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Continuing Education Course #465  
Airport Engineering  
Part V - Airport Wildlife Hazards

1. How many wildlife strikes with civil aircraft were reported by the FAA between 1990 and 2019?
  - a. 27,000
  - b. 127,000
  - c. 2,270,000
  - d. 227,000
  - e. 227
2. Which are the most commonly struck non-bird species?
  - a. Coyotes & rabbits
  - b. Blacktail deer & mice
  - c. Coyotes & whitetail deer
  - d. Coyotes & raccoons
  - e. Opossums & alligators
3. The first reported bird strike occurred in 1905 by...?
  - a. Wilbur Wright
  - b. Charles Lindbergh
  - c. Louis Bleriot
  - d. Amelia Earhart
  - e. Orville Wright
4. Two-thirds of all bird strikes occur during late evening.
  - a. False
  - b. True
5. Ducks and geese account for which percentage of strikes that cause damage to aircraft?
  - a. 18%
  - b. 28%
  - c. 98%
  - d. 30%
  - e. <10%
6. Which of the following reasons is false regarding a fourfold increase in wildlife strikes in the US since 1990?
  - a. Faster aircraft
  - b. Increased air traffic
  - c. Birds are adapting to urban settings
  - d. Increased bird populations
  - e. Increased average weight of Canada geese

7. Which of the following habitats is not considered attracting to wildlife?
- a. Wetlands
  - b. Ponds & lakes
  - c. Landfills
  - d. Water treatment plant
  - e. Freeway medians
8. According to AC 150/5200-36, wildlife hazard assessments (WHA) must be conducted by...?
- a. A professional engineer
  - b. Airport manager
  - c. A qualified biologist
  - d. Vice-president of local Elk's club
  - e. Certified county inspector
9. True or False: the FAA will fund WHAs and WHMP for qualifying AIP airports.
- a. True
  - b. False
10. How many feet separation is recommended between wildlife attractants and airports serving turbine-powered aircraft?
- a. 10,000 ft
  - b. 100,000 ft
  - c. 1,000 ft
  - d. 11,000 ft
  - e. 100 ft
11. An effective WHMP should not...
- a. Provide measures to eliminate wildlife hazards
  - b. Establish priorities for habitat modification
  - c. Assign a biologist to remove wildlife from the airport
  - d. Outline a training program for WHM
  - e. Identify persons who have authority for implementing the plan
12. True or false: Habitat modification is an easy, cheap way to prevent wildlife from using airport land.
- a. True
  - b. False
13. Repelling and harassing airport wildlife is considered an art and a science because...?
- a. Each species is unique and responds differently
  - b. Artists enjoy airport wildlife
  - c. Science always determines the most effective repelling methods
  - d. Art and science are culturally pertinent at airports
  - e. Engineers are usually unfit for the job
14. Which of the following techniques gradually loses their effectiveness over time?
- a. Birds of prey
  - b. Low visibility conditions
  - c. Static audio repellents
  - d. Lasers
  - e. RC aircraft

15. Wildlife translocation at airports is usually limited to which species...?

- a. Rodents
- b. Puddle ducks
- c. Raptors
- d. Fish
- e. Large mammals

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