





Wildlife Strikes in Polish Air Force



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There were two catastrophy due to bird strike in Polish Air Force, both with a flocks of feral pigeon in close proximity to aerodromes:

1983

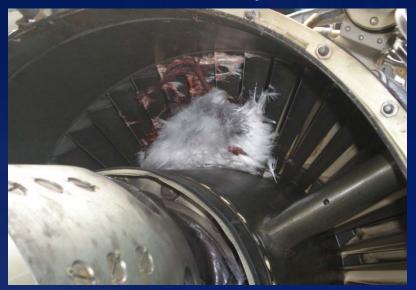
1965 TS-11 training jet

1983 Mi-14 navy helicopter

Unfortunately the feral pigeons still present real hazard on many aerodromes in Poland



BS Hazard Assessment Project 2007-2010



The Military Airport in Deblin – Study Area





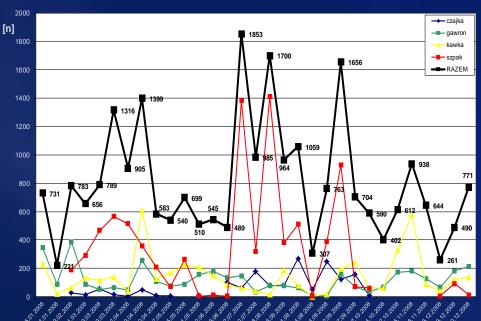


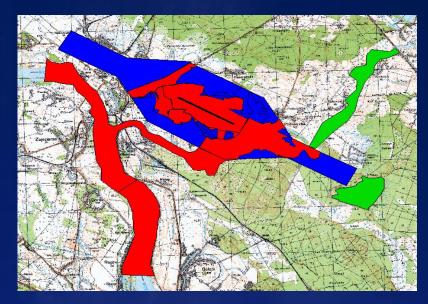


Bird concentration areas at the airport and its surroundings, with risk assessment



Changes in the number of dominant bird species in Deblin airport in 2008









Mitigation techniques consist mostly of:

- falconery (limitation e.g. concerning raptors)
- gas cannon
- voice-repellant.

No pro-active techniques concerning:

- rubbish policy around airport
- grass management
- fencing quality (mammals incursion)

















Wildlife strikes in years 2009-2013



4 strikes with Roe-deers
50% with A/C damage

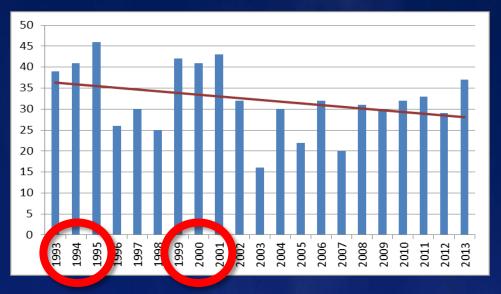
landing gear, fuselage, engine



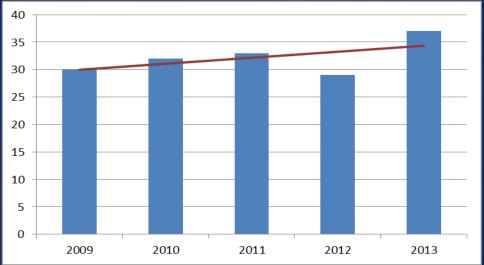
162 Bird strikes
23% with A/C damage
engine, fuselage, wing



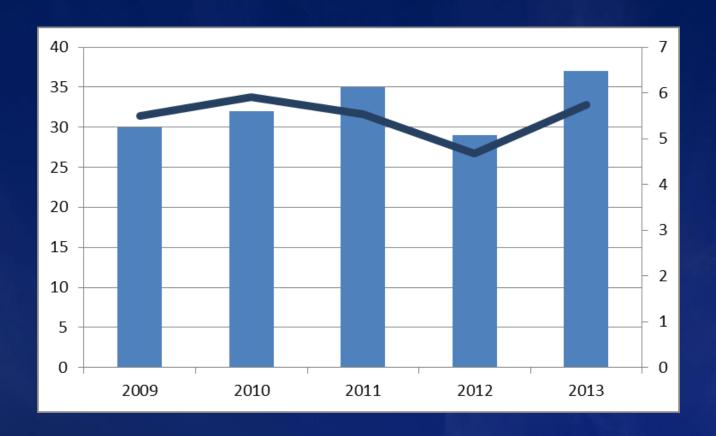
years 2003-2013, n=678 Bird Strikes average 23,29 /year



years 2009-2013, n=162 Bird Strikes average 32,4 /year

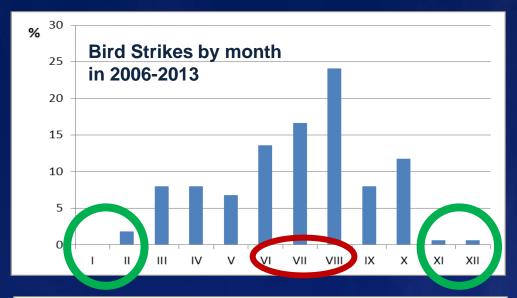




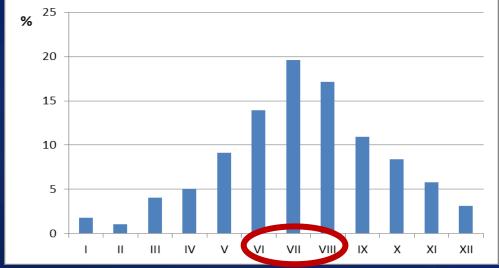


BS (blue column, left axis) and BS rate per 10000 op. hours (dark line, right axis) in years 2009-2013





Military aviation n = 162



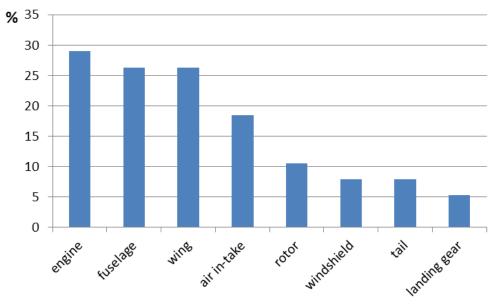
Civil Aviation n = 1241



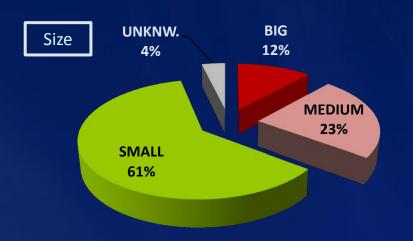
Damage due to wildlife strikes to Polish Air Force aircrafts in years 2009-2013

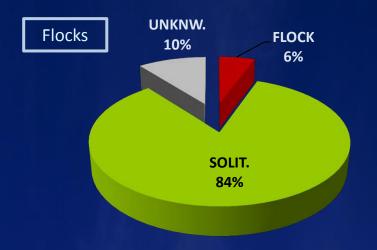
Some BS result in a few areas to be damage





Bird Strikes in years 2009-2013, n = 162



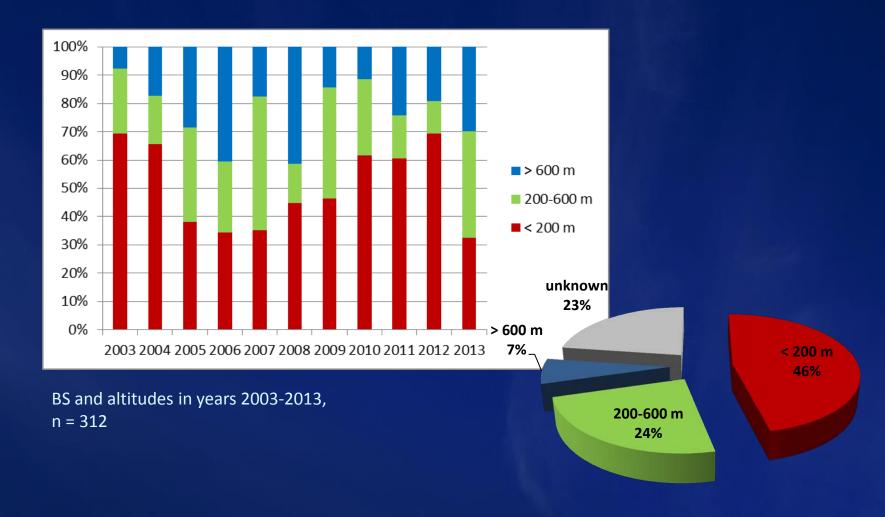


Identified species

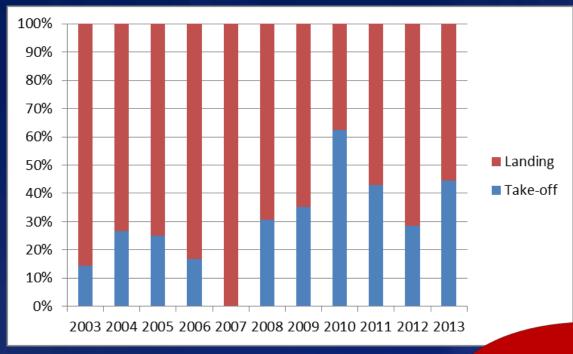
Eurasian Crane
Jackdaw
Grey Partridge
Kestrel
Starling
Skylark
Swift

share %	Bird groups
15,4	PASSERINES
6,8	RAPTORS
2,5	PIGEONS
1,9	GULLS
1,2	DUCKS AND GEESE
0,6	PARTRIDGES
0,6	CRANES
0,6	OWLS
70,4	UNKNOWN (114)

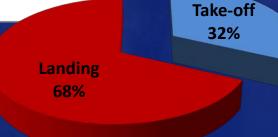








BS during take-off and landings years 2003-2013, n = 312







General conclusions:

Annual BS number – 35/year
BS number slightly increase in last years:

- in airbase vicinity (mostly take-off phase)
- on altitudes < 200 m (partially take-off phase)
 Terrestrial mammals still create a serious hazard

average BS per 10.000 opr. hrs slightly increase:

- from 5,37 in years 2004-2008,
- to 5,50 in years 2009-2013,
- max 3,91 in 2004
- max 6,32 in 2006

Short-term plans:

- continue with good and detail BS data base
- introduce procedures for BS remains identification
- record other incidents with wildlife (e.g. go-around, take-off interrupted etc.)



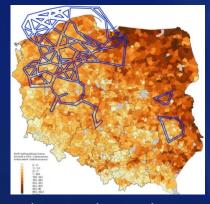
Long-term Plans:

- Create a national plan for minimizing wildlife hazard for Polish Air Force
- Standardize procedures WHMP, risk assessment for airbases, training areas,
 MRT
- Compliance with the proper civil aviation regulation
- Compliance with the military and NATO (STANAG 3879) regulations
- Compliance with nature protection regulation: nature protection areas and protection species
- Education and hazard awareness

Co-operation with other NATO members



SPA areas Natura 2000



White Stork nest density



White-tailed Eagle nests









Thank you for your attention

Questions?

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