後院生物保安

預防家禽疾病的六種方法

1 保持距離。

限制他人接近您的養殖場和禽鳥。考慮為禽鳥圈養地點設立隔離圍欄，如果可能，應設立屏障區。僅允許照顧禽鳥的人員接觸禽鳥。如果來訪者攜帶了自己的禽鳥，應禁止他們靠近您養殖的禽鳥。禁止狩獵禽鳥和遷徙水禽接觸您的禽鳥群，因為它們可能會攜帶細菌和疾病。

2 保持清潔。

穿著清潔的衣服，用消毒液刷洗您的鞋子，在進入禽鳥區之前徹底清洗雙手。每日清洗籠子並更換食物和飲水。清洗並消毒與禽鳥或其糞便接觸的設備，包括籠子和工具。在消毒前清除糞便。適當處置死禽鳥。

3 禁止運輸工具把疾病帶回場部。

如果您曾經靠近其他禽鳥或禽鳥場主，比如一個飼料商店，則應當在返回養殖場之前清洗和消毒汽車及其輪胎、鳥籠子和設備。您的禽鳥是否去過集市或展覽會？在活動結束之後，應把它們與其他禽鳥隔離至少兩周。新來的鳥隻應當與您的禽鳥群保持隔離至少三十天。

4 不要從鄰舍帶回疾病。

不要與您的鄰居或其他禽鳥場主共用草坪和花園設備、工具或禽鳥養殖材料。如果您把這些物品帶回家，在它們進入您的場地之前應對其清潔和消毒。

5 瞭解感染禽鳥疾病的警告性徵兆。

- 禽鳥群的鳥隻死亡數量突然增加
- 出現打噴嚏、大口喘息、咳嗽和流鼻水
- 水狀和綠色腹瀉
- 缺乏活力和食欲
- 產蛋量減少，或出現軟殼蛋或薄殼畸形蛋
- 眼睛周圍、頸部和頭部腫脹
- 肉垂、鳥冠和腿部變為紫色（禽流感）
- 顫抖、翅膀下垂、頭部和頸部轉圈扭轉或不願活動（新城雞瘟，END）

及早發現對預防疾病傳播非常重要。

6 報告病鳥情況。

不要遲疑等待。如果您的鳥隻患病或即將死亡，請撥當地合作擴展部辦公室、當地獸醫站、州立獸醫站或美國農業部（USDA）獸醫服務辦公室來查詢原因。美國農業部（USDA）開設免費熱線電話（**1–866–536–7593**），有獸醫幫助您解決問題。本服務實行免費。

您是鳥隻最好的保護。

美國農業部
動植物健康檢驗服務部

美國農業部為平等機會提供者和雇主。
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Backyard Biosecurity

6 Ways To Prevent Poultry Diseases

1 Keep Your Distance.

Restrict access to your property and your birds. Consider fencing off the area where you keep your birds and make a barrier area if possible. Allow only people who take care of your birds to come into contact with them. If visitors have birds of their own, do not let them near your birds. Game birds and migratory waterfowl should not have contact with your flock because they can carry germs and diseases.

2 Keep It Clean.

Wear clean clothes, scrub your shoes with disinfectant, and wash your hands thoroughly before entering your bird area. Clean cages and change food and water daily. Clean and disinfect equipment that comes in contact with your birds or their droppings, including cages and tools. Remove manure before disinfecting. Properly dispose of dead birds.

3 Don't Haul Disease Home.

If you have been near other birds or bird owners, such as at a feed store, clean and disinfect car and truck tires, poultry cages, and equipment before going home. Have your birds been to a fair or exhibition? Keep them separated from the rest of your flock for at least 2 weeks after the event. New birds should be kept separate from your flock for at least 30 days.

4 Don't Borrow Disease From Your Neighbor.

Do not share lawn and garden equipment, tools, or poultry supplies with your neighbors or other bird owners. If you do bring these items home, clean and disinfect them before they reach your property.

5 Know the Warning Signs of Infectious Bird Diseases.

- Sudden increase in bird deaths in your flock
- Sneezing, gasping for air, coughing, and nasal discharge
- Watery and green diarrhea
- Lack of energy and poor appetite
- Drop in egg production or soft- or thin-shelled misshapen eggs
- Swelling around the eyes, neck, and head
- Purple discoloration of the wattles, combs, and legs (AI)
- Tremors, drooping wings, circling, twisting of the head and neck, or lack of movement (END)

Early detection is important to prevent the spread of disease.

6 Report Sick Birds.

Don't wait. If your birds are sick or dying, call your local cooperative extension office, local veterinarian, the State Veterinarian, or U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Veterinary Services office to find out why. USDA operates a toll-free hotline (**1–866–536–7593**) with veterinarians to help you. There is no charge for this service.

BIOSECURITY FOR BIRDS

You are the best protection your birds have.

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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