



Bird Identification checklist

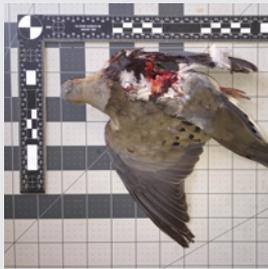
Unfortunately for effective wildlife hazard management, the species which tops the Australian Transport Safety Bureau's birdstrike database, is 'Unknown' with 6476 reports. While we understand that sometimes this may be unavoidable, Avisure would like to help airports gather more accurate data for managing their wildlife hazards.

That is why we offer a free wildlife identification service—just email us your photographs and we will attempt to identify the species for you.

Email your photos to us at strikes@avisure.com, and include:

- » *'Bird strike photo identification'* in the subject
- » Your contact details
- » A copy of your strike report.

Examples of good photos



Photos courtesy of R.Kneeshaw



Examples of bad photos

A few things to remember

Safety first!

- Dead animals may carry harmful diseases; e.g. flying foxes and Australian Bat Lyssavirus.
- Make sure you wear protective clothing, e.g. sturdy gloves, when handling carcasses and animal remains.
- Be careful not to contaminate clothing or work areas. If you are using a ruler to show scale in a photograph, make sure you clean it thoroughly with sanitiser or disinfectant.
- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water when you are done, and carry hand sanitiser in vehicles.
- Dispose of the carcass or remains safely.

Photographs must be of a good quality!

- Include a scale to show the overall size of the bird or animal, as well as features such as beak, head, feet, wingspan, tail, crest etc.
- Place the carcass or remains on a plain, contrasting background to highlight colours and patterns.
- Photograph the carcass/remains from a variety of angles: from above, on the side, underneath the body.
- Take close-ups—of the head, beak, feet, tail, crest (if applicable). Most recent-model mobile phones have the capacity for close-ups; just make sure you have the feature in focus.
- And talking of focus: carefully focus all your photographs—it may be necessary to take the photo in a sheltered position out of the wind etc.
- When taking the photos, make sure your camera/phone is set to capture a decent file size—at least one MB or more is preferable, to enable moderate to high resolution showing the necessary detail.
- Photograph the carcass or remains in good, even light, (natural or artificial). Don't photograph with the carcass half in shade.
- Save the images with your airport name in the title and number them in sequence: e.g. coomaairport1.jpg, coomaairport2.jpg etc.