



6 June 2025

[Tethys](#) is a knowledge hub with information and resources on the environmental effects of wind and marine energy. The bi-weekly [Tethys Blast](#) highlights announcements and upcoming events; new documents in the [Knowledge Base](#); and international energy news. [ORJIP Ocean Energy](#) has partnered with [OES-Environmental](#) to provide additional content. [Email us](#) to contribute!

[Announcements](#)
[Upcoming Events](#)

[Marine Energy Documents](#)
[Wind Energy Documents](#)

[Marine Energy News](#)
[Wind Energy News](#)

Announcements

[Tethys User Feedback Survey](#)

We are seeking feedback on Tethys! Please complete this 3-minute [Tethys User Feedback Survey](#) to help us understand how the wind and marine energy communities use Tethys and determine how we can continue to improve the site.

Tethys User Feedback Survey

We are requesting feedback on [Tethys](#), an online knowledge hub with information and resources on the environmental effects of wind and marine energy around the world. This short, 3-minute survey will cover the following topics:

- User background
- How Tethys is used
- How Tethys can be improved

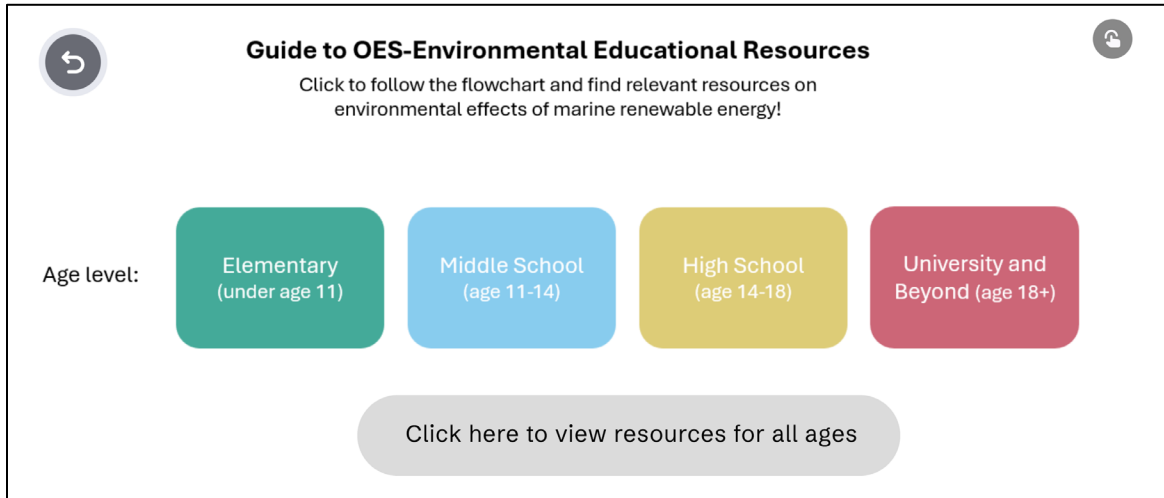
Please share this survey with any colleagues that may be able to provide additional information, and email tethys@pnnl.gov if you have any questions or additional feedback.

1. What is your role?

- Researcher
- Developer
- Regulator

Marine Energy Educational Resources & Guide

OES-Environmental recently added a new [Guide](#) to its [Marine Renewable Energy Educational Resources](#) page on Tethys, which hosts resources to increase awareness and understanding of marine renewable energy and associated environmental effects and support the future workforce.



Offshore Wind & Whales FAQs

The [Whale Communications Specialist Committee](#) of the Offshore Wind Environmental Technical Working Group (E-TWG) has released the final version of [its Frequently Asked Questions: Offshore Wind and Whales document](#), which is intended to aid in the dissemination of current, accurate, and readily understandable information around whale mortality events and the level of potential risk to whales from offshore wind energy development activities. The FAQ document is also accompanied by a communications toolkit, handout, and fact sheet.

E-TWG Webinar Library

E-TWG recently updated their [Offshore Wind Webinar Library](#), which hosts publicly available webinars related to offshore wind energy development and wildlife, adding new features that make it easier to search by keywords.

Request for Information

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) is [requesting information](#) from developers, owners, and/or manufacturers of small-scale current energy devices capable of deployment and operation to power coastal aquaculture operations. Responses are due 30 June 2025.

Calls for Abstracts & Papers

Marine Technology Society opened the Call for Abstracts for its [Fisheries & Benthic Monitoring TechSurge](#) through 20 June 2025. The focused TechSurge will take place on 8-9 October 2025 in Narragansett, Rhode Island (USA) and convene experts from across sectors to explore

advancements in monitoring technologies and practices that support responsible offshore development.

Springer Nature has opened a [Call for Papers on Ocean Energy](#) for *Scientific Reports* and invites original research on the ocean as an energy source, from technological advances, to modelling or field studies on its ecological impact. The submission deadline is 20 November 2025.

Funding & Testing Opportunities

The Testing Expertise and Access for Marine Energy Research (TEAMER) program, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy and directed by Pacific Ocean Energy Trust (POET), is accepting [Request for Technical Support \(RFTS\) 16](#) applications through 6 June 2025 to support marine energy testing and development projects. Open Water Support applications can be submitted any time. TEAMER also offers [Results Dissemination Support](#) (e.g., travel support).

The U.S. Department of Energy's [Energy Technology Innovation Partnership Project \(ETIPP\)](#), which helps U.S. coastal, remote, and island communities become more energy resilient, has opened applications for new communities to join. Applications are due 27 June 2025.

The Crown Estate has launched a second round of its [Supply Chain Accelerator](#) to catalyze the capacity and capability of the UK supply chain by providing early-stage development funding for offshore wind supply chain projects. Applications are due 27 June 2025.

The Renewable Energy Wildlife Research Fund, administered by the Renewable Energy Wildlife Institute, recently announced its biennial project solicitation. The [2025 Requests for Proposals](#) for wind- and solar-wildlife research projects are open through 11 July 2025.

The European Commission has published the 2025 Horizon Europe Work Programme, which includes a [Call for Proposals](#) to understand and minimize the environmental impacts of offshore wind energy. The call will open on 16 September 2025 and close on 17 February 2026.

Career Opportunities

PNNL is looking for a [Marine Operations Manager](#) to manage marine operations and administration of research vessels and ensure the safe and efficient operations of equipment and personnel. Applications are due 9 June 2025.

HR Wallingford is looking for a [Senior / Principal Oceanographic Survey Consultant](#) to join its team dedicated to marine surveys and support delivery of high-quality consultancy advice relating to surveys, data, analysis, and reporting. Applications are due 13 June 2025.

Oceana is looking for a [Marine Scientist](#) to play a role in supporting all of their UK campaigns. Applications are due 15 June 2025.

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) is seeking a [Marine Energy Lead Advisor](#) to join their Marine & Coastal Policy & Planning team and lead on their strategic marine energy advice, with a focus on offshore wind. Applications are due 18 June 2025.

The University of Plymouth is seeking a [Postdoctoral Research Fellow](#) focusing on ocean dynamics and floating offshore wind (FLOW) consequences on key ecosystem drivers in the Celtic Sea. Applications are due 22 June 2025.

The University of Hawai'i at Manoa, School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology is seeking an [Assistant Professor or Associate Professor in Marine Energy](#). The position is full-time and is part of the Department of Ocean and Resources Engineering (ORE) and the Hawai'i Natural Energy Institute (HNEI). Application reviews begin 23 June 2025.

Environmental Research Institute at the University of the Highlands and Islands (ERI-UHI) and European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC) are looking for a [3-year Knowledge Transfer Partnership \(KTP\) Associate](#) to develop environmental monitoring technologies, data management and analysis methods to investigate animal interactions with marine energy devices. Applications are due 23 June 2025.

ERI-UHI is also looking for an [Energy Innovation Coordinator](#) to lead their energy industry engagement, knowledge exchange, business development and innovation activities. Applications are due 30 June 2025.

Upcoming Events

Upcoming Webinars

The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) is hosting a [Learning from the Experts](#) webinar, “Offshore Wind Vessels – Constraints and Opportunities”, on 11 June 2025 from 1:00-2:00pm EDT (5:00-6:00pm UTC). In this webinar, Tyler Boje and Jonathan Lints with Clarksons will discuss the inventory of vessels available to serve the U.S. offshore wind market, the impacts of constraints and bottlenecks, and opportunities for future investments.

The Marine Alliance for Science and Technology for Scotland (MASTS) is hosting an Open Forum Session, “[Anthropogenic Energy in the Marine Environment](#)”, on 18 June 2025 from 10:00-11:00am BST (9:00-10:00am UTC). The session will include presentations on energy pollution from offshore wind, energy pollution by ships, and improving tidal energy capture by a partial-width array using Flow Alteration by Introduced Roughness (FLAIR). [Register here.](#)

The Crown Estate is hosting a webinar, “[Linking Ocean Fronts and Biodiversity for Evidenced Marine Spatial Planning](#)”, exploring the findings of the project FRONTWARD (Fronts for Marine Wildlife Assessment for Renewable Developments), on 19 June 2025 from 2-3:15pm BST (1:00-2:15pm UTC). The project tested for linkages between frontal characteristics and

detectable biodiversity of highly mobile species (including representative fish, seabirds and marine mammals) in UK waters. The outcomes, datasets, and recommendations will be discussed and can help inform spatial planning in marine sectors such as offshore renewable energy.

Supergen ORE (Offshore Renewable Energy) Hub is hosting the “[Flexible Funding Brokerage Workshop](#)” as a part of the annual Flexible Funding call, in order to share call details and facilitate industry-academia collaborations and develop high-quality submissions to the funding call. The Supergen ORE Hub Flexible Funding Awards have been established to allow UK researchers to respond to key offshore renewable energy engineering challenges. The workshop will take place on 9 July 2025 from 2:00-3:30pm BST (1:00-2:30pm UTC).

Upcoming Conferences

The 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development ([the 2025 UN Ocean Conference](#)) will be co-hosted by France and Costa Rica and held in Nice, France, from 9-13 June 2025.

Bluesign is hosting [Seanergy 2025](#), an international event on offshore renewable energy, on 17-18 June 2025 in Paris, France. [Register here.](#)

The INSITE Programme and Ocean & Coastal Futures Ltd (OCF) are hosting the annual [Structures in the Marine Environment \(SIME\) 2025](#) conference at the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh on 23-24 June 2025. [Register here.](#)

The [Seventh International Conference on the Effects of Noise on Aquatic Life](#) will take place in Prague, Czech Republic, 29 June - 4 July 2025, and will focus on the effects of anthropogenic sounds on aquatic life. [Register here.](#)

The [16th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference \(EWTEC 2025\)](#) will take place between 7-11 September 2025 in Madeira, Portugal. Early bird [registration](#) ends 20 June 2025.

New Documents on Tethys

[Tethys](#) hosts thousands of documents on the environmental effects of marine and wind (land-based and offshore) energy, including journal articles, conference papers, and reports.

Marine Energy

[Approaches to attributing underwater noise to a wave energy converter](#) – Polagye et al. 2025

This research focuses on the environmental and engineering interest of radiated noise from marine energy. It uses drifting hydrophones to measure underwater noise in the

vicinity of a relatively small wave energy converter. A statistical approach is demonstrated for attributing range-dependent, commonly occurring sounds in the frequency band from 90 to 600Hz. Time-delay-of-arrival localization is then demonstrated for attribution of individual acoustic events likely associated with the power takeoff and wave-hull interactions. It was found that because the radiated noise from the wave energy converter falls below ambient levels at a range of approximately 150m, it is unlikely to substantially affect marine life at greater distance.

Life Cycle Assessment of an Oscillating Water Column-Type Wave Energy Converter – Singhapurage et al. 2025

This research provides a cradle-to-gate LCA for an OWC device, using the 500 kW LIMPET OWC plant, located on the Isle of Islay in Scotland, as a case study. The assessment investigated the environmental impacts of the plant across 19 impact categories. This research contributes novel insights into sustainable construction practices for OWC devices, offering valuable guidance for future wave energy converter designs.

Potential environmental impacts of marine renewable energy due to the release of microplastic particles from synthetic mooring cables – Paredes & Vianello 2025

The large-scale exploitation of offshore renewable energy in floating platforms will increase the use of synthetic mooring cables to secure them to the sea-bottom, because of the need to employ low-cost and lightweight materials to ensure economic viability. The degradation of these cables will release microplastic particles to the ocean, causing environmental impacts that have so far received little attention. This study aims to raise awareness to this potential problem, by explaining the fundamental differences between offshore renewable energy structures and traditional ones, such as oil platforms, in what concerns their economics and layout at sea, listing the most relevant materials for mooring cables, and discussing potential problems and solutions. These impacts have not yet materialised because offshore renewable energy technology is only now reaching commercial viability but are likely to become an issue in the future.

Wind Energy

Framework for assessing species vulnerability whilst on migration to a spatially explicit anthropogenic pressure – Green et al. 2025

This study presents a consistent assessment framework for quantifying vulnerability to an identified spatially explicit pressure that might impact populations during migration. Standardised terminologies, methods for consistently scoring sensitivity and exposure, and for quantifying and assessing the role of uncertainty on the vulnerability index, are outlined. The framework is demonstrated using the 29 populations of Anatidae that migrate over UK waters annually and may be exposed to collision risk from offshore wind farms. This consistent framework makes use of accepted terminologies and can be used to develop vulnerability assessments for any migratory species group to any

identified anthropogenic pressure. Outputs can be used to guide research efforts and support the implementation of conservation measures even if uncertainty in data remains. Comparisons between different assessments presented using this framework can be used by regulators to inform strategic planning decisions.

Occupancy of roe deer, water deer, and wild boar in wind farm-integrated forest ecosystems: A case study in Korea – Kim et al. 2025

This study explored the impacts of anthropogenic disturbances, particularly wind farms, on South Korean Forest ecosystems using spatial occupancy models and camera trap survey data. The research examined the occupancy probability of mammals (roe deer, water deer, and wild boar) around wind farms and identified the influencing factors. The findings of this study contribute to an ecologically informed conservation approach alongside the expansion of wind energy infrastructure. This study serves as a reference for future studies exploring the complex interactions between anthropogenic disturbances and for sustainable wildlife management.

Metagenomic biodiversity assessment within an offshore wind farm – Serivichyaswat et al. 2025

This study employed a genome-wide metagenomic eDNA approach to assess the marine biodiversity within and around the Horns Rev 1 offshore wind farm in the Danish North Sea. Seawater samples were collected from both within the windfarm and surrounding control sites, sequenced, and analyzed using a combination of DNA k-mer matching and alignment-based classification methods. The research identified a wide range of species across the tree of life—highlighting the species richness of this marine ecosystem. This study highlights the potential of genome-wide eDNA metagenomics as a framework for assessing marine biodiversity and detecting population-level genetic signals, contributing to informed and scalable ecosystem monitoring strategies.

News & Press Releases

Marine Energy

Japan Certifies Proteus 1.1MW Tidal Turbine, Now Exporting Power to National Grid – Proteus Marine Renewables

UK-based tidal energy company Proteus Marine Renewables' (PMR) 1.1 MW tidal energy turbine, the AR1100, has received certification from Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), confirming the system meets national standards for grid-connected power generation. The turbine is now operational and delivering electricity to the Japanese national grid.

Inyanga Marine Energy Group announces further contracts for pioneering Wales tidal energy project – Inyanga Marine Energy Group

Inyanga Marine Energy Group has announced the winners of contracts to build its HydroWing tidal energy array. The 20 MW HydroWing tidal energy array will be deployed at Morlais off Anglesey in Wales, one of the largest consented tidal energy projects in Europe. The demonstration pilot will deploy in the first quarter of 2026. Hutchinson Engineering has already been announced as the company which will fabricate the foundation and rear nacelle. Further contract winners announced on June 3rd, 2025, were PPI Engineering, RMSpumptools, Involution Technologies, Iconsys, Eire Composites, and Prysmian. The project will take place at Morlais off Anglesey in Wales, which is the only tidal energy demonstration zone of its kind in the world. It offers a unique ‘plug and play’ model for developers of tidal energy devices, helping reduce costs as they scale up operations. The Anglesey site has the potential to generate 240 MW of clean electricity.

Wave energy developers get fabrication boost with new TEAMER facility – Offshore Energy

Thompson Metal Fab (TMF) has joined the TEAMER facility network as a technical support provider in manufacturing design, focusing on constructability, scheduling, and cost for marine energy developers. According to TEAMER, the Vancouver-based company brings fabrication expertise to support concept-to-completion development for wave and tidal energy technologies. TMF operates a 250,000-square-foot indoor facility, with bays measuring 60 feet (around 18.2 meters) wide, 420 feet (around 128 meters) long, and 40 feet (around 12 meters) high under the hook. An adjacent 12-acre yard is used for material storage and large-scale assembly.

Updated Risk Management Framework Supports Success of Marine Energy Devices – National Renewable Energy Lab

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) has revised the *Marine Energy Technology Development Risk Management Framework* to include a new template for assessing failure modes, their effects, and their potential causes, which are prioritized through a criticality analysis. Since the development of the original framework 10 years ago, the U.S. DOE’s Water Power Technologies Office has worked closely with NREL to incorporate key components and uphold specific requirements for projects with open water testing that they support. The revised framework is a free, public tool that can help organizations prioritize their investments while minimizing potential damage and costs.

Next Generation Tidal Stream Turbine Blades Set To Be Manufactured in Wales – Marine Energy Wales

The launch of this project will include designing and manufacturing next-generation tidal stream turbine blades in Wales. This project, backed by the Welsh Government through

the VInnovate program, brings together Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre (AMRC) Cymru in Broughton, social enterprise Menter Môn, and the Welsh team of the Offshore Renewable Energy (ORE) Catapult. They are joined by Galician partners Magallanes Renovables, a marine renewable energy infrastructure manufacturer, and D3 Applied Technologies, specialists in aerodynamic and hydrodynamic research. The new designs aim to increase the durability, efficiency and performance of tidal turbine blades. The project is one of five to receive a share of £1 million through the Welsh Government and operated by the Vanguard Initiative, promoting cross-regional industrial innovation between SME's across Europe.

Wind Energy

Denmark Grants First Offshore Wind Farm Lifespan Extension Permit – Offshore Engineer

The Danish Energy Agency has approved a 10-year extension of the electricity production license for the 23 MW Samsø offshore wind farm. This marks the first time in Denmark that the lifespan of an older offshore wind farm has been extended. The agency has also invoked the EU emergency regulation to shorten the permitting process. When the Samsø offshore wind Farm was established in 2002, its electricity production license was limited to 25 years. After this period, the turbines were to be dismantled unless the owner, Wind Estate, applied for an extension. The company has done so and has now received approval, allowing the wind farm to continue producing electricity until 2037. The 10-turbine, 23 MW wind farm can supply power equivalent to the consumption of 20,000–25,000 households.

Japan Opens Exclusive Economic Zone for Offshore Wind – Offshore Wind

A new bill passed by Japan's House of Representatives on 3 June, 2025 will enable offshore wind projects to be built in the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), beyond the 22-kilometre (12-nautical-mile) line of Japan's territorial waters. The country has seven offshore wind projects in operation, with only two using floating wind technology and both being single-turbine demo projects: the 2 MW Sakiyama floating wind turbine and the 3 MW Hibiki floater. Japan aims to have 10 GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030, and 30-45 GW by 2040, including floating wind, as part of its target to reach net-zero emissions by 2050.

Offshore wind making waves as Polish FID lifts capacity financed in 2025 to 5.6 GW – Wind Europe

Equinor and Polenergia have reached final investment decision (FID) for their Bałtyk 2 and 3 offshore wind farms in the Baltic Sea, marking a historic milestone for Poland's energy transition and the broader European offshore wind sector. The €7.2bn investment makes it the second largest offshore wind investment in Poland to date. With a combined capacity of 1.4 GW and 100 offshore wind turbines, Bałtyk 2 and 3 will generate affordable electricity for two million Polish homes, while significantly boosting the

country's energy independence. The wind farms are expected to be operational by 2028 and will play a key role in helping Poland meet its target of 5.9 GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030.

France Commissions the First Floating Wind Farm in the Mediterranean – The Maritime Executive

The Provence Grand Large, located off the Gulf of Fos (Bouches-du-Rhône) in the French Mediterranean has been fully commissioned. The Provence Grand Large wind farm is a pilot project with three floating wind turbines installed 17 km (approximately 10.5 miles) off the coast of Port-Saint-Louis-du-Rhône. It has a capacity of 25 MW. It was developed through a partnership between EDF Renewables, Enbridge, and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPP Investments). The floating wind farm is the first in France and across the entire Mediterranean basin and the companies believe it will be a model to advance the next phase of offshore wind energy. The project has been under discussion since 2011 as they worked to involve all the key stakeholders and develop the pioneering technology. It was selected by the state in 2016 and also received support from the European Union. An independent committee was also established in 2022 to monitor the program and bring together scientific experts.

Australia's oldest wind farm to be decommissioned – Energy Source & Distribution

Pacific Blue's Codrington Wind Farm in Victoria—one of the first to be commercially developed in Australia—is approaching the end of its technical life after more than 25 years. Pacific Blue says it is focused on delivering a “thorough, respectful, and industry-leading decommissioning” of Codrington Wind Farm, which includes exploring recycling options for as much of the site's infrastructure as possible. Last year, Pacific Blue met with landowners and local representatives to outline its early decommissioning plans, including its commitment to fully rehabilitate the site to the satisfaction of landholders and responsible authorities. The company has also commenced early engagement with regulatory bodies at all levels, including local and state authorities, to discuss plans to safely decommission the wind farm. Permit conditions require decommissioning to be completed within 12 months of the wind farm ceasing generation.