Association of Tissue Damage Assessment in Fish from Underwater Noise

Michele B. Halvorsen Michele.halvorsen@pnnl.gov

Thomas J. Carlson Thomas.carlson@pnnl.gov

Andrea Copping Andrea.copping@pnnl.gov

Pacific Northwest National Lab – Marine Science Lab

DOE MHK Webinar – Acoustic Impacts December 14, 2011



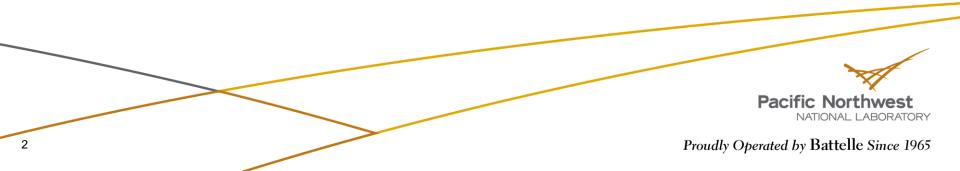
Underwater Noise - Anthropogenic

Impulsive Sounds

- Pile driving
- Seismic exploration
- Explosions

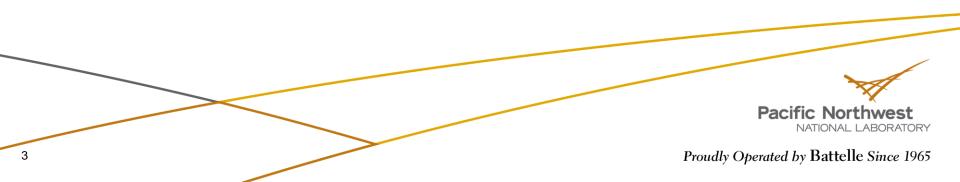
Intermittent and Continuous Sounds

- Low- and mid-frequency sonar
- Shipping
- Wave turbines
- Tidal turbines
- Wind farms



Underwater Noise - Components

- Sound is energy that can do work thus, it can cause damage
 - Frequency
 - Intensity
 - Spectrum
- Two components of any sound wave
 - Pressure (in air and in water)
 - Particle motion (most notably in water)
- Near field (pressure & particle motion)
- Far field (mostly pressure, but some motion)

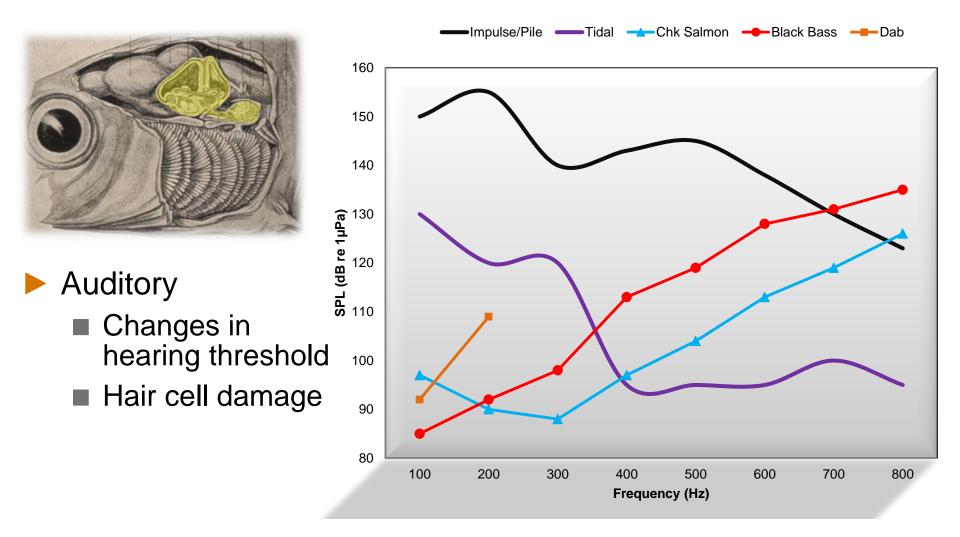


Underwater Noise Effects

- Concerns from renewable energy development in marine environments
 - Concerns include impacts on fish
 - Typical assessments are
 - Auditory
 - Barotrauma



Underwater Noise Effects - Auditory



Salmon: Halvorsen et.al., 2009; Bass: Holt et.al., 2010; Dab: Chapman & Sand 1973; Karl von Frisch- ear

Underwater Noise Effects - Barotrauma

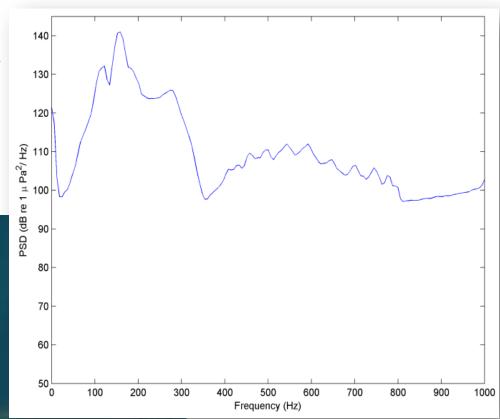
- Contraction and expansion of free gas in body
- Change in state of gas from soluble to free-form
- Swim bladder (buoyancy state, hearing)
 - Rupture
 - Damage surrounding tissues
- Natural blood-gases
 - Solubility changes
 - Gas comes out of solution
 - Bubbles form in blood and tissues
 - Damage to tissues, vessels, organs
- Equilibration state is very important
 - Neutrally buoyant fish
 - Tissue-gas equilibration with surrounding water
 - Physiological state of fish at exposure is critical
 - Must mimic state of wild fish



Tidal Turbine Exposure

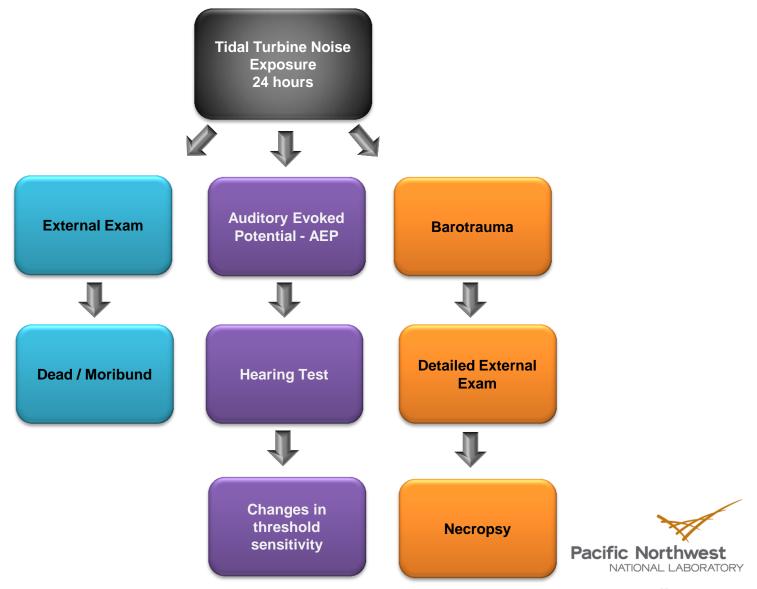
Tidal Power

- Continuous noise exposure
- Physiological response of fish to sound exposure

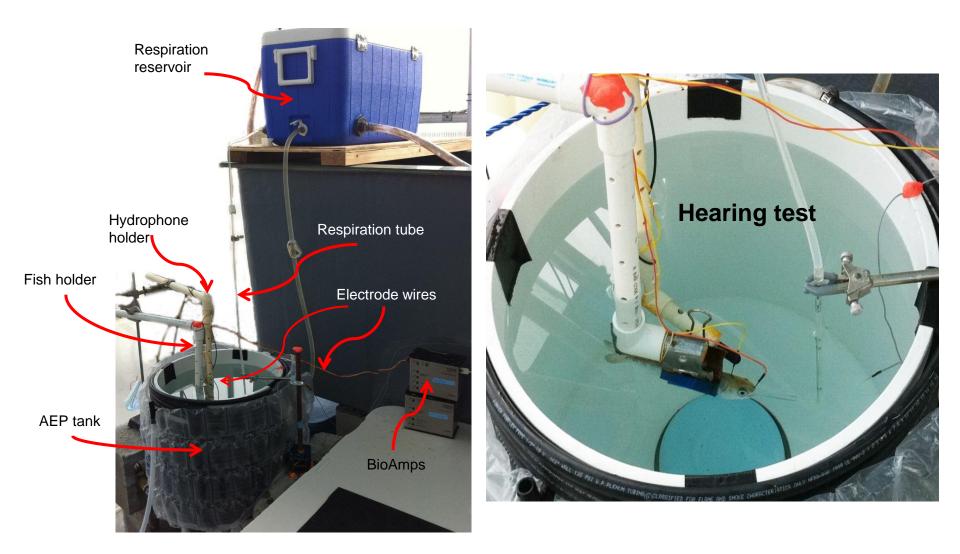




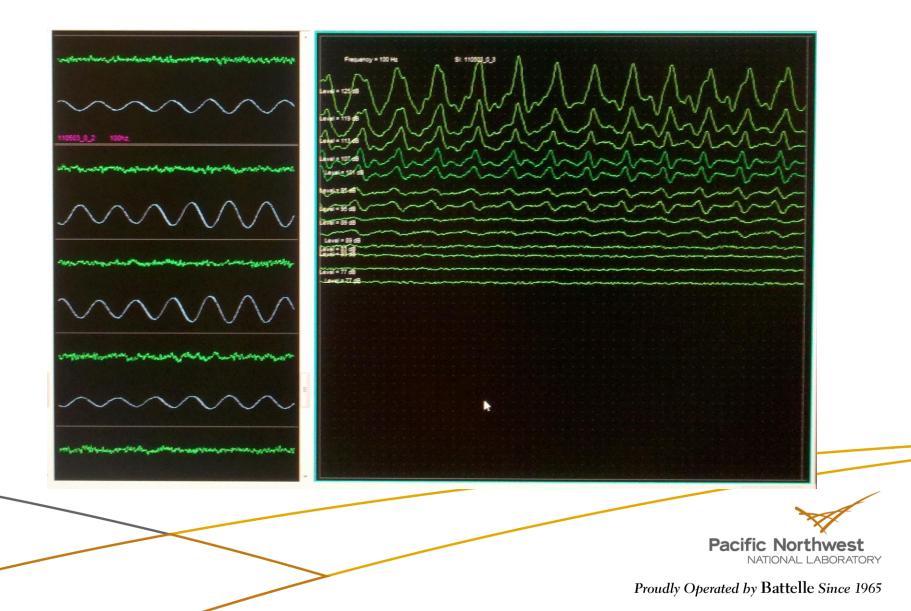
Tidal Turbine – Exposure Response



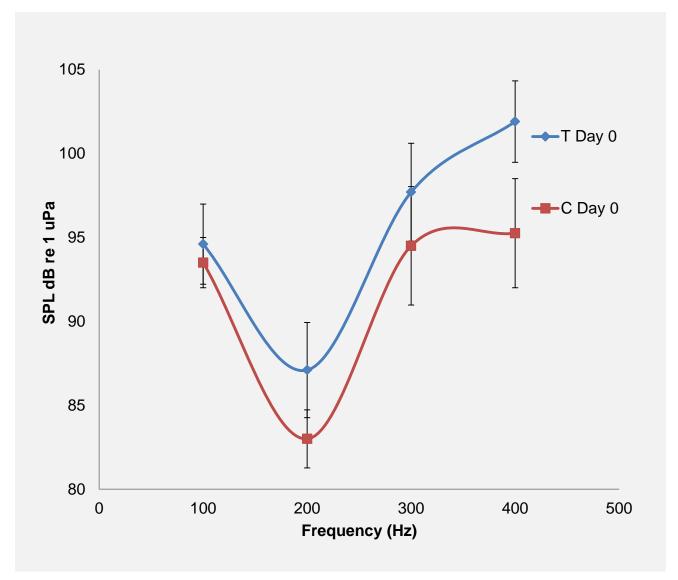
Tidal Turbine- Hearing Tests



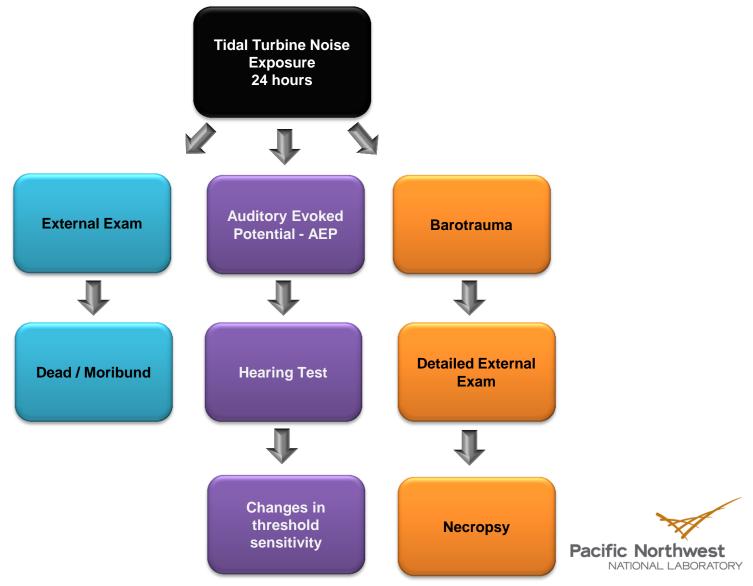
Tidal Turbine- Auditory Evoked Potentials



Tidal Turbine – Hearing Results



Tidal Turbine – Exposure Response



Barotrauma Exposure Response

Barotrauma

- Used panel of 72 injuries
- Assessment of the biological effects
- Quantifies a qualitative assessment
- Addresses 'meaning' of injuries
- Fish Index Trauma (FIT Model)

what does 'x' number of injuries mean to fish?

Barotrauma Effects Response Model

Fish Index Trauma - FIT

Response Severity Weighted Index (RSWI)

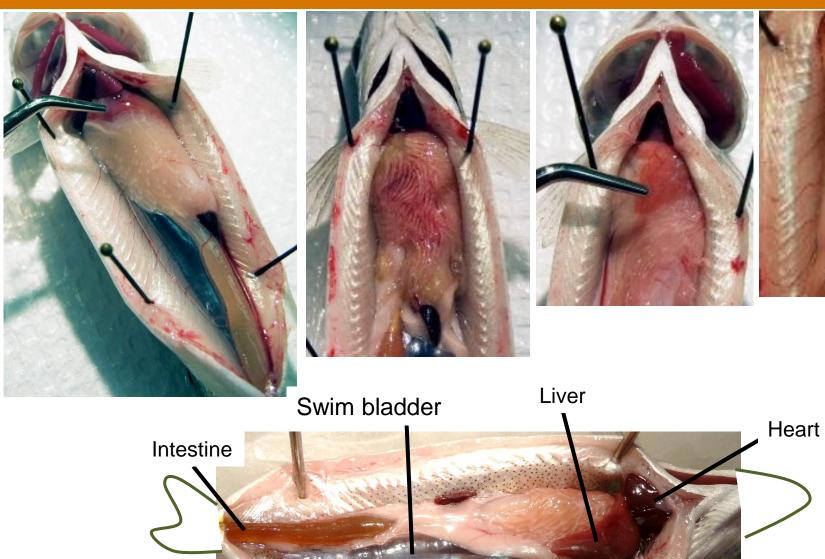
$RSWI = \sum (W \times T_i)$

Mortal Injury	Wt	Moderate Injury	Wt	Mild Injury	Wt
Dead within 1 hr	5	Hemorrhage: intestine	3	Hematoma : vent	1
Hemorrhage: heart	5	Hemorrhage: wall capillaries	3	Hematoma: dorsal fin	1

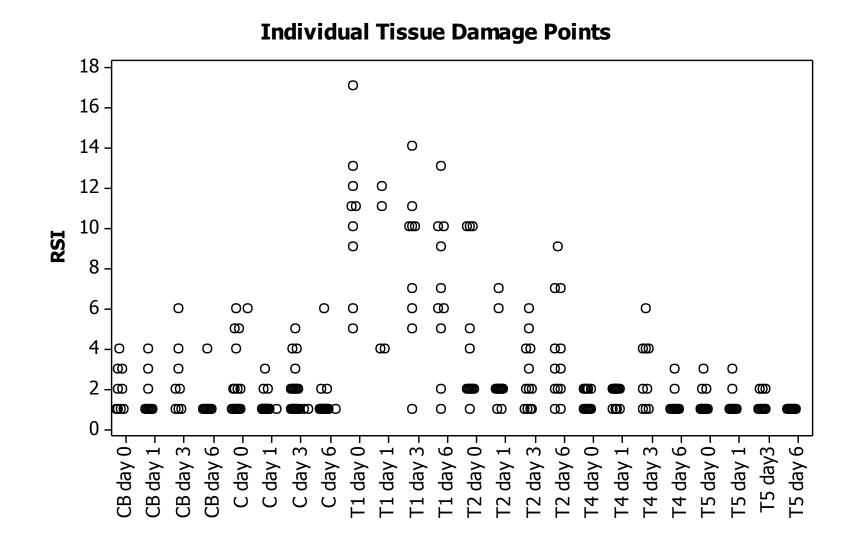
- List of 72 injuries
- Physiological Rank
- 3 Injury classes
- Weight



Tidal Turbine- Barotrauma Results

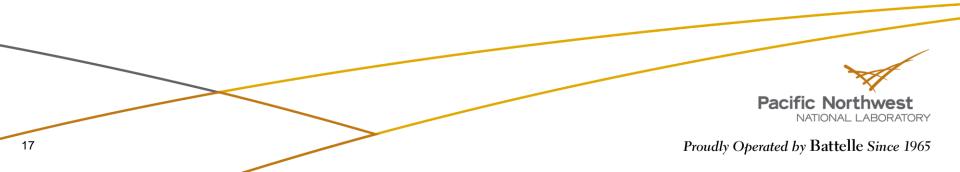


Underwater Noise – Barotrauma Results



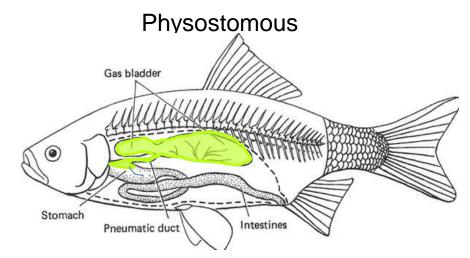
Tidal Turbine – Effects Summary

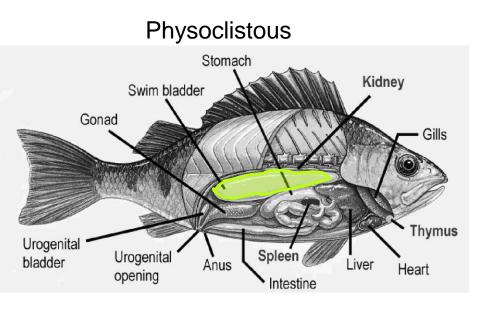
- Initial findings suggest no auditory system damage
- Barotrauma results indicate onset of minor injury at test exposure



Tidal Turbine – Next Phase

- 2 major groups of fish
 - Threatened or endangered
- Physostomous
 - Connection between gut and swim bladder
 - Gulp air or expel air
 - Need access to air
- Physoclistous
 - Closed swim bladder
 - Rete organ needed to fill swim bladder
 - Need time- hours to days





Michele B Halvorsen Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Michele.halvorsen@pnnl.gov 360-681-3697

Thomas J Carlson Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Thomas.carlson@pnnl.gov 503-417-7562

Andrea Copping Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Andrea.copping@pnnl.gov 206-528-3049

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