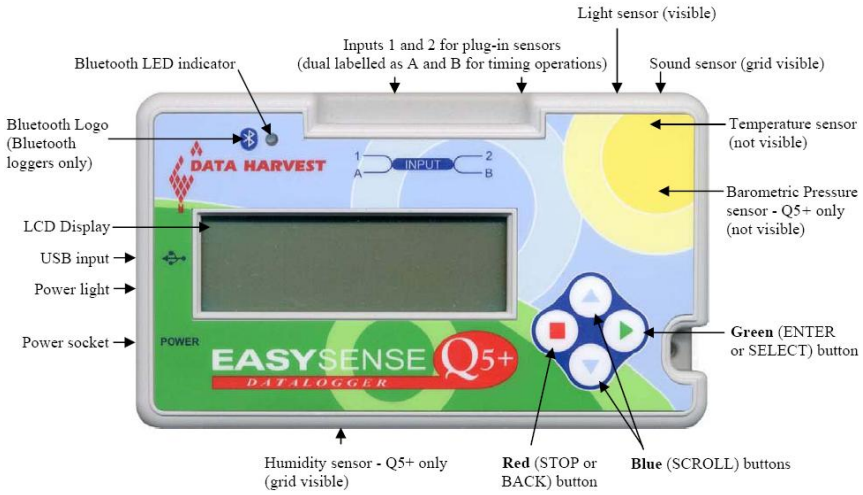
Friary School - Microclimate Project

USING THE DATALOGGER

1. The datalogger looks like this:



2. Plug the sensors into the inputs 1 and 2 slot.
3. **Click any of the four buttons** to switch it on.
4. The buttons work as follows:

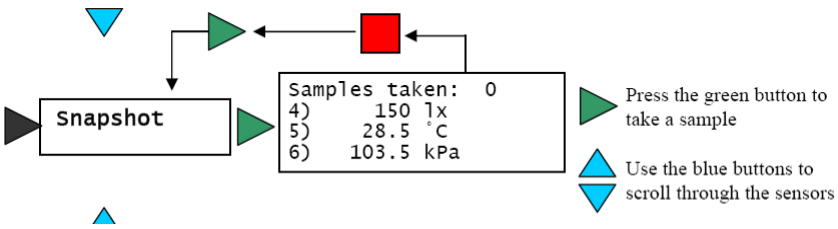
EASYSENSE Q 3+ or 5+ buttons

The green button (ENTER) is used to start data collection, to confirm a choice or take a sample

The red button (STOP) is used to stop data being recorded or return to the previous screen

The blue buttons (SCROLL) are used to scroll through menus on the LCD screen or to browse measurements during data logging.

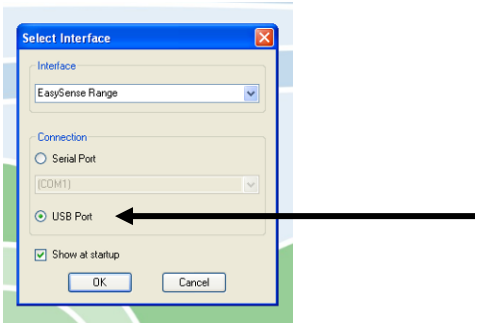
5. Scroll down to **Snapshot** in the main menu and **press the green arrow**. Use the following buttons to collect the data:



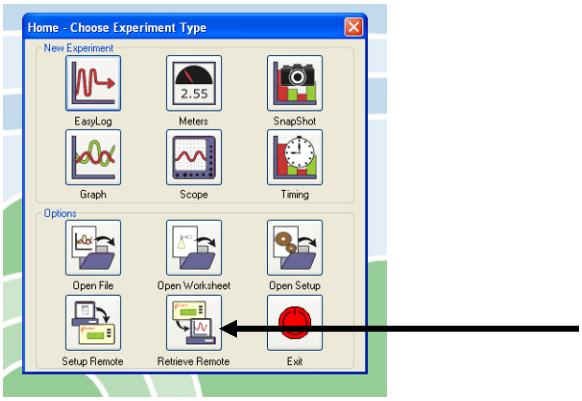
6. Take a snapshot at each site, noting down the order that you visit each site.
7. **Do no press the red button** until you have done all sites.
8. When you have done all sites, **press the red button** to go back to the main menu and then the **green button** to confirm that you've stopped recording.
9. Switch the datalogger off using the **Switch Off** option in the menu.

DOWNLOADING DATA FROM THE DATALOGGER

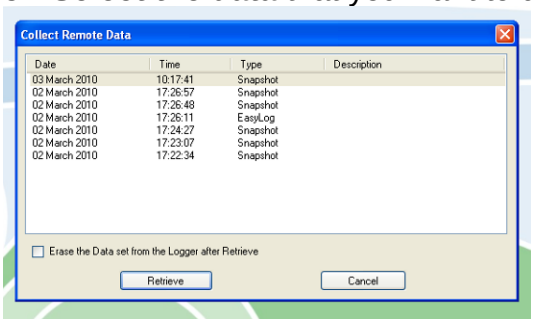
1. Open up the EasySense software from **rmshared/shortc**uts.
2. *You may* get the following message. If so, click **USB Port** and then **OK**.



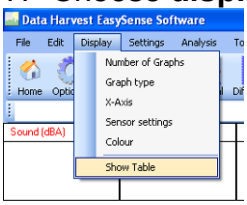
3. If you haven't already done so, you will be asked to connect the datalogger to the computer with the cable.
4. click on the **retrieve remote data** icon.



5. **Select the data** that you want to download (obviously the one labelled 5th March):



6. Make sure that light, temperature and humidity are **ticked**, then click **ok**.
7. Choose **display** and then **show table**:

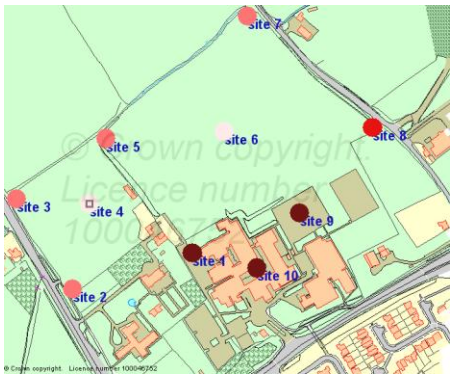


PUTTING YOUR DATA INTO AEGIS 3.

1. Open up AEGIS 3 from the programmes list (or from rmshared/shortcuts)
2. Open the file rmshared/geography/aegis3/Friary School Microclimate.
3. Save the AEGIS 3 sheet into your userspace.
4. Type your data into the table.
5. Where are the highest temperatures around the school grounds? Why?

HELP BOX

- Click on the map and then click the **data display wizard icon**. 
- Choose **charts**
- Tick **temperature**
- Leave the next box **unticked.**
- Choose **coloured circles**, size **25**mm
- Choose **linear in range**
- **Leave the next box ticked**
- Leave **4** classes of data

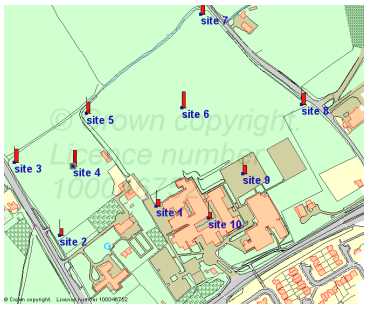


- Choose 4 colours for your circles. The colours should vary from a light shade for the lowest temperatures and a dark shade for the highest temperatures.
- Click **next** and then **finish**
- Add a key using the **data key icon** 
- **Copy** your map and key and **paste** them into a word document.

6. Where are the highest light levels around the school grounds? Why?

HELP BOX

- Click on the map and then click the **data display wizard icon** and choose **change an existing data display**
- Leave **charts** ticked
- Untick **temperature** and tick **light levels**
- Leave the next box **unticked.**
- Choose **bar chart**, size **25**mm
- Choose a colour for your bar graphs, click **next** and then **finish**
- **Copy** your map and key and **paste** them into a word document.



7. Does the relative humidity vary around the school grounds? Why?

HELP BOX

- Click on the map and then click the **data display wizard icon** and choose **change an existing data display**
- Display your data as either coloured circles or a bar chart (see which works best!)
- **Copy** your map and key and **paste** them into a word document.

8. What other weather data would be useful for your investigation?

9. Answer the following question: 'how and why do weather conditions change over small distances?'

Friary School microclimate site :