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BIRD STRIKES PROBLEM IN ETHIOPIAN CIVIL AVIATION

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ABSTRACT

In October-November 1990 authors in the staff of Russian - Ethiopian biological expedition were analyzed 110 serious bird strikes in Ethiopian civil aviation for period of 10 years, including the first in the world crush of passenger jet B-737 in 1988. It was inspected ornithological situation of 3 airdromes. The most of incidents occurred with jet B-707 (36.4%), B-720 (25.8%), B-767 (13.6%), B-737 (6.1%), turboprop DC 6 (7.6%). 42.0% of all strikes were recorded in September - October, 27.2% and 24.2% of them in November - January and in March - April respectively. 90% of strikes occurred between 6.00 and 14.00 hours. 54.1% of incidents took place on run out, 16.4% did on run away after touch. 85.7% of collision have happened bellow the level of 200 m. Their peak was in the 101-150 knots. Falconiformes were struck in 50% incidents, Columbiformes in 35,4% ones. It took place 10 collision and 12 engines were injured at airdrome Bole (Adis-Abeba) during 47 days period in September - November 1987. The damage came to 902,000\$; the total one for 1987 did 1,200,000\$. At airport Blair-Dar 15.09.1988 because of collision with *Columba guinea* has crushed B-737. It was killed 35 peoples. Standing detachment of 18-20 peoples near runway repelling birds from 6.00 o 14.00 hours giving decrease of bird strikes in Bole airport in 1988 to 1, in 1989 to 2, in 1990 to 2. Both the avifauna of airdrome localities and causes of birds and plane collisions were studied. It is given the recommendation for bird strike prevention of airdromes of Bole, Bahir-Dar and Dye-Dau.