









2011 Bird Strike North America Conference



Risk Fauna Management In Mexico: Accomplishments in ASA airports

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Introduction

Aeropuertos y Servicios Auxiliares (ASA) is an independent government agency. The main functions of the organization are to design, build and operate airports, as well as 62 fuel farms.









Since 1965, ASA has contributed to the building of the airport industry in Mexico. ASA is responsible of providing a safe, secure, efficient service, and environmental concerns.







Airports

- Until 1998, ASA operated 63 airports in the Mexican Airport System.
- Currently, ASA operates 18 airports and participates as a partner in other five.
- 15 airports have a Wildlife Hazard Management Program.













Reporting wildlife strikes in Mexico

Increase in the number of incidents







Web report: http://aplicaciones3.sct.gob.mx/riaf/home.do





Wildlife Hazard Management Program



SCT







Wildlife Hazard
Assessment

Appendix K
Wildlife Hazard
Management Plan
Evaluation

FAA-USDA Manual "Wildlife Hazard Management at Airports"

Wildlife Hazard Management Plan

Training for airport personnel

Implementation of wildlife control strategies and techniques

Airport Datasheet





Ficha técnica

Datos Generales

Superficie

Nombre Aeropuerto Internacional de Cd. Obregón
Designador CEN
Categoría V
Clasificación Internacional
Tipo Regional

Pistas

 Número de pistas
 1

 Tipo de pavimento
 Asfalto

 Designación pista
 13-31

 Dimensión pista
 2,300 x 45 m

 Capacidad (ops. x hora)
 20

Rodajes

Rodaje Alfa de 370 x 23 m
Tipo de pavimento Asfalto
Rodaje Bravo de 215 x 23 m
Tipo de pavimento Concreto

Plataforma Comercial

Superficie 17,325 m²
Tipo de pavimento Concreto Hidráulico
Número de posiciones 3

Plataforma de aviación general

Superficie 10,840 m²
Tipo de pavimento Asfalto
Número de posiciones 18

Edificio terminal comercial

Superficie total

Capacidad (pas. x hora)

Datos operacionales

Horario de operación 06:00 a 18:00 hrs. Avión máximo operable Boeing 757



SAAB-340 (Aeroméxico)



ERJ-145 (Aeroméxico)



LET-410 (Aeropacífico)



Cessna-208 (Aerocalafia)







385.6 ha

4.069.17 m²

600



Recognizing hazardous wildlife attractants on or near airports

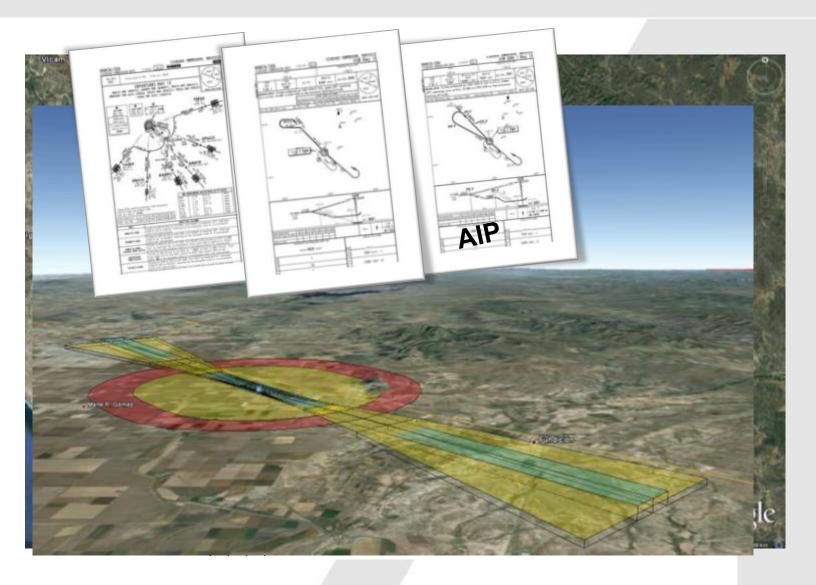












Attractive sites for hazardous wildlife near airports













Identification of attractive sites on airports











Airport vegetation and zonation (TPQ)

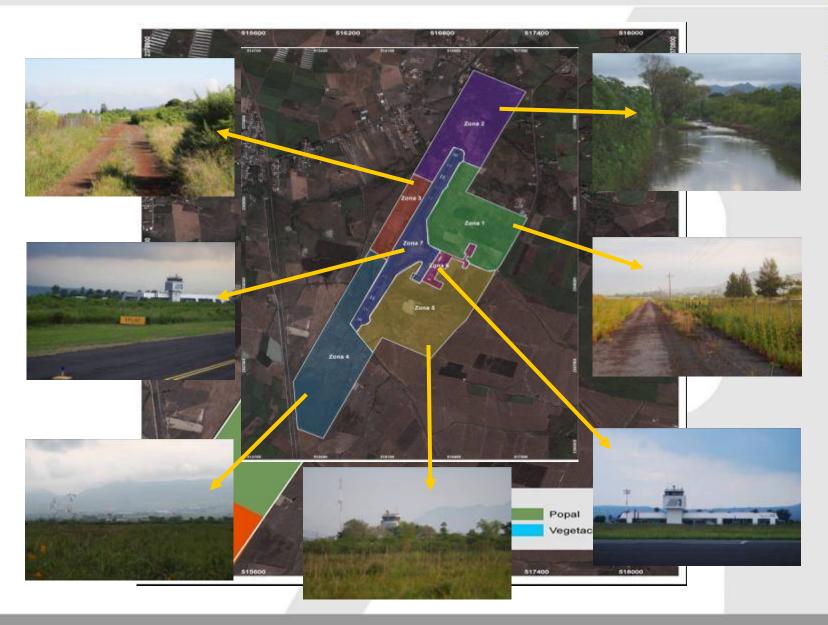












Airport zonation





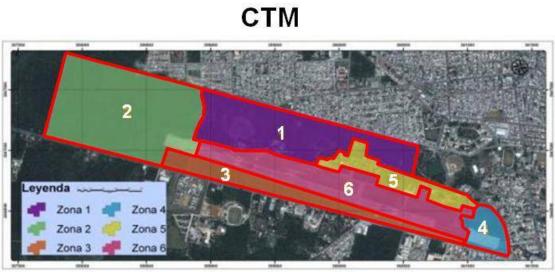












UPN



Hazard assessment

Hazard level: 1) size, 2) number of organisms, 3) behavior in relation to aircraft, 4) likelihood of being in the path of an aircraft and 5) strike records







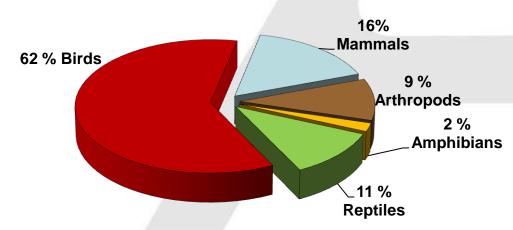




Hazard level	Value
Very High	4
High	3
Medium	2
Low	1
Undetermined (ND)	0

				//				
		Hazard level						
Airport	Species	Very High	High	Medium	Low	ND	To humans	
СТМ	126	9	11	17	77	13	0	
CVM	109	13	11	13	57	10	5	
UPN	94	3	3	13	25	50	0	

Wildlife Distribution



Endangered or threatened species





Airport		NOM-059-SE al list of specie	IUCN	CITES		Total		
Allport	Endangered	Threatened	Vulnerable	Endemic	Critically Endangered	1	II	iotai
СТМ	1	5	9	- /	-	-	8	23
CVM	-	3	6	2	-	-	9	15
UPN	1	1	1	10	1	-	3	15





IUCN = International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

CITES = Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora



SEMARNAT: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Hazardous Species























CVM











UPN









Stages for Implementation











Stage 1
Habitat & infrastructure Management

Stage 2

Implementation of wildlife control strategies

- Vegetation management
- Retention pond management
- Fencing improvement
- Wildlife deterrence
- Animal carcasses management

- Wildlife capture and relocation
- Reproductive control
- Lethal control

Stage 1. Wildlife and habitat monitoring



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Stage1. Wildlife Monitoring

- ✓ Monitoring and record for data base
- Empty nest removal
- ✓ Fence survey





















Stage 1. Fencing improvement





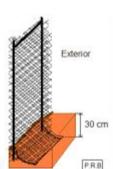




















Stage 1. Net placement (TPQ)













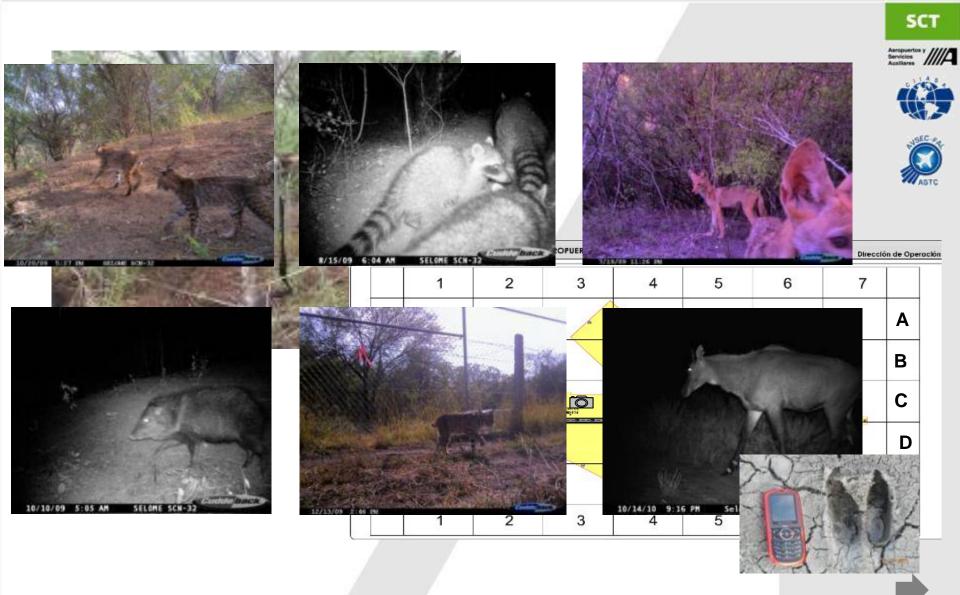






Stage 1. Trap Camera monitoring





Stage 1. Management of habitat and food sources

- Stage 1. Management of habital and lood sources
- ✓ Runways sweeps

Empty nest removal

Animal carcasses management











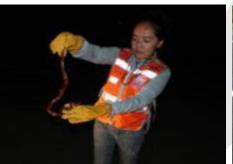




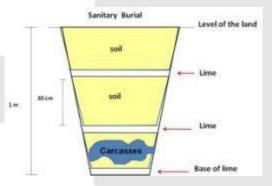












Stage 2. Management, control and relocation of wildlife





























Stage 2. Management, control and relocation of wildlife

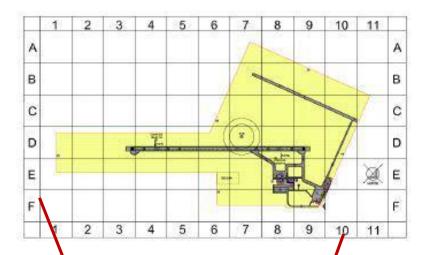






Monitoring records





























PO-GPAPCE PI

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Barvioles Facilities	1///		MONITO	REO DE FAU	NA YHÁBITAT	10	PO GPN	region (on)
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		9				7 0		
		E			127	25 6	/	
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Registre Ubica		Tipo de Fauna		Partes encortrados ²	Fue reported of reports		Creating the law	Observations

MONITOREO DE FALINA Y HABITAT

Persona a la que le reporté la situación

IL MONTOREO DE HÁBITAT MEGETACIÓN E INFRAESTRUCTURAL Description det federat plo infraestrockers*

Monitoring records

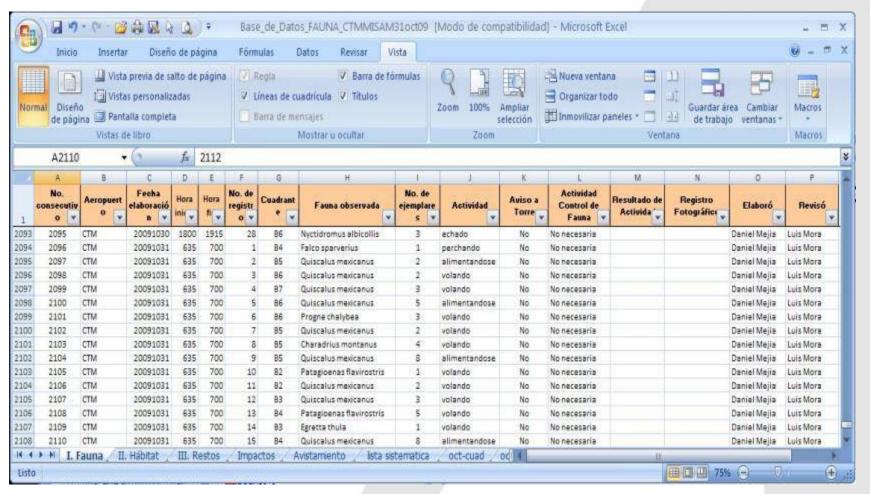






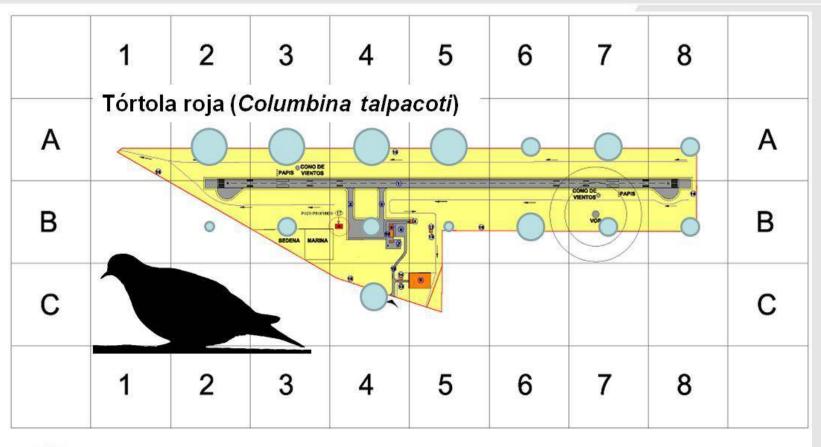






Monitoring records













- ≥7≤30 Ejemplares (tercer cuartil a máximo)
- ≥6<7 Ejemplares (mediana al tercel cuartil)</p>
 - ≥4<6 Ejemplares (primer cuartil a mediana)
- ≥1<4 Ejemplares (mínimo al primer cuartil)</p>

Geographical Information System

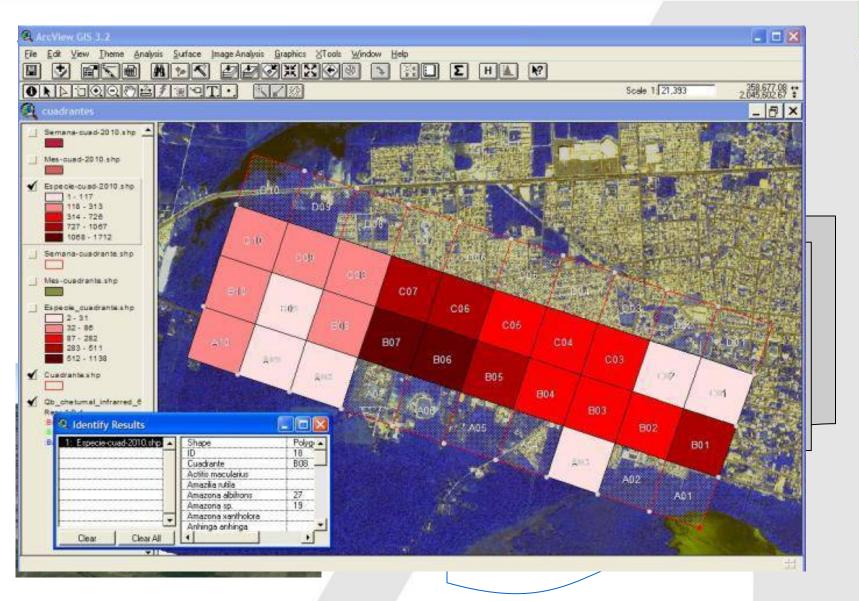






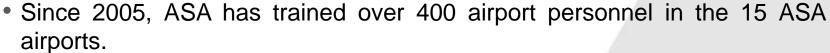




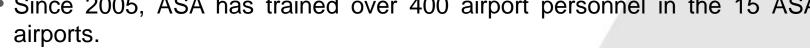


Training and awareness











 ASA has developed special training and awareness workshops for the Aeronautical Authority, airlines and the local community, including children













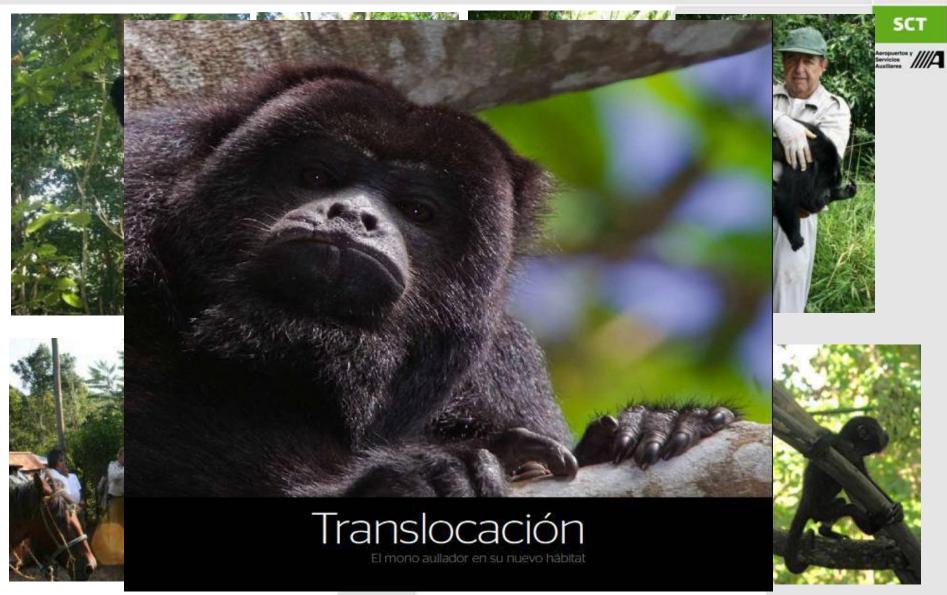






New Palenque Airport (PQM)





Conclusions

 Mexico has improved greatly in Wildlife Hazard Assessment, Control and Management







- In Mexico, it is important to promote the participation of pilots, traffic controllers, airlines, aircraft manufactures and maintenance personnel as well as Aeronautical Authorities in the report strikes
- The database is critical to justify the presence of qualified biologists trained in wildlife damage control.













Thank you for your attention!

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