



· 综述 ·

海上风电场对鱼类福利的影响研究进展

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摘要: 为减少电力行业碳排放, 实现碳中和目标, 风电作为重要的清洁能源之一, 受到世界范围的高度重视。随着陆上风电不断开发利用, 导致陆地风电场空间资源日益紧缺, 人类开始将风电产业转向更为广阔的海洋。由于中国海岸线绵长且邻近电力负荷区域, 近年来, 海上风电场建设取得了飞速发展, 海上风电将成为中国未来发展可再生能源的主要方向之一。海上风电工程在建设和运营期间会产生噪音和电磁场污染, 可能会对海洋生物带来一定的负面影响, 对其开展研究和评估是确保风电场可持续发展的前提。本文系统梳理了海上风电工程对海洋鱼类影响的研究进展, 结合国内实际需求, 提出了可从不同鱼种、不同生活史阶段、鱼体对声音不同感知结构以及鱼类生理、遗传等的影响入手的研究建议, 为国内开展海上风电项目对生物影响的研究提供新的思路。

关键词: 海上风电场; 鱼类; 噪声; 电磁场; 研究进展

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发展可再生能源是推进供给侧结构性改革和保障中国能源安全的战略需求, 而开发海上风电是发展可再生能源的重要方向之一。1991 年, 丹麦在 Vindeby 建成了世界上第一个海上风电场 (offshore wind farm, 以下缩写 OWF), 之后荷兰、瑞典、英国等国家相继建成 OWF^[1]。全球风能理事会 (Global Wind Energy Council, GWEC) 2022 年报告指出, 2021 年, 全球海上风电新增装机容量为 21.2 GW, 为 2020 年的 3 倍多。截至 2021 年底, 全球海上风电累计装机容量达到 56 GW (图 1), 比 2020 年增长 58%, 海上风电累计装机容量占全球风电累计装机容量的比例上升到 7%。根据中国风能协会 (Chinese Wind Energy Association, CWEA) 报告, 中国自 2010 年建成首个 102

MW 的上海东海大桥风电场以来, 海上风电发展非常迅速, 新增及累计装机容量大幅上升。截至 2021 年, 海上风电装机累计容量为 2535.2 万千瓦。2021 年新增海上风电装机容量达到 1448.2 万千瓦 (图 2), 占全球新增风电装机的 80%, 海上风电新增装机容量连续第 4 年居世界首位。预计到 2022 年底, 亚洲将取代欧洲, 成为全球最大的海上风电市场^[2]。

中国海上风电已经进入了规模化、商业化发展阶段, 且呈现由近海到远海、由浅水到深水、由小规模示范到大规模集中开发的特点^[3]。目前海上风电主要分布在江苏、广东和福建三省, 2021 年这三个地区占中国海上风电装机容量的 80.2%, 并将在未来 10 年新增的装机容量中占主

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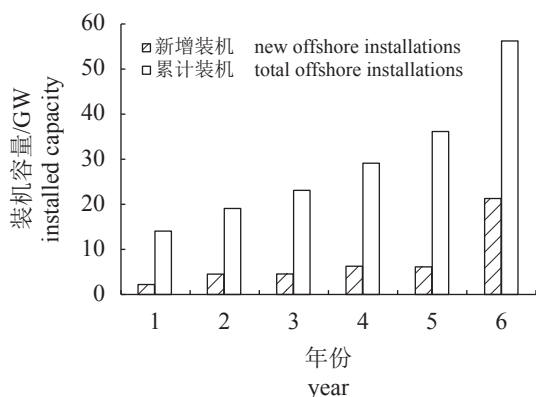


图1 2016—2021 年全球海上风电新增装机容量、累计装机容量 (GWEC)

Fig. 1 New installed capacity and cumulative installed capacity of global offshore wind power from 2016 to 2021

1. 2016, 2. 2017, 3. 2018, 4. 2019, 5. 2020, 6. 2021

要份额;与此同时,浙江、辽宁、山东等地也取得新进展;北部湾、辽东湾、海南岛西部等优质海域将成为重点建设区域^[4]。

中国海上风电起步较晚,缺乏对海洋环境、生态和资源影响的实证研究,尤其是 OWF 噪声相关影响研究甚少。常见的海上噪声主要来自于船舶噪声、声呐、水下地震勘探和水下打桩声^[5]。有研究表明,海上人为噪声可能会降低鱼类的听觉敏感度,威胁鱼类重要的行为功能,并且在长期影响下具有累加效果^[6-12],尽管鱼类个体会通过自身补偿机制进行调整,但对于鱼类群体的洄游、索饵、求偶、产卵等行为都会因胁迫时间推移而

发生影响^[13-17]。生理指标测试较行为观测能更好地将鱼类对噪音刺激的反应进行评估量化,一般是通过测试鱼类的皮质醇、磷酸酶、转氨酶及应激蛋白等指标进行判断^[18-24]。OWF 在海域通常分布有鱼类等渔业资源,其建造和运营过程中产生的噪音和电磁污染可能会对鱼类等生物带来不利影响^[25-26]。如导致个体的急性应激反应,此外如果噪声在同一鱼种所在区域广泛存在,还可能导致种群间交流和定向信号受到干扰以及增长率降低^[27-28]。电磁污染主要是在 OWF 运营期间,使用电磁场定向和觅食的鱼种将与海底电缆阵列在内的电力传输产生相互作用^[29-30]。

因此,开展海上风电噪音和电磁污染对鱼类的行为和生理影响评估,对保障海域生态安全和风电场可持续发展以及制定相关标准和保护措施具有重要意义。

1 OWF 噪声对鱼类的影响

OWF 属于一种大型海洋工程,其建设主要分成四个时期:施工前期、施工期、运营期和停运期^[31],在此过程中,施工期和运营期是产生噪声和电磁污染的主要阶段。目前国内外在这方面的研究综述如下。

1.1 施工期噪声对鱼类的影响

施工期的钻孔及打桩噪声来源,是海上风电噪声强度最大、持续时间最长的阶段之一^[31]。施工期噪声传播路径如图 3 所示。打桩可分为两种

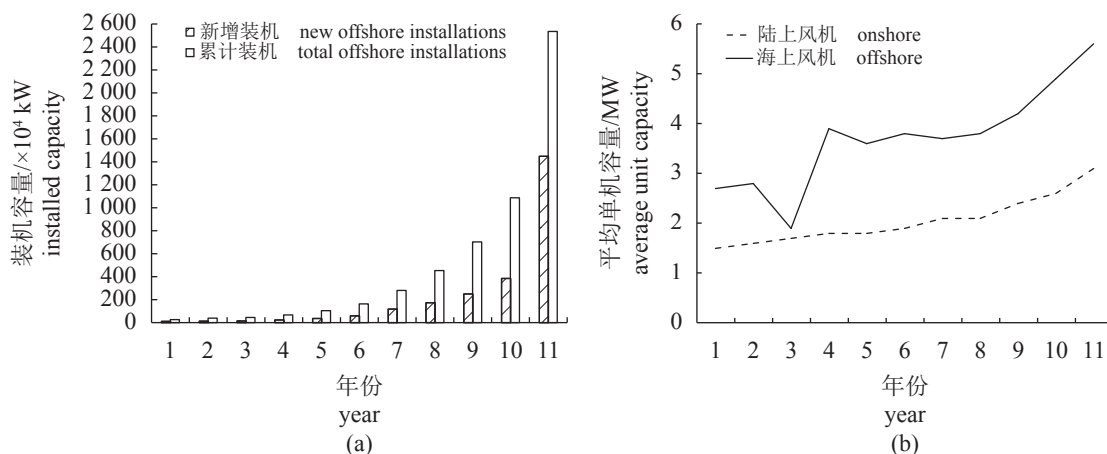


图2 2011—2021 年中国海上风电新增装机容量、累计装机容量 (a) 及平均单机容量 (b) (CWEA)

Fig. 2 New installed capacity, cumulative installed capacity (a) and average unit capacity (b) of offshore wind power in China from 2011 to 2021

1. 2011, 2. 2012, 3. 2013, 4. 2014, 5. 2015, 6. 2016, 7. 2017, 8. 2018, 9. 2019, 10. 2020, 11. 2021

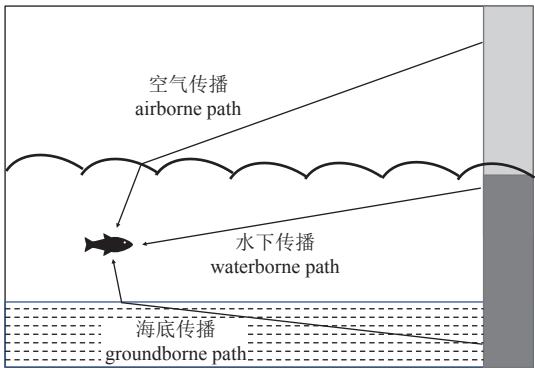


图 3 冲击打桩的噪音路径^[32]
Fig. 3 Sketch to illustrate noise paths during impact pile driving^[32]

类型：一类是冲击式打桩，使用液压泵驱动桩锤不断下落对桩柱施加冲击力将桩砸入地下；另一类是振动式打桩，使用旋转偏心块对桩施加交变力，通过振动将桩沉入地下^[33]。因为二者产生的噪音会形成强声场，声压级过大会对鱼类生理造成影响，如引起肝脏出血、鱼鳔破裂、内耳损伤等^[34]。国内外打桩噪声对鱼类影响研究成果如表 1 所示。

从 1988 年起，Popper 和 Hasting 等学者开始从鱼的发声、听觉阈值、感觉毛细胞、侧线耳石等角度探究打桩声对鱼类的影响，在噪声对鱼类的影响方向做出很大贡献^[50-54]。对于打桩噪声，国内外学者以研究海洋哺乳动物居多，而对鱼类的相关研究较少。2001 年，Caltrans^[55]对旧金山-奥克兰海湾大桥打桩期间的鱼类死亡率进行了观察研究，发现在施工周围 50 m 地方有死鱼出现。2002 年，Abbott 等^[56]研究发现，放在靠近声源 (45 m) 网箱里的萨克拉门托黑鱼 (*Orthodon microlepidotus*) 比更远的动物受到的伤害更大。2004 年，Abbott 等^[57]通过研究打桩噪音对墨西哥海鲷 (*Cymatogaster aggregata*) 和虹鳟 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) 的影响发现，虽然暴露组比空白组伤害大，但死亡率无显著差异。2004 年，Abbott^[58]和 Marty^[59]对海鲷、大麻哈鱼 (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) 和北方凤尾鱼 (*Engraulis mordax*) 的相关实验也证实了这一点。在逃避行为方面，2010 年，Mueller 等^[60]首次研究了 OWF 打桩声对鱼类行为的影响，发现在距离声源 70 km 处回放噪声，大西洋鳕 (*Gadus morhua*) 和欧洲鲷 (*Solea solea*) 会产生非常

表 1 打桩噪声影响国内外主要研究成果概况

年份 year	主要贡献 major contributions	文献 references
2009	提出打桩噪音会给物种带来从听力组织损伤到死亡等多种永久性和致命影响。	[35]
2011	最早对打桩声振动模型进行理论分析，提出马赫锥波阵面概念，并加以验证。	[36]
2012	将鳎幼鱼放置在直径为 0.61 m 的桩体，模拟打桩声压级 210 dB 4 min，与对照组相比死亡率和病死率无显著差异。	[37]
2012	研究打桩噪声对 3 种类型的鱼[湖鲮(开鳔)，罗非鱼(闭鳔)，三鳍鳎(无鳔)]的影响，结果为罗非鱼的损伤最高，表明鳔的有无和类型与损伤相关。	[38]
2013	研究打桩噪声对杂交条纹鲈和莫桑比克罗非鱼的影响，二者均出现鱼鳔破裂，多器官血肿，仅少数有毛细胞损伤。表明打桩声对鱼鳔周围器官的影响比鱼类内耳更显著。	[39]
2014	OWF 水下打桩噪声和运营期噪声可能会造成中华白海豚的听觉损伤，并掩蔽其水下发声信号，最终影响其正常的生命活动。	[40]
2016	研究 4 种类型打桩噪声：连续声音、有规律的间隔音、无规律间隔音、振幅增大的有规律间隔音。发现鲷鱼加快了游泳速度及深度，并游离声源。	[41]
2016	打桩噪声对黑鲷和舌齿鲈产生影响，增加其呼吸率和摄氧量，而对于欧洲鳎没有显著变化。	[42]
2016	发现强脉冲声音会影响舌齿鲈的初级(皮质醇)和次级反应(腺苷酸、葡萄糖、乳酸)。表明这种急性应激反应会导致野生鱼的适应性下降，	[43]
2016	通过 35 d 打桩试验，利用声学遥测技术对 15 尾原头棘鲷和灰鲷活动、栖息和生存情况进行评估。结果表明与原头棘鲷相比，灰鲷更容易离开打桩区域。	[44]
2017	研究打桩噪声对鲈鱼幼鱼行为的影响，与环境噪声组相比，打桩组鱼的聚集率更低，方向性更差，个体的运动协调能力被破坏。	[45]
2018	监测 5 台海上风机研究区的 7 种鲷形目鱼类，从丰度来看，风机打桩和运营期对其的负面影响不明显。	[46]
2019	模拟打桩噪声会损害阿卡迪亚寄居蟹获取必要资源的能力(如寻找空壳)。	[47]
2020	打桩噪声对长鳍鱿鱼在摄食方面表现出显著变化，捕获率降低，捕食失败率升高，喷墨惊讶反应不敏感，24 h 后恢复敏感度。	[48]
2021	OWF 打桩噪声峰值声源级约 (209.4±2.0) dB，声暴露级约 (197.7±2.0) dB；主要能量分布在 50 Hz~1 kHz 频段，与小黄鱼的听觉敏感频段相重叠。	[49]

明显的反应,大西洋鳕的游泳速度加快并伴有静止不动的行为,而欧洲鳎的游泳速度显著提高并有明显的躲避行为,表明打桩声对于听力敏感和不敏感鱼类都具有较大影响。2011年,Andersson^[31]的研究也同样表明,即使在离风电场打桩点10 km外,对这两种鱼的行为也会产生影响。在捕食方面,2016年Andrew等^[61]指出,打桩噪声会导致舌齿鲈(*Dicentrarchus labrax*)在自然条件下被捕食的可能性增大。2020年,Jones等^[62]研究了海上风电场打桩声对长鳍鱿鱼(*Doryteuthis pealeii*)捕食底鳉(*Fundulus heteroclitus*)时的行为变化,与对照组相比,在打桩噪声环境中长鳍鱿鱼捕食量更少,说明打桩噪声对无脊椎水生动物也存在一定影响。此外,一些研究表明,长期受打桩声影响的鱼类会对噪声产生适应性。Radford等^[8]证实,舌齿鲈暴露在打桩声时换气率升高,对连续的船舶噪声回放无反应,在长期(12周)期间,打桩声的条件换气率下降,暴露12周后,鱼对相同类型的噪声换气率不再升高,说明在反复暴露于环境噪声后,鱼类的反应会出现减弱。2020年,Kusku等^[63]发现钻孔和打桩声会增加莫桑比克罗非鱼(*Oreochromis mossambicus*)的鳃盖拍击率和胸鳍拍击率,二者比对照组增加了1倍,打桩组反应率比钻孔组略高,整体表现为先升高后下降趋势,并在120 d后恢复至接近初始水平。

1.2 运营期噪声对鱼类的影响

运营期噪声主要分为两类,一类为风机叶片的转动产生的气动噪声;一类为机组内部的机械运转产生的噪声。风机叶片会带动齿轮箱和发电机转动,机械转动会产生振动^[60]。噪声传入水中的途径主要通过空气传播、桩体振动引起的水下传播、桩基底部振动引起的底质传播。表2总结了国内外关于OWF运营期噪声实测的相关结果。

相比于打桩噪声,OWF运营期的噪声对鱼类影响的相关研究大多还处于初级阶段。许多研究者表示,由风机运营期噪声所造成的听力损伤对于海洋哺乳动物的影响较大,而对于鱼类没有较大影响或者处在可恢复的范围之内^[65]。2005年,Westerberg等^[66]总结了鱼类听觉以及对OWF运营期声音的反应,表明风电场噪声可能会减少鱼类声音交流的有效范围,然而,这种减少在多大程度上影响鱼类的行为和健康尚不清楚。Abbott等^[67]试验表明,OWF运营噪声对鱼的听力不会有任何破坏性的影响,只有在距离小于4 m的地方,

以及在风速大于13 m/s时,鱼才会被吓跑,对鱼类的影响仅限于掩蔽交流和方向信号,而不会引起生理损伤或持续的回避反应。Andersson^[31]认为声音敏感物种在风电机运营期间也只会10 m内的地方探测到风机涡轮机的噪声。在影响距离方面,2006年,Thomsen等^[68]通过构建海上风电场噪声模型,探究其对黄盖鲽(*Pseudopleuronectes yokohamae*)、大西洋鲑(*Salmo salar*)、大西洋鳕和大西洋鲱(*Clupea harengus*)4种鱼类听力的影响(图4),结果显示在风速3~8 m/s的环境噪声条件下,大西洋鳕和大西洋鲱可听到大于315 Hz后的打桩噪音;在风速12 m/s的环境噪声中,由于黄盖鲽和大西洋鲑对运营噪声的感知受到了其听觉阈值的限制。由此推测黄盖鲽和大西洋鲑可在不超过1 km的距离内探测到风机的运行噪声;而对于听觉灵敏的大西洋鳕和大西洋鲱,其可听见范围将会更大,达4~5 km。

在听觉能力方面,2018年张旭光等^[69]通过对褐菖鲉(*Sebastiscus marmoratus*)的听觉能力测定,得出褐菖鲉的听觉阈值在整体上随着频率增加而增加,对100~300 Hz的低频声音信号敏感,最敏感频率为150 Hz,对应的听觉阈值为70 dB re 1 μ Pa,处于风场测量的噪声范围内,从而推断风电场噪声可能对褐菖鲉的听觉包括种间交流造成影响。虽然目前缺乏使用OWF运营期噪声的相关试验,但一些与OWF相似的频谱和时域的噪声研究表明,鱼类相互作用和行为可以被人为噪声扰乱,影响鱼类防御^[70]、觅食^[71]、性选择^[72]以及而后代的互动行为^[73]等。除了行为反应外,还会发生对噪声的生理反应,如回放船舶噪声后,鱼体内皮质醇水平升高,进而影响鱼类的生长及繁殖^[20]。表3列举了OWF运营期噪声的研究成果。

2 OWF电磁场对鱼类的影响

OWF电磁场主要由3部分组成:风机磁场、升压站磁场、海底电缆磁场^[79-80]。研究表明,有些鱼对磁场具有敏感性,它们利用磁场进行定位,如果鱼群所在的磁场发生变化,也将导致它们的空间分布形成变化,从而改变了该地区的群落结构组成。此外,磁场还会影响鱼类的生理、繁殖和生存^[79]。

2.1 对鱼类生理的影响

1998年,Alexander等^[81]提出电磁暴露可以改变美洲红点鲑(*Salvelinus fontinalis*)的激素水平。并

表 2 海上风机运营期间水下噪声国内外测定结果^[64]Tab. 2 Domestic and foreign measurement results of underwater noise of offshore wind turbine during operation period^[64]

序号 no.	风电场名称 wind farm	桩基 foundation type	功率/MW size	风速/(m/s) wind speed	离桩距离/m distance	主频率/Hz dominant	等效声级/dB re 1 μ Pa L_{eq}
1	Vindeby	重力式	0.45	13.0	14	25	127
2	Bockstigen	单桩	0.55	8.0	20	160	113
3				4.0	50	312	111
4				5.0	50	216	111
5				6.0	50	216	111
6				4.0	200	312	92
7				4.0	400	312	81
8	Utgrunden	单桩	1.50	14.0	83	180	126
9				12.0	160	180	109
10				12.0	463	180	103
11				3.5	110	63	104
12				12.0	110	160	118
13				17.0	110	200	118
14	Middelgrunden	重力式	2.00	6.0	20	25	109
15				13.0	40	125	122
16	Horns Reef	单桩	2.00	5.9	87	150	104
17				8.9	87	150	108
18				11.9	87	150	118
19				15.4	87	96	118
20				15.6	87	150	118.5
21	Nysted	重力式	2.30	4.0	175	400	103
22				5.0	175	315	92
23				6.0	175	135	96
24				8.0	175	135	101
25				10.0	175	135	103
26	Paludans Flak	单桩	2.30	9.0	100	134	123
27				9.0	100	134	119
28				14.0	100	134	116
29				21.0	100	134	111
30	Lillgrund	重力式	2.30	12.0	160	127	102
31					400	127	92
32					1 000	127	86
33					1	24	126
34					1	130	142
35					160	24	93
36					160	130	109
37					400	24	87
38					400	130	103
39					1 000	24	81
40					1 000	130	96
41	Northwind	单桩	3.00	11.0	40	50	135
42					150	50	133

· 续表 2 ·

序号 no.	风电场名称 wind farm	桩基 foundation type	功率/MW size	风速/(m/s) wind speed	离桩距离/m distance	主频率/Hz dominant	等效声级/dB re 1 μ Pa L_{eq}
43	Sherrington Shoal	单桩	3.60	5.0	50	160	123
44				8.0	50	160	125
45				10.0	50	160	126
46	Gunfleet Sands	单桩	3.60	4.5	30	150	125
47				4.5	100	150	120
48	Alpha Ventus	三轴架	5.00	12.0	92	90	110
49				14.0	100	90	118
50	Block Island	导管架	6.00	6.0	50	14	114
51				15.0	50	14	120.6
52	C-Power	导管架	6.15	11.0	40	50	137
53					60	50	128
54					150	50	122
60	Scotland某风电场	单桩	1.50	17.0	110	180	112
55	东海大桥	导管架	5.00	3.0	50	50	111
56				12.0	50	125	118
57		单桩	3.00	3.0	54	50	108
58				8.0	54	100	110
59				11.0	54	125	119
61				3.0	15	325	81
62				1.5	15	119	89
63				3.60	15	22	99
64				4.5	20	11	101
65				5.00	15	69	90
66	福清	单桩	5.00	6.0	15	1360	100
67	滨海	单桩	4.00	3.1	100	200	46.9
68	German North Sea	单桩	1.50	17.0	110	208	112
69				17.0	110	52.3	111.5
70				12.0	110	52.3	110.5
71				12.0	110	160.3	112
72			0.80	3.5	110	63	97.5
73					110	109.8	97

在另一项试验中证实其减缓了褐鳟 (*Salmo trutta*) 和虹鳟的胚胎发育，改变了鳟鱼胚胎以及白斑狗鱼 (*Esox lucius*) 和鲤 (*Cyprinus carpio*) 幼鱼的循环运动^[82]。2004 年，Miroslaw 等^[83]等研究发现，当欧鲇 (*Silurus glanis*) 暴露在强度 0.4~0.6 T 的恒定磁场中时，其生物量下降，死亡率上升。与此相反的是，在 3.7 mT 静磁场的影响下存活数周的川鲈 (*Platichthys flesus*) 没有受到影响^[84]。2015 年，李莹等^[85]研究了间歇暴露在电磁场中的斑马鱼的胚胎发育，结果显示，50 Hz、100 μ T 磁场暴露对斑马鱼胚胎发育无显著影响，而 200 μ T 会延缓其

胚胎发育，使斑马鱼心率下降，但可恢复。2016 年，韩振兴^[86]研究发现，电磁场对鲫 (*Carassius auratus*) 和褐菖鲉的生化指标 (溶菌酶活性、碱性磷酸酶活性、乙酰胆碱酯酶活性、血液蛋白含量) 均产生显著影响。

2.2 对鱼类行为的影响

迁徙的鱼类会利用磁场来确定方向。早在 1984 年，Michael 等^[87]在《Science》杂志上发表了黄鳍金枪鱼 (*Thunnus albacares*) 能够区分磁场，并进行长途迁移的文章。1997 年，Yano 等^[88]的研究显示，将马苏大麻哈鱼 (*O. masou*) 置于 12 倍

表 3 运营期间噪声影响主要研究成果概况

年份 year	主要贡献 major contributions	文献 references
1994	与风机运行时相比, 风机停止时鳕和拟鲤的捕获率有所增加。	[74]
2008	对8种海洋鱼类的行为惊吓反应阈值进行测定, 表明随着风速的变化, 噪声频率和谐波分量可能会对鱼类产生影响, 影响的有无取决于物种。	[75]
2010	在OWF中少数被标记的鳕中, 没有发现其因风速增加而表现出行为变化。	[76]
2012	研究海上风机运营期间噪声对河口短尾蟹幼体变态的影响, 相比于自然环境噪声回放, 幼蟹的变态行为受到延缓。	[77]
2013	研究风电场运营期间噪声水平与数年捕捞量的相关性, 表明鱼类丰度与环境噪声呈负相关, 绵鳎和欧洲鳗鲡的丰度降低, 但鳕和短角床杜父鱼没有发生变化。	[78]

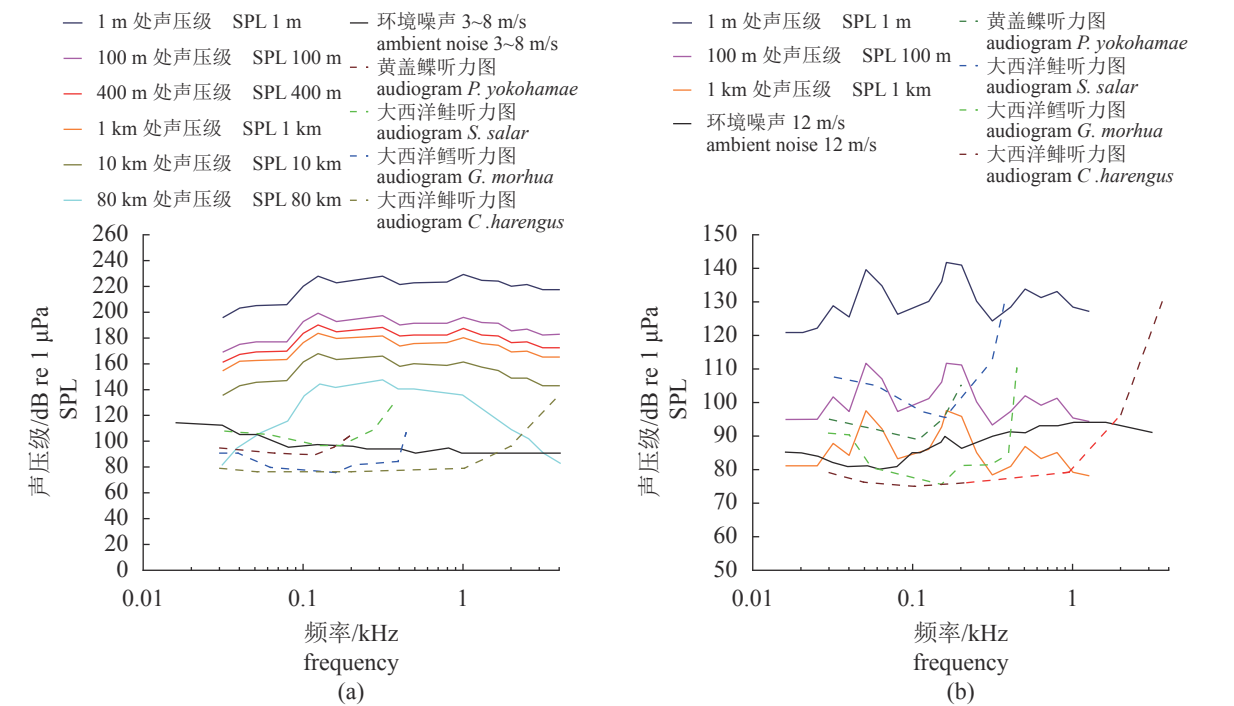


图 4 OWF 不同时期噪声模型在离声源不同距离的衰减、环境噪声水平和不同鱼种的听力图^[68]
(a) 打桩噪声, (b) 运营噪声

Fig. 4 Attenuation of noise models in different periods of offshore wind farms at different distances from sound sources, environmental noise levels and audiograms of different fish species^[68]
(a) pile-driving noise, (b) operational noise

的地球磁场中 (0.6 mT), 其空间定位并未受到影响。而 2004 年, Formicki 等^[89] 实验认为, 褐鳕仔鱼与幼鱼的行为会因磁场而改变。众所周知, 鳗鲡属降河洄游物种。1971 年, Branover 等^[90] 最早研究了鳗鲡在人造磁场中的定位。而同年 McCleave 等^[91] 以及 Rommel 等^[92] 对美洲鳗鲡 (*Anguilla rostrata*) 对的磁场变化调节的研究得到较为模糊的结果。1985 年, Karlsson^[93] 以及 1992 年 Tesch 等^[94] 通过室内实验, 证明了欧洲鳗鲡 (*A. anguilla*) 对磁场的敏感性。2004 年, 日本学者 Nishi 等^[95] 研究表明, 日本鳗鲡 (*A. japonica*) 对 12 663 nT 的

磁场变化会产生行为反应。2016 年, 袁健美等^[96] 选取江苏近海常见的 12 种海洋生物, 研究不同磁场强度对鱼、虾、蟹和贝类的存活、行为等方面的影响, 结果表明, 在 1 mT 强度磁场中, 短期内 (21 d) 黑鲷 (*Acanthopagrus schlegelii*) 存活率受磁场影响显著, 鱼苗表现活跃, 行为、觅食表现异常; 4.05 mT 强度磁场对半滑舌鲷 (*Cynoglossus semilaevis*) 的存活率影响明显, 并推测距离海底电缆 1.2 m 外的黑鲷和半滑舌鲷受风电磁场影响不明显。由此推断, 短期内风电磁场对几种海洋生物的存活、行为有一定的影响, 撤销磁场后影

响消失。

还有研究表明, 淡水鱼可能也具有磁感应能力。2004 年, Formicki 等^[89]在研究中发现, 河鲈 (*Perca fluviatilis*)、白斑狗鱼 (*Esox lucius*)、拟鲤 (*Rutilus rutilus*)、赤睛鱼 (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*)、欧白鱼 (*Alburnus alburnus*)、东方真鳊 (*Abramis brama*) 和密歇根梅花鲈 (*Gymnocephalus cernuus*) 更喜欢安装有磁铁的长袋网。Tanski 等^[97]在对刺颜螯虾 (*Orconectes limosus*) 的研究中也出现类似效果。

实际海域试验中, 2008 年, Westerberg 等^[98]研究了在波罗的海南部风电场附近的欧洲鳗鲡的迁移模式, 遥测追踪在风电场外 500 m 没有显示任何迁移行为的改变, 但该地区鳗鲡捕捞数据显示, 渔获与风电场开关与否存在影响。有其他研究表明, 风电场电缆两侧鱼类如鲱、鳗、大西洋鲑和鲆鲽类等的捕获量存在不对称现象, 但具体归因于声学驱赶还是电磁干扰迁移尚不清楚。Westerberg 等^[98]通过超声波标签标记 60 条迁移银鳗, 释放在欧兰岛和瑞典大陆之间的 130 kV 交流电缆的北部, 使用固定的接收浮标进行了监测, 观测其在间距约 4 km 的 5 条平行海底电缆间的迁移速度, 研究发现, 在穿越电缆之间时, 鳗的游动速度明显降低, 平均延误时间约为 30 min, 说明电磁场对其游泳速度产生了影响。而 Henriksen^[99]一项研究显示, 132 kV 的交流电缆周围鱼类的分布和迁移模式并没有受到影响。总之, 尽管研究表明磁场会影响鱼类, 但目前较少的证据表明鱼类会受到 OWF 电缆产生的电磁场影响。

3 总结与展望

本文对 OWF 对鱼类产生影响因素的文献进行了梳理分析, 总结如下:

①目前国内外对于 OWF 现场勘测、建设期、运营期、退役期的声学影响研究较少, 并且缺乏对海洋无脊椎动物、海洋哺乳动物、底栖生物的进一步研究。

②OWF 建设期阶段主要是打桩产生的高强度短时噪声对鱼类产生影响, 鱼类对此会在一定的范围之内受到惊扰而游动, 产生应激反应, 呼吸速率增加, 对生物声音的检测能力降低, 从而增加了被捕食的风险, 但在自然死亡率方面并无较大影响。

③OWF 运营期所产生的噪声会掩蔽鱼类交流和方向信号, 并使鱼类产生应激反应, 但不会引起生理损伤或持续的回避反应。

④OWF 所产生电磁场的影响方面, 磁场强度过高会延缓鱼类胚胎发育, 并对其体内生化指标产生显著影响, 甚至死亡。对于一些利用磁场定位的鱼类如鳗鲡, OWF 电磁场会导致其经过时游泳速率的降低, 但并不会对整个迁移行为带来较大影响。

⑤固定式海上风机桩基基础对鱼类具有类似人工鱼礁的聚集效应, 因此会增加鱼类的栖息地, 从而对物种多样性具有积极作用。而 OWF 运营期诸如噪声、电磁场等因素对鱼类健康的长期影响还尚无定论。

荷兰莱顿大学生物研究所的 Slabbekoorn 等^[100]曾对全球水下声压级上升对鱼类的影响进行综述, 提出研究长期声胁迫对鱼类影响的必要性, 因为其可以阻碍鱼类听到生物相关声音的能力并干扰一些关键功能, 如声通信、躲避捕食者和探测猎物, 以及利用声场来了解整体环境。以往研究表明, OWF 建设期打桩声对于鱼类的影响最大, 但目前研究主要集中在短期的高强度噪声对鱼类的行为影响方面, 而对于长期打桩声 (风电场建设打桩一般持续数月) 对鱼类的行为影响的研究较少; 另一方面相比于高强度短时噪声, 低强度长期噪声特别是风机数十年的运行噪声可能对鱼类的影响更大。因此, 未来的研究应关注长期高强度和低强度 OWF 噪声对鱼类的生理及行为可能带来的影响进行深入研究 and 评估, 以此为今后开展“风养结合”的新型养殖模式提供理论数据基础 (图 5)。

2009 年, Popper 等^[35]探讨了噪声对鱼类影响的复杂性, 指出噪声不仅对不同鱼类的影响差异很大, 即便是两个不同种群的虹鳟 (来自不同年份的受精卵), 在噪声干扰下是否存在听力损失也产生了较大差异, 说明种间、亲缘关系或遗传的不同以及种群发育都会对结果产生影响。另外, OWF 实际环境瞬息万变, 对噪声影响因素较多, 如风速、风向、时间、海流方向等都会影响其强度和分布, 从而可能导致实验室开展的研究结果 (影响因素较少) 与实际海域中的研究结果有较大的差异。因此未来需要通过室内实验和野外实验相结合, 针对风机的实际噪声对不同鱼种、不同生活史阶段、鱼体对声音不同感知结构以及鱼类

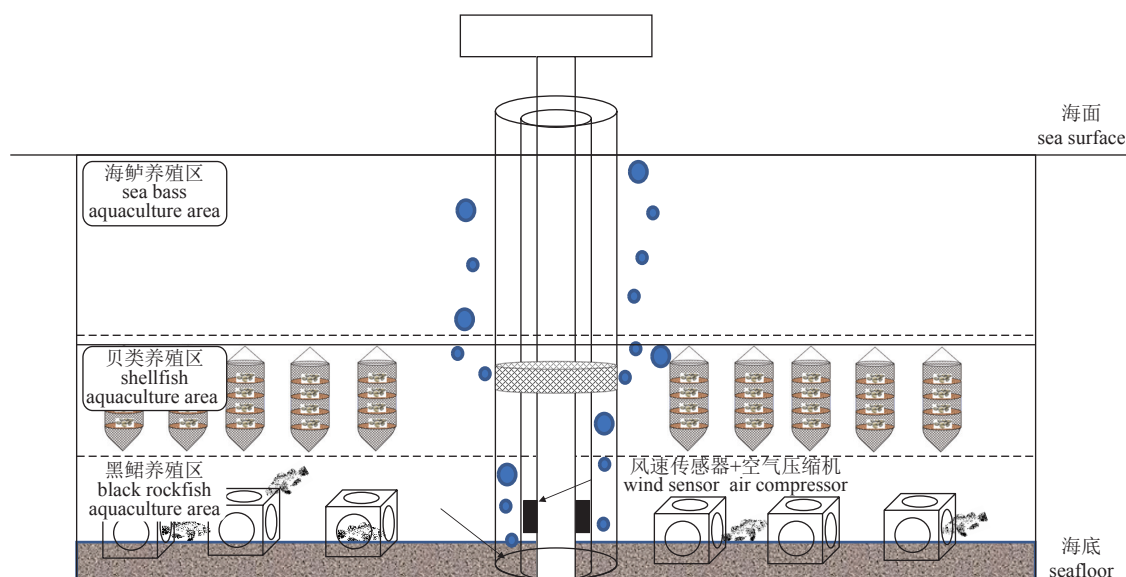


图5 未来“海上风电场与海水养殖一体化”展望图^[101-102]

Fig. 5 Sketch drawing of future ‘offshore wind farm-mariculture integration’^[101-102]

生理、遗传的影响等开展系统研究，探明其对鱼类影响的机理，并制定相关的标准和措施。

（作者声明本文无实际或潜在的利益冲突）

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Advances in research on the effects of offshore wind farm on fish welfare

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Abstract: Wind power, as one of the important clean energy sources, has been highly valued by all countries in the world to reduce carbon emissions in the power industry and achieve the goal of carbon neutralization. With the continuous development and utilization of onshore wind power, space resources of onshore wind farms are becoming increasingly scarce. Human beings are beginning to bring the wind power industry into the broader ocean. The coastline of China is long and close to the power load area. In recent years, offshore wind farm construction has achieved rapid development. Offshore wind power will become one of the main directions of renewable energy development in China in the future. During the construction and operation of offshore wind power projects, noise and electromagnetic pollution may occur, which may have a certain negative impact on marine life. Research and evaluation of wind farms is the prerequisite to ensuring the sustainable development of wind farms. In this paper, the literature on the Influence Factors of fishes in offshore wind farms is sorted out and analyzed. It is summarized as follows: at present, there are fewer types of research on acoustic effects of offshore wind farms at home and abroad in field investigation, construction period, operation period, and outage period, and fewer studies on marine invertebrates, marine mammals, and benthos. Piling is the main construction stage, which produces high-intensity short-term impact noise to fish. Fish will startle and swim within a certain range, produce stress response, increase breathing frequency, and reduce the ability of bio-acoustic detection, thus increasing the risk of predation, but it has no significant impact on the natural mortality rate. Noise generated during the operation of offshore wind farms can disguise fish communication and direction signals and lead to stress response, but will not cause physiological damage or sustained avoidance response. As far as the influence of electromagnetic fields generated by offshore wind farms is concerned, excessive magnetic field intensity will delay the development of fish embryos, significantly affect their biochemical indicators, and even kill them. Some fishes, such as eels, are positioned by magnetic fields, which reduce the speed of fish swimming in offshore wind farms but do not significantly affect the overall migration behavior. Pile foundations of fixed offshore turbines have similar aggregation effects on fish as artificial reefs, so they will increase fish habitats and thus have a positive impact on species diversity. Long-term effects of noise and electromagnetic fields on fish health during offshore wind farm operations have not been determined. We suggest that in the future, we need to study the effects of sector noise on different species, different life cycle stages, and different perceptions of the sound structure of fish, as well as on the physiology and genetics of fish. Systematic research, combined with laboratory and field experiments, has proved the mechanism of its effects on fish and established relevant research standards and preventive measures.

Key words: offshore wind power; fish; development prospects; noise; electromagnetic field

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