Tidal/Ocean

1. This type of energy/resource in the Global Energy Context  
   Among sources of renewable energy, tidal energy has traditionally suffered from relatively high cost and limited availability of sites with sufficiently high tidal ranges or flow velocities, thus constricting its total availability. However, many recent technological developments and improvements, both in design (e.g. dynamic tidal power, tidal lagoons) and turbine technology (e.g. new axial turbines, cross flow turbines), indicate that the total availability of tidal power may be much higher than previously assumed, and that economic and environmental costs may be brought down to competitive levels.
2. Where in the world is this type of energy/resource used the most?  
   The countries that most commonly use tidal energy are: South Korea, France, UK, Scotland and Canada. South Korea has the biggest and the most effective tidal power plant in the world – the Sihwa Lake Tidal Power Station
3. What percentage of this type of energy/resource is used in Lithuania?
4. What can this type of energy/resource be used for?
5. How is this type of energy/resource easily renewed?
6. What are the positive aspects of using this resource/type of energy?
7. What are the negative aspects of using this resource/type of energy?
8. What is the science behind this resource/type of energy?
   * How is the energy gathered and/or created?
   * How is the energy stored for later use?
   * What are the waste by-products of this form of resource/energy?
   * Currently, what is keeping this form of energy from widespread use?