Birdstrike risk forecast for the beginning till mid-November 2026

Bird migration will still determine the birdstrike events over the next weeks at German airports, although the peak of the passage period of many species is already exceeded. Consequently, the strike risk is also decreasing. The reporting of Nordic ducks, shorebirds, redwings, white wagtails and black redstarts is clearly reduced, while common wood pigeons, starlings, red kites and cranes are still seen in large flocks and abundances. The number of Nordic geese, which manly occur near the coasts and wetlands in the north and east of Germany, remains currently rather constant, which can be related to favorable conditions in northern and eastern Europe.

Whereas, Whooper and Tundra swans (see below) currently appear in large numbers near the coasts, particularly posing a risk during their commuting flights between roosting, resting and foraging areas. The same applies to geese and cranes. The number of great egrets (see below) is also increasing and is now roughly on a par with the abundances of reported grey herons (see below). The bird migration takes place both during the day and at night, with most species flying at heights below 10,000 ft. However, especially geese and cranes could use considerably larger heights depending on wind conditions.

Local flights of raptors, gulls and crows poses an increased risk to the aviation particularly at the airports. This also includes the flocks on their flights to and from their roosting places at dusk and dawn.

For your flight preparation please also use the birdtam chart provided under the following links https://www.davvl.de/unsere-leistungen/birdtam or https://www.flysafe-birdtam.eu/composite_track.html.

Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), above left; Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), above right; Great Egret (*Ardea alba*), below left; Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*), below right.