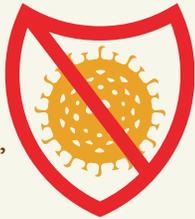


# WHAT IS

# BIOSECURITY?

Practices to prevent the spread of harmful germs between humans, animals, and the environment.



Surfaces like shoes, yard equipment, and vehicles can spread germs between sick and healthy animals.



Visits from wild animals can also introduce germs.



Don't forget to protect yourself and other animals!

- **Wash hands** thoroughly after caring for animals
- **Don't kiss** birds
- Keep indoor and outdoor animals **separate**

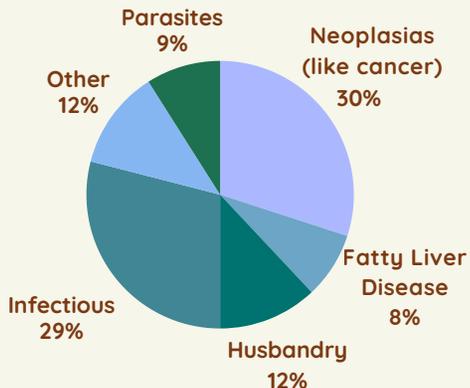


**REPORT SICK OR DEAD DOMESTIC BIRDS:**  
 New Jersey Department of Agriculture,  
 Division of Animal Health  
 (609) 671-6400  
 state.veterinarian@ag.nj.gov



## COMMON CAUSES OF DEATH IN NJ POULTRY

Causes of Death in Chickens Submitted to NJDA Vet Lab (2022-2025)



Over 30% (parasites/infectious diseases) can be prevented by good biosecurity!

## REPORT SICK OR DEAD WILD BIRDS:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
 Wild Bird Disease Reporting Form  
 Mobile App: WARN NJDEP



Learn more about biosecurity from USDA:  
**Defend the Flock**



Learn how human, animal, and environmental health are interconnected:  
**OneHealth.nj.gov**



# Protect your feathered crew (and yourself too!)



## KEEP IT CLEAN



Any surface can transport harmful microbes - keeping them clean prevents disease from spreading

Use a separate, dedicated pair of boots and gear for working with your birds; clean them often with disinfectants like bleach



Use disinfectants correctly: Scrub off mud and debris from gear and tools before soaking in disinfectant



Don't share germs: limit guests, since people or even cars could introduce germs to your birds; teach visitors about biosecurity; don't borrow equipment from other bird owners

## KEEP AN EYE

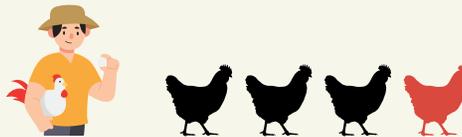


Watching your flock allows you to know what's normal, and catch when something might be wrong early

Monitor each bird's behaviors, feed and water intake, and egg production - consider a journal to keep a record

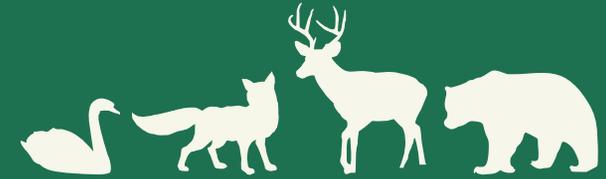


Handle birds regularly to catch any changes in weight, find weird spots on their breast and belly, and spot warning signs on skin and feathers



If you suspect a bird might be sick, house it away from healthy birds; use different equipment to take care of it and visit it last to prevent germs from spreading to healthy birds

## KEEP THEM WILD



Wild animals can spread disease through contact, shared water and food, and even air

Check your bird housing regularly for damage or easy points of entry for predators and other wildlife - and fix issues quickly



Don't let your birds share water sources with wild birds like ducks and geese; be extra aware during wild bird migrations (spring and fall)



Securely store food and waste that might bring unwanted wildlife visitors to your yard