

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

2008 Bird Strike Committee USA/Canada, 10th
Annual Meeting, Orlando, Florida

Bird Strike Committee Proceedings

8-2008

Quantifying Vulture Activity at Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, NC

Michael L. Avery

USDA Wildlife Services, michael.l.avery@aphis.usda.gov

John S. Humphrey

USDA Wildlife Services, John.S.Humphrey@aphis.usda.gov

Rudolph Daughtery

USDA Wildlife Services

Michael Milleson

USDA Wildlife Services

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/birdstrike2008>



Part of the [Environmental Health and Protection Commons](#)

Avery, Michael L.; Humphrey, John S.; Daughtery, Rudolph; and Milleson, Michael, "Quantifying Vulture Activity at Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, NC" (2008). *2008 Bird Strike Committee USA/Canada, 10th Annual Meeting, Orlando, Florida*. 17.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/birdstrike2008/17>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Bird Strike Committee Proceedings at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in 2008 Bird Strike Committee USA/Canada, 10th Annual Meeting, Orlando, Florida by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Quantifying Vulture Activity at Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, NC

Michael L. Avery and John S. Humphrey

USDA Wildlife Services, National Wildlife Research Center, 2820 East University Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32641 USA

Rudolph P. Daughtery

USDA Wildlife Services, Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, SC 29904 USA

Michael P. Milleson

USDA Wildlife Services, 2820 East University Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32641 USA

Vultures represent a serious hazard to military and civilian aircraft throughout much of the USA. According to the Breeding Bird Survey, populations of black vultures (*Coragyps atratus*) and turkey vultures (*Cathartes aura*) in South Carolina are growing exponentially. Safety concerns in light of burgeoning vulture populations prompted the initiation of a 2-year study of vulture movements and activities at the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) in Beaufort, SC. We trapped and outfitted turkey vultures and black vultures with solar powered GPS satellite transmitters. Each hour the location, altitude, and speed of each transmitted bird were recorded. We compiled and analyzed this information to determine daily and seasonal altitudinal patterns of each species, to identify major roost sites, and to assess potential hazards posed by vultures to air traffic at MCAS. Here, we report data from 8 black vultures followed for a mean of 12 months and 7 turkey vultures followed for a mean of almost 14 months. Throughout the year, turkey vultures were airborne consistently more often (83 observations/bird/mo) than were black vultures (32 observations/bird/mo). For individual black vultures the overall mean flight altitude ranged from 152 to 226 m, whereas the mean altitude for individual turkey vultures ranged from 76 to 148 m. Turkey vultures with transmitters traveled as far as south Florida (approximately 850 km) while we never recorded transmitted black vultures

Abstract of paper presented at Bird Strike Committee USA/Canada Meeting, Lake Mary and Sanford, Florida, August 18-21, 2008.

more than 30 km from Beaufort. We recorded consistent use by vultures of 8 roost sites and one major feeding area (landfill) within 20 km of MCAS. Development of a vulture management plan based on the information from this study is underway.