



Wildlife control programme

Iraia Irazabal

Aerodrome Certification

Bangkok, Thailand, 20 to 24 of January 2020

Your safety is our mission.

Index

- 1. Regulation Requirements
- 2. Recording and reporting of wildlife strikes and ob
- 3. Wildlife study in aerodromes
- 4. Wildlife risk assessment
- 5. Wildlife risk management program
- 6. Procedures for wildlife hazard management (E.17)
- 7. Authority: Actions





1. Regulation Requirements



COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) N. 139/2014

of 12 February 2014
laying down requirements and administrative procedures related to aerodromes pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council





1. Regulation Requirements

WILDLIFE



- 1. RECORDING AND REPORTING
- 2. COLLECTING INFORMATION
- RISK ASSESSMENT
- 4. PROGRAMME
- 5. PROCEDURES
- 6. TRAINING
- 7. COMMITEES



1. Regulation Requirements

Article 10

Wildlife hazard management

- 1. Member States shall ensure that wildlife strike hazards are assessed through:
- (a) the establishment of a national procedure for recording and reporting wildlife strikes to aircraft;
- (b) the collection of information from aircraft operators, aerodrome personnel and other sources on the presence of wildlife constituting a potential hazard to aircraft operations; and
- (c) an ongoing evaluation of the wildlife hazard by competent personnel.
- 2. Member States shall ensure that wildlife strike reports are collected and forwarded to ICAO for inclusion in the ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) database.

Requirements in the regulation



1. Regulation Requirements

ADR.OPS.B.020 Wildlife strike hazard reduction

The aerodrome operator shall:

- (a) assess the wildlife hazard on, and in the surrounding, of the aerodrome;
- (b) establish means and procedures to minimise the risk of collisions between wildlife and aircraft, at the aerodrome; and
- (c) notify the appropriate authority if a wildlife assessment indicates conditions in the surroundings of the aerodrome are conducive to a wildlife hazard problem.

AMC1 ADR.OPS.B.020 Wildlife strike hazard reduction

GENERAL

The aerodrome operator should:

- (a) participate in the national wildlife strike hazard reduction programme;
- (b) establish procedures to record and report to the appropriate authority wildlife strikes to aircraft occurred at the aerodrome, in close cooperation with organisations operating, or providing services at the aerodrome;
- (c) ensure that wildlife hazard assessments are made by competent personnel; and
- (d) establish, implement and maintain a wildlife risk management programme.



1. Regulation Requirements

SUBPART E — AERODROME MANUAL AND DOCUMENTATION (ADR.OR.E)

ADR.OR.E.005 Aerodrome manual

- (a) The aerodrome operator shall establish and maintain an aerodrome manual.
- (b) The content of the aerodrome manual shall reflect the certification basis and the requirements set out in this Part and Part-ADR.OPS, as applicable, and shall not contravene the terms of the certificate. The aerodrome manual shall contain or refer to all necessary information for the safe use, operation and maintenance of the aerodrome, its equipment, as well as its obstacle limitation and protection surfaces and other areas associated with the aerodrome.

AMC/GM TO ANNEX III - PART-ADR-OR

SUBPART E -AERODRDOME MANUAL

E. PART E — PARTICULARS OF OPERATING PROCEDURES OF THE AERODROME, ITS EQUIPMENT, AND SAFETY MEASURES



 Procedures for wildlife hazard management, including assessing wildlife hazards and arrangements for implementation of the wildlife control programme, and promulgation of the relevant information to the AIS; wildlife strike form.

1. Regulation Requirements

ADR.OR.D.017 Training and proficiency check programmes

(a) The aerodrome operator shall establish and implement a training programme for personnel involved in the operation, maintenance and management of the aerodrome.

GM3 ADR.OPS.B.020 Wildlife strike hazard reduction

TRAINIGN FOR WILDLIFE CONTROL

(a) The aerodrome wildlife control personnel should receive formal training prior to their initial engagement as wildlife controllers.



1. Regulation Requirements

How can the aerodrome operator comply?

- Recording and reporting of wildlife strikes and observed
- Collecting information (Wildlife study in aerodromes)
- Wildlife risk assessment
- Wildlife risk management programme
- Procedures for wildlife hazard management (E.17)
- Training for wildlife control
- Local wildlife committees
- Participation in the National wildlife Committee/Forum



2. Recording and reporting of wildlife strikes and observed wildlife

AESA > Gestión de riesgos para la seguridad > Sistema de Notificación de Sucesos (SNS)

Sistema de Notificación de Sucesos (SNS)



La experiencia demuestra que, antes de que se produzca un accidente, suelen ocurrir incidentes u otro tipo de deficiencias que no siempre se detectan, y que revelan la existencia de riesgos para la seguridad.

La mejora de la seguridad de la aviación civil pasa inevitablemente por un mejor conocimiento de esos hechos y situaciones. La identificación y análisis de tendencias potencialmente peligrosas facilitará la determinación, propuesta e implantación de acciones preventivas eficaces, orientadas a aumentar los niveles de seguridad en todos los ámbitos del transporte aéreo.

Por este motivo, la Unión Europea hace obligatorio que sus Estados miembros establezcan un sistema de notificación de sucesos de la aviación civil.

En este contexto, el 15 de noviembre de 2015 entró en vigor el Reglamento (UE) 376/2014 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, cuya finalidad es mejorar la seguridad de la aviación mediante disposiciones que garanticen la notificación, recogida, almacenamiento, protección, intercambio, difusión y análisis de la información pertinente sobre seguridad de la aviación civil. El Reglamento garantizará:

• que se tomen medidas de seguridad en el momento oportuno basadas en el análisis de la información recogida





2. Recording and reporting of wildlife strikes and observed wildlife

AMC1 ADR.OR.D.030 Safety reporting system

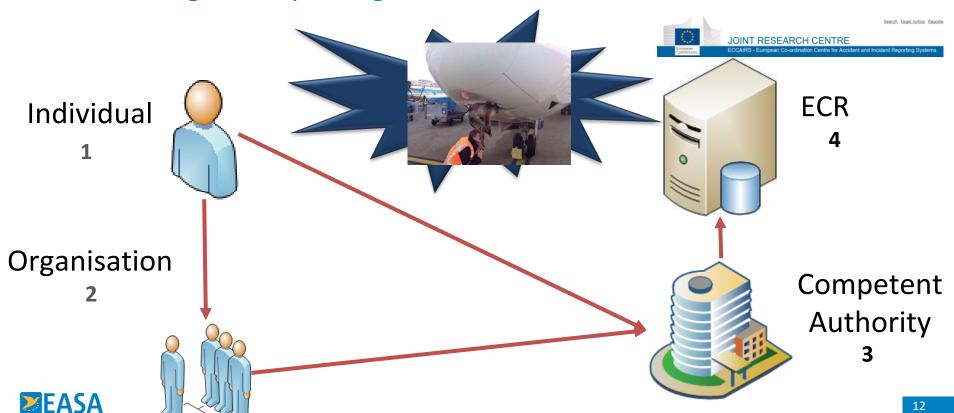
SAFETY REPORTING SYSTEM

- (b) Wildlife hazard reporting
 - (1) The aerodrome operator should ensure that its safety reporting system specifically addresses the requirement for all third parties (aircraft operators, aircraft mechanics, air traffic controllers, and other Air Traffic Services personnel, etc.) and all aerodrome personnel, to report to the aerodrome operator wildlife strikes, and relevant identified hazards.
 - (2) The reporting of such third parties should be done irrespectively of any other requirements according to which they have to report to the Competent Authority of the aerodrome, or the state of registry of the aircraft involved, or any other Competent Authority in the context of the national occurrence reporting programme.

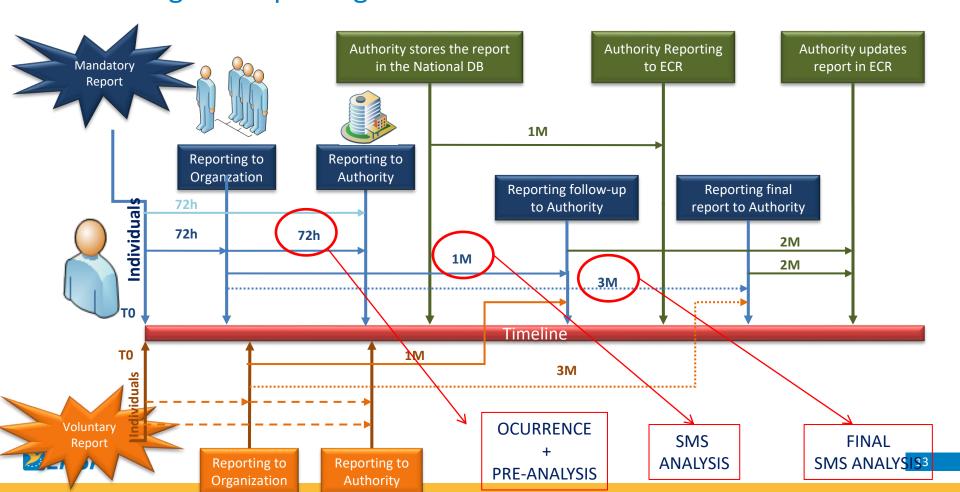
REGULATION (EU) No 376/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 3 April 2014 on the reporting, analysis and follow-up of occurrences in civil aviation, amending Regulation (EU) No 996/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directive 2003/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 1321/2007 and (EC) No 1330/2007



2. Recording and reporting of wildlife strikes and observed wildlife



2. Recording and reporting of wildlife strikes and observed wildlife



3. Collecting information: Wildlife studies in aerodromes





3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

- (a) The aerodrome operator should:
 - (1)conduct a risk assessment using strike data for each species, as well as information on the presence of species, the number of individuals, and their biology, and update this regularly;



Wildlife studies in aerodromes



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Spanish background

 There has always been some kind of census or some regular monitoring in most of Spanish airports

Its methodology was not standardized and depended on the consultant or Wildlife Control Service who performed it

- Another information sources information about the airport wildlife are the fauna censuses from the Environmental Impact Studies of different projects related to the airports, as well as specific studies, etc.
- Year 1986 → Aena 1st attempt of "wildlife study" with some scale and some standardization, for some Aena network airports



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

- Year 2004 ---- 1st Spanish airports wildlife study (Aena network) on a large scale
 - ► Analysis of habitats inside and outside the airport
 - ► Bird Census by means of 1 interior transect and 1 exterior transect (and, in some cases, observation points)
 - ► Final complementary analysis of impacts and incidents
- Year 2008 Updating Spanish airports wildlife study (Aena network) on a large scale



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Year 2014 — Development of the latest studies

GUIDANCE MATERIAL OF AESA TO HELP AIRPORTS TO COMPLY WITH REGULATIONS



GUIDE FOR THE MAKING OF STUDIES OF WILDLIFE AND THEIR HABITATS IN AIRPORT ENVIRONMENTS







3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

- The guide on wildlife studies gives some basic indications on how wildlife studies should be carried out:
 - ► Ideally 2 years of field work
 - ► Renewal of studies every 5 years
 - ► Analysis of the internal and external habitats of the airport, up to 13 km GM2 ADR.OPS.B.020

Wildlife strike hazard reduction

- ► Analysis of the main wildlife attraction points
- ► Birds census both inside and in the most risky areas outside the airport
- ► Final selection of most **relevant** attraction points and **species** to aeronautical operations, taking into account their possible interaction with aircraft



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Development of the latest studies

Estudio de fauna y sus hábitats en el Aeropuerto de

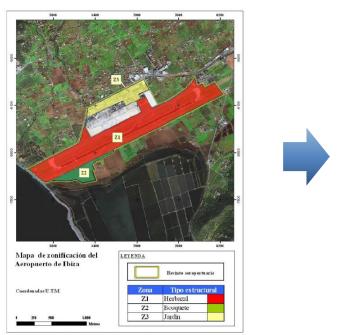
El contenido de este documento es propiedad de Aena, no pudiendo ser reproducido, ni comunicado total o parcialmente a otras personas distintas de las incluidas en esta lista de distribución adjunta a este documento, sin la autorización expresa de Aena.



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Types of habitats inside

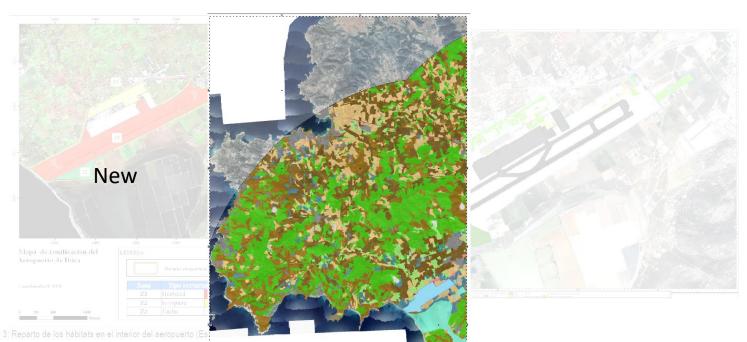
2004: 3 types 2014: 14 types





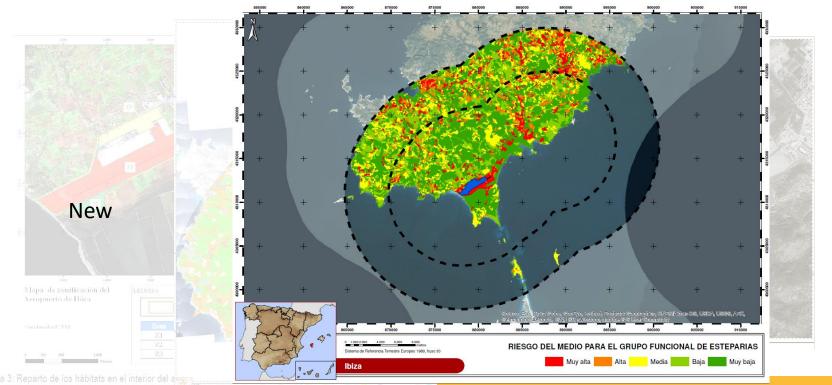
3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Types of habitats outside (13 Km)



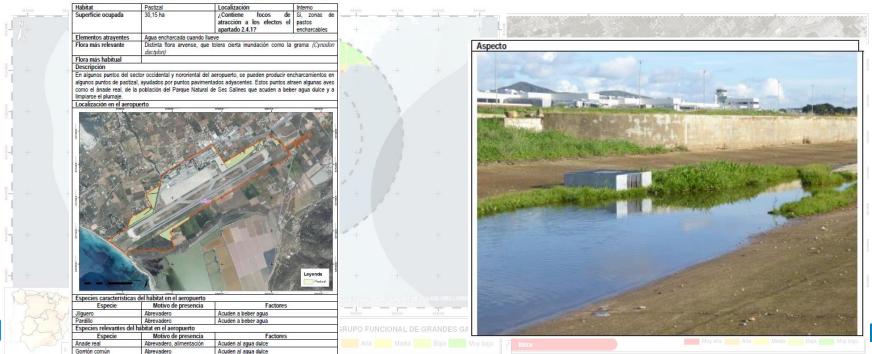
3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Analysis of the degree of attraction of each type of habitat for each relevant species



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

File per each habitat, describing the area occupied by the habitat



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

- An analysis of the <u>wildlife attraction points</u>, both inside and outside the airport, was carried out:
 - ➤ Different focuses categories were identified up to 13 km (and in specific cases, even beyond 13 km)
 - ► Finally, were selected those focuses considered to be a possible risk for aeronautical operations (including proximity or potential interactions with aircraft trajectories)
 - ► These focuses were described in the form of index cards that indicated the attraction factors, the attracted species, etc.



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Preliminary analysis of the wildlife attraction points

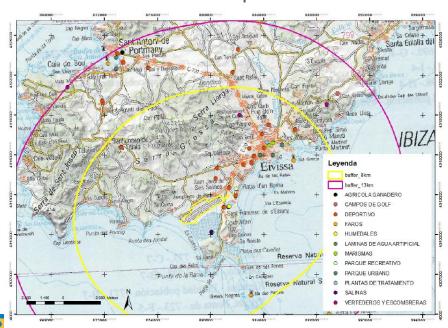
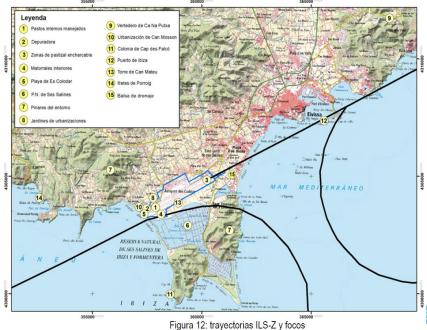


Figura 10: Riesgo por capacidad de atraer a la fauna del entorno lejano (13 km) del aeropuerto

Final selection of most important attraction points



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

File for each wildlife attraction point





Figura 12: trayectorias ILS-Z y focos

3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

- A wildlife census was carried out, both inside and outside the airport:
 - ► 9 or 12 visits per year (depending on airport size, number of operations, etc.)
 - ► Mostly morning census
 - ► Data on bird abundances as well as bird behavior (type of flight, etc.)
 - ► Linear transects from the 2004 study, sometimes updated
 - ► There is the **exception** of some airports such as Barcelona-El Prat (and some private operators like Airports of Catalunya), which carry out annual censuses through observation and listening points for several years.



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Census by Linear transects

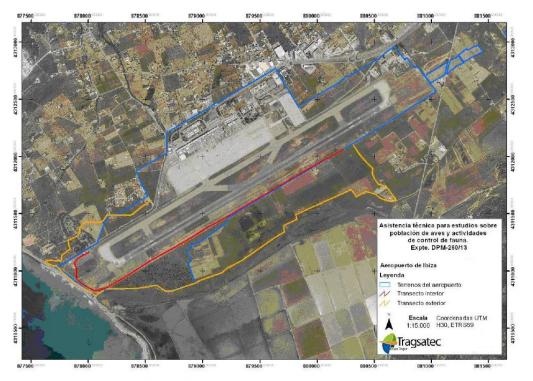
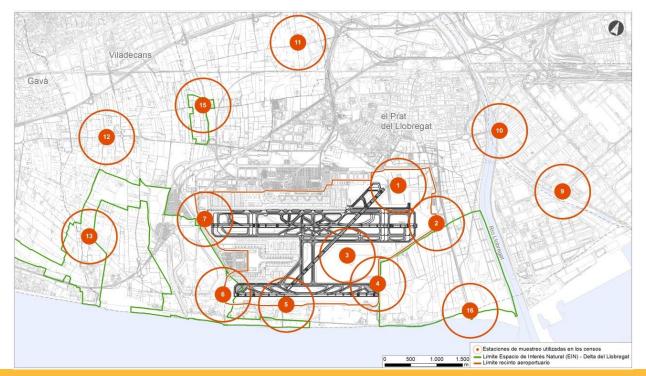




Figura 22: Recorrido del transecto interior (color rojo).

3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Census by Points of observation





3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

- Different aspects were analyzed:
 - ► Species richness;
 - ► <u>Individuals abundance</u>;
 - ► Prevailing <u>birds flight patterns</u>, and their variations over the months.
- The analysis selected "relevant species" for the airport, describing them with specific files.
- These results were compared with information from the Wildlife Control Services, in addition to obtaining updated information on the airport environment at the Expert Sessions associated with Wildlife Risk Assessment.
- An <u>analysis about the interaction between the bird flight flows and the trajectories of the airplanes</u> was made to detect areas with greater hazard in the airport and its surroundings.



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Table with the different **species** censed, their estimated weight and its abundance both inside and outside the airport.

3.2. Inventario de especies y poblaciones

Abundancias de aves

3.2.1.1. Especies presentes

Durante los trabajos realizados se han encontrado 8325 ejemplares de 98 especies de aves distintas, lo que constituye más del 25% de las aves reproductoras de España. Las más abundantes han sido los flamencos (1.979 ejemplares) detectados en el transecto exterior), jilgueros (877 ejemplares), pardillos (546 ejemplares), qorriones comunes (312 ejemplares), el bisbita común (341ejemplares), y la alondra común (295 ejemplares).

Tabla: Especies detectadas en el aeropuerto y nº total de observaciones, años 2014-15

Tak		reraeropuerto y ir total de obs				
Grupo	Especie	Nombre Comun	PesoGr	Interior	Exterior	Total
Acuáticas	Fulica atra	Focha común	1200	0	1	1
Acuáticas	Podiceps nigricollis	Zampullín Cuellinegro	400	0	11	11
Esteparias	Alectoris barbara	Perdiz Moruna	400	2	0	2
Esteparias	Alectoris rufa	Perdiz Roja	500	30	3	33
Esteparias	Burhinus oedicnemus	Alcaraván común	400	1	0	1
Esteparias	Vanellus vanellus	Avefría Europea	200	1	0	1
Estominos	Sturnus unicolor	Estomino Negro	80	211	32	243
Garzas	Egretta garzetta	Garceta común	600	0	13	13
Garzas sociales	Phoenicopterus roseus	Flamenco común	4000	0	1979	1979
Gaviotas	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Gaviota reidora	340	0	84	84
Gaviotas	Larus audouinii	Gaviota de Audouin	700	12	2	14
Gaviotas	Larus fuscus	Gaviota Sombría	1200	4	11	15
Gaviotas	Larus genei	Gaviota Picofina	140	0	1	1
Gaviotas	Sterna albifrons	Charrancito común	45	0	3	3
Gaviotas	Sterna sandvicensis	Charrán patinegro	250	0	22	22
Golondrinas	Apus apus	Vencejo común	45	108	153	261
Golondrinas	Apus pallidus	Vencejo pálido	45	1	0	1
Golondrinas	Delichon urbicum	Avión común	25	2	11	13
Golondrinas	Hirundo rustica	Golondrina común	20	74	78	152
Grandes acuáticas	Anas platyrhynchos	Anade Azulón	1600	15	128	143
Grandes acuáticas	Tadorna tadorna	Tarro Blanco	1500	0	179	179
Grandes garzas	Ardea cinerea	Garza Real	2000	24	26	50
Grandes garzas	Egretta alba	Garceta Grande	2000	0	4	4
Grandes gaviotas	Larus michahellis	Gaviota patiamarilla	1500	28	172	200



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Comparative analysis of species richness and abundance
of individuals

3.2. Inventario de especies y _I.

Abundancias de aves

3.2.1.1. Especies presente

Durante los trabajos realizados se han encoconstituye más del 25% de las aves reprodu (1.979 ejemplares detectados en el transecto gorriones comunes (312 ejemplares), el bisbita

Tabla: Especies detectadas o

Tadorna tadorna

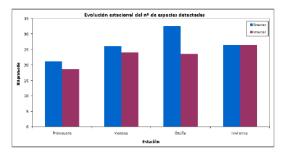


Figura 15: Evolución estacional del número de especies detectadas en el interior y en el exterior del aeropuerto

3.2.1.3. Dinámica general de la población de aves: abundancia

En el interior del aeropuerto se observan los máximos de abundancia de aves observadas durante la primera fase del invierno, en buena parte condicionado por la llegada de gran cantidad de alondras comunes y bimbitas comunes, así como por la concentración de bandos de jilgueros y pardillos en los herbazales. Se observa también algún repunto de abundancia en primavera, motivado por el paso prenupcial de numerosas aves mioratorias.

Respecto al exterior, los máximos de abundancia se sitúan a finales de verano y principios de otoño, con el paso postrupcial, sumado a la llegada de invernantes. Cabe destacar que los máximos observados en cuanto al número de flamencos entre julio y octubre pueden haber incrementado los valores de IKA de manera sustancial.

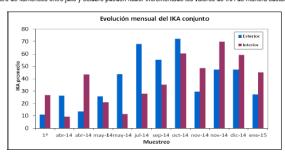


Figura 16: Evolución mensual del IKA conjunto de las especies observadas en los transectos

aviota patiamarilla | 1500 | 28 | 172 | 2



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

Final selection of the **most relevant species** for the operation of the airport

4.2. Identificación y descripción de las especies más relevantes por su potencial afección a la operación aeronáutica

Las especies detectadas y consideradas como más relevantes a partir de los análisis de riesgo previo (información procedente del estudio técnico de riesgos, a partir de la consideración conjunta de masa, tamaño de bandada y abundancia; de forma que cada especie aporta al menos el 5% del total del riesgo previo del aeropuerto) son las siguientes (de forma ordenada y por consideración del riesgo aportado).

Especie	Nombre vulgar	Grupo funcional	% del riesgo del GF	% del riesgo del aeropuerto
Larus michahellis	Gaviota patiamarilla	Grandes gaviotas	95%	22%
Columba palumbus	Paloma torcaz	Palomas	51%	13%
Ardea cinerea	Garza real	Grandes garzas	100%	13%
Columba livia	Paloma bravía	Palomas	47%	12%
Anas platyrhynchos	Ánade real	Grandes acuáticas	70%	10%
Stumus unicolor	Estornino común	Estorninos	100%	7%
Tadorna tadorna	Tarro blanco	Grandes acuáticas	30%	4%
Apus apus	Vencejo común	Golondrinas	92%	2%
Falco tinnunculus	Cernícalo vulgar	Pequeñas rapaces	65%	2%
Passer domesticus	Gorrión común	Paseriformes	20%	2%

En total estas 10 especies acumulan el 86% del riesgo potencial del aeropuerto.

La descripción resumida de las especies con más de un 5% del riesgo previo del aeropuerto es la siguiente:

Especie	Abundancia int/ext	Hábitat	Zona potencial peligro	Empleo
			Pastos internos manejados	Alimentación
Gaviota	Máximo de 13,6 ex/km (ext) Máximo de 0,3 ex/km (int)	Humedales, costa, islotes, edificios, herbazales	Playas	Alimentación
			Campos de Golf del entorno	Alimentación
patiamarilla /			Parque natural de Ses Salines	Reposo
			Puerto de Ibiza	
Larus michahellis			Illetes de Porroig	
			Hotel Ushuaia	
			Vertedero de Ca Na Putxa	
			Cap des Falcó	
Paloma torcaz /	Máximo de 1,6 ex/km (ext) Máximo de 7,6 ex/km (int)		Pinares	Reproducción
Paioma torcaz / Columba palumbus		Herbazales, pinares	Pastos internos gestionados	Alimentación
			Cultivos herbáceos	Alimentación
Garza real / ex Ardea cinerea Má	Máximo de 5,6 ex/km (ext) Máximo de 5,6 ex/km (int)	Acuática, herbazales y humedales	Pastos internos gestionados	Alimentación
			Playas	Alimentación
			Parque Natural de Ses Salines	Reproducción



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

File for each relevant species

4.2.1. Gaviota patiamarilla (Larus michahellis)

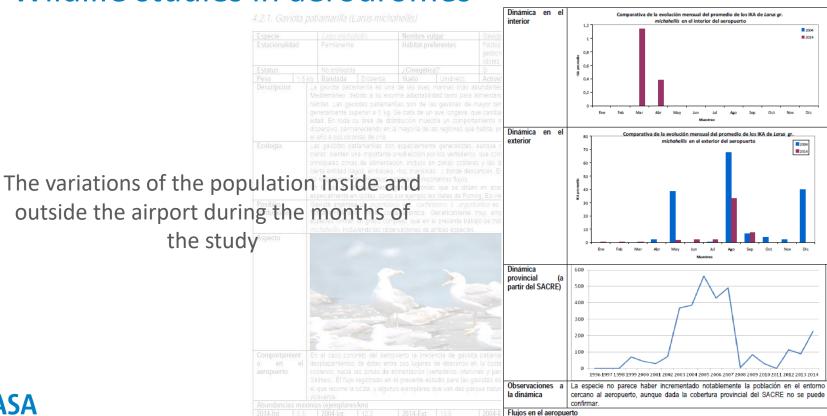
Especie Estacionalidad		Latus michahellis Permanente		Nombre vulgar Hábitat preferentes		Gaviota patiamarilla	
						Pastos internos gestionados, playas, islotes, humedales	
Estatus		No protegida		¿Cinegética?		Si	
Peso	1,5 kg	Bandada	Dispersa	Vuelo	Unidirecc.	Actividad Moderada	
Descripción	Me há ge ed dis el	editerráneo, del abitat. Las gavi eneralmente sup lad. En toda si spersivo, perma año a sus color	bido a su eno otas patiamar perior a 1 kg. u área de dis ineciendo en l nias de cría.	rme adaptabili illas son de la Se trata de un tribución mues a mayoría de l	dad tanto para as gaviotas de a ave longeva, q stra un comport as regiones que	ibundantes de la cuenca de alimentarse como para eleg menor tamaño, con un pes uue cambia de plumaje con l amiento más sedentario qu habita, próxima durante tod	
Ecología	cla pri cie no Er	aras: sienten un incipales zonas erta entidad (lag necesariament n la isla de Ibi	la importante de alimentados, embalses te próximos, e iza existen al	predilección po ción, incluso e , ríos, marisma stablecen impo gunas colonia	or los vertederos n zonas costera as) donde des ortantes flujos. s que se sitúa	aunque con dos exigencia s, que constituyen una de su as y las láminas de agua d cansan. Entre ambos medios n en acantilados costeros oig, Es-Vedrà y Es Vedranell	
Posibles confusiones	fur es	ndamentalment pecies forman	e en la cos un grupo com	ta atlántica. plejo, que en	Genéticamente	tantus es especie invernant muy emparentadas, amba ajo se tratará como Larus g	
Aspecto			1				
Comportamio en aeropuerto	en el desplazamientos de éstas entre sus lugares de descanso en la costa (islotes y edifici						

2014-Ext 13.6

2004-Ext

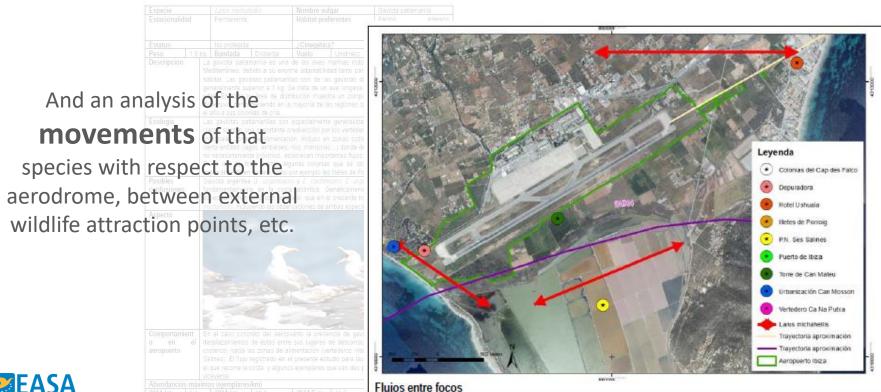


3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes





3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes





3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

4.2.1. Gaviota patiamarilla (Larus michahellis)

Especie Lans michahelis Nombre vi
Estacionalidad Permanente Habitat pn

Estatus No protecida / Cinegetii
Peso 1.5 kg Bandada Disderba Vuelo
Descripcion La gaviota patiamanilla es una de las eves
Mediterraneo, debido a su enorme adaptatiil

Map of the movements of that species with respect to the airport, between external wildlife attraction points, etc.





Observaciones a los flujos

Los flujos preferentes son a lo ancho de Ses Salines y por la costa en la zona de la cabecera 06. También hay flujos oeste este al norte del aeropuerto y en primavera. Este último flujo tiene que ver con el movimiento a las colonias de cría en los islotes del oeste de libza. Respecto a los flujos inter-foco corresponden a desplazamiento costeros, así como desplazamientos hacia el vertedero Can na Putra. No se disppne de la información necesaria para discriminar patrones a lo largo del día. Respecto al patrón anual el máximo de ejemplares observados en el interior del recinto se produjo entre los meses de mayo y abril, no detectándose ejempalres el resto del año.

Localización en el aeropuerto

Emplea el interior del aeropuerto como zona de paso y en algunas ocasiones en otoño entra a los herbazales a comer caracoles e insectos (Servicio Contreol de Fauna com, pers.).

Focos		

Foco	Motivo	Foco	Motivo
Vertedero de Ca Na Putxa	Alimentación	Cap des Falcó	Alimentación y reposo
Puerto de Ibiza	Alimentación	Illetes de Porroig	Alimentación y reposo
Parque natural de Ses Salines	Reposo y alimentación	Balsa de drenaje	Alimentación y reposo

Potenciales incidencias con la operación

No se ha constatado que estos flujos sean muy masivos, por lo que no es probable una incidencia en la operación, si bien la peligrosidad de la especie aconseja observar estos flujos en las dos cabeceras.



3. Wildlife studies in aerodromes

- Finally, all the previous information is summarized in conclusions, <u>anticipating possible</u> <u>measures</u> for the control of the risk produced by these selected focuses and species, although the final measures will derive from the results of the Wildlife Risk Assessment



4. Wildlife risk assessment





4. Wildlife risk assessment

Estudio de riesgos de impacto con fauna en el Aeropuerto de

El contenido de este documento es propiedad de Aena, no pudiendo ser reproducido, ni comunicado total o parcialmente a otras personas distintas de las incluidas en esta lista de distribución adjunta a este documento, sin la autorización expresa de Aena.

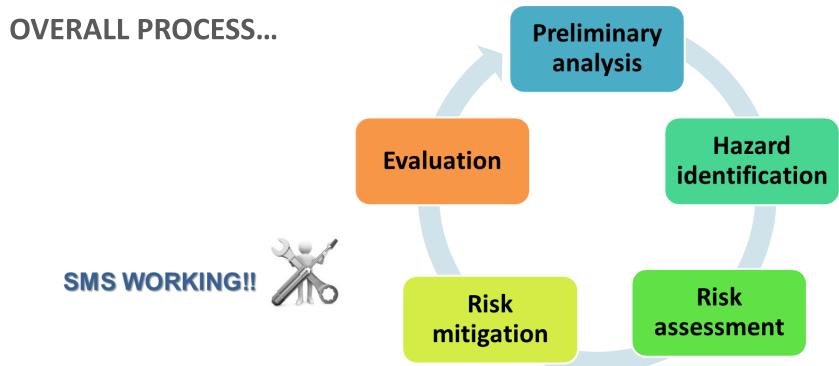
Documentación

División de Calidad y Medio Ambiente División de Calidad, Excelencia e Innovación





4. Wildlife risk assessment





4. Wildlife risk assessment

STEP BY STEP...

Preliminary analysis

- Why? To connect aeronautical operation & information of wildlife
- What do we use? Our tools...
 - ✓ Wildlife study in aerodromes: list of species, migrations, behaviour, wildlife geographical distribution, airport surroundings, wildlife "hot spots"
 - ✓ Aerodrome details: airside details, meteo, operational info, flights distribution, environment regulation



4. Wildlife risk assessment

STEP BY STEP...



- Why? To make a full identification of hazards
- Input: preliminary analysis but also...
 - ✓ Bird strike information: occurrence reporting systems, pilot reports, airport wildlife services
 - ✓ Additional tools: hypothesis, risk factors, defenses... to simplify our analysis
- Both birds and mammals are different threats





4. Wildlife risk assessment

STEP BY STEP...

Risk assessment

- Why? Identify higher and <u>specific risks</u>, caused by <u>specific</u>
 <u>species</u> of birds affecting <u>specific runways</u>
- Potential risks...what do we need?



4. Wildlife risk assessment

STEP BY STEP...

Risk assessment

✓ Probability

- Individual analysis: species or similar birds
- Confirmed strikes but also bird observations. Last 5 years
- ✓ Severity (Consequences) (of bird strikes, different bird species)
 - Factors: bird weight, flocks
 - Different species, different consequences
 - ie: bird strike, big raptors

$$Probability = \frac{n \, bird \, strikes}{n \, ops} + observation \, of \, birds$$

Consequences	%
Catastrophic	0,50
Dangerous	10
Major	19
Minor	23
No effects	47

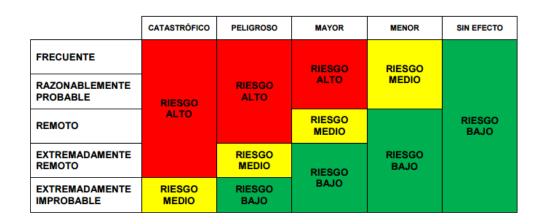
Source: FAA data base



4. Wildlife risk assessment

STEP BY STEP...

Risk assessment

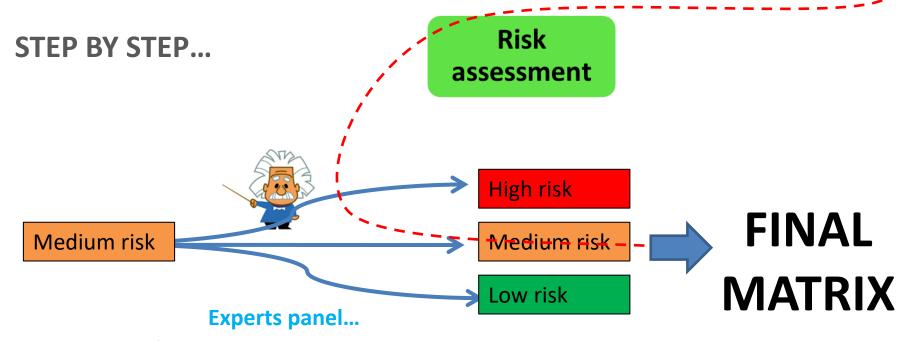




- Experts opinion (panel)
 - ✓ What for?
 - Nothing important has been left behind
 - Improve methodology and amend preliminary risks



4. Wildlife risk assessment



✓ Composition: ATC, ops, safety...but also environment and wildlife experts!



4. Wildlife risk assessment

STEP BY STEP...



Risk mitigation

- Now we have identified the risks...
 - Low: carry on!
 - Medium: review, ALARP
 - High: new actions required (mitigation), even operational restrictions
- Specific problems, specific measures



4. Wildlife risk assessment

STEP BY STEP...

Evaluation

- Periodic review and oversight
- Measurable effectiveness



4. Wildlife risk assessment

AS A RESULT OF THE WHOLE PROCESS...WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED



1. A complete characterization (both wildlife and aeronautical)



2. An identification of "problematic" species within the airport



3. An identification of higher risks (a <u>risk prioritization</u>), caused by specific species of birds and affecting specific runways



4. Definition and implementation of specific actions to reduce higher risks



5. Continuous improvement





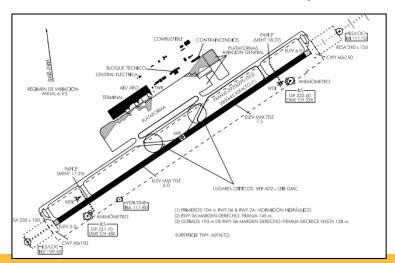


4. Wildlife risk assessment

EXAMPLE

- The airport
 - ✓ 8th busiest Spanish airport (7,4 M pax and 72.500 ops in 2016)
 - ✓ Simple airside configuration
 - Environmentally complex: natural parks, landfill, salt water lake, fishing activity
 - ✓ Bird strikes: intermediate national rate, 35 bird strikes/year, medium size

Specie	Total bird strikes (2008-2014)
Swallow	22
Small raptors	20
Seagull	6
Steppe birds	6
Unknown	173
Other	24



4. Wildlife risk assessment

EXAMPLE

Risk evaluation

PRELIMINAR RISK ASSESSMNT + EXPERTS PANEL





4. Wildlife risk assessment

EXAMPLE

- - ✓ Aquatic birds

RWY 24, 06/24, RWY 24, RWY 06, 06/24

- Monitoring of temporally wet areas
- Study on new vegetation (airside)
- Promotion of wildlife airport work group
- Installation of nets on water treatment systems



✓ Small raptors

RWY 24, 06/24

- Study on nocturnal raptors
- Reduction of food availability (animals)
- Elimination of holes in buildings (for nests)



✓ Seagulls

RWY 24, RWY 06,

- Improvement of landfill management
- Monitoring of drainage pool





5. Wildlife risk assessment program





5. Wildlife risk assessment program

REGULATION (EC) No 216/2008

ANNEX Va

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AERODROMES

B — Operations and management

- The aerodrome operator is responsible for operation of the aerodrome. The responsibilities of the aerodrome operator are as follows:
 - (a) the aerodrome operator shall have, directly or under contracts, all the means necessary to ensure safe operation of aircraft at the aerodrome. These means shall include, but are not limited to, facilities, personnel, equipment and material, documentation of tasks, responsibilities and procedures, access to relevant data and record-keeping;
 - (b) the aerodrome operator shall verify that the requirements of Section A are complied with at all times or take appropriate measures to mitigate the risks associated with non-compliance. Procedures shall be established and applied to make all users aware of such measures in a timely manner;
 - (c) the aerodrome operator shall establish and implement an appropriate aerodrome wildlife risk management programme;
 - (d) the aerodrome operator shall ensure that movements of vehicles and persons in the movement area and other operational areas are coordinated with movements of aircraft in order to avoid collisions and damage to aircraft;
 - (e) the aerodrome operator shall ensure that procedures to mitigate risks related to aerodrome operations in winter operation, adverse weather conditions, reduced visibility or at night, if applicable, are established and implemented;



5. Wildlife risk assessment program

The Wildlife Risk Management Program should be the tool that allows the Airport Manager:

- <u>Integrate information</u> from: wildlife and habitats reports, risk assessment, periodic censuses and the reporting and management of incidents caused by birds or other animals, in order to understand the real problems of wildlife at the airport.
- Establish and implement risk reduction or risk <u>mitigation measures</u> to achieve a low and controlled risk impact.
- Establish a <u>periodic monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of measures</u>.
 Efforts should focus on the application of most effective measures and seek alternative solutions in cases where the results are not satisfactory.



5. Wildlife risk assessment program

The Program should not only contemplate the establishment of internal actions, specific to the Airport Manager. In order to achieve an adequate and effective program, it's necessary involve to external entities (local authorities, associations, individuals, etc.) that manage wildlife habitats and wildlife zones of attraction.



5. Wildlife risk assessment program

HOW TO DEVELOPE THE WRMP?



GM2 ADR.OPS.B.020 Wildlife strike hazard reduction

WILDLIFE RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The wildlife risk management programme may cover an area of approximately 13 km (7 NM) from the aerodrome reference point, and should include, at least, the following elements:

- (a) assignment of personnel:
 - a person who is accountable for developing and implementing the wildlife risk programme;
 - (2) a person who oversees the daily wildlife control activities, and analyses the collected data and carries out risk assessments in order to develop and implement the wildlife risk management programme; and
 - (3) trained and qualified staff who detect and record the birds/wildlife, and assess the bird/wildlife hazard, and expel hazardous birds/wildlife;
- (b) a process to report, collect, and record data of struck and living birds/wildlife;
- a process to analyse the data and to assess the bird/wildlife hazard to develop mitigation, proactive, and reactive measures. This should include a risk assessment methodology;
- a process of habitat and land management both on, and in its surroundings, whenever possible, in order to reduce the attractiveness of the area to birds/wildlife:
- (e) a process to remove hazardous birds/wildlife;
 - a process for liaison with non-aerodrome agencies and local landowners, etc. to ensure the aerodrome is aware of developments that may contribute to creating additional bird hazards within the surrounding of the aerodrome's infrastructure, vegetation, land use and activities (for example crop harvesting, seed planting, ploughing, establishment of land or water features, hunting, etc. that might attract birds/wildlife).

5. Wildlife risk assessment program

Development of technical documentation



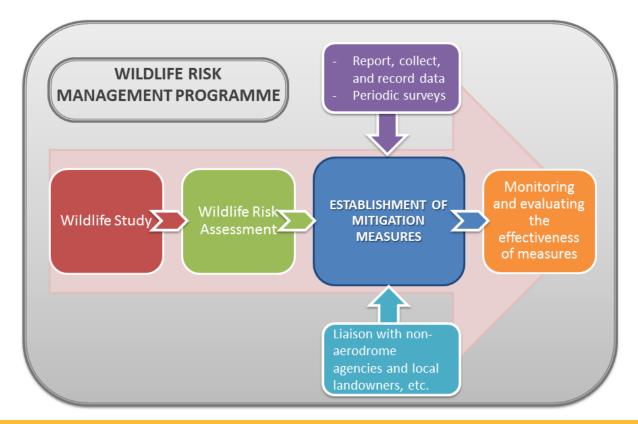
Technical Instruction for the elaboration of Wildlife Risk Management Programme







5. Wildlife risk assessment program





5. Wildlife risk assessment program

- 1. Introduction
- Available resources
 - a) Responsible and training
 - b) Material resources
- 3. Flow of communications and contracts / agreements with external entities
- 4. Wildlife at the airport and its surroundings
 - a) Habitats and hot spots inside and outside the airport
 - b) Species with greater risk inside and outside the airport
 - c) Results of risk assessments
 - d) Record of sightings and periodic censuses
 - e) Record of wildlife strikes
 - f) List of other documents that have been used to carry out the Programme
 - g) Coordination with external entities
- 5. Wildlife management measures
 - a) Measures inside the airport
 - b) Measures outside the airport
- 6. Self-evaluation of the program
- 7. Implementation of wildlife committees in the airport
- 8. Conclusions



Wildlife Risk

Management

Program Index

5. Wildlife risk assessment program

	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	
Risk Element or Risk Activity	Brief description of the risk element for aeronautical operations. Ex.: Water pond next to the 07 runway that attracts water birds	
Measure to apply	Brief description of the measure that will be implemented to reduce the risk. Example: Removal of the water pond	
Type of measure	Example: Habitat management measure in the airfield.	
Objective	Specify the species on which to act. Example: Decrease the presence of mallard in the pond	
Technical details	Resources available and processes to be used to achieve the objective Example: Desiccation using the next technique: []	
Entity responsible for the activity/element	Holder element or entity responsible of the risky activity (in case of external measure).	
Date for implementation	Indicate the date of implementation and the term of application.	
Responsability	Responsible for the implementation. Responsible for the execution.	
Results	Indicate the number of times the measurement is applied (if it has been necessary to do periodic repetitions). Indicate the results obtained with the implementation of the measure.	
Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the measure	Indicate the methods used to evaluate the effectiveness of the measure. The methodology of the monitoring, the periodicity and responsible for the evaluation will be indicated.	
	Necessary improvements in the application of this measure, if the results were not expected	



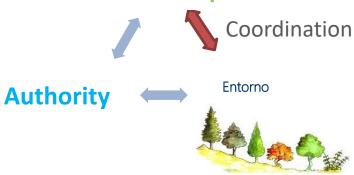
Necessary improvements in the application of this measure, if the results were not expected. The deadline for implementation of these improvements will also be indicated.

5. Wildlife risk assessment program

Sometimes, the wildlife risk assessment program it's not enough ...











Specific plans for specific airports and problems



6. Procedures for wildlife hazard management (E.17)





6. Procedures for wildlife hazard management (E.17)

Wildlife Control Service (Internal/External company)



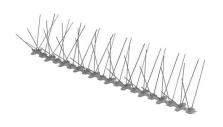


- Wildlife hazard management contract (Internal/External company).
- Liaison / agreements with non-aerodrome entities and local authorities in the area.



6. Procedures for wildlife hazard management (E.17)

Preventive measures









Corrective measures

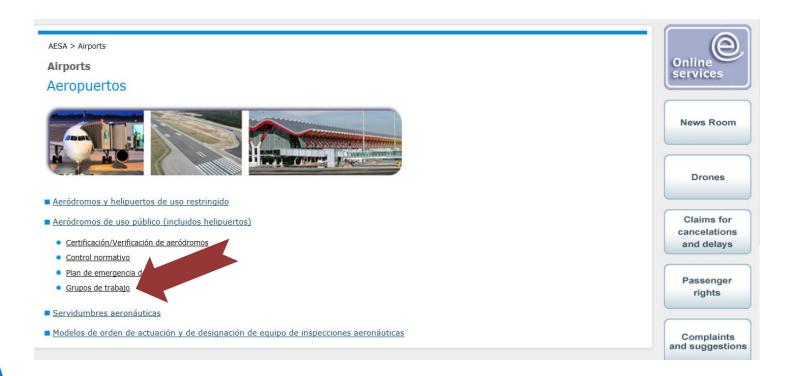








7. Authority Actions





7. Authority: Actions



Guidance Material Revision and analysis of wildlife studies and wildlife risk assessments

Inspection

Consultations

Attendance to local wildlife committees in aerodromes

Working groups:

- Standardization of wildlife events
- National wildlife map

National Wildlife Forum

Participation in international wildlife working groups (EASA, OACI...)

Collaboration with other authorities

Assistance to international wildlife committees



7. Authority: Actions

Development of guidance material for:

- Wildlife studies in aerodromes
- Wildlife risk assessments
- Wildlife risk management programmes in aerodromes
- Training programme and proficiency checks for wildlife management staff











7. Authority: Actions

Working groups

Standardization of wildlife events



National wildlife map
 Main wildlife issues in <u>Spain</u>





7. Authority: Actions

Wildlife and Aviation National Forum

- Madrid 8th June 2017
- Objectives
- Attendees
- Local / Specific working groups





Article 9

Monitoring of aerodrome surroundings

Member States shall ensure that consultations are conducted with regard to human activities and land use such as:

- (a) any development or change in land use in the aerodrome area:
- (b) any development which may create obstacle-induced turbulence that could be hazardous to aircraft operations;
- (c) the use of hazardous, confusing and misleading lights;
- (d) the use of highly reflective surfaces which may cause dazzling;
- (e) the creation of areas that might encourage wildlife activity harmful to aircraft operations;











Wildlife control programme

www.eu-sea-app.org easa.europa.eu/connect













