

Birdstrike risk forecast for mid- till end of November 2025

Due to mild weather conditions abundances of most overwintering guests are quite low so far and numbers of short-distance migrants like common starling, European skylark and black redstart are decreasing in Germany. This applies to common cranes as well, which meanwhile occur nearly nationwide, but decline due to avian influenza. Together with reduced migration activity, flock sizes of many species decrease. Apart from the above-mentioned species, abundances of reported birds are quite constant and the birdstrike risk is decreasing at German airport. With the onset of winter, local and regional migration activity rises and could negatively influence birdstrike risk.

Large-scale flight movements nearly sized up and flight activity of birds at airports is normally restricted to daylight conditions. An increased risk, however, exists through dusk and dawn, when birds are moving from and to their roosting places and pass illuminated manoeuvring areas. This especially holds true for carrion crows, rooks, Western jackdaws and hooded crows (see below), but also flocks of gulls. Through rain and storms, gulls are also regularly arriving at airports when immigrating from the coast to the inland.

For your flight preparation please also use the birdtam chart provided under the following link <https://www.notams.faa.gov/common/birdtam.html>



Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*), above left; Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*), above right; Western Jackdaw (*Coloeus monedula*), below left, Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix*), below right.