Avian Influenza (bird flu)

A virus that infects domestic poultry, such as chickens, turkeys, quail, and geese, and wild birds such as shorebirds and waterfowl.

What are the signs of bird flu?

- Lack of energy or appetite
- Decreased egg production and/or soft-shelled or misshapen eggs
- Swelling of the head, eyelids, comb, wattles, and hocks
- Purple discoloration of the wattles, combs, and legs
- Runny nose, coughing, sneezing
- Stumbling or falling down
- Diarrhea
- Sudden death without any clinical signs

Bird flu spreads quickly by direct bird-to-bird contact. Viruses can be carried by manure, tools, equipment, vehicles, egg flats, crates, clothing, and shoes. Migratory waterfowl can also carry the disease.

6 ways to protect your birds

1. Keep your distance
   Restrict access to your property and keep your birds away from other birds.

2. Keep it clean
   Wash your hands thoroughly before and after working with your birds. Clean and disinfect equipment.

3. Don’t haul disease home
   Buy birds from reputable sources and keep new birds separated for at least 30 days.

4. Don’t borrow disease
   Do not share equipment or supplies with neighbors or other bird owners. If you must borrow, disinfect it first.

5. Know the warning signs
   Early detection can help prevent the spread of disease. Check your birds frequently. If you find a sick or dead bird, don’t touch it.

6. Report sick birds
   Don’t wait. If your birds are sick or dying, call ODA at 1-800-347-7028.

If you find a sick or dead bird, don’t touch it, report it.

ODA news: http://odanews.wpengine.com/tag/birdflu
USDA biosecurity: http://healthybirds.aphis.usda.gov

Domestic birds: Oregon Department of Agriculture
Animal Health Program
1-800-347-7028
www.oregon.gov/ODA
odanews.wpengine.com/tag/birdflu

Wild birds: Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
1-866-968-2600

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