

NATURA 2000

STANDARD DATA FORM

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

1. Site identification:

1.1 Type 1.2 Site code

1.3 Compilation date 1.4 Update

1.5 Relationship with other Natura 2000 sites

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1.6 Respondent(s)

1.7 Site name

1.8 Site indication and designation classification dates

date site proposed as eligible as SCI	
date confirmed as SCI	
date site classified as SPA	200003
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
03 22 30 W	56 11 48 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UKA15	Tayside	100.00%

2.6 Biogeographic region

Alpine

Atlantic

Boreal

Continental

Macaronesia

Mediterranean

3. Ecological information:

3.1 Annex I habitats

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

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

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

Code	Species name	Population			Site assessment			
		Resident	Migratory		Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
Breed	Winter	Stage						
A056	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		509 I		C		C	
A040	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>		17163 I		B		C	
A038	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>		97 I		C		C	

4. Site description:

4.1 General site character

Habitat classes	% cover
Marine areas. Sea inlets	
Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	76.0
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	8.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	8.0
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	
Coniferous woodland	
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	8.0
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Scree. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Mud, Sand, Sandstone, Sedimentary

Geomorphology & landscape:

Island, Lowland

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

Over winter the area regularly supports:

Cygnus cygnus
(Iceland/UK/Ireland)

2% of the population in Great Britain
Five year peak mean for 1993/94 to 1997/98

ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

Over winter the area regularly supports:

<i>Anas clypeata</i> (North-western/Central Europe)	1% of the population Five year peak mean for 1993/94 to 1997/98
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (Eastern Greenland/Iceland/UK)	8% of the population Five year peak mean 1993/94 to 1997/98
ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC): AN INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS	
Over winter the area regularly supports:	
34280 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 01/03/2000)	
Including:	
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Anas clypeata</i> .	

4.3 Vulnerability

Loch Leven is a National Nature Reserve managed for its nature conservation interest by SNH through a Nature Reserve Agreement, bylaws, liaison with landowners and the presence of wardening staff. Measures are in place to address potential threats to the wetland interest. The Loch Leven Catchment Management Project, which encourages collaboration between parties present within the catchment, is addressing eutrophication from nutrient rich effluent. Research is also being undertaken into the hydrology of the loch and water quality is being monitored. A gabion reef is being used to prevent erosion of the shoreline, scrub growth on wetland areas is being controlled and the spread of invasive aquatic plants (eg *Polytrichum*) monitored.

The loch is also heavily used for recreation, mainly for fishing, birdwatching and wildfowling. Potential disturbance is controlled through agreed regimes for wildfowling and fishing and encouraging birdwatchers to use hides along the loch shore.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	98.8
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0