

Increasing trend of damaging bird strikes with aircraft outside the airport boundary: implications for mitigation measures

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Abstract. A basic tenet of programs to mitigate the risks of bird strikes with aircraft has been to focus management efforts at airports because various historical analyses of bird-strike data for civil aviation have indicated the majority of strikes occur in this environment during take-off and landing at ≤ 500 feet above ground level (AGL). However, a trend analysis of bird-strike data involving commercial air carriers from the U.S. National Wildlife Strike Database for Civil Aviation, 1990 to 2009, indicates that this tenet should be revised. The percentage of all strikes that occurred at >500 feet AGL increased significantly from about 25% in 1990 to 30% in 2009. The percentage of all damaging strikes that occurred at >500 feet increased at a greater rate, from about 37% in the early 1990s to 45% during 2005 to 2009. I also examined trends in strike rates (strikes/1 million commercial aircraft movements) for strikes occurring at \leq and >500 feet. From 1990 to 2009, the damaging strike rate at >500 feet increased from about 2.5 to 4.0, whereas the damaging strike rate for strikes at ≤ 500 feet has remained stable at about 5.0 since 2000. An analysis of strike data for Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*), the most frequently struck bird species with a body mass >1.8 kg, showed a pattern similar to that for all species. I conclude that mitigation efforts incrementally implemented at airports in the United States during the past 20 years have resulted in a reduction of damaging strikes in the airport environment. This reduction in strikes has occurred in spite of increases in populations of Canada geese and many other species hazardous to aircraft. However, these successful mitigation efforts, which must be sustained, have done little to reduce strikes outside the airport. Increased efforts now are needed to eliminate bird attractants within 5 miles of airports, to further develop bird-detecting radar and bird-migration forecasting, and to research avian sensory perception to enhance aircraft detection and avoidance by birds.

Key words: bird strike, Canada goose, human–wildlife conflicts

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS funded by governmental and conservation organizations during the past 40 years (e.g., pesticide regulation, expansion of wildlife refuge systems, wetlands restoration, environmental education), coupled with land-use changes, have resulted in dramatic increases in populations of many large (>1.8 kg) bird species in North America (Dolbeer and Eschenfelder 2003). As one example, the population of Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*, >3.6 kg) in North America increased from 2.5 million to 5.3 million during 1990–2009 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2009, Dolbeer and Seubert 2009). The non-migratory component of the Canada goose population almost quadrupled from 1.0 million to 3.9 million. Many of these larger birds have adapted to urban environments and found that airports, with their expanses of grass and pavement, are attractive habitats for feeding and resting. In addition, modern turbofan-powered aircraft, with quieter engines, are less obvious to birds compared to noisier piston-powered aircraft

and older turbine-powered aircraft (Burger 1983, Kelly et al. 1999).

For these reasons, birds and other wildlife in the vicinity of airports are an increasing problem for the aviation industry. At least 229 people died and 221 aircraft were destroyed worldwide as a result of bird and other wildlife strikes with civil and military aircraft from 1988 to 2009 (Richardson and West 2000; Thorpe 2003, 2005; 2008; Dolbeer, unpublished data).

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has initiated several programs to address this safety issue. A foundation for these programs was the development of a National Wildlife Strike Database for Civil Aviation which contains all strikes reported to the FAA since 1990. Various analyses of these strike data aggregated over years have indicated that, on average, $>70\%$ of bird strikes with civil aircraft occurred at <500 feet (152 m) above ground level (AGL; Dolbeer 2006, Dolbeer et al. 2011). Based on these analyses, guidance developed by the FAA to mitigate the risks of bird strikes

has focused on dispersing birds from the airport environment (Cleary and Dolbeer 2005). The airport environment, as discussed in this paper, encompasses an area out to 10,000 feet (3,048 m) from air operation areas (runways, taxiways, and ramps), which is the distance where aircraft on approach typically descend to <500 feet AGL. FAA-recommended restrictions on land uses that attract birds (e.g., landfills) extend to a distance of 10,000 feet from runways and taxiways for airports servicing turbine-powered aircraft (FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33b [Cleary and Dolbeer 2005, FAA 2010a]).

Airports in the United States certificated by the FAA for passenger traffic that experience wildlife hazards are required (14 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 139.337) to conduct a wildlife hazard assessment and, in most cases, develop and implement a wildlife hazard management plan. There has been a steady increase in the development and improvement of wildlife hazard management plans for certificated airports in the United States over the past 20 years. For example, biologists from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wildlife Services (WS) program provided assistance on 822 airports (including 410 of the 559 certificated airports) to mitigate wildlife risks in 2009 compared to only 42 and 193 airports (certificated and non-certificated) assisted in 1990 and 1998, respectively (Begier and Dolbeer 2010). As another example of the increasing importance of wildlife management at airports, attendance at Bird Strike Committee-USA annual meetings (which focus primarily on mitigation efforts at airports) grew from about 100 attendees in 1992–1995 to 200 in 1998 and 450 in 2008 (Dolbeer, unpublished data).

However, not all serious strike events occur at ≤ 500 feet AGL. A notable example occurred on January 15, 2009, when US Airways Flight 1549 made a miraculous forced landing in the Hudson River after ingesting birds in both engines of the Airbus 320 at about 2,800 feet AGL and 4.5 miles (7.2 km) from LaGuardia Airport, New York (National Transportation Safety Board 2010). Subsequent analyses of bird remains retrieved from each engine showed that the strike was caused by a flock of Canada geese (Marra et al. 2009). This highly publicized event dramatically demonstrated to the world at large that birds can bring down large

transport aircraft. The event also demonstrated that wildlife management actions at airports to mitigate bird strikes, such as habitat alterations and bird dispersal programs emphasized by FAA guidance (Cleary and Dolbeer 2005), would not have prevented this strike.

If airport-based management actions are reducing bird strikes, then the strike rate (i.e., number of strikes and damaging strikes per 1 million aircraft movements) should be declining in the airport environment. Because there have been no operational efforts launched to date for civil aviation to mitigate strikes away from the airport, strike rates outside the airport environment should not have declined or perhaps they may even have increased in concert with increasing populations of many bird species that are hazardous to aircraft (Dolbeer and Eschenfelder 2003). To test these hypotheses, I undertook a trend analysis of reported bird strikes in the FAA's National Wildlife Strike Database for Civil Aviation occurring at \leq and >500 feet AGL, 1990 to 2009.

Methods

I selected all reported strikes from the database, 1990 to 2009, involving birds and commercial aircraft (air carrier, air taxi, and commuter aircraft). Strikes involving mammals and reptiles, which represent 2% of strike reports, were excluded because these strikes always occur on the airport (with the exception of bats, which comprised <0.3% of the strike reports). I used commercial aircraft only because these aircraft almost exclusively use certificated airports where most of the wildlife hazard mitigation efforts have occurred (Dolbeer et al. 2008). Reports in which the height AGL at which the strike occurred was unknown also were excluded from the analysis.

Strike reporting that involve civil aircraft is voluntary but strongly encouraged by the FAA (Cleary et al. 2005, Dolbeer 2011). An analysis of strike reports has indicated a bias toward reporting damaging strikes as opposed to non-damaging strikes (Dolbeer 2009). Thus, my trend analyses examined all reported strikes (i.e., those with and without reported damage), and as subsets of all reported strikes, those strikes resulting in any level of damage to aircraft (from minor to destroyed) and strikes resulting in substantial damage (including aircraft

destroyed). Strikes are classified as substantial damage when the aircraft incurs damage or structural failure that adversely affects the strength, performance, or flight characteristics and that would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component (International Civil Aviation Organization 1989, Dolbeer et al. 2011). As another means of minimizing bias that may result from uneven reporting over years, I compared the percentage of strikes (as opposed to absolute numbers) occurring at \leq and >500 feet AGL. To examine trends in strike rates over years, I calculated the number of strikes per 1 million commercial aircraft movements (FAA 2010b).

Canada geese are the most frequently struck large (>1.8 kg) bird species in the database (Dolbeer and Eschenfelder 2003; Dolbeer et al. 2011) and one of the most hazardous (i.e., likely to cause damage if struck) species to aviation (Dolbeer and Wright 2009). Thus, I conducted analyses similar to that described above for Canada geese only. Because the population of Canada geese in North America is estimated each year (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2009), I also examined population-adjusted trends in yearly strike rates (strikes per 1 million aircraft movements per 1 million Canada geese).

Linear regression analysis was conducted to determine if there were statistically significant trends in the percentage of strikes at \leq and >500 feet AGL for the 20-year period, 1990 to 2009. R^2 values >0.31 were significant at the 0.01 probability level with 18 *df* (Steele and Torrie 1960). For the analyses of strike rates, I compared empirically the mean rates for 4, 5-year time intervals (i.e., 1990–1994, 1995–1999, 2000–2004, and 2005–2009).

Results

Composition of data, 1990 to 2009

Overall, the database contained 99,411 strike reports for 1990 to 2009, of which 50,941 involved birds and commercial aircraft where height AGL of strike was reported (Table 1). Of these 50,941 reported strikes, 4,832 (9.5%) indicated damage to the aircraft, and 1,327 (3%) indicated substantial damage (Table 2).

The database contained 1,238 strikes involving Canada geese of which 584 involved commercial aircraft in which the height AGL of strike was reported (Table 1). Of these 584

strikes, 287 (49%) indicated damage to the aircraft and 101 (17%) indicated substantial damage (Table 2). The estimated Canada goose population in North America increased 2.1 fold from about 2.5 million in 1990 to 5.3 million in 2009 (Table 1).

Commercial aircraft movements in the United States increased from 23.3 million in 1990 to a peak of 29.5 million in 2000. Movements during 2001 to 2009 fluctuated between 25.5 million and 29.3 million (Table 1).

Trends in strikes at \leq and >500 feet AGL for all birds, 1990 to 2009

The percentage of all reported strikes that occurred at >500 feet increased ($P < 0.01$) from about 25% in the early 1990s to 30% during 2005–2009 (Appendix, Figure 1). The percentage of all damaging strikes that occurred at >500 feet increased ($P < 0.01$ to a greater extent), from about 37% in the early 1990s to 45% during 2005 to 2009. The percentage of all substantial-damage strikes occurring at >500 feet AGL also increased ($P < 0.01$) from about 20% in the early 1990s to 35% during 2005 to 2009.

Trends in strike rates for all strikes and for damaging strikes showed different patterns (Appendix, Figure 2). From 1990 to 2009, the overall strike rate increased steadily both for strikes at ≤ 500 feet and for strikes at >500 feet. In concert with the overall strike rate, the rate of damaging strikes at >500 feet also increased steadily from about 2.6 during 1990–1994 to 4.3 during 2005–2009. In contrast, the damaging strike rate at ≤ 500 feet increased from 4.4 during 1990–1994 to 5.3 during 1995–1999, but then has remained near this level (5.3 to 5.4) during 2000–2004 and 2005–2009. The substantial-damage strike rate at ≤ 500 feet has declined from about 1.9 to 2.1 during 1990–1994 and 1995–1999 to 1.3 during 2005–2009. In contrast, the rate for substantial damage strikes at >500 feet has changed little, fluctuating between 0.5 during 1990–1994 to 0.9 during 1995–1999 and 0.8 during 2005–2009.

Trends in strikes at \leq and >500 feet AGL for Canada geese, 1990 to 2009

Trends in strikes for Canada geese showed patterns similar to, but more pronounced than, those for all species. The percentage of all Canada goose strikes that occurred at >500

Table 1. Reported strikes at ≤ 500 and >500 feet above ground level (AGL) involving all birds and Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*) only for commercial aircraft (air carrier, commuter, and air taxi) in USA; number of Canada geese and number of commercial aircraft movements, 1990 to 2009.^a

Year	Number of strikes (all birds)			Number of strikes (Canada geese)			No. of Canada geese ($\times 10^6$) ^b	Aircraft move- ments ($\times 10^6$) ^c
	≤ 500 ft AGL	>500 ft AGL	Total	≤ 500 ft AGL	>500 ft AGL	Total		
1990	837	344	1,181	10	5	15	2,514	23.27
1991	1,105	388	1,493	12	7	19	2,780	24.79
1992	1,178	381	1,559	10	5	15	3,096	25.18
1993	1,144	382	1,526	21	6	27	3,505	25.57
1994	1,230	371	1,601	26	8	34	3,729	26.59
1995	1,256	412	1,668	26	9	35	4,284	27.05
1996	1,253	419	1,672	19	7	26	4,461	27.59
1997	1,408	502	1,910	13	3	16	4,457	27.77
1998	1,469	513	1,982	28	14	42	4,507	28.01
1999	1,675	622	2,297	26	12	38	4,996	28.76
2000	2,049	774	2,823	25	14	39	4,960	29.54
2001	1,965	754	2,719	23	18	41	4,732	29.16
2002	2,078	840	2,918	31	13	44	5,187	27.63
2003	2,155	827	2,982	24	12	36	5,418	27.91
2004	2,392	932	3,324	16	12	28	5,200	28.89
2005	2,323	1,098	3,421	15	15	30	5,057	29.25
2006	2,485	1,023	3,508	16	10	26	5,484	28.31
2007	2,687	1,099	3,786	8	12	20	5,495	28.47
2008	2,556	1,110	3,666	14	11	25	5,461	27.95
2009	3,428	1,477	4,905	21	7	28	5,298	25.48
Total	36,673	14,268	50,941	384	200	584		

^a Data from National Wildlife Strike Database (Dolbeer et al. 2011), excluding 17,526 and 61 strikes involving all birds and Canada geese, respectively, in which height AGL was not reported.

^b Estimated population of Canada geese in Canada and the United States (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2009).

^c Departures and arrivals by commercial aviation aircraft in USA (FAA 2010b).

Table 2. Reported strikes causing substantial damage at ≤ 500 and >500 feet above ground level (AGL) involving all birds and Canada geese only for commercial aircraft (air carrier, commuter, and air taxi) in USA, 1990 to 2009.^a

Year	Number of damage (substantial damage) strikes (all birds)			Number of damage (substantial damage) strikes (Canada geese)		
	≤ 500 ft AGL	>500 ft AGL	Total	≤ 500 ft AGL	>500 ft AGL	Total
1990	96 (47)	57 (7)	153 (54)	6 (2)	2 (0)	8 (2)
1991	107 (53)	69 (14)	176 (67)	5 (3)	2 (1)	7 (4)
1992	102 (39)	64 (16)	166 (55)	7 (3)	3 (0)	10 (3)
1993	109 (40)	70 (16)	179 (56)	5 (3)	3 (1)	8 (4)
1994	140 (60)	71 (16)	211 (76)	8 (3)	5 (2)	13 (5)
1995	143 (69)	90 (26)	233 (95)	15 (6)	7 (1)	22 (7)
1996	133 (67)	87 (26)	220 (85)	8 (3)	4 (1)	12 (4)
1997	163 (59)	105 (26)	268 (85)	2 (1)	3 (1)	5 (2)
1998	145 (35)	104 (25)	249 (60)	12 (7)	9 (2)	21 (9)
1999	154 (56)	122 (26)	276 (82)	13 (4)	8 (3)	21 (7)
2000	176 (52)	139 (20)	315 (72)	9 (4)	11 (1)	20 (5)
2001	153 (45)	102 (12)	255 (57)	12 (6)	10 (2)	22 (8)
2002	152 (44)	114 (17)	266 (61)	14 (4)	10 (4)	24 (8)
2003	154 (40)	118 (21)	272 (61)	7 (4)	10 (5)	17 (9)
2004	145 (41)	106 (21)	251 (62)	6 (3)	7 (2)	13 (5)
2005	145 (55)	123 (29)	268 (84)	3 (1)	7 (4)	10 (5)
2006	143 (36)	132 (22)	275 (57)	6 (2)	9 (2)	15 (4)
2007	145 (25)	111 (24)	256 (49)	3 (1)	8 (5)	11 (6)
2008	132 (28)	113 (13)	245 (40)	5 (0)	8 (0)	13 (0)
2009	173 (37)	125 (25)	298 (62)	10 (2)	5 (2)	15 (4)
Total	2,810 (928)	2,002 (399)	4,832 (1,327)	156 (62)	131 (39)	287 (101)

^a Data from National Wildlife Strike Database (Dolbeer et al. 2011). These data exclude 2,120 and 24 damaging strikes involving all birds and Canada geese, respectively, in which height AGL was not reported.

feet increased ($P < 0.01$) from about 25% during the early to mid-1990s to about 40% during 2005–2009 (Appendix, Figure 3). The increase in the percentage of all damaging strikes and substantial-damage strikes that occurred >500 feet was more dramatic, growing from about 25% during the early 1990s to about 50% during 2005 to 2009 ($P < 0.01$).

The rates for all Canada goose strikes occurring at \leq and >500 feet exhibited similar trends of increase during both 1990–1994 and 2000–2004 and subsequent declines during 2005–2009. However, the decline was greater (from 0.83 to 0.53 [36%]) for strikes at \leq 500 feet than for strikes at >500 feet (from 0.48 to 0.39 [19%]; Appendix, Figure 4). For damaging and substantial-damage strike rates, the pattern of increase for strikes occurring at \leq and >500 feet was similar to that shown for all strikes during both 1990 to 1994 and 1995–1999. However, for both damaging strikes and substantial-damage strikes, the rate for strikes occurring at \leq 500 feet subsequently declined from being equal to or above the rate for strikes at >500 feet during 2000–2004 to below the rate for strikes at >500 feet during 2005–2009.

Trends in strike rates for Canada geese at \leq and >500 feet adjusted for the 2.1-fold increase in the goose population during 1990–2009 also showed clear differences (Appendix, Figure 5). The population-adjusted strike rate at \leq 500 feet declined from about 0.19 during 1990–2004 to 0.11 during 2005–2009. In contrast, the population-adjusted strike rate at >500 feet showed little change from 1990–1994 to 2005–2009, and approached the declining rate for strikes at \leq 500 feet during 2005–2009. The population-adjusted rates for damaging strikes and substantial-damage strikes at \leq 500 feet were higher than the rates for strikes at >500 feet during 1990–1994 and 1995–1999 but had declined below the rates for strikes at >500 feet during 2005–2009.

Discussion and conclusions

The trend analyses of strike data for all birds and for Canada geese support the hypothesis that mitigation efforts incrementally implemented at airports in the United States since 1990, and especially since about 2000, have resulted in a reduction of damaging strikes in the airport environment. Although

Begier and Dolbeer (2010) and Wenning et al. (2004) provided examples of these successful mitigation efforts, those efforts at airports have done little to reduce strikes outside the airport environment. Based on trends in damaging strikes for all birds and for Canada geese, my hypothesis was supported that the risk to commercial aircraft for strikes at >500 feet AGL is growing faster than the risk for strikes at <500 feet.

The steady increase in the overall strike rate for all species both at \leq and >500 feet AGL from 1990 to 2009 can be explained, at least in part, by the fact that there has been an increase in the voluntary reporting of strikes during this time period (Dolbeer 2009). This increase in the reporting of strikes for all species, coupled with the overall 2.1-fold increase in the Canada goose population and increases in many other large-bird species (Dolbeer and Eschenfelder 2003), makes the decline in the number and rate of damaging strikes at \leq 500 feet AGL even more impressive. The decline in Canada goose strikes at \leq 500 feet AGL is especially remarkable because the non-migratory (i.e., resident) component of the population, which attempts to graze and rest on airports year-round, has increased almost 4-fold during 1990–2009 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2009, Dolbeer and Seubert 2009).

Although the data indicate that damaging strikes at airports at \leq 500 feet AGL have not increased in the United States since about the year 2000, these low-altitude strikes still comprise the majority of damaging strikes. Furthermore, 27 of the 30 bird strikes that have resulted in the destruction of large (>5,700 kg take-off mass) transport aircraft worldwide since 1967 occurred at \leq 500 feet AGL (Dolbeer 2008, unpublished data). Thus, efforts to reduce the number of damaging strikes at airports must be sustained, building upon the successes demonstrated above and guidance provided in Cleary and Dolbeer (2005).

There are at least 3 areas where efforts should be enhanced to mitigate the risk of damaging bird strikes occurring outside of the airport at >500 feet AGL. First, there should be increased attention directed to elimination of bird attractants within the 10,000-foot separation distance from AOA and within 5 miles of AOA in departure and arrival airspace (FAA

Advisory Circular 150/5200-33b [FAA 2010a], Blackwell et al. 2009).

Second, there is a need to integrate real-time and historical knowledge of movements of hazardous bird species into flight planning for airports. Specifically, increased efforts are needed in the field-testing and refinement of bird-detecting radar systems (Nohara et al. 2005) to monitor arrival and departure airspace at airports (e.g., Klope et al. 2009). The ultimate goal will be to integrate bird-detecting radar into air traffic control in a manner analogous to what has been accomplished with wind-shear detection and avoidance. In conjunction with airport-based radar, bird migration forecasting based on historical bird migration and bird-strike data and real-time information from NexRad weather radar (filtered to detect birds and not weather) should be developed for civil aviation in a manner now used by the military (DeFusco 2000, Kelly et al. 2000).

Third, research is needed on avian sensory perception and reaction to moving objects. Such research may lead to the development of aircraft lighting systems (which could include various pulse rates and wavelengths in the electromagnetic spectrum) to enhance detection, speed perception, and avoidance of departing and arriving aircraft by birds (Blackwell and Bernhardt 2004, Dolbeer and Wright 2004, Blackwell et al. 2009). As an added bonus, these 3 initiatives should also assist in further reducing strikes at ≤ 500 feet, as well as at >500 feet AGL.

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RICHARD A. DOLBEER was a scientist with USDA Wildlife Services from 1972 to 2008 where he led a series of research projects to resolve conflicts between humans and wildlife in the United States and abroad. He has published >170 scientific papers and book chapters. He was recognized in 2000 by the 65,000-member Airline Pilots Association for “scientific integrity and worldwide leadership in the reduction of wildlife hazards to aviation.” He was the 2005 winner of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration Excellence in Aviation Research award. He has been recognized with the Lifetime Achievement Award by the Jack Berryman Institute for Wildlife Damage Management and was the 2008 winner of the Caesar Kleberg Award for Applied Wildlife Research, presented by The Wildlife Society. In 2008, he was presented with the 17th Mike Khuring Award by the International Birdstrike Committee. He served as chairperson of Bird Strike Committee–USA from 1997 to 2008. He received degrees from the University of the South (B.A., biology), the University of Tennessee (M.S., zoology), and Colorado State University (Ph.D., wildlife biology). Currently, he manages his small farm and works as a consultant in the aviation industry and science advisor to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wildlife Services program. He has been married to Sandra for 43 years and has 2 children and 6 grandchildren.

APPENDIX

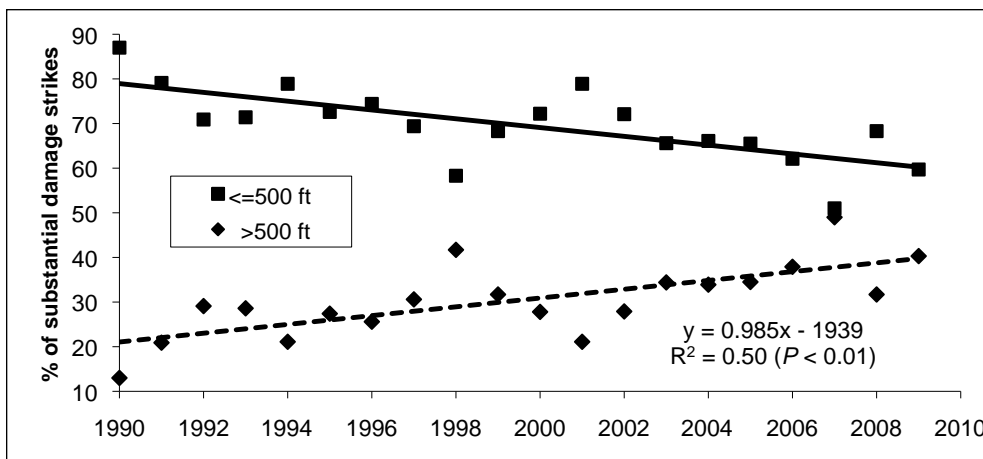
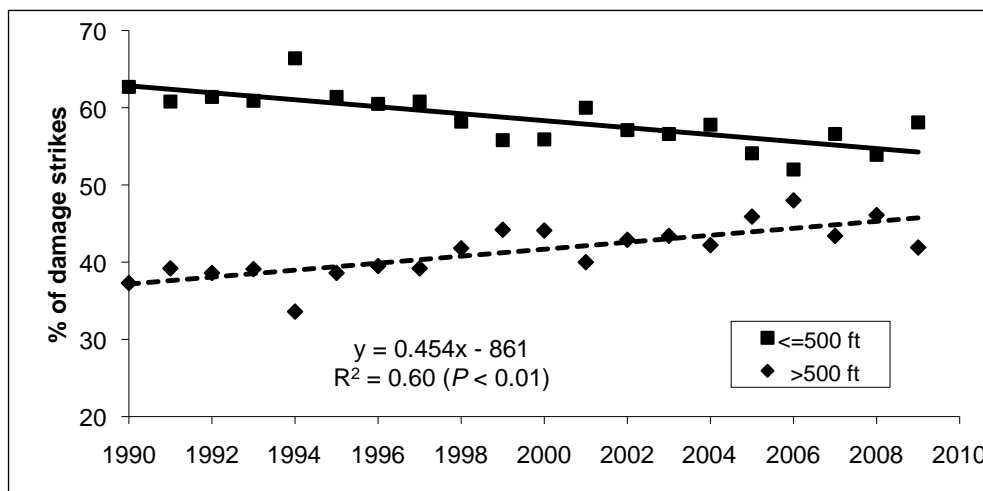
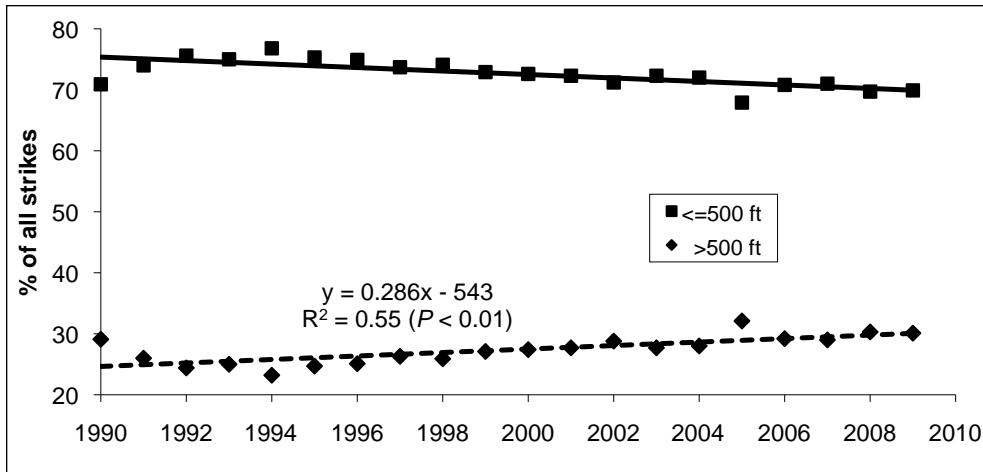


Figure 1. Percentage of reported bird strikes (top graph), strikes indicating damage (middle graph), and strikes indicating substantial damage (bottom graph) at \leq and >500 feet above ground level (AGL) for commercial aircraft in the United States, 1990–2009 (see Tables 1 and 2 for sample sizes). In each graph, the equation and R^2 value are presented only for strikes at >500 feet AGL (R^2 value is the same and slope is the same [but negative] for strikes ≤ 500 feet AGL). R^2 values >0.31 are significant ($P < 0.01$, 18 *df*; Steel and Torrie 1960).

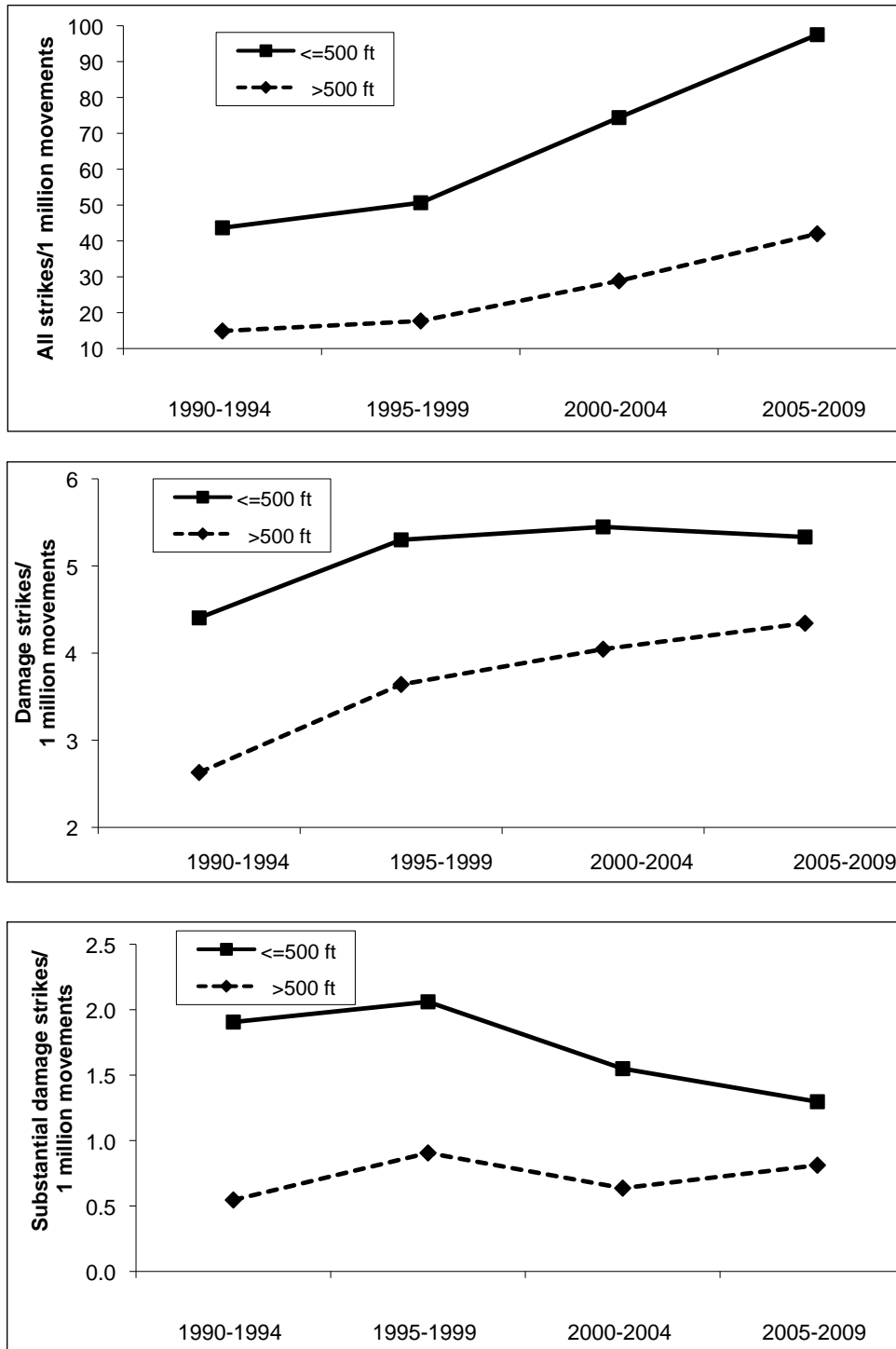


Figure 2. Mean strike rate per 5-year period (all bird strikes, top graph), strikes with damage (middle graph), and strikes with substantial damage (bottom graph) per 1 million aircraft movements for commercial aircraft in the United States, 1990–2009 (see Tables 1 and 2 for sample sizes).

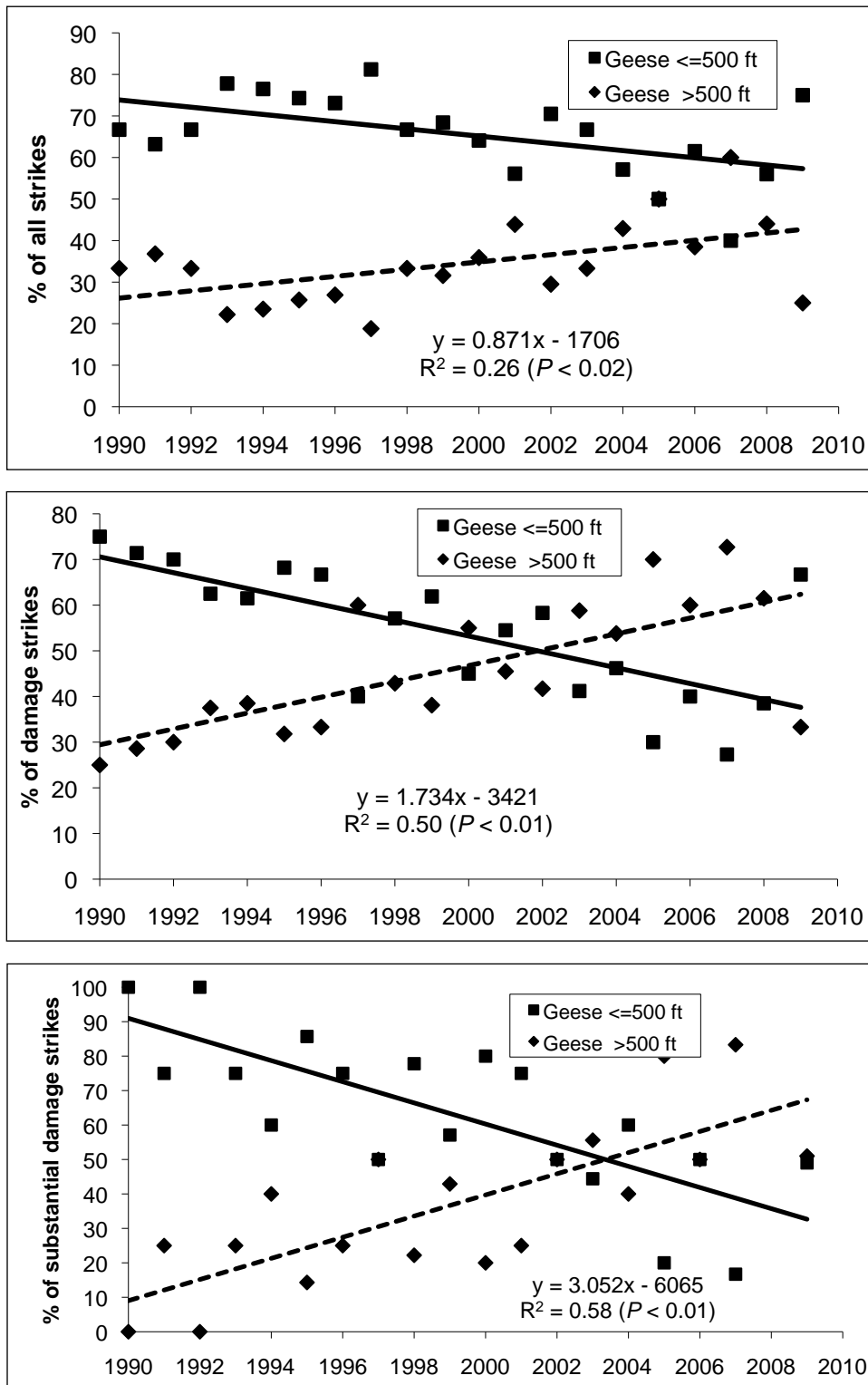


Figure 3. Percentage of reported Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) strikes (top graph), strikes indicating damage (middle graph), and strikes indicating substantial damage (bottom graph) at \leq and >500 feet above ground level (AGL) for commercial aircraft in the United States, 1990–2009 (see Tables 1 and 2 for sample sizes). In each graph, the equation and R^2 value are presented only for strikes at >500 feet (R^2 value is the same and slope is the same [but negative] for strikes ≤ 500 feet AGL). R^2 values >0.31 are significant ($P < 0.01$, 18 *df*; Steel and Torrie 1960).

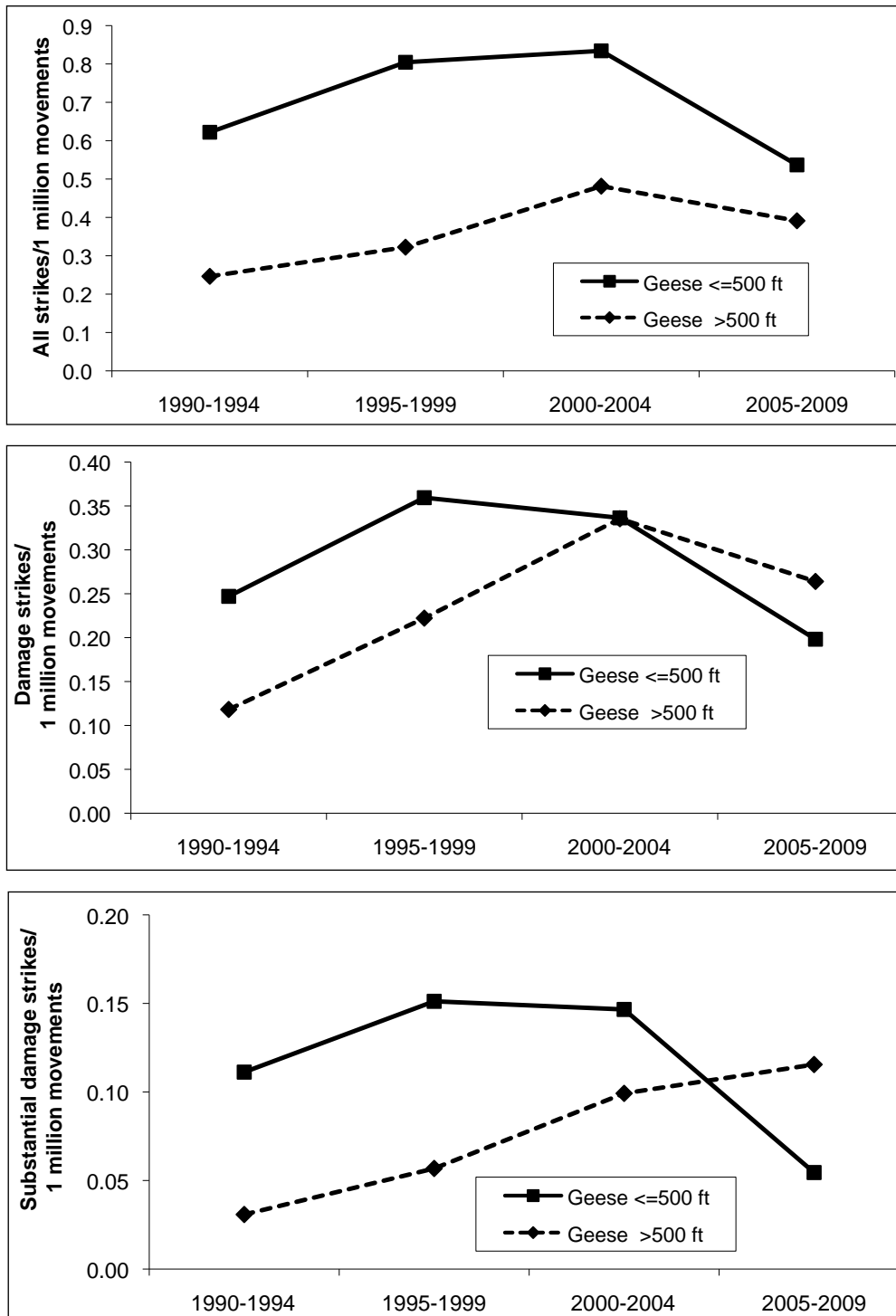


Figure 4. Mean Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) strike rate per 5-year period (all strikes, top graph), strikes with damage (middle graph), and strikes with substantial damage (bottom graph) per 1 million aircraft movements for commercial aircraft in the United States, 1990–2009 (see Tables 1 and 2 for sample sizes).

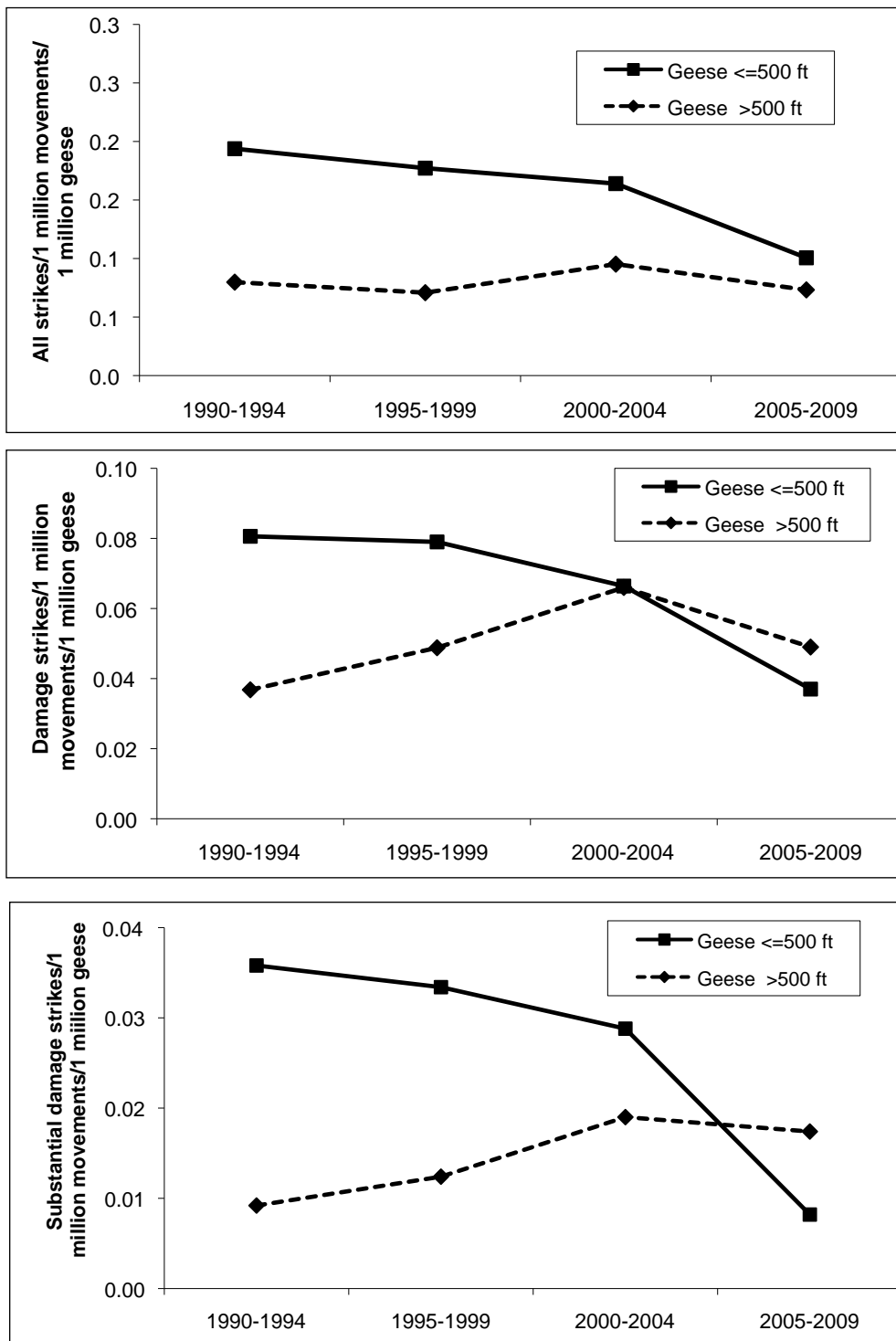


Figure 5. The population-adjusted Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) strike rate (all strikes, top graph), strikes with damage (middle graph), and strikes with substantial damage (bottom graph) per 1 million aircraft movements per 1 million geese for commercial aircraft in the United States, 1990–2009 (see Tables 1 and 2 for sample sizes).