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CONSERVING SEAMOUNT ECOSYSTEMS

(Prepared by the Deep Sea Conservation Coalition)

Summary:

This document contains background information for UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.3.3 on the conservation of seamount ecosystems, demonstrating how Appendix I and Appendix II marine migratory species depend on seamounts within global migration corridors. It also contains a database with the compiled outcomes of an exploratory literature review conducted to identify documented associations between marine migratory species of conservation significance and seamount ecosystems.



Conserving Seamount Ecosystems

Information document

Authored by: Dr. Lissette Victorero (Deep Sea Conservation Coalition)¹, Dr. Lydia Koehler (Deep Sea Conservation Coalition), Russell Moffitt (Marine Conservation Institute)

Summary

Seamount ecosystems are ecological oases for migratory species, acting as fixed stations along their journeys where they feed, breed, spawn, rest, and navigate. These features concentrate life, sustain entire trophic webs, and directly support the survival and recovery of migratory species. Yet their role as established hotspots of abundance makes them highly vulnerable to destructive fishing practices that can swiftly erode their ecological integrity.

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) provides a strong framework for advancing seamount protection, having long recognised the need to conserve migratory species across their entire life cycles and habitats. Seamount ecosystems directly support these functions, making them particularly relevant to the CMS's core mandate of conserving migratory species and their habitats through international cooperation. Under Appendix I, Parties must protect endangered migratory species and their habitats, while Appendix II calls for coordinated management of species with an unfavourable conservation status. This document demonstrates that many CMS-listed species, including whales, sharks, turtles, and seabirds, depend on seamount ecosystems (Annex 1, Table 1), creating a clear obligation for Parties to protect these habitats.

This document supports CMS Resolution and Decision on *Conserving Seamount Ecosystems* (UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.3.3), demonstrating how Appendix I and Appendix II marine migratory species depend on seamounts within global migration corridors. By protecting these ecosystems from destructive fishing, Parties can secure critical habitats, strengthen connectivity across ocean basins, and accelerate the recovery of migratory species.

¹ For more information, please email Lissette Victorero, Science Advisor, Deep Sea Conservation Coalition at lissette.victorero@gmail.com.

1. Ecological Significance of Seamount Ecosystems

Seamount ecosystems are widely recognised for their exceptional ecological significance and their role in sustaining marine biodiversity (Rogers et al., 2018). Found across all ocean basins, seamounts, defined as submarine mountains rising at least 1,000 metres from the seafloor, include seamount chains, ridges, and seamount-like features such as hills and knolls, and are estimated to number between 10,000 and 60,000 globally (Yesson et al., 2021). Their distinctive topography, combined with hydrodynamic processes such as nutrient upwelling and retention, enhances local productivity and creates conditions that transform otherwise nutrient-poor regions into hotspots of biological productivity (Leitner et al., 2020; Oliveira et al., 2016). This productivity generated around seamounts sustains resident communities and fuels the food web, as increases in zooplankton and micronekton attract pelagic predators and migratory species (Morato et al., 2010), as seen in New Caledonia where over 180 cetacean species exhibit deep-diving foraging behaviour on seamounts (Derville et al., 2025). Seamounts also serve as important spawning grounds for commercially valuable species, such as the bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) in the Mediterranean (Wuertz and Rovere, 2015), while bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) have been recorded on seamounts in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (Akia et al., 2022; Gilman et al., 2012; Laptikhovsky et al., 2021). Overall, seamount ecosystems provide essential foraging grounds, spawning and breeding habitats, migratory stopovers, refugia, and navigational landmarks for a wide array of marine migratory species (Cascão et al., 2020; Derville et al., 2025; Pitcher et al., 2007).

The global importance of seamounts has been recognized through several international conservation processes. Many seamount chains have been identified as Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (CBD, 2009; CBD, 2023), while specific seamounts have also been designated as Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) and Important Shark and Ray Areas (ISRAs) (IUCN MMPATF, 2019; Kyne et al., 2023; Tetley et al., 2022). In Figure 1, we compile evidence of EBSAs, IMMAs, and ISRAs that contain seamount summits, as well as those designated for their biodiversity significance based explicitly on the presence of seamount features. This demonstrates that a substantial proportion of globally and internationally recognised priority conservation areas include seamounts within their boundaries. Examples of internationally recognised seamount areas include IMMAs such as the New Caledonia Southern Seamounts and Banks, the Rockall Trough Seamounts and Banks; ISRAs such as the Azores–Great Meteor Seamount Corridor and the Norfolk Ridge Region; and EBSAs such as the Central Louisville Seamount Chain and Salas y Gómez and Nazca Ridges. This international recognition underscores the unique ecological role of seamounts in supporting migratory species and provides a foundation for further conservation action under the CMS.

Building on this, seamounts can be viewed as some of the ocean's key biodiversity hotspots – concentrations of life akin to those recognised as conservation priorities in terrestrial ecosystems. Yet, despite their ecological importance, only 1.5% are currently protected from destructive fishing practices, including bottom-trawling and bottom-set longlines and gillnets (Bell et al., 2019; Thompson et al., 2024), leaving migratory species vulnerable at critical points along their journeys.

While the CMS does not directly regulate fishing or manage marine areas, it offers a framework through which Parties can collaborate to address destructive fishing practices that significantly impact the habitats that many migratory species depend on for feeding, breeding, and residency.

Affirming the link between seamount conservation and objectives of the CMS can help enhance coordinated policy responses through relevant instruments and, in doing so, support the implementation of CMS commitments to conserve migratory species and their habitats.

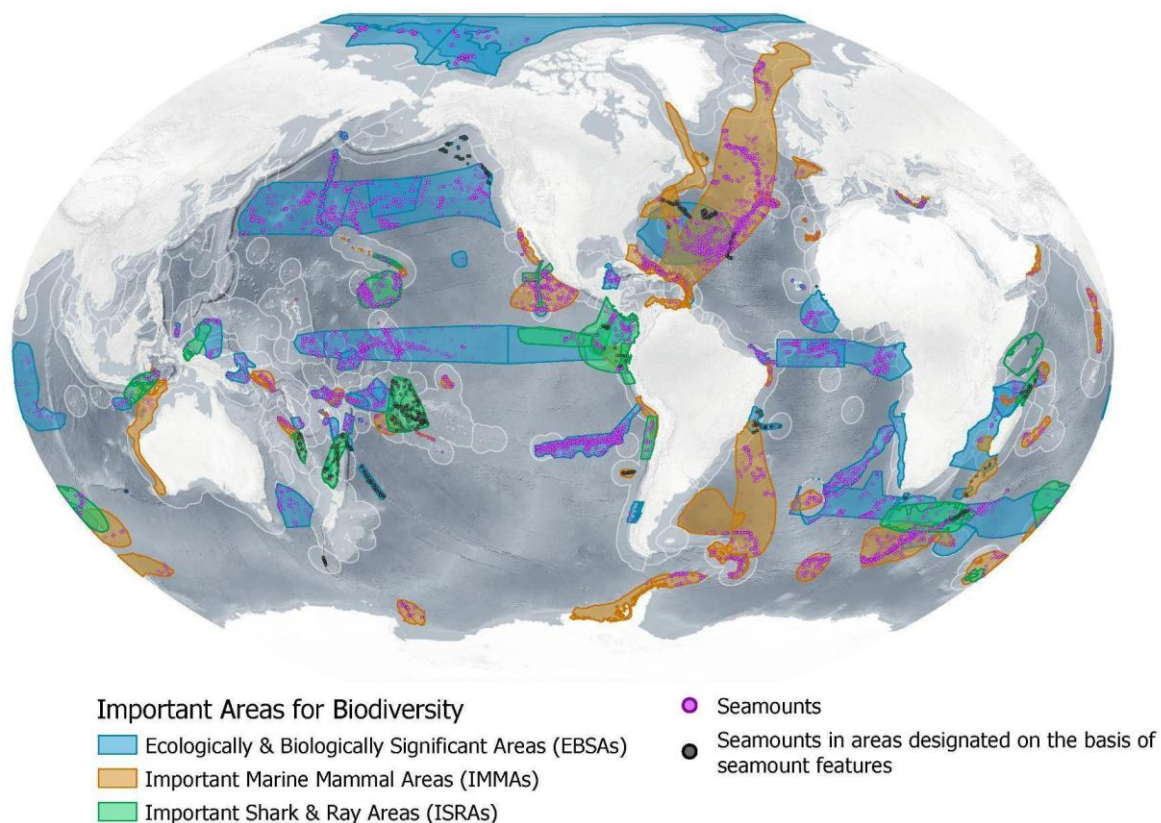


Figure 1. Global distribution of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs), Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs), and Important Shark and Ray Areas (ISRAs) that overlap with seamounts or have been designated specifically for their seamount-related biodiversity features. Purple points indicate seamount locations, and black points highlight seamounts within areas recognised for seamount-specific ecological importance. Data sources: (CBD, 2015; IUCN MMPATF, 2025; IUCN SSC Shark Specialist Group, 2025).

2. Role of Seamount Ecosystems in Supporting Migratory Species

2.1 Insights from Literature

CMS Appendix I species

Seamounts attract diverse assemblages of migratory species, including significant concentrations of threatened species (Annex 1, Table 1). Here we provide examples of numerous CMS Appendix I species, classified as in danger of extinction, that rely on seamount habitats to support essential life-history functions.

Marine mammals, including whales, dolphins, and seals, have long been observed and tracked around seamounts, where flow-driven prey aggregation is thought to generate predictable foraging hotspots (Kaschner et al., 2006). Baleen whales such as fin (*Balaenoptera physalus*), sei (*Balaenoptera borealis*) and blue whales (*Balaenoptera musculus*) are regularly associated with seamounts across the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean (Allen et al., 2018; Elwen et al., 2023; Fiori et al., 2016; Lesage et al., 2017; Rice et al., 2021; Würtz & Rovere, 2015), where these underwater features provide foraging and breeding habitats, and serve as migratory corridors. In the North Atlantic, the New England Seamount chain is an important habitat for blue whales (*Balaenoptera musculus*), where prolonged stints of area-restricted search behavior indicate increased residency linked to foraging, reproduction, or resting (Lesage et al., 2017). In the Atlantic, Pacific, and Mediterranean, sperm whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*) and Cuvier's beaked whales (*Ziphius cavirostris*)² are associated with seamounts that provide important foraging grounds (Allen et al., 2018; Dede et al., 2022; Posdaljian et al., 2024; Rice et al., 2021).

Thirty years of research on humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in New Caledonia has revealed how seamounts are used extensively along their migration routes between Oceania and Antarctica indicating that seamounts represent key habitats for the endangered Oceania population (Derville et al., 2025). Exceptional aggregations have been documented at Antigonie Seamount and Orne Bank. Humpbacks have been recorded stopping over at Norfolk Ridge, which links New Caledonia and New Zealand, and along the Lord Howe Rise seamount chain, which connects New Caledonia with Australia and other seamounts in the Coral Sea and Tasman Sea (Derville et al., 2025), demonstrating that seamounts function as migratory stepping stones, connecting subpopulations across Oceania (Derville et al., 2025). Behavioral observations confirm the ecological significance of seamount sites throughout the breeding season: males display competitive behavior, females with calves are commonly observed, and singing occurs, both day and night (Derville et al., 2018; Garrigue et al., 2015). This research shows that seamounts are indispensable habitats for humpback whales, underpinning breeding, stopover, and migratory connectivity that are essential to the recovery of the endangered Oceania population.

Seamounts are equally important for elasmobranchs, whose diversity and abundance around these features often underpin their recognition as biodiversity hotspots (Das et al., 2022; Morato et al., 2008). Across the eastern Indian Ocean, extending to north-west Australia, whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) show ecological reliance on seamounts, which promote habitat connectivity by acting as migratory stepping stones in oceanic environments and influencing their distribution and space use at both regional and local scales (D'Antonio et al., 2025). Neonates have also

² For this species only the Mediterranean population is listed in Appendix I of the CMS

been recorded using offshore environments as nursery grounds, with seamounts providing both shelter and enhanced feeding opportunities (Womersley et al., 2025). In the Azores, whale sharks orient themselves with respect to seamounts, a behavior thought to represent an adaptive strategy within whale shark feeding ecology since the slopes of these features provide enhanced feeding opportunities (Afonso et al., 2014).

In the Mediterranean, loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) occur significantly closer to seamounts than would be expected by chance, suggesting that these features play an important role in shaping their distribution (Fiori et al., 2016). Both loggerhead and green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) have also been recorded migrating to the Finike Seamounts after the breeding season, demonstrating migratory connectivity between these offshore habitats and nesting areas (Sözbilen et al., 2022). In the South Pacific, the Louisville Seamount Chain supports large numbers of seabirds during both breeding and non-breeding seasons, including the Antipodean albatross (*Diomedea antipodensis*) (Ray et al., 2024).

CMS Appendix II species

Beyond Appendix I species, evidence shows that many CMS Appendix II species, characterised by an unfavorable conservation status and benefiting from coordinated management, also depend on seamount habitats.

In the tropical Atlantic, three seamounts off Ascension Island have been found to host shark abundances up to 41 times higher than in surrounding open-ocean areas, underscoring their importance as hotspots of pelagic predator activity (Weber et al., 2025). Five of the six shark species observed in the study are CMS Appendix II-listed taxa: silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), oceanic whitetip (*Carcharhinus longimanus*, Appendix I & II), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), and smooth hammerhead (*Sphyrna zygaena*). Tracking studies revealed connectivity between neighboring features, with sharks aggregating in localised hotspots that coincided with areas of high mid-trophic biomass. Silky sharks, in particular, were found to reside around seamounts for months to years and to use them as hubs within wider pelagic foraging ranges, helping to explain the disproportionately high predator densities observed in these ecosystems (Weber et al., 2025).

In the South Atlantic, the Vitória–Trindade Seamount Chain has been identified as a hotspot for threatened and endangered elasmobranchs, with frequent records of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), longfin mako (*Isurus paucus*), bigeye thresher (*Alopias superciliosus*), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), scalloped hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*), and smooth hammerhead (*Sphyrna zygaena*) (Pinheiro et al., 2015). Among these, blue sharks form aggregations of large males over the southern Azores seamount complex, Walvis Ridge, and Nazca Ridge, where seamount summits likely facilitate mating encounters (Litvinov, 2006). In the North Atlantic, blue shark oceanic nurseries have also been identified around the Azores Archipelago and the Atlantis–Great Meteor seamount complex, where juveniles of both sexes occur during their first year of life (Litvinov, 2006). Seamounts can also play a role in pelagic ecology by functioning as cleaning stations for oceanic sharks, as demonstrated by observations of pelagic thresher sharks (*Alopias pelagicus*) and scalloped hammerheads (*Sphyrna lewini*) interacting with cleaner fishes on a seamount (Oliver et al., 2011).

In the southwest Indian Ocean, scalloped hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna lewini*) have been observed resting and foraging around the Europa–Hall Tablemount–Jaguar Seamount–Bassas da

India cluster (Guillaume & Séret, 2021). In the Eastern Tropical Pacific, within Costa Rica's Seamounts Marine Management Area, which includes the Las Gemelas seamounts, scalloped hammerheads (*Sphyrna lewini*) and pelagic thresher sharks (*Alopias pelagicus*) show consistent movements between seamounts, using them for navigation, resting, and feeding during long-distance migrations (Chávez et al., 2020). In the Mediterranean Sea, seamounts act as ecological attractors for pelagic top predators and cetaceans, such as striped dolphins (*Stenella coeruleoalba*), common dolphins (*Delphinus delphis*), and Risso's dolphins (*Grampus griseus*) (Fiori et al., 2016). These species show a statistically significant association with seamount summits, demonstrating that the relationship is both consistent and quantifiable (Fiori et al., 2016).

A wide range of seabirds exploit marine resources associated with seamounts. In the eastern North Pacific, seabird density and biomass were recorded at 2.4 and 8 times higher, respectively, around a seamount compared to adjacent waters. Species observed included the black-footed albatross (*Phoebastria nigripes*), Juan Fernandez petrel (*Pterodroma externa*), and Cook's petrel (*Pterodroma cookii*) (Haney et al., 1995), with the latter two currently under consideration for CMS listing. Prey studies found several types of prey and larger fish over the seamount, suggesting seabird aggregations were driven by behaviours of pelagic organisms in the deep scattering layer. In the southwest Pacific, Chatham petrel (*Pterodroma axillaris*, under consideration for CMS listing) uses the Bollon's Seamount area during the breeding season, then migrates to the Humboldt Current and relies on the Nazca Ridge during its annual moult (Rayner et al., 2012).

Together, these examples illustrate that seamounts act as ecological nodes within broader migration networks, maintaining functional connectivity among breeding, foraging, and resting areas across ocean basins for all major CMS marine taxa.

2.2. Insights from our Database

We developed a global dataset of migratory species associated with seamount ecosystems to address a critical knowledge gap, as no such compilation currently exists in the literature. The dataset highlights the importance of over 138 seamounts or seamount chains in the life cycles of 78 migratory species across all ocean basins (Annex 1, Table 1), providing the first global evidence base of its kind for marine mammals, turtles, birds and elasmobranchs. This work underpins the proposal for the Resolution and Decision on *Conserving Seamount Ecosystems* (UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.3.3). The database comprises 344 records (Annex 1), including 16 species listed under CMS Appendix I, 26 under Appendix II (exclusively), and eight species appearing in both appendices. It also documents 49 additional migratory species³ not listed under the CMS, some of which are endemic or threatened and show strong ecological reliance on seamounts during key life stages.

Each record contains species-specific behaviours at seamounts (Fig. 2), the IUCN Red List status of each species, spatial context (ocean basin), and bibliographic references (Annex 1, Table 1). The structure of the database enables both broad ecological synthesis and species-level analysis, providing a foundation for assessing the role of seamounts in supporting migratory species and identifying key conservation gaps (Fig. 2).

³ Including regional populations

Appendix I species were recorded on seamounts more than 100 times, with most records coded as presence, some as foraging, and a single breeding observation which was the Endangered Oceania humpback whale population. Appendix II species were recorded over 160 times on seamounts, with a higher proportion of foraging observations. Across taxa, the most abundant seamount users in our dataset are marine mammals and elasmobranchs, with approximately 30 species of each group recorded (Fig. 3).

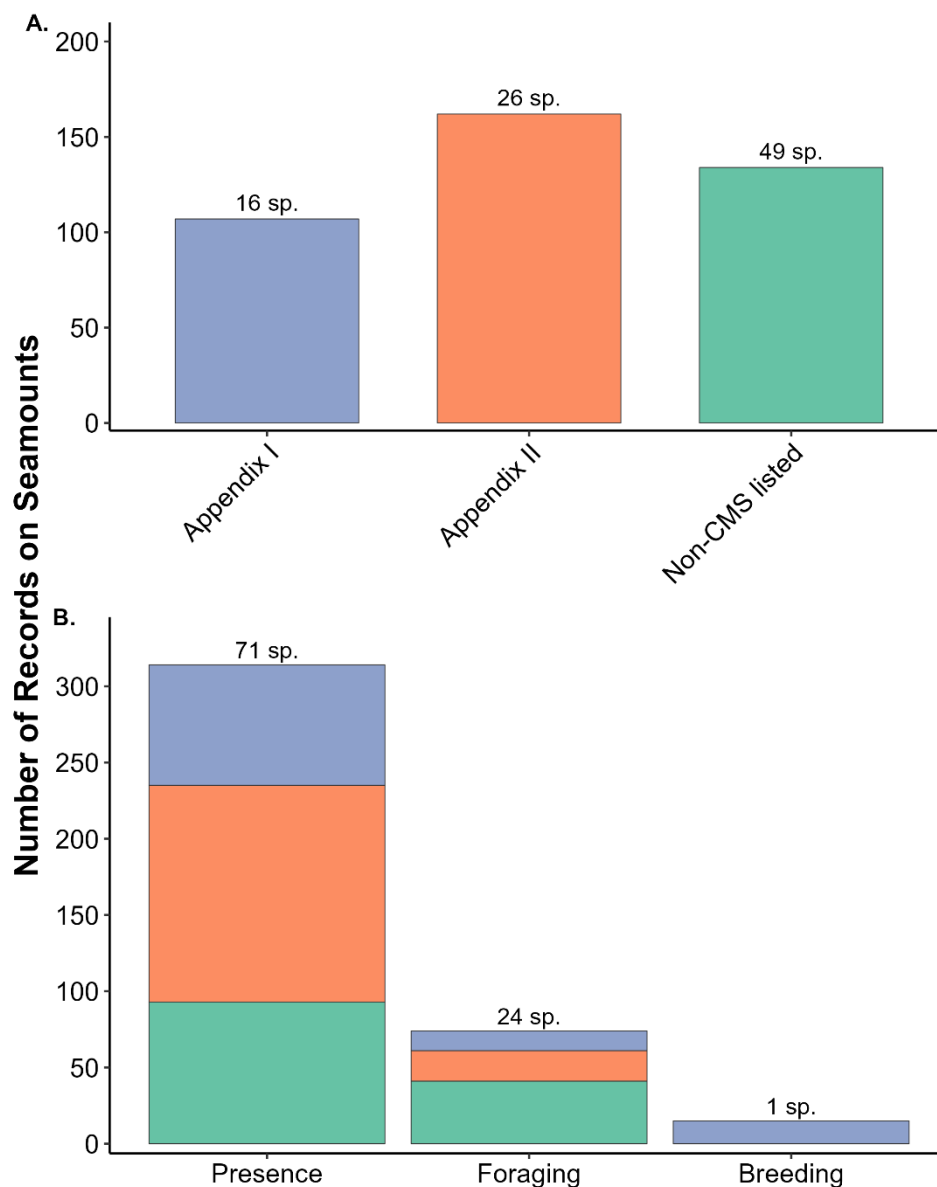


Figure 2. Number of records of marine migratory species, consisting of marine mammals, elasmobranchs, turtles, and birds, associated with seamounts, and at top of bar, the total number of species in each category. (A) Species listed under CMS Appendices I and II and species not listed under the CMS. (B) Number of records of species using seamounts for presence, foraging, and breeding across different CMS listing statuses.

A large proportion of migratory species using seamount habitats are classified as threatened according to the IUCN Red List, with 56 out of 78 seamount-associated species falling into threatened categories (Fig. 3), including regional populations that have been specifically assessed. Approximately 87% of elasmobranch species occurring on seamounts are threatened

(Fig. 3), including eight species that are Critically Endangered. Other highly threatened taxa include the hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and the endemic Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*), both listed as Critically Endangered, as well as several large pelagic species such as the scalloped hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*) (Critically Endangered), the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) (Endangered), the fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*) (Vulnerable), and the Mediterranean subpopulation of the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) (regionally Endangered). We found evidence of 34 CMS-listed species using seamount ecosystems, including 16 listed under Appendix I of the Convention and 18 exclusively listed under Appendix II, with eight species appearing in both categories (Annex 1). Annex I species include populations that are of regional concern such as the Cuvier's beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*) and the Common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) in the Mediterranean Sea. Overall, these results demonstrate that seamounts are hotspots for migratory species facing high extinction risk, highlighting the urgent need for targeted conservation and management to protect these critical marine habitats.

In addition, we identified several threatened migratory species that rely on seamounts for essential life-history functions but are not currently listed under the CMS. Of the 56 threatened species, including regional populations, recorded in our database, 27 are not CMS-listed, revealing significant gaps in current international conservation coverage. For example, the endemic and Endangered Hawaiian monk seal (*Neomonachus schauinslandi*) depends on seamounts for foraging, showing high site fidelity (Parrish, 2009). In the southwest Pacific, seamount chains such as the Norfolk Ridge serve as migratory corridors and seasonal refuges, hosting aggregations of large mature female tiger sharks (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) (Matley et al., 2025), a species listed as Near Threatened. With nearly half of marine migratory species globally classified as threatened or data deficient (Bentley et al., 2025), the presence of numerous non-CMS-listed species on seamounts underscores the potential for seamount protection to enhance conservation outcomes beyond existing CMS listings, protecting a broader range of migratory biodiversity.

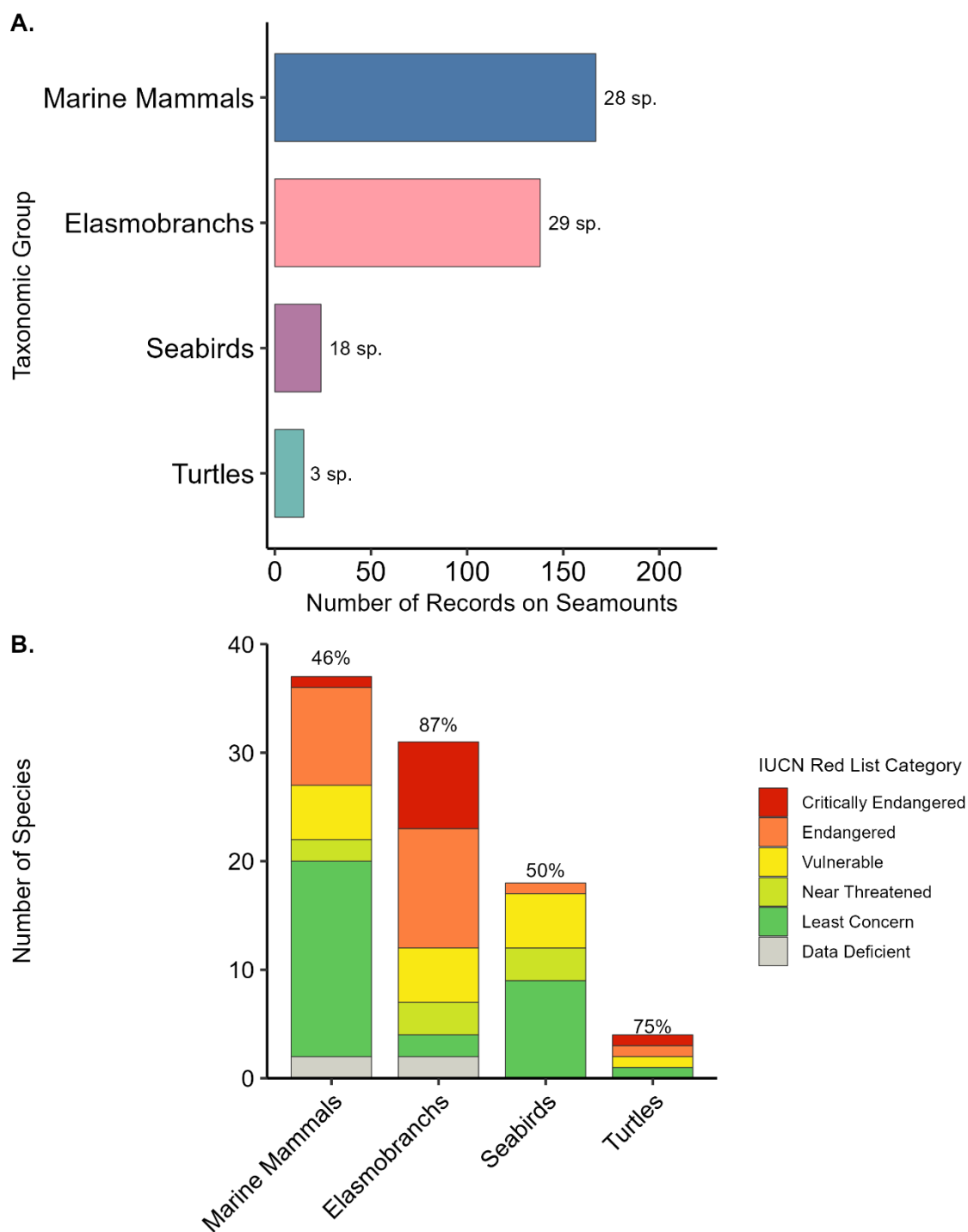


Figure 3. Seamount usage by major marine vertebrate groups. (A) Number of records on seamounts per taxonomic group, showing the total number of species represented. (B) Proportion of threatened taxa (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened from the IUCN Red List categories) and the total percentage of threatened species within each group, highlighting patterns of vulnerability among seamount-associated species. Note that species assessed in different ocean regions may have separate IUCN listings, resulting in minor discrepancies in total species numbers between panels.

2.3. Insights from Migratory Connectivity in the Ocean (MiCO) system

We also used data from the open-access MiCO system, which maps migratory connectivity: how marine species and populations are geographically connected throughout their migratory cycles. MiCO integrates satellite telemetry, acoustic tracking, mark-recapture, and observational data to identify migratory corridors, as well as breeding, feeding, and presence areas for marine megavertebrates. Combined with the global seamount dataset of Yesson et al. (2021), we illustrate seamount use and affinity during key life-history stages as well as along migratory pathways for species listed under the CMS Appendices.

MiCO data reveal that seamounts along the Mid-Atlantic, Indian, and Tasman ridges serve as recurrent hotspots for CMS-listed species' presence, foraging, and breeding, confirming their role as nodes of migratory connectivity (Figs. 4–6). The Mid-Atlantic Ridge serves as an important area for at least 11 species, some of which use it for residency or foraging. Along the South Indian Ridge, foraging and breeding grounds occur both within and adjacent to the ridge, connected by migratory corridors. Similarly, the Tasman Sea, Lord Howe Rise, and Norfolk Ridge host breeding grounds for several CMS-listed species, underscoring the ecological significance of these seamount regions within migratory pathways. Recent global tracking of marine megafauna shows that 66% of their space use occurs in migratory corridors or residency areas, with animals spending 90% of their tracked time in these zones (Sequeira et al., 2025). This demonstrates that when animals engage in essential life-history behaviors, their use of space is both intensive and prolonged. Identifying and protecting these hotspots is therefore a critical step in building effective protection networks (Sequeira et al., 2025).

Seamounts are key locations for such behaviors. Their oceanographic conditions aggregate prey and create predictable habitats, making them focal points for both migration and residency. Owing to their widespread distribution and geographic predictability, seamounts provide stable ecological habitats that support migratory cycles across ocean basins. As a result, they can serve as natural anchors for conservation networks, offering high ecological connectivity and delivering efficient, evidence-based protection across entire ecosystems.

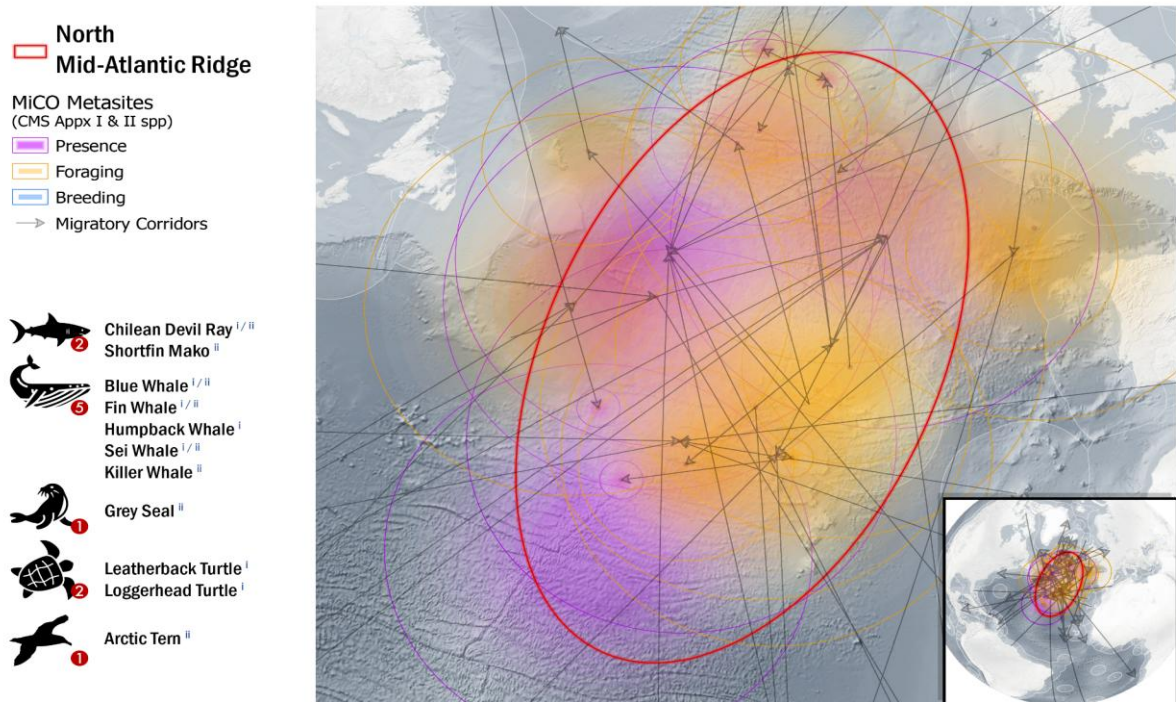


Figure 4. Migratory connectivity of CMS-listed species along the North Mid-Atlantic Ridge, which includes multiple seamounts. MiCO metasites show areas of presence, foraging, breeding, and migratory corridors for species listed under CMS Appendices I and II, highlighting regions of high ecological importance. Red circles indicate the number of species within each taxonomic group. Data source: Migratory Connectivity in the Ocean (MiCO) (Bentley et al., 2025; Dunn et al., 2019).

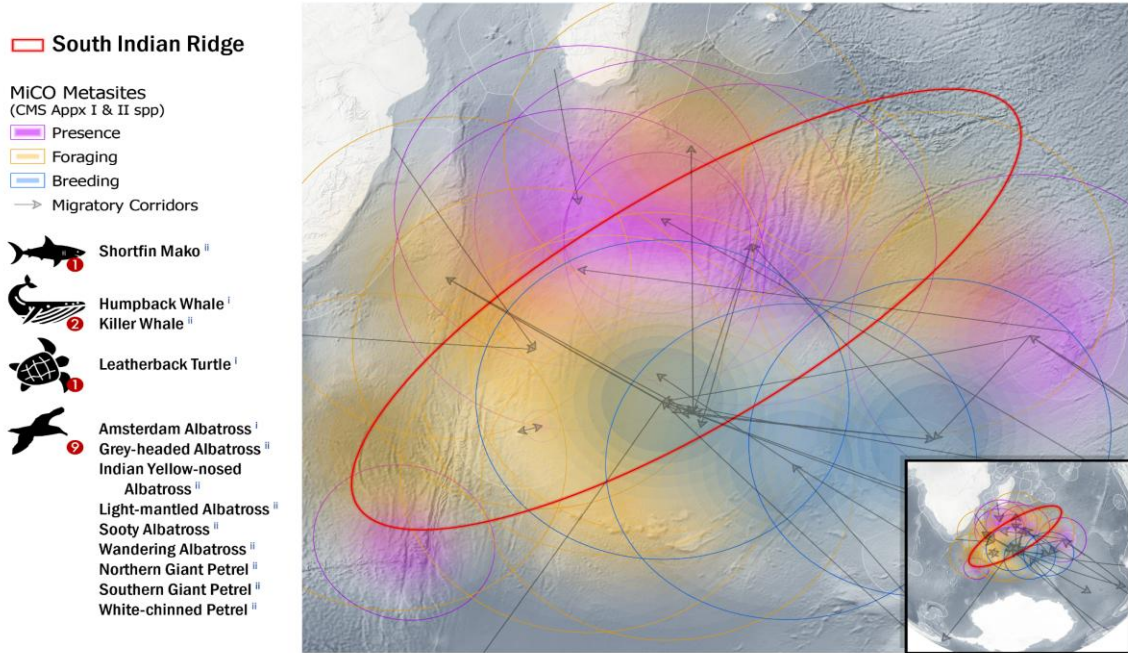


Figure 5. Migratory connectivity of CMS-listed species along the South Indian Ridge, which includes multiple seamounts. MiCO metasites show areas of presence, foraging, breeding, and migratory corridors for species listed under CMS Appendices I and II, highlighting regions of high ecological importance. Red circles indicate the number of species within each taxonomic group. Data source: *Migratory Connectivity in the Ocean (MiCO)*; (Bentley et al., 2025; Dunn et al., 2019).

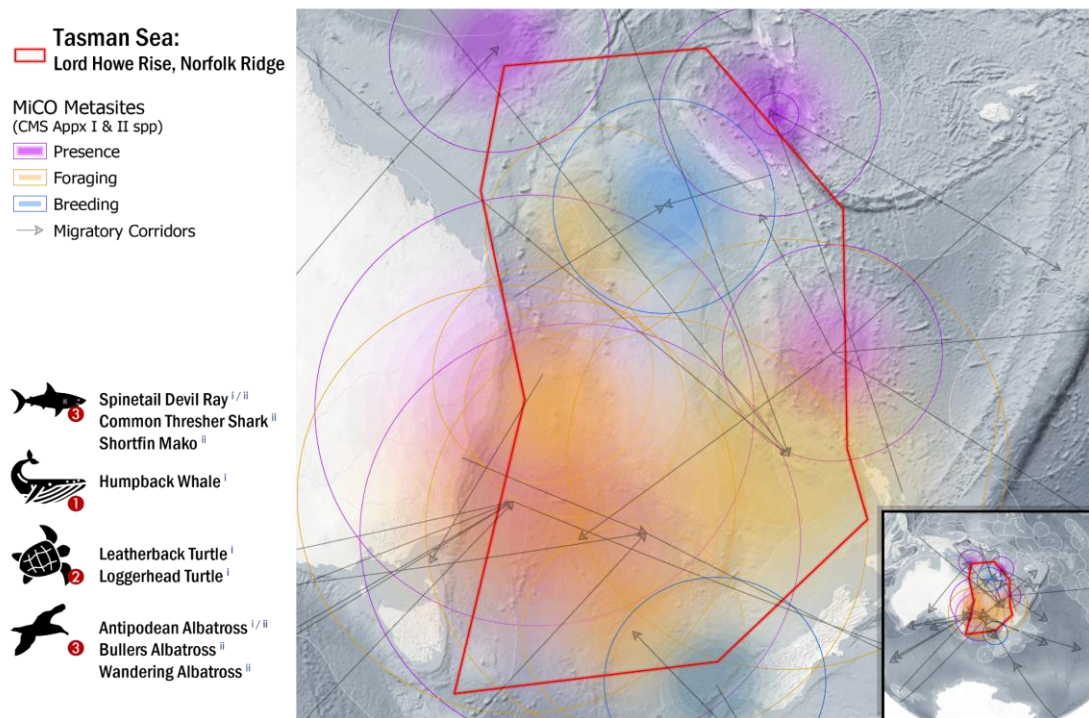


Figure 6. Migratory connectivity of CMS-listed species along the Lord Howe Rise and seamount chain and Norfolk Ridges, which includes multiple seamounts. MiCO metasites show areas of presence, foraging, breeding, and migratory corridors for species listed under CMS Appendices I and II, highlighting regions of high ecological importance. Red circles indicate the number of species within each taxonomic group. Data source: *Migratory Connectivity in the Ocean (MiCO)*; (Bentley et al., 2025; Dunn et al., 2019).

3. Impacts of Destructive Fishing on Seamount Ecosystems

Our database demonstrates that many migratory species, including whales, sharks, turtles, and seabirds, overlap with seamount habitats, using them as key feeding, resting, and spawning areas during their migrations. Seamount ecosystems are among the most vulnerable marine habitats, as their communities are composed of long-lived, slow-growing, and fragile species (Watling & Auster, 2017). Since the 1950s, seamounts have been targeted by fisheries and exploited for corals because they concentrate biodiversity and commercially valuable species (Baco et al., 2023; Koslow et al., 2001; Rogers, 1994). Once disturbed, seamount habitats can take centuries to millennia to recover, making them highly sensitive to human activities and characterised by very low resilience (Goode et al., 2020). The United Nations' Second World Ocean Assessment (2021) identified bottom trawling as the most significant ongoing threat to seamount ecosystems. These fisheries are often short-lived, collapsing within years as stocks are depleted, yet they leave long-lasting ecological damage (M. Clark, 2001; M. Clark & O'Driscoll, 2003; M. R. Clark et al., 2019).

Beyond habitat destruction, fishing activities impose severe bycatch and entanglement pressures on vulnerable and threatened taxa. Bottom-set longlines are particularly harmful to non-target species such as sea turtles, sharks, and seabird populations (Pham et al., 2014). These disruptions destabilise populations and interrupt migration patterns, threatening long-term survival. Many of these species, including sharks, rays, and turtles, are long-lived and slow maturing, making them especially unable to recover from population declines or habitat loss (Pimiento et al., 2023). For example, the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), a species known to occur on seamounts, has been caught by the thousands in bottom trawls, as reported in several studies (Casale et al., 2004; Jribi et al., 2007; Lazar & Tvrtkovic, 1995).

Bottom trawling also alters food-web interactions across target and non-target species (Preciado et al., 2019; van Denderen et al., 2016). Several heavily exploited bottom-trawled fish species, harvested at industrial scales, also serve as prey for migratory cetaceans. For instance, the orange roughy (*Hoplostethus atlanticus*), one of the most intensively trawled deep-sea fishes, is consumed by sperm whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*) (Gaskin & Cawthorn, 1967). Likewise, Bryde's (*Balaenoptera brydei*) and Sei whales (*B. borealis*) feed on the pelagic armourhead (*Pseudopentaceros wheeleri*) (Boehlert & Sasaki, 1988), which sustained the largest historical seamount trawl fishery on the Emperor Seamount Chain before its collapse (Victorero et al., 2018). There is also evidence of killer whales (*Orcinus orca*) and sperm whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*) depredating on demersal longlines on seamounts, which increases the risk of entanglement in fishing gear and heightens conflict with fisheries (Richard et al., 2020).

Destructive fishing practices, including bottom trawling, longlining, and gillnetting, undermine the ecological integrity of seamounts in profound ways: heavy gear destroys fragile long-term habitats such as corals and sponges that can take centuries to recover, bycatch and entanglement remove non-target species including sharks, turtles, seabirds, and cetaceans, and intensive harvests disrupt food webs. Additionally large industrial fleets cause noise pollution that can alter behaviour (Munneke, 2024). Noise produced by bottom trawling has been identified as a major source of acoustic pollution, exceeding levels harmful to resident and transient marine mammals that could result in altered behaviour (Daly & White, 2021).

When these pressures converge, the ecological integrity of seamounts is eroded, turning once-rich refuges into depleted landscapes (Baco et al., 2023). The loss of these oceanic oases diminishes biodiversity and can disrupt migratory connectivity across basins, adding pressure to many species that the CMS seeks to protect. Reducing bottom-fishing pressure on seamounts would help to restore biodiversity and mitigate cumulative stressors that these migratory species face across their journeys. This is especially urgent given that ~75% of important marine megafauna areas are impacted by fishing, and more than 96% are simultaneously exposed to plastic pollution, shipping, and ocean warming (Sequeira et al., 2025).

4. Positioning Seamount Protection within the CMS Framework

The CMS is the fundamental legal framework that enables global cooperation and coordinated actions for the protection of migratory species and their habitats. This framework also addresses threats to marine ecosystems. Seamount ecosystems lie at the core of the Convention's objectives as they provide essential feeding, breeding, and resting areas for many CMS-listed species, yet they are threatened by destructive fishing practices.

The CMS has established a strong record in highlighting cross-cutting threats that affect marine migratory species associated with seamounts, including bycatch, prey depletion, underwater noise, and habitat degradation. Resolutions on bycatch have been part of the CMS since 1999 when COP6 adopted Resolution 6.2. More recent instruments, including Resolution 12.22 (COP12, 2017) continue to call for reductions in incidental mortality from fisheries. Others, including Resolution 14.16, highlight the importance of maintaining trophic relationships and ecosystem integrity. Through these resolutions, agreements, and the implementation of targeted, science-based measures, the CMS promotes coordinated action among Parties both within their national jurisdictions and through their participation in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). This collaborative approach demonstrates how coordinated international efforts can effectively reduce fisheries-related pressures by engaging Parties and working directly with RFMOs to address bycatch and associated threats to migratory species.

Multiple CMS resolutions reinforce ecological connectivity as central to migratory species conservation. Resolutions 10.03 (COP10, 2011), 11.25 (COP11, 2014), and 12.26 (Rev.COP13, 2020) call on Parties to maintain and restore ecological networks and stepping-stone habitats through coordinated management across migratory ranges. Resolution 12.26 defines ecological connectivity as "*the unimpeded movement of species and the flow of natural processes that sustain life on Earth.*" Building on this foundation, COP14 adopted Resolution 14.16 on Ecological Connectivity, which repealed Resolutions 12.26 and Resolution 12.07. This resolution calls on Parties, and invites other stakeholders, to consider ecological connectivity in their planning processes and implementation actions, particularly when developing spatial protection measures.

These commitments are directly relevant to the pressures facing seamount ecosystems, where intensive fishing and related disturbances threaten habitats essential for migratory species. As migratory species traverse multiple jurisdictions and rely on habitats distributed across ocean basins, conserving geographically predictable seamount ecosystems, many of which are located along migratory corridors or within ABNJ, requires coordinated international cooperation. The CMS already facilitates such cooperation through its regional agreements (e.g. ACCOBAMS, and ASCOBANS), and Memoranda of Understanding, which demonstrate the Convention's capacity to coordinate action across species and jurisdictions.

Migratory species present a particular challenge for area-based conservation, as many travel thousands of kilometres across EEZs and into ABNJ. On average, countries are ecologically connected to around 28 other EEZs or to ABNJ through the movements of migratory species (Bentley et al., 2025), underscoring the need for international cooperation. Seamounts, 58% of which lie in ABNJ, represent a vital part of this shared ocean heritage and a critical focus for collective protection.

The Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032 (SPMS), as adopted at COP14 2024, translates CMS commitments into measurable, time-bound targets for habitat

conservation. Goal 2 of the SPMS focuses on securing and restoring habitats and their ecological connectivity, which is directly relevant to seamounts as key nodes along migratory routes. By identifying, protecting, and managing these habitats by 2032, Parties can meet Targets 2.1–2.3, which aim to conserve and restore critical areas while reducing habitat loss and degradation. Prioritising seamount protection will also help maintain connectivity and prevent impacts from destructive fishing practices, advancing Goal 3, which seeks to reduce threats to migratory species.

Integrating seamounts into CMS priorities would strengthen ecological networks by protecting both their structural connectivity across migratory routes and their functional role in supporting migratory species through essential ecological processes, such as foraging and resting. At the global level, seamount protection aligns with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework’s goal of halting and reversing biodiversity loss, supports the “30 by 30” target, and complements the BBNJ Agreement) in promoting connected, cross-jurisdictional area-based conservation. A new resolution under consideration on *Priorities for Area-based Conservation of Marine Migratory Species* (UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.3.1) will align CMS efforts (e.g. IMMAs, ISRAs) with emerging processes under the BBNJ Agreement. The proposed Resolution and Decision on *Conserving Seamount Ecosystems* (UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.3.3) complements this initiative by compiling best-available science on seamount habitats and migratory connectivity, enabling CMS Parties to identify and protect key ecological areas critical to migratory species.

By supporting the protection of seamounts for migratory species, the CMS has the opportunity to demonstrate leadership in conserving marine ecosystems that underpin migratory connectivity. Embedding these ecosystems in area-based conservation planning will preserve the ecological functions that support migratory species and enhance the resilience of ocean biodiversity.

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Annex 1

Table 1. This database compiles the outcomes of an exploratory literature review conducted to identify documented associations between marine migratory species of conservation significance and seamount ecosystems. The review was not comprehensive across all taxa and is therefore not exhaustive. The table provides, for each record, the geographic region, seamount name(s), species (scientific and common names), taxonomic group, IUCN Red List status and assessment level, CMS listing status and corresponding Appendix (I or II), population scope where only specific populations are listed, the recorded or described activity within the reference, reference number, and year of publication. Species are presented with CMS-listed taxa appearing first. Full reference details corresponding to the numbered citations are provided following the table. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17355576

Region	Seamount	Species	Common name	Group	IUCN Redlist status	Assessment level	CMS listed	App. I	App. II	Listing extent	Activity	Ref.	Year
Eastern Pacific	Paramount	<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	Pelagic thresher shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	Las Gemelas 1	<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	Pelagic thresher shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	Las Gemelas 1	<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	Pelagic thresher shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	9	2020
North Pacific	Monad Shoal	<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	Pelagic thresher shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	49	2019
Western Pacific	Monad Shoal	<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	Pelagic thresher shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	50	2011
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	Bigeye thresher shark	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	55	2015
South Atlantic	Vema Seamount	<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	Antarctic minke whale	Marine Mammals	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	18	2023
South Atlantic	Vema Seamount	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	18	2023

North Atlantic	Faraday Seamount cluster	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	62	2008
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	2	2018
North Atlantic	New England Seamount chain	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	foraging	36	2017
North Atlantic	Quinn Seamount	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	59	2021
North Atlantic	Pratt Seamount	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	59	2021
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	2	2018
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	21	2017
Western Pacific	Davidson Seamount	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	48	2010
North Atlantic	Sedlo Seamount	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	61	2009
Mediterranean	Chella Bank	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Baronie Seamount	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	34 seamounts	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	19	2016
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Berardius bairdii</i>	Baird's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	2	2018
North Atlantic	Quinn Seamount	<i>Berardius bairdii</i>	Baird's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	59	2021
Eastern Pacific	Paramount	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	Medina 2	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	6	2021

Eastern Pacific	West Cocos	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	6	2021
Indian Ocean	Sandes-Swart seamount complex	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	11	2020
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	55	2015
South Atlantic	Grattan Seamount	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	67	2025
South Atlantic	Young seamount	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	67	2025
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Oceanic whitetip shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	55	2015
Mediterranean	Alcione Seamount	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Diamante Seamount	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Enotrio Seamount	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Glabro Seamount	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Lametino 1	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ovidio Seamount	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Palinuro Seamount	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Adventure bank	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
North Atlantic	Sedlo Seamount	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Turtles	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	61	2009
Mediterranean	34 seamounts	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Turtles	Least Concern	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	19	2016

Mediterranean	Alidade Bank	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Turtles	Least Concern	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Chella Bank	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Turtles	Least Concern	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Emile Baudot Seamount	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Turtles	Least Concern	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Drepano Seamount	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Turtles	Least Concern	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Enarete Seamount	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Turtles	Least Concern	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Marsili Seamount	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Turtles	Least Concern	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Eratosthenes Seamount	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Turtles	Least Concern	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Alcione Seamount	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Cialdi Seamount	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Diamante Seamount	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Enotrio Seamount	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Glabro Seamount	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Lametino 1	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ovidio Seamount	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Palinuro Seamount	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Eastern Pacific	West Cocos	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	Turtles	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	6	2021

Mediterranean	Eratosthenes Seamount	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	Turtles	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	34 seamounts	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	presence	19	2016
Mediterranean	Alidade Bank	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Chella Bank	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Emile Baudot Seamount	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Baronie Seamount	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea	presence	69	2015

										and eastern tropical Pacific populations			
Indian Ocean	Great Chagos Bank	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle	Turtles	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	foraging	30	2024
Indian Ocean	Centurion Bank	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle	Turtles	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	foraging	30	2024
Indian Ocean	Pitt Bank	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle	Turtles	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	foraging	30	2024
North Atlantic	Azores seamounts	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	Tope shark	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Europe	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	13	2022
Mediterranean	34 seamounts	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	only North Sea, Baltic Sea and Mediterranean populations	presence	19	2016
Mediterranean	Ulisse seamount	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	only North Sea, Baltic Sea and Mediterranean populations	presence	5	2021
Mediterranean	Baronie Seamount	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	only North Sea, Baltic Sea and Mediterranean populations	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Etruschi	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	only North Sea, Baltic Sea and Mediterranean populations	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Alcione Seamount	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Diamante Seamount	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Enotrio Seamount	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Glabro Seamount	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015

Mediterranean	Lametino 1	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ovidio Seamount	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Palinuro Seamount	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	55	2015
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Isurus paucus</i>	Longfin mako	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	55	2015
Mediterranean	Alcione Seamount	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Diamante Seamount	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Enotrio Seamount	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Glabro Seamount	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Lametino 1	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ovidio Seamount	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Palinuro Seamount	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	2	2018
Western Pacific	Lord Howe seamount chain	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	16	2020
Western Pacific	Norfolk Ridge	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	16	2020
Western Pacific	Loyalty Ridge	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	16	2020

South Atlantic	Vema Seamount	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	foraging	18	2023
Eastern Pacific	La Torche seamount	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	23	2015
Western Pacific	Antigonia seamount	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	23	2015
Western Pacific	Unchartered bank	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	24	2020
Western Pacific	Dumont D'Urville bank	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	24	2020
Western Pacific	Boussole bank	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	24	2020
Western Pacific	Vauban bank	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	24	2020
Western Pacific	Torch bank	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	15	2018
Western Pacific	Antigonia Seamount	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	15	2018
Western Pacific	Antigonia Seamount	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	17	2019
Western Pacific	Orne bank	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	17	2019
Western Pacific	Antigonia Seamount	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global (Oceania pop.)	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	22	2022
South Atlantic	Albrolhos bank	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	breeding	7	2010
Eastern Pacific	Paramount	<i>Mobula spp</i>	Manta	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	Medina 2	<i>Mobula spp</i>	Manta	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	6	2021
North Atlantic	Iberian seamounts	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean monk seal	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	25	2015

Mediterranean	Sentinelle Bank	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean monk seal	Marine Mammals	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Aphrodit Bank	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean monk seal	Marine Mammals	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Kolumbo Volcano	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean monk seal	Marine Mammals	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	2	2018
South Atlantic	Crawford	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	39	2021
North Atlantic	Quinn Seamount	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	59	2021
North Atlantic	Pratt Seamount	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	59	2021
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Dall's Porpoise	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	21	2017
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	2	2018
North Atlantic	Seamount cluster including Retriever Seamount, Physalia, Bear Seamount and Mytilus Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	3	2020
North Pacific	unnamed seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	4	2016
Mediterranean	Finike Seamounts (Anaximander)	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	14	2022
South Atlantic	Bonaparte Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	39	2021
North Pacific	Ladd Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	foraging	43	2019

North Pacific	Cross seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	foraging	43	2019
North Atlantic	Quinn seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	56	2024
North Atlantic	Pratt seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	56	2024
North Atlantic	Quinn Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	59	2021
North Atlantic	Pratt Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	59	2021
North Atlantic	Atlantic seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	foraging	60	2020
North Atlantic	Irving seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	foraging	60	2020
North Atlantic	Sedlo Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	61	2009
North Atlantic	Faraday Seamount cluster	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	foraging	62	2008
North Atlantic	Kelvin Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	foraging	68	2014
Mediterranean	34 seamounts	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	19	2016
Mediterranean	Emile Baudot Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Nameless seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ulisse seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	5	2021
Mediterranean	Etruschi	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Sele Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015

Mediterranean	Tiberino Seamount	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
North Atlantic	Unicorn seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	20	2021
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	55	2015
North Atlantic	Atlantis – Great Meteor seamount complex	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	64	2014
North Atlantic	New England seamounts	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	64	2014
North Atlantic	Grand Banks	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	64	2014
North Atlantic	Corner Rise Seamounts	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	64	2014
North Atlantic	Newfoundland Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	64	2014
North Atlantic	Altair Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	64	2014
North Atlantic	Chaucer Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	64	2014
South Atlantic	Harris Stewart Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	67	2025
Mediterranean	Alcione Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Diamante Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Enotrio Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Glabro Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015

Mediterranean	Lametino 1	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ovidio Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Palinuro Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Anaximenes Seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Aphroditi Bank	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Adventure bank	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Indian Ocean	undefined	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	12	2025
Eastern Pacific	undefined	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	foraging	28	2022
Eastern Pacific	Paramount	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	Medina 3	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	West Cocos	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	Las Gemelas 2	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	Las Gemelas 1	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	9	2020
Indian Ocean	Jaguar Seamount	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	27	2021
Indian Ocean	Hall Tablemount	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	27	2021
North Pacific	Mikomoto Island	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	31	2022

South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	55	2015
South Atlantic	Aracati	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	65	2009
South Atlantic	Guará	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	65	2009
South Atlantic	Sirius	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	65	2009
North Pacific	El Bajo Espiritu Santo Seamount	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	foraging	33	2009
Mediterranean	Alcione Seamount	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Diamante Seamount	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Enotrio Seamount	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Glabro Seamount	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Lametino 1	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ovidio Seamount	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Palinuro Seamount	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	69	2015
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Smooth hammerhead	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	55	2015
Mediterranean	Finike Seamounts (Anaximander)	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	14	2022
Mediterranean	34 seamounts	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population,	presence	19	2016

										Mediterranean population			
Mediterranean	Alidade Bank	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Chella Bank	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Nameless seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Albano seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Anchise Seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Baronie Seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Cialdi Seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Drepano Seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Etruschi	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population,	presence	69	2015

										Mediterranean population			
Mediterranean	Ichnusa Seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Marsili Seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Sirene Seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Tiberino Seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Palinuro Seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Finike Seamounts (Anaximander)	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	14	2022
Mediterranean	Alidade Bank	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Emile Baudot Seamount	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Vulnerable	Mediterranean	YES	NA	YES	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Finike Seamounts (Anaximander)	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	14	2022
Mediterranean	unnamed seamount	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	46	2008

Mediterranean	34 seamounts	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	19	2016
Mediterranean	Alidade Bank	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Nameless seamount	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Cialdi Seamount	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Etruschi	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Tiberino Seamount	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	69	2015
North Pacific	Fieberling Guyot	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black-footed albatross	Seabirds	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	29	1995
North Atlantic	multiple seamounts around Azores	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	foraging	1	2014
Mediterranean	Finike Seamounts (Anaximander)	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Turtles	Least Concern	Mediterranean	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	63	2022
Mediterranean	Finike Seamounts (Anaximander)	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	Turtles	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	NA	NA	presence	63	2022
Western Pacific	Louisville Seamount Chain	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean albatross	Seabirds	Endangered	Global	YES	YES	YES	NA	presence	57	2024
North Atlantic	Meteor seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	38	2004
North Atlantic	Yer seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	38	2004
North Atlantic	Erving seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	38	2004
North Atlantic	Atlantis seamount	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	38	2004
South Atlantic	Whale Ridge	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	38	2004

Eastern Pacific	Nazca Ridge	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	YES	NA	YES	NA	presence	38	2004
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>	Spotted eagle ray	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	55	2015
Mediterranean	Finike (Anaximander) Seamount	<i>Apus apus</i>	Common swift	Seabirds	Near Threatened	Europe	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	51	2022
Indian Ocean	Afanasy Nikitin seamount	<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	Wedge-tailed shearwater	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	35	2012
Western Pacific	Lord Howe seamount chain	<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	Wedge-tailed shearwater	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	44	2018
North Atlantic	Ampère/Coral Patch Seamounts	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	10	2021
North Atlantic	Gorringe Bank	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	10	2021
Mediterranean	Chella Bank	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
North Atlantic	Altair seamount	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Scopoli's shearwater	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	53	2010
North Atlantic	Conception bank	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Scopoli's shearwater	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	53	2010
Mediterranean	Finike (Anaximander) Seamount	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Scopoli's shearwater	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	51	2022
North Atlantic	Princesa Alice (Seamount 50)	<i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i>	Cory's shearwater	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	45	2008
North Atlantic	Açores (Seamount 51)	<i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i>	Cory's shearwater	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	45	2008
North Pacific	Galvez bank	<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Grey reef shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	52	2019
North Pacific	Baby bank	<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Grey reef shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	52	2019

North Pacific	Santa-Rosa reef	<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Grey reef shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	52	2019
Mediterranean	Cialdi Seamount	<i>Carcharhinus brachyurus</i>	Copper shark	Elasmobranchs	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Alcione Seamount	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Spinner shark	Elasmobranchs	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Diamante Seamount	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Spinner shark	Elasmobranchs	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Enotrio Seamount	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Spinner shark	Elasmobranchs	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Glabro Seamount	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Spinner shark	Elasmobranchs	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Lametino 1	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Spinner shark	Elasmobranchs	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ovidio Seamount	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Spinner shark	Elasmobranchs	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Palinuro Seamount	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Spinner shark	Elasmobranchs	Data Deficient	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
North Pacific	Mikomoto Island	<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>	Galapagos shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	31	2022
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	Bull shark	Elasmobranchs	Vulnerable	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	55	2015
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	Sandbar shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	55	2015
South Atlantic	Aracati	<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>	Night shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	65	2009
South Atlantic	Guará	<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>	Night shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	65	2009
South Atlantic	Sirius	<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>	Night shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	65	2009
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>	Night shark	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	55	2015

North Atlantic	Seamount cluster including Retriever Seamount, Physalia, Bear Seamount and Mytilus Seamount	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	presence	3	2020
North Atlantic	Condor seamount	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	foraging	8	2020
North Atlantic	Gigante seamount	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	foraging	8	2020
North Atlantic	Açores (Seamount 51)	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	presence	45	2008
North Atlantic	Princesa Alice (Seamount 50)	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	presence	45	2008

North Atlantic	Agulhas do Sul do Gigante (Seamount 36)	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	presence	45	2008
North Atlantic	Atlantic seamount	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	foraging	60	2020
North Atlantic	Irving seamount	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	foraging	60	2020
North Atlantic	Sedlo Seamount	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	Appendix I only Mediterranean Sea population; Appendix II North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations	presence	61	2009
Western Pacific	Norfolk Ridge	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	40	2025
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	55	2015
Western Pacific	Brisbane seamount	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	37	2020

Western Pacific	Moreton seamount	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	37	2020
Western Pacific	Recorder Seamount	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger shark	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	37	2020
North Pacific	unnamed seamount	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	Short-finned pilot whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	4	2016
Mediterranean	Alidade Bank	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned pilot whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	only North and Baltic Sea populations	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Chella Bank	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned pilot whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	only North and Baltic Sea populations	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Nameless seamount	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned pilot whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	only North and Baltic Sea populations	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ulisse seamount	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned pilot whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	only North and Baltic Sea populations	presence	5	2021
Mediterranean	Cialdi Seamount	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned pilot whale	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	only North and Baltic Sea populations	presence	69	2015
North Atlantic	Seamount cluster including Retriever Seamount, Physalia, Bear Seamount and Mytilus Seamount	<i>Globicephala spp.</i>	Pilot whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	3	2020
North Atlantic	Seamount cluster including Retriever Seamount, Physalia, Bear Seamount and Mytilus Seamount	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	only North Sea, Baltic Sea and Mediterranean populations	presence	3	2020
North Pacific	unnamed seamount	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	only North Sea, Baltic Sea and Mediterranean populations	presence	4	2016
North Atlantic	Condor seamount	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	only North Sea, Baltic Sea and	foraging	8	2020

										Mediterranean populations			
North Atlantic	Gigante seamount	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	only North Sea, Baltic Sea and Mediterranean populations	foraging	8	2020
Mediterranean	Aceste - Tiberio Seamount	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	34	2021
Mediterranean	Chella Bank	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Alcione Seamount	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Cialdi Seamount	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Diamante Seamount	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Enotrio Seamount	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Glabro Seamount	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Lametino 1	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ovidio Seamount	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Palinuro Seamount	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Adventure bank	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Sixgill shark	Elasmobranchs	Least Concern	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Hydrobates furcatus</i>	Fork-tailed storm petrel	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	21	2017
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	Leach's storm petrel	Seabirds	Vulnerable	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	21	2017

North Atlantic	undefined	<i>Hydrobates monteiroi</i>	Monteiro's storm-petrel	Seabirds	Vulnerable	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	47	2023
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	2	2018
North Pacific	Bowie Seamount	<i>Lissodelphis borealis</i>	Northern right whale dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	21	2017
North Atlantic	Seamount cluster including Retriever Seamount, Physalia, Bear Seamount and Mytilus Seamount	<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Sowerby's Beaked Whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	3	2020
North Pacific	unnamed seamount	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Blainville's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	4	2016
North Pacific	Cross Seamount	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Blainville's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	32	2008
North Pacific	Pratt	<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	Northern elephant seal	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	41	2012
North Pacific	Welker	<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	Northern elephant seal	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	41	2012
North Pacific	Denson	<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	Northern elephant seal	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	41	2012
North Pacific	Cortez Bank	<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	Northern elephant seal	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	41	2012
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Mobula japanica</i>	Spinetail mobula	Elasmobranchs	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	55	2015
North Pacific	EFFS	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2009
North Pacific	FFS	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2010
North Pacific	S. E. rooks	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2011

North Pacific	E. Northampton	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2012
North Pacific	W. Northampton	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2013
North Pacific	Bank 8	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2014
North Pacific	E. Pearl & Hermes	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2015
North Pacific	Nero	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2016
North Pacific	Ladd	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2017
North Pacific	Bank 10	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2018
North Pacific	Bank 11	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	Marine Mammals	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	54	2019
South Atlantic	Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain	<i>Mustelus canis</i>	Dusky smooth-hound	Elasmobranchs	Near Threatened	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	55	2015
Mediterranean	Alcione Seamount	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Smalltooth sand tiger	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Diamante Seamount	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Smalltooth sand tiger	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Enotrio Seamount	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Smalltooth sand tiger	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Glabro Seamount	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Smalltooth sand tiger	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Lametino 1	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Smalltooth sand tiger	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Ovidio Seamount	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Smalltooth sand tiger	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015
Mediterranean	Palinuro Seamount	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Smalltooth sand tiger	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	69	2015

Western Pacific	Louisville seamount chain	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	Broad-billed prion	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	26	2016
Indian Ocean	Afanasy Nikitin seamount	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed tropicbird	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	35	2012
Indian Ocean	The Walters Shoals	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed tropicbird	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	35	2012
Indian Ocean	Afanasy Nikitin seamount	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed tropicbird	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	35	2012
North Pacific	unnamed seamount	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	False killer whales	Marine Mammals	Near Threatened	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	4	2016
Indian Ocean	The Walters Shoals	<i>Pterodroma barau</i>	Barau's petrel	Seabirds	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	35	2012
Indian Ocean	Afanasy Nikitin seamount	<i>Pterodroma barau</i>	Barau's petrel	Seabirds	Endangered	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	foraging	35	2012
North Pacific	Cordell Bank	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	Cassin's auklets	Seabirds	Near Threatened	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	70	2004
Mediterranean	Aceste - Tiberio Seamount	<i>Squatina aculeata</i>	Sawback angelshark	Elasmobranchs	Critically Endangered	Mediterranean	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	34	2021
South Atlantic	Bonaparte Seamount	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	eastern tropical Pacific population, Southeast Asian populations	presence	39	2021
North Atlantic	Condor seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	foraging	8	2020
North Atlantic	Gigante seamount	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population	foraging	8	2020
North Atlantic	Condor seamount	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>	Spotted dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	8	2020

North Atlantic	Gigante seamount	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>	Spotted dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	8	2020
South Atlantic	Bonaparte Seamount	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	Rough-toothed dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	39	2021
Mediterranean	Finike (Anaximander) Seamount	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	51	2022
Eastern Pacific	West Cocos	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	East Cocos	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	Las Gemelas 1	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	6	2021
Eastern Pacific	Las Gemelas 2	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	6	2021
South Atlantic	Bonaparte Seamount	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	39	2021
South Atlantic	Southern Cross	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	39	2021
North Atlantic	Seamount cluster including Retriever Seamount, Physalia, Bear Seamount and Mytilus Seamount	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	3	2020
North Atlantic	Condor seamount	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	foraging	8	2020

North Atlantic	Gigante seamount	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	foraging	8	2020
North Atlantic	Ampère/Coral Patch Seamounts	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	10	2021
North Atlantic	Gorringe Bank	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea	presence	10	2021
South Atlantic	Crawford	<i>unidentified</i>	Beaked whale	Marine Mammals	NA	NA	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	39	2021
North Pacific	Cross Seamount	<i>unidentified</i>	Beaked whale	Marine Mammals	NA	NA	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	42	2024
North Atlantic	Seamount cluster including Retriever Seamount, Physalia, Bear Seamount and Mytilus Seamount	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	3	2020
North Pacific	unnamed seamount	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	4	2016
North Atlantic	Ampère/Coral Patch Seamounts	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	10	2021
North Atlantic	Gorringe Bank	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	10	2021
North Pacific	Cross Seamount	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	foraging	32	2008
North Atlantic	Pratt Seamount	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Marine Mammals	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	only Mediterranean Sea population	presence	59	2021
North Pacific	Fieberling Guyot	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	Cook's petrel	Seabirds	Vulnerable	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	29	1995
North Pacific	Fieberling Guyot	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	Juan Fernandez petrel	Seabirds	Vulnerable	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	29	1995

North Pacific	Fieberling Guyot	<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	Chatham petrel	Seabirds	Vulnerable	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	29	1995
North Pacific	Fieberling Guyot	<i>Pterodroma ultima</i>	Herald petrel	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	29	1995
Western Pacific	Bollon's Seamount	<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	Chatham petrel	Seabirds	Vulnerable	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	58	2012
Eastern Pacific	Nazca Ridge	<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	Chatham petrel	Seabirds	Vulnerable	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	58	2012
North Atlantic	Evlanov seamount	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar	Seabirds	Vulnerable	Europe	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	66	2021
North Atlantic	Evlanov seamount	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	Cory's Shearwater	Seabirds	Least Concern	Europe	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	66	2021
North Atlantic	Evlanov seamount	<i>Ardenna gravis</i>	Great Shearwater	Seabirds	Least Concern	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	66	2021
North Atlantic	Evlanov seamount	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	Seabirds	Near Threatened	Global	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	66	2021
North Atlantic	Evlanov seamount	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Storm-petrel	Seabirds	Near Threatened	Europe	NO	NA	NA	NA	presence	66	2021

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