



Opportunities for the Co-location of Marine Energy and Aquaculture

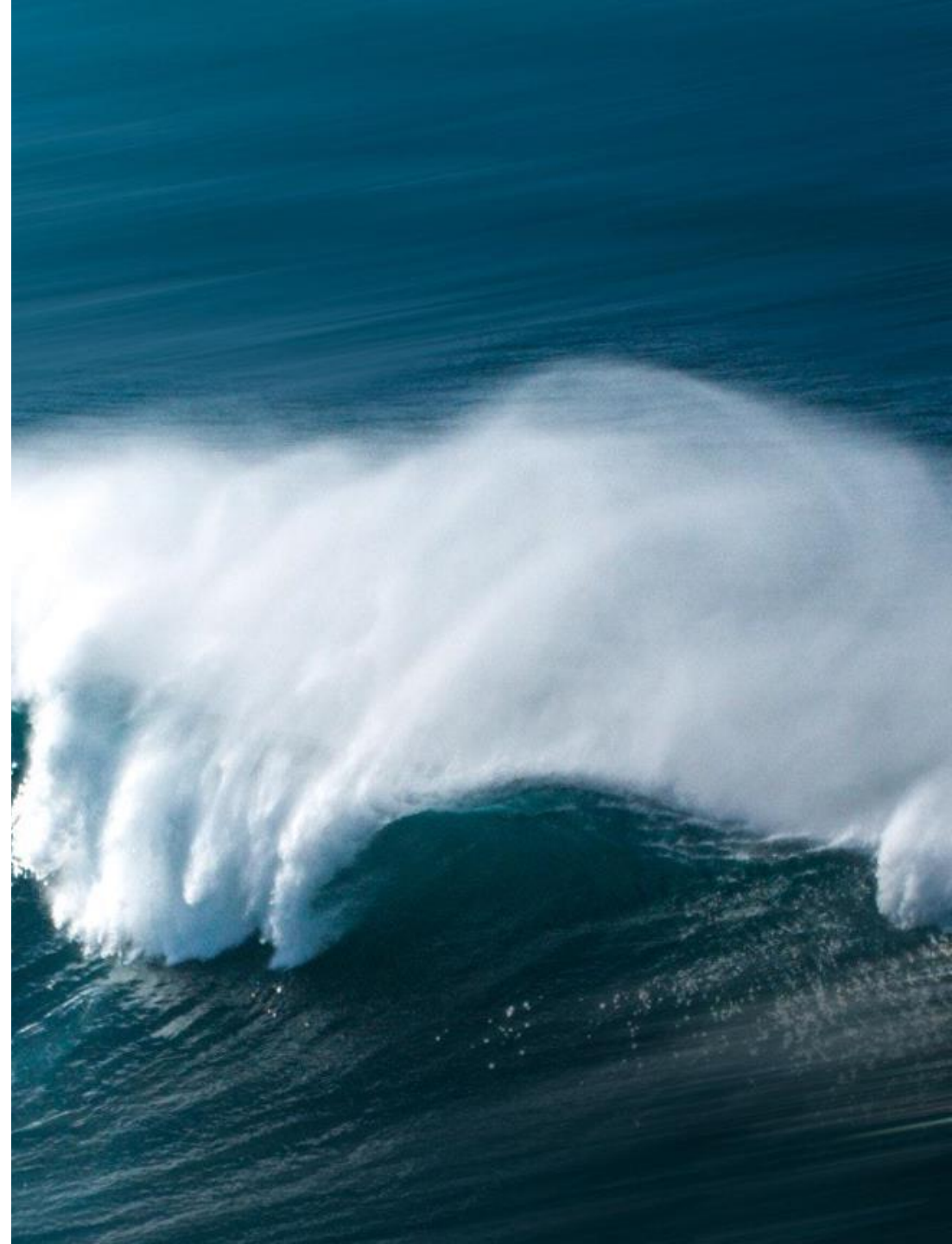
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PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy



Today's Presentation

- Marine Energy and Aquaculture
 - Background
 - Co-location and examples
- Community-Scale Aquaculture and Marine Energy
 - Partnership with Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
 - Overview of research – spatial analysis, energy assessment, outreach
- Other projects
 - Offshore aquaculture and wave energy
 - Shellfish and kelp aquaculture and tidal energy



CalWave

Background

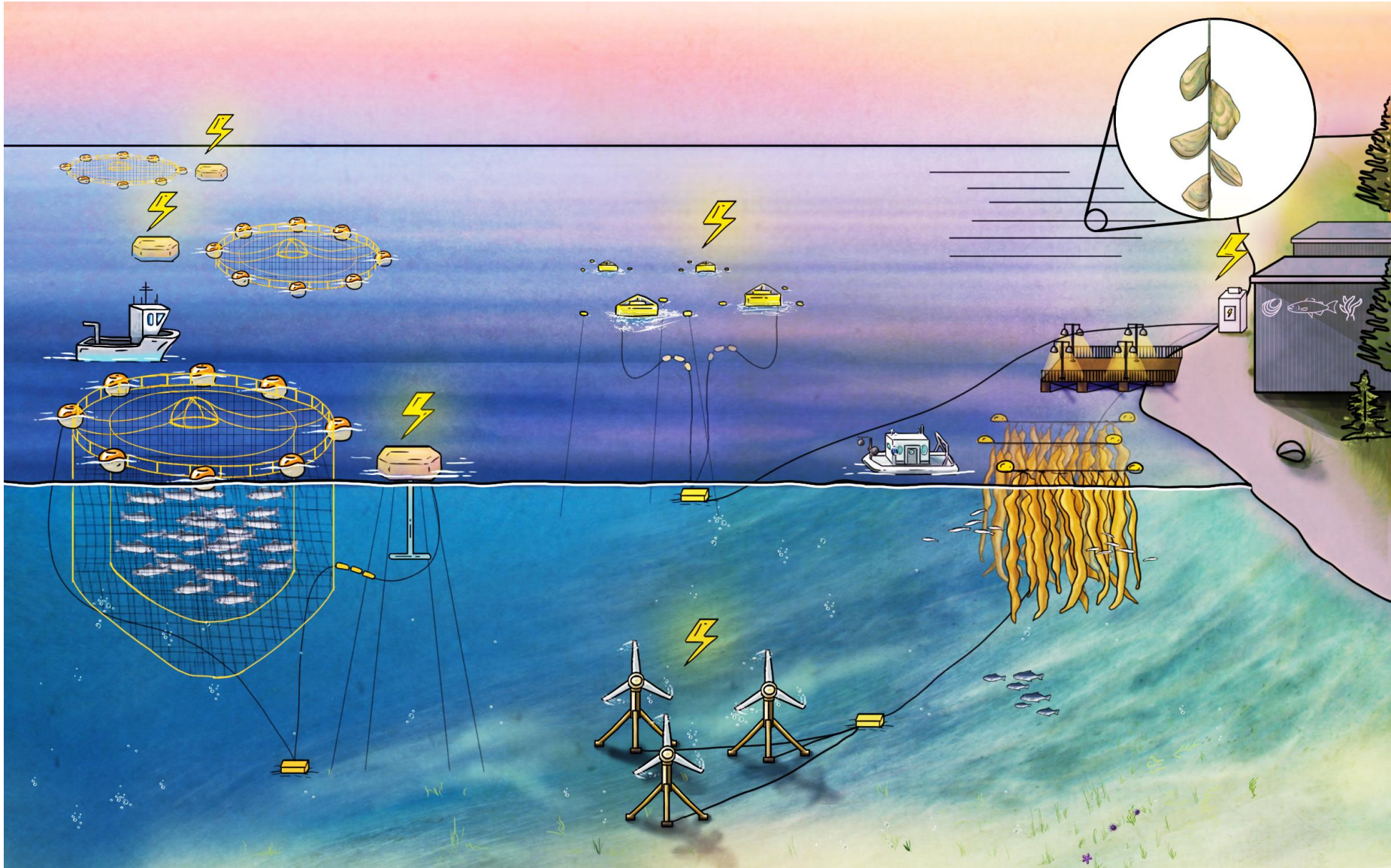
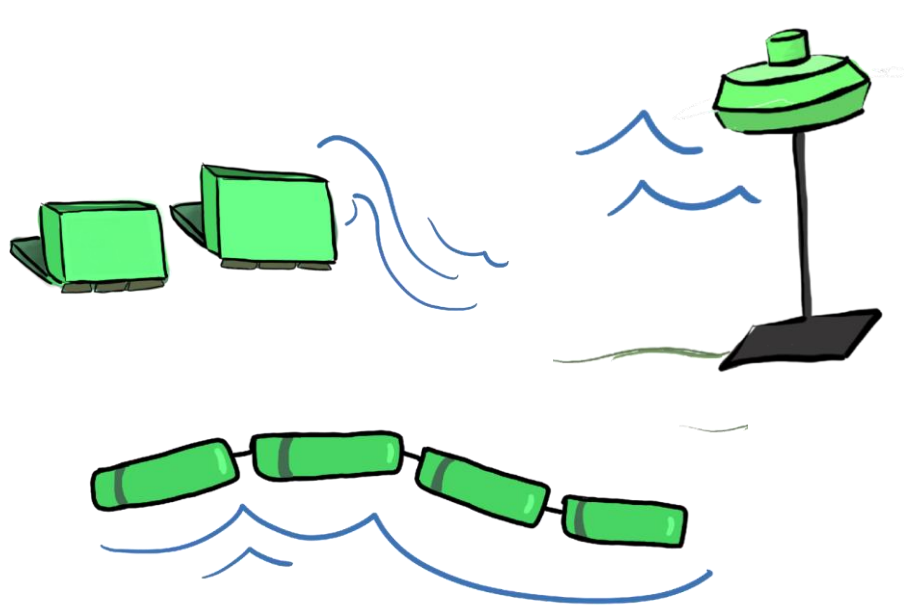


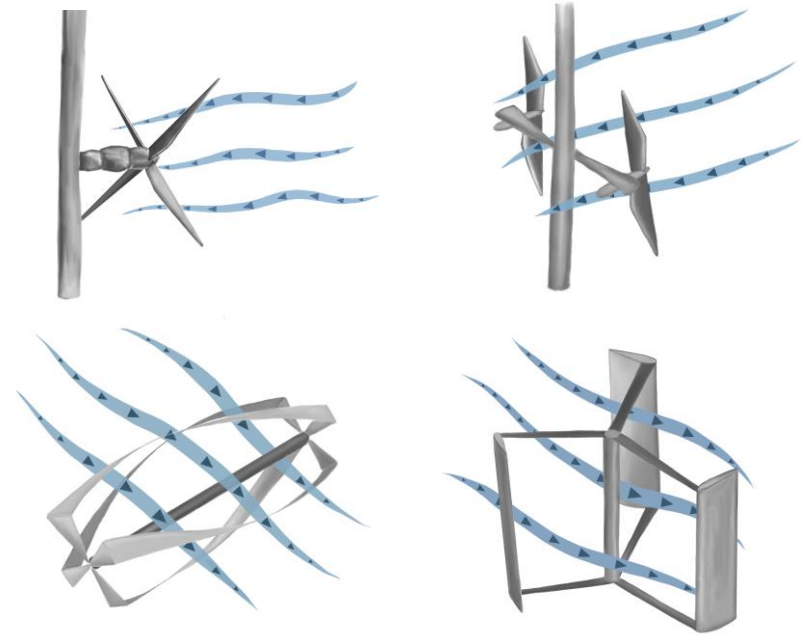
Illustration by Stephanie King, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Marine energy is all forms of energy derived directly from the seas and oceans

Marine energy is often divided into **wave energy** and **tidal energy**



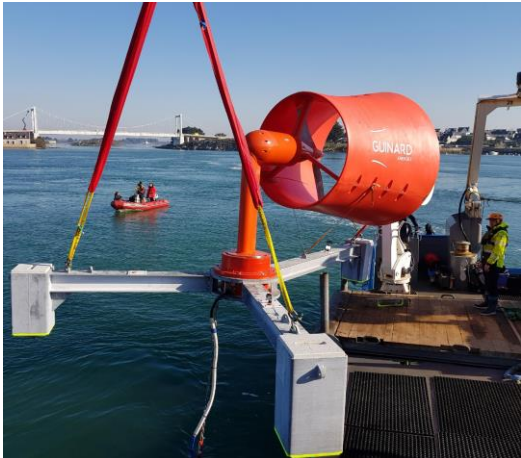
Wave devices capture the motion of the waves through a variety of different movements, like flapping or bobbing in the waves.



The tidal devices pictured above capture energy of flowing water as the tide pushes water from one place to another, creating a current.

Marine Energy Devices

Tidal energy devices



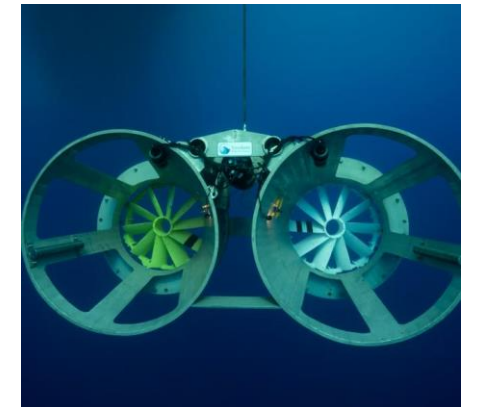
Wave energy devices



Ocean thermal energy converter



Ocean current device



Co-location of Aquaculture and Marine Energy

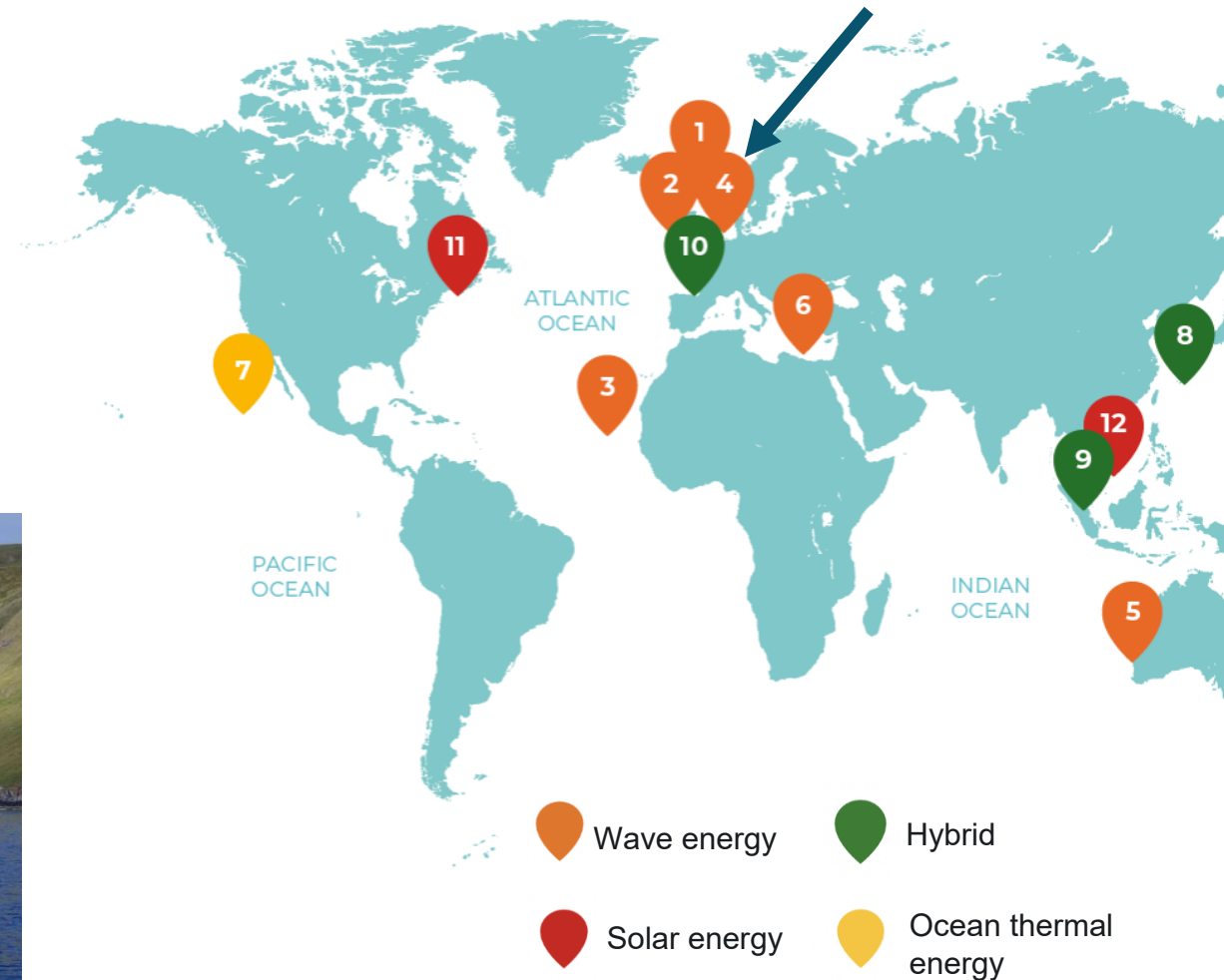
Example:

Nearshore salmon aquaculture & wave energy (Scotland)

- ✓ 4.6 kW wave energy device designed for remote installation
- ✓ Device installed for 18 months, produced 11 MW of power

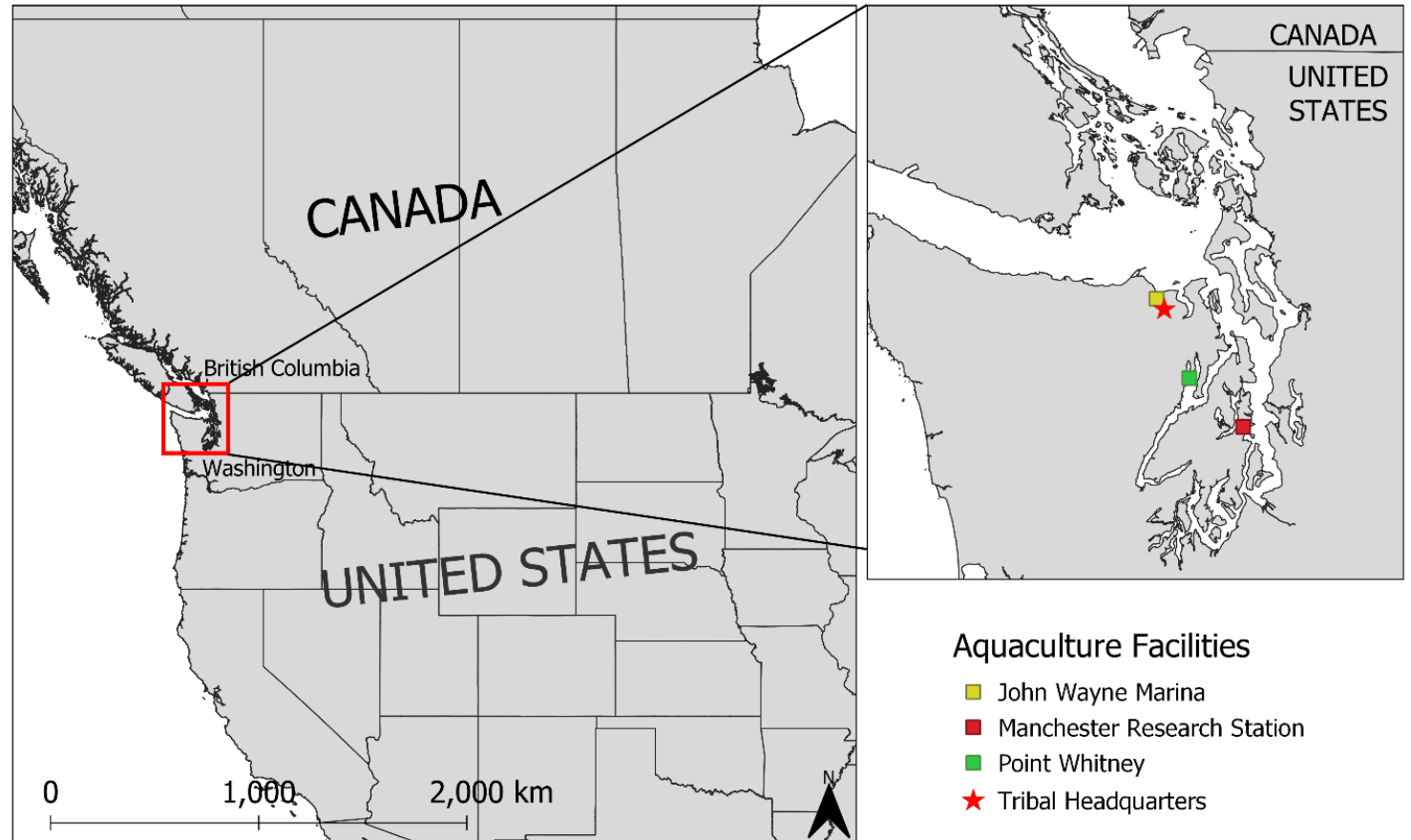


Images courtesy of Aqua Power Technologies



Community-Scale Aquaculture and Marine Energy

- Understand potential to use marine energy (wave and tidal energy) for community-scale aquaculture in the Southern Salish Sea (Washington, US)
- Partner with the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe (JST) to understand energy usage and needs at their facilities and the marine energy resources nearby



Community-Scale Aquaculture and Marine Energy

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe Partnership

- JST has set a progressive goal of net zero carbon emissions by 2032
- This project meets focus area in the Tribe's carbon neutrality strategy: Making all Tribal-owned buildings and operations energy-efficient or energy neutral
 - Strategy 1: Promote and install energy efficiency design and infrastructure in Tribal facilities so that Tribal facilities use less energy and become more resilient to climate change
 - Strategy 2: Promote, use, and generate clean energy sources



JST Carbon Neutral Plan 2022

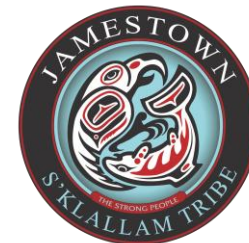
Community-Scale Aquaculture and Marine Energy Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe Partnership



Elaine Grinnell

“Our people want unhindered and unlimited access to their natural resources. Climate change is threatening our lifeways and resources. We must act now to protect and preserve culturally important resources and assets, ensuring continued economic growth, and promoting long-term community vitality.”

-From Tribal Climate Camp presentation 2022

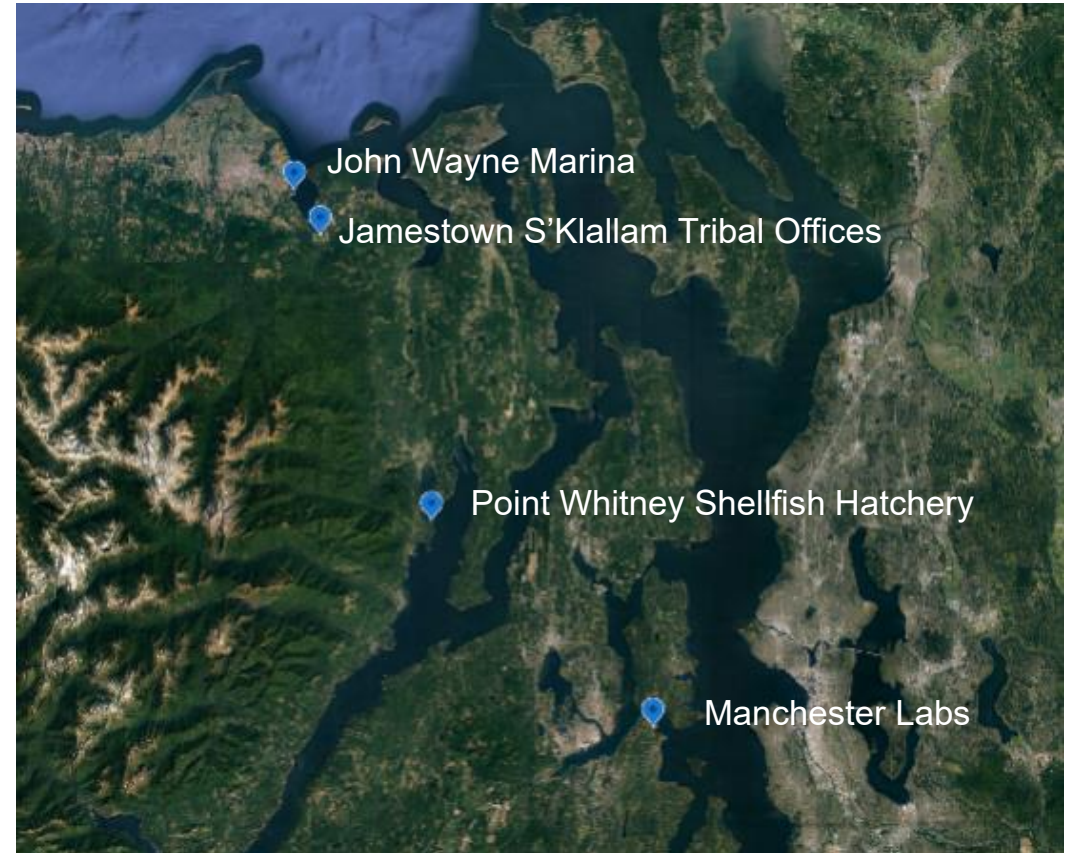


JST Carbon
Neutral Plan 2022

Jamestown S'Klallam Aquaculture Operations

Three JST facilities included in this research:

1. Floating Upweller System (FLUPSY) at John Wayne Marina
2. Point Whitney Shellfish Hatchery
3. Research partnership with NOAA at the Manchester Labs complex



Research Objectives

Outreach & Engagement

- Work with JST to develop outreach materials that address identified information needs, concerns, and potential benefits of marine energy and aquaculture

Energy Assessment

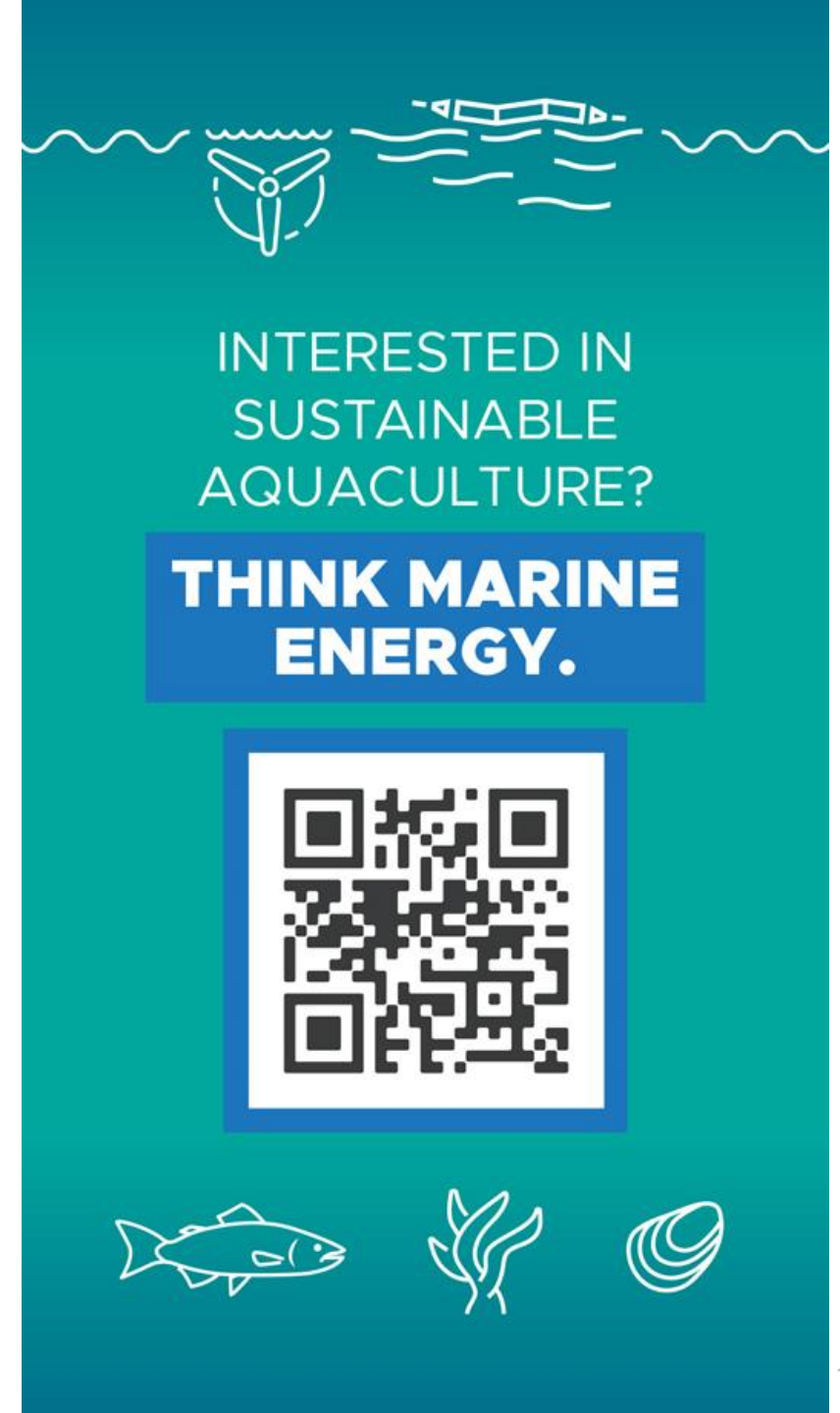
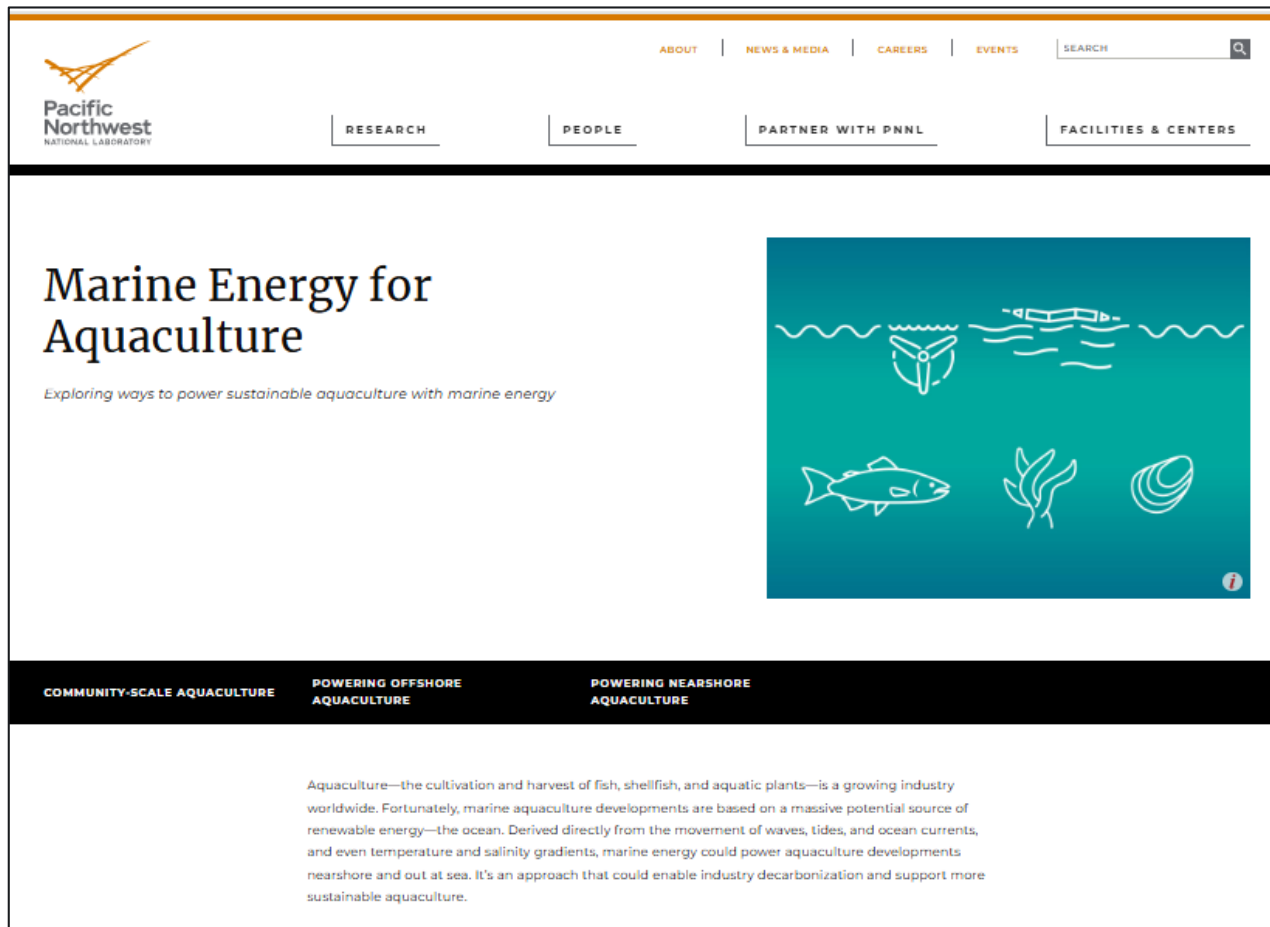
- Conduct a review of systems including seawater pumping and filtering, heating and cooling of water, and algae growing process to understand energy needs

Spatial Analysis

- Define key parameters and ideal conditions for wave and tidal energy and aquaculture
- Conduct a spatial analysis to find suitable areas for co-location

Outreach and Education

Developing outreach and communication materials that address identified information needs, concerns, and potential benefits of marine energy and aquaculture



Outreach – seeking your thoughts

We are conducting an online activity to understand what people connected with the aquaculture industry see as the most valuable or beneficial characteristics of energy systems for aquaculture operations. This will help us think about the type and design of marine energy systems that could best serve the industry.

- This activity, called Q sort, involves ranking the benefits from what you consider to be the most to least important in a distribution like the table below
- The ranking and answering a few background questions about yourself will take 20-30 minutes

Least important

Most important

<https://app.qmethodsoftware.com/study/12947>



Spatial Analysis

- Assess suitability for co-location by identifying suitable areas for wave and tidal energy and aquaculture in the Southern Salish Sea
- Define parameters and ideal conditions for co-location
 - Based on current research and discussions with JST partners

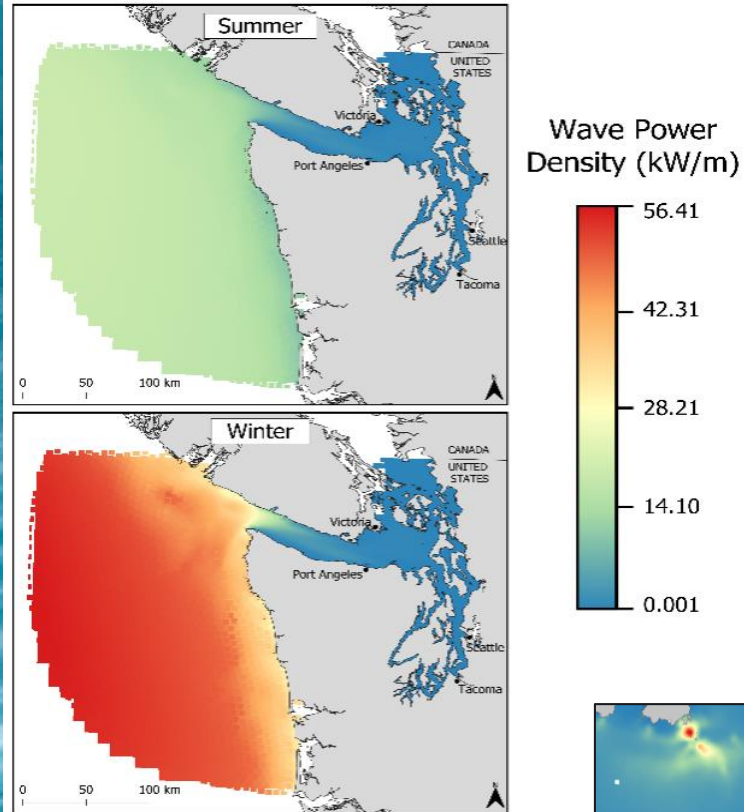
Parameters for Identifying Suitable Areas for Co-location

Environmental	Wave height, wave power density, tidal current speed, tidal power density, bathymetry, temperature, dissolved oxygen, benthic habitat, shoreline slope stability, forage fish habitat
Existing uses	Navigation routes, ports, submarine cables, public beaches
Regulatory	Endangered species and critical habitat, marine protected areas

Spatial Analysis

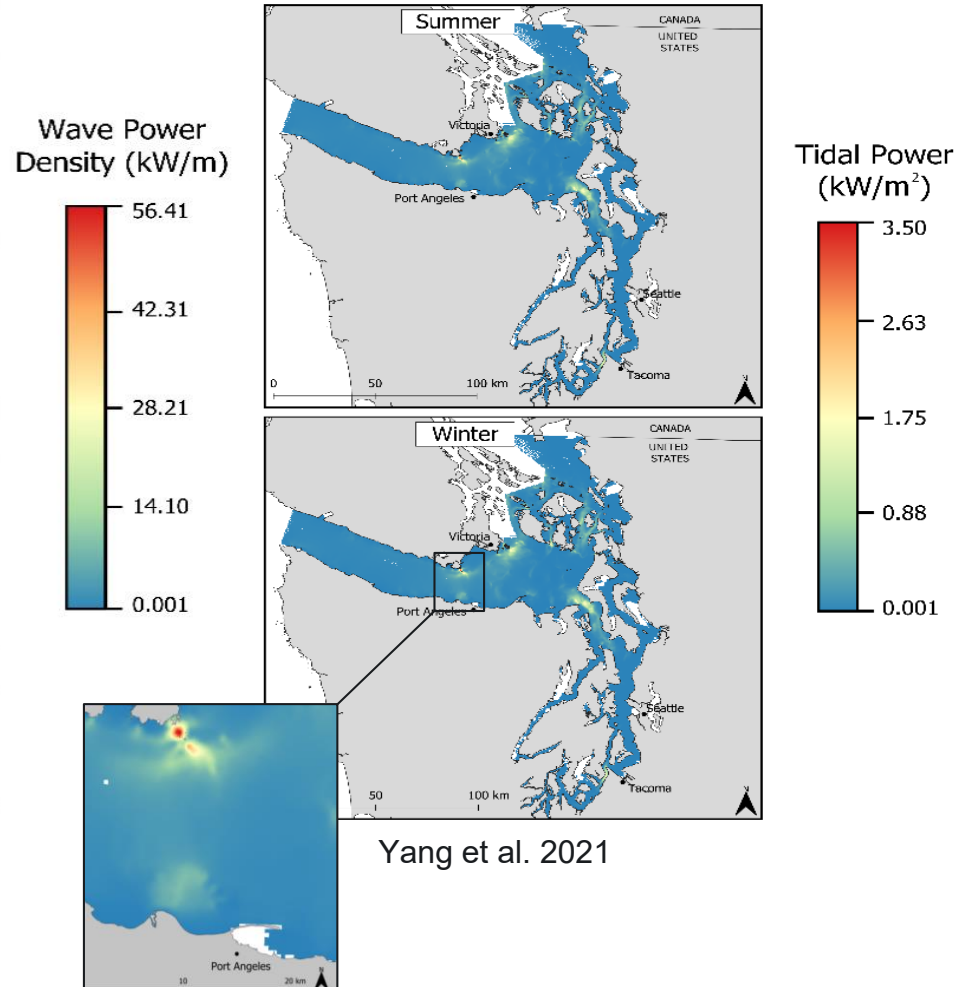
Marine energy resource availability

Wave energy



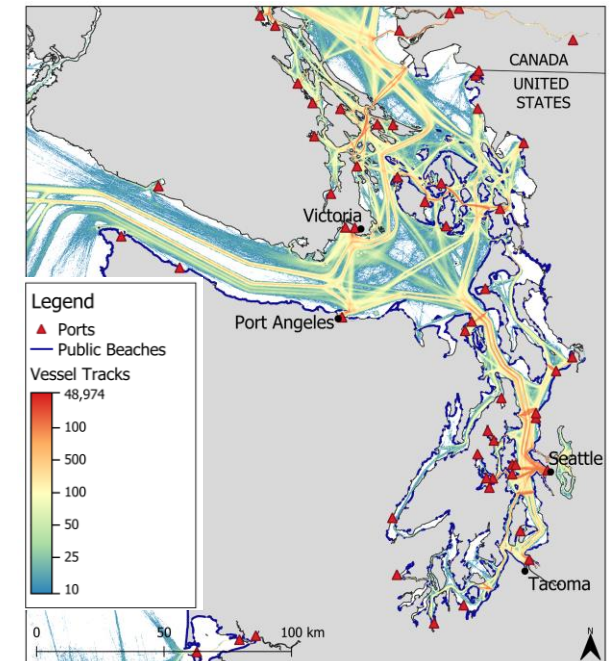
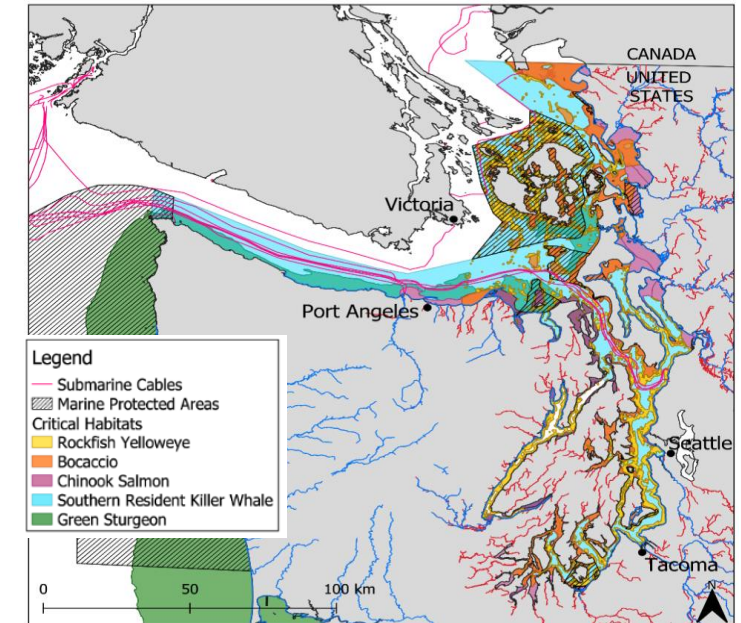
Yang et al. 2019

Tidal energy



Yang et al. 2021

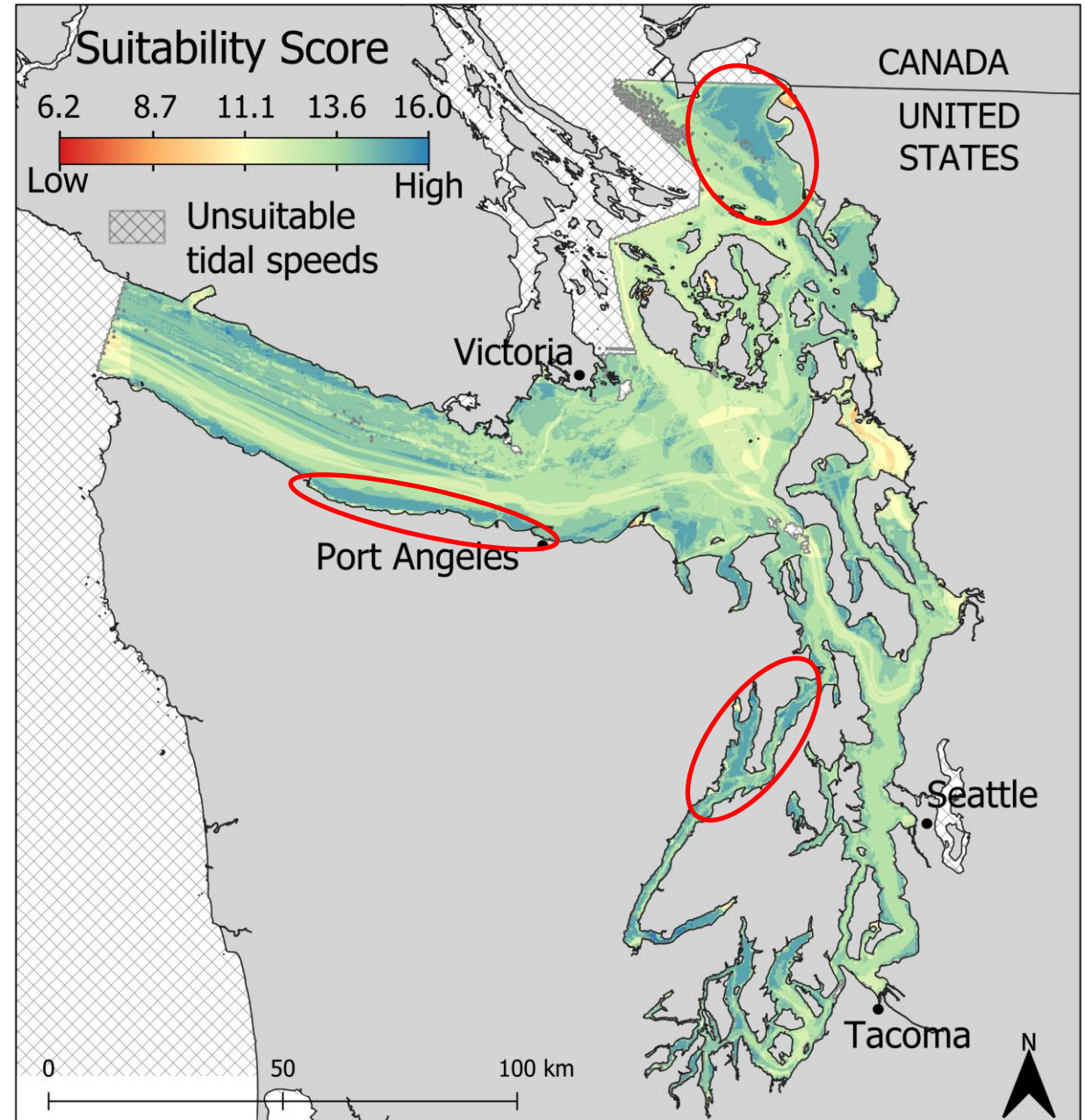
Environmental & existing use considerations



Spatial Analysis

- Several potentially suitable areas for aquaculture and tidal energy
- Limiting parameters for suitability
 - Critical habitats of marine species
 - Navigation routes
 - Protected areas
 - Underwater cables

Suitable areas for co-location of aquaculture and tidal energy



Energy Assessment

- In-depth review of systems including seawater pumping and filtering, heating and cooling of water, algae growing process, and additional process plug loads
- Identify energy use and potential high-level opportunities for savings



John Wayne Marina Floating Upweller System (FLUPSY)



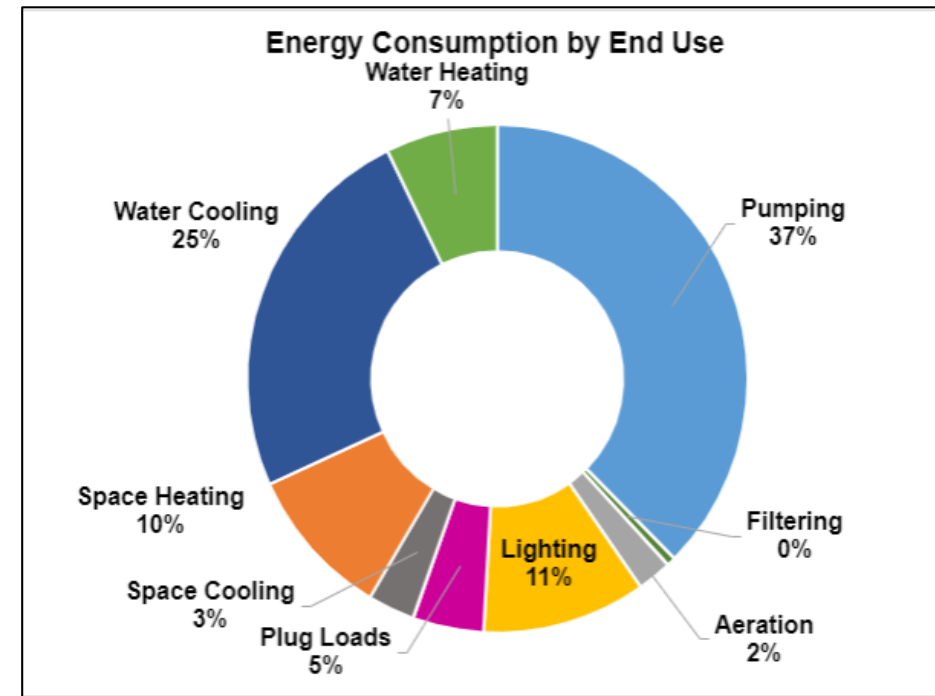
Manchester Lab Sablefish Net Pens



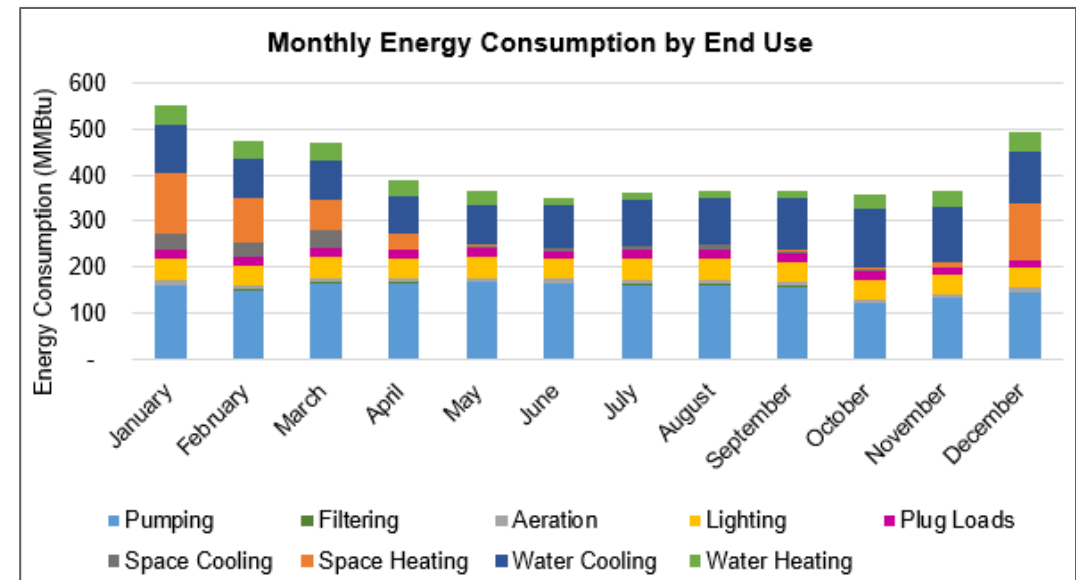
Point Whitney Algae Tanks

Energy Assessment

- Capture the energy needs of JST facilities to help inform the amount of energy being used in aquaculture operations
- Create energy baseline for JST aquaculture operations and compare with marine energy resource potential



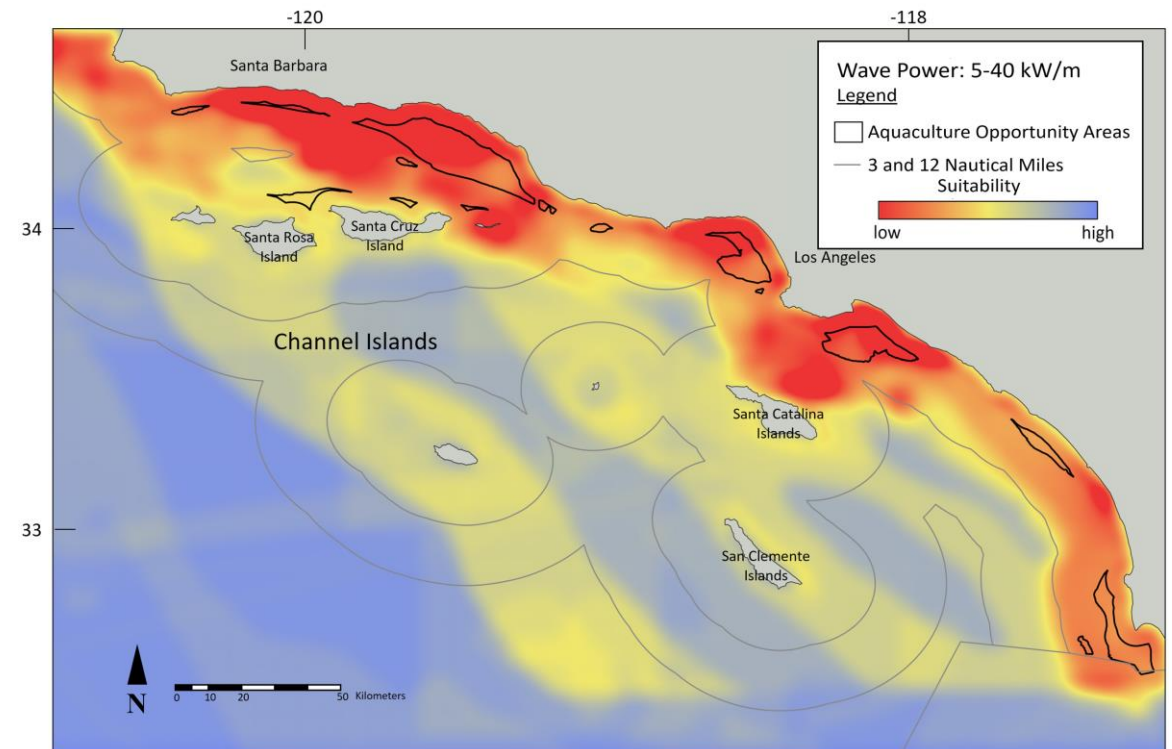
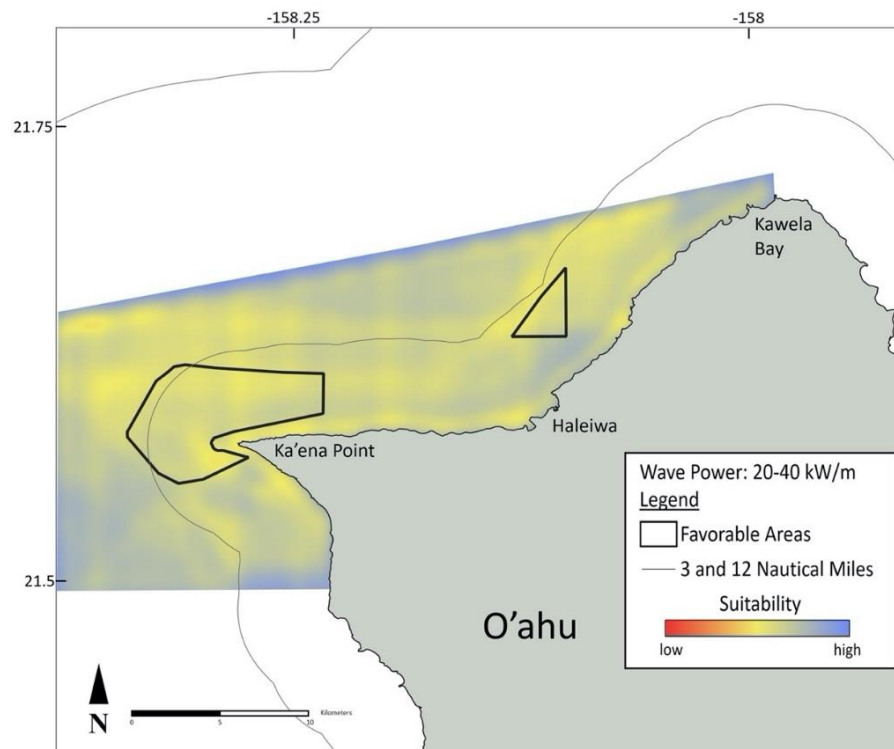
Estimated total annual and monthly energy consumption by end use for all sites.



Other Opportunities for Marine Energy and Aquaculture

Offshore Aquaculture and Wave Energy

- Assess feasibility to co-locate offshore aquaculture and wave energy off the coast of Hawaii and California
 - Offshore aquaculture energy assessment
 - Regional and local spatial analysis



Garavelli et al. (2022)

Other Opportunities for Marine Energy and Aquaculture

Offshore Aquaculture and Wave Energy

- Assess feasibility to co-locate offshore integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) with wave energy off the coast of Puerto Rico
 - Spatial analysis
 - Community outreach and engagement
 - Assess wave energy technologies

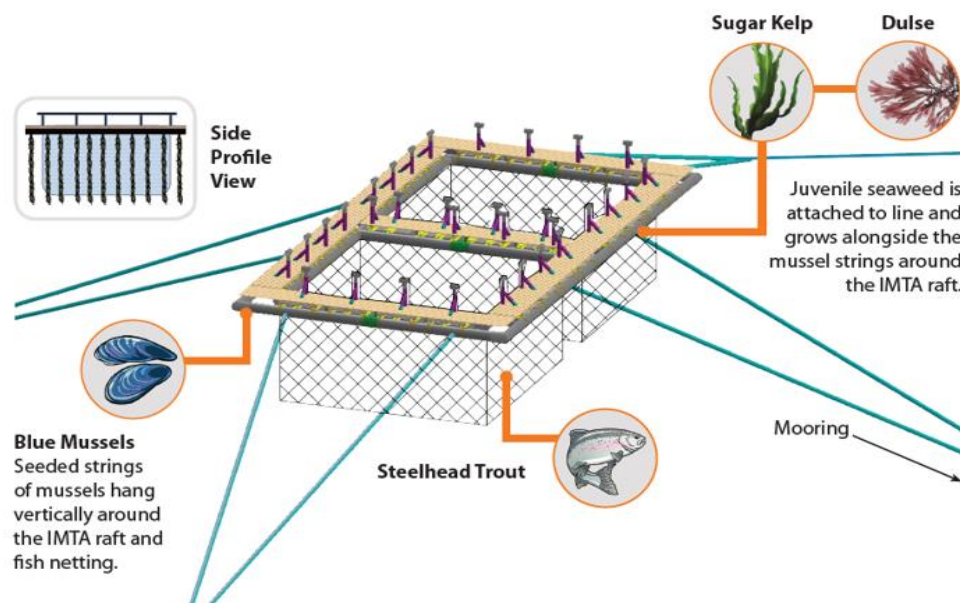
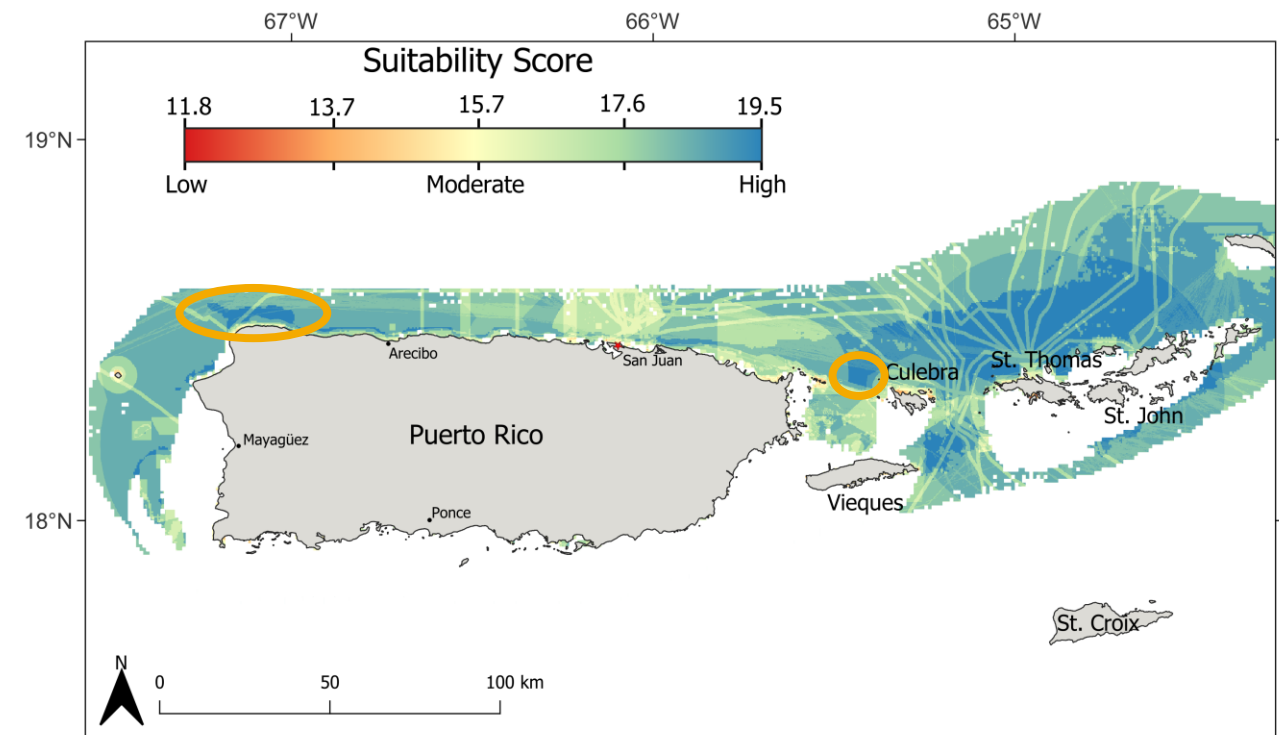


Image courtesy of University of New Hampshire



Other Opportunities for Marine Energy and Aquaculture

Shellfish and Kelp Aquaculture and Tidal Energy

- Understand potential to use tidal energy for nearshore oyster and kelp aquaculture
 - Tidal could provide energy for pumps, oyster tumblers, etc.
 - Tidal technologies are being developed to produce energy at lower speeds
 - Assess potential in Humboldt Bay, CA



Tidal device for lower speeds



Oyster operation in Humboldt Bay, CA



Thank you!

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Q sort activity via QR code or link below
<https://app.qmethodsoftware.com/study/12947>

For more information:

