Austin-Bergstrom International Airport: An Overview of Wildlife Hazard Management and Reporting



Environmental Commission Regular Meeting, November 20, 2019

Presentation by Chris Moret, AUS Wildlife Management Biologist

Austin-Bergstrom International Airport

Austin-Bergstrom International Airport Wildlife Hazard Management

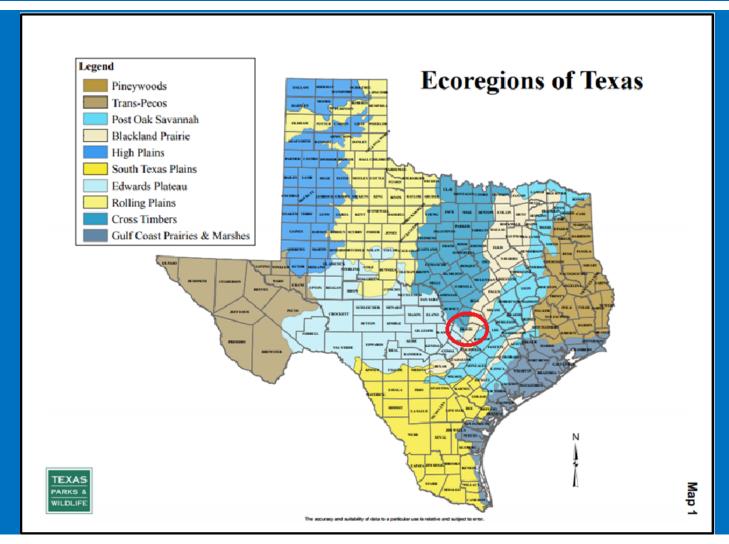
- l. Introduction
- II. Wildlife Hazards at Airports
- III. Wildlife Strike Reporting and Data Management
- IV. Wildlife Management Planning and Techniques







. Austin-Bergstrom International Airport Wildlife Management

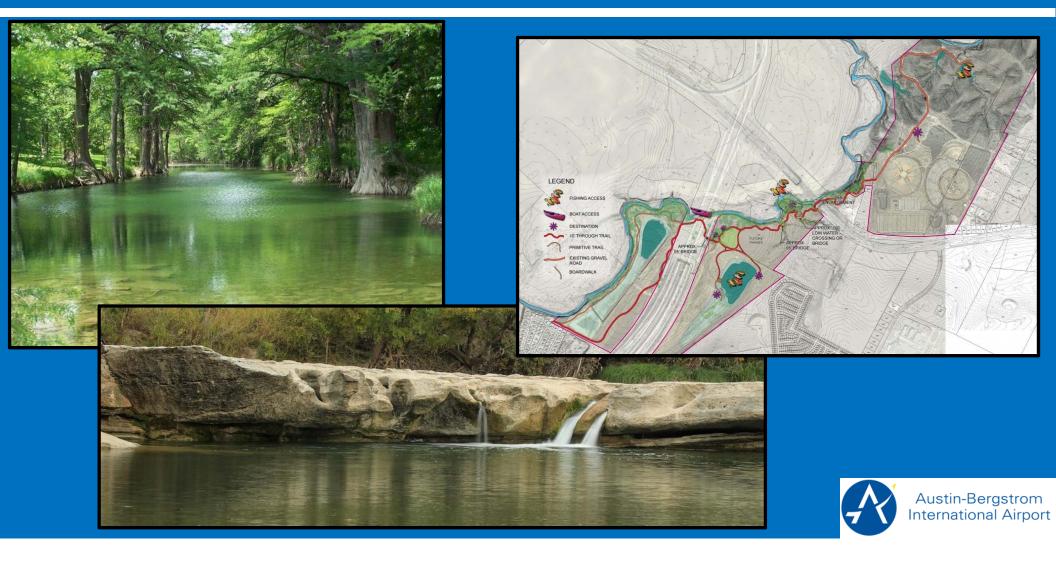




. Austin-Bergstrom International Airport Wildlife Management



I. Onion Creek

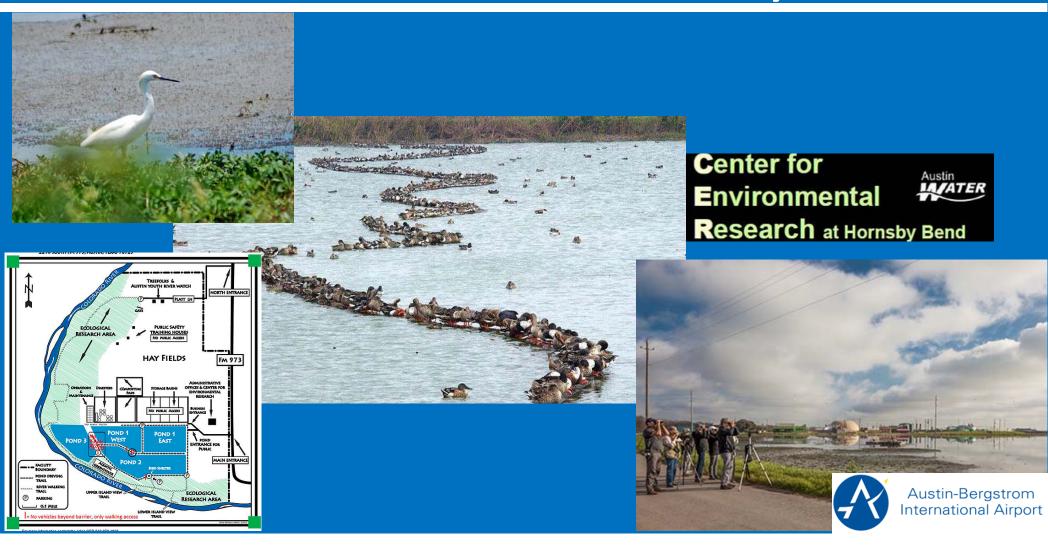


I. Colorado River





I. Environmental Center at Hornsby Bend



II. Hazards Presented by Wildlife at Airports

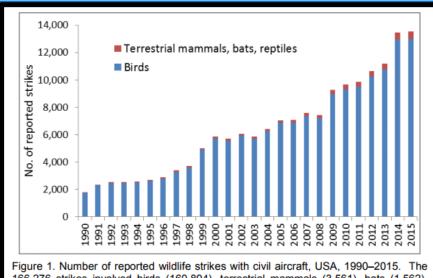
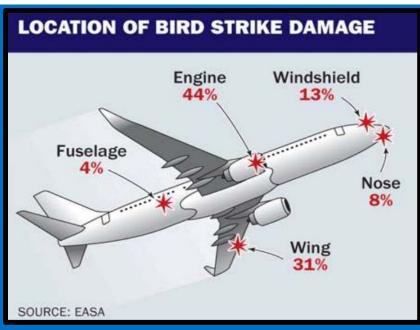


Figure 1. Number of reported wildlife strikes with civil aircraft, USA, 1990–2015. The 166,276 strikes involved birds (160,894), terrestrial mammals (3,561), bats (1,562), and reptiles (259). An additional 3,580 strikes were reported for U.S.-registered aircraft in foreign countries (see Tables 1 and 18).



- 1990-2017, there were 194,000 wildlife strikes with civil aircraft in USA
- 1988-2017, 263 civil aircraft were destroyed or damaged beyond repair
- 1990-2017, losses could be as high as \$500 million per year
- About 53% of strikes occur from July to October



II. Hazards Presented by Wildlife at Airports



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What qualifies as an aircraft-wildlife strike?

Who can report aircraft-wildlife strikes? How is it done?

How is aircraft-wildlife strike data accessed, managed and utilized?







What is an aircraft-wildlife strike?

Wildlife strikes are when birds or other animals collide with an airplane. This may occur when the airplane is taking off, landing, or while it is in the air.

Source: U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/wildlifedamage/programs/SA_Airport/CT_Wildlife_strike





What if the remains of a bird or bat are found on the runway or taxiway?

Report it as a strike

(refer to FAA advisory circular no. 150/5200-32B)







What if the remains of terrestrial wildlife are found on the runway or taxiway?

Report it as a strike if the species is larger than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) (refer to FAA advisory circular no. 150/5200-32B)





What if the remains of a wildlife strike ("snarge") are found on an aircraft?

Report it as a strike

(refer to FAA advisory circular no. 150/5200-32B)









Aircraft-wildlife strikes can be reported by:

Airport operations personnel, pilots, flight crews, ramp managers, ramp technicians, aircraft maintenance personnel, airfield maintenance personnel, airline administration and safety personnel, USDA biologists...



How an aircraft-wildlife strike is reported:

FAA form 5200-7
"Bird/Other Wildlife Strike Report"

U.S. Department of transportation Federal Aviation Administration	BIRD/	OTHER WILDLI	FE STRI	KE REPO	ORT		
Name of Operator		2. Aircraft Make/Model		3. Engine Make/Model			
4. Aircraft Registration		5. Date of incident Month Day Year			6. Local Time of Incident Down		
7. Airport Name		8. Runway Used 9.			9. Location If En Route (Neuros Town/Reference & Suss.		
10. Height (AGL)		11. Speed (IAS)					
12. Phase of Flight		13. Part(s) of Aircraft	Struck or Do	Damaged		Struck	Damage
A. Porked B. Toxi C. Toxe-off Run D. Climb E. E. R. Route F. Descent G. Approach H. Londing Roll		A. Rodome B. Windshield C. Nose D. Engine No. 1 E. Engine No. 2 F. Engine No. 3 G. Engine No. 4	000000	000000	H. Propeller I. Wing/Rotor J. Fuselage K. Landing Gear L. Tall M. Lights N. Other: (Specifs: if "N. Other")	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	00000
14. Effect on Flight None Aborted Take-Off Precoulionary Landing Engines Shut Down Other: Specify)		15. Sky Condition No Cloud Some Cloud Overcast			16. Precipitation Fog Rain Snow None		
17. Bird/Other Wildlife Species		18. Number or birds seen and/or struck Number of Birds Seen Struck			19. Size of Bird(s)		
		1 2-10 11-100 more than 100	000	000	☐ Medium ☐ Large		
20. Pilot Warned of Birds	Yes 🗆 No						
21. Remarks (Describe damage, injuri	es and other persine						
22. Aircraft time out of service:	23. Estimated o	DAMAGE / COST cost of repairs or replace	limated other cost (4.3	E) (e.g. loss of re-	emor, flori, Accord		
Reported by (Optional)		Title			Date		
					- 1		

sperwork feducation Act Selement: The information collected on this form is necessary to observe feducate Audion Administraversity of the violidic cervoid sitile protein in the U.S. The information is used in determining the best memogeneric procincus: later council by violidic-dirord fitties. We settinote that if will be appointed by __Emiliary_comparison for the form. If you compared the form is the form if you compared the form of the form in the form of the form o

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How an aircraft-wildlife strike is reported:

FAA Wildlife Strike Database



The FAA Wildlife Strike Database contains records of reported wildlife strikes since 1990. Strike reporting is voluntary. Therefore, this database only represents the information we have received from airlines, airports, pilots, and other sources.

Search the Database

Report a Strike

Update a Strike Report

https://wildlife.faa.gov/home



In the case of an unknown species:

Images can be uploaded with the strike report:



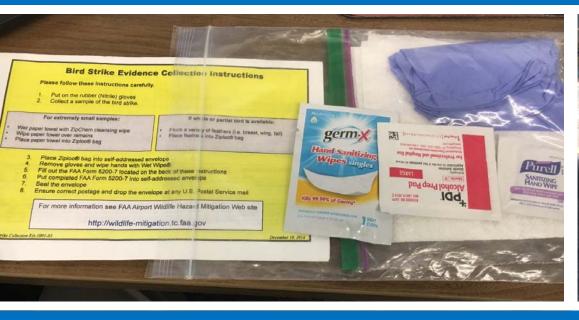
Send biological samples to the Smithsonian Feather ID Lab







DNA and Snarge Collection Obtain a strike collection kit







DNA and Snarge Collection
Seal bag and label with strike report #





DNA and Snarge Collection Send Samples To:

Feather Identification Lab Smithsonian Institution NHB, E600, MRC 116 P. O. Box 37012 Washington, D.C. 20013-7012 202-633-0801





The National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, has the 3rd largest bird collection in the world with over 640,000 specimens. The collection has representatives of about 80% of the 9,600 known species in the world's avifauna.



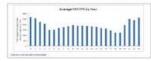
How is wildlife strike data accessed, utilized and managed?

- FAA strike reports received by email
- Previous reports can be accessed easily
- Database is managed for airport staff
- Updates are issued to airport staff













FAA uses strike data to determine:

Wildlife strike trends

Identify habitat and wildlife attractants

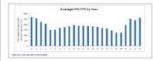
Risk mitigation strategies

Aerospace engineers, airport managers and other stakeholders use strike data too



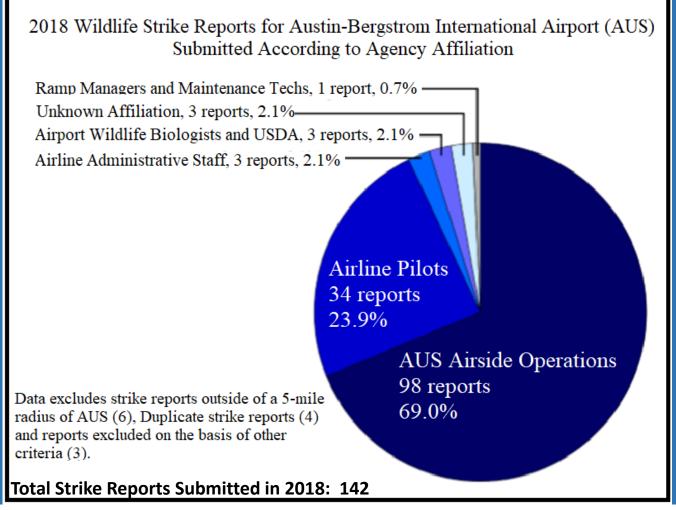




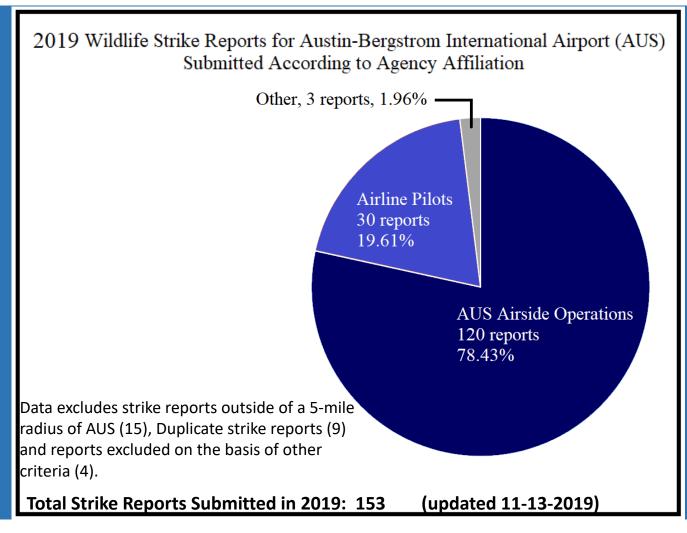














Wildlife Strikes Reported Within a 5-mile Radius of Austin-Bergstrom in 2019 (updated 11-13-2019)

Mourning Dove	37	American Golden Plover	1	
Bird, unknown species, small size	32	American Pipit	1	
European Starling	25	American Robin	1	
Bird, unknown species, no size specified	17	Black-throated Green Warbler	1	
Barn Swallow	7	Black Vulture	1	
Cave Swallow	7	Mississippi Kite	1	
Bird, unknown species, medium size	5	Northern Mockingbird	1	
Great-tailed Grackle	4	Purple Martin	1	
Nighthawk	4	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	1	
American Kestrel	3	Sora	1	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	3	Western Kingbird	1	
Cliff Swallow	3	Western Tanager	1	
Savannah Sparrow	3	White-winged Dove	1	
Crested Caracara	2			
Killdeer	2	Documented Number of Birds Struck in 2019: 172		
Meadowlark	2			
Pigeon	2	Number of Strike Reports Submitted in 2019: 153		

1

American Coot





Strike Reports Submitted: 76

Birds: 83 Bats: 6

Striped Skunk: 1



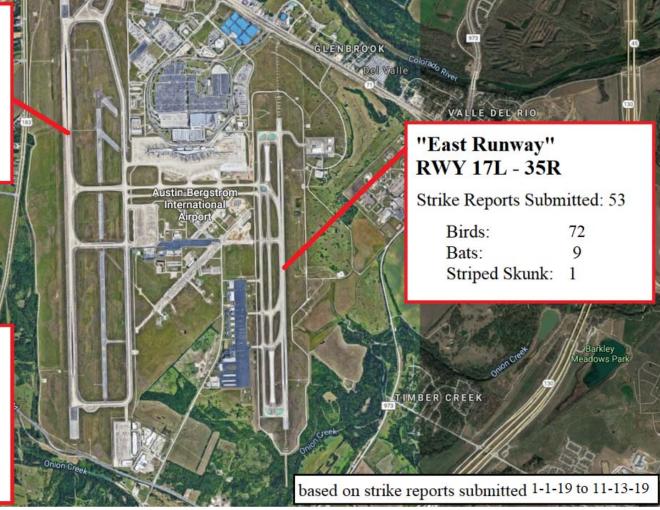
Taxiways TWY A, B, G, M

Strike Reports Submitted: 8

Birds: 6 Bats: 1

Nine-banded Armadillo: 1

Striped Skunk: 1





IV. Wildlife Management Techniques

Strategies for Management of Hazardous Wildlife at/near Airports:

Habitat Modification: Remove food sources, habitat and water access



Birds are a hazard to aircraft.

Do not feed birds or leave edible waste.







IV. Wildlife Management Techniques

Strategies for Management of Hazardous Wildlife at/near Airports:

Exclusion: Preventing access to nesting, roosting and foraging areas









IV. Wildlife Management Techniques

Strategies for Management of Hazardous Wildlife at/near Airports:

Displacement: Disrupting the presence of wildlife in the airport environment











IV. Austin-Bergstrom International Airport: Wildlife Management Objectives

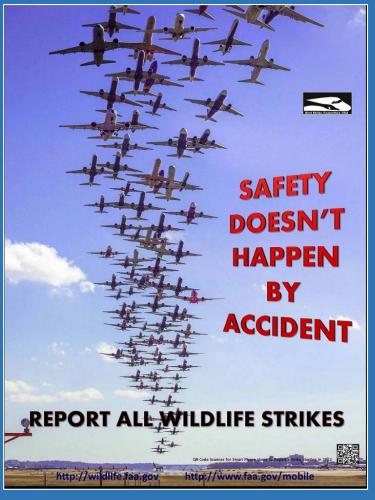
Airport Wildlife Management Initiatives at Austin-Bergstrom

- Identifying vegetation species that attract birds in airport environments
- Dissections of birds from strikes to determine feeding behavior
- Developing airport wildlife hazard management training
- Monthly inspections performed by USDA Biologist





Questions?



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International Airport