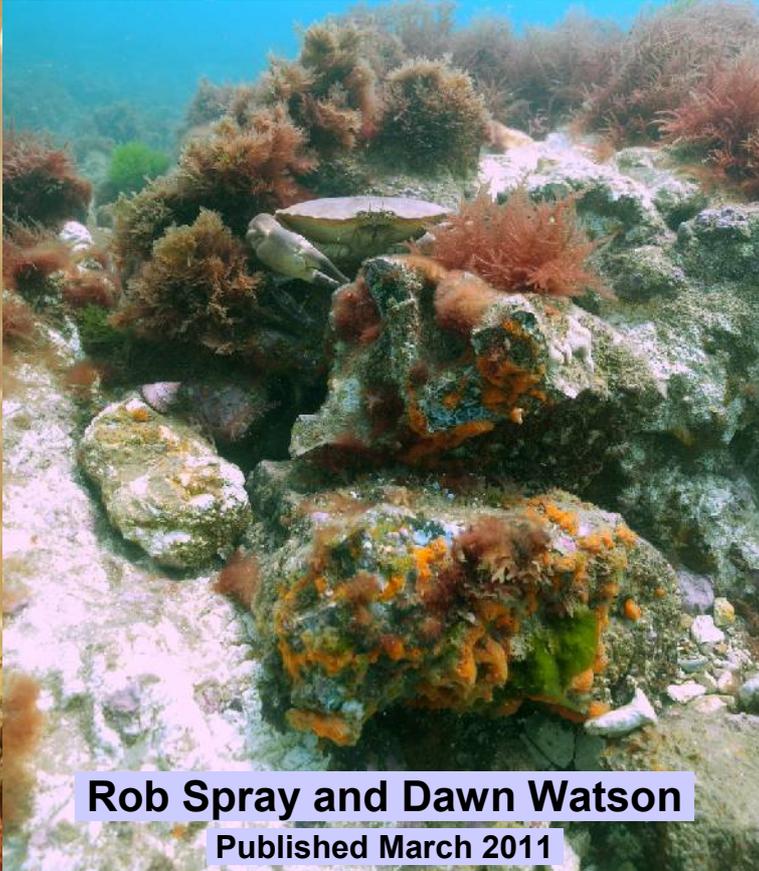




Seasearch East – 2010

Marine surveys conducted by Seasearch East



Rob Spray and Dawn Watson

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Marine Conservation Society

East Anglian Seasearch – 2010 Report

1 Seasearch East in 2010

Despite another year of erratic Easterly winds disturbing the summer calm, we managed to get in some intense periods of diving when the weather was kind. We took our chances when we could and had a week of exceptional visibility off North Norfolk which generated many records and photographs, and helped to spark the now annual media frenzy!

Our first record of the year was from a wreck off East Norfolk on the 1st of May and our last was from a chalk drift off Trimmingham on 23rd of September. Sea temperature ranged from 9°C to 19°C degrees and dive depth from 1.0 to 33.5m. Several species new (to Seasearch) in East Anglia were recorded; Leopard Spotted goby (*Thorogobius ephippiatus*), Strawberry anemone (*Actinia fragacea*), *Sagartiogeton laceratus* (an anemone), *Aeolidia sanguinea* (a nudibranch), *Stelligera rigida* (a sponge), *Perophora japonica* (a sea squirt) as well as Corkwing and Goldsinny wrasse. Maybe most significant of all was the recording of a whole new habitat – exposed clay – which was densely peppered with previously unrecorded Common piddocks (*Pholas dactylus*).

Plumose anemones were again the most commonly recorded species, followed by the region's signature crustaceans (Shore and Edible crabs and Common lobsters). Velvet Swimming crabs (right) were notable by their absence, the prolonged very cold Spring appeared to have reduced the previously very impressive population to almost zero.

A total of 116 forms were received (115 directly and 1 indirectly) - an increase of nearly 100% over 2009. Of these forms 41 were Surveyor and 74 Observer – up from 22 and 39 respectively in 2009, a total of 61. A total of 173 separate species were recorded in 2010 (up from 150 in 2009).



A newly rare Velvet Swimming crab

As well as our usual favourite dives, we visited several new sites this year, most of which were part of our efforts to map the location of the North Norfolk chalk reef. In that respect we think we have confirmed the inshore extent – the South East end is confirmed as Trimmingham, North West end appears to be off Cley. This is the result of an extensive linear survey covering 75% of the 30km stretch of chalk between Cley and Trimmingham. Further out the reef may still extend beyond those limits in both directions.

17 distinct new sites were dived. Much of the chalk surveying was conducted by long drift dives and covered what might normally be considered numerous separate sites and so classifying them as single 'new sites' is a somewhat subjective exercise. In future less mobile dives may sub-divide these areas further into separate sites. A further 7 'old favourites' were revisited at least once during the season, maintaining continuity of survey.

The region's historic record of prevailing, gentle South Westerly winds was shaky once more and our booked boat diving was, as usual, severely curtailed by unfavourable weather. We did manage three trips from Lowestoft and three from Sea Palling. Diving off Suffolk was (predictably) worst hit but we did even ease an Observer record out of an independent, club dive off Southwold! Taking opportunities as they present themselves is the name of the game in East Anglia and we even surveyed a couple of marina pontoons between boat trips.

Our own small inflatable, now christened 'Mr Squashy' to the amusement of the Coastguard, played a key part in our chalk reef survey. It even had time to visit Yorkshire and provide 3 days of diving off Filey Brigg and Flamborough Head. This might offer an extra dimension for other Seasearch regions, allowing access to inshore sites which can only be reached by boat but where launching a RIB is difficult or impractical.

2 Dive Sites – North Norfolk

2.1 Cley, chalk and clay

Shore and small boat dives: 52° 58.061N 01° 03.283E

These frustratingly fast drifts were over extremely diverse habitat, with exposed clay in 'waves' up to 1.5m high, chalk pavement, another rock, possibly sandstone(?) with undercut steps, areas of open sand and huge areas of Sandmason and Finger bryozoan beds. The speed of the current and softness of the seabed meant that there was no chance to examine the life in detail, this site will be top of the list for a visit at slack water next year! This is the furthest Northwest that we saw chalk, but we did not find a clear end to it.

2.2 Vera wreck, Cley

Shore Dive 52° 57.968N, 01° 03.236E

This wreck was described in more detail in the 2009 report.

Divers didn't observe any major changes in the wildlife population here but large isopods and a Sea Snail (*Liparis spp.*) were observed during an exploration of the surrounding gravel plain.



Clay ridges - Cley

The Vera wasn't visited as often as usual this year but remains an important biodiversity hotspot. As it is so close to the newly recorded clay exposures, start of the chalk and two lagoon species listed by the MCZ process we hope to see it designated as the centre of a small highly protected area.

2.3 Rosalie wreck, Weybourne

Shore Dive 52° 57.101N, 01° 07.997E



Described in more detail in the 2009 report.

Surveys did not observe any major changes in the wildlife population here aside from the arrival of a large shoal of European Sea Bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*). Clear conditions during this year's dives allowed excellent still and HD video recording of the site – we hope the latter can be used now as a 'video' dive for local Observer courses.

The Rosalie wasn't visited as often as usual this year but remains an important biodiversity hotspot. As such a large, varied and regularly monitored artificial reef so close to shore we hope to see it designated as a small highly protected area.

2.4 Sheringham, chalk

Shore and small boat dives: 52° 57.381N 01° 12.363E

The seabed approximately 0.4 -1.1km North of Sheringham Esplanade was an interesting mix of habitats. The gently undulating seabed had a covering of sand, with areas of pebbles, cobbles and boulders. The sand must have covered more stable bedrock, as Chimney sponges and Sandmasons were frequent. The species list is very similar to that of the Sea Palling Mussel bed, with Dragonets, Finger bryozoan and Hornwrack frequently seen over a sometimes dense bed of Molgula squirts.

2.5 The Esplanade, Sheringham

Shore Dive 52° 56.832N, 01° 12.534E

Now a regular site, this is the place where the chalk gullies can be most easily accessed from the shore. There are at least twenty species of algae present here, and we are still working on their ID! The habitat is mostly exposed chalk, flint and sand, becoming more rugged as you travel away from the beach. Frequent Plaice (right) and very numerous Squat lobsters were present.



Plaice - face

2.6 Cliff Road, Sheringham

Shore Dive 52° 56.741N, 01° 12.861E

Less than 1km from the Esplanade with a differing underwater landscape; large areas of open sand dotted with large (up to 2m high) lumps of chalk. The chalk hosts large communities of crustaceans, sponges, squirts and cnidarians.

2.7 East Runton

Shore and small boat dives: 52° 56.253N 01° 16.478E

This new site was initially surveyed by shore diving, followed by drift dives from the inflatable. In fact it is one of the best launch sites close to the chalk.



Chalk gullies - East Runton

The shore dives were over low lying chalk reef with areas of sand and chalk rubble. Fresh water was observed as a rising halocline in some areas where it streamed from the bedrock - life was often absent at these locations. Mixed red algae and short animal turf covered most of the chalk. Drift diving around 400m offshore revealed a chalk plain covered in chalk boulders and flint 'pot stones' or paramoudra (hollow, doughnut shaped boulders), which were heavily encrusted in sponges (including *Stelligera rigida*) and colonial squirts. As with many of our drift dived sites this would be well worth a return at slack, to give the chance to survey for small and cryptic species present.

2.8 West Runton

Drift dives: 52° 56.966N 01° 13.109E

Rapid drift dives over this area found an area of rugged 1m+ gullies and outcrops between 6 and 9 metres deep. Dense red and brown algae colonised the reef tops and small squid were seen in the chalk gullies, which were often scoured clean.

2.9 Cromer

Drift dives: 52° 56.515N 01° 18.540E

Even though this dive had a minimum depth of 10m, feathery green algae was seen frequently amongst the usual red. The chalk bedrock plain was scoured clean in some places and covered by boulders, cobbles and gravel in others. Dahlia anemones were unusually frequent and there was a good range of sponges. These drifts passed around 500m North of Cromer Pier.



Chalk plain - Cromer

2.10 Trimingham

Shore and small boat dives: 52° 53.480N 01° 24.919E

A break in the weather allowed two days of diving on this site; a shore dive, followed by some drifts 500-1000 metres out. The shore dive found areas of 1.5 metre high chalk, but the unusually fine sand in the area had scoured clean all the lower rock and only the most robust animal turf was growing on the higher parts. The drift at 500m from shore was over an area of mobile sand, exposing clay and flints, arranged in discrete bands, perpendicular to shore. Large numbers of Lesser Sand eels and Piddocks were seen. North of the launch chalk bedrock, exposed clay with embedded boulders both appeared, marking a seabed transition. Large numbers of Piddocks were recorded in the clay – as they were at Cley.



Lobster and clay boulders - Trimingham

3 Dive Sites - East Norfolk



Blue Mussel bed - Sea Palling

3.1 Mussel bed, Sea Palling

**RIB From 52 48.843N, 01 35.361E
to 52 49.568N, 01 34.103E (centre)**

We returned to this site to find the outer limits of this huge mussel bed. We found the NE edge but the Southern and precise inner bounds remain unknown. Now that we know the seabed has considerable clay exposures just to the North of this site it seems very likely that this bed is especially stable as it has colonised a continuation of that media. This site has been nominated as an excellent, unexploited area representative of this BAP habitat.

3.2 Aberhill wreck, off Sea Palling

RIB dive: 52° 54.924N 01° 43.863E

This very broken wreck is partially covered by a near vertical sandbank off Sea Palling. Although at 25m the pale surrounding sand makes it seem very bright. Unusual currents around the sandbank have affected the growth of the resident animals. The Breadcrumb sponge has grown attenuated and a clear, bright yellow; so that it somewhat resembles Staghorn sponge. The other sponges recorded seemed much bigger and healthier than usual and there were large numbers of *Suberites ficus* (Sea Orange sponge), not usually seen locally.

3.3 Clansman wreck, off Sea Palling

RIB dive: 52° 51.160N 01° 35.770E

This wreck was, unfortunately, dived on a day when the visibility was less than 1m.

The wreckage was densely coated in sponges, cnidarians and bryozoans with three species of nudibranchs recorded.



Sand goby - Clansman

4 Survey Sites - Suffolk

4.1 Alto wreck, Lowestoft

Hardboat: 52 25.33N, 01 48.92E

A revisit to the only site we dived off Lowestoft in 2009. Conditions were 'adverse' to say the least. At the bottom of the wreck visibility was limited to dim torch glows through the sediment. Ascending we emerged from the cloud and it was apparent that the wreck was coated by a super abundance of the small crustaceans *Caprella spp* and *Jassa falcata*. This coating was occasionally broken by the Orange Wreck anemone (*Diadumene cincta*) the only animal of any size which was common on the wreck.



Diadumene cincta anemones

4.2 Fontenoy wreck, Lowestoft

Hardboat: 52° 29.942N 01° 56.223E

This wreck lies in a gravel scour at 33.5m, approximately 8 miles off Lowestoft. Standing about 7 metres off the bottom it is entirely coated in Orange anemones and Dead Mens Fingers. Plumose anemones were confined to just one area inside the hull. There were patches of *Hydractinia echinata*, an encrusting hydroid sometimes known as Snail Fur, which has been seen on other East Anglian wrecks and confirmed by Dr Claire Goodwin of Habitats.

4.3 Lowestoft marina

Pontoon based: 52° 28.310N 01° 45.125E

People returned from diving the Fontenoy on such a recording high that we decided to do a group form for the marina, where it was easy to point things out in situ. Expecting to just find one or two of the more opportunistic squirts, we were pleasantly surprised to find 28 species, including a Crystal sea slug (*Janolus cristatus*)! The day was topped off when harbour porpoise followed the boat in after the second dive.

4.4 E30 wreck, Southwold

Club RIB: 52° 03.99N 01° 50.09E

We were lucky enough to have a report from a club trip out to this submarine wreck. The wildlife was much as would be expected from any wreck in this region but the unusual shape and intact condition of the hull mean that even at 35m it is veiled in a very large quantity of lost netting, which continues to fish.

4.5 Levington Marina

Pontoon based: 51° 59.737N 01° 16.103E

Rather less diverse than Lowestoft Marina, Levington is around 6km from the open sea and looked a lot more polluted. We did manage to record 18 species, 7 of which were ascidians (sea squirts).



Seasearch volunteers at Trimmingham

5 Other Activity in 2010

5.1 Training

After spreading ourselves too thin in 2009, we ran two Observer courses in 2010. The first in Norwich with 8 students and Sheringham with 11. An early season Marine Life ID course attracted 21 students and Dr Frances Dipper was, as ever, hugely popular. 5 divers qualified as Observers this year.

We tutored 6 Shoresearch courses for Norfolk and Suffolk Wildlife Trusts and Suffolk AONB. We also ran a series of photo workshops specifically to aid volunteer's photography, partly so they could get more out of their cameras and mostly to make post dive ID easier!

5.2 Traditional Annual Media Frenzy

In November the 'discovery' of the of the North Norfolk chalk reef whirled up into a media frenzy after we and the Norfolk Wildlife Trust tried to attract some coverage for a Living Seas event in Norwich. The story, which had come and gone during the Summer, was spotted by an agency and expertly dropped into a quiet news period. After appearing in the Times, Telegraph, Mail and Express the story spread around the world to Australia within 2 days. At the height of the cold spell we weren't able to supply video to Sky fast enough and local BBC TV news dropped it for news of cuts but the story reached BBC Radios 4, 5 and Norfolk, and was discussed in the BBC Breakfast TV newspaper review. This has proved a mixed blessing, web research on chalk reefs is now hopeless as the vast majority of articles refer to Norfolk. The event we were promoting was very popular too, over 3,000 people visited during the week of the show.

The Telegraph

Norfolk chalk reef: Full fathom five

Telegraph View: the marvels of marine life are closer than we think



The 20-mile reef, which lies just half a mile from the shore and 30ft below the surface, is teeming with wildlife

Press: Still surprised that the UK has Marine life!

For other conservation groups with news we'd recommend Jo Riley, of BAV Media, as a conservation savvy media contact. She researched the story, uncovering that the reef was one of the longest in the world, and successfully chased JNCC confirmation that it was the longest in Europe.

5.3 Chalk Reef Surveys

With the support of Norfolk's council biodiversity departments - Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service (NBIS) and Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership (NBP) - we have made a start on a thorough



Chalk arch - Sheringham

survey of the North Norfolk chalk reef gullies. In the first year we have completed a linear inshore survey sampling 75% of the 30km extent of the reef from Cley to Trimingham. This is a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat and the council remain very responsive to the continuing aim to completely map the extent and diversity of the chalk reef system. There is a separate report on the chalk surveying available from NBP and Seasearch East.

Our hopes to conduct similar projects on Seagrass, *Sabellaria* worm reefs and Mussel beds did not come to fruition. In the current climate many conservation bodies do not seem to be able to support external projects at the moment.

5.4 Seasearch East Website

The Seasearch East website – www.seasearcheast.org.uk – shares news and photos with our own website www.1townhouses.co.uk The pictures are definitely the main draw. The Seasearch East site received a healthy 7,000 hits in 2010, whilst our galleries attracted 650,000.

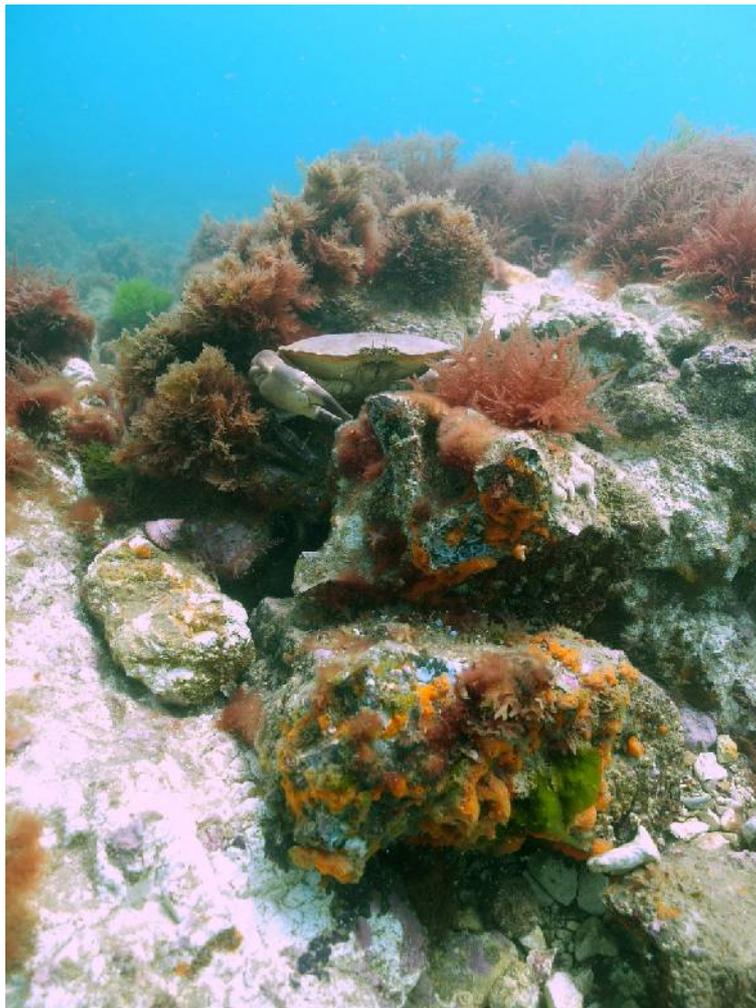
5.5 Wildlife Trust Marine Campaigns

We did lots of work with Norfolk Wildlife Trust and as usual they have been very supportive – we didn't get them diving on their own coast in 2010 but we haven't given up. Rob spoke at the Suffolk Wildlife Trust's AGM and the Wildlife Trust's have 'borrowed' our Norfolk design for a series of marine booklets on each of the other North Sea Wildlife campaign counties.

5.6 Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Planning

Rob represents the MCS and the Seasearch dataset at the North Sea MCZ project (Net Gain) stakeholder groups meetings and as member of the project's Stakeholder Advisory Panel. Net Gain has had a tough time as the last of the UK projects to be set up with an unreasonably tight timescale.

We have high hopes that the North Norfolk chalk and the Sea Palling mussel bed will be designated as MCZs. There is the prospect of further areas of greater protection too; this process will be rather last minute as the final recommendations will be submitted in Summer 2011 and passed to government in the Autumn. We hope to identify and offer candidate areas of clay, chalk, mussels and both the Vera and Rosalie as specific sites for protection.



The chalk reef and resident - Sheringham

6 Appendix - Species list

The following tables list all 173 distinct species recorded during 2010. Each species has been given an approximate rating of their abundance, clearly their distribution varies across the survey area but hopefully this gives a summary indication of their representation.

Their extent is summarised on the usual SACFOR scale.

S = Super Abundant, A = Abundant, C = Common, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Sponges	Extent	Worms	Extent
<i>Scypha ciliata</i>	O	<i>Pomatoceros spp</i>	F
<i>Halichondria panicea</i>	F	<i>Lanice conchilega</i>	F
<i>Haliclona oculata</i>	F	<i>Sabella pavonina</i>	O
<i>Dysidea fragilis</i>	O	<i>Cirratulus cirratus</i>	O
<i>Amphilectus fucorum</i>	O	unknown 'bootlace'	R
<i>Cliona ciliata</i>	R	<i>Filograna implexa</i>	O
<i>Leucosolenia spp</i>	R	<i>Salmacia dysteri</i>	O
<i>Oscarella lobularis</i>	R	<i>Polydora ciliata</i>	O
<i>Stelligera rigida</i>	R	unknown scaleworm	R
<i>Haliclona cinerea</i>	R	<i>Serpula vermicularis</i>	R
<i>Clathrina coriacea</i>	R	lugworm casts	O
<i>Suberites ficus</i>	R	<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>	R
<i>Poymastia penicillus</i>	R		
unknown purple crust	O	Crustaceans	
<i>Grantia compressa</i>	R	Barnacle spp	C
		<i>Jassa falcata</i>	C
Cnidarians		unknown amphipod (tube)	O
Feathery hydroids	C	unknown amphipod (Tubularia)	O
<i>Nemertesia antenina</i>	O	<i>Caprella spp</i>	C
<i>Nemertesia ramosa</i>	R	<i>Idotea spp</i>	R
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>	C	<i>Crangon crangon</i>	O
<i>Tubularia larynx</i>	C	<i>Palaemon serratus</i>	F
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>	R	<i>Pandalus montagui</i>	O
Corynidae hydroids	R	<i>Mysid spp</i>	F
unknown <i>Obelia</i> spp	R	<i>Galathea squamifera</i>	F
<i>Metridium senile</i>	C	<i>Pagurus bernhardus</i>	O
<i>Sagartia elegans</i>	C	<i>Pagurus spp</i>	F
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>	O	<i>Homarus gammarus</i>	C
<i>Sagartiogeton laceratus</i>	R	<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	C
<i>Actinia equina</i>	F	<i>Liocarcinus depurator</i>	R
<i>Urticina felina</i>	F	<i>Necora puber</i>	R
<i>Actinia fragacea</i>	R	<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	C
<i>Diadumene cincta</i>	F	<i>Hyas araneus</i>	F
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>	F	<i>Inachus spp</i>	O
<i>Pleurobrachia pileus</i>	R	<i>Macropodia spp</i>	O
<i>Aurelia aurita</i>	R	<i>Ebalia tumefacta</i>	R
		<i>Hyas coarctus</i>	R



Jassa falcata



Skeleton shrimp



Diadumene cincta



Coral worm



Sponge and hydroid 'turf'

Molluscs	Extent	Echinoderms	Extent
<i>Patella spp</i>	O	<i>Asterias rubens</i>	C
<i>Calliostoma zizyphinum</i>	F	<i>Crossaster papposus</i>	F
<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	O	<i>Ophiura spp</i>	O
<i>Crepidula fornicata</i>	O	<i>Ophiura albida</i>	F
<i>Chiton spp</i>	R	<i>Henricia spp</i>	O
<i>Gibula cineraria</i>	O	<i>Ophiothrix fragilis</i>	O
<i>Nucella lapillus</i>	O		
<i>Ocenebra erinacea</i>	R	Sea squirts	
<i>Janolus cristatus</i>	O	<i>Clavelina lepadiformis</i>	C
<i>Flabellina pedata</i>	O	<i>Didemnum maculosum</i>	F
<i>Onchidoris bilamellata</i>	F	<i>Botryllus schlosseri</i>	C
<i>Acanthodoris pilosa</i>	R	<i>Botrylloides leachi</i>	C
<i>Ancula gibbosa</i>	R	<i>Diplosoma spongiforme</i>	C
<i>Doto coronata</i>	R	<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>	C
<i>Dendronotus frondosus</i>	O	<i>Distaplia rosea</i>	F
<i>Catirona gymnota</i>	R	<i>Perophora japonica</i>	R
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>	R	<i>Morchellium argus</i>	O
<i>Eubranthus tricolor</i>	R	unknown white solitary	R
<i>Eubranthus pallidus</i>	R	<i>Pycnoclavella stolonialis</i>	O
<i>Cadlina laevis</i>	R	<i>Styella clava</i>	R
<i>Archidoris pseudoargus</i>	R	<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>	R
<i>Aeolidia sanguinia</i>	R	unknown cream solitary	R
<i>Facelina auriculata</i>	R	<i>Molgula spp</i>	F
<i>Goniodoris nodosa</i>	R	<i>Sidnyum turbinatum</i>	F
<i>Tritonia hombergi</i>	R		
<i>Coryphella lineata</i>	R	Fish	
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>	R	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	R
<i>Mytillus edulis</i>	F	<i>Callionymus lyra</i>	O
<i>Pholas dactylus</i>	F	<i>Liparis liparis</i>	R
<i>Alloteuthis subulata</i>	R	<i>Taurulus bubalis</i>	F
		<i>Pomatochistus minutus</i>	F
Bryozoans		<i>Ammodytes marinus</i>	O
<i>Flustra foliacea</i>	F	<i>Ammodytes tobianus</i>	O
<i>Bugula spp</i>	C	<i>Pholis gunnellus</i>	O
<i>Electra pilosa</i>	F	<i>Chelon labrosus</i>	O
<i>Alcyonidium diaphanum</i>	F	<i>Ctenolabrus rupestris</i>	O
<i>Cellopora pumicosa</i>	O	<i>Symphodus melops</i>	O
<i>Crisia spp</i>	F	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	F
<i>Bugula purpurotincta</i>	O	<i>Gobiusculus flavescens</i>	C
unknown branching	O	<i>Trisopterus luscus</i>	C
<i>Securiflustra securifrons</i>	O	<i>Trisopterus minutus</i>	F
		<i>Echiichthys vipera</i>	R
		<i>Syngnathus acus</i>	R
		<i>Thorogobius ephippiatus</i>	R
		<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	F
		<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	O
		<i>Platichthys flesus</i>	O
		<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i>	O
		<i>Gadus morhua</i>	R



Henricia spp.



Cadlina laevis



Chalk reef



Bugula spp.

Algae	Extent	Group Species Totals	
<i>Ulva lactuca</i>	C	Sponges Cnidarians Worms Crustaceans Molluscs Bryozoans Echinoderms Ascidians (sea squirts) Fish Algae	15
<i>Ulva linza</i>	C		19
<i>Bryopsis plumosa</i>	F		12
<i>Dictyota membranacea</i>	F		23
<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i>	F		30
<i>Osmundea spp</i>	O		9
<i>Fucus serratus</i>	F		6
Pink encrusting	C		16
<i>Corallina officianalis</i>	F		24
<i>Chondrus crispus</i>	F		19
<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	C		----
<i>Polysiphonia spp</i>	F		173
<i>Polyides rotundus</i>	F		
<i>Plocamium cartilaginum</i>	F		
<i>Caliblepharis ciliata</i>	C		
<i>Drachiella spectabilis</i>	F		
<i>Cladophora rupestris</i>	F		
<i>Laurencia obtusa</i>	O		
<i>Furcellaria lumbricalis</i>	O		



Galethhea squamifera



Squid eggs



Bib shoaling around the chalk reef - Sheringham



Many, many thanks to all
Seasearch East's volunteers

With special thanks to:

- ▲ Adrian King for helping us persist in trying to survey in Suffolk
- ▲ Great Yarmouth BSAC for helping our Sea Palling surveys.
- ▲ Christal Seas in Norwich for promoting Seasearch East
- ▲ Norfolk Wildlife Trust for their continuing support
- ▲ Fugro UK Ltd for donating sonar equipment and expertise
- ▲ Olympus for supporting our photography

To find out more about Seasearch East please visit www.seasearcheast.org.uk

If your dive club or group would like a visit to explain how they can get started with Seasearch or to see more of the amazing wildlife off the East Anglian coast please get in touch. There are lots more pictures from the East, the UK and even worldwide in our galleries at: www.1townhouses.co.uk

If you're a non-diver there's still plenty you can do. Please get in touch with the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) and/or your local Wildlife Trust. The Trusts also have a website to highlight the wildlife of the North Sea and the events promoting it.

www.mcsuk.org

www.essexwt.org.uk

www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk

www.northseawildlife.org.uk

www.suffolkwildlife.org

The MCS are running a project to highlight important and interesting marine sites. Everyone can nominate their favourite or vote for one of those already nominated at www.yourseasyourvoice.com



www.seasearch.org.uk

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