

# NATURA 2000

## STANDARD DATA FORM

FOR SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA)  
FOR SITES ELIGIBLE FOR IDENTIFICATION AS SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCI)  
AND  
FOR SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC)

### 1. Site identification:

1.1 Type  1.2 Site code

1.3 Compilation date  1.4 Update

#### 1.5 Relationship with other Natura 2000 sites

1.6 Respondent(s)

1.7 Site name

#### 1.8 Site indication and designation classification dates

date site proposed as eligible as SCI	
date confirmed as SCI	
date site classified as SPA	199208
date site designated as SAC	

### 2. Site location:

#### 2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
08 34 25 W	57 49 59 N

2.2 Site area (ha)  2.3 Site length (km)

#### 2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UKM44	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	3.0%
0	Marine	97.0%

#### 2.6 Biogeographic region

Alpine

Atlantic

Boreal

Continental

Macaronesia

Mediterranean

### 3. Ecological information:

#### 3.1 Annex I habitats

Habitat types present on the site and the site assessment for them:

Annex I habitat	% cover	Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation status	Global assessment

### 3.2 Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex I

Code	Species name	Population			Site assessment				
		Resident	Breed	Winter	Stage	Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
A200	<i>Alca torda</i>		3810 I			B		B	
A175	<i>Catharacta skua</i>		270 P			B		C	
A204	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>		15500 0 P			A		B	
A009	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		62800 P			B		B	
A014	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>		850 P			C		B	
A016	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		50050 P			A		B	
A015	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>		5000 P			B		B	
A013	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>		<500 0 P			C		B	
A188	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>		7830 P			C		B	
A199	<i>Uria aalge</i>		22700 I			C		B	

## 4. Site description:

### 4.1 General site character

Habitat classes	% cover
Marine areas. Sea inlets	97.0
Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	1.9
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	0.2
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	0.3
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	
Coniferous woodland	
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Scree. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	0.6
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	0.1
<b>Total habitat cover</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 4.1 Other site characteristics

#### Soil & geology:

Granite, Gravel, Igneous, Metamorphic, Mud, Sand, Shingle

#### Geomorphology & landscape:

Cave/tunnel, Cliffs, Crags/ledges, Geos (rocky inlets), Intertidal rock, Island, Islands, Open coast (including bay), Slope, Subtidal rock (including rocky reefs), Subtidal sediments (including sandbank/mudbank), Surge gullies

## 4.2 Quality and importance

### ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

**During the breeding season the area regularly supports:**

<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> (World)	1% of the GB breeding population SCRC 1985-1988
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> (North Atlantic)	9.1% of the GB breeding population SCRC 1985-1988

### ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

**During the breeding season the area regularly supports:**

<i>Catharacta skua</i> (World)	1.9% of the breeding population Seabird 2000 (1998-2002)
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	17.2% of the breeding population SCRC 1985-1988
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	19% of the breeding population SCRC 1985-1988

### ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC): AN INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS

**During the breeding season the area regularly supports:**

600000 seabirds - SCRC 1985-1988

Including:

*Alca torda*, *Catharacta skua*, *Fratercula arctica*, *Fulmarus glacialis*, *Hydrobates pelagicus*, *Morus bassanus*, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, *Puffinus puffinus*, *Rissa tridactyla*, *Uria aalge*.

## 4.3 Vulnerability

St. Kilda is a remote group of steep, rocky islands in the Atlantic. The presence of numerous subtidal reefs ensures that fishing in the areas of greatest interest is confined to creel fishing, which is not damaging. St Kilda is a National Nature Reserve and the islands' management is very carefully controlled through close liaison between the National Trust for Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage, respectively owners and tenants. The operation of the Ministry of Defence base and activities of visitors to the island are strictly governed by agreements and bye-laws.

## 5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

### 5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	3.0
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	3.0