

Which radar systems are suitable to study what kind of question? – An overview

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Bird Migration: Reasons for bird movements

daily local movements:
 foraging site



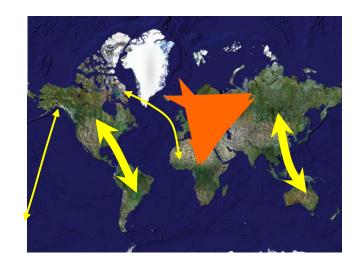
roosting site



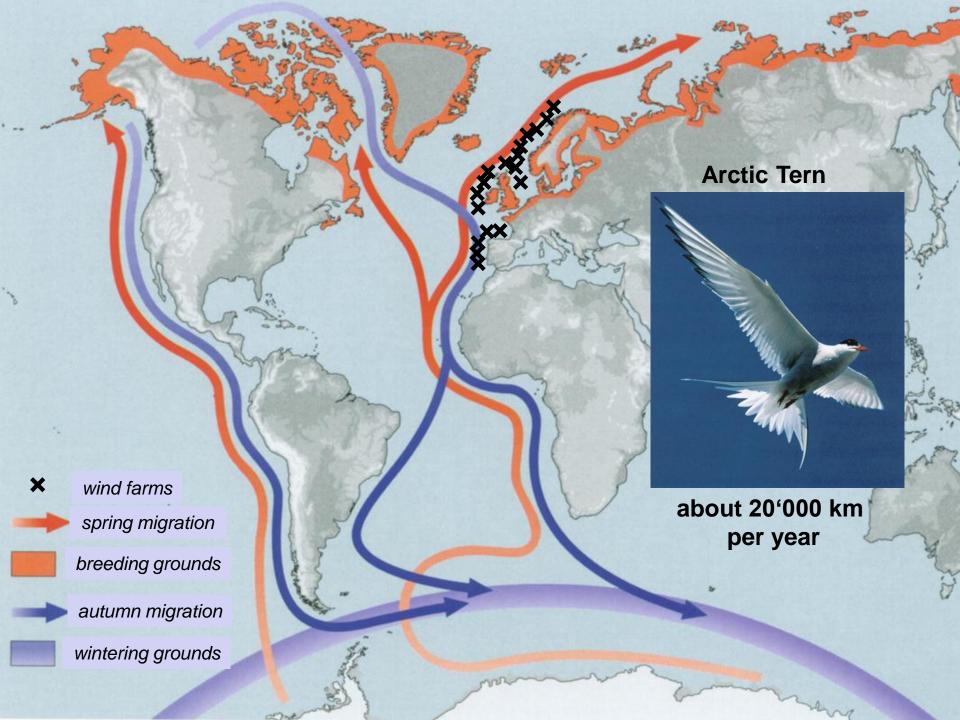
seasonal global movements:
 breeding grounds



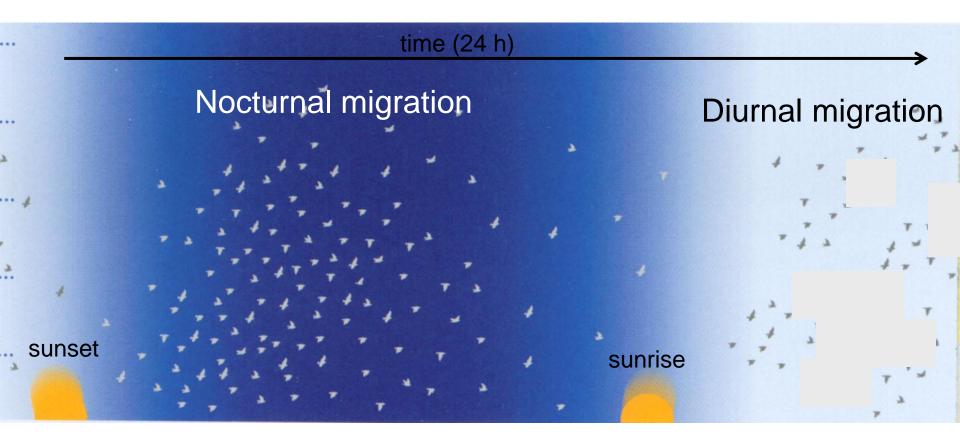
wintering ground







Bird Migration: When do birds migrate?



During night: single birds

during day: flocks of birds

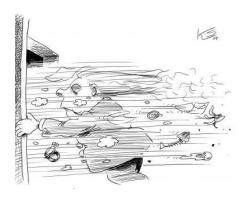
about 2/3 of all birds migrate at night!





Bird Migration: How high do birds migrate?

- altitudes: few meters over water/land up to 8'000 m a.s.l.
- wheather conditions -> altitudes
- conditions for low altitudes:
 - Head wind



Low cloud cover



- Limited sight

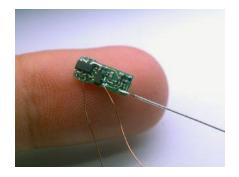


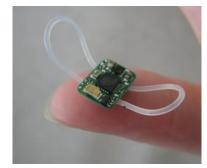


Bird Migration: Methods to investigate migration?

 Equipping birds with marking or recording devices (e.g. rings, gps-transmitters, geolocators etc.)







«Stay-and-wait-at-one-location»



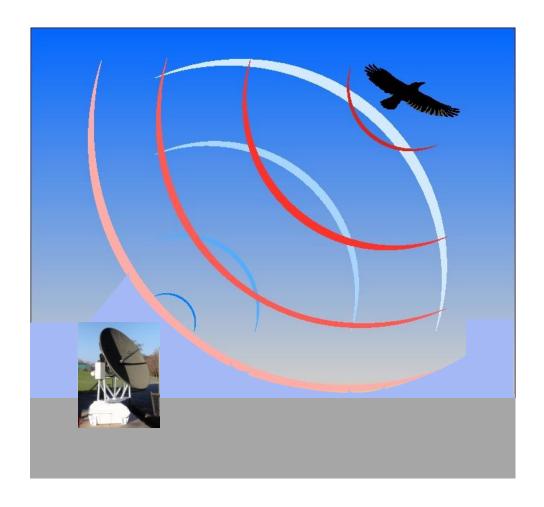






Radar Method: Principle of radar technology

Microwaves -> reflected by objects in the air -> echoes

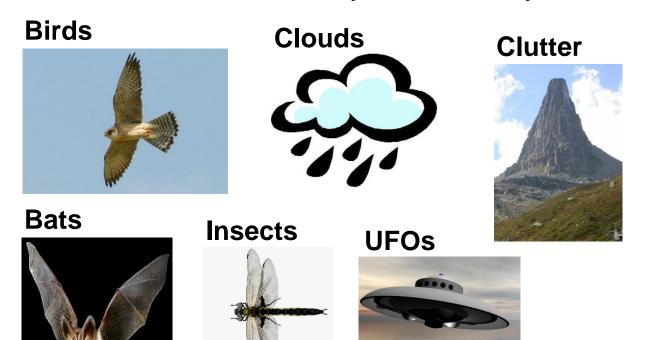






Radar Method: Difficulties with bird detection?

Microwaves are not only reflected by birds!



Air turbulences



It's just a little air pocket, dear!

→ Determination of echoes to differentiate between echoes of birds and non-birds is essential!





Radar Method & Impact Studies: Required information

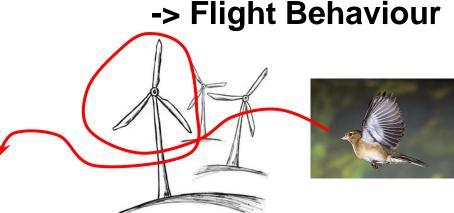
- What is the potential collision risk within the area of a planned wind farm?
 - How many birds are passing by?
 - Temporal and spatial distribution?

-> Quantification



 How is the airspace used by flying birds within the area of a planned wind farm?

Single trajectories?





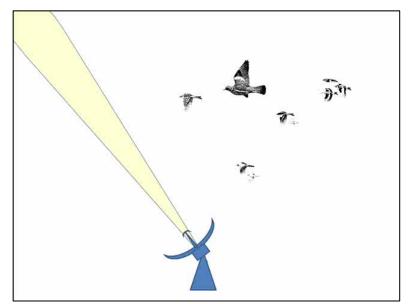


Radar Methods & Impact Studies: Measurement methods

Quantification



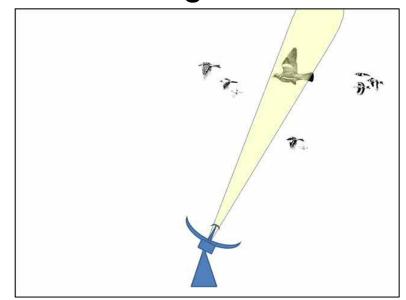
fixbeam method



Flight Behaviour

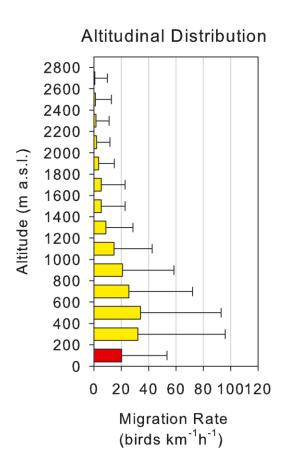


tracking method



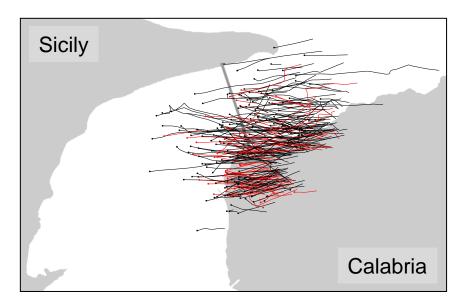
Radar Methods & Impact Studies: Practical examples

Quantification



Flight Behaviour

Tracks of Honey Buzzards, < 400 m a.s.l.







Radar Methods & Impact Studies: Our radar systems

Quantification



Flight Behaviour







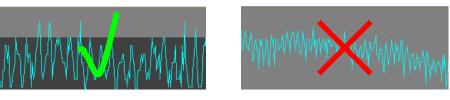
Radar Methods & Impact Studies: Our radar systems and abilities

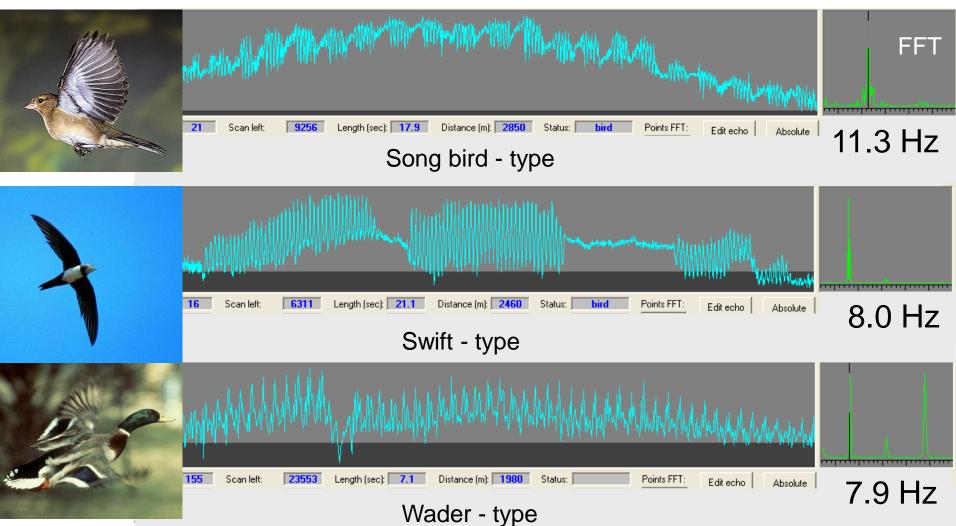
Radar systems and measurement method	Fixbeam		2D-Tracking		3D-Tracking	
Time of day	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Quantification	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Flight Behaviour -> direction -> speed -> altitude	No -> Rough -> Rough -> Yes	No -> Rough -> Rough -> Yes	Yes (projection) -> Yes -> Rough -> No	Yes (projection) -> Yes -> Rough -> No	Yes -> Yes -> Yes -> Yes	Yes -> Yes -> Yes -> Yes
Echo determina- tion («wing-beat») -> bird <-> non-bird -> bird species	Yes automatically automatically (bird types)	Yes automatically automatically (bird types)	No automatically manually (direct observations)	No automatically not possible	Yes manually manually (bird types, direct observations)	Yes manually manually (bird types, IR observation)
Remote operation (offshore)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No



Radar Methods & Impact Studies: Echo determination by wing-beat

- 1. Differentiation birds <-> non birds
- 2. Identification of bird classes





Impact Studies: How to choose the suitable method?

- What kind of information do you need?
 - Quantification or an investigation of flight behaviour?



or



?

- Do you need information on species composition and how precise does the information have to be?
 - The more precise, the less automatic and therefore the more expensive



Song bird type

or

Robin (Erithacus rubecula)





Situation in Switzerland:

Wind farms with continuous radar monitoring (fixbeam)

real time collision risk calculation (based on quantification)

algorithm to switch wind farms off and on



Network of fixbeam radars bird migration forecast





3 locations in CH -> pre- and post construction studies

Relationship between migration rate (quantification) and number of fatalities







