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[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. [Email us](#) to contribute!

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

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

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

Announcements

T-ReX Collegiate Competition

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has opened applications for the inaugural [Technology Recycling and Repurposing \(T-ReX\) Competition](#), which challenges students to find creative yet practical ways to recycle or repurpose retired energy components and materials. Student teams from a variety of disciplines and institutions across the United States are invited to participate in either the Recycling Track or the Repurposing Track. Apply by 30 September 2026.

NSF Request for Input

The U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) has announced its intent to continue operations and maintenance of the NSF Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) and released a [Request for Input](#) on priorities, strategies, and technologies for future NSF ocean observing systems to effectively support scientific and societal needs. Submit your responses by 30 September 2026.

ETIPP Applications Open

The U.S. DOE recently opened applications for the [Energy Technology Innovation Partnership Project \(ETIPP\)](#), which helps coastal, remote, and island communities develop more affordable, reliable, and secure energy systems through strategic energy planning support and deep-dive technical assistance. [Register to join an informational webinar](#) on 30 September 2026 at 1:00pm MDT (7:00pm UTC) to learn more. Apply by 18 November 2026.

Calls for Abstracts & Papers

The [Call for Abstracts](#) for the [12th International Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion \(OTEC\) Symposium](#) is open until 15 September 2026. The symposium will take place from 30 November to 4 December 2026 in Bora Bora, French Polynesia.

The [Call for Abstracts](#) for the [13th International Conference on Scour and Erosion \(ICSE\)](#) is open through 15 September 2026. ICSE will take place from 31 August to 3 September 2027 at the University of Porto in Porto, Portugal.

The [Call for Abstracts](#) for the [European Energy Research Alliance \(EERA\) DeepWind 2026 Conference](#) is open until 14 October 2026. The EERA DeepWind conference will take place on 13–15 January 2027 in Trondheim, Norway.

Ocean and Society is accepting abstract and manuscript submissions for its thematic issue, [Co-Location and Co-Existence in Marine Governance](#), until 30 November 2026 and 30 April 2027, respectively.

The *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* is accepting manuscript submissions for its Special Issue, [Advanced Numerical Methods for Marine Renewable Energy: Resource Assessment, Hydrodynamics, Environmental Impact, and Optimization](#), through 20 December 2026.

Funding & Testing Opportunities

OceanBoost, one of the consortiums bidding for the upcoming HORIZON ocean energy flagship call, has launched an [Expression of Interest](#) for proposals to join their consortium to deliver the Demonstration Challenge projects. Any organisation eligible for EU funding, including but not limited to technology developers, industrial companies, research organisations, universities, infrastructure providers, consultancies, and public bodies, is encouraged to respond by 5:00pm CEST on 22 September 2026.

The Nova Scotia Department of Energy is inviting applications from tidal energy developers seeking to test innovative in-stream tidal energy technologies in the Bay of Fundy as part of the [Demonstration Permit Program](#). Up to 7.7 MW of demonstration capacity is available under the program's 10 MW cap, with individual projects limited to less than 2 MW. The program offers permit terms of up to five years, with opportunities for renewal, and successful projects will enter into a prescribed power purchase agreement with Nova Scotia Power. Apply by 30 September 2026.

The California Ocean Protection Council and California Sea Grant College Program have released a [Request for Proposals for Monitoring and Synthesis to Inform Offshore Development and Marine Ecosystem Management in California](#). This solicitation supports two complementary tracks to assess baseline conditions for current and/or future offshore development in California, including offshore energy. Letters of intent are due by 9 October 2026, and full proposals are due 17 November 2026.

The U.S. Testing Expertise and Access for Marine Energy Research (TEAMER) program, which supports marine energy testing and development projects, is accepting [Request for Technical Support \(RFTS\) 19](#) applications until 16 October 2026. TEAMER now provides [expertise, non-open water, and open water support](#), as well as [commercialization support](#).

The U.S. Department of Defense recently announced [Naval Facilities Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center \(NAVFAC EXWC\) Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation](#) support to deliver specialized facility, ocean system, and expeditionary solutions. Applications will be reviewed every 3 months until 14 June 2027.

Career & Internship Opportunities

The University of Victoria is hiring a [Post Doctoral Researcher](#) to examine how large-scale renewable energy projects—particularly offshore wind—are reshaping social, economic, and political dynamics in island communities in Canada and Estonia. Apply by 13 September 2026.

The Alaska Center for Energy and Power (ACEP) at the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) has extended the recruitment deadline for a [Research Associate Professor of Marine Energy](#) to contribute to research, teaching, mentorship, and service while expanding externally funded research opportunities, and to serve as the co-Director of the Pacific Marine Energy Center (PMEC). Apply by 15 September 2026.

The University of Victoria is also seeking a [PhD Researcher](#) to join the Integrated Energy Lab as part of the British Columbia Marine Energy and Decarbonization Hub. This doctoral position focuses on applied research into integrated energy systems that support decarbonization of coastal, remote, and marine based infrastructure. Apply by 20 September 2026.

University of Southampton is offering a funded PhD project (for UK students only), [An ocean in balance: delivering a model of civic participation for just decision making in offshore energy](#). This PhD questions whether existing stakeholder engagement processes are fit for purpose to deliver just decision making in offshore energy development. Apply by 30 September 2026.

CorPower Ocean is seeking a [Senior Instrumentation & Control Systems Engineer](#) to manage the Central Control System of its wave devices; a [ROV Supervisor](#) to take ownership of the technical specification, tendering, and procurement of its ROV system; and an [Instrumentation Engineer](#) to work on electrical instrumentation, automation, and network systems.

Ocean Renewable Power Company (ORPC) is looking for a [Regulatory Affairs Manager](#) to lead the permitting, licensing, and compliance strategies for its global portfolio; a [Project Manager](#) to lead assigned Canadian projects from development through construction readiness, deployment, commissioning and early operations; and a [Mechanical Engineer](#) to support design, development, testing, installation, and operation.

Upcoming Events

The [Tethys Events Calendar](#) highlights key events from around the world related to wind and marine energy, including conferences, webinars, workshops, and more.

Upcoming Webinars

FLOATFARM, MADE4WINDPROJECT, TAILWIND EU, and INF4INiTY, four collaborative European Union (EU)-funded projects, are hosting a joint webinar, “[Open Data for Floating Wind: Four EU Projects, One Mission](#),” on 17 September 2026 from 12:30–1:30pm CEST (10:30–11:30am UTC). During the webinar, speakers from each project will explain what data is available, how it was generated and how researchers, engineers, and technology developers can access and apply it in their own work.

Renewable Energy Wildlife Institute (REWI) is hosting the next webinar in its *Technology Catalog webinar series*, “[Wings Unharmd: Global Approaches to Mitigating Wildlife Collisions - Part 3](#),” on 25 September 2026 at 12:00pm EDT (4:00pm UTC). Registrants will hear about two current technologies in the REWI Technology Catalog: Song Meter® with Analysis and Remote Transfer (SMART™) and Acoustic and Thermographic Offshore Monitoring (ATOM).

Fundy Energy Research Network (FERN) is hosting a webinar, “[The Future of Tidal Power in Canada](#),” on 29 September 2026 at 12:00pm ADT (3:00pm UTC). This webinar will provide an overview of the Orbital Marine Power’s tidal energy technology and ongoing projects in the UK, sharing key lessons and insights from the deployment and operation of their floating tidal energy turbines. The webinar is presented in partnership with Acadia University, Fundy Ocean Research Centre for Energy (FORCE), and the Government of Canada.

The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NSYERDA) is hosting its next *Learning from the Experts* webinar, “[Understanding the Bridge between Existing and New Energy Sources](#),” on 30 September 2026 from 11:00am–12:00pm EDT (3:00–4:00pm UTC).

REWI is also hosting a webinar, “[Publication Deep Dive: AWWIC Technical Reports](#),” on 30 September 2026 at 12:00pm EDT (4:00pm UTC). Join for a look into updated key publications from the American Wind Wildlife Information Center (AWWIC), including the 3rd Edition Bat and Bird Technical Reports.

The [PrePARED](#) (Predators and Prey Around Renewable Energy Developments) project is hosting a webinar, “[PrePARED Offshore Wind Farm CEAs](#),” on 7 October 2026 at 12:00pm BST (11:00am UTC). During the webinar, Rachael Sinclair will present key findings from PrePARED Reports 009 and 013 on offshore wind farm cumulative effects assessments (CEAs) from two case studies.

[OES-Environmental](#) is hosting a public webinar, “[Navigating Consenting Processes for Environmental Effects of Marine Renewable Energy: Regulatory and Industry Perspectives](#)” on

13 October 2026 from 8:00–9:30am PDT (3:00–4:30pm UTC). The webinar will include presentations from OES-Environmental, CorPower Ocean, and FORCE.

Discovery of Sound in the Sea (DOSITS) is hosting the last two webinars in its 2026 *DOSITS Webinar Series*, “[Distributed Acoustic Sensing for Ocean Acoustics](#),” on 23 September 2026 at 12:00pm EDT (4:00pm UTC) and “[Acoustic Sensing on Autonomous Underwater Platforms](#),” on 14 October 2026 at 12:00pm EDT (4:00pm UTC).

Upcoming Deep Dive

The Dutch Marine Energy Centre (DMEC) is hosting a [Deep Dive: Specialised Markets of Offshore Renewable Energy - Turning Needs into Opportunities](#) on 29 September 2026 from 5:00-7:00pm CET at the DMEC Hub in The Hague, Netherlands. Andrew Smith from Deja Blue Consulting will speak about offshore data centers and Kristina Burke from EMEC will share her experience and perspective on islands.

Upcoming Conferences

Université Gustave Eiffel (UGE) and the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI) are hosting the [1st International Seminar on Offshore Anchorage Systems \(OASIS\)](#) on 24 September 2026 in Paris, France. Registration closes on 13 September 2026.

The Marine Alliance for Science and Technology for Scotland (MASTS) is hosting the [MASTS Annual Science Meeting 2026](#) on 10–12 November 2026 in Glasgow, Scotland. Registration is now open and early bird rates are available until 27 September 2026.

WindEurope is hosting the [WindEurope End-of-Life Issues & Strategies \(EoLIS\) Seminar 2026](#) on 24–25 November 2026 in Bilbao, Spain.

WavEC Offshore Renewables is hosting the [WavEC Lisbon Floating Offshore Wind Seminar](#) on 2 December 2026 in Lisbon, Portugal. Registration is now open and reduced rates are available until 30 September 2026.

DMEC and WavEC Offshore Renewables are also hosting the [Nature+ 2026 Conference](#) on 3 December 2026 in Lisbon, Portugal and online. [Register here](#).

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

[A computer vision-based approach to monitor changes in ecosystems associated with marine renewable energy projects](#) – Alamillo-Paredes et al. 2026

To assess the potential ecological effects of marine renewable energy (MRE) devices, it is essential to establish a baseline of ecosystem conditions prior to disturbance and to monitor throughout the installation, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning phases. The design of mitigation and compensation measures depends on the difference between baseline conditions and the impacted ecosystem. In this study, we develop and evaluate a semiautomated methodological proof-of-concept using computer vision to assess environmental changes around MRE devices. Using fish monitoring as a case study, we reduced image processing time by eliminating empty frames and detecting fish in the remaining frames. Species identification was carried out by experts using a public database for comparative analysis.

Effects of wave-powered water pump upwelling on kelp mariculture: a case study for Gulf of Maine – Kimball and Wosnik 2026

In kelp aquaculture, higher nitrate concentration increases productivity, and water temperatures within a favorable range promote kelp survival. In specific oceanic regions these environmental conditions can be produced by artificial upwelling. This work explores whether wave-powered artificial upwelling can modify local environmental conditions to enhance kelp mariculture productivity. A coupled physical-biogeochemical modeling feasibility study was developed using multiyear empirical oceanographic data of temperature, nitrate concentrations, and wave conditions at an ocean case study site in the Gulf of Maine. The study is limited in its approach where mixing conditions are assumed to be ideal, and horizontal advection is assumed to be negligible (or periodic within a much larger kelp farm).

Behavioral and physiological responses of *Umbonium vestiarium* to temperature variation from cold-water discharge of H-OTEC system – Leng et al. 2025

Umbonium vestiarium is a prevalent benthic species in many tropical regions and is highly sensitive to environmental changes. Investigating the effects of low temperatures on its behavior and physiology is critical for understanding the ecological and environmental consequences of cold-water discharges associated with the Hybrid Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (H-OTEC) system. Although assessing the ecological impact of cooling emissions from H-OTEC system is important, research on this subject remains limited. This study examined live specimens of *U. vestiarium* collected from the coast of Port Dickson, Malaysia. The organisms were grouped and cultured at temperatures of 10 °C, 16 °C, 23 °C, and 28 °C, with 30 individuals in each group.

Wind Energy

Renewable energy caves: water replenishment holes in offshore monopiles create novel marine habitats – Kornau et al. 2026

The expansion of offshore renewable energy introduces artificial hard substrate, but the ecological effects may change depending on design features. For example, water replenishment holes, implemented for internal water refreshment and corrosion control,

also allow colonisation of previously inaccessible monopile interiors, creating a novel semi-enclosed habitat. This study compared epifaunal communities on the interior and exterior walls of four water replenishment hole-equipped monopiles in the southern North Sea and modelled internal water quality to better understand factors shaping these communities. Vertical video transects were used to quantify percentage cover along depth gradients, while a coupled hydrodynamic-water quality model predicted vertical patterns in dissolved oxygen and particulate organic carbon over one year.

Mitigating wildlife collisions with wind turbines: A review of techniques, evidence, knowledge gaps and avenues for future research – Kuzovnikova et al. 2026

As global wind energy production rapidly expands, so too have concerns about collision impacts for bird and bat species conservation, driving development of a diversity of anticollision technology. This review compares seven metrics across bat and bird anticollision strategies: (1) detection range, (2) detection probability, (3) species specificity, (4) changes to avoidance behaviour, (5) collision fatalities, (6) setup and maintenance costs, and (7) energy production losses. Of 52 operational and deterrent strategies or tools reviewed, less than half have independent testing data available and many knowledge gaps persist, especially for newer or under-development methods. For large birds, radar systems have greatest detection range (6.13 ± 3.99 km), but limited species specificity, and have no available data for anticollision success.

Movement Responses of Seals During Pile Driving for Offshore Wind Farm Construction – Whyte et al. 2026

There is evidence of spatial redistribution in marine mammals during the high intensity sounds of pile driving construction activity, but the behavioural reactions of individuals is currently unknown, limiting the ability to predict energetic consequences, and robustly quantify or mitigate population-level impacts. Here, we address this knowledge gap using GPS tracking data (24 individuals) at the main centre of abundance for harbour seals (*Phoca vitulina*) in England; a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). We used Mahalanobis distance to identify instances of unusual movements, and quantified the association with estimates of received sound levels from piling. In total, there were 216 encounters between seals and elevated sound levels associated with piling, with 15 unusual movement instances detected.

News & Press Releases

Marine Energy

Oregon State University's wave energy testing facility is ready to begin operations – Oregon Public Broadcasting (OPB)

After over a decade of planning, permitting, construction, and funding delays, Oregon State University's wave energy testing facility is ready to begin operations. PacWave is

Oregon State University's wave energy testing facility, where companies are able to test their prototype devices that create renewable energy from ocean waves. It is made up of two facilities; PacWave North is a smaller test facility in shallower waters. PacWave South is the main grid-connected site that sits about seven miles off the coast. It is made up of four undersea cables that transport the power generated to a facility in Newport for regulation. That power will then feed into the local power grid.

Harnessing the Power of Ocean Currents: Equinox Ocean Turbines Moves Toward Commercial Scale – Oceantic Network

Ocean currents move enormous volumes of water around the planet every day, creating a continuous and highly predictable source of energy with significant potential for power generation. Equinox Ocean Turbines (EQOT) is developing technology designed to turn that movement into utility-scale electricity. In July 2026, Equinox completed open-water testing of the Mobula® 5, a 1:10-scale, 30-kilowatt prototype with a five-meter rotor, in the Marsdiep near Texel in the Netherlands. It marked the first time the turbine had been deployed and operated outside a controlled testing environment. Equinox is now applying that experience to a different—and potentially much larger—resource: the powerful ocean currents that circulate continuously through regions including the Gulf Stream off the United States, the Kuroshio Current near Japan, and the Agulhas Current off South Africa.

New Kind of Surfer Is Riding Waves—and Producing Power – NLR

Like a surfer, the Small Underwater Research Flap Wave Energy Converter, or SURF-WEC, rides the ocean's waves—but this system converts wave motion into electricity. The WEC recently made the leap from lab to ocean off Makai Research Pier in Oahu, Hawaii. Decades of theoretical and modeling research have advanced the field of marine energy. But open-water deployment and testing of marine energy devices have been limited, leading to gaps in data and knowledge needed for commercialization. The deployment of SURF-WEC can help close these gaps: The device is expected to generate critical data the industry can build on.

In Alaska, Sitkana Brings Tidal Energy to the People – The Tyee

Wave after wave rattled the fishing boat as it fought its way across Chatham Strait, a deep, narrow passage in southeast Alaska's Alexander Archipelago. "It looked like the whole ocean was moving," recalls Lance McMullan, who was aboard that day. On that voyage, he was a marine biology student at Alaska Pacific University. But after experiencing the unbridled force of the ocean current, McMullan charted a new direction. He transferred to the University of Hawaii, switched his major to mechanical engineering and set about learning how to tap tidal power. After graduation and a stint with an energy company, McMullan founded Sitkana, a Juneau-based startup developing turbines that convert tidal energy into electricity.

Eco Wave Power Signs Agreement with AI engineering GmbH to Advance AI-Powered Digital Twin Platform for Wave Energy – Eco Wave Power

Eco Wave Power recently announced that its wholly owned U.S. subsidiary, Eco Wave Power U.S. Inc., has entered into an agreement with Germany-based AI engineering GmbH to develop a physics- and data-driven Digital Twin platform for Eco Wave Power's proprietary wave energy technology. The collaboration advances Eco Wave Power's strategy to integrate artificial intelligence, physics-based simulation, machine learning and Digital Twin technology into the design, monitoring and optimization of its wave energy systems. Both Eco Wave Power U.S. and AI engineering are members of the NVIDIA Inception program.

Wind Energy

TetraSpar Floater Completes Five-Year Testing Campaign Offshore Norway – Offshore Wind

After nearly five years of continuous operation off the coast of Karmøy, Norway, the TetraSpar Demonstrator has been safely disconnected from its moorings at the Marine Energy Test Centre (METCentre) and towed inshore to Hanøytangen near Bergen. The move marks the completion of a pioneering offshore test campaign that has delivered one of the floating wind industry's most comprehensive real-world datasets to date. While many test projects focus primarily on power generation, TetraSpar's five-year deployment has proven every stage of a floating turbine's lifecycle: from modular quayside assembly without welding, to towing, offshore hook-up, deepwater operation, and now offshore decommissioning.

Scotland Sets New Framework for Offshore Wind Habitat Compensation – Environment Coastal & Offshore (ECO)

To help address the global climate emergency and nature crisis, the Scottish Government has developed a Strategic Compensation Policy for Offshore Wind. Enabled by the UK Energy Act 2023, the policy proposed to amend the Habitats Regulations for offshore wind to introduce greater flexibility to the requirements for compensation, therefore providing new opportunities for investment to conserve Scotland's marine environment and unlocking barriers to offshore wind deployment in Scotland and the climate and economic benefits offshore wind brings. As part of a public consultation on the proposed Habitats Regulations reform, last year the Scottish Government commissioned ABPmer to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to inform the consultation and analyze consultation responses.

Marine Renewables Canada Launches New Multi-Year “Offshore Wind Futures” Initiative – Marine Renewables Canada

Marine Renewables Canada (MRC), with support from the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) and the Nova Scotia Department of Energy (DOE), is

launching a new two-year initiative aimed at strengthening supply chain and workforce readiness for offshore wind development in Nova Scotia and Atlantic Canada. Offshore Wind Futures will help local businesses and workers build the knowledge, skills, and industry connections needed to participate in future offshore wind projects in Nova Scotia and beyond. Atlantic Canada has world-class offshore wind resources and a strong base of marine and energy sector capabilities that can support the development of a domestic offshore wind industry.

A second wind for jobs and growth – ScottishPower

A report following the decommissioning of Scotland's first commercial windfarm indicated that 99.9% of the materials were recycled and reused, with contracts for at least 10 supply chain companies in Scotland and elsewhere in the UK. The report was compiled by engineering, management and development consultancy Mott MacDonald on behalf of ScottishPower Renewables following the decommissioning of Hagshaw Hill windfarm in South Lanarkshire. Northern Ireland-based company Plaswire uniquely fully recycle the blades into materials for the construction and engineering industries. Hagshaw Hill 1 in South Lanarkshire was a trailblazer when it began operating in 1995, kicking off the wind power revolution. The turbines were dismantled in 2023 at the start of our campaign to revive windfarms with new more modern and efficient turbines.

Nature-friendly decommissioning as an exception to the rule – Ecowende

New nature can develop around offshore wind farms. Governments and developers are encouraging this through nature-enhancement measures. But when the farms reach the end of their operational life, everything must currently be removed as a matter of law. Nature organisations, developers and government are looking for a solution. Journalist Sabine Sluijters wrote an article about this topic for Energeia. Hundreds of oil and gas platforms, along with a rapidly growing number of wind turbines and electricity infrastructure, are located in the North Sea. Although these structures can have negative effects on the marine ecosystem during construction and operation, a growing body of research shows that over time they can also develop significant ecological value.