

The use of thermovision to search wild boar carcasses

PROJECT QK1920184 NAZV



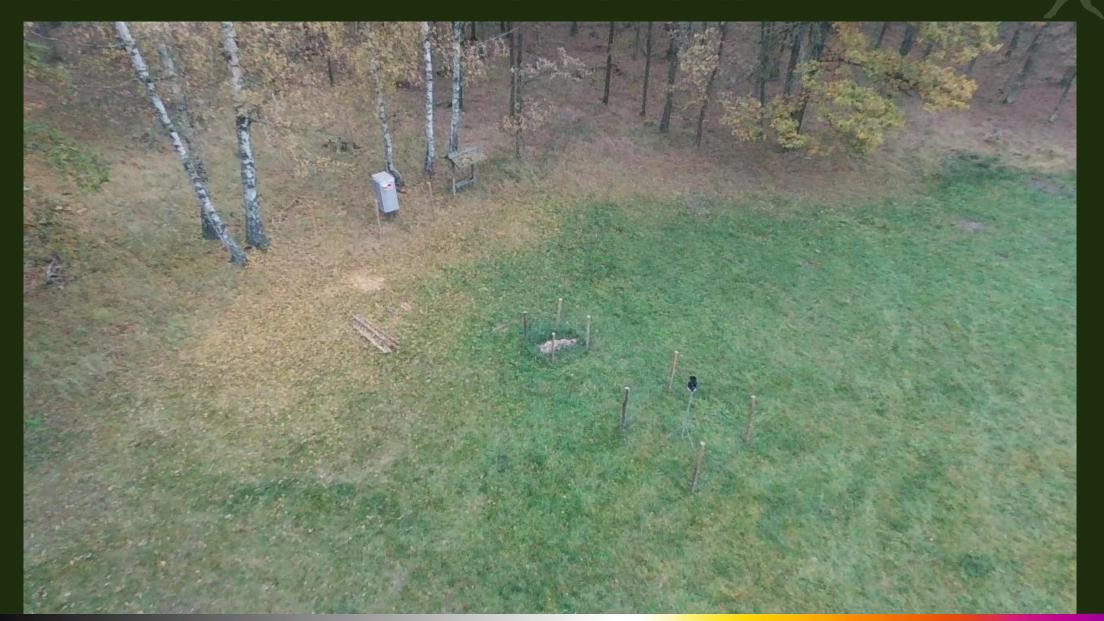


Game reserve Sedlice, Czech Republic

255 ha 450 – 500 m ASL

Wild boar, Fallow deer, Dybowski's sika deer

MONITORING OF THE WILD BOAR CARCASS



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On-line monitoring:

- Air temperature
- Relative humidity
- Rectal temperature
- Solar radiation
- Wind speed and direction
- Rain
- Thermal imaging with Flir C3 (80x60px)

First days of monitoring, Thermal imaging camera Flir C3



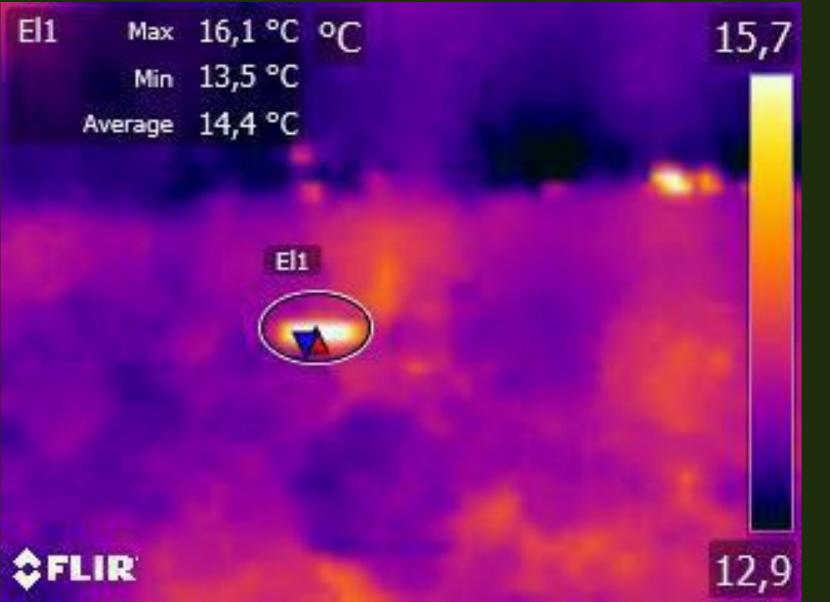
VIDEO

July 31st 8:40 p.m.

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August 5th 10:00 a.m.

The wild boar carcass after 3 months, Thermal imaging camera Flir C3



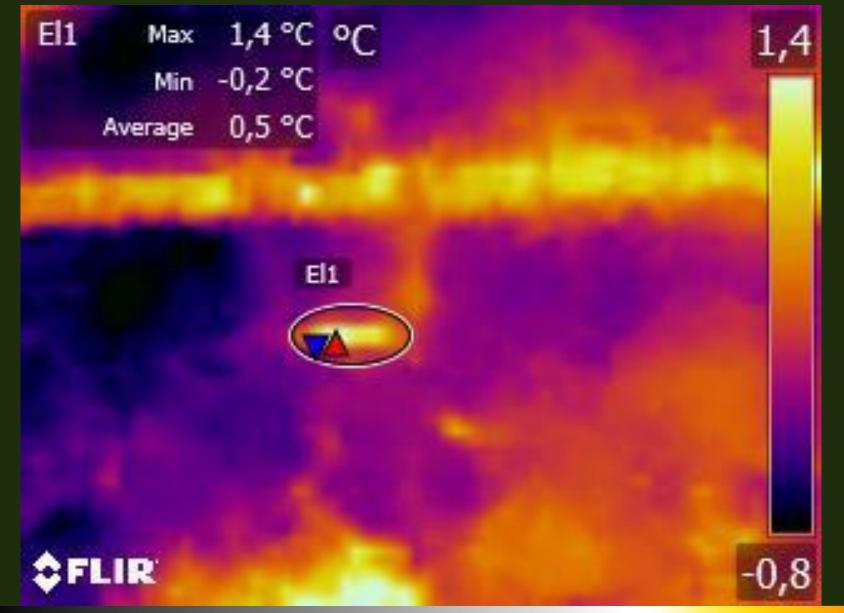
VIDEO

October 23rd 3:00 p.m.

October 26th 12:00 a.m.

Grazing deers at the Carcass, Thermal Imaging Camera Flir C3





VIDEO

October 7th 2:00 a.m.

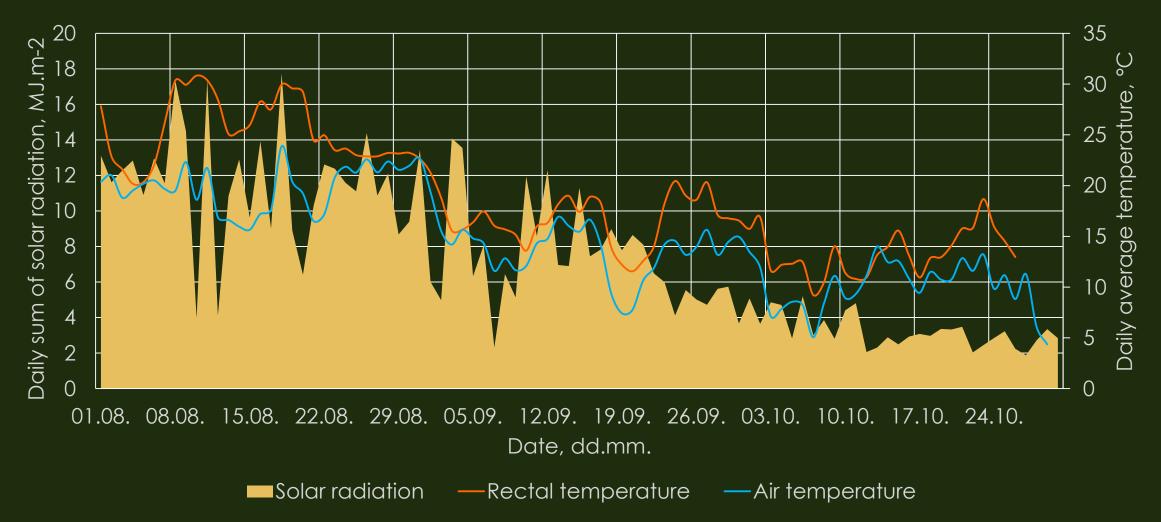
FOX PACK AT THE CARCASS, THERMAL IMAGING CAMERA FLIR C3



Рното

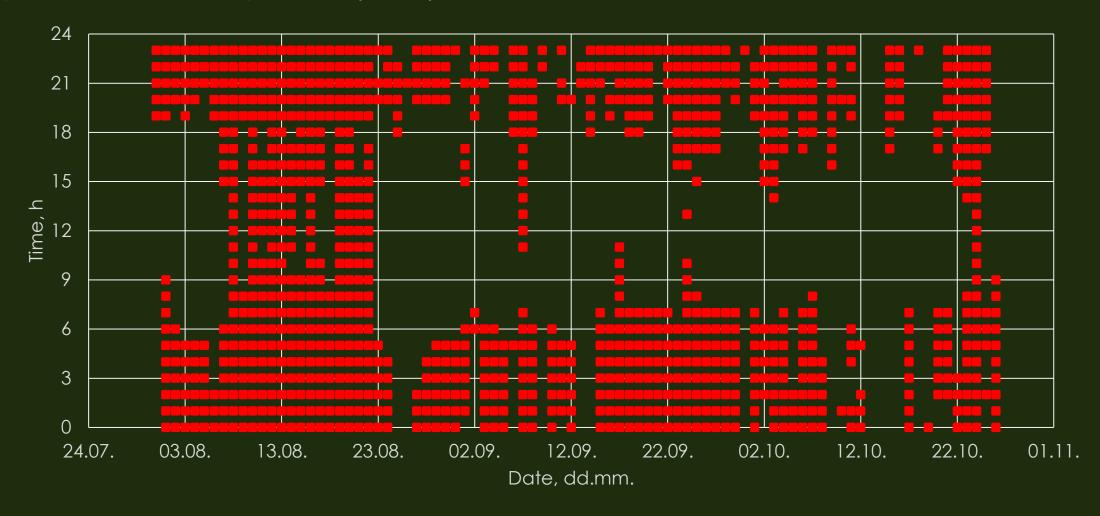
October 26th 6:30 a.m.

Daily averages of rectal temperature of the Carcass, air temperature and daily sum of solar radiation during the monitoring period



Potential visibility of wild boar carcass by Thermal Imaging Camera during a day

Best hours to use thermovision during the monitoring period based on the difference of rectal temperature and air temperature ($\Delta t > 4$)



Photos of the Wild boar carcass



WILD BOAR CARCASS 1 WEEK OLD strongly inflated body



WILD BOAR CARCASS 3 MONTHS OLD totally collapsed body



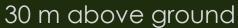
PARROT BEBOP-PRO THERMAL DRONE

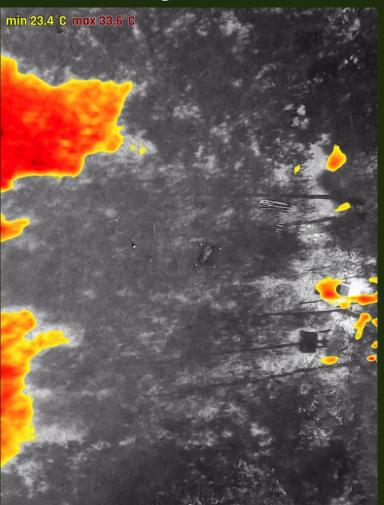
Quadcopter with thermal imaging camera Flir One Pro (160x120px)



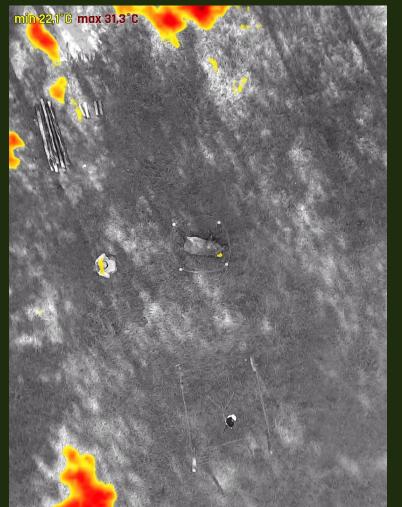
Carcass 1 week old

(inappropriate weather condition – high solar radiation, air temperature, 11:00 a.m.)

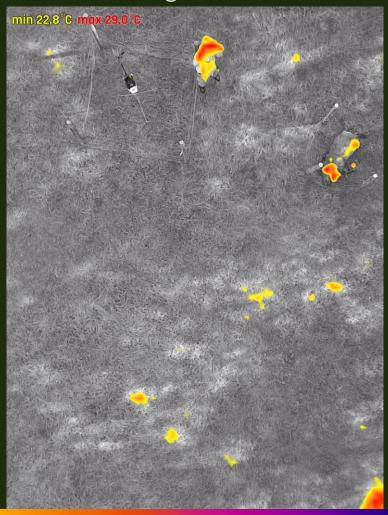




15 m above ground



10 m above ground

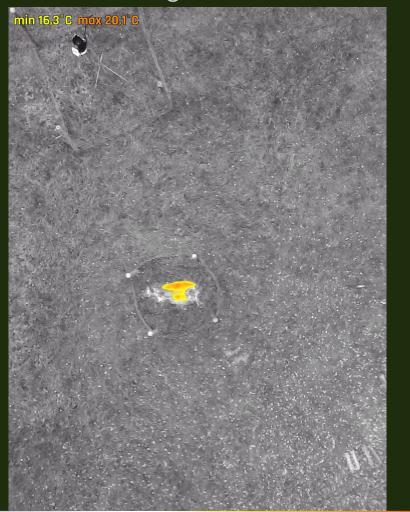


Carcass 3 months old (low solar radiation, low air temperature, 9:00 a.m.)

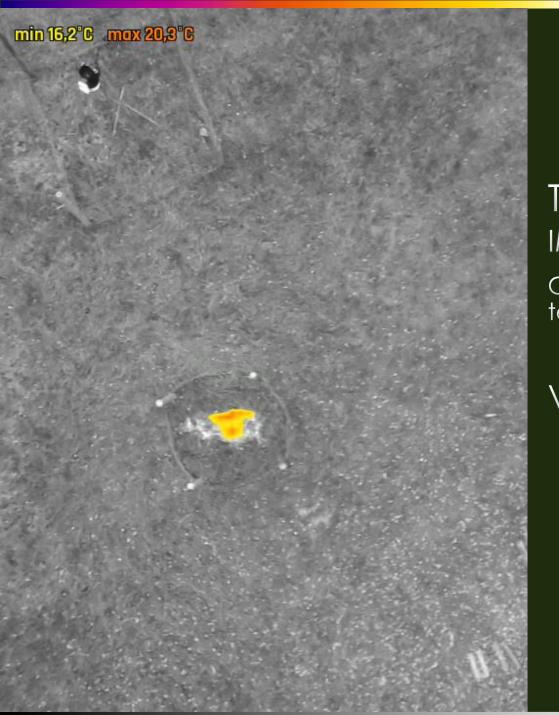
30 m above ground



10 m above ground









Carcass 3 months old, low solar radiation, low air temperature, 9:00 a.m.)

VIDEO

PROS:

- + fast searching in large area
- + big thermal radiating surface of laying carcass

CONS:

- worse direct visibility through the top of the trees
- legal barriers, especially for night flights
- price

Thermovision locator VMT-VÚZT

with thermal imaging camera Flir One Pro (160x120px)
4 m long shaft







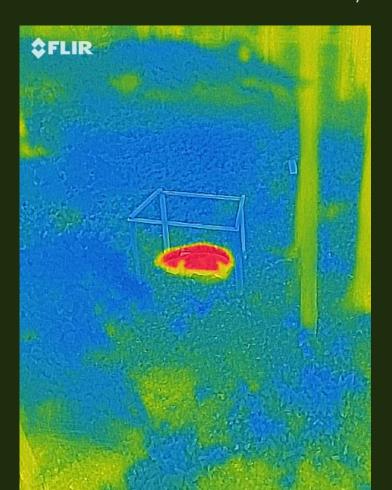
The use of thermoviosion locator VMT-VÚZT

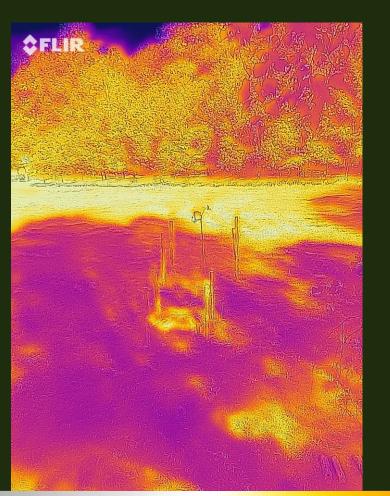
FRESH CARCASS

(cold weather, night searching, no solar radiation = ideal to search)

CARCASS 1 WEEK OLD (inappropriate weather condition, high solar radiation)

CARCASS 3 MONTHS OLD (cloudy day, low solar radiation)







The use of thermoviosion locator VMT-VÚZT

Pros:

- + easy to use
- + view bigger thermal radiating surface of laying carcass comparing to the handheld devices (lower angle to the normal of the land surface), so carcass is easier to find

Cons:

- maneuverability in densely overgrown terrain

Tested handheld Thermovision devices



- FLUKE TIS (120x120px)
- FLIR ONE PRO (160x120px)
- SEEK THERMAL COMPACT (206x156px)
- THERMOVISION MONOCULAR NIGHT PEARL IR510 (384x288px)

PROS:

- + easy to use
- + flexible

CONS:

- view only small thermal radiating surface of laying carcass (high angle to the normal of the land surface, especially after carcass collapse)

OVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS



- Minimal interval of searching = 2 weeks
- Search carcasses in the night, or at least early after dawn or before dusk when the sun is low above the horizon and the solar radiation is low
- When use drone (actually forbidden to fly in the night in CZE), bring a helper for precise localization
- Use a proper color pallete of your thermal imager best to use hotspots if there are no other big thermal radiating subjects

