# Solutions to reduce vessel noise impacts to marine mammals



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#### How can we reduce vessel Underwater Radiated Noise (URN)?

#### 1. Increase distance

Illustrations by Amy Dozier (MaREI, UCC)

- 2. Maintenance & Operational measures
- 3. Technological measures





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#### Key Knowledge Gaps



- How do source level reductions affect the area exposed to URN?
- By how much can slowdowns reduce source levels?
- How effective are these approaches at reducing noise impacts to marine mammals?
- Are slowdowns a 'zero-sum game' approach?
- Can we combine these mitigation approaches to reduce URN?

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### How do source level reductions affect the area exposed?



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#### By how much do slowdowns reduce source levels?



Photo by Venti Views on Unsplash

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#### Do speed reductions reduce impacts to marine mammals?

- Proxies for noise impact:
  - Maximum received level (dB re 1 µPa)
  - Exposure duration (min)
- Max received levels  $\downarrow$ 
  - 20% (16 kn) = 6 dB
  - 50% (10 kn) = 18 dB
- Exposure duration  $\downarrow$ 
  - 20% (16 kn) = 36%
  - 50% (10 kn) = 76%
- Slowdowns 
   all noise impacts
- Supported by ECHO programme (Joy et al. 2019; Burnham et al. 2021)



#### Are slowdowns a zero-sum game approach?



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- Slower vessels in habitat for longer more noise exposure?
- Slowdowns ↓ time impacted
- Supported by field measurements of cargo vessels (ZoBell et al. 2021)
- Not a zero-sum game approach!



#### Can we combine slowdowns with increased distance?

- Move our vessel further from animals
   & protected sites?
- Max received levels  $\downarrow$
- Can we combine with slowdowns?
- Exposure duration  $\downarrow$
- Very slow & distant vessel not audible as below ambient!





#### Can we combine slowdowns with increased distance?



- Move our vessel further from animals
   & protected sites?
- Max received levels  $\downarrow$
- Can we combine with slowdowns?
- Exposure duration  $\downarrow$
- Very slow & distant vessel not audible as below ambient!
- Reduce noise & lethal ship strike risk (Laist et al. 2014)





#### Do slowdowns always work?

- Slow (10 knots) and Loud (+18 dB)?
- High max received levels
- 2 x longer exposure duration
- Should we target for maintenance, modification or remove from the global fleet?
- Additional considerations:
  - Optimum speed ranges for ship engines
  - Controllable Pitch Propellers



#### **Co-benefits of speed reductions**





#### ↓ Greenhouse Gas Emissions, NOx, SOx, Particulate Matter & Black Carbon

e.g., Khan et al. 2012; Cullinane & Cullinane, 2013; Faber et al. 2017; Leaper, 2019



# fuel consumption & port wait times reliability of deliveries & price of bulk goods

e.g., Cullinane & Cullinane, 2013; Lee et al. 2015; Leaper, 2019; Jalkanen et al. 2018; Leaper & Renilson, 2021; Elkafas et al. 2023



#### ↓ risk of lethal ship strikes with cetaceans

e.g., Silber et al. 2012; Conn & Silber, 2013; Laist et al. 2014; Leaper, 2019; Morten et al. 2022

Photo by Kinsey on Unsplash

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#### Examples of technology being trialled in SATURN

TROCHOIDAL PROPELLER





Photo credits: SIREHNA, NAVAL-GROUP, ADV-PROPULSE, FORMES&VOLUMES

PUMPJET





DNV NAVAL GROUP SIREHNAA NAVAL GROUP NAVAL GROUP Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

AIR BUBBLE MITIGATION





#### What if we modify vessel technology?

- Fast (20 knots) & Modified (-10 dB)?
- Max received levels  $\downarrow$
- Exposure duration  $\downarrow$
- A lot of tech solutions to consider
- Expensive beyond design stage
- Option for new vessels in global fleet?
- Are they harder to detect?







#### Can we combine approaches?



#### Conclusions

- Marine mammals regularly exposed to vessel URN
  - ↑ data on vessel URN exposure in key species
  - Different tools available to study exposure/impacts
- What aspects of vessel URN cause response?
- URN may have fitness consequences for marine mammals
  - Short term changes in behaviour affect energetic budgets of individuals
     = long term consequences for populations
  - Focus on responses with fitness consequences
  - Inform population models e.g., DEPONS





#### SCAN ME

Nachtsheim et al. 2023

SCAN ME

Findlay et al. 2023

BIOSPHOTO / Alamy Stock Photo

#### Conclusions

- Source level \$\geq\$ substantially \$\geq\$ area exposed to URN
- Moderate speed reductions = large source level ↓
- Speed reductions  $\downarrow$  **all noise impacts to marine wildlife**
- Speed reductions 
   *time soundscape impacted*
- Slowing down is effective, scalable & quickly implementable solution to URN



Findlay et al. 2023 N

Nachtsheim et al. 2023



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## Thank you!

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