Protect your poultry from avian influenza

As a farmer, detecting avian influenza, or bird flu, and limiting its spread protects the health and welfare of your animals, your income and helps ensure a safe, reliable food supply for all.

Avian influenza can easily spread through:
- Secretions and excretions from infected birds, especially faeces
- Contaminated feed and water
- The movement of infected animals
- Contact with contaminated boots, vehicles and equipment

Scale up your biosecurity!
- Maintain strict control over access to flocks
- Prevent contact between poultry and wild birds including through feed and water sources
- Avoid introducing birds of unknown disease status
- Regularly clean and disinfect animal housing and equipment
- Dispose of manure, litter and dead animals appropriately
- Minimise movements around poultry enclosures

Report any suspicious cases (dead or alive) to the veterinary authorities. If you have any doubt, consult an animal health professional.

Detect avian influenza in your flock at an early stage. Look out for:
- Twisting of the head and neck
- Lack of energy and appetite
- Diarrhoea
- Stumbling or falling down
- Sudden death without any prior symptoms of illness
- Swelling of the eyelids, comb, wattles, and shanks
- Nasal discharge, coughing, sneezing
- Purple discoloration of the wattles, comb, and legs
- Difficulty breathing
- A drop in egg production or soft-shelled, misshapen eggs

Learn more with:
- Our webpage on avian influenza
- Our situation reports to follow the disease evolution
- Our WAHIS system and its distribution list to get informed on the areas affected