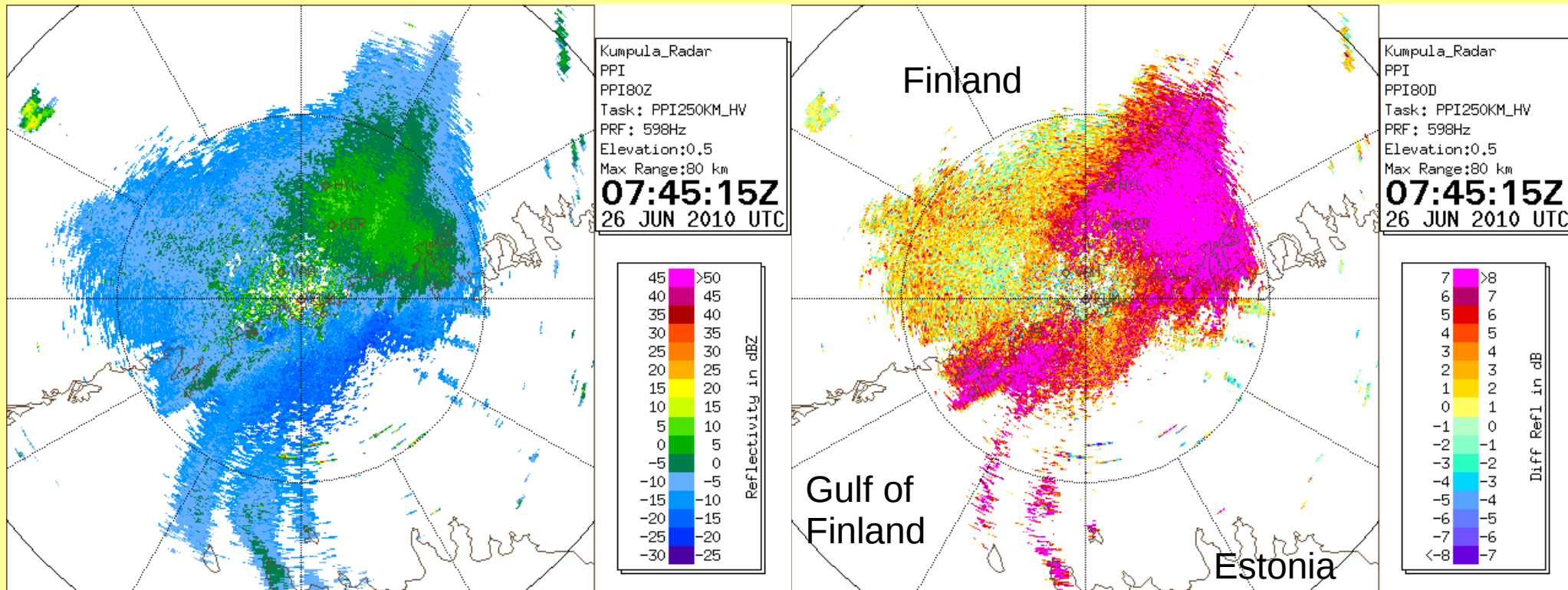


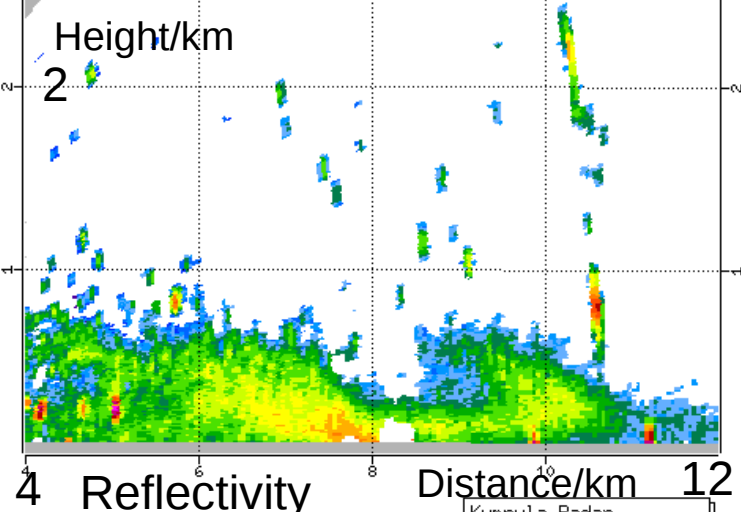
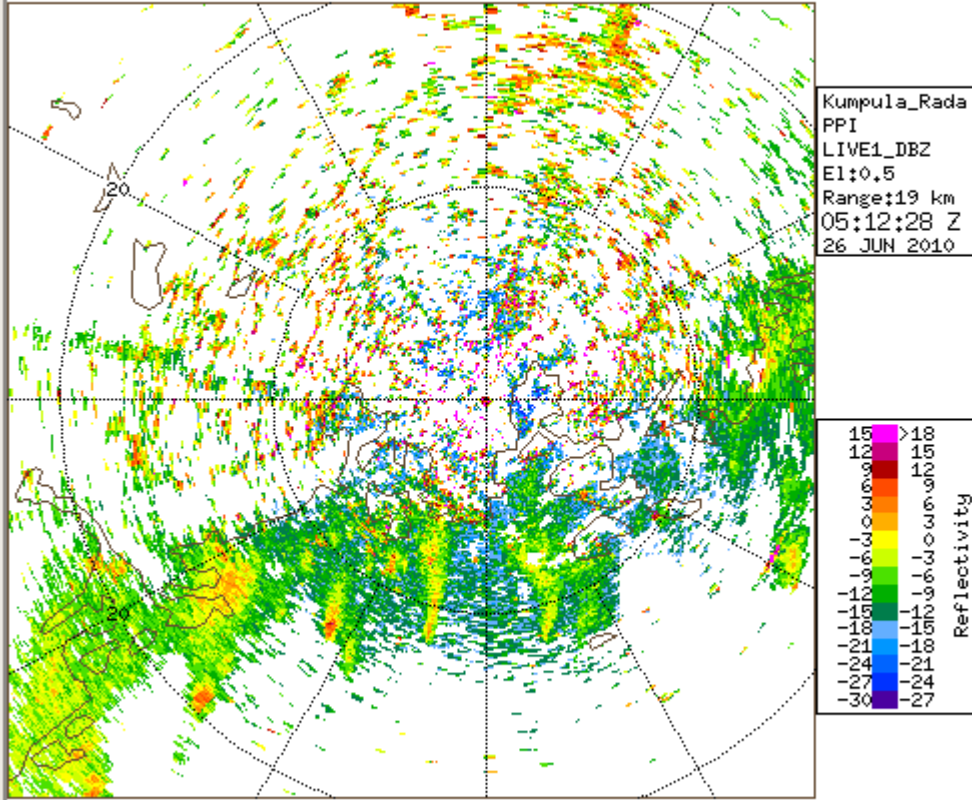
Recognition of insect migrations in polarimetric weather radar measurements

Matti Leskinen, University of Helsinki



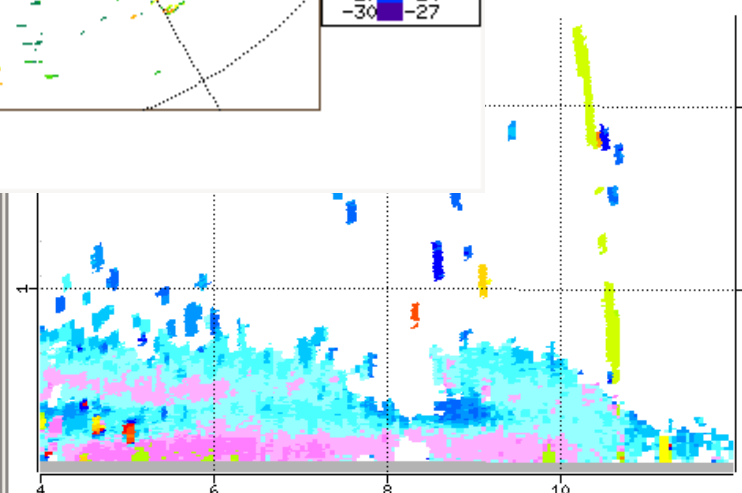
Migration northwards, especially from the islands of the Gulf of Finland, June 26, 2010. Curved plumes over the sea as the insects get higher and the wind direction changes. Kumpula radar is a Vaisala WRK-200 dual-polarimetric Doppler weather radar (STAR mode)

Reflectivity

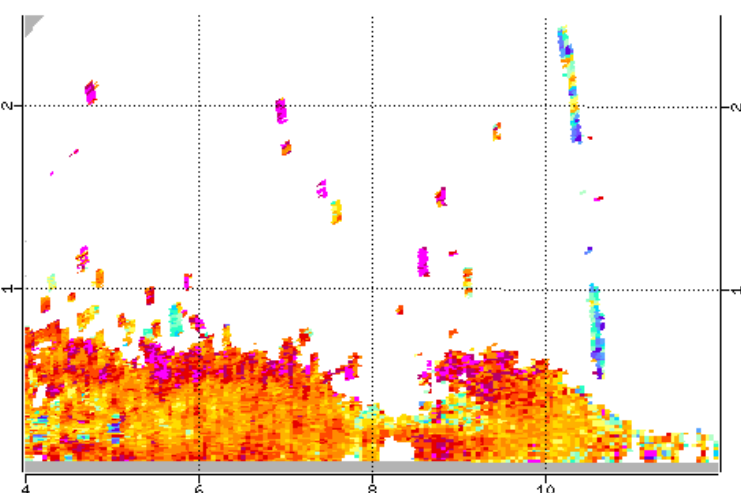


Kumpula_Radar
RHI
LIVE1_DBZ
Task: MERIT_HY_A
PRF: 750Hz
Azimuth:160.0
Max Range:8 km
05:21:27Z
26 JUN 2010 UTC

Insect plumes in vertical cross-section towards 160 degrees, SSE, June 26, 2010

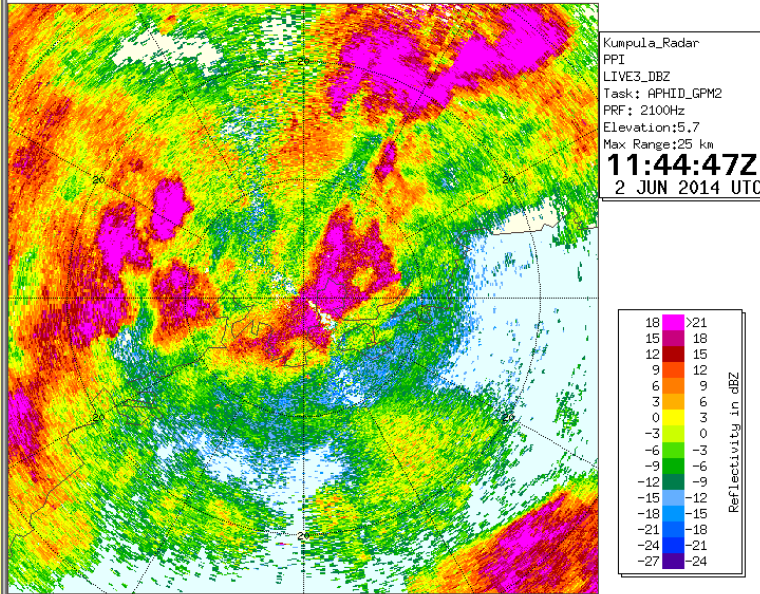


Kumpula_Radar
RHI
LIVE1_V
Task: MERIT_HY_A
PRF: 750Hz
Azimuth:160.0
Max Range:8 km
05:21:27Z
26 JUN 2010 UTC

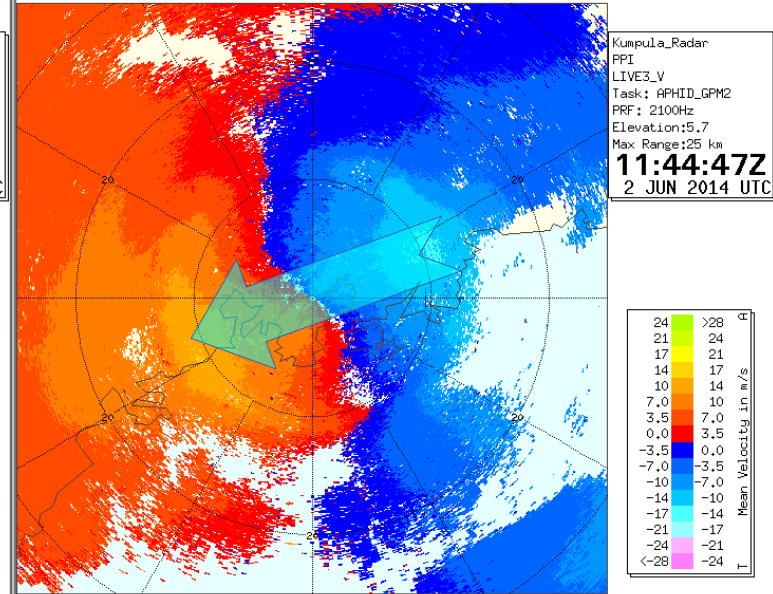


Kumpula_Radar
RHI
LIVE1_ZDR
Task: MERIT_HY_A
PRF: 750Hz
Azimuth:160.0
Max Range:8 km
05:21:27Z
26 JUN 2010 UTC

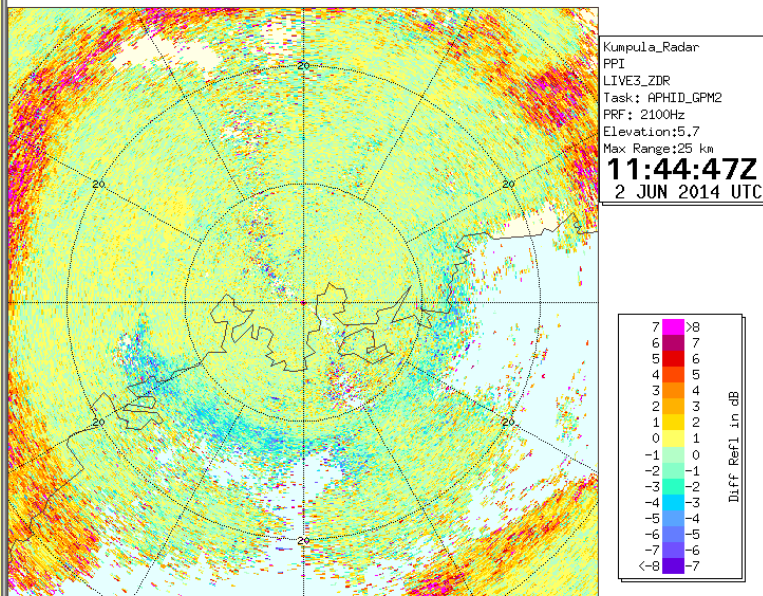
Reflectivity



Radial velocity



Differential reflectivity, ZDR

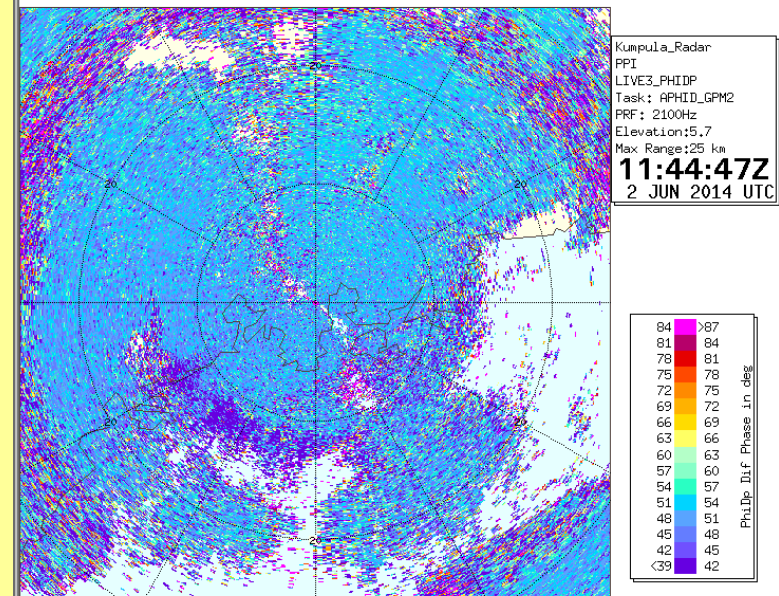


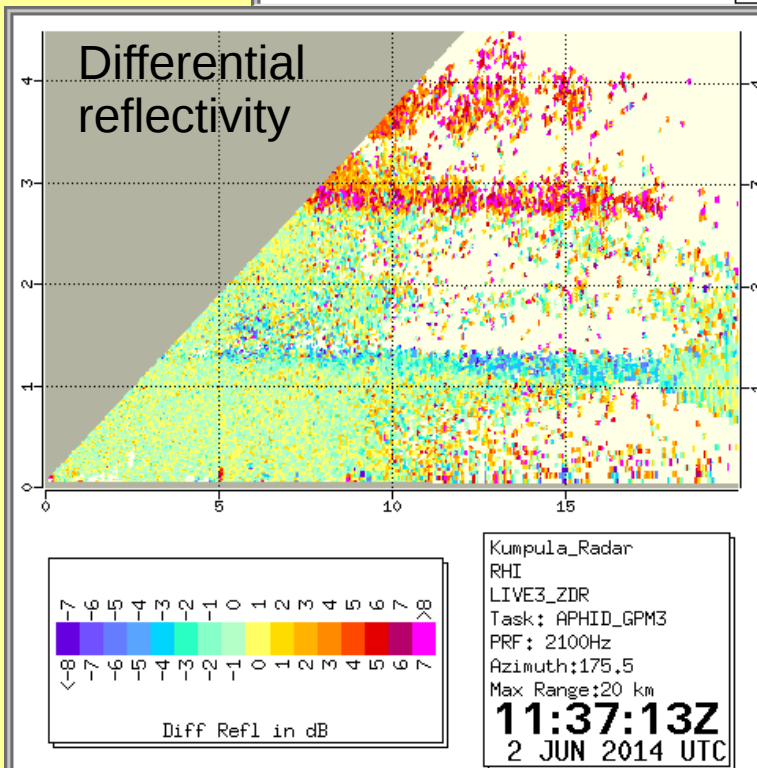
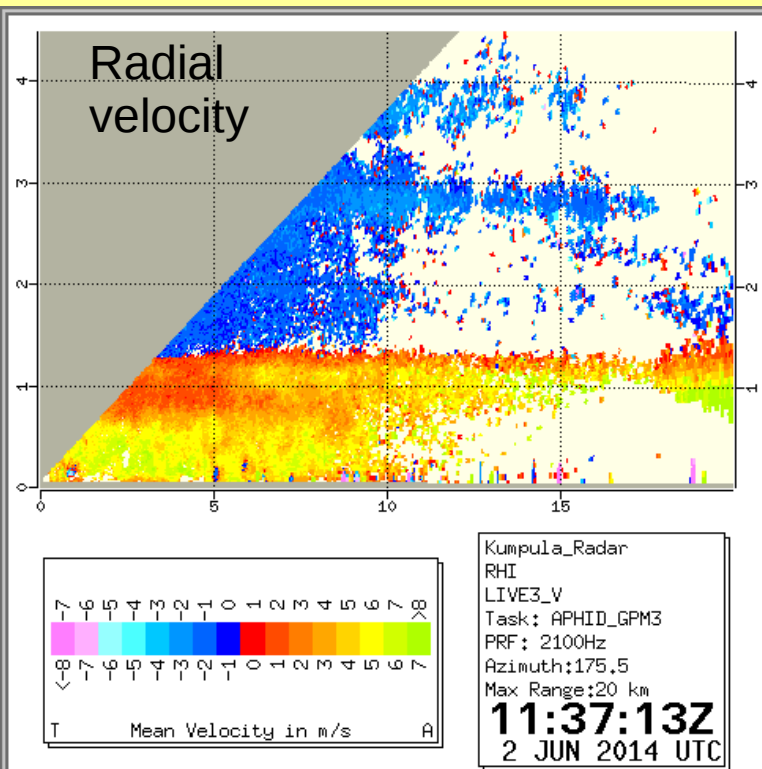
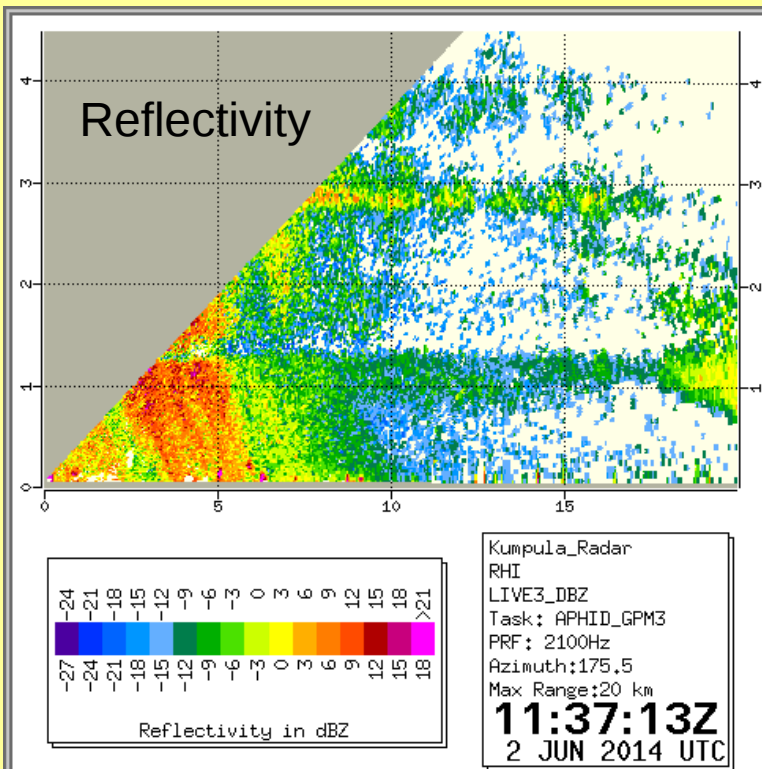
Insects at the edge of large scale precipitation June 2, 2014.

Conical scan at 5.7 degrees elevation angle. Melting layer in precipitation at 25-30 km distance, 2.5 to 3 km height, showed by high values of ZDR. Insect layer at about 1 to 1.5 km altitude with below 0 dB ZDR, from ENE 15 m/s.

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Differential phase

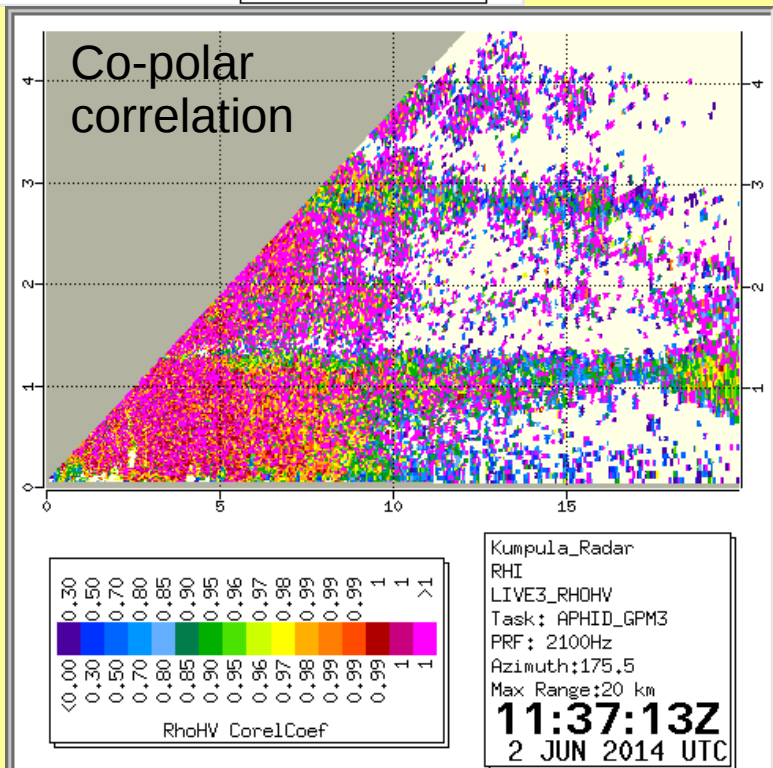




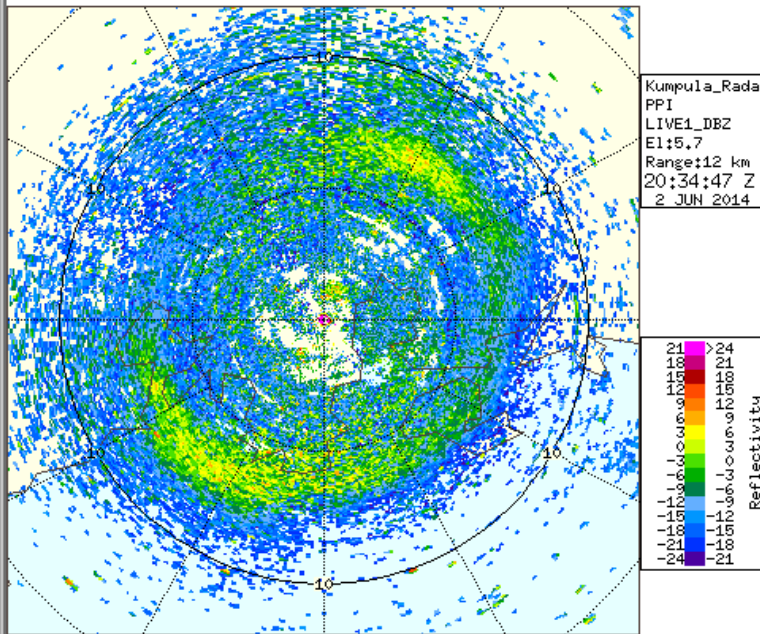
Insect migration and precipitation June 2, 2014

Vertical cross-section towards south, max. Distance 20 km and max. Height 4.5 km. Melting layer just below 3 km height, special insect layer just above 1 km.

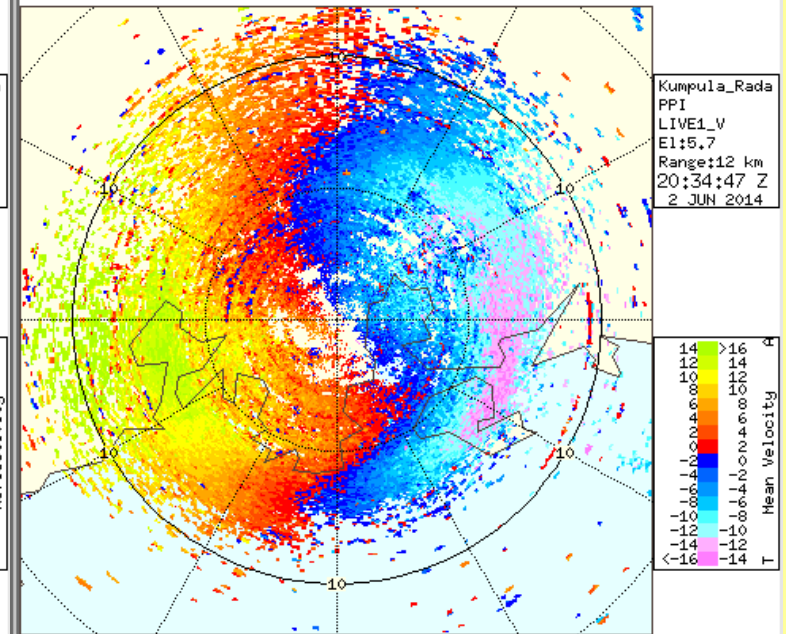
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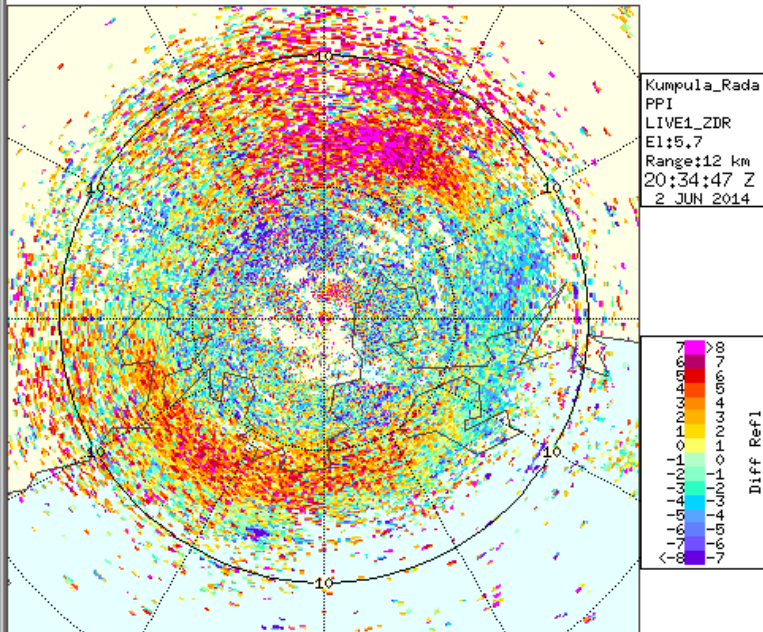
Reflectivity



Radial velocity



Differential reflectivity

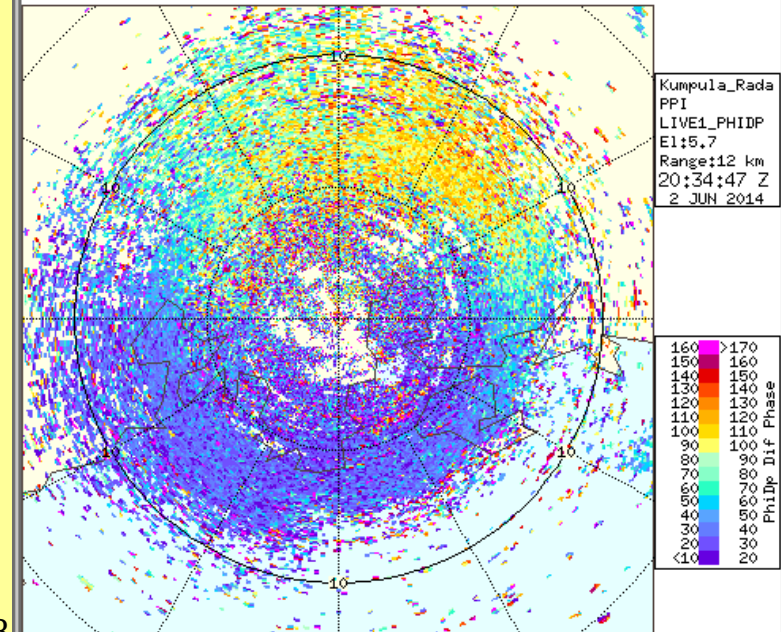


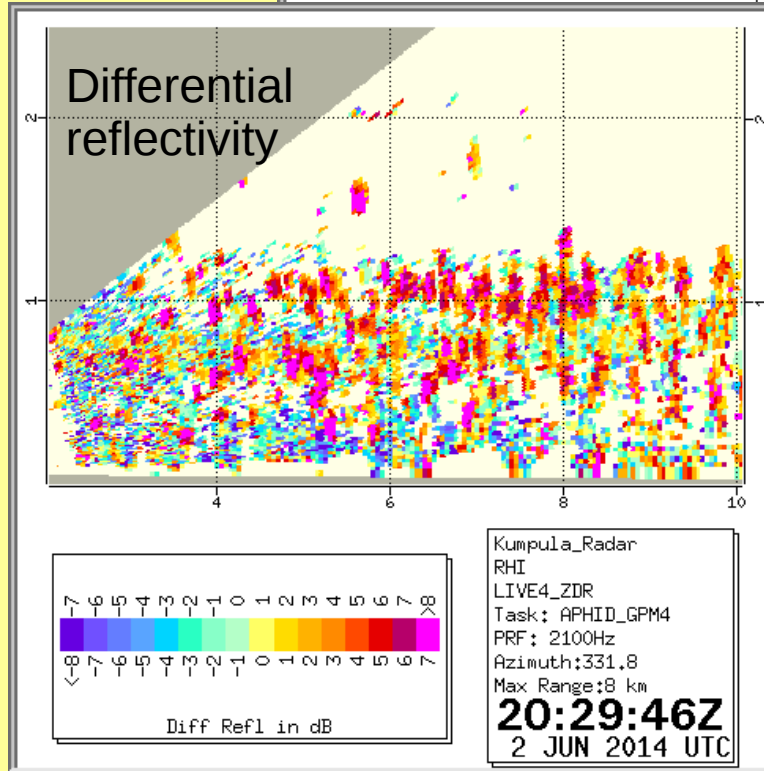
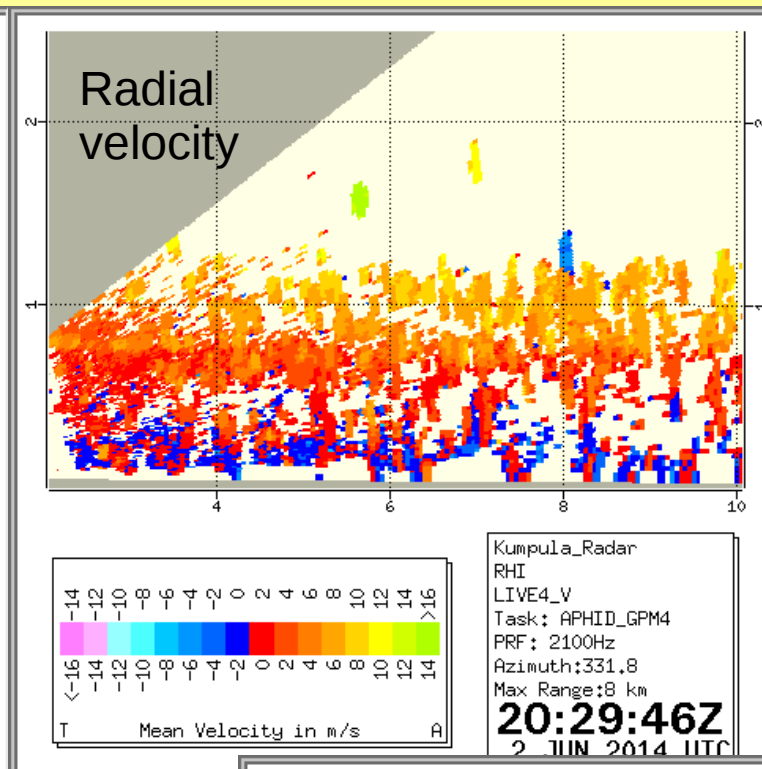
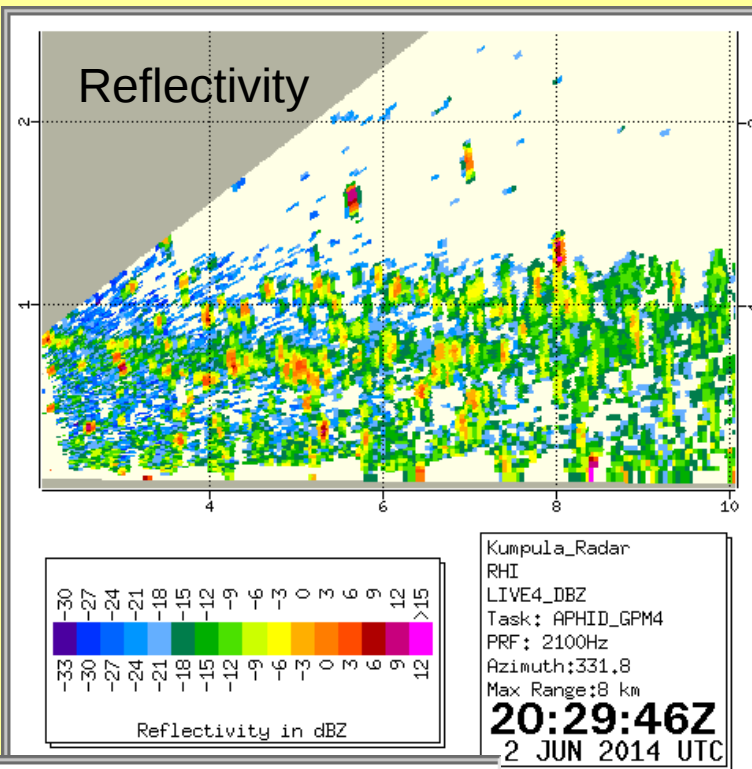
Insect migration after precipitation from ENE-E June 2, 2014

Conical scan at 5.7 degrees elevation angle. Distance 10 km is about 1 km above ground. Symmetrical maxima in reflectivity and ZDR indicate body orientation along ESE-NNW axis.

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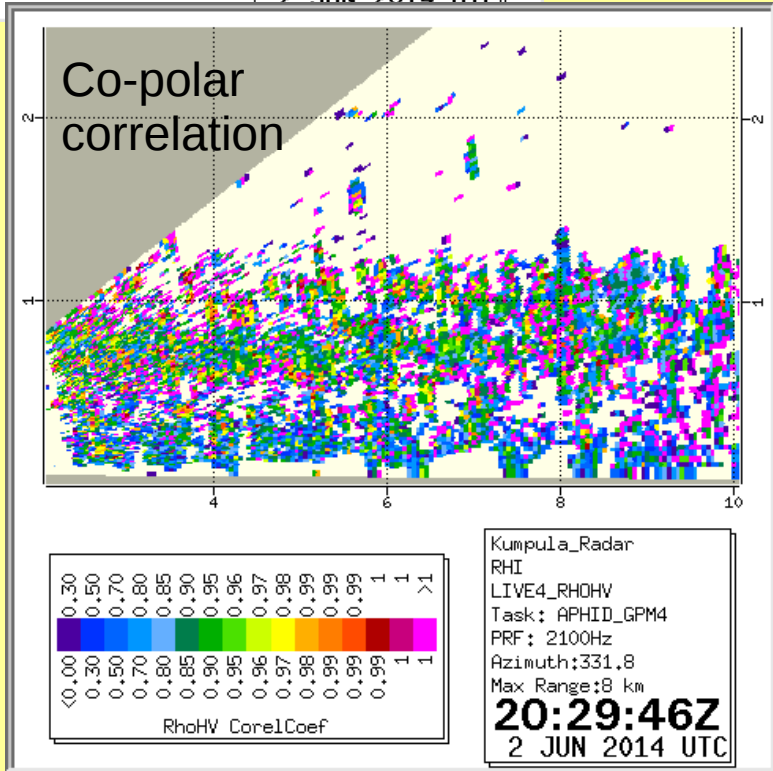
Differential phase



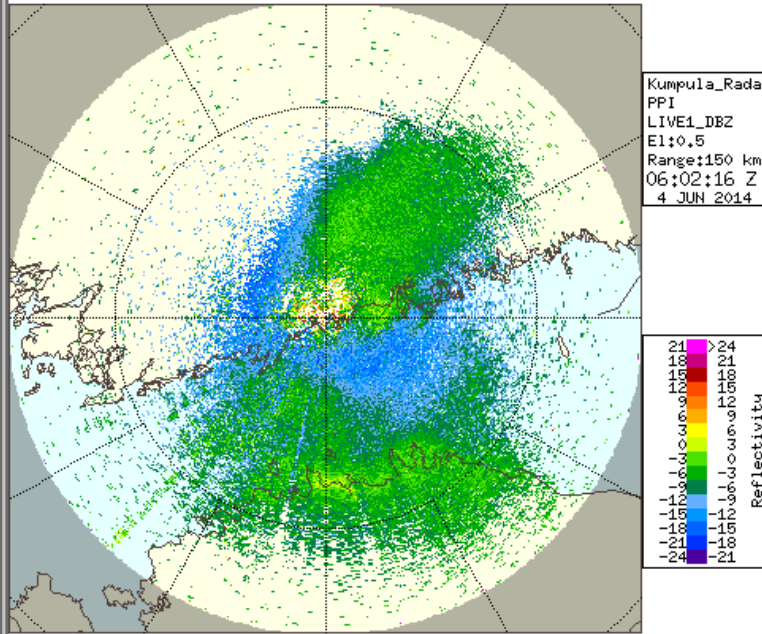


Insect migration after precipitation from ESE-E June 2, 2014 20:29 UTC, about 22 solar time. Vertical cross-section towards NNW. Large insects can be spotted as individual targets, and their velocity differs a bit from the smaller ones.

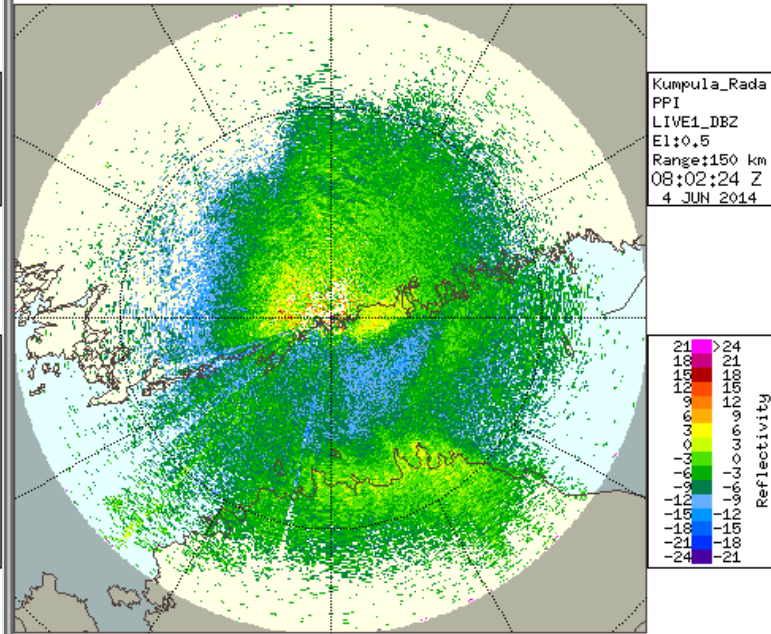
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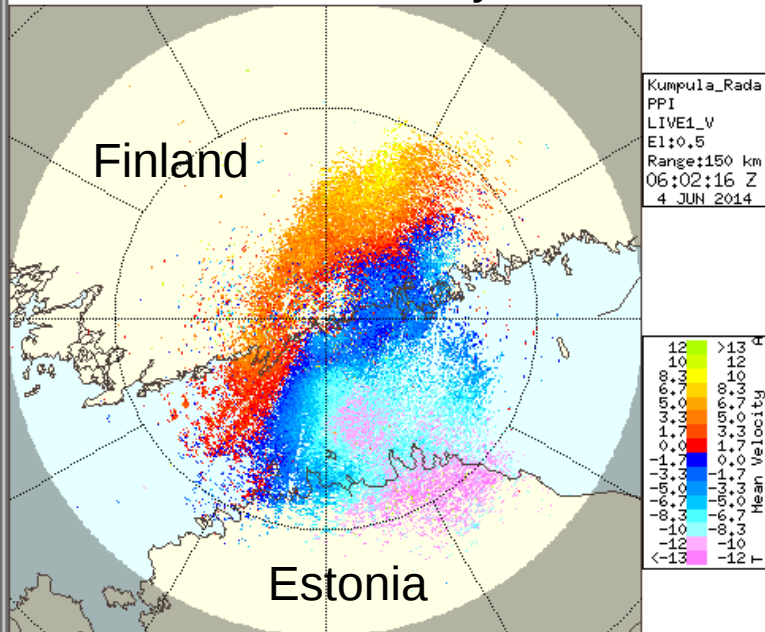
Reflectivity 06 UTC



Reflectivity 08 UTC



Radial velocity

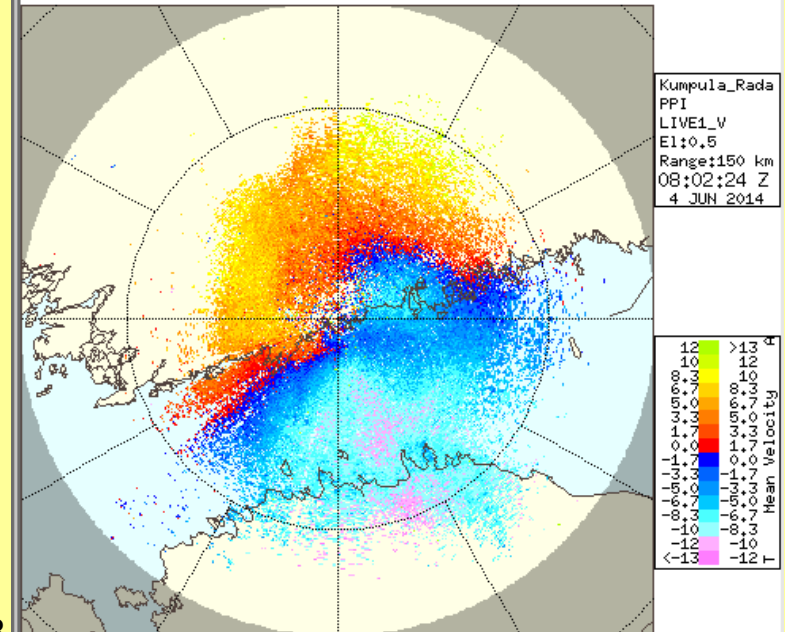


Insect migration in warm clear air from SE-S June 4, 2014

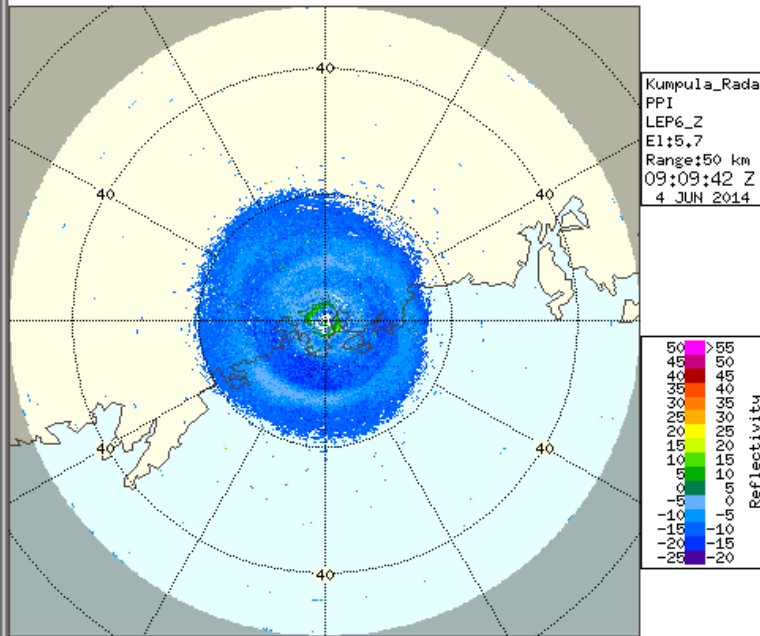
More insects over the land areas in Finland and Estonia, but migration over the Gulf of Finland from Estonia to NW-N.

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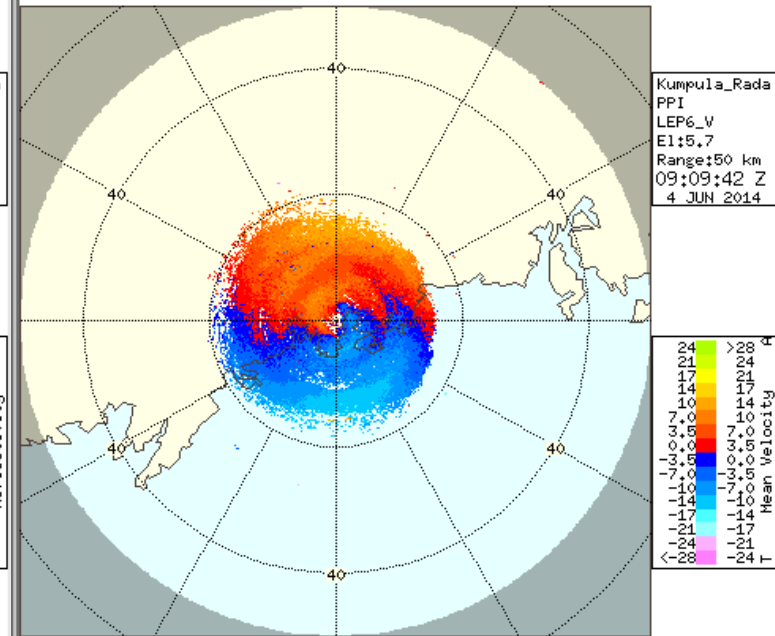
Radial velocity



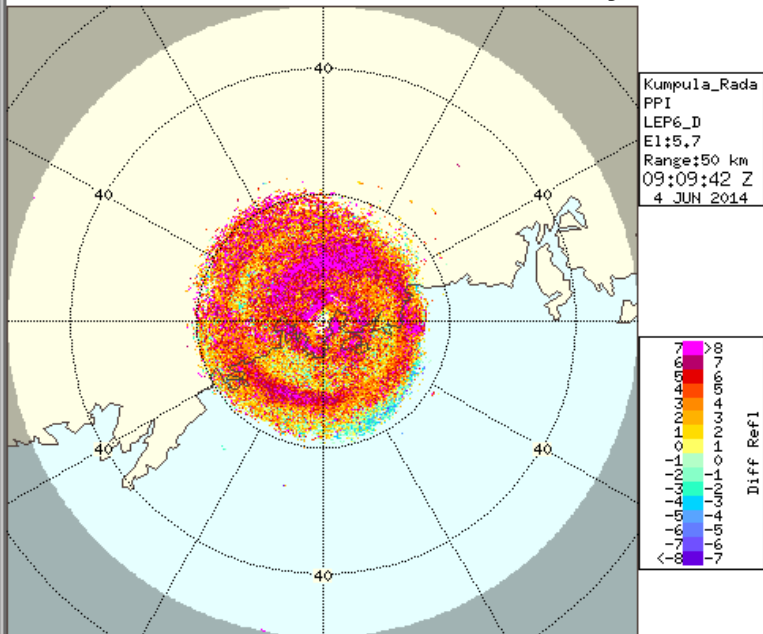
Reflectivity



Radial velocity



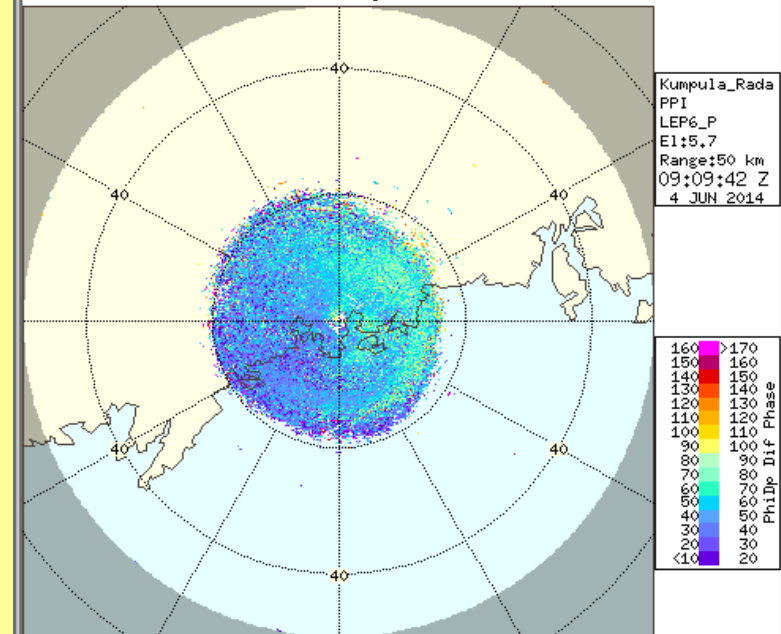
Differential reflectivity



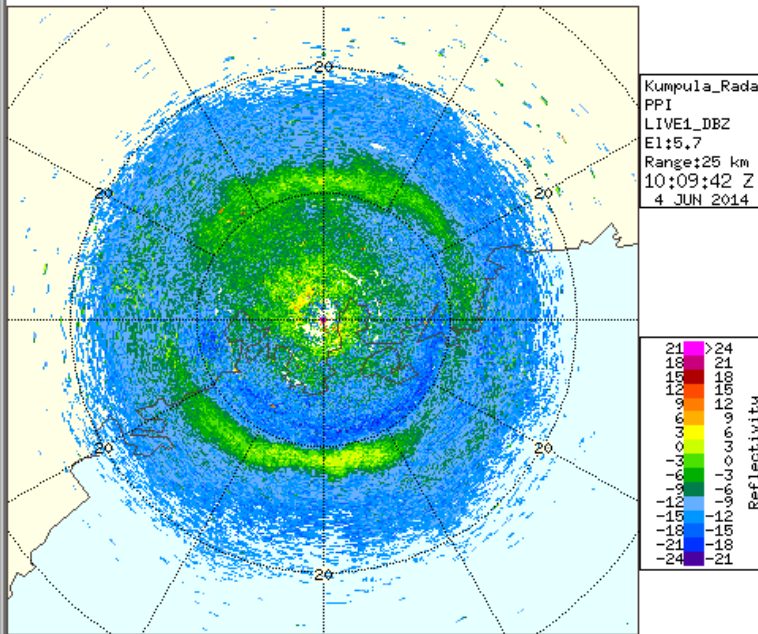
Insect migration in warm clear air from SE-S June 4, 2014 09 UTC.

Conical scan at 5.7 degrees elevation angle, at 20 km distance the radar beam at 2 km height. Layering of insects, and perhaps vertical orientation differences.

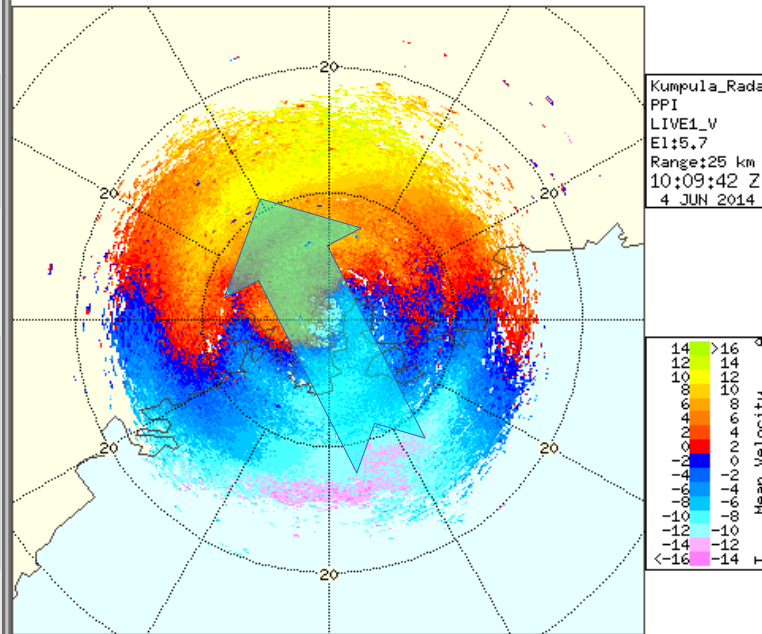
Differential phase



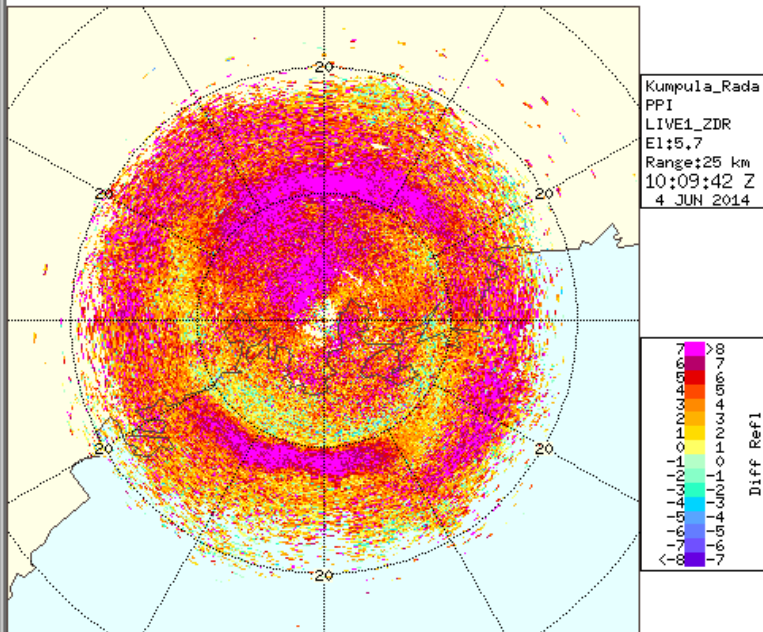
Reflectivity



Radial velocity



Differential reflectivity



Insect migration in warm clear air from SE-S June 4, 2014 10 UTC.

Conical scan at 5.7 degrees elevation angle, at 20 km distance the radar beam at 2 km height.

Intensified layer at 1 km altitude, showing body orientation along E-W axis, 12 m/s from SSE.

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Differential phase

