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| IALA Guideline |

1091

bird deterrents and bird fouling solutions

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| Date | Page / Section Revised | Requirement for Revision |
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|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. SCOPE 5

2. AIM 5

3. INTRODUCTION 5

4. NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF BIRD FOULING 6

4.1. FROM AN AVAILABILITY AND STRUCTURAL PERSPECTIVE 6

4.2. FROM AN OCCUPATION HEALTH & SAFETY PERSPECTIVE 6

5. METHODS FOR DEALING WITH BIRD FOULING PROBLEMS 7

5.1. Alternative solutions 7

5.1.1. BIRD REPELLENT GEL 7

5.1.2. VINYL SELF-ADHESIVE PROTECTION 8

5.1.3. MODIFICATION OF THE PAINT SCHEME 8

5.1.4. COLORLESS PAINTING – ANTI-GRAFFITI 9

5.2. Physical solutions 11

5.2.1. BIRD SPIKES 11

5.2.2. VISUAL BIRD DETERRENTS 12

5.2.3. BIRD ROLLERS 12

5.2.4. VARIATION OF INSTALLATION OF COMPONENTS AND FITTINGS 13

5.3. Electronic solutions 13

5.3.1. AUDIBLE BIRD DETERRENTS 13

5.3.2. ELECTRICAL DETERRENTS 15

6. GENERAL COMMENTS 16

7. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES 17

8. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS 17

9. OTHER REFERENCES 18

10. ACRONMYMS 18

List of Figures

Figure 1 Birds using the buoy as a meeting point 7

Figure 2 Bird Spikes 9

Figure 3 Bird Rollers 10

Figure 4 Components designed to reduce landing area 10

Figure 5 Buoy with audible bird scarer 11

Figure 6 Audible bird scarer installed on pontoon 11

Figure 7 Electric fence type bird deterrents 12

Figure 8 Electric fence type bird deterrents 13

Figure 9 Installation of vinylic self-adhesive protection on the hull of a buoy 14

Figure 10 Buoy with modified paint system 15

Figure 3 Buoy with double curing paint treatment covered with bird excretions and after pressure wash 15

Figure 12 Buoy with additional coating applied 16

Figure 13 Coated buoy before and after pressure washing 17

# SCOPE

The scope of this document is to provide information on the problem of bird fouling on Aids to Navigation (AtoN) by focusing on identification of the detrimental effects of bird fouling and the possible use of effective bird deterrents or alternative solutions that allow AtoN to be cleaned easily.

This document will also provide details on case studies, trials and measures that authorities and organizations are using or have trailed, and the measure of success or level of effectiveness for those particular applications.

# AIM

The aim of this guideline is to provide:

* a definition of bird fouling and bird deterrents;
* details of the detrimental effects of bird fouling on AtoN structures, power supplies and lighting systems and its overall impact on AtoN reliability;
* details of Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) concerns related to working in areas of excessive bird fouling;
* details of possible methods of bird deterrence and other remedial measures used to prevent bird fouling;
* information on accessing documents detailing previous experience in applications of bird deterrent systems and alternative solutions that allow AtoN to be cleaned easily, as experienced by IALA member countries and organizations.

# INTRODUCTION

All Aids to Navigation systems are affected it by a range of factors attributed to the impact of the environment, generating a frequently failure influencing their Level of Service (LOS) and important amount of preventive maintenance tasks on AtoN structures.

One of the environment factors with higher impact on the preventive maintenance tasks is the presence of bird colonies, due to they nest and migrate along the coast, sit on AtoN structures in search of an appropriate place to rest, thus progressively covering the surface, their elements and devices, generating a bird excrement layer (Bird fouling) that turns out to be abrasive, with a loss of conspicuity as a result.

Bird fouling is one of this consequences, and can be defined as the pollution or contamination of an area by bird droppings. In the context of this guideline it refers to the pollution or contamination of AtoN sites or associated structures.

Bird fouling of an AtoN site has detrimental effects on its availability and reliability, on workplace health and safety and, in general, results in accelerated structural deterioration.

A bird deterrent can be defined as a device or object that deters a bird from landing on, or using an AtoN or AtoN structure for any purpose. The deterrence of a bird from an AtoN will effectively remove the issues associated with bird droppings.

Bird deterrents can be used in a number of different scenarios such as helipads, lanterns / AtoN and associated structures, day marks, solar panels, buoys, facilities, other marine structures, fittings and components.

When the bird fouling of an AtoN cannot be avoided, alternatives must be developed to facilitate and reduce the task of cleaning it.



Figure 1 Birds using the buoy as a meeting point

# NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF BIRD FOULING

## FROM AN AVAILABILITY AND STRUCTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Bird fouling comes primarily from sea‐birds landing and roosting, or attempting to land and roost, on an AtoN site. The discharge of faecal matter is what causes the bird fouling, but it can also be related to shedding of feathers, nesting debris and presence of rotting food. Bird fouling can have, among others, the following detrimental effects on AtoN sites:

* Excessive bird lime coverage on lanterns or optics, causing obstruction of the light source, resulting in reduced nautical range or in severe cases, total outage of the AtoN;
* Excessive bird lime coverage of solar panels, reducing the active area of the panel and severely limiting battery charging capacity, which can lead to negative effects on night time signalling functions of the lantern and may eventually lead to total battery discharge and subsequent outages of the AtoN;
* Bird lime coverage on lighthouses or other daymarks can cause a change in the colour, severely affecting the ability of that AtoN to provide clear information to the user;
* Bird lime is highly caustic and can increase corrosion rates on AtoN structures, fittings and components, resulting in accelerated deterioration and reduced life span, higher maintenance costs and unsafe structures;
* Bird fouling on any site generally pollutes and contaminates, causing a number of associated issues.

## FROM AN OCCUPATION HEALTH & SAFETY PERSPECTIVE

Excessive bird fouling causes serious OH&S risks for personnel involved in routine maintenance or inspection. Whilst the OH&S risks are most commonly associated with the odour caused by birdlime build up, other risks are quite varied. A summary of some of the OH&S risks are provided below:

* Exposure to the excessive odour of birdlime build up can cause respiratory and other illnesses. Dried birdlime can become an air pollutant during cleaning or when disturbed.
* Numerous diseases are carried or caused by birds, from both their bodies and their droppings and serious risks arise from disease organisms growing in the nutrient rich accumulation of bird droppings, feathers and debris. Some of these diseases can be passed onto humans.
* Insects or parasites (ticks, mites, fleas, lice etc.) that live on birds or their droppings may become a problem with particularly severe infestations. These can be passed onto humans with contact and can cause both minor and serious health issues.
* Birdlime can cause slippery conditions on AtoN, especially when wet. This therefore increases risks associated with slipping, falling and generally magnifies all other risks normally associated with working at heights.

# METHODS FOR DEALING WITH BIRD FOULING PROBLEMS

There are different methods / solutions to mitigate bird fouling on AtoN structures, such as implementing commercial products and deterrent systems, the application of engineering solutions, structural changes or revised installation methods, and where impossible to deter bird colonies minimizing the negative effect of birds fouling.

The exact method should be tailored to suit a particular site, situation and in some cases, may need to be designed to suit the visitation habits of a particular species of bird.

Some examples of methods and solutions can be classified as follows:

* Physical solutions
* Bird spikes
* Bird rollers
* Visual bird deterrents, such as ‘scarecrows.’
* Design of components and fittings
* Electronic solutions
* Installation of electronic audible bird deterrent
* Installation of electric fence type bird deterrent
* Alternative solutions
* Bird repellent gel to keep away the birds that affect the AtoN.
* Self-adhesive vinyl product that can be replace at each cleaning operation
* Installation of specialised paint systems to resist the accumulation of birdlime.
* Addition of clear coat hydrophobic or non-stick coatings to resist the accumulation of birdlime.

It should be noted that each country has its own regulations and laws regarding bird protection; as such, any solution must be environmentally sustainable.

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## Physical solutions

### BIRD SPIKES

Bird spikes can be a cheap and effective way of deterring birds from landing on some structures. There are several commercial types of bird spikes available that can be installed on most parts of an AtoN structure, fittings or components.

The effectiveness of bird spikes depends on several factors.

The method of installation is critical and bird spikes must be installed to withstand the effects of wind, waves, bird collision and other environmental factors they may be exposed to in‐situ. The level of adhesiveness must be considered to ensure that they remain in situ and do not break off, or are knocked off by birds contacting them.

Bird spikes must also be designed and fabricated from durable materials, to withstand harsh environmental conditions.

The schedule of inspection and maintenance will also affect bird spikes as they are not necessarily items designed with a long life span in mind.

Many lantern brands now have permanent or semi‐permanent ‘in‐built’ bird spikes, or components and fittings that allow installation of bird spikes. This can be considered when choosing equipment for a site where exposure to bird fouling may be an issue.



Figure 2 Bird Spikes

### VISUAL BIRD DETERRENTS

There is a wide range of options and methods of using visual bird deterrents, and usually involves installation of a device or piece of equipment that is used to scare or deter a bird from landing, rather than physically preventing a landing. These types of devices are sometimes referred to as ‘scarecrows.’ Many interesting variations on this theme have been trialled around the world by AtoN authorities and service providers.

Results of past applications show that certain species of birds may, after some time, tend to habituate and become used to foreign items, thereby negating the usefulness of visual bird deterrents in some circumstances.

### BIRD ROLLERS

Bird rollers are commercially available and have proven to be successful when used in the correct application.

Bird rollers are usually installed on hand rails or other areas that may provide purchase or a landing for visiting birds. The rollers provide a moving and constantly rotating surface on which birds cannot land. Again it is important to consider all aspects of the installation, like the schedule of inspections and visiting, the remoteness of the location and the expected bird pressure.



Figure 3 Bird Rollers

### VARIATION OF INSTALLATION OF COMPONENTS AND FITTINGS

In the case of solar panels, it is possible to change the method of mounting, i.e. mount them vertically to prevent bird lime smear; however, this requires careful consideration of the effects on power supply and reliability for the

AtoN and will usually require additional solar panels to address power loss. In some cases, the limited room available on a structure may prevent that option being feasible.

Installing cones on the top of flat lantern surfaces has also proved successful in some applications, as it effectively removes areas for bird purchase.

Depending on the species of bird causing the fouling, another consideration is changing the angle or elevations of possible landings. Practical observations on some types of sea birds, particularly seagulls indicate that they defecate in nearly horizontal bursts, whilst perched on steel buoy guard rails. So installation of a simple elevating platform may prove effective in redirecting the spray of bird faecal matter, thus removing issues with smearing on nearby lanterns or solar panels. This option needs careful consideration of the species of birds causing issues for a particular site and also the location of the set out of the different AtoN components.



Figure 4 Components designed to reduce landing area

## Electronic solutions

### AUDIBLE BIRD DETERRENTS

Audible bird deterrents or bird scarers have been used in many locations, with varying levels of success. Experience shows it is particularly important to consider the species of bird being targeted when considering audible bird deterrents as a viable option.

Audible bird deterrents can include devices that emits bird calls or other noises that cause birds distress. These devices come in a variety of shapes and sizes and can emit noises at regular intervals or even fitted with remote sensors that ensure noises are only emitted when movement is sensed. The power supply requirements and electronic components may make these items unsuitable for remote area installations whereas they may prove to be the preferred choice in areas where power supply is regular and maintenance and inspections can be carried out regularly.

As shown in the below image, the audible bird deterrent can be a small-scale standard kit ready to be installed inside an enclosed space, however can be exposed to theft of vandalism.

The power consumption, size, and weight should be compatible with other devices installed on the AtoN, it may be necessary to increase the battery and/or solar system size to ensure the primary function of the AtoN is unaffected.

Suppliers of commercial bird deterrent systems can be sourced quite easily through internet searches and often provide services to identify the right type of product needed for a specific bird related problem.



Figure 5 Buoy with audible bird scarer



Figure 6 Audible bird scarer installed on pontoon

### ELECTRICAL DETERRENTS

Various versions of electrical systems have also been trialled with good success. Electrical fence systems have the possibility of eliminating birdlime issues, providing the correct engineering and design considerations are taken into account. This process has proved especially successful when built into a structure’s design during the initial design phase, as it allows the designer to make considerations in minimizing bird perches and also ensuring that installation of the electrical system is facilitated both in terms of space and power supply. Most components of these systems are commercially available and utilize the same equipment as standard electrical cattle fences. Full

systems, specifically designed for use for bird control are also commercially available on the pest control market.



Figure 7 Electric fence type bird deterrents





Figure 8 Electric fence type bird deterrents

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It is n,,.Hand they tend to

Tcertainsuch

* that ; as the and will dissolve
* so will need cleaning and replacement at regular intervals
* Large colonies of birds may not learn to associate the gel with discomfort due to the constant change of individuals.

The product should be evaluated for suitability at individual sites

requiringionitems such asss.

A vinyl film is applied to clean components either from new or during a service visit, then at subsequent service visits the dirty film is removed and replaced with a new layer.

Vinyl film is suitable for several types of structure including lighthouses and beacons. Whilst the film can be used on floating AtoNs, it is difficult to apply and easily damaged, so its use should be carefully considered and tested prior to general deployment across a fleet.

Figure 9 Installation of vinylic self-adhesive protection on the hull of a buoy

Nfromto will

more,significantwhen operating in remote locations where fresh water supply is limited and must be carried on board the service vessel.

The i belowa buoy treated with a specialised paint system, is shown

Figure 10 Buoy with modified paint system

require

* and curing AtoNswilland expensive inprocess
* ulight-AtoN

### Additional Coatings

various additional ucoatings non-stick, soluble, or hydrophobicaAtoN structures, lanterns, glass, solar panels, etc..cloth,,generally es minimal coating thickness

To obtain optimum performance from such coatings, it is important to thoroughly clean the surface to be coated prior to product application. Any remaining dirt or birdlime will reduce the performance of the coating significantly.

The i belowand after (top and bottom).

Figure 12 Buoy with additional coating applied

Additional coating application provides severalwith to option

* On sites where it is impossible to avoid the accumulation of birdlime, this represents a significant reduction in time and effort required to clean the site.
* AtoN sWhereas a,large deploymentbe better suited to additional coating application.
* ,,local
* ’
* Additional coatingsnot providing from accumulation of birdlimedoesAtoN structures and components
* It should be noted that certain coatings work by being water soluble and as such their effectiveness may be decreased over time, and will need replacing at each service.

The i below a coatedy

Figure 13 Coated buoy before and after pressure washing

# GENERAL COMMENTS

Rainfall can reduce the adherence of guano to the surface of the Aids to navigation: the longer the surface remains wet, the lower the chances of adherence and so certain climates have more issues than others;

For electronic / electrical devices:

* For remote installations (buoys or beacons) the audible bird deterrent will likely be set at low output in order to limit power consumption, therefore effective coverage radius will be poor - around 15 meters.
* For lighthouses where power supply is normally not an issue, electronic bird deterrents can be highly effective
* For cleaning tasks:
* The position and distance of the water gun and a pressure of at least 120 bar, are critical to the performance of pressure washers during cleaning operations.
* Non-destructive mechanical means, such as bristle brush to remove any stubborn dirt or birdlime may also be necessary.

# EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Users of this guideline are recommended to carry out an assessment of the different alternatives considering the following factors for their specific location, structure, available resources, and local laws and regulations:

1. Sustainability
2. Durability
3. Ease of application
4. Cost
5. Scale of implementation
6. Safety
7. Environment
8. Effectiveness

From a technical point of view, the decision to implement one or another solution is associated with the operations and maintenance of the AtoN, including:

* Level of Service
* Weather conditions
* Type of AtoN
* Site access methods
* Human Resources, suitability of the crew
* Feasibility of implementation across a fleet.

# ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Whilst the principal reason of a bird deterrent is to keep birds from landing or roosting on an AtoN component or structure, a fine line must be drawn to ensure that the method is not overly harmful to birds, for the simple reason that not all birds visiting the structure are necessarily pest species. It is possible that birds of high ecological value or a protected status will also attempt to use the structures.

A countries environmental or fauna legislation will usually stipulate the regulations to which an authority or service provider needs to act in relation to this subject. There may also be legislation or guidelines that identify bird species of concern.

Competent authorities and responsible service providers should also ensure that this issue is addressed in their environmental management system, so an attempt is made to identify interaction (and its impacts) with any endangered bird species or wildlife in general.

# OTHER REFERENCES

Additional case studies and reports on bird deterrents and their effectiveness can be found on the IALA Wiki. The IALA Wiki is only available to IALA members and can be accessed from the IALA Website (<http://www.ialaaism.org>).

Development and implementation of technical, economical and environmental friendly solutions to cope birds’ guano on aids to navigation – Best Practice Competition IALA Conference Korea 2018.

# ACRONMYMS

AtoN Aid(s) to Navigation

IALA International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities

OH&S Occupational Health& Safety