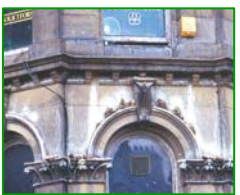


Food-borne or food poisoning bacteria might be spread to humans through poor standards of personal hygiene after contacting droppings, or if birds contaminate human food or water with droppings or pecking etc. Disease organisms include: *Salmonella* spp., *Escherichia coli*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Vibrio cholerae*. In UK, allowing birds to infest a food business violates Food Safety (General Food Hygiene) Regulations 1995.



Fouling can smell unpleasant, appear unsightly and deter customers.



Droppings acid - deterioration of stonework, corrosion of metals. Blocked gutters/downspouts - water damage. Nests blocking chimneys/flues - accumulation of noxious fumes. Damage by pecking. Damage to crops



Blood feeding insects can feed on infected birds and transmit diseases onto man e.g. West Nile Virus.



Air borne disease agents - pathogenic micro organisms and dust. Resulting illness, generally involving lung disease, can be severe and convalescence may take months, with death a possibility. Causative agents include *Chlamydia psittaci*, *Cryptococcus neoformans* and allergenic particles



Spread of disease to poultry and other animals e.g. Newcastle Disease



Why Control Birds?

Human Disease

Animal Disease

Conservation

Image

Property Damage

Safety

Parasites

Stored Product Insects



Droppings slip hazard. Even with daily cleaning those pavements are only safe for a short while before the droppings accumulate again. Gulls – aggressive. Nesting gulls - attacks on humans and pets. Coastal gulls attack people for food. Birds getting sucked into jet engines - plane crashes.

Bird parasites can bite humans e.g. Pigeon Bug (*Cimex columbarius*) Pigeon tick (*Argas reflexus*) Bird Mite (*Dermanyssus gallinae*) Pigeon Flea (*Ceratophyllus columbae*).



Feathers, droppings and bodies can host a variety of SPI, carrion eaters and mould eaters. Many of these will move on to infest or contaminate fabrics, food etc.

