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1984 - Raptor translocation at airports appears to have started at Pearson Int'l Airport, Toronto, Canada (Wernaart and McIIveen 1990)

1998 - The first RTHA translocated from airports in the United States (that I know about) was accomplished by WS biologists at ORD and a local raptor rehabilitator (3 RTHA in October)

1999 - I took over the ORD program and translocated >70 RTHA that year using colored anodized and alpha-numeric bands to help track returns.









2000 - The FAA funded the first raptor translocation efficacy project, at ORD

2000 - The 1st of 24 satellite tagged RTHA was translocated from ORD in





2008 into 2015 – Airport-specific bumblebee bands for ~ 3,900 raptors (15 spp) in 16 states, authorized by the BBL

Managing Raptor-Aircraft Collisions on a Grand Scale: Summary of a Wildlife Services Raptor Relocation

Program

Laurence M. Schafer
USDA APHIS Wildlife Services

Brian E. Washburn

USDA APHIS WS National Wildlife Research Center

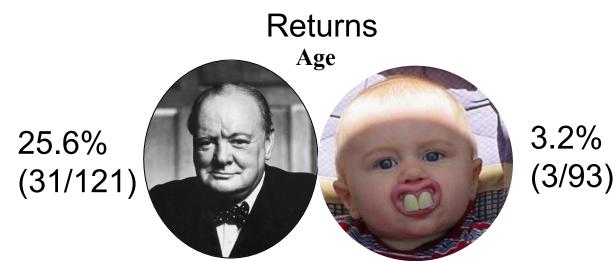
Proc. 27th Vert. Pest Conf. (R. M. Timm and R. A. Baldwin, Eds.)

Published at Univ. of Calif., Davis. 2016. Pp. 248-252.









Seasons Distance Direction



Early Research Results

Time consuming



Expensive



Frustrating



Young



Migrants



New Question

Are HY birds surviving the translocation?







Translocated 7 Local HY RTHA

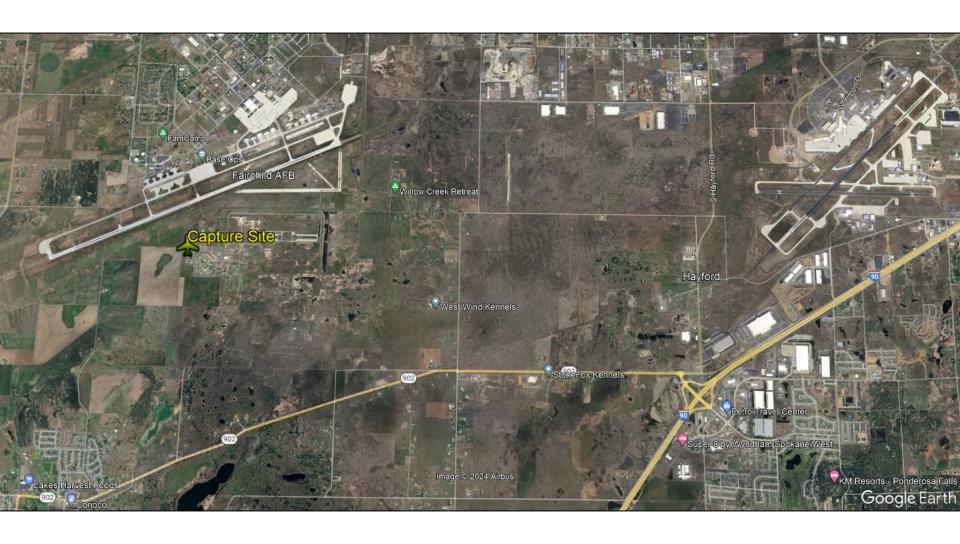
27 June to 11 Aug 2023 - Translocated 7 volunteers 52

miles southwest



July to Aug 8 2024 - Translocated another 15 volunteers 20-30 miles

Captured near FAFB



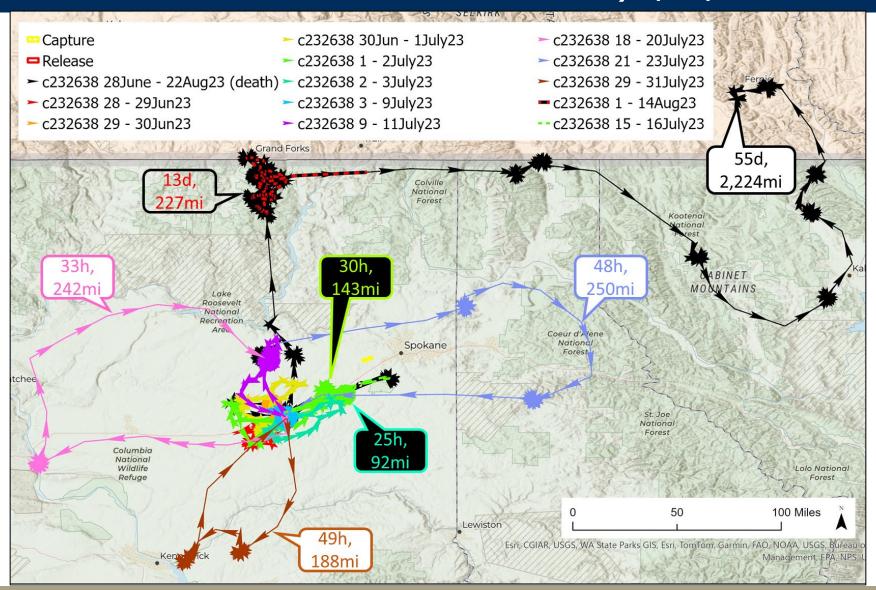
Released ~52 miles SW

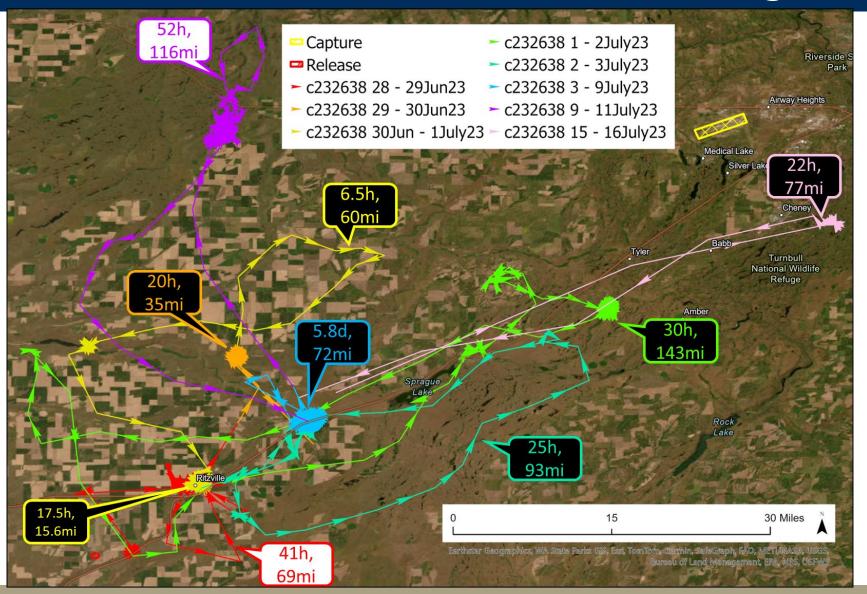


Transmitter Settings

Setting	Out of zones	Geofence zone 1	Geofence zone 2
GSM data session interval 6002073600 seconds 24 hours	86400	28800	28800
GPS fix interval			
0172800 seconds, 0 - invalid value in GF1 and GF: 15 min	900	900	900
GPS fix interval when battery less than 75% 0 - setting disabled, 1172800 seconds	3600	0	0
GPS fix interval when battery less than 50% 0 - setting disabled, 1172800 seconds	14400	0	0
GPS fix interval when battery less than 25% 0 - setting disabled, 1172800 seconds	28800	0	0
GPS sleep interval 021600 seconds	0	0	0
Enable GPS sleep 0 - disabled, 1 - enabled	Enabled 🗸	Disabled ✓	Disabled ✓
GPS sleep from dusk -1818 - sun angle	-6° (UTC 04:23) ▼	0° (UTC 03:42) ▼	0° (UTC 03:42) ▼
GPS sleep till dawn -1818 - sun angle	-13° (UTC 11:19) ✔	0° (UTC 12:55) ▼	0° (UTC 12:55) ▼
CDC 14			

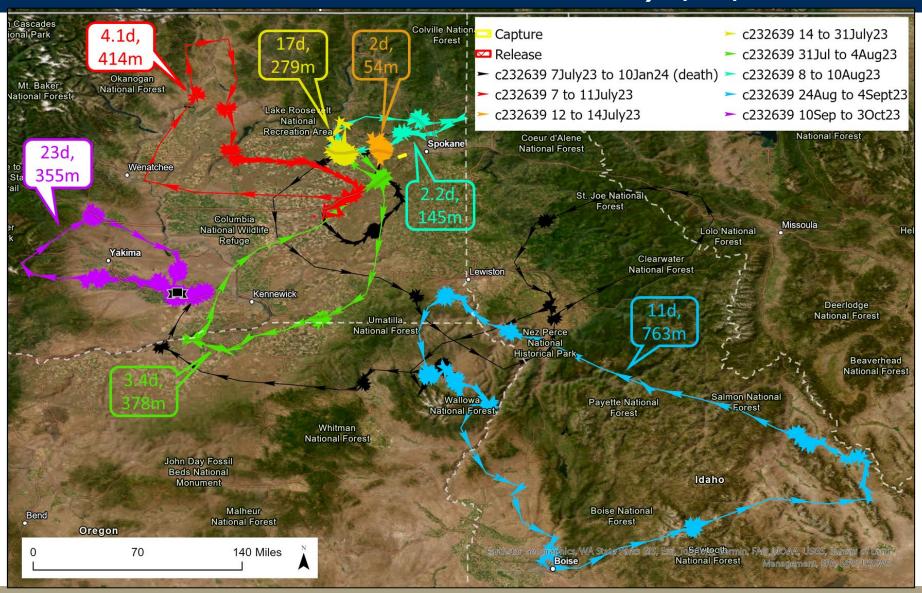
55 days, 2,224 miles



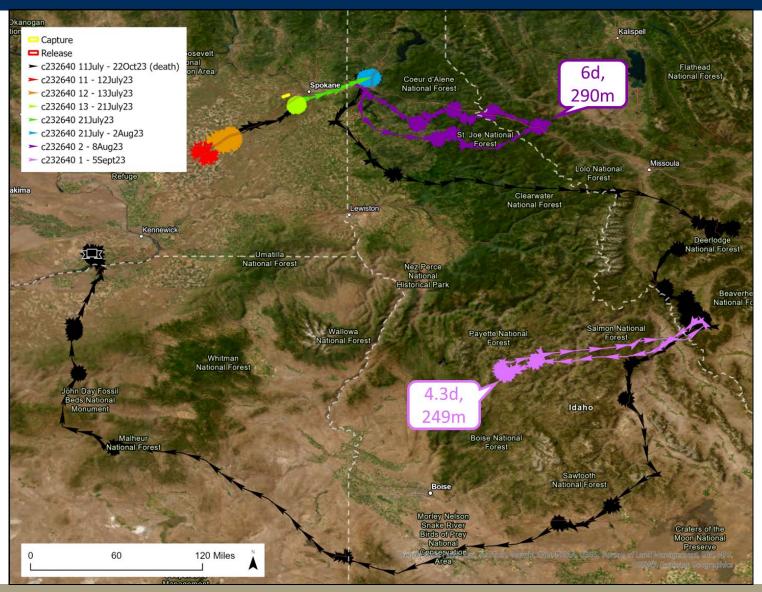


187 days, 3,647 miles

United States Department of Agriculture

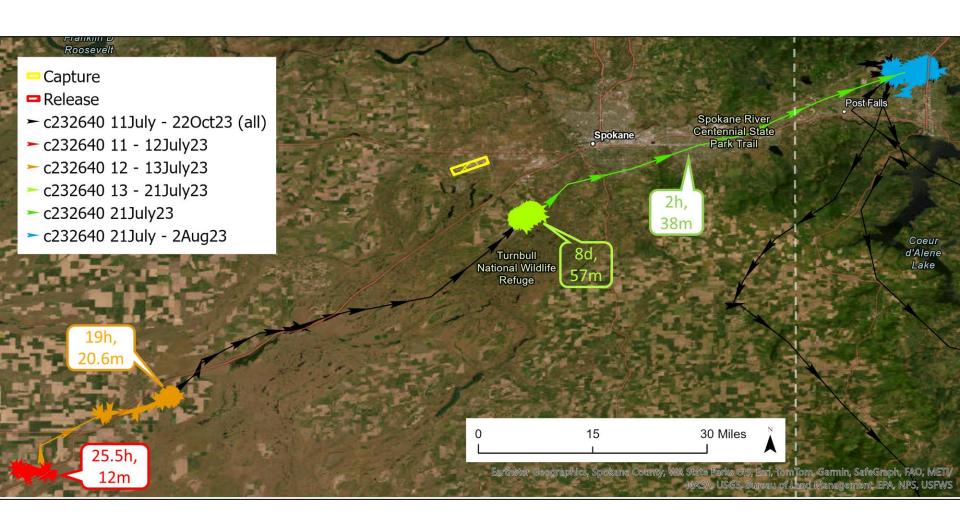


103 days, 2,327 miles





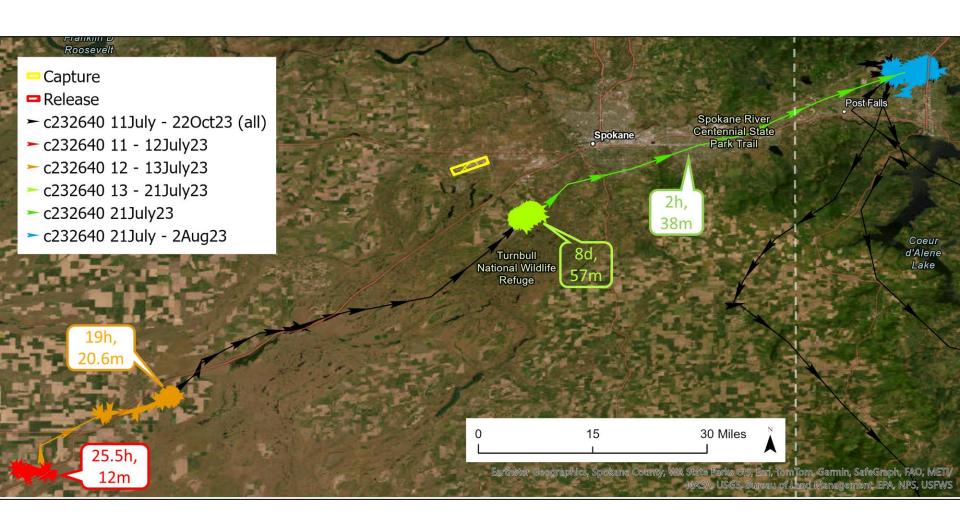


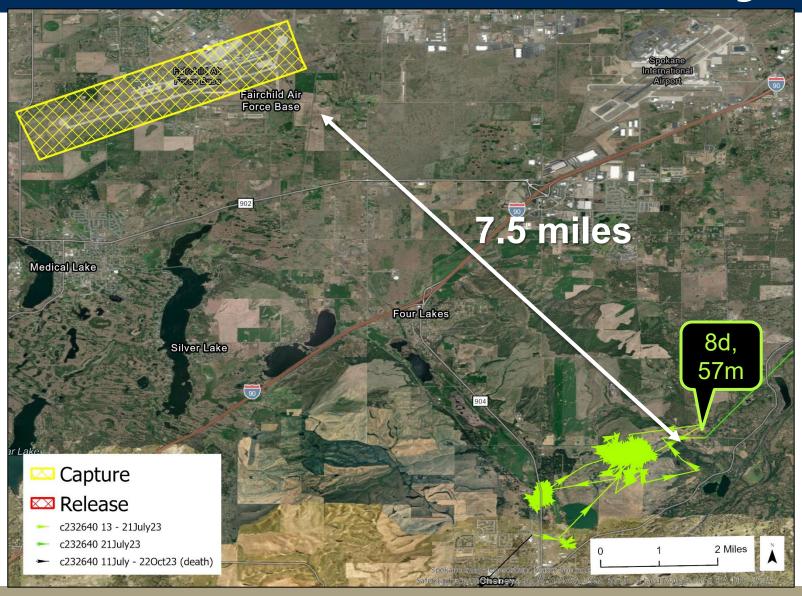






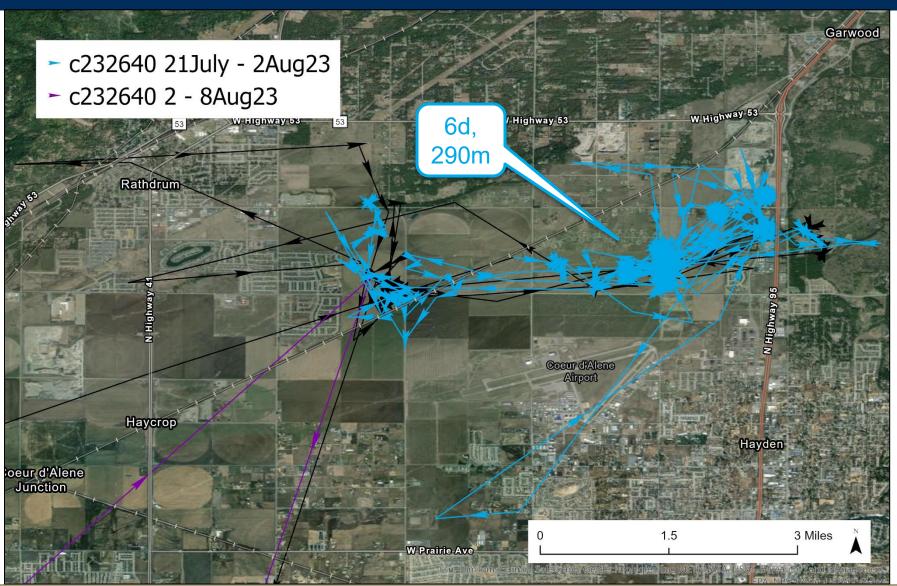




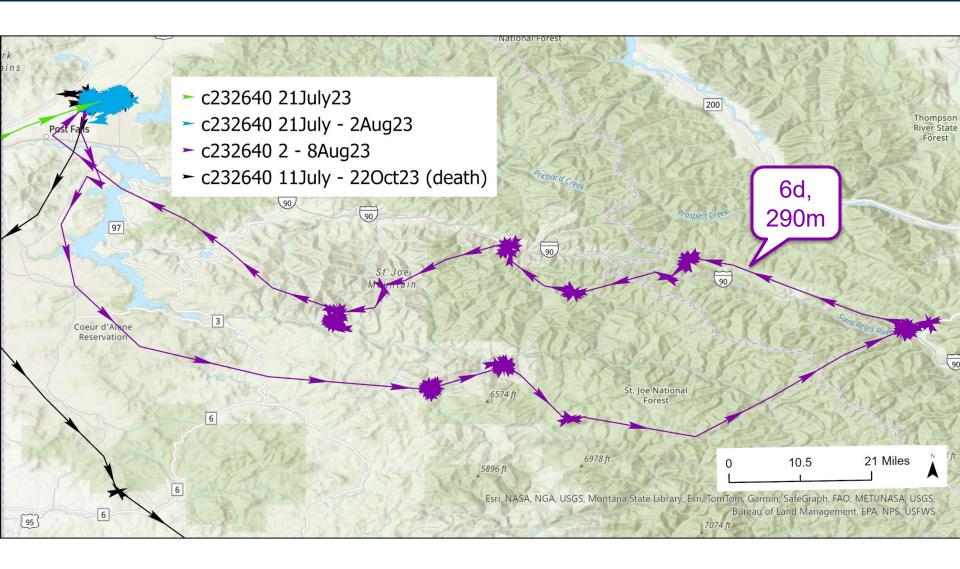






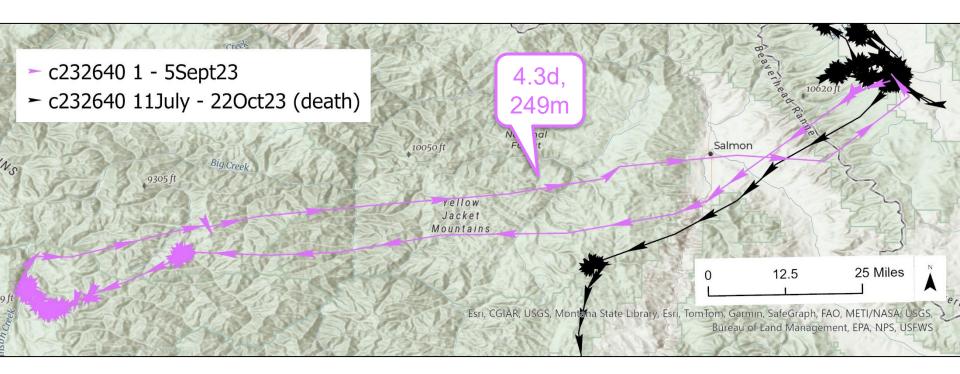




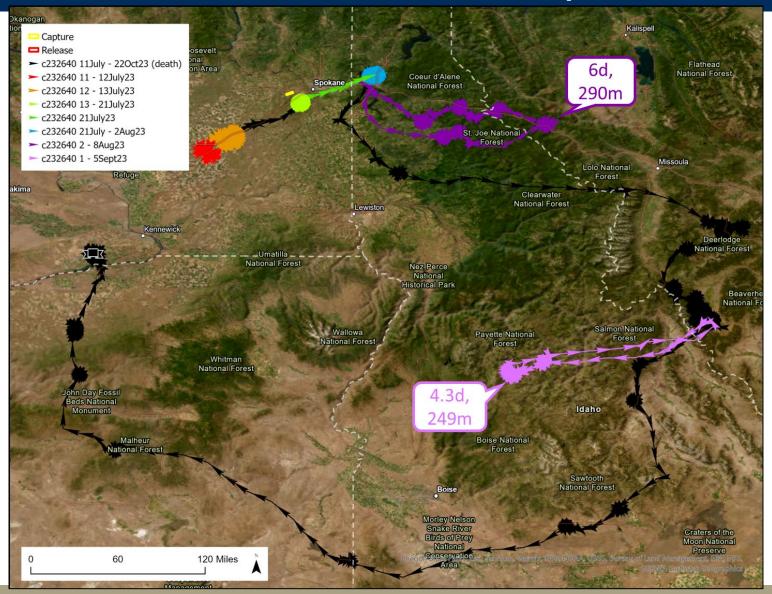






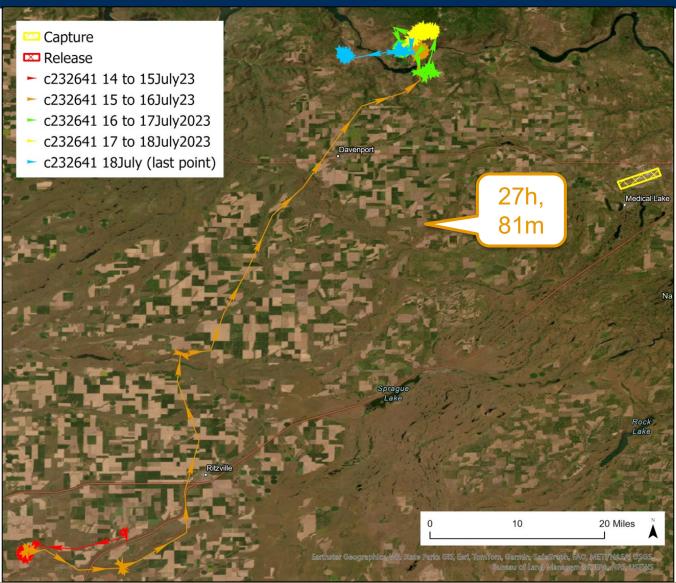


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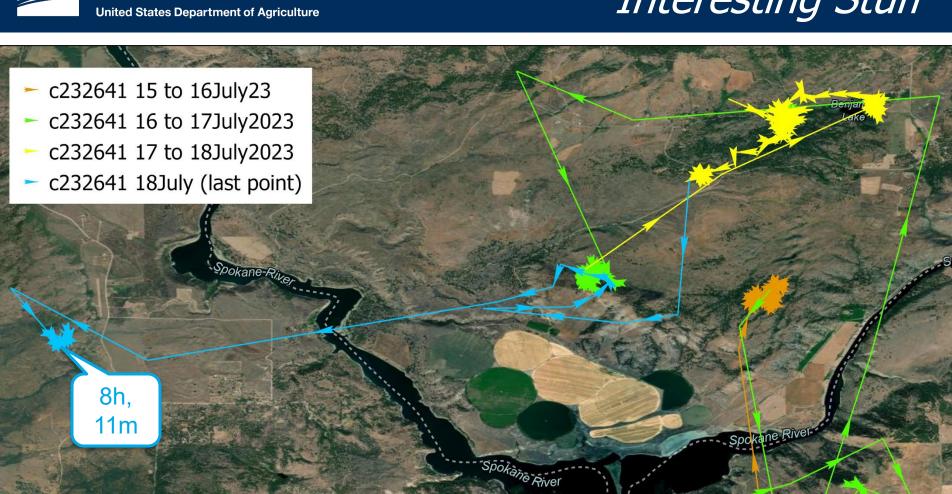








Interesting Stuff

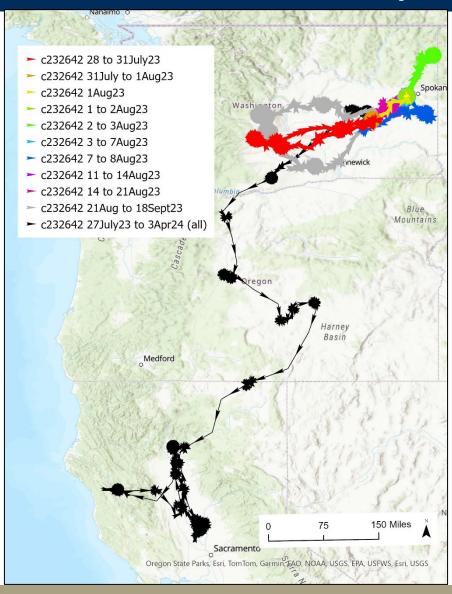


3 Miles

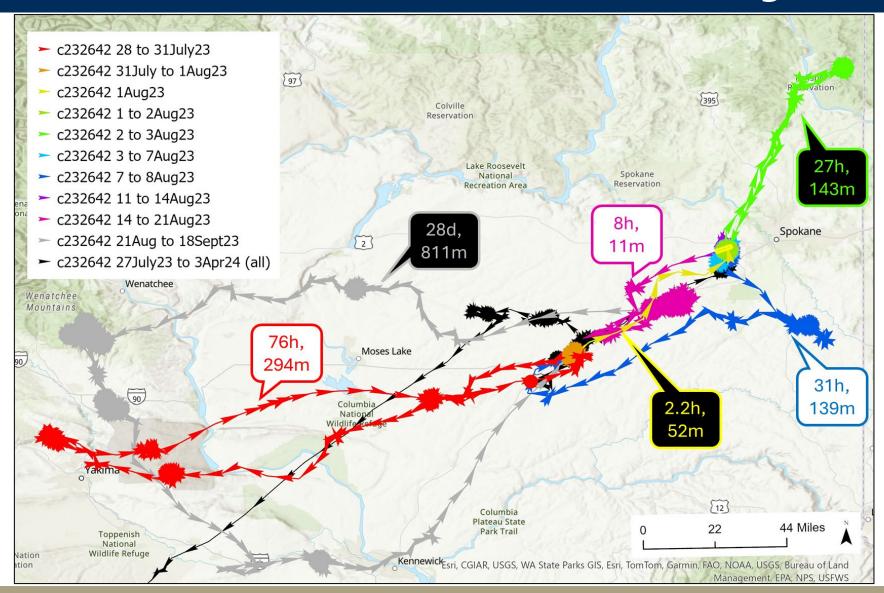
1.5





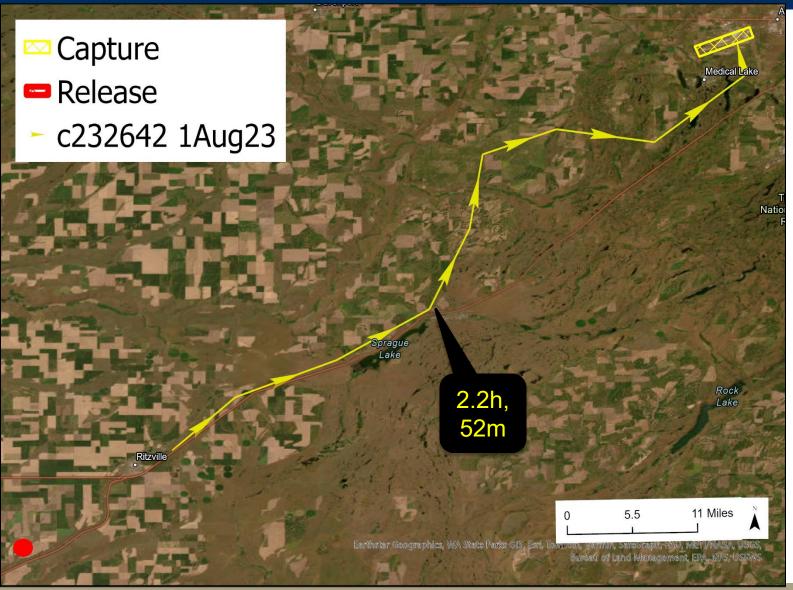






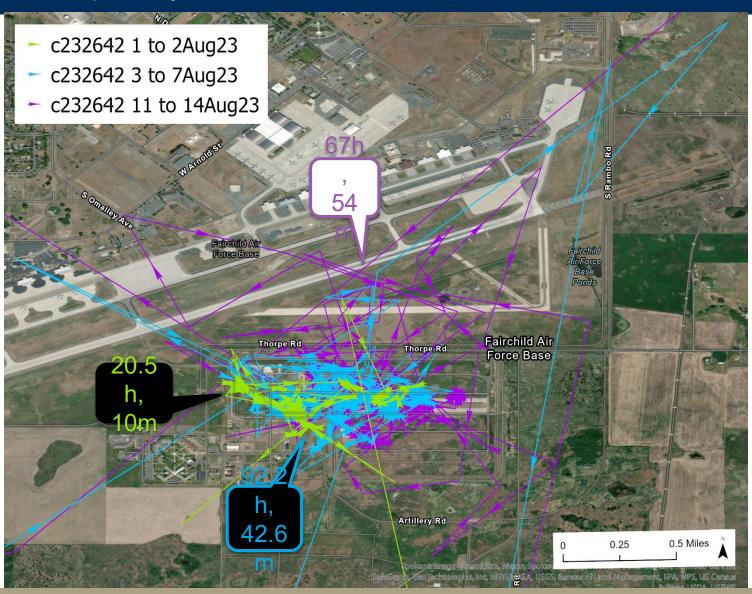






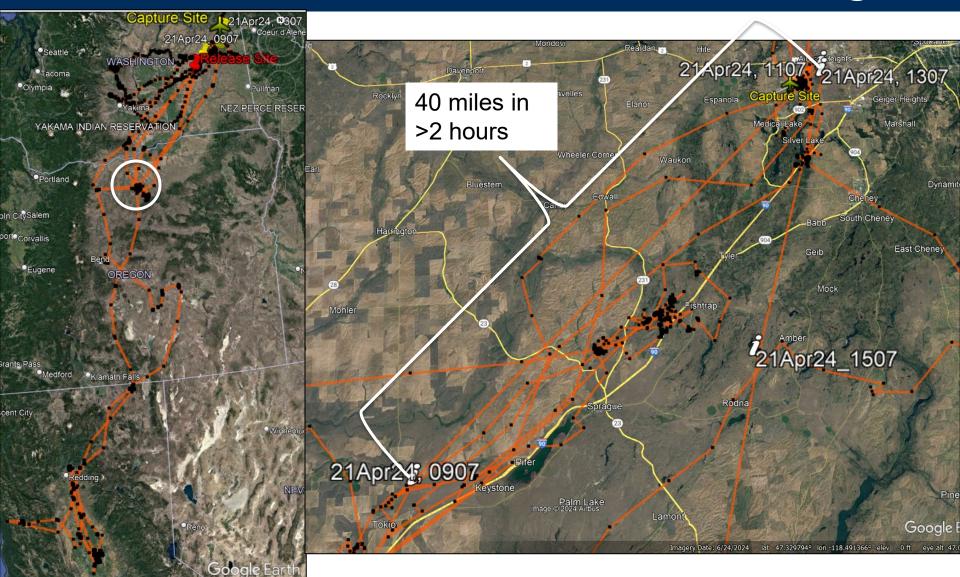






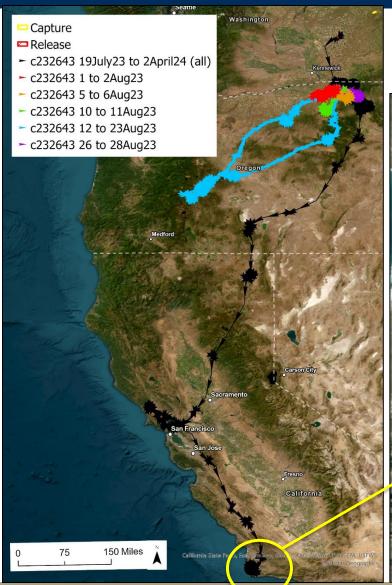


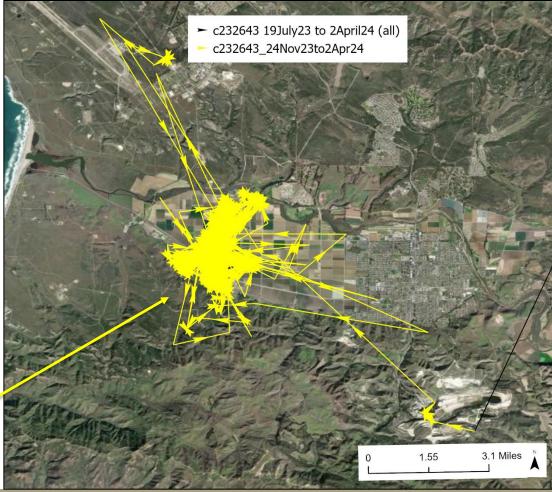
232642: 29Jul23 to 4Aug24

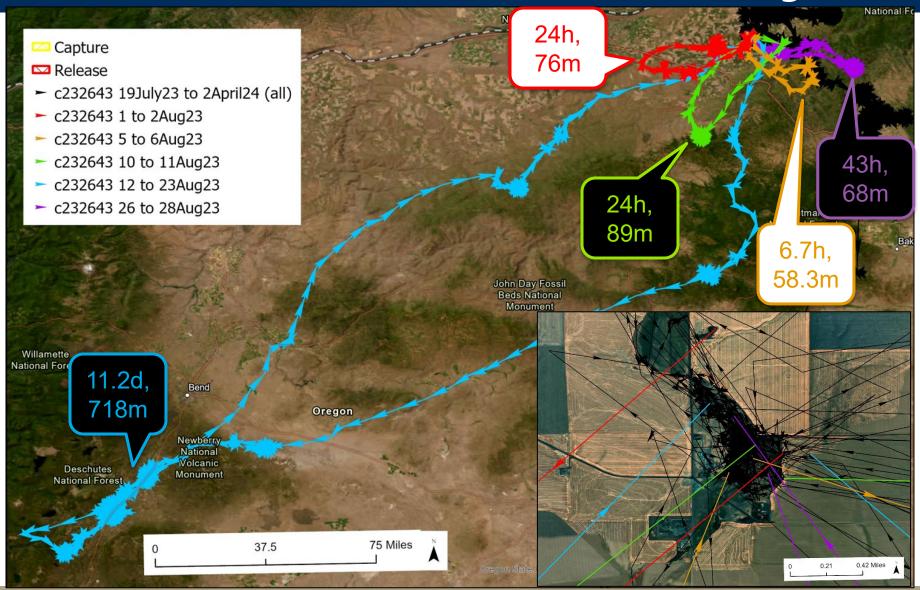




259 days, 3,608 miles

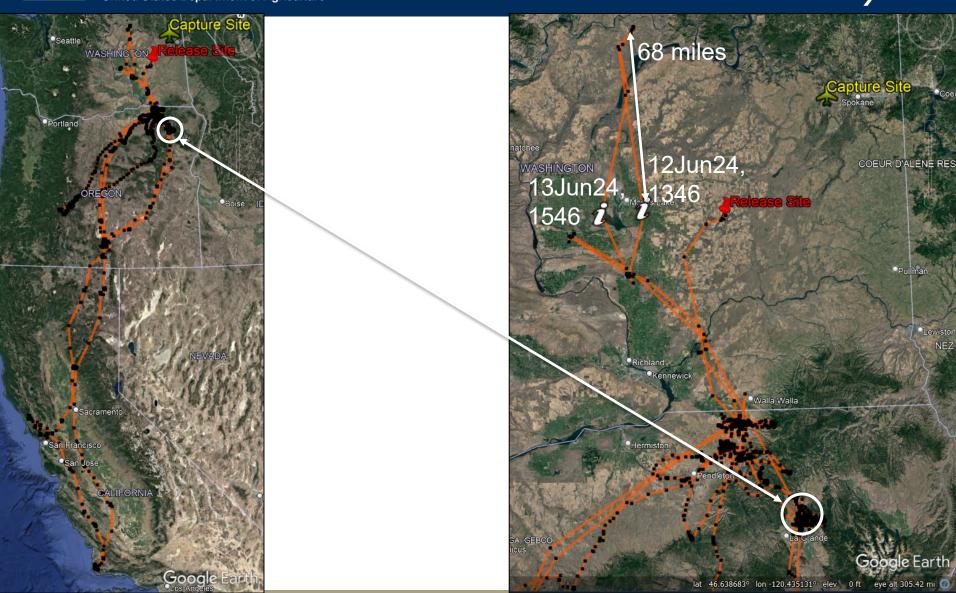




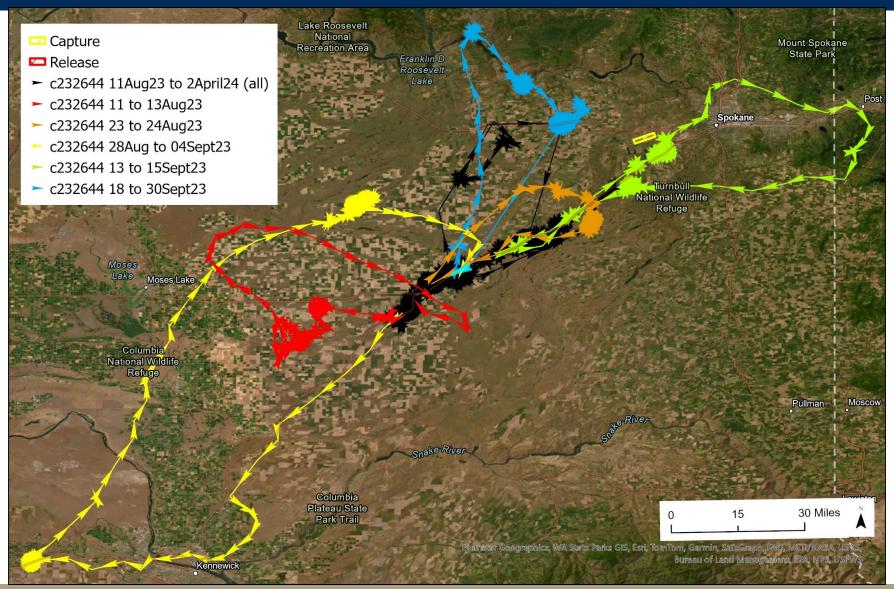




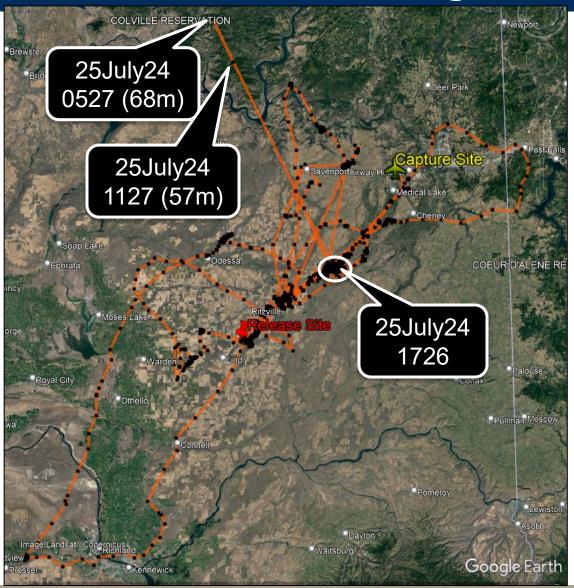
232643: 19Jul23 to 30July24



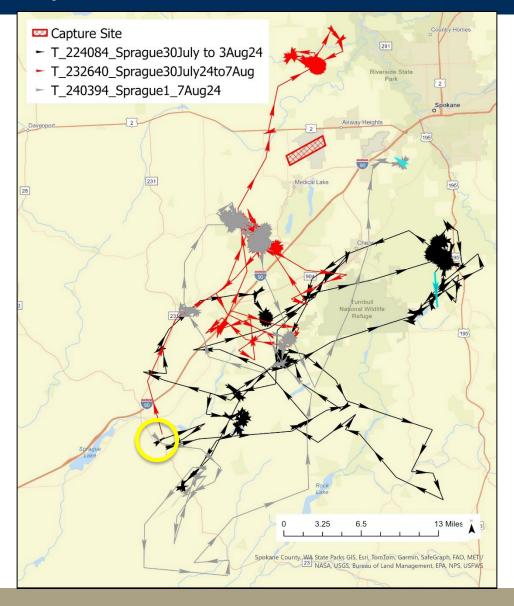
235 Days, 2,134 Miles



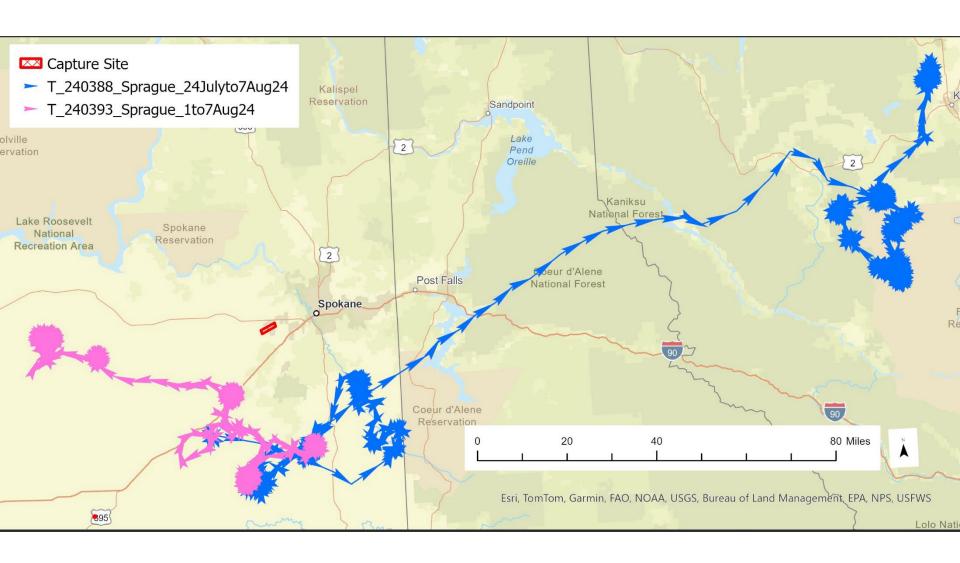
232644: 11Aug23 to 30July24



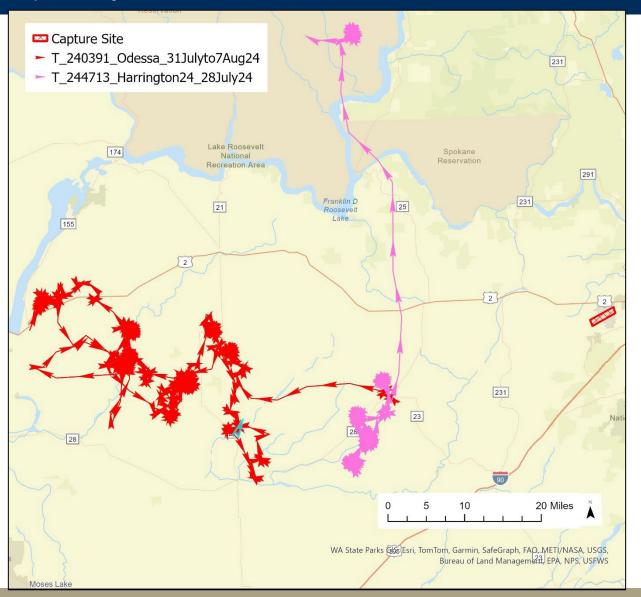




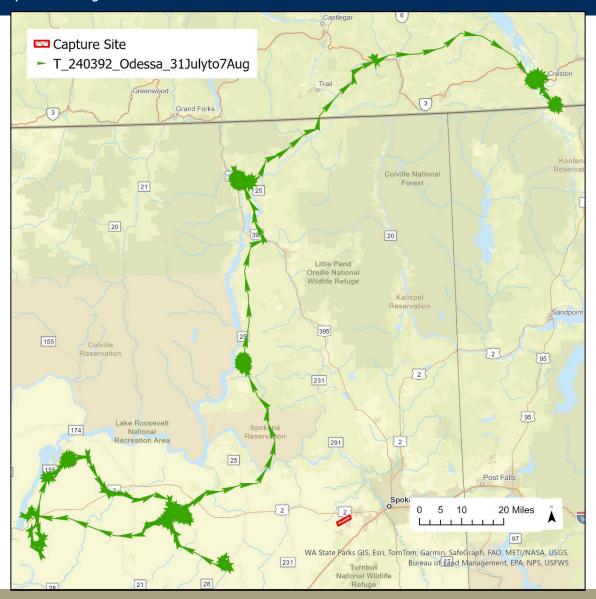












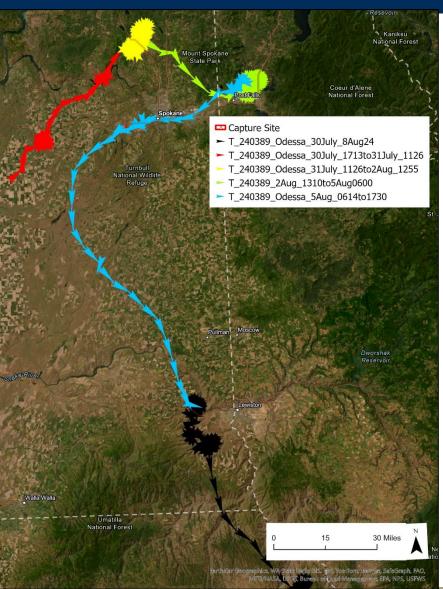


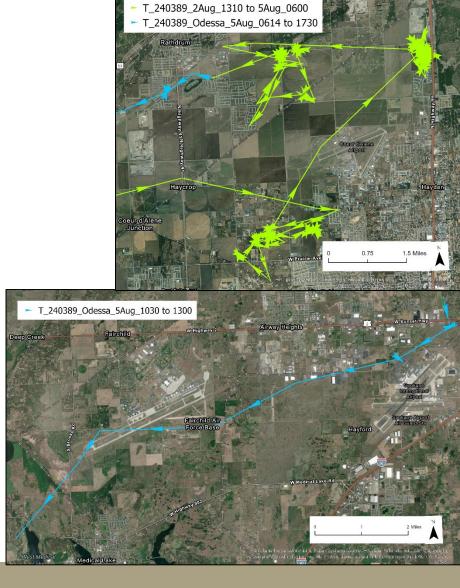




United States Department of Agriculture

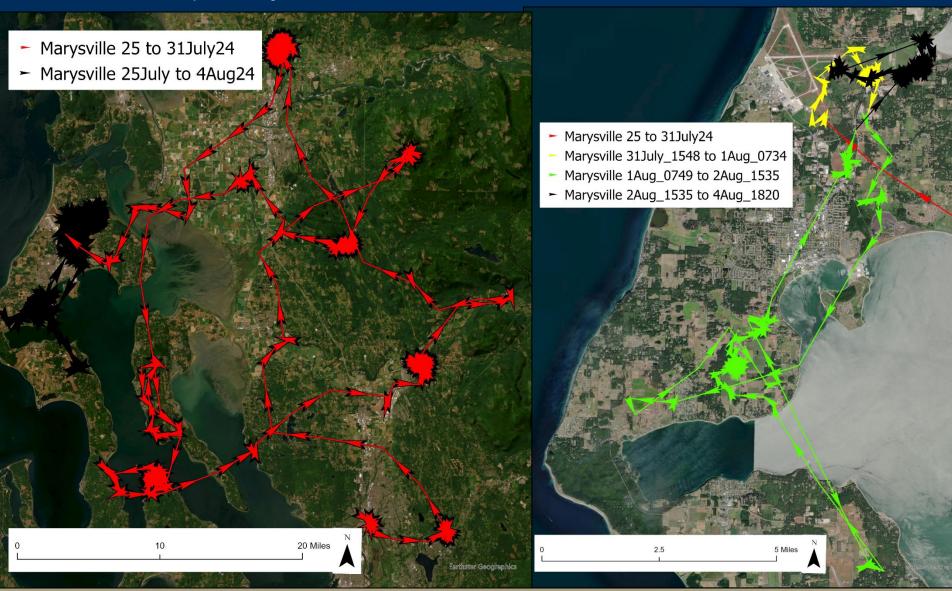
Summer 2024





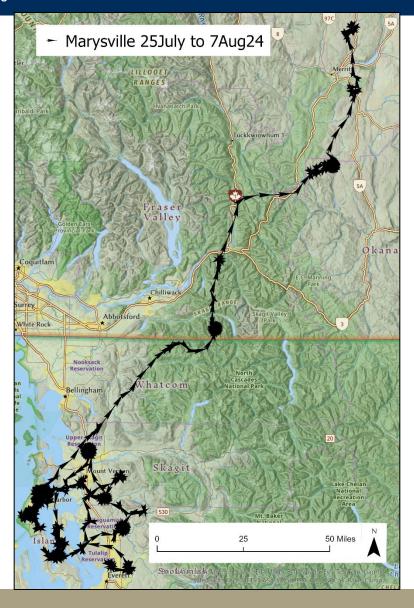
Summer 2024

United States Department of Agriculture







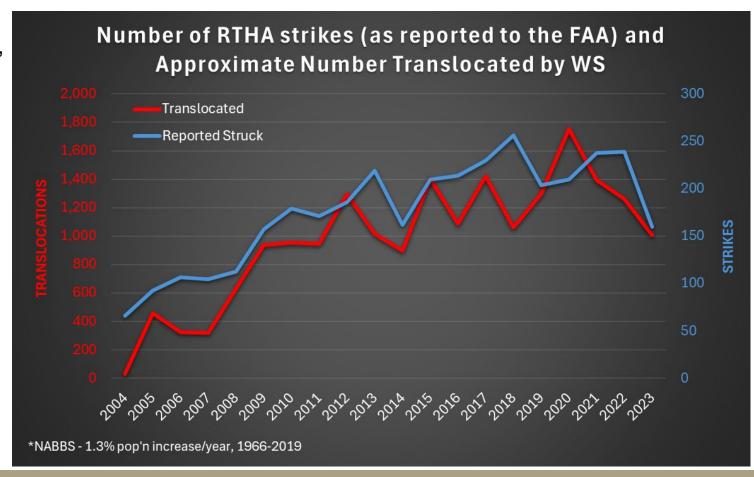


20 Years of Translocation

Dolbeer et al. 2024...

Waterfowl, raptors, and gulls are the species groups of birds with the most damaging strikes.

Columbids (13%), raptors (12%), shorebirds (9%), gulls (9%), and waterfowl (4%) were the most frequently struck bird groups.





- USDA WS has been translocating raptors since 1999
- Raptors are the 2nd most frequently struck and damaging guild
- Raptors are charismatic mesofauna
- They appear to survive translocation
- Trapping is labor/time intensive
- Banding and translocating is labor/time intensive



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- Banding and translocating is labor/time intensive
- It is reactive
 - The strike risk exists for some amount of time before capturing the bird
- Airports need a greater focus on proactive/preventative methods to deterring raptors from using the airfield.
 - remove the food







Be Creative, but be Cautious

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