

transmission pathways

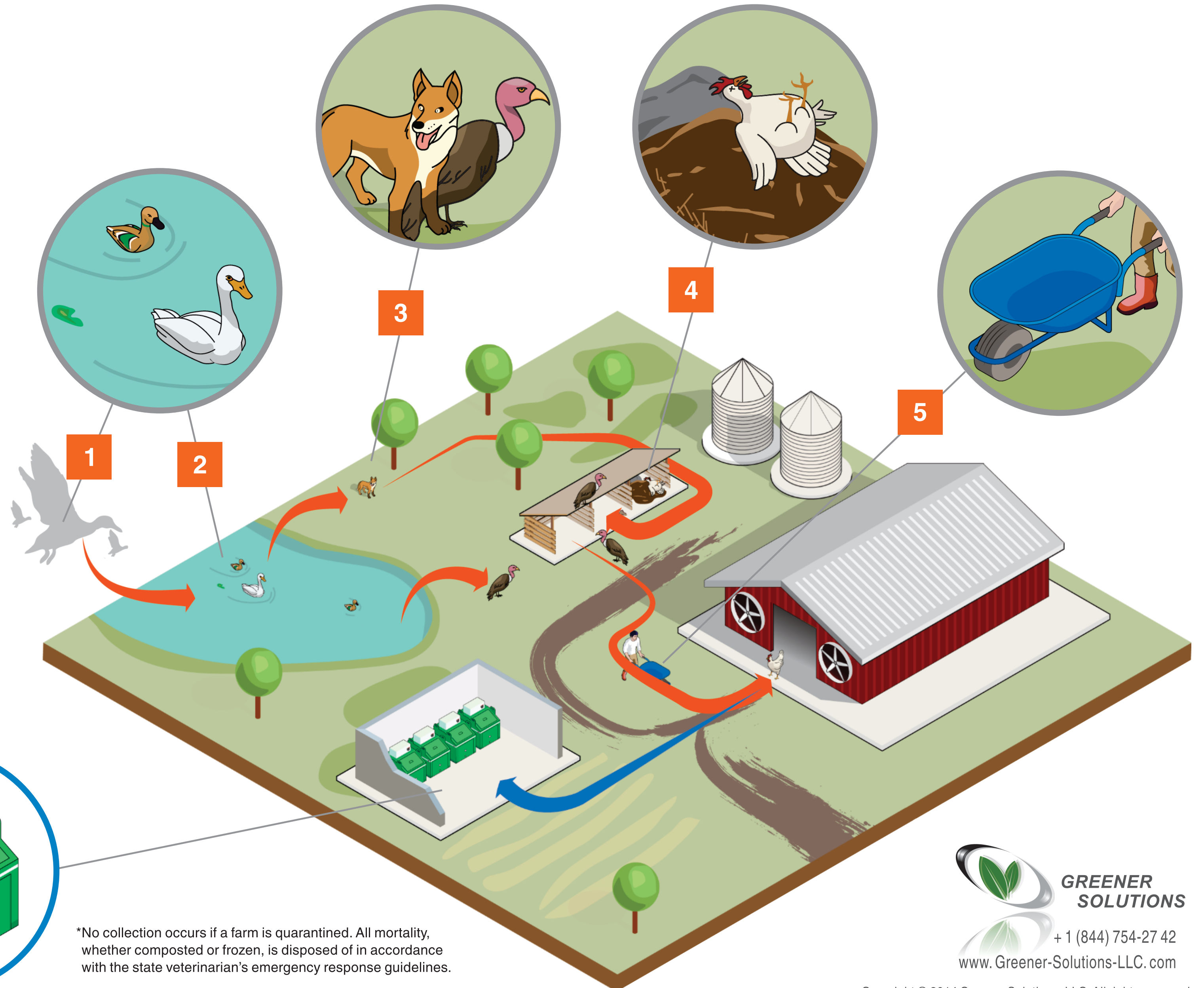
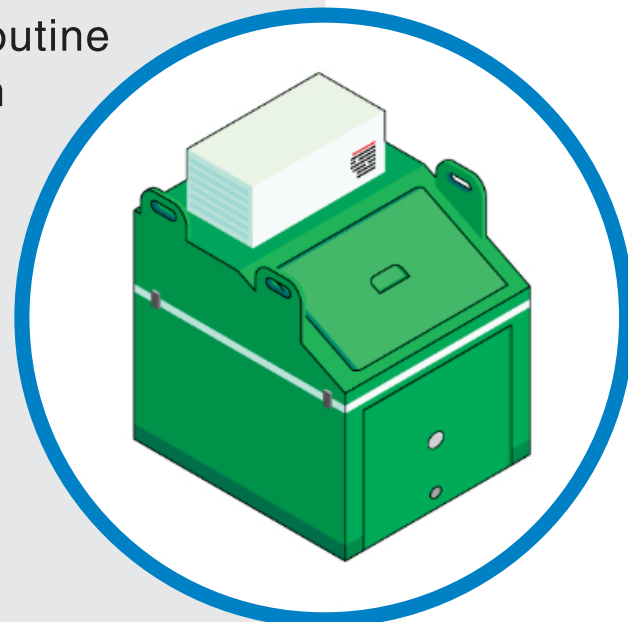
There are several potential transmission pathways for pathogens. Equipment, people and pests (flies or scavengers) that have come into contact with a pathogen (via wild birds, waterfowl or litter/feces) all have the potential to spread disease. For example:

Wildlife to Farm

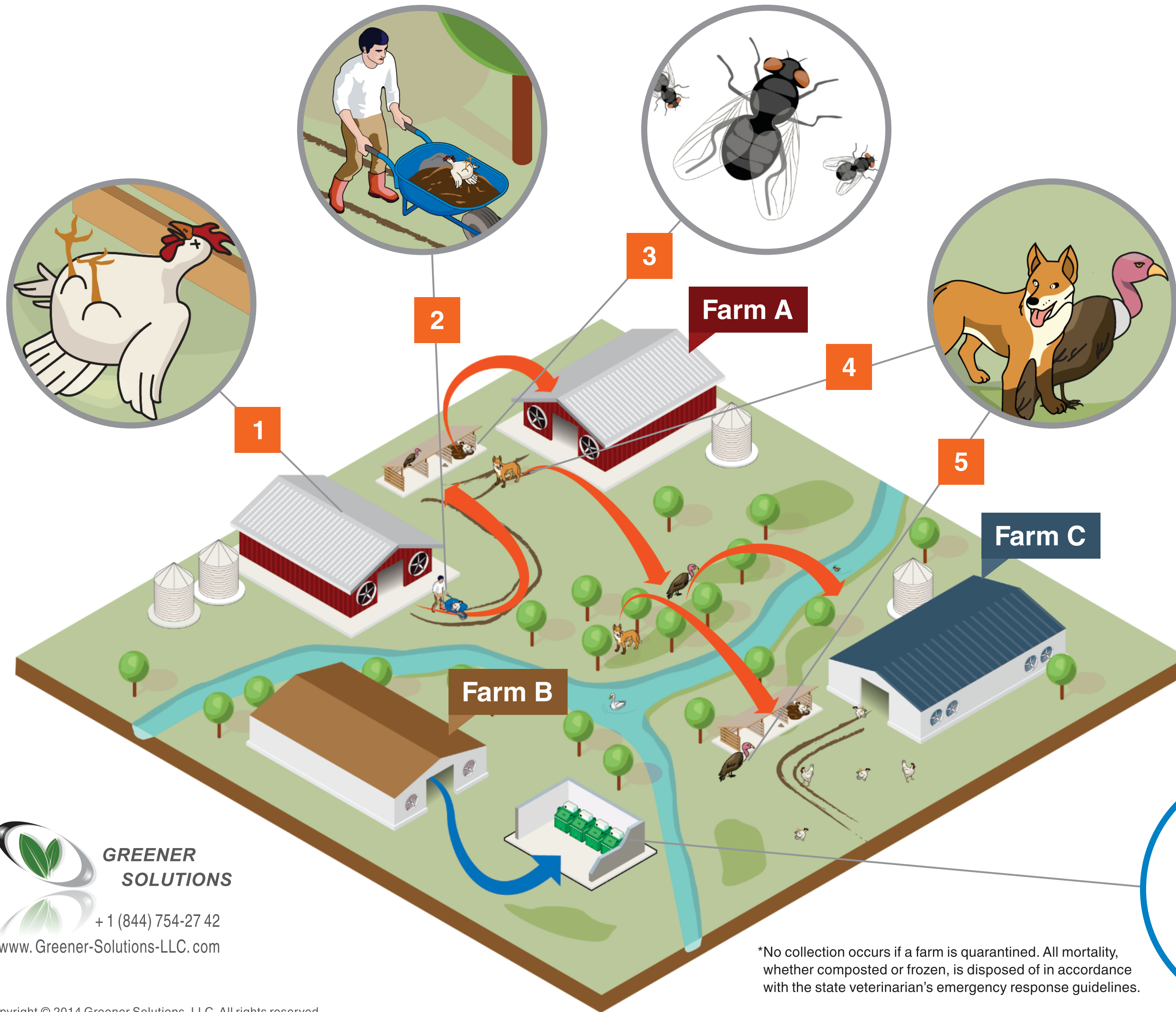
- 1** Migratory waterfowl (ducks, geese and swans) can serve as carriers for disease.
- 2** The birds shed the disease in their feces, contaminating lakes, streams and ponds.
- 3** Local animals (foxes, raccoons and vultures) come into contact with the disease at nearby waterways.
- 4** Those same animals then travel to the composting sheds of nearby farms looking for food.
- 5** Once introduced, the disease spreads to poultry through animal, fly or human activity on the farm.

Prevention

Instead of composting, dispose of routine mortality in sealed freezer collection units. This will reduce the number of animals and flies on the farm, thereby reducing the risk of transmission. A custom collection vehicle arrives between flocks to empty the units.*



*No collection occurs if a farm is quarantined. All mortality, whether composted or frozen, is disposed of in accordance with the state veterinarian's emergency response guidelines.



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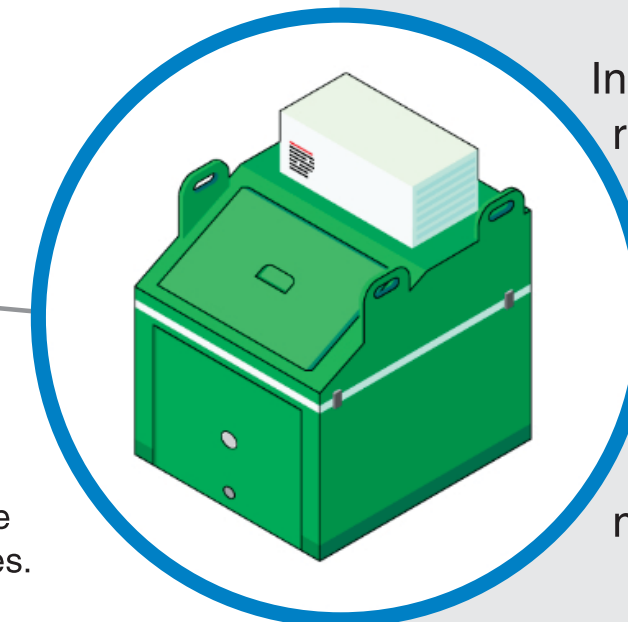
There are several potential transmission pathways for pathogens. Equipment, people and pests (flies or scavengers) that have come into contact with a pathogen (via wild birds, waterfowl or litter/feces) all have the potential to spread disease. For example:

Farm to Farm

- 1** The first chickens begin dying from an infection, but the infection is not detected immediately.
- 2** During that time, dozens of diseased birds are taken to the composting shed for routine disposal.
- 3** Carcass composting attracts flies that can spread infection to other houses and nearby farms.
- 4** Wild animals (vultures, foxes and raccoons) visit the composting shed nightly for food.
- 5** Those same animals then carry the virus miles away as they visit nearby waterways or other farms for food.

Containment

Instead of composting, dispose of routine mortality in sealed freezer collection units.* This will reduce the number of animals and flies on the farm, thereby reducing the risk of spreading a disease to nearby farms. Had "Farm A" been using freezer collection units, "Farm C" may have been spared.



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