Assessing BASH Risk Potential of Migrating and Breeding Osprey in the Mid-Atlantic Chesapeake Bay Region

USAF Environmental Training Symposium Mr. Troy Andersen, 1 CES/CEVR

Overview

- The Legacy Program
- The Project
- Osprey
- Osprey at Langley Air Force Base (LAFB)
- Capturing & Fitting Transmitters
- Acquiring Data
- Local & Migratory Movement Patterns
- Why Is This Data Valuable?
- The Path Ahead





"Protecting and Enhancing Resources While Supporting Military Readiness"

DoD Legacy Resource Management Program

- Established in 1990
- Three Guiding Principles
 - Stewardship
 - Leadership
 - Partnership
- Additional Information:
 - www.dodlegacy.org

Proposal Criteria

- Regional Ecosystem Management
- Monitoring and Predicting Migratory Bird Patterns
- Wildlife Studies to Ensure Safety of Military Operations
- Supports Legal Requirements to Implement INRMP & BASH
- Pursues New Technology to Identify and Effectively Manage INRMP & BASH



Project Description

- A collaborative multi-agency (state and federal) effort where breeding adult Osprey and nestlings were livecaptured, fitted with GPS satellite transmitters, and released from selected nest locations in Back River on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay of Virginia.
- Movements of Osprey are tracked via the ARGOS satellite network.
- Movement information collected from breeding Osprey will be cross referenced to Langley Air Force Base flying operations to develop GIS-based strike-risk models.

Project Description

- Migratory patterns of Osprey will be evaluated to assess the risk of migrating Osprey to military aircraft operations along the Eastern seaboard.
- Expected to continue until 2008.

Multi-agency cooperative research effort



Research Objectives

- Examine Osprey migration patterns in relation to military flight operations
- Determine airfield occurrence in relation to Osprey breeding territories
- Develop GIS-based Osprey strike risk models

Osprey (*PANDION HALIAETUS*)

- L23" x W6.3" x W3.5lbs
- Worldwide Distribution
- 13-17yr Life-Span
- Nest on Trees, Cliffs, and Platforms
- Lays 2-3 Eggs
- 32-42 Day Incubation Period
- 48-59 Day Nestling Period
- Males Providers /

Females Caregivers

Found Nesting Always Near Food = Water



Key Breeding Characteristics

- Established pairs nearly always return to their old nest sites
- Semi-colonial nesters
- New breeders return remarkably close to their natal/fledge sites
- Fidelity is dependent on courtship success
- Population Stability = 0.95-1.30 young per nest
- Increasingly becoming dependent on artificial nest sites

Population Status and Distribution

- 1955 1972 population status plummeted
 Pesticide DDT
- 1973 2004 dramatic recovery in population status

DDT Use Banned

Artificial Nest Platforms

Structure Enhancements

Translocation Efforts

Breeding Population of Osprey in North America, 1966-2003



Why are Osprey an aviation safety concern?

- 5th most hazardous species to aircraft
- Increasing populations and adaptability
- Tolerant of human activities and traditional hazing techniques
- Nest sites and breeding behavior increases strike potential and FOD related incidents

Strike History

- 21 reported USAF strikes resulting \$1,305,811 in aircraft damage
- 86 reported FAA strikes, 20% result in substantial aircraft damage or impoundment



Strike Case Study: Langley AFB, VA

Date: 7/20/2000 Aircraft: F-15C **Cost: \$750,000 Class B Damage: No. 2 Inside** Engine **Phase of Flight: Touch and Go Effect on Flight: Engine** failure emergency landing



Damage to the F-15C's intake is visable in the upper righthand corner. Damage to the jet has been estimated at \$700,000.

Osprey brings down Langley-based F-15C

By Terry Scanlor

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE A four-pound bird has cost the U.S. Air Force at least \$700.000.

U.S. Air Force at least \$700,000. That's the price tag for replacing the engine of an F-15C that struck

an osprey over the base Thursday morning, Maj. Douglas Dunbar said. The pilot, Capt. Brad "Razor" Gillette, was uninjured, Dunbar said.

Gillette was preparing to land when he heard "pops and bangs," Dunbar said. After losing power in the right side engine, Gillette circled for less than five minutes on a single engine before landing.

"If you had to fly this much longer it could've had serious consequences," said Dunbar, a flight safety officer.

Ospreys weigh up to eight pounds

and have wingspans up to six feet. The birds feast on fish and have nests on poles in the neighboring Back River, Air Force officials said. Gillette probably never saw the

osprey, said Dunbar. "If you see it. It's too late," he said.

The bird bounced off the side of the plane before being sucked through the blades of the engine.

The impact sent small pieces of metal ricocheting through the engine, destroying it, said Dunbar. A portion of the dark brown bird's body was recovered inside the plane. The bird also damaged part of the

plane's body next to the engine. The extent of that damage is unclear, but it could drive up the repair costs to \$1 million, Dunbar said.

Birds are not a new problem at

Langley, Last year, animal-rights groups criticized the Air Force for sending to slaughter nearly 200 Canada geese. The birds were removed to ensure pilot safety, Air Force officials said.

Thursday's collision was costliep than most accidents involving birds. For fiscal 1998 and 1999, Langley officlais documented 19 bird strikes causing \$73,357 in damage. An F-15 ingesting a seagull accounted for \$839,000 of that.

Air Force officials said Gillette was not available for an interview.

WAVY TV 10 contributed to this report.

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Tagging Sessions

- Capture Objective & Techniques
- Adult Osprey
 - May 2006
 - Six (3 female and 3 male)
 - Modified carpet-nose
 - Dho-gaza net
- Nestling Osprey
 - July 2006
 - Four (2 local and 2 relocated)
 - Hand-caught





THIS IMAGE DISPLAYS POINT LOCATIONS OF ACTIVE OSPREY NESTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 2006.

ACTIVE NEST SITES

LO CATION: LANGLEY AFB, VIRGINIA IMAGE DATE: 3 May 2006 GEOGRAPHIS PROJECTION: WG S 84 IMAGE DISPLAYED AND DIGITALLY PROCESSED BY USDA/WS

Fitting Transmitters and Banding

Tagging Kit Checklist

- GPS/PTT 100
 - Teflon Ribbon
 - Cotton Thread
 - Duro® Quick Gel
 - Zip-Kicker Accelerator
- Bands
 - USFWS Aluminum
 - Acraft Alpha Numeric Color Bands
- Hood and Scotch Tape





Acquiring Data

- As of January 14, 2007 244 days of location data
- Tracked via ARGOS satellite network (NOAA)
- Data delivered via email to project team every 3 days
- Data formatted into Geo-database every 2 weeks
- Data parsed into three separate periods
 - Breeding Period (10 fixes/day)
 - Fall/Spring Migration Period (10 fixes/day)
 - Wintering Period (3 fixes/day)







000001 ARGOS Center Email



Sample Data

| PTT No. | Date | EDST | Lat | Long | Speed | Course | Alt |
|---------|-----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|--------|-----|
| 66052 | 1/15/2007 | 4:00 | 7.158833 | -67.032 | 0 | 180 | 51 |
| 66052 | 1/15/2007 | 6:00 | 7.1635 | -67.0172 | 20 | 72 | 43 |
| 66052 | 1/15/2007 | 8:00 | 7.1735 | -66.9977 | 0 | 126 | 34 |
| 66052 | 1/15/2007 | 10:00 | 7.159333 | -67.0342 | 13 | 127 | 45 |
| 66052 | 1/15/2007 | 12:00 | 7.159167 | -67.0327 | 0 | 310 | 15 |
| 66052 | 1/15/2007 | 14:00 | 7.158333 | -67.0308 | 0 | 331 | 73 |
| 66052 | 1/15/2007 | 16:00 | 7.156833 | -67.0173 | 0 | 22 | 63 |
| 66052 | 1/15/2007 | 18.00 | 7 1585 | -67 0312 | 0 | 110 | 36 |
| 66052 | 1/15/2007 | 20.00 | 7 158833 | -67 032 | 0 | 80 | 35 |
| 66052 | 1/15/2007 | 22:00 | 7.158833 | -67.032 | 0 | 282 | 35 |

Breeding Period Data Analysis

- May 16th September 27th
- 10 fixes collected per day
- 6,499 individual GPS locations for the 6 adults
- 504 individual GPS locations for 2 juveniles

Breeding Period Data Analysis

- Summary of Female Osprey Movement
 - Actively moving 16% of the times they were tracked
 - Average Altitude = 63 m AGL
 - Average Speed = 23 kph
- Summary of Male Osprey Movement
 - Actively moving 22% of the times they were tracked
 - Average Altitude = 62 m AGL
 - Average Speed = 19 kph

Fall Migration Data Analysis

- July 26th October 17th
- Fixes collected 10 times/day
- 1,252 individual GPS locations for the 6 adults
- 314 individual GPS locations for 2 juveniles
- Shortest distance traveled = 2,173 km
- Longest distance traveled = 6,840 km

Fall Migration Data Analysis

- Summary of Female Osprey Movement
 - Started migration between 16 and 30 August
 - Average Altitude = 377 m AGL
 - Average Speed = 37 kph
- Summary of Male Osprey Movement
 - Started migration between 7 and 27 September
 - Average Altitude = 324 m AGL
 - Average Speed = 38 kph

Wintering Data Analysis

- Arrival at wintering grounds 14 Jan 07
- Fixes collected 3 times/day
- 1,984 individual GPS locations for the 4 adults
- 15 Jan 07, transmitters returned to "summer duty cycle"

The Tale of Osprey F48 and M52

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Why is this information important?

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Why is this information important?

- Osprey movement patterns
- Quantify Osprey-strike risk
- Evaluation of Osprey management efforts



The Path Ahead

- Technical Report (DENIX Website)
- Spring Migration
- Tagging Sessions- Round 2 (4 new birds)
- Media Production
- AF Portal Viewer
- Home-range and Strike Analysis
- AF NEST SITE DATA POINTS

Additional Contact Information

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QUESTIONS ???

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