

Aviation & Wildlife Hazard

Bangalore International Airport Limited, India

Focus areas

Wildlife Strike – Vigilant species

Density of birds in airspace

Bird abundance

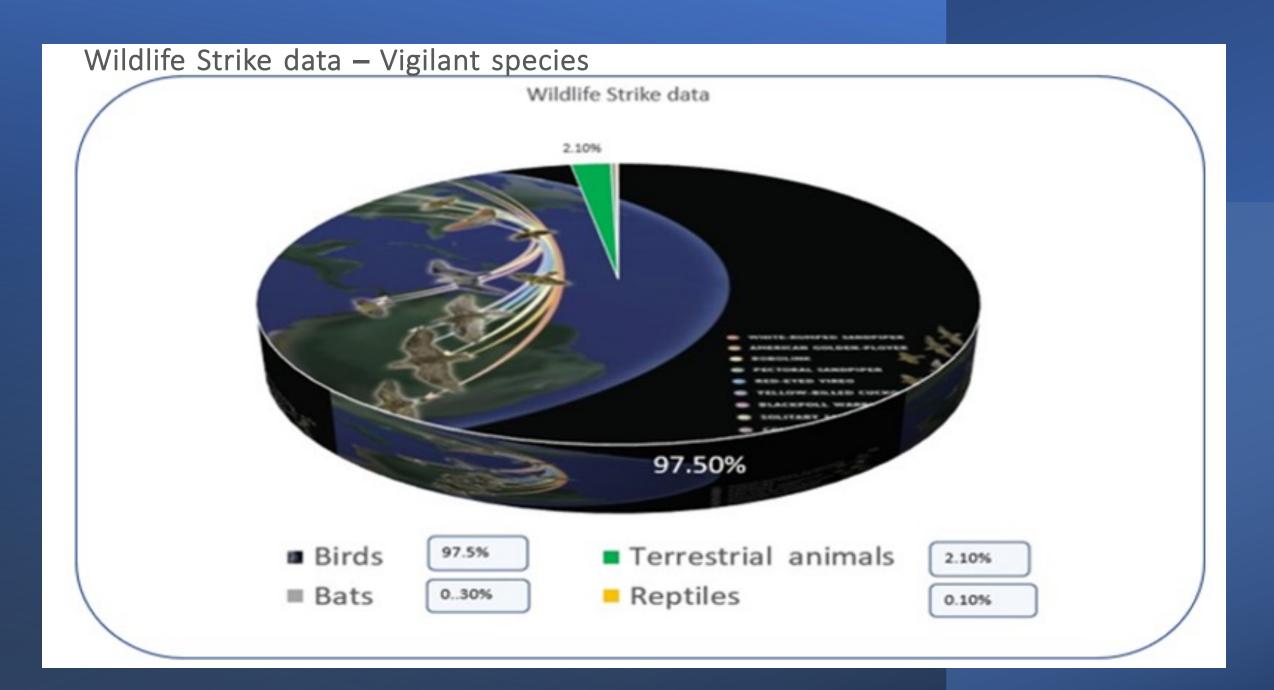
International Bird Area(IBA)

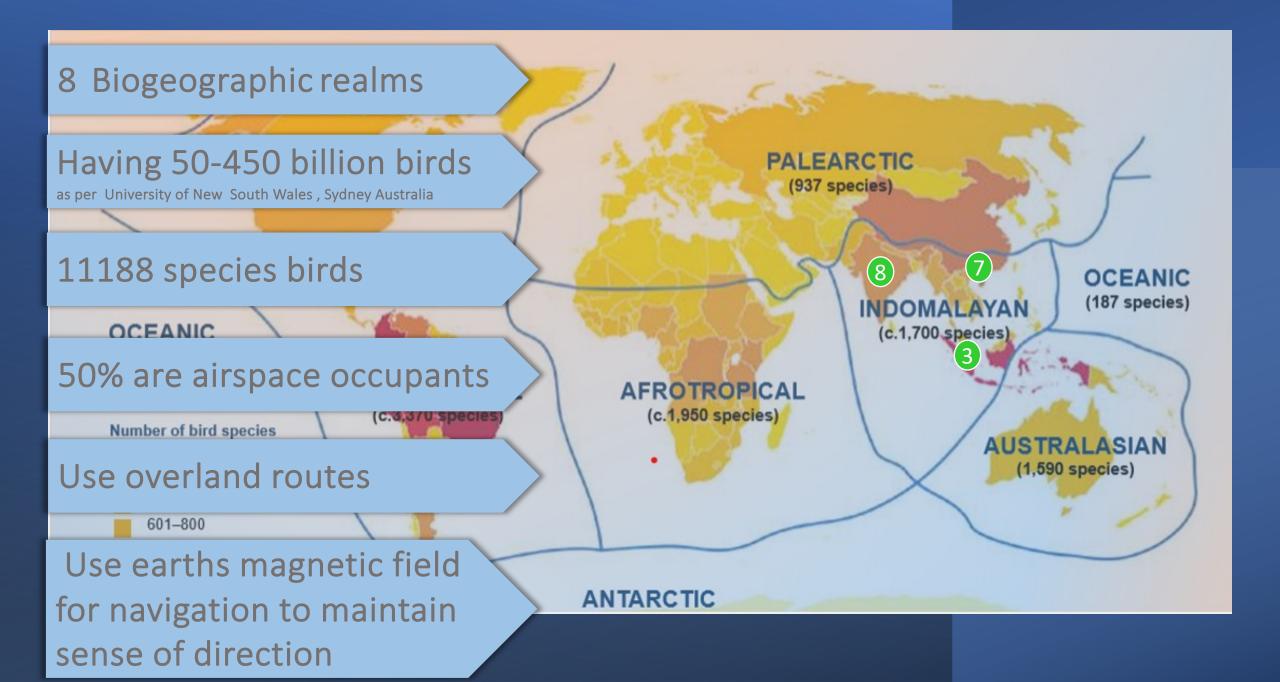
Natural Spectacle

Wildlife Strike and its impact

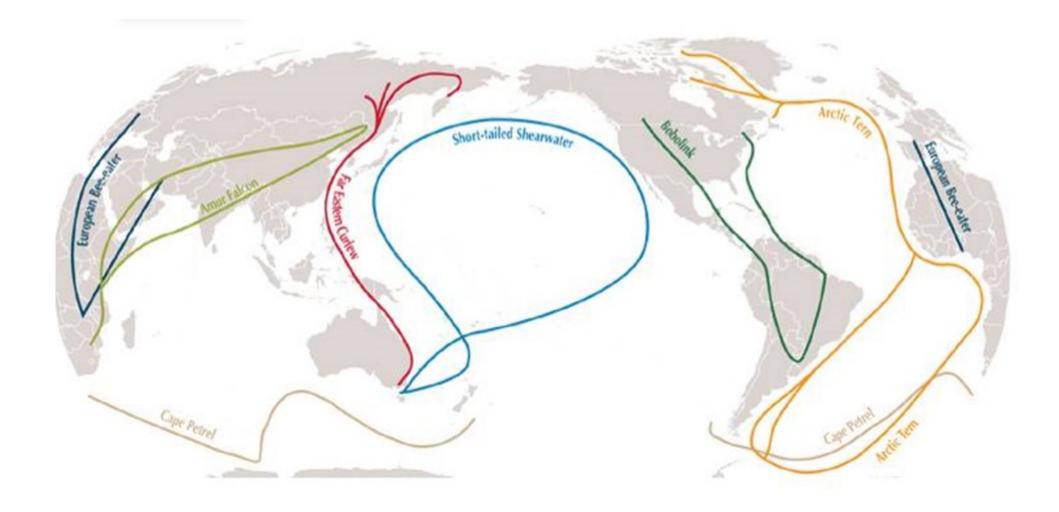
Instincts of birds







International Bird Areas Kempegowda INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BENGALURU Most abundant House sparrow – 1.6 billion European starling – 1.3 billion Ring billed gulls - 1.2 billion Barren swallows - 1.1 billion 20.00 Glaucous gulls - 949 million Alder flycatcher – 896 million 10.00



Natural Spectacle of aviation migrations

Chiroptera (Bats)



1400 species of bat around the world

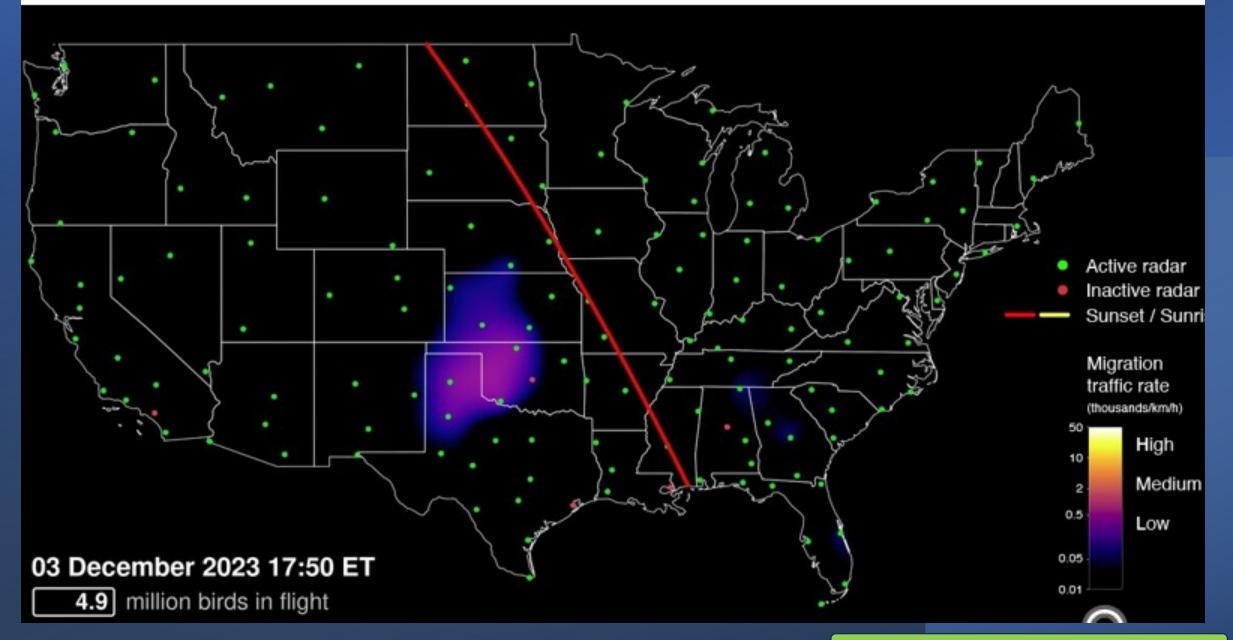
All continent has bat species available

India is home to more than 60 species of bats .

120

Bats are the best contributor to biodiversity

GFB or Flying Fox are the biggest (40cm x 1.7m)



Live bird migration maps - BirdCast

Birds' instincts on Aerodrome eco system

Use for updrafts gain altitude and floats on top

Significant height gain to glide horizontally covering large distance without effort to scale another thermal to gain further height

Improved visibility to scan & shadow food source

Energy efficient navigation to cover long distance to locate food sources

Rapid localization to reach back to nest

Wildlife & instincts

43 Million birds used VOBL airspace since AOD

30 million during morning hours

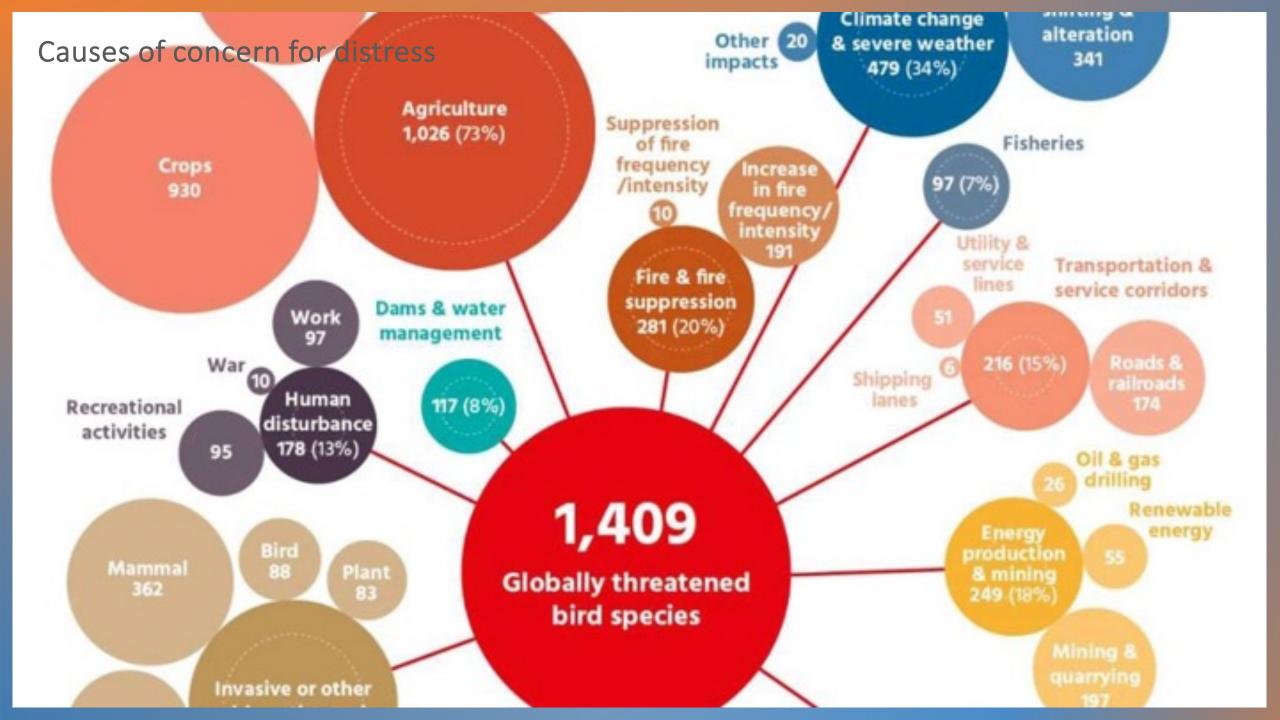
11 million kites with 67 collisions

Endemic birds accustomed with airport ecosystem

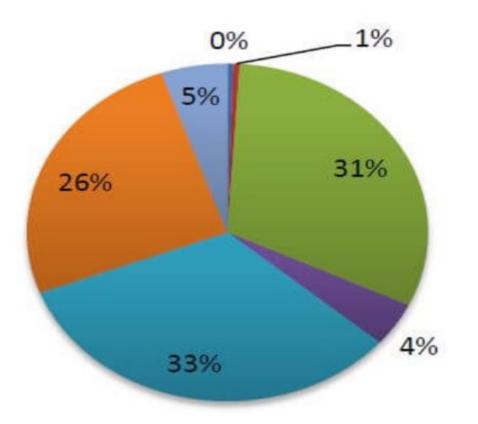
Strike pattern – Rwy change, juvenile outbreak, migratory season

Average Horizontal speed > 110 kmph Diving speed > 389 Kmph NO MIDFLIGHT ADJUSTMENT FROM TRAJECTORY NORTHERN TRANSACT

> SOUTHERN TRANSACT



Why WHM at airports



 Taxi
 -4%

 Take off
 -31%

 Approach
 -33%

 Landing
 -26%

Total - 94%

Source : Bird strike statistics (ICAO) for the flight phase at which incidents occur



Airframe Certification Standards 14 CFR Part 25-571& in EASA CS-25.631

A333, vicinity Orlando FL USA, 2013

On 19 January 2013, a Rolls Royce Trent 700-powered Virgin Atlantic Airbus A330-300 hit some medium sized birds shortly after take off from Orlando, sustaining airframe impact damage and ingesting one bird into each engine. Damage was subsequently found to both engines although only one indicated sufficient malfunction

B738, Rome Ciampino Italy, 2008

On 10 November 2008, a Boeing 737-800 about to land at Rome Ciampino Airport flew through a large and dense flock of starlings, which appeared from below the aircraft. After the crew had made an unsuccessful attempt to go around, they lost control due to malfunction of both engines when full thrust was applied and a very hard impact half way along the runway caused substantial damage to the aircraft.

A20N, Atlantic City NJ USA, 2021

On 2 October 2021, an Airbus A320neo ingested a large bird into its right engine (a Pratt & Whitney PW1100G) during take-off at Atlantic City and a high speed rejected take-off followed.



Aerodrome WHM an Indecisive battle







Conclusion



Priority areas of WHM

Protected Aerodrome airspace

Wildlife Hazard Assessment survey

Development of WHMP

Wildlife Hazard Mapping

Engagement of Active & Passive control

Review of WHMP

References: 14 CFR Cornell Lab Bird Cast Natural Geographic **THANK YOU**

www.bengaluruairport.com