Biosecurity Checklist

- Washing Hands
- Isolating birds
- Disinfecting
- Cleaning equipment
- Limiting exposure
- Manure management
- Clean clothing and boots

After touching a duckling or chick, WASH YOUR HANDS so you don’t get sick!

Biosecurity Pays!

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What is Biosecurity?

Biosecurity is a set of practices you can use to avoid exposing animals to diseases. Effective biosecurity requires that you isolate your birds from anything that could transmit diseases to your flock.

**Use Biosecurity Measures**

Diseases affect livelihoods and can have a significant impact on the economy. Animal owners must carefully practice biosecurity measures to keep diseases from entering animal and human populations.

- Secure poultry houses against wild birds, pets and livestock.
- Restrict visitor access to poultry houses and coops.
- Have dedicated shoes or rubber boots for use in each poultry house.
- Establish a rodent and insect control program.
- Wash and disinfect thoroughly after visiting other flocks.
- Do not go into a poultry house after contact with any other birds. This includes birds during hunting activities.
- Before introducing new birds to your flock, test them for avian influenza (AI) unless they come from an AI-free certified supplier.
- Thoroughly wash and disinfect any shared equipment before transferring between premises.
- Change clothing and shoes or boots between premises.
- If you see an increase in sick or dying birds, seek veterinary assistance immediately.

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**Pay Attention to Flock Health**

Observe your flock for signs of disease. Signs of illness to watch for include:

- Not eating or drinking
- Weakness
- Decrease in egg production
- Diarrhea
- Discoloration of legs and combs
- Swelling of the head, eyelids, combs and wattles
- Coughing, sneezing and respiratory distress