

# 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

IE0002329

SITENAME South-west Porcupine Bank SAC

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# **1. SITE IDENTIFICATION**

1.1 Туре	1.2 Site code	<u>Back to top</u>
В	IE0002329	

### 1.3 Site name

South-west Porcupine Bank SAC						
1.4 First Compilation date	1.5 Update date					
2006-05	2021-10					

### 1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation:	National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Address:	90 King Street North, Dublin 7, D07 N7CV, Ireland
Email:	datadelivery@chg.gov.ie

### 1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	0000-00
National legal reference of SPA designation	No data
Date site proposed as SCI:	2006-06
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data

Date site designated as SAC:	2016-02
National legal reference of SAC designation:	105/2016

### 2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-15.02477083

Latitude 51.79917847

2.2 Area [ha]:

2.3 Marine area [%]

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### 2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

### 2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code	Region Name
IEZZ	Extra-Regio

### 2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

# **3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### 3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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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		Global		
11708			19867.0		М	А	С	В	В		

- **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

Specie	es				Popula	Population in the site				Site assessment					
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	т	T Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual.	A B C D	A B C	A B C		
						Min Max					Pop.	Con.	lso.	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	5				Population in the site				Motiv	Motivation					
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories				
					Min Max			C R V P	IV	v	Α	В	С	D	

I	Lophelia pertusa				Р			Х
			1					

- 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 <u>reference portal</u>)
- **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

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 designated area is located on the south-western edge of the Porcupine Bank close to a canyon as it slopes into the Rockall Trough approximately 300 km west of the Blasket Islands off the Co. Kerry coastline. Its centrepoint is 15° 02' 12" W, 51° 48' 36" N. It contains a number of carbonate mounds close to the continental shelf break, in water depths of between 600 and 1600 m. The greatest coral coverage was found in the south-west of the site on an isolated mound which hosted extensive areas of coral on its summit. The other mounds surveyed exhibited patches of coral reef and, as in other sites, there are areas of coral rubble associated with areas of live coral, with a diversity of species present. The framework coral is Lophelia pertusa.

### 4.2 Quality and importance

Reefs formed by cold water corals are very fragile systems which have a very high associated biodiversity and are known to be important for a number of fish species.

### 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	pressures	l(optional)	inside/outside [i o b]						
L	G05		i						
Н	F02.02.02		i						

Positive Impacts			
	Activities,	Pollution	inside
Rank	management	(optional)	/outside
	[code]	[code]	[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

### 4.4 Ownership (optional)

#### 4.5 Documentation

Data usedLogachev TTR13 research cruise, 2003

# 5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

5.3 Site designation (optional)

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# 6. SITE MANAGEMENT

### 6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

### 6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

	Yes
	No, but in preparation
x	Νο

### 6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

# 7. MAP OF THE SITES

**INSPIRE ID:** 

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0002329

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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