



# RWS-Wozep bird radar in Luchterduinen wind farm

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**we  
consult  
nature.**

# Wozep: Filling knowledge gaps



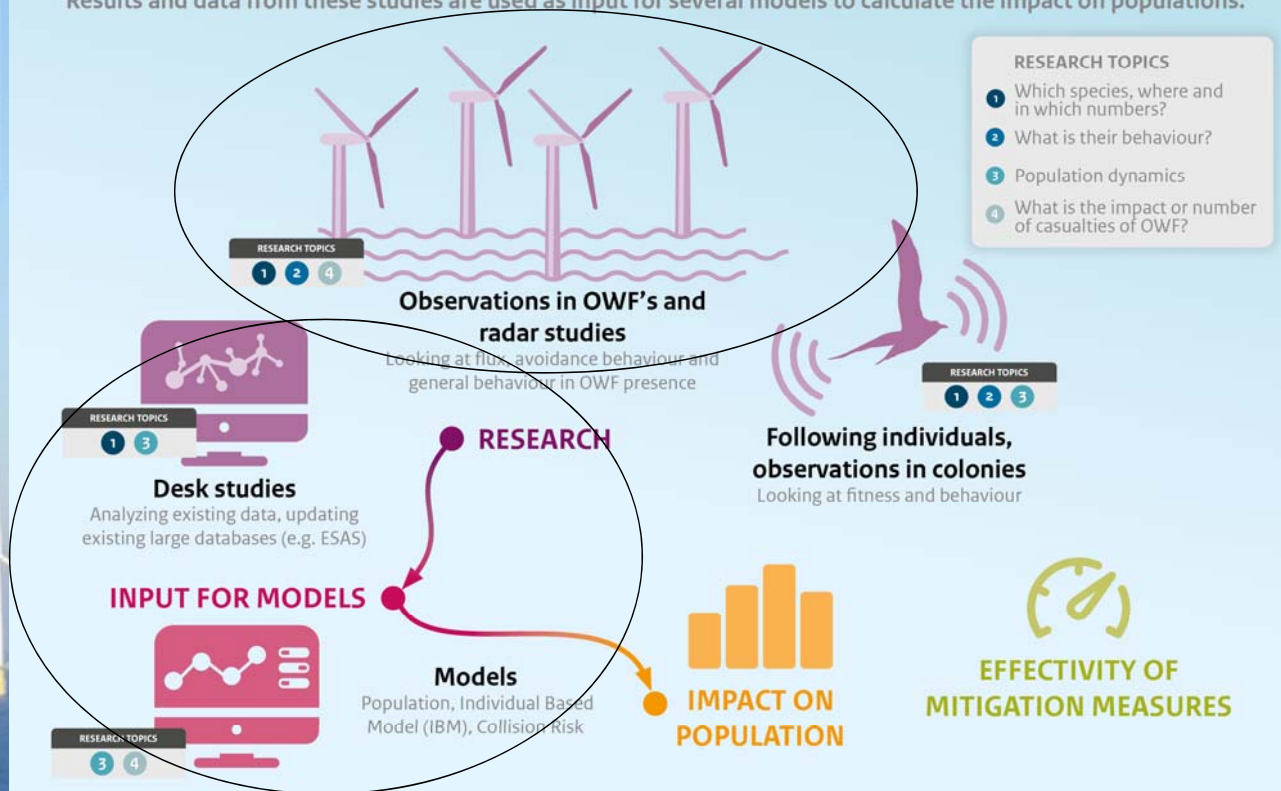
Species-specific fluxes of seabirds

Flight- and avoidance behaviour

Predicting collisions and population-level effects

## Birds

The research on birds focuses on habitat loss & displacement and collision risk through different kinds of studies. Results and data from these studies are used as input for several models to calculate the impact on populations.

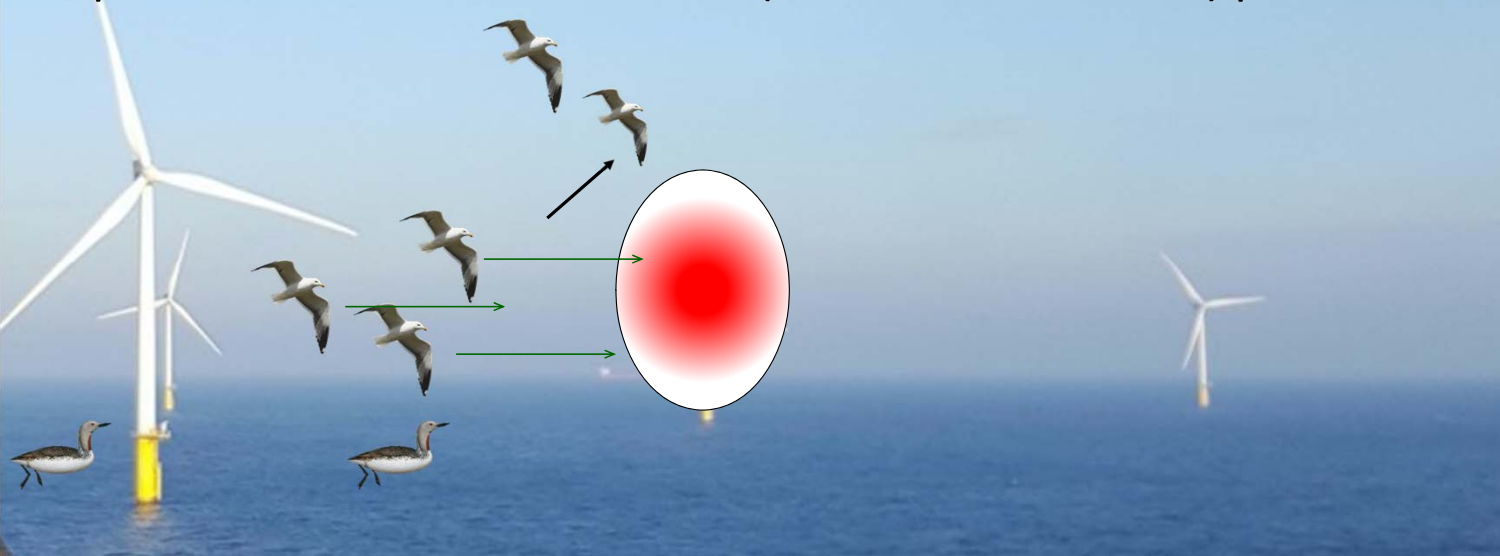


## Main questions RWS project

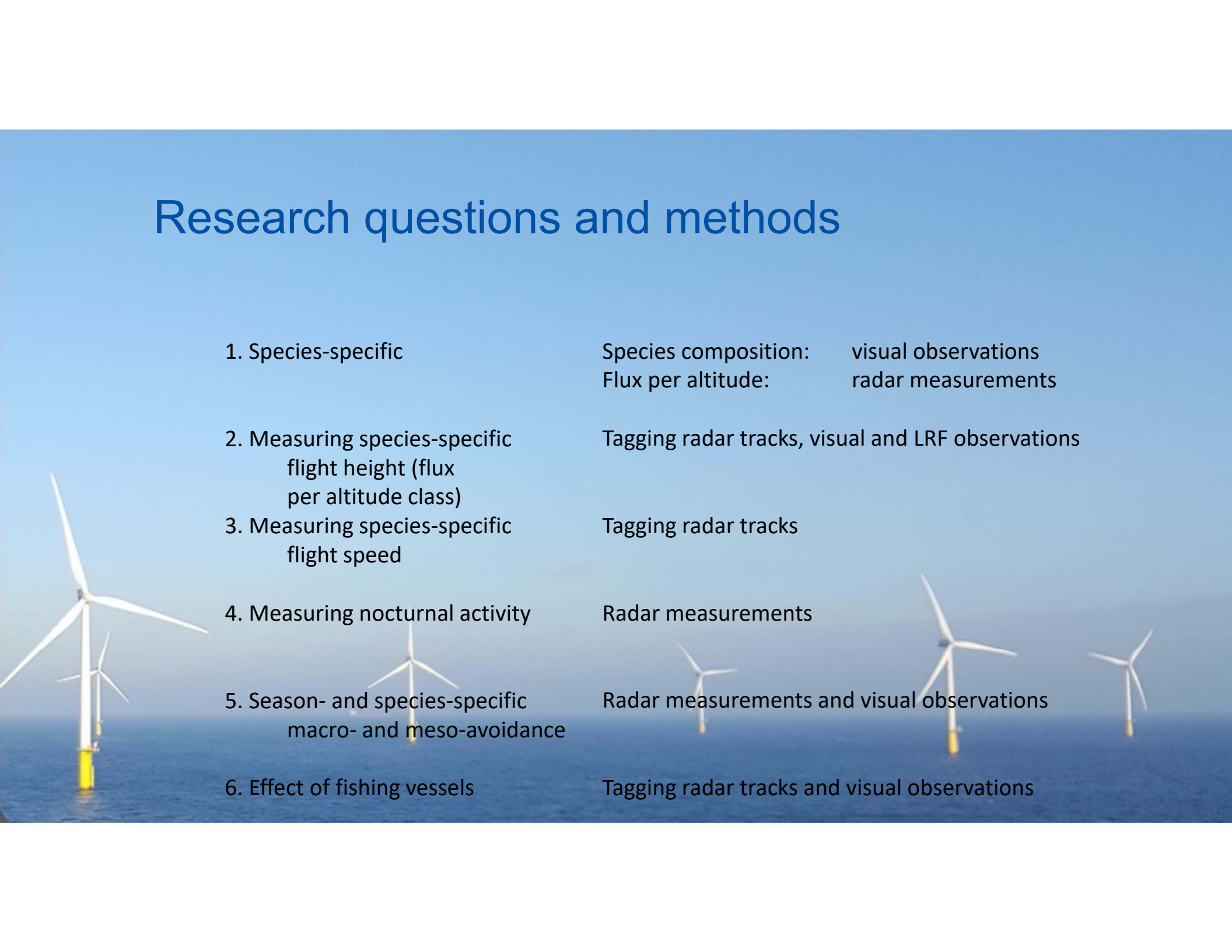
- Species-specific flux of seabirds per altitude class
- Seabird flight behaviour inside and outside wind farms (flight speed and -height)
- Season- and species-specific macro- and meso-avoidance

Goal:

Improvement of the Band model (Collision Risk Model) parameters



# Research questions and methods

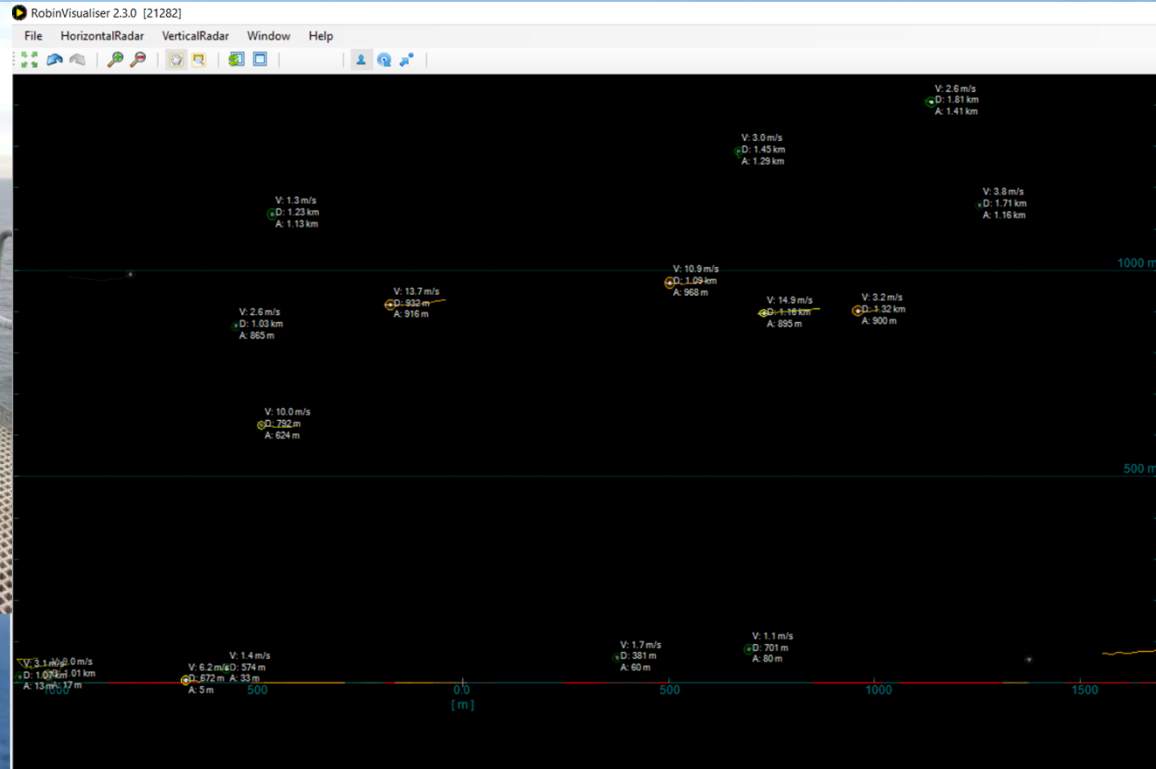
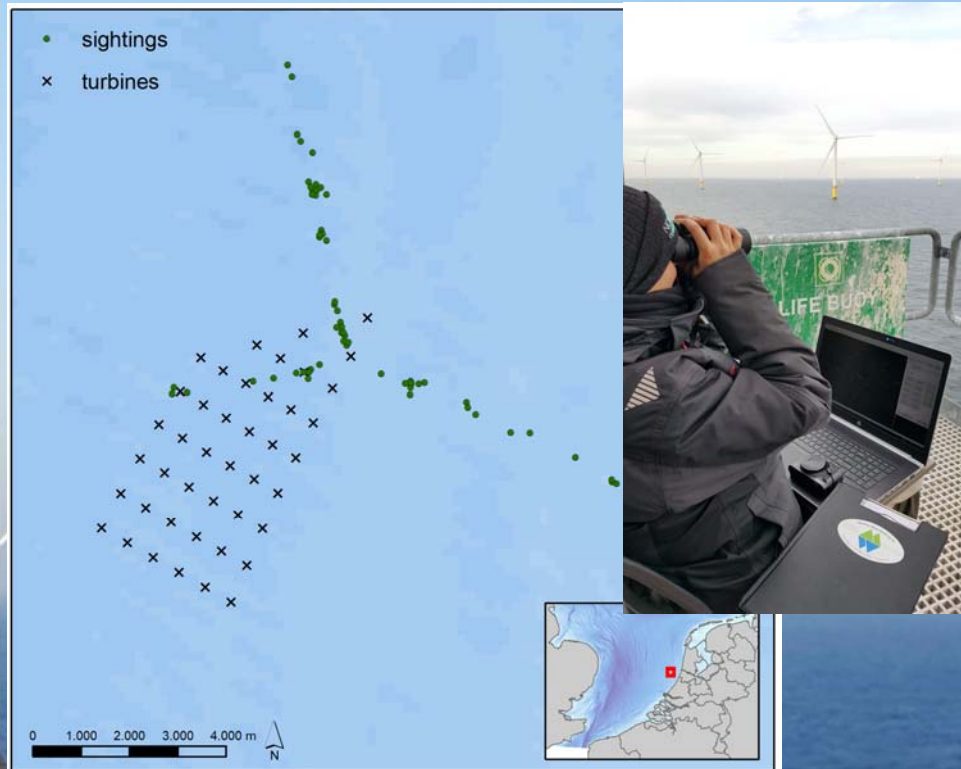


1. Species-specific	Species composition: visual observations Flux per altitude: radar measurements
2. Measuring species-specific flight height (flux per altitude class)	Tagging radar tracks, visual and LRF observations
3. Measuring species-specific flight speed	Tagging radar tracks
4. Measuring nocturnal activity	Radar measurements
5. Season- and species-specific macro- and meso-avoidance	Radar measurements and visual observations
6. Effect of fishing vessels	Tagging radar tracks and visual observations

# 1. Species-specific bird fluxes in Luchterduinen

visual observations

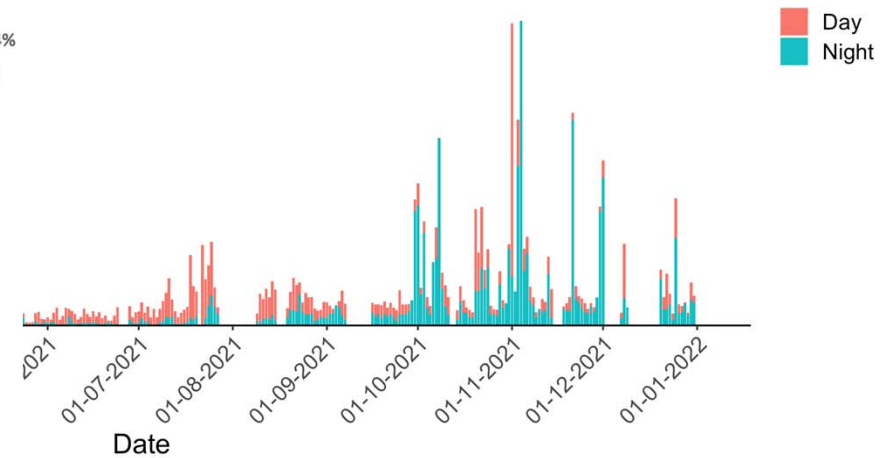
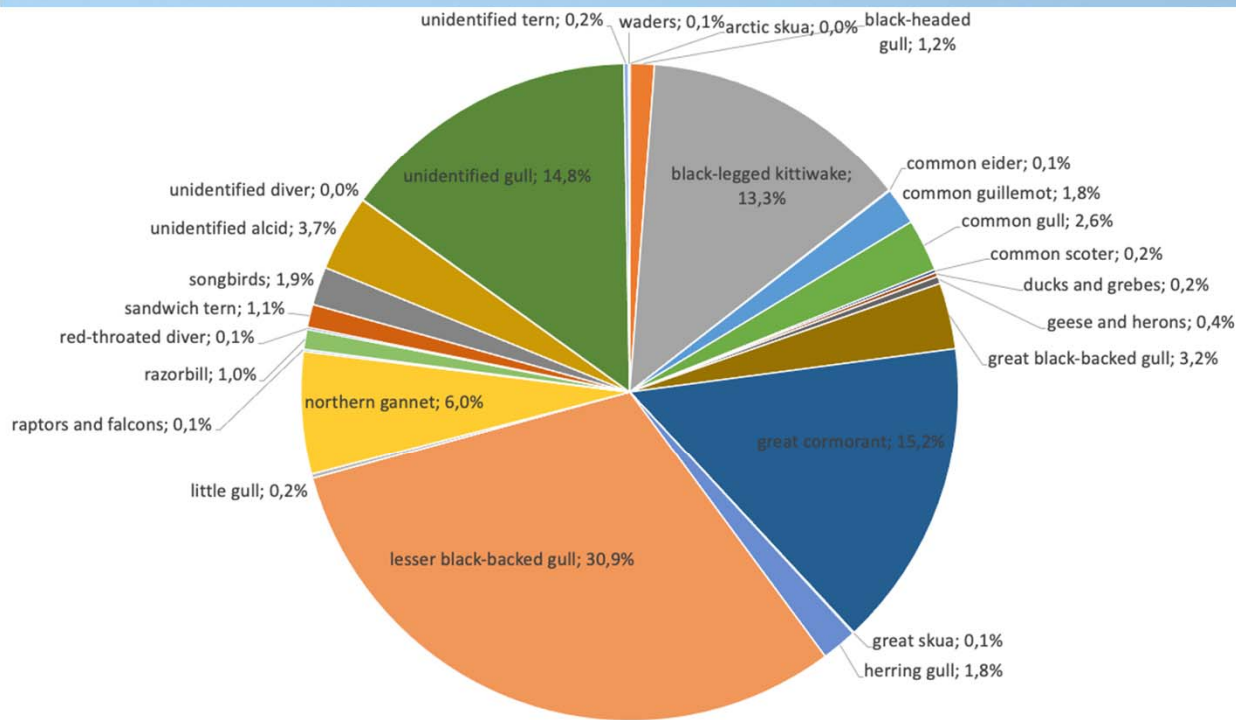
radar measurements



# 1. Species-specific bird fluxes in Luchterduinen

visual observations

radar measurements

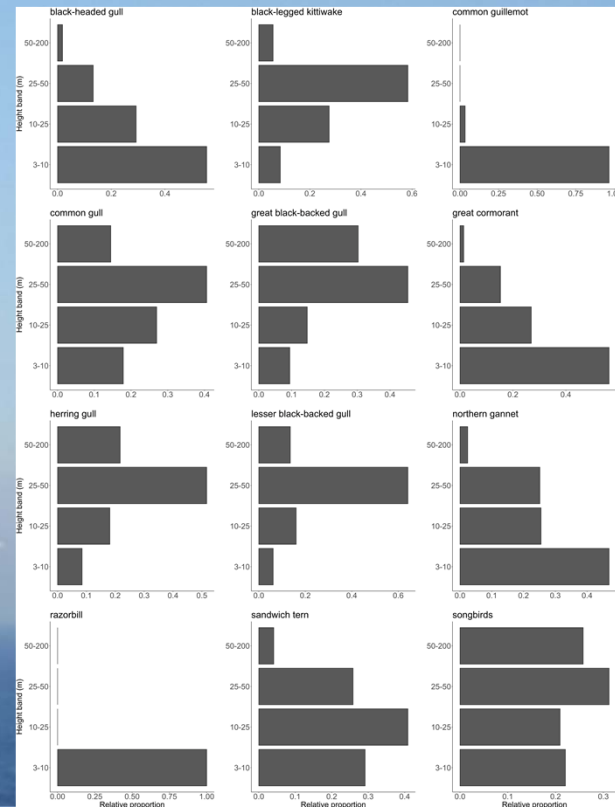
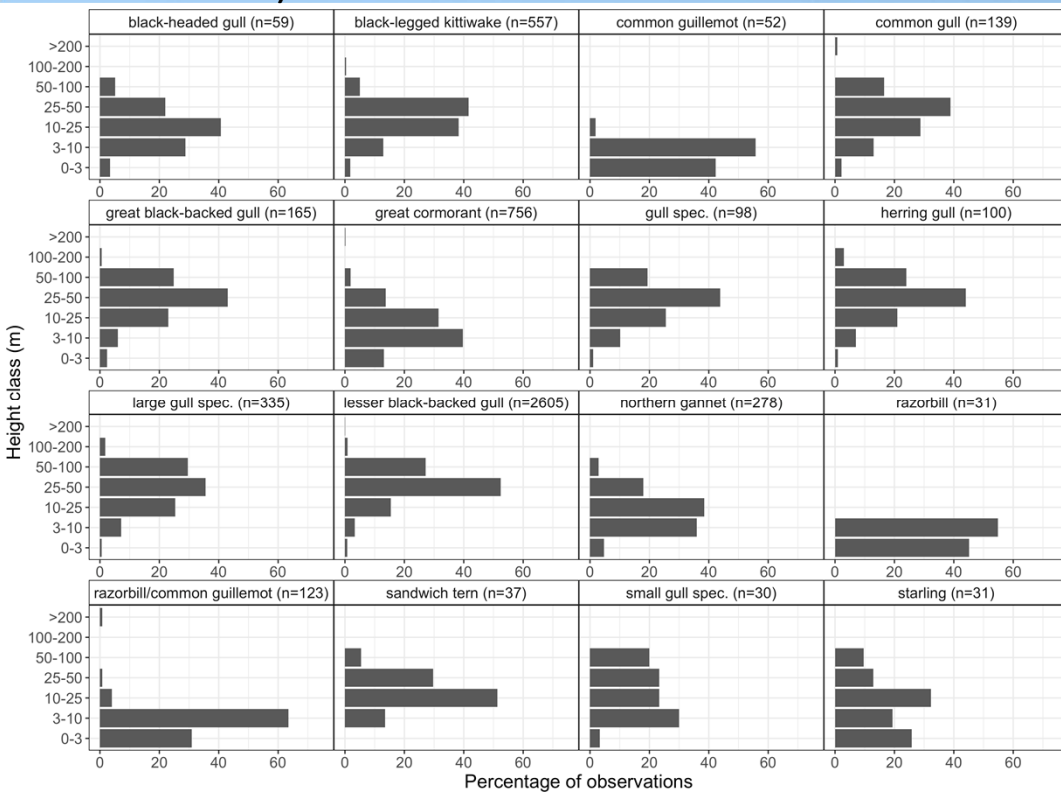




## 2. Species-specific flight height and fluxes

Observed flight heights  
(visual observations, LRF measurements, tagged  
radar tracks)

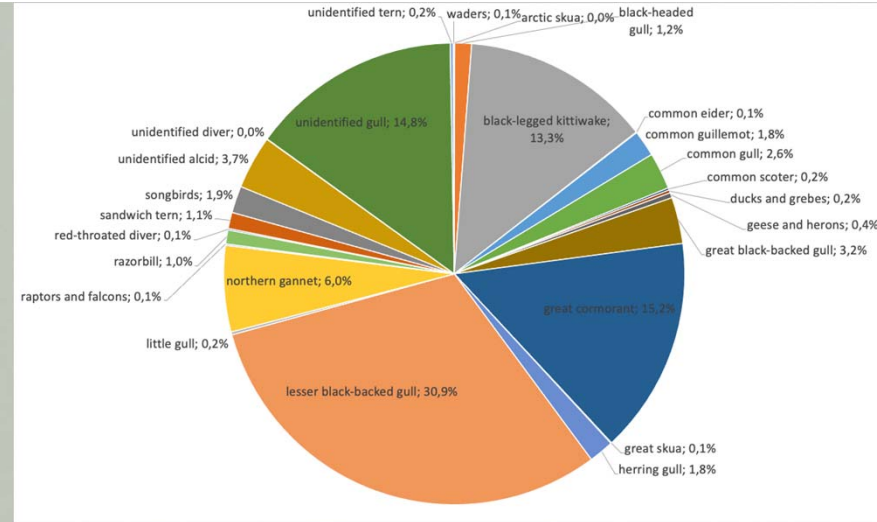
Combined with radar altitude profiles



# Applicability of results



1. Species-specific flux
2. Measuring species-specific flight height (flux per altitude class)
3. Measuring species-specific flight speed
4. Measuring nocturnal activity
5. Season- and species-specific macro- and meso-avoidance

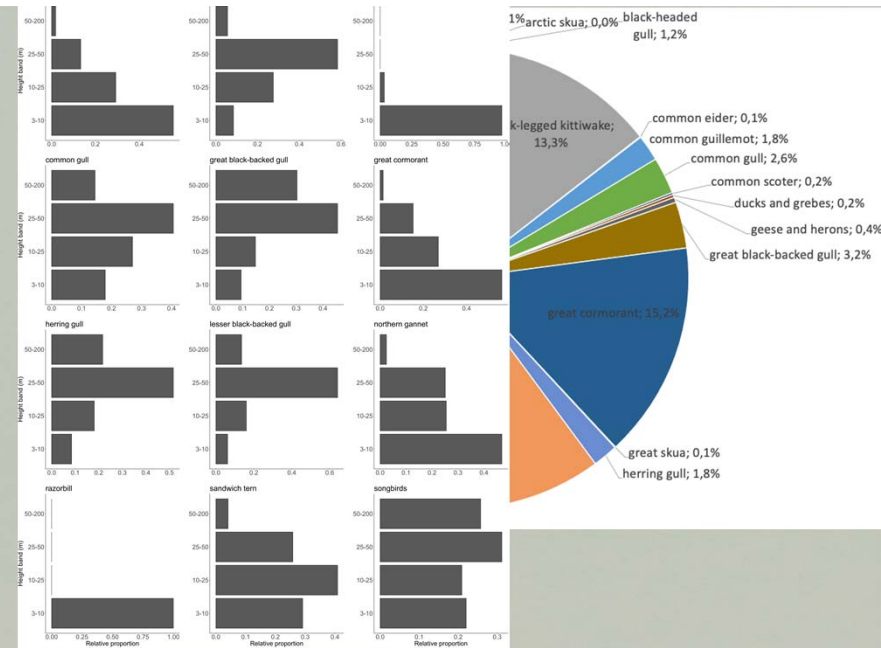




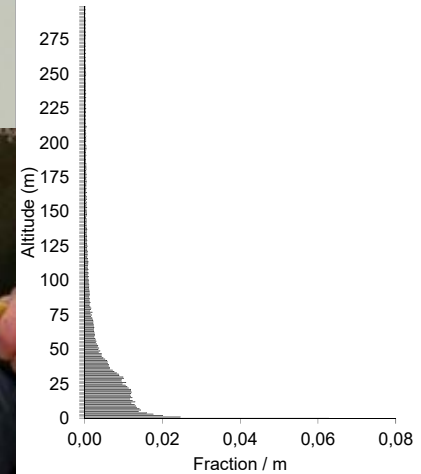
# Applicability of results



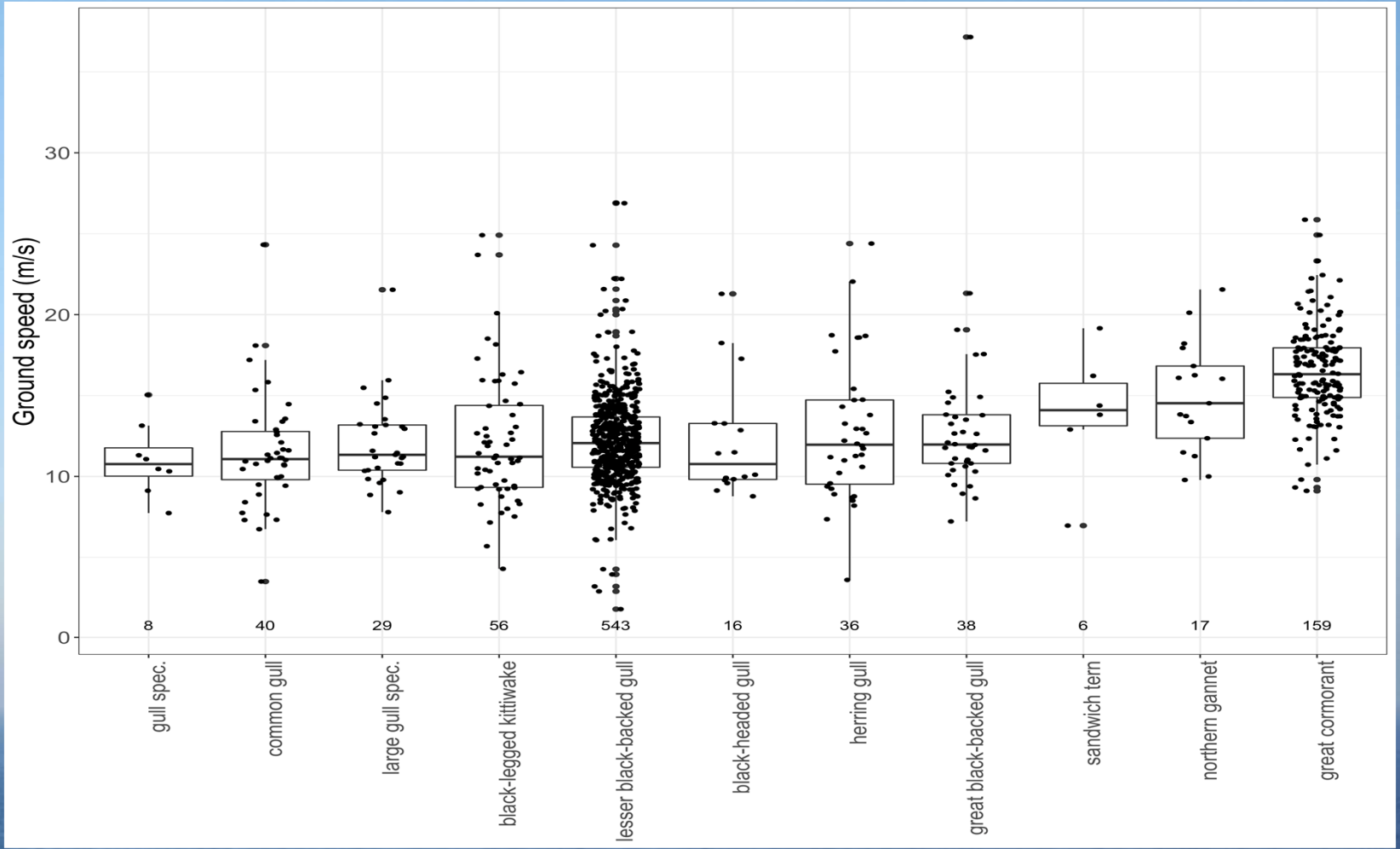
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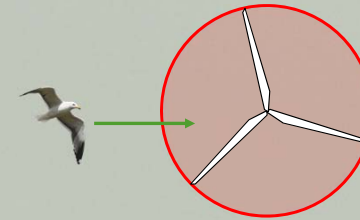
## Bird tracking with GPS



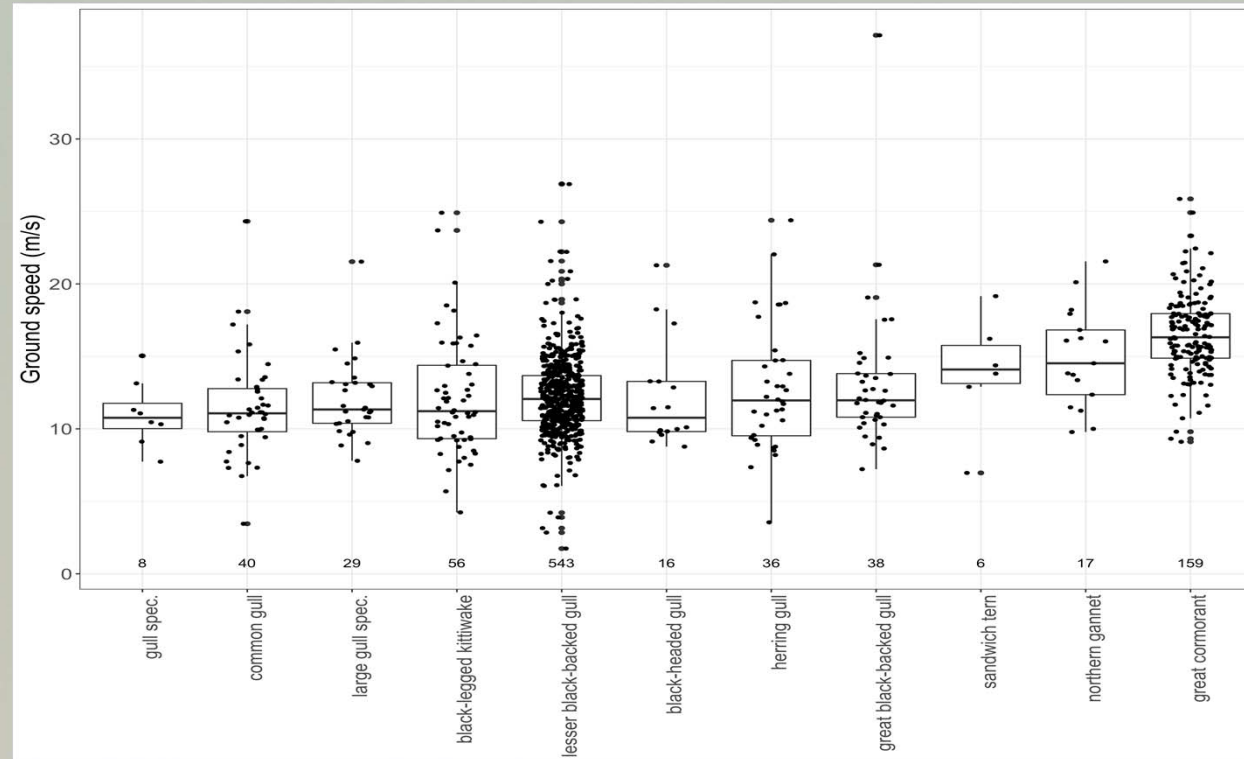
# 3. Flight speed



# Applicability of results

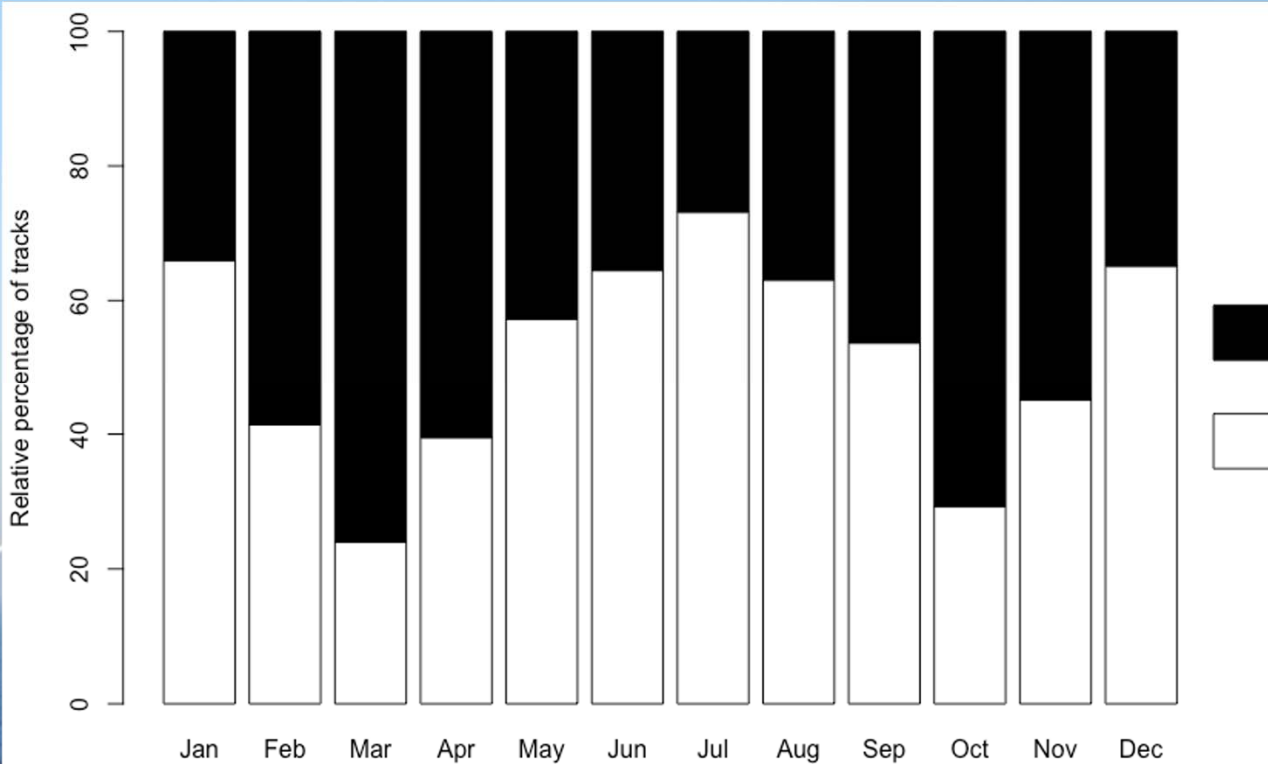


1. Species-specific flux
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# 3. Nocturnal activity

Fractions of radar tracks



63-73% of the tracks during daytime = 27-37% nocturnal activity of local birds

■ Night  
□ Day

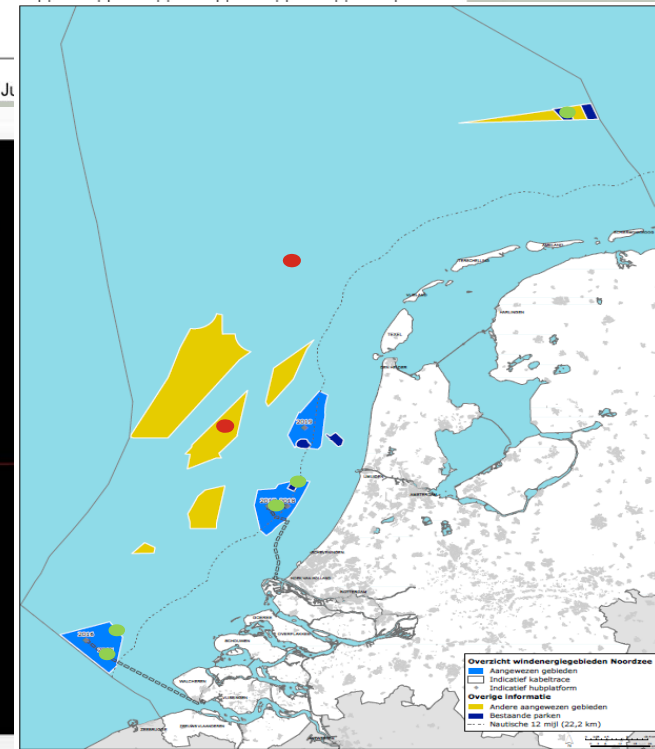
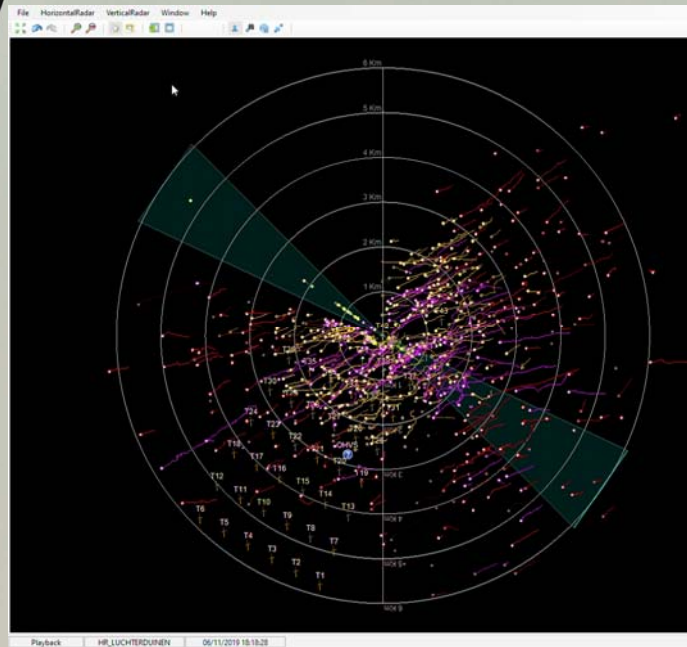
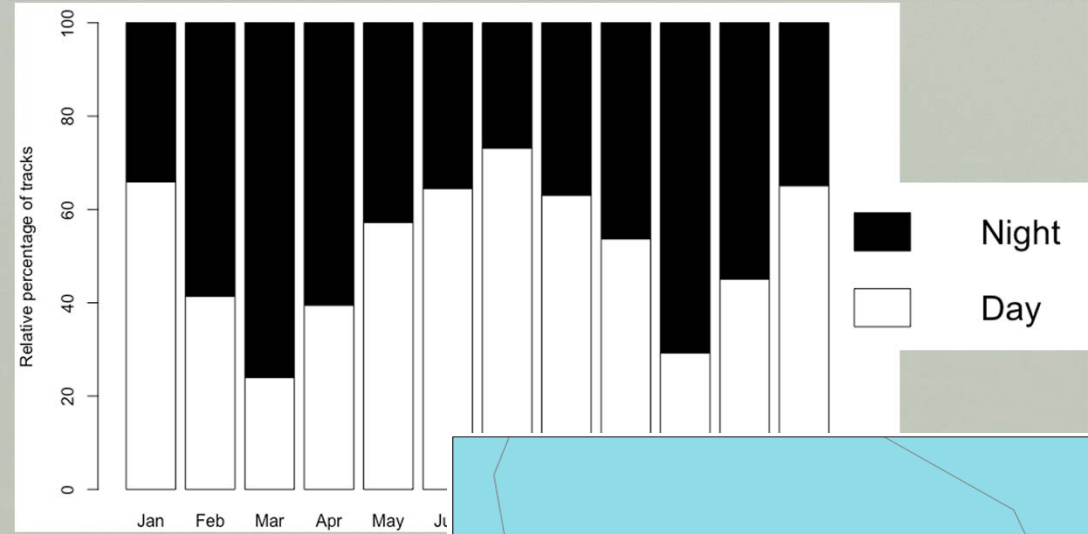
33-49% nocturnal migration in spring and autumn



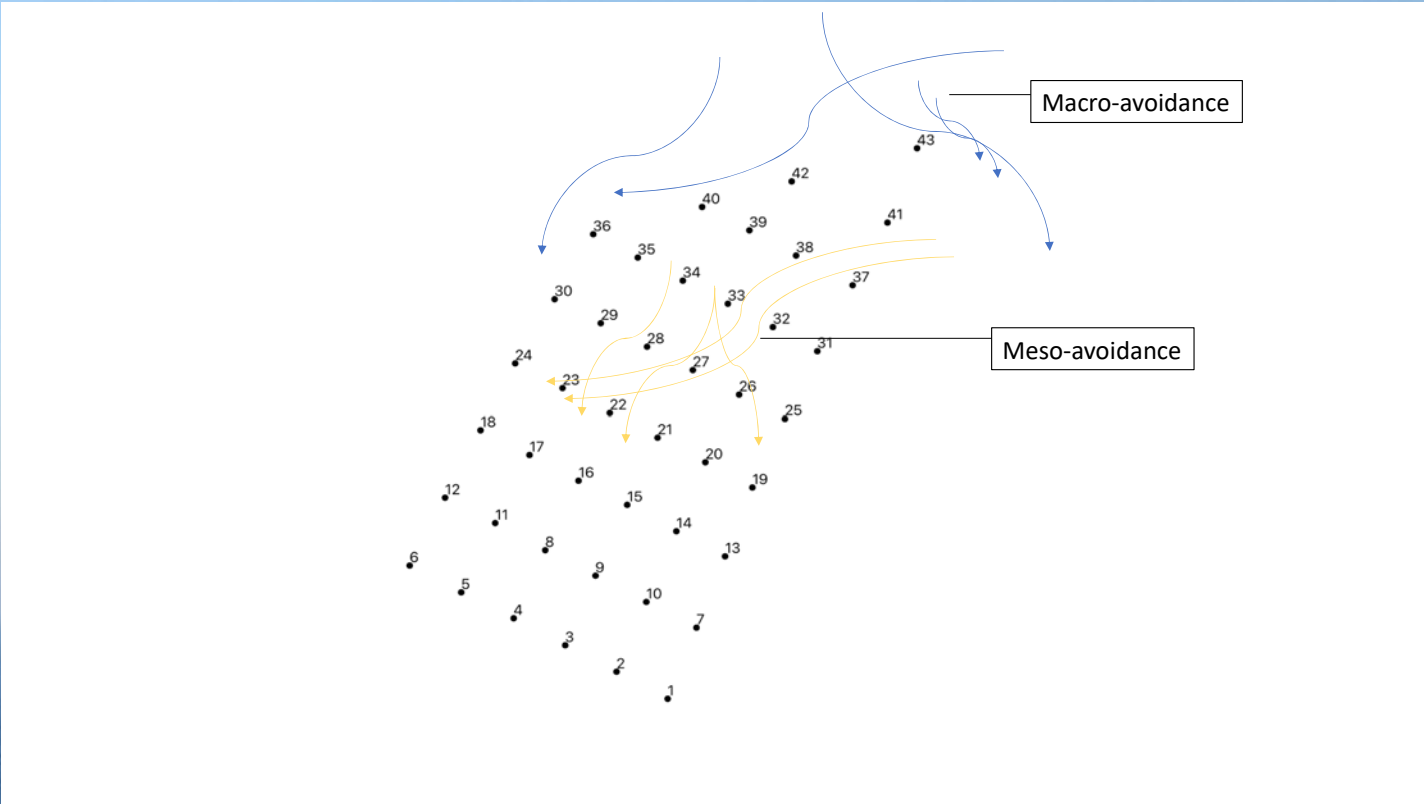
# Applicability of results



1. Species-specific flux
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# 4. Measuring avoidance



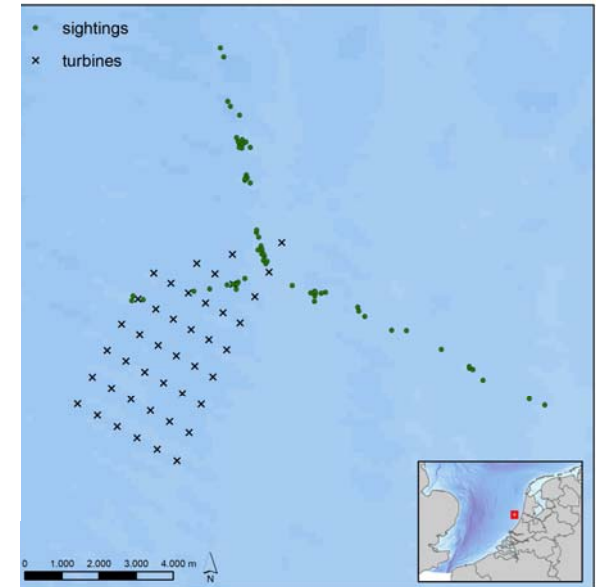
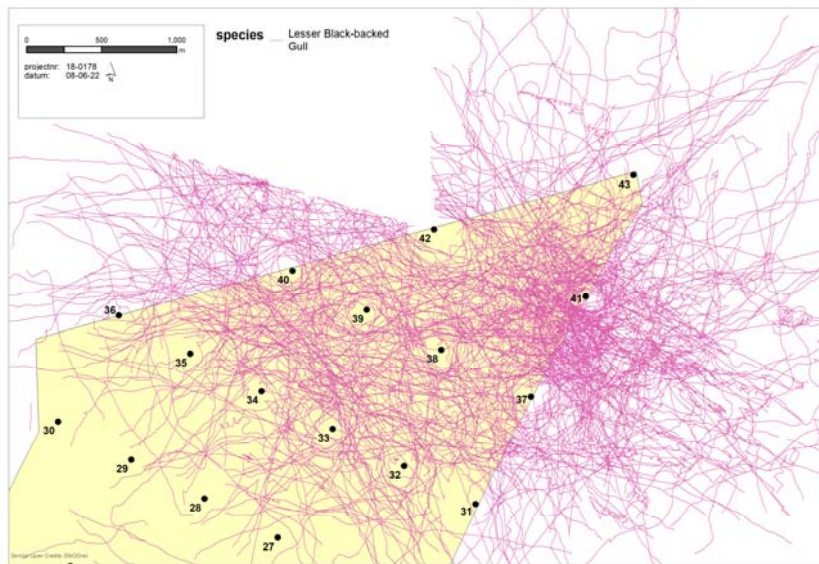
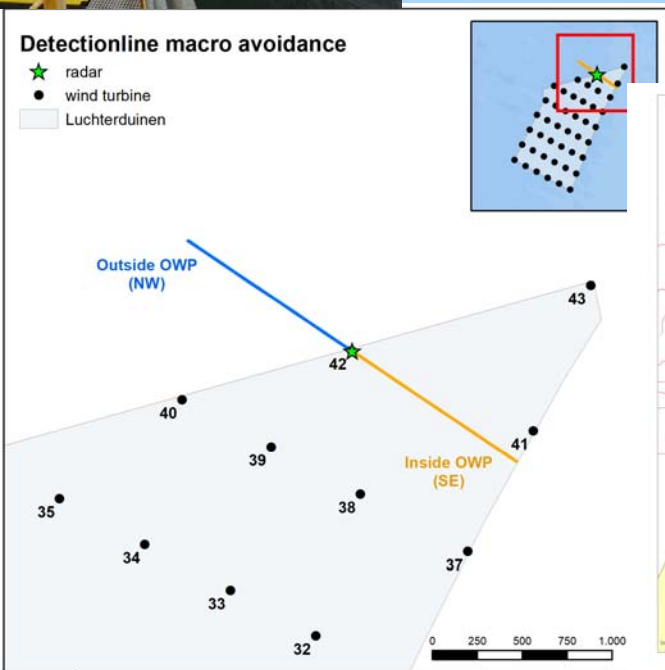
# 4. Macro-avoidance



radar measurements



visual observations

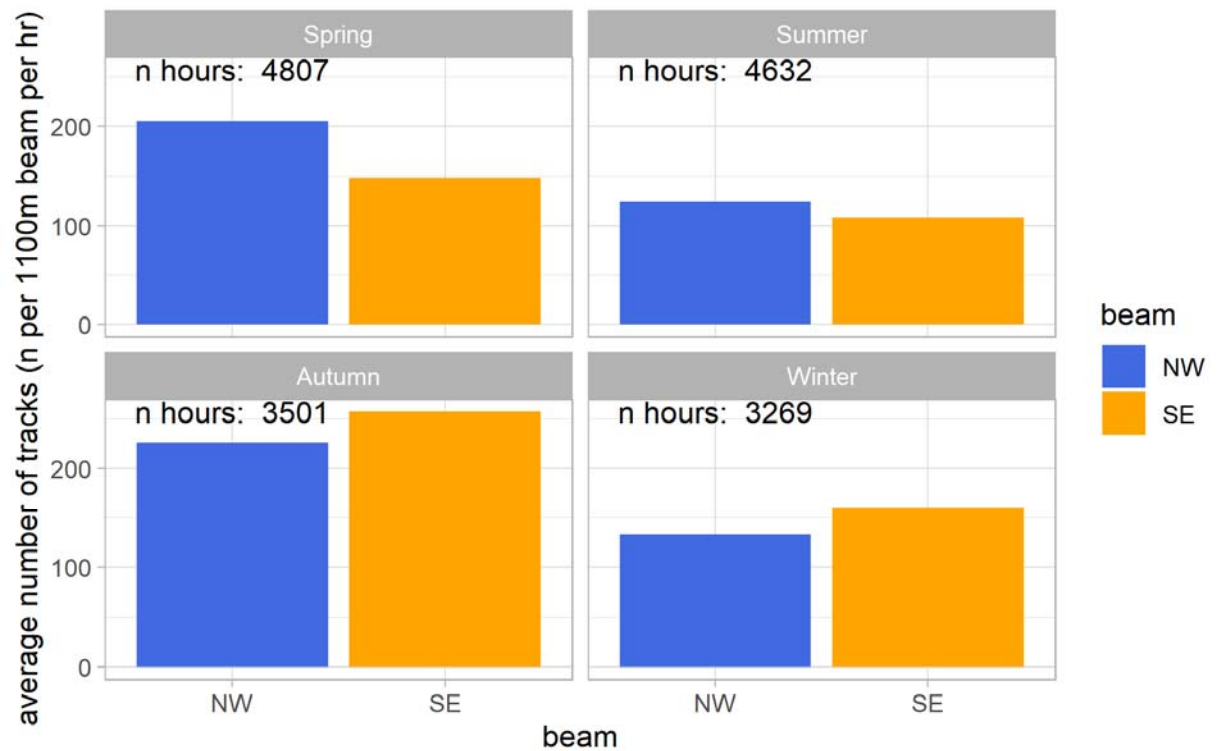
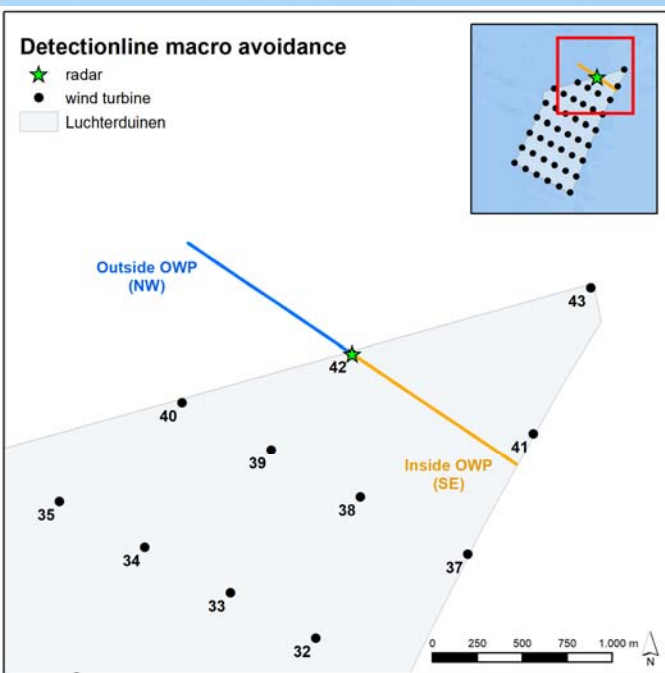


# 4. Macro-avoidance

radar measurements

not species-specific

10% lower MTR inside the wind farm than outside



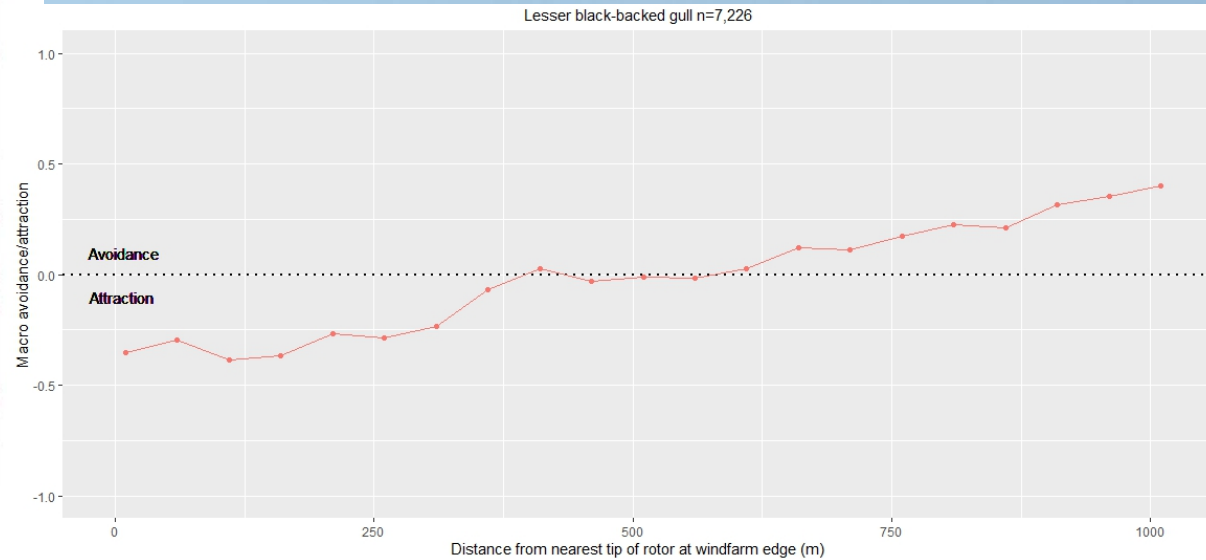
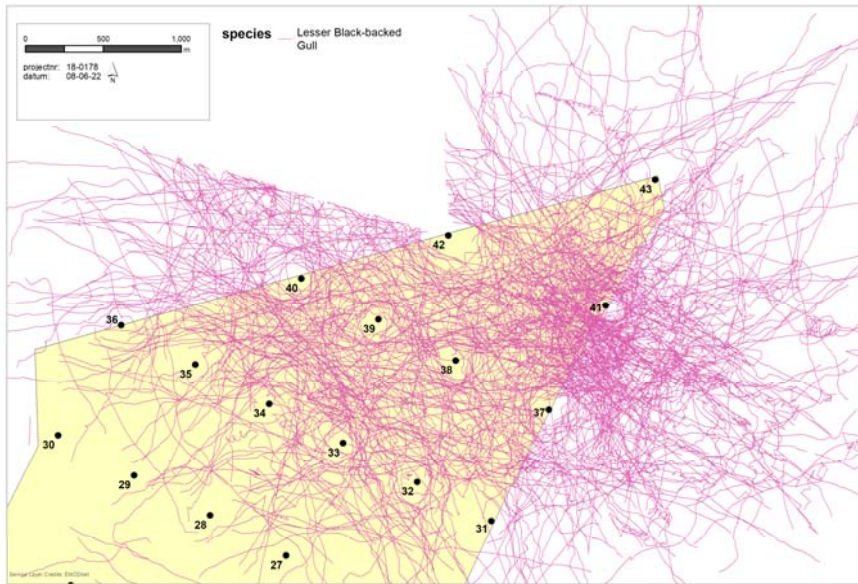
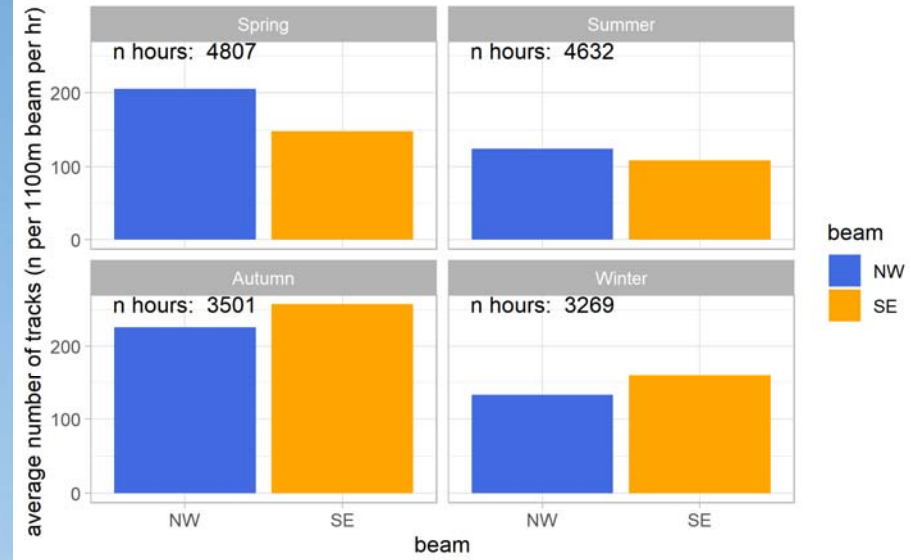


# 4. Macro-avoidance

radar measurements

species-specific

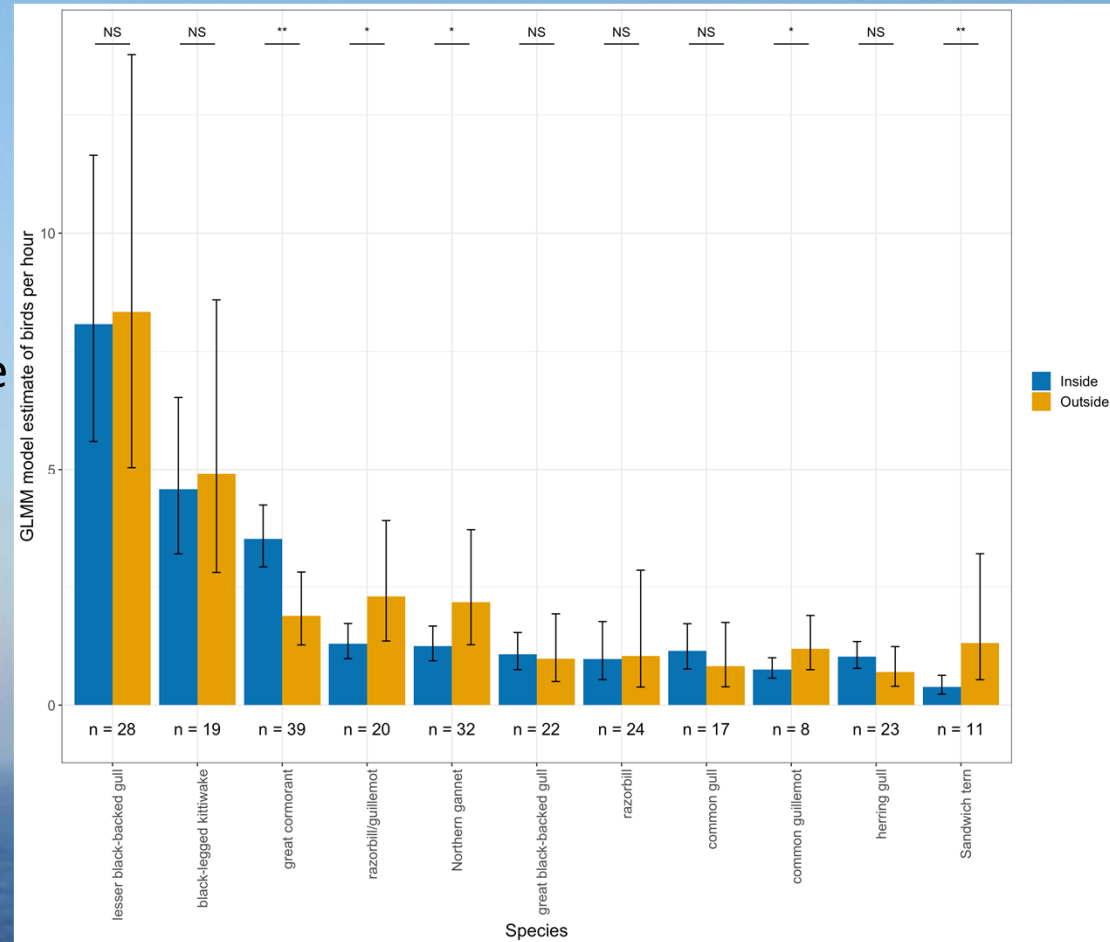
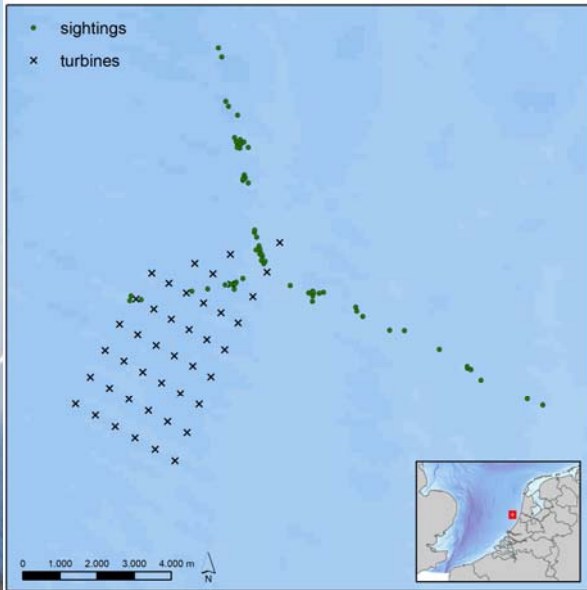
low sample size



# 4. Macro-avoidance

visual observations

species-specific  
larger sample size

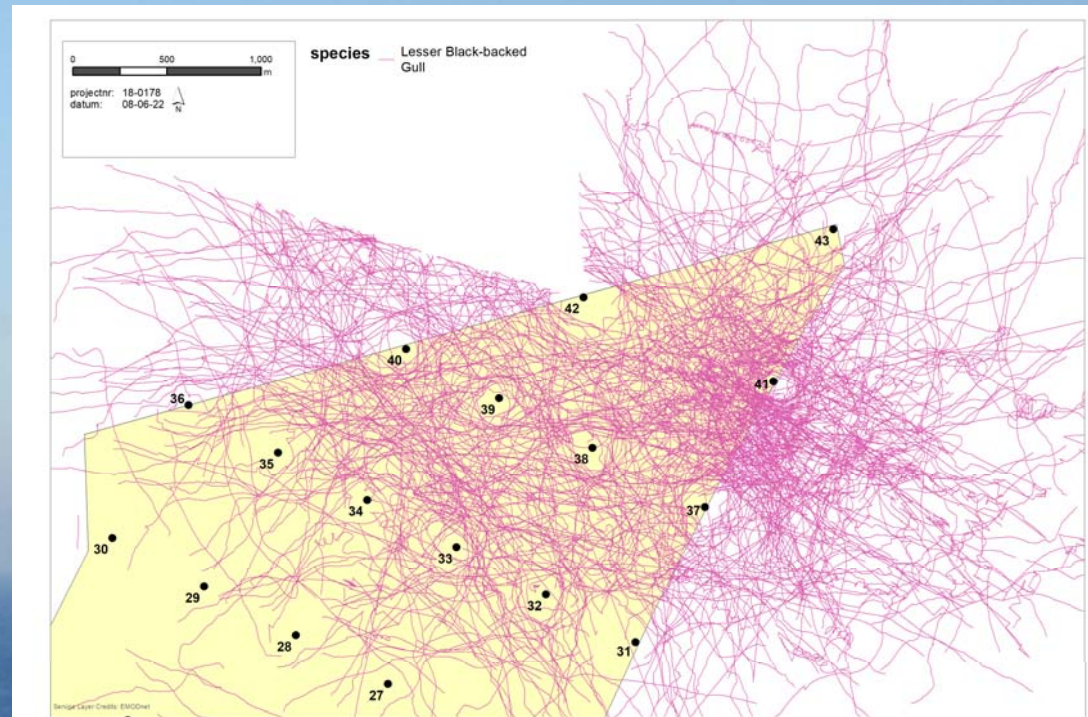
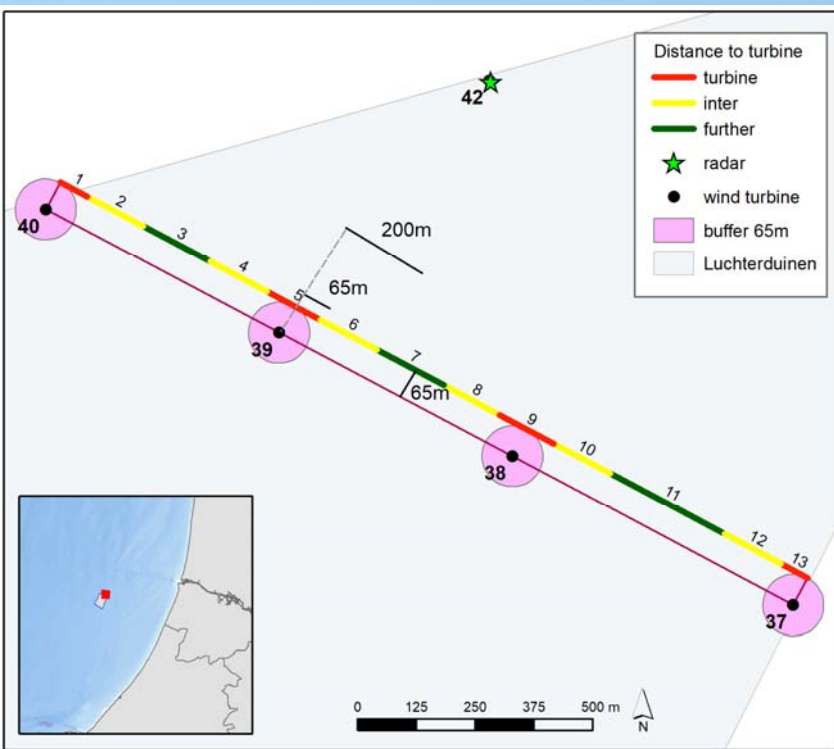


# 4. Meso-avoidance

radar measurements

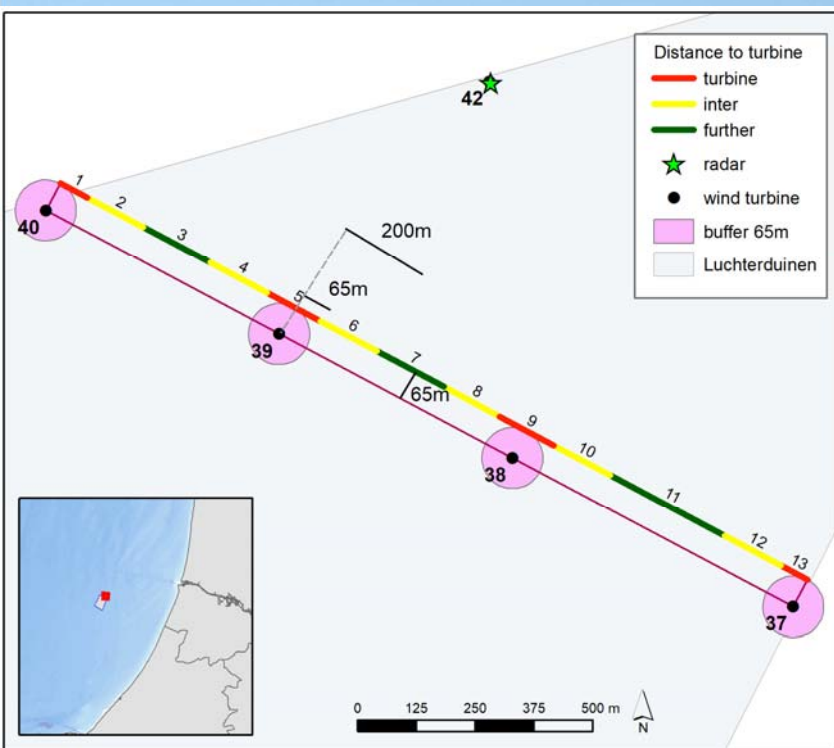
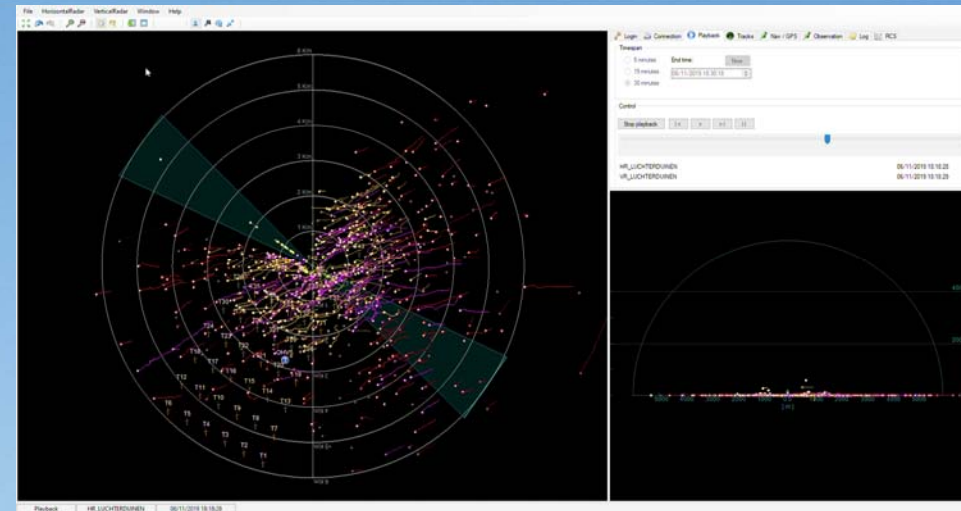
not species-specific

species-specific



# Meso-avoidance

not species-specific but also during the night



Segment relative to the nearest turbine	length (m)	n tracks	density (n tracks per m per hour)
Turbine segment	390	88,252	0.02303
Inter segment	810	272,561	0.03425
Further segment	600	223,032	0.03783

meso-avoidance level:  
60% lower intensity close to turbines

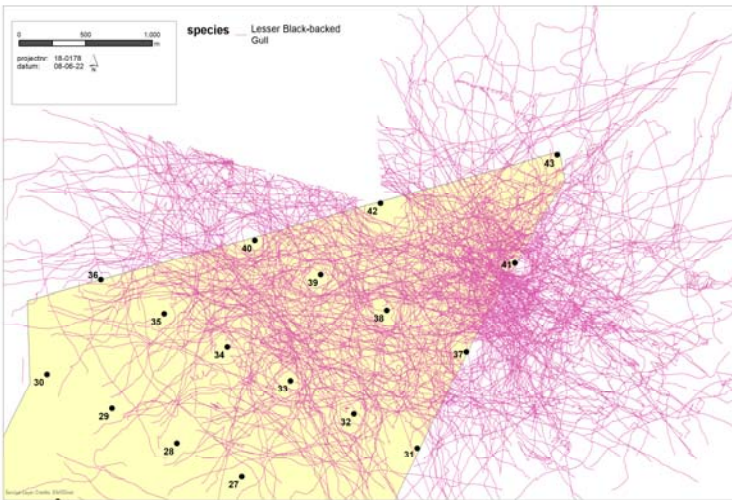
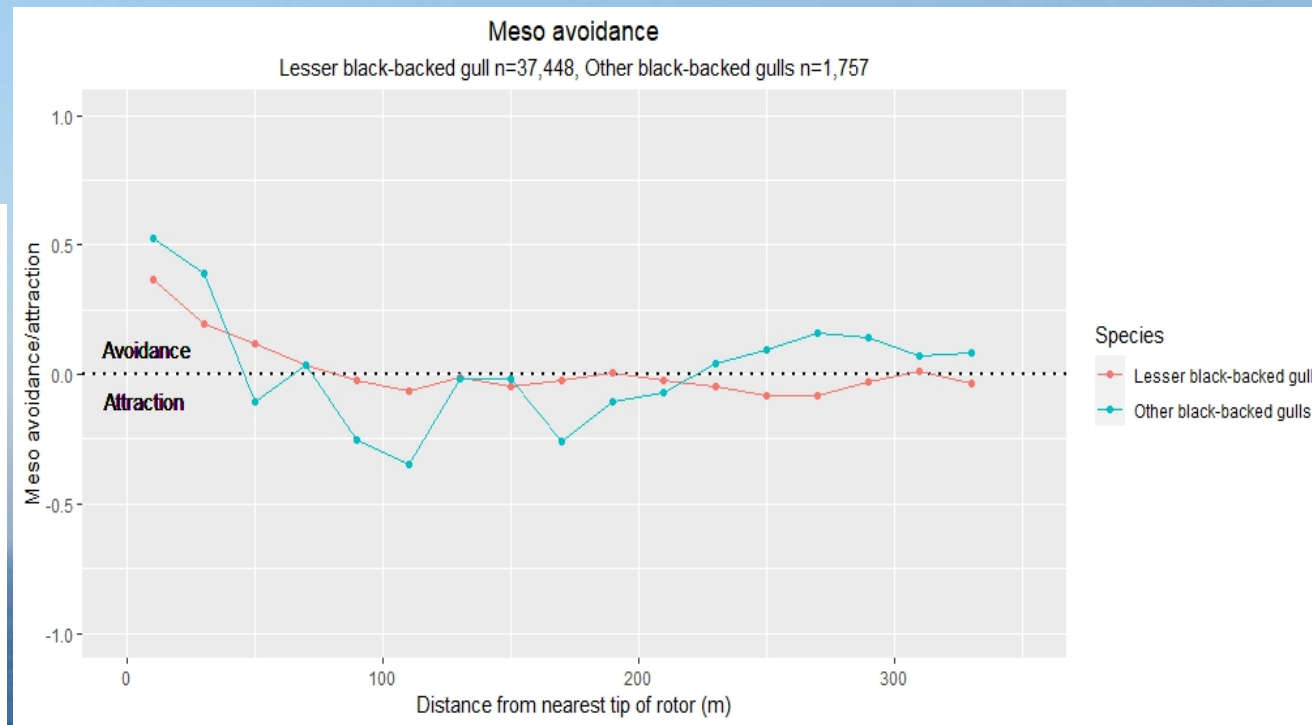




# Meso-avoidance

- Most gulls fly comfortably in between turbine lines
- Meso-avoidance at distances closer than 50 m from the rotor-swept zone

Horizontal radar measurements

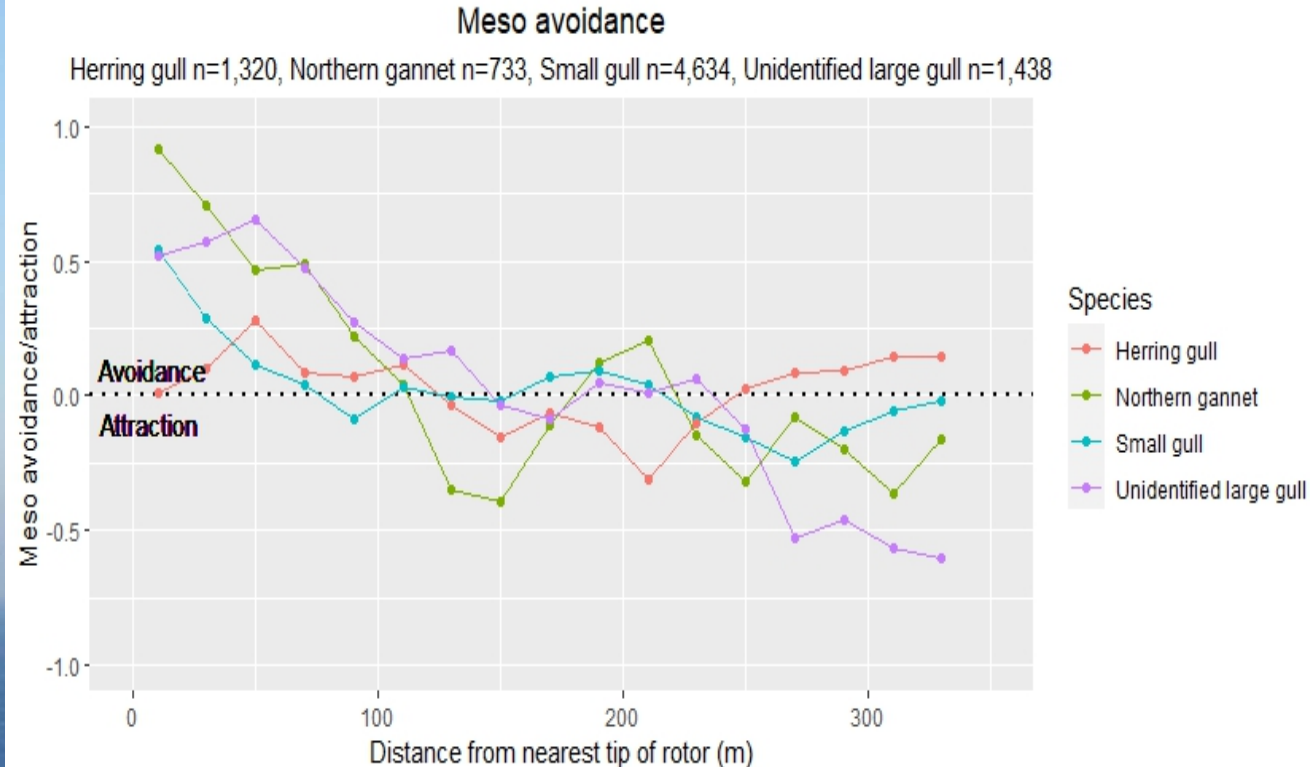
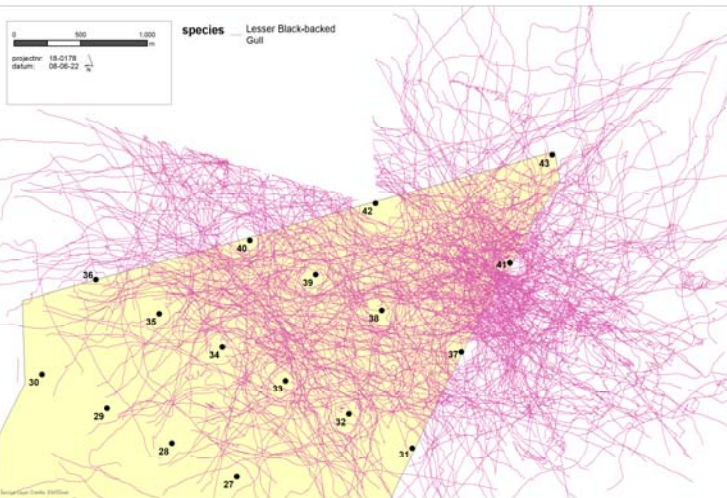




# Meso-avoidance

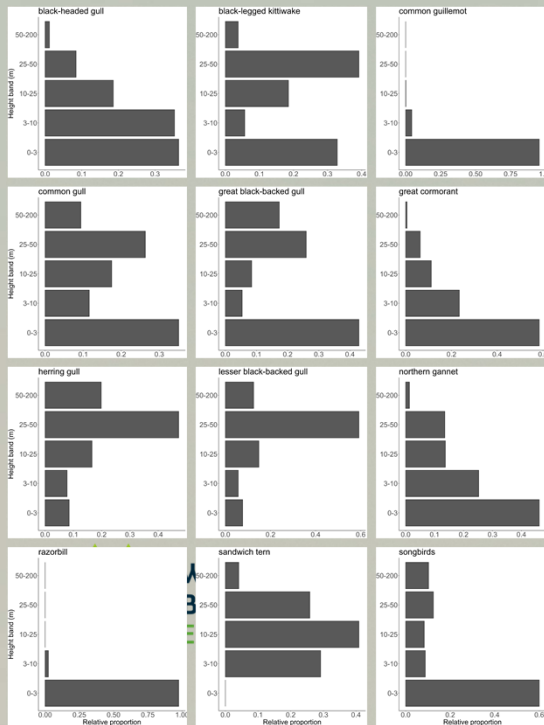
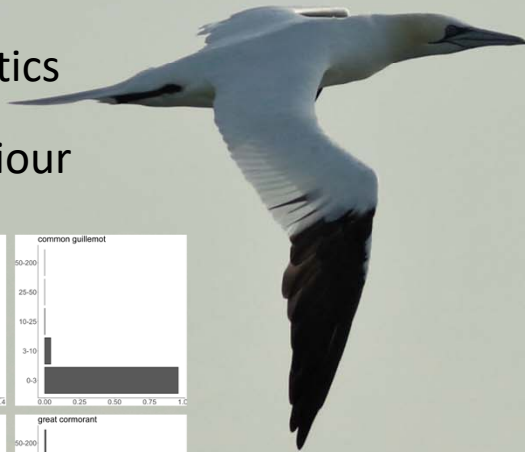
- Most birds within wind farm fly comfortably in between turbine lines
- Meso-avoidance at distances of 50-130 m from the rotor-swept zone

## Horizontal radar measurements



# Applicability of results

1. Species-specific fluxes
2. Flight characteristics
3. Avoidance behaviour



**Cumulative impact assessment of collisions with existing and planned offshore wind turbines in the southern North Sea**

Analysis of additional mortality using collision rate modelling and impact assessment based on population modelling for the KEC 4.0

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R.P. Middeldorp  
A. Gyimesi

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## NOTE

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DATE: 29 September 2022  
OUR REFERENCE: 18-0178/22.06209/AbeGy  
COMMISSIONER REF: offerteaanvraag 31140364.0001  
AUTHOR: J.J. Leemans MSc. & Dr. A. Gyimesi  
PROJECT MANAGER: Dr. A. Gyimesi  
STATUS: final draft  
CONTROL: M.P. Collier MSc.

Avoidance rates of northern gannet in offshore wind farms in the southern North Sea

# Wozep: Filling knowledge gaps

Improving CRM parameters

Predicting collisions and population-level effects

Species	Macro	Meso - low	Meso - high	Micro	Total - low	Total - high
black-backed gulls	0	0.50	0.75	0.791	0.896	0.948
herring gull	0	0.50	0.75	0.847	0.924	0.962
northern gannet	0.3657	0.90	0.90	-	0.937*	0.937*

Thank you  
for your attention!

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