BIRD SAFE BASICS FOR FACILITIES MANAGERS

<u>Birds</u> <u>are</u> <u>unable</u> <u>to</u> <u>recognize</u> <u>glass</u>. Transparent or reflective glass often shows a continuation of habitat to birds, and in attempting to access that habitat, birds fly into glass.

It is estimated that up to <u>1 billion birds experience</u> <u>bird-window collisions</u> in the U.S. alone. New research shows that many collisions go unnoticed or unrecorded, so these numbers could be even higher.

Birds may die directly from their injuries or from predation, as their injuries make them easy targets. The deaths resulting from these collisions are hard to estimate, as many birds fly away from the site of collision.

In order to prevent more collisions, the **issues of** transparency and reflectivity of glass must be addressed.





PSA PORTLAND SOCIETY for

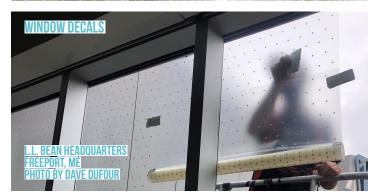
ARCHITECTURE

MAINE

AUDUBON

SOUTHERN MAINE







- Internal shades
- Internal screens
- Internal decals
- Solo decals / widely-spaced decals
- Dark glass / dark borders
- Slightly recessed windows / ledges
- Flash tape
- Greenery near windows (inside + out)
- Lights off as only tactic
- Predator decoys or stickers
- Playing distress calls



BIRD SAFE

- External shades
- External screens
- External decals
- Decals spaced 2 x 2" apart
- Painted glass
- Deep awnings that completely shade glass
- Acopian birdsavers
- Feeders either 3 ft or 30 ft away from glass
- Turning lights off WITH ^ other solutions ^

