



- ECHO -



Laboratoire d'Océanologie
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Acoustic pressures related to offshore wind energy on marine mammals & ichthyofauna.

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An integrated approach to improve knowledge in a context of climate change

- From controlled laboratory environments to test sites at sea, with the support of numerical modelling,
- From underwater acoustics to behavioural studies of fish and marine mammals,
- From the anthropogenic underwater noise to ocean warming.

Main objectives

- Qualifying acoustic environment related to wind turbine activities,
- Assessing acoustic sensitivity & the impacts of noise pollution on the behavioural traits and physiological state of ichthyofauna,
- Revisiting the impacts observed under variable thermal conditions,
- Drawing up maps of noise effects for marine mammals and fish,
- Exploring inter-specific co-occurrence to assess indirect effects.

Scientific strategy

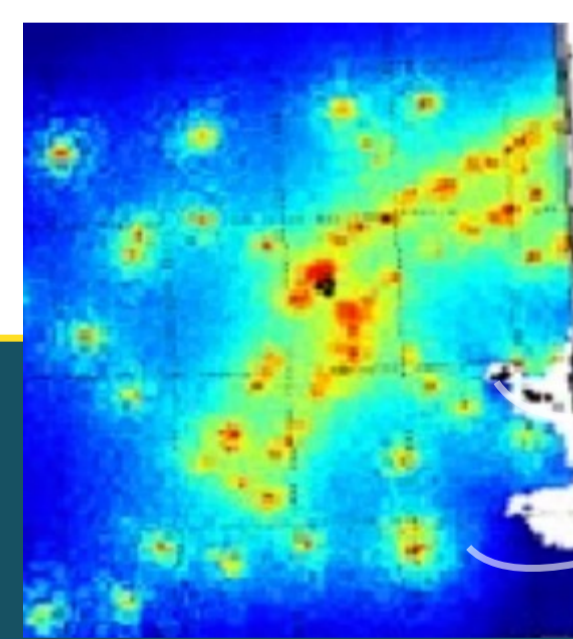
Experimental facilities on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coast



Characterisation of the underwater acoustic environment

- Ambient noise before, during and after the installation of a wind turbine
- Consideration of different wind regimes

Mapping



Interactions with marine organisms



Marine mammals

From acoustic surveys :

- ? Behaviour
- ? Distribution

Correlation level of noise/presence



Fish

Through caging on studied sites :

- ? Health status (growth, cell disequilibrium, ...)

In laboratory controlled conditions :

- ? Physiological responses (metabolism, ability to detect acoustic signals emitted by predators,...)
- ? Behavioural changes (avoidance, hyperactivity, immobility,...)

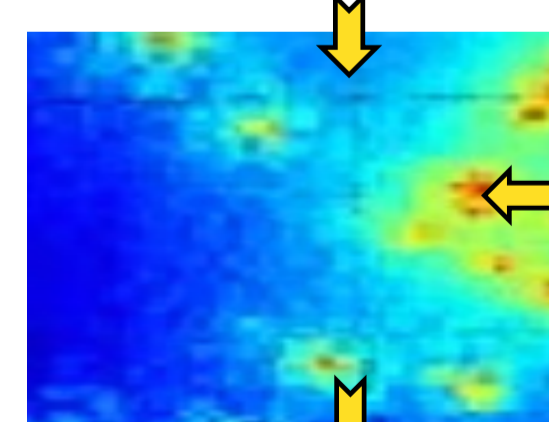
Determination of noise thresholds triggering impacts

Interactions with temperature

Estimated impact on the 2 fauna compartments considered

With modelling & SIG tools

- Identification of limiting conditions



Noise/fish layer mapping based on identified thresholds

- Identifying common favourable habitats

Projection based on IPCC predictions

Janv. 2024 - Déc. 2026



Main expected results

- Mapping sound effects for  based on experimentally determined sensitivity thresholds,
- Assessment of the relevance of sound levels as explanatory variables in  distribution models,
- Establishing interactions with temperature,
- Issuing recommendations for increasingly integrated approaches to better assess wind turbine effects.