

NATO STANDARD
AFSP-1.4
WILDLIFE STRIKE PREVENTION

Edition A, Version 1

MARCH 2013



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ALLIED FLIGHT SAFETY PUBLICATION

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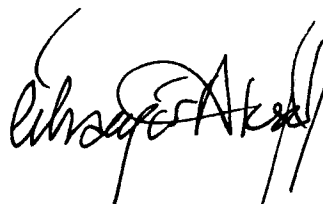
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY (NSA)

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

26 March 2013

1. The enclosed Allied Flight Safety Publication (AFSP-1.4 Edition A Version 1), Wildlife Strike Prevention, which has been approved by the nations in the MCASB, is promulgated herewith. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 3879.
2. AFSP-1.4 Edition A Version 1 is effective upon receipt.
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4. This publication shall be handled in accordance with C-M(2002)60.



Dr. Cihangir AKSIT, TUR Civ
Director, NATO Standardization Agency

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RECORD OF SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS

[nation]	[detail of reservation]
BGR	Bulgarian Armed Forces will not apply p.4 "Participation nations agree to restrict or modify land use practices in the airbase vicinity that increase the risk of wildlife strike" of 1.3 DETAILS OF THE NATO STANDARD.
CAN	CAN does not have a national system for implementing BIRDTAMS. BIRDTAM, as outlined in this STANAG, will be issued locally by individual wings. CAN collects information related to wildlife strikes in their FS occurrence database but the info is not as detailed as Annex B. CAN will continue to submit an annual report to be included in the EURBASE.
DNK	1.3: DETAILS OF THE NATO STANDARD, pt. 4 "Participating nations agree to restrict or modify land use practices in the airbase vicinity that increase the risk of wildlife strikes": "To the extent possible under Danish national law". Taking this reservation into account, there should be no reason not to ratify the STANAG.
ROU	Annex A, para. 1.3.5: - Romanian Air Forces cannot issue and release BIRDTAM warnings due to lack of specialized radars in detecting birds flights; - Romanian Air Forces can issue and release Level 5 NOTAM warnings about birds flight, according to this STANAG; Annex B: - Romanian Air Forces do not release data for identification of own aircraft involved in crashes with birds and animals and data about repairing expenses in such cases.
SVK	The Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic is able to monitor the ornithological situation and provide the information into BIRDTAM only for the areas in the immediate vicinity of the military airports.
<p>Note: The reservations listed on this page include only those that were recorded at time of promulgation and may not be complete. Refer to the NATO Standardization Database for the complete list of existing reservations.</p>	

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1.WILDLIFE STRIKE PREVENTION	1-1
1.1.....AIM	1-1
1.2.....AGREEMENT	1-1
1.3.....DETAILS OF THE NATO STANDARD	1-1
1.4.....IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATO STANDARD	1-2
ANNEX ABIRDSTRIKE RISK MESSAGE (BIRDTAM)	A-1
ANNEX BNATO WILDLIFE STRIKE FORM	B-1

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CHAPTER 1 WILDLIFE STRIKE PREVENTION

1.1. AIM

The aim of this publication is to standardize the measures to avoid collisions between wildlife and aircraft and the formats for the exchange of information on the presence of wildlife and wildlife strike reports.

1.2. AGREEMENT

1. Participating nations agree that the wildlife strike prevention measures and the formats for the exchange of information on the presence of wildlife and wildlife strike reports are as detailed herein.

2. Participating nations agree that the wildlife strike prevention measures should serve, besides the safety of flight, the environment as much as possible.

1.3. DETAILS OF THE NATO STANDARD

1. Participating nations agree to make military airfields as unattractive as possible for hazardous wildlife species by modification of habitat, infrastructure and human activities.

2. Participating nations agree to assess the wildlife hazards on a permanent base and to try to minimize the resultant wildlife strike risk.

3. Participating nations agree to ban those hunting activities that may increase wildlife behaviour hazardous to aircraft.

4. Participating nations agree to restrict or modify land use practices in the airbase vicinity that increase the risk of wildlife strikes.

5. Participating nations agree to provide bird strike warning information to the flying community. This information may be disseminated as a BIRDTAM (GEOREF based bird migration information as collected by radar) or as a NOTAM (position based information from other sources).

6. Participating nations agree to exchange BIRDTAM's with neighbouring countries using the format detailed in Annex A whenever a bird intensity of 5 or greater is present, following the intensity levels:

<u>Intensity</u>	<u>Bird Strike Risk</u>
0	Nil
1	Extremely small
2	Very small
3	Small

4	Fairly small
5	Fairly great
6	Great
7	Very great
8	Extremely great

7. Participating nations agree to calibrate the bird strike warning information as disseminated by BIRDTAM's and NOTAM's.

8. Participating nations agree to collect and identify wildlife remains and report the wildlife strike according to the wildlife strike form, see annex B.

9. Participating nations agree to collect wildlife strike reports using a national wildlife strike database and to send a yearly update in a digital spreadsheet to the Custodian to be included in EURBASE. A NATO overall report will yearly be issued by the Custodian.

MAILING ADDRESS: e-mail: **birds@mindef.nl**

ROYAL NETHERLANDS AIR FORCE
Flight Safety & Environment Department
P.O. Box 8762
4820 BB Breda
THE NETHERLANDS

1.4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATO STANDARD

This NATO standard is implemented when a nation has issued the necessary orders/instructions putting the procedures detailed in this standard into effect.

ANNEX A BIRDSTRIKE RISK MESSAGE (BIRDTAM)

1. The Birdstrike Risk Message (BIRDTAM) format is:

BIRDTAM (number/year)

- a. ISSUING STATION
- b. VALID FROM (DTG-ZULU)
- c. VALID UNTIL (DTG-ZULU)
- d. INTENSITY OF BIRD MIGRATION
- e. GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE (FROM LOW FLYING CHART)
- f. LOWER HEIGHT LIMIT OF THE HAZARD (AGL)
- g. UPPER HEIGHT LIMIT OF THE HAZARD (AGL)
- h. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

2. The following are examples of BIRDTAM messages:

ONE INTENSITY ONLY

BIRDTAM 32/96

- a. EH MRYXYX
- b. 101315Z APR 96
- c. 101515Z APR 96
- d. 8
- e. JH (OVR-COAST)
- f. 50 FT
- g. 1500 FT
- h. as appropriate

MORE THAN ONE INTENSITY

BIRDTAM 33/96

- a. EH MRYXYX
- b. 101400Z APR 96
- c. 101600Z APR 96
- d/e. 6-JH, 8-KL, 7-JJ
- f. 50 FT
- g. 1500 FT
- h. as appropriate

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