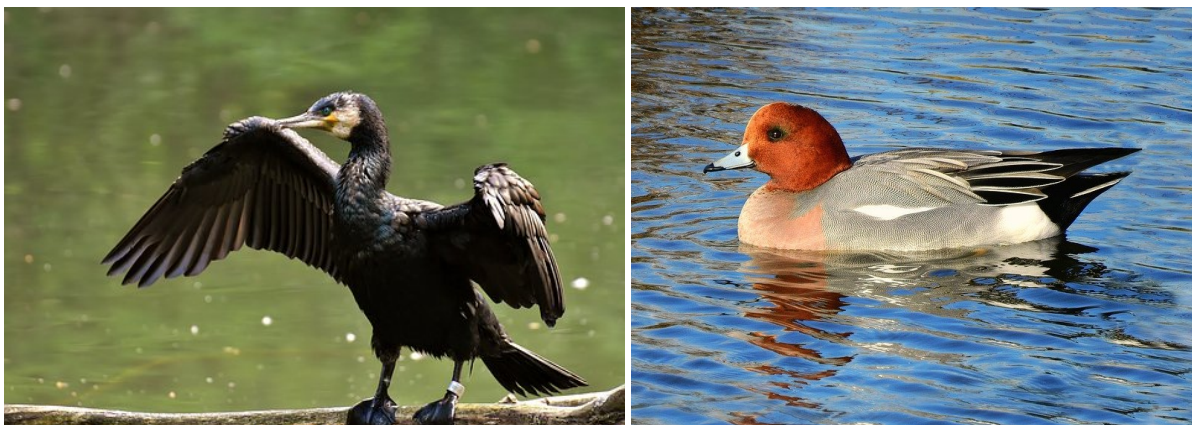


Birdstrike risk forecast for mid till the end of September 2020

Flight activities of long-distance migrants are currently still rather high whereat short- and middle distance migrants mostly stay close to or in their breeding areas. The passage of white storks, black kites and European honey buzzards has decreased enormously while the numbers of passing swallows just eases slowly. The flock sizes of swallows are significantly high and they can be seen hunting over waters. Abundances of the great cormorants (see below) currently increase, mainly at the coasts and bigger inland waters and similar counts for the Eurasian wigeon (see below) at the North and Baltic Sea.

In contrast abundances of cranes are still rather low and mostly occur in East and North Germany while big flocks of starlings can be seen all over Germany but especially at fruit and wine cultures. Shorebirds still migrate or rest along the coasts. Additionally local flight movements, which occur below 600 ft, have to be expected between different habitats and hence just pose a risk at close distance of the airports. The manoeuvring areas of airports currently attract gulls, starlings, crows and raptors as they represent attractive foraging and resting areas while shortly mown. Furthermore, during dawn and dusk flocks of birds on their way to or from their roosting areas have to be expected.

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



Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), left; Eurasian Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*), right