

by David Allen Sibley

The problem is simple and well known: Birds see the outside world reflected in windows — branches, leaves, clouds, sky — and fly toward it, resulting in

Window pain

often-fatal collisions with the unforgiving surface of the glass. The problem is also very common. In fact, Daniel Klem Jr., a professor of ornithology and conservation biology who has studied windows and birds, estimates that as many as 900 million



WINGS STILLLED: Collected at 49 sites in Manhattan from April 27 to November 24, 2002, the 206 birds above represent just a fraction of the total killed in window collisions in the borough during that period. Collisions with windows in buildings located outside urban areas take a similar toll.

Cal Vornberger

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If you would like to read more about the problem of birds and windows, I highly recommend Daniel Klem's thorough 2006 review:

Glass: A deadly conservation issue for birds

www.birdscreen.com/Articles.htm

The American Bird Conservancy also has an excellent summary and suggested actions:

Mortality threat to birds: Collisions with buildings

www.abcbirds.org/conservationissues/threats/buildings.html

The Fatal Light Awareness Program (FLAP), based in Toronto, offers a wealth of information about bird-window collisions:

Fatal Light Awareness Program
www.flap.org

Audubon Chicago, working with the City of Chicago, developed a city-wide program to reduce bird collisions by turning off decorative lights during spring and fall migrations. The effort led to an important conference.

Lights Out Chicago
www.audubon.org/local/chicago/lightsout_home.php

And New York City Audubon, another leader on the issue, published a manual for developers, architects, engineers, and other professionals who want to construct bird-safe buildings:
Bird-Safe Building Guidelines
www.nycaudubon.org/home/BSBGuidelines.shtml



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birds are killed in window collisions in the United States each year.

I was forced to confront the problem directly a few years ago, when I moved into a house with lots of large glass windows. Since I like to keep many bird feeders and I enjoy watching birds, I loved the windows, but they were causing the death of many birds. What to do?

With a bit of research, I learned that the number of suggested solutions to the problem was large. I also learned that there is no quick and easy fix. Virtually all of the suggestions were either ineffective (placing falcon-silhouette decals on window panes, for example), unsightly (dangling CDs on strings), labor-intensive (hanging exterior screens), or prohibitively expensive (installing new windows angled to reflect the ground). Many suggestions were also impractical for the windows I needed to guard — sliding glass doors and tall casement windows.

I did learn that it's best to place feeders either very close to windows — closer than two feet — or more than 30 feet away. Most collisions at my house occurred at feeders about 10 feet from windows. In the end, I took the easy and fairly effective step of moving them farther away, and I removed feeders entirely from the side of the house where most collisions happened. I also hung lengths of white string every 12-18 inches

REFLECTION BROKEN: Under ultraviolet light, a grid of glowing lines appears on windows that David Sibley marked with a yellow highlighter.

in front of the worst windows. These changes (perhaps along with not washing the glass) reduced the collisions to just a few each year.

Since that was still too many, I continued to work on the problem. A few collisions a year, only a few of which result in immediate death, may not seem like much, but research has shown that at least half of the birds that fly away from window collisions die soon afterward from brain injuries. (Despite what most people think, birds involved in window collisions rarely break their necks.) Klem's estimate of up to 900 million birds is based on just a few birds per house multiplied by the huge number of houses spread across the country. The problem is particularly challenging because it is so diffuse; solving it requires changing hundreds of millions of windows.

In the long term, perhaps, bird-safe glass or exterior window screens will be used for all new construction. This step would eliminate the problem eventually. But in the short term, we need a solution that is cheap, easy, and nearly invisible — something that we can all use and recommend to friends and neighbors, something to be put into use immediately.

Cushion between glass and bird



Ernie Mastroratti



The Bird Screen Company

WINDOW SCREENED: Black fiberglass screens like the one mounted on an exterior door at Milwaukee's innovative Urban Ecology Center are not only practically transparent but flexible enough to prevent harm to birds that fly into them. The screens can be mounted with hooks or, as shown above, suction cups.

To stop birds from hitting the glass, we have two options: eliminate the reflection (with dirt or soap, for example), or break the reflection into openings so small that birds think they cannot fly through. Windows divided into smaller panes have far fewer bird strikes than large plate-glass windows, but even small panes can deceive birds that are accustomed to flying through dense foliage, such as Ovenbirds and White-throated Sparrows — both common window-strike victims in eastern North America.

Any reflection larger than four inches wide or two inches high presents a possible flight path, and birds fleeing a hawk or other danger might try to fly through even smaller openings. This is why single falcon-silhouette decals on windows are ineffective: They simply don't present an obstacle to small birds. The challenge is to reduce the reflection without ruining the view.

With that in mind, last winter I tried some experiments, which I reported on my blog (<http://sibleyguides.blogspot.com>). I had success simply by drawing

vertical lines with a yellow highlighter on the inside of the glass. (The ink fluoresces when exposed to ultraviolet light, making it more noticeable, perhaps, to birds.) The lines reduced collisions by about 75 percent for a week but did not work on a cloudy day. Several readers of my blog also tried it and reported good results.

Still looking for a more effective solution, I loosely tied strands of mono-filament fishing line across the outside of the window from top to bottom about three inches apart. The strands eliminated collisions entirely and were easy to live with (unlike the distracting white string I had tried earlier), but they were not easy to install, and in what became a familiar theme of mixed results, one reader reported that she had previously tried it on her windows with no success. It seems that what works in one location won't necessarily work elsewhere.

Readers of my blog reported success with a number of other inventive solutions — drawing lines on the glass with a latex paint marker, drawing patterns on the inside of the glass with a

bar of Ivory soap, or laying clear plastic gift wrap with snowflake patterns against the inside of the glass.

Ultimately, the surest solution is to install exterior screens or netting, which reduce the reflection and cause birds that fly toward the window to bounce off unharmed. The Bird Screen Company (www.birdscreen.com) makes easy-to-install screens for just this purpose. (Two are shown in the photos above.) Some readers told me they fashioned their own "safety nets" with plastic garden netting hung in front of windows.

If you have a serious bird-window problem, don't hesitate to address it. Moving bird feeders can provide quick relief, and installing screens or netting on the most troublesome windows is a good idea. If screens aren't right for your house, try *something!*

My highlighter experiments — and the responses from readers who have had success with other treatments applied to the inside of the glass — make me hopeful that easy and inexpensive solutions to this problem exist. We have a lot to learn. Sharing our ideas and experiences could save the lives of countless birds. 🐦

David Allen Sibley is the author of The Sibley Guide to Birds. His tips on identifying birds appear in every issue of Birder's World. Turn to "ID Toolkit," page 66.



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