

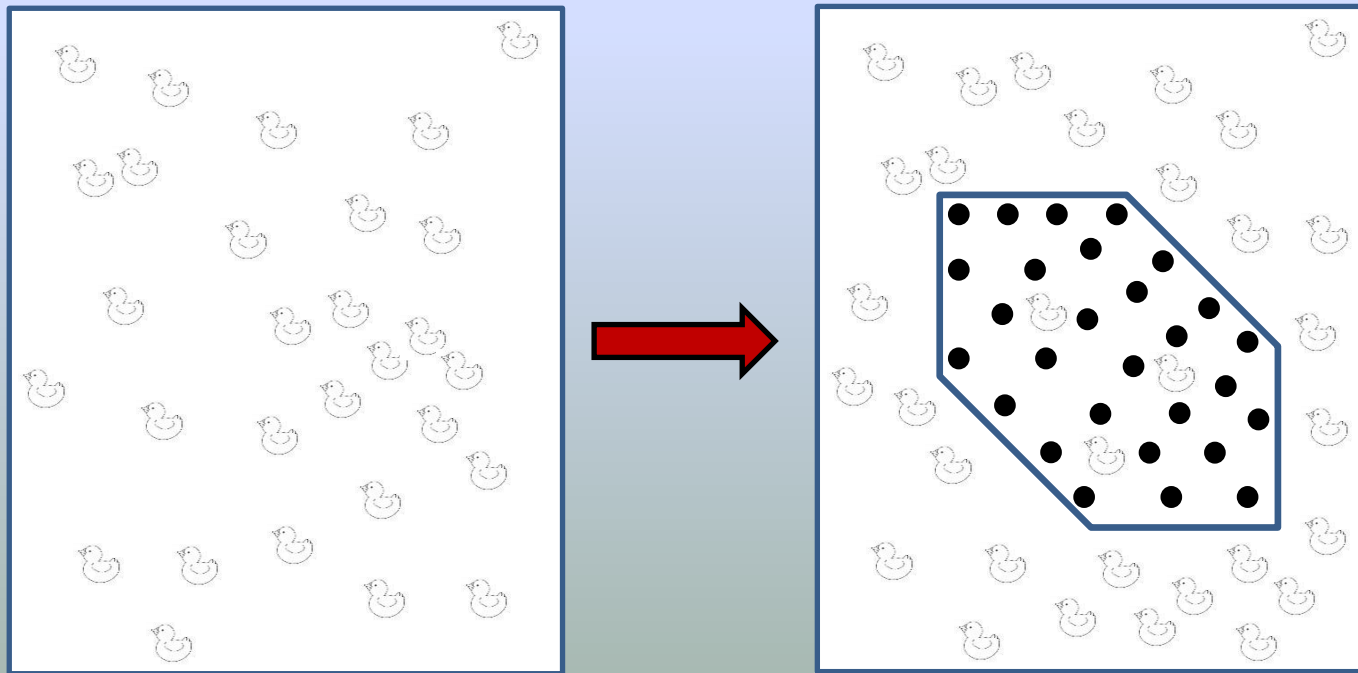
*RAVE - Offshore Wind R&D Conference 2015*

# **Displacement of seabirds by the offshore wind farm ,alpha ventus'**

Jorg Welcker

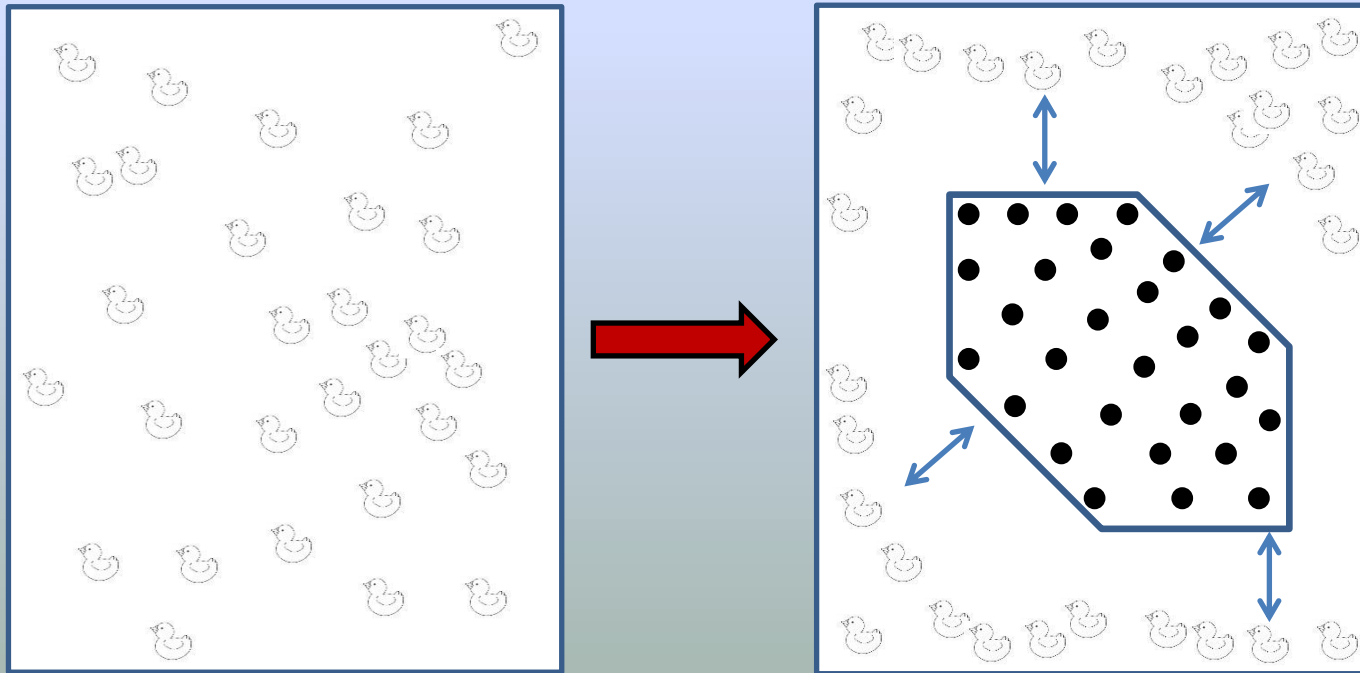


## Displacement from wind farm area: habitat loss

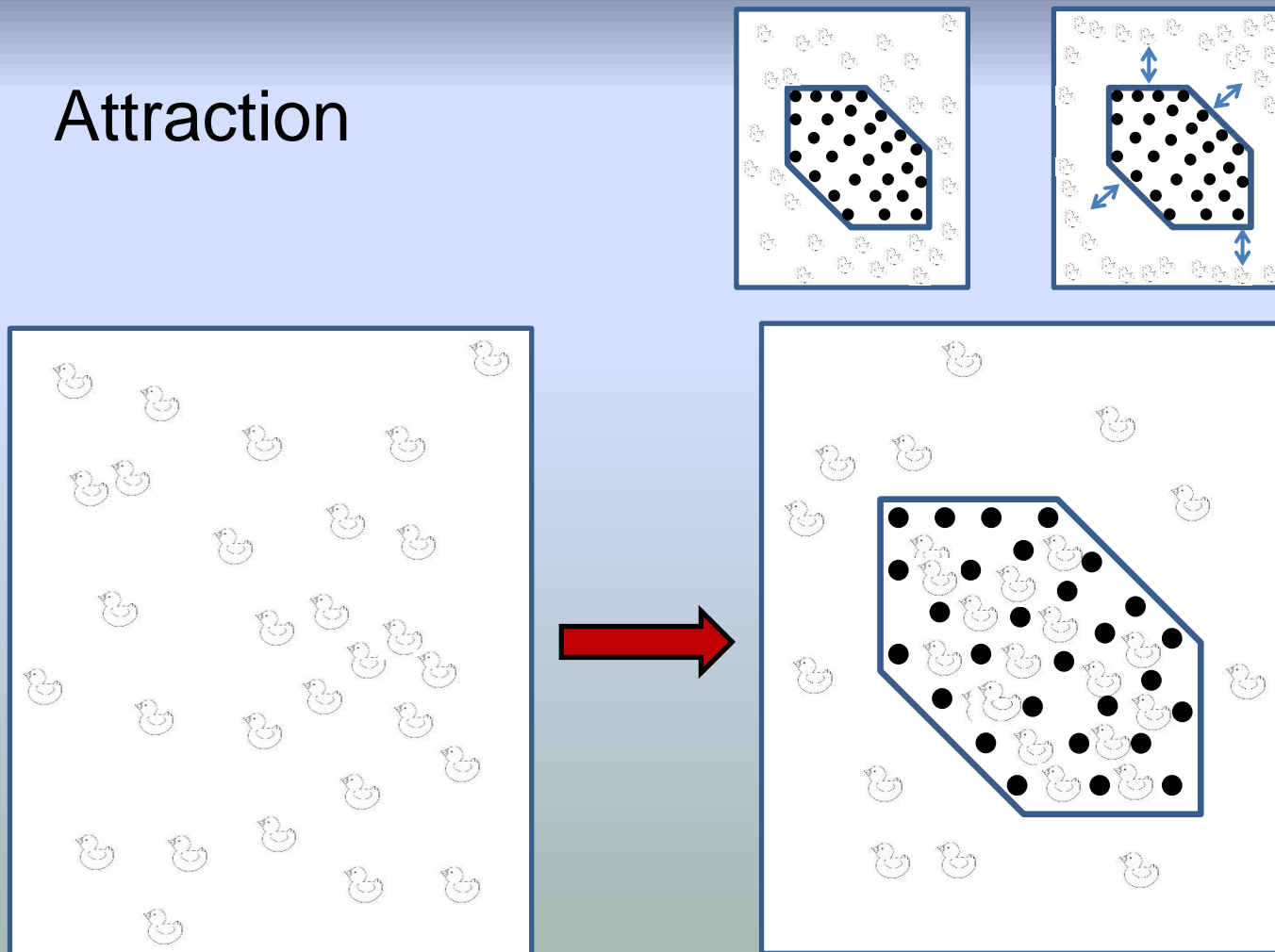


# Background

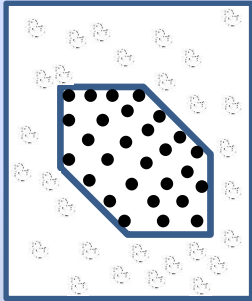
## Displacement beyond wind farm area



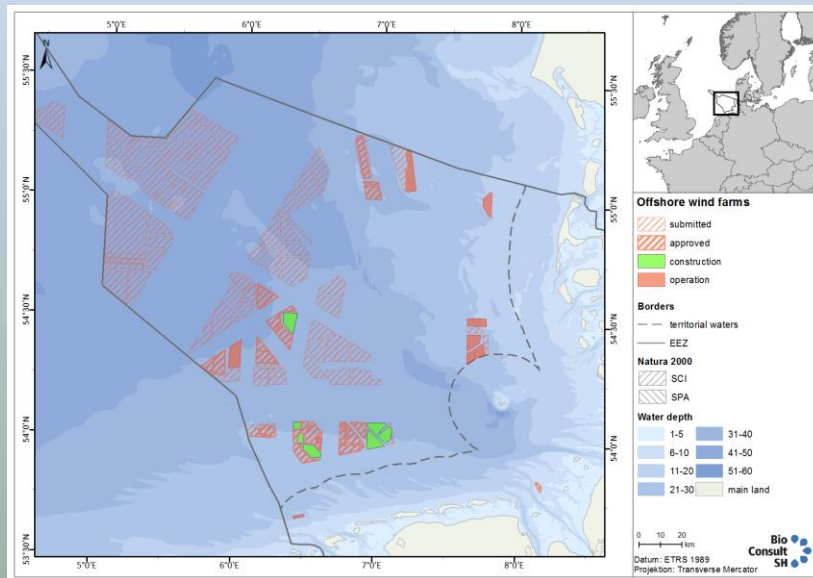
## Attraction



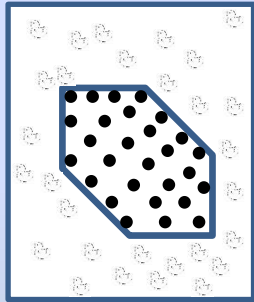
## Relevance of displacement



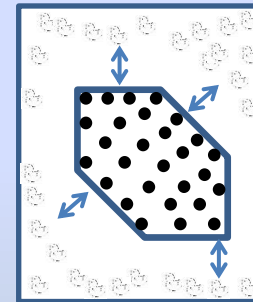
All planned wind farms:  
c.21% of German EEZ



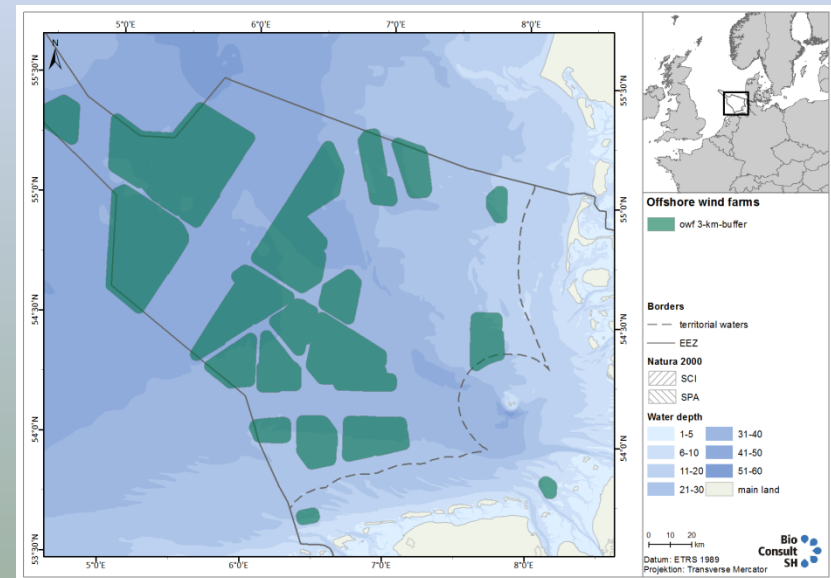
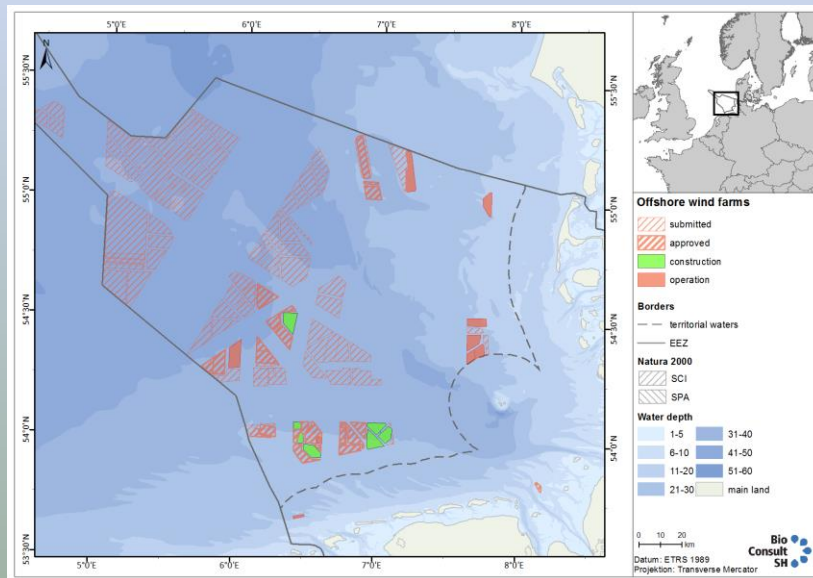
## Relevance of displacement



All planned wind farms:  
c.21% of German EEZ



Including 3 km buffer:  
c. 40% of German EEZ

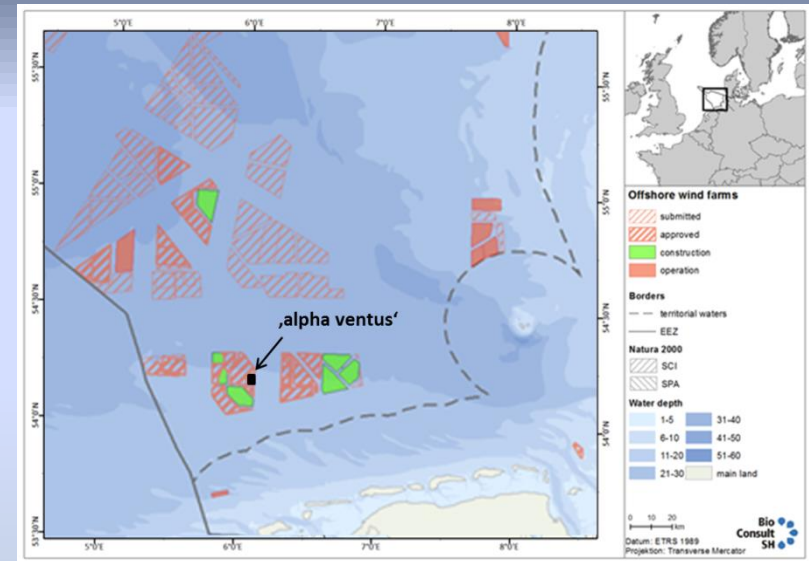


## Aim of study:

- Determine the degree of displacement / attraction of seabirds by ,alpha ventus‘
- Determine response distance to outer wind turbines
- Construction and operational phase



‘alpha ventus’:



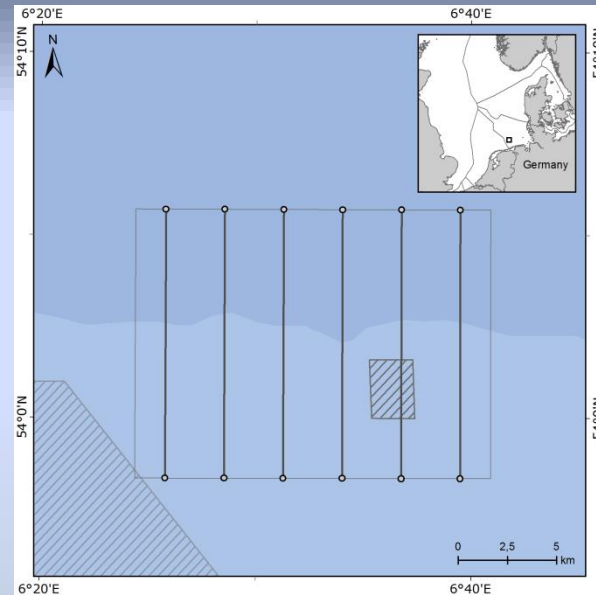
- located in southern German Bight
- small wind farm, 12 turbines, 6.5 km<sup>2</sup>
- construction: April to November 2009
- fully commissioned since April 2010



## Data:

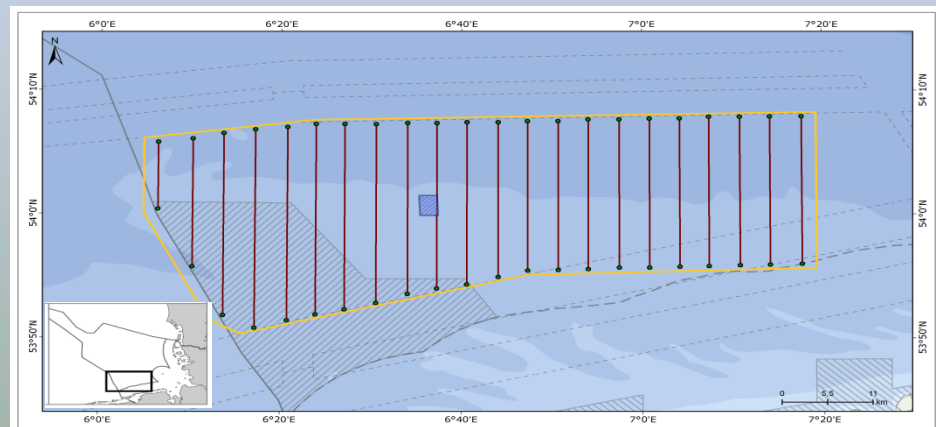
### Ship-based surveys

- 19 during construction
- 77 during operational phase
- standard SAS method



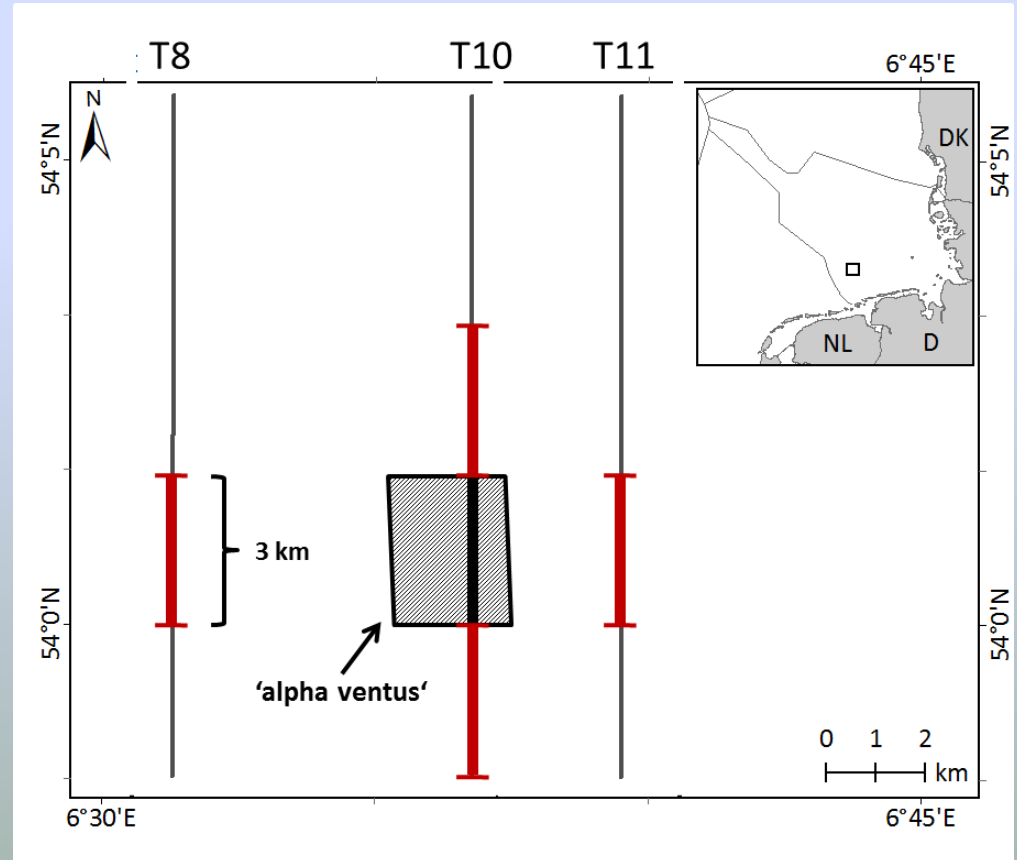
### Aerial surveys

- 9 during construction
- 30 during operational phase



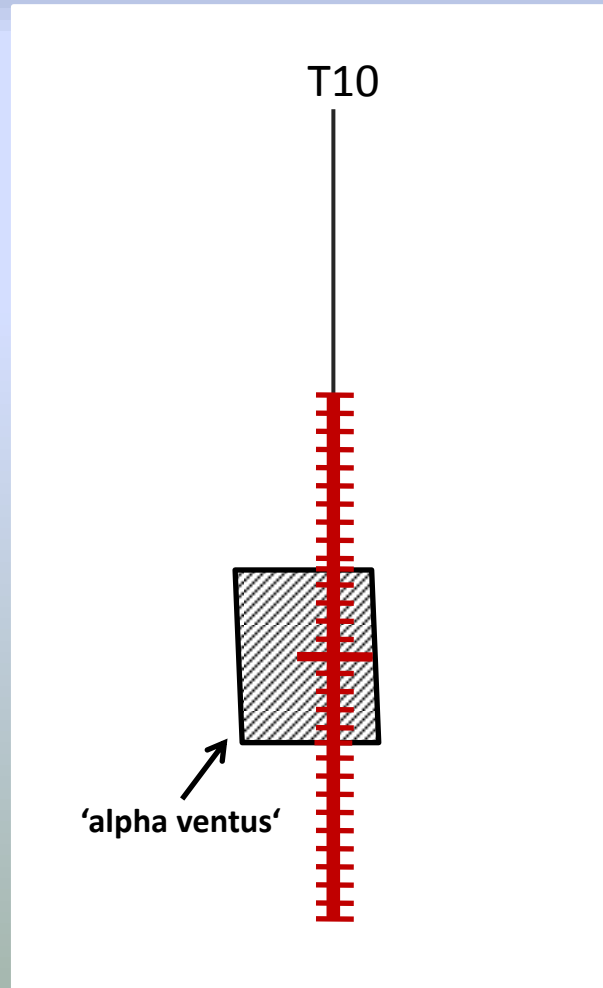
## Data analysis:

- Comparison of total number of birds inside and outside the wind farm
- 'natural experiment' – no systematic difference in:
  - Water depth
  - Sediment structure
  - Distance to shore
  - East-west gradient
  - Effort
  - Observation conditions
- Ship-based and aerial surveys separately
- Species:
  - Divers (red-throated and arctic)
  - Gannet
  - Little gull
  - Lesser black-backed gull
  - Great black-backed gull
  - Terns (common, arctic and sandwich)
  - Alcids (common guillemot and razorbill)



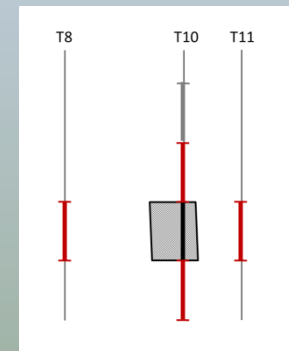
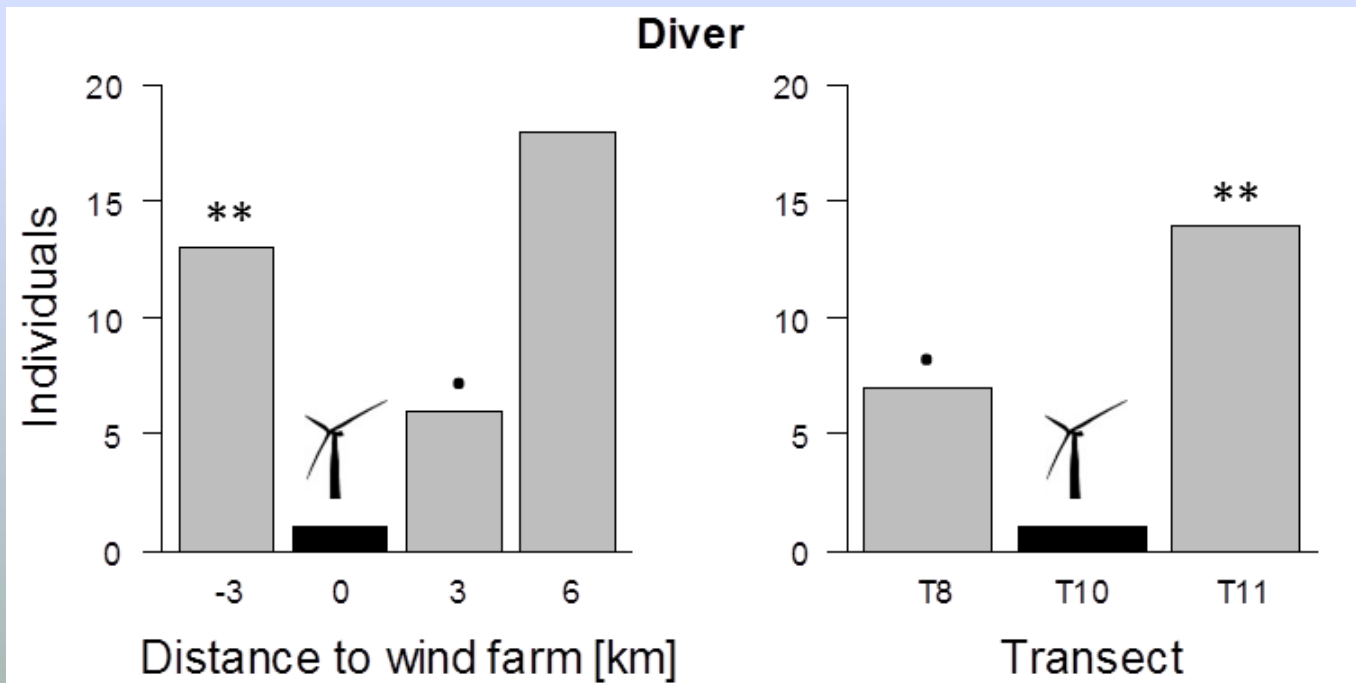
## Data analysis:

- Response distance to outer turbines
- 'fine scale' analysis:  
300 m bins
- Ship-based data only
- GAM (Generalized Additive Models)
- Species:
  - Divers (red-throated and arctic)
  - Little gull
  - Terns (common, arctic and sandwich)
  - Alcids (common guillemot and razorbill)



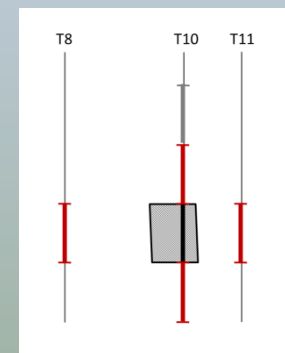
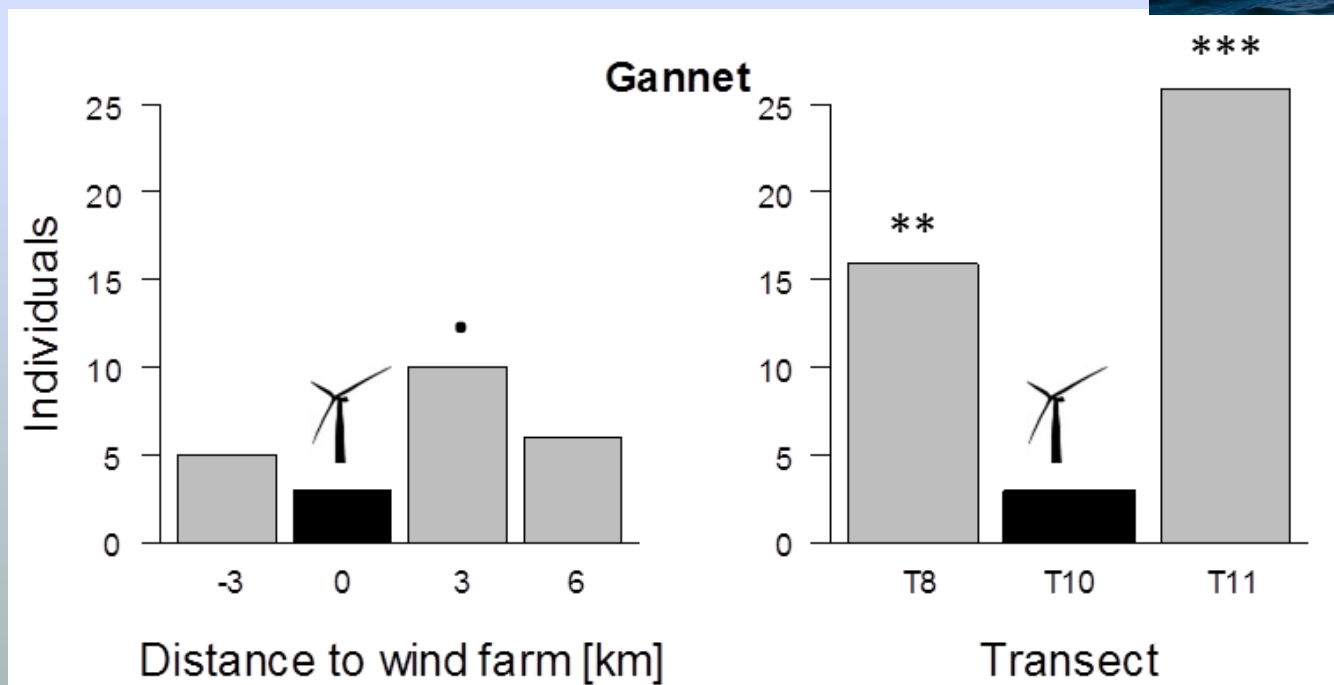
## Operational phase – Divers

- 90% difference



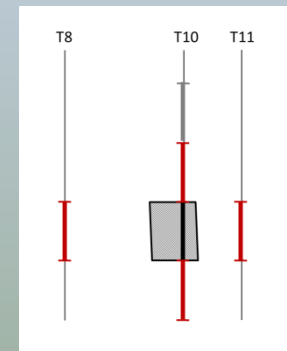
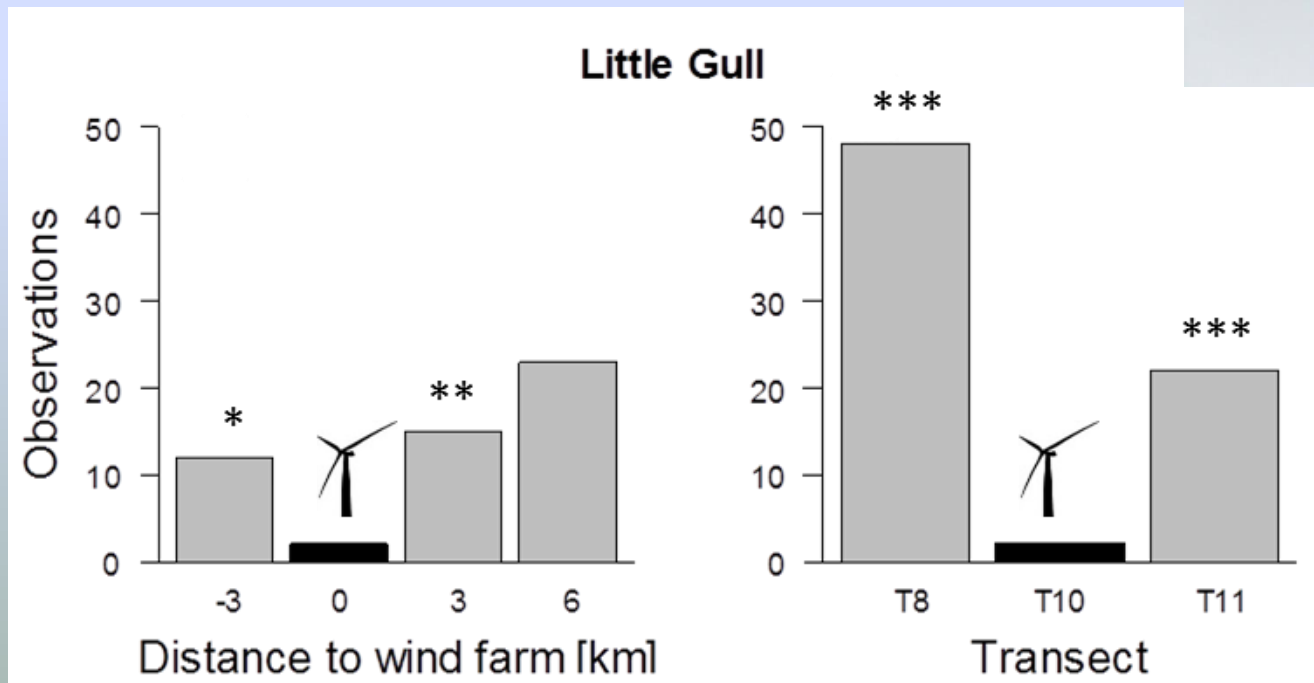
## Operational phase – Gannet

- 79% difference



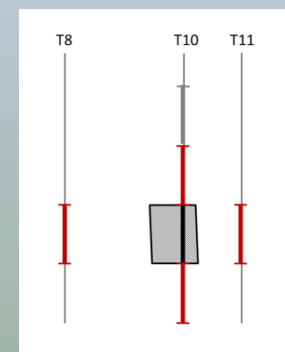
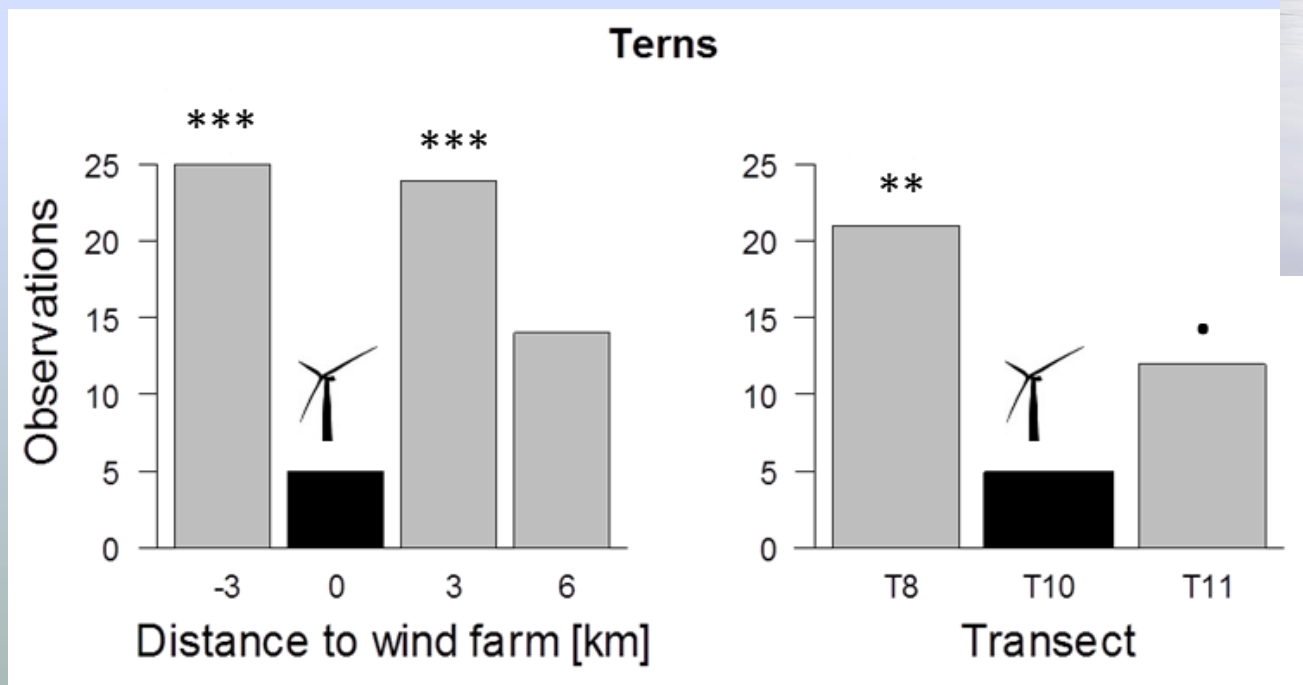
## Operational phase – Little gull

- 92% difference



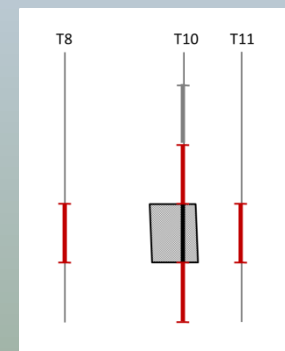
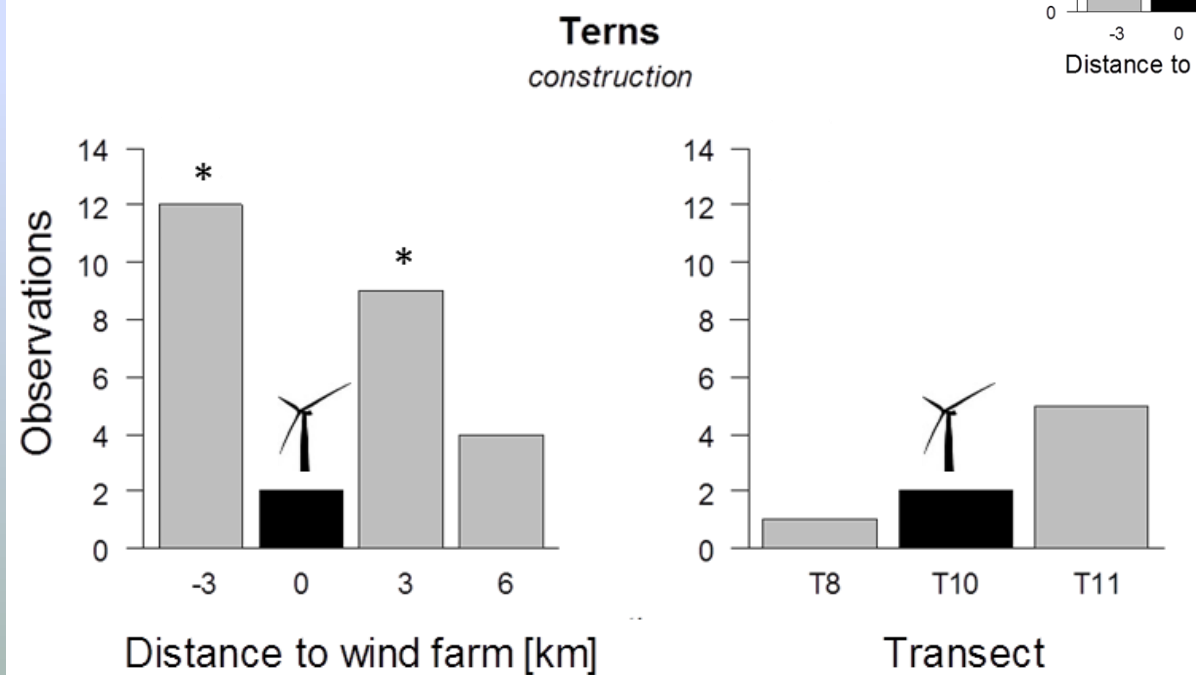
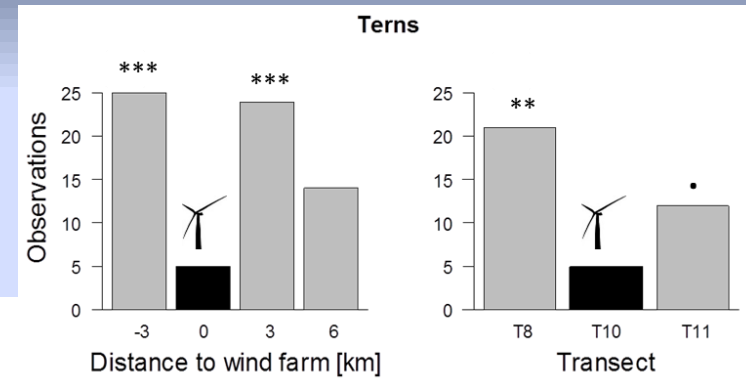
## Operational phase – Terns

- 76% difference



## Construction – Terns

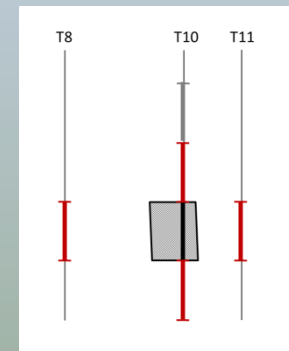
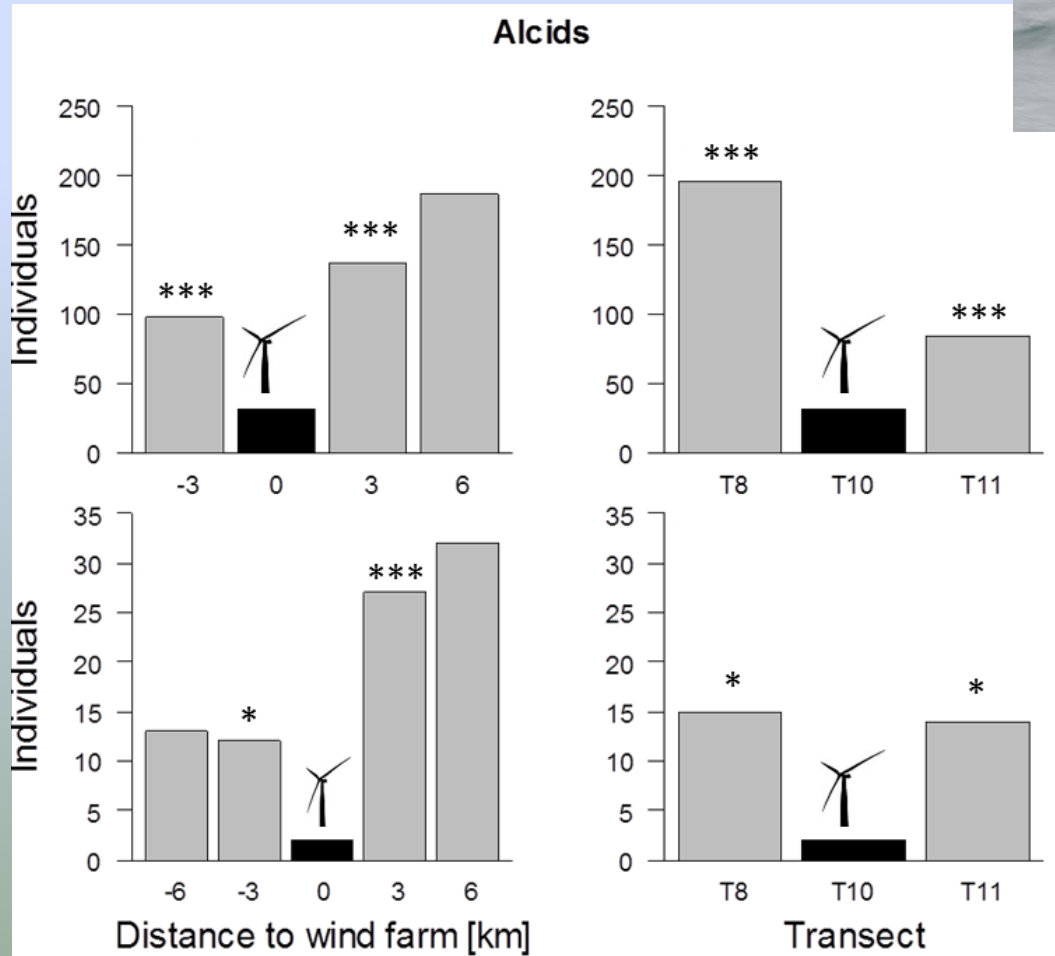
- 70% difference





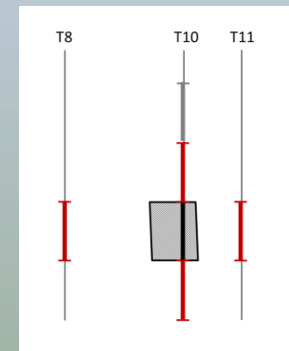
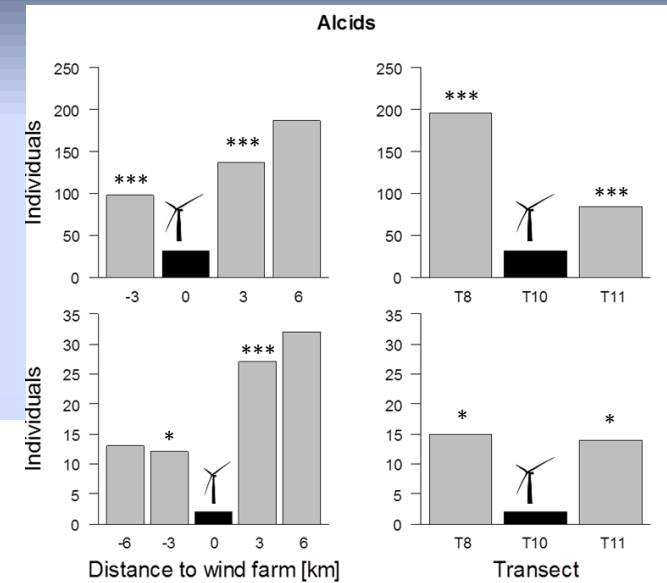
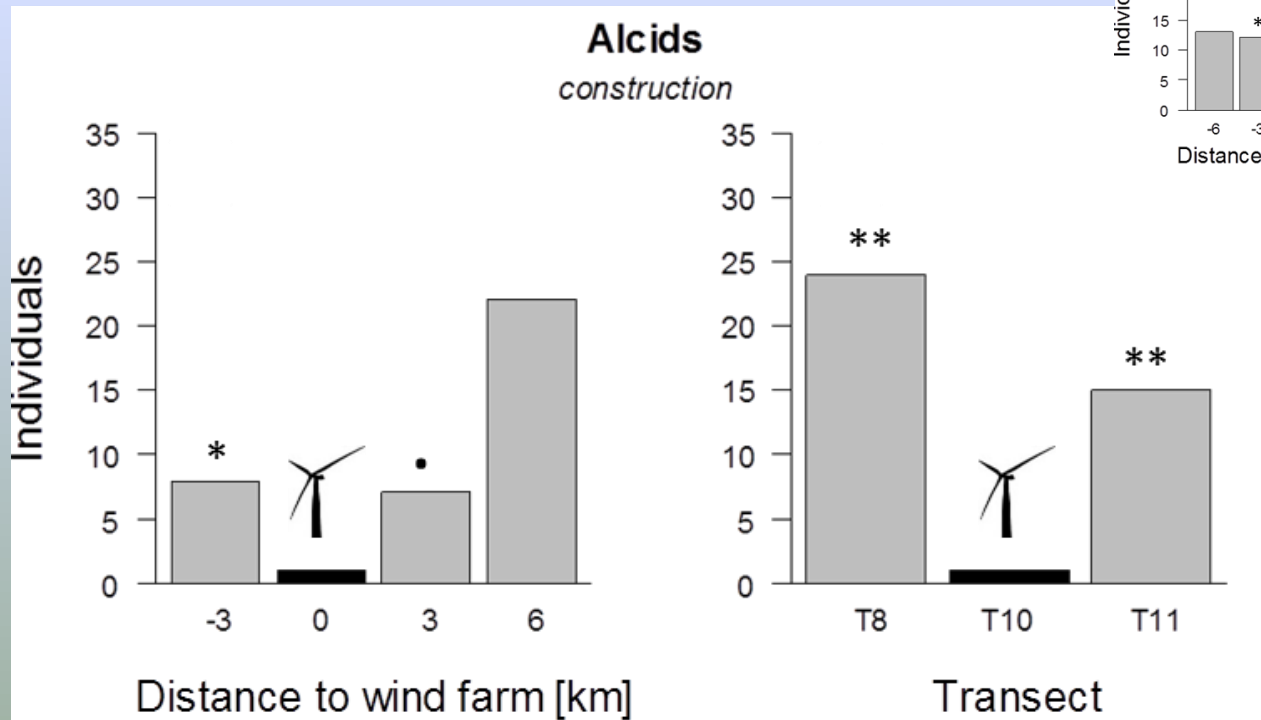
## Operational phase – Alcids

- 75% difference (ship-based), 88% (aerial surveys)



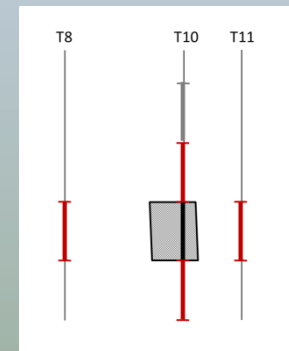
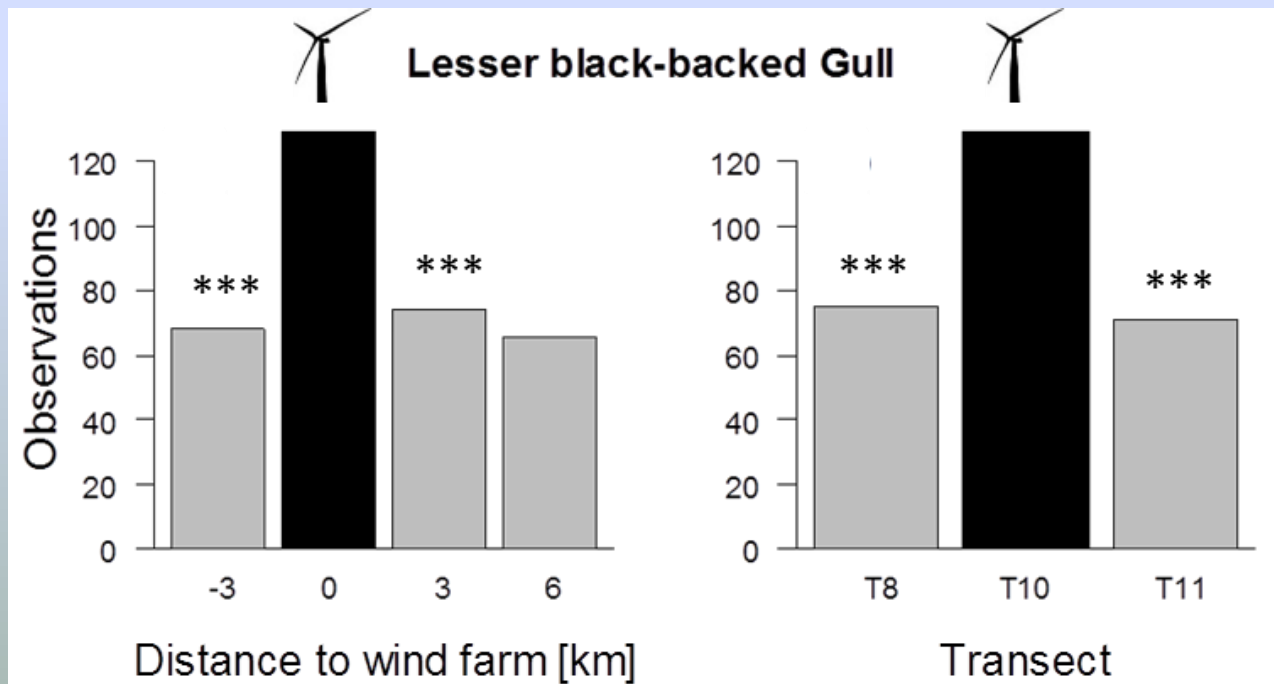
## Construction phase – Alcids

- 93% difference



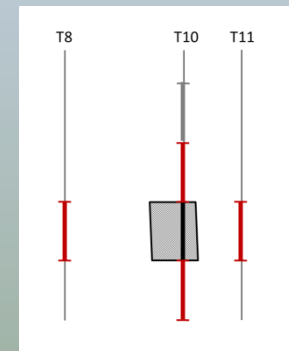
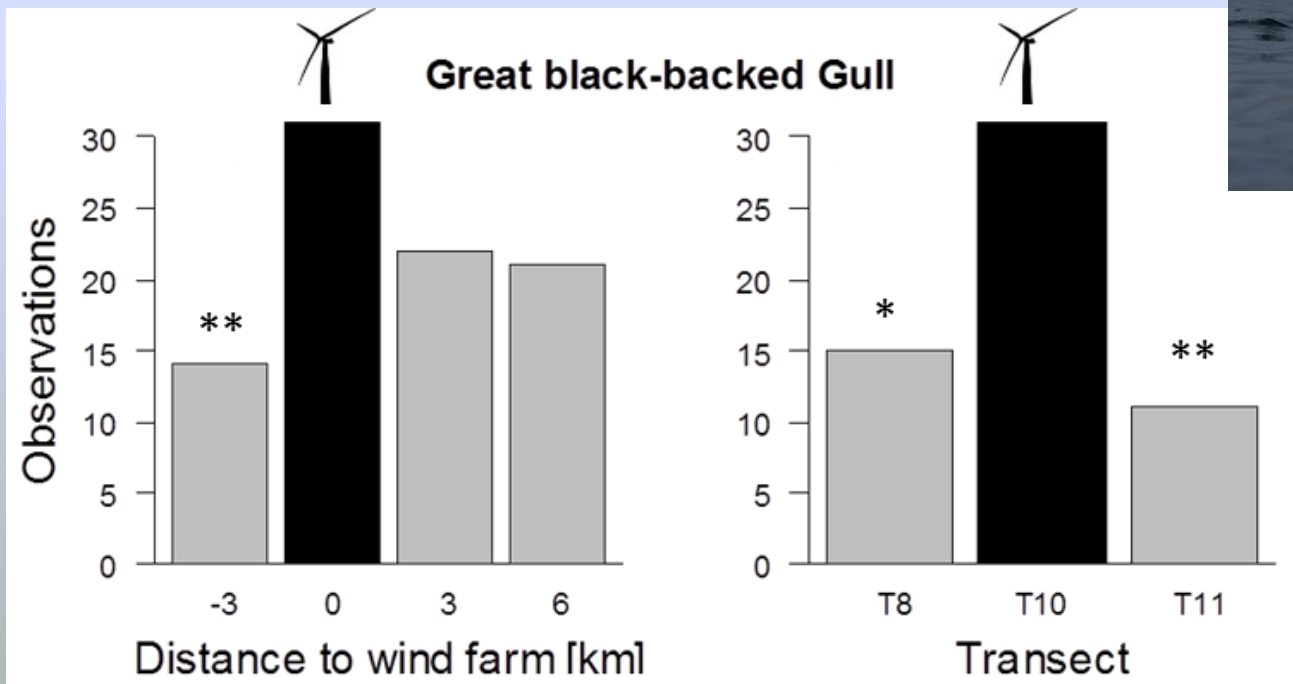
## Operational phase – Lesser black-backed gull

- 79% difference

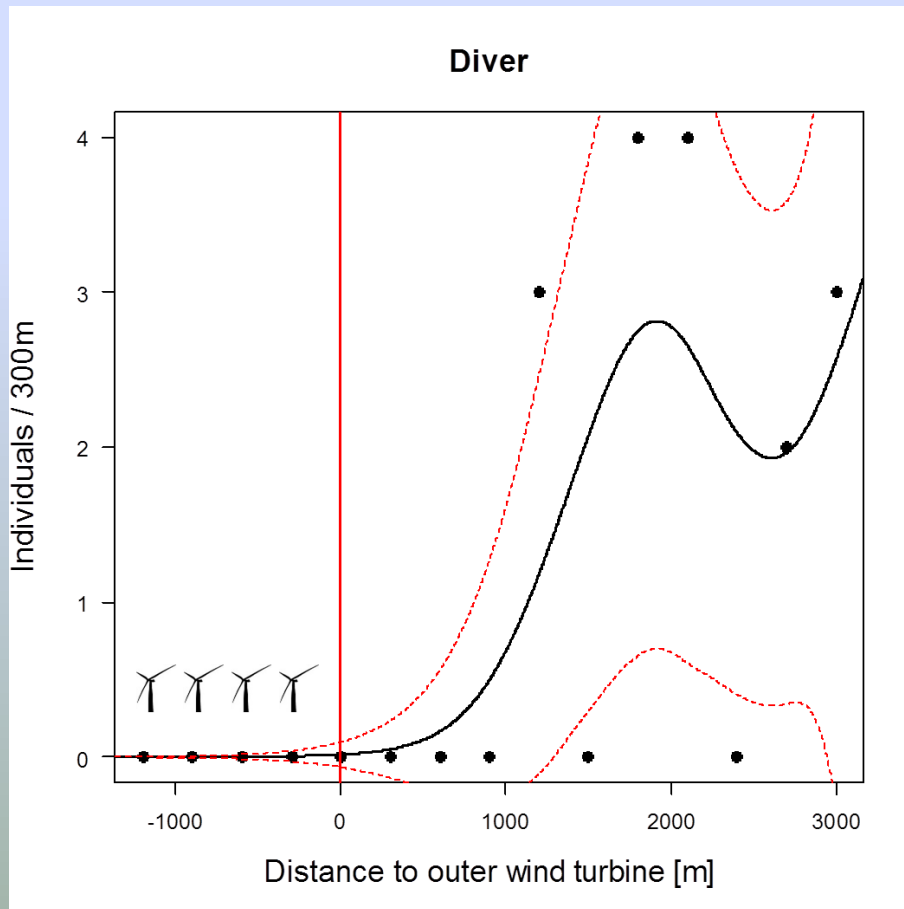


## Operational phase – Great black-backed gull

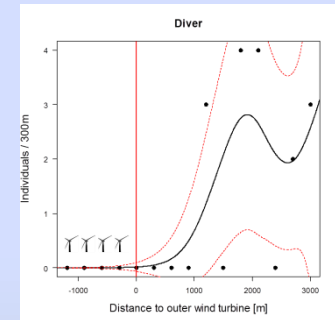
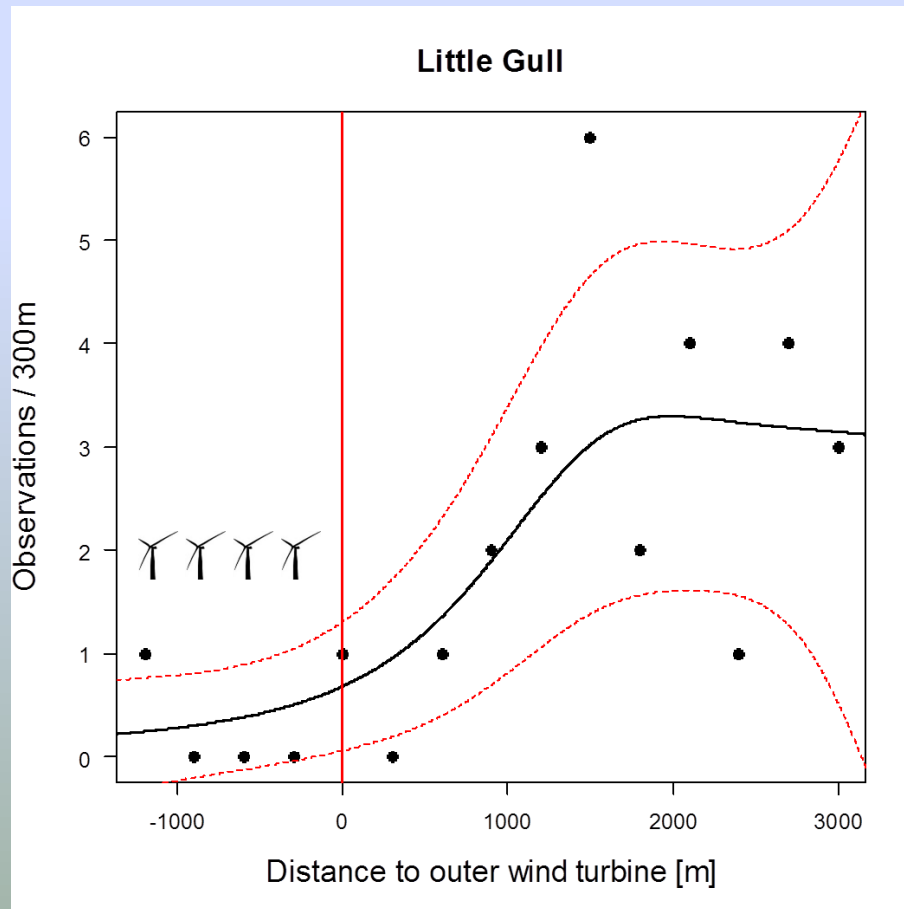
- 100% difference



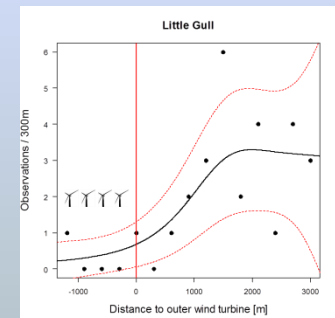
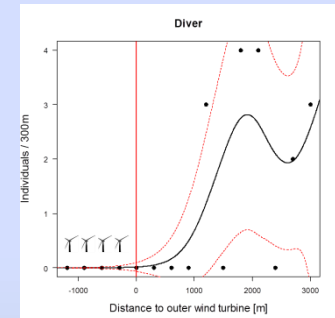
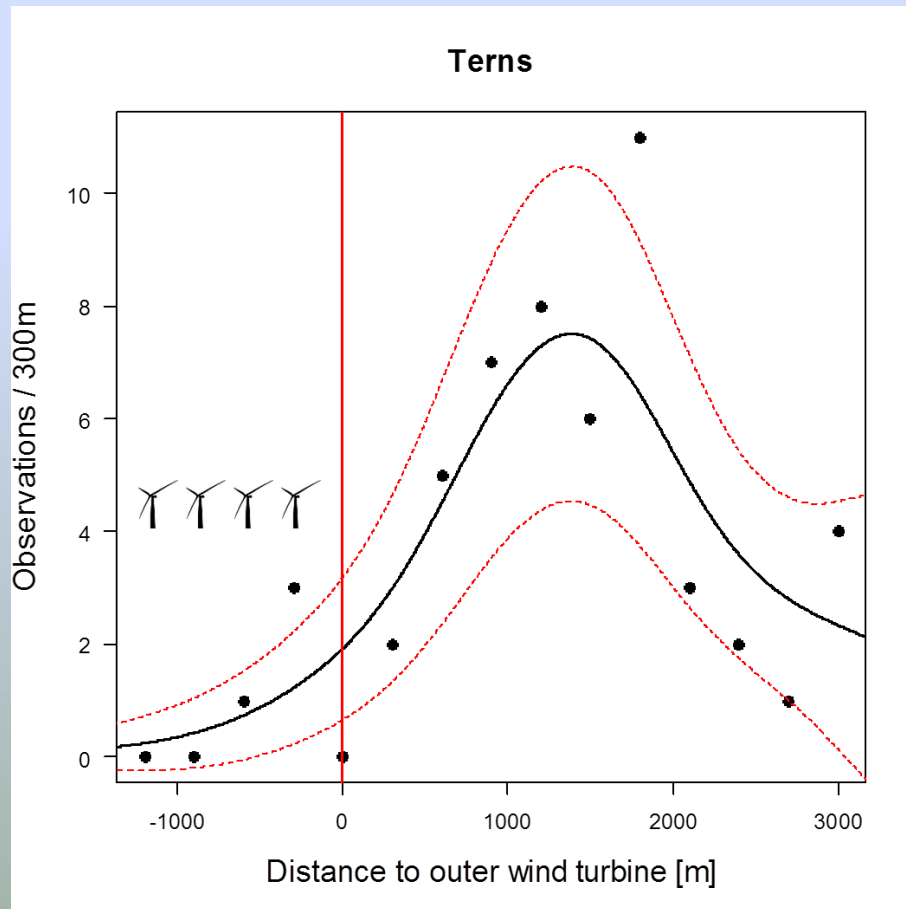
## Operational phase – distance to outer turbines



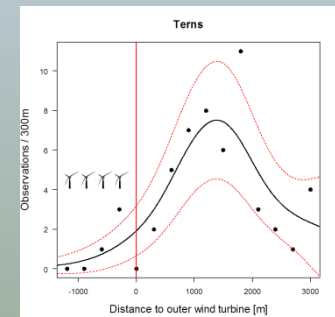
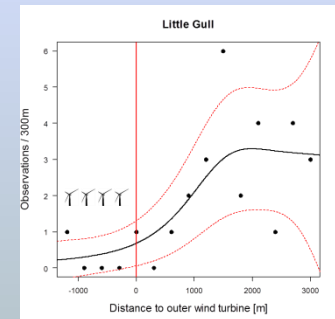
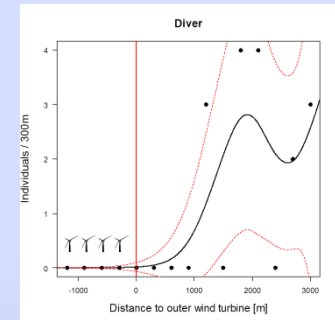
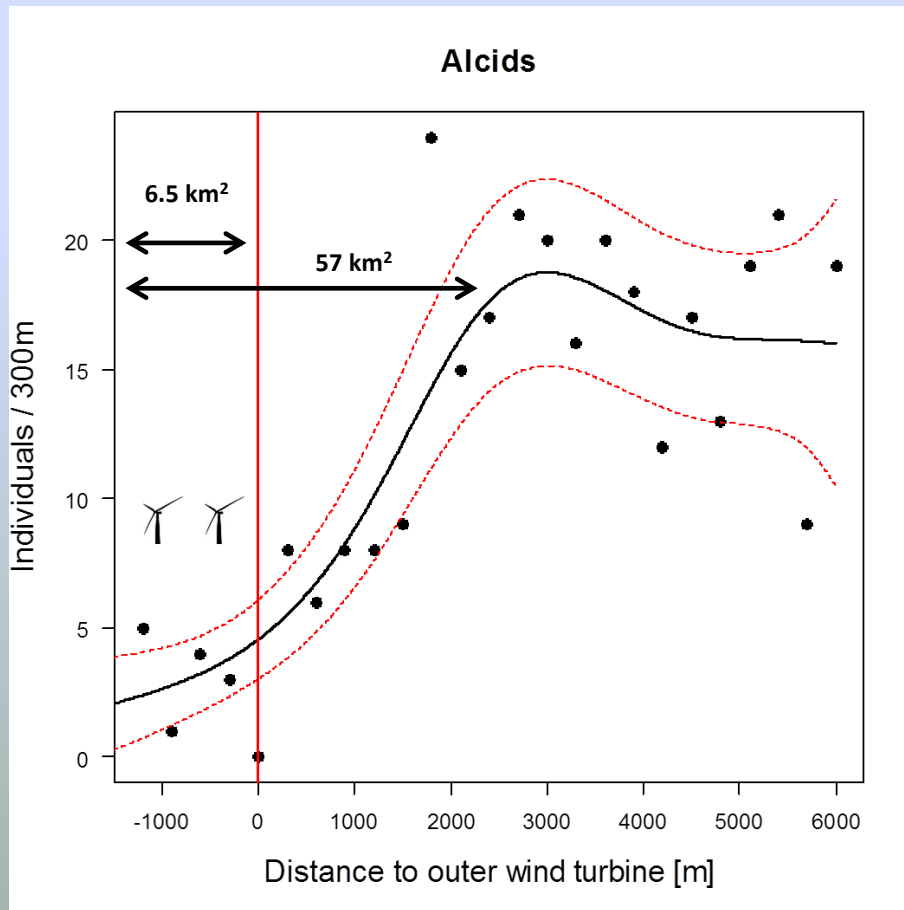
## Operational phase – distance to outer turbines



## Operational phase – distance to outer turbines



## Operational phase – distance to outer turbines





# Summary

- Response to wind farm highly species specific
- Displacement of:
  - Divers (90%)
  - Gannet (79%)
  - Little gull (92%)
  - Terns (76%)
  - Alcids (75%)
- No species with total displacement
- Attraction:
  - Lesser black-backed gull (79%)
  - Great black-backed gull (100%)
- Disturbance extends outside wind farm
  - Species-specific: 1.5 – 2.5 km
- Response during construction similar to operational phase, but low sample size
- 'alpha ventus': small wind farm – comparability of results?





Thank you for your  
attention!

Questions?