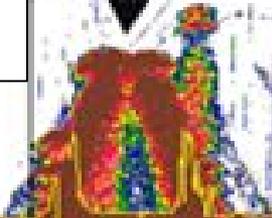


Effects monitoring of fish at/near an ORPC turbine



Gayle B. Zydlewski

TidGen®



Perspective

- What information do **regulators** need to make decisions on permitting wave and tidal devices?
- What information do **developers** want to supply for permitting of wave and tidal devices?
- What information can **scientists** supply to assist with permitting of wave and tidal devices?

...relationship building

Defining the question

- **Areas of Special Concern for Regulators:**
 - Collision and *evasion* of marine animals with devices, particularly marine mammals and fish.
 - Effects of underwater sound from devices on marine animals, particularly marine mammals and fish.
 - Effects of electromagnetic fields (EMF) from power cables on marine animals, particularly fish and invertebrates (e.g. lobster).



**Project Refinement +
New Needs**

**Problem
Identification**



**Research
Questions**



**Communicate
Results**



Scientists

Compile Results

Fishermen

Research Implementation

Warning: the questions change & depend on the law under consideration

Flexibility and communication are key

In our case:

1. At first

- Industry: *What will happen to marine life?*
- Regulators: *How will “essential fish habitat” be affected? What endangered species are there? What if they come in contact with the device?*
- Scientists: *What can we assess?*

2. Then

- Are we asking the right question?

Potential effects are wide-ranging in scale and duration.

Effects depend on turbine design, may be positive or negative, and may differ for single turbines and arrays.

Combined effects may become impacts on the local ecosystem or fish populations.

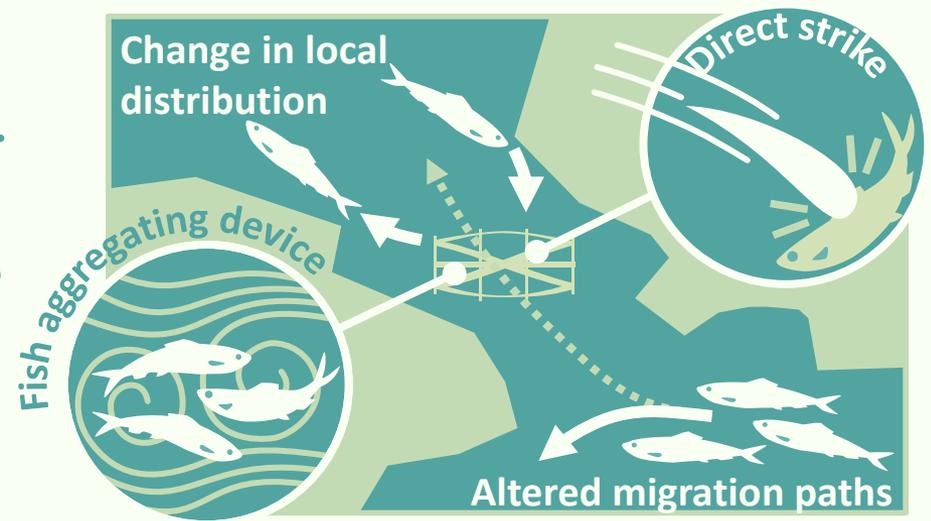
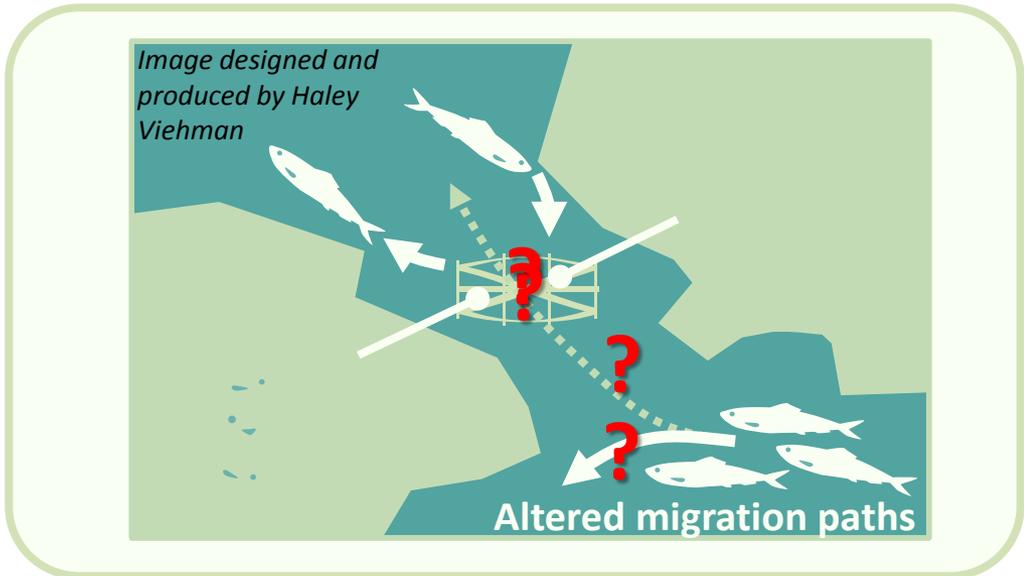
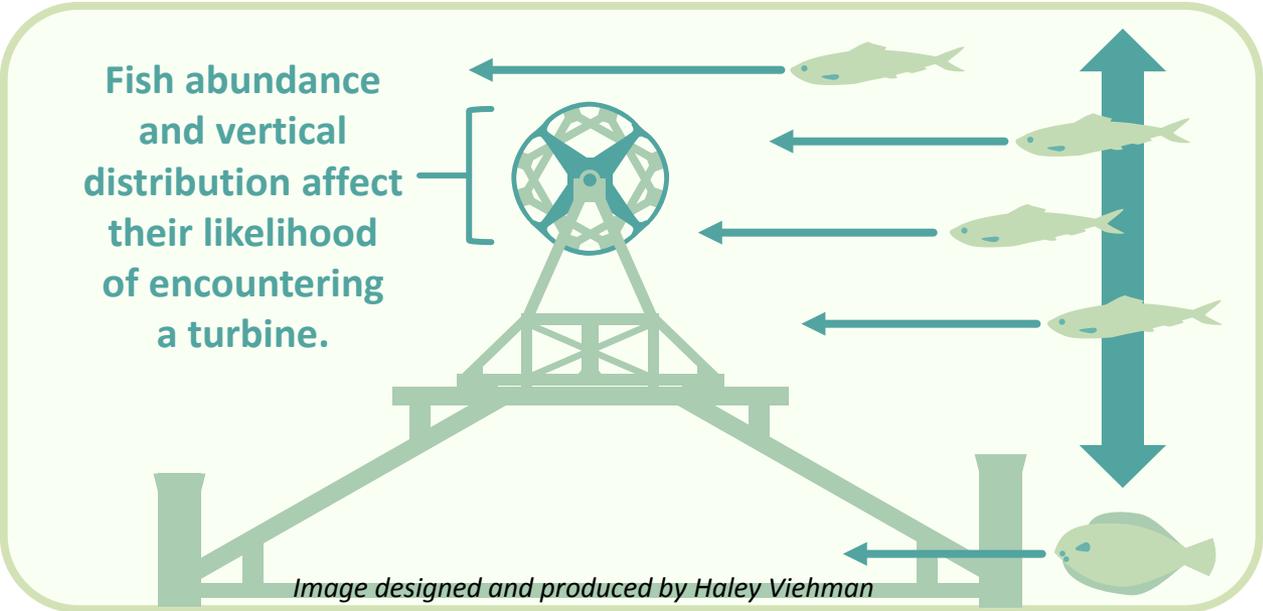
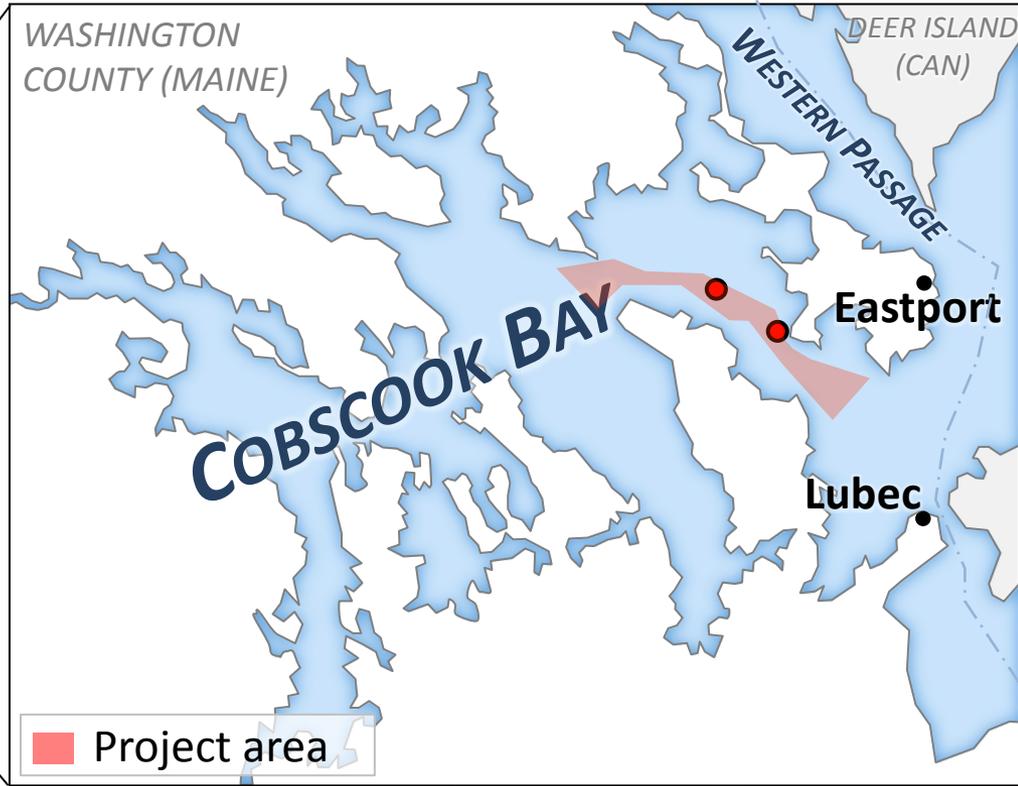
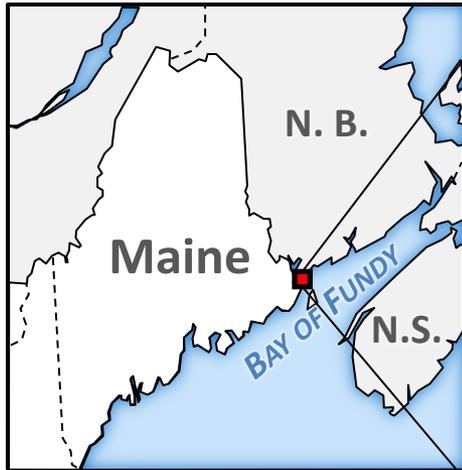


Image designed and produced by Haley Viehman

- How do you assess animal-device encounter?
- At what scale can we detect collision/evasion/attraction?





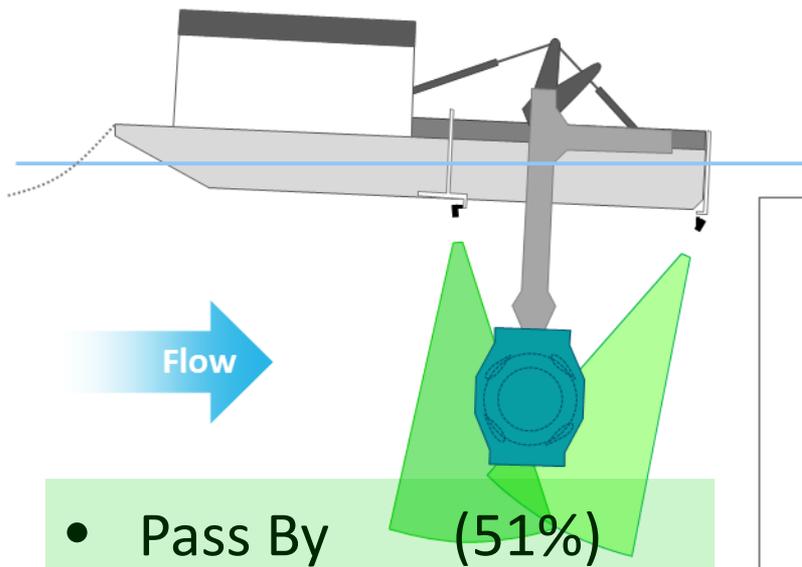
Ocean Renewable Power Company's research platform, turbine raised.

Photo: J. McJewett

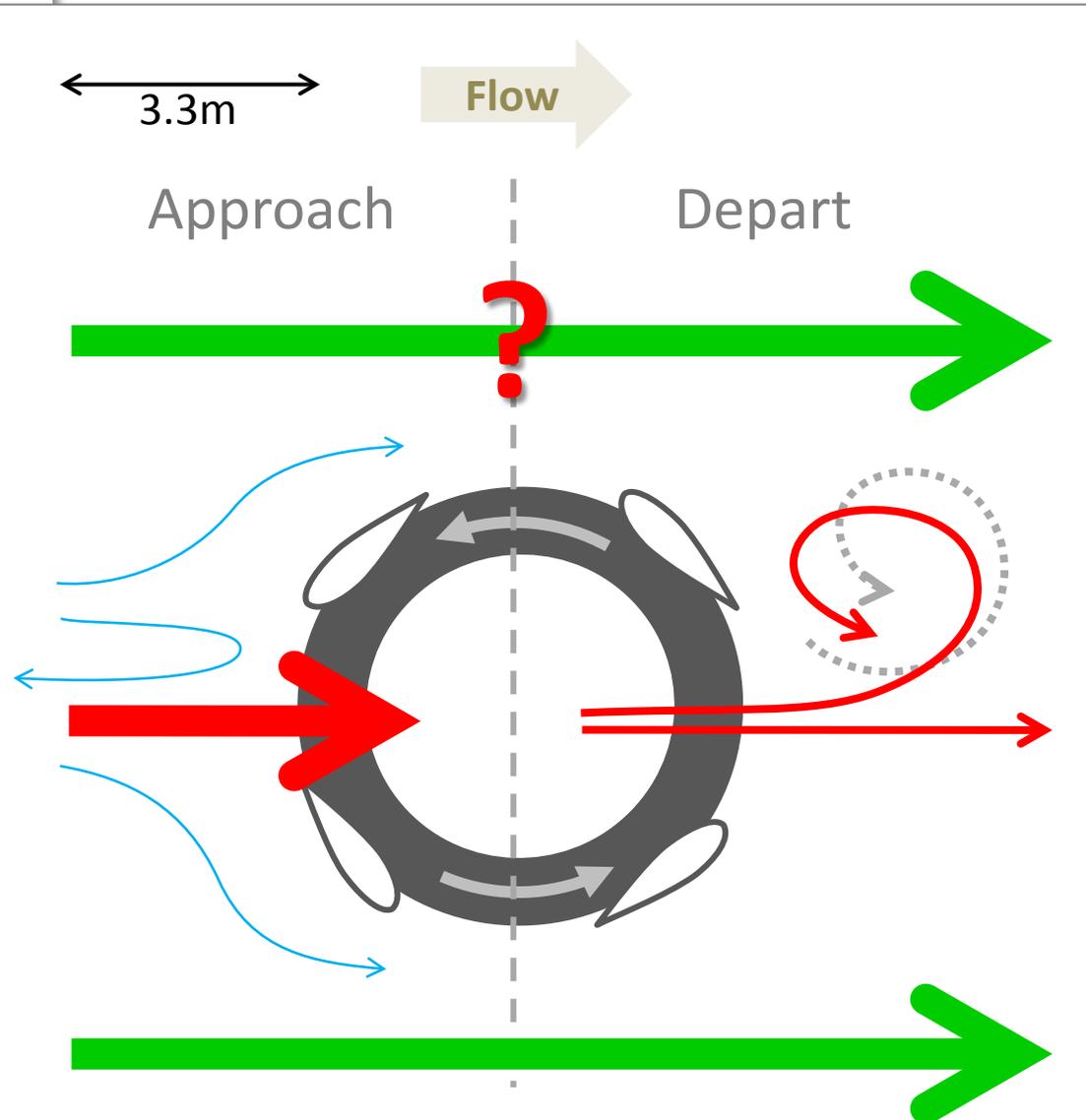


MTPI

Within 5 m



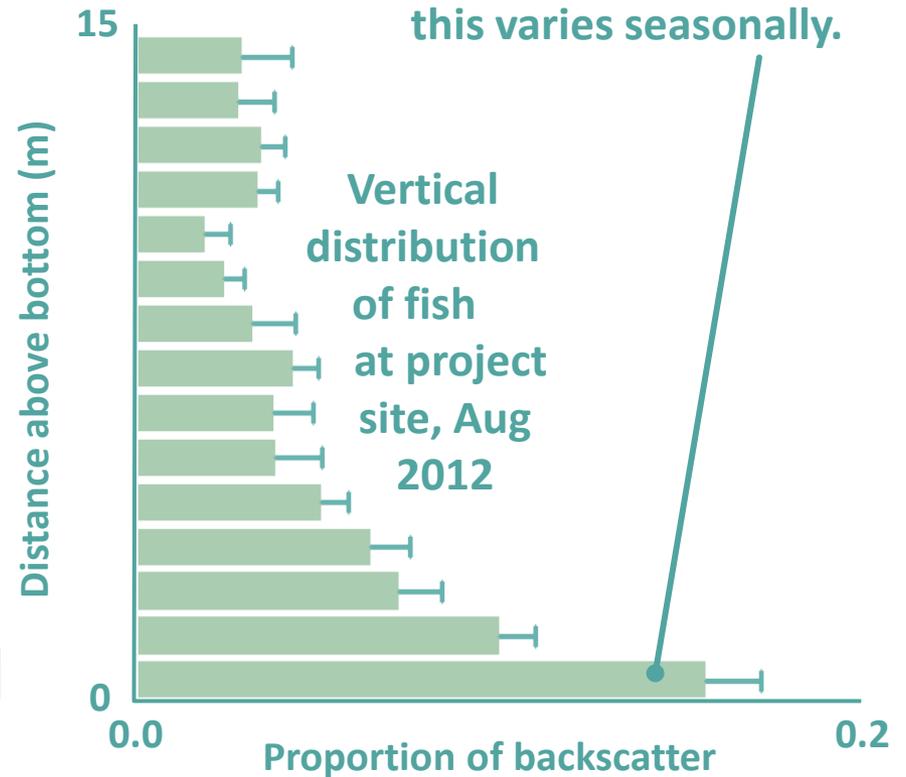
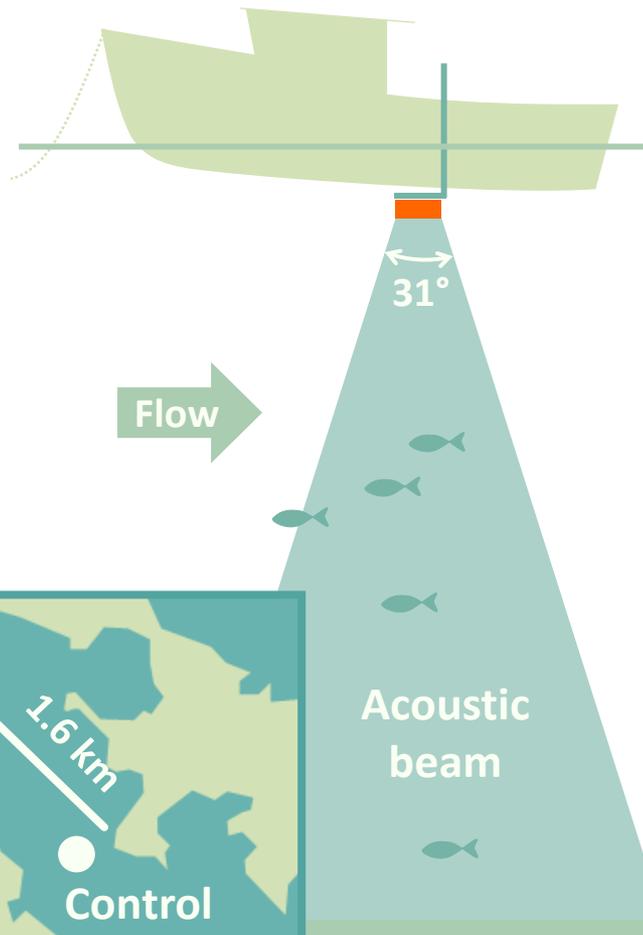
- Pass By (51%)
- Through Turbine (48%):
 - Into Turbine
 - Out of turbine
- Active Avoidance (1%):
 - Above
 - Reverse
 - Below



Further-field, longer term

2010-2013

Fish density usually highest near the sea floor (below the depth of the turbine), though this varies seasonally.



Images designed and produced by Haley Viehman

Probability of encounter

1. **Near-field** - DIDSON (Viehman and Zydlewski 2014) – **p1**

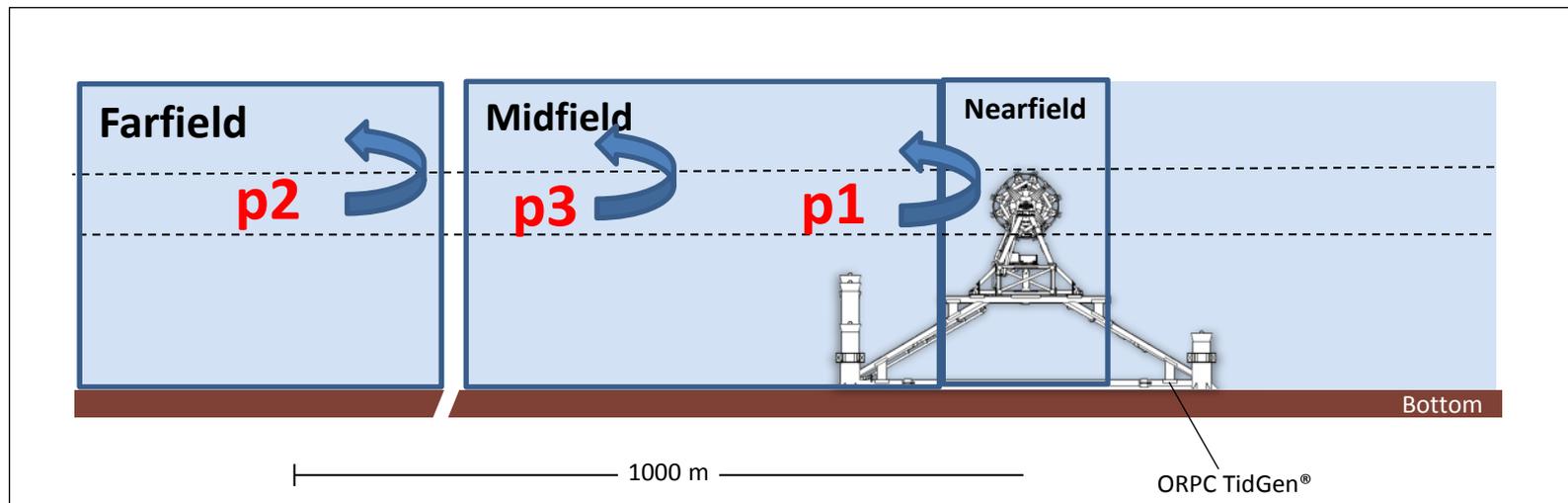
Within 3.3m, only 1% of fish at turbine level avoided

2. **Far-field** - Abundance & distribution (Viehman et al. 2014) – **p2**

Proportion of fish at turbine depth, with and without the turbine

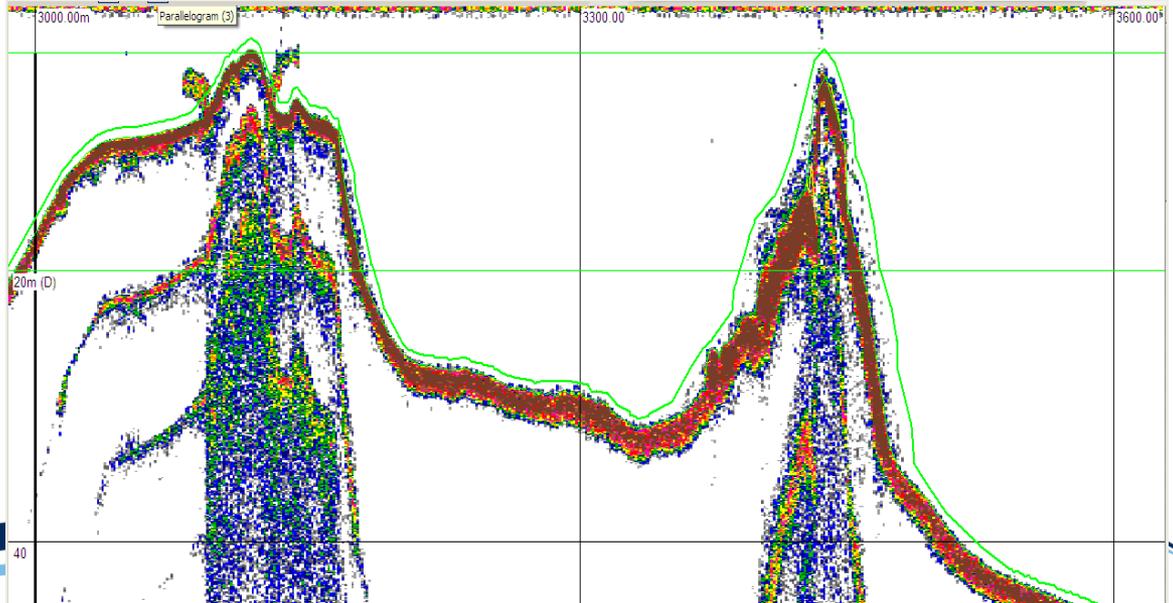
3. **Mid-field** - Mobile transects – **p3**

Proportion of fish at turbine depth, with turbine

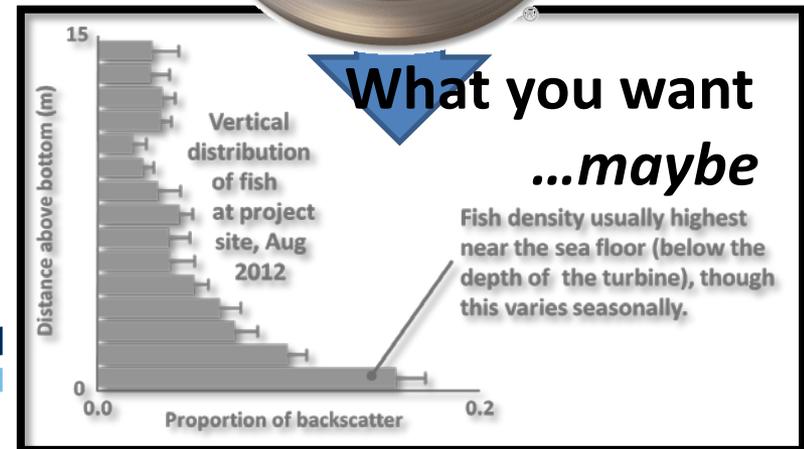
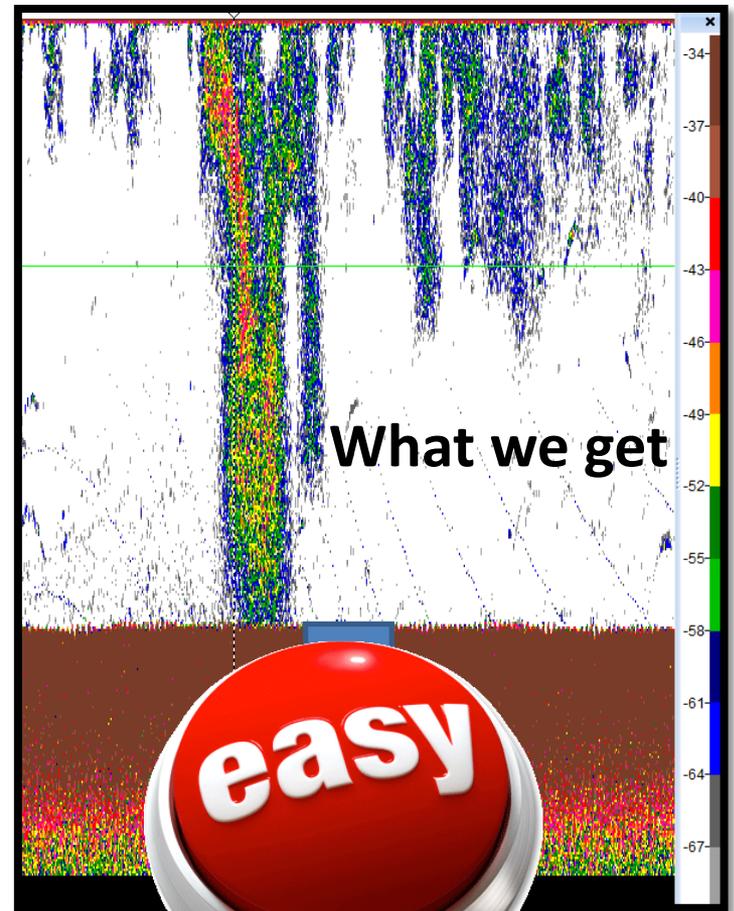


$$p_x = f(\text{time of day, tide, month, year})$$

Difficult environments...



Translation...





Environment

questions?

- Nascera
– This
- Consider
– Regu
 - W
- Scier
 - Ca
 - W
 - Pr
- Indu:



**Project Refinement +
New Needs**

**Problem
Identification**



**Research
Questions**



**Communicate
Results**



Scientists

Compile Results



Final Considerations: *flexibility & communication*

- Scientists
 - Maintain some consistency & *flexibility*
 - What we did: Long-term design *ADD new options*
- Regulators - What is enough monitoring?
 - Cobscook Bay
 - Broad scale questions were scaled back
- Industry - What is enough monitoring?
 - Location, location, location...
 - If you know the system/variability BEFORE deployment, then monitoring can be designed based on that
 - If not, start examining multiple scales and refine

Thank you...

Maine Tidal Power Initiative
Fish Assessment Study Team

- Dr. James D. McCleave
- Garrett Staines
- Jeffrey Vieser
- Dr. Haixue Shen
- Megan Altenritter
- Brittney Fleenor
- Alex Jensen

Captain Butch Harris and crew
Echoview support team

