

# Bat migration across the southern North Sea and possible implications for offshore wind farms

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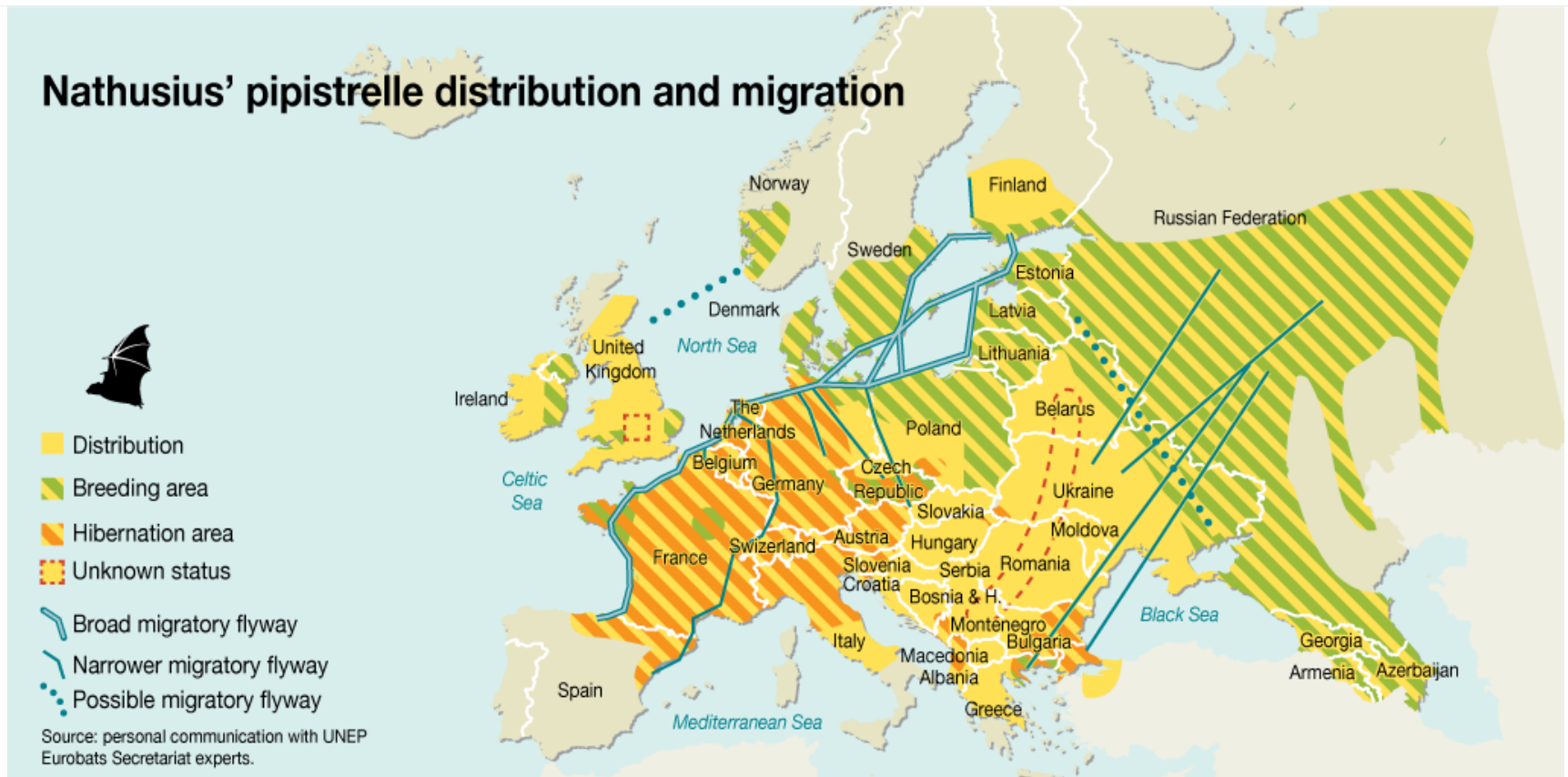
# Historical bat observations in and around the southern North Sea



- Records at offshore platforms and ships
- Observations during surveys / onshore 'seawatching' efforts
- Ultrasonic recorders at the coastline
- Records at remote islands (e.g. Faroe Islands, Heligoland etc.)

=> Other regions: offshore bat activity Baltic Sea and off Pacific and Atlantic North America

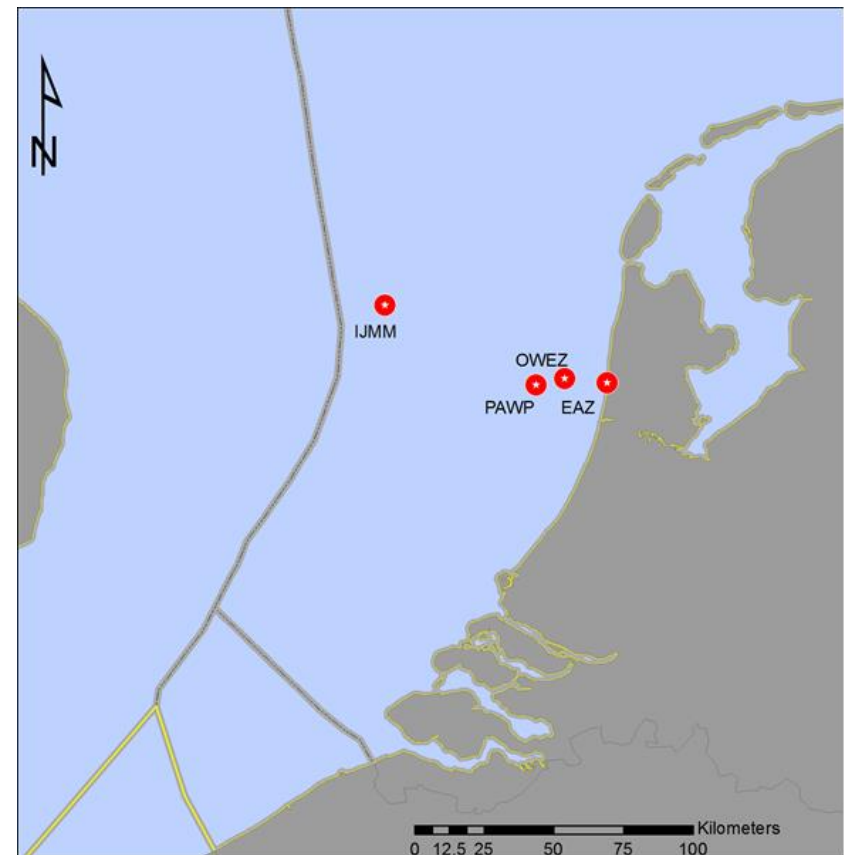
# Migration flyway of Nathusius's Pipistrelle



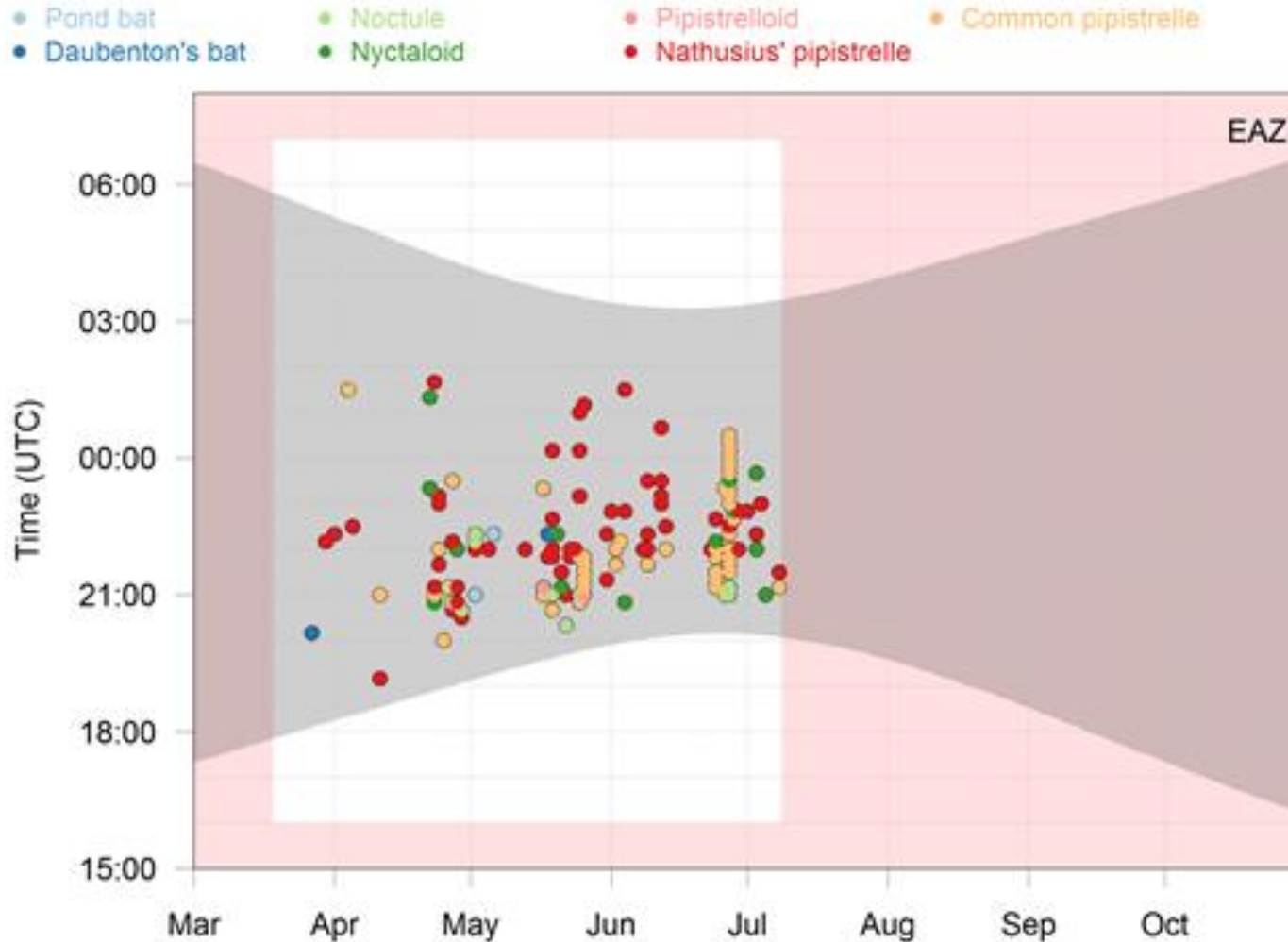
Reports of banded individuals from UK in The Netherlands and from Latvia in the UK

# Pilot study with bat detectors, 2012-2014

- One onshore location (EAZ: Beach Egmond aan Zee)
- Three offshore locations:
  - OWEZ: meteo mast
  - PAWP: trafo station
  - IJMM: IJmuiden meteo mast

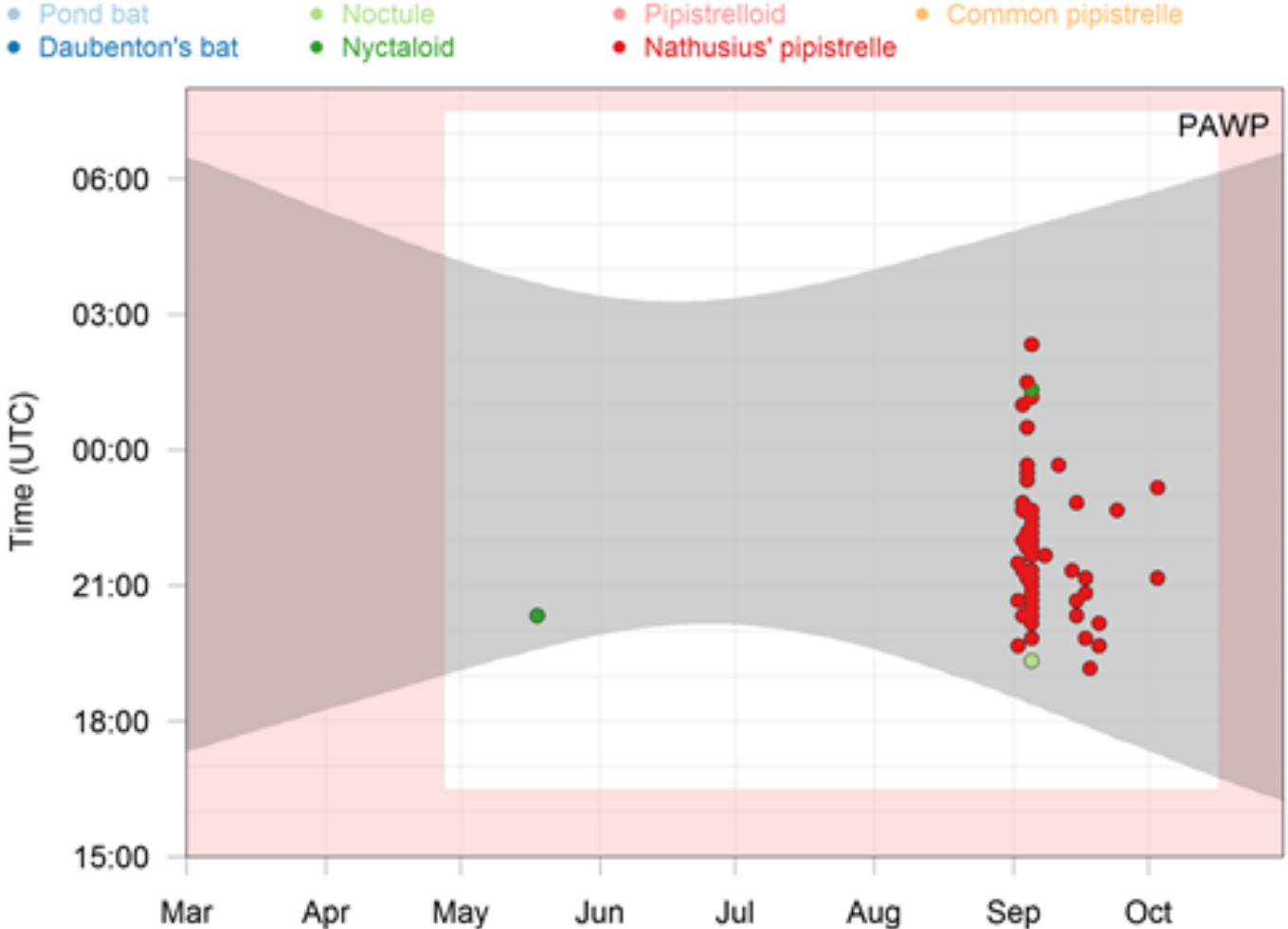


# Beach Egmond aan Zee - 2014



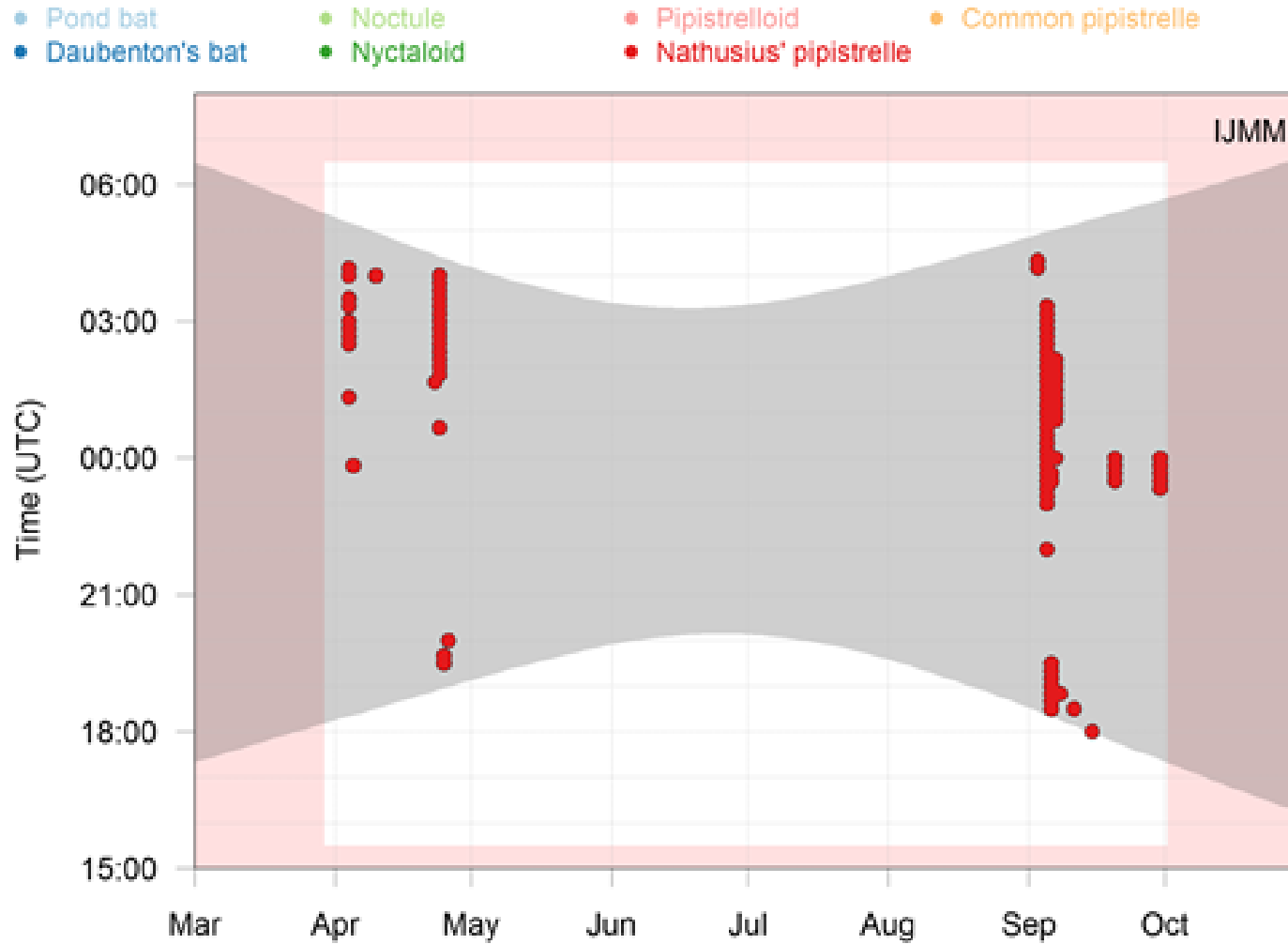


# Pr. Amalia Wind Park (23 km offshore) - 2014





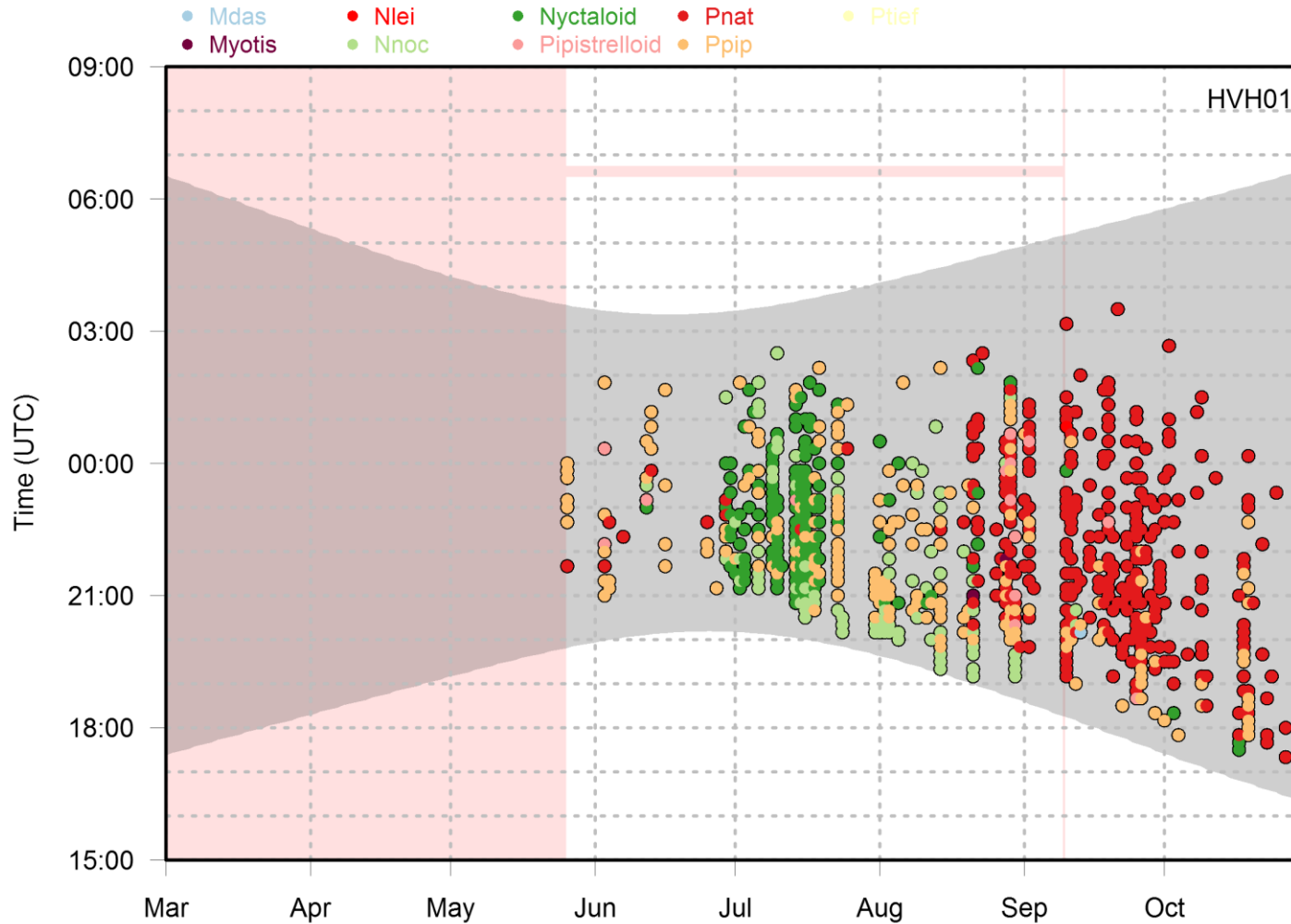
# IJmuiden meteo mast (85 km offshore) - 2014



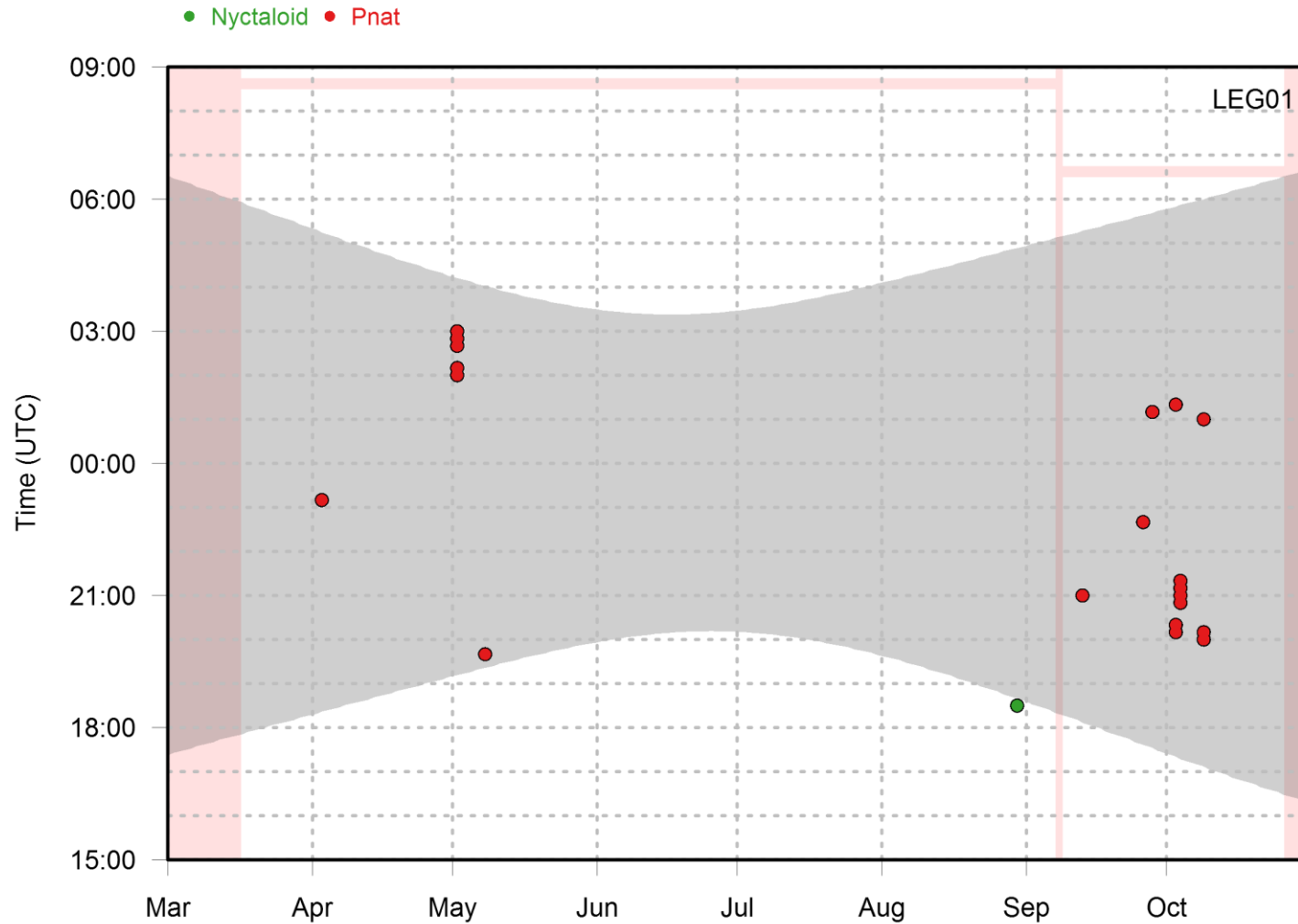
# Monitoring 2015 and 2016



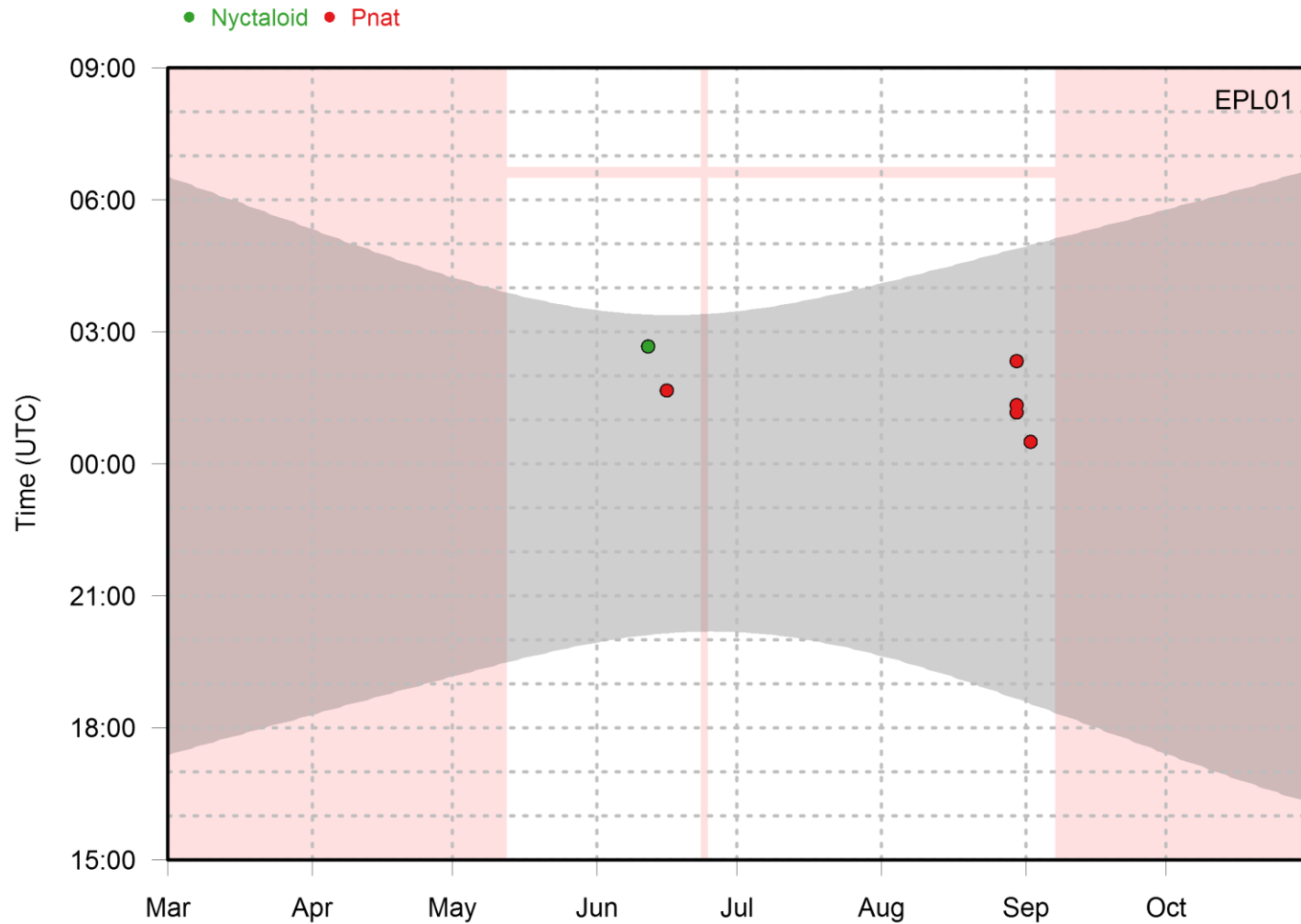
# Hoek van Holland (coast) 2015



# Goeree (c. 30 km offshore) 2015



# Europlatform (c. 50 km offshore) 2015



# Bat migration and weather conditions

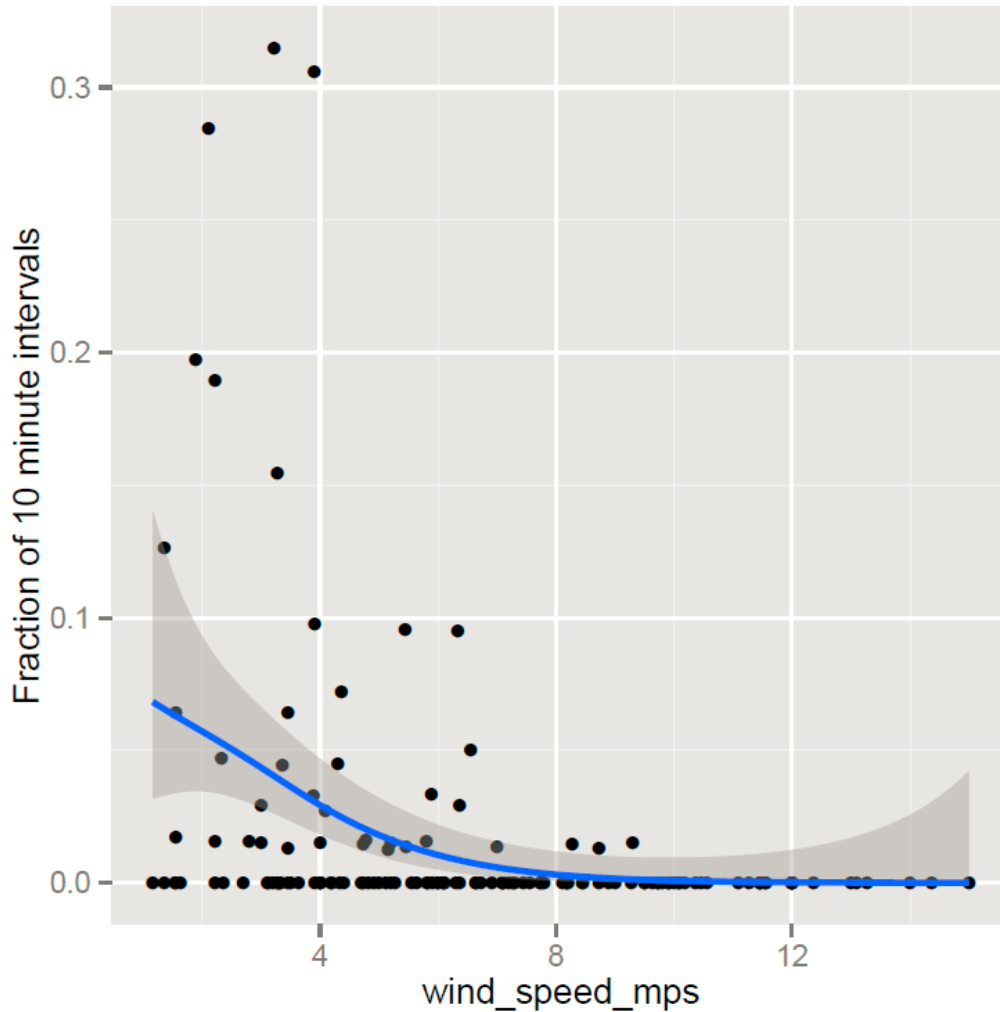
- Focus on Nathusius's Pipistrelle
- Only OWEZ data 2012 - 2014
- Period of 22 Aug – 10 Oct
- Weather data obtained from B11B (75 km offshore) and Valkenburg airport (3 km from coast)
- Weather parameters considered (Wind speed & direction, Humidity, Cloud cover, Visibility, Temperature, Atmospheric pressure, Precipitation)

# Preliminary results

- Weather conditions at sea provide better fits than those on land
- Relevant parameters are: wind speed and direction, and visibility
- Link with insect migration?



# Wind speed (PB11B)

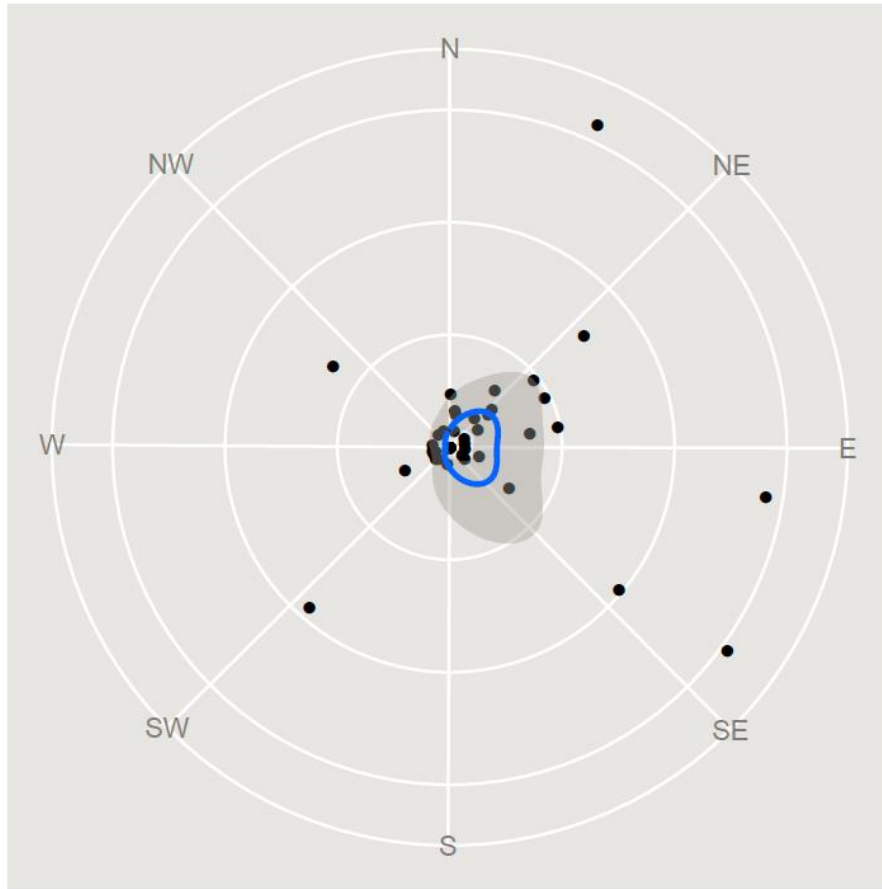


96% of bat activity

at wind speeds < 7m/s



# Wind direction (PB11B)



76% of bat activity  
at wind directions  
between NE en SE



# Bats and offshore wind farms (1)

- Possible attraction to offshore structures
- Possible link with insect availability at sea
- Risks for collision and / or barotrauma
- Fatalities at sea likely
- Mostly migratory species at risk

# Bats and offshore wind farms (2)

- Population effects not excluded for at least one species (Leopold *et al.* 2014)
- Therefore, bats relevant in (spatial) planning and operating of offshore wind farms
- Mitigation based on results so far: increase cut-in speed of wind turbines in vulnerable periods, thus resulting in stand-still during low wind speeds
- OWF Borssele (soon to be raised in Dutch North Sea) probably first offshore location in the world with mitigation measures for bats
- Follow-up research to address potential population effects and effectiveness of mitigation measures

# Conclusions (1)

- Regular occurrence late Aug – early Oct, less frequently in spring
- Associated with nights with E wind at low speeds and high visibility
- Species composition and timing of occurrence indicate migration (however, occasional feeding flights may also be involved)



# Conclusions (2)

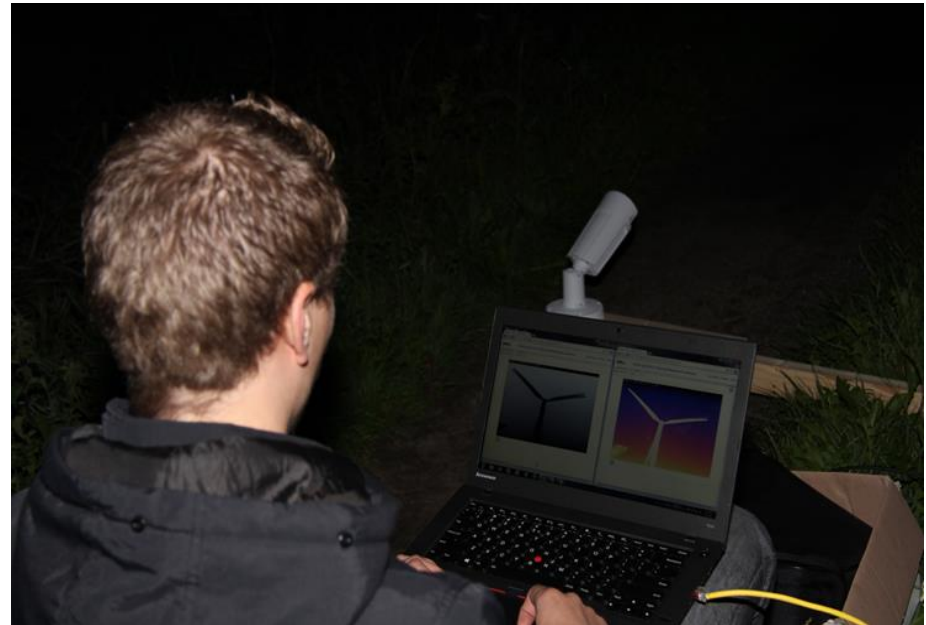
- Nathusius's Pipistrelle the most abundant species
- Other species offshore: Common Noctule, Common Pipistrelle and (prob.) Parti-coloured Bat
- Occurrence of east-west migration
- Frequently spending the day at sea!



# Options future research: migration ecology and fatalities at sea

- Modelling necessary, but input data needed
- Input to be obtained by:
  - Behavioural research with a combination of thermal imaging cameras and bat detectors
  - Tracking and tracing of bats
  - Determining insect distribution / migration at sea

# Testing thermal imaging cameras





# In collaboration with:

the fieldwork company



Ministerie van Economische Zaken



RWE



NoordzeeWind



E-Connection



Rijkswaterstaat  
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu

Thanks for your attention!

Any questions?

