Ringed seal (Pusa hispida)

MarLIN – Marine Life Information Network
Marine Evidence-based Sensitivity Assessment (MarESA) Review

Morvan Barnes

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A report from:

The Marine Life Information Network, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.

Please note. This MarESA report is a dated version of the online review. Please refer to the website for the most up-to-date version [https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species/detail/124]. All terms and the MarESA methodology are outlined on the website (https://www.marlin.ac.uk)

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See online review for distribution map

Distribution data supplied by the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS). To interrogate UK data visit the NBN Atlas.

Researched by	Morvan Barnes	Refereed by	Admin
Authority	Schreber, 1775		
Other common names	-	Synonyms	Phoca hispida

Summary

Description

The ringed seal *Phoca hispida* is member of the 'true seal' family. Like all true seals, it has a tapering and pointed muzzle, small, clawed pectoral flippers, and small hind flippers that cannot rotate under the body. Like similar species, it has beaded whiskers on the muzzle. The ringed seal is quite a plump seal, with a small head and a short, thick neck. It can reach 1.6 m in length. It has a short muzzle and large conspicuous eyes. It is most easily recognised by the light rings it has all over its upper body. The background colour is variable but normally medium to dark grey above and light grey below.

Q Recorded distribution in Britain and Ireland

Occasionally seen in the North Sea as far south as the eastern English Channel and in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland. Usually found north of the British Isles.

Global distribution

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∠ Habitat

The ringed seal usually inhabits cold oceanic waters.

Depth range

Q Identifying features

- Bulky body up to 1.6 m in length.
- Small tapering muzzle with beaded whiskers.
- Short, thick neck.
- No external ear.
- Small pectoral and hind flippers.
- Light rings over upper side of the body.

m Additional information

No text entered

✓ Listed by





Solution Further information sources

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