## Number of birds affected by the lights

Here we estimate the total number of birds affected by the lights. Our best estimate of turnover time comes from the simulations, where the stabilization time is 34 minutes. Since on average there should be complete turnover within that period of time, we use 34 minutes as our best estimate of the turnover time. Then we find the median time between radar scans in minutes

```
time.between.scans = as.numeric(median(diff(data.m$sweep.time.e1))); time.between.scans
```

```
## [1] 9.466667
```

Next we divide the time between scans by the turnover time to find the proportion of samples that can be treated as 'independent.' We will therefore calculate total numbers of birds only from a subset of the dataset of this size.

```
retain.proportion = time.between.scans/34; retain.proportion
```

```
## [1] 0.2784314
```

## [1] 30000

To accomplish this, we subsample the dataset 10000 times with the probability of keeping a data point equal to 'retain.proportion.'

We take the mean value of these 10000 iterations as our best estimate of number of the total number of birds affected by the lights during the study period, rounded to nearest hundred thousand.

```
# All years combined
apply(res.array,2,mean) %>% sum %>% round(-5)
## [1] 1100000
# Breakdown by year
apply(res.array,2,mean) %>% round(-3)
##
     2008
            2010
                   2012
                          2013
                                  2014
                                         2015
                                                2016
    21000 669000 29000 198000
                                               34000
                                  5000 130000
# Mean year
apply(res.array,2,mean) %>% mean %>% round(-4)
## [1] 160000
# Standard deviation
apply(res.array,2,mean) %>% sd %>% round(-4)
## [1] 240000
# Median year
apply(res.array,2,mean) %>% median %>% round(-4)
```