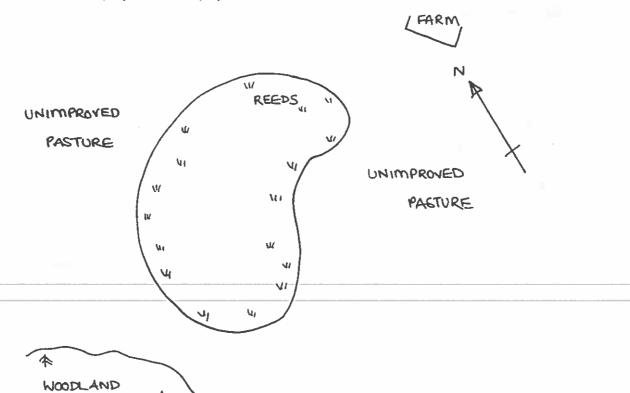
LOUGH AGHLISK H363 621 (NGR) SITE NO. 448, 449, 450, 451



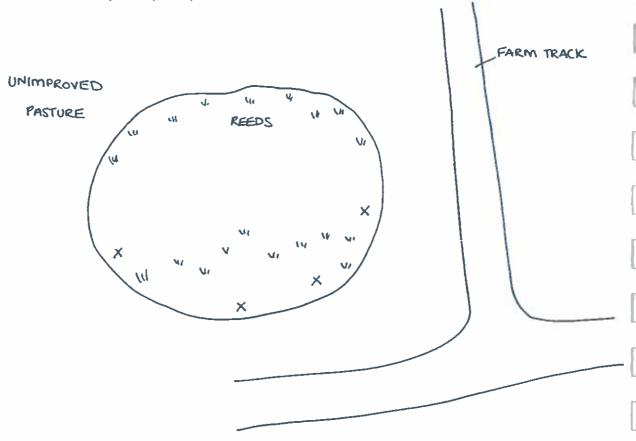
LOUGH BRADON
H259 713 (NGR)
SITE No. 436, 437, 438, 439



LOUGH DRUMQUIN
H326749 (NGR)
SITE NO. 440, 441, 442, 443



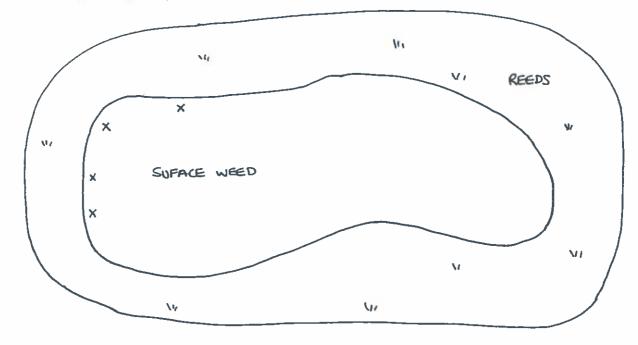
LOUGH CARR H290709 (NGR) SITE No. 430, 431, 4310, 4316



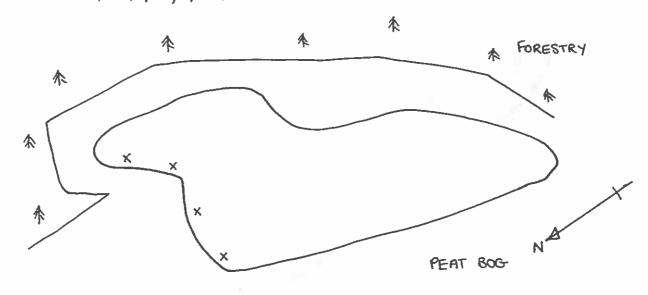
NA

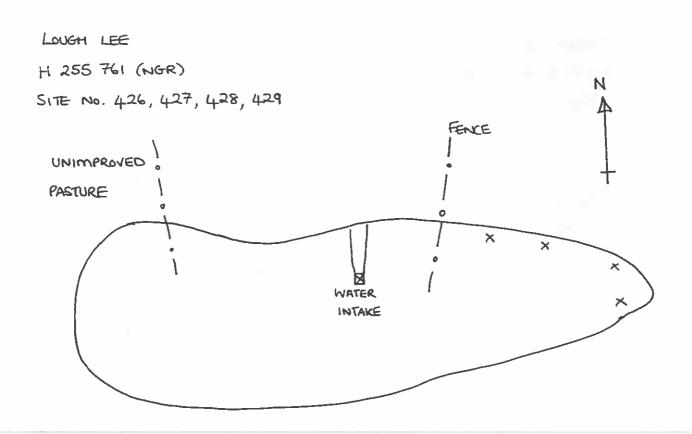
LOUGH ENVAGH H341 782 (NGR)

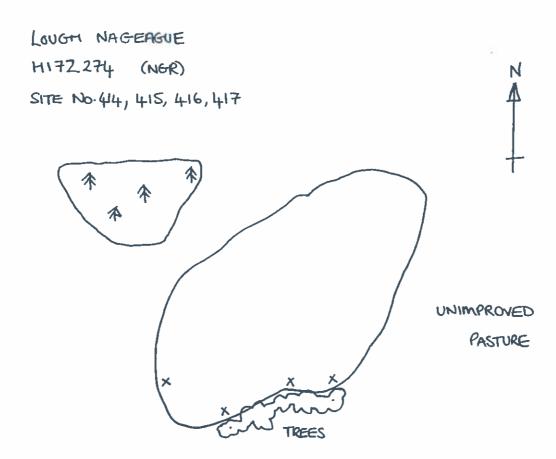
SITE No. 432, 433, 434, 435

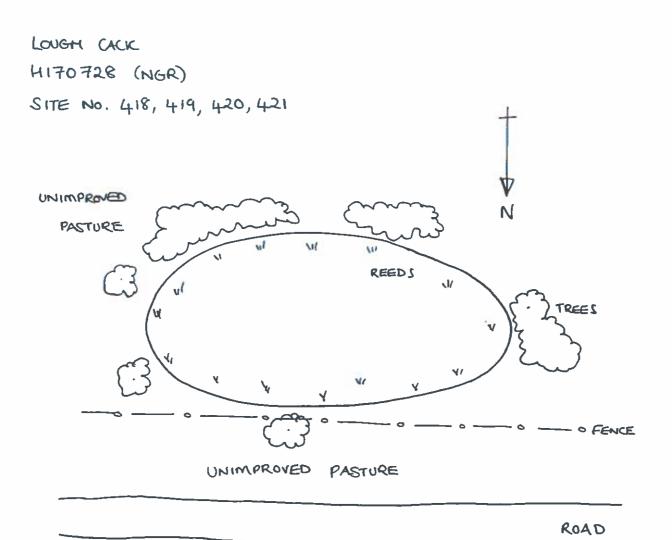


LOUGH LACK
H230 735 (NGR)
SITE NO. 422, 423, 424, 425









## Appendix 5 Crayfish research undertaken by the Game Conservancy Trust

The formerly abundant white-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes), the only species of crayfish native to the British Isles, is currently an endangered species. Many native crayfish populations have been greatly reduced or lost entirely as a result of habitat degradation and of a fungal disease introduced with foreign crayfish. Direct competition with the introduced crayfish is also thought to be a factor.

Native crayfish still occur in the River Piddle and we are currently conducting research into the habitat requirements of the species and methods of habitat improvement. Preliminary research indicates that modern land-use practices may be having a significant impact on crayfish numbers, but that restoration techniques aimed specifically at brown trout may be very beneficial.

This research is continuing so that prescriptions for habitat restoration may be developed which benefit the aquatic ecosystem in general, not just a single species or group of species.

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