Randy Mickley
USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services
March 30, 2011





USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services

- A federal cooperative program.
- Provides technical and direct assistance to solve problems between wildlife and people.
- Serves to protect agriculture, property, natural resources, and human health & safety.

Wildlife Services MA/CT/RI Program

- A staff of 13, including wildlife biologists and wildlife technicians.
- State office in Amherst, MA and a field office in Sutton, MA.
- Includes 2 airport wildlife biologists.
- 1 wildlife disease biologist & 1 wildlife rabies biologist.



Wildlife Services MA/CT/RI Program

- Provide free site visits and technical consultation.
- Provide national wildlife management research-backed technical expertise and specialized wildlife control equipment.
- Provide assistance to obtain Federal/State depredation permits, or perform the work under our own permits.
- Assisted by National Legislative & Public Affairs office to manage media/public relations.



Parasites can be passed from wildlife to the environment and can live in natural water sources.

People become infected with these diseases when they swallow or have contact with water that has been contaminated by feces from infected people or animals.

Barnyard and household pets and their waste can also be important routes of human disease transmission.

National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-borne, and Enteric Diseases

MA Dept. of Public Health

http://www.cdc.gov/nczved/

http://www.mass.gov/dph/cdc/epii/





Important Zoonotic Diseases & Vectors Bacterial (continued)

Viral

Hanta virus – aerosolized (rodent urine/feces)

Influenza virus— aerosolized (bird mucous secretion)

Rabies virus – direct contact (saliva, all mammals)

Bacterial fecal/oral transmission

Brucellosis – goats, pigs, cattle

Campylobacteriosis – ferrets, mink

Chlamydiosis – llamas, deer

Leptospirosis – (urine) dogs, rodents, cattle

Listeriosis – dogs, cattle, rodents

Psittacosis – Inhalation – pigeon, turkey, waterfowl feces

Salmonellosis – reptiles

Streptococcosis –
Inhalation/fecal/oral – guinea
pigs, foxes, cats, dogs, pigs,
horses

Tularemia – Inhalation/fecal/oral – rabbits, beaver, muskrat, deer

Managing Animal Waste in Public Parks & Conservation Land Important Zoonotic Diseases & Vectors

Fungal inhalation

Cryptococcosis – bird feces
Histoplasmosis – bird or bat feces

Parasitic fecal/oral transmission

Baylisascariosis – rodent & raccoon feces Cryptosporidiosis – cattle feces Cysticercosis – bear, rabbit, rodent feces Echinococcosis – rodent, dog, cat feces Larva migrans – dogs, cat feces

Parasitic fecal/oral transmission

(contunued)

Sarcocystosis – opossum, skunk, rodent, cat, sheep, & cattle feces

Toxoplasmosis – cat, rodent, & deer feces

Zoonotic Disease Management

- Avoid human/pet direct contact with wildlife/wildlife feces.
- Drink only treated water.
- Remove/clean soiled footwear/clothing prior to entering home.
- Thoroughly wash hands after being in public parks & recreation lands, and farms/petting zoos.
- Maintain regular veterinary health care for domestic animals.



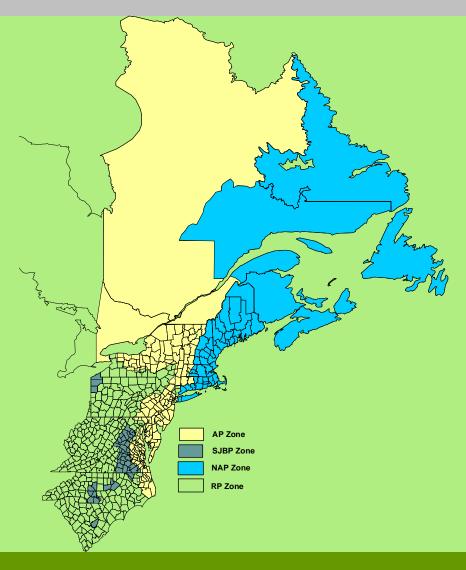
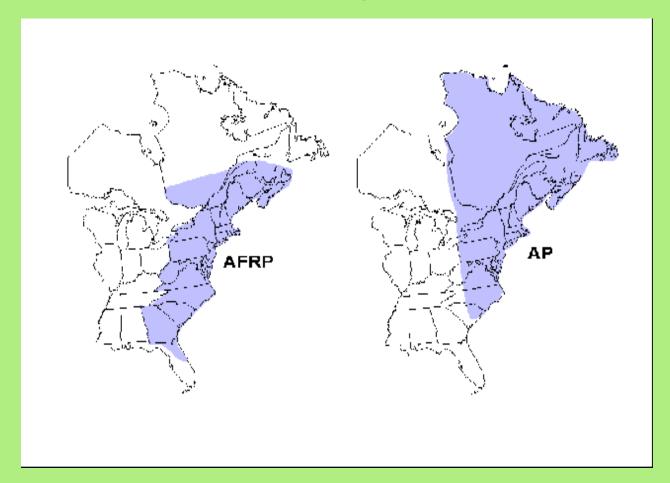






Fig.1. Annual distribution of AP (migrant) and AFRP (resident) geese.





USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services

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