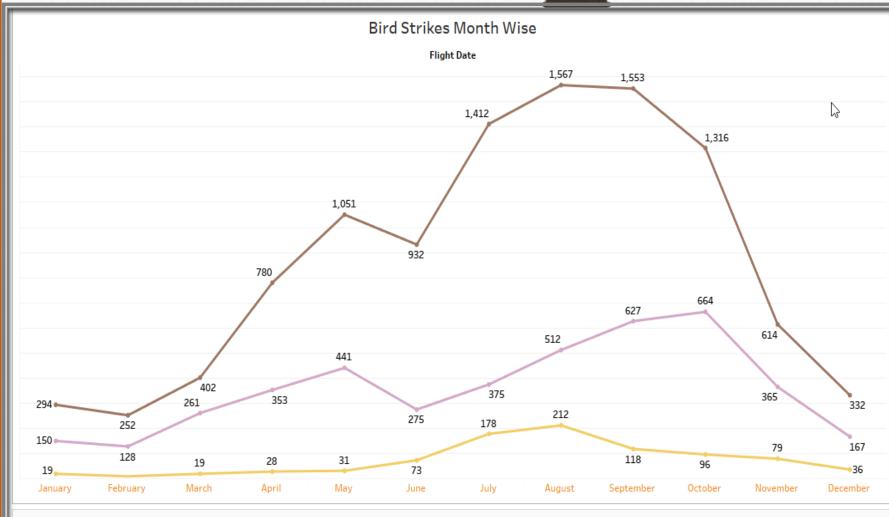


Most Common Wildlife Species:

Unknown small and medium birds are frequently involved in strikes, often leading to minor or significant flight impacts like Precautionary landing.

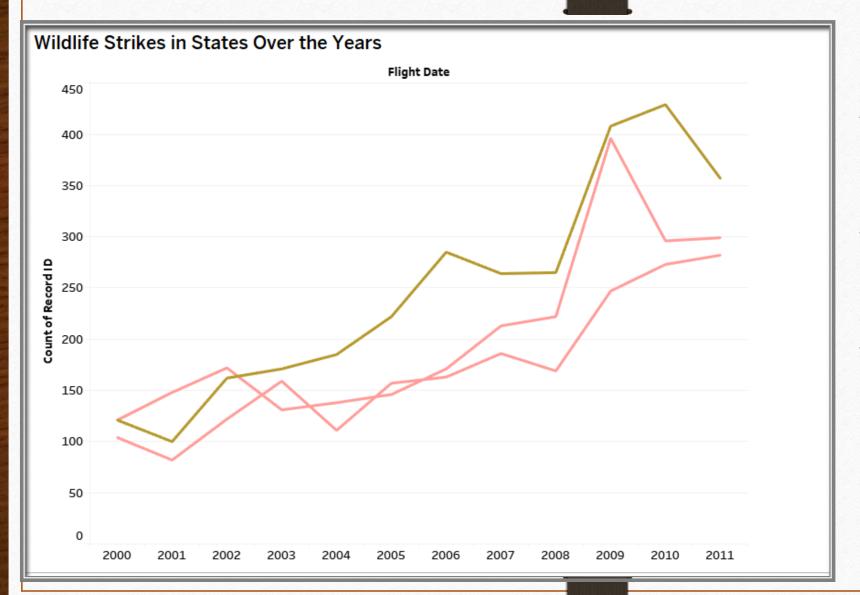


Caption

Interpretation:

The chart shows that bird strikes involving small unknown birds peak between July and September, with the highest count in September. Mourning doves and medium-sized unknown birds also show increased activity during these months, indicating a higher risk of strikes in late summer and early fall.

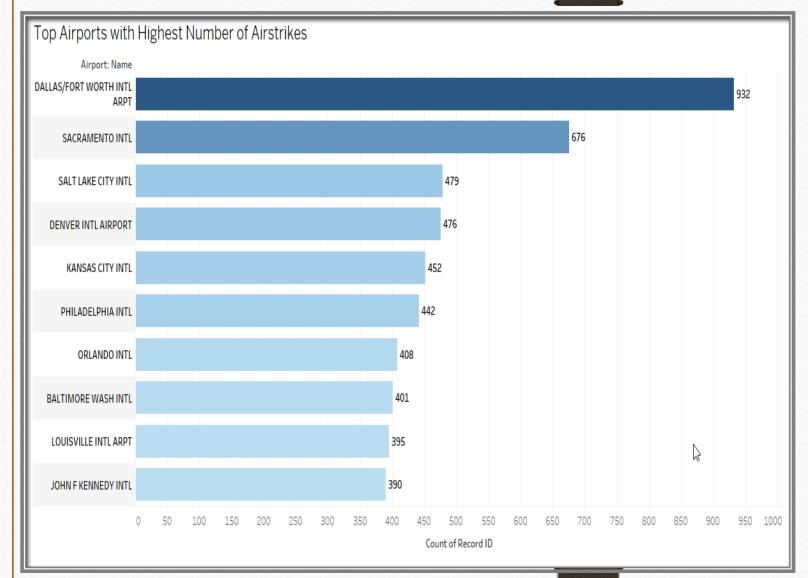
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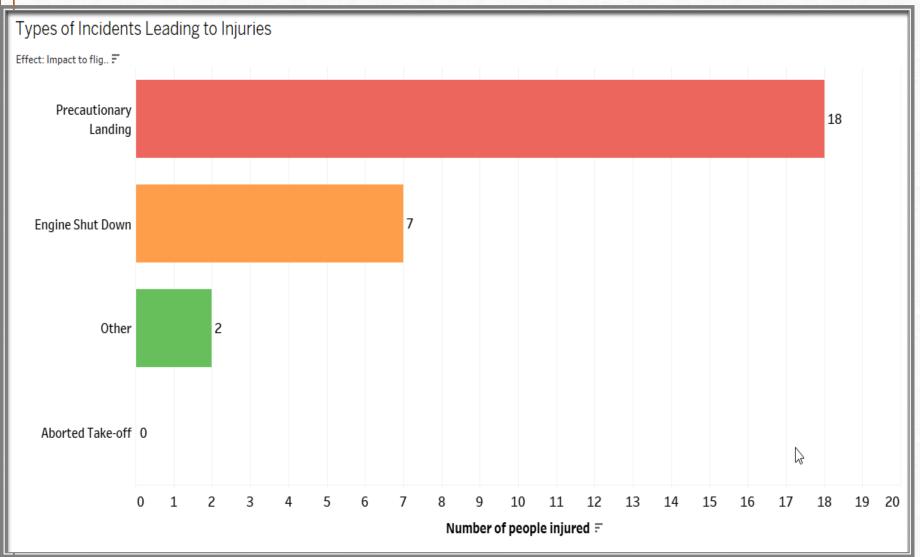
The chart shows that wildlife strikes in California, Florida, and Texas have generally increased over the years, with California experiencing the highest spike around 2009. This trend indicates growing wildlife activity or increasing aircraft traffic, highlighting a need for enhanced mitigation efforts in these states.

Sky Conditions During Bird Strikes 34.06% Some Cloud 49.46% No Cloud 16.47% Overcast

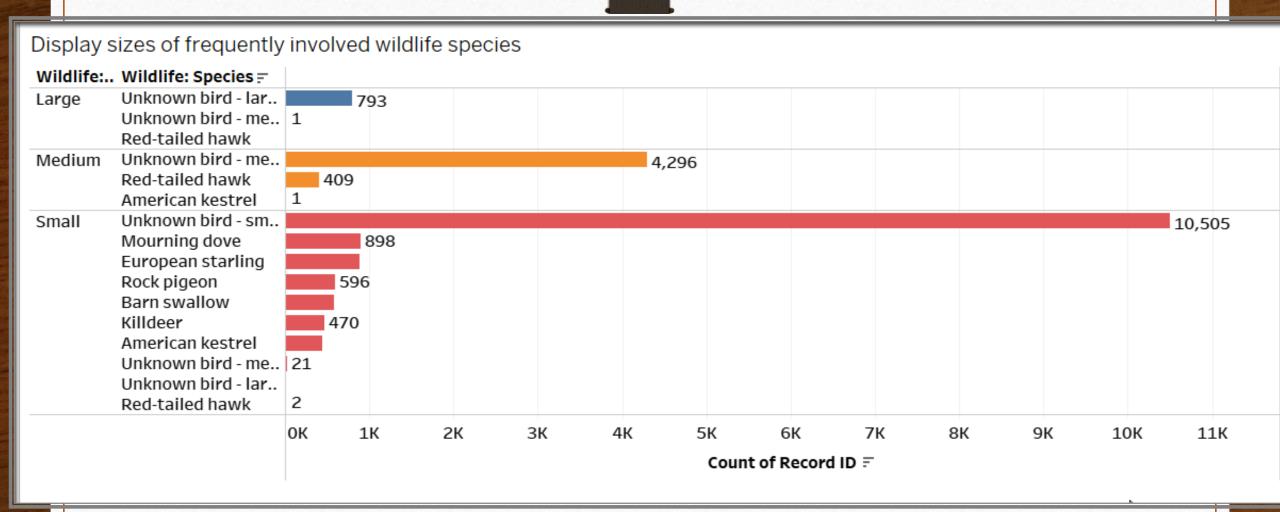
Most bird strikes (49.46%) occur in clear skies, with a significant number also happening under partially cloudy conditions (34.06%). Strikes are least common during overcast conditions (16.47%), indicating birds are more active in clearer weather.



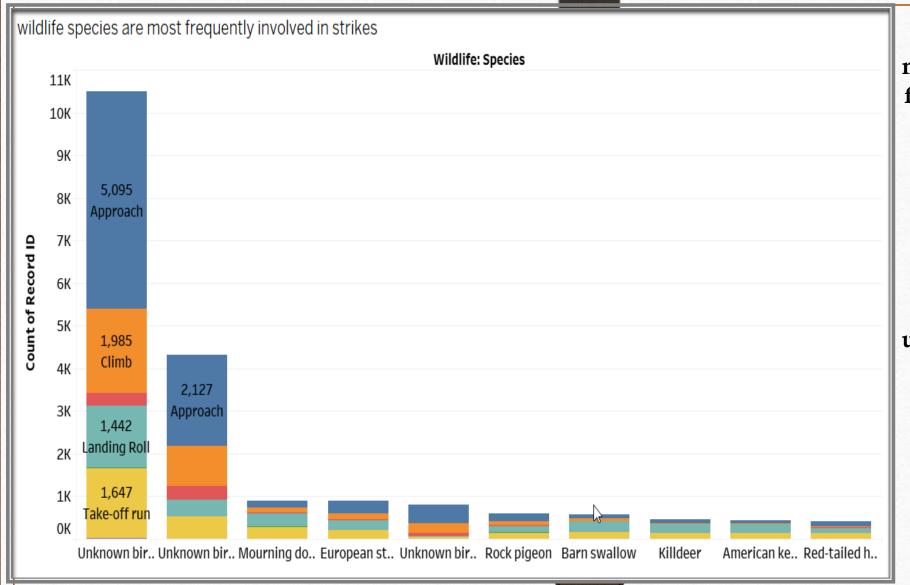
Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport has the highest number of bird strikes (932), followed by Sacramento International (676). Other airports like Salt Lake City and Denver also report high strike rates, indicating that major hubs with significant flight activity are more prone to bird strikes, emphasizing the need for enhanced wildlife management at these locations.



Precautionary Landings are the most common incidents leading to injuries (18 injuries), followed by Engine Shut Downs (7 injuries). This suggests that emergency landings pose a significant risk to passengers, highlighting the need for improved safety measures during these scenarios to minimize injuries.

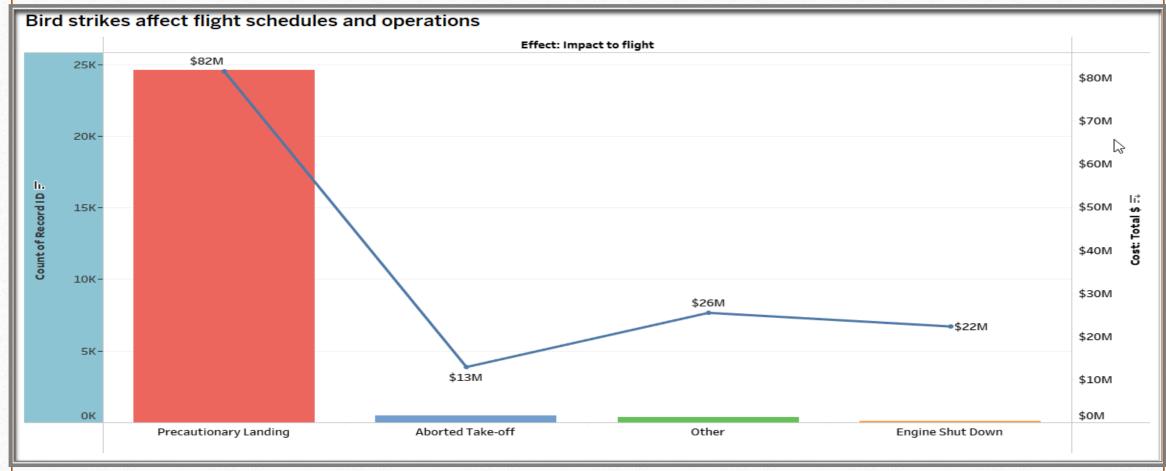


Unknown small and medium birds are most frequently involved in strikes, especially during the approach and climb phases of flight.

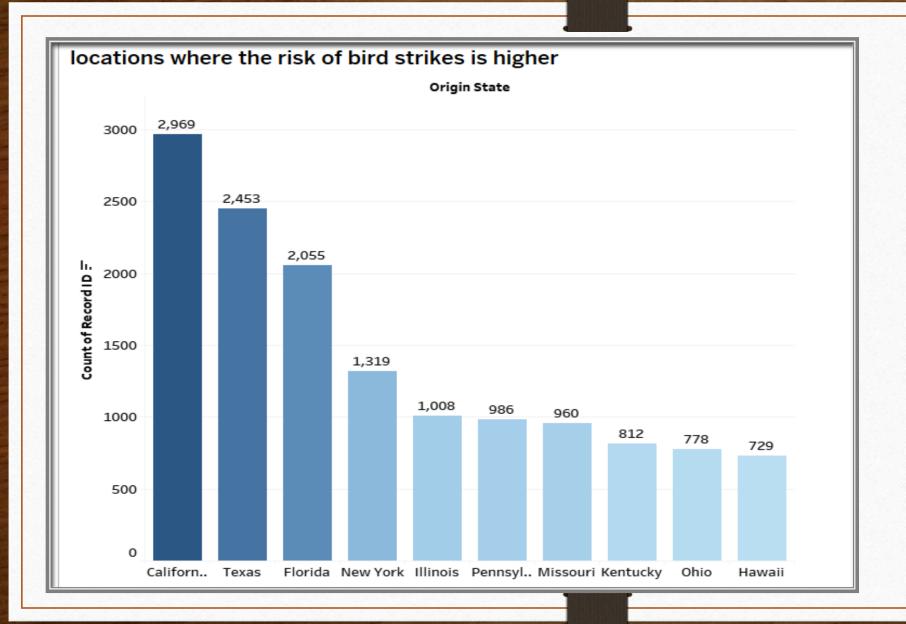


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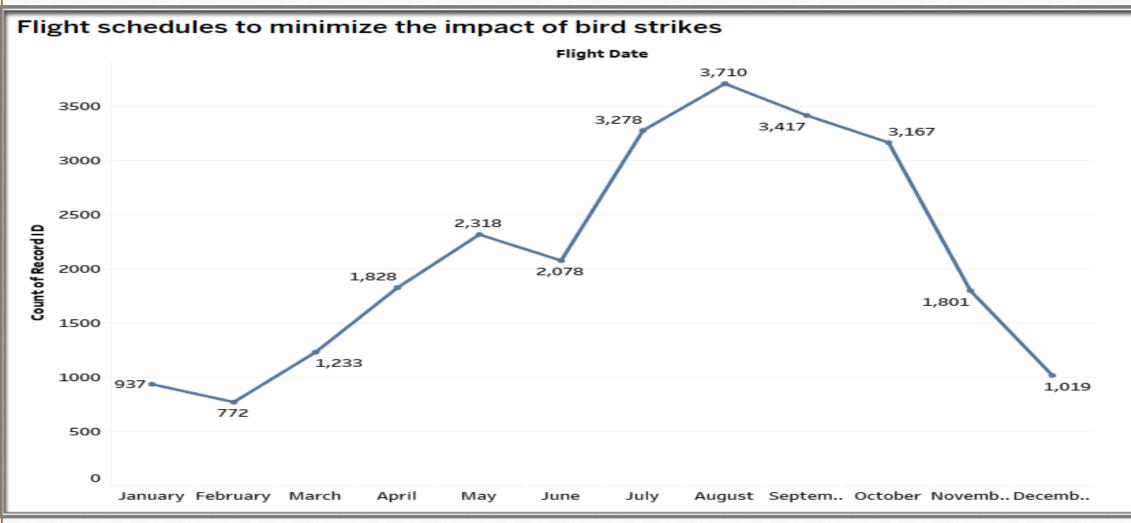
Conservation
Measures: Implement
habitat management,
use deterrents, monitor
bird activity, employ
exclusion techniques,
and develop wildlife
control programs to
reduce bird presence
near airports.



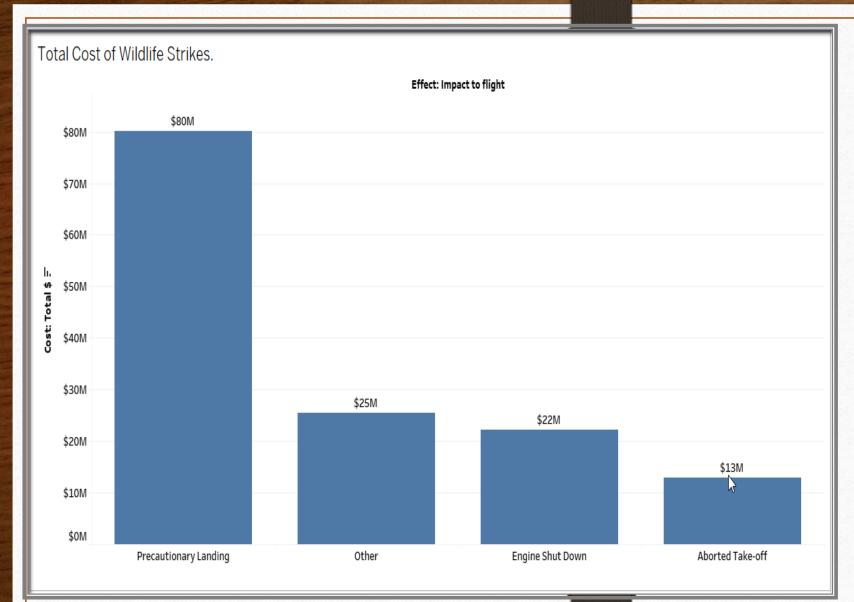
Precautionary Landings are the most frequent and costly incidents, with total costs reaching \$82M, followed by Engine Shut Downs (\$22M) and Other disruptions (\$26M). Aborted take-offs, though less frequent, still incur significant costs (\$13M).



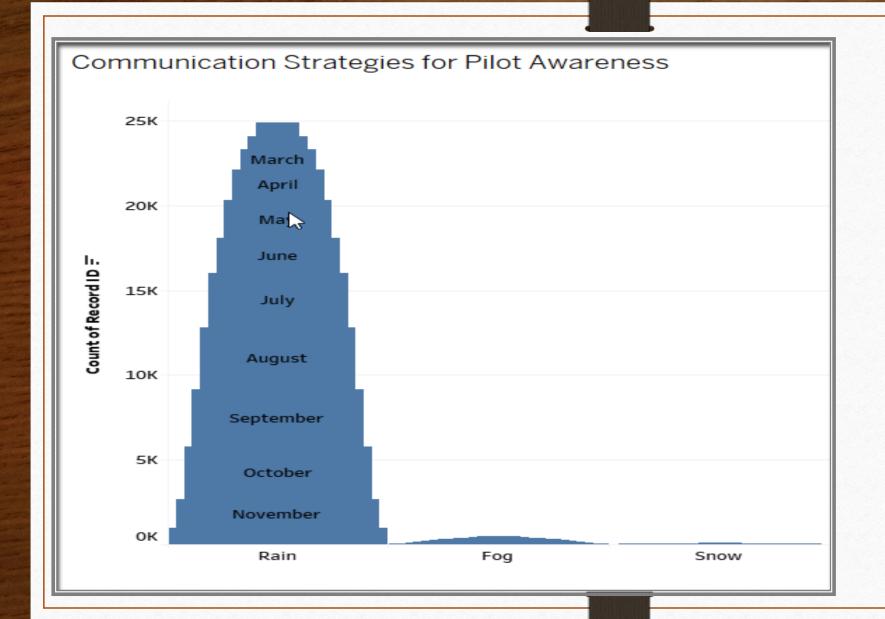
California, Texas, and Florida are the top three states with the highest risk of bird strikes, with California leading at 2,969 incidents. These highrisk locations suggest a need for enhanced bird management and safety protocols at airports within these states to mitigate the impact of bird strikes on flight operations.



The chart shows that bird strikes involving in peak between July and September, with the highest count in September.



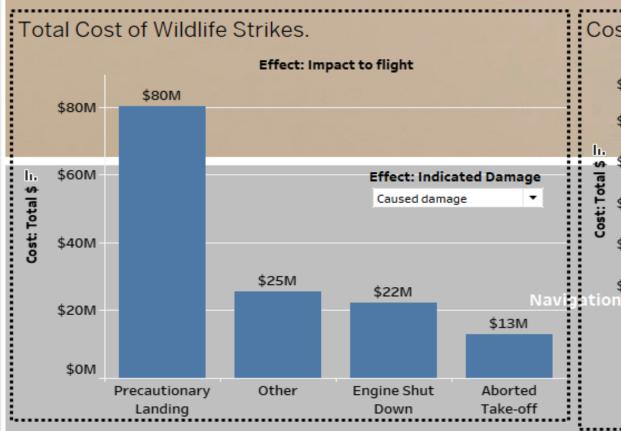
The total cost associated with wildlife strikes, including damages and operational disruptions, is approximately \$140 million, with Precautionary Landings accounting for the highest cost at \$80 million. **Operational disruptions** due to Precautionary **Landings These disruptions** lead to significant financial losses, increased maintenance requirements, extended ground times, and overall impacts on flight schedules and airline operations.

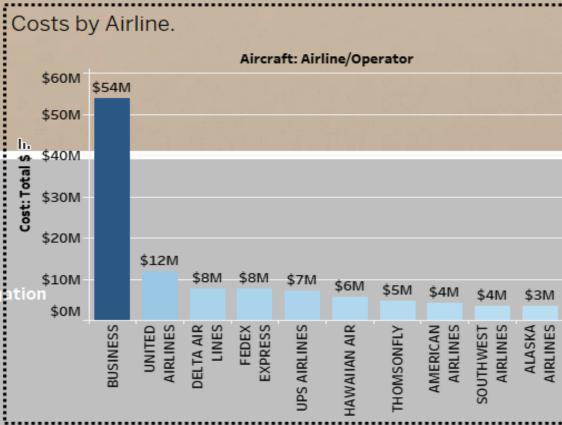


Interpretation:

The chart shows that wildlife strikes are most frequent during rainy months (April to November), highlighting rain as a significant risk factor. Strategies like real-time weather updates, pre-flight briefings, and simulations can enhance pilot awareness and responsiveness to mitigate these risks effectively.

Cost Reduction





Risk management and communication Training

