



2025 annual report

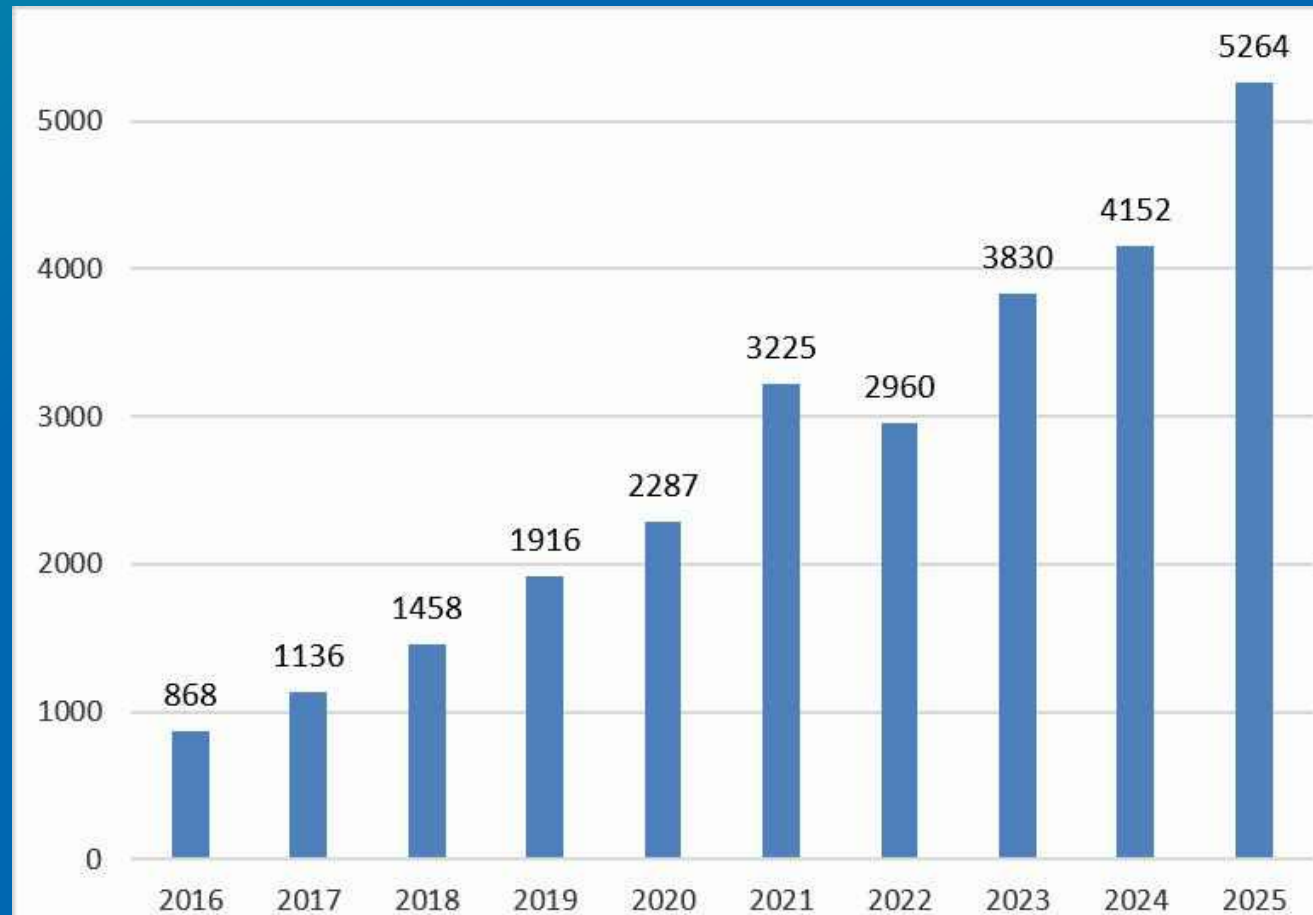


Calls: annual

Note: these data represent the raw number of calls received to the hotline.

2025 showed another significant increase in comparison to 2024, with another year of annual calls reaching record breaking highs, surpassing 5000 call-outs, over 1000 calls more than the year before. As per previous years, extreme weather conditions contributed towards an increase in grey seal and cetacean callouts, whilst mouth rot continued to be a strain on the common seal population. Human disturbance too remains to be a significant factor year on year.

- 2016 = 868 calls
- 2017 = 31% higher
- 2018 = 28% higher
- 2019 = 31% higher
- 2020 = 19% higher
- 2021 = 41% higher
- 2022 = 8% lower
- 2023 = 29% higher
- 2024 = 8% higher
- 2025 = 26% higher

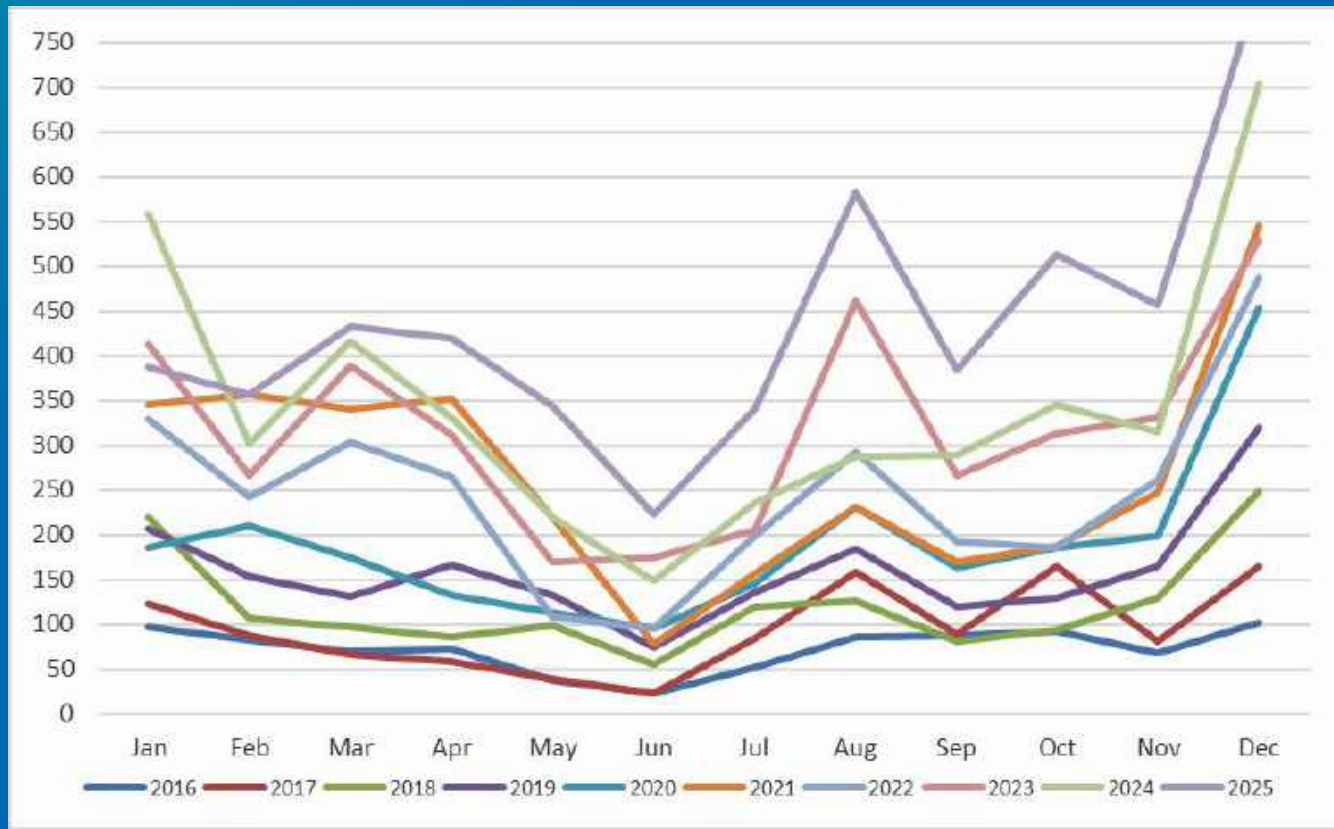




Calls: monthly

This chart is largely influenced by the seal pup rescue seasons (common seals primarily July to September, grey seals primarily September to May). January, March, June, July, August, September, October and November all set new total call records for their respective months.

A very similar trend was observed for common seals in 2025 that was also seen in 2023 with a significant peak in common seal reports during August. December, our busiest month also surpassed 800 calls for the first time.





Calls: ongoing trends

Generally, the rise in calls can largely be attributed to:

- **Increasing awareness of BDMLR**

- Greater online visibility and access
- Increasing media interest, especially with climate change and pollution
- Local awareness-raising efforts of BDMLR volunteers and colleagues

- **Changing human population and activity**

- Increasing human population
- Increasing year-round tourism
- Greater uptake of outdoor activities e.g.: SUPs, kayaks, coasteering, walking
- All of the above resulting in more wildlife disturbance incidents and causing casualties, and more potential casualties being found and reported

- **Climate change**

- More frequent severe storms/extreme weather events in Autumn and Winter
- Growing evidence for increased grey seal pup mortality, lower reproductive success and shift in timing of the pupping season
- Redistribution/expansion of wildlife populations

- **Health in the East coast common seal population**

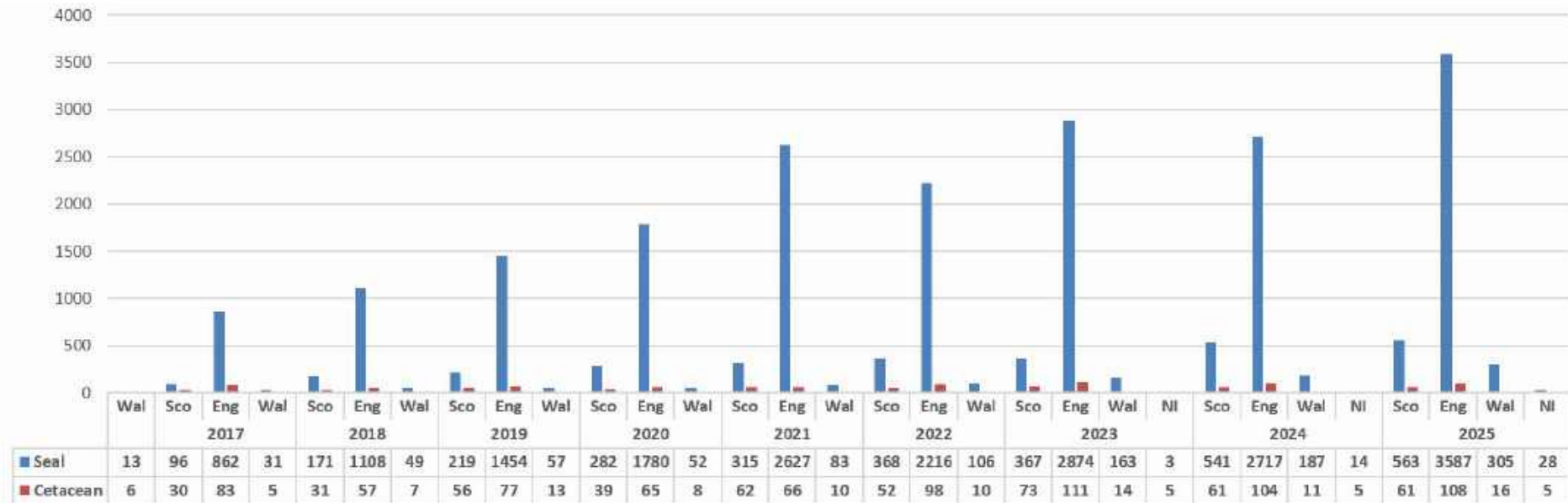
- Severe 'mouth rot' infection in weaned pups over the last several years causing higher mortality

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Calls: countries

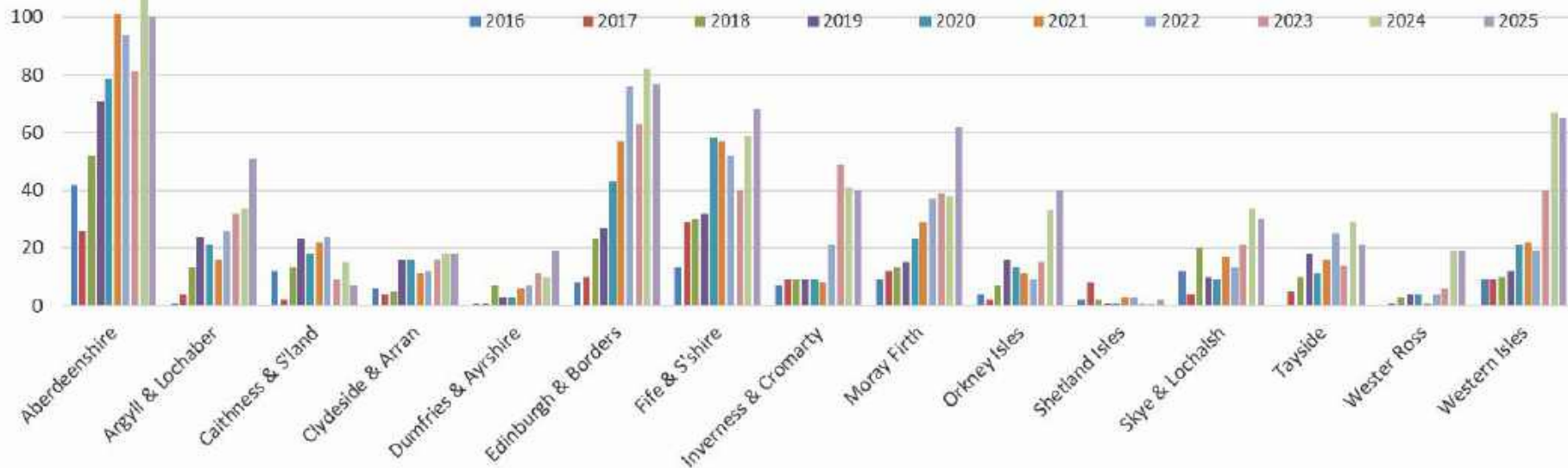
Analysing call further by country and species groups, England has demonstrated a significant rise in seal calls, Wales also had a noticeable increase in seal calls, whilst Scotland remained stable. Northern Ireland although still relatively low in calls, has once again doubled for seals this year. Cetacean calls across all countries remained similar to 2024, with England continuing to have the greatest number of calls, which is then followed by Scotland, Wales then Northern Ireland.





Calls: Scotland

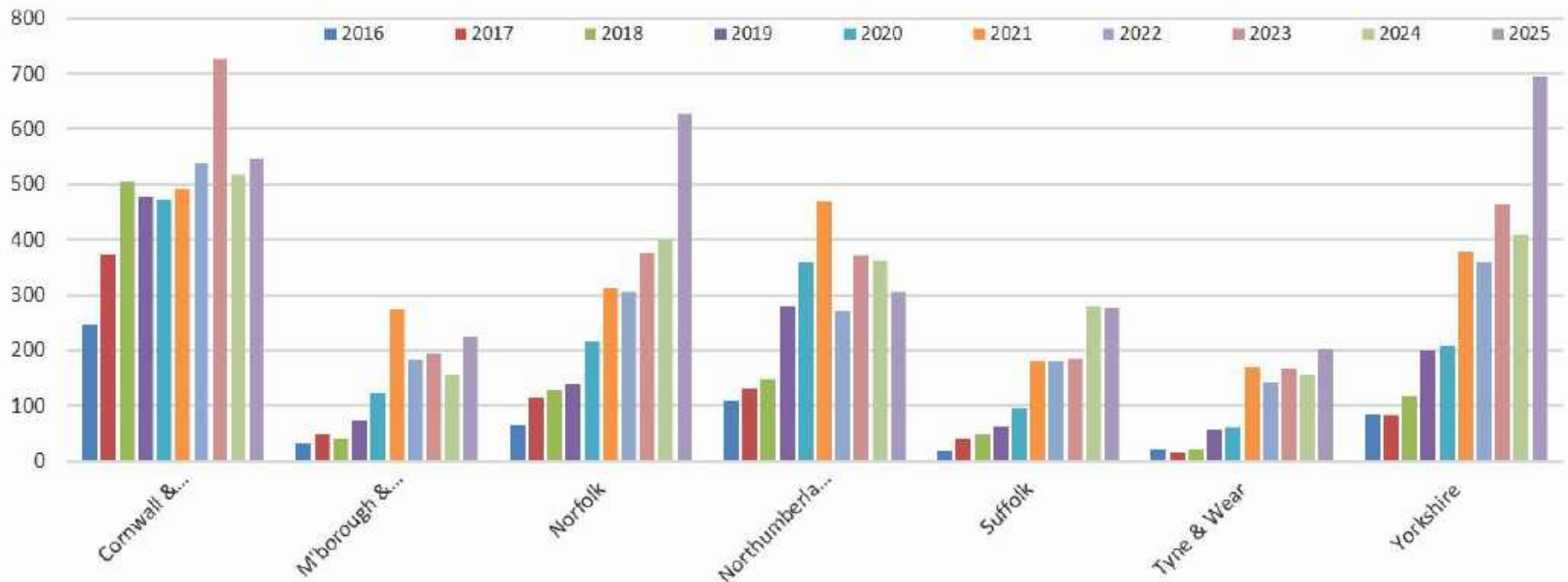
2025 saw a significant change in some regions across Scotland. Moray Firth saw its greatest rise in a decade, along with other noticeable increases in the Argyll and Lochaber, Dumfries and Ayrshire and Orkney Isles regions. Separately, some of our busier Scottish regions like Aberdeenshire and Edinburgh and Borders have seen a decline in calls. Some of the regional increases like the Moray Firth could be due to seal colony activity and pup production, whilst others causes remain unknown, it could be due to greater awareness, shifts in weather events and/or redistribution of species due to climate change.





Calls: England

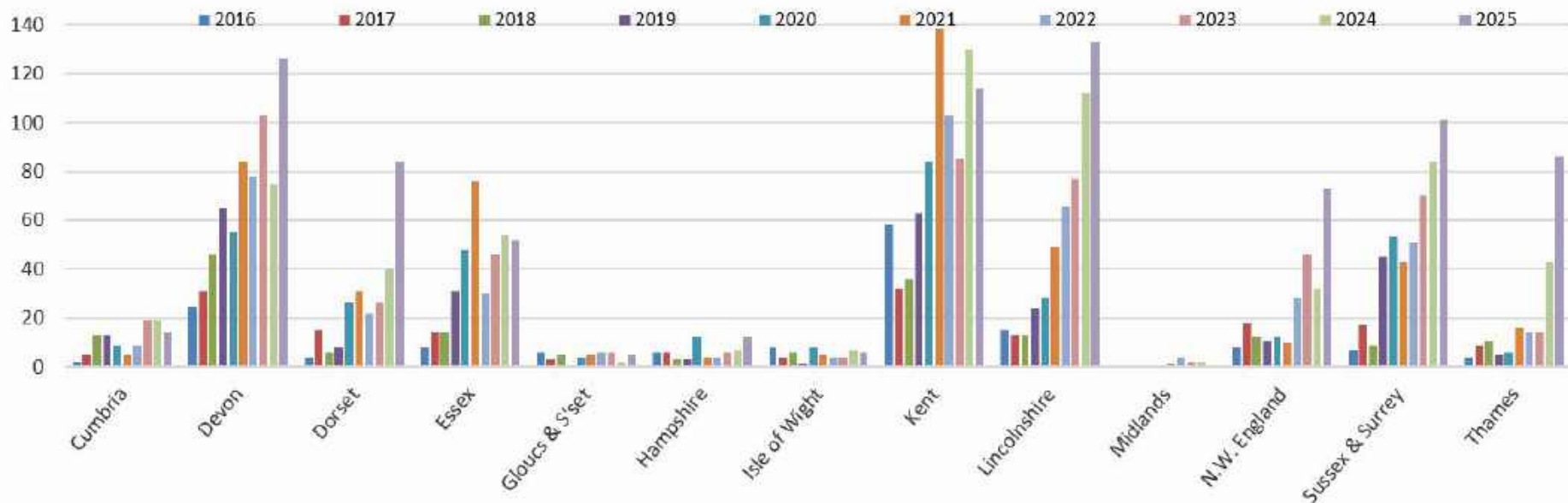
Norfolk and Yorkshire both saw massive increases in calls, with Yorkshire being the busiest region in 2025 for the charity. Other regions remained reasonably stable with slight increases in Cornwall and Scilly, Middlesbrough and Durham and Tyne and Wear, and declines in Northumberland and Suffolk. Interestingly Yorkshire does not see many unweaned young pups but instead gets a lot of weaned pups and juveniles which make up a large proportion of the calls. Norfolk is the opposite in that though not many juveniles are reported, a significant number of young pups make up the majority of calls, likely due to the proximity to large colonies such as Blakeney Point and Horsey.





Calls: England

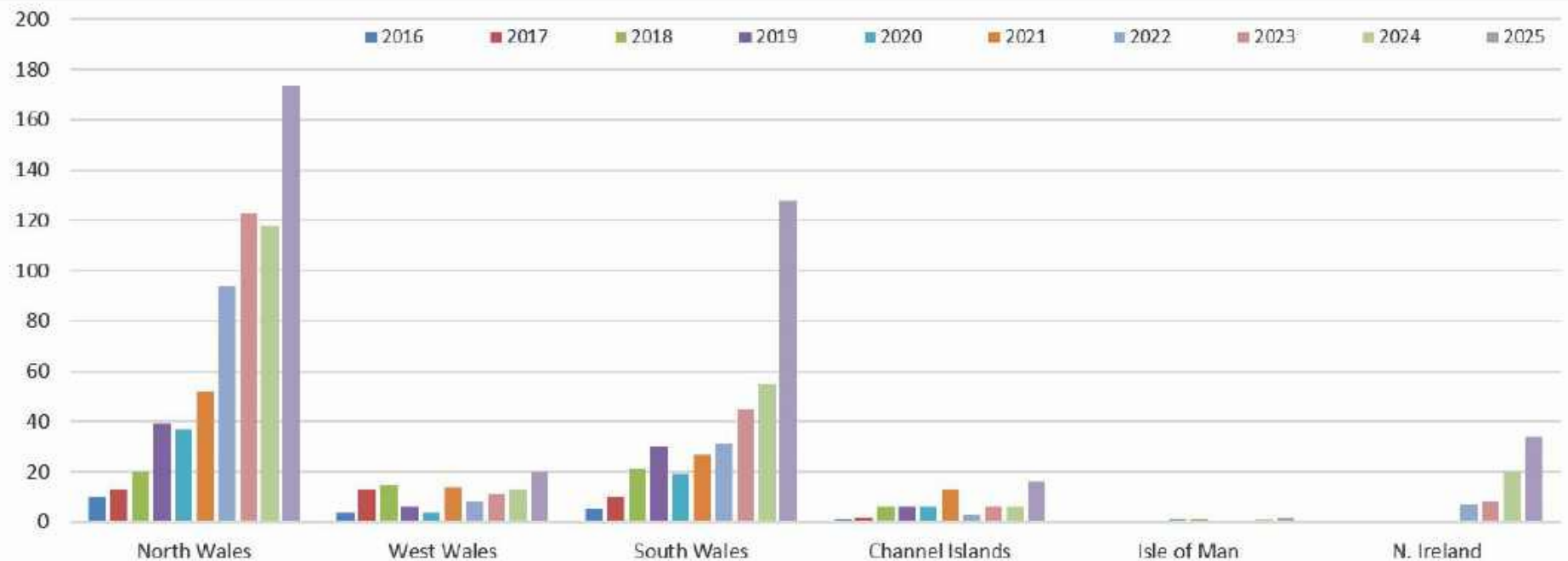
Though not receiving as many calls as regions previously discussed, many others have also seen substantial jumps. Lincolnshire as well as Sussex and Surrey have continued to follow previous trends seen over recent years whilst Devon, Dorset, N.W. England and the Thames have also had major increases throughout the course of 2025. The Thames increase could be a reflection of the improved biodiversity, making the river more suitable for marine mammals to reside in. Climate change is also a notable possible cause as we are seeing both an increase in storms and warmer weather, this both raises the likelihood of storm related injuries and also disturbance incidents when beaches are busy due to the preferable temperatures. Redistribution of species due to climate change is potentially becoming an increasingly important factor too.





Calls: Wales, N. Ireland and Islands

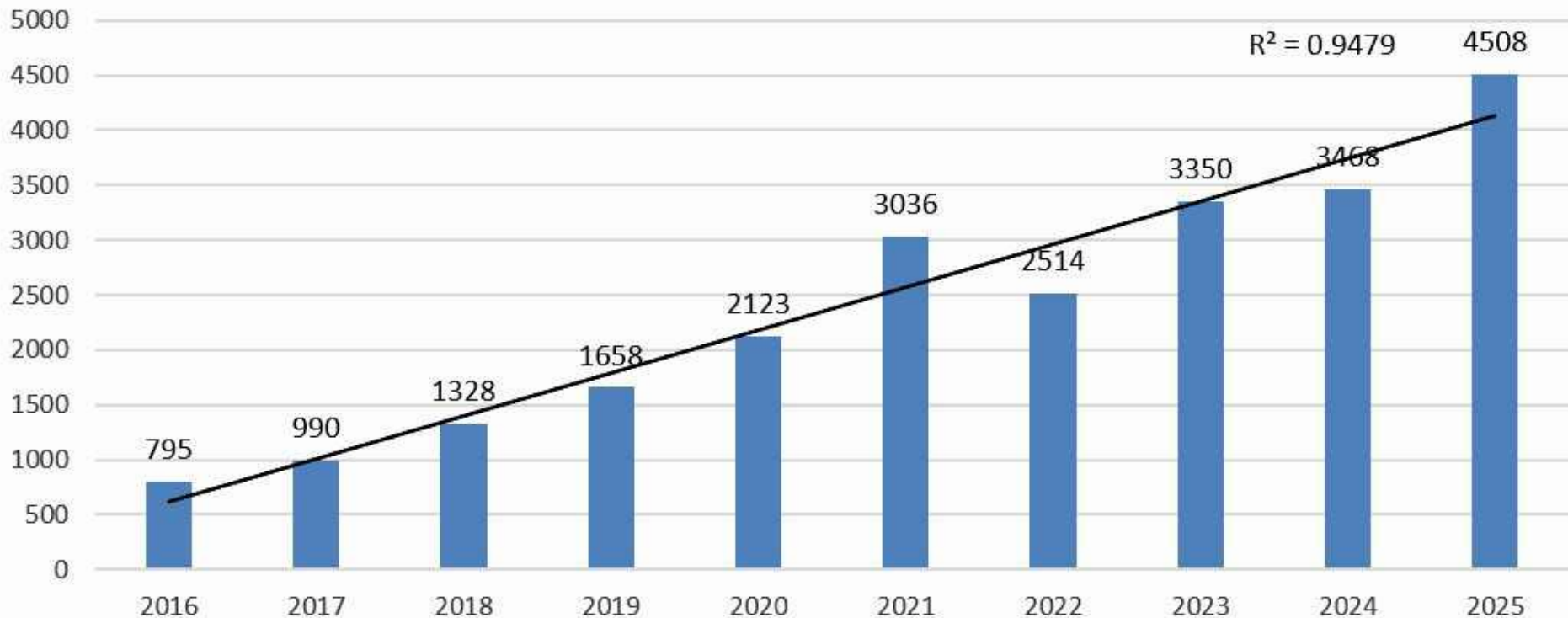
Both North and South Wales saw their largest increase in calls to date. West Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man and N. Ireland also all saw increases which were more gradual with numbers remaining relatively low. This however is not a true reflection of marine mammal abundance within these region, but rather areas which we have less awareness of who to report incidents to. Greater outreach and engagement through fundraising events would be beneficial in contributing towards local knowledge of the charity and how to respond in the scenario of a marine mammal in distress.





Calls: pinnipeds by year

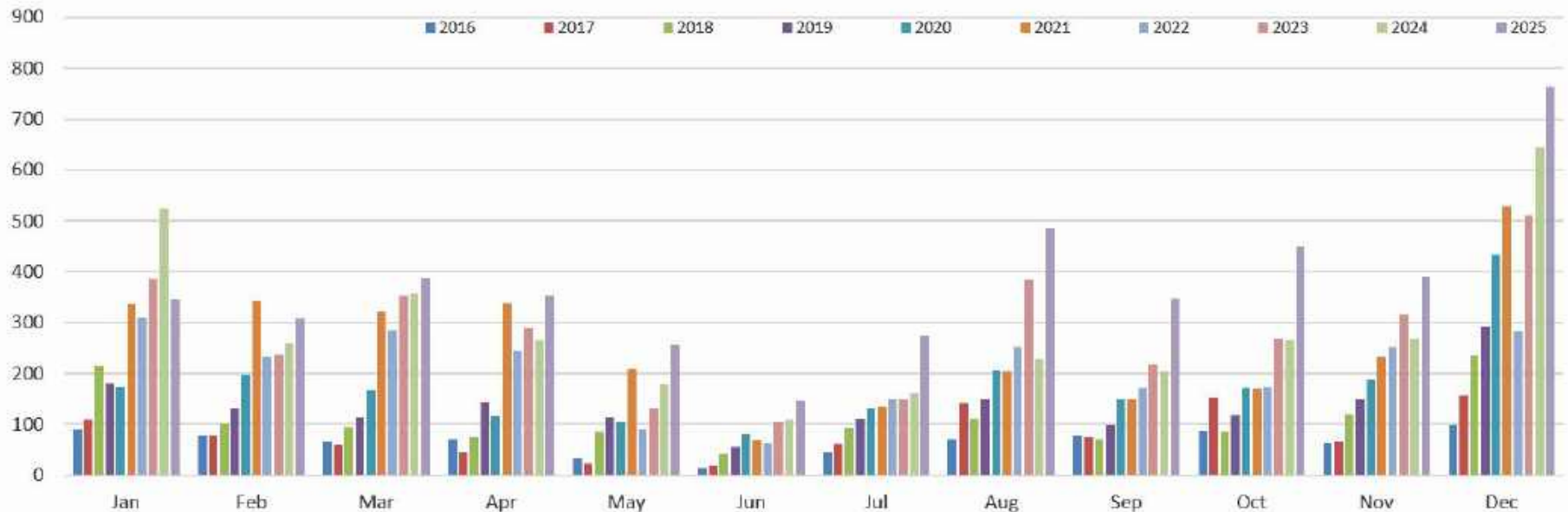
As a whole, the number of seals continue to grow with 2025 having the largest increase on record with a growth of 30%. This is reflected in the pinnipeds by species plot (slide 13) which expresses an increase in both grey and common/harbour seals. With the current trend, it is expected that the we continue to see an upward trajectory in pinniped reports as time progresses.





Calls: pinnipeds by month

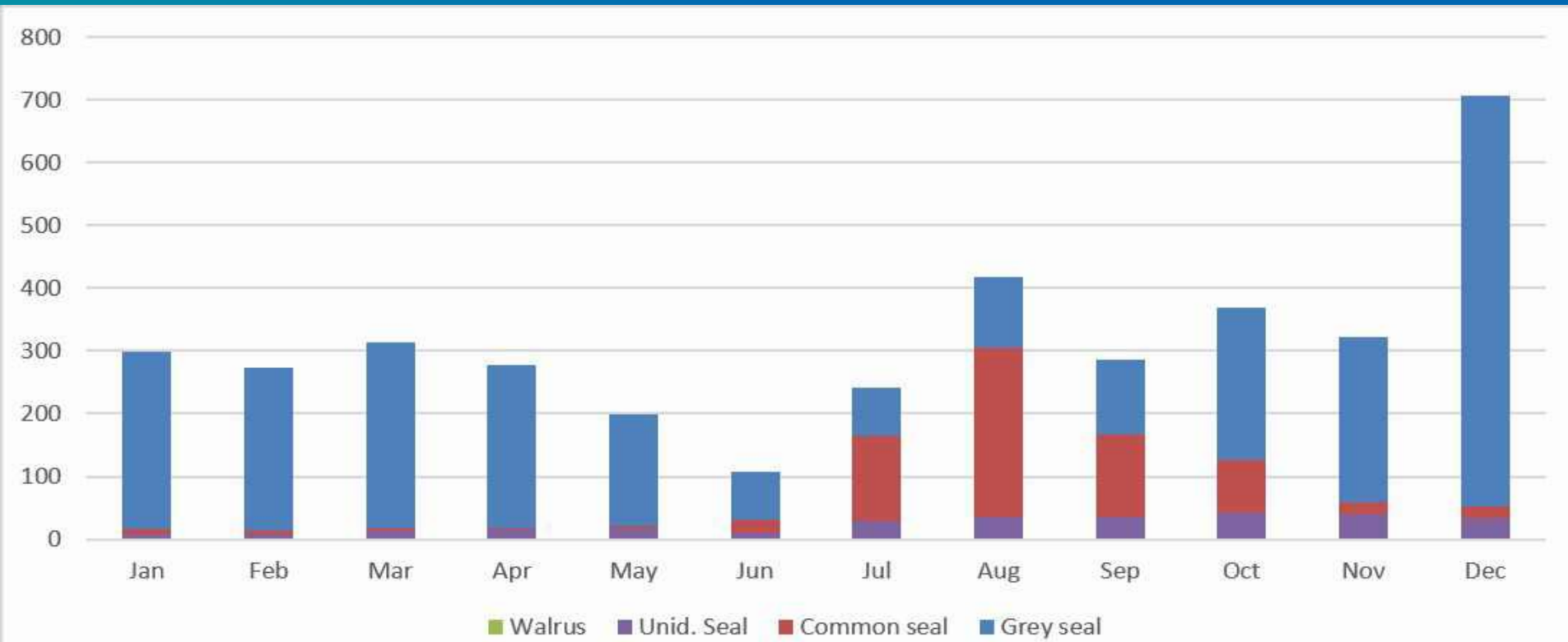
Monthly pinniped callouts have shown increases in almost every month of the year, with the most noticeable occurring from July to December. Interestingly, 2025 was also the first year where we saw more calls in March than January. A large proportion of calls in March were for weaned grey pups that were suffering from parasitic burdens, i.e. lungworm and gastrointestinal worms. After a decrease in August 2024 which is typically our busiest month for common/harbour seal pups, 2025 experienced a boom in common/harbour pups unlike anything we have previously experienced and remains largely unexplained. Mouth rot cases were certainly a factor, but the number of overall casualties is concerning and may suggest greater ill health and other difficulties in the population.





Calls: pinnipeds by species

As mentioned in the previous slide, compared to 2024, January saw a large decline in calls for grey seal pups, whilst instead but not related, we saw an increase in greys during the common season (Jun-Sept). The south west of England and south Wales also continue to see whitecoat pups appearing earlier along their coastlines year on year, suggesting advancements in the start of the grey seal pupping season believed to be a result of climate change. Common/harbour seals maintain similar trends as shown in previous years.



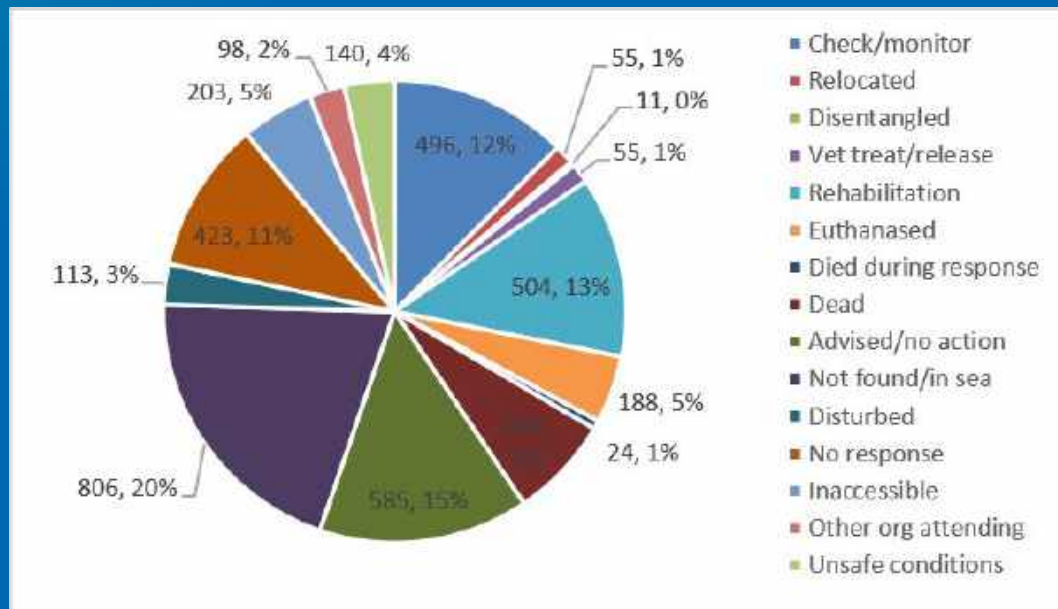


Calls: overall pinnipeds by outcome

Out of the number of seals reported in 2025, 12% of those were checked and monitored by BDMLR Medics, though 3% lower than 2024, the value was higher. This is due to a continued growth in the total number of seals reported to our national hotline.

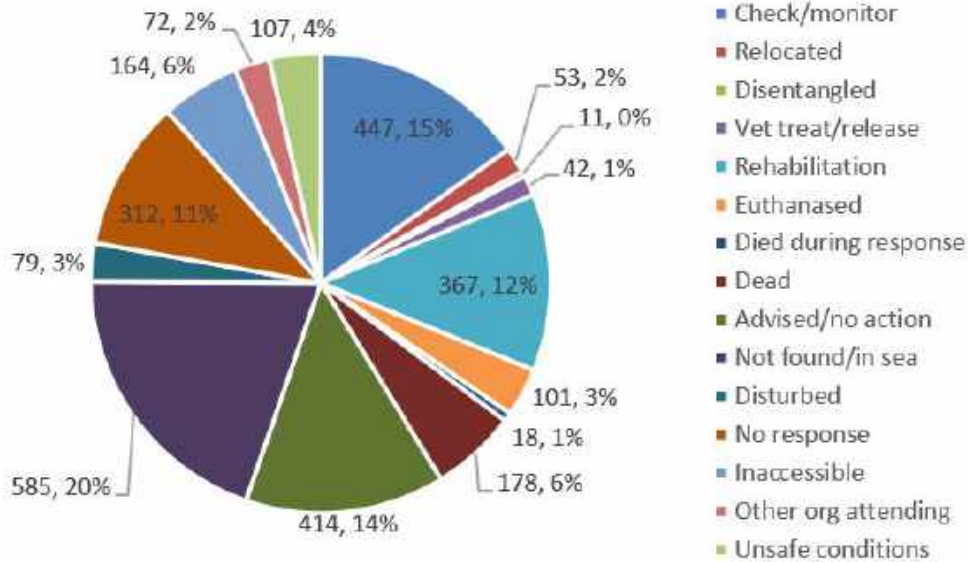
Additionally, 13% of incidents resulted in seals being uplifted for rehabilitation and another 1% for veterinary treatment, both also higher than last year.

Less seals required euthanasia, likely due to more treatable cases of mouth rot and less storms, meaning fewer injuries in comparison to 2024.

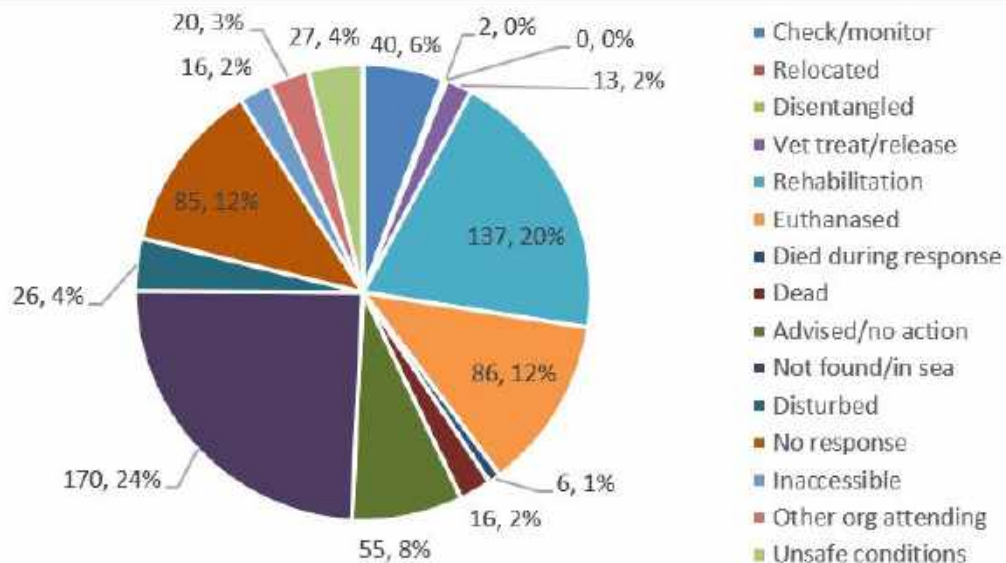




Calls: pinniped species by outcome



15% of grey seals were checked and monitored with a further 12% that were picked up for rehab. The majority of those picked up were for animals which had been maternally separated, or for older animals which were suffering from parasitic burdens (e.g. lungworm, gastrointestinal worms). Callers who reported seals which appeared healthy/behaving naturally were given advice (14%), where no further action was necessary. There were 3% of animals which were disturbed by anthropogenic causes.



The majority of common seal pups which required Medic attendance were suffering from mouth rot, which resulted in either rehabilitation (20%) or euthanasia (12%). A further 4% of seals were disturbed, leading to them returning to the water abruptly, rather than returning to the water on their own accord (24%)



Calls: pinnipeds summary

As per previous years, rehabilitation centres continue to be stretched to accommodate the growing demand of seals across the UK. Though our newly implemented temporary holding facilities the North-East Seal Triage Unit and Suffolk Seal Rescue Unit have provided significant support to rehab centres and areas with high numbers of seals, it does not change the growing need for more resources which offer full rehabilitation.

Disturbance also remains to be a large issue, including young animals being picked up and put back into the water, dog attacks and groups of individuals entering seal colonies and causing stampedes. In 2025 we saw another rise in seal disturbance compared to previous years, despite continued efforts of raising awareness and education of appropriate behaviour around wildlife.

We are also seeing a rise in 'solitary habituated pinnipeds', which have become desensitised to human interaction and in some cases will also seek it out, leading to concerns for the seals and public welfare.

Finally, we also continuous to see large numbers of seals which are entangled in marine debris, with 44 individuals being recorded in Yorkshire alone.



Cornwall Seal Hospital

Our Cornwall Seal Hospital admitted 90 pups during 2025, 89 greys and one common.

In mid-January admissions appeared to be tailing off, however there was a resurgence at the end of the month continuing into February. The last admit of the 2024/5 season came on 1 March.

The 2025/6 season's first admission arrived on 28 September and during October this increased quickly. After a brief respite, November and December were incredibly challenging with 51 admissions occurring in that period alone.

The core team numbers around 70 volunteers, with an additional 20 volunteers and vets from across the UK also undertaking placements during 2025 to gain skills and experience.





North East Seal Triage Unit

The North East Seal Triage (NEST) Unit has played a critical part in seal rescue and rehabilitation throughout 2025 in a region of the UK with very little rehabilitation available.

The NEST Unit admitted 107 seal pups (87 grey, 20 common) in 2025, where initial care and treatment for these animals was provided in preparation for further rehabilitation. This included some pups spending several weeks at the unit which was run primarily by our dedicated volunteers with specialist training and support from our brilliant colleagues at Robson and Prescott Veterinary Hospital.





Suffolk Seal Rescue Unit

The Suffolk Seal Rescue Unit (SSRU) had its official opening in August 2025 and had already admitted 19 pups (7 grey, 12 common) by the end of the year. East Anglia being one of the busiest regions for callouts in both the common/harbour and grey seal pupping seasons, rehabilitation centres are under significant pressure with the volume of pups needing help, the SSRU has proven to reduce this pressure slightly, where pups are able to receive the initial treatment and care from our devoted Medics alongside Whitworth Veterinary Practice, whilst they wait for a full rehab space.





Temporary holding units

Yorkshire: Em Mayman and Chris Cook admitted 29 seals (4 common, 25 grey).

Moray: Boonie admitted 7 seals (7 common, 0 grey)

Inverness: Dave McDonald admitted 3 seals (1 common, 2 grey)

Kent: Jez and Sheila Stone admitted 9 seals (3 common, 6 grey).

Suffolk: Steve Hills admitted 20 seals (6 common, 14 grey)

Northumberland: Morris and Plumley Vets admitted 4 seals (1 common, 3 grey)

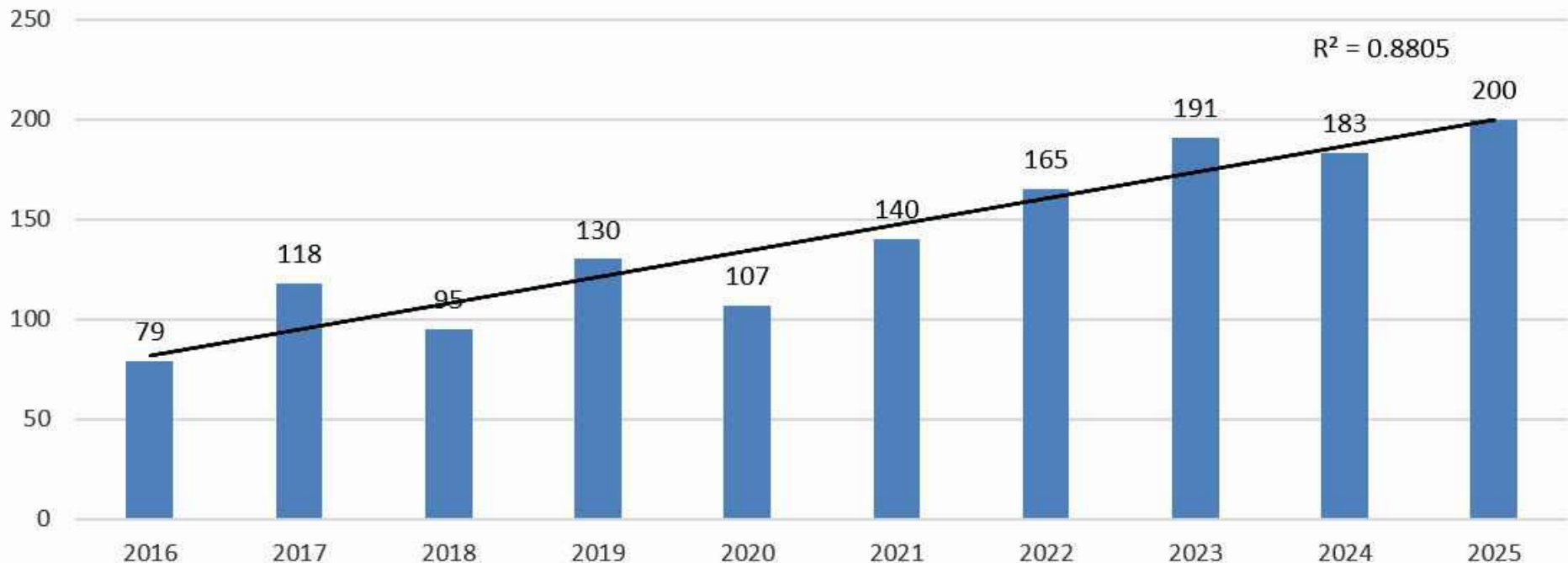
These are the only temporary holding units operated by BDMLR volunteers with specialist training and facilities to do so, who are all evidently doing an incredible job. Otherwise we generally make use of key experienced veterinary surgeries and a handful of other external centres (e.g.: Kendal College) to hold pups until we can move them to full rehabilitation centres, so the overall numbers of seals held temporarily is higher than illustrated here.

The number of animals passing through our temporary holding units alone is strong evidence for the need for more full rehabilitation facilities in parts of the country due to volume of casualties and/or distance from the nearest available centre.



Calls: cetaceans by year

Cetacean calls indicate a general steady increase, but with fluctuation year on year. A noticeable number of cetacean reports have been for animals within river systems, however it is hard to say if there is a genuine increase in incidence or simply improved reporting of these cases. However, disturbance from wildlife tours, ships and other watercraft continue to be of great concern due to high disturbance. Individuals swimming with animals in harbours and on beaches have also raised red flags for both the human and animal welfare.

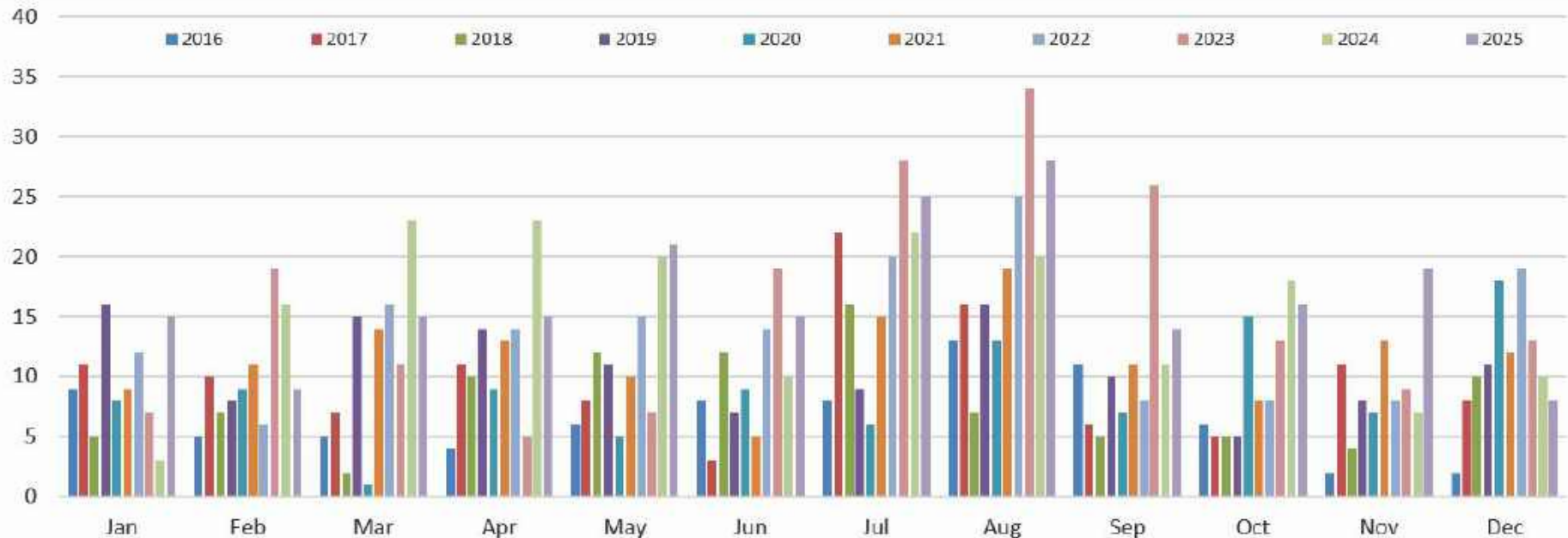




Calls: cetaceans by month

Cetacean incidents are heavily influenced by the countless number of environmental and anthropogenic variables which can lead to a varied number of strandings year on year.

On a monthly basis, cetacean calls are relatively distributed throughout the year, with July and August expressing the greatest values as per previous years, but with a noticeable decline in cetacean calls during March and April, which had previously expressed a significant jump in 2024. January saw its highest volume of cetacean activity in the last six years.

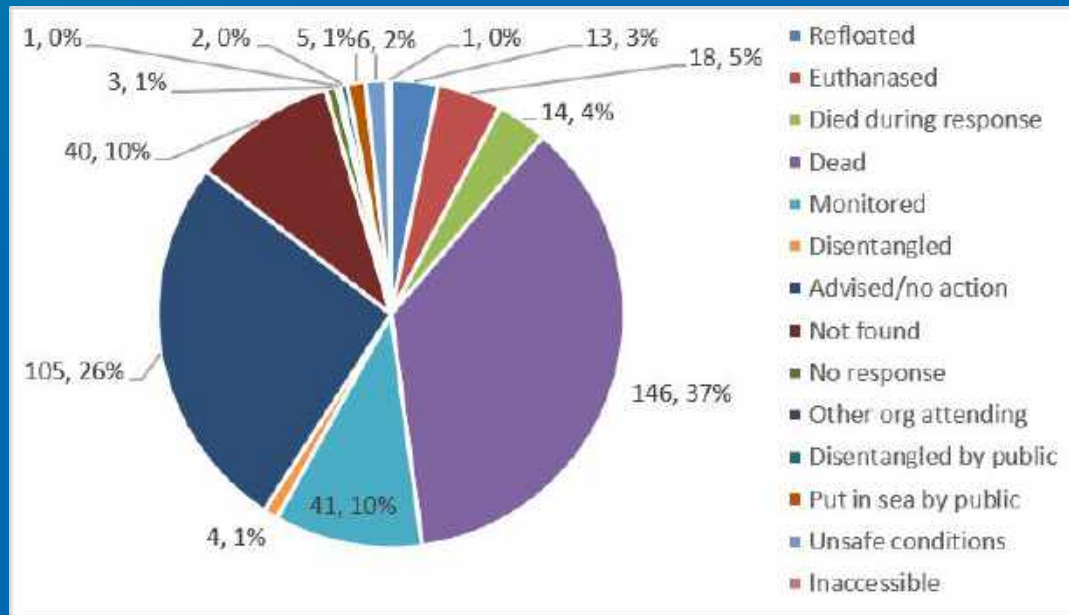


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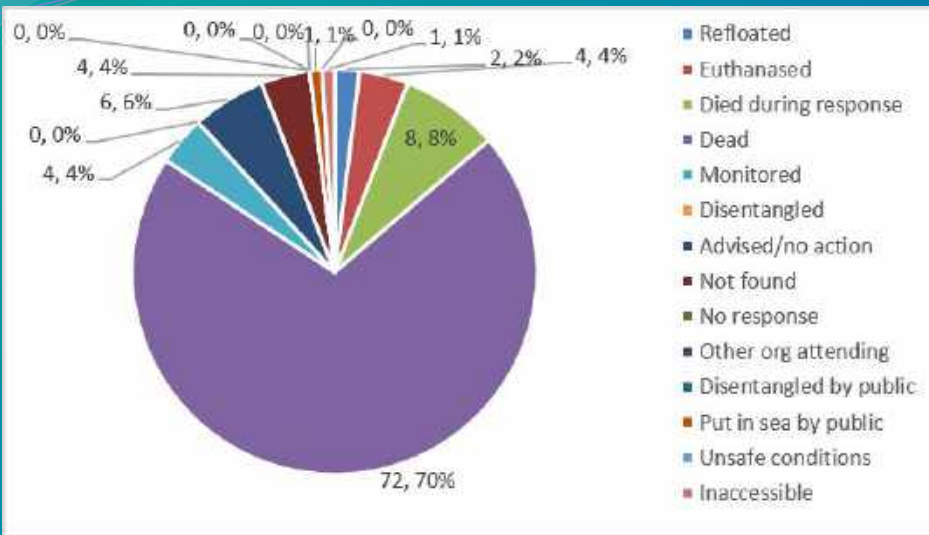
Calls: overall cetaceans by outcome

The largest number of live cetacean reports were for animals which appeared okay, where once advice was given, no further intervention was required (26%). A further 10% of reports were for animals which were not found and had otherwise left the area once BDMLR Medics arrived. There was 4% of stranding incidents where the animal passed away during a rescue response, this was predominantly harbour porpoises. A further 4% were for cetaceans which were entangled in marine debris, this included a series of large whale entanglements which took place along the west coast of Scotland at the start of 2025. Finally, 3% of strandings were successfully refloated and another 5% which were euthanised on welfare grounds. Both of these figures were less than the year before, likely due the overall fewer number of total strandings. 37% of cetaceans reported to the hotline were of animals that were already deceased, and so were passed on to the relevant strandings recording organisations.



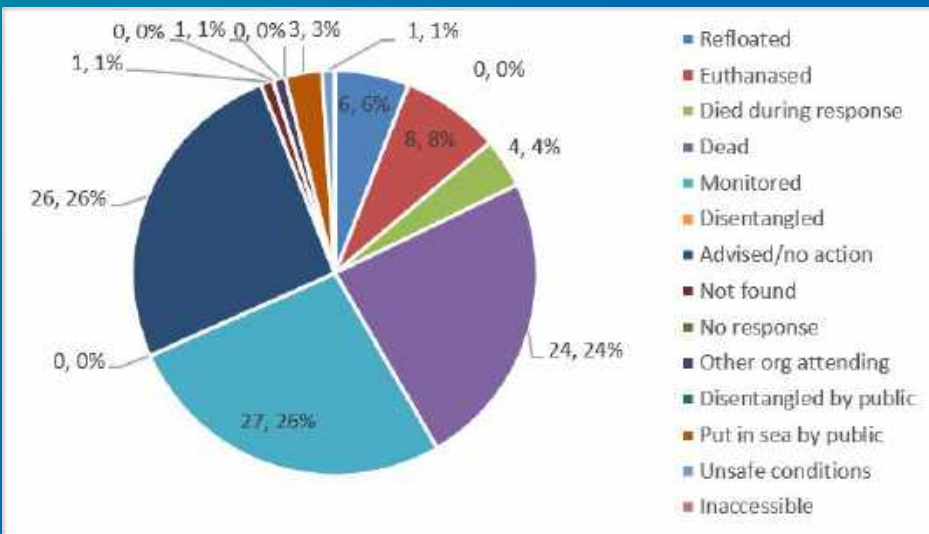


Calls: overall cetaceans by outcome



Species outcome data were only sufficient to analyse at species level for harbour porpoises and common dolphins.

Harbour porpoises are the most common species of cetacean that are reported as being deceased, making up 70% of reports. A much smaller 10% were for animals which required no intervention and the remaining 20% consisted of incidents which required Medics to attend.



Common dolphins varied more, with the important note that this species is much more likely to be found in larger pods compared to harbour porpoises meaning that this can influence outcome values, which is by number of animals not incident. We continue to see the concerning actions of stranded animals being returned to the water by members of the public without any assessment or time to recover. Although they have good intentions, this can lead to causing greater stress and injury to the animal(s), and many restrand.



Calls: cetaceans summary

Common dolphins were the most frequently reported species in 2025 and also had the greatest number of strandings with harbour porpoises following as second highest. Similar to the previous year, common dolphins remain more spatially distributed across the UK, whilst harbour porpoises continue to express a major spatial distribution within the North Sea, the southern region was recorded having the highest number of strandings. This could be associated to the apparent redistribution of this species in recent years, potentially a climate change impact.

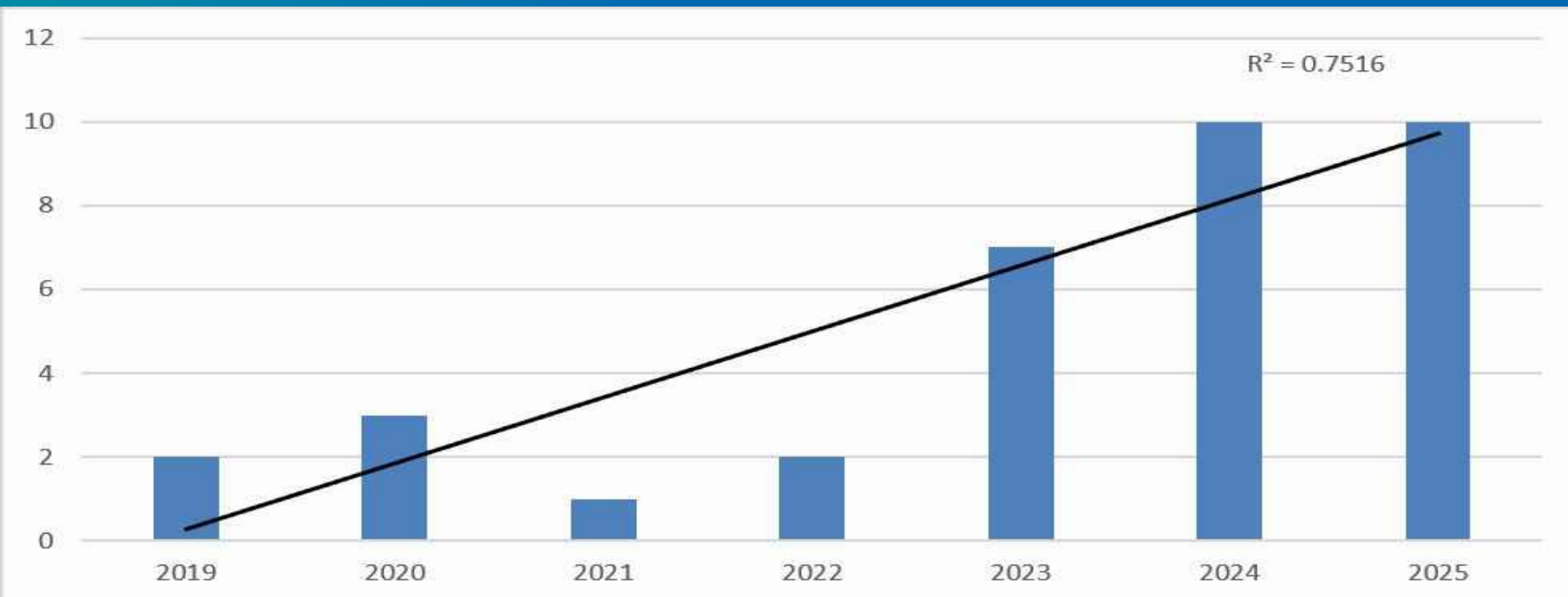


Photo: Anita Adams



Calls: marine turtles by year

Marine turtles reports despite being low, have expressed a concerning rise since 2023, with 2024 and 2025 reaching record levels, many of which are non-native species. This increase is likely the result of Atlantic storm activity and a rise in sea temperatures, leading to many turtles washing up on UK beaches with thermal shock. Additionally, there have also been a small number of leatherback turtles reports, primarily across the south-west coast of the UK.

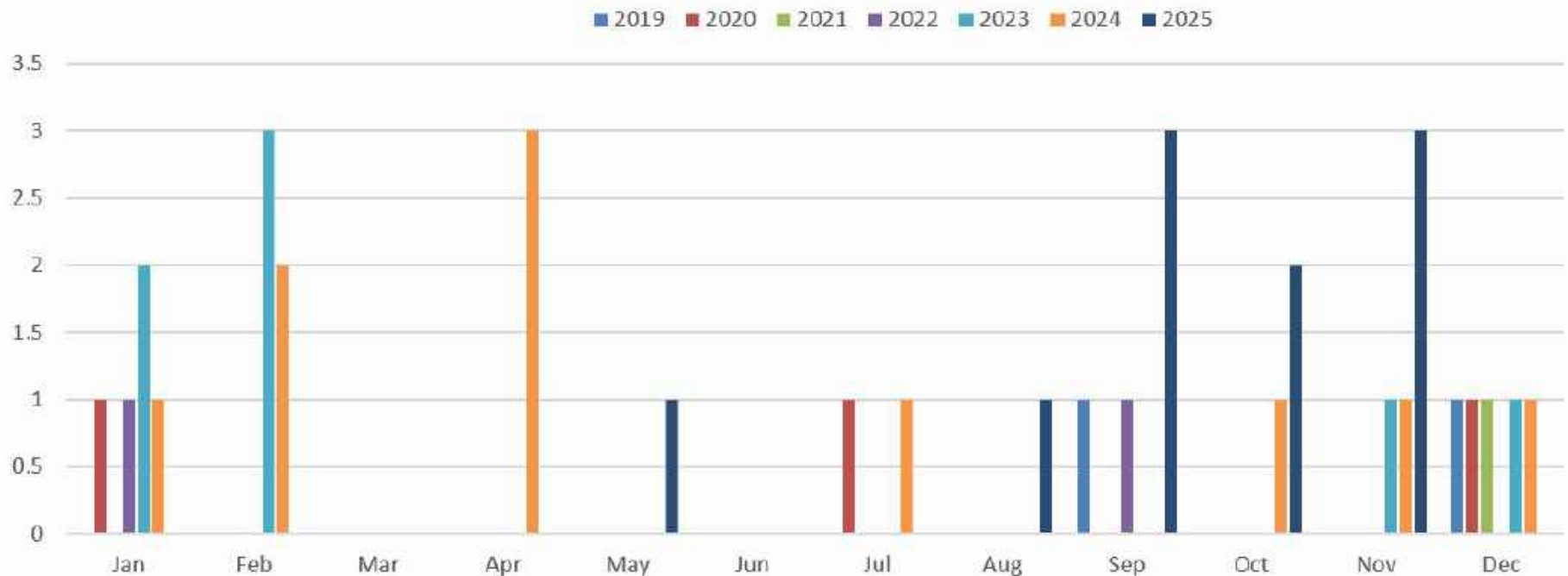




Calls: marine turtles by month

There is not enough data to suggest any likely trends or causes which may influence marine turtle strandings within a particular month in the UK, though winter is generally regarded as the peak time due to Atlantic storm activity pushing smaller and weaker animals into the Gulf Stream to northern Europe.

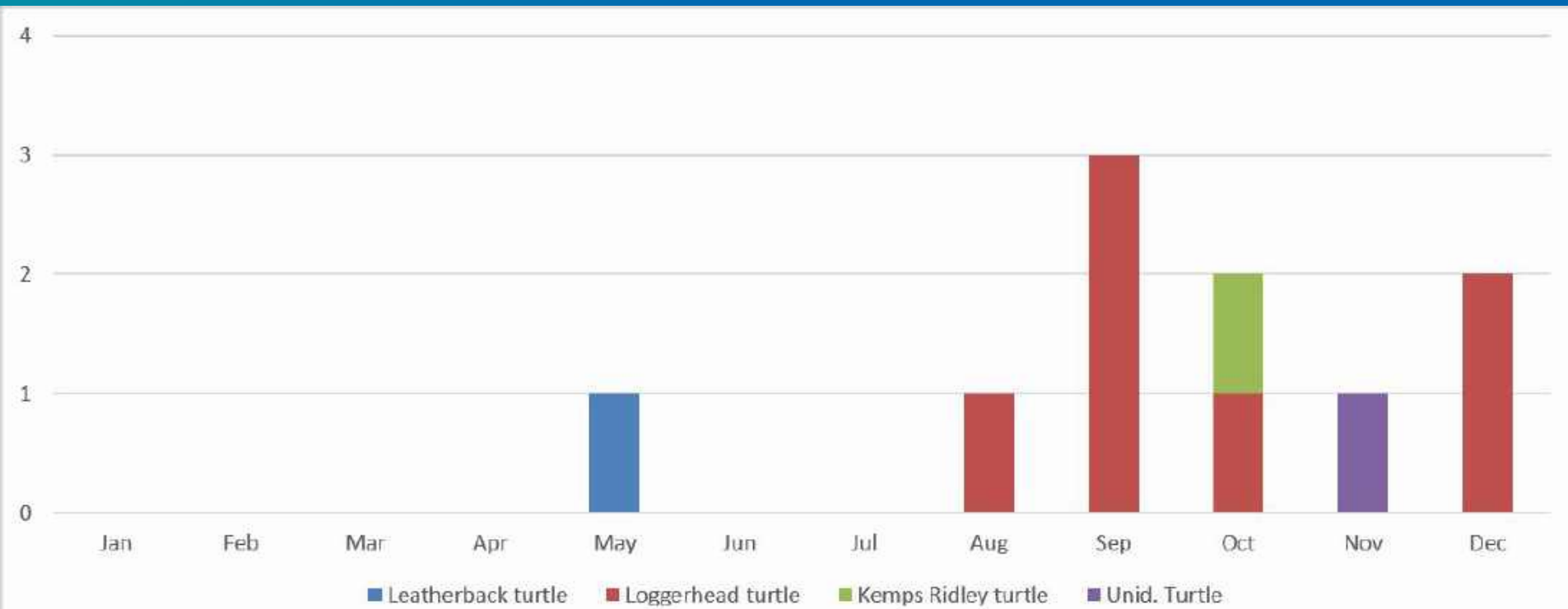
Leatherback turtles, the only UK native species, has greater chances of being reported during the warmer months (July-August) where they naturally migrate into UK waters to feed on the high jellyfish population.





Calls: marine turtles by species

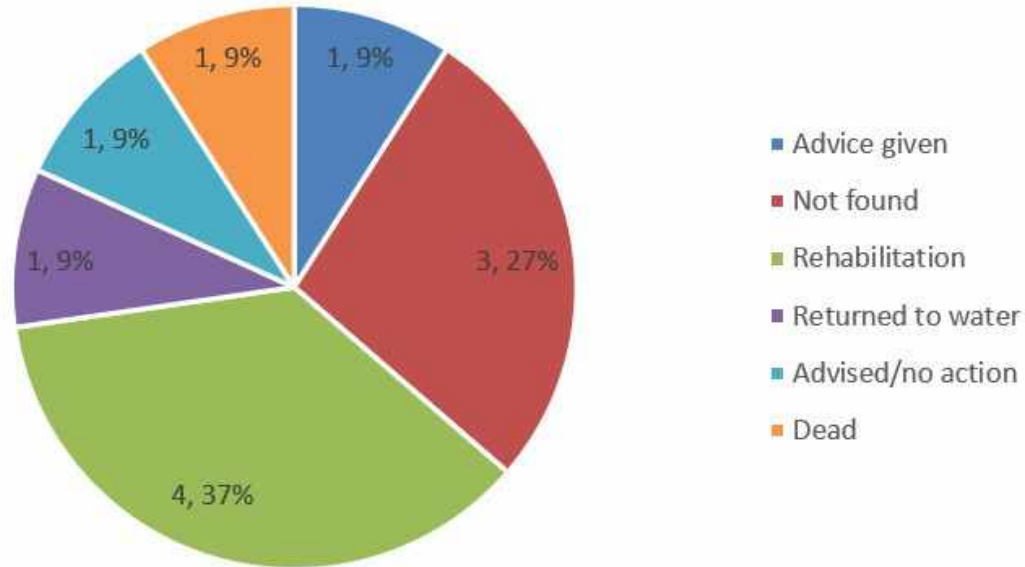
The vast majority of marine turtle reports that we received in 2025 were for loggerhead turtles (70%) in the later half of the year. In addition to this Kemp's ridley, leatherbacks and an unidentified species all made up 10% each. As mentioned, though only a small dataset is available, loggerhead turtles have been our most frequently stranded species over the last 3 years (2023-2025).





Calls: overall marine turtles by outcome

Animals which were assessed and picked up for rehabilitation due to being non-native species suffering from thermal shock made up the highest outcome total (37%), the same number of animals which were picked up for rehab in 2024. A further 27% of animals were not found and all other outcomes shared an equal value of 9%.





Calls: marine turtles summary

We are beginning to see more marine turtle related incidents year on year, whether that is the result of more animals washing ashore who are injured or unwell, or in fact more being found by members of the public remains unclear. Storm and wind patterns are however known variables which contributes towards this, whilst increasing sea temperature and the behaviour of the Gulf Stream can also influence where most marine turtles which reach UK shores originate from.





National training

We continue to aim towards running 30-40 Marine Mammal Medic courses annually (37 in 2019; 21 in 2020; 43 in 2021; 39 in 2022; 46 in 2023; 28 in 2024) to maintain a relatively consistent and reliable funding stream for the charity, whilst ensuring sufficient Medic coverage for the increasing number of callouts we receive. In 2025 we ran 40 MMM courses, a much-improved number than 2024, also with a greater attendee average. This not only provided us with the highest number of newly trained Medics in one year, but also reinforced financial viability. Though more courses includes increased pressure on instructors and staff, we also have a growing number of volunteer instructors and staff to reduce this pressure and manage the workload effectively.





Mass Stranding Exercises

Two more mass stranding exercises took place in 2025, this time at Golspie, Highlands, and Newbiggin, Northumberland. Both events were well attended and featured favourable weather and sea conditions.

As usual attendees were faced with a variety of scenarios ranging from animal health complications, logistical issues, dealing with role-played characters whilst getting to grips with managing or supporting a major incident response. Simulated Whatsapp group conversations added further realism as additional information was both provided to and sought from the key incident command personnel too.





Mass Stranding Exercises

The map below shows the locations of MSEs carried out around the UK since 2017, with a few years missing during Covid lockdowns. As you can see, since their return in 2023 we have endeavoured to hold these more often so a greater number of regions and Medics have the opportunity to take part. The next MSEs will continue to fill in geographic gaps in coverage for the regions that have not had an event yet, or for the longest time.



MSE locations map.

1. 2017: Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire (national)
2. 2017: Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire (national)
3. 2019: Swanage, Dorset (S, SW England, Midlands)
4. 2019: Musselburgh, Lothians (SE Scotland, NE England)
5. 2023: Herne Bay, Kent (SE England, East Anglia)
6. 2023: Sizewell, Suffolk (East Anglia, Midlands)
7. 2023: Largs, Ayrshire (SW Scotland, Western Isles)
8. 2023: Jersey, Channel Islands (CI)
9. 2024: Aberystwyth, Ceredigion (Wales, Midlands)
10. 2024: Ullapool, Wester Ross (NW Scotland)
11. 2025: Golsple, Cromarty (NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland)
12. 2025: Newbiggin, Northumberland (NE England)





International training

2025 was a very successful year for international outreach with partner organisations. Here in the UK we hosted Apex Cetacea from France and the Dolphin Watch Alliance from Egypt for two-day workshops based at our Cornwall Seal Hospital. Instructors also travelled overseas and carried out a course for veterinary students hosted by Dansk Redningsteam For Havpattedyr in Denmark. A further four courses were carried out on the islands of Boa Vista and Sal in Cape Verde with Fundacion Tartaruga with a number of collaborating organisations and members of their emergency services too.

Demand continues to grow for our international courses and we look forward to future collaborations to help build and support their response capacity!





Large Whale Disentanglement Team

2025 brought seven confirmed entanglements for our Large Whale Disentanglement Team.

In January, team members travelled to Skye, where they successfully freed a humpback entangled in fishing gear close to a fish farm. Underwater footage showed how tightly the animal was wrapped in line, including around the head and left pectoral fin. Careful planning allowed the team to free the whale without leaving remaining gear still around the animal, and the whale was seen swimming strongly from the area.

Further humpback whale reports followed in February. A whale reported entangled in Loch Nevis was located and assessed by the team, but underwater assessments showed the animal had scarring from a previous entanglement in lines, though thankfully had no active gear attached to them now. Four days later during the regular training the LWDT undertakes near Largs, a report was received of an entangled humpback in Skye. The team packed up and got on the road, but the whale was cut loose by local fishermen before the team arrived.

Later that month, the team attended a 15 metre underweight sperm whale near Raasay. Several lines were wrapped tightly around the whale, with up to 20 metres of rope trailing behind the animal. The team were able to remove five wraps and some of the trailing lines, supported by underwater footage. The whale became active and began swimming strongly, with the team having to withdraw to allow the animal to settle and due to poor weather conditions. The whale sadly later stranded and died.

During the summer, the LWDT were also on standby or tasked to three possible whale entanglements in Yorkshire, Wales and Scotland, with one of the whales subsequently confirmed to be feeding and swimming freely, with no further action required.

2025 also included the incredibly sad passing of Ed Billington, a dedicated member of the LWDT who will be missed by many and who will always be remembered as a huge part of BDMLR. Thank you Ed.





Tim Bain Memorial Award

Congratulations to Claire Murgatroyd who becomes the fifth recipient of the annual Tim Bain Memorial Award! She was recognised for her incredible efforts in the North Yorkshire region, attending many callouts, supporting other Medics and helping out at fundraisers.

This was the most competitive year yet, with a record 18 nominations, with the following commended with a certificate: Catherine Jeanes, Alison Davey, the Channel Islands team, Debbie Harrison, Jez Stone, Julia Cable, Erin McDonald, Jo Collins, Gem Simmons, Sharon Trew, Megan Reith, Naomi White, Niru Dorrian, Leah Hunter, Tom Hadley, DC Hunter and Ken Macaulay! It was with great pride that our staff and Trustees read nomination after nomination full of high praise for everybody here and all of their amazing contributions to the charity too.





Trustee Awards

Trustee Awards were handed out to the following people in recognition of their efforts to support the charity. Thank you to each and every one of them for all they have done to represent and support BDMLR, their fellow volunteers and of course the animals! This year's recipients were Jeremy Gilson, Joe Wilkins, Maddy De Marchis, Erin McDonald, Kirk Russell, Alex Levine, Debbie Harrison, Claire Flint and Jonathan Goodchild!





Collaborations and research

- **Common seal mouth rot investigation:** The Mouth Rot Project continues to research common seal pups showing symptoms of the condition, gathering data from rescue records, veterinary assessments, photographs, clinical grading, samples and rehabilitation outcomes. The master database holds 123 cases recorded between July and November, with the vast majority recorded by late September, and August representing the busiest period.

Cases were heavily concentrated along the east coast, as seen with previous years. Norfolk recorded significantly the highest number with 49, followed by North East England, Yorkshire and Suffolk. Together, these four areas accounted for almost 90% of cases, with smaller numbers of affected pups also reported in Scotland, Lincolnshire, Essex and across southern England. To be included in the study, individual cases must have quality images and completed paperwork to be graded. If seal pups are euthanised, data from the samples is combined with their existing record. A low number of incomplete records remain, primarily lack of images or data for grading, however data completion was significantly improved compared to previous years. For 2025, ulceration or hard palate disease contributed to an overall grade of 3 or 4 of 77% of recorded cases, compared to 47% in 2024. The data demonstrates the continuing occurrence of mouth rot and the significant welfare impact on common seals in the UK. It also highlights the importance of early reporting to the BDMLR hotline, followed by thorough assessments and sample collection at veterinary clinics. This allows for accurate grading by using the project paperwork and photographs of each case.

The project will continue in to 2026 and beyond, with further laboratory analysis to take place of any existing samples yet not processed. The scientific research paper is aimed to be completed within the next two years, and ongoing sample and data collection will further the understanding of the condition and help inform future rescue and treatment decisions.



Collaborations and research

- **Research:** Masters student Keely Saville from the University of Bristol completed her dissertation entitled 'vulnerability of grey seal pups to storm disturbances in the context of climate change: a British Isles case study'. The report drew heavily on data and experiences from BDMLR and was latterly adapted and published formally in the scientific journal *Oceans*, which can be viewed on this link:
<https://bdmlr.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Keely-Saville-Simmonds-Jarvis-Nunny-Sayer-2025-seals-and-storms-min.pdf>.
- **Seal Alliance:** group members collaborated with the British Association of British and Irish Zoos and Aquaria, RSPCA and BDMLR to create and publish the National Seal Release Protocol, bridging the transition for seals and personnel as patients are returned to the wild. It sets out best practice points for the end of the rehabilitation process and incorporates recommendations for wild seal watching into the actual release process to help the animals become fully wild again in the most positive way. The protocol can be viewed on this link here:
<https://biaza.org.uk/news/detail/announcing-new-guidance-the-national-seal-release-protocol>



Collaborations and research

- **Partnership For Action Against Wildlife Crime:** Julia and Dan attended the annual conference again this year, presenting posters on associated work while Dan also gave a three-in-one talk about BDMLR, the Seal Research Trust and The Wildlife Safe Scheme, being the first presenter to tackle a purely marine subject in this important forum.
- **Dolphinaria-Free Europe:** the coalition has been spending an increasing amount of time on the fate of Wikie and Keijo at Marineland Antibes, campaigning for their retirement to an appropriate seaside sanctuary rather than being transferred back into public display. The situation has become contentious, with strong political involvement and debate between zoos, NGOs and other observers internationally.
- **European Cetacean Society:** this year's conference was held in the Azores, with BDMLR represented by Alan, Mark, Dan, Julia, Natalie and Zoe. Nat and Dan presented posters on Cornwall Seal Hospital admission data (<https://bdmlr.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/ECS-poster-2025-NA.pdf>) and Arctic pinniped records in the UK (<https://bdmlr.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Arctic-pinnipeds-poster.pdf>). We were also a co-author on another poster about climate change impacts on marine mammals (https://bdmlr.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/HC-58_Nunny-min.pdf). We were thrilled to see long-time collaborator and colleague Sarah Dolman from the Environmental Investigation Agency, formerly also of Whale and Dolphin Conservation, win the coveted Mandy McMath Conservation Award!



Collaborations and research

- **Seal Rescue Conference:** the annual conference was hosted jointly by BDMLR, the Seal Research Trust and Cornish Seal Sanctuary at the Oceanside Hotel in Newquay, Cornwall. We were very pleased to host over 50 in-person and 20 online delegates from seven countries and over 20 organisations for three days of fascinating presentations and networking opportunities. There were also excursions to the BDMLR Cornwall Seal Hospital, Cornish Seal Sanctuary and a local seal haul out site.







British Divers Marine Life Rescue

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