



II Foro Nacional De Aviación Y Fauna



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“ASPECTOS ORGANIZACIONALES Y ECONÓMICOS EN ESPAÑA PARA LA PREVENCIÓN AEROPORTUARIA DE LOS IMPACTOS DE FAUNA”

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INVESTIGACIÓN EN AVIACIÓN Y FAUNA

- ASPECTOS FUNCIONALES, ORGANIZACIONALES Y ECONÓMICOS
- CONTRAMEDIDAS: SERVICIOS DE CONTROL DE FAUNA
- ESTUDIOS DE FACTORES HUMANOS Y TOMA DE DECISIÓN.

-
- INGENIERÍA DE SISTEMAS
 - SIMULACIÓN COMPUTACIONAL Y MODELADO DE PROCESOS.
 - ANÁLISIS ESTADÍSTICO Y MINERÍA DE DATOS.
 - OPTIMIZACIÓN Y MEJORA.



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Organisational and costing aspects to prevent wildlife strikes on airports: A case study of Spanish airport security managers

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ABSTRACT

Most cited research regarding wildlife strikes on airports state that this causes economic losses of approximately USD1.2 billion annually to the global air transport sector. Airport security managers address this problem by deploying several well-known countermeasures, including outsourcing wildlife control services (WCS) to perform preventive actions. Among these actions, the use of raptors plays an important role due to their effectiveness in dispersing wildlife.

This paper aims to characterise the organisational and cost aspects of such services to provide a baseline reference, by applying a case study analysis methodology on Spanish civil and military air transport data, crossing strike records, the number of flight operations per airport, and WCS bidding for the years 2010 to 2016.

The case study highlights how the damages due to wildlife strikes are expected to cost a minimum of EUR 9 million and a maximum of EUR 44 Million to Spanish air transport industry, meanwhile the investment in prevention services for such hazard cost almost EUR 2.5 Million to airport safety managers, including airport falconry with a median cost of EUR 6666 per raptor requested. This can also be expressed as a median cost service for each airport ranging from EUR 0.023 to 0.036 per passenger, what may establish a baseline reference for future research to determine new WCS efficiency indicators and the fundamentals to reject a budget reduction on airport wildlife control services in contrast with the damage cost when such hazards happen.

1. Introduction

Wildlife's impact on the human environment is a constant safety concern that affects airport security operations (Washburn et al., 2015). This is primarily due to the consequences for human life when wildlife suddenly strikes aircrafts, and more specifically during critical flight operations, which are characterised by the low possibility of quickly manoeuvring the aircraft, and especially during overall take-off and landing operations.

The safety literature provides an international definition of airport wildlife hazards as defined by airport safety experts, which other stakeholders have subsequently accepted, as '*conditions or circumstances that could lead to damage or destruction of an aircraft, or to loss of life as a result of aircraft operation*' (Hesse et al., 2010). Implicit risk was also defined as the consequence of such hazards, and especially pertaining to their likelihood and severity.

The study of strike consequences on aircraft is one type of research within the safety design field to discover the most often damaged aircraft surfaces. This information helps manufacturers identify critical parts of the aircraft as they redesign structural components to disperse the energy from these expected strikes and minimise their severity. Air safety managers from several countries noted that the areas most often struck were the nose and the radome (a weatherproof enclosure that protects a radar antenna), with a record impact distribution of 46% (van Es and Smit, 1999), 41% (Airbus, 2004), 25% (Stanton, 2008) and 56% (Dennis and Lyle, 2008); followed by the engines, which indicated impacted rates of between 3% (Dennis and Lyle 2008) and 41% (Airbus, 2004). Moreover, the statistical analysis of ongoing air operations including wildlife impacts revealed that the operations most often impacted include the take-off procedure, with rates close to 67% (Dennis and Lyle, 2008), 48% (Maragakis, 2009) or 34% (Nikolajeff, 2014); followed by the approach, with ratings between 14% (Dennis and Lyle,

Organización de los Servicios de Control de Fauna.

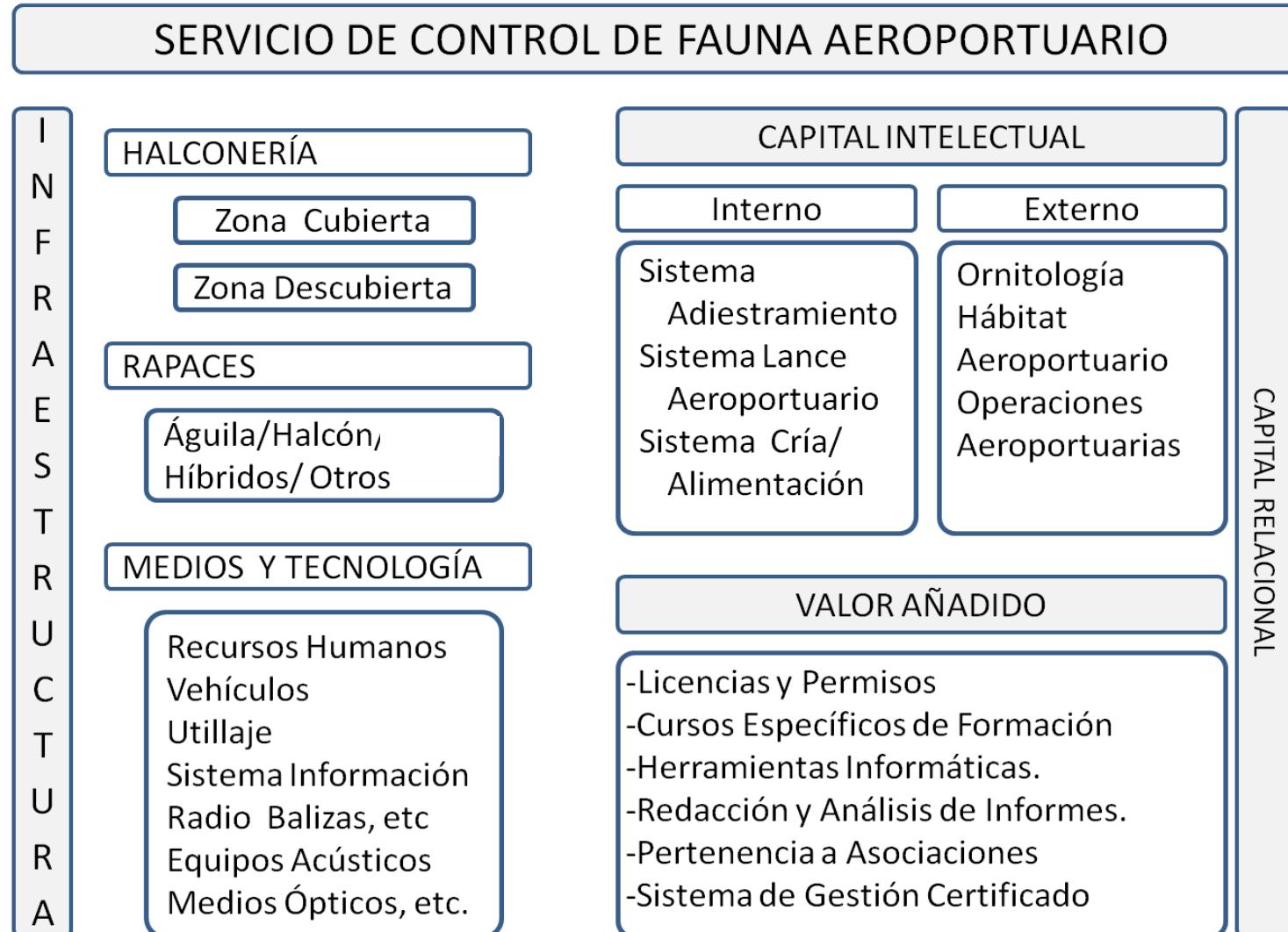
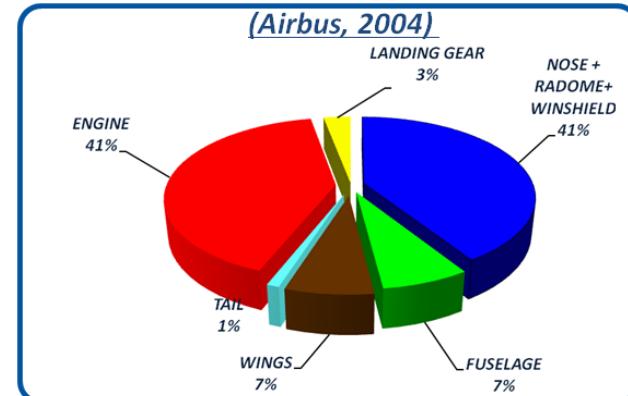
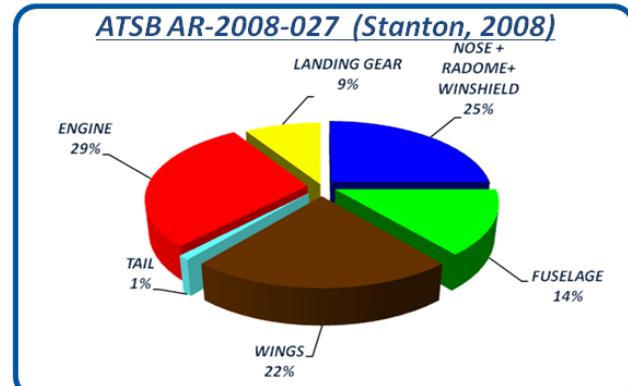
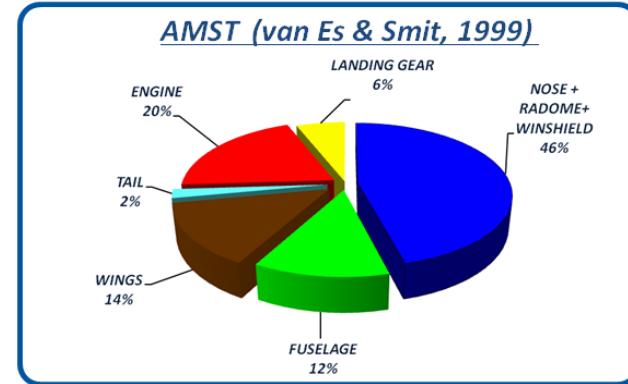
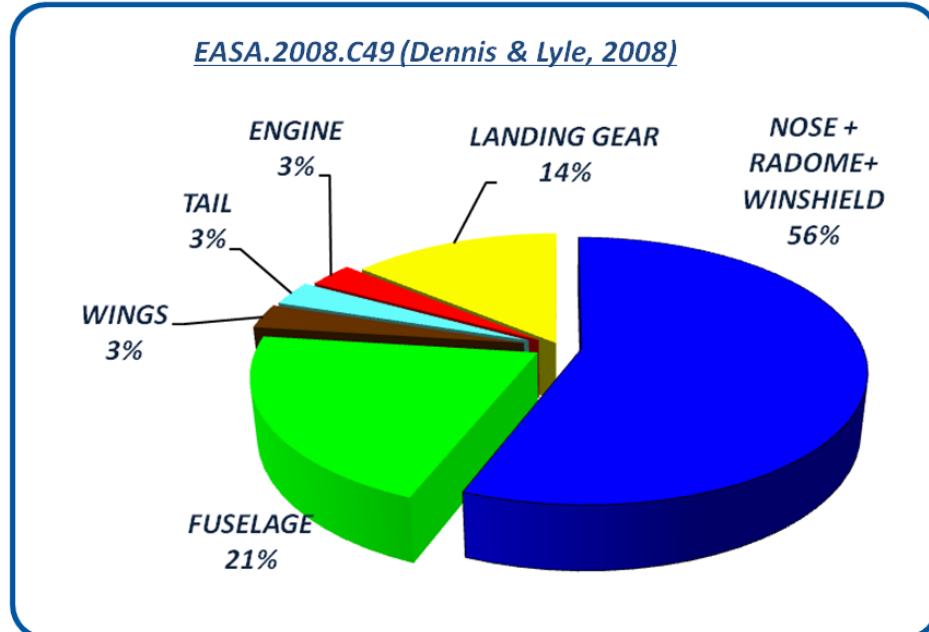
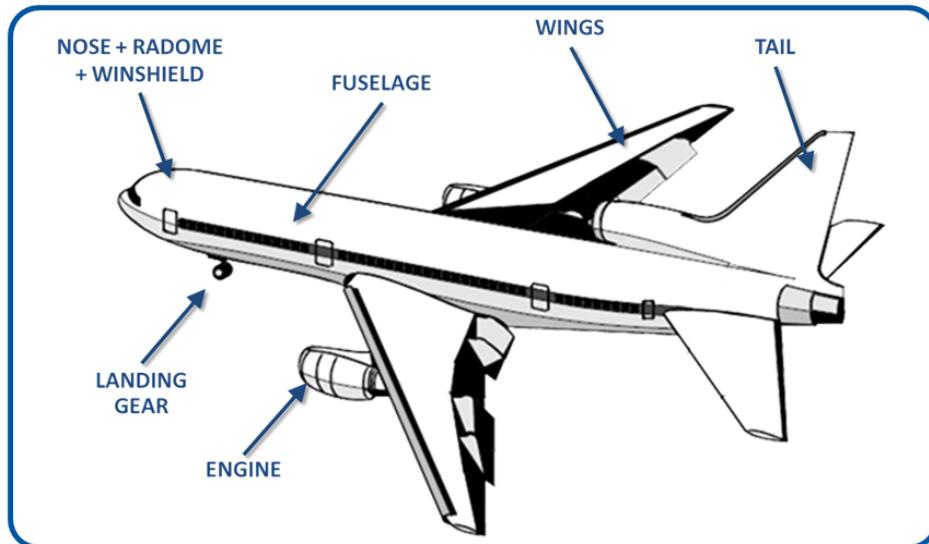


Fig. 1. Esquema del Servicio de Control de Fauna Aeroportuaria. Fuente :Propia.

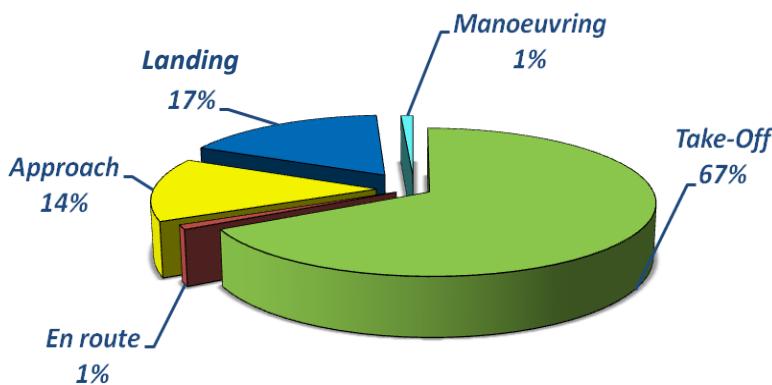
Localización de impactos en aeronaves.



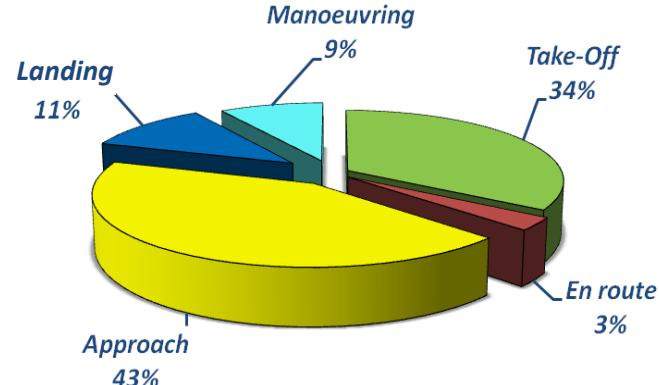
Ratio de Impactos según Operación Aeroportuaria



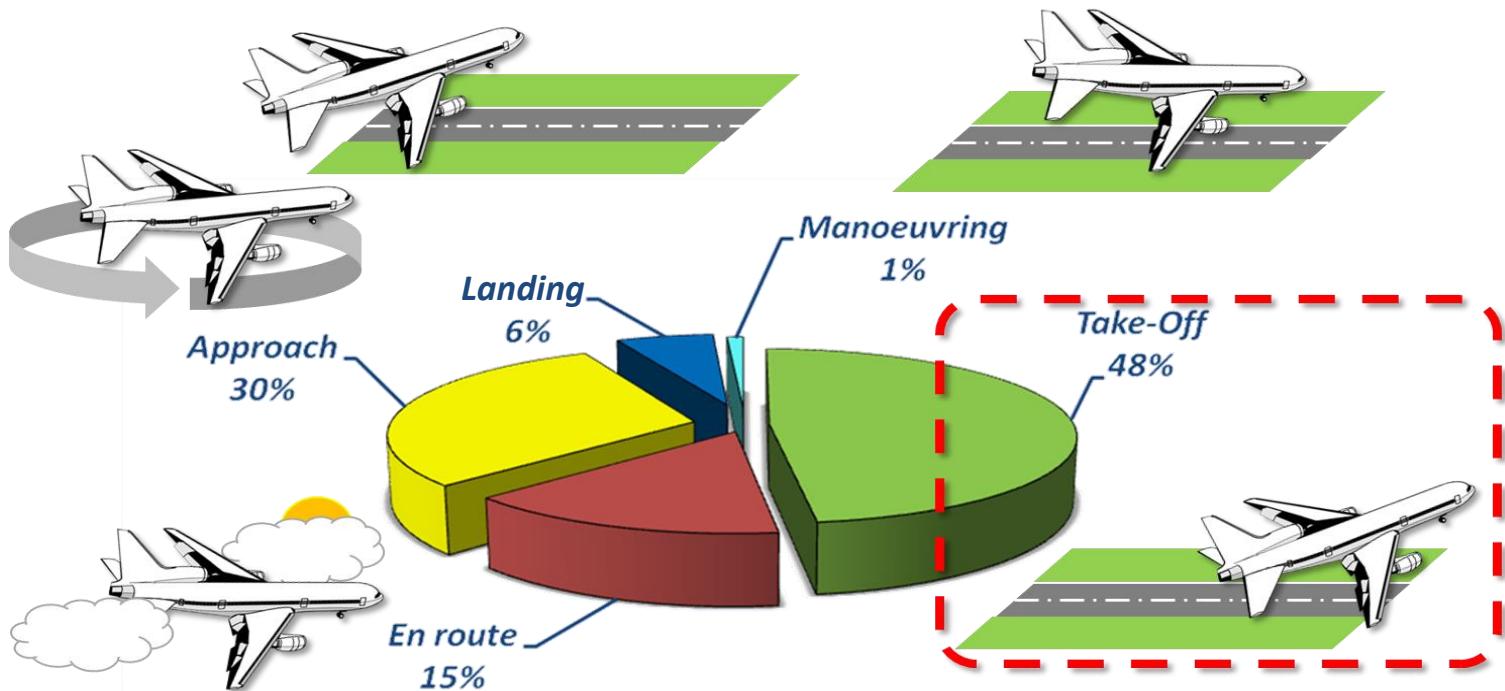
EASA.2008.C49 (UK-CAN) (Dennis & Lyle, 2008)



Helsinki (Nikolajeff, 2014)



EASA (Maragakis, 2009)





Repercusión Económica Debida A Impactos De Fauna



(Dolbeer et al, 2014)

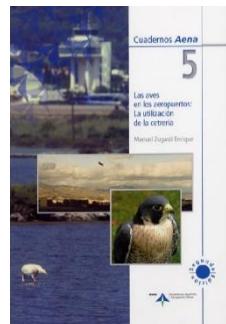


(Ning & Chen, 2011)



Ning, H., & Chen, W. (2011). Bird strike risk evaluation at airports. *Aircraft Engineering and Aerospace Technology*, 86(2), 129-137.

Dolbeer, R., Wright, S. E., Weller, J. R., & Begier, M. J. (2014). *Wildlife Strikes to Civil Aircraft in the United States 1990-2013*. Washington DC: US Department of Transportation. Federal Aviation Administration & US Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services.



Zugasti, M. (2008). *Las aves en los aeropuertos: La utilización de la cetrería/Birds at airports: the use of falconry*. Madrid: Aena. Centro de Documentación y Publicaciones

(Schwarz, et al., 2014)

Schwarz, K. B., Belant, J. L., Martin, J. A., De Vault, T. L., & Wang, G. (2014). Behavioral Traits and Airport Type Affect Mammal Incidents with U.S. Civil Aircraft. *Environmental Management*, 54, 908-918.

Valoración del Coste Medio en EEUU por Impacto de Fauna



Table 23. Projected annual losses in aircraft downtime (hours) and in repair and other costs (inflation-adjusted U.S. dollars) caused by wildlife strikes with civil aircraft, USA, 1990–2013. Losses are projected from mean reported losses per incident (see Table 22).

En el caso de EEUU, el valor medio anual por impacto de ave con repercusión negativa en vuelo, se puede estimar en un máximo de 1.038.802 \$/impacto (Aprox. 950.000 €/impacto) y un mínimo de 207.317 \$/impacto (Aprox. 196.098€/impacto). (Dolbeer, et al., 2014)

	1990	2000	143,253	167	20	121	126,253	658
		1,114	217,274	170	126	297	1,086,372	1,483

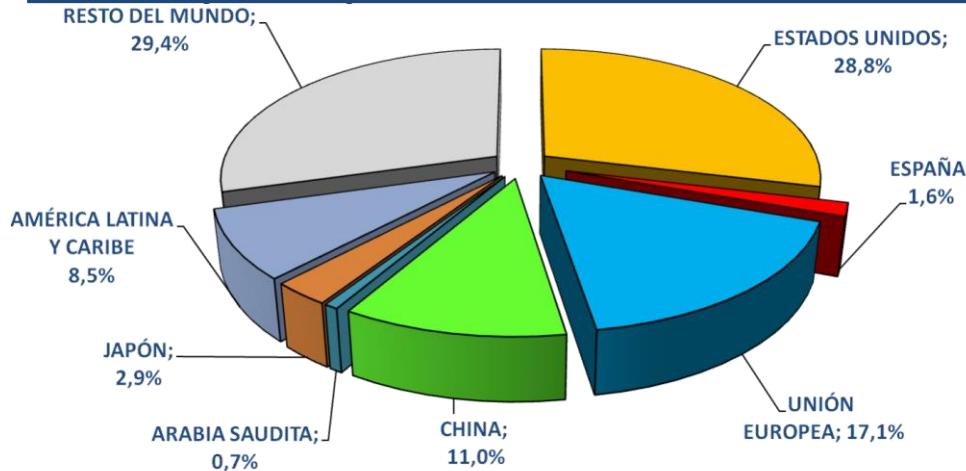
Por otra parte, el número medio de sucesos con repercusión negativa en vuelo fue de 902 sucesos por año, por lo que el caso de EEUU implica un ratio de 9,5 Sucesos x Cada 100.000 operaciones*

2012	1,331	100,691	141	11	152	503,455	759
2013	1,431	144,076	86	17	103	720,378	514
Total	21,654	2,825,753	3,651	848	4,499	14,128,766	22,497
Mean	902	117,740	152	35	187	588,699	937

Estimación del Coste de Impactos de Fauna en España



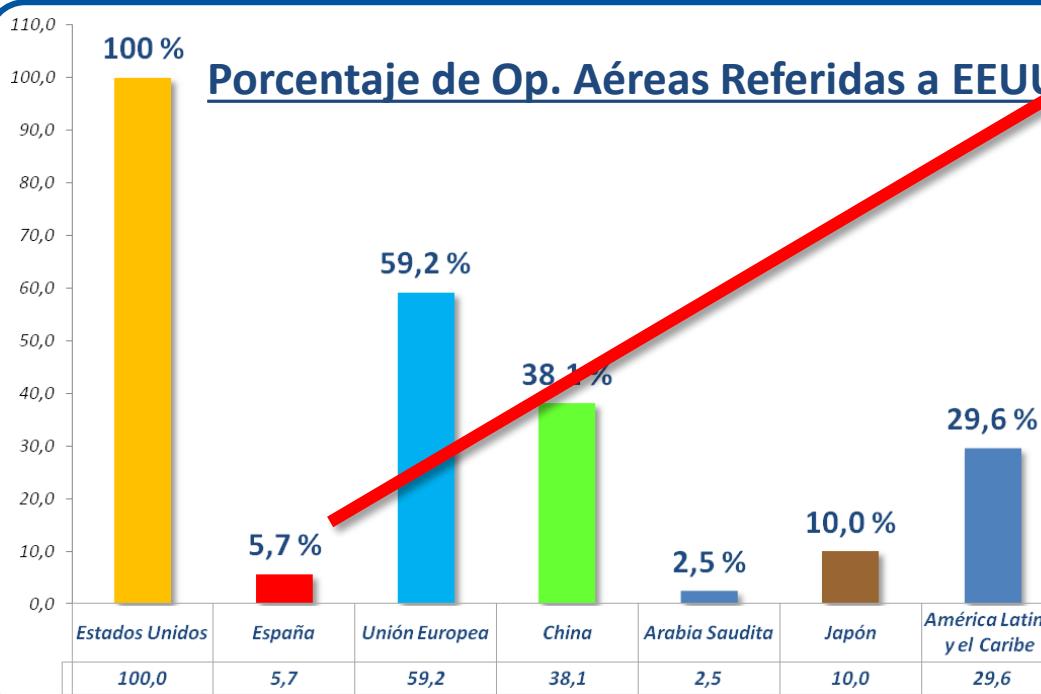
Porcentaje de Operaciones Aéreas nivel Mundial



5,7 %

España

Porcentaje de Op. Aéreas Referidas a EEUU



Año 2014

Total Operaciones Mundo: 32.960.402

Total Operaciones EEUU: 9.495.129

Total Operaciones España: 538.636



Estimación del Coste de Impactos de Fauna en España



5,7 %



España

ESTIMACIÓN DE IMPACTOS CON REPERCUSIÓN
NEGATIVA
Año 2015

= 5% de 902 = 45,1 Impactos/año

No. of adverse incidents	Min Down-time (hours)	Repair costs (x \$1million)	Other costs (x 1million)	Total costs (x \$1million)	Max Down-time (hours)	Total costs (x \$1million)
Mean 902	11.774	152	35	187	588.699	937

$$187 \times 10^6 / 902 = 207.317 \$/\text{impacto}$$

Valor Medio = 196.098 €/Impacto

Año 2015

El Coste Mínimo

$$= 45,1 \times 196.098 €/\text{impacto} = 8.844.019,8 €$$

12

max 42.845.000 €

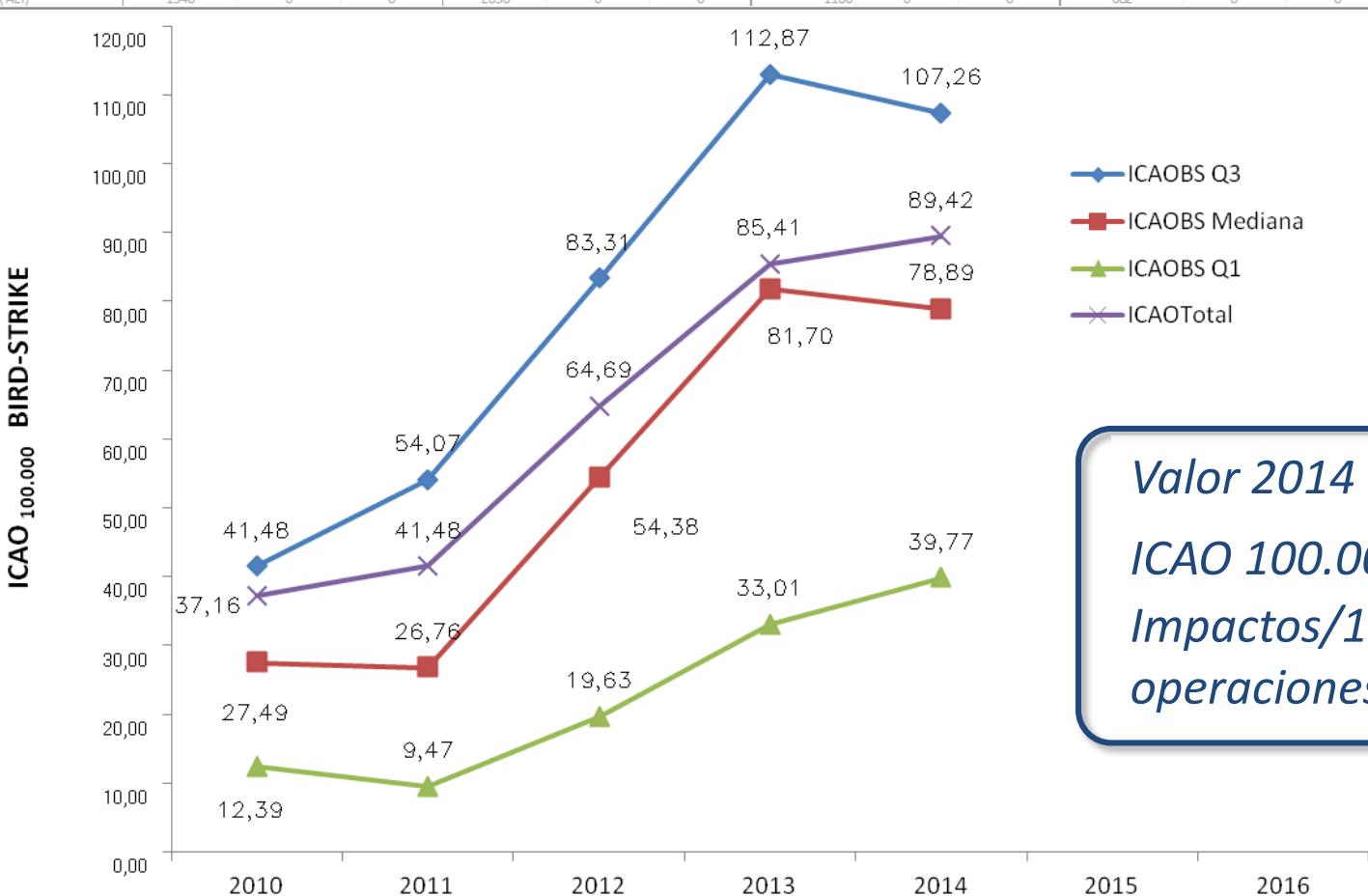


Año 2015

El Coste Mínimo Estimado
= 8.844.019,8 €

¿Cuál ha sido el valor Real?

Comparativa Índice de Impactos por cada 100.000 operaciones



Valor 2014

ICAO 100.000 = 89,42

Impactos/100.000 operaciones

Por otra parte, el número medio de sucesos con repercusión negativa en vuelo fue de 902 sucesos por año, por lo que el caso de EEUU implica un ratio de **9,5 Sucesos* x Cada 100.000 operaciones**



Orden Aeropuertos: € Lic SCF y Num. Operaciones



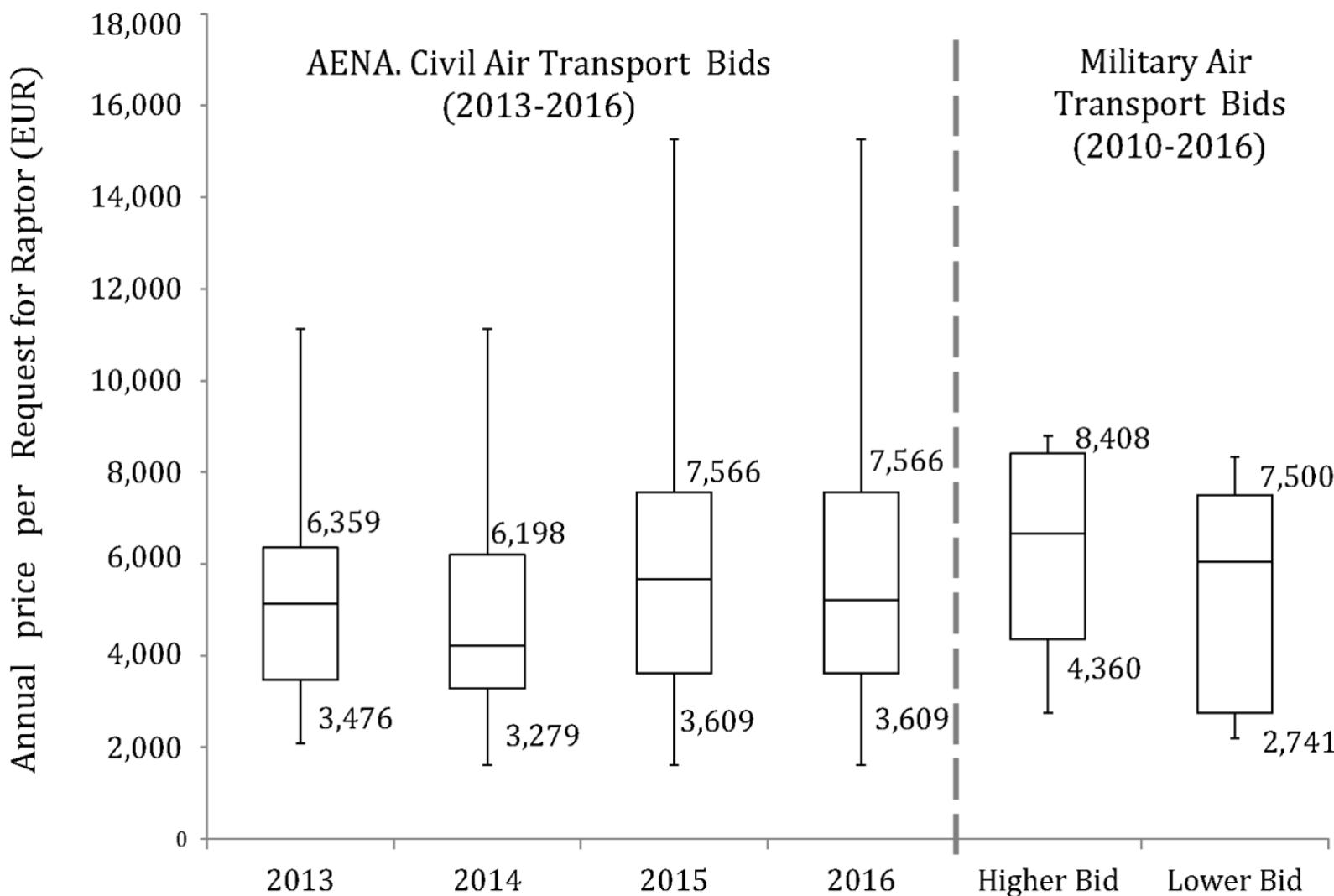
AEROPUERTO	LICITACIÓN
1 A.S. Madrid-Barajas (MAD)	390000
2 Barcelona-El Prat (BCN)	286134
3 Palma de Mallorca (PMI)	137400
4 Málaga-Costa del Sol (AGP)	132000
5 Valencia (VLC)	95400
6 Alicante-Elche (ALC)	90000
7 Sevilla (SVQ)	88700
8 Bilbao (BIO)	83232
9 Gran Canaria (LPA)	80385
10 La Palma (SPC)	80000
11 Menorca (MAH)	78000
12 Ibiza (IBZ)	75154,44
13 Tenerife Sur (TFS)	74118
14 Fuerteventura (FUE)	73000
15 Lanzarote (ACE)	71916
16 Tenerife Norte (TFN)	71500
17 A Coruña (LCG)	64000
18 Logroño-Agoncillo (RJL)	62760
19 Jerez (XRY)	60600
20 Reus (REU)	59600
21 Melilla (MLN)	54969
22 Almería (LEI)	52000
23 Madrid-Cuatro Vientos (MCV)	50000
24 Vigo (VGO)	50000
25 San Sebastián (EAS)	49500
26 Seve Ballesteros-Santander (SDR)	49500
27 Granada-Jaén F.G.L. (GRX)	48600
28 Murcia-San Javier (MJV)	34440
29 Girona-Costa Brava (GRO)	30000
30 Santiago (SCQ)	18490

AEROPUERTO	OPERACIONES
1 A.S. Madrid-Barajas (MAD)	366605
2 Barcelona-El Prat (BCN)	288878
3 Palma de Mallorca (PMI)	178253
4 Málaga-Costa del Sol (AGP)	108897
5 Gran Canaria (LPA)	100417
6 Alicante-Elche (ALC)	74084
7 Ibiza (IBZ)	64612
8 Valencia (VLC)	59005
9 Tenerife Sur (TFS)	58461
10 Tenerife Norte (TFN)	53259
11 Lanzarote (ACE)	50448
12 Sevilla (SVQ)	46085
13 Bilbao (BIO)	43862
14 Jerez (XRY)	43562
15 Madrid-Cuatro Vientos (MCV)	40250
16 Fuerteventura (FUE)	39303
17 Sabadell (QSA)	29897
18 Menorca (MAH)	28687
19 Santiago (SCQ)	20540
20 Girona-Costa Brava (GRO)	19527
21 La Palma (SPC)	15800
22 A Coruña (LCG)	14682
23 Reus (REU)	13533
24 Son Bonet (SBO)	13151
25 Granada-Jaén F.G.L. (GRX)	11088
26 Santander (SDR)	10795
27 Asturias (OVD)	10758
28 Almería (LEI)	10277
29 Vigo (VGO)	9580
30 Murcia-San Javier (MJV)	8546
31 Melilla (MLN)	8409
32 Salamanca (SLM)	8069
33 Zaragoza (ZAZ)	7050



Airport	Operations (Op)	Eur/Op.	Airport	Operations (Op)	Eur/Op
A Coruña (LCG)	14,682	4.36	Len (LEN)	1,885	*
Madrid(MAD)	366,605	1.06	Logroño	1,355	46.32
Albacete (ABC)	409	*	Cuatro Vientos	40,250	1.24
Algeciras (AEI)	28	*	Málaga (AGP)	108,897	1.21
Alicante (ALC)	74,084	1.21	Melilla (MLN)	8,409	6.54
Almería (LEI)	10,277	5.06	Menorca (MAH)	28,687	2.72
Asturias (OVD)	10,758	*	Murcia (MJV)	8,546	4.03
Badajoz (BJZ)	1,525	*	Palma Mallorca (PMI)	178,253	0.77
Barcelona- (BCN)	288,878	0.99	Pamplona (PNA)	5,697	*
Bilbao (BIO)	43,862	1.90	Reus (REU)	13,533	4.40
Burgos (RGS)	2,063	*	Sabadell (QSA)	29,897	*
Ceuta (JCU)	281	*	Salamanca (SLM)	8,069	*
Córdoba (ODB)	6,721	*	San Sebastián (EAS)	6,805	7.27
El Hierro (VDE)	3,615	*	Santiago (SCQ)	20,540	0.90
Fuerteventura (FUE)	39,30		Military Airfields	Higher Bid (Eur)	Eur/Raptor
Girona (GRO)	19,52		B.A. Getafe	17,190.1	2,865.1
Gran Canaria (LPA)	100,4		B.A. Matacán	50,893.5	8,482.2
Granada- (GRX)	11,08		B.A. Morón	58,551.7	5,855.2
Huesca (HSK)	2,63		B.A. San Javier	33,057.8	2,754.8
Ibiza (IBZ)	64,61		B.A. Talavera la Real	40,000.1	6,666.7
Jerez (XRY)	43,56		B.A. Torrejón	49,998.3	8,333.1
La Gomera (QGZ)	1,81		B.A. Zaragoza	52,800.1	8,800.1
La Palma (SPC)	15,80		Third Percentile	51,846.7	8,407.6
Lanzarote (ACE)	50,44		Median	49,998.3	6,666.7
* Data not reported					
B.A ^a . = Air Base					

Licitación Servicios de Control de Fauna por Ave Rapaz demandada.



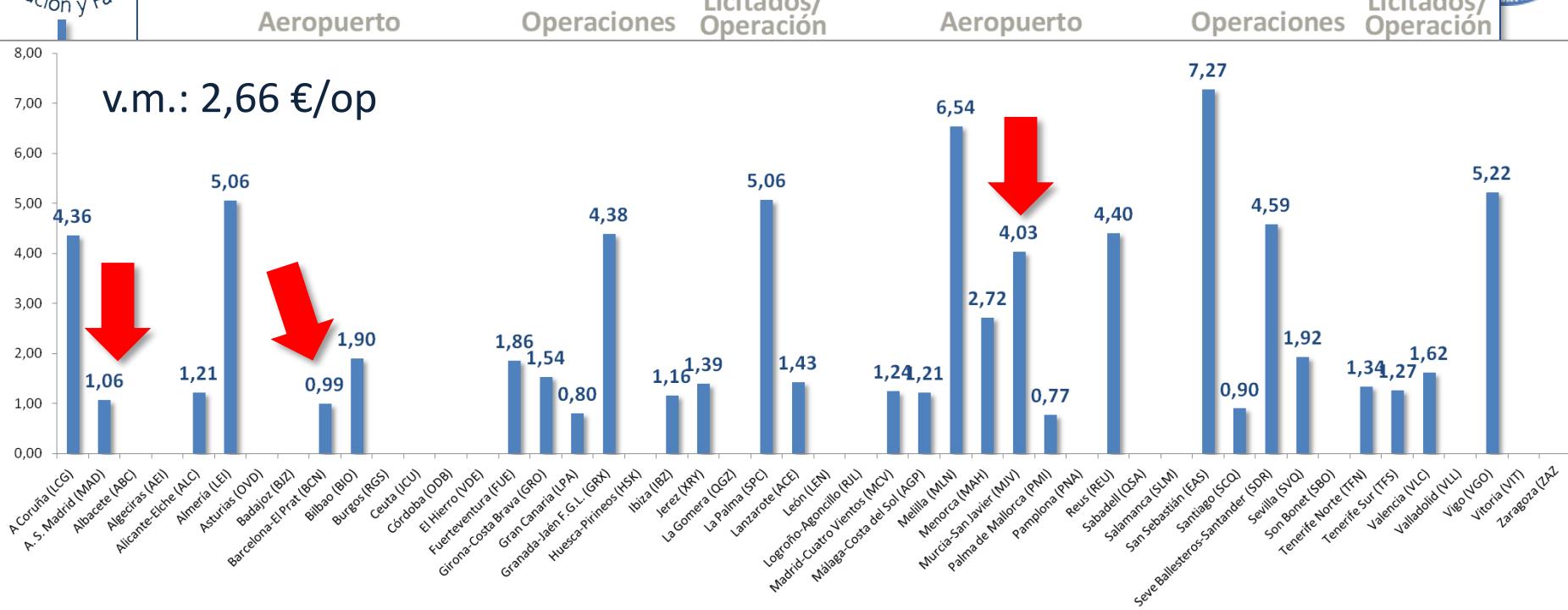
Precios de licitación de SCF en euros por ave rapaz demandada.

Fuente (Roca-González et al., 2020)

Licitación SCF por Operación Aeroportuaria Año 2015.



Tabla II. Datos Aeroportuarios Año 2015



Gran Canaria (LPA)

100417

0.80

Logroño - Agoncillo, el aeropuerto que no despega

Aena, que cifra en 80 millones la deuda del aeropuerto, cierra un gasto de 4,8 millones para extinguir un convenio con Defensa firmado en los orígenes de las pistas riojanas



LUIS J. RUIZ

Me gusta

Compartir

165

22 noviembre 2016

13:47

60 f 105
El entonces presidente de la diputación de Castellón, Carlos Fabra, completó en el 2011 una exhibición de surrealismo.

Son Bonet (SBO)

13151

*

Tenerife Norte (TFN)

53259

1,34

Tenerife Sur (TFS)

58461

1,27

Valencia (VLC)

59002

1,02

Valladolid (VLL)

4650

*

Vigo (VGO)

9580

5,22

Vitoria (VIT)

6840

*

Zaragoza (ZAZ)

7050

*

Aeropuertos Nacionales con Mayor y Menor ICAO_{100.000}



Lista de Aeropuertos con
MAYOR Índice por cada
100.000 operaciones Aéreas

Orden	Aeropuerto	ICAO _{100.000}
★ 1	Seve Ballesteros-Santander (SDR)	251,62
2	San Sebastián (EAS)	198,12
3	Lanzarote (ACE)	153,30
★ 4	A Coruña (LCG)	148,53
5	Bilbao (BIO)	143,23
6	Alicante-Elche (ALC)	134,13
★ 7	Vigo (VGO)	131,13
8	Almería (LEI)	130,11
9	Tenerife Sur (TFS)	121,08
10	La Gomera (QGZ)	116,41
11	Málaga-Costa del Sol (AGP)	111,77
12	Murcia-San Javier (MJV)	110,12
★ 13	Granada-Jaén F.G.L. (GRX)	106,30
14	Barcelona-El Prat (BCN)	102,87
15	Asturias (OVD)	102,43
16	Menorca (MAH)	97,10
17	Valencia (VLC)	93,91
18	La Palma (SPC)	93,40
19	Tenerife Norte (TFN)	92,99
20	Reus (REU)	87,58

Lista de Aeropuertos con
MENOR Índice por cada
100.000 operaciones Aéreas

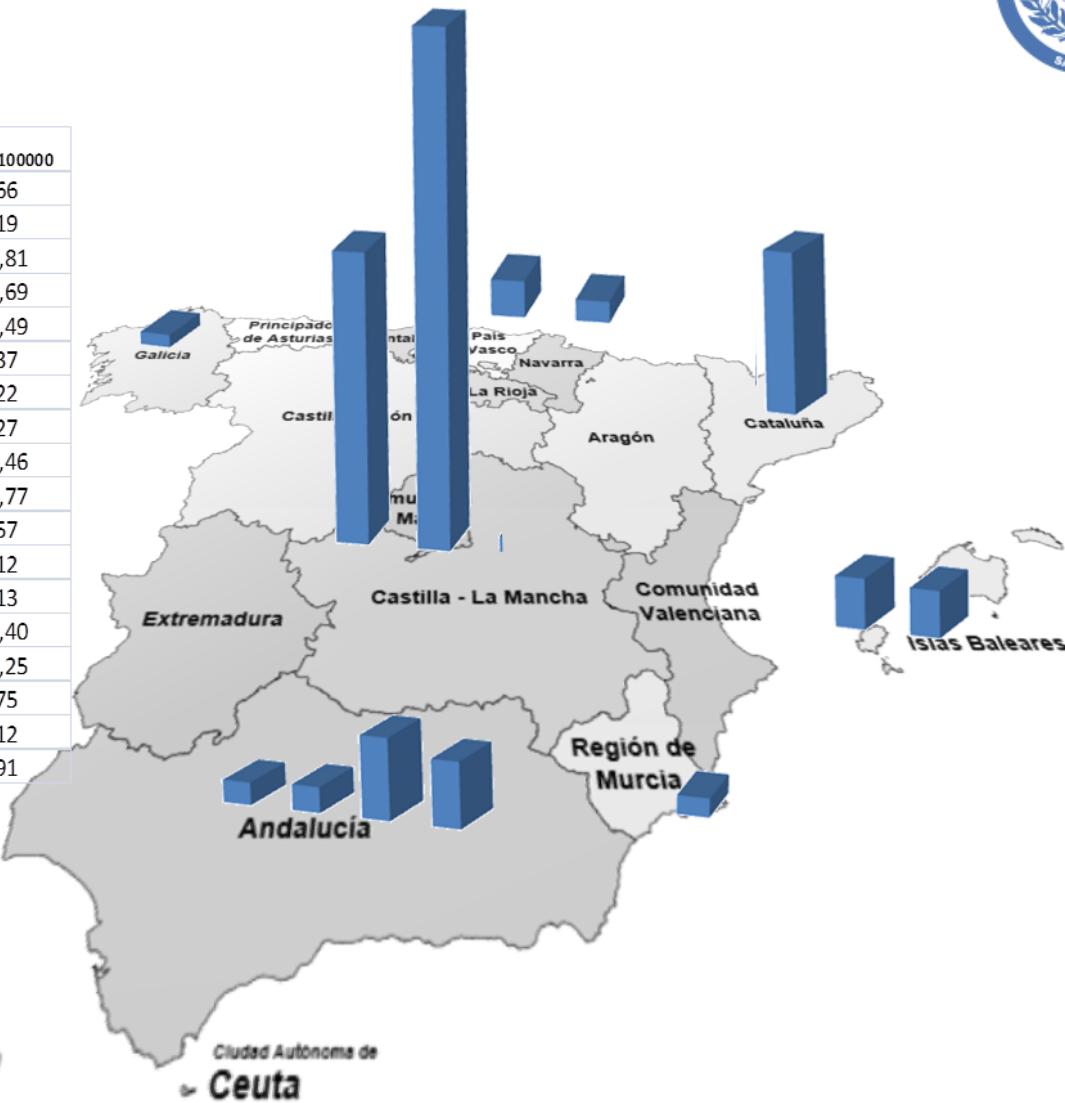
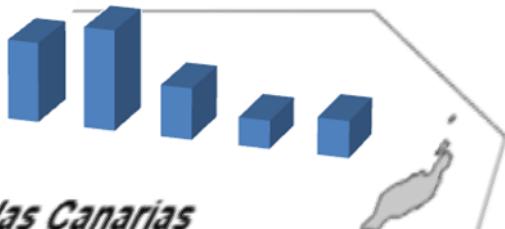
Orden	Aeropuerto	ICAO _{100.000}
1	Madrid-Cuatro Vientos (MCV)	6,02
2	Salamanca (SLM)	18,23
3	Sabadell (QSA)	18,47
4	Son Bonet (SBO)	26,36
5	Vitoria (VIT)	33,96
6	Jerez (XRY)	41,71
7	Gran Canaria (LPA)	47,94
8	Badajoz (BJZ)	54,41
9	El Hierro (VDE)	54,42
10	Fuerteventura (FUE)	54,91
11	Girona-Costa Brava (GRO)	63,02
★ 12	Melilla (MLN)	67,62
13	Valladolid (VLL)	68,35
★ 14	Zaragoza (ZAZ)	71,00
15	Palma de Mallorca (PMI)	71,83
16	Pamplona (PNA)	73,27
17	Sevilla (SVQ)	75,51
18	Burgos (RGS)	82,27
19	Adolfo Suárez Madrid-Barajas (MA	82,60
20	Ibiza (IBZ)	86,46
21	Santiago (SCQ)	87,48

Euros Invertidos en licitación pública por cada ICAO_{100.000}



AEROPUERTO	€/ICAO ₁₀₀₀₀₀
ANDALUCÍA: Almería (LEI)	399,66
ANDALUCÍA: Granada-Jaén F.G.L. (GRX)	457,19
ANDALUCÍA: Jerez (XRY)	1.452,81
ANDALUCÍA: Sevilla (SVQ)	1.174,69
CATALUÑA: Barcelona-El Prat (BCN)	2.781,49
GALICIA: Santiago (SCQ)	211,37
ISLAS BALEARES: Ibiza (IBZ)	869,22
ISLAS BALEARES: Menorca (MAH)	803,27
ISLAS CANARIAS: Fuerteventura (FUE)	1.329,46
ISLAS CANARIAS: Gran Canaria (LPA)	1.676,77
ISLAS CANARIAS: La Palma (SPC)	856,57
ISLAS CANARIAS: Lanzarote (ACE)	469,12
ISLAS CANARIAS: Tenerife Sur (TFS)	612,13
MADRID: Adolfo Suárez (MAD)	4.721,40
MADRID: Madrid-Cuatro Vientos (MCV)	8.304,25
MURCIA: Murcia-San Javier (MJV)	312,75
PAÍS VASCO: Bilbao (BIO)	581,12
PAÍS VASCO: San Sebastián (EAS)	336,91

Islas Canarias



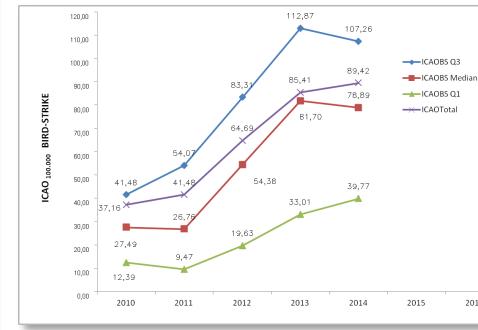
Euros Invertidos en licitación pública por cada ICAO_{100.000} Bird-strike en 2014.
Elaboración Propia.



Variación de licitación pública €/ICAO_{100.000}



AEROPUERTOS	2013	2014	Variación
Adolfo Suárez Madrid-Barajas (MAD)		4721,40	
Almería (LEI)		399,66	
Barcelona-El Prat (BCN)	2963,12	2781,49	-6,13%
Bilbao (BIO)	623,26	581,12	-6,76%
Fuerteventura (FUE)	2591,50	1329,46	-48,70%
Gran Canaria (LPA)	4797,23	1676,77	-65,05%
Granada-Jaén F.G.L. (GRX)		457,19	
Ibiza (IBZ)	919,89	869,22	-5,51%
Jerez (XRY)		1452,81	
La Palma (SPC)		856,57	
Lanzarote (ACE)	513,38	469,12	-8,62%
Madrid-Cuatro Vientos (MCV)		8304,25	
Menorca (MAH)		803,27	
Murcia-San Javier (MJV)	314,09	312,75	-0,43%
San Sebastián (EAS)	378,33	336,91	-10,95%
Santiago (SCQ)		211,37	
Sevilla (SVQ)	1229,71	1174,69	-4,47%
Tenerife Sur (TFS)		612,13	



Valor de Licitación de Referencia en Función del Indicador ICAO_{100,000} Elaboración Propia.

Conclusiones y Futuros Trabajos



Repercusión del Coste de Inversión de SCF por pasajero.

“Airlines and insurance companies may also collaborate to actively support WCS due to the benefit of such preventive actions, resulting in cost savings if wildlife strikes decrease. New research in accordance with public governance policies can consider if part of the WCS costs could be transferred to passenger expenses. Similarly, for an average of 112 passengers per air operation throughout the European Union, this could mean an increased tax of nearly EUR 0.023 per passenger when the WCS costs EUR 2.66 per air operation, or EUR 0.036 per passenger when the WCS costs EUR 4.12 per air operation”.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0925753518314012>

Roca-González, J.-L., Vera-Lopez, J.-A., & Rodriguez-Bermudez, G. (2020). Organisational and costing aspects to prevent wildlife strikes on airports: A case study of Spanish airport security managers. *Safety Science*, 122, 104520.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssci.2019.104520>

Safety Science 122 (2020) 104520
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Organisational and costing aspects to prevent wildlife strikes on airports: A case study of Spanish airport security managers

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Wildlife strike hazard
Airport falconry organisation
Service cost baseline

ABSTRACT

Most cited research regarding wildlife strikes on airports state that this causes economic losses of approximately USD1.2 billion annually to the global air transport sector. Airport security managers address this problem by deploying several countermeasures, including outsourcing wildlife control services (WCS) to perform preventive actions. Among these actions, the use of raptors plays an important role due to their effectiveness in dispersing wildlife.

This paper aims to characterize the organisational and cost aspects of such services to provide a baseline reference, by applying a case study analysis methodology on Spanish civil and military air transport data, crossing strike records, the number of flight operations per airport, and WCS bidding for the years 2010 to 2016.

The case study highlights how damages due to wildlife strikes on aircrafts are expected to cost a median of EUR 9 million per year, a median of EUR 44.6 million to Spanish air transport managers while the investment in prevention services for each hazard costs almost EUR 2.5 million to airport safety managers, including airport falconry with a median cost of EUR 6666 per raptor requested. This can also be expressed as a median cost service for each airport ranging from EUR 0.023 to 0.036 per passenger, what may establish a baseline reference for future research to determine new WCS efficiency indicators and the fundamentals to reject a budget reduction on airport wildlife control services in contrast with the damage cost when such hazards happens.

1. Introduction

Wildlife's impact on the human environment is a constant safety concern that affects airport security operations (Washburn et al., 2015). This is primarily due to the consequences for human life when wildlife suddenly strikes aircrafts, and more specifically during critical flight operations, which are characterized by the low possibility of quickly manoeuvring the aircraft, and especially during overall take-off and landing operations.

The safety literature provides an international definition of airport wildlife hazards as defined by airport safety experts, which other stakeholders have largely accepted, as “conditions or circumstances that result in damage or destruction of an aircraft, or to the safety of persons or property, as a result of aircraft operation” (Visscher et al., 2010). Implicit risk was also defined as the consequence of such hazards, and especially pertaining to their likelihood and severity.

The study of strike consequences on aircraft is one type of research within the safety design field to discover the most often damaged aircraft surfaces. This information helps manufacturers identify critical parts of the aircraft as they redesign structural components to disperse the energy from these expected strikes and minimise their severity. Air safety managers from several countries noted that the areas most often struck were the nose and the radome (a weatherproof enclosure that protects a radar antenna), with a record impact distribution of 46% (van Es & Smits, 1999), 41% (Airbus, 2004), 25% (Stanton, 2008) and 56% (Dennis and Lyle, 2008); followed by the engines, which indicated impacted rates of between 3% (Dennis and Lyle 2008) and 41% (Airbus, 2004). Most studies of the consequences of aircraft operations due to wildlife impacts revealed that the operating mode often impacted include the take-off procedure, with rates close to 67% (Dennis and Lyle, 2008), 49% (Mangalikar, 2009) or 34% (Nikolicajeff, 2014); followed by the approach, with ratings between 14% (Dennis and Lyle,

(Roca-González et al., 2020)

Modelado del Problema en Sistemas Dinámicos.

Coste Máximo Estimado

Aprox. 45.000.000 €



Coste Mínimo Estimado

Aprox. 9.000.000 €

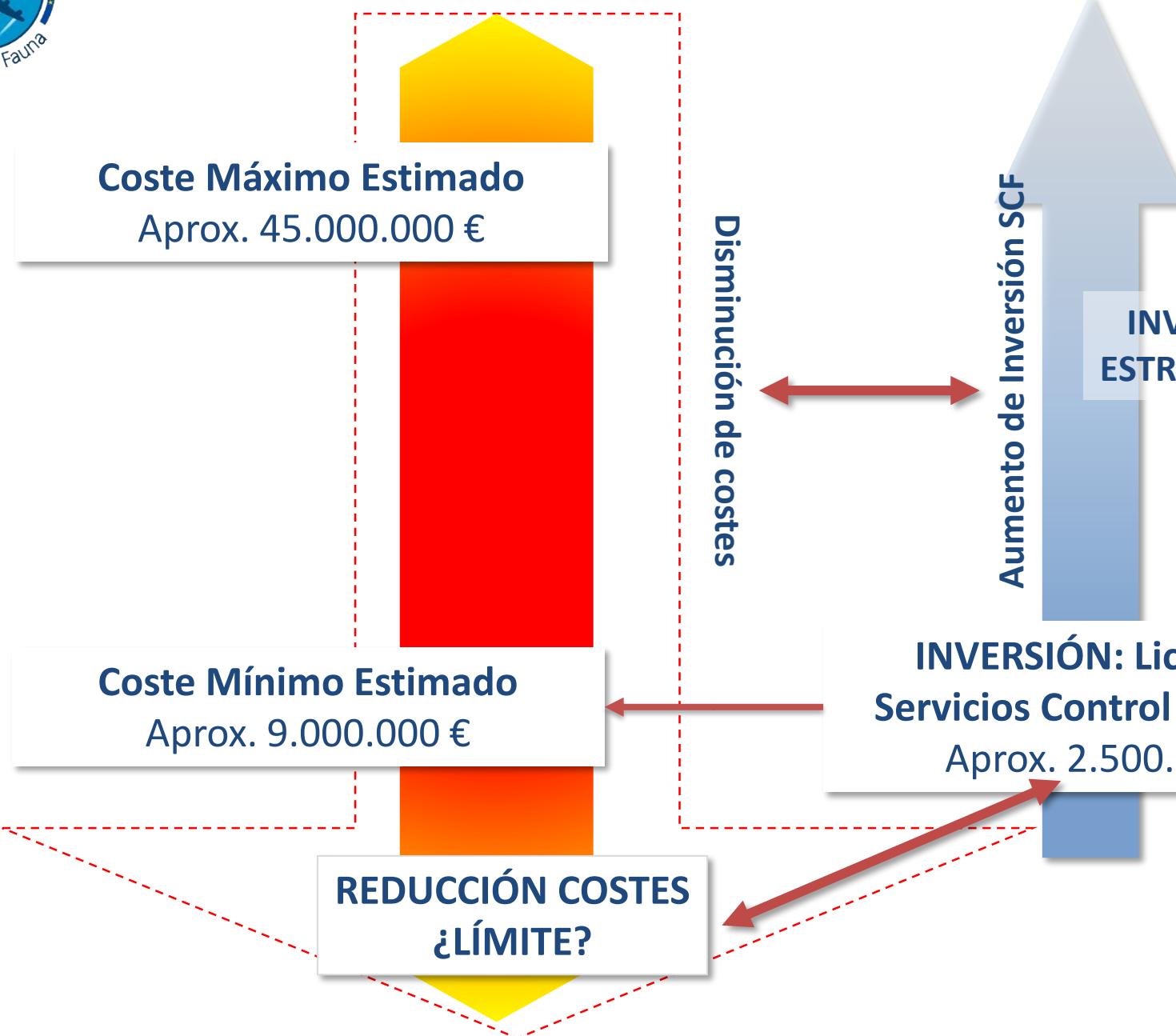
**REDUCCIÓN COSTES
¿LÍMITE?**

Disminución de costes

**INVERSIÓN
ESTRATÉGICA***

Aumento de Inversión SCF

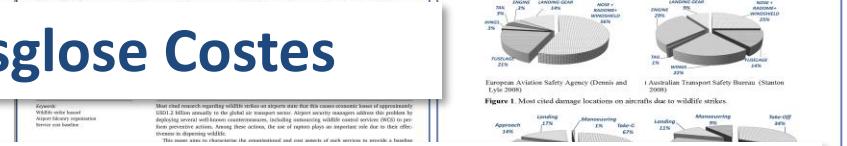
**INVERSIÓN: Licitación
Servicios Control de Fauna**
Aprox. 2.500.000 €



Propuestas de Colaboración.



- 1 Participación en G.T. para desglose Costes**
- 2 Participación en G.T. para Redefinición Índice de Impacto**
- 3 Ofrecimiento de Recursos Humanos para Minería de datos**
- 4 Ofrecimiento para modelado y simulación de procesos**
- 5 Ofrecimiento Optimización de Procesos**
- 6 Estudios de Factores Humanos Afectación Toma de Decisión debido a Impactos de Fauna**





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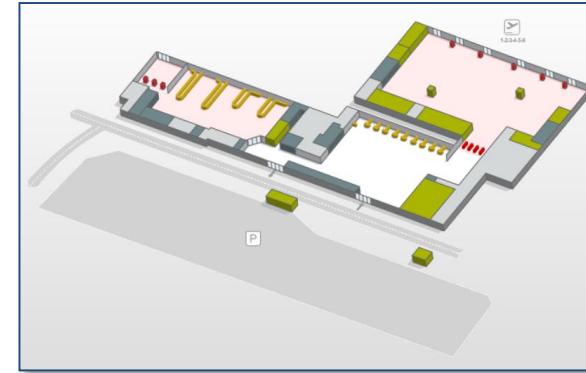
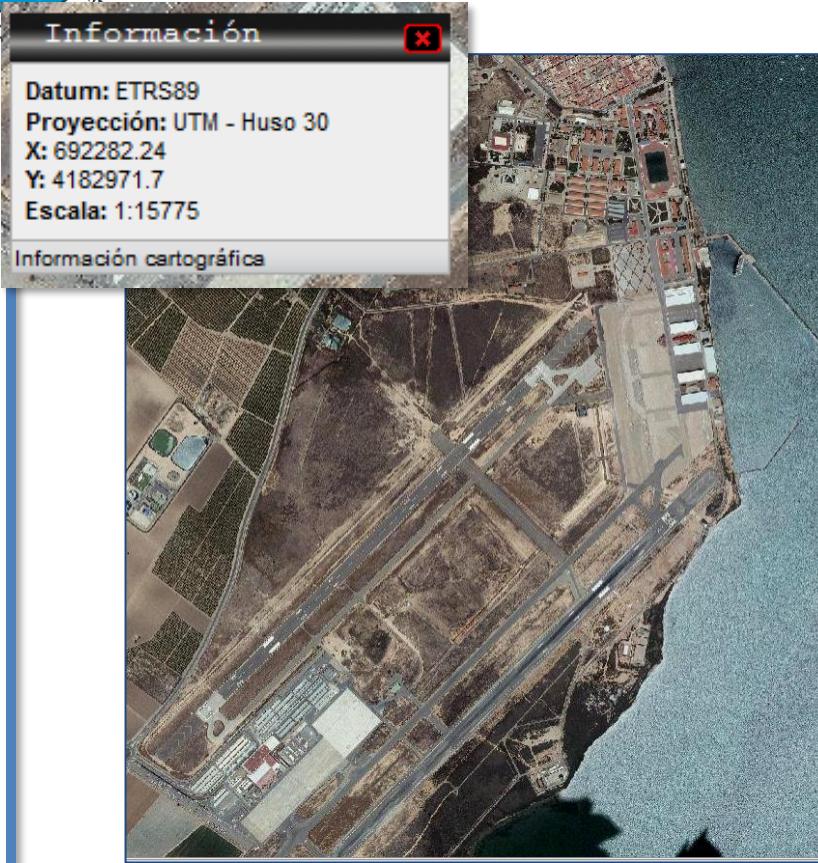




Fin de presentación....

Información Adicional

Caso De Estudio: Aeropuerto De San Javier



Dirección	Extensión	
	Metros	Pies
*05R/23L	2320x45	7546x148
05L/23R	1577x45	5174x148

Código IATA: MJV,
Código OACI: LELC

Datos 2014:
1.095.471 Pasajeros
9.081 Operaciones

Datos 2015:
1.067.668 Pasajeros
8.545 Operaciones

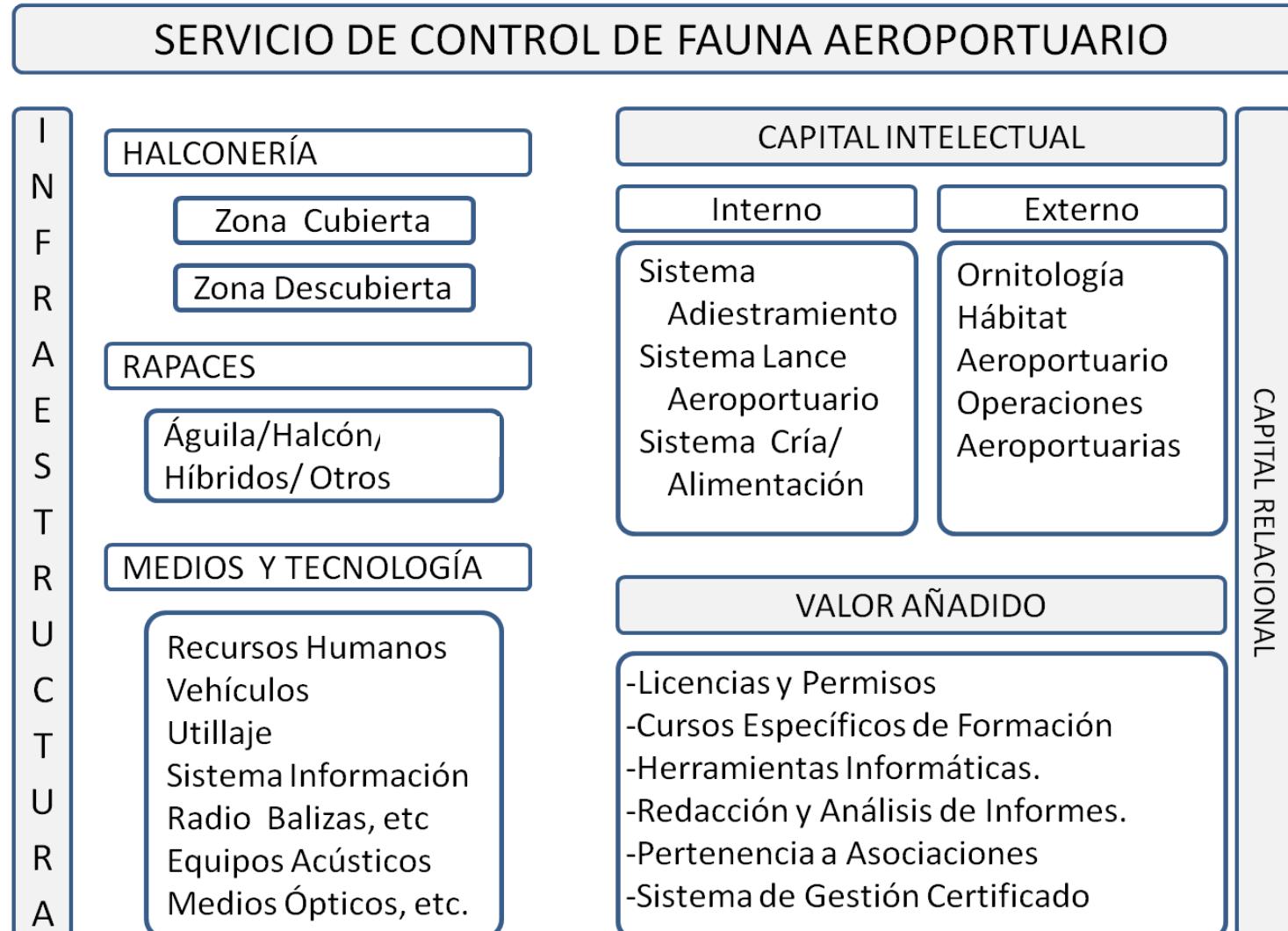


Fig. 1. Esquema del Servicio de Control de Fauna Aeroportuaria. Fuente :Propia.

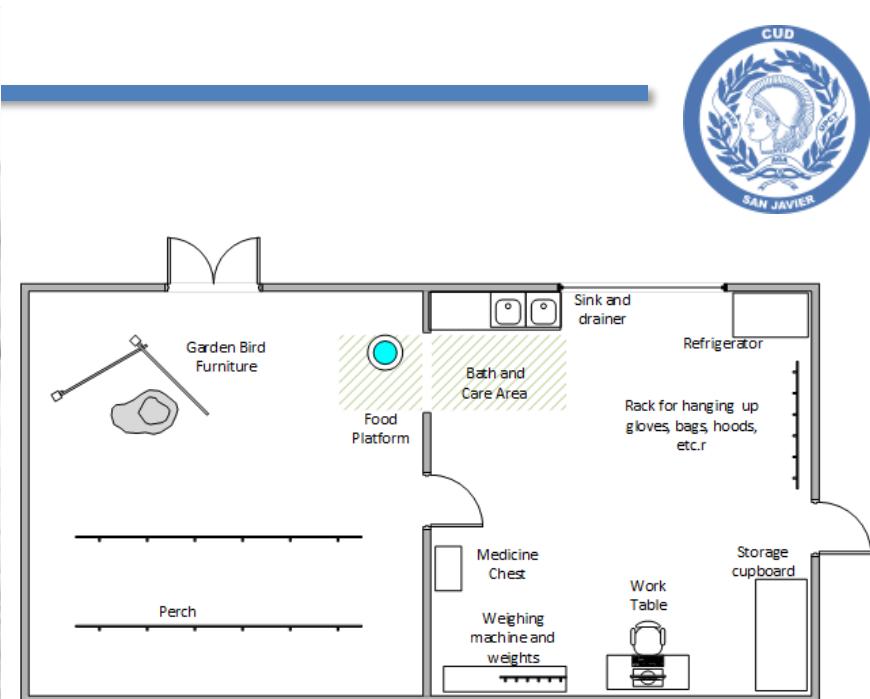
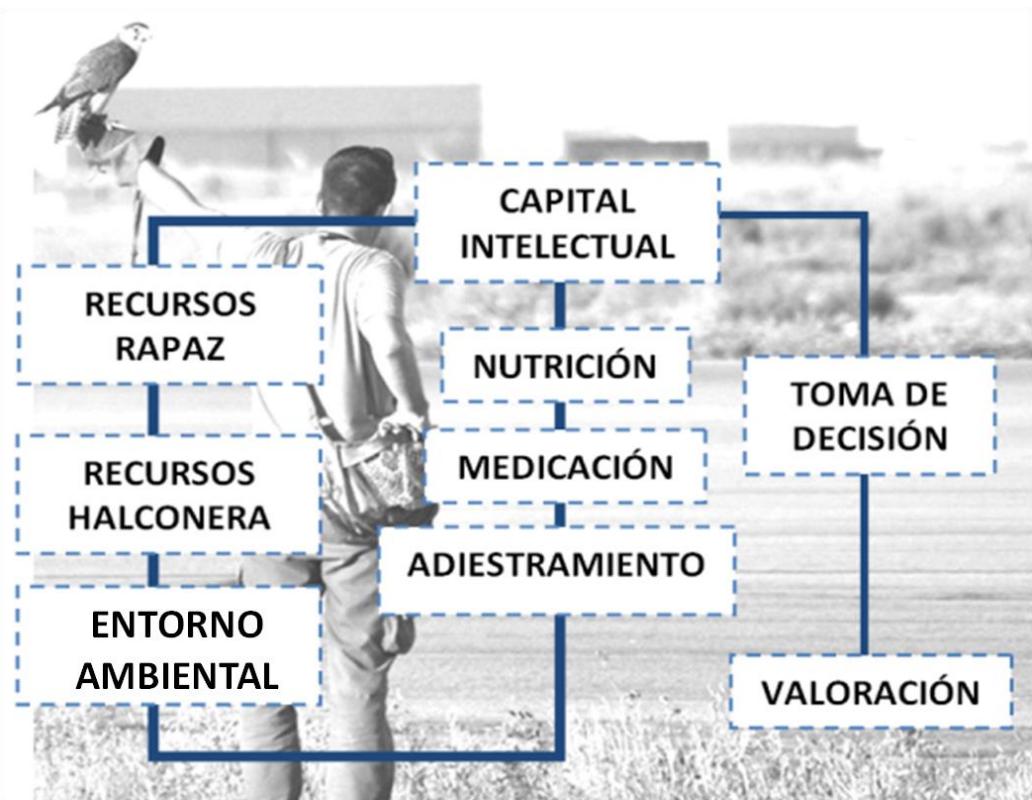
Aves Rapaces en Cetrería Aeroportuaria

ALTO VUELO

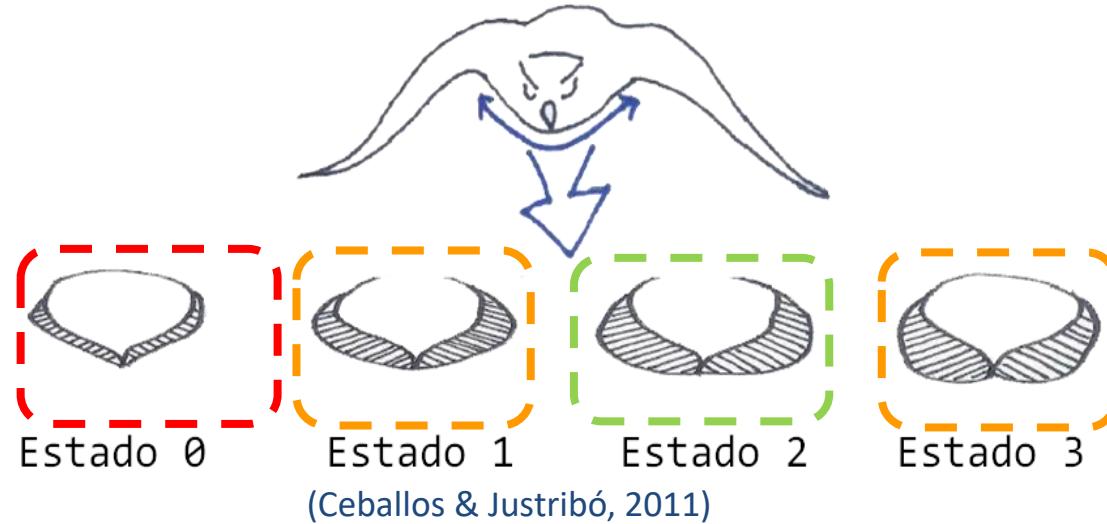
RAPAZ	Tamaño (cm)	Entre Alas (cm)	Peso (g)	CUALIDADES
Azor <i>Accipiter Gentilis</i>	M: 49-56 H: 58-64	M: 93-105 H: 108-127	M: 510-1170 H: 820-1500	Fuerte, Nervioso y delicado de Pluma. El Macho es indicado para presas de pluma y la hembra para presas de pelo (conejo, liebre..) Nervioso, Agresivo. Metabolismo acelerado.
Gavilán Europeo <i>Accipiter Nisus</i>	M: 29-34 H: 35-41	M: 58-65 H: 67-80	M:110-200 H: 185-340	Indicado sólo para caza de aves
Aguila de Harris <i>Parabuteo Unicinctus</i>	M: 50-60 H: 50-60	M: 103-125 H: 103-125	M: 450-750 H: 750-1200	Tranquilo Metabolismo lento. Indicado para presas de pelo, para aves requiere entrenamiento
Ratonero Cola Roja <i>Buteo Jamaicensis</i>	M: 45-56 H: 50-65	M: 105-135 H: 105-135	M: 690-1300 H: 900-1460	Similar al anterior
Búho Real <i>Bubo Bubo</i>	M: 60-75 H: 60-75	M: 160-188 H: 160-188	M:1580-3000 H:1750-4000	Tranquilo y Resistente. Indicado para caza nocturna sobre todo presas de pelo.
Águila Real <i>Aquila Chrysaëtos</i>	M: ~ 80 H: ~ 80	M: ~200 H: ~200	M:2650-3800 H:3600-4600	Agresiva. Metabolismo muy lento. Presas de pelo. Requiere ran espacio para volar y cazar
RAPAZ	Tamaño (cm)	Entre Alas (cm)	Peso (g)	CUALIDADES
Halcón Peregrino <i>Falco Peregrinus</i>	M: 38-45 H: 46-51	M:89-100 H:104-113	M: 600-700 H: 850-1300	Tranquilo. Resistencia Media. Indicado para presas de pluma. Buen Altanero
Halcón Gerifalte <i>Falco Rusticolus</i>	M: ~53 H: ~56	M: 110-120 H: 120-130	M: 850-1200 H: 1300-2100	Fuerte. Sensible a altas Tº. Bueno en vuelo mano por mano. Indicado para presas de pluma.
Halcón Sacre <i>Falco Cherrug</i>	M: ~45 H: ~55	M: 100-110 H: 120-130	M:730-990 H: 970-1300	Muy Resistente. Metabolismo lento. Indicado para presas de pluma y pelo.
Halcón Borní <i>Falco Biarmicus</i>	M: 35-40 H: 45-50	M: 90-100 H: 100-110	M: 500-600 H: 700-900	Muy tranquilo y Resistente.
Esmerejón <i>Falco Columbarius</i>	M: 25-30 H: 25-30	M: 50-62 H: 50-62	M: 125-250 H: 150-300	Nervioso. Metabolismo muy acelerado. Indicado sólo para presas de pluma.
Cernícalo Común <i>Falco Tinnunculus</i>	M: 32-35 H: 32-35	M: 71-80 H: 71-80	M: 190-240 H: 220-300	Tranquilo y Muy Resistente. Metabolismo resistente a cambios.
Cernícalo Americano <i>Falco Sparverius</i>	M: ~25 H: ~25	M: ~55 H: ~55	M: 90-120 H: 90-120	Tranquilo, metabolismo rápido. Indicado para cazar pequeñas aves.
Halcón Aplomado <i>Falco Femoralis</i>	M: 35-39 H: 41-45	M: 78-84 H: 93-102	M: 208-305 H:310-460	Tranquilo y Resistente. Indicado para caza de aves.

M= Macho H= Hembra. * Los datos provienen de aves silvestres y no de aves procedentes de cría en cautividad





Sistema Nutricional: Estado del Rapaz



- **Estado 0.** Mínimo desarrollo muscular. "*Hambre Torcida*".
- **Estado 1.** Desarrollo muscular pobre, el ave está delgada. "*Hambre Afilada o Apretada*".
- **Estado 2.** Fuerte desarrollo muscular. "*Hambre Recta*"
- **Estado 3.** Máximo desarrollo muscular, exceso de peso.

Valor de Referencia Basal.

$$\text{BMR or MEC} = 78 \cdot (\text{RW})^{0.75} \quad [1]$$

(Sedgwick, Haskell, & Pokras, 1986)

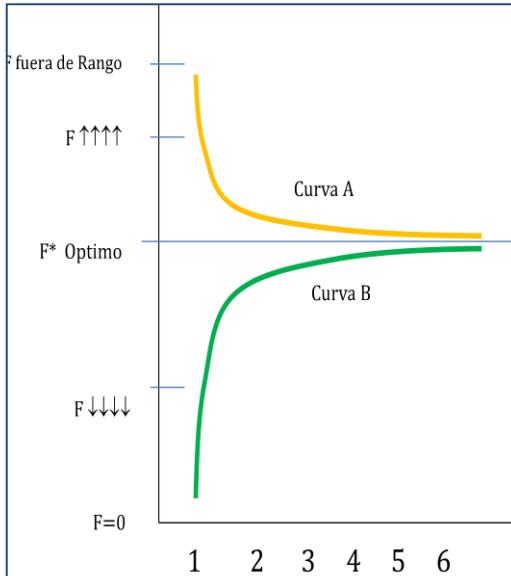
BMR = Basal Metabolic Rate/ MEC= Minimum Energy Cost.
 RW = Raptor Weight (Peso del Rapaz en Kg)

ACTIVIDAD	DESCRIPCIÓN	FACTOR
Ave en reposo.	En situación estándar , independientemente de las condiciones ambientales de su entorno	1.3-1.5xBMR
Ave herida.	Con algún impedimento o enfermedad que puedan desequilibrar su balance metabólico.	1.5-2.5xBMR
Ave tras cirugía	Bajo Vigilancia y en fase de recuperación después de una intervención invasiva que puede desequilibrar su balance.	1.5-2.5xBMR
Ave en ejercicio activo.	Ave en libertad dentro de su hábitat . Este valor variará en función de la extensión del hábitat del ave para garantizar un número aceptable de presas y recursos.	2.6xBMR
Ave joven creciendo	Ave en pleno desarrollo con necesidades metabólicas asociadas al crecimiento.	2.5xBMR

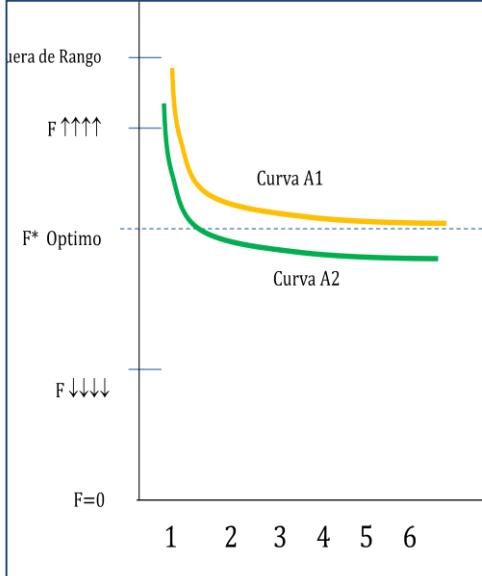
Extaído de (Pokras, et al., 1993)

- [1] Sedgwick, C. J., Haskell, A., & Pokras, M. A. (1986). Scaling drug dosages for animals of diverse body sizes. En B. Mackey (Ed.), *Wildlife Rehabilitators* (Vol. 5, págs. 3-11). North Grafton.
- Pokras, M. A., Karas, A. M., Kirkwood, J. K., & Sedgwick, C. J. (1993). An Introduction to Allometric Scaling and Its Uses in Raptor Medicine. En *Raptor Biomedicine* (págs. 211-224). Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

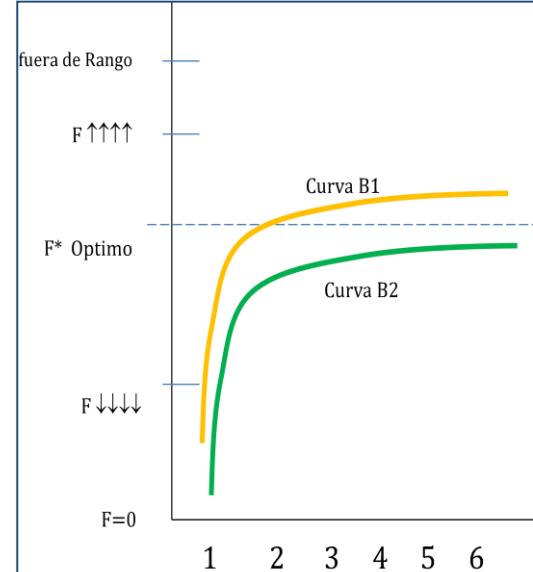
MODELADO DE CADA RAPAZ



Curva del Percentil 75



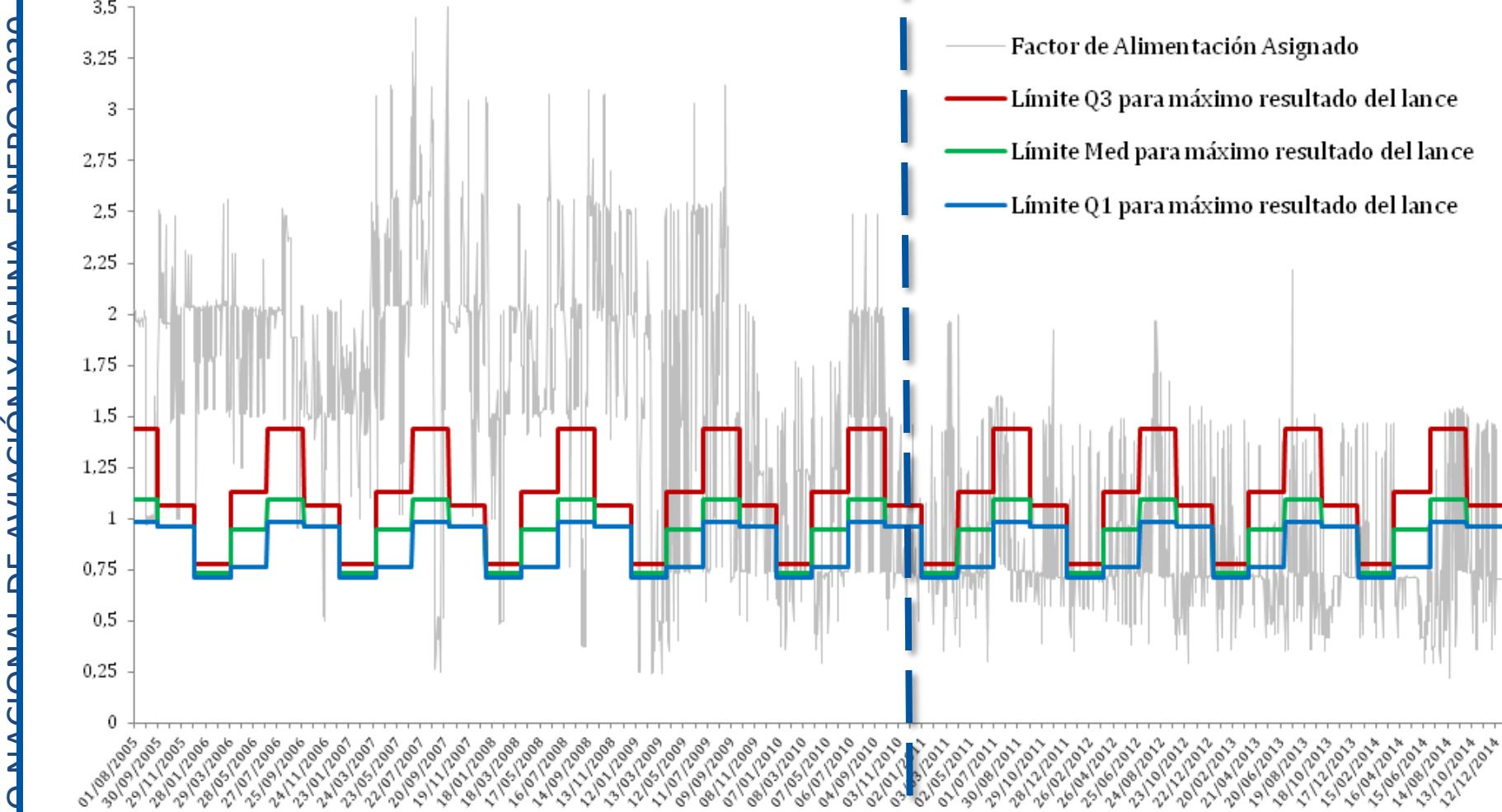
Curva del Percentil 25



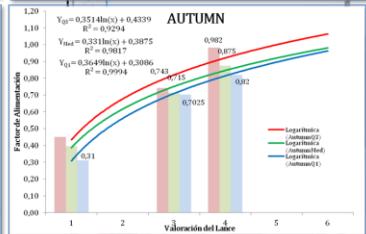
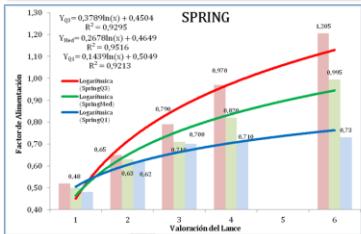
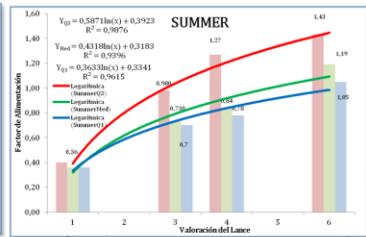
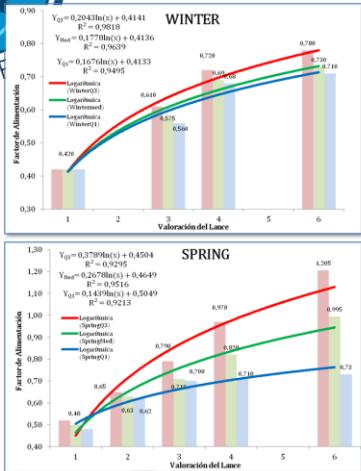
Caracterización representativa de la Distribución de (F) según la valoración del lance (V) para valores del tercer y primer cuartil



Ejemplo De Resultado



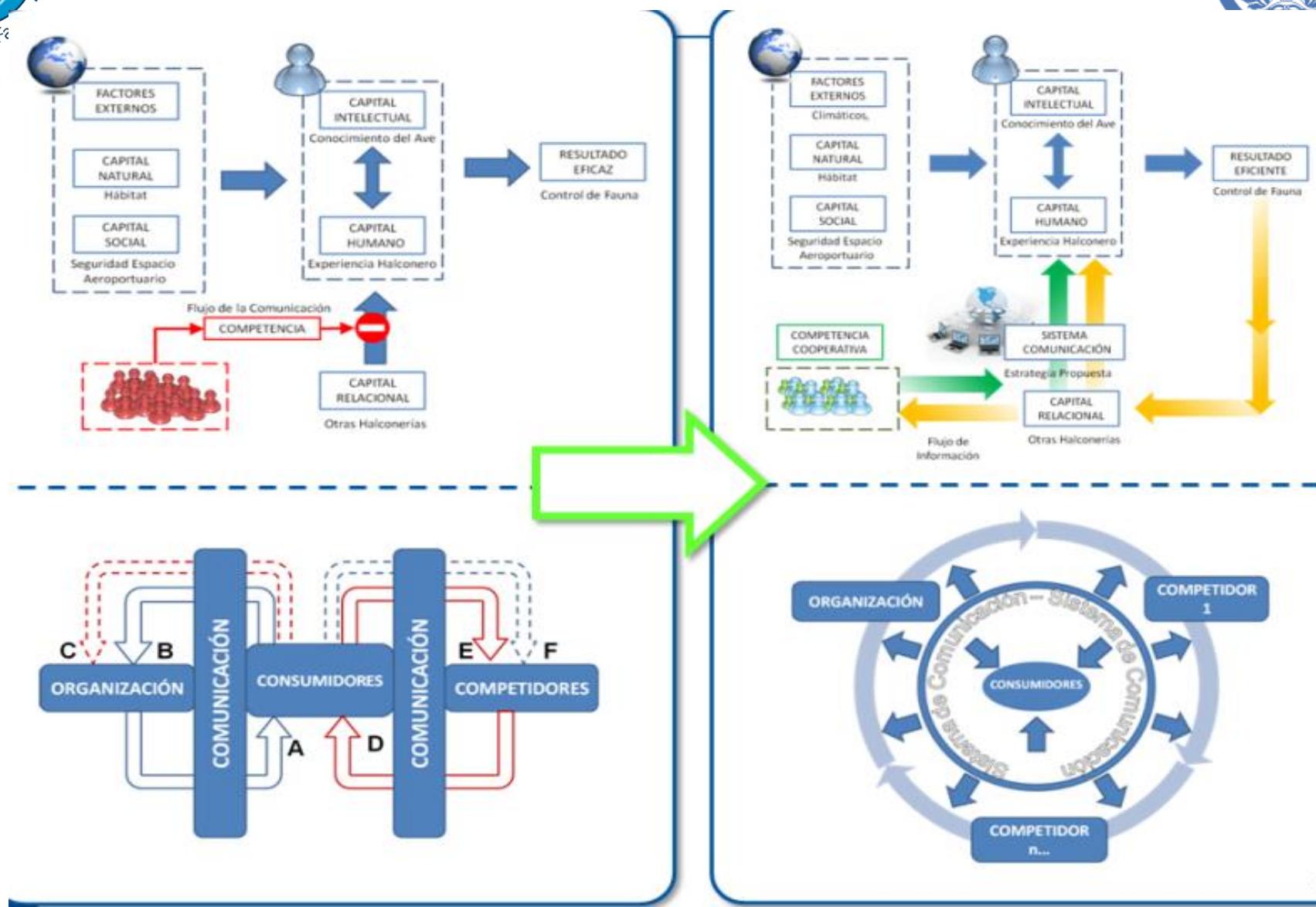
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Factor de Alimentación

RESULTADO ESPERADO DEL LANCE = 2
RESULTADO ESPERADO DEL LANCE = 3
RESULTADO ESPERADO DEL LANCE = 4
RESULTADO ESPERADO DEL LANCE = 5
Tiempo (días)

Factor de alimentación Ajustado
Límite Q1 para individuo resultado del lance
Límite Max para individuo resultado de lance
Límite Q1 para mínimo resultado de lance





Falconry

Edmund Bert's Treatise of Hawks and Hawking

For the First Time Reprinted from the
Original of 1619

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
J. E. HARTING
LIBRARIAN TO THE LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON



LONDON
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15 PICCADILLY
1891

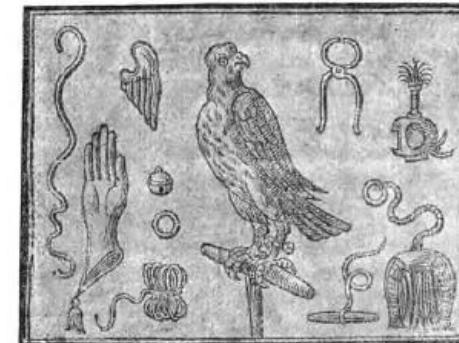
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PUBLIC
LIBRARY

AN APPROVED TREATISE OF *Hawkes and Hawking.*

Divided into three Books.

The first teacheth, How to make a short-winged Hawke good, with good conditions.
The second, How to reclaime a Hawke from any ill condition.
The third, teacheth Cures for all knowne grieves and diffeates.

By EDMUND BERT, Gentleman.



LONDON:
Printed by T. S. for Richard Moore, and are to be sold at his shop in S. Dunstans Church-yard.
1619.

"I have flown a Hawke all one season, and never fed but upon the best meat I could, she never tasted Beefe, neither was her feathered meate (but very very feldome) cold; and to helpe her metter, a night did hardly efcape me but I thrust out the marrow of the wings of either Ducke, Pheasant, Partridge, Dove, Rooke or such like...."

Treatise of Hawkes and Hawking. Edmund Bert circa 1619

