

Using sensitivity mapping to avoid conflict between birds and renewable energy

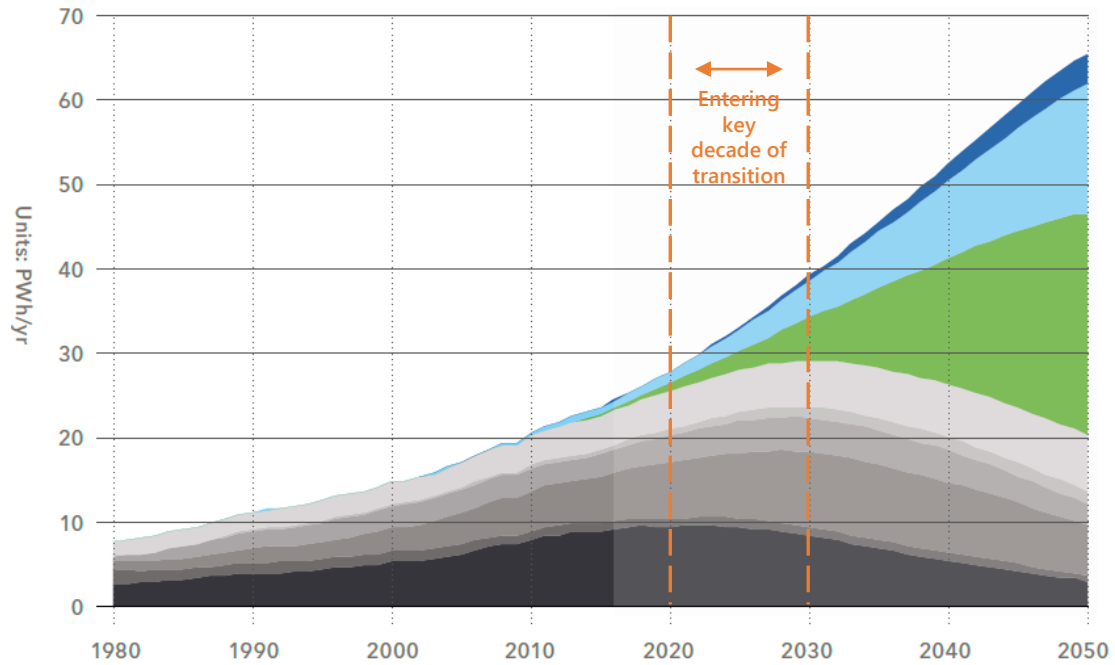
Tris Allinson, BirdLife International



Partnership for
nature and **people**

Entering key decade of global transition

WORLD ELECTRICITY GENERATION



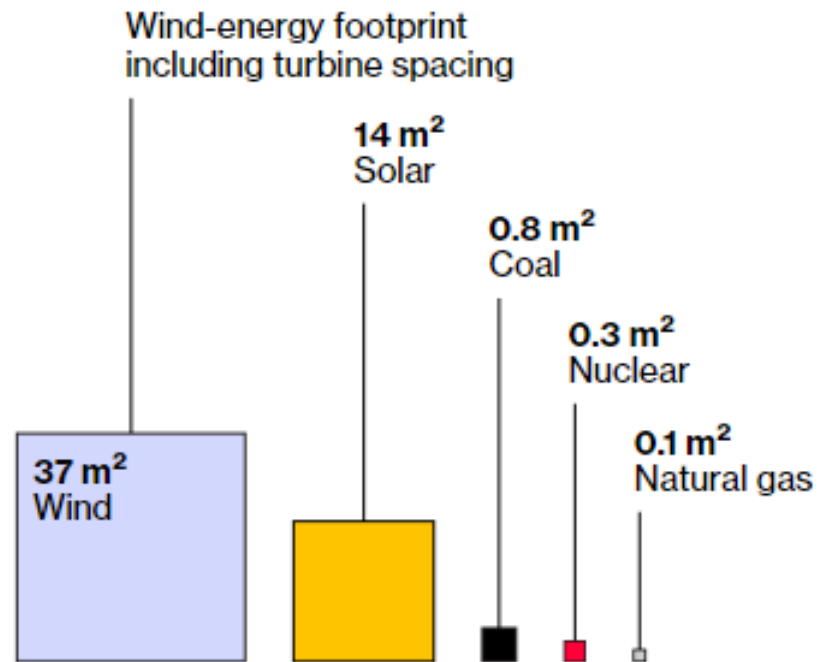
POWER STATION TYPE

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| ■ Offshore wind | ■ Hydropower | ■ Gas-fired |
| ■ Onshore wind | ■ Other renewables | ■ Oil-fired |
| ■ Solar PV | ■ Nuclear | ■ Coal-fired |



Renewables are space-intensive

- Wind and solar will require many millions of hectares of land and sea globally and require us to more than double the amount of power lines.



Land area needed to power a flat-screen TV, by energy source

Note: Assumes 100-watt television operating year-round

Source: van Zalk, John, Behrens, Paul, 2018, The Spatial Extent of Renewable and Non-Renewable Power Generation

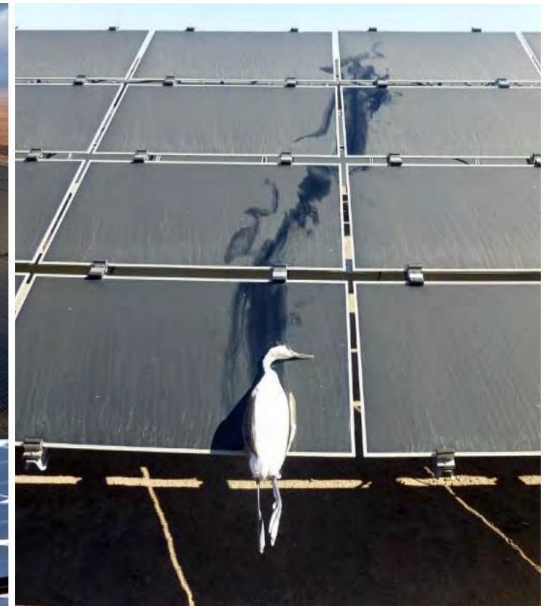


Poorly sited renewable energy infrastructure undermines green credentials

- If renewable energy developments are sited purely to maximise wind and solar resources, then this could jeopardise over 11 million ha of natural lands globally, including over 3 million ha of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and the ranges of over 1,500 globally threatened species.
- This loss of natural habitat could release over 400 million tons of stored carbon, undermining climate change targets.

SOURCE: Kiesecker, J., Baruch-Mordo, S., Kennedy, C. M., Oakleaf, J. R., Baccini, A. and Griscom, B. W. (2019) Hitting the Target but Missing the Mark: Unintended Environmental Consequences of the Paris Climate Agreement. *Front. Environ. Sci.* 7:151.doi: 10.3389/fenvs.2019.00151







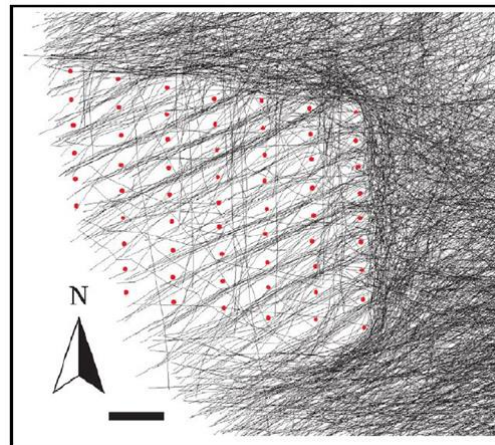
Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus* Crete



White-tailed Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* Hokkaido, Japan, © MoEJ

Avoidance, displacement and barrier effects

- Another factor affecting collision risk is avoidance behaviour—some species show high wariness around turbines and avoid turbine arrays.
- However, this itself can have a negative impact if it results in displacement from a favoured habitat or creates a barrier to daily movements or migration.







Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*, Slovakia, © LIFE Energia



Common Crane *Grus grus* Rajasthan, India, © WII



The Great Indian Bustard is on course to go extinct due to badly planned renewable energy

- The single greatest threat is collision with power lines associated with wind and solar development.
- Their rapid flight, weight (they are the heaviest flying bird in the world), and the fact that they have a restricted visual field make this species uniquely susceptible to power line collision.
- The Wildlife Institute of India (WII) estimate that there are on average 18 fatal collision events each year. With a population of less than a hundred, extinction is inevitable and imminent.



There is ample scope to avoid sensitive locations

- Wind and solar are widespread resources.
- Wind farms and solar facilities can be readily integrated into landscapes of low ecological value, such as agricultural and industrial sites.

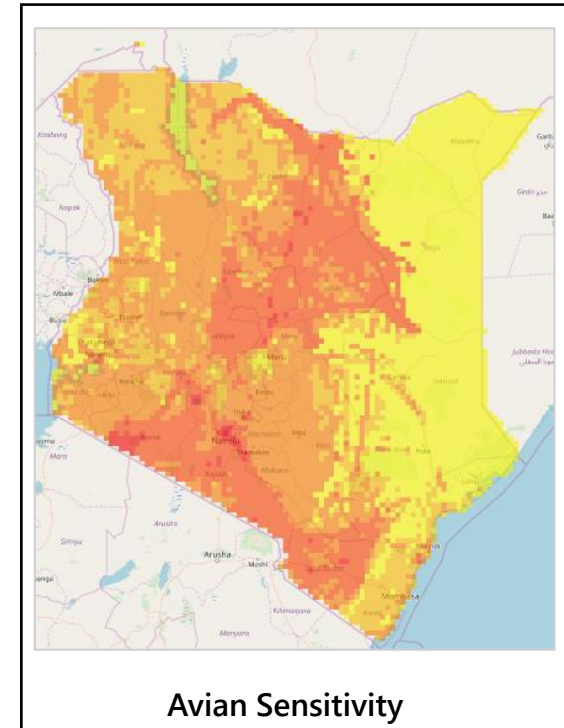
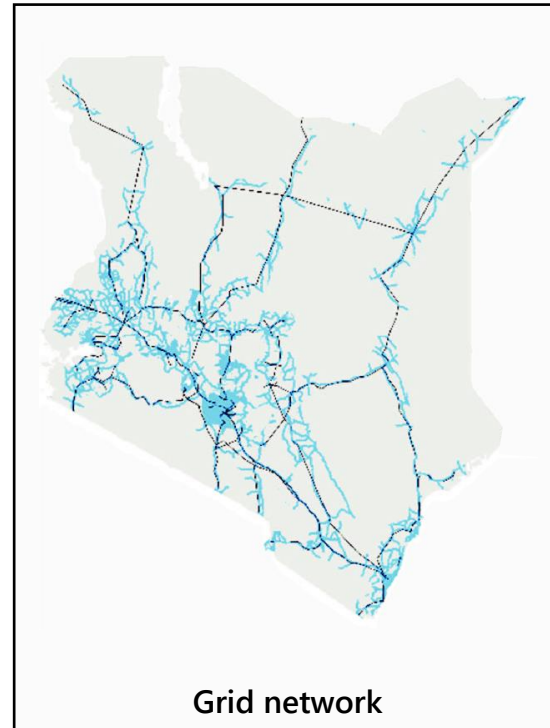
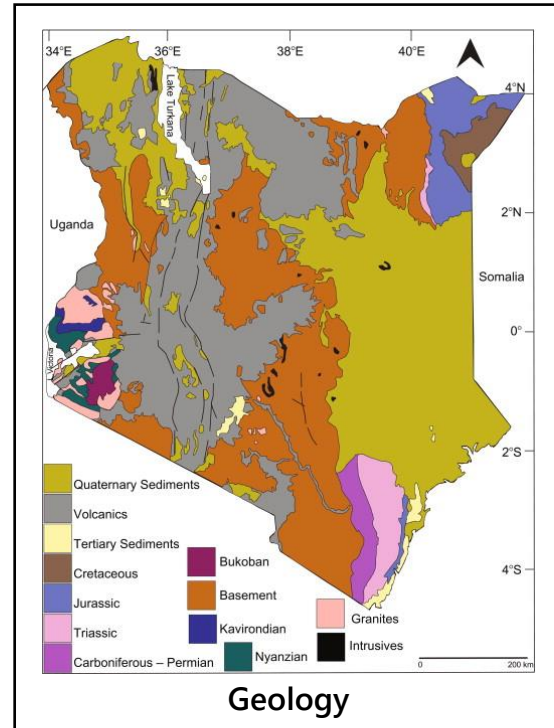
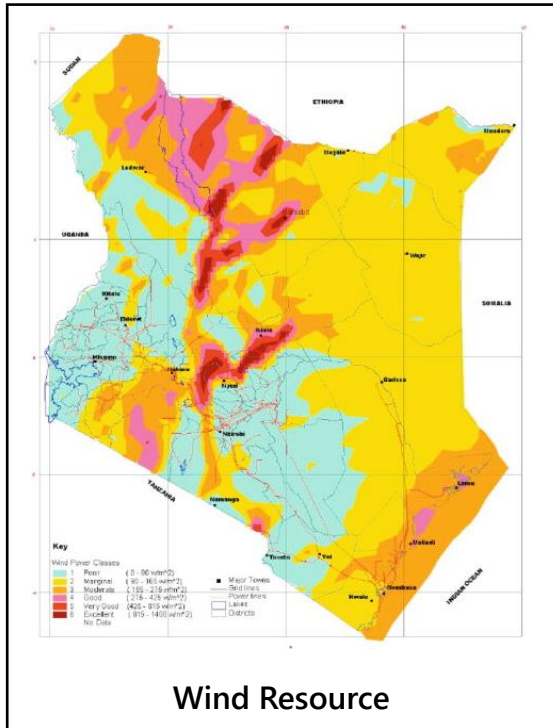


There is ample scope to avoid sensitive locations

- Wind and solar are widespread resources.
- Wind farms and solar facilities can be readily integrated into landscapes of low ecological value, such as agricultural and industrial sites.
- Even in India, which has ambitious targets for renewables and numerous competing land use demands, analysis shows that there is 12 times the land needed to achieve the country's solar and wind goals simply by using degraded lands with low social and ecological value.

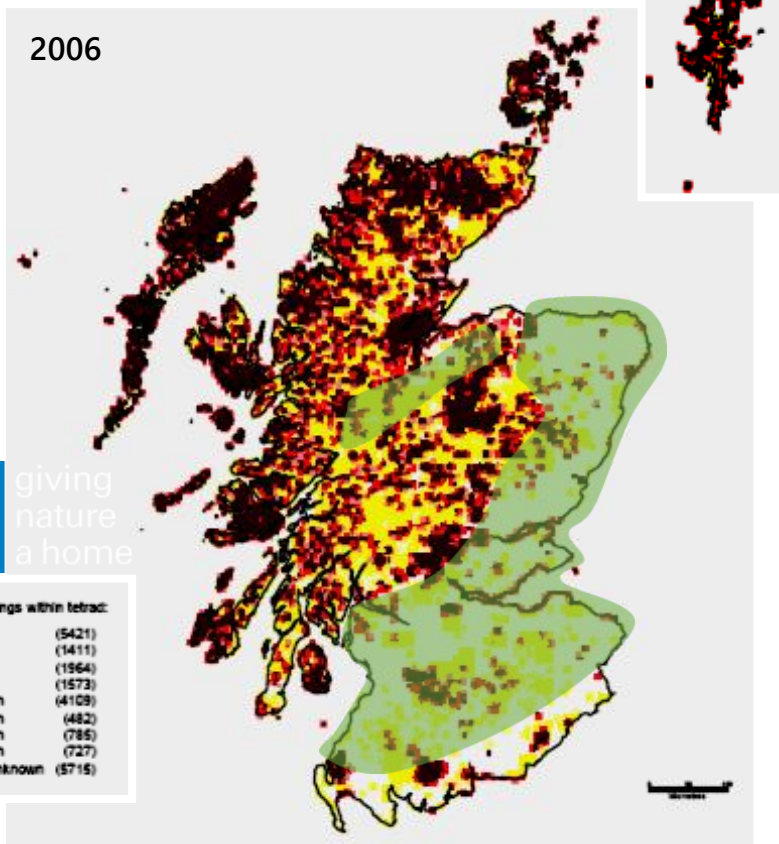


Need to ensure that spatial data on birds and biodiversity is considered alongside other routinely used sources of spatial information.





2006



Sensitivity ratings within tetrad:

4 high	(5421)
3 high	(1411)
2 high	(1964)
1 high	(1573)
4 medium	(4109)
3 medium	(482)
2 medium	(785)
1 medium	(727)
All low/unknown	(5715)

Generating Capacity of Windfarms in Scotland in 2014

Status Classification and Project Capacity (MW)

Operational <50MW	Operational ≥50MW
Under Construction <50MW	Under Construction ≥50MW
Approved <50MW	Approved ≥50MW
Unapproved <50MW	Unapproved ≥50MW

Sensitivity mapping

Wildlife Sensitivity Maps are recognised as an effective tool for identifying areas where the development of wind energy might impact sensitive biological communities.

One of the first such maps was produced for Scotland by the RSPB (BirdLife in the UK).

This map shows the generating capacity of windfarms in Scotland with a development status of 'Operational', 'Approved', or 'Under Construction' in Scotland in 2014.

Points represent either whole developments or individual turbines.

Points associated with windfarms of <50MW generating capacity are shown in green while turbines associated with generating capacity of ≥50MW are shown in blue.

Due to the data sources used this map largely excludes developments of <1MW in size. See report for description of data sources used in this analysis.

Map produced by Dave Miller, The James Hutton Institute.

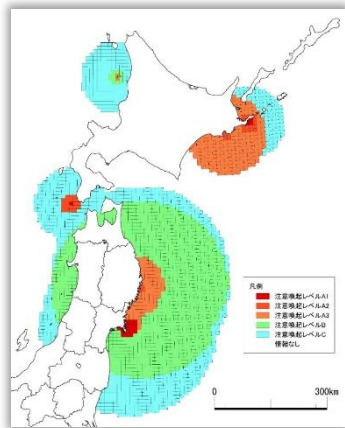
© Crown copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence Number 100019294.

Kilometres
0 12.5 25 50 75 100

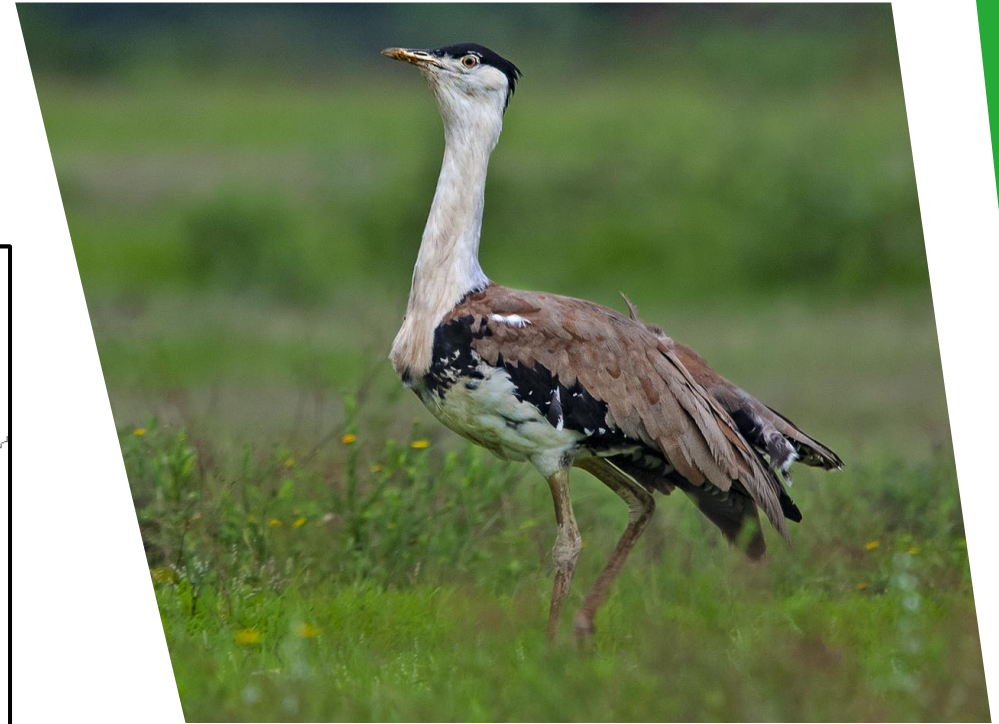
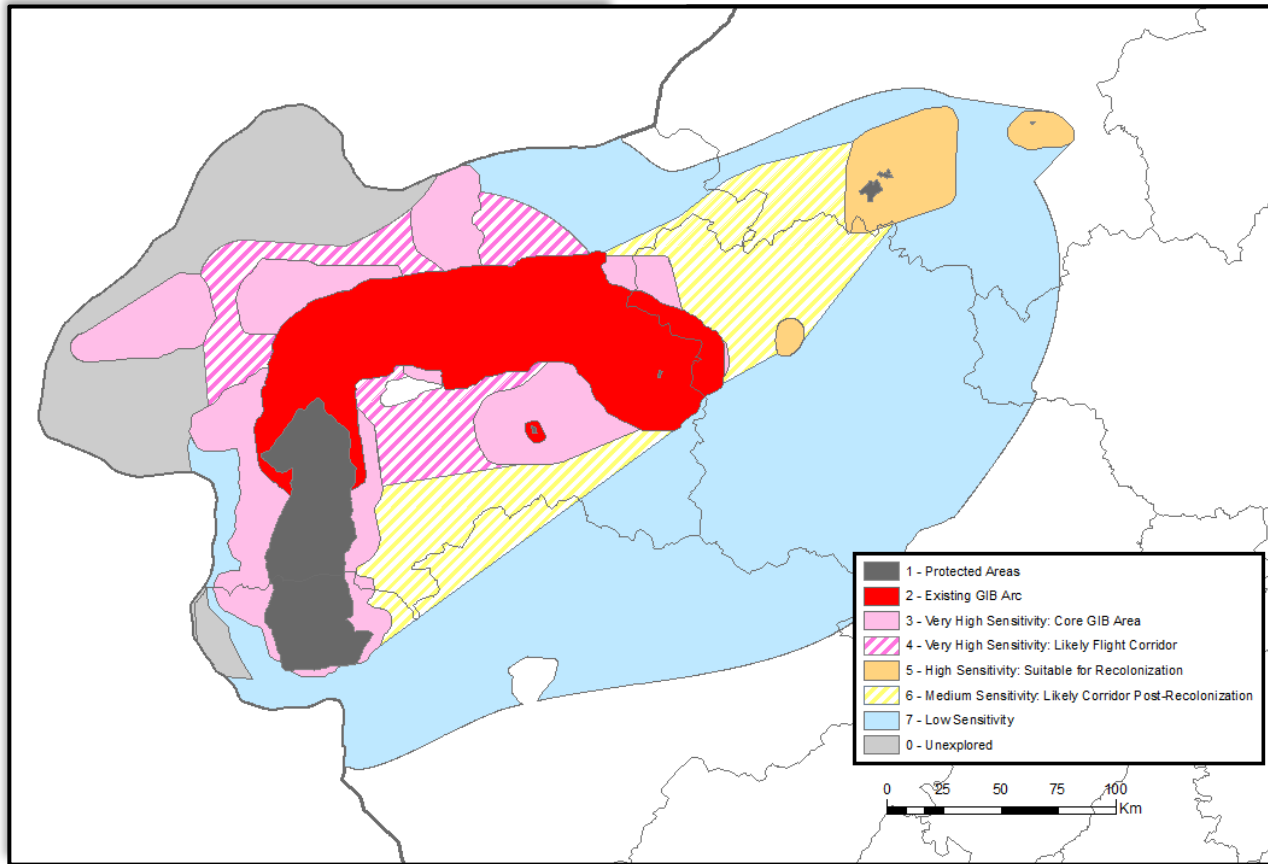
BirdLife is a world authority on developing maps of avian sensitivity

➤ BirdLife's *Soaring Bird Sensitivity Mapping Tool* tinyurl.com/MSBmap covers the Mediterranean, the Middle East and Northeast Africa.

➤ BirdLife works with governments, International Financial Institutions, consultancies and developers to promote sensitivity mapping.



BirdLife is a world authority on developing maps of avian sensitivity

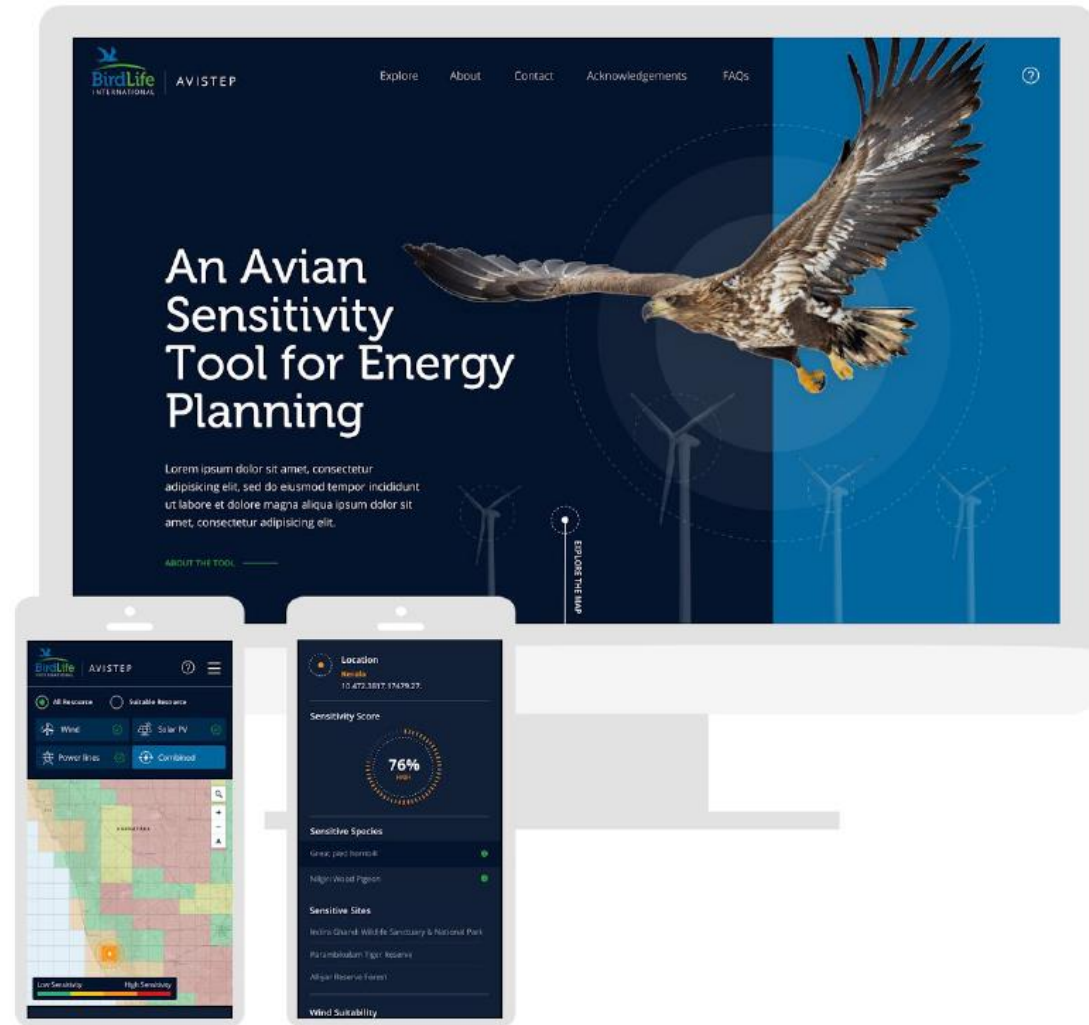


AVISTEP

THE AVIAN SENSITIVITY TOOL FOR ENERGY PLANNING

AVISTEP will provide an assessment of avian sensitivity in relation to;

- Wind energy (on- and offshore)
- Photovoltaic (PV) solar
- Overhead power lines (transmission and distribution)



AVISTEP

THE AVIAN SENSITIVITY TOOL FOR ENERGY PLANNING

AVISTEP will provide an assessment of avian sensitivity in relation to;

- Wind energy (on- and offshore)
- Photovoltaic (PV) solar
- Overhead power lines (transmission and distribution)

$$\text{Wind Energy Sensitivity Index} = Co + (Di/5) + CnS + S$$

Co = Collision

Di = Displacement

CnS = Conservation Status (Red List)

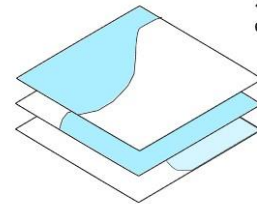
S = Survivorship (k- and r-selected species)

1) Calculate sensitivity index for each species and energy infrastructure

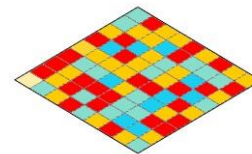
2) Compile and refine species distribution maps

Sensitivity Index

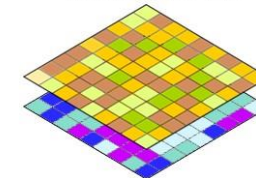
+



3) Create species sensitivity maps



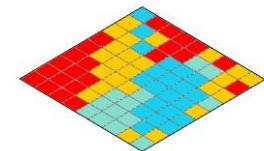
4) Incorporate Land Use and Land Cover data



+

=

5) Calculate Final Sensitivity Maps



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

AVISTEP An Avian Sensitivity Tool for Energy Planning

Home About Contact Acknowledgments Help?

Avian Sensitivity

Wind Solar PV Power lines Combined

● Suitable resource
○ All

Sensitivity Legend:

- Very High Sensitivity
- High Sensitivity
- Moderate Sensitivity
- Low Sensitivity

Location Kerala 10.734454, 78.200187

Sensitivity Score Low 13%

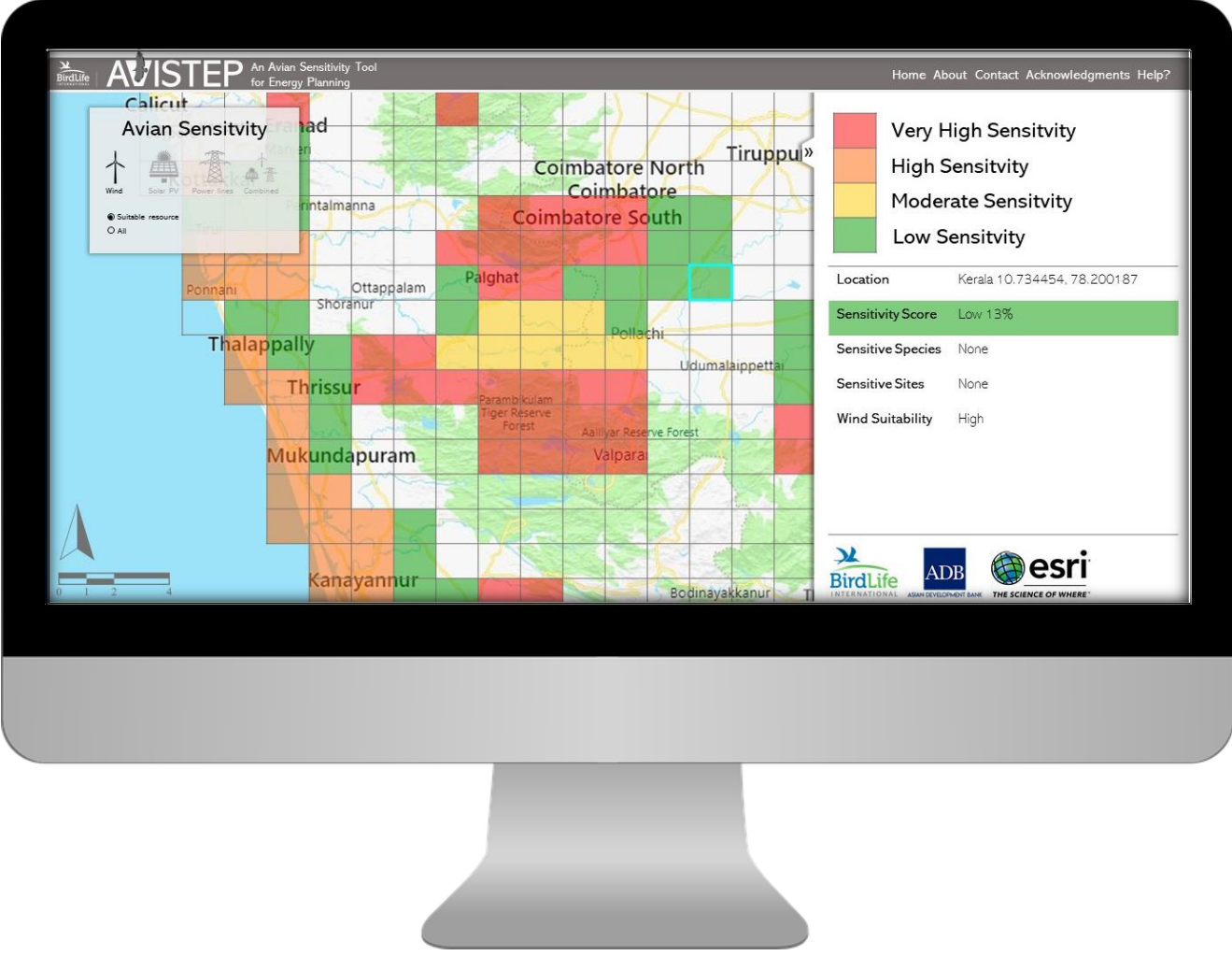
Sensitive Species None

Sensitive Sites None

Wind Suitability High

0 1 2 4

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK esri THE SCIENCE OF WHERE



Route Finder

-
117 kilometre Sensitivity 28%
-
146 kilometre Sensitivity 11%
-
123 kilometre Sensitivity 19%



AVISTEP Launch

June 2022 Asia Clean Energy Forum

Our longer-term ambition is to expand AVISTEP around the world, establishing it as a preeminent tool for renewable energy planning globally.

