

INFLUENCE OF BIRD-SHOOTING ON THE RELATION:

NUMBERS PRESENT/INCIDENTS

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AMSTERDAM AIRPORT SCHOEPOL

INFLUENCE OF BIRD-SHOOTING ON THE RELATION: NUMBERS PRESENT/INCIDENTS

Recent B.S.C.E. meetings have always underlined or left open the possibility of shooting birds in bird control operations as an aid in the range of making the airport area unattractive to birds or dispersing birds from the airport. This is also reflected by the action with respect to the European bird directives whereby the shooting of (protected) birds in relation to air traffic safety remains allowed.

In the Green Booklet of the Aerodromes Working Group are listed the countries that have taken the measure of shooting birds. It may be argued once more that it is clear that the shooting of birds is a last resort to get rid of stubborn individuals as a final underlining of the dispersal technics.

It is also clear that the non-elimination of populations comes first (filling up the biotope), but elimination of individuals to such an extent that no or hardly any supplement from outside will take place. Seen in this light I would like to introduce the term "maximum/minimum population" in the control of bird species at an airport.

For this category are eligible those bird species brooding on an airfield or in the immediate vicinity and staying there either the whole year and/or showing dangerous behaviour or do so during their breeding season.

For Schiphol Airport they include pheasants, herons, partridges, sea pies, pigeons (various species) and wild ducks.

The enclosed graphs show, on a long-year basis, the relation between registered birds (17 counts per year) incidents/birds found dead and birds shot.

For sea pias, herons, pheasants and partridges it is evident that the aim of reaching a maximum/minimum population by means of shooting has some success in the reduction of bird strike incidents. Of bird species such as lapwings and gull species, there is hardly question of an effect of shooting other than the underlining of the dispersal methods applied.

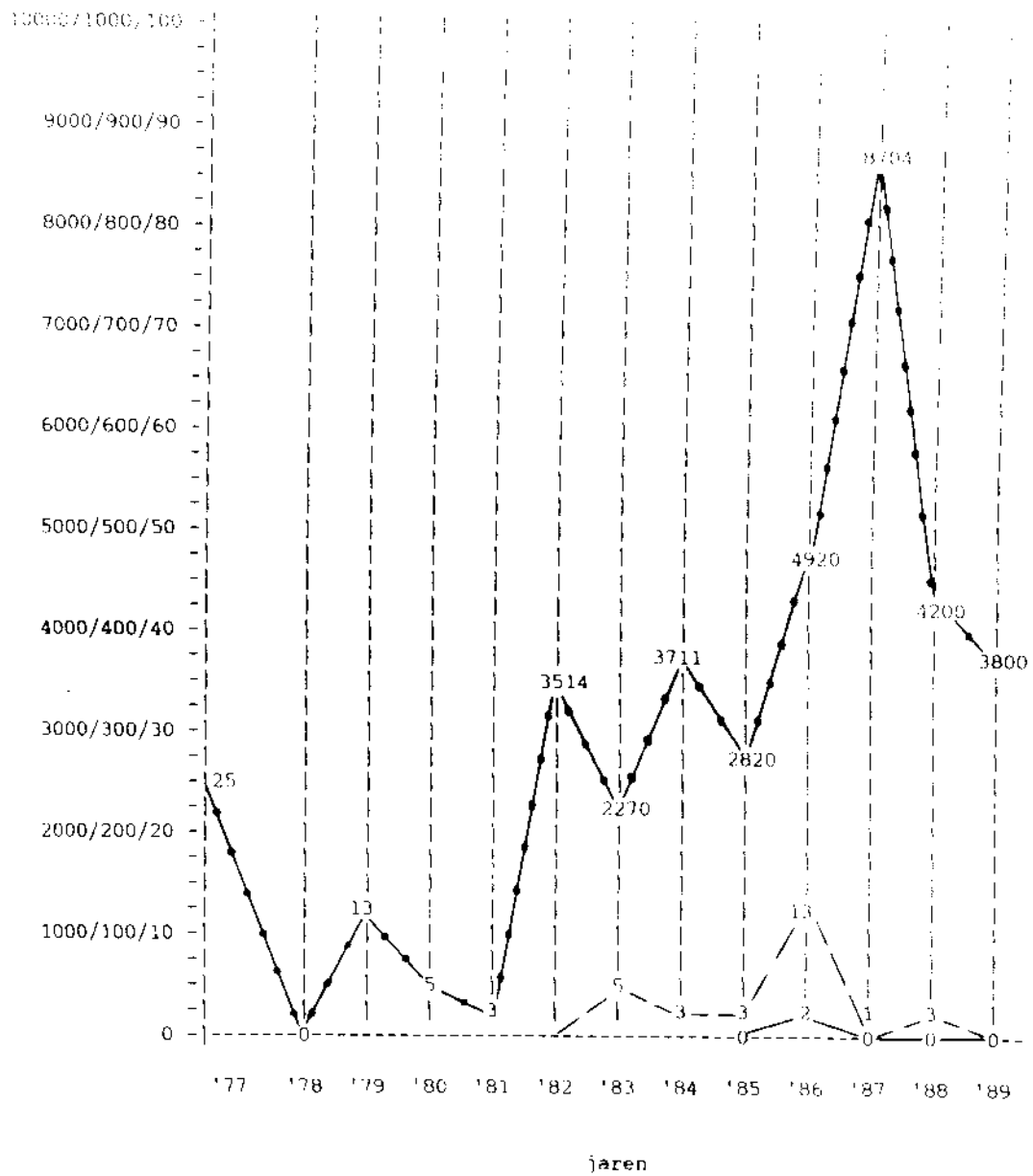
I suggest that the influence of shooting/hunting birds within the framework of bird control/prevention be elaborated further in the Aerodromes Working Group, whether or not in a sub-working group.

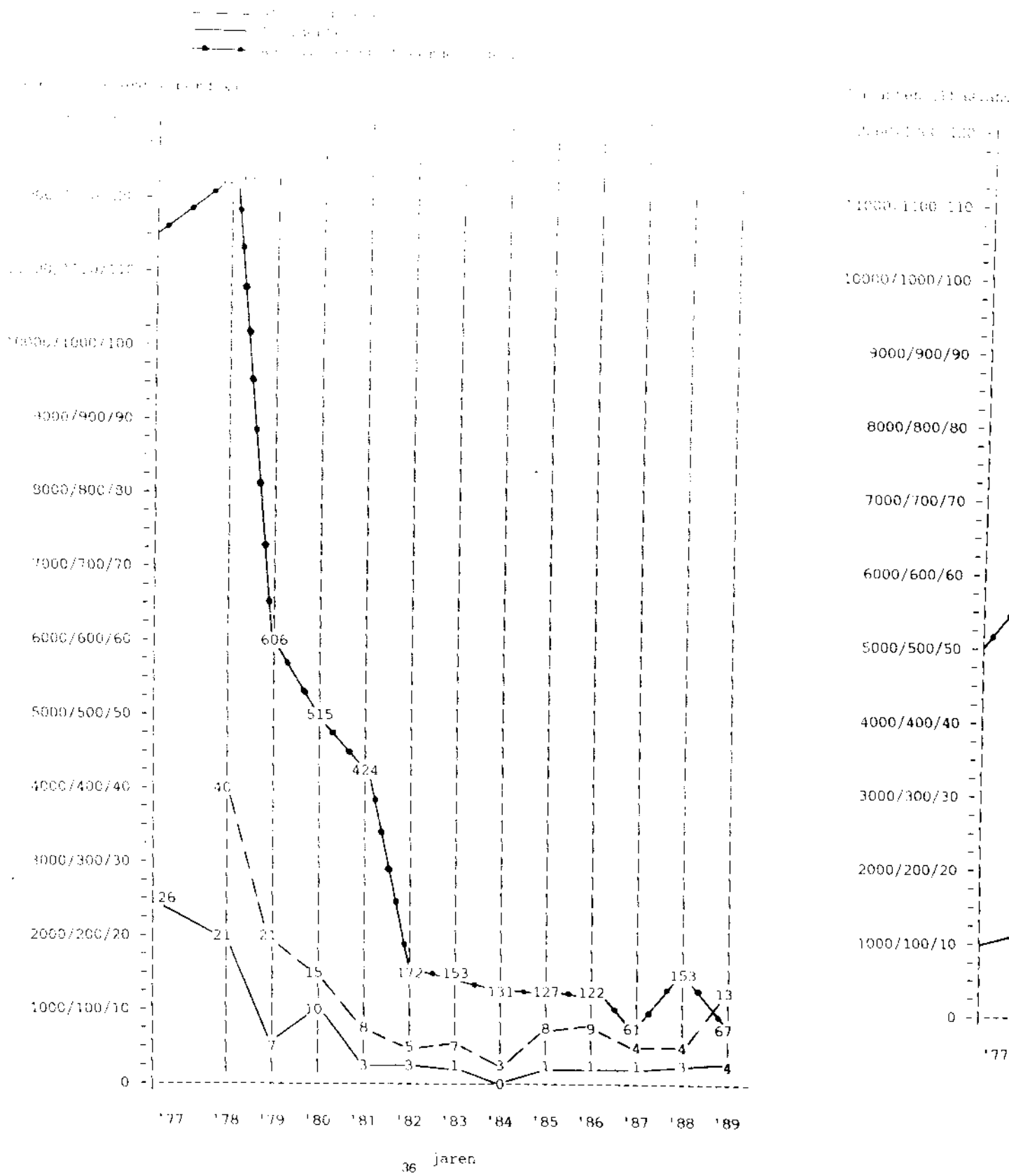
Amsterdam Airport Schiphol

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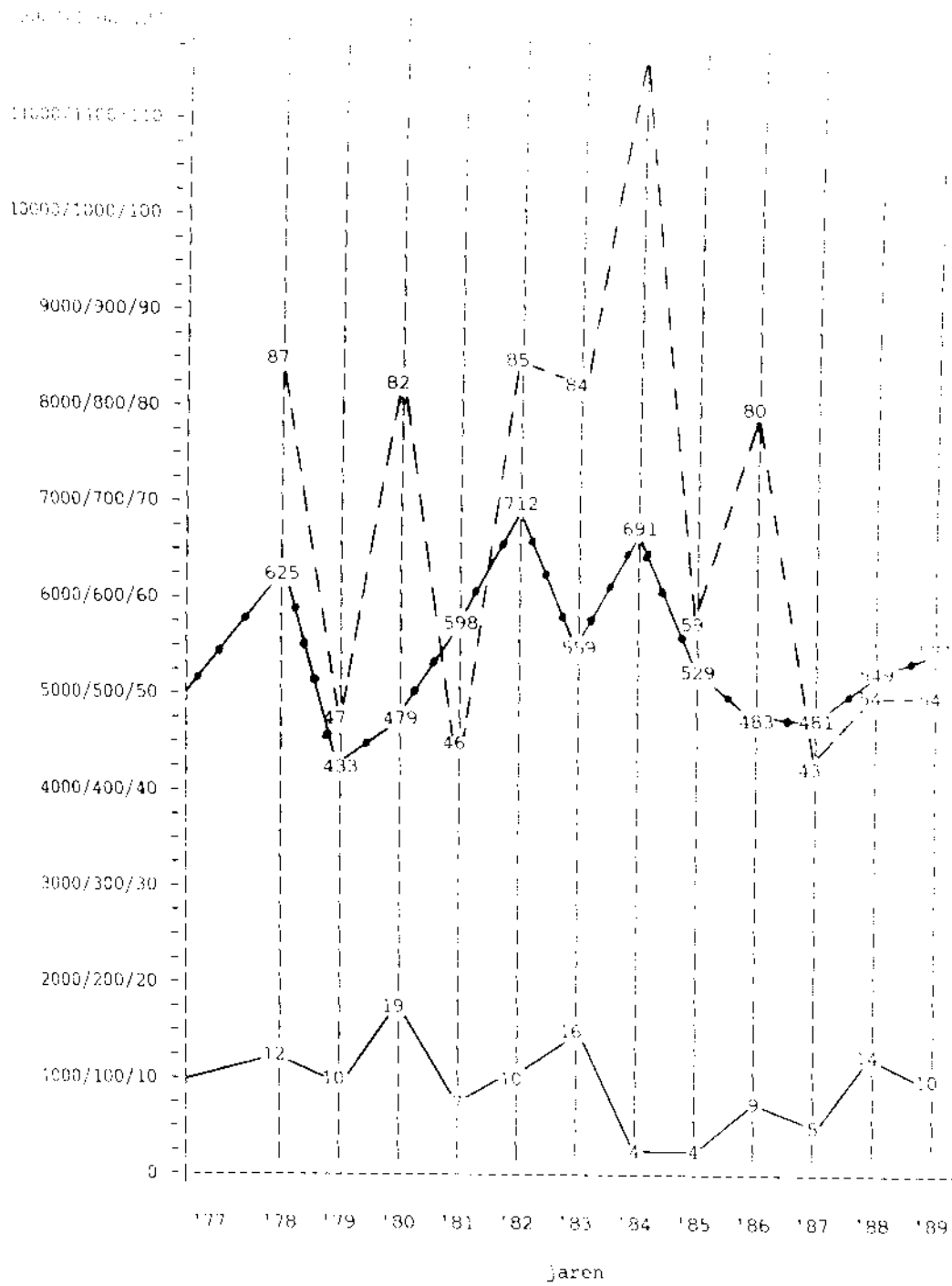
Fig. 130. The number of fish in the population of the sea bass in the coastal waters of the USSR, 1977-1989. The number of fish in the population of the sea bass in the coastal waters of the USSR, 1977-1989.

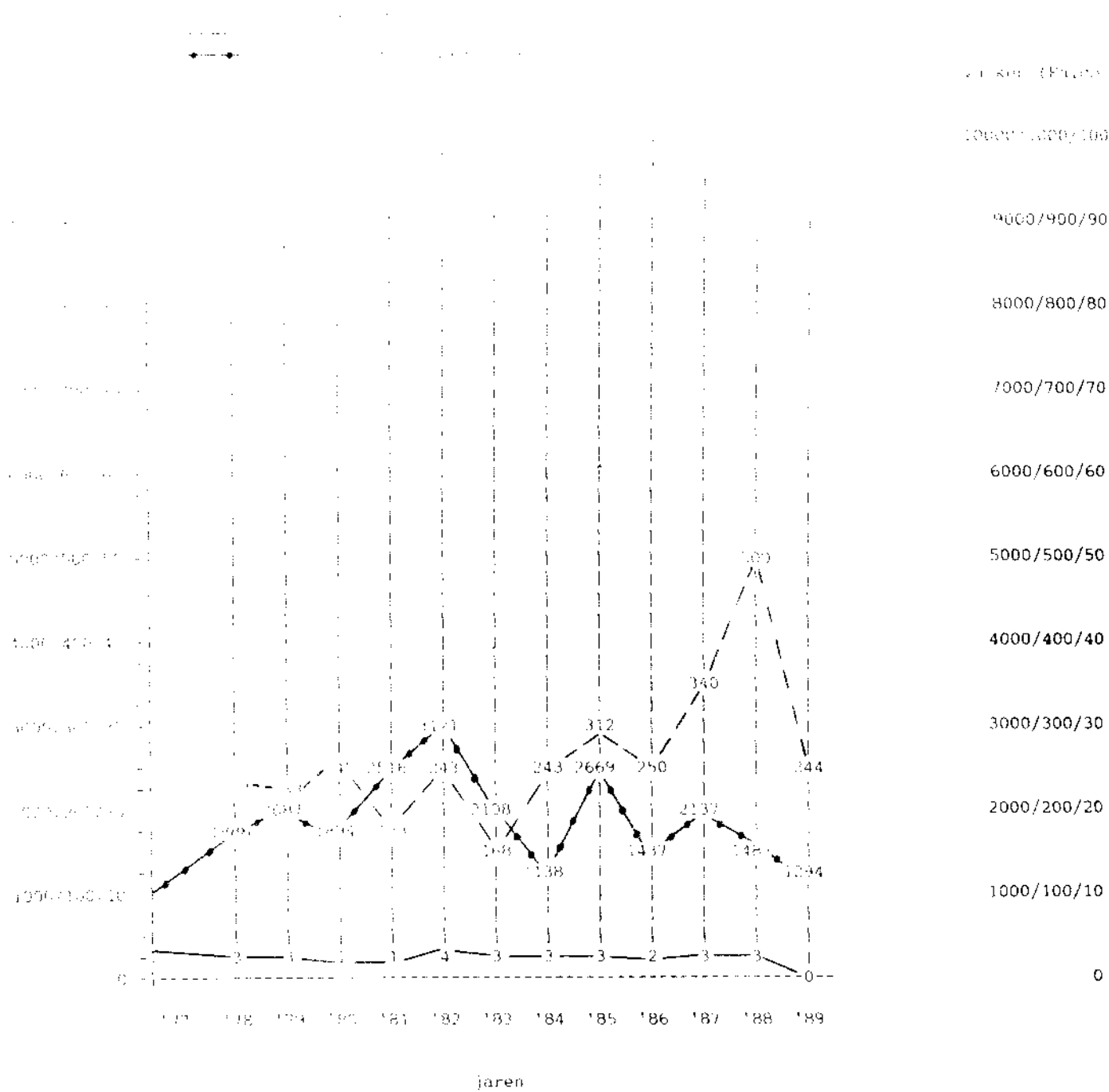




- - - - - 1977-1978
 - - - - - 1978-1979
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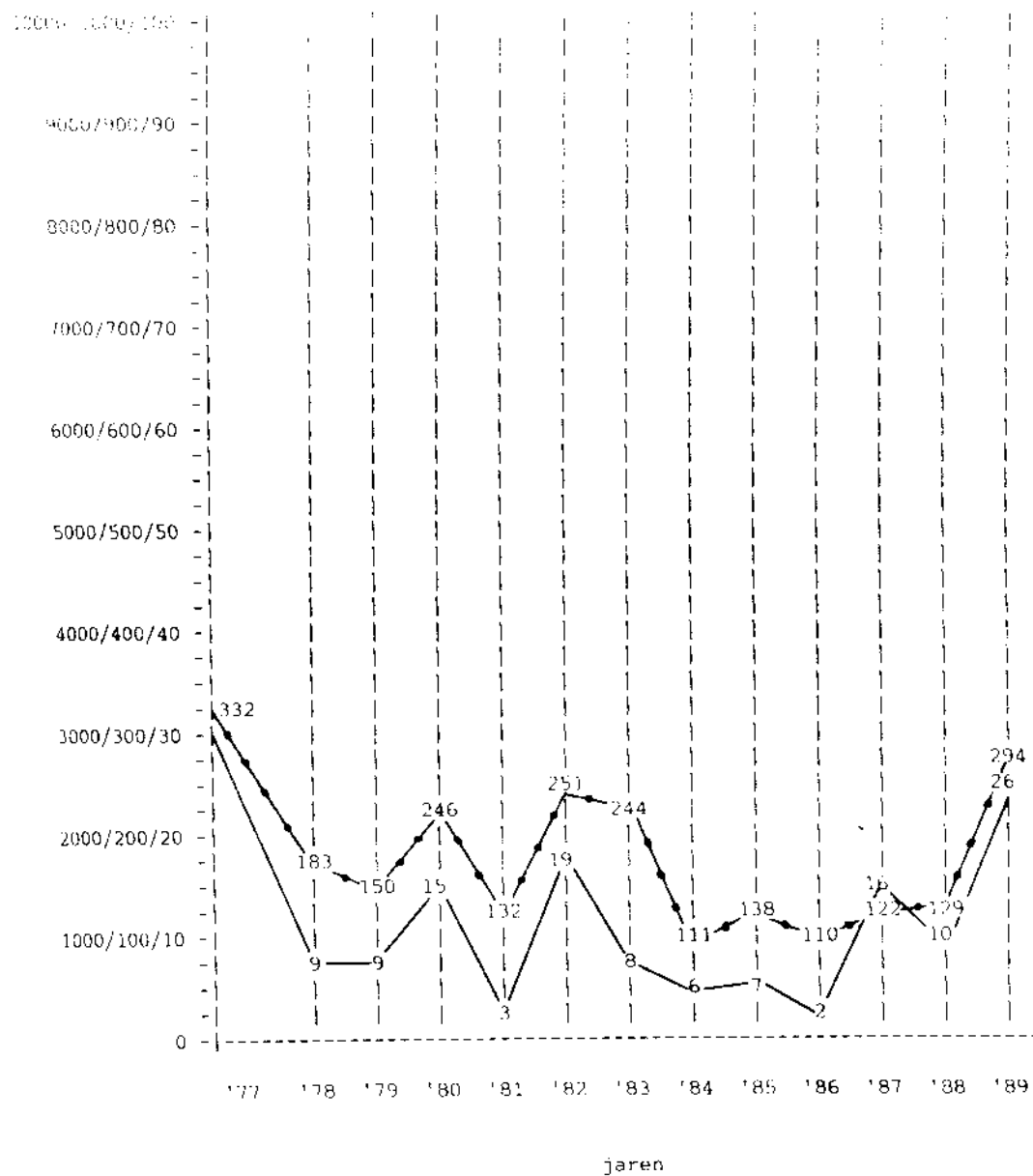
Sammenheng mellom årstid og årstid

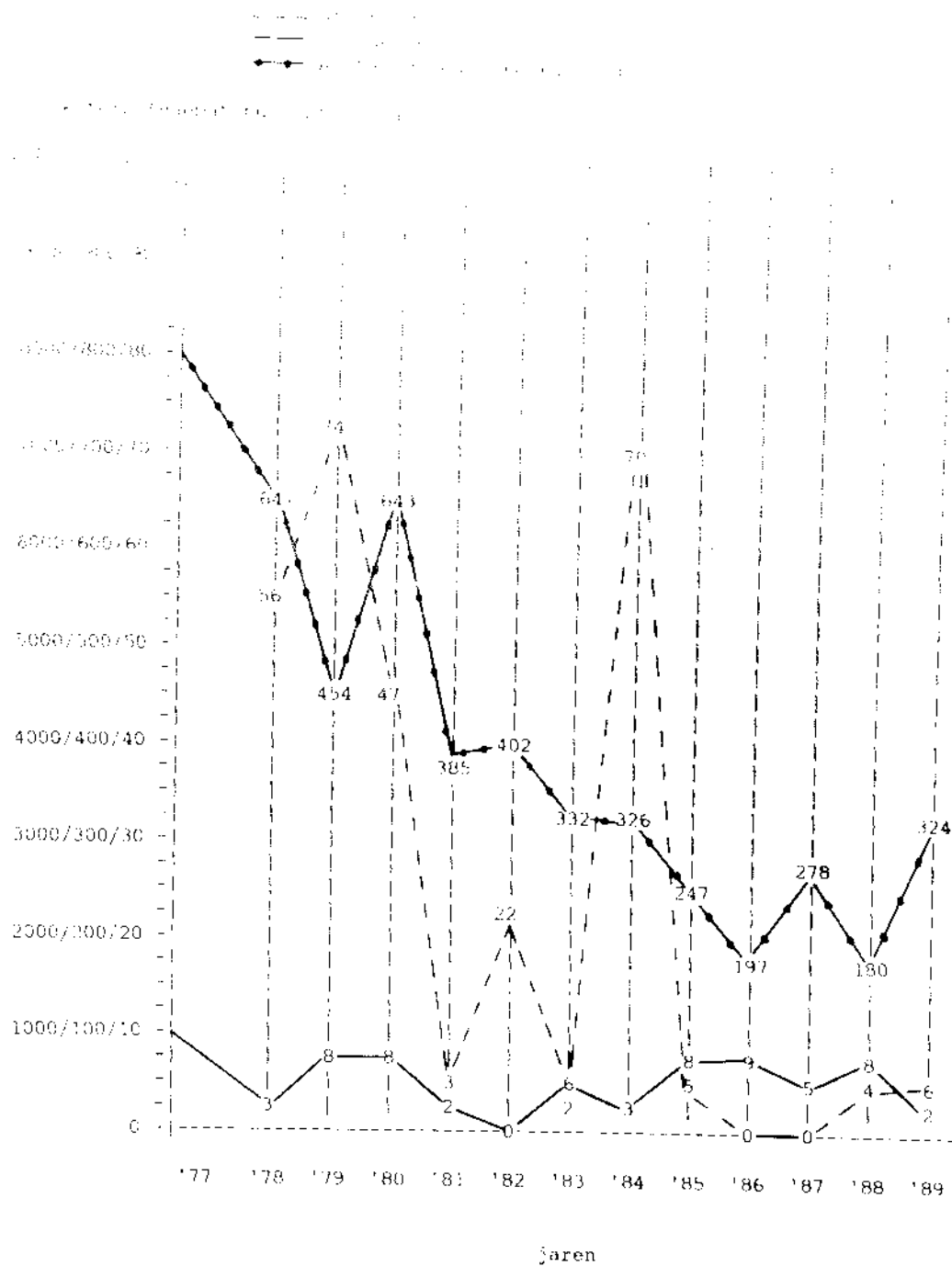




- Årsmiddeln
- Produktion
- Antal arbetstagar i produktion

Varuslag (Varuslag 1989)



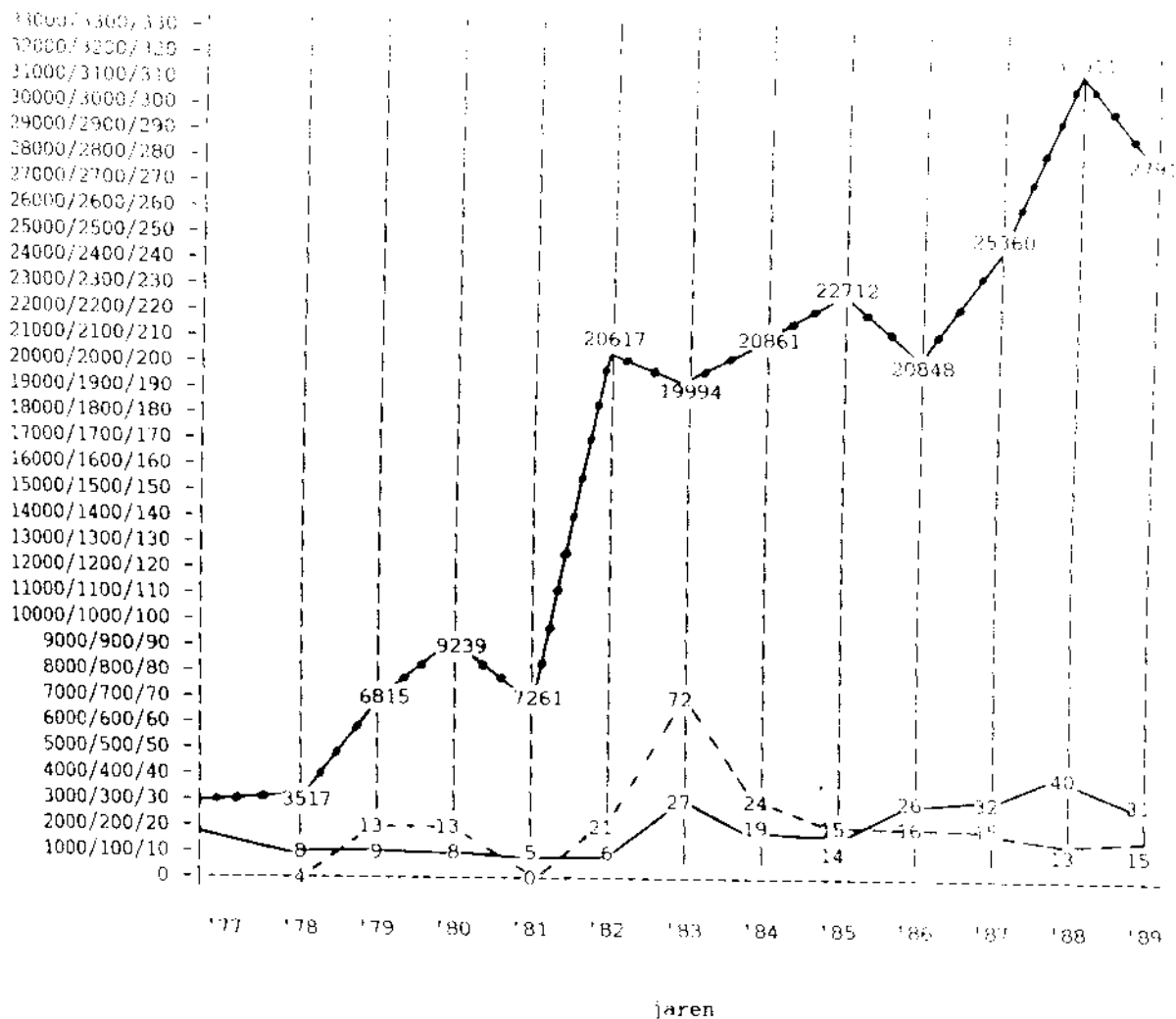


Stevitren (Vare)

10000/1000/100
 9000/900/90
 8000/800/80
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 5000/500/50
 4000/400/40
 3000/300/30
 2000/200/20
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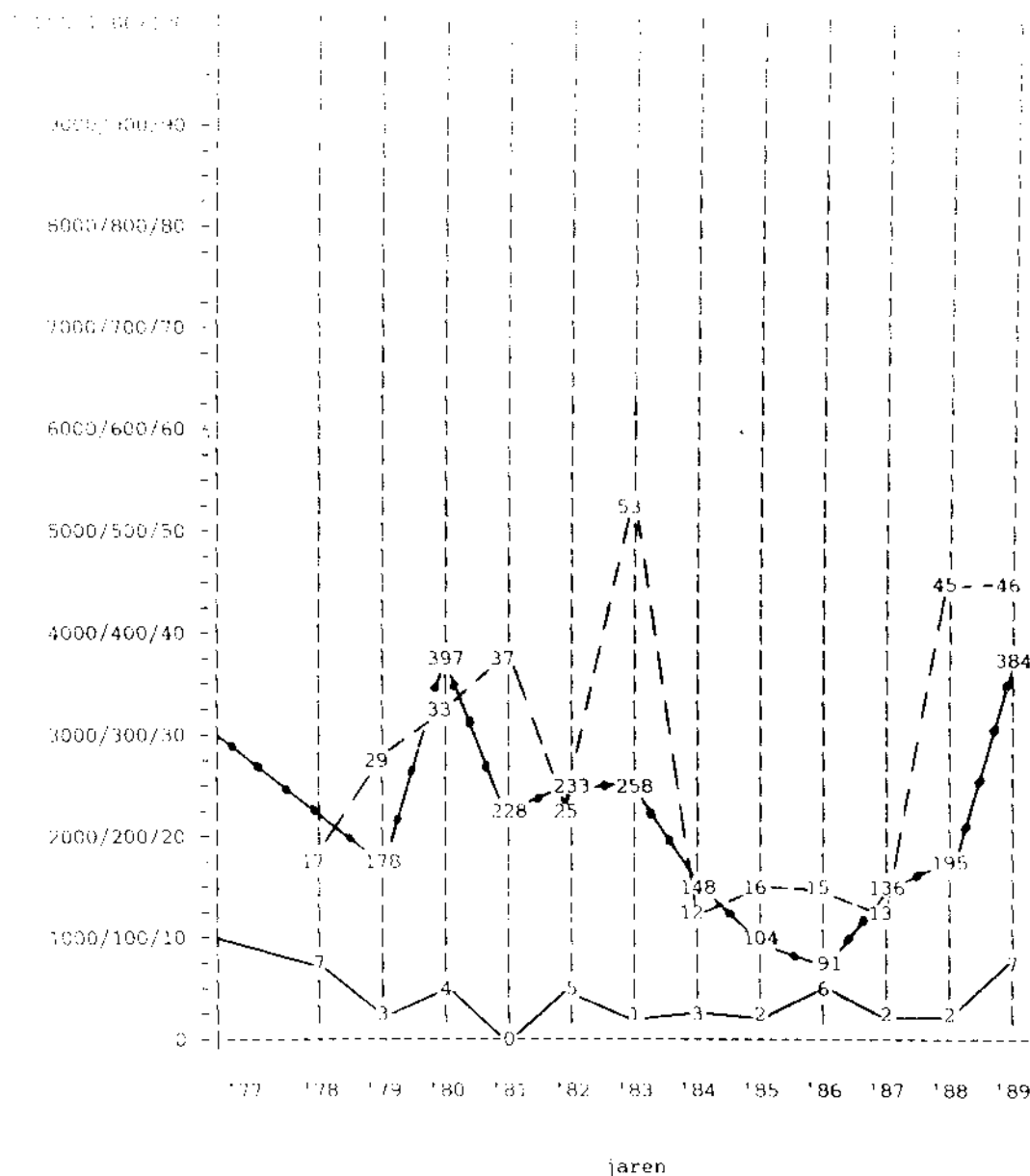
— — — — — All data population
 — — — — — Estimated
 — — — — — Annual population (average) (population)

Blevitet (Værdi for værdi (Værdi))



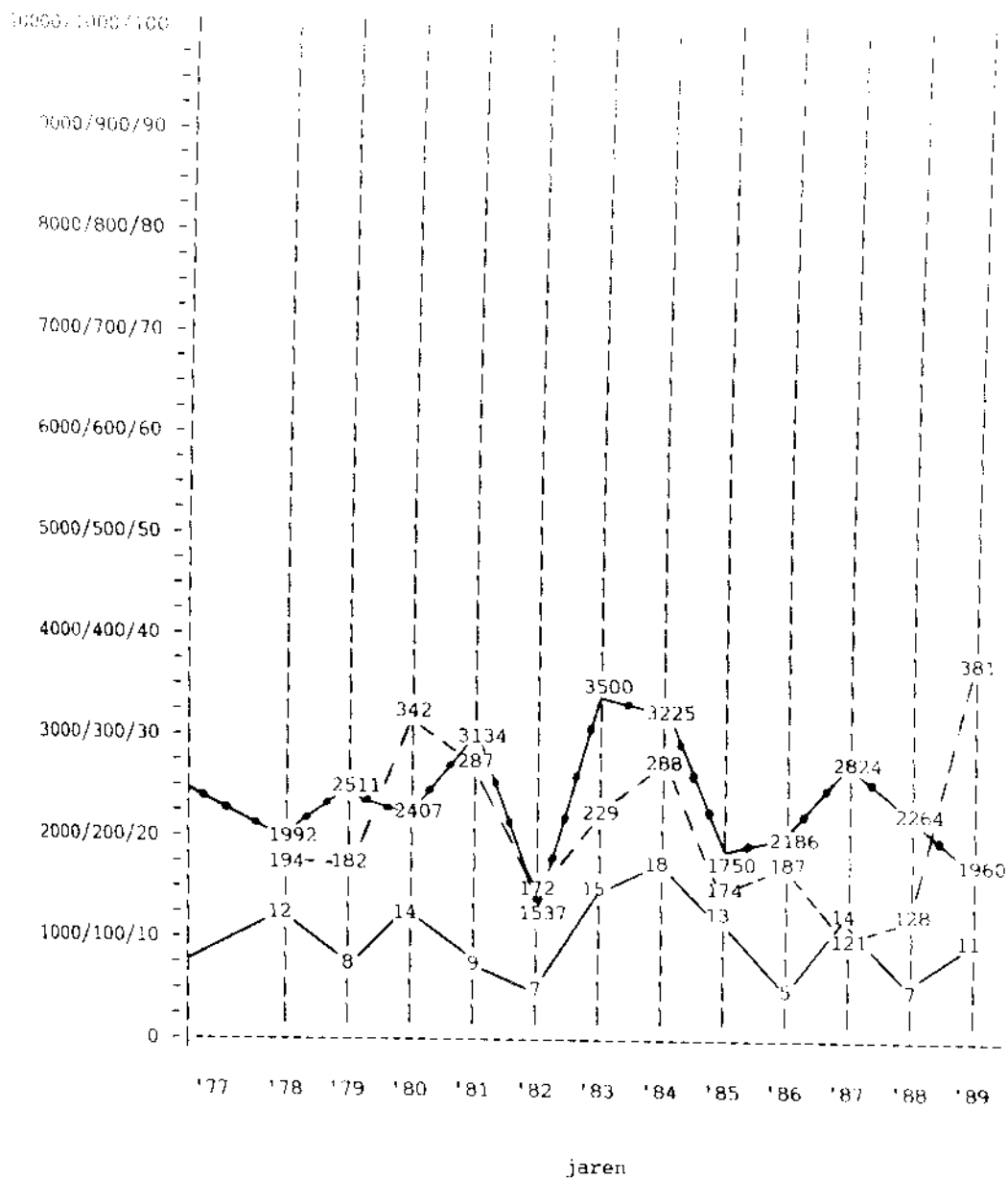
— — — wettelijke grens
 — — — wettelijke
 — — — wettelijke

Pluven (3.1.100)

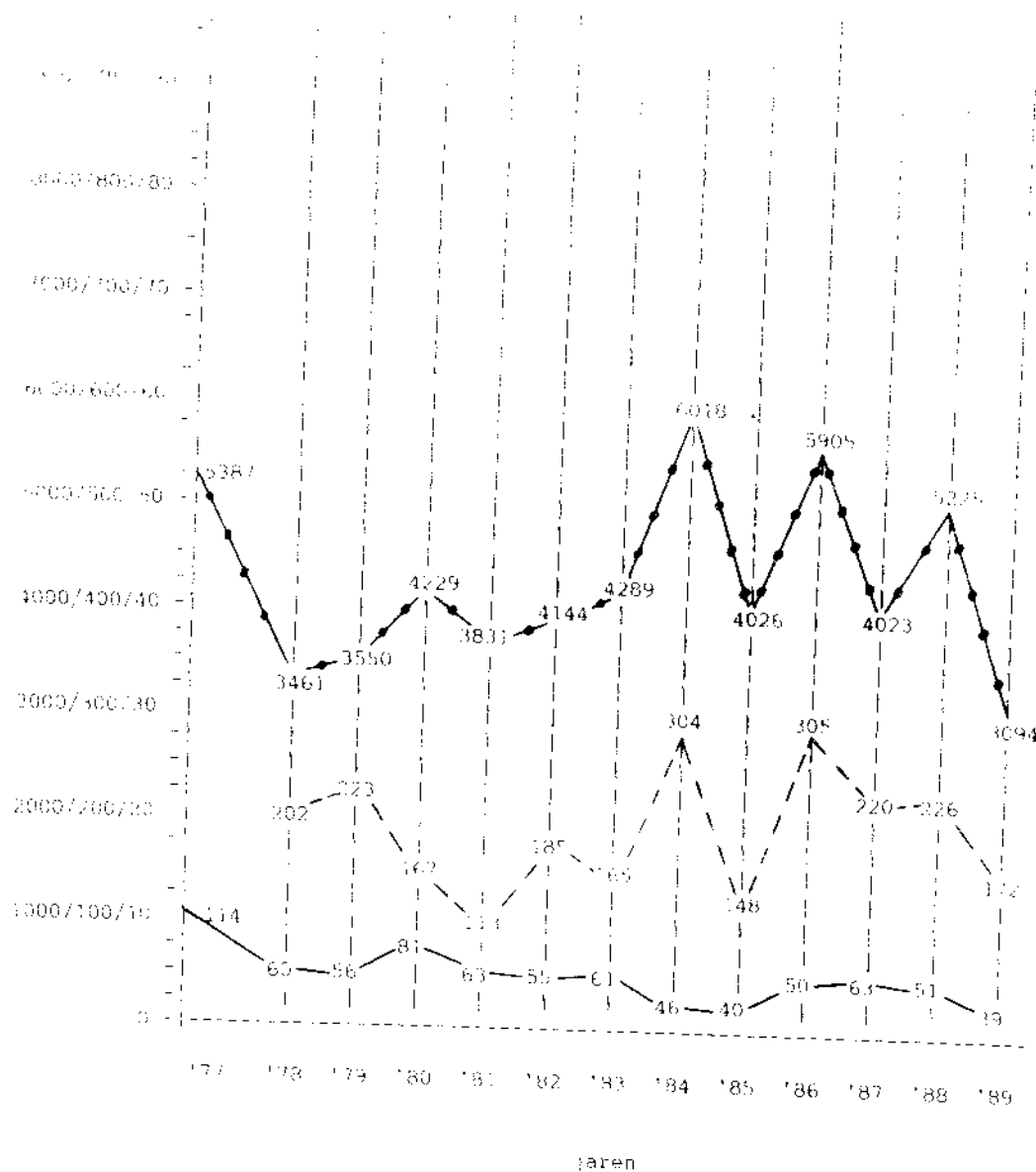


- - - Afset af besværene
 — Indkomster
 • • • Antal af arbejdspladser i 1980

1976 (Columbus spec.)



Max. speed.)



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