

**Seamounts in
North-East Atlantic
and Mediterranean
Sea**

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Seamount physiography and biology in North-East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea

**T. Morato¹, K. Ø. Kvile¹, G. H. Taranto¹, F. Tempera¹, B. E. Narayanaswamy²,
D. Hebbeln³, G. Menezes¹, C. Wienberg³, R. S. Santos¹, and T. J. Pitcher^{1,4}**

¹Centre of IMAR of the University of the Azores, Departamento de Oceanografia e Pescas and LARSyS Associated Laboratory, Universidade dos Açores, 9901-382 Horta, Portugal

²SAMS, Scottish Marine Institute, Oban, Argyll, Scotland, UK

³MARUM, Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, University of Bremen, Leobener Straße, 28359 Bremen, Germany

⁴Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

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Correspondence to: T. Morato (telmo@uac.pt)

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Abstract

This work aims at characterising the seamount physiography and biology in the OSPAR Convention limits (North-East Atlantic Ocean) and Mediterranean Sea. We first inferred potential abundance, location and morphological characteristics of seamounts, and secondly, summarized the existing biological, geological and oceanographic in-situ research, identifying examples of well-studied seamounts. Our study showed that the seamount population in the OSPAR area (North-East Atlantic) and in Mediterranean Sea is large with around 1061 and 202 seamount-like features, respectively. Similarly, seamounts occupy large areas of about 1 116 000 km² in the OSPAR region and of about 184 000 km² in the Mediterranean Sea, which is much larger than previously thought. The presence of seamounts in the North-East Atlantic has been known since the late 19th Century but overall knowledge regarding seamount ecology and geology is still relatively poor. Only 37 seamounts in the OSPAR area (3.5 % of all seamounts in the region), 22 in the Mediterranean Sea (9.2 % of all seamounts in the region) and 25 in the North-East Atlantic south of the OSPAR have in-situ information. Seamounts mapped in both areas are in general very heterogeneous, showing diverse geophysical characteristics. These differences will likely affect the biological diversity and production of resident and associated organisms.

1 Introduction

Seamounts are ubiquitous underwater features in the world oceans and are traditionally described as isolated elevations greater than 1000 m in relief above the seafloor (Menard, 1964; International Hydrographic Organization, 2008). However, no ecological rationale seems to support the traditional size limit (Pitcher et al., 2007; Wessel, 2007) and this definition has been extensively modified in the literature to better satisfy the needs of different disciplines (Staudigel et al., 2010). Since small underwater features may also play an important role in deep and high sea ecosystems (e.g., Koslow

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et al., 2001), we considered features greater than 100 m in height as small seamounts and defined elevations taller than 1000 m as large seamounts (sensu Pitcher et al., 2007).

The total number of seamounts at a global scale has been estimated in several studies mainly by running mathematical algorithms on global bathymetry grids inferred from satellite altimetry and acoustic soundings (e.g., Kitchingman and Lai, 2004; Wessel et al., 2010; Kim and Wessel, 2011; Yesson et al., 2011). Currently, these approaches are unable to adequately detect small and deep peaks and thus the estimates of the global abundance of seamounts still bear large uncertainties. A more accurate approach would be to locate seamounts on bathymetry grids originated by shipboard bathymetric profiles. However, the small area of the ocean floor explored using multi-beam bathymetry prevents improved analyses of seamount location, morphology and abundance (Hillier and Watts, 2007). Recent estimates of the number of seamounts worldwide range from about 25 000 to about 140 000 large features and potentially from 125 000 to 25 million small seamounts or knolls greater than 100 m in height (Wessel et al., 2010; Kim and Wessel, 2011; Yesson et al., 2011). Despite this imprecision, such estimates highlight seamounts as one of the most prevalent set of habitats of the seabed, forming one of the largest biomes on earth with about 28.8 million km² (Etnoyer et al., 2010).

The Oslo-Paris convention for the Protection of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR; <http://www.ospar.org>) is an international legal instrument made of representatives of the Governments of 15 Contracting Parties and the European Commission. OSPAR has included seamounts in the list of threatened and/or declining habitats and defined these features as undersea mountains whose summits rise more than 1000 m above the surrounding seafloor (OSPAR, 2008). The official OSPAR database (consulted in September 2011) included 104 seamounts in the High Seas and territorial waters of Norway, Sweden, Faroe Islands, UK, Ireland, France, Spain and Portugal. They are, however, still underestimated since many more seamounts are known in the Mid Atlantic Ridge or in many exclusive economic zones (EEZs). For example, from

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the Kitchingman et al. (2007) dataset there may be at least 339 large seamounts in the OSPAR area and about 59 in the Mediterranean Sea. More recently, Kim and Wessel (2011) estimated the number of seamount greater than 1000 m in height in the OSPAR area as 132 (850 greater than 500 m) while they consider no seamounts to occur in the Mediterranean Sea. However, these estimates were based on global bathymetry datasets that did not consider the most recent multibeam bathymetry surveys conducted in the region.

Recently, the importance of seamount ecosystems has been recognized by the scientific community, management authorities, industry and conservation initiatives (Stocks et al., 2012). Properties associated with underwater reliefs might affect pelagic and benthic life (e.g., Hubbs, 1959; Samadi et al., 2006; Clark et al., 2010; Morato et al., 2010a), influence global and local circulation (e.g., Vastano et al., 1985; Roden, 1987; White et al., 2007) and enlighten deep Earth chemistry and processes (Wessel, 2007; Koppers and Watts, 2010; Staudigel and Clague, 2010; Wessel et al., 2010); all factors that draw marine scientists of diverse backgrounds into seamount research. In particular, recent investigations are trying to reveal how geological, oceanographic, ecological and evolutionary processes interact to shape distinct communities on seamounts by altering nutrient regimes, connectivity among distant populations and deep-sea habitat diversity (Genin et al., 1986; Richer de Forges et al., 1987; Genin, 2004; Samadi et al., 2006; McClain, 2007; O'Hara, 2007; Shank, 2010).

At the same time, the scientific community and international organizations recognized that human threats to seamount ecosystems are growing fast and are impacting some vulnerable marine ecosystems (Pitcher et al., 2010; Taranto et al., 2012; FAO, 2009). Therefore, some actions have been taken to regulate the use of seamount resources (NEAFC, 2011; Santos et al., 2009; 2010; Morato et al., 2010b). Major concerns are related to seamount fishing, especially trawling that physically destroys reef-building organisms (Williams et al., 2010), disturbs the abundant seamount filter feeding communities by sediment re-suspension (Clark et al., 2010) and selectively removes long-lived commercially valuable fish species (Pitcher, 2010) that are extremely

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vulnerable to heavy fishing (Morato et al., 2006). Besides fisheries, deep-sea mining is an emerging issue in seamount management that may seriously affect seamount ecosystems in the future (Halfar and Fujita, 2007; Hein et al., 2010; He et al., 2011; Van Dover, 2011).

5 However, not all seamounts share the same set of properties and threats (Rowden et al., 2005; Morato et al., 2010c; Clark et al., 2012; Taranto et al., 2012; Kvile et al., 2012). Therefore, a clear understanding of spatial patterns of threats, biological diversity, production and geophysical properties is crucial for the success of conservation and management actions (Morato et al., 2010b) and for the understanding of oceanographic, geological and ecological processes associated with seamounts.

10 This work aims at characterising the seamount physiography and biology in OSPAR area, North-East Atlantic, and the Mediterranean Sea. We first inferred potential abundance, location and morphological characteristics of seamounts in the OSPAR area and Mediterranean waters applying a detection model on the latest bathymetric information available. Secondly, we summarized the existing biological, geological and oceanographic in-situ research, pointing out gaps in seamount investigation, potentially distinctive features and examples of well-studied seamounts. In this way, we hope to achieve a snapshot of the knowledge status of seamount ecosystems in the North-East Atlantic and Mediterranean areas, which may represent basic information on which to build future seamount research and management.

2 Methods

2.1 Seamount abundance and distribution in the OSPAR area (North-East Atlantic) and Mediterranean Sea

25 The ability to identify seamounts from bathymetric grids (derived from satellite altimetry or ship-based soundings) soundings is key to any attempt to estimate seamounts abundance. This generally implies a two-steps seamount isolation process that first

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highlights topographic local maxima or peaks and then compares the surrounding topography with a set of parametric thresholds to determine whether the peaks represent seamount-like features. For this study, we applied a methodology developed by Kitchingman et al. (2007) and adapted by Morato et al. (2008) on several bathymetric grids of different resolutions available for the OSPAR area (North-East Atlantic) and Mediterranean Sea (Fig. 1). After applying the methodology to different bathymetry grids, the outputs originated by each grid were compared. When parts of the bathymetry grids overlapped the selection of seamounts was undertaken on the layer with the higher resolution. The final list of seamounts in the OSPAR area and Mediterranean Sea was then compiled and resulted from multiple sources. A detailed description of the methodology used is presented in Supplement 1.

2.2 Seamount characteristics in the OSPAR area (North-East Atlantic) and Mediterranean Sea as revealed by in-situ studies

Seamount characteristics in the NE Atlantic and Mediterranean were determined by mining seamount related information from the literature and online databases. A total of 245 references were consulted for the North Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, including scientific publications, reports, online databases, and personal communications (Supplement 2). Two main types of information were recorded from the consulted literature: (1) knowledge scores, used to classify the degree of knowledge of an individual seamount based on a set of key geological, oceanographic and ecological attributes; and (2) actual values, used to describe seamount attributes. The list of attributes used to describe individual seamounts was adapted from Kville et al. (in press) and is shown in Supplement 3. In this part of the study, we additionally included information regarding seamounts not strictly belonging to the OSPAR areas but that still belong to the Northeast Atlantic. We refer specifically, to the seamounts located around the Canary, Madeira and Cape Verde archipelagos and the Meteor seamount group located off the southern border of the Azores EE, where several studies have contributed significantly to our current knowledge of seamounts. Thus, in this part of

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(φ), did not differ much between both areas. Large seamounts in the OSPAR region were estimated to have a mean basal radius of $r_b = 15.9$ km (SD = 3.5) while Mediterranean Sea seamounts showed a mean basal radius of $r_b = 14.8$ km (SD = 2.7). Accordingly, basal areas are similar for OSPAR seamounts ($a_b = 1004$ km²; SD = 284) and Mediterranean seamounts ($a_b = 910$ km²; SD = 303). Predicted seamount area distributions are shown in Fig. 6. Additional seamount characteristics were also similar for the different regions ($\xi_r = 0.085 \pm 0.027$, $\varphi = 4.87 \pm 1.50^\circ$ for OSPAR seamounts and $\xi_r = 0.098 \pm 0.034$, $\varphi = 5.59 \pm 1.91^\circ$ for Mediterranean Sea seamounts). However, note that most of the features are heterogeneous as demonstrated, for example, by the slope angles that ranged from $\varphi = 0.98^\circ$ to $\varphi = 15.54^\circ$. The relationship between slope angle and summit height for seamounts in the OSPAR area is presented in Fig. 7.

Nevertheless, the application of our methodology to the new bathymetry grids demonstrated that seamounts may be common features in the OSPAR ($n = 1061$; about seamounts 0.08 per 1000 km²) area and in the Mediterranean Sea ($n = 202$; about 0.08 seamounts per 1000 km²). Our estimates are much higher when compared with previously available seamount numbers: $n = 104$ (OSPAR official statistics), $n = 339$ (Kitchingman et al., 2007) and $n = 132$ (Kim and Wessel, 2011) for the OSPAR area, and $n = 59$ for the Mediterranean Sea. These discrepancies are due to the fact that we used the most recent available bathymetry grids available for the region. However, our results are similar to the number of seamounts estimated by Yesson et al. (2011) who ran a similar methodology on the GEBCO bathymetry grid, and estimated 1288 seamounts greater than 1000 m in height in the OSPAR area and 180 in the Mediterranean Sea.

Since our estimates included the bathymetry grids with highest resolution currently available they are a step further in the identification of seamounts in the region, and thus more reliable than the datasets previously published. Nonetheless large uncertainties still need to be tackled. The bathymetry grids available for the OSPAR and Mediterranean regions remain partially unresolved and are largely based on satellite altimetry data, with only a small portion resulting from finer ship-borne acoustic surveys. The

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coarse resolution of such grids results in the blurring of smaller seafloor elevations that preclude their detection by the algorithms. Hence, our results still have to be considered as an approximate list of OSPAR area and Mediterranean Sea seamounts.

Nevertheless, our estimates draw seamounts as important and relevant areas of the seabed occupying a total area of about 1 115 925 km² in the OSPAR area and of about 183 856 km² in the Mediterranean Sea, which is larger than generally thought. Overall, seamounts from these regions showed a wide variety of characteristics with large ranges in size, depth, slope angles and areas of their bases. Such diversity in morphological characteristics demonstrates once again that not all seamounts share the same set of properties, making generalisations difficult to formulate.

3.2 Seamount research in the OSPAR area (North-East Atlantic) and Mediterranean Sea

From our database, a total of 37 seamounts in the OSPAR area and 22 seamounts in the Mediterranean Sea (Fig. 8) have been sampled for biological or geological purposes or directly mapped bathymetrically (Supplement 5). Additionally, we included information regarding 25 seamounts not strictly belonging to the OSPAR areas (see Sect. 2.2). The areas where seamount research has been conducted include the Greenland basin, the Rockall Trough, the Bay of Biscay, the Western Iberian Margin, the Azores region, and the Mediterranean Sea's Eastern and Western basins.

In terms of seamount geology, the most commonly known parameters were summit depth, height and age (Fig. 9), both in the North-East Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. In general, seamounts studied in the Mediterranean Sea are much younger (2 million yr in average) than those in the North-East Atlantic (39 million yr in average), which may have a direct implication in the biological diversity of seamount since, for example, age of the seamount may be linked to the presence of endemisms. Additionally, seamounts in the Mediterranean Sea are much less geographically isolated than those from the North-East Atlantic, since the distance to the shelf averaged 61km for the Mediterranean Sea and about 1100 km for the North-East Atlantic. However, the

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within the OSPAR area, in particular around the Azorean and Meteor seamounts and along the Iberian margin (e.g., Menezes et al., 2006, 2009; Pakhorukov, 2008). Depending on the depth of the seamount, the dominant species are typical deep-sea fish (bathydemersal or bathypelagic) or more shallow species (demersal or benthopelagic).

5 Stony corals (order Scleractinia) are the most common deep-sea corals (reported on 27 of the abovementioned seamounts), but gorgonians and black corals (order Antipatharia) have also been found on many seamounts. Other intensely studied taxa comprised arthropods, mainly decapod crustaceans, but also other crustaceans and sea spiders (class Pycnogonida), mollusks, both gastropods and bivalves, and echinoderms, in particular sea urchins (Class Echinoidea). Taxa such as sponges, annelids and bryozoans have also been sampled from many of the seamounts.

10 Prince Albert I of Monaco was one pioneer of the marine science in general and seamount research in particular. Between 1885 and 1911 he commanded 13 campaigns in the Azores area of the North East Atlantic, producing new bathymetric charts and identified the major topographical features, including the Princess Alice seamounts in 1896 (Porteiro, 2009). The diversity and abundance of species found in the area was remarkable (Carpine-Lancre and Saldanha, 1992). Although the presence of seamounts in the North-East Atlantic has been known since the late 19th Century (Buchanan, 1886), little information on their ecology was published until the 15 1970s, when German scientists led the way with the Great Meteor expeditions (e.g., Hesthagen, 1970).

20 Ever since, other seamounts such as the Josephine and the Great Meteor seamount complex have been subject to immense ecological research (see Sect. 3.3.6). Contrastingly, many other features have been bathymetrically mapped but to our knowledge received no ecological research (e.g., the Vigo and Porto seamounts, Mougnot et al., 25 1984). Since the transition into the 21st century, a boost occurred in the number of studies regarding seamount ecology. Biological studies have continued in the Azorean and Great Meteor seamounts, with a focus on fisheries, plankton and benthic biotope zonation studies (e.g., Rogers, 1994; Uiblein et al., 1999; Fock et al., 2002; Martin and

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Nellen, 2004; Nellen and Ruseler, 2004; Tempera et al., 2012). The OASIS project (Christiansen and Wolff, 2009) has shed further light on both oceanographic and ecological aspects of two Northeast Atlantic seamounts (Seine and Sedlo) and demonstrated the importance of multidisciplinary studies. This multidisciplinary approach of the seamounts research was recently extended in Condor seamount (see Sect. 3.3.3), which was temporary closed to fishing for longer term research purposes (Morato et al, 2010b; Giacomello and Menezes, 2011).

In the Mediterranean Sea, seamount research has traditionally been focused on geology with many Western Mediterranean seamounts being bathymetrically well-mapped. In particular, seamounts in the Tyrrhenian Sea are relatively well-studied in terms of volcanology and mineralogy (e.g., Trua et al., 2002; Dekov and Savelli, 2004). Compared to geological exploration, early ecological research in the Mediterranean Sea has been sparse: only a few publications are available from the last century (e.g., Perrone, 1982; Strusi et al., 1985; Galil and Zibrowius, 1998). However, recent studies regarding seamount ecology reflect a growing interest for this field in the Mediterranean (e.g., Ettoumi et al., 2010; Bo et al., 2011; Sevastou et al., 2011). In the Cape Verde and the Eastern Mediterranean regions, excluding few features, seamount ecosystems remain largely unknown.

Conservation organizations have recently been engaged in seamount research in both the North-East Atlantic and Mediterranean, which has augmented considerably the knowledge of some features in terms of habitat and species diversity (OCEANA, 2008, 2010). These findings promoted the creation of the first seamount Marine Protected Area (MPA) in the Mediterranean Sea (see Sect. 3.3.7).

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3.3 Seamount characteristics in the OSPAR area (North-East Atlantic) and Mediterranean Sea as revealed by in-situ studies

3.3.1 Vesterisbanken (73.52° N, 9.13° W)

The Vesterisbanken Seamount in the Greenland Basin is the northernmost seamount in the OSPAR area for which detailed information is available. This large, isolated feature was visited by researchers during the 1980s and early 1990s. Detailed studies describe the substrate composition and bathymetry of this seamount, which is a nearly 3000 m high feature with two peaks (Hempel et al., 1991; Cherkis et al., 1994). With an almost year-round ice-cover, it is not straightforward to conduct biological investigations in the Arctic. However, one expedition in 1990 (Henrich et al., 1992) provided a thorough description of the different benthic invertebrate communities inhabiting this seamount, from the top of the summit to the deepest flanks. Bioherms constructed by sponges, bryozoans and serpulid polychaetes cover large proportions of the seamount summit and flanks, with depth-wise changes in species composition. Patches of sandy or muddy substrate within these mats, as well as occasional rocky outcrops, create a range of different habitats. In addition, starfish, brittle stars, octocorals, hydrozoans and bivalves inhabit this seamount. The Vesterisbanken fauna is likely highly dependent on the rapid input of energy from upper waters during the short Arctic summer.

3.3.2 Anton Dohrn (57.45° N, 11.1° W) and Rosemary Bank Seamounts (59.25° N, 10.15° W)

The Anton Dohrn and Rosemary Bank seamounts are located in the Rockall Trough, NE Atlantic, about 120 km northwest of the UK mainland and belong to the UK's EEZ. Anton Dohrn is a classically circular shaped seamount with steep flanks that lead to a relatively flat completely sediment covered summit (~ 40 km in diameter) (Jacobs, 2006). The flanks are devoid of canyons and gullies. Instead, there are a few hills/parasitic cones on the eastern and northwestern sides. Rosemary Bank is a more

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et al., 2012). The main geomorphologic characteristics of the seamounts were further described by Tempera et al. (2012). The seamount is under a temporary fishing moratorium, established in 2010, allowing the installation of a scientific observatory to improve the understanding of seamount ecological structure and functioning (Morato et al., 2010b). This moratorium will last until 2014, when its future will be discussed with the stakeholders.

Condor seamount hosts a peculiar multi-scale dynamic oceanographic conditions including enhanced mixing, upwelling-downwelling processes and closed circulation structures over the seamount, that make it distinct from the surrounding ocean (Bashmachnikov et al, 2011). It hosts habitats of conservation importance, constituted by deep-water coral gardens and deep-sea sponge aggregations (Tempera et al., 2012; Braga-Henriques et al., 2011). The Condor seamount food chain is composed of five trophic levels with mesopelagic organisms being the link between the epipelagic realm and the benthic and benthopelagic organisms. Predation of epipelagic organisms by mesopelagic organisms and the trapping of the latter above the seamount, in addition to lateral advection increase the carbon supply to the Condor seamount (Colaço et al., 2011). Preliminary results of the study of sediment microbial assemblages revealed a general low availability of food for benthic consumers at the Condor summit (Bongiorni, 2011).

Condor seamount has been an important fishing ground for bottom longline and handline fishing (Giacomello and Menezes, 2011). The fact that bottom trawling was never employed may help explain why the seamount still hosts benthic communities in a relatively good state (Tempera et al., 2012). Research activities, big-game fishing, recreational fishing, whale watching and scuba-diving activities are also important ancillary activities in the Condor seamount but to a lesser extent (Giacomello and Menezes, 2011). Intense handline and longline fisheries have, however, caused important reductions in the abundance of many demersal fish species. Species life history characteristics, their degree of residency on the Condor seamount, and their dependence from outside source areas appear to be important determinants for the status

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of the fish species and the time scales required for recoveries to earlier abundances (Menezes et al., 2011).

3.3.4 Coral Patch seamount (34.93° N, 11.95° W)

Coral Patch is a still largely unexplored seamount, located roughly half-way between Seine seamount and Portugal. It exhibits Coral Patch is a sub-elliptical WSW-ENE-elongated seamount, about 120 km long and 70 km wide (D'Oriano et al., 2010) with its south-western top reaching a water depth of about 560 m (Wienberg et al., 2012). Seismic and bathymetric data show that Coral Patch is a composite structure with nine distinct coalescent volcanic cones developed on its top (D'Oriano et al., 2010) that are emplaced on a pre-existing sedimentary structural high (Zitellini et al., 2009).

The south-western top of Coral Patch seamount is dominated by two major substrate types: hard substrate (>67%) and soft sediments (>16%) (Wienberg et al., 2012). The macrofauna on Coral Patch seamount comprises benthic to epibenthic living organisms with a clear dominance of suspension-feeders, which were observed as live occurrences as well as their skeletal remnants (e.g., shell hash, coral debris). Overall, the macrofauna shows low diversity and abundance except for cidarid echinoids and crinoids which were frequently observed. Scleractinian deep-water corals, from which the seamount derived its name, are rare and just comprise isolated small-sized (<20 cm in diameter) thickets, namely of the species *Lophelia pertusa* and *Madrepora oculata* (Wienberg et al., 2012).

However, dead but relatively fresh-looking coral framework was often observed to be entangled in lost fishing lines indicating that the seamount is likely highly frequented by fishing activities. Overall, clear evidence for anthropogenic impact was found at several places at the top of Coral Patch seamount that mainly comprising the remnants of fishing lines that got entangled with rocky boulders and fractured pavement outcrops or coral frameworks. To a minor degree also litter (small-sized unidentified plastic objects) was also found on the seamount (Wienberg et al., 2012).

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3.3.5 Seine seamount (33.76° N, 14.38° W)

A seamount for which our knowledge has increased rapidly over the last few years is the Seine seamount, situated near the Madeira Islands. Virtually nothing was known about this seamount until the initiation of the OASIS (OceAnic Seamounts: an Integrated Study) project in 2002 (Christiansen and Wolff, 2009). This scientific initiative assessed oceanographic, geochemical and biological aspects of Seine seamount (Northeastern of Madeira Island), which were visited in total seven times over a during three-year period. The substrate of the Seine seamount is a mix of soft sediment and hard rock, providing habitat both for sessile megabenthos such as sponges and corals as well as burrowing infauna (Bett et al., 2004). A total of 11 different invertebrate phyla have been identified for the seamount. In addition, important studies were made about the demersal and benthopelagic fish community with about 50 different species having been observed (Christiansen et al., 2009; Menezes et al., 2009). According to Menezes et al. (2009) higher fish abundances were observed at Seine seamount compared to adjacent island slopes of similar depths. However, it's difficult to distinguish if such differences were related to "seamount effects" or to different fishing pressures. A study conducted by Christiansen et al. (2009) found no significant differences in fish abundance at Seine seamount.

The OASIS project did not find any evidence for constant high productivity at the two seamounts studied (Aristegui et al., 2009; Martin and Christiansen, 2009) but a "seamount effect" was observed on the microbial community structure and biomass (Mendonça et al., 2012). Vilas et al. (2009) further suggested that the seamount created an effect on the fluxes of organic matter, with higher concentration of particulate organic matter above the Seine summit than at other similar depths. This might constitute an important food source for the benthic community, but further studies need to be done to confirm this.

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3.3.6 Great Meteor Guyot (30.00° N, 28.50° W)

The Great Meteor seamount, situated South of the Azores, is one of the largest known seamounts in the North East Atlantic, rising from about 4500 m depth to 270 m below the sea surface. It is also the most thoroughly studied seamount in the North-East Atlantic (Kville et al., 2012). Its history of research is dominated by biological sampling, though some geological investigations were conducted in the 1960s and 1970s (e.g., Watts et al., 1975; Wendt et al., 1976; Stackelberg et al., 1979).

The majority of the cruises that have visited the Great Meteor sampled the demersal invertebrate fauna. A total of 16 references have been incorporated in the SEEF regarding this attribute. Most studies are qualitative, and often focus on specific taxonomic groups, such as copepods or gastropods (George and Schminke, 2002; Gofas, 2007). Nevertheless, some quantitative studies have been conducted, comparing both abundances and diversity of invertebrate megafauna with the adjacent continental slope and neighbouring seamounts (Piepenburg and Müller, 2002; Bartsch, 2008). Perhaps surprisingly, these studies found the invertebrate fauna on the Great Meteor Guyot to be relatively poor, both in terms of abundances and species diversity.

The Great Meteor is among the few seamounts in the North-eastern Atlantic where ecosystem dynamics have been addressed. Several studies have indicated the trapping of vertically migrating organisms above the seamount summit, which might provide a resource for the demersal community (e.g., Fock et al., 2002; Nellen and Ruseler, 2004; Schnack-Schiel and Henning, 2004). There were also observations of a Taylor column that might retain larvae, plankton or nutrients around the seamount (Beckmann and Mohn, 2002). However, the levels of primary and secondary (zooplankton) production above the seamount seem not to be significantly different from that of the surrounding open ocean, though temporary variation exists (Martin and Nellen, 2004; Mouriño et al., 2000). Low local productivity might explain why the demersal fauna of this seamount is relatively poor. Fish species from the Great Meteor Seamount showed

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strong affinities with the African coast, Madeira, and the Canary Islands (Uiblein et al., 1999).

3.3.7 Ses Olives (36.52° N, 2.85° W), Ausias March (38.73° N, 1.80° E), and Emile Baudot (38.70° N, 2.33° E) seamounts

5 Three seamounts in the Channel of Mallorca have recently received the attention of conservationists working to preserve the biodiversity of the Mediterranean Sea. Acosta et al. (2003, 2004) have described the geomorphology of these features, called Ses Olives, Mont Ausias March and Emile Baudot. Compared to Atlantic seamounts, these Mediterranean features are located in relatively shallow water (300–650 m depth). Ses
10 Olives, and Mont Ausias Marc are both flat-topped and probably of continental origin, while the more south-easterly located Emile Baudot is surrounded by a large number of pinnacles, and might be of volcanic origin. The summit of Ses Olives, reaches 300 m depth, while Emile Baudot and Ausias March are shallower seamounts, with depths of 150 m and 125 m, respectively.

15 The seamounts in the Mallorca Channel had not been biologically researched until the sampling carried out by the conservation organization OCEANA in 2007 (OCEANA, 2008). During intense sampling around 200 different taxa were observed. Emile Baudot and Ausias March both reach within the photic zone, allowing the development of encrusting red algae, which were often covered by sponges. Deep-sea corals, sea
20 anemones and echinoderms were also frequently observed. The summit of the deeper Ses Olives is largely covered by sandy sediment and inhabited by crustaceans and mollusks. A large number of demersal fish species was also reported, among which many are of commercial interest. Emilie Baudot has been a much used fishing ground, and at Ausias March damage from bottom trawling has been observed. Based on the
25 work by OCEANA these three seamounts along with the Bell Guyot were recently designated Marine Protected Areas by the Spanish government (Madina, 2011).

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3.3.8 Eratosthenes Seamount (33.67° N, 32.67° E)

The Eratosthenes seamount, located in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, was first described from geological surveys that used bathymetric, seismic and magnetic data to define the regional topography (e.g., Ben-Avraham et al., 1983; Tanner and Williams, 1984). Early descriptions of hydrothermal manganese deposits from the seamount suggested recent hydrothermal activity (Varnavas et al., 1988). Later, a drilling program provided details about both substrate composition and the geological history of the Eratosthenes, a platform built up mainly by limestone on continental crust (Robertson, 1998). There was only one biological investigation on this seamount during the last century, but the samples were described as “surprisingly diverse” for the region (Galil and Zibrowius, 1998). Various epifaunal taxa were found attached to the hard substrate of the seamount, including stony corals and sponges. The Eratosthenes Seamount has recently been revisited by scientists investigating meiofaunal and macrofaunal diversity, a nearly untouched area of seamount research. The preliminary results of this study indicated relatively high meiofaunal diversity with a decrease in abundance and diversity with increasing depth (Sevastou et al., 2011). However, macrofaunal abundance and diversity were relatively low (Narayanawamy, 2012).

4 Conclusions

Our study revealed that the seamount population in the OSPAR area and in the Mediterranean Sea is large with around 1061 seamount-like features in the whole OSPAR area and about 202 in the Mediterranean Sea. These values were higher than previous estimates since we used the latest bathymetry grids available for the region. Similarly, these topographic features occupy a large area of about 1 116 000 km² in the OSPAR area. In the Mediterranean Sea, seamounts occupy an estimated area of about 184 000 km², much larger than previously thought. The 84 seamounts in the NE Atlantic and Mediterranean from which we have found in-situ information are in general large

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features that reach shallow depths but exhibit different ages and slopes. Moreover, seamounts mapped in the area are in general very heterogeneous, showing diverse geophysical characteristics. These differences will likely affect the biological diversity and production of resident and associated organisms.

5 **Supplementary material related to this article is available online at:**
**[http://www.biogeosciences-discuss.net/9/18951/2012/
bgd-9-18951-2012-supplement.zip](http://www.biogeosciences-discuss.net/9/18951/2012/bgd-9-18951-2012-supplement.zip)**

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Table 1. Number of seamounts identified by the bathymetry grids used in this study.

Area	Number of seamounts	Bathymetry Grid
OSPAR	1061	
North East Atlantic	4	EMODNET Gridded Bathymetry (EGB). European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODNET). The EGB was built at a resolution of 0.25 arc-minutes using the best available bathymetry from a variety of sources using a variety of methods. http://www.emodnet-hydrography.eu/content/content.asp?menu=0310019_000000
Ireland	11	Digital terrain model (DTM) derived from swath bathymetry from the Geological Survey of Ireland; Interactive Web Data Delivery System available at: https://jetstream.gsi.ie/iwdds/index.html .
South West Iberia Margin	11	Bathymetric dataset compilation funded by the ESF Euro Margins SWIM project. It brings together 19 multibeam bathymetry surveys executed between 2000 and 2006 and covering a total area of approximately 180 000 km ² .
Azores	104	Includes multibeam mapping and global grid data. Available from Lourenço et al. (1999).
Mid Atlantic Ridge	77	MOMAR GIS Database v2 (08 October 2010) with a resolution of 90 m available at: http://www.ipgp.fr/rech/lgm/MOMAR .
Arctic	244	IBCAO Grid v. 2.0. Includes the recent years of multibeam mapping. The resolution of the Polarstereographic grid has been increased from 2.5-km to 2-km. The compilation of IBCAO Version 2.0 is described in Jakobsson et al. (2008).
GEBCO/All	610	A global 30 arc-second grid largely generated by combining quality-controlled ship depth soundings with interpolation between sounding points guided by satellite-derived gravity data. http://www.gebco.net/data_and_products/gridded_bathymetry_data/
Mediterranean	202	
MED 250 m	151	As in North East Atlantic
MED 800 m	51	As in GEBCO/All

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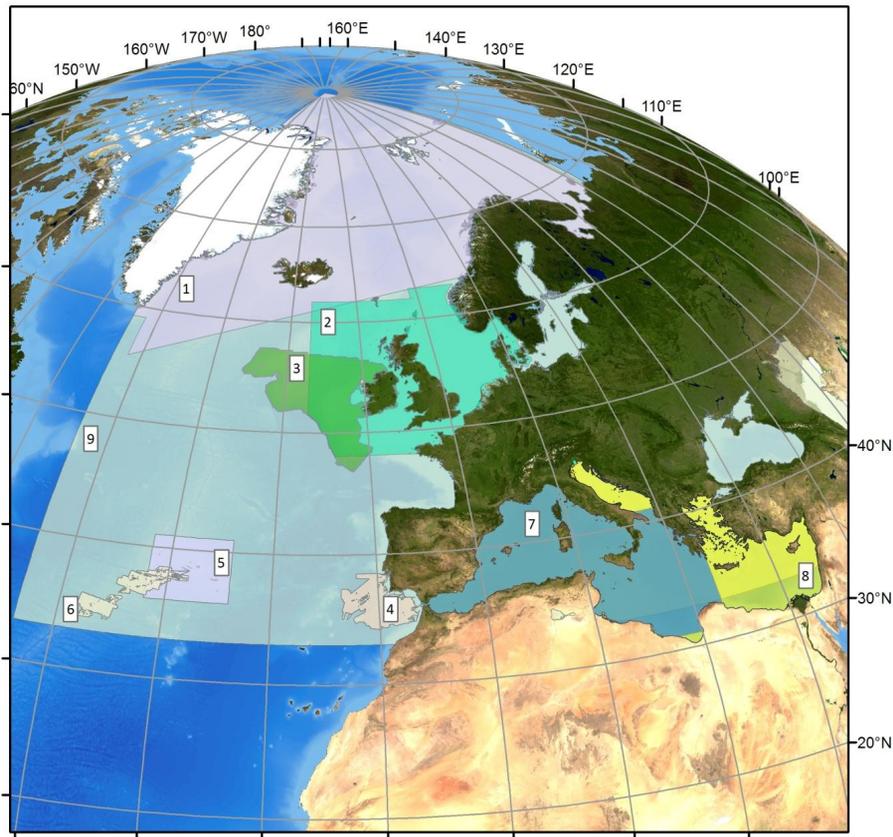


Fig. 1. Outlines of the bathymetry layers used to detect seamounts in the OSPAR area (North East Atlantic) and the Mediterranean Sea. 1 Arctic grid; 2 is the North East Atlantic grid; 3 is the Ireland grid; 4 is South Western Iberian Margin grid; 5 is the Azores grid; 6 is the Mid Atlantic Ridge grid; 7 is the Mediterranean 250 grid; 8 is the Mediterranean 800 grid; and 9 is the GEBCO grid (Table 1 for details).

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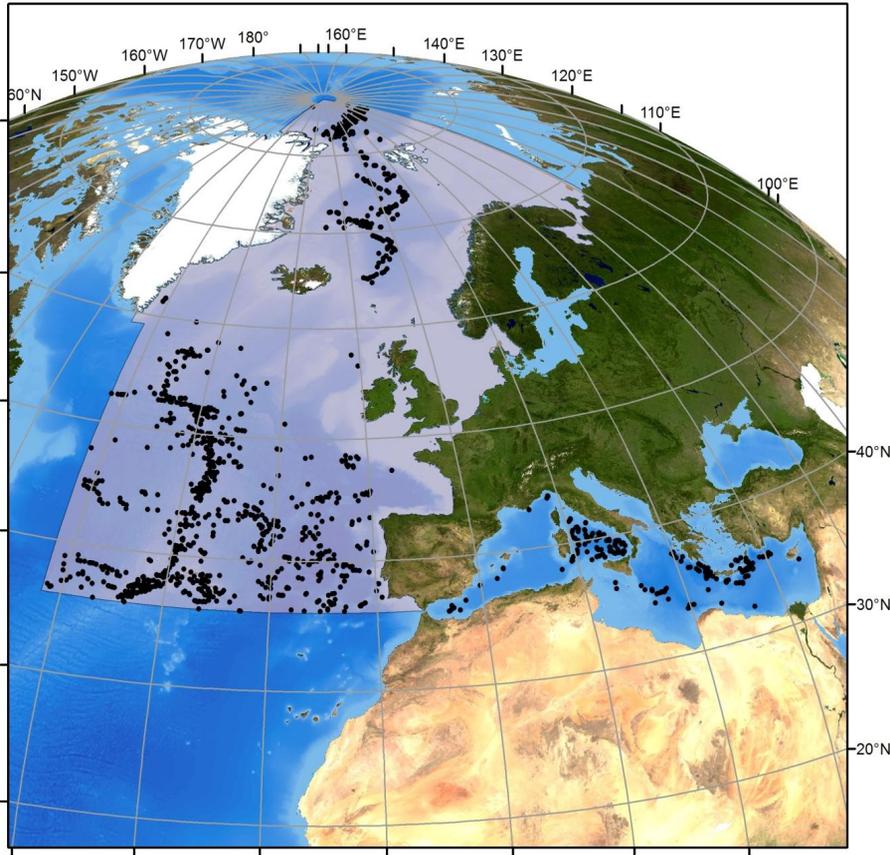


Fig. 2. Final map of the location of potential seamounts (black dots) in the OSPAR area ($n = 1061$) and in the Mediterranean Sea ($n = 202$) as identified using multi sources of bathymetry grids. Shaded layer shows the limits of the OSPAR area.

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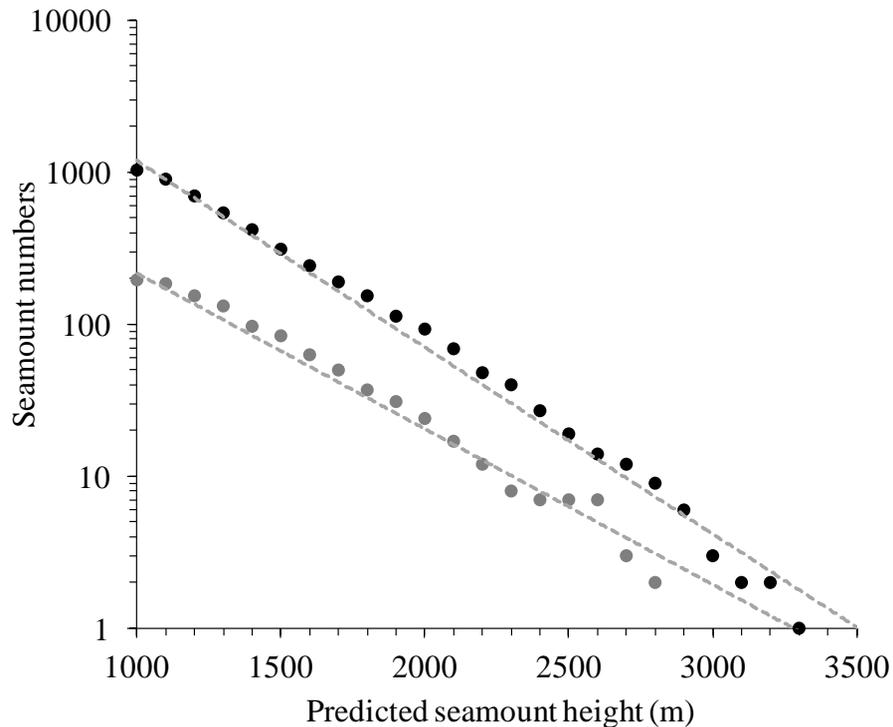


Fig. 3. Cumulative counts of height (H) for identified seamounts. The relationships can be expressed as $v(H) = 20106 \cdot e^{-0.003H}$, with h in km and $r^2 = 0.98$ for the OSPAR area (dark dots) and $v(H) = 2295.1 \cdot e^{-2.89H}$, with H in km; $r^2 = 0.97$ for the Mediterranean Sea (grey dots).

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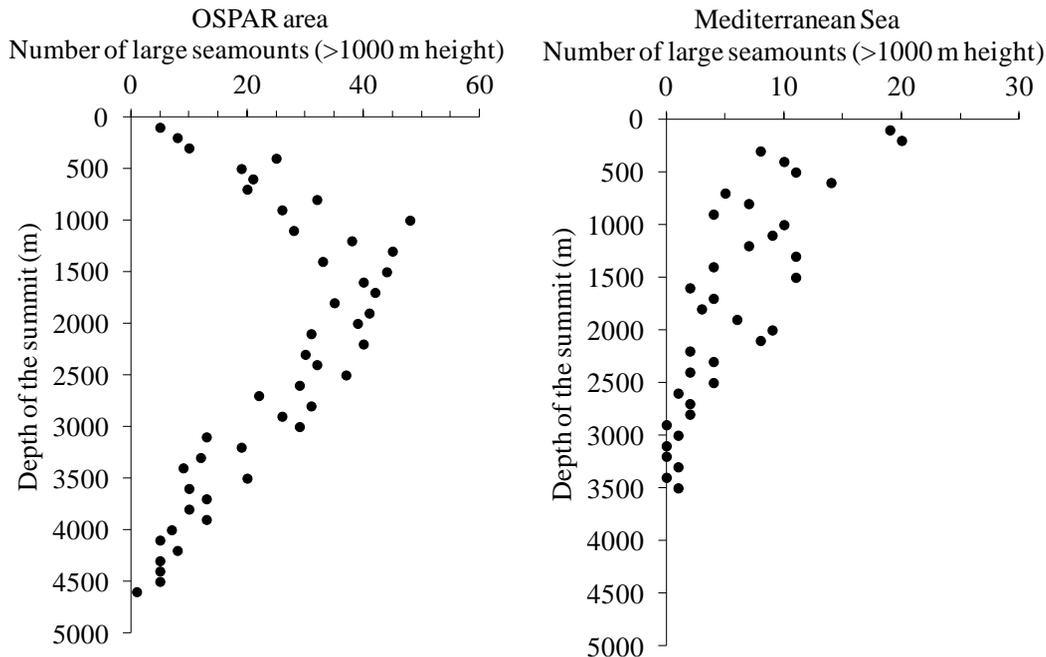


Fig. 4. Depth of the summit frequency distribution of large (height > 1000 m) seamount-like features in the OSPAR area (left) and in the Mediterranean Sea (right).

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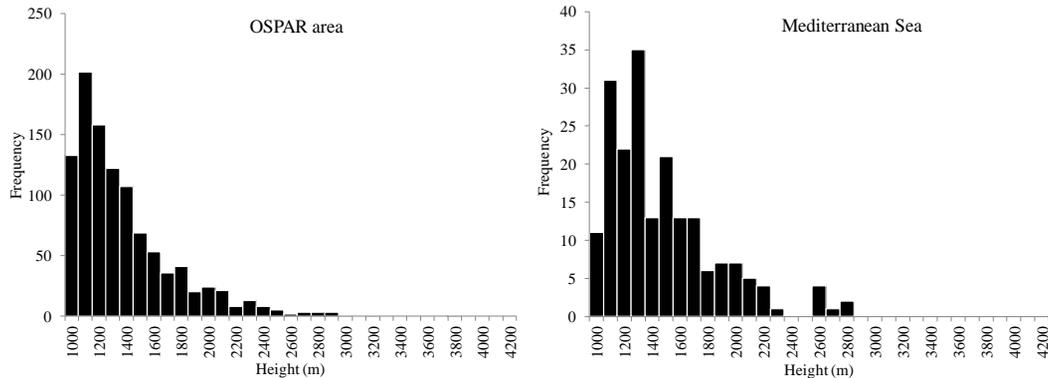


Fig. 5. Histogram of the predicted seamount height (m) distribution of OSPAR (left) and Mediterranean (right) seamount-like features. Bin size is 100 m.

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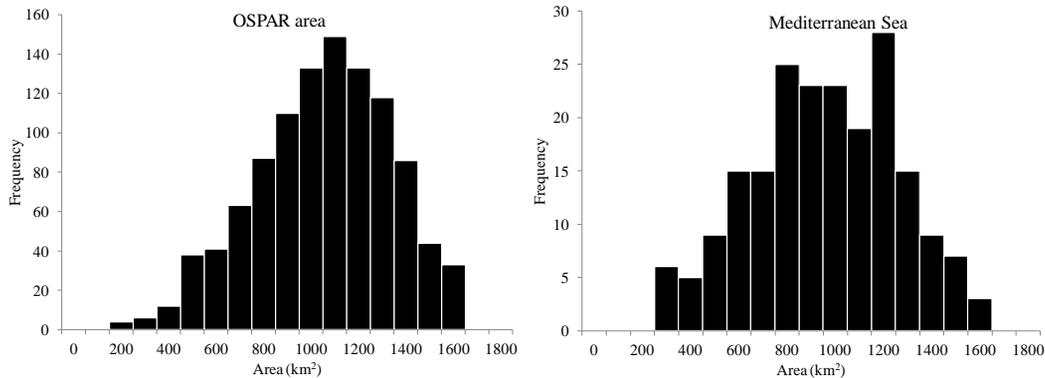


Fig. 6. Histogram of the predicted seamount area (km²) distribution of OSPAR (left) and Mediterranean (right) seamount-like features. Bin size is 100 m.

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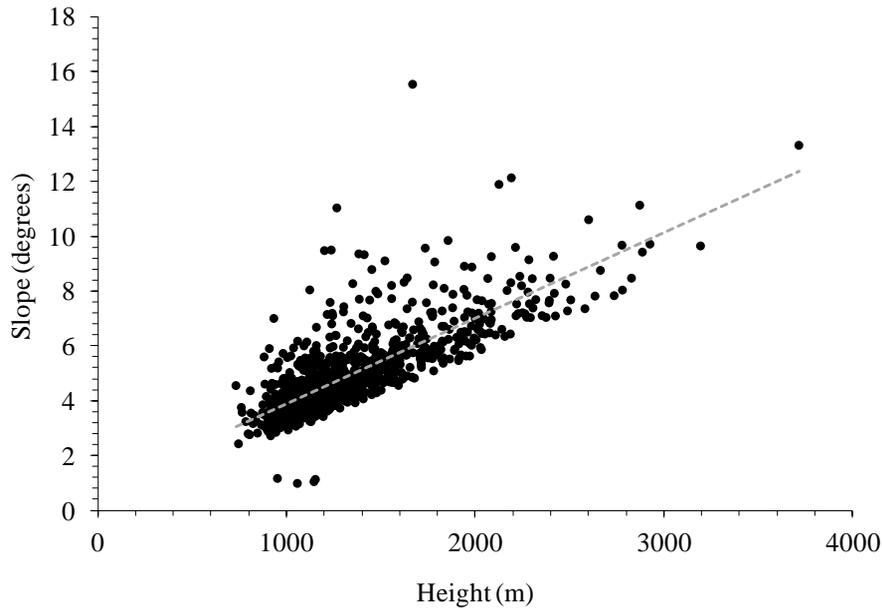


Fig. 7. Relationship between seamounts slope angle (φ) and seamount height (h) in the OSPAR area. The relationship can be expressed as $\varphi = 0.003 h + 0.80$; $r^2 = 0.62$.

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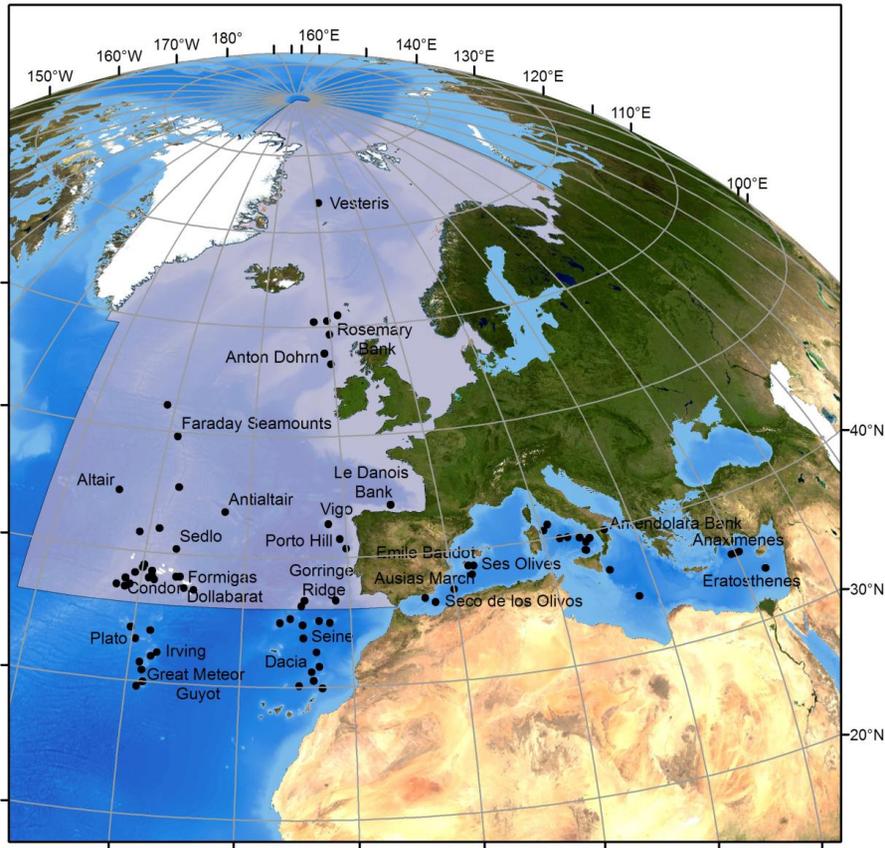


Fig. 8. Location of seamounts in the North East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea that have been sampled for geology, biology or oceanography data (for list of seamounts, see Supplement 5). Shaded layer shows the limits of the OSPAR area.

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