

## Birdstrike risk forecast for mid- till end- September 2022

Increased abundances of young birds as well as bird migration also lead to an increased risk of birdstrikes at German airports in the second half of the month. Especially young common buzzards and common kestrels still increasingly occur on the airports manoeuvring areas and regularly collide, while red kites and Eurasian hobbies (see below) are currently reported during their south- and westward passage. Starlings and cormorants (see below) currently appear in large flocks and swarms in many places and large populations of shore birds are resting at the coasts. In contrast the abundances of long-distance migrants such as white stork, black kite, common house martin or barn swallow have decreased and by the end of the month they will be almost completely gone.

The frequent heavy rains of the last days lead to local flooding and could also attract birds such as mallards, Northern lapwings, gulls, geese, and herons at the airports and in the surroundings. Crows and pigeons must also be expected at the airports, as they find food there and use buildings or trees as resting and sleeping places. Bird migration takes place both during day and at night and especially during dawn and dusk an increased activity must be expected. The commuting flights to and from the sleeping places of species like gulls and crows take place than, posing a risk especially in the approach corridors.

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



Eurasian Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*), above left; Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*) above middle; Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), above right; Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), below;