

Jonne Kleyheeg-Hartman





Radar ornithology



Why radar?

- Larger detection range
- Observations in the dark
- Multiple directions and distances
- Automation and standardisation

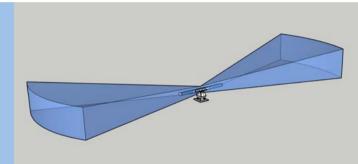


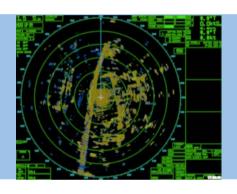


Radar ornithology

Horizontal

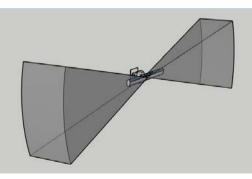


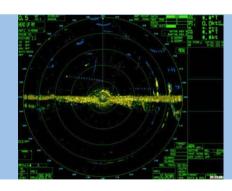




Vertical



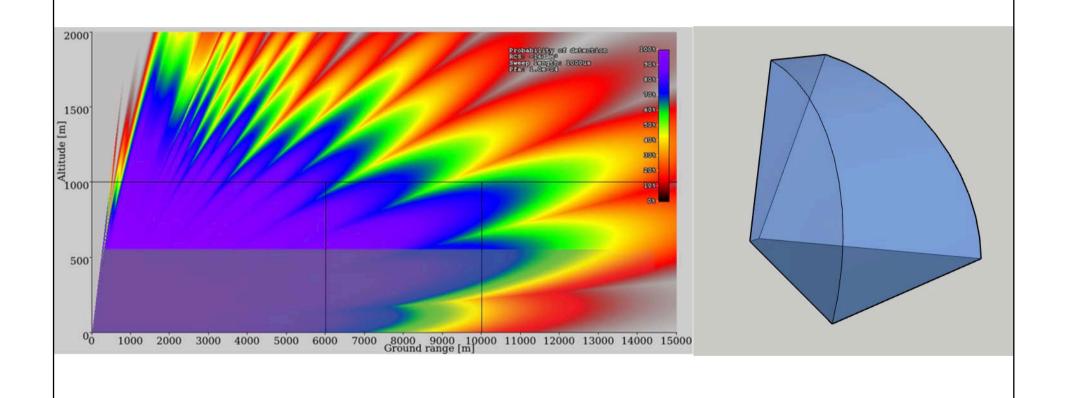








Full 3D bird radar – MAX®



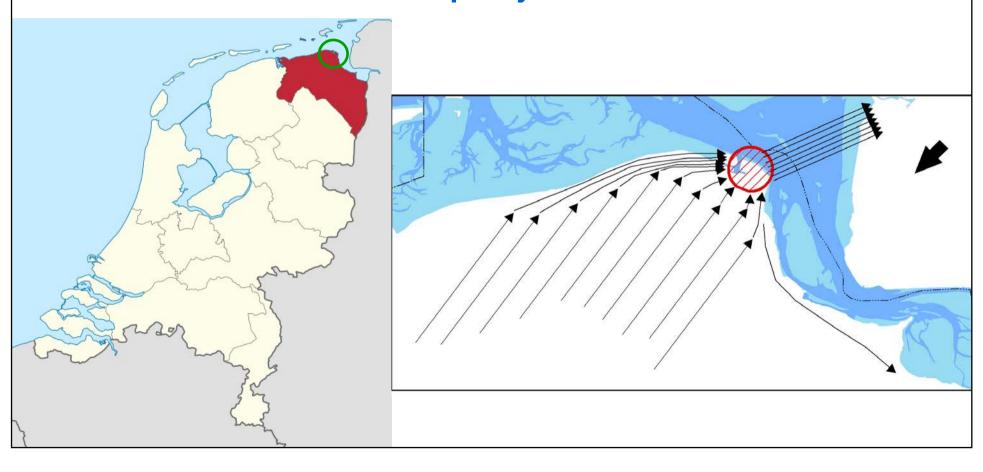


Full 3D bird radar – MAX®





Eemshaven project - location







Eemshaven project - aims

- Reduce collision victims
 - Migrating birds (passerines)
- Shutdown on demand
- Predictive model
 - 48 hours ahead





Eemshaven project - consortium

Meteorological radar(s)
Historical data, large scale bird migration monitoring





3D bird radar Local bird migration monitoring, low altitudes





Collision victim searches
Existing wind farm, 20-30 wind turbines





Predictive model – periods with high collision risk – shutdown on demand



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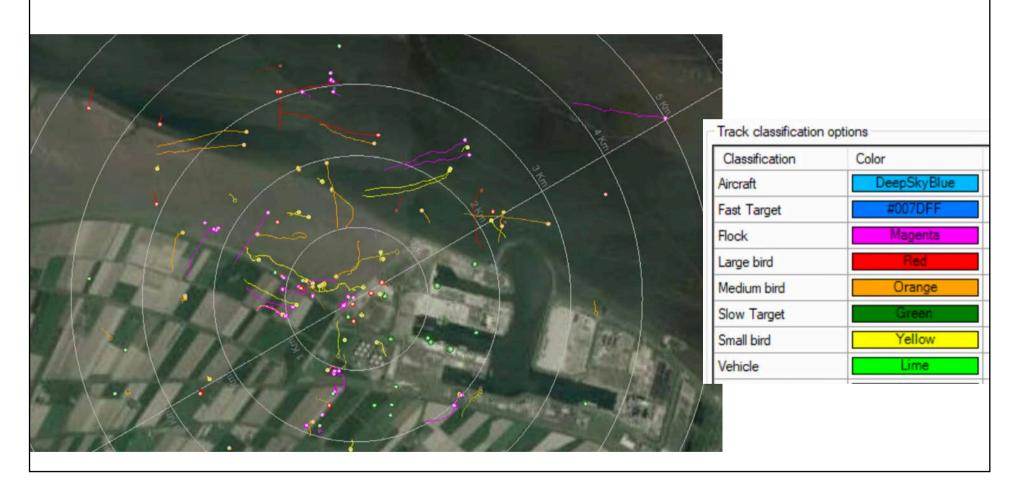




Predictive model – periods with high collision risk – shutdown on demand



Automatic classification



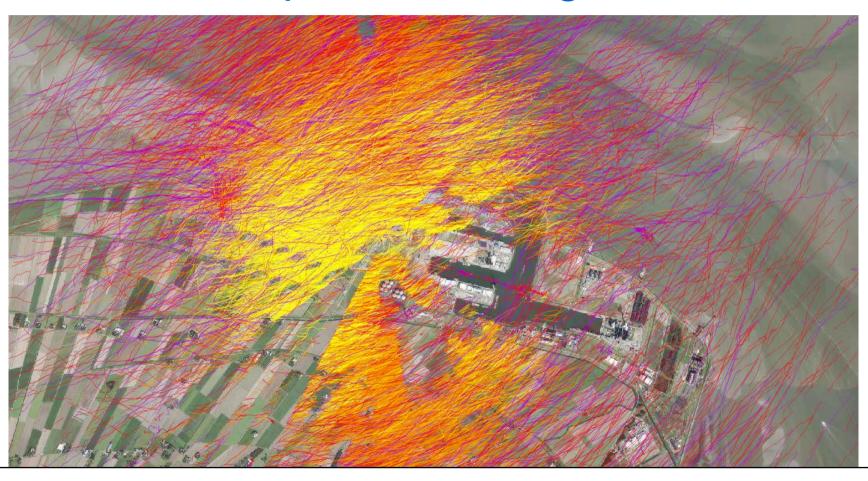


First experiences – species identification





Spatial coverage



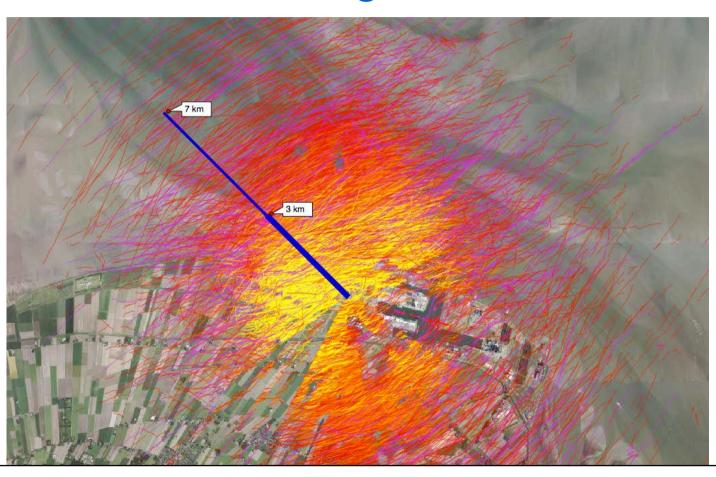


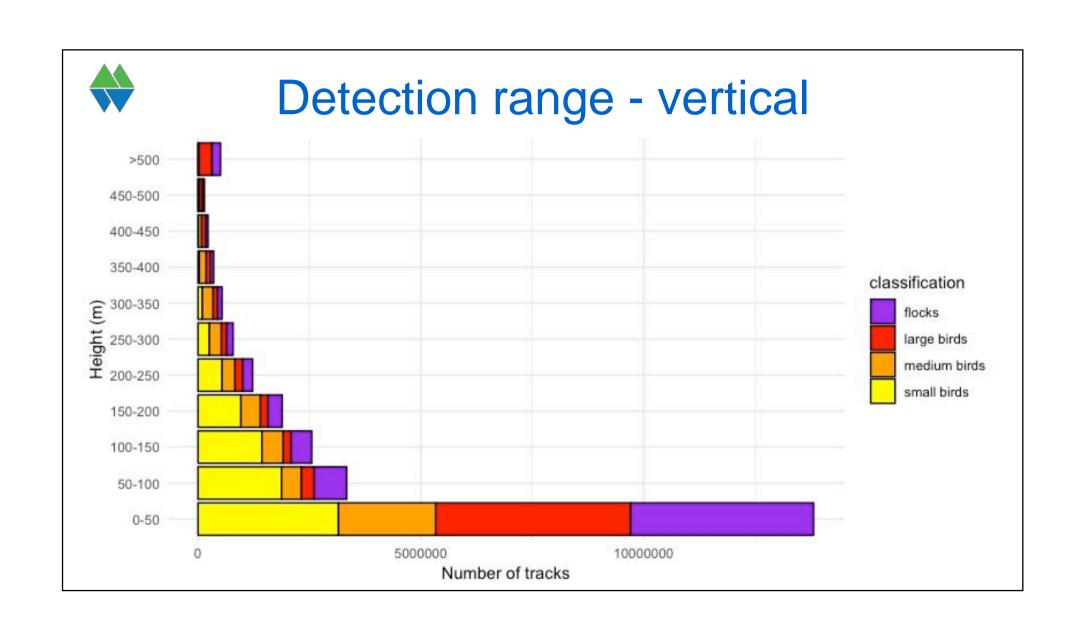
Spatial coverage

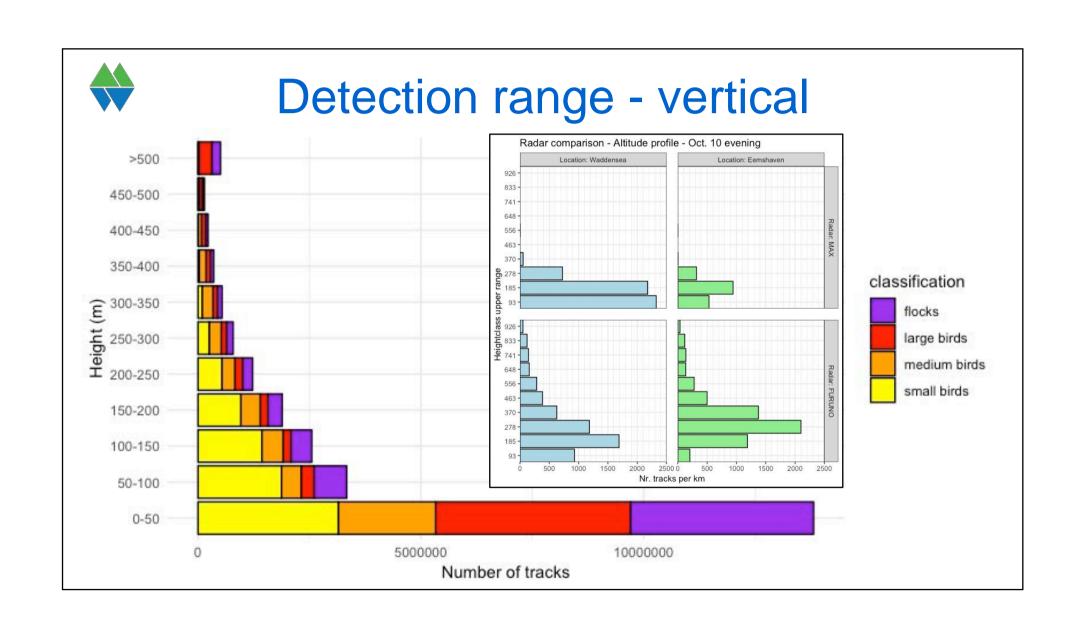


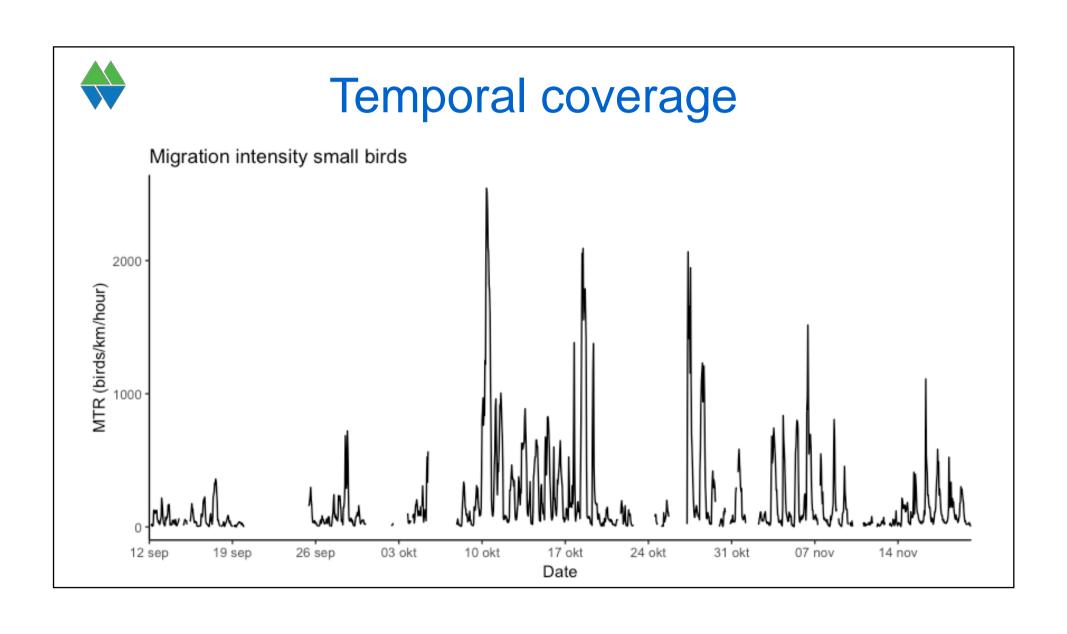


Detection range - horizontal



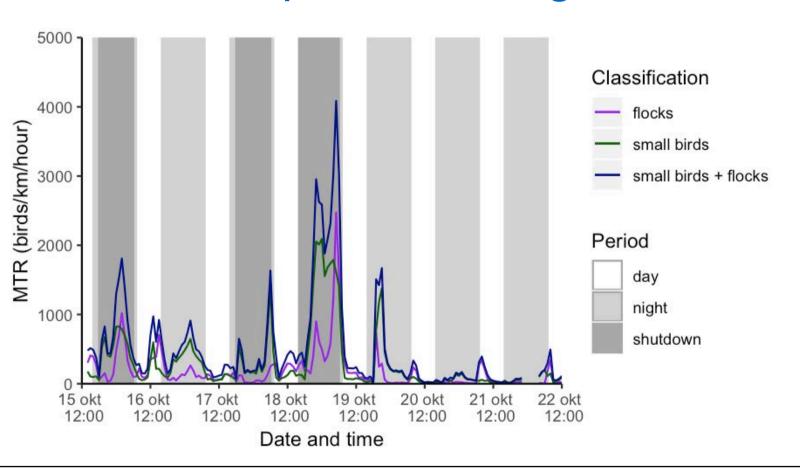








Temporal coverage





Concluding remarks

- Very high data resolution (spatial and temporal)
- Huge amounts of data can be collected
- Detection of individual birds is no problem
- No species identification



