Temporary Housing

Poultry

Situations

- Natural Disasters
  - Displacement
  - Rescue
- Animal Health Emergency
  - Quarantine
  - In-transit

Assessment and Planning

- Location and facilities
- Animal requirements
  - Food, water, bedding
- Supplies
  - Cleaning
  - Administrative
- Waste management
- Security
- Personnel

FACILITIES

- Location
- Facility Setup
- Facility Access
- Biosecurity

Location

- Size and number of locations
  - Quantity of animals
  - Infected or non-infected
  - Level of biosecurity
- Possible locations
  - Fairgrounds
  - Abandoned barns
  - Empty confinement buildings with adequate ventilation

Facility Setup

- Containment
  - Safety
  - Protect from elements
    - Elements
    - Predators
  - Ease of feeding, watering, waste removal, monitoring
- Isolation
- Adequate space
- Ventilation
- Check for sharp objects
Facility Access
- All-weather surface road
  - Two lane
  - One way traffic flow
- Unload animals at distance from the shelter
- All vehicles and personnel sign in and out

Biosecurity
- Disease can spread quickly
- Disinfect all vehicles
- Disinfect equipment and footwear
- Vector control
  - Arthropods, rodents, wild birds

ANIMAL REQUIREMENTS
- Food and Water
- Bedding
- Temperature
- Waste Management
- Veterinary Care
- Isolation Areas

Animal Care
- Food
  - Commercial feed
  - Cracked corn
- Water
  - Supplemental vitamins

Environment
- Bedding
  - Softwood shavings
  - Sawdust
  - Rice hulls
  - Pulverized paper
- Temperature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (weeks)</th>
<th>Temp °F(°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90°F (32°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>85°F (29°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>80°F (27°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>75°F (24°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+</td>
<td>70°F (21°C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Waste Management
- Prompt removal
  - Keep environment clean
  - Prevent disease spread
- Procedures for
  - Waste removal and disposal
  - Cleaning and disinfection
- Clean pens daily
  - Disinfect equipment after use
- Equipment and supplies
  - Shovels, buckets, hoses, scrub brushes, trash cans
  - Detergent, disinfectant, disposable gloves
- Separate equipment for isolation
### Arrival of Birds
- Transport in wire or plastic cages
- Unload manually or mechanically
- Gentle handling will minimize stress
- Open coops in housing area to release the birds
- Keep flocks separate

### Housing the Animals
- Segregate by
  - Flock
  - Species
  - Appropriate density
  - Owner
- Animal identification
  - Leg band
- Keep records

### Monitoring
- Veterinary examination on entry and exit of shelter
- Monitor daily for
  - Illness
  - Injury
  - Stress
  - Overheating
- Isolate sick animals
  - Treatment or euthanasia
- Post disease recognition information

### Leaving the Shelter
- Veterinary examination
- Dim lighting
- Transfer to appropriate cages
- Do not overcrowd
- Reduce densities in hot weather
- Provide protection in cold or wet conditions

### Isolation Areas
- Infected or exposed animals should be housed in separate areas
- Proper carcass disposal of euthanized or dead animals

### Personnel
- Poultry handling experience
- Training and coordination
  - Incident Command System critical
  - Animal handling
  - Personal protection and appropriate PPE
  - Infection control procedures
- Guidelines for injury or medical emergencies
Safety

- Avoid injuries from poultry
  - Beaks
  - Claws
  - Spurs (roosters)
  - Quick movements
- Masks
  - Dust and dander
- Any injuries must be reported

Site Security

- Limit unauthorized access
  - Protect animals
  - Prevent pillage of supplies
- Methods
  - Shelter well lit
  - Control entry and exit
  - Record of all persons/vehicles entering and exiting
  - Locked doors at night
  - Personnel present at all hours

Resources

- Temporary Housing and Care for Livestock and Poultry – Monograph No. 003, Nebraska Department of Agriculture
  - http://www.agr.state.ne.us/homeland/monograph_003.pdf
- Cleaning and Disinfection Procedures for Poultry Facilities

Acknowledgments

Development of this presentation was by the Center for Food Security and Public Health at Iowa State University through funding from the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture

Authors: Abbey Smith; Glenda Dvorak, DVM, MPH, DACVPM