

BIRD STRIKE COMMITTEE EUROPE

Bird Movement Working Group

European Bird Hazard Map (Denmark)

As a preliminary Danish contribution to the joint European bird hazard map the enclosed two maps have been drawn. In order to elucidate the difficulties in adopting the German-Belgian proposals (9th Dec. 1974) for conditions in Denmark, we have used other criteria.

- A) By using the criteria proposed practically all of Denmark and the surrounding waters should be classified as "high risk areas". For pilots operating in Denmark such information would be of no practical value and even represents a step backward compared to the detailed information already published and in use in Denmark.
- B) In Denmark the bird-density and bird-strike risk varies considerably from area to area, often over very short distances. This has been illustrated in the official Low Level Charts and maps published in the Air Information Publication (AIP), where "high risk zones" in the sense this term has hitherto been used in Denmark, cover approximately 5% of the area and hold more than half of all waterbirds (gulls, waders, ducks, geese, swans etc).
water

Map I. Shows areas where birds of the proposed categories B and C (more than 260 grams) regularly occur in densities exceeding 100 birds per sq.km. Thus the criterion used in this map is twice the German-Belgian proposals, and species belonging to category A are not considered at all.

Map II. Shows areas where densities of waterbirds regularly exceed 500 birds per sq.km (only categories B and C), i.e. densities ten times as large as proposed. This map is very similar to the national bird hazard maps hitherto used.

This preliminary presentation suggests that the criteria used in a joint European bird-hazard map are discussed at the BSCE meeting in Stockholm, June 1975.

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Indicating areas where the density of birds (category B and C, i.e. species of more than 250 g) exceeds 100 per sq. km. during most of the year.



Indicating areas where the density of birds (categories B and C, i.e. species of more than 260 g) exceeds 500 per sq. km during most of the year.

