



Seasearch North Wales 2020 Summary Report



Snorkeller © Holly Date



Short-spined sea scorpion *Taurulus borealis*, sponges and elegant anemones *Sagartia elegans* © Holly Date



Shore crab *Carcinus maenas* © Holly Date

Report prepared by
Lucy Kay, Seasearch Tutor

Seasearch Gogledd Cymru 2020

Cynllun gwirfoddol ar gyfer cynnal arolygon o gynefinoedd a rhywogaethau morol yw Seasearch i blymwyr a snorcelwyr hamdden ym Mhrydain ac Iwerddon. Fe'i cydlynir gan y Gymdeithas Cadwraeth Forol.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn crynhoi'r gweithgarwch Seasearch a ddigwyddodd yng Ngogledd Cymru yn 2020. Roedd hon yn unrhyw beth ond blwyddyn arferol, gan ystyried y sefyllfa newidiol a'r rheoliadau mewn grym o ganlyniad i bandemig y coronafeirws. Cafodd y rhain oblygiadau sylweddol ar gyfer gweithgareddau Seasearch ac o ganlyniad nid oedd yn bosibl trefnu arolygon Seasearch ffurfiol fel y byddai wedi digwydd fel arfer. Fodd bynnag, llwyddodd nifer o blymwyr Seasearch i gynnal arolygon plymio a snorcelu annibynnol mewn gwahanol leoliadau o amgylch Gogledd Cymru, gan barhau i gasglu data ar gynefinoedd a rhywogaethau morol i gyfrannu at y sylfaen wybodaeth genedlaethol. Oherwydd problemau cadw pellter cymdeithasol a diffyg cychod siarter yn gweithredu, ymgwymerwyd â'r plymiadau annibynnol hyn i gyd fel plymiadau o'r lan.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys crynodebau o'r safleoedd a arolygwyd ac yn nodi unrhyw rywogaethau prin neu anarferol y daethpwyd ar eu traws ac unrhyw gynefinoedd a rhywogaethau morol sydd â blaenoriaeth yng Nghymru. Nid yw'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys yr holl ddata manwl gan fod hwn wedi'i nodi yng nghronfa ddata'r Cofnodwr Morol a'i gyflenwi i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i'w ddefnyddio yn ei weithgareddau cadwraeth forol. Mae'r data ar rywogaethau hefyd ar gael ar-lein trwy Atlas y Rhwydwaith Bioamrywiaeth Cenedlaethol.

Mae data o Ogledd Cymru yn 2020 yn cynnwys cyfanswm o dair ffurflen syrfewyr a naw ffurflen arsyllwyr, sef cyfanswm o 12 ffurflen. Er bod hyn llawer yn llai nag yr hyn a fyddai wedi cael ei wneud mewn blwyddyn arferol, parhawyd â gweithgareddau casglu data yn ystod y flwyddyn yn diolch i frwdfrydedd plymwyr a snorcelwyr annibynnol Seasearch.

Mae rhanbarth Seasearch Gogledd Cymru yn estyn o Aberystwyth i afon Dyfrdwy. Cydlynir Seasearch yng Ngogledd Cymru gan gydlynnydd rhanbarthol Seasearch Gogledd Cymru, Holly Gate, sydd wedi gweithio i gynnal cyswllt â chyfranwyr Seasearch, gan eu hannog i barhau i gymryd rhan yn y prosiect trwy gydol 2020. Darperir arweiniad a chymorth cyffredinol gan Gydlynnydd Cenedlaethol Seasearch, Charlotte Bolton.

MAE SEASEARCH CYMRU YN CAEL EI ARIANNU GAN CYFOETH NATURIOL CYMRU A'R GYMDEITHAS CADWRAETH FOROL.



Seasearch North Wales 2020

Seasearch is a volunteer marine habitat and species surveying scheme for recreational divers and snorkellers in Britain and Ireland. It is coordinated by the Marine Conservation Society.

This report summarises the Seasearch activity that took place in North Wales in 2020. This was anything but a typical year, given the changing situation and regulations in force as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic. These had significant implications for Seasearch activities and meant that it was not possible to organise formal Seasearch surveys as would normally have taken place. However, a number of Seasearch divers managed to undertake independent dive and snorkel surveys at various locations around North Wales, continuing the collection of marine habitat and species data to contribute to the national knowledge base. Because of the issues of social distancing and lack of charter boats operating, these independent dives were all undertaken as shore dives.

This report includes summaries of the sites surveyed and identifies any rare or unusual species and habitats that were encountered and any Welsh priority marine habitats and species. This report does not include all of the detailed data as this has been entered into the Marine Recorder database and supplied to Natural Resources Wales for use in its marine conservation activities. The species data is also available online through the National Biodiversity Network Atlas.

Data from North Wales in 2020 comprises a total of 3 Surveyor forms and 9 Observer forms, a total of 12 forms. While this is much less than would have been undertaken in a more normal year, it is thanks to the enthusiasm of the independent Seasearch divers and snorkellers that data collection activities were continued during the year.

North Wales Seasearch region extends from Aberystwyth to the Dee. Seasearch in North Wales is coordinated by the Seasearch North Wales regional co-ordinator Holly Date, who has worked to maintain contact with, and encourage Seasearchers to keep involved with the project throughout 2020. Overall guidance and support are provided by the National Seasearch Co-ordinator, Charlotte Bolton.

SEASEARCH WALES IS FUNDED BY NATURAL RESOURCES WALES AND THE MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY.



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1. Seasearch and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

The Environment (Wales) Act and the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act provide the framework for NRW's work to pursue the sustainable management of natural resources as defined in the former, while maximising our contribution to the well-being goals set out in the latter.

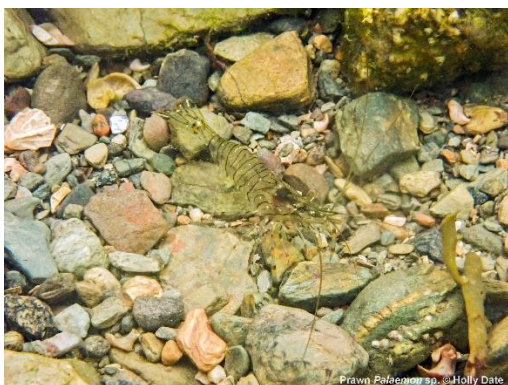
Sustainable management of natural resources follows nine main principles. The planning and delivery of Seasearch and the application of its outputs all support the delivery of these principles:

Adaptive management – the selection of survey sites for Seasearch incorporates a prioritisation process (for example, focus on priority features, gap filling or targeting potential priority habitat) which results in a suite of possible survey locations that can be visited according to weather conditions and any other considerations on the day. The data collected through Seasearch contributes to improving the evidence base for Welsh marine habitats and species and helps to inform all types of marine management decision-making.



Scale – Marine habitat data is required from around the whole of the Welsh coast. The delivery structure for Seasearch with two regional co-ordinators (one based in south-west Wales and the other in north Wales) enables Seasearch to operate effectively throughout the whole of this area. Working collaboratively with others, Seasearch can develop and deliver specific projects appropriate to a local or regional scale as required.

Collaboration and engagement – The annual programme of Seasearch activity in Wales is developed through collaborative discussions with Natural Resources Wales, Special Area of Conservation officers and regional biodiversity officers to ensure integration with local projects and other relevant initiatives such as projects relating to Section 7 species and habitats (Environment (Wales) Act 2016).



Partnering with marine centres, Wildlife Trusts, local authorities, and others enables Seasearch to bring the subtidal world to non-divers and engage with them to show them what is on their doorstep. Seasearch uses public events (on the beach as well as indoor talks/displays) to highlight this and connect people to their local marine environment. Seasearch also works with local dive clubs and dive centres to promote Seasearch recording.

Seasearch engages with academic institutions to identify possible projects or areas of

work where Seasearch can provide vocational training and/or data. Engaging people at an early stage of their life and career makes them into lifelong ambassadors with a high level of 'ocean literacy' and excellent job prospects.

Public participation – Volunteer involvement is at the heart of Seasearch, enthusing a particular community of individuals to take part in a specialised citizen science project and make records of seabed habitats and associated wildlife. Volunteers can take part through organised events but are also encouraged and supported to undertake the recording on their own independent dives and/or with their dive clubs. Public participation engendered by Seasearch is wider than the community of scuba divers - the public and collaborative events that Seasearch is involved with establish connection with a much wider audience base and enthuse individuals to support Seasearch in other ways if they are not in a position to take part in the diving survey, or to become involved in other citizen science or environmental initiatives. The information collected by Seasearch is publicly available through the NBN Atlas thereby benefiting a much wider audience than those directly involved in the project.



Evidence – Seasearch provides data to help support marine management in Wales. To ensure high quality data the QA process has been reviewed and relies on robust training and ongoing mentoring of volunteers and subsequent multi-level validation of the submitted data. Recorder development training events are run to provide additional support to volunteers and maximise the value and accuracy of the data collected. Quality as well as quantity of data is absolutely critical to reach robust decisions capable of withstanding challenge.



Multiple benefits – Collaborative partnerships will maximise the benefits to us all - more data, more engagement, more people having a purpose to dive in Wales. Welsh diving is exceedingly popular with divers from outside

Wales who will travel very large distances to enjoy it - visitors who spend money on accommodation, subsistence and socialising, thus increasing the socio-economic benefits to the local area.

Seasearch is expanding its series of photo-identification guidebooks to marine life in Britain and Ireland which provide a key national (UK) resource for identification of underwater species aimed at a general diving audience. Following on from the publication of a much expanded and fully revised Guide to Marine Life and a brand-new guide to Sea Squirts and Sponges in 2018, plans for new guides on other common taxa (crustaceans, fish and echinoderms) are in the development. These are invaluable aids for both learning and engagement and they fill a gap between very basic and limited marine life guides and more technically complex taxonomic field guides, with the considerable benefit of providing *in situ* photographs of the animals and plants.



Two spot goby *Gobiusculus flavescens* © Holly Date

Seasearch plays an important educational role in terms of providing opportunities for aspiring or qualified marine biologists to volunteer and gain valuable underwater survey skills by taking part in the marine recording. Few universities provide such opportunities and so for people with appropriate diving qualifications and experience, Seasearch enables them to develop and maintain practical surveying skills.

Long term – Information collected by Seasearch has helped inform decision making about one-off development applications as well as contributing to the body of knowledge being used for marine planning in Wales. Seasearch is able to contribute to monitoring of underwater habitats and wildlife to better understand the current status of particular species populations or to look at the consequences of human activities on marine habitats and improve understanding about impacts on seabed habitats and wildlife. Seasearch can collect data that helps monitor medium to long-term change in the marine environment in response to environmental changes and/or management

decisions. Collaboration with the Angel Shark project, the crawfish surveys and previous surveys on sea fans, native oysters, eelgrass beds and fan shells are examples of this.



Sponge turf and red seaweed © Holly Date

Preventative action – The information collected by Seasearch contributes to collective understanding of the marine environment of Wales, helping identify the distribution and abundance of particular habitats and species. This information is essential to help inform sound decision making to avoid damage

and degradation to Welsh seas and wildlife. The observation of seabed habitats, which are otherwise out of sight to most, can also help to highlight issues concerning marine wildlife and habitats that might otherwise be unknown and, if left, would lead to detrimental impacts on Wales' natural resources.

Building resilience – Data on marine habitats and species such as that collected by Seasearch is an essential component to help improve understanding of marine

ecosystems and their functioning. It is only by continually developing this knowledge base alongside other information that it will be possible to gain some appreciation of the complexity and inter-connections of marine ecosystems that can be then used to inform sound decision making. It is vital that sound environmental principles are applied to ensure that (amongst other things) the diversity, abundance, connectivity and functioning of ecosystems are not degraded in order to contribute to building marine ecosystem resilience in the face of anthropogenic change.

2. North Wales summary 2020

2020 was a challenging year for Seasearch in North Wales as for many other locations around the UK. The restrictions and regulations in place throughout the year as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic meant that formal Seasearch activities could not be run.

However, despite this, several Seasearch divers and snorkellers independently took to the water as and when regulations allowed such activities to occur, to undertake shore dives and snorkel surveys at several locations around the North Wales coast on the east, north and north-west coast of Anglesey, in the Menai Strait at on the North Llŷn coast. Social distancing restrictions and lack of charter boats operating meant that these independent dives were all undertaken as shore dives.

The focus on shore diving meant that some of the surveys recorded the intertidal and sublittoral fringe at various sites, areas which are generally less commonly surveyed.

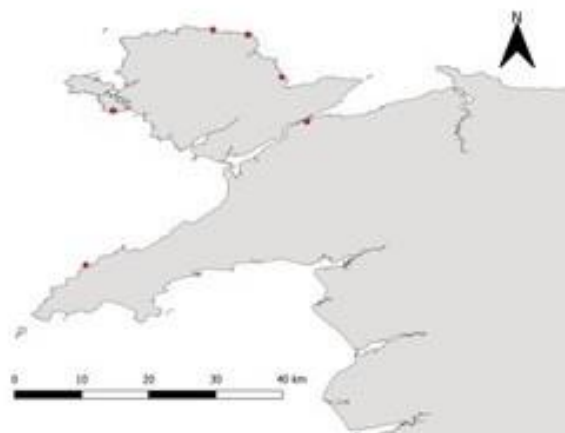
The records include confirmation of continued presence of seagrass *Zostera marina* bed at Rhoscolyn (south end of Holy Island, north-west Anglesey); this is a nationally important habitat and is a protected habitat listed under Section 7 of the Wales Environment Act 2016. Varying abundance of seagrass was recorded (from occasional to common) in the areas dived.



Although no training courses were run during 2020, a high proportion of the completed forms (all 9 of the Observation forms) were qualifying forms indicating considerable enthusiasm by the divers and snorkellers, some accompanied by more experienced Seasearchers, to put their training into action. Overall 12 people (including dive and snorkel buddies) took part in the Seasearch recording in 2020.

In 2020 Seasearch dives were undertaken in the following areas around North Wales:

- East Anglesey (1 site)
- North and north-west Anglesey (3 sites)
- Menai Strait (1 sites)
- North Llŷn coast and Caernarfon Bay (1 site)



3. North Wales dive site descriptions

3.1 Anglesey – east, north, and north-west coasts

In 2020, various accessible shore sites provided opportunities for divers and snorkellers to undertake Seasearch recording at locations on the east, north and north-west coasts of Anglesey. As with the other North Wales Seasearch records for 2020, all these were undertaken as independent surveys by the participants. One Survey and 8 Observation forms were completed. The Observation forms were all qualifying forms and it is really good to see keen Seasearchers undertaking surveys even in the challenging conditions of this year.



Compass jellyfish *Chrysaora hysoscella* © Holly Date

The sites visited in 2020 are described below in an order that runs in a westerly direction from Benllech Beach on the east side of Anglesey to Rhoscolyn Beach (Traeth Borth Wen) on the southwest corner of Holy Isle off Anglesey's north-west coast.

Surveys undertaken in the Menai Strait between the south side of Anglesey and mainland North Wales are presented in section 3.2 of the report.

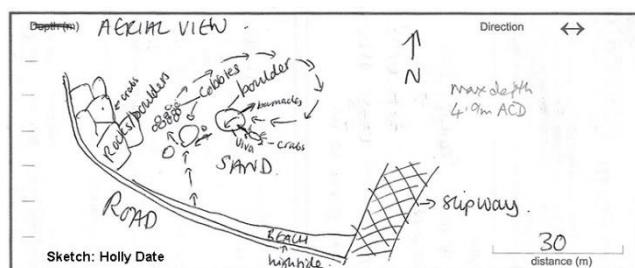
Human activities and impacts

Observations on human activities and impacts recorded ropes and chain associated with a mooring at one site, some discarded rope underwater and, at Rhoscolyn, small pieces of plastic bag were seen in the shallows.

3.11 Benllech beach

Benllech is situated almost mid-way on the east coast of Anglesey between Moelfre to the north and Red Wharf Bay to the south. It is a popular visitor destination with a particular attraction being an easily accessible extensive sandy beach.

A snorkel survey was completed just after highwater recording habitats in the upper to mid-intertidal (to 4.9m ACD). The seabed comprised mainly sand and gravel with some patches of cobbles and occasional boulders also present. The larger rocks supported sparse algae (*Ulva* sp. and *Fucus vesiculosus*), barnacles and common periwinkles (*Littorina littorea*). Juvenile shore crabs (*Carcinus maenas*) were present but no adult crabs were seen.



3.1.2 Porth Eilian

This small bay just to the west of Point Lynas (the north-easternmost point of Anglesey) provides easy access to relatively sheltered (if generally silty) shallow shore dives and snorkelling.

The most easily accessible part of the Porth Eilian comprises a sandy beach with rocky habitat to each side. Some of the dive and snorkel surveys were undertaken close to

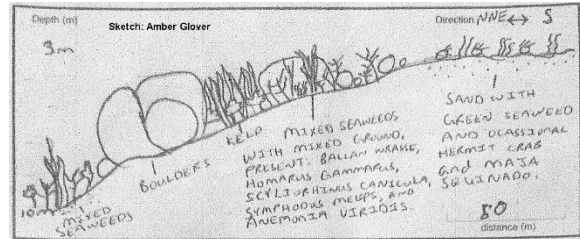


Shanny *Lipophrys pholis* © Holly Date

high water enabling recording of habitats in the intertidal and sublittoral fringe as well as habitats in the shallow subtidal. Parts of the upper and mid shore (approximately 5.3m ACD) were dominated by fucoid algae and barnacles with both the brown seaweed egg wrack (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) and the red siphon weed *Vertebrata lanosa* that was attached to it common. Dogwhelk (*Nucella lapillus*), limpets (*Patella* sp.), common periwinkles (*Littorina littorea*) and flat top shells (*Steromphala umbilicalis*) were present

on the intertidal rocky reef. One of the surveys undertaken in August recorded breeding pairs of shannies (*Lipophrys pholis*).

Sediment habitats extended from the lower intertidal (2.2m ACD) into the subtidal, in places comprising rippled sand to 1.6m BCD with lug worms (*Arenicola* sp.) and burrowing anemones (*Cerianthus lloydii*). Areas of mixed ground with occasional boulders were recorded down to 4.8m BCD supporting mixed seaweeds and kelp park, snakelocks anemones (*Anemonia viridis*) and a variety of mobile species including gobies and flatfish, wrasse (ballan wrasse



Labrus bergylta and corkwing wrasse *Symphodus melops*) and lesser spotted catshark (*Scyliorhinus canicula*), as well as crustaceans but only in low abundance (a European lobster (*Homarus gammarus*), prawn (*Palaemon serratus*) and spiny spider crab (*Maja brachydactyla*).



Sea squirt *Morchellium argus* & light bulb sea squirt *Clavelina lepadiformis* © Ruth Sharratt

Bedrock and boulders in the upper infralittoral between 0.6m-1.6m BCD were dominated by red seaweed, barnacles, and a variety of other sessile fauna with sponges (*Leucosolenia* sp.,

Clathrina coriacea), bryozoans (crissids) and sea squirts (light bulb sea squirt *Clavelina lepadiformis* and *Ascidia mentula*) frequent.

3.1.3 Bull Bay

Bull Bay is a village on the north coast of Anglesey with a small easterly-facing bay which has easy access from the main road to the beach and water. Its Welsh name, Porth Llechog, means “sheltered bay”.

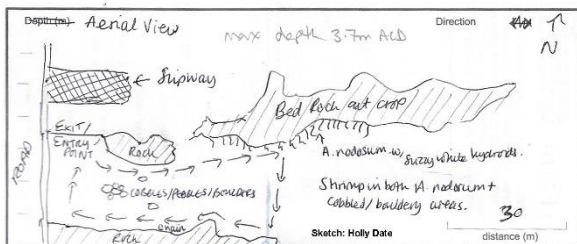


A gently sloping seabed of cobbles and pebbles with occasional boulders extended from the intertidal (4.8m ACD) to the shallow subtidal. This habitat



together with areas of bedrock outcrops that extended out into the bay supported kelp and mixed red, brown and green seaweeds; egg wrack (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) and bladder wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) were common with the egg wrack particularly dense bordering the bedrock outcrops.

Barnacles and limpets were present along with other sessile and mobile animal species including common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) and flat periwinkle (*Littorina obtusata*), beadlet anemone (*Actinia equina*), two spot goby (*Gobisculus flavescens*) and several crustacean species (spiny spider crab (*Maja brachydactyla*), shore crab (*Carcinus maenas*), prawn (*Palaemon* sp.) and shrimp (*Crangon* sp.)).



3.14 Rhoscolyn Beach (Porth Wen)

Rhoscolyn bay is a shallow, south-facing bay at the southern end of Holy Island off north-west Anglesey and is a popular site for locals and visitors as it has an easily accessible sandy beach. The sand extends offshore and, together with patches of cobbles and pebbles and rocky outcrops and boulders within and at the sides of the bay, provides a variety of interesting habitats for diving and snorkelling.

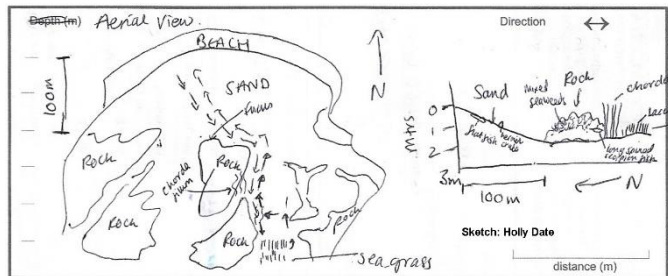


The gently shelving sand seabed extended from the intertidal to 1.7m BCD with juvenile flat fish and hermit crabs and lugworm which were both recorded as common. Patches of seagrass (*Zostera marina*) were present in the sand habitat varying in abundance from sparse occurrence to common, with the brown seaweed

mermaid's tresses weed (*Chorda filum*) common in some of the sediment habitat surveyed. The small gastropod mollusc the banded chink shell (*Lacuna vincta*) was recorded amongst the seagrass.

Bedrock outcrops and patches of cobbles between 1.2m ACD – 1.7m BCD supported kelp and mixed seaweeds. The seaweed species present reflected the varying depths of this habitat including both intertidal and subtidal areas of rocky reef. The seaweed species included brown seaweeds: bladder wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*), serrated wrack (*Fucus serratus*), thong weed (*Himantalia elongata*), brown fan weed (*Dictyota dichotoma*) and oyster thief (*Colpomenia peregrina*), as well as a variety of red seaweeds including Irish moss (*Chondus crispus*), grape pip weed (*Mastocarpus stellatus*), siphon weed (*Polysiphonia* sp.), dulse (*Palmaria palmata*), encrusting coralline algae and other red seaweed species.

In addition to small flat fish and hermit crabs, a variety of other mobile species were recorded in the sediment and rock habitats including shore crab (*Carcinus maenas*), sea hare (*Aplysia punctata*), small cuttlefish (possibly *Sepiola* sp.), netted dog whelk (*Tritia reticulata*), shrimp (*Crangon crangon*), decorator crab (*Inachus* sp.), a European lobster (*Homarus gammarus*) and grey top shells (*Steromphala cineraria*).



3.2 Menai Strait

The Menai Strait, the impressive sea channel separating mainland North Wales from the island of Anglesey, provides varied habitats and conditions for marine life. The narrow central section of the Strait is sheltered from wave action but exposed to strong tidal currents which have been recorded as reaching at least 8 knots on spring tide. The varied geology along the length of the Strait together with geomorphological processes since the end of the last ice age have created contrasting rock and sediment habitats.

The narrow section of the Menai Strait is spanned by two bridges – a combined road and rail bridge to the west and the earlier Thomas Telford Suspension Bridge to the east. Parts of the structure of the Suspension Bridge together with the meandering form of the Strait in its central section means that despite the extremely strong tidal flow in some parts, there are more sheltered areas out of the main flow in the central channel.

In 2020 records from two separate dives under the Menai Suspension Bridge from the Anglesey shore were completed by independent Seasearch recorders.

Human activities and impacts

Fishing weights, fishing line, rope and wire cabling were found on the shallows on one of the dives.

3.21 Menai Suspension Bridge (Anglesey side)

Two survey dives were undertaken under the Menai Suspension Bridge on two separate dates with the dives taking place on the Anglesey side of the Strait and starting on the west side of the bridge and finishing on the east side.



The most tide-swept areas of steep bedrock and large boulders between 5m – 10.5m BCD had dense covering of abundant elegant anemones (*Sagartia elegans*), and superabundant breadcrumb sponge (*Halichondria panicea*) and the orange shredded carrot sponge (*Amphilectus fucorum*) with the oaten pipe hydroid (*Tubularia indivisa*) common. In parts of this

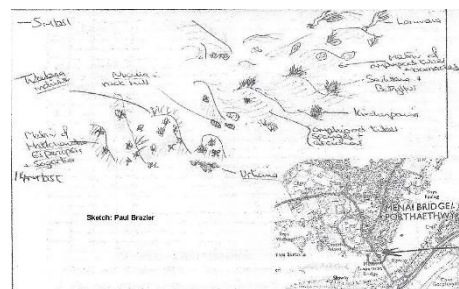
habitat with more scour, Dahlia anemones (*Urticina felina*) were also abundant together with dogwhelk (*Nucella lapillus*) which was common. Dense areas of abundant amphipod tubes and caprellids were also recorded.



In areas slightly less exposed to the tidal flow between 1m – 8.5m BCD, in addition to the anemones and sponges recorded in the more current-exposed habitat, there were dense hydroids (*Sertularia cupressina* and *Abietinaria abietina* both frequent) and ascidians, with abundant star sea squirt (*Botryllus schlosseri*) and *Polyclinum aurantium* common.

Shallower water habitats of largely level and sloping

bedrock and boulder with some cobbles between 2m ACD – 4.5m BCD were not fully surveyed but recorded dense hydroids and sparse red algae (*Plocamium* sp., *Cryptopleura ramosa* and coralline algal crusts frequent) and barnacle and sponge cover. Notably the cushion star *Asterina gibbosa* was relatively abundant, recorded as frequent and common in this habitat.



3.3 North Llŷn

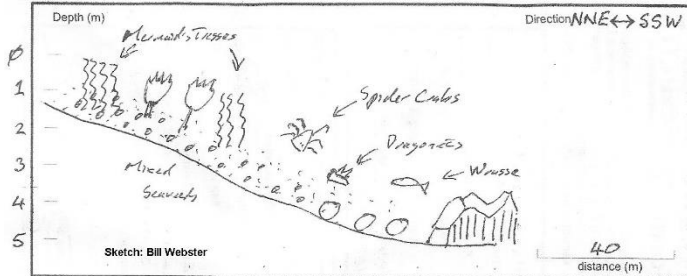
One independent shore dive was undertaken in 2020 at the small bay Porthysgaden on the North Llŷn coast to complete a qualifying Observation form.

Human activities and impacts

A piece of wooden planking approximately 45cm x 10cm was seen on the dive.

3.31 Porthysgaden

The former fishing port of Porthysgaden (or 'Porth Ysgaden' ('ysgaden' meaning herring in Welsh)) is a small south-west facing bay that provides access to some interesting shallow water rocky and mixed seabed diving and snorkelling opportunities.



A sloping seabed of cobbles and pebbles extending from just above low water into the shallow subtidal (1m ACD – 3m BCD) was dominated with mixed brown, red and green seaweeds; kelp (*Laminaria* sp.), mermaid's tresses (*Chorda filum*), pod weed (*Halidrys*

siliquosa) and sea beech (*Delessaria sanguinea*) were common as were snakelocks anemones (*Anemonia viridis*). Several mobile species were recorded including dragonets (*Callionymus* sp.) and spiny spider crab (*Maja brachydactyla*) which were common, as well as edible crab, hermit crab, wrasse and other smaller fish.



Shore crab *Carcinus maenas* © Holly Date

4. Training and data

4.1 Training and qualifications

Although no courses were run in North Wales during 2020, previous attendees of courses were active in undertaking independent dives and snorkel surveys as reported above. Completion of qualifying forms will hopefully see a number of people gain their Observer qualification in due course.

4.2 Forms

The restrictions in place in 2020 as a result of the coronavirus regulations clearly had a significant effect on the amount of Seasearch diving taking place in North Wales but, despite this, 12 forms were completed by Seasearch recorders for 6 different sites. Three of the forms were Survey forms and 9 Observation forms, with all the Observation forms being qualifying forms.

Due to it not being possible to formally organise Seasearch diving events, all the North Wales Seasearch recording in 2020 was undertaken independently by Seasearch divers and snorkellers. Three of the 2020 records were from snorkel surveys which were undertaken close to high tide and consequently recorded habitats and species in the intertidal which would generally not be covered by most Seasearch diving. A total of 12 people took part in the dive and snorkel surveys with 7 Seasearch recorders completing the forms.

All data has been entered onto Marine Recorder and is available on the JNCC National Biodiversity Network Atlas.



5. Acknowledgements

Given the difficulties of 2020 a special thanks go to all Seasearch volunteers who got out diving and snorkelling in North Wales and completed Seasearch records during the year.

We would like to thank Holly Date North Wales Seasearch Coordinator for maintaining connections with Seasearch volunteers and helping enable the independent recording effort that took place this year.

We would also like to thank Charlotte Bolton, Seasearch national co-ordinator for support throughout the year, providing maps for this report and proof-reading the text.

Photo credits

Holly Date, Paul Brazier, Ruth Sharratt

