# The state of seals on the East Coast

Beth Thompson, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

#### **East Marine Ecosystems**

Reporting Annual Change in the East Region & Building Social Capital



#### Seals in the UK





Species	UK Population	General trend	Percentage change (2023)	Global context	European context
Grey seal	162,000 (2022)	Increasing	+1.6%	35%	82%
Harbour seal	42,900 (2016 - 2021)	Decreasing	-1%	5%	32%

# The challenges



- Weather, the tide, and season all need to line up for whole population counts.
- Logistical challenges and financial costs.
- Monitoring will continue to change with developing technology.
- Studying local abundance is vital.
- Correction factors are applied to national data to account for individuals who are missed as part of annual surveys.

# The picture in the EASTME region: A 'normal' year 23/4

Site	General trend (regional)	Rookery?	Pups	Observed pup mortality
	Grey	seals	,,	
Blakeney Point		Υ	~5,000	~5%
Donna Nook	Increasing	Υ	2,207	6.8%.
Flamborough Head		Υ	6	33%.
Gibraltar Point		Y	Small #	No data.
Horsey		Υ	3,632	
Orford Ness		Υ	130	
Scroby Sands		N	NA	NA
The Wash		Y		
	Harbou	ır seals		
Blakeney Point		Y	Small #	
Donna Nook		Y	Small #	
Gibraltar Point		Y	Small #	
Horsey	Decreasing			NA
Orford Ness				
Scroby Sands		N	NA	
The Wash		Υ	1,417	



# Threats to seals on the East coast: Natural

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# Threats to seals on the East coast: Anthropogenic







#### Rescues







# **Knowledge gaps**

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# **Knowledge gaps: Offshore wind**



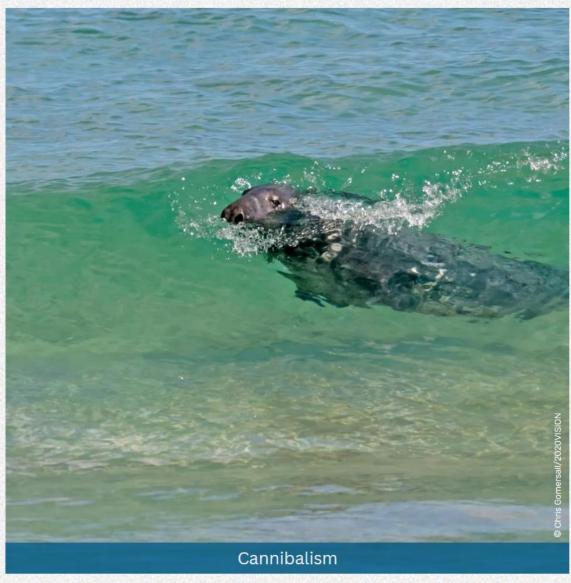
- East coast has a relatively large number of offshore wind farms.
- Harbour seals actively avoid sites during construction. Range = 25km.
- Harbour seals have less flexibility in their haul out sites and foraging range, so are more likely to be negatively impacted.
- Fish availability will likely be impacted by turbines. Impact on foraging yet to be determined.

## Knowledge gaps: Interspecific competition

- Overlap in preferred prey species predominantly sandeel and large gadids.
- Sandeel fishery recently closed to vessels in the North Sea!
- Grey seals are more **flexible** in both their haul out sites and foraging ranges.
- Grey seal presence could be reducing the carrying capacity for harbour seals in the region.



# **Knowledge gaps: Cannibalism**



- Up to 50 dead harbour seals discovered at Blakeney Point in the early 2010's.
- Attributed to male grey seals.
- Cannibalism is unlikely to be a widespread behaviour - simply a handful of individuals.
- Extent is unknown, but unlikely to be a major factor in the decline of the national harbour seal population.

### **Knowledge gaps: Disease**

- Phocine distemper virus (PDV) caused a
   52% decrease in the harbour seal
   population locally in 1988; and then a
   further 22% reduction in 2002.
- Avian flu has been detected in sea lions, elephant seals and fur seals in the Southern Hemisphere. Thought to be the cause of mass die off events.
- Baseline data for seal strandings important as an early warning signal.
- Strategy development key.



# East Marine Ecosystems **Looking forward...** Reporting Annual Change in the East Region & Building Social Capital

# Thank you for listening!



A big **thank you** to those who attended, and contributed during the Marine Mammal (Seal) Community of Practice. As well as those who have provided data, images, thoughts and advice in the months since:

- British Divers Marine Life Rescue.
- Friends of Horsey Seals.
- Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust.
- National Trust.
- Natural England.
- · Seal Research Trust.
- Sea Mammal Research Unit (SMRU).
- The Seal Alliance.
- Yorkshire Seal Group.
- Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.

Huge thanks also to the wonderful **volunteers** who give their time and energy to monitor seals, and engage with the public, on the east coast. We couldn't do what we do without you!

### Ban the sale of plastic ring frisbees!



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