TIPPERARY - COUNTY GEOLOGICAL SITE REPORT

NAME OF SITE Other names used for site IGH THEME TOWNLAND(S) NEAREST TOWN/VILLAGE SIX INCH MAP NUMBER ITM CO-ORDINATES 1:50,000 O.S. SHEET NUMBER 53 Fiagh Bog Feigh Bog IGH7 Quaternary Geology, IGH16 Hydrogeology Feigh Borrisokane 10 593980E 696980N GSI BEDROCK 1:100,000 SHEET NO. 15

Outline Site Description

Fiagh Bog comprises a large (c. 200 ha) flat open peatland site 4 km east of Borrisokane.

Geological System/Age and Primary Rock Type

Fiagh bog is in fact a calcium-rich fen formed over Lower Carboniferous limestone. It is of Quaternary age, having formed in the period following deglaciation, approximately 7,000 – 10,000 years ago.

Main Geological or Geomorphological Interest

Fiagh Bog is of interest mainly because it is a fen that formed on limestone, creating a calcium-rich habitat characterized by vegetation such as Black bog-rush and moss such as Campylium stellatum. The central, wet part of the fen is surrounded by grassland and scrub. The rare round-mouthed Whorl Snail, one of the few Irish invertebrate species recognized by the EU as having international importance, has also been recorded on the fen.

Site Importance – County Geological Site

Fiagh Bog has been proposed as a Natural Heritage Area (site code 000932), along with Derrinvohil Bog, an active raised bog, to the west. It is an example of a calcium-rich fen, a relatively uncommon feature, and thus worthy of listing as a County Geological Site.

Management/promotion issues

As noted, Fiagh Bog was listed as a proposed NHA, although whether this will lead to actual NHA designation is unclear. For now the fen appears to be under no threat. Some activity takes place close to the fen where the presence of some machinery near the pNHA boundary suggests bog cutting has taken place or does take place. No activity was observed during this audit.



View westward towards fen from road on northern boundary.



Fiagh Bog, northern margin: vegetation on dry peat.



Northeastern side of fen, apparently outside pNHA boundary; machinery on site, including digger in background.



Central part of fen, northern side, showing abundant vegetation.



Gallagher et al. 2019. Geological Survey Ireland.