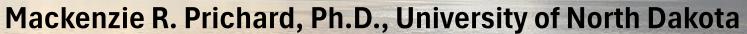
Assessing the effectiveness of applying UAS hazing near a U.S. Part139 airport

Birdstrike 2025 - Portland, OR



Levin Brandt, M.S., University of North Dakota Brody Salander, University of North Dakota Nicholas Rush, University of North Dakota

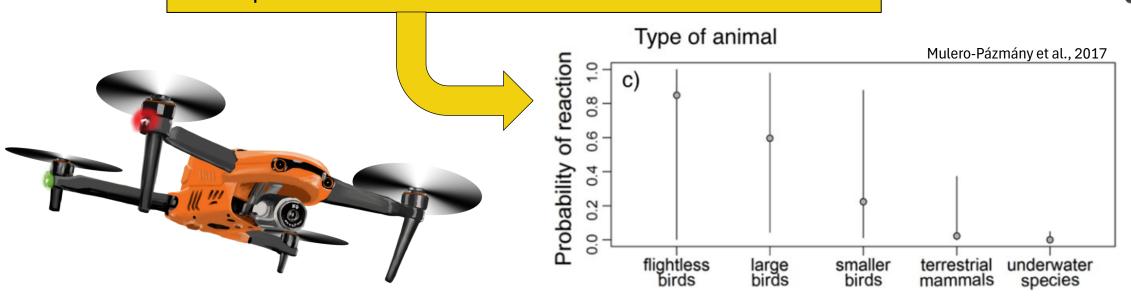
Morgan B. Pfeiffer, Ph.D., USDA/APHIS/WS National Wildlife Research Center, Ohio Field Station Bradley F. Blackwell, Ph.D., USDA/APHIS/WS National Wildlife Research Center, Ohio Field Station Susan N. Ellis-Felege, Ph.D., University of North Dakota

UAS hold promise as a management tool for birds

Portable and adaptable

Maneuverable in 3D-space

UAS seem to be more effective at eliciting responses from birds than other animals.



Characteristics of both the UAS and the birds themselves influence behavioral responses.

Platform



Egan et al., 2020; Storms et al., 2022



Group Size

Lighting



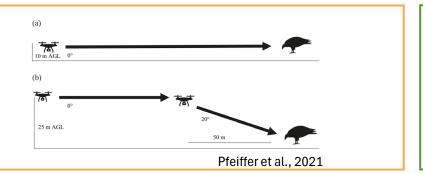
Blackwell et al., 2012

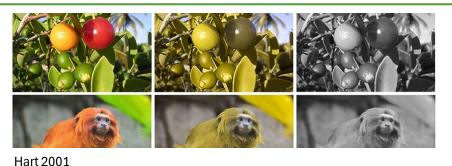


Body Size

Kiltie 2000; e.g., Blackwell et al., 2009

Approach





Sensory Biases

Some challenges unique to this operational setting may affect outcomes...







— We aimed to...



Identify challenges to applying UAS in this context

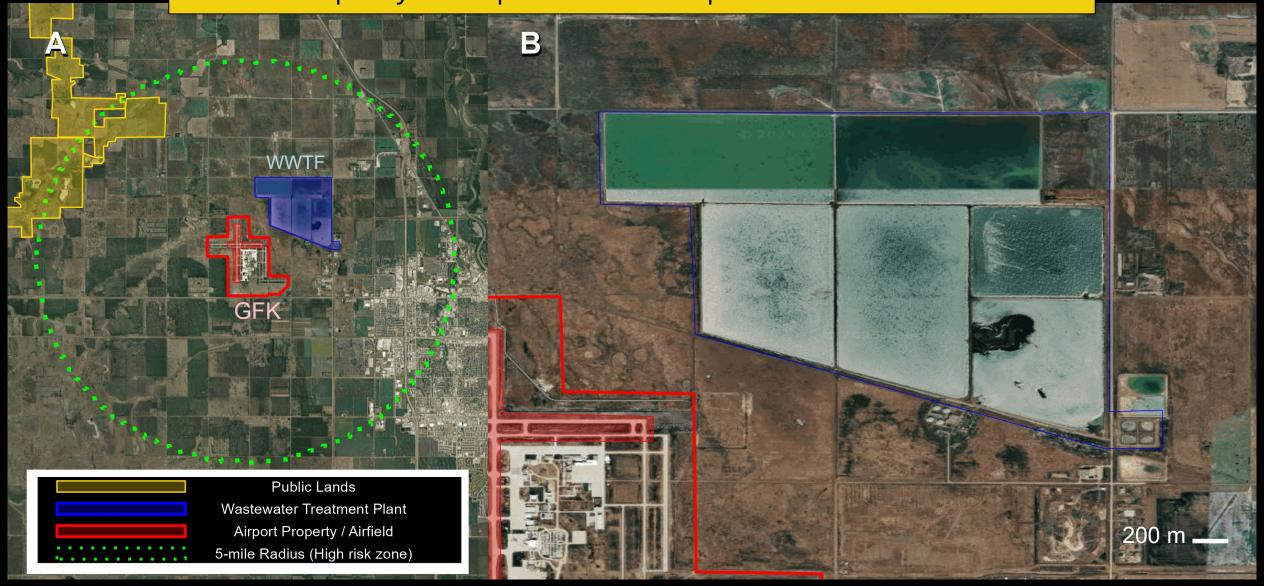


Determine effects of UAS hazing on mixed flocks



Evaluate factors that influence dispersal

Our field site is an active operational setting nestled in a uniquely complex landscape of stakeholders.



The Wastewater Treatment Plant...



Photo credits: @nicholasrush & Levin Brandt

UAS System and Flight Operations

Autel Evo II

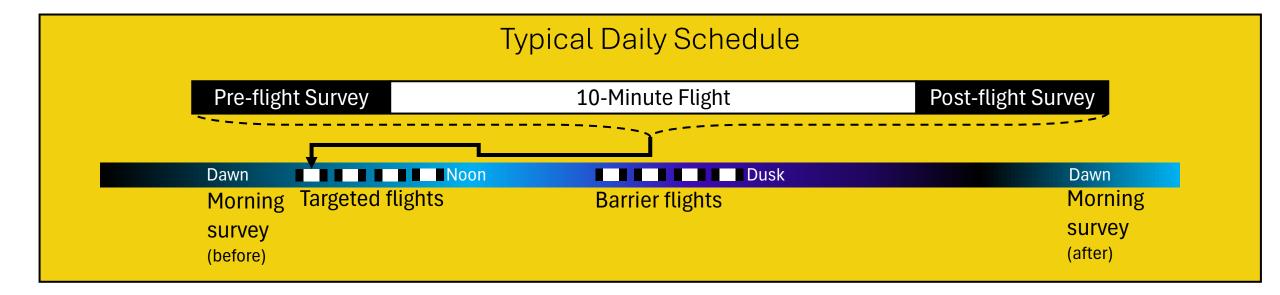
EVO II Pro Enterprise

2.45 lbs (1110 g)

EVO II Pro RTK V3

2.73 lbs (1237 g)





— We aimed to...



Identify challenges to applying UAS in this context



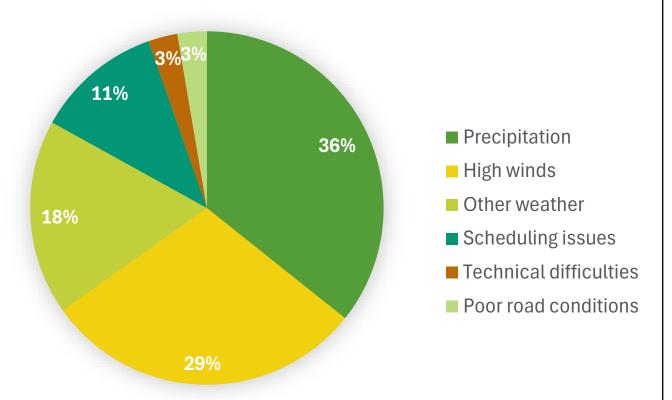
Determine effects of UAS hazing on mixed flocks

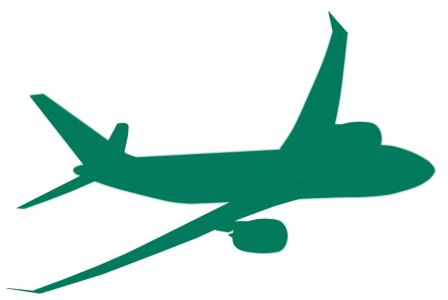


Evaluate factors that influence dispersal

UAS Operations: Challenges & Limitations

We cancelled 26% of our planned daily operations, usually due to <u>weather</u>.





We saw an average of **2.4 aircraft overhead** during our UAS flights.

*****— Key Takeaways



Weather and safety precautions were the most notable challenges

— We aimed to...



Identify challenges to applying UAS in this context



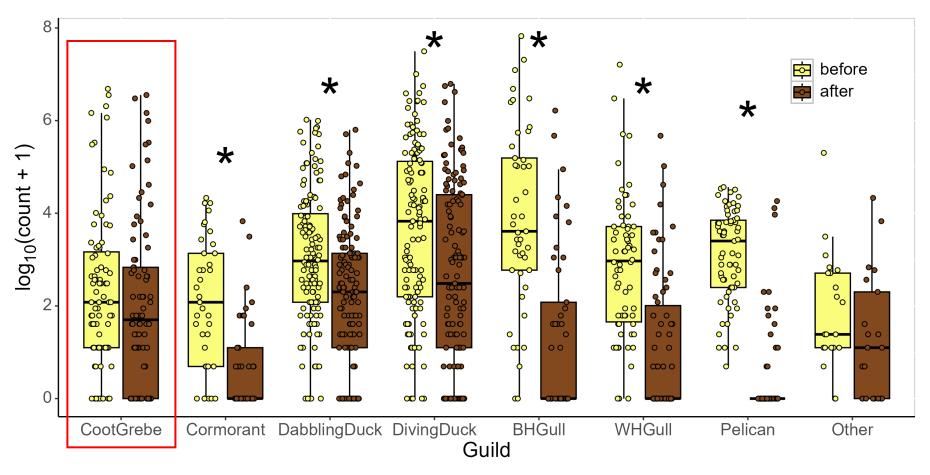
Determine effects of UAS hazing on mixed flocks



Evaluate factors that influence dispersal



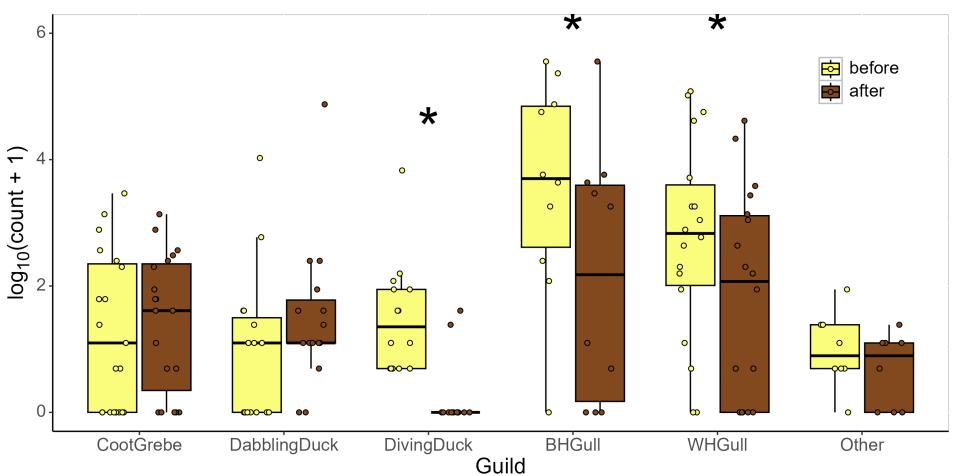
Targeted flights reduced the presence of birds for all guilds except for coots and grebes.



* p < 0.05; post hoc Tukey HSD; interaction between guild and treatment: $F_{7,1117}$ = 14.31, p < 0.0001

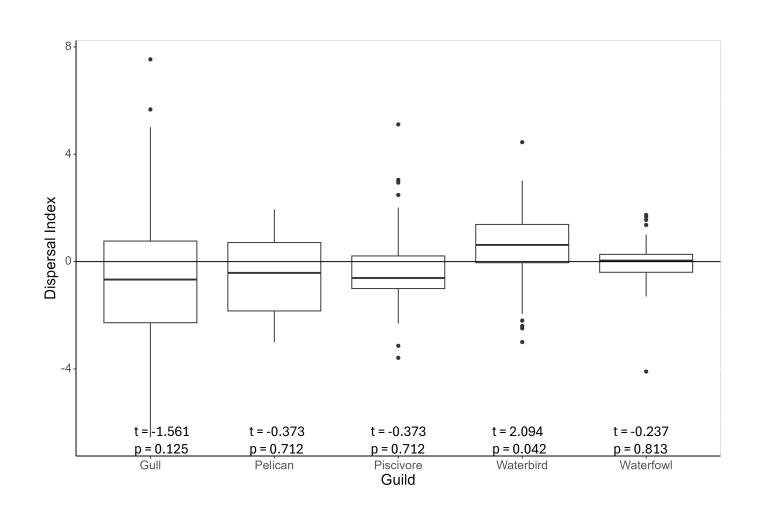


Barrier flights immediately reduced the presence of gulls and diving ducks.

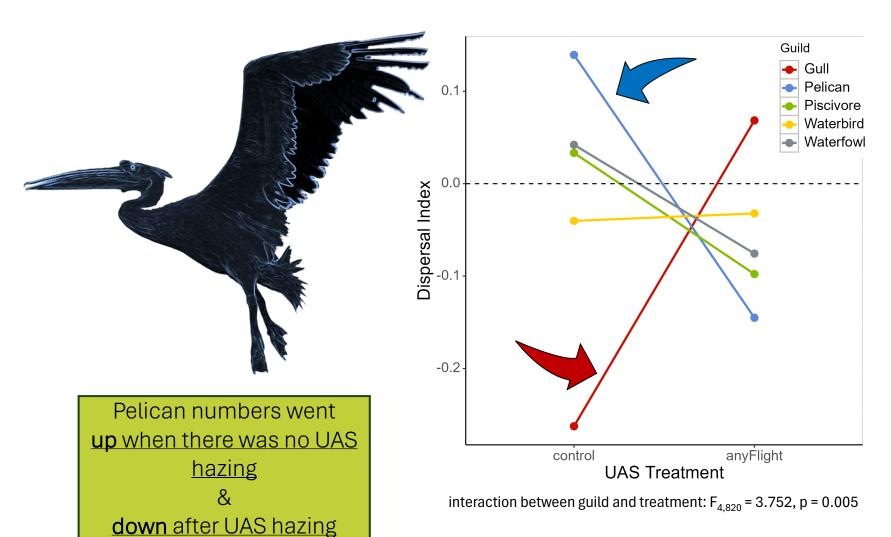


* p < 0.05; post hoc Tukey HSD; interaction between guild and treatment: $F_{5,137}$ = 3.620, p = 0.004

We did not find evidence of an effect of barrier flights on overnight roosting.



Even across 24-hours, the effects of UAS hazing on avian presence depends on species.





Gull numbers went

down when there was no

UAS hazing

&

up after UAS hazing

*****— Key Takeaways

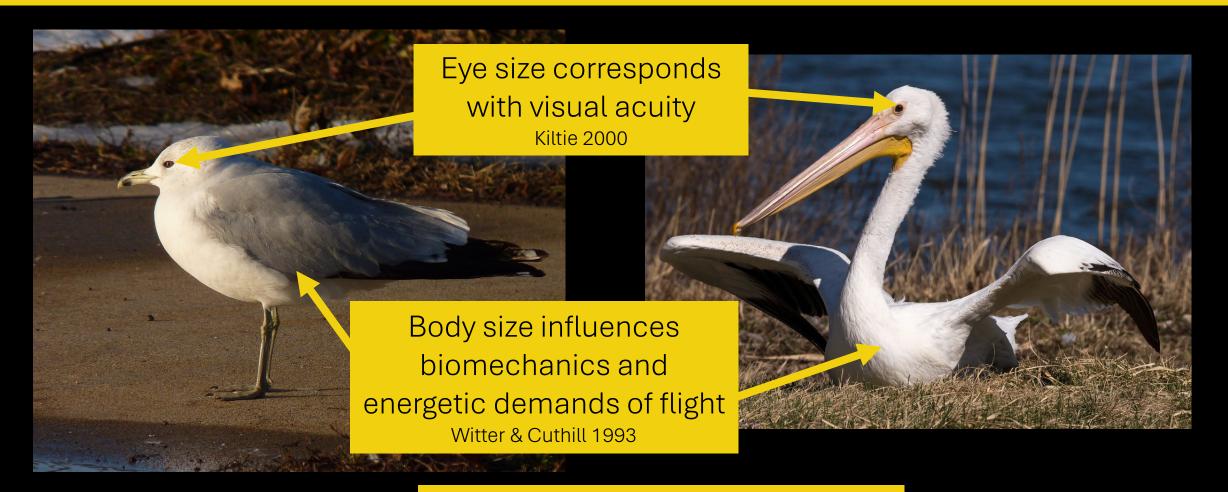


Weather and safety precautions were the most notable challenges



UAS hazing is most effective in the short-term and in small areas, but it depends on species.

A Closer Look at Species Differences: Gulls vs. Pelicans



Dilution effect on likelihood of predation in large groups
Blumstein 2010; Fernández-Juricic et al., 2004

— We aimed to...



Identify challenges to applying UAS in this context



Determine effects of UAS hazing on mixed flocks



Evaluate factors that influence dispersal

We compared the performance of four models for estimating the dispersal of all birds within a defended area during targeted flights.



The predominant guild within a mixed-species flock is the most important factor influencing the response of the entire, mixed-species group to UAS approach.

		Predominant guild	Biomass	Starting Distance	Ratio of Predominant Guild	# UAS Maneuvers	Group Size	# of Guilds	Ambient Light	Ambient Temperature	Wind Speed
	Null										
	Full	√	✓	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
	Base	✓									
	Entire Group	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
\Rightarrow	Black-Headed Gulls		✓		✓		✓	✓			
9 [Coots & Grebes		✓								✓
	Cormorants		✓		✓						
	Dabbling Ducks		✓		✓	✓	✓				
	Diving Ducks		✓	✓	✓			✓			
	Pelicans		✓		✓						
	White-Headed Gulls		✓		✓			✓		✓	

Factors that were important for within-guild dispersal related to group size, body size, and group composition.

*****— Key Takeaways



Weather and safety precautions were the most notable challenges



UAS hazing is most effective in the short-term and in small areas, but it depends on species.



Body size, group size, and guild were important factors influencing dispersal.

Management Implications

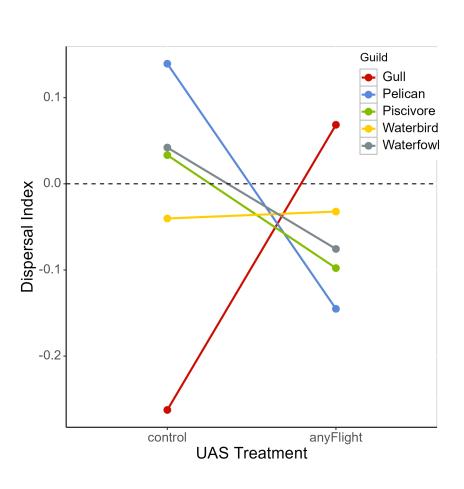
Weather is likely to present a formidable obstacle to UAS hazing and there may be constraints related to safety when operating in an unpredictable environment.

We must understand species differences in avian response to UAS interventions to not only improve efficacy, but also to reduce the potential for enhancing strike risk.

A "one-size-fits-all strategy" might be less effective than a strategy tailored to individual target species.



What the gull? Are gulls attracted to the UAS?

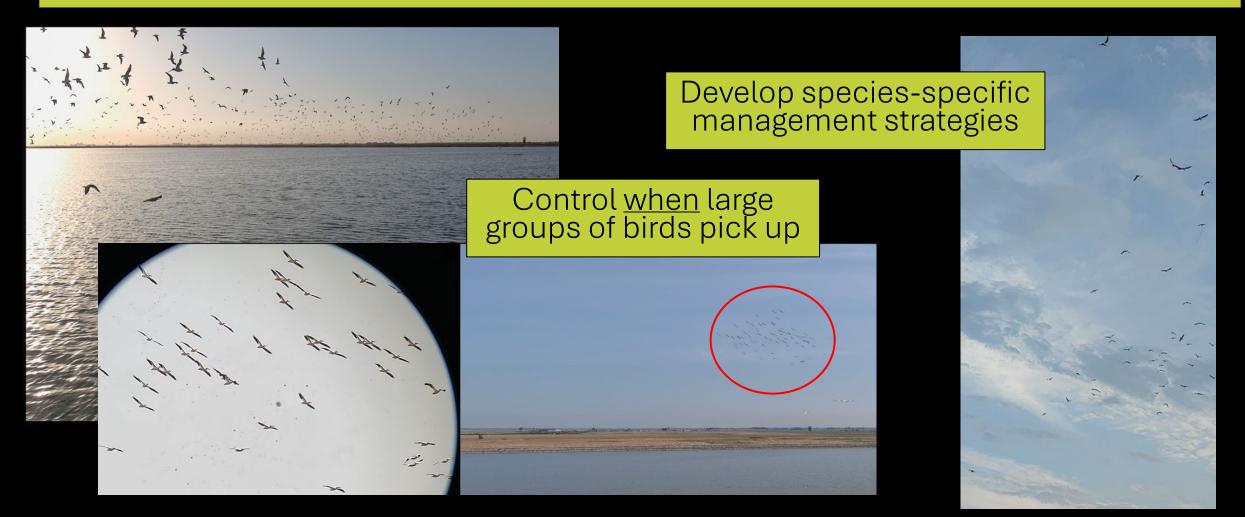




We must consider species-specific behaviors to achieve predictable outcomes.

We observed some other potentially concerning behavioral responses.

However, we might be able to use this knowledge to our advantage in management contexts.



— Next steps...



Characterize the species-specific behavioral responses to UAS approach.

Explore how Motus compatible technology may be useful in the context of aviation wildlife management.



Thank you! Questions?

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