

The response of birds to abrupt natural hazards as observed using weather radar

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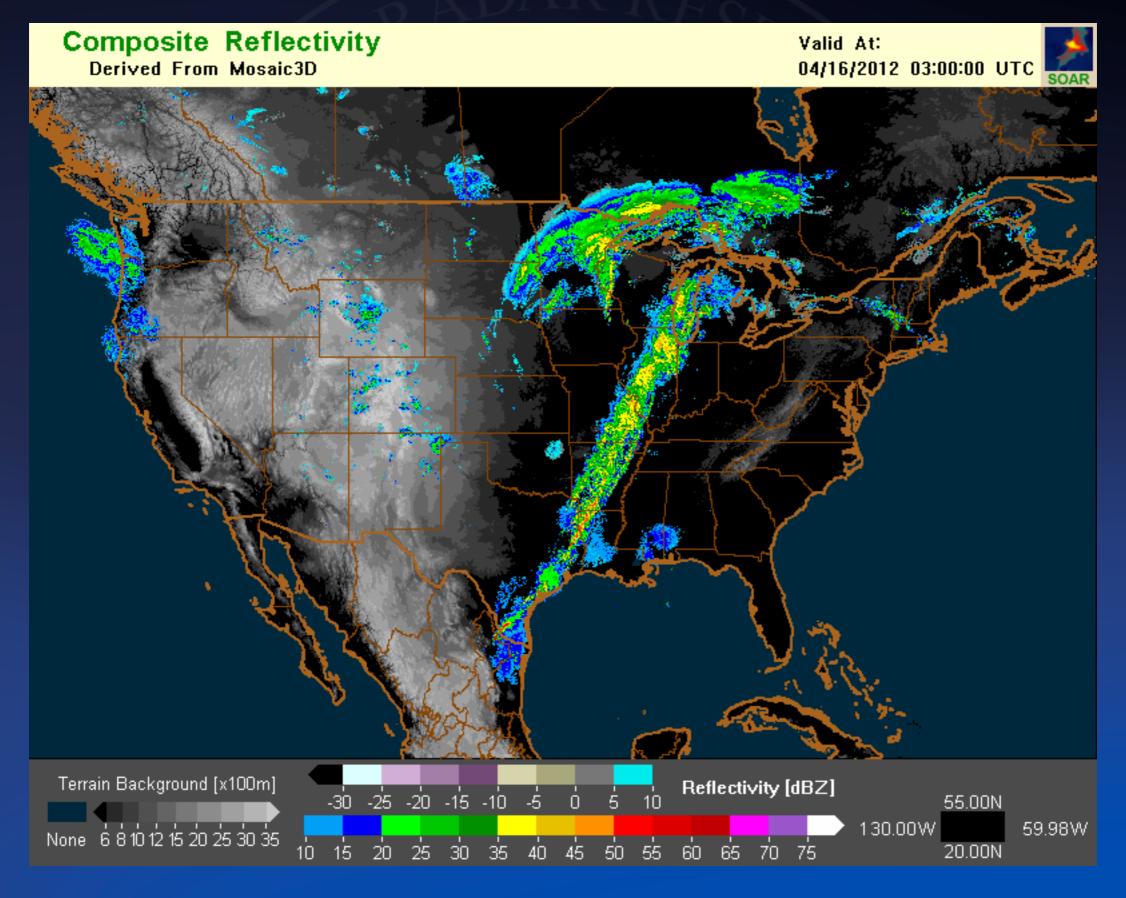
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Background

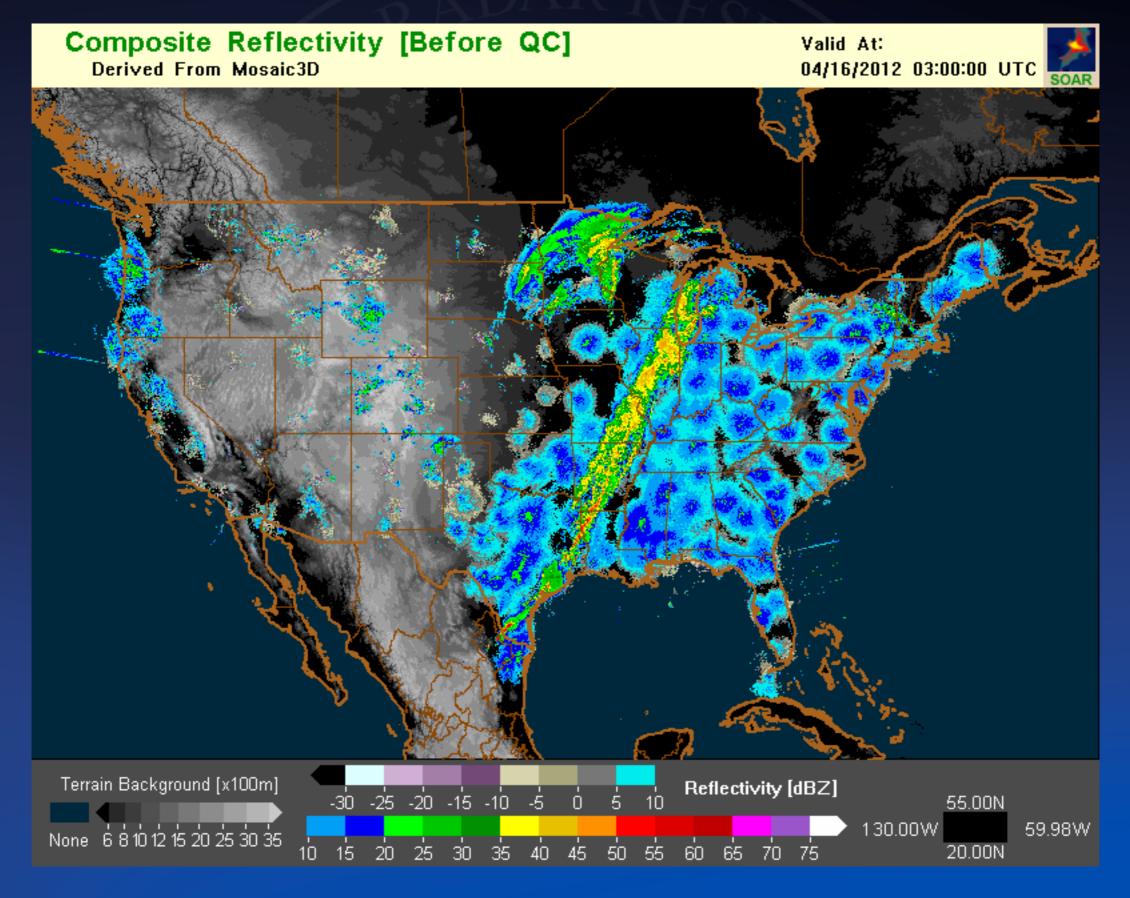
There is a lack of information regarding how airborne animals respond to abrupt natural hazards: earthquakes, severe weather, flash floods, tidal waves and so forth.



Radar to Observe Birds, Bats, and Insets



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Cases Considered

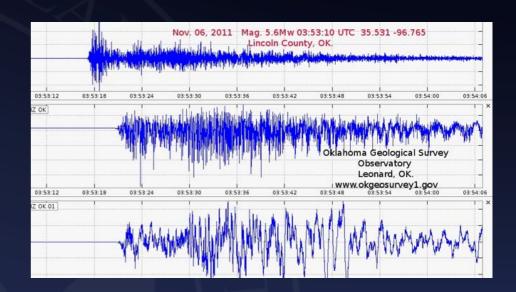
Earthquake:

Central Oklahoma Magnitude 5.6 (largest on record in Oklahoma)

November 6th 2011 0353 UTC (22:53 local time)

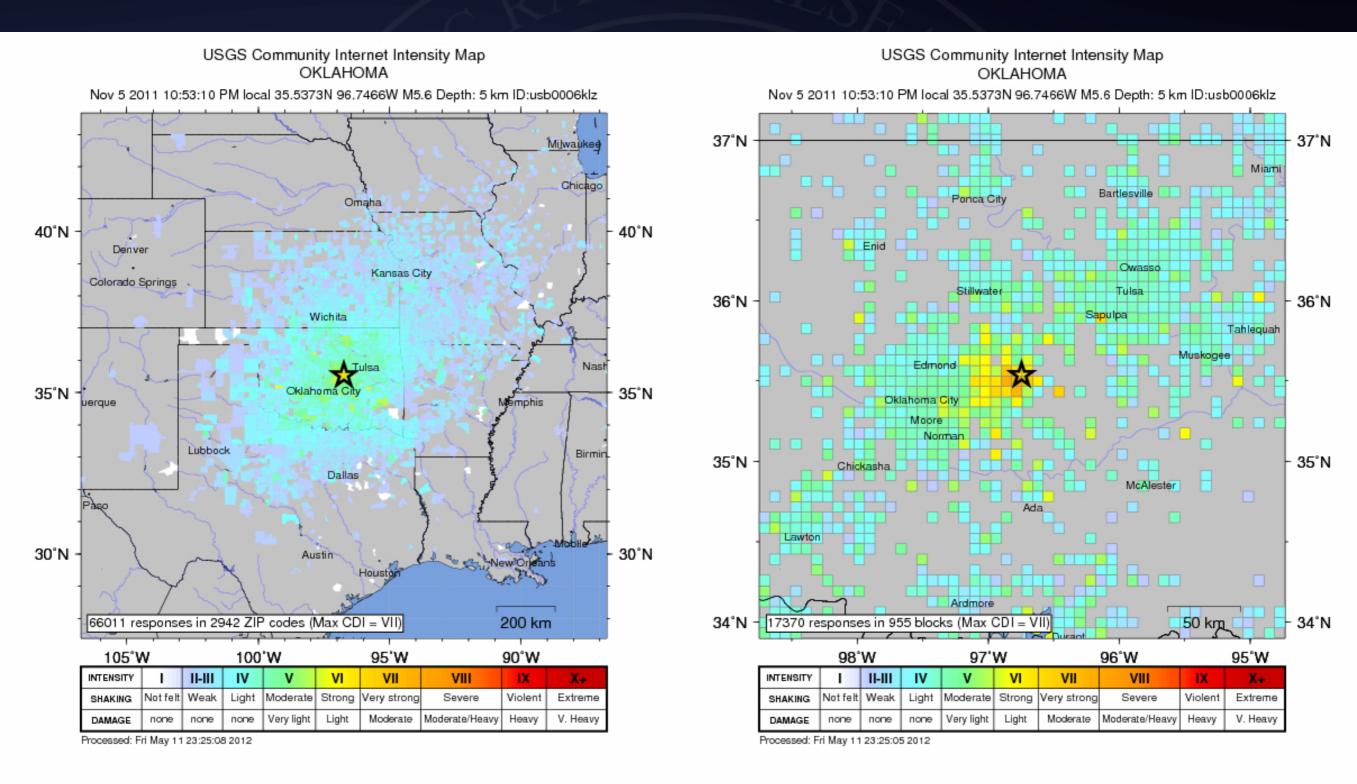
Tornadic Storms:

Southwest Oklahoma
Generated several tornadoes including
one EF-4 (strongest November tornado
in Oklahoma records)
November 7th – 8th 2011

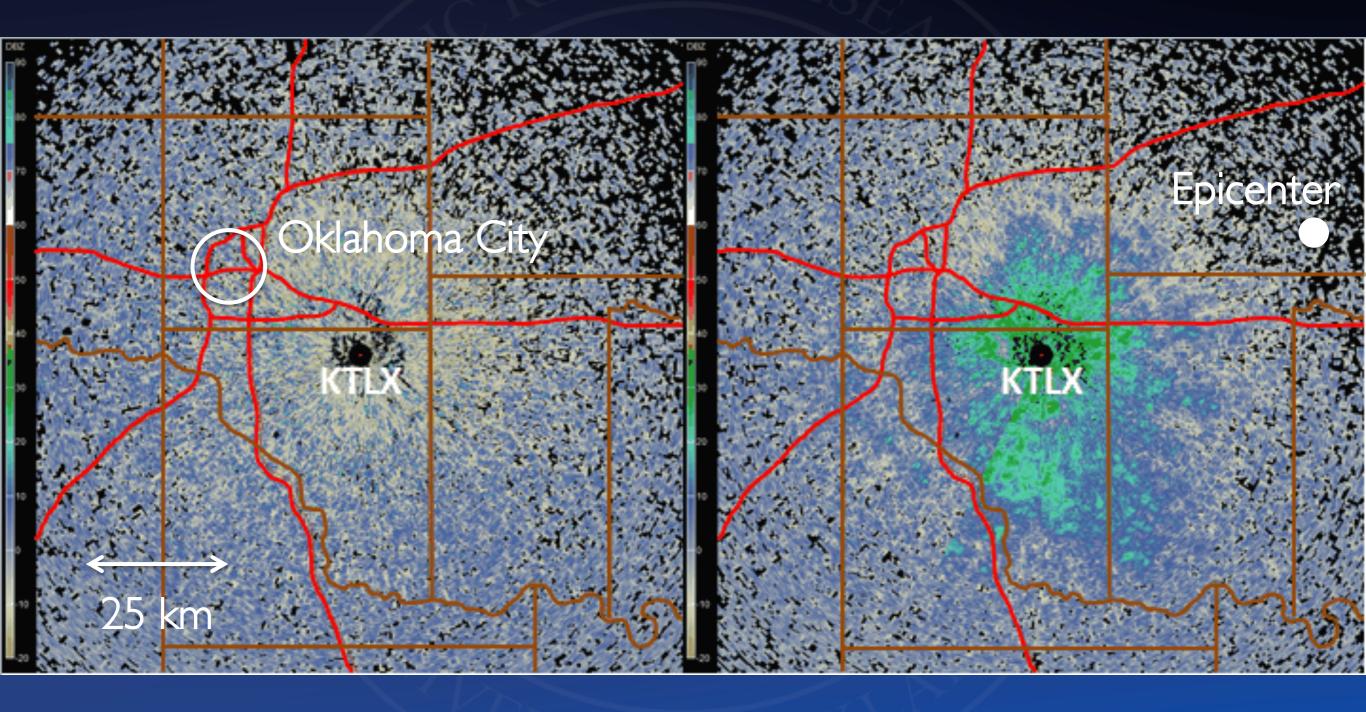




Earthquake Near Oklahoma City



Earthquake Near Oklahoma City

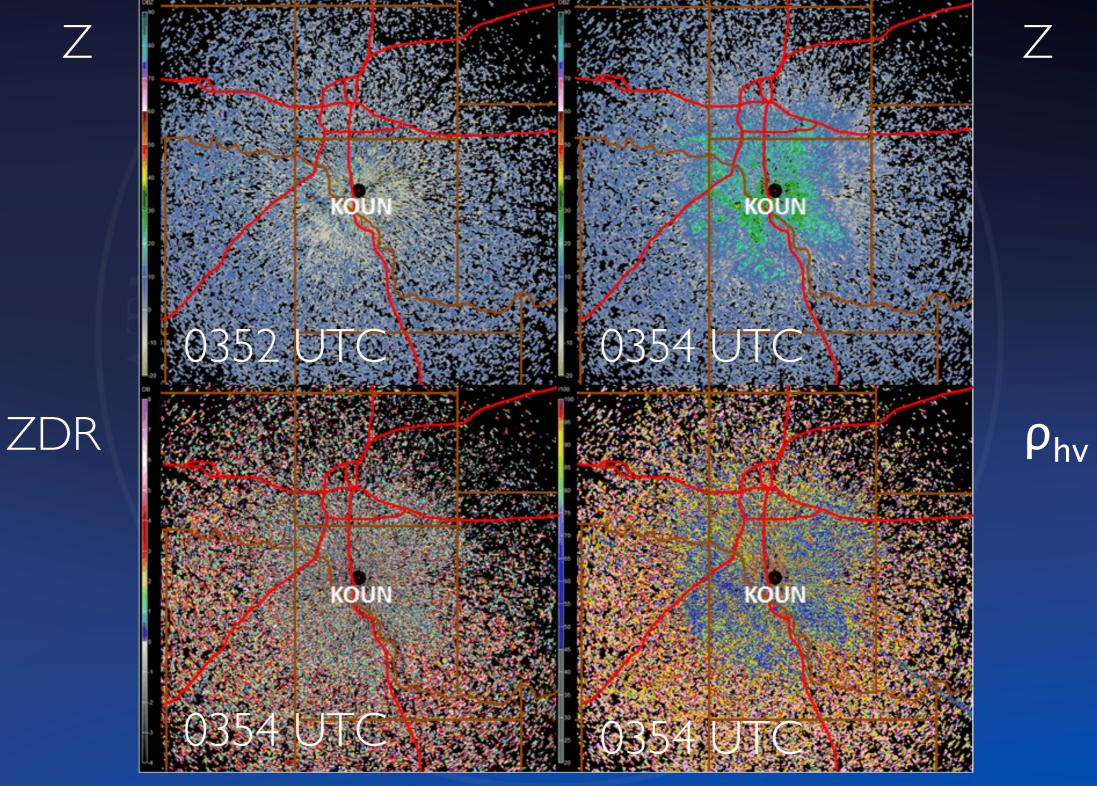


0350 UTC

0353 UTC

Z Observed with KTLX

Earthquake Near Oklahoma City

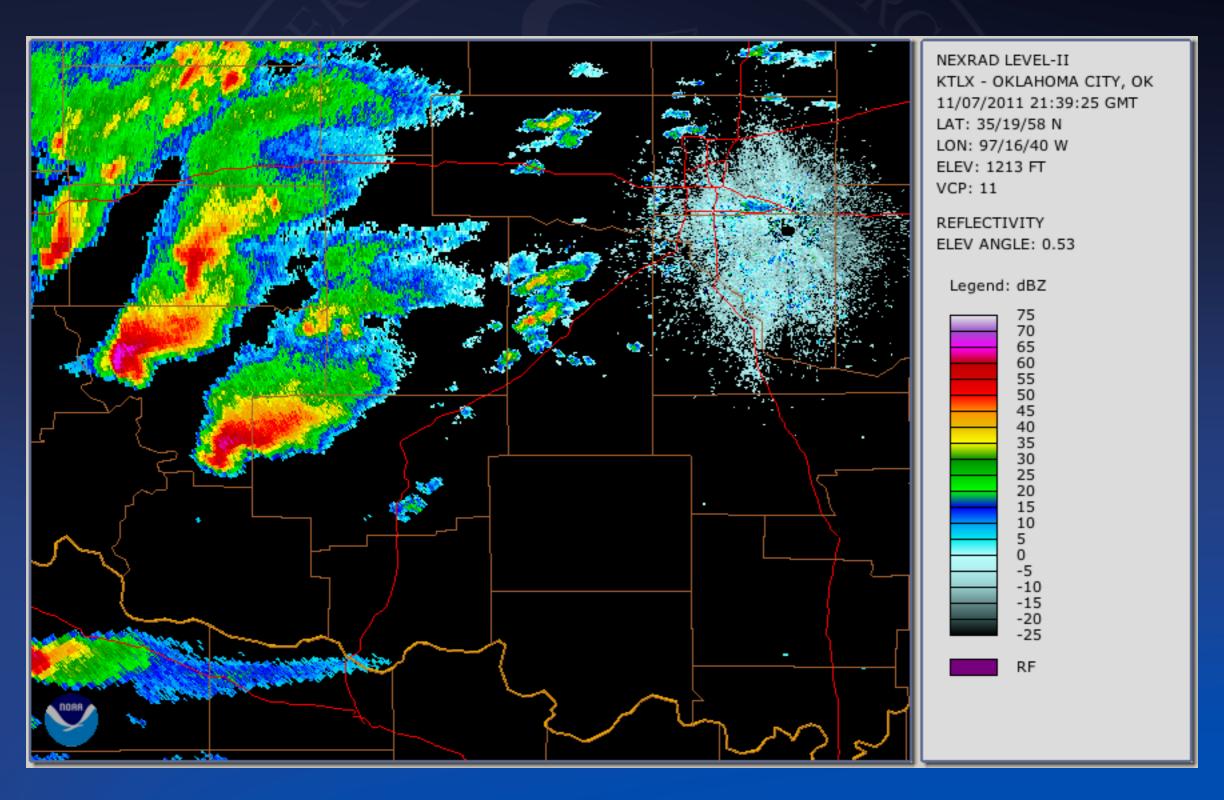


Observed with KOUN (S-band polarimetric WSR-88D)

Tornadic Storms



Just another severe weather image coming from Oklahoma?

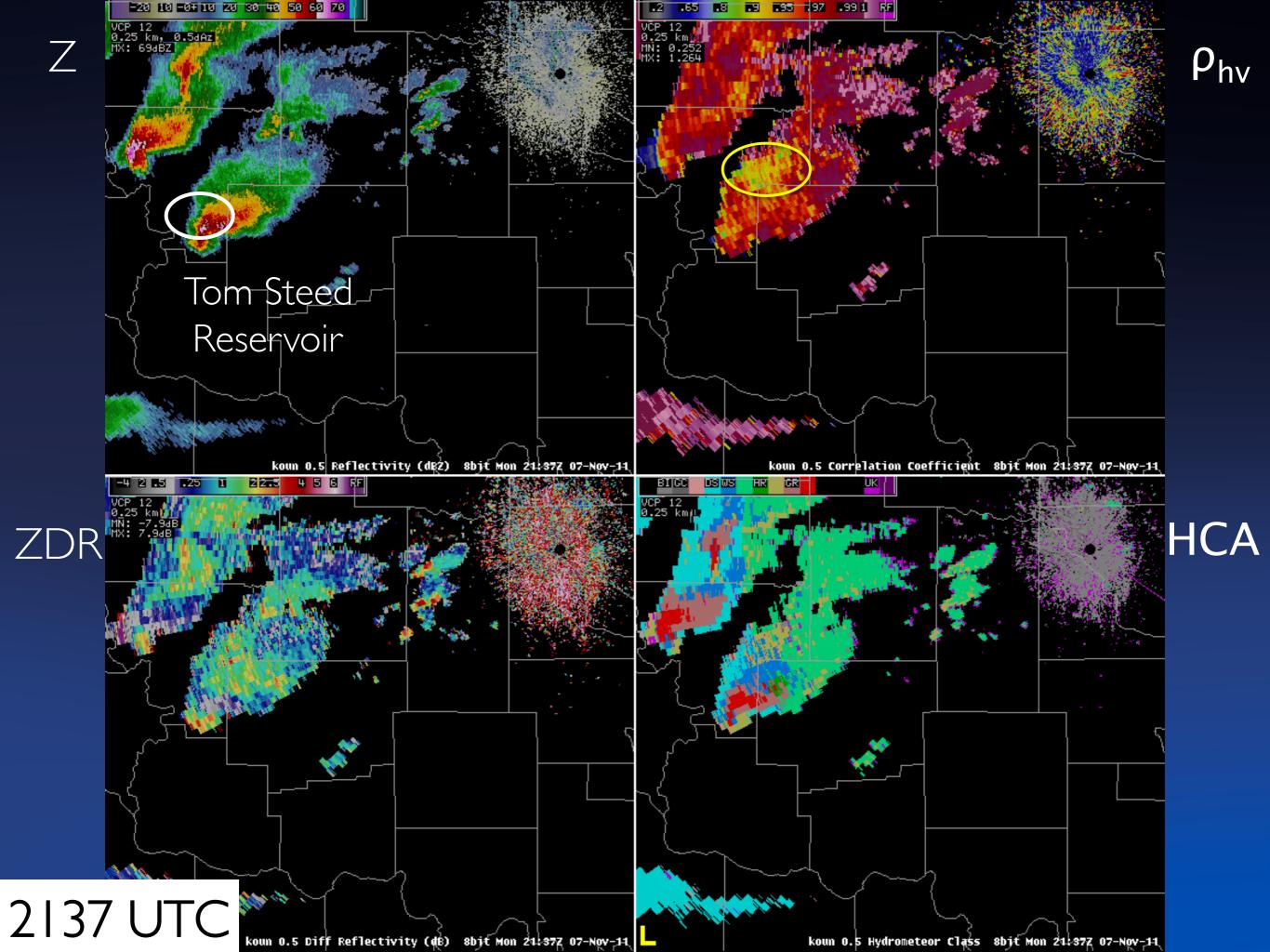


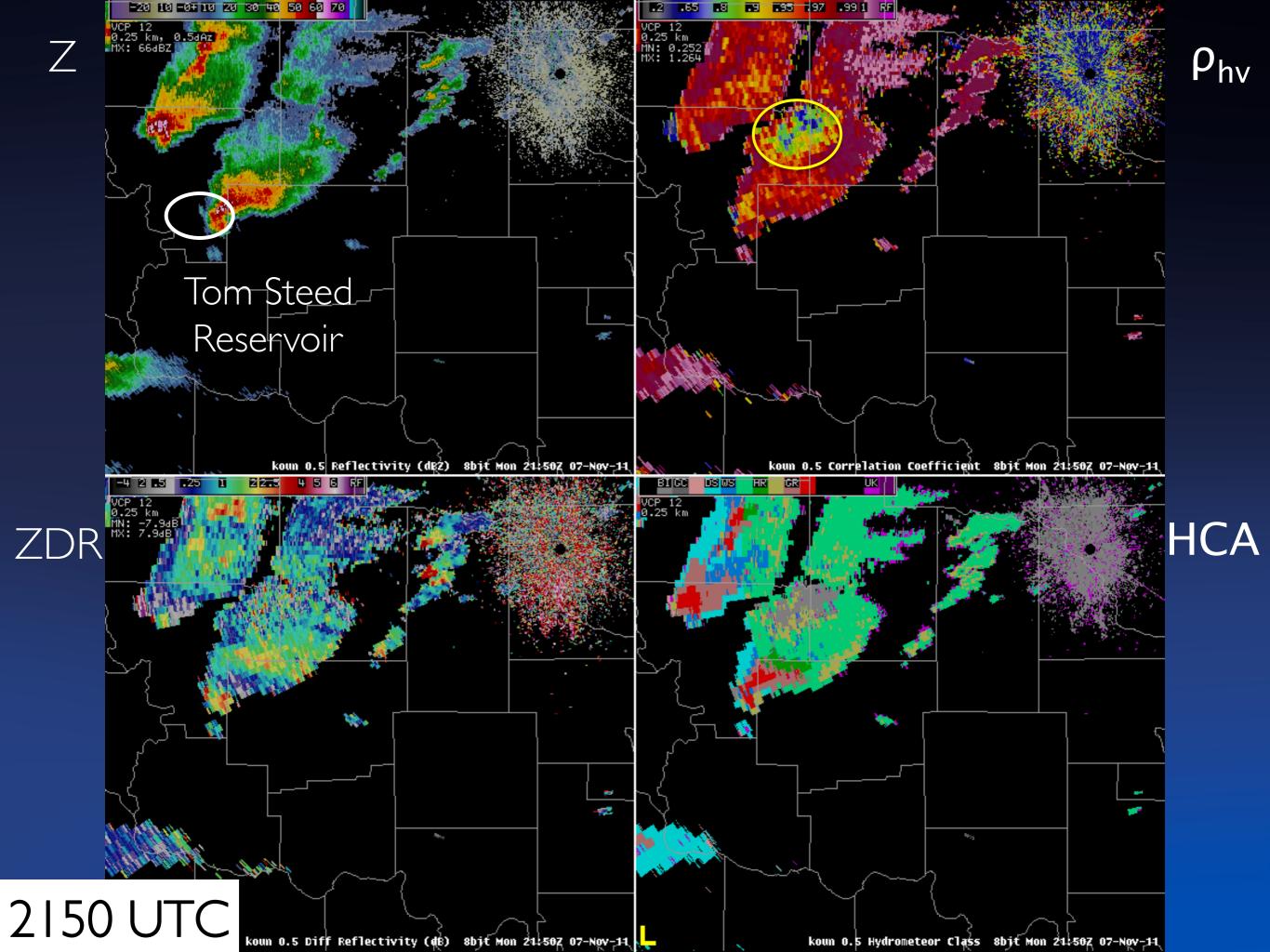
The Radar Operations Center Noted an "odd" signature in the polarimetic radar data corresponding to this event

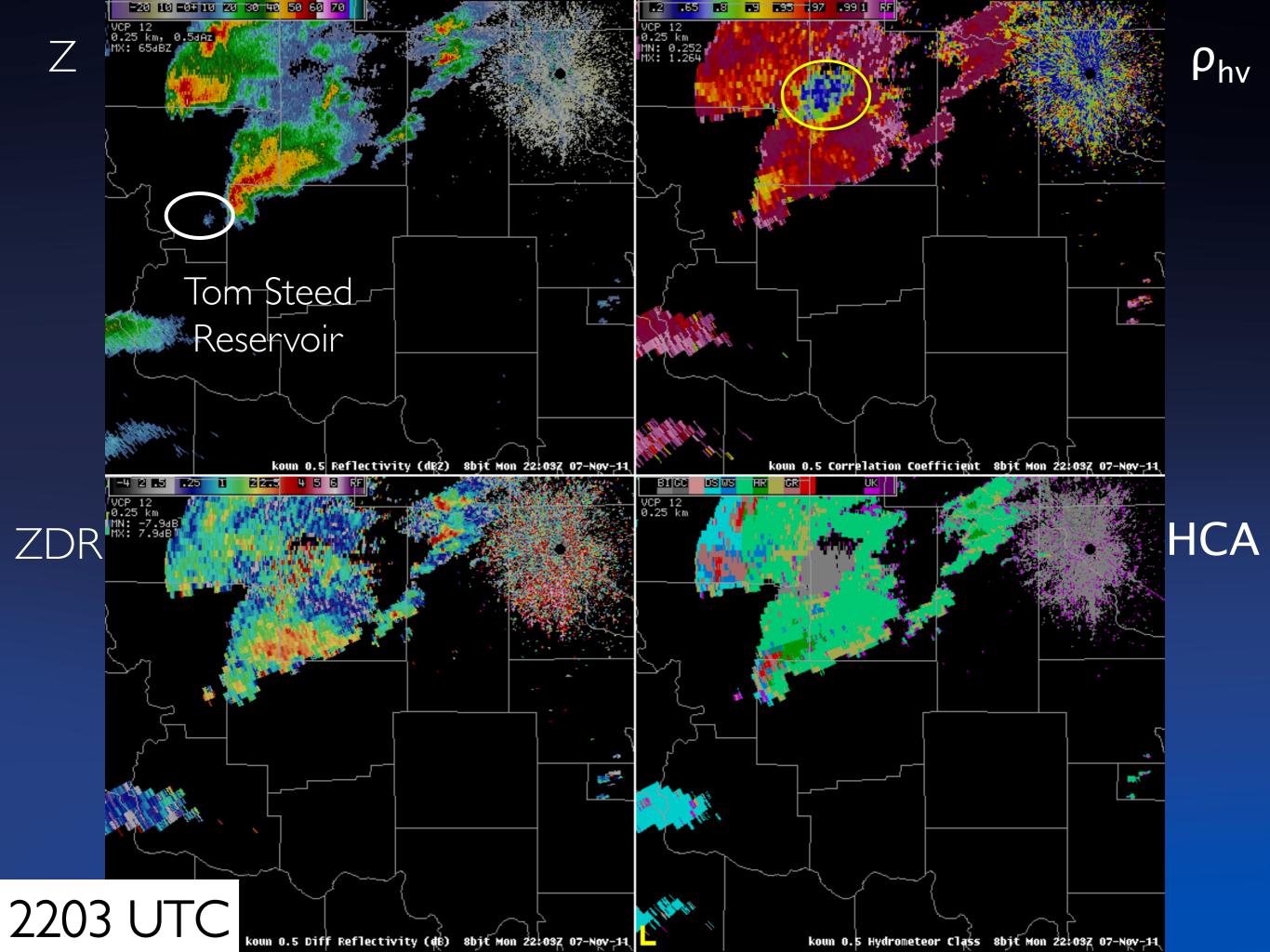
After closer examination it became clear that these spatial regions correspond to the following features:

- Low values of ρ_{hv}
- Structure in the values of Φ_{DP}
- Structure in the values of Z_{DR}

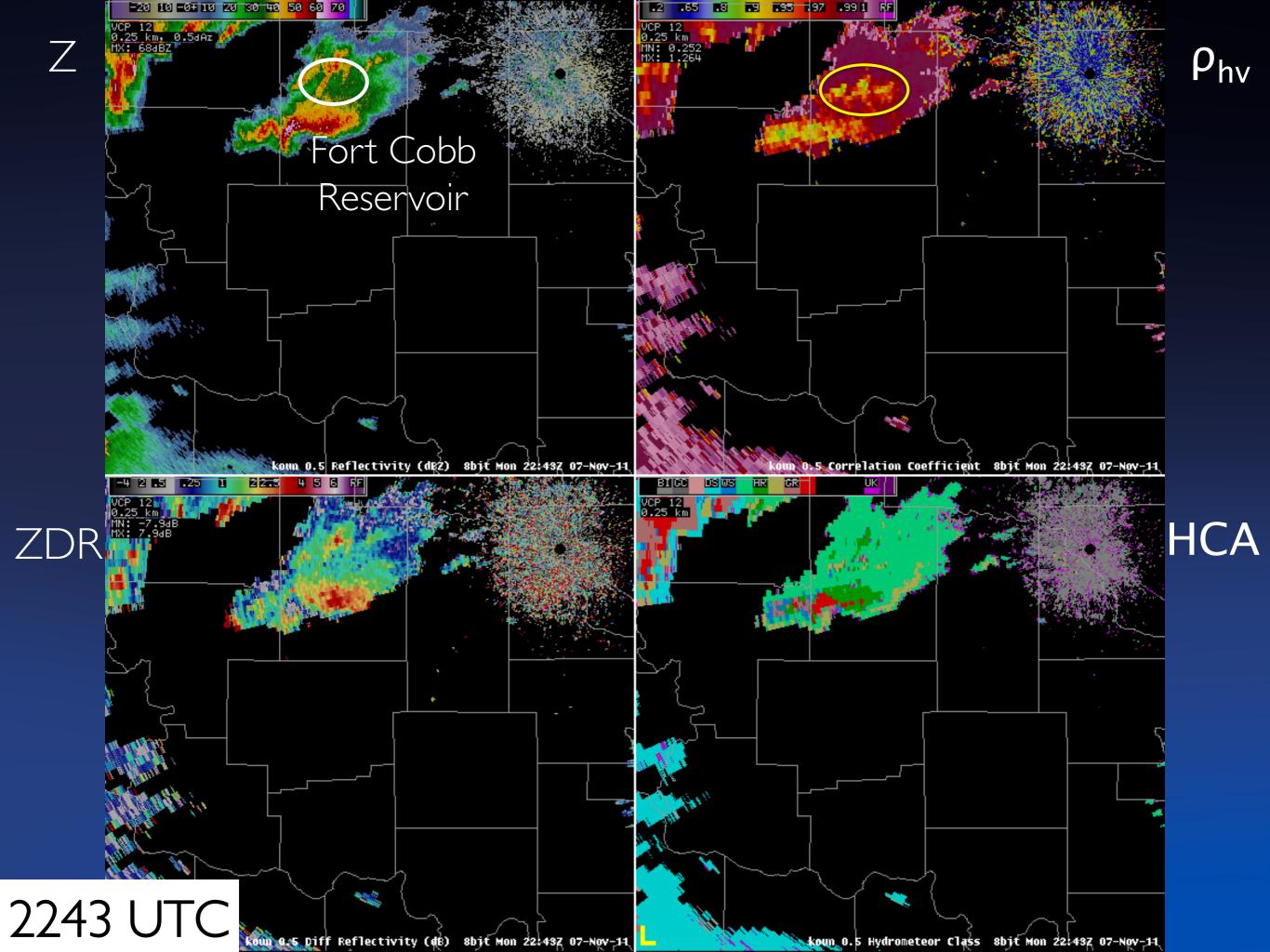
Following radar images are from KOUN: S-band polarimetric WSR-88D

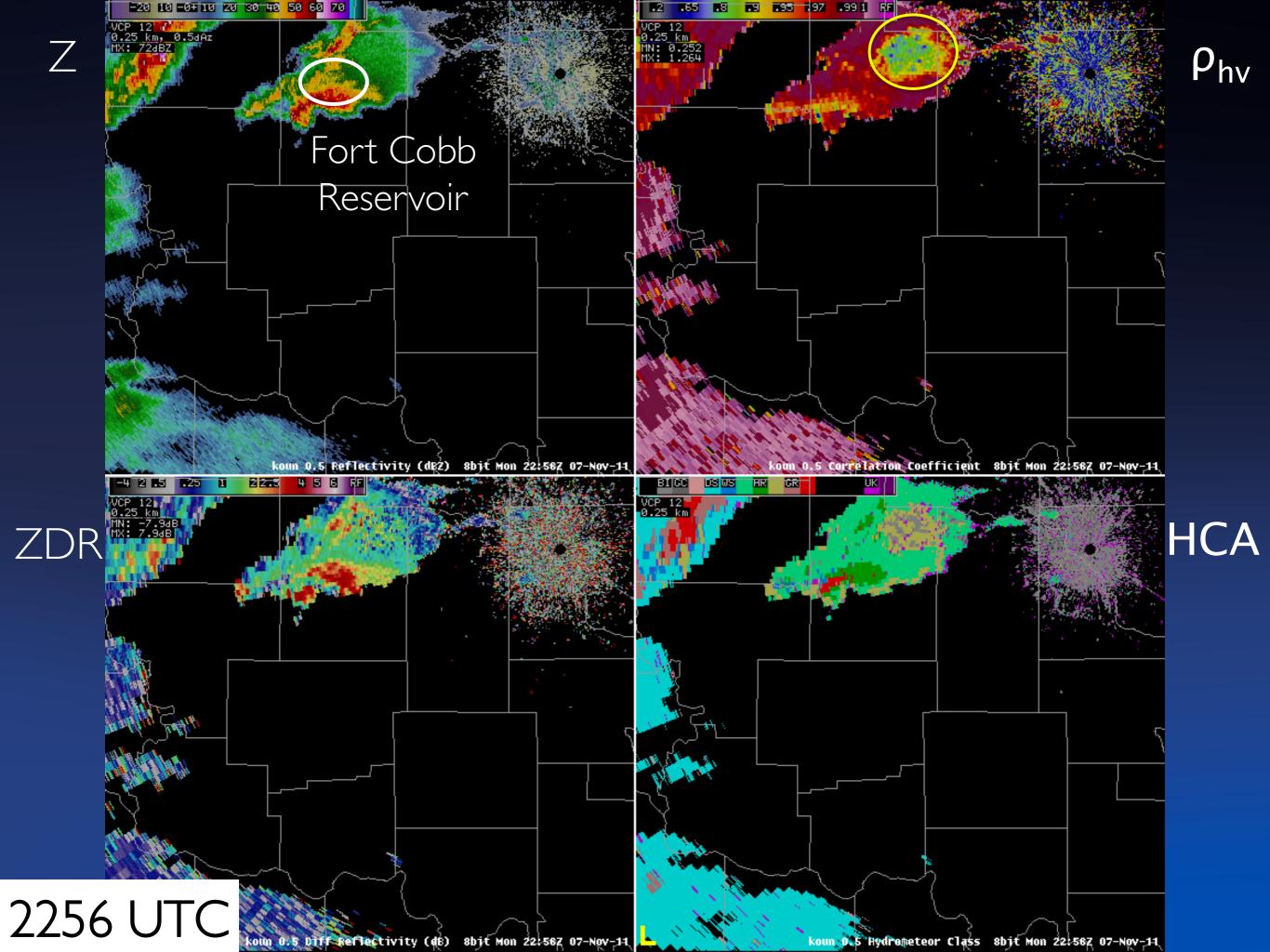


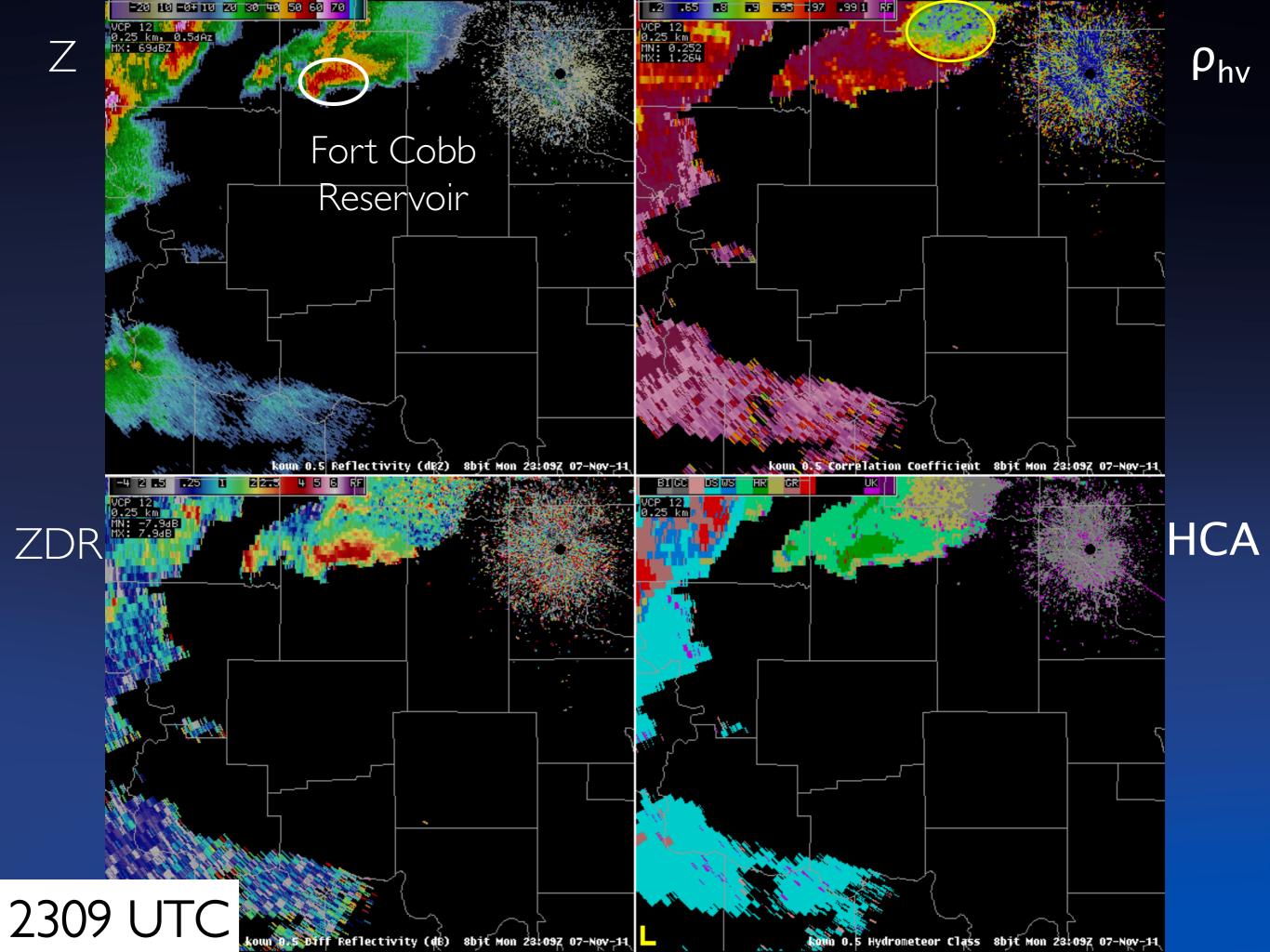




More data from later in the storm







Suspects



Canada Geese (Branta canadensis)



Snow Geese (Chen caerulescens)



Mallards (Anas platyrhynchos)

Summary

- Weather radar provides a nice opportunity to observe airborne animals
- We have demonstrated how polarimetric weather radar can be used to observe the response of birds to abrupt natural hazards.
- More analysis is needed to fully grasp the significance of these data, but for now ...

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We should consider advice given to Spiderman:

"With great power comes great responsibility"

