Supplementary Document (bibliographic maps description)

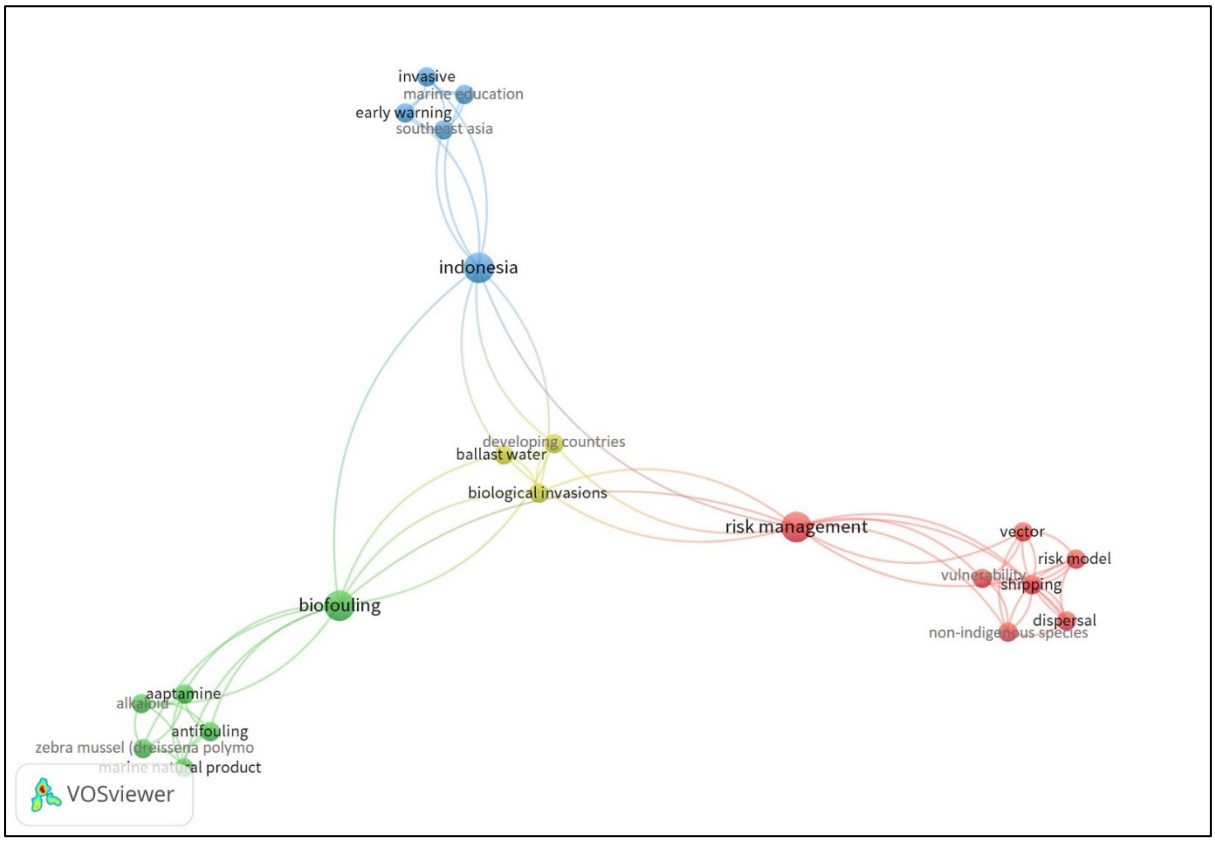
The purposes of this supplementary document are to provide details of the bibliographic analyses, describe the basis for Figure 4 in the main text, and describe additional analyses on representation in the literature of biofouling research in Indonesia and MRE research in South East Asia.

1. Justification for Figure 4 (MRE in Indonesia)

The bibliographic map was created by using VOSviewer software (https://www.vosviewer.com/) based on bibliographic data retrieved from the Web of Science database. Keywords input into Scopus website to obtain the metadata were: “ocean energy AND Indonesia”. The timespan selected was from 2000 to 2020.

The VOSviewer software enables the researcher to create a network map based on scientific journals, authors, organisations, countries, terms, or keywords. Clusters of themes/topics are shown in different colours. In this study, the bibliographic map was created by using keyword co-occurrences used by the author(s). Minimum number of co-occurrences of a keyword was 1, and only keywords with the greatest total link strength were selected.
The largest set of connected items was chosen to visualise the map and omit unrelated items (keywords).

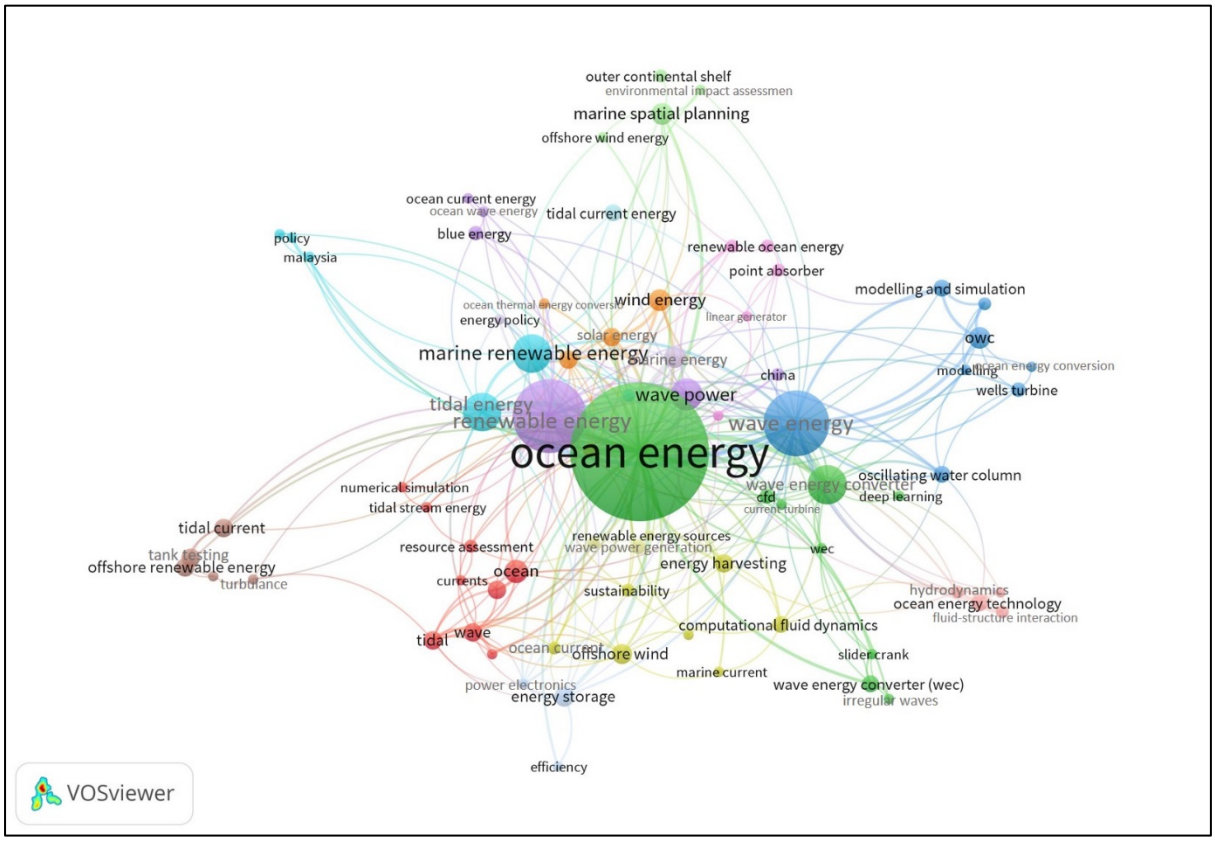
2. Biofouling in Indonesia



Keywords input into the Web of Science database to obtain the metadata were: “biofouling AND Indonesia”. The timespan selected was from 2000 to 2020. Minimum number of co-occurrences of a keyword was 1, and only keywords with the greatest total link strength were selected. The largest set of connected items was chosen to visualise the map and omit unrelated items (keywords).

It can be seen from the map that there is no term having link with term “ocean energy” or “marine energy” or “marine renewable energy”. It is indicated that biofouling research in Indonesia has not addressed special issue on MRE infrastructure.

3. MRE in South East Asia



Keywords input into Web of Science database were: “ocean energy OR marine energy AND South East Asia”. The timespan selected was from 2000 to 2020. Minimum number of co-occurrences of a keyword was 3, and only keywords with the greatest total link strength were selected. The largest set of connected items was chosen to visualise the map and omit unrelated items (keywords). From this figure, it can be seen that studies addressing biofouling on MRE infrastructure in South East Asia countries are also still limited as biofouling as a keyword does not appear in the map.