# Quantifying Bird and Insect Movements using Operational Weather Radars

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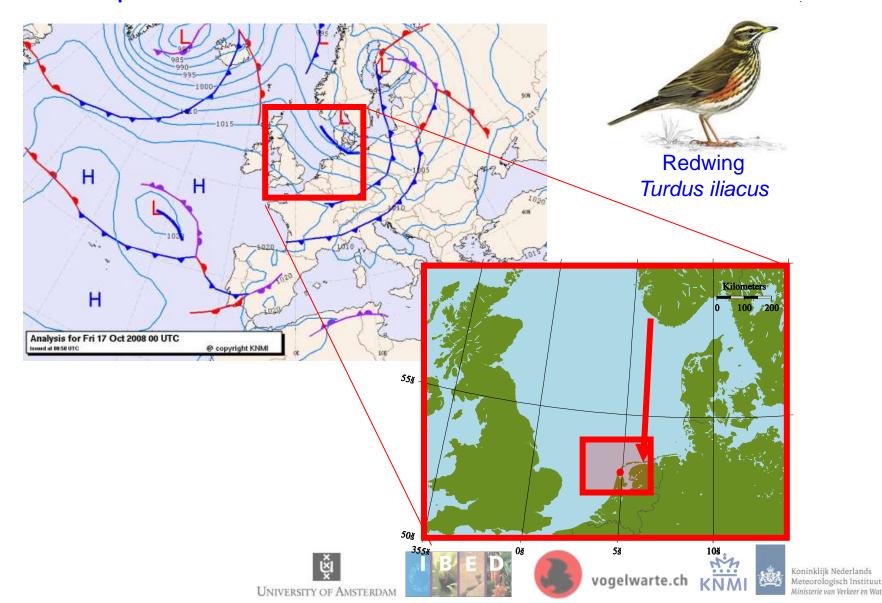






Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat

### Bird migration on weather radar Example 17 October 2008

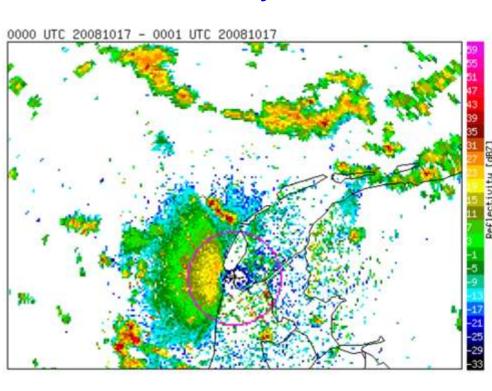


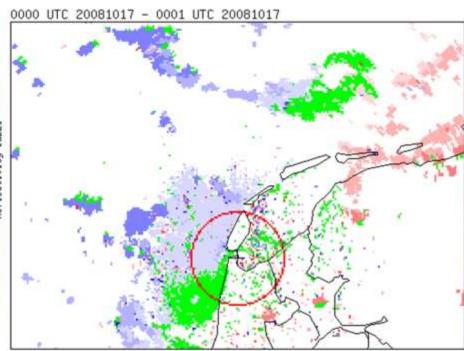
## Bird migration on weather radar Example 17 October 2008



#### reflectivity factor

#### radial velocity















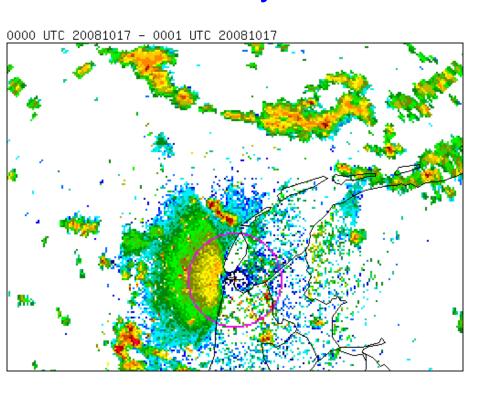


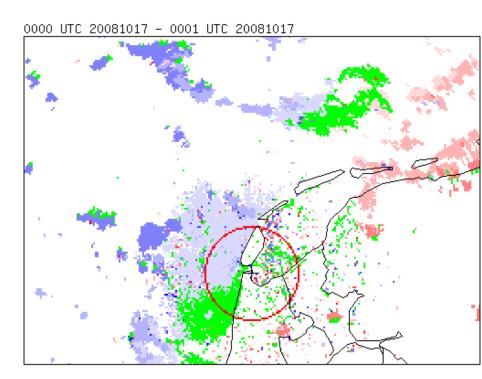
## Bird migration on weather radar Example 17 October 2008



#### reflectivity factor

#### radial velocity









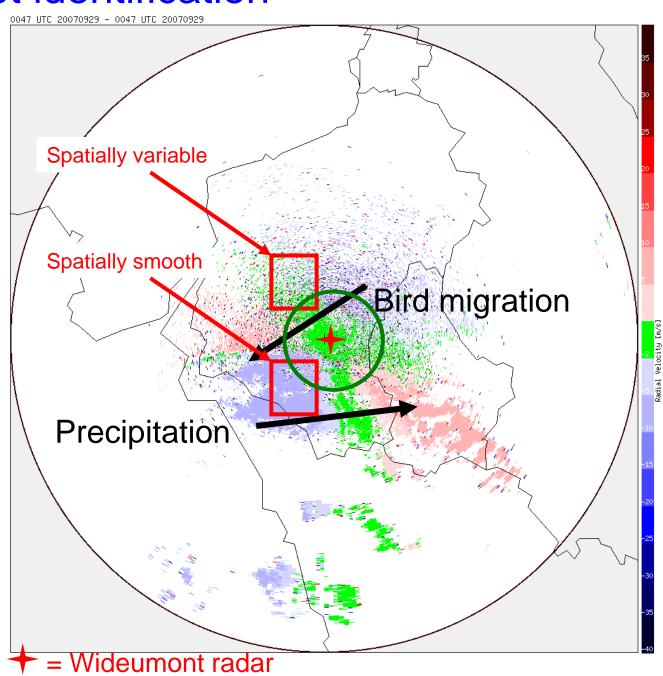








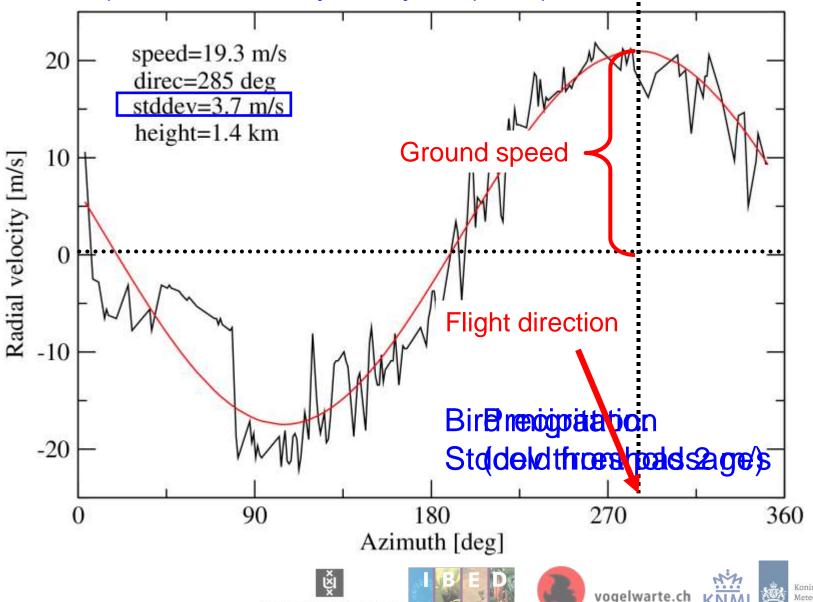
Target identification



#### **Automated processing**

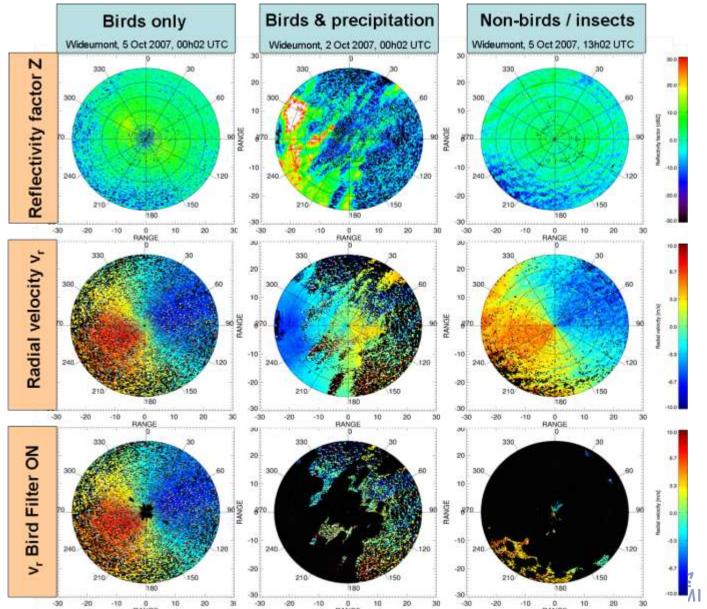
1) Radial velocity analysis (VVP)

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# Automated processing

2) precipitation masking



### Weather radar reflectivity

Reflectivity  $\eta$  (back-scatter cross-section/unit volume) related to density  $\rho_{bird}$  and cross section  $\sigma_{bird}$ :

$$\overline{\eta(R)} pprox \overline{
ho_{bird}} \sigma_{bird}$$

Calculate η from the reflectivity factor Z:

$$\eta(R) = \frac{\pi^5}{\lambda^4} \left| \frac{m^2 - 1}{m^2 + 2} \right| \cdot Z(R)$$

λ wavelength (5.3 cm), m index of refraction water, Z the reflectivity factor in [mm<sup>6</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>]



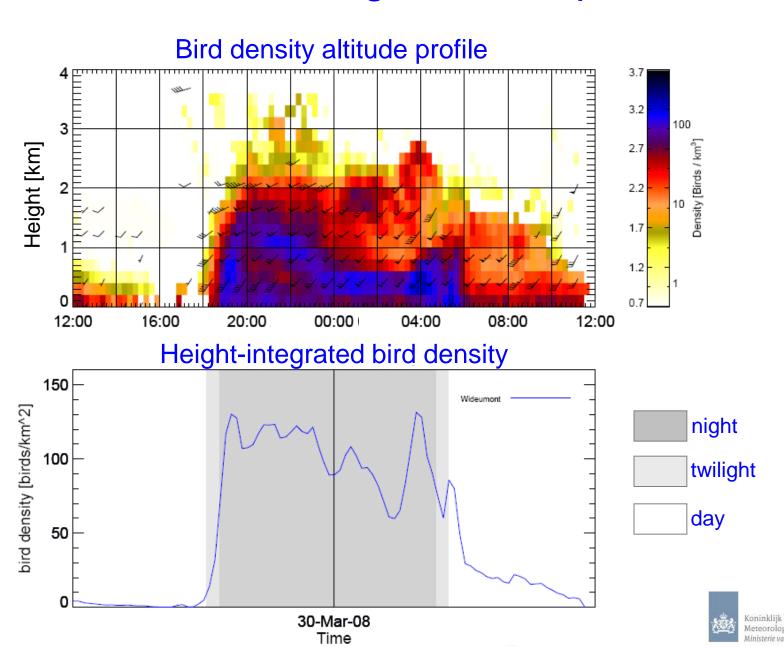








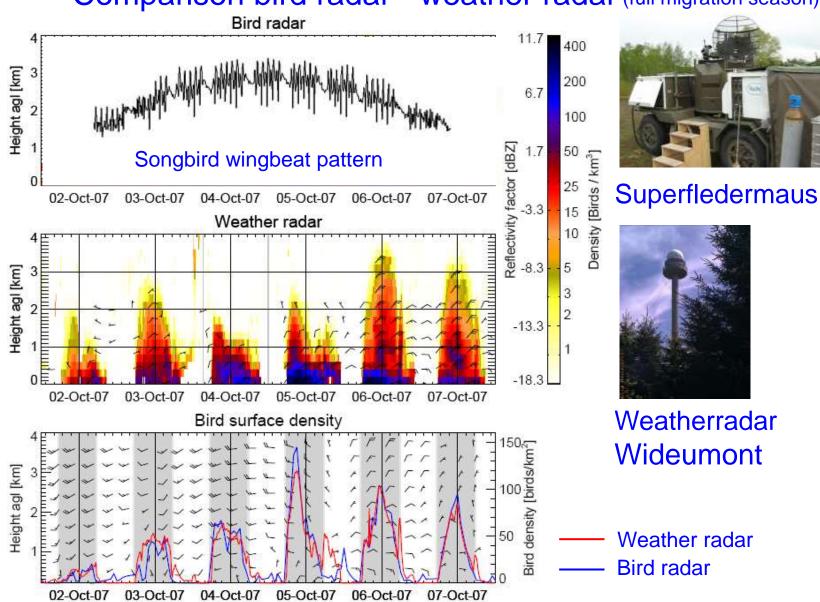
## Weather radar algorithm output



#### Weather radar validation

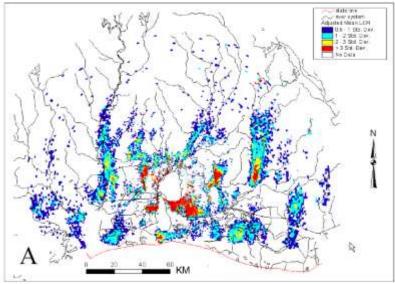
Time

Comparison bird radar - weather radar (full migration season)

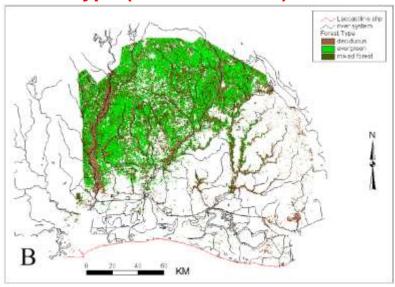


## Aim 1) extracting spatial information

#### Stop-over areas (from radar reflectivity data)

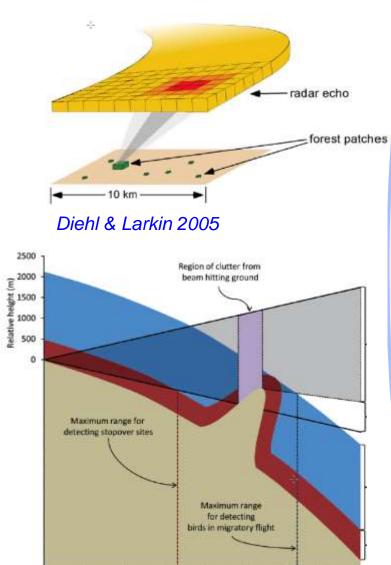


#### Forest type (LANDSAT data)



Gauthreaux & Belser 2005





100

Range from radar (km) 2008 elwarte.ch 150

175

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# Aim 2) Designing a similar operational algorithm for insects





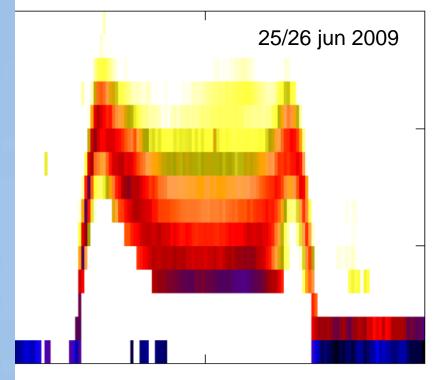






# Radar echos in summer

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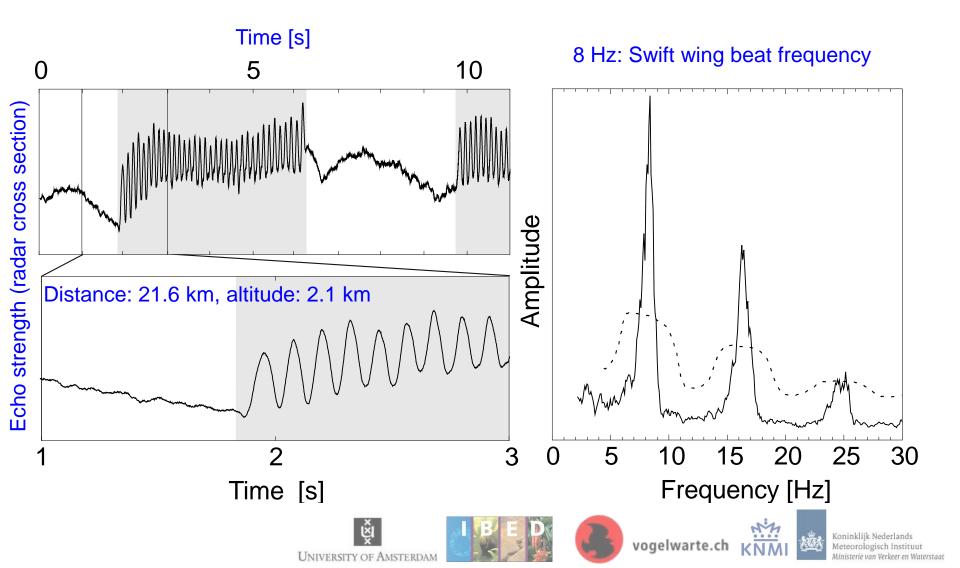




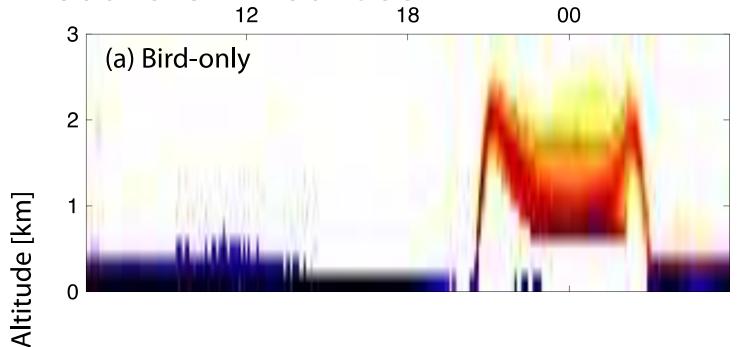


### Swift wing beat pattern

Measured by KNMI weather radar



#### Insect & swift echoes



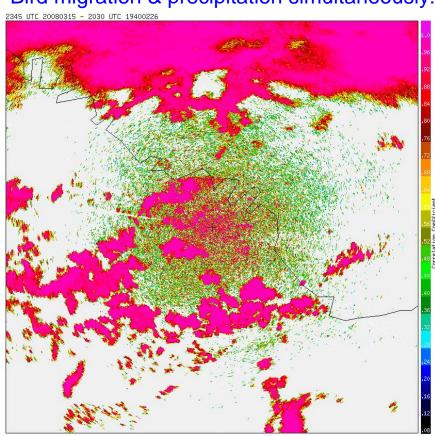
University of Amsterdam

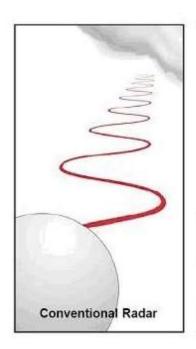
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#### Target identification: Dual polarization radar

Detect horizontally and vertically polarized radiation independently

#### Bird migration & precipitation simultaneously:





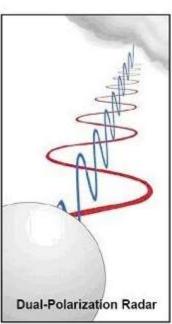


Image NOAA

Reflectativity facetoricient  $\rho_{HV}$ 







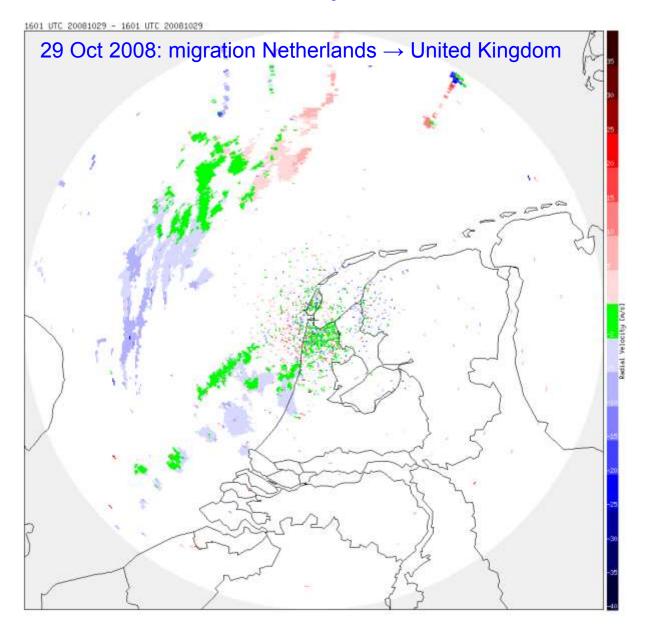




#### **Conclusions**

- Weather radar can determine reliable bird density altitude profiles automatically – method is easily portable.
- A prototype insect profiling algorithm based on the bird profiling algorithm would be fairly easy to design (for situations without precipitation).
- Diurnal insect movements at mid-latitudes much more pronounced in weather radar than nocturnal movements, and more easily distinguished from birds
- Cases with spatial overlap insects/birds remain problematic (with and without dual-pol).

## Thank you











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