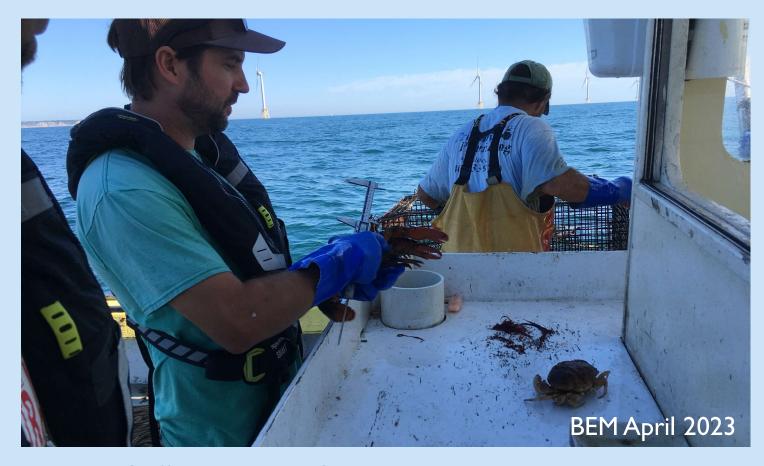
Lobster and cancer crab responses to offshore wind farm development in Southern New England

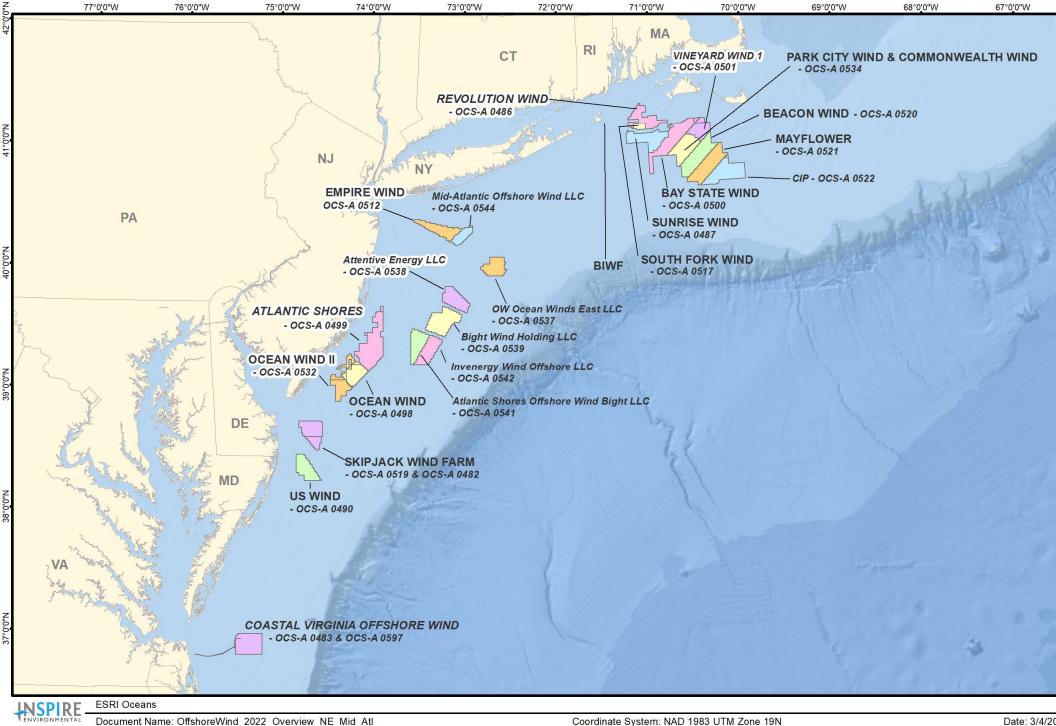




Dara Wilber, Lorraine Brown, Matt Griffin, and Drew Carey

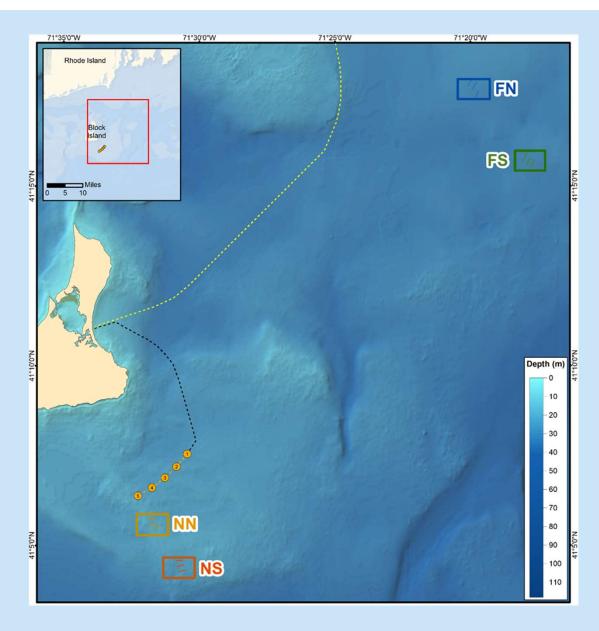






Lobster Trap Survey

- Power Analysis ASMFC data (using data from 2006-2012)
- Commercial lobster boats from Pt. Judith and Newport
- 5 night soak, twice a month
- Vented and ventless traps
- Four Study Blocks
 - 2 Near Field
 - 2 Far Field
- Seven Years of Surveys:
 May October 2013-2019







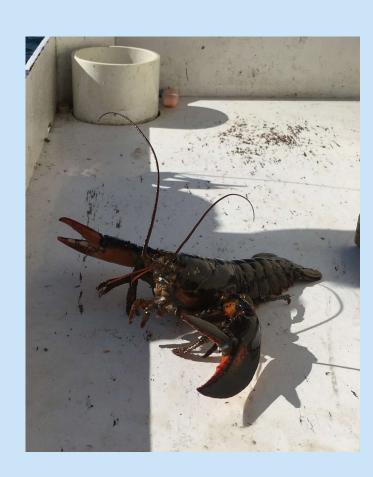
Block Island Wind Farm Ventless Trap Survey May 2013 – October 2019

Lobster Metrics

- Sex
- Carapace length
- Egg status: presence, absence, spent
- Shell disease prevalence
- Shell hardness: hard, soft
- Cull status

Crabs and Black Sea Bass Metrics

- Counts
- Size for a subsample





Sampling Effort

11,923 traps 2,007 trawl arrays

Catch Totals for the Study

	n
American lobster	44,844
Jonah crab	101,295
Rock crab	50,113
Black sea bass	8.375



Lobster Statistical Models

BACI design - each GLM had a unique structure and error distribution

- CPUE normal error distribution with a log-link
- Shell disease and ovigery logistic regression w/ binomial error
- Temperature most common covariate included in models

Baseline – May – Oct. 2013, 2014

Construction Phase I – Jul. – Oct. 2015

(turbine installation)

Construction Phase II – Apr. – Sep. 2016

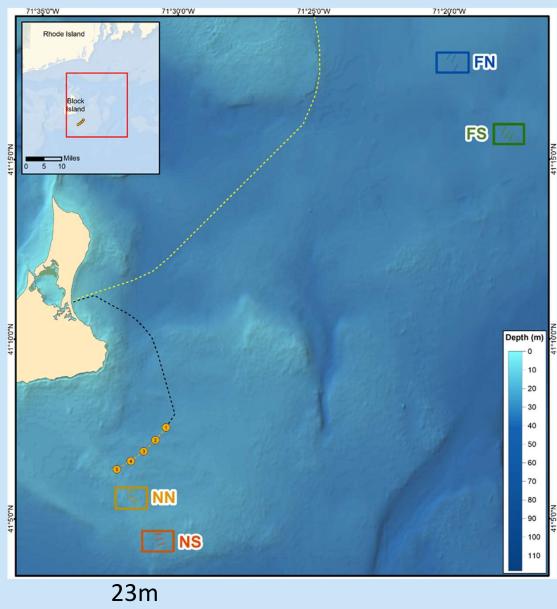
(cable laying)

Operation – May – Oct. 2017, 2018, 2019





Environmental Variation between Locations



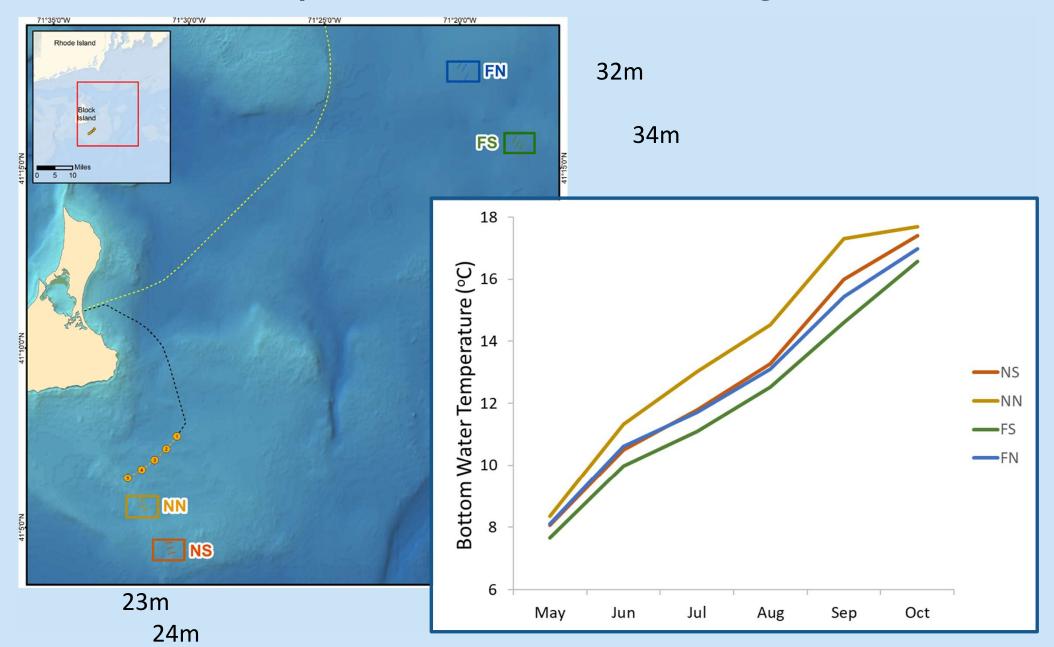
32m

34m



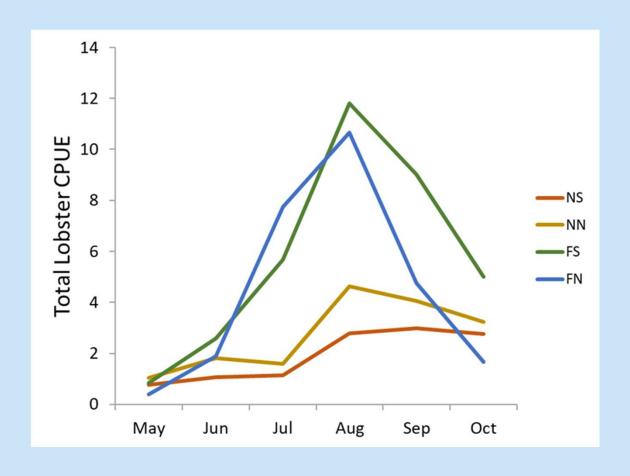


Temperature Variation among Sites



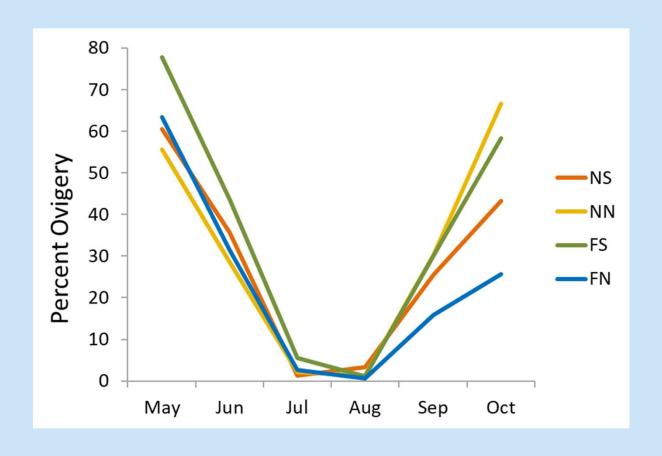


Seasonal Variation in Lobster CPUE



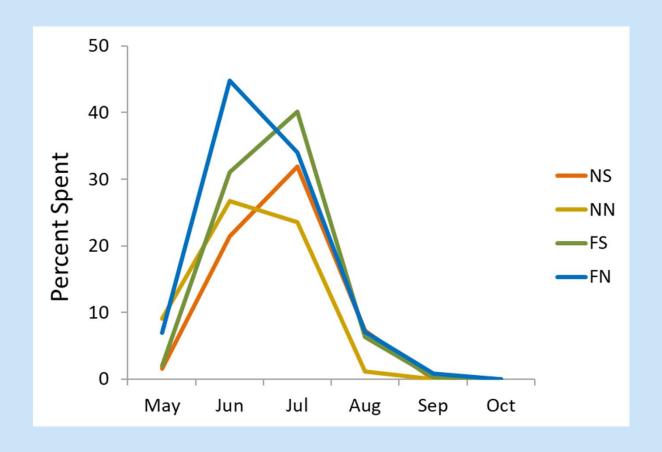


Seasonal Variation in Ovigery



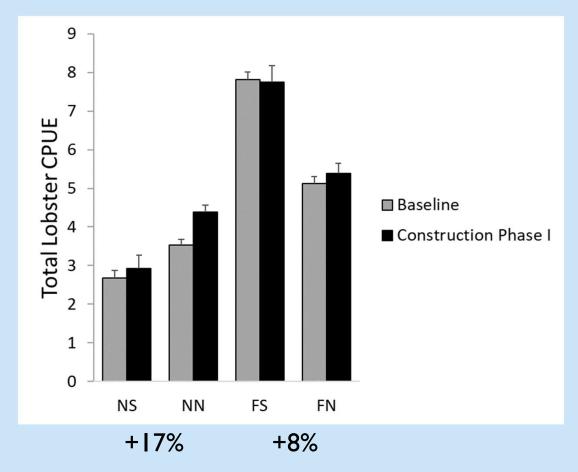


Seasonal Variation in Hatching





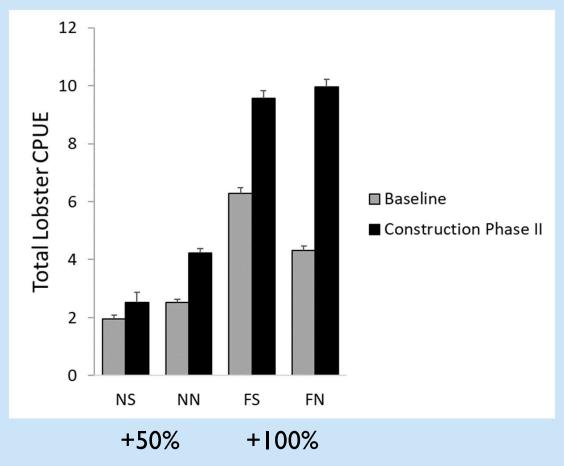
Lobster Catch Baseline - Construction



Phase I includes pile driving and occurred in 2015



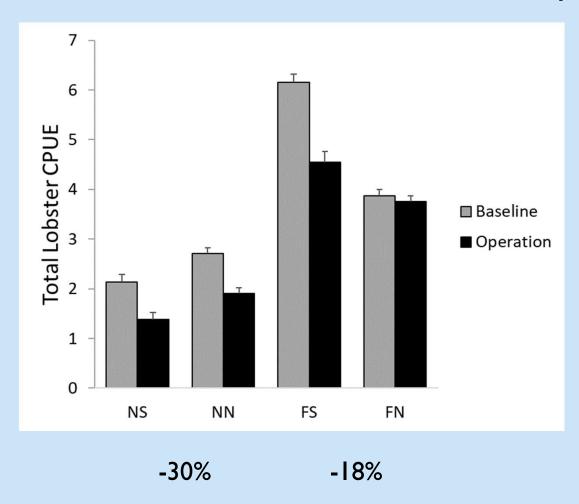
Lobster Catch Baseline - Construction



Phase II includes cable laying and occurred in 2016



Lobster Catch Model Baseline vs Operation



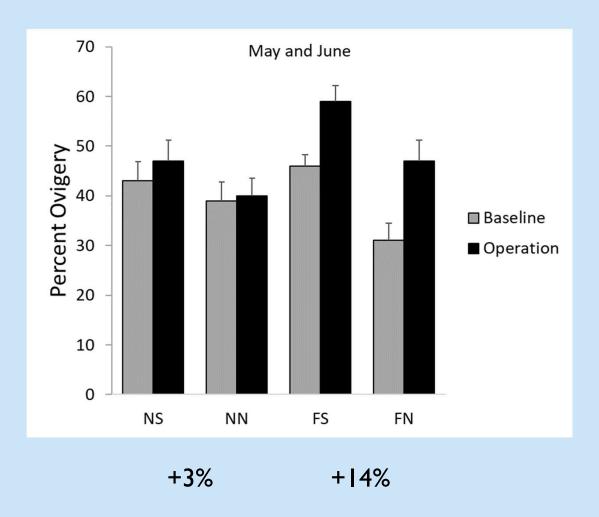
Catch Decrease

Near Field 0.8 lobster/trap Far Field 0.9 lobster/trap



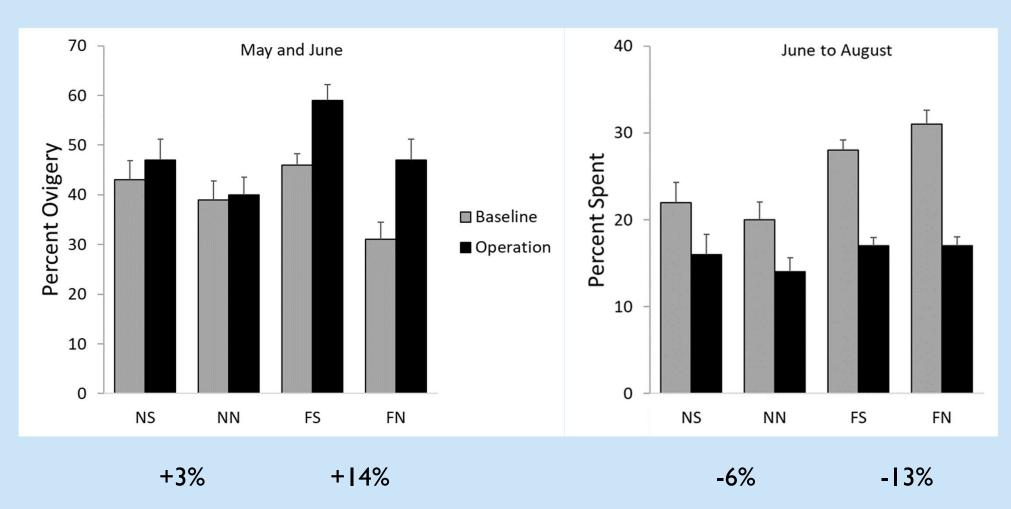


Lobster Reproduction Baseline vs Operation



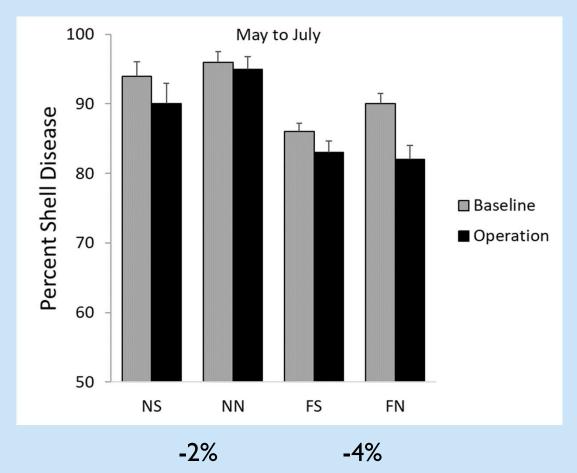


Lobster Reproduction Baseline vs Operation





Lobster Shell Disease

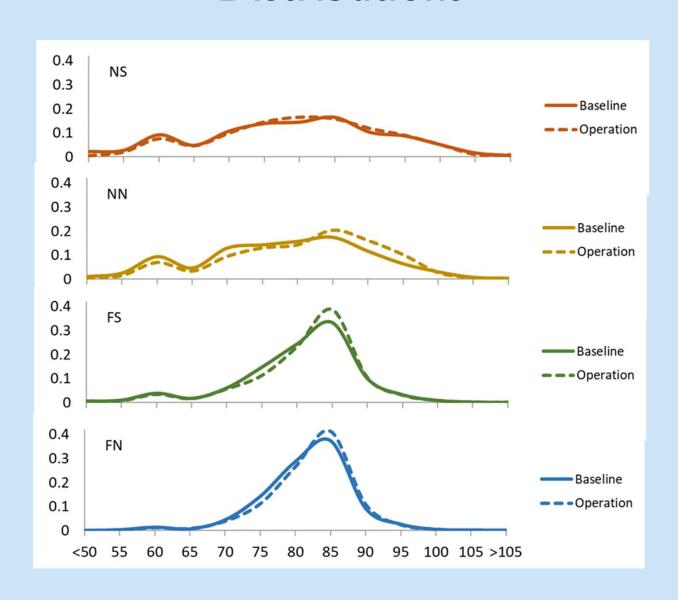






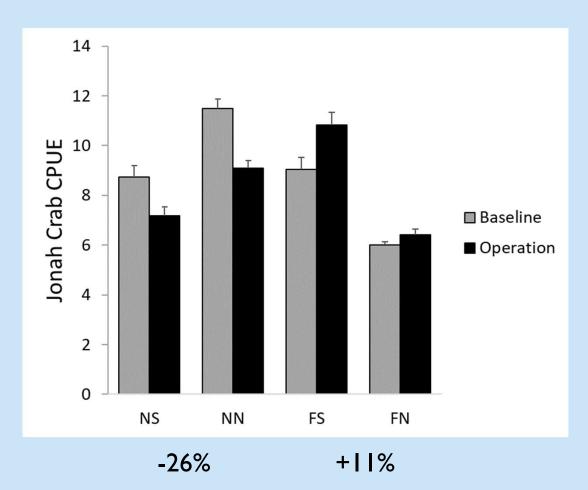
^{*}Shell disease was examined only for ovigerous/spent females in May to July to control for shell age.

Lobster Size Distributions





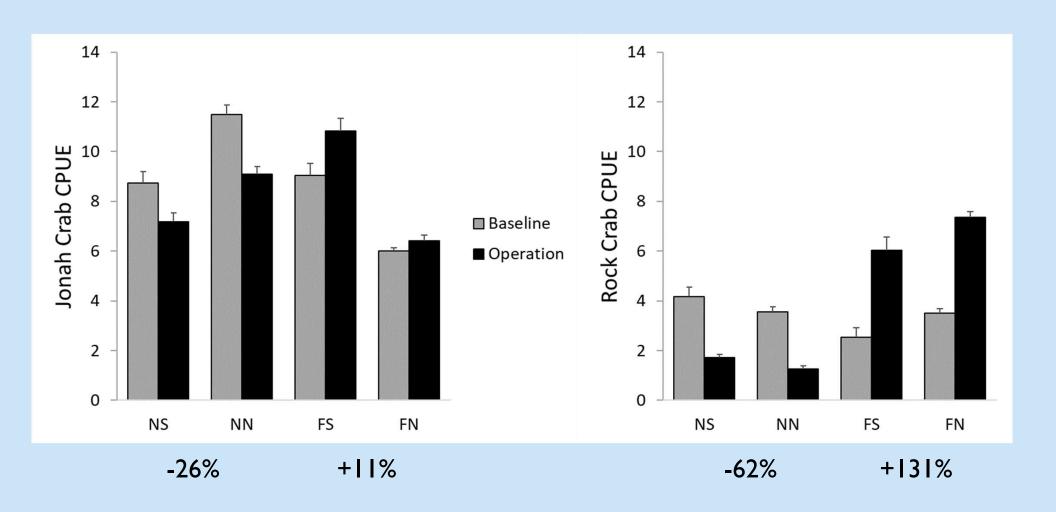
Crab Catch Rates



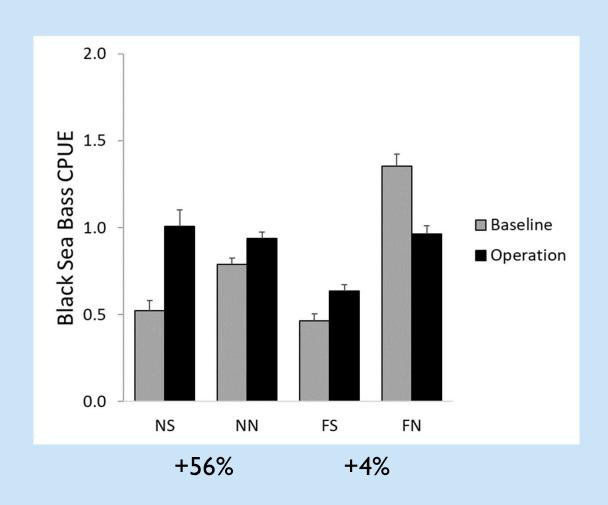




Crab Catch Rates



Black Sea Bass Catch Rates







Summary

Lobsters

Baseline vs. Construction:

- No adverse impact associated with pile driving
- During cable installation, the increase in catch was smaller near the wind farm

Baseline vs. Operation:

- Decrease in catch rates was similar between locations, but proportionally greater near the wind farm
- Shell disease prevalence varied by a few % points not ecologically significant
- Ovigery trends involved larger % differences that warrant directed research

Crabs and Black Sea Bass

- Spatio-temporal variation in catch rates is consistent with predator-prey interactions
- Directed research needed on this topic



Lessons Learned

- A single reference location may not serve multiple study objectives well.
 - BIWF reference locations demonstrated no major impact on lobstering grounds
 - o Deeper, cooler water than BIWF
 - May have confounded project impacts with unrelated temporal shifts in lobster distributions
- Consider gradient designs because several impact mechanisms (EMF, noise, vibrations) are stronger near the source.
- Comparing results to regional surveys is useful for interpreting temporal trends.





