

Top biosecurity priorities during migration

Avoid introducing contaminated wild bird feces into poultry barns – hands, boots, clothing, equipment

Poultry industry personnel should avoid any direct or indirect wild bird contact eg hunting, feeding

Ensure total separation of commercial and backyard flocks

Remove spilled or uneaten feed right away, and make sure feed storage units are secure

Do not park contaminated tillage equipment near barns

Visitors should wear clean protective outer garments or disposable coveralls, clean boots, and headgear before entering a barn.

Clean and disinfect tools or equipment before moving them to a new poultry facility.

Mortalities must be covered to avoid attracting scavengers

Look for unexplained illness, mortalities or production drops. Call a veterinarian immediately.

All sampling and other diagnostic procedures should be conducted under veterinary direction.

Important HPAI Information:

- Since HPAI is a federally reportable disease, the CFIA is an excellent information resource for poultry producers and small flock owners. Please visit the [avian influenza](#) page on the CFIA website.
- The [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) and the [Ontario Animal Health Network](#) have produced **excellent Avian Influenza Infographics**.
- OMAFRA has just released a new AI Veterinary Update and [material for small flock growers](#).
- Hunting of wild birds or feeding of wild birds by poultry personnel is an Avian Influenza risk factor. The US Dept. of Agriculture has provided special precautions for poultry farmers and small flock growers who [hunt wild birds](#).
- The Delmarva Chicken Association, who is dealing with 2 major AI outbreaks, has prepared a list of [biosecurity best practices](#).
- Please feel free to contact your respective poultry Board/association should you have any questions or concerns.