



Belgian Pilot: Offshore wind, oyster restoration and seaweed cultivation in the Belgian part of the North Sea

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This Project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement no 862915

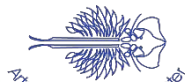
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Partners:

UGent (lead ARC)



museum



Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences

Jan De Nul Group: dredging company



Jan De Nul
GROUP

Parkwind: windpark Belwind (Bligh Bank)



Brevisco: mussel- & seaweed farmer

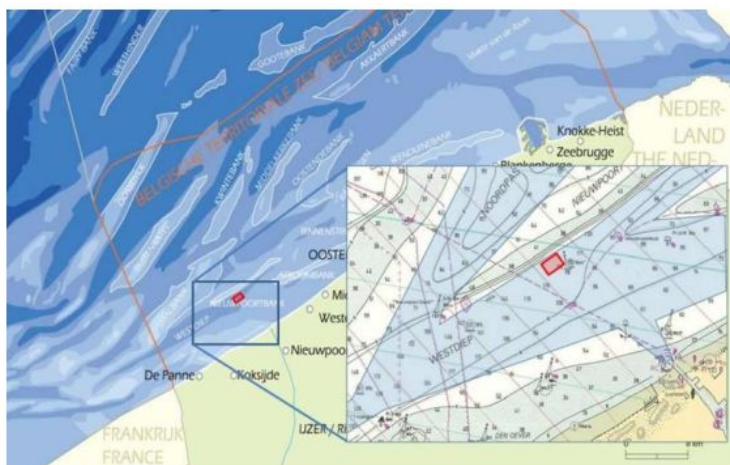


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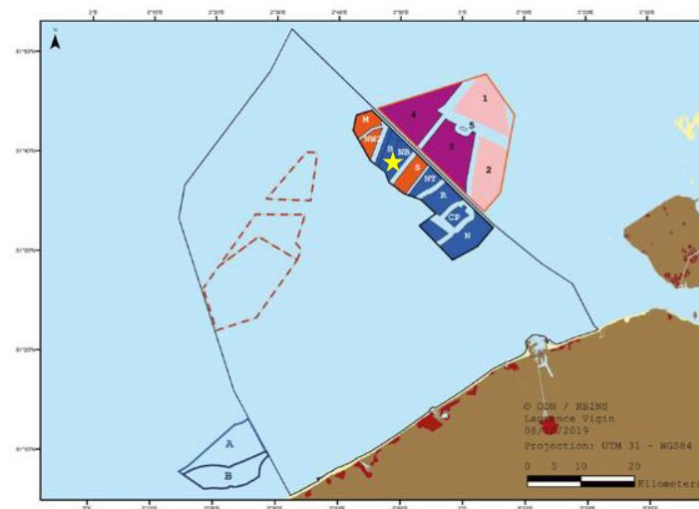
Colruyt Group: retail



Preoperational: Nearshore (5 km)



Operational: Offshore (46 km)



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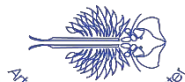
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Environment – multi-use activities

Offshore wind energy



- Bottom fishing not allowed: protected area for oyster reefs
- Hard substrate used as scour protection around wind turbine poles: attract oyster spat and initiate reef formation

Flat oyster restoration & aquaculture



- The EU and world demand for seafood products continues to increase (FAO, 2018) + need to capture waste and nutrients
- Oyster aquaculture could provide the initial stocking material to help develop natural reefs, and – in the long run – vice versa
- Seaweed cultivation can lower pressure on species of interest and moving offshore could allow upscaling

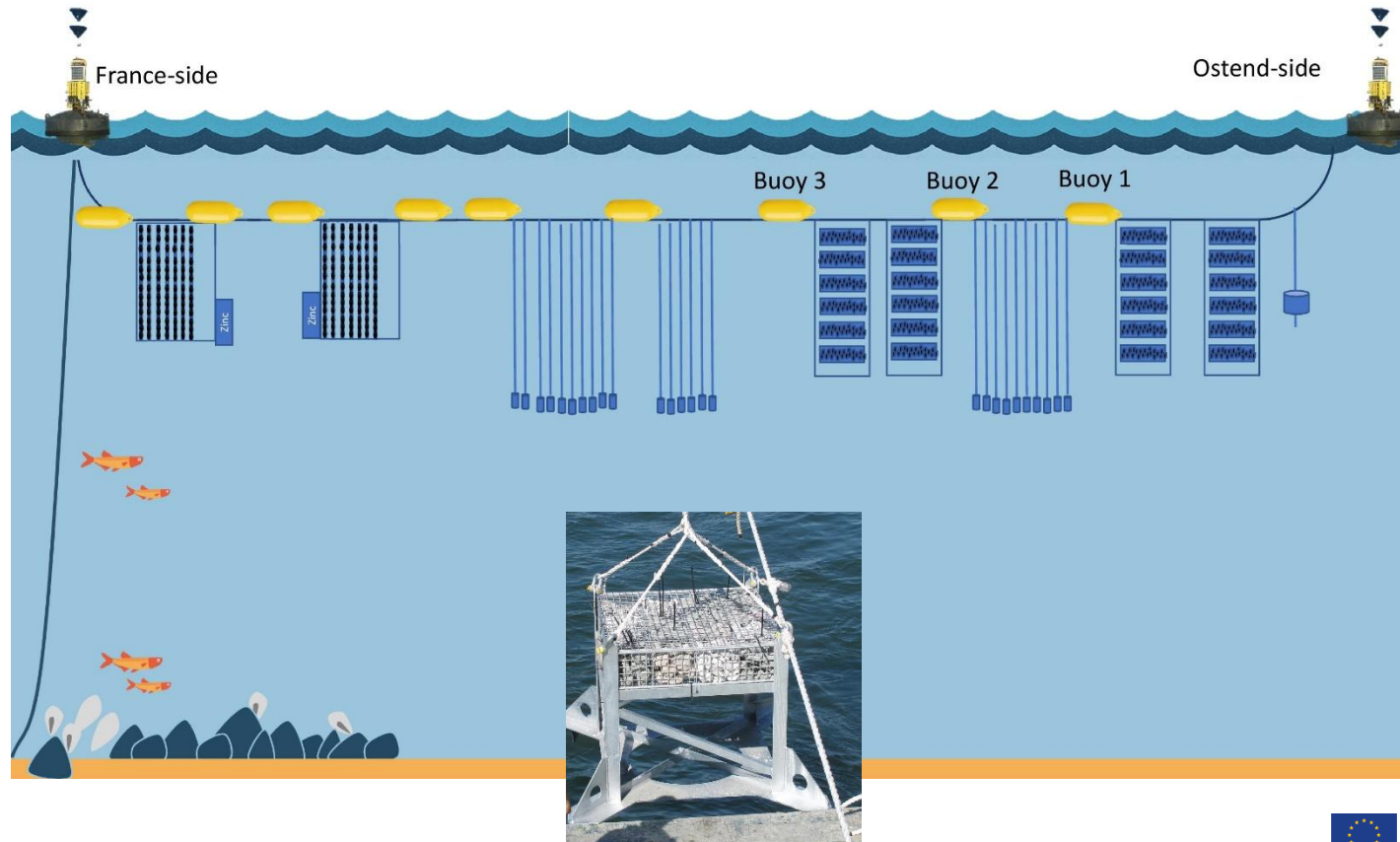
Seaweed cultivation



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Biology – European flat oyster restoration and cultivation

- Testing various grow out and spat collection systems nearshore



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Biology – oyster restoration and cultivation

- First lessons learnt from nearshore :
 - Fouling on cultivation structures is a major problem
 - Requires regular maintenance
 - Successful observation of flat oyster spat settlement

With this knowledge: adjusted design and moved offshore



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Biology – oyster restoration and cultivation offshore

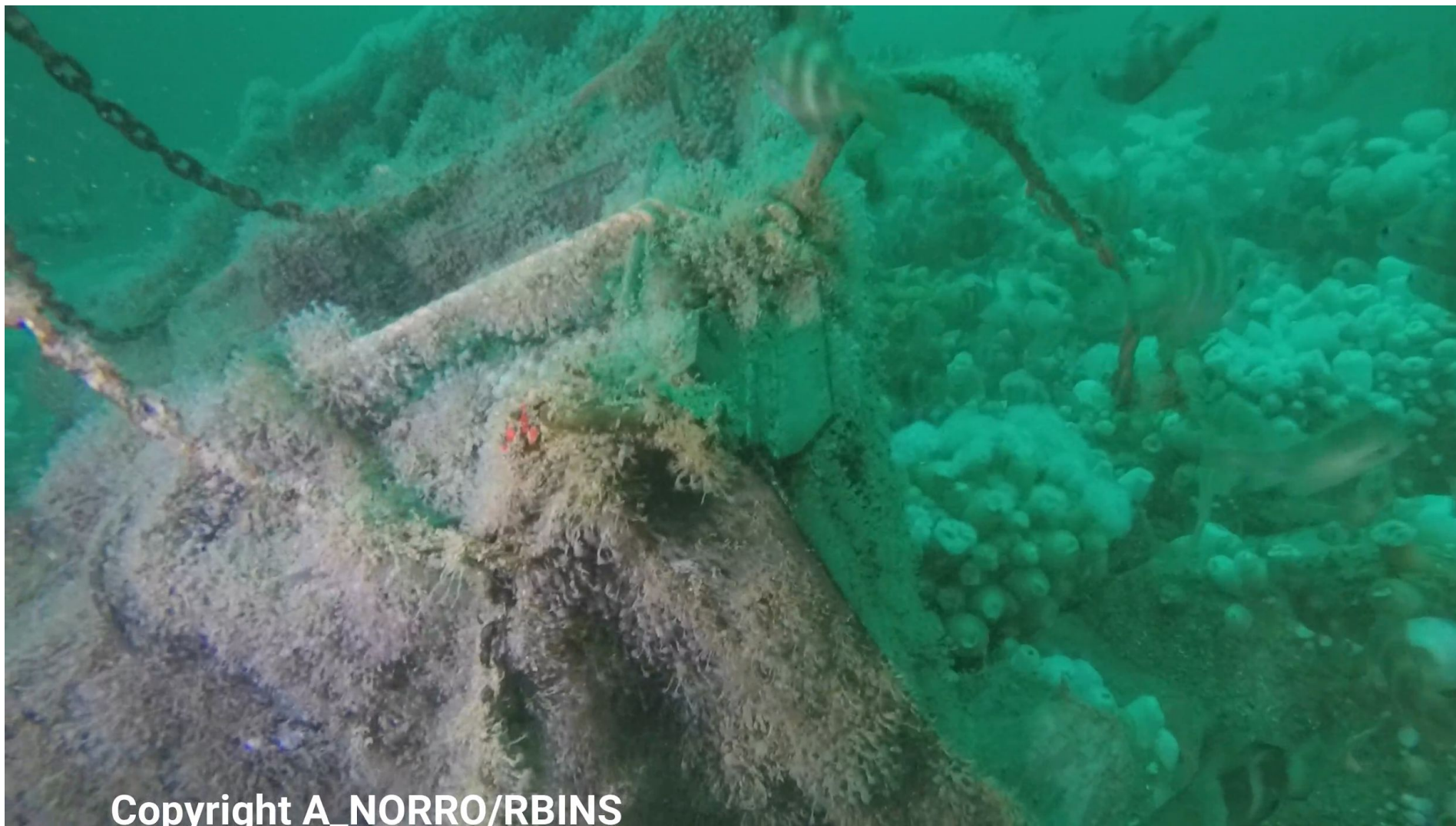
Installation of the tables
25th of June 2021



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Video fragment from UNITED diving campaigns in Belwind ©Alain Norro



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Biology – oyster restoration and cultivation offshore

First sampling campaign:
Diving mission
with RV Belgica



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Biology – seaweed nearshore: *Saccharina latissima*

- Identification and development of suitable cultivation techniques for offshore conditions

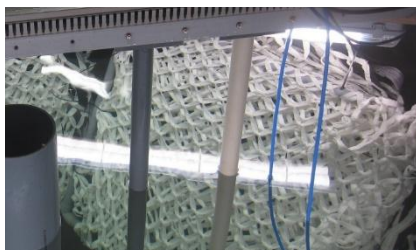
1st year (Nov 20 – May 21)

2nd year (Nov 21 – May 22)

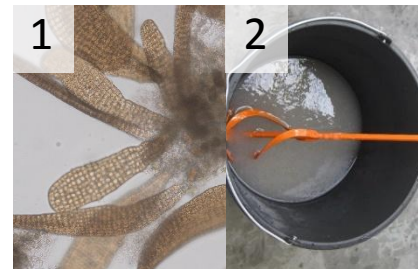
Substrates



Nursery period



Direct seeding



Adapted

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Biology – seaweed nearshore: Saccharina latissima

Seaweed cultivation – 1st sampling Feb 2021

Direct seeding



Nursery seeding



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Biology – seaweed nearshore: Saccharina latissima

Seaweed cultivation – 1st successful harvest May 2021



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Biology – seaweed nearshore: Saccharina latissima

Seaweed cultivation – 2nd harvest end May 2022



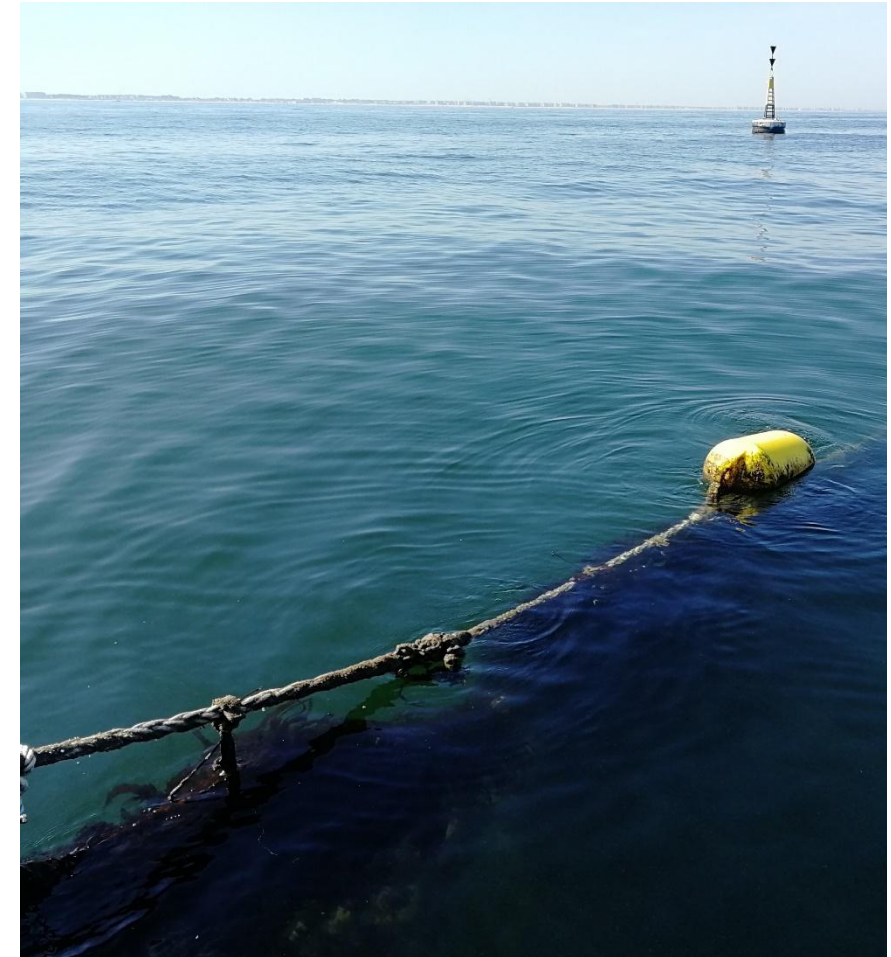
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Biology – seaweed nearshore: Saccharina latissima

Seaweed cultivation – current outcome and lessons learned

- Seeding technique crucial for successful cultivation
 - Poor results with direct seeding
 - Nursery period important
- Optimised seeding protocol and substrate choice for exposed environment
- Installation and harvest highly weather dependent
 - possible delays

Testing improved cultivation protocols at the operational offshore site next growing season 2022/23



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Conclusion

- Moving offshore requires adaptation of existing cultivation and restoration techniques for seaweed and flat oyster systems, and entails biotechnical, legal, safety, and administrative hurdles to overcome
- Oyster restoration offshore gave promising results for the design and materials that were applied, as flat oyster settlement and reef builders were observed
- Oyster aquaculture: the search for ideal materials and methods continues
- Seaweed cultivation: the adapted cultivation protocol enhanced seeding success and need to be verified offshore





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