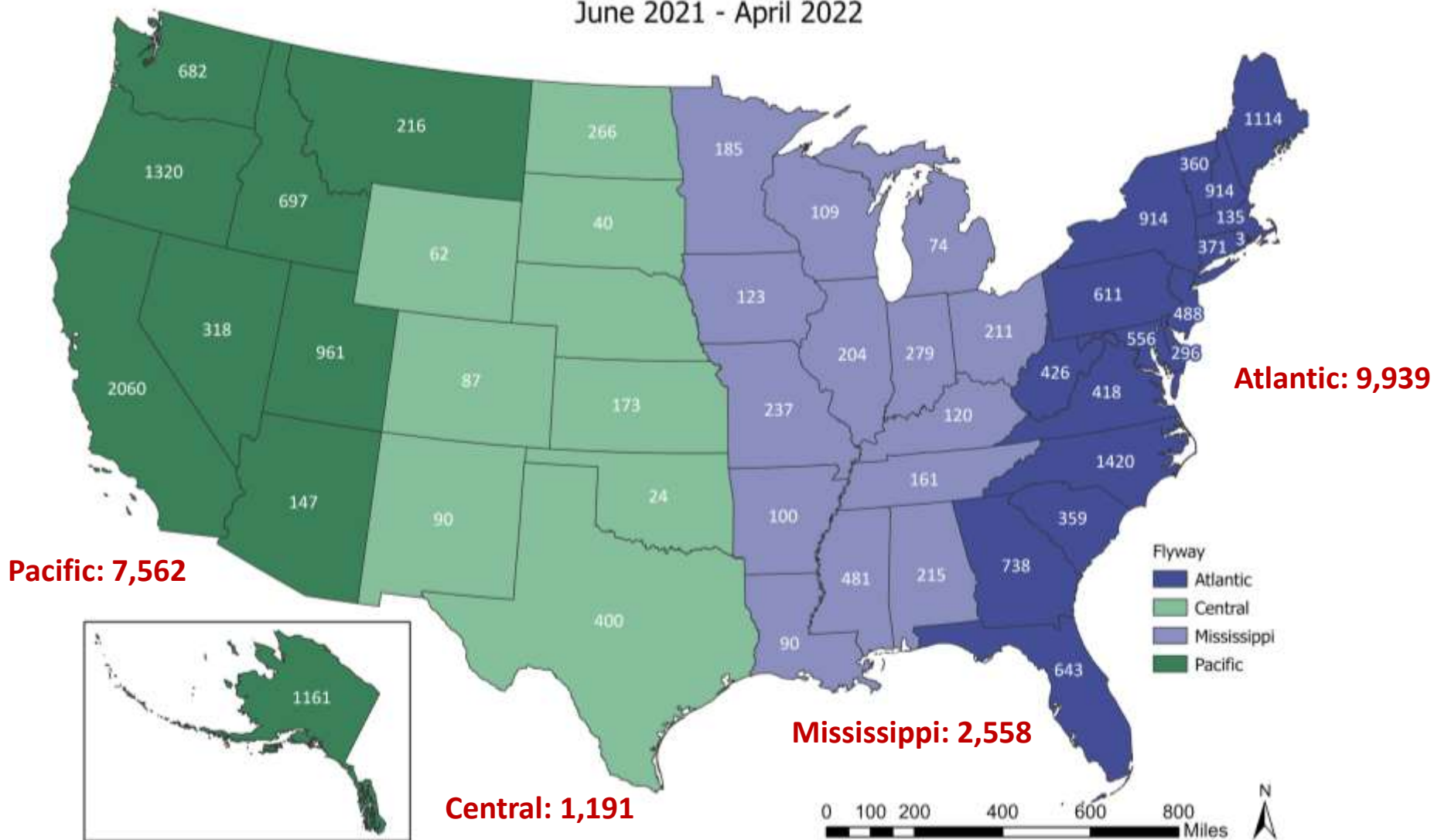


WS AI Wild Bird Surveillance

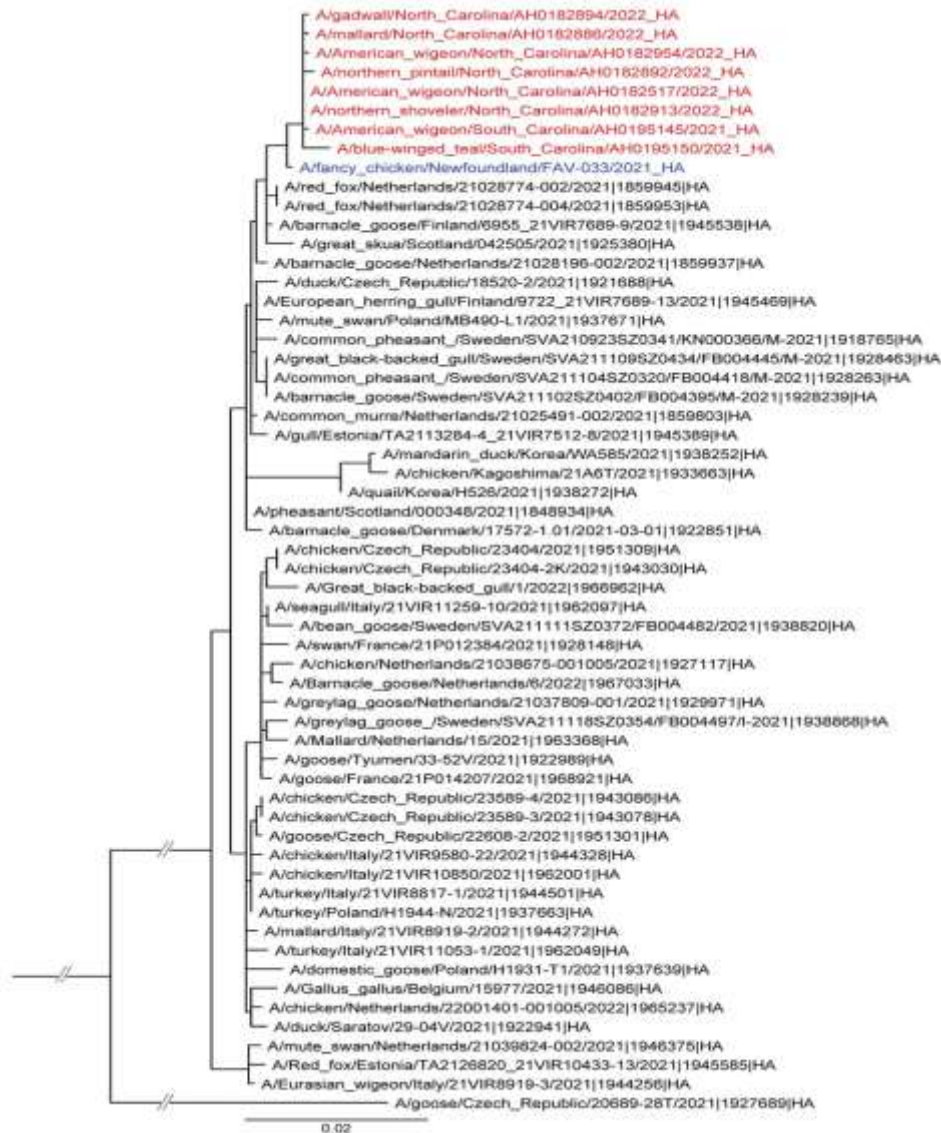
- Maximize ability to detect viruses in waterfowl
- Detect spread into new areas
- Monitor introductions of new viruses
- Estimate apparent prevalence of important AIVs once detected
- Provide early warning system to poultry industry
- Increase vigilance and enhance biosecurity

Wild Bird Surveillance Summary

Wild Birds Sampled Per State
June 2021 - April 2022

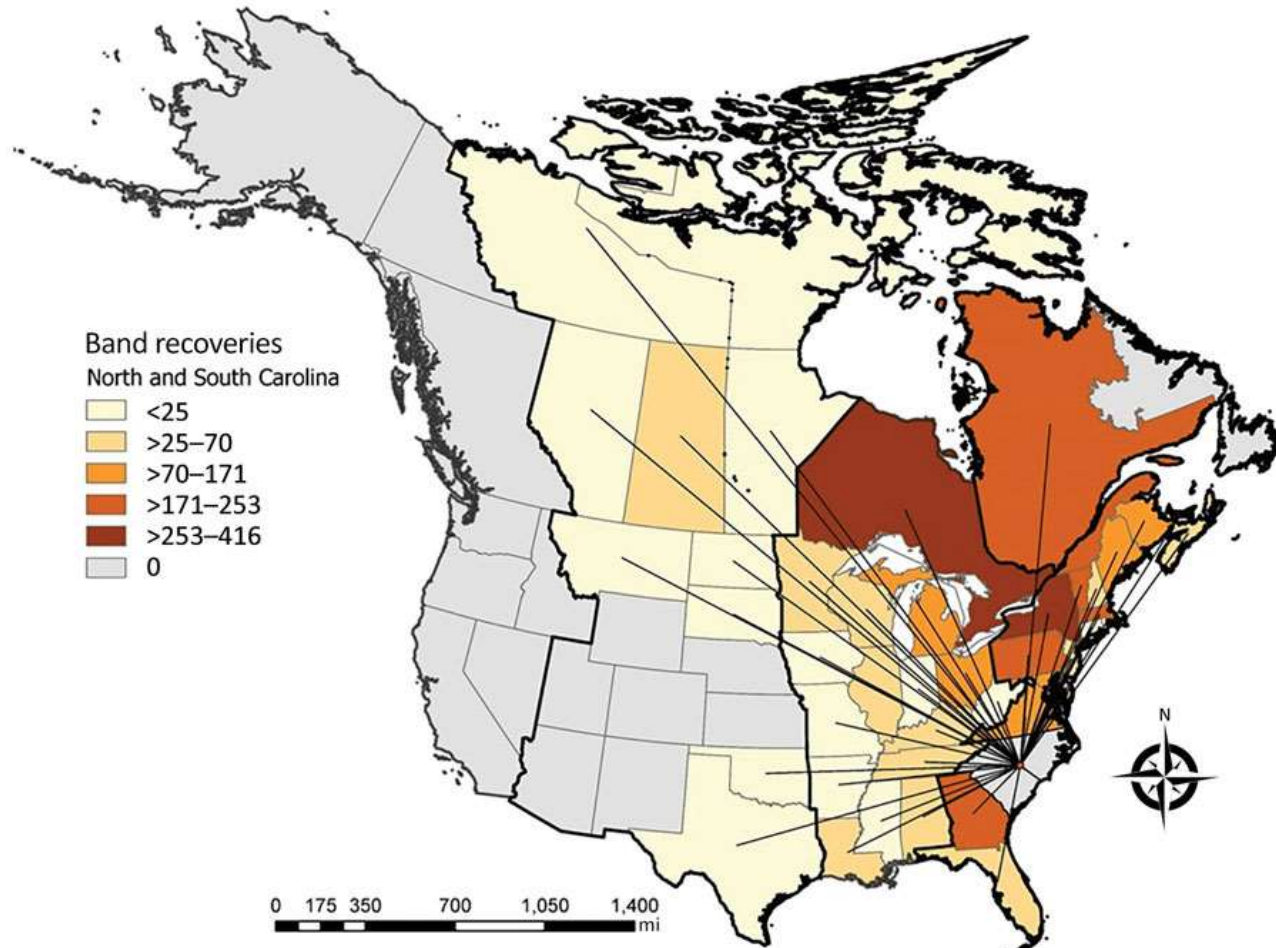


HPAI Detections in Wild Birds



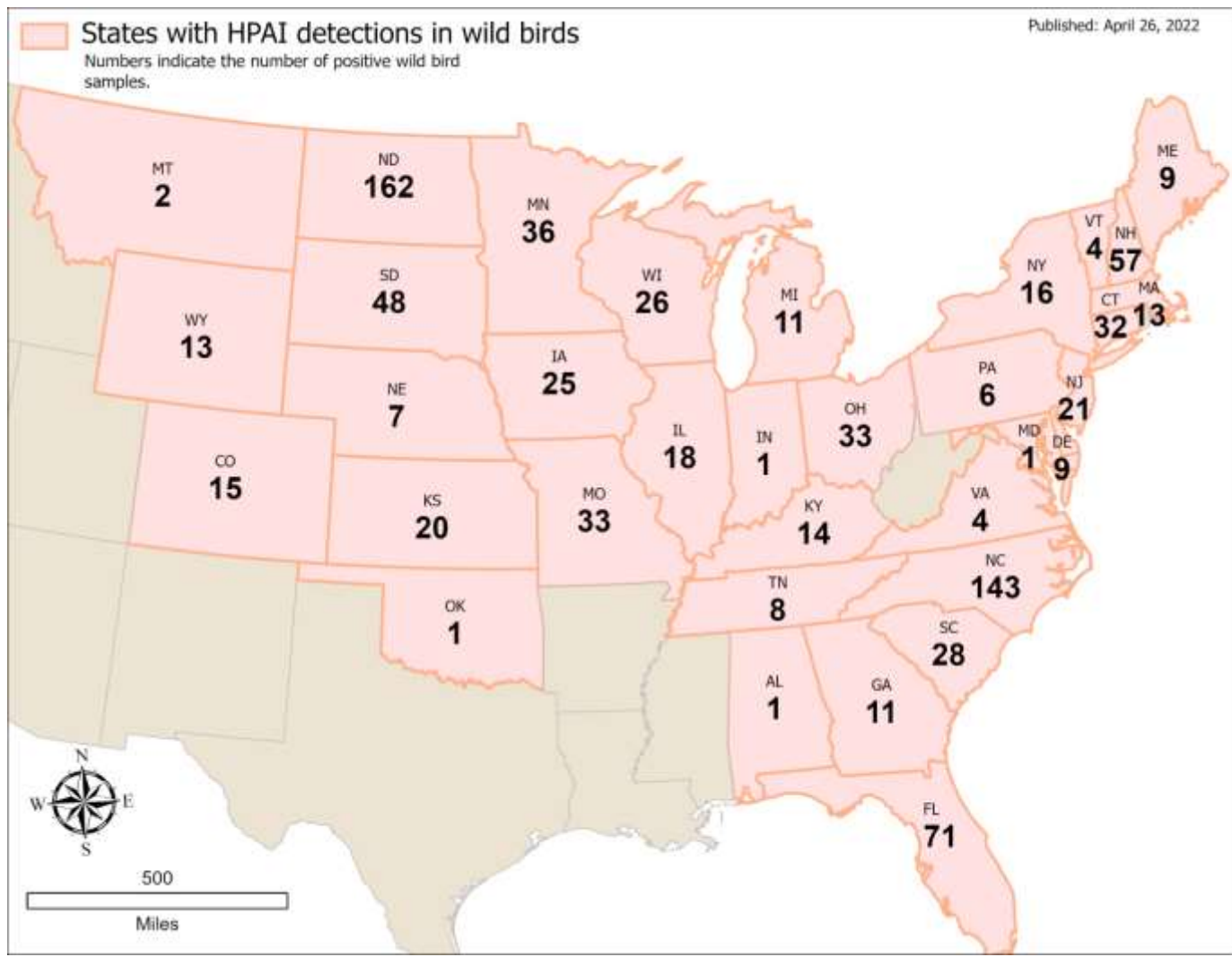
- Maximum-likelihood phylogenetic analysis of the hemagglutinin gene segment of the first sequenced set of wild bird isolates of highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1) clade 2.3.4.4 virus, United States, 2021. **Red** indicates US wild bird highly pathogenic detections, and **blue** indicates closest virus detected in Newfoundland, Canada.

HPAI Detections in Wild Birds



Dabbling duck movements to and from North Carolina and South Carolina, USA, to and from other states or provinces

HPAI Detections in Wild Birds





Wild Bird Detections

American black duck, American green-winged teal, American white pelican, American wigeon, Bald eagle, Black vulture, Blue-winged teal, Brown pelican, Canada goose, Cooper's hawk, Gadwall, Great blue heron, Great horned owl, Herring gull, Hooded merganser, Lesser scaup, Lesser snow goose, Mallard, Mute swan, Northern pintail, Northern shoveler, Pheasant, Redhead duck, Red-shouldered hawk, Red-tailed hawk, Ring-billed gull, Ross's goose, Ruddy duck, Sanderling, Snow goose, Snowy owl, Trumpeter swan, Tundra swan, Turkey vulture, Wood duck



Moving Forward: FY 22-23

- Begins May 1st, 2022
- Our goal = collect **29,960 samples** across 4 flyways

