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Regional collaboration in grey seal (Halichoerus grypus) photo identification informs species level conservation

Introduction: For grey seal conservation measures to be effective, a better understanding of seal movements between interdependent sites is required. Long-term photo identification of seals benefits from the development of networks. The evolution of one such network in SW England is described.

Aims and objectives: Network

The network aims to share seal photo identification catalogues built up at individual sites or across regions for manual comparison. Cornwall is geographically central to seal movements across the Celtic Sea, increasing the chances of successful identifications (IDs).

Method: Network

Since 2000, a photo identification catalogue for grey seals in St Ives Bay has been generated. In 2004, Cornwall Seal Group (CSG) was set up and members began sharing data to create a more holistic picture of seal activity and to initiate the tracking of individual seals around the coast. By 2008, this network had expanded to include Cornwall Wildlife Trust (WT), Looe Voluntary Marine Conservation Area (VMCA) volunteers and the University of Exeter. Using this successful model of collaboration, in 2011 the CSG network grew rapidly to include other established players operating in the region, including British Divers Marine Life Rescue, Polzeath and St Agnes VMCAs, Isles of Scilly (IoS) WT, Cornwall College and ecotour operators.

Result: Comparing photos across a network enables shared seal IDs

This association of public, private and voluntary individuals / organisations and growing interaction with more distant researchers (WT of South and West Wales, the Isle of Man WT and Swansea University) has increased our understanding of how seals move around the coast.

Aims and objectives: Seal ID

Photo identification techniques are made possible by the unique fur pattern of individual seals. The network aims to discover information about the movements of individual seals between sites over many years and for a longer time period than achievable by satellite tracking.

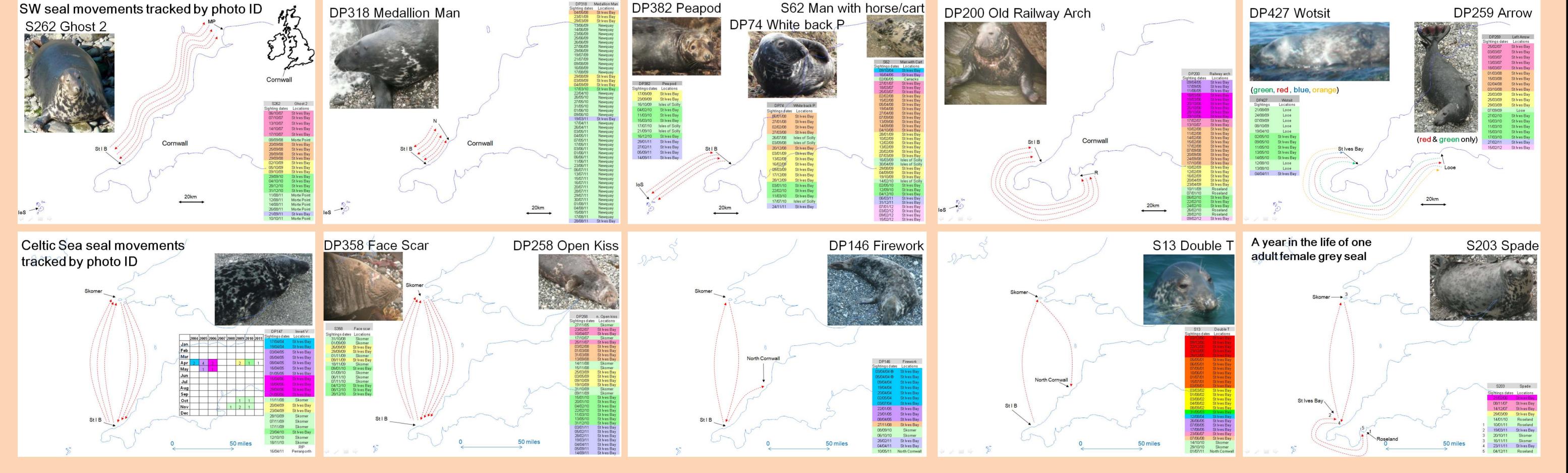
Method: Seal ID

Photos taken of seals by individual volunteers / organisations opportunistically and during systematic planned surveys were shared with CSG along with photo ID catalogues where they existed. After each batch of photos was received CSG undertook a manual matching exercise against their photo ID catalogues in which over a 1000 different seals are recorded. As matches were made, seal date and location records were kept and maps of movements generated. These were fed back to motivate contributing participants. All seal photo identifications were confirmed when two photos were placed side by side in MS PowerPoint and at least five matching marker patterns found, preferably on both sides of the seal. All IDs are then available for independent retrospective verification.

Result: Long term photo ID networks bring new seal movement information

135 seals from St Ives Bay were ID'd at 34 other sites: Cornwall including Looe (n=4), North Cornwall (n=8), Roseland (n=2); IoS (n=23); Devon including Morte (n=2), Lundy (n=1) and SW Wales Skomer (n=23). 18 are known breeding seals (3 males, 15 females). It was discovered movements were repeated over years.

Key to maps of seal movements: Light green shaded dates represent 'other' location of identification. Rainbow shaded dates represent identifications at St Ives Bay - a different rainbow colour has been used for each year. Red dashed lines represent inferred seal movements. These seal movements are point identifications. The arrows indicate inferred overall movements, not exact routes taken and do not reflect the full extent of each individual's journey.



DISCUSSION: The two large haul-out sites in Cornwall (St Ives Bay and North Cornwall) are linked. The movements by S13 and DP146 suggest that seals travelling between St Ives Bay and Skomer may travel via the North Cornwall haul-out in both directions. It is clear from just the 10 examples of 14 individual seal movements (shown above) that the St Ives Bay haul-out is linked to all other parts of the Cornish, North Devon and SW Wales coasts by seal movements. Photos of flipper and hat tagged seals from St Ives Bay, show this site is also linked to SW Ireland and France. This raises the level of importance that the St Ives Bay haul-out plays for seals across the Celtic Sea. The fact that breeding seals from Skomer (beachmaster males and actively breeding females) visit Cornwall repeatedly between pupping suggests threats to seals in Cornwall (including habitat loss, disturbance, net entanglement and shooting) may affect breeding success and favourable conservation status in the Skomer Marine Nature Reserve (MNR) within the Pembrokeshire Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Conclusion: The discovery that seals of all ages repeat movements between sites, often with seasonal regularity, demonstrates the need for further research into the complexity of journeys that seals make through the Celtic Sea, which may be unique to each individual seal. Integrated management approaches across the Celtic Sea are needed, as the protection of single sites will not achieve seal species level conservation. The entire network of key habitats for hauling out, breeding and moulting need to be protected, along with the transition routes and stop off points seals use in between. This means statutory protection is needed for the key haul-outs in St Ives Bay and North Cornwall to ensure successful breeding in the Skomer MNR, Lundy and IoS SACs.

CSG intend to further expand the number of participating partner organisations and hope the use of photo ID software will add to the photo ID success rates achieved.

For more information about the work of Cornwall Seal Group, visit www.cornwallsealgroup.co.uk or email sue@cornwallsealgroup.co.uk