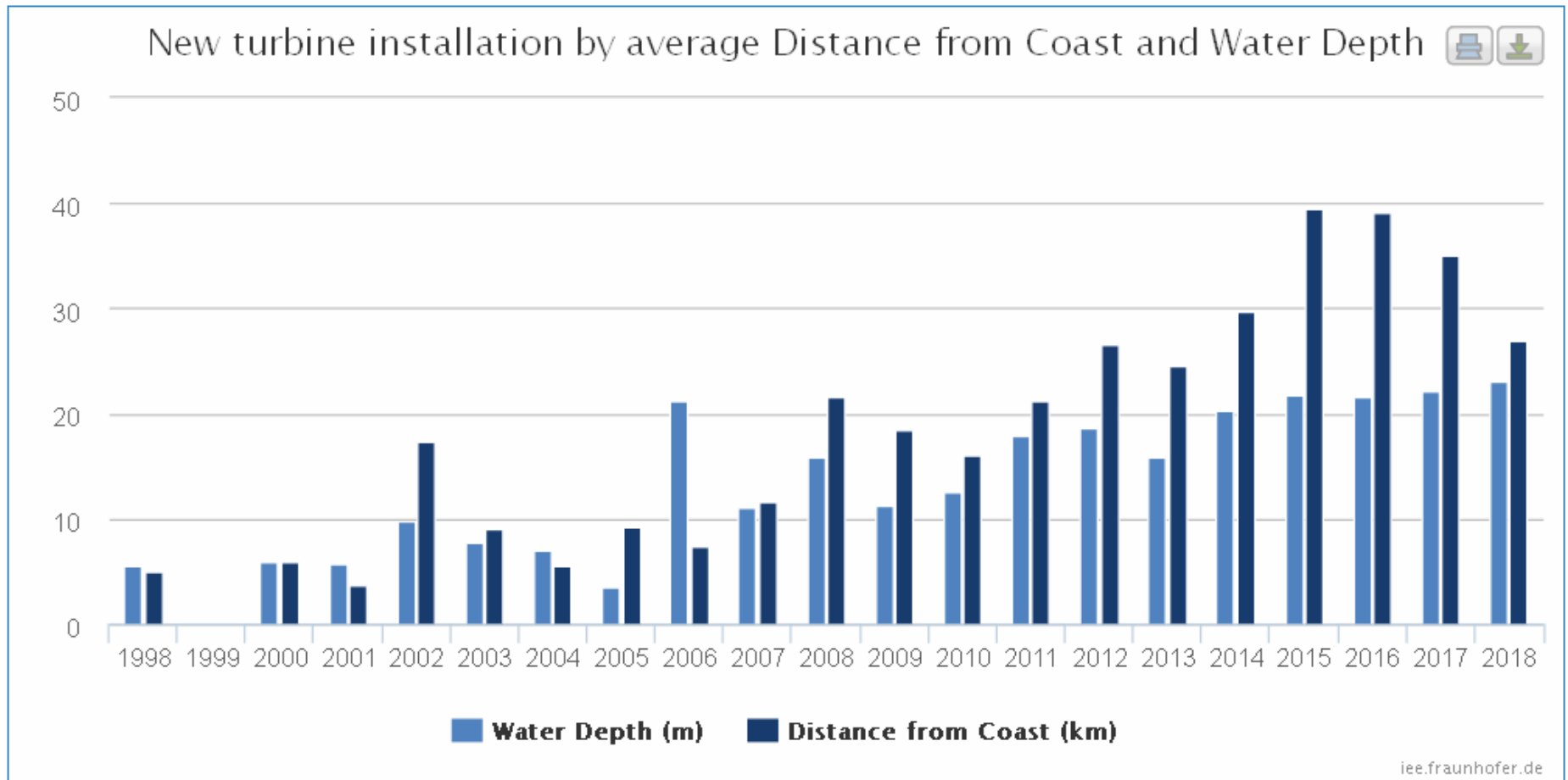


Mereala planeering

Kuressaare, 17. juuni 2019

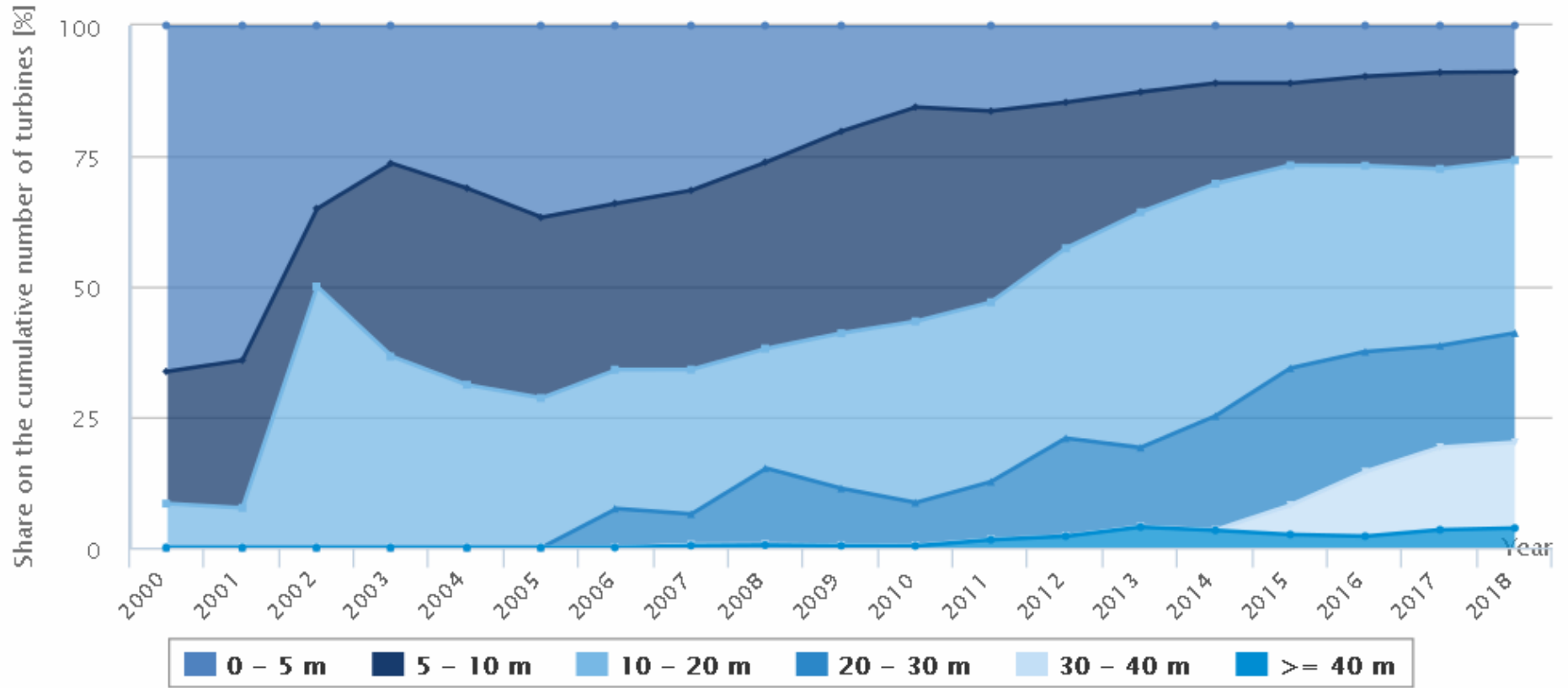
Ain Kull



Tuulikuparkide kauguse kasv rannikust on peatunud

Sügavuse kasv suureneb, aga on aeglustunud

Share of different water depths on the cumulative number of turbines



iee.fraunhofer.de

2005

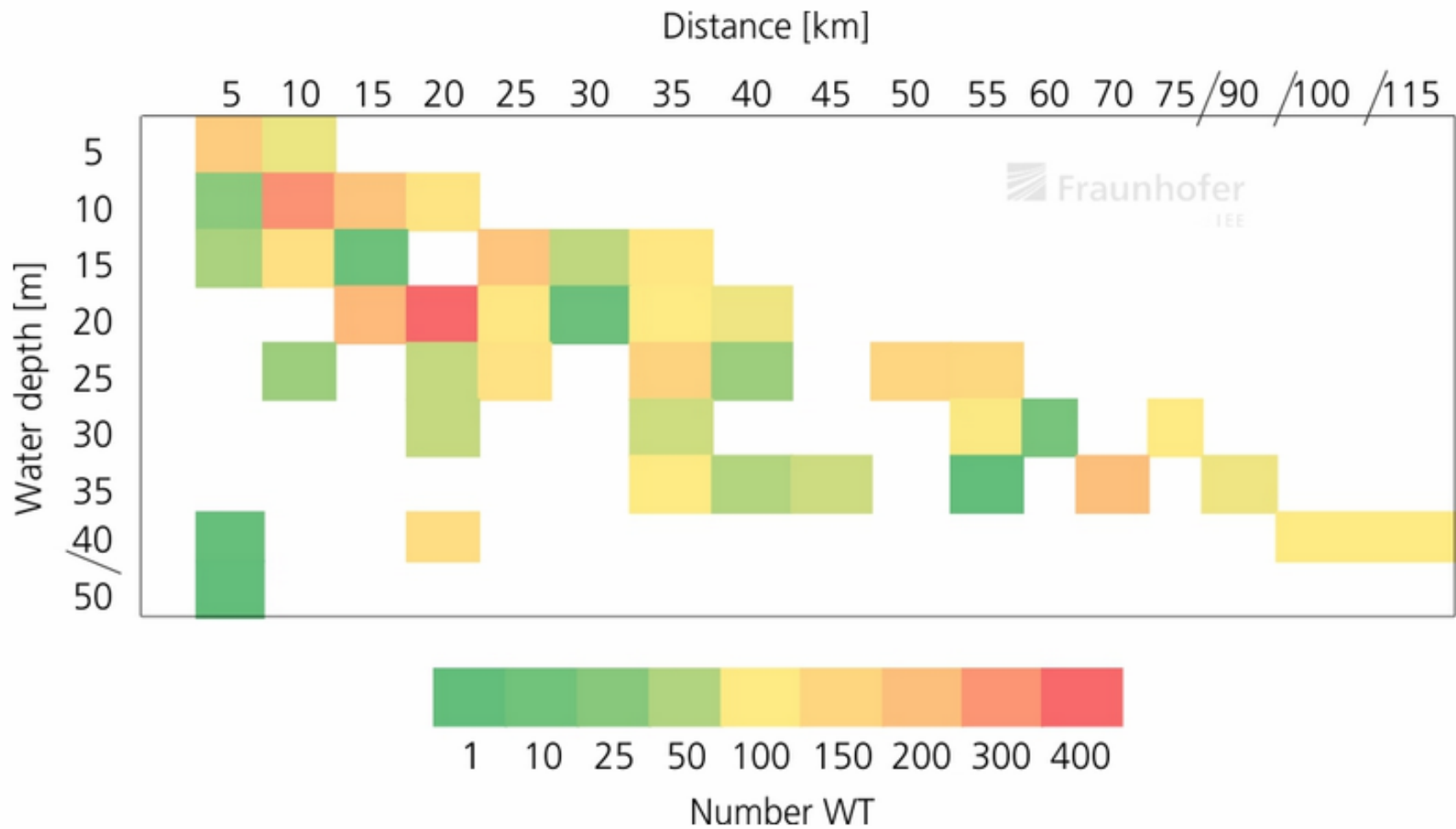
0 - 5 m = 36.76
5 - 10 m = 34.59
10 - 20 m = 28.65
20 - 30 m = 0.00
30 - 40 m = 0.00
>= 40 m = 0.00

2010

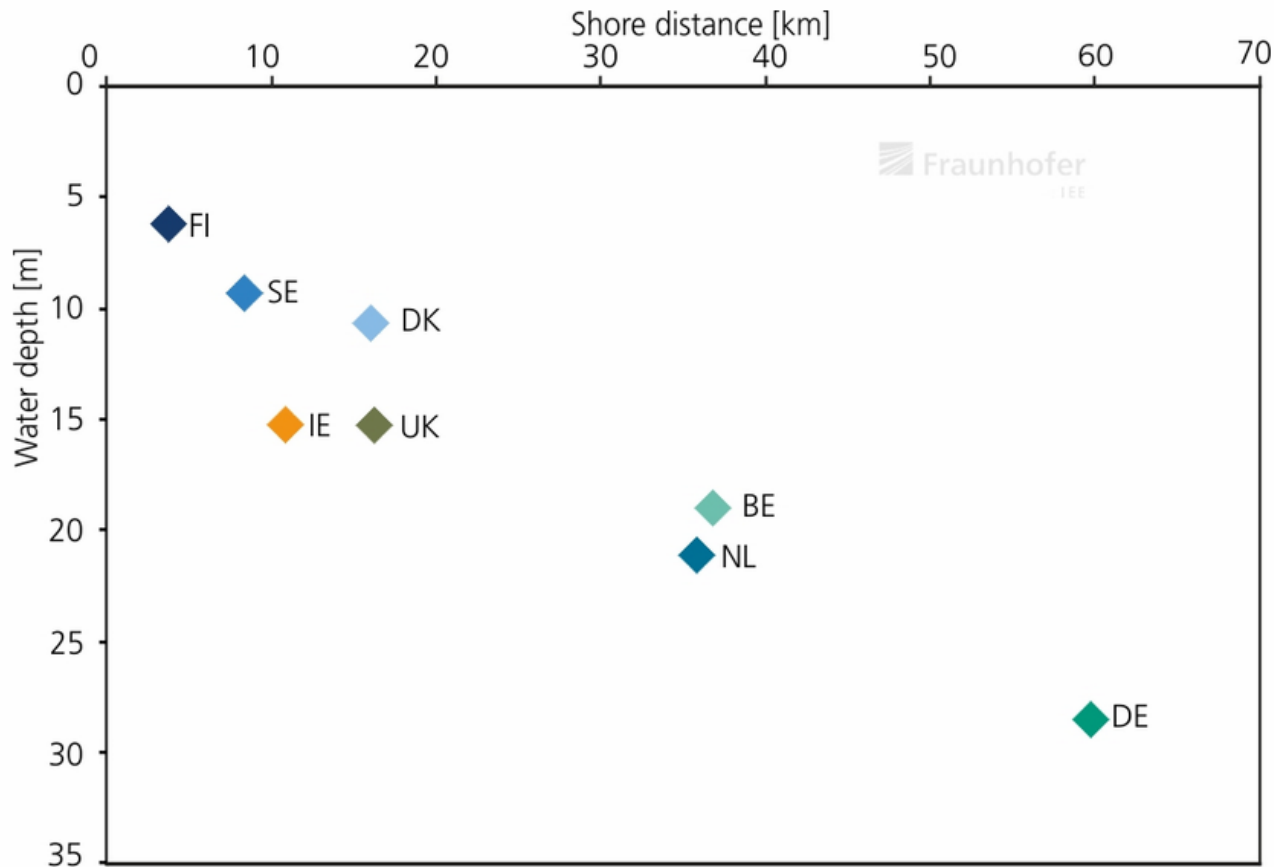
0 - 5 m = 15.64
5 - 10 m = 41.02
10 - 20 m = 34.72
20 - 30 m = 8.22
30 - 40 m = 0.08
>= 40 m = 0.32

2018

0 - 5 m = 8.88
5 - 10 m = 16.93
10 - 20 m = 33.10
20 - 30 m = 20.93
30 - 40 m = 16.43
>= 40 m = 3.73



Heatmap of installed offshore wind turbine locations by water depth and distance from the coast
 Data source: [Fraunhofer IEE]

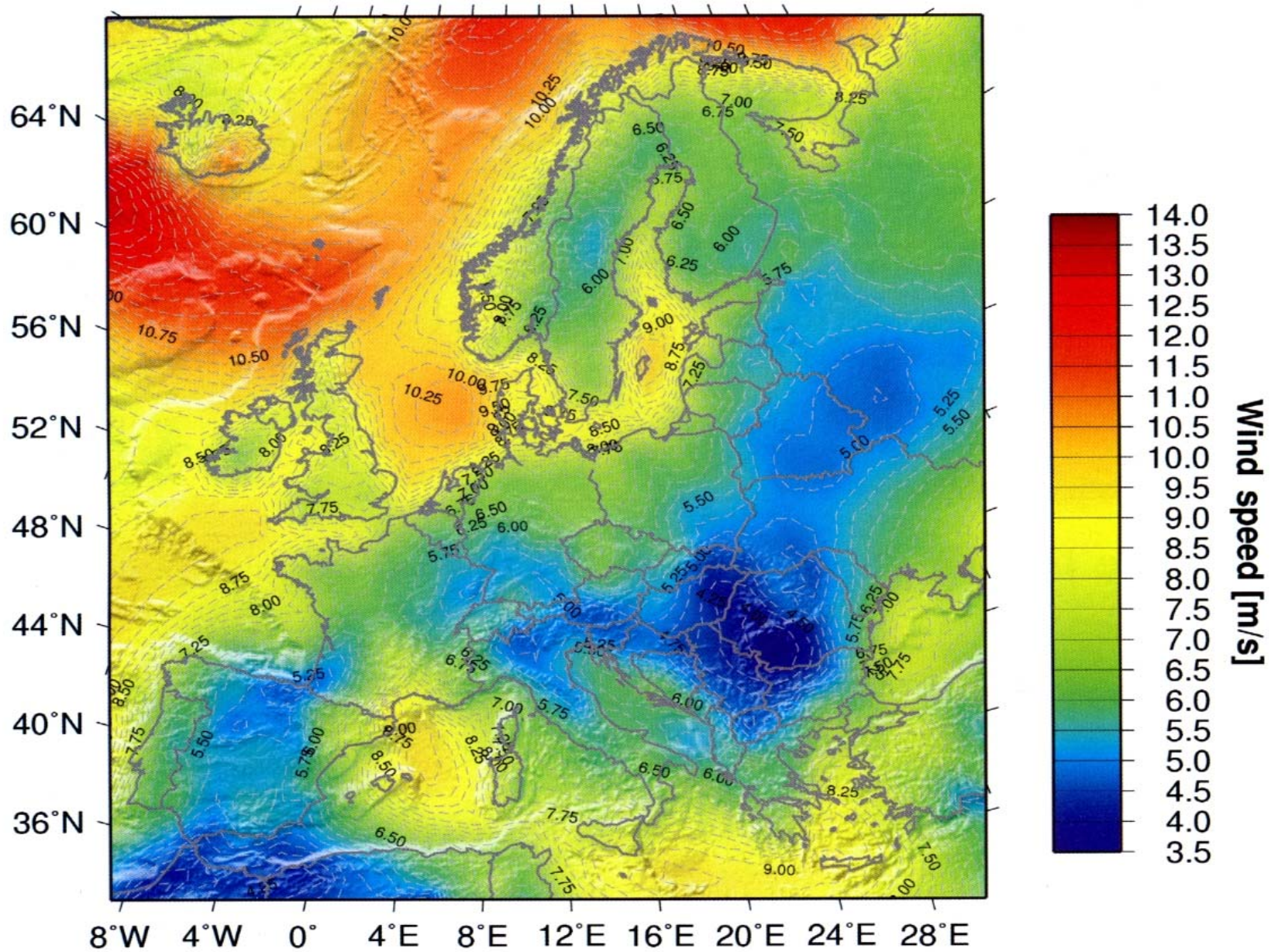


**Water depths and distances from the coast of the European wind farms by country
(excluding the floating test turbines in Norway)**

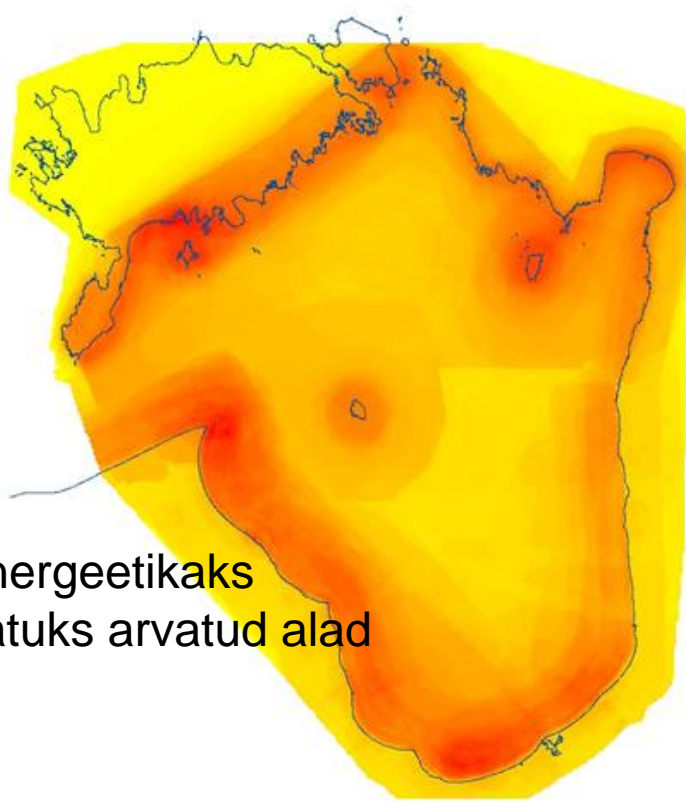
Data source: [Fraunhofer IEE]

Wind turbines in the German *Exclusive Economic Zone (AWZ)* are situated in the greatest average depth of water, at 29 metres. The turbines in Finland (6 m) and Sweden (9 m) are erected in the shallowest water. The greatest average distances from the coast are in Germany (60 km) and Belgium (37 km). The offshore wind farm currently furthest from shore is Global Tech 1, at a distance of 112 kilometres from the German coast. The wind turbines in Finland have the shortest average distance to the coast (4 km).

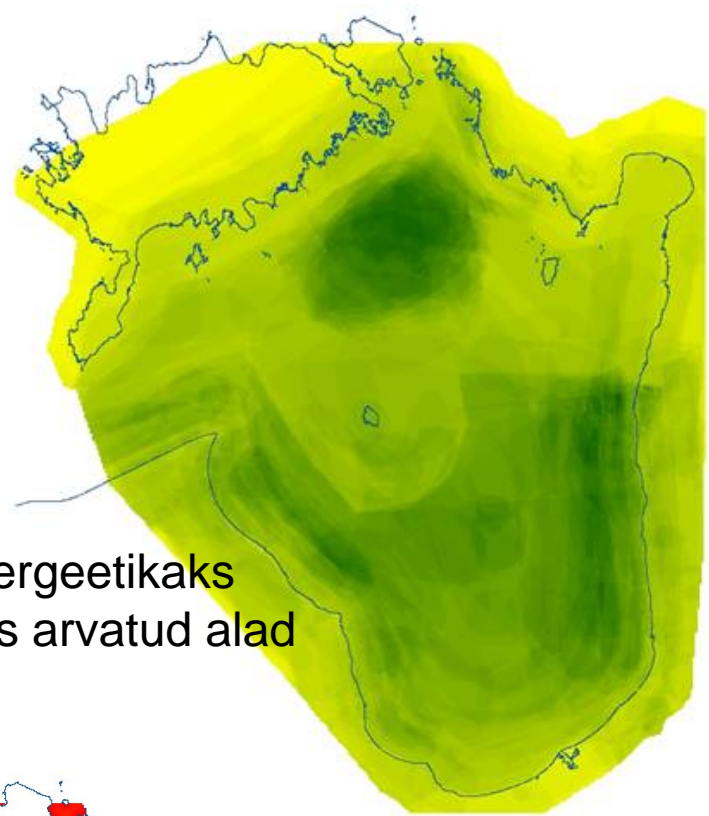
Kas Eestis tasub tuuleenergeetikaga tegeleda?



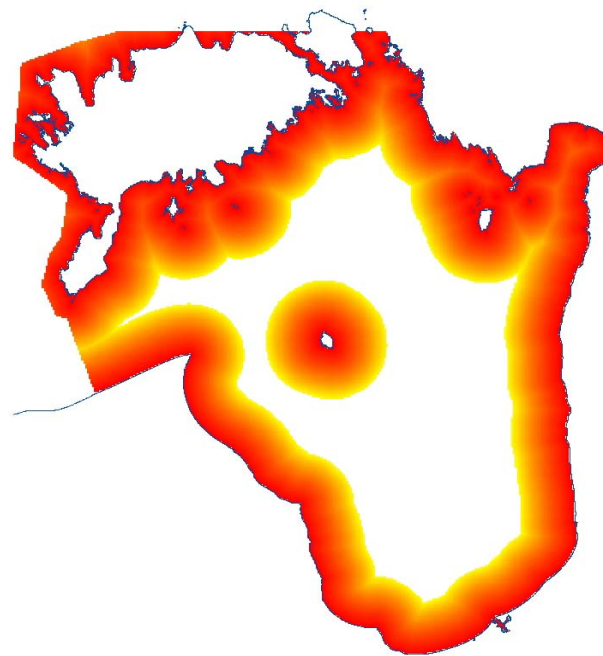
Kaardil
tuuleenergeetikaks
sobimatuks arvatud alad

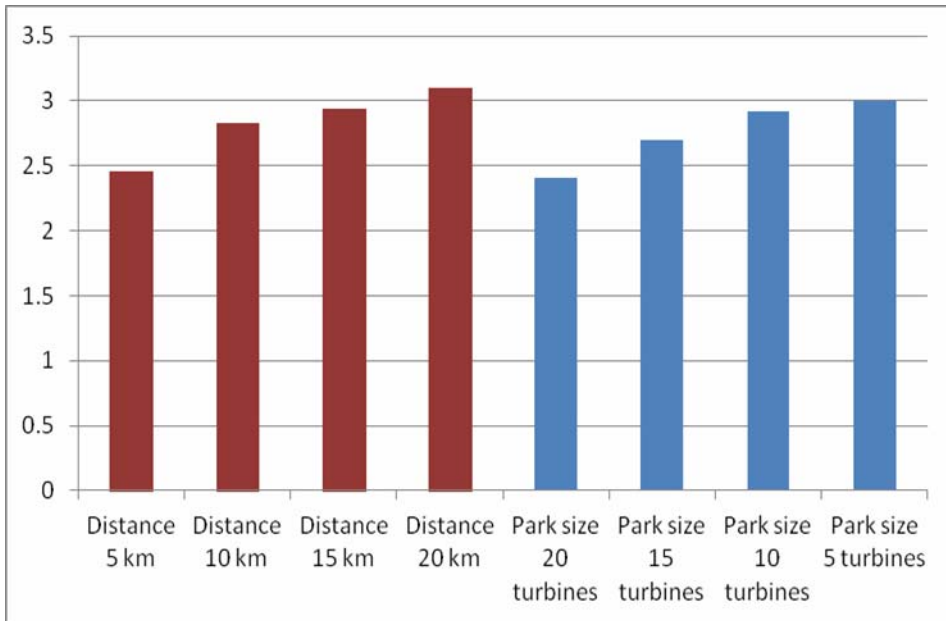
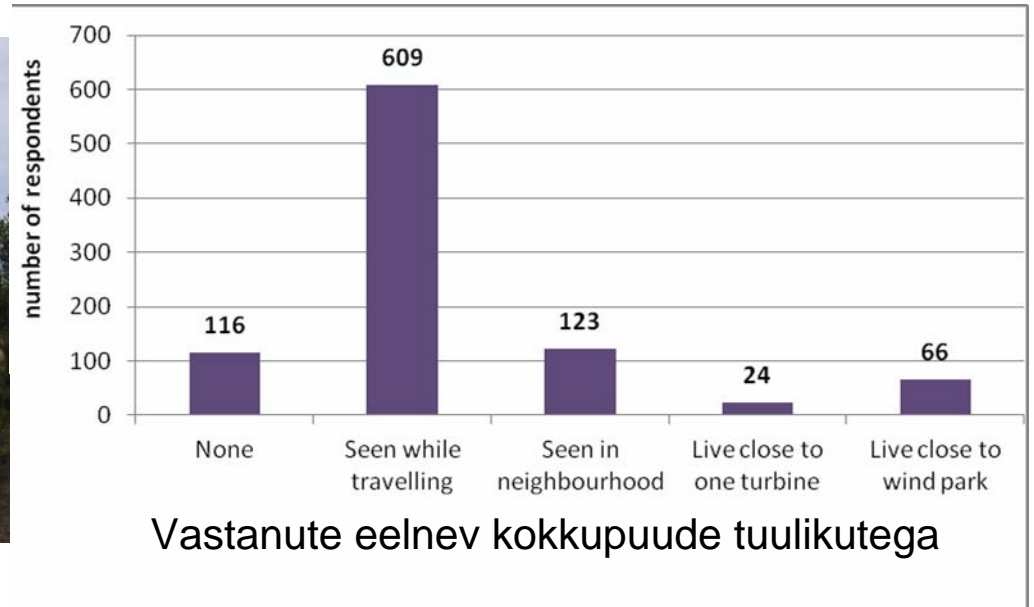


Kaardil
tuuleenergeetikaks
sobivaks arvatud alad



Eelistatud vahemaa lähima
meretuulikuni (küsitud
numbriliselt kilomeetrites)

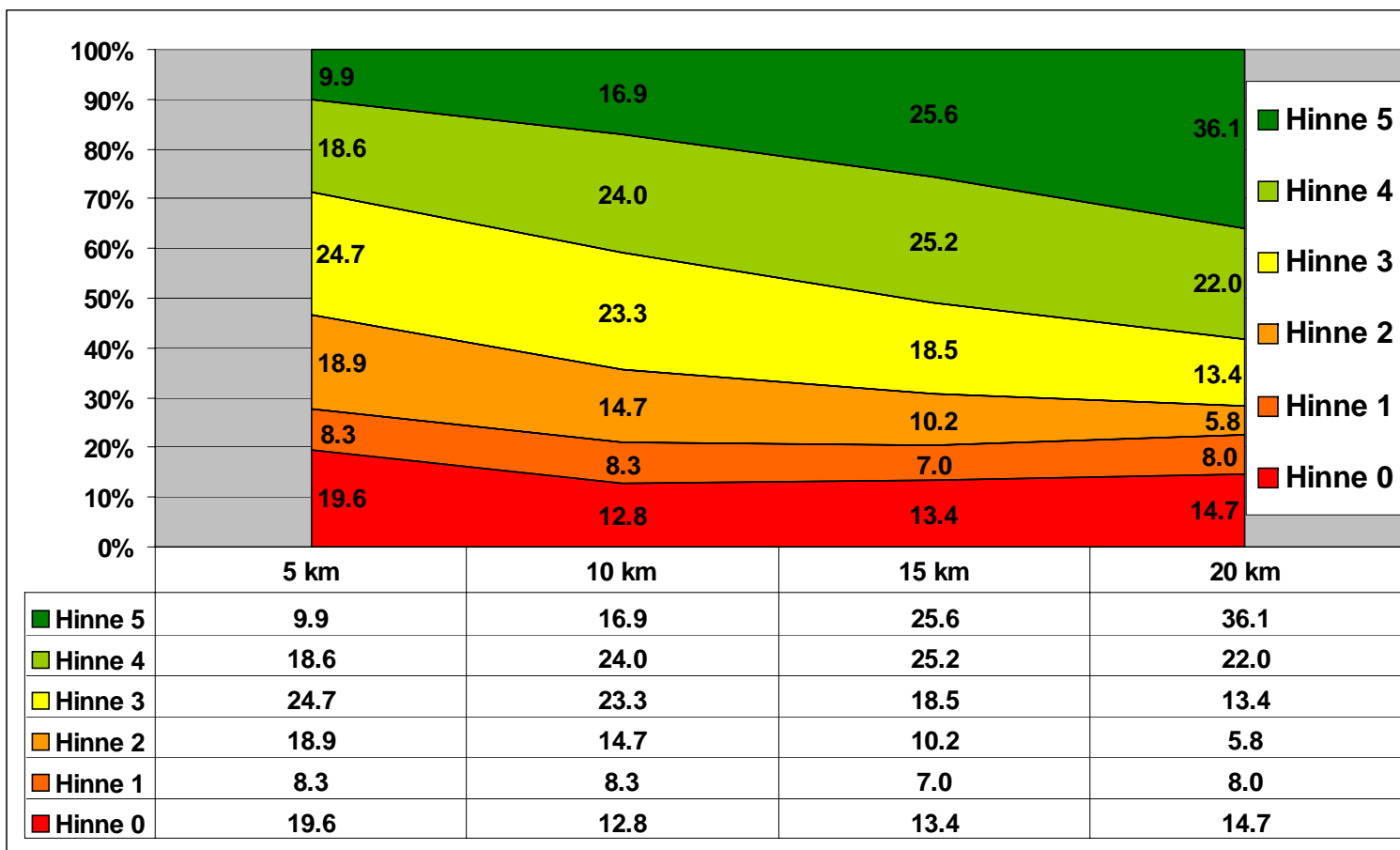




Minimaalne sobiv kaugus visualiseeringu alusel 5-palli süsteemis



5km → 20km



Väga

Üldse mitte

Kui kaugele rannikust?