



Practical Biosecurity Programs
Standard Biosecurity Protocol (SBP)
SBP 17

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Pest Control: Birds

1. **Purpose:** To prevent disease transmission by birds
2. **Responsibility:** Farm Staff
3. **Frequency:** Ongoing
4. **Biosecurity Protocols**
 - 4.1 There are various species of birds that are prevalent in and around most farm sites
 - 4.2 Birds are natural carriers of disease and parasites. They are opportunists like other pests and are considered filthy, garbage loving, disease ridden and disease transmitting
 - 4.3 Birds seek shelter, food, roosting areas and nesting sites and the farm buildings can readily provide these



Picture 17.1, Oderkirk, 2007



Picture 17.2, Oderkirk, 2009

4.4 Eliminate access to shelter

- 4.4.1 Bird control challenge is to keep birds away from the farm site and out of barns and buildings
- 4.4.2 Keep barn doors closed and if open in warm weather, screen entry (1/4 in. mesh)
- 4.4.3 Open sided barns or windows also have to be screened
- 4.4.4 Openings under eaves for air entry for poultry in livestock barns must be screened
- 4.4.5 Keep barn in good repair inside and out so there are no openings for birds to enter
- 4.4.6 There is to be no equipment storage within the CAZ where birds can nest



Picture 17.3, Oderkirk, 2005



Picture 17.4, Oderkirk, 2009

4.5 Eliminate access to food

- 4.5.1 The vegetation in the CAZ is to be kept cut or eliminated
- 4.5.2 Only short term storage of manure and litter at clean-out. This waste is removed off the farm site
- 4.5.3 Mortalities are to be stored in sealable containers until removed from the farm site
- 4.5.4 Compost piles are to be located away from the CAZ areas of the farm site and tarped
- 4.5.5 Cleanup any spilled feed immediately
- 4.5.6 Clean-up any manure spills immediately



Picture 17.5
Oderkirk, 2010



Picture 17.6

- 4.5.7 Feed storage must be in bird proof feed bins
- 4.5.8 Carry out a proper sanitation program in and around the animal facility
- 4.5.9 Garbage containers must be sealable and kept closed at all times, with regular garbage disposal or municipal pickup
- 4.5.10 Keep laneway and yard clean and graded with no accumulation of water/puddles
- 4.5.11 There should be no ponds or waterways in or near the CAZ

4.6 Eliminating roosting areas

- 4.6.1 There should be no trees within the CAZ where birds can roost
- 4.6.2 There should be no equipment or other material storage in the CAZ

4.6.3 Use roof peak and eave wires to discourage roosting on farmsite buildings



Picture 17.7



Picture 17.8

Oderkirk, 2010

4.7 Reducing a bird population

4.7.1 Monitor for bird activity and record observations on the **SBF6: Pest Control Chart**

4.7.2 Crops in fields near the farm site should not be ones that provide a ready meal when ripened for these bird pests (berries, grain, etc.)

4.7.3 Types of bird repellants are available but their effectiveness is suspect

4.7.4 Mechanical devices can be used by buildings that make sudden noises or flicker in the sunlight to frighten birds. Increased farm activity can keep birds at bay for awhile



Picture 17.9, Oderkirk, 2010

5. Biosecurity Deviation Protocols

5.1 If birds continue to be present around the animal facility, institute a regular sanitation process by the entry door or TA to ensure pathogen laden bird droppings and feathers, etc. are not being walked into the barn. There should be an outside entry step (cement) that can be washed and disinfected.

6. Biosecurity Records

SBF 6: Pest Control Chart