



NetPoulSafe

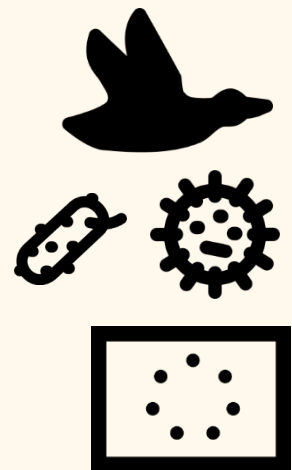
## PRINCIPLES OF BIOSECURITY FOR HUNTERS



### MAIN KEY POINTS

- The risk of the transfer of pathogens into the poultry farm for hunters (farmers, farm workers, or visitors) coming into contact with infected wild birds or a contaminated environment is high.
- Hunters must follow specific biosecurity procedures during hunting and before entering the farm .

It is absolutely necessary that hunters (farmers, farm workers, or visitors) who hunt wild birds (ducks, geese, and other species), should be aware of the risk and have to follow appropriate biosecurity measures to minimize the possible transmission of the diseases (HPAI, ND, and others) to poultry.

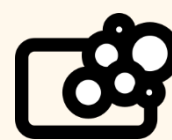


It is necessary to immediately report to the competent authority finding dead wild birds, and birds, whose behaviour may indicate infectious disease (symptoms such as tremors, head tilting, lethargy, loss of coordination, inability to fly or walk, or trouble standing upright).

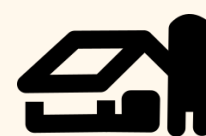


## The specific biosecurity procedures for hunters:

- Contact with the carcasses of wild birds should be performed only with the use of disposable gloves.
- After each contact with live wild birds or hunted carcasses wash the hands with soap and water and disinfect them.
- clothing, footwear, and other equipment used for hunting (which may be contaminated) have to be cleaned and disinfected after the hunt.



- Dead or hunted birds should be placed in airtight containers or plastic bags to prevent the possible spread of pathogens through the blood or feces.
- It is forbidden for hunting dogs to have any close contact with poultry for at least 72 hours from the end of the hunt.
- The hunters (farmers, farm workers, or visitors) have to keep the poultry-free period for at least 72 hours.



## For more information:

- NETPOULSAFE project: <https://www.netpoulsafe.eu>

