

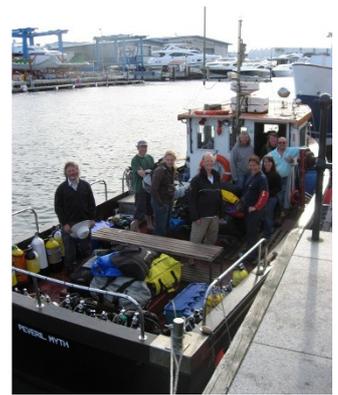
Dorset Seasearch

Annual summary report- 2009



Introduction

2009 was another good year for Seasearch in Dorset, with many courses being held, lots of dive weekends and an increase in the number of forms from the previous year. Once again we lost a few opportunities due to the weather but overall we had a good number of Seasearch charters going out, with two from Weymouth and two from Poole, plus specialist surveys and evening dives. This is of course in addition to all of the contributions made by dive clubs and buddy pairs from across the country who come to dive in Dorset. A table summarising the number of species recorded is presented on the last page, with summaries of all of the species and habitats recorded area by area from page 3 to 5. A short description of biotope identification using Seasearch data is given on page 6.



Divers onboard Peveril Myth in August at Poole Quay KD

This year we also ran the photography competition again. The aim of this is to highlight the usefulness of photos to Seasearch and DWT's other marine work, as well as providing an opportunity to showcase some of the nicest pictures, as illustrated on the front page. Our winner this year was Nick Owen with an image of a solitary hydroid (cover page, NO).

As many of you know, in Dorset we have been focusing Seasearch diving on finding out more to contribute to our seabed map under the DORIS project. The map is now complete and will provide lots of opportunities for divers and all those who enjoy the marine environment. More importantly, it is being used in support of marine protection in Dorset. The work on this from 2009 is summarised on page 6.

It is with great sadness that I report the death in March of Rosie Peters. Rosie was one of Dorset's keenest Seasearch volunteers and many of you will remember her. Diving was one of her great passions and she was ever keen to learn more about marine life, attending many specialist courses over the years. She was an active member of the Isle of Purbeck Sub-Aqua Club and submitted nearly 50 Seasearch forms in Dorset - she was especially fond of Kimmeridge Bay.

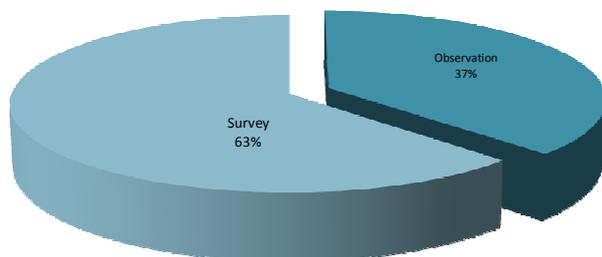
Rosie had been suffering from a rare form of lung cancer – a particularly bitter blow as it meant she had to give up diving. She never gave up on life, though, making the most of her last years - travelling widely, visiting friends and family and gathering experiences.

Her family and friends are gathering at Holton Lee on 12 June to remember Rosie and celebrate her life – call Lucie on 07831 504036

If you would like to make a donation in memory of Rosie, her chosen charity is Marie Curie Cancer Care <http://www.mariecurie.org.uk/>

Peter Tinsley

Recording



For 2009 we had yet another increase on the previous year's returns, with a total of 131 forms. Of these, 63% were Surveyor forms which has been fantastic in helping us to identify in detail what habitats occur where. From these forms, there were a total of 96 surveys that were entered onto the marine database. Where divers had made observation in a small area, records were often combined to produce one survey. This often gives each survey form more detail and depth and reduces the risk of double counting things. We have also continued to use the

GPS marker buoys when out on DWT charters, so that we record more accurately where photographs were taken.

Training

Back in March of 2009, DWT ran the first Observer course down at the Fine Foundation Marine Centre at Kimmeridge on the 28th. With 11 participants, the course was so well subscribed that a week later were able to hold another course at the same venue, which was attended by another 10 divers. In addition, the Seasearch coordinator for Dorset, Kathryn, was signed off as a Seasearch tutor by Chris Wood. Our thanks to Chris and to Nick Reed for also tutoring on those weekends and to Jenny Mallinson and Lin Baldock for their help with forms for the diving we did on the Sunday. Thank you also to Julie and Emma for assistance with the venue.

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On the heels of the Observer course, in April we took 9 Seasearchers over to Brownsea Island in Poole Harbour for a Seasearch photography course. Lin Baldock was our tutor, giving advice and tips on general underwater photography and how to make the most of photographs for species and habitat identification. We had two dives throughout the weekend and descriptions are detailed in the diving summary. Thanks to Chris and Abi at Brownsea and the staff of the ferries for making the trip possible.

Again we prevailed on Lin's knowledge in May for a seaweed course, held at Swanage Pier. The focus of the course was primarily to get divers looking more closely at the seaweed communities around them when they dive and to simply note abundances, growth form and colour if nothing else. We then went onto look at some of the more common species in Dorset waters. Thanks again go to Lin for tutoring both specialist courses.

Our last course of the year was held in August and was a Hydroid and Bryozoan ID course which was held at our Urban Wildlife Centre in Poole and was taught by Dr Joanne Porter. Jo took us through the main groups of hydroids and bryozoans, their basic ecology, identification skills and some of the more common species to look for. We had 14 participants in all and we would like to thank Mike Markey for the charter, Lin for assisting with course logistics, all those who brought microscopes and to Jo for a for a great course.

2009 Diving– Area summaries

Diving from 2009 has been described by areas within Dorset (see page 6 for map). The summaries have taken information from independent dives and DWT Seasearch charters. Counts for species numbers includes groups of genera where sightings were not recorded to species level. Also included are counts of biotopes identified using the MNCR approach (Marine Nature Conservation Review), taken from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) classification key (www.jncc.gov.uk).

Portland West and Lyme Bay Within this area to the west of the Bill, there were 18 survey records, 175 species and groups recorded and 10 MNCR biotopes. Of the survey records, there were three DWT charter dives contributing 10 records to the total for the area. Several records from western edges of Lyme Bay in Dorset described the Gibel Hamam Wreck, Sawtooth ledges, the Baygitano wreck as well as the HMS Landrail over to the east. Jewel anemones (*Corynactis viridis*) were visible on all of the wrecks surveyed, with pink sea fans (*Eunicella verrucosa*) also present on the Baygitano and the Sawtooth Ledges.

Over to the east of the bay, there were several more records, in large part due to a days' diving done at Chesil Cove and Blacknor South on a DWT charter in May. Of the dive off Chesil Cove, the habitat was predominantly sand and gravel with queen scallops (*Aequipecten opercularis*), hydroids (including *Kirchenpauria*) and the sand brittlestar *Ophiura albida* being the most abundant species. Fish life was generally sparse but one species observed that is not often recorded was the butterfly blenny (*Blennius ocellaris*). At the site south of Blacknor, the habitat was large boulders on gravel, with biotopes of *Laminaria hyperborea* and red algae on infralittoral rock. The most abundant species recorded were shredded carrot sponge (*Amphilectus fucorum*), kelps, *Calliblepharis ciliata*, *Delessaria sanguinea* and a range of short and tall hydroids including *Obelia geniculata*. Also present in low abundance were Devonshire cup coral (*Caryophyllia smithii*) and the brown alga, pennyweed (*Zanardinia prototypes*). In comparison to the survey off Chesil, this site had several fish species present, many such as wrasse and pollack, recorded as 'occasional' in abundance.



Ophiura albida on sandy mud at Chesil Cove FR



Goldsinny wrasse next to boulder patch on sand and gravel, Grove Point. RY

Portland East 10 survey records, 121 species and groups recorded and 7 MNCR biotopes covering infralittoral and circalittoral zones. This region covers the east side of Portland Bill, an area sheltered from prevailing winds but subject to quite strong tides. Most of the sites were recorded as sand and gravel with areas of rocky reef and/or boulders. Grove Point, Balaclava Bay and the wreck of the Sand Dredger were surveyed throughout the earlier part of the year. Fauna recorded in the sediment included snakelocks anemone, edible crabs, spiny spider crabs with encrusting pink algae, antenna and branching hydroids and sponges (crater sponge most commonly) on the more stable cobble and boulder areas.

Diving– Site summaries

(Portland East continued...) Less commonly observed and of interest in the circalittoral: Axinellid sponges, the solitary hydroid *Corymorpha nutans* (see front cover, by NO), several species of sea slug feeding on bryozoans and hydroids and the anemone *Peachia cylindrica* which although occurs commonly in the UK, is not often recorded in Dorset. From the infralittoral: one occurrence of a small patch of blue mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) on the reef at Balaclava Bay.

Portland Harbour Several forms from this site were merged to produce four survey records, with a total of 39 species or groups recorded and 3 MNCR biotopes recorded from the infralittoral zones. Some of the most frequently seen species with a high abundance, were the slender sea pen (*Virgularia mirabilis*), the solitary sea squirts *Phallusia mammilata* and *Ascidella aspersa* and the invasive slipper limpet *Crepidula fornicate*. These all occurred on infralittoral fine mud. The large, stable boulders of the breakwater provided habitat for frequent red algae and faunal turf of *Flustra foliacea*, horseshoe worm (*Phoronis hippocrepia*), spiral fan worms (*Bispira volutacornis*) and one topknot (*Zeugopterus punctatus*).

Weymouth Bay In total there were 18 survey records, 220 species and groups recorded and six MNCR biotopes within the infralittoral and circalittoral sediment and rock. Within this area were the rocky ledges of Lulworth Banks, White Nothe and Ringstead Bay, with some records of coarse mixed sediment surrounding the reefs on the Banks. Further patches of more barren, fine sediment were also recorded off Ringstead Ledges, where there were two records of the mollusc *Haminoea navicula*. This sea slug like creature is often found near seagrass beds and has only been recorded in Dorset a handful of times. Both records were in close proximity to each other, on mud at a depth of 13m.

The predominant biotopes across the rocky reefs were mixed faunal turf and the BAP biotope of erect sponges with bryozoans. On much of the rocky seabed, the surface appeared to be well silted with an underlying turf of *Pycnoclavella*



Branching sponges and bryozoans at White Nothe PS



auriculens. Species occurring frequently throughout the area include the sponge *Hemimycale columnella* and the bryozoans *Flustra foliacea*, *Omalosecosa ramulosa* and *Pentapora foliacea*. On the faunal turf with sponge biotope on top of the ledges at Lulworth Banks, several species of branching sponge were recorded including *Raspailia ramose*, *Raspailia hispida*, *Axinella dissimilis* and *Stelligera stuposa*. Within the area were several scarce and rare species such as Couch's goby (*Gobius couchii*, also a protected species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act), one record of the spiny cockle (*Acanthocardia aculeate*), one record of the scarce anemone *Cataphellia brodricii* (left) at Lulworth Banks and an unconfirmed sighting of one common skate (*Raja batis*, a BAP species). In

addition, there were six records of pink sea fans (*Eunicella verrucosa*). It was evident from photo records, that some were quite well developed and others still in a single branching stage. Each record for the sea fans was noted as 'rare' in abundance. Scallops (*Aequipecten opercularis*) also appear to be doing well this in area and were recorded five times with an abundance of either 'common' or 'rare', from the sand and gravel areas amongst the reefs.

Purbeck Marine Wildlife Reserve Six survey events, 146 species and groups and seven MNCR biotopes. Mixed faunal turf, mixed sediments and some soft rock communities described from under the ledges at Kimmeridge ledges.

Also, areas with dead maerl in the mixed sediment were noted off the seafan reef, just inside the western edge PMWR. In 2009 there were fewer records from here than in previous years. The most frequently sighted species throughout the area were encrusting pink algae, *Dysidea*– a common sponge to Dorset, the antenna hydroid (*Nemertesia antennia*) and the crater sponge *Hemimycale columnella*.

Less frequently seen species included the trumpet anemone (*Aiptasia mutabilis*), Devonshire cup coral (*Caryophyllia smithii*), three records of pink sea fans (*Eunicella verrucosa*), and one common sea urchin (*Echinus esculentus*). Records

from the infralittoral providing a good list of algae present, including *Halopterus filicina*, *Apoglossum ruscifolium*, *Zanardinia prototypus* and *Gastroclonium ovatum*. Two nationally scarce nudibranchs were recorded, one *Trapania pallida* and two *Tritonia nilsodhneri*, recorded on a pink sea fan just off Worbarrow Tout.



Two *Tritonia nilsodhneri* with eggs on a pink sea fan on a reef off Worbarrow Tout. NO

Diving– Site summaries

Durlston Marine Research Area & Swanage Bay From this popular and accessible area 248 species and groups were recorded, 26 survey events and 13 MNCR biotopes from the infralittoral and cicraclittoral zones. These included mixed faunal turf, foliose red seaweed on infralittoral rock on Peveril Ledges, fouling faunal communities from wrecks in Swanage Bay and mobile sand with sparse fauna in Durlston Bay. This latter site initially appeared quite barren but eventually led to some interesting sightings including a juvenile reticulated dragonet (*Callionymus reticulatus*), a masked crab (*Corystes cassivelaunus*) and the small anemone *Diadumene cincta*. Nearby, on the rocky, diverse habitats of Peveril Ledge, one John Dory (*Zeus faber*) was seen in August. This site was also used for the bryozoans course later in August.



Faunal turf of sponges with silted *Pycnoclavella aurilucens* in the top left. Blackers Bump LB

Dorset.

Poole Bay A total of 177 species and groups were recorded from eight survey records and with eight MNCR biotopes. The sites from this area in the middle of the Bay and near the harbour entrance tend to be turbid and quite silted. Consequently, although the tops are in the 5-10m range they do not support any kelp communities. Several surveys were made on the patch reefs in the Bay. Red weeds were common in these infralittoral zones instead of kelps and the fish life appeared to be plentiful– mostly bib (*Trisopterus luscus*) and corkwing wrasse (*Crenilabrus melops*). Other species with high frequency and abundance included goosebump sponge (*Dysidea fragilis*), crater sponge (*Hemimycale columbella*), encrusting pink algae, the bryozoa hornwrack and *Chartella papyracea*. Edible crabs (*Cancer pagurus*) and velvet swimming crabs (*Necora puber*) were also frequently recorded with varying abundances although there were no common lobsters recorded from the reefs. However, one Couch's goby (a protected and rather rare species) was recorded from an inner patch reef in September (see over page). Another *Trapania pallida* was sighted on another patch reef named Gerry's Pinnacle, to the south of the Bay.



Patch reef with red algae and abundant *Chartella papyracea*, Gerry's Pinnacle in Poole Bay. KD

A survey was conducted on the seagrass beds at Studland Bay, in effort to locate the anemone shrimp (*Periclimenes sagittifer*). The survey was based on an incidental sighting earlier in the year of the shrimp. A count was made of the snakelocks anemones, which were abundant. Juvenile black bream and several fifteen spined sticklebacks were also noted as present. However, no anemone shrimp were recorded.

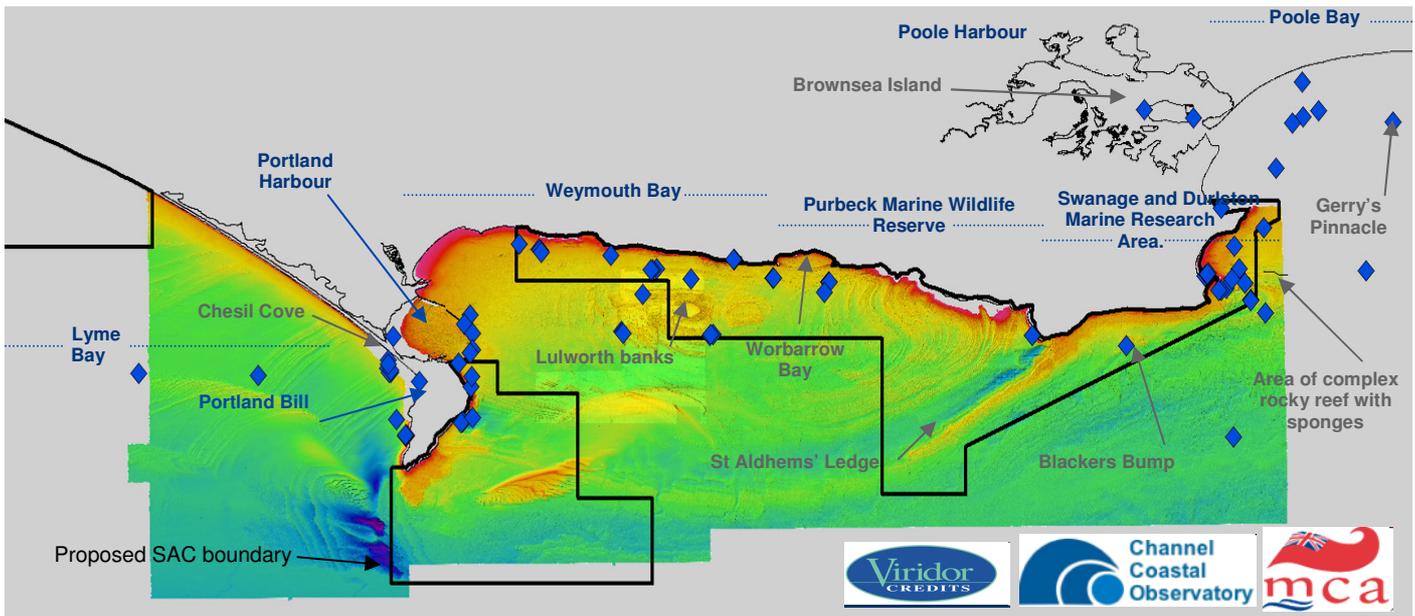
Poole Harbour: Brownsea Island Two divers were completed as part of the photography course in April. The first site was Pottery Pier on the west of the island, where the habitats were predominantly sand, muddy sediment, with some boulders, cobbles and lots of shards of pottery at 2-4m depth. The pier turned out to be great site for *Sabella pavonina* - the peacock worm and the fluted sea squirt *Ascidella aspersa*. Also present were several patches of the plumose anemone (*Metridium senile*), the invasive slipper limpet, a very few native oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), and one flounder (*Platichthys flesus*). Other invasive species were also present in the form of sea squirts, the kelp like seaweed wakame (*Undaria pinnatifida*) and *Sargassum muticum*. At the second site, between the two jetties on the east side of Brownsea, there was a broad patch of seagrass (*Zostera marina*) in the shallows. Below this sandy patch at 1.5m, were gravel and cobbles with large boulders supporting a variety of algae, bryozoa and sponges including *Sargassum muticum*, hornwrack (*Flustra foliacea*), shredded carrot sponge (*Amphilectus fucorum*) and short, turf forming hydroids.



Elysia viridis, Pottery Pier GC

Using Dorset Seasearch

In last year's newsletters we updated divers on the use of Dorset Seasearch data as evidence in support of a new marine Special Area of Conservation for Lyme Bay to Swanage. The use of the data by Natural England has really highlighted the importance of the efforts of so many volunteers in Dorset over the past 15 years. However, there were some areas that were just outside of the proposed SAC boundary that DWT felt should be included for the sake of protecting continuous areas of rocky reef (the designated feature of the SAC). Using the map that was produced by DWT's Integrated Seabed Study, clear areas of reef can be identified. As an example, it can be seen on the map below, that the ledge from St Albans continues far beyond the current boundary. Another reef formation to the east of Swanage was also missed out and the rocky banks at Lulworth were bisected by the boundary. Over 2009 we targeted some of these areas on our Seasearch weekends with the aim of collecting more information on specific rocky features. In response to the SAC consultation, DWT has submitted more evidence to NE for the shifting of the proposed boundaries, based on the seabed mapping data, but also the 2009 Seasearch data from the targeted areas. We are waiting to hear of the outcome of this submission but we are hoping the results will mean that a better landscape based approach will be taken to the rocky reef protection in Dorset.



The bathymetric map that has been produced by the Dorset Integrated Seabed Study (DORIS), along with the majority of the Dorset portion of the proposed boundaries for the Poole Bay to Lyme Bay Special Area of Conservation. Red shades are shallower areas, with green representing depths of 40+m and blue 50m+. The SAC will also cover a large area of Lyme Bay, spanning the borders of Dorset and Devon. Summary areas from this report are also indicated, alongside some of the key sites featured in the report. The blue markers illustrate the location of the Seasearch records from 2009..

DWT will also be using the data from this study to inform the planning process for the forthcoming network of Marine Conservation Zones, to be implemented under the new Marine and Coastal Access Bill which was passed last November. DWT hope to continue to use the map in coordination with Seasearch to identify Dorset's important marine features. With this information we will be able to inform the management plans for the network of marine protected areas that will hopefully span the marine environment in Dorset.

Helping to identify Nationally Important Marine Habitats in Dorset

In addition to spotting the scarce, the rare and the fantastic species, through Seasearch we can also look for the special habitats that occur in the area. The habitats are almost more important than the species, as without the appropriate environments, the fauna would not be there.

Using the biotope classification system mentioned on page 3, we can look back over Seasearch records and assign these biotope codes using the information provided. Key data are depths, seabed cover type and the substrate— the rock, sand or gravel— making up the seabed. Surveyor forms generally provide enough information to get a detailed level of biotope identification. Often, MNCR biotopes can also be derived from Observer forms, although usually not to the same level of detail. Each biotope identified can then be compared to those designated as scarce, rare, listed as a Biodiversity Action Plan or considered as a nationally important marine feature. Habitats are usually listed under one of these if they sustain high biodiversity, are at risk from certain activities or if they provide habitat for an important species.

From the 2009 data we have been able to identify lots of different biotopes, exemplifying the diversity of the marine habitats in the area. Of these, there are several which are considered of national importance. One of the most publicised is the seagrass beds at Studland and Swanage. This biotope of *Zostera marina* on sediment, is a key habitat for juvenile fish, pipefish, eels, stalked jellyfish, rays and seahorses. Also identified in several areas, is the nationally important habitat of bryozoan turf and erect sponges on circalittoral rock. This biotope was present on the rocky reef formations off to the east of Swanage, as well as on Lulworth Banks; another area important for the faunal turf of sponges, sea fans and tall bryozoans. Coarse sediment in the circalittoral is another biotope that occurs between the reefs and off the shore of Portland east and the Purbecks, noted for its importance for bivalves and juvenile commercial fish species. Other biotopes considered of national importance recorded last year included peacock worms with anemones and sea squirts on infralittoral mixed sediment, recorded off Brownsea Island; and the infralittoral clean sand with sparse mobile fauna recorded in Durlston Bay.

Using the guidelines provided by organisations such as MarLIN (Marine Life Information Network), and the JNCC, we have been able to start to identify Dorset's important marine features and the key areas in which they occur. This work is ongoing and will supplement the DORIS analysis in identifying areas to focus conservation and monitoring efforts. For more information on biotopes go to www.jncc.gov.uk and for information on nationally important marine features, go to the MarLIN website www.marlin.ac.uk

Other sightings from 2009

- Two Couch's gobies were recorded last year. One from near Ringstead Ledges in Weymouth Bay and the other from a patch reef in Poole Bay. Both ID's were confirmed using photos.
- Three *Trapania pallida* were also recorded. This pale nudibranch species is considered nationally scarce. Two records of the three were retrospective ID's using photos from the surveyors. Two were spotted in Poole Bay and one from Grove Point off Portland Bill.
- During the summer last year, a fairly large pod of bottlenose dolphins were seen frequently in Poole Bay and the Purbecks. One group of Seasearchers had a lovely close up sighting on the way back in from an evening dive in Poole Bay.
- Many divers have reported seeing lots of 'very small' tompot blennies and leopard spotted gobies during 2009. Whilst numbers of sightings have not decreased or increased significantly, it may be something to look out for again 2010.
- Baillon's wrasse is another species that has been more frequently reported since we first became aware of its presence in the Poole and Purbeck area. Baillon's wrasse look very similar to Corkwing wrasse so need careful ID and preferably a photo in order to confirm the sighting. These wrasse build very distinctive nests which can be used to help confirm an ID (see photo on page one, MM).
- Divers from an evening dive in Poole noted that areas previously smothered with live slipper limpets (*Crepidula fornicata*), have been well silted over and appear to have a greater coverage of other benthic life than in previous years. It is possible that the spoils of the maintenance dredging of the harbour, have contributed to this observation. Something else to return to in 2010.
- From a site off Ballard Down near Swanage, unconfirmed sightings of a mantis shrimp (*Rissoides desmeresti*) with several burrows - a species more associated with warmer waters, a tope and four undulate rays (both BAP species).



A Couch's goby (*Gobius couchii*), recorded off a patch reef in Poole Bay last September by Suzanne Munnely. The identification was confirmed using this photo that Suzanne took. Dorsal fin colouration and a lack of the prominent black spot at the front of the fin, distinguishes this species from the more common Black goby. SM



The rather scarce nudibranch *Trapania pallida* on crater sponge, recorded in the Purbeck Marine Wildlife Reserve by Jayne Szekeley last summer. JS

Dorset Wildlife Trust— working to protect Dorset's wildlife for the future, Brooklands Farm, Forston, Dorchester, Dorset, DT2 7AA; Tel: 01305 264620; Fax: 01305251120. Registered Charity No 200222. For more information about DWT, our work and the Seasearch project, please visit www.dorsetwildlifetrust.org.uk or email kdawson@dorsetwildlifetrust.org.uk

Seasearch is a national project involving volunteer sports divers in marine biological surveys. The project is co-ordinated in Dorset by DWT and nationally by the Marine Conservation Society on behalf of the Seasearch Steering Group. For more information on Seasearch and to see all of the partners involved nationally, please visit www.seasearch.org.uk or email info@seasearch.org.uk

DWT would like to acknowledge the support and funding received for Dorset Seasearch from Natural England, the Environment Agency and Viridor Credits.



Part of a nationwide network of Wildlife Trusts



Number of phyla recorded by Seasearchers in Dorset, 2009

Phylum	Preferred common name of phyla and groups	Example of species recorded within groups	Number of species/groups recorded
Porifera	Sponges	Goosebump sponge, shredded carrot sponge, sea orange, elephant hide sponge	48
Cnidaria	Jellyfish, sea anemones, corals and hydroids	Daisy anemone, Devonshire cup-coral, branching hydroid, solitary hydroid	59
Platyhelminths	Flat worms	candystripe flatworm	1
Annelida	Segmented worms	Peacock worm, keel worm, paddle worm	21
Chelicerata	Sea spiders		1
Crustacea	Barnacles, shrimps, crabs, lobsters,	Hermit crabs, edible crab, greater acorn barnacle	37
Mollusca	snails, limpets, sea slugs, bivalves and cuttlefish	Islandic cyprine, pointed topshell, variegated clam, native oyster	65
Bryozoa	Sea mats	Finger bryozoan, hornwrack, ross coral, sea mat, encrusting bryozoans	33
Phoronida	Horseshoe worms		1
Echinodermata	Echinoderms- sea stars, sea cucumbers, brittlestars	crevice sea cucumber, bloody Henry starfish, sand brittlestar, common sea urchin	19
Tunicata	Sea squirts	Yellow ringed sea squirt, fluted sea squirt, lightbulb sea squirt, orange sea squirt	35
Pisces	Fish- bony and cartilaginous	Spotted cat shark, skate, black faced blenny, ballan wrasse, pollack, black goby, plaice	51
Algae	red, brown and green seaweeds	Toothed wrack, sugar kelp; Irish moss, pennyweed, boneweed	85
Angiospermae	Flowering plants	Eelgrass	1
Other	Bacteria mat	Beggiatoa	1
Total			459

Total number of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), Nationally Scarce (NS), Nationally Rare (NR) or species protected by the Wildlife & Countryside Act (WCA), recorded in Dorset in 2009 by Seasearchers. (Designations taken from the UK Biodiversity Action Plan website.– www.ukbap.org.uk)

Species Name	Common name	Taxon Group	Number of records	Designation
<i>Acanthocardia aculeata</i>	Spiny cockle	Molluscs	1	NR
<i>Axinella damicornis</i>	Sponge	Sponges	1	NS, BAP species, WCA
<i>Cataphellia brodricii</i>	Latticed corklet	Cnidaria	1	NS, BAP species, WCA
<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	Pink Sea-Fan	Cnidaria	11	NS, BAP species, WCA
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	Tope	Fish	1	BAP species
<i>Gobius couchi</i>	Couch's goby	Fish	2	BAP species
<i>Molva molva</i>	Ling	Fish	1	BAP species
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Native oyster	Molluscs	13	BAP species
<i>Phallusia mammillata</i>	Sea squirt	Tunicates	7	NS
<i>Pycnoclavella aurilucens</i>	Sea squirt	Tunicates	15	NS
<i>Raja batis</i>	Common Skate	Fish	1	BAP species
<i>Suberites massa</i>	Sponge	Sponges	1	NS
<i>Trapania pallida</i>	Sea slug	Molluscs	3	NS
<i>Tritonia nilsodhneri</i>	Sea slug	Molluscs	1	NS
<i>Zanardinia prototypus</i>	Pennyweed	Algae	3	NS
<i>Zostera marina</i>	Eelgrass	Plants	3	BAP habitat

Photo credits– CG Cara Gammage; FR Fiona Ravenscroft; GC Georgia Connolly; JS Jayne Szekely; KD Kathryn Dawson; MM Mike Markey; NO Nick Owen; PS Peter Szekely; PT Peter Tinsley; RY Richard Yorke; SM Suzanne Munnely; VB Vicki Billings

A very big thank you to all of the contributors to Seasearch in Dorset. To the skippers, staff and everyone who sent in records from Dorset in 2009- Alison Bessell Ben Meakins Bill Larnach Bob Jones Cara Gammage Carrie Pillow Chris Wood David Prince Ed Smith Eric Tappenden Fiona Ravenscroft Georgia Connolly Gill Seels Gordon Bird Grahame Knott Helen Prior IPSAC James Lucey Jane Hewitt Jayne Szekely Jenny Mallinson Jo Porter Jon Meek Julie Hatcher Kaisa Muhonen Keith Coombs Leena Wilson Lin Baldock Lucy Field Martin Openshaw Matt Doggett Mike Markey Mike King Rebecca Eakins Nick Owen Nick Reed Nicky Miller Paul Holmes Peter Hewitt Peter Howatt Paul Pike Peter Szekely Peter Tinsley Polly Whyte Ray Drabble Richard White Richard Yorke Robin Plowman Rory Budos Sheilah Openshaw Steve Trehwella Suzanne Munnely The Swanage Pier Trust Wendy Rooke Vicki Billings