Wildlife Hazard Management and Military Aviation

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A Single Bird Takes Down the U.S. Navy's 'Doomsday' Plane

Built for nuclear war, but not random bird strikes.









WBA gathers a number of Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and military personnel involved in Wildlife Hazard Management in military aviation

Many SMEs work for both civil and military aviation

Therefore it is obviouse we share knowledge and experience.



CIVIL vs. MILITARY AVIATION

DIFFERENCES



Differences (site, region, country specific):

Air Operation dynamic is often irregular in military aviation

Military aircraft often fly lower and faster (increase impact energy)

BS impact is higher due to Energy level generated in higher speed



Differences (site, region, country specific):

Military aircraft often flying in formation

Often flying at tree top level, or general below 2,000 ft AGL

Potential greater impact on wildlife









CIVIL vs. MILITARY AVIATION

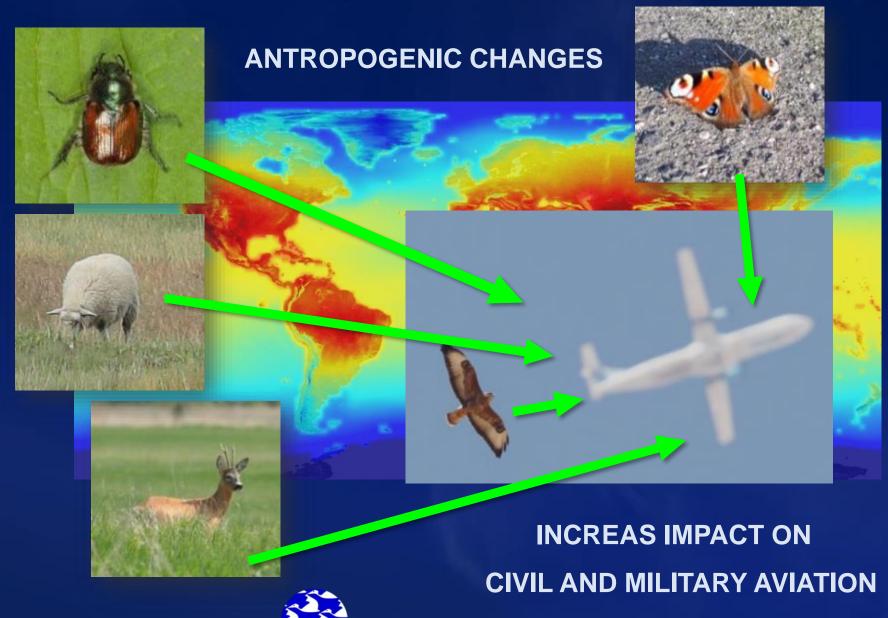
SIMILARITIES



WILDLIFE SPECIES
RESPOND VARIES

VOLNULABRE FOR CLIMAT CHANGES

DYNAMIC SITUATION



DYNAMIC SITUATION

Current

- Large bird migration to agricultural areas
- Shifting wintering areas more north
- habituation
- Increased risk

Bird/Wildlife Strike Prevention Conference

Warsaw, Poland 2018



2030

- Changes in dynamic large scale migration
- Increased wintering close to urban areas
- Increase habituation
- Increased risk

CONSTANT INCREASING RISK DUE TO ANTROPGENIC CHANGES



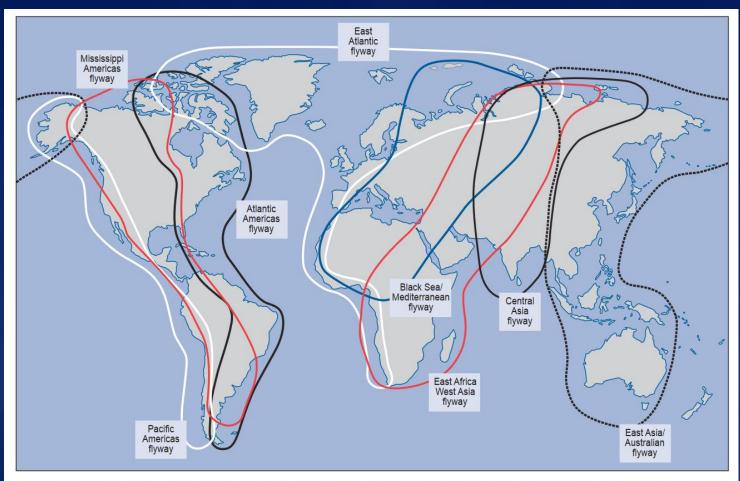
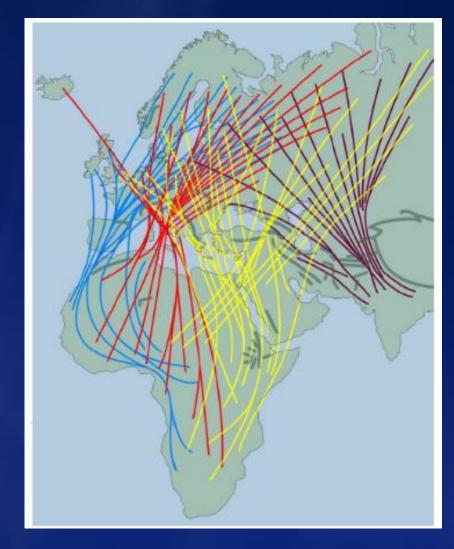
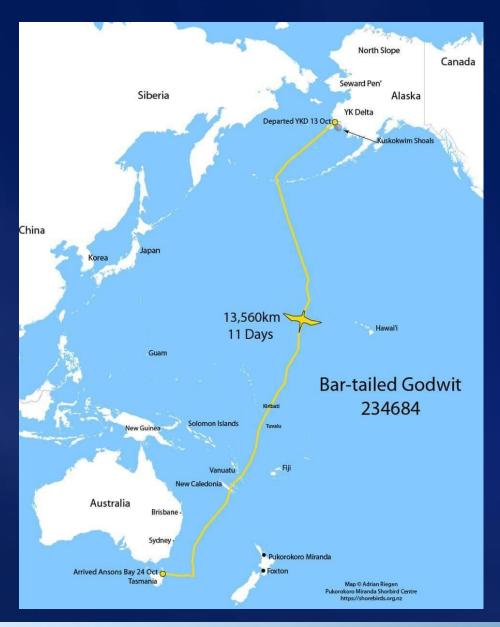


Figure 1. Example of generalized flyways. In this case flyways of waders (shorebirds) are depicted, as compiled by the Wader Study Group. Courtesy Rodney West.

Veen, J., Yurlov, A.K., S.N. Delany, Mihantiev, A.I., Selivanova, M.A., Boere, G.C.2005. An atlas of movements of Southwest Siberian waterbirds. Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands



Busse et al. 2014. Evolution of the Western Palearctic passerine migration pattern. The Ring 36 (2014).



On 29 November 1975 above the Ivory Coast in West Africa, Boeing 747 at 37,900 ft AMSL reported bird strike into the engine, making the aircraft an emergency landing. The engines got seriously damaged











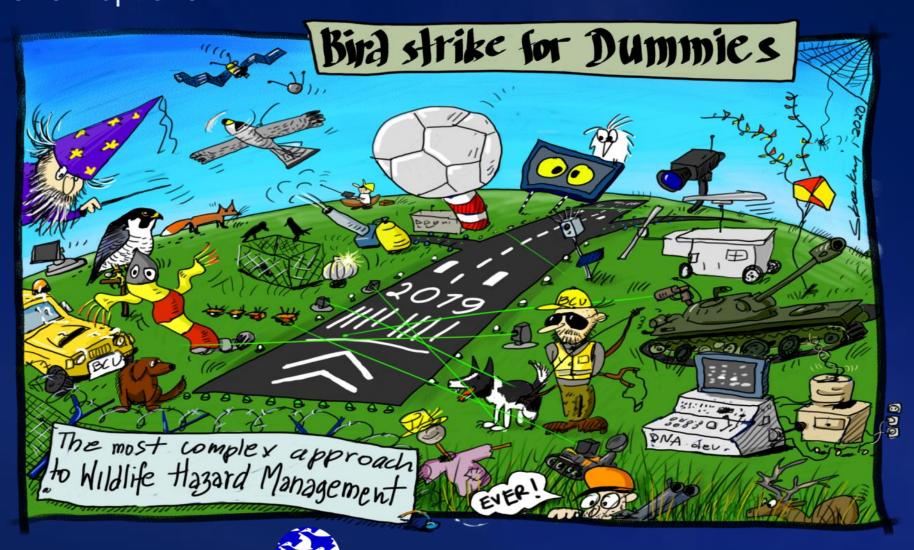


CIVIL vs. MILITARY AVIATION

HOW TO RESPOND?



We can consider a few options.....



• Use published documents of ICAO, ACI, EASA, ACRP, FAA

Adopt efficient WHM Program that works in civil aviaton

Coopperation with civil aviatoin SMEs



Cooperation with CAA (MAA – CAA)

Monitor risk level using the same KPI



Increas awareness in military including decision makeres (high rank officers)

Include WH Risk in curriculm for military ATC and Pilots during basig training



Work together with allies countries and SMEs

Share information with allies



 Thera is a lot of information and numerous documents published and available to download

 There are many tools and procedurs used in civil aviation WHM Programs that could be easy adipted to military aviation



WHM and urban air mobility

Thank you very much for your attention

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