These Birds Are Not Chickens!
How Do I Make Them GO AWAY?

Managing Wild Bird Pests of Poultry
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Protecting Wildlife
Protecting People
Protecting Agriculture
Diseases Transmissible Between Birds, *Birds/Humans

Avian Pox (Avipox Virus)

Infectious Sinusitis/Mycoplasmal Conjunctivitis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum mycobacteria)

*Avian Cholera (Pasteurella multocida bacteria)

Histomoniasis (Histomonas meleagris protozoan)

*Histoplasmosis (Histoplasma capsulatum fungus)

*Cryptosporidiosis (Cryptosporidium sp. protozoan)

*Avian Influenza (L/H Path. A. I. Viruses)

*Newcastle Disease (Avian Paramyxoviruses)

*Salmonellosis (Salmonella sp. bacteria)

Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TG Viruses)

Dispharynxosis/Proventricul ar worm (Synhimanthus nasuta)

*Psittacosis (Chlamydia psittaci protozoan)
Disease Costs You!
Keep it Away
Keep it Clean
Don’t Haul Disease Home
Know Bird Disease Warning Signs
Report Sick Birds
Make Biosecurity a Daily Routine
European Starling

• Cavity nester
• Rears clutch of 4 – 7 eggs. Can lay 2 clutches of eggs per season
• Eats fruit, seed, insects, and livestock feed
• Wintering birds flock and roost in large numbers
• Important Disease Vector
• Introduced from Europe 1890. Invasive pest. No federal or CT state protection
Rock Pigeon

- Platform nesters
- Rears clutch of 2 eggs, with multiple clutches laid during spring/fall
- Eats grain/seed, insects, garbage
- Important disease vector
- Introduced from Europe through pet trade, now a feral pest.
- No federal or CT state protection
House Sparrow

• Nests in cavities or shrubbery
• Rears 3 – 7 eggs in multiple clutches throughout spring and summer
• Feed on grain, insects, seedlings, garbage, and livestock feed
• Important disease vector
• Introduced to US from England, 1840. Considered introduced invasive pest. No federal or CT state protection
Keep It Away: Wildlife Control Methods

**PROACTIVE Measures**
* Habitat modification
  * Exclusion

**REACTIVE Measures**
* Repel
* Remove (lethal/non-lethal)
Keep grass mown around farm building areas. Tall grass/shrubbery provide food and habitat for birds and other wildlife potentially harmful to poultry.
Eliminate wildlife-attracting cover
Screen off openings
Maintain buildings in good repair
Roost Exclusion
Netting as bird exclusion from rafters
Cliff swallow nesting area
Spray foam insulation to block small openings
Exclusion must be installed properly to be effective!
Turkey vulture effigy to scare away roosting vultures

MUST have federal permit!
Visual repellents - Sight & Motion

- Scary Man
- Scarecrows
- Combination Eyes & Mylar
- Evil Eye balloons
- Mylar tape
Flash tape
Noise/Distress Call Hazing Equipment
European starling trap
Walk-in Rock pigeon trap
Chemical Bird Repellants

- Methyl-anthranilate
  - Rejex-it

- Anthraquinone
  - FlightControl
Avian Pest Control
Toxicants

DRC 1339 (3-chlorop-toluidine hydrochloride)
- Blackbirds
- Pigeons

Fenthion (Rid-A-Bird)
- House Sparrows
- Starlings
- Pigeons

Avitrol (4-aminopyridine)
- Sparrows/pigeons
Shooting: BB/pellet gun, sling shot
It’s trial and error...
In summary

Wild birds can be disease vectors and pose biosecurity threats to poultry/people, and economic loss for you.

Use an integrated approach with a variety of techniques to manage wildlife and their attractants on poultry farms

• Habitat management as foundation

• Non-lethal techniques

* Lethal control to enhance non-lethal repellent techniques
Additional Resources

http://icwdm.org/VendorProduct/birdcontrolvendors.asp

http://healthybirds.aphis.usda.gov

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USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services does not endorse or recommend any specific product or material --such that, this list may be somewhat outdated and it is provided simply as a place help generate ideas and help facilitate contact with some individuals in the Wildlife Damage Management (WDM) industry