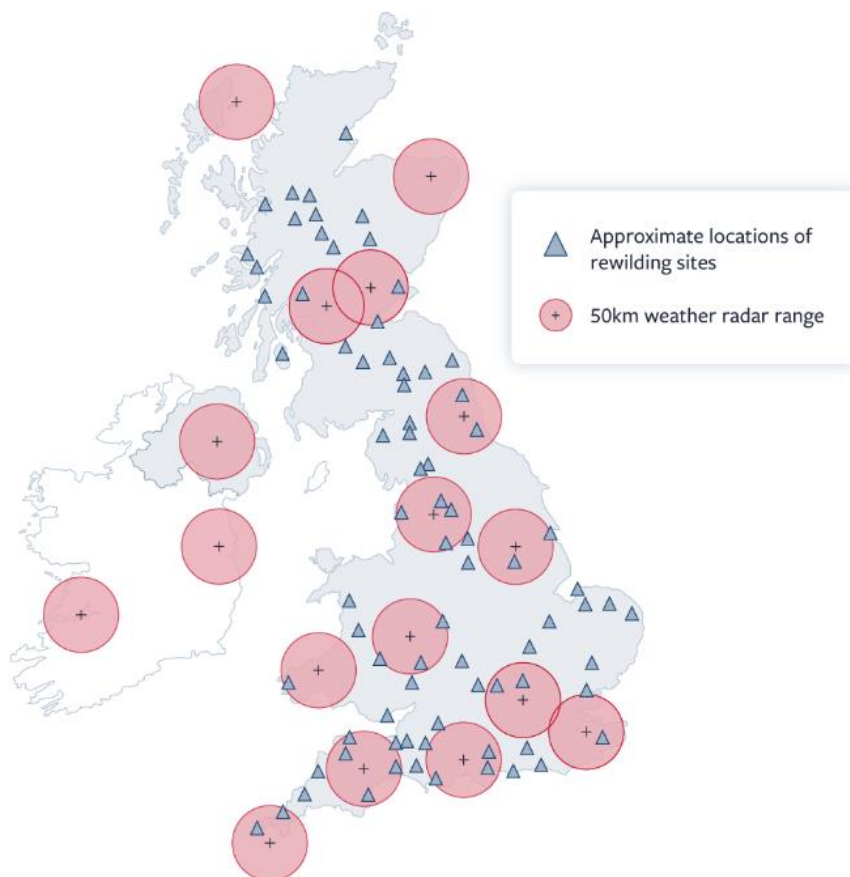


Full text description

Lesson 6 - How might aeroecology transform environmental regulation and policy?

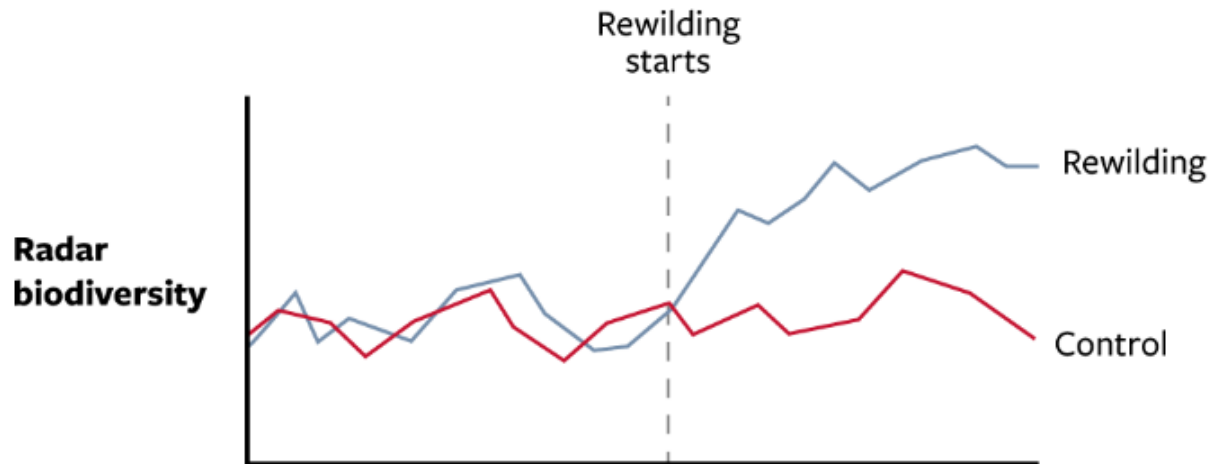
Figure 1



A map of the UK and Ireland showing the approximate locations of rewilding sites and the range of weather radars. The rewilding sites are represented by blue triangles. They are fairly evenly spread across the UK with more dense clusters in the southwest of

England, northwest of England and central Scotland. Northern Ireland, the west Midlands, northeast of England and the north of Scotland have very few or no sites. The weather radars are represented by a cross with a large red circle. The red circle represents the 50km range of the radar. The Radars are spread out throughout the UK and Ireland. There are more in the south of England and in Wales. There are three covering Ireland and five covering Scotland, meaning the coverage here is sparser. The radar ranges cover about a third of the rewilding sites.

Figure 2



An example graph of radar biodiversity for a rewilding site and a control site. The graph shows radar biodiversity over time. The rewilding site is represented in blue and the control site in red. Approximately in the middle of the graph there is a dotted line showing when the rewilding project started. Before the rewilding started both sites show roughly the same amount of radar biodiversity. After the rewilding starts the rewilding site starts to show an increase in radar biodiversity over the control site.

Figure 3



The image shows a landscape with two cylinders. The red one represents the airspace above and control site and the blue one represents the airspace above a rewilding project. This is to illustrate picking a control site within a similar landscape to make a good comparison for paired experiment design.