Managing Animal Waste in Public Parks & Conservation Land

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USDA-APHIS S-Wildlife Services
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• 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.
• 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.
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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

#### 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

#### Bacterial (continued)
- 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
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**
(continued)
Sarcocystosis – opossum, skunk, rodent, cat, sheep, & cattle feces
Toxoplasmosis – cat, rodent, & deer feces
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**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.

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
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Fig. 1. Annual distribution of AP (migrant) and AFRP (resident) geese.