



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE IE0002328
SITENAME Hovland Mound Province SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0002328	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Hovland Mound Province SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 2006-05	1.5 Update date 2015-10
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation:	National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Address:	7 Ely Place, Dublin 2, Ireland
Email:	datadelivery@ahg.gov.ie

Date site proposed as SCI:	2006-06
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	No data
National legal reference of SAC designation:	No data

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude
-12.83266698

Latitude
52.20266517

2.2 Area [ha]:

108655.0

2.3 Marine area [%]

108655.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code **Region Name**

IEZZ	Extra-Regio
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1170			10021.0		M	A	C	B	B

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
I		Lophelia pertusa						P						X
I		Madrepora oculata						P						X

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N01	100.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

In the north-east Atlantic, major sedimentary mound areas exist that are several million years old. These carbonate mounds form isolated or clustered seabed elevations that may measure up to 350 m high and, in Ireland, significant clusters have been documented fringing the upper slopes of the Rockall Trough and Porcupine Seabight. Almost all host coral reef patches. The Hovland Mound Province is located at the northern edge of the Porcupine Seabight approximately 130 km west of the Blasket Islands off the Co. Kerry coastline. Its centrepont is 12° 52' 12" W, 52° 12' 00" N. Some 25-40 carbonate mounds are located at depths of between 400 and 1000 m in the Province. They frequently have a depression at their base and range in height from 100 to 300 m (on average 200 m). The bases of the mounds have a mean width of 1300

m, the upper flanks are steepest and the tops are flat. The highest mounds tend to occur in water depths of approximately 700 m. The mounds may be complexes amalgamating smaller mounds and the largest of these in this Province is the Propeller Mound. In this area, *Madrepora oculata* and *Lophelia pertusa* are the main reef-forming coral species.

4.2 Quality and importance

Patch reefs with the corals *Lophelia pertusa* and *Madrepora oculata* generally occur below the mound summit on the steep flanks where they form a rim around the mound, although they have been found on the summit of at least one mound. The coral distribution appears to be more abundant on flanks that face a depression at the base of the mound. Other corals such as *Desmophyllum cristagalli*, *Flabellum macandrewi*, *Stylaster gemmascens* and *Stenocyathus vermiformes* are also present. Echinoids, holothurians, sea pens, caridean and thalassinean shrimps, and fish are commonly observed from Remotely Operated Vehicles. Bryozoa, Porifera, hydroids, octocorals, ascideans, serpulids, zoanthids, crinoids and bivalves have been recorded from infaunal surveys.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	F02.02.02		i
L	G05		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	G05		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

De Mol, B. (2002). Development of Coral Banks in Porcupine Seabight (SW Ireland). A Multidisciplinary Approach. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis. University of Ghent. 363 pp. Long, D., Roberts, J.M. and Gillespie, E.J. (1999). Occurrences of *Lophelia pertusa* on the Atlantic Margin. BGS Technical Report WB/99/24, British Geological Survey, Edinburgh. Roberts, J.M., Long, D., Wilson, J.B., Mortensen, P.B. and Gage, J.D. (2003). The cold water coral *Lophelia pertusa* and enigmatic seabed mounds along the North East Atlantic Margin: are they related? Marine Pollution Bulletin 46: 7-20. Data used Logachev research cruise, 1997 & 1998 Caracole - Victor ROV survey, 2001 Coral database of Andre Freiwald

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, but in preparation
- ☒ No

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0002328

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

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