

Biodiversity Action Plan marine species recorded in Sussex

This list shows the priority marine species that have been historically recorded in Sussex. For up to date information about the current range and distribution of a species, please contact Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre <http://sxbrc.org.uk/>

Name	Habitat Requirements
Blue Whale <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Open oceans, often near polar ice and the continental shelf edge
Fin Whale <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Coastal areas, sometimes in water as shallow as 30 metres
Herring <i>Clupea harengus</i>	From surface waters down to a depth of 200 metres, eggs are laid on a number of substrates with gravel preferred
Common Dolphin <i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Usually in water at least 180m deep with surface temperatures higher than 10°C
Leatherback Turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Open ocean
Northern Right Whale <i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Open ocean
Long-finned Pilot Whale <i>Globicephala melaena</i>	Deep water, occasionally moving inshore
Risso's Dolphin <i>Grampus griseus</i>	Deep, warm temperate and tropical waters in offshore areas, also seen in coastal areas
Long-snouted Seahorse <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>	Shallow waters to a depth of around 12 metres, amongst seaweed and seagrasses, also found in rocky areas
Short-snouted Seahorse <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	Shallow muddy waters in estuaries or inshore amongst seaweed and seagrasses, also found in rocky areas.
Northern Bottlenose Whale <i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	Deep, colder waters
Atlantic White-sided Dolphin <i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	Usually in depths of 40 to 270 metres along the continental shelf or areas with topographical diversity
White-beaked Dolphin <i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	Deep, cool waters, often over the continental shelf but may come in to coastal areas during the summer
Killer Whale <i>Orcinus orca</i>	Offshore waters and coastal areas including estuaries
Native Oyster <i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Estuaries and shallow coastal waters rich in plankton, firm substrates such as rock, hard silt or shells needed for attachment

Harbour Seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Along shorelines and in estuaries, commonly seen resting on sandbanks, accessible beaches, reefs and protected tidal rocks
Common Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Usually found in small pods in coastal waters.
Plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Seabed at depths of 10 to 50 metres, usually on sand, gravel or mud
Undulate Ray <i>Raja undulata</i>	The seabed particularly on sandy substrates, mostly at depths of 10 to 30m but have been found as deep as 200m
Mackerel <i>Scomber scombrus</i>	Open ocean
Dover Sole <i>Solea solea</i>	Shallow waters up to 70m on sand or mud beds or in estuaries, moves deeper in the winter
Striped Dolphin <i>Stenella caeruleoalba</i>	Temperate and tropical waters
Scad <i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	May be found at depths over 200m, but is often close to shore
Bottle-Nosed Dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Open sea and sometimes fairly close to shorelines