

"All Out - All In" Poultry Management Approach to Disease Control

A Guide for Poultry Owners

Restocking

Refers to replacement of an entire flock (not just adding individuals to an existing flock), usually with young chicks.

• If adding to an already established flock, isolate new birds for at least 30 days as recommended in the "Isolation and Quarantine" factsheet to prevent spread of disease.

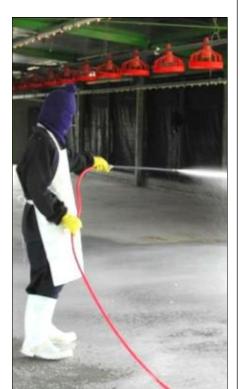
Fallow

Refers to a period of rest between flocks to allow time for viruses and bacteria in the environment to die.

When to fallow:

- Fallowing is necessary any time a flock is replaced to reduce the risk of disease passing between bird batches.
- It is especially important after a disease outbreak*
- Before restocking, a full clean-out should be performed and the housing facilities should remain empty for a
 period of time. A full clean-out involves emptying, cleaning, and disinfecting of the facilities.
- The time between bird batches is used to clean the coop and allow disease-causing agents to die off.

*For more information, please see Cleaning and Disinfecting handout



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How to Fallow: General Procedure

Step 1: "All Out"

 Wearing appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), remove all birds from facility ("depopulate").

Step 2: Remove all Organic Material

- Remove old feed, feces, litter, feathers, shells, etc. from facility and dispose.
- Also remove 3-4 inches of top soil.

Step 3: Clean and Disinfect

- Clean and disinfect (C&D) facility thoroughly according to Cleaning and Disinfecting handout:
 - · All interior surfaces
 - · Feeding equipment
 - · Waterers and water lines
 - Interior machinery (fans, heaters, etc.)

Step 4: Address any Pest Problems

- This may require professional help.
- Pests include insects (e.g. lice, mites, ticks, fleas), rodents, other birds.

Step 5: Testing/Inspection

Have facility tested and inspected for cleanliness.

Step 6: Fallow Period

Leave facility empty for 2-3 weeks before restocking with new birds¹.



Restocking: Guidelines and Important Points

Acquiring New Birds ("All In")

- Ensure new birds are purchased from reputable chicken breeders and tested free from disease.
- Look for hatcheries that are NPIP certified².
 - Visit poultryimprovement.org for more information
- Purchase birds of the same age and from the same source³.

Stocking

- Allocate 2.5 to 3.5 square feet per chicken inside a coop and an individual 4-5 feet per bird of outdoor, fenced-in space⁴.
- Some breeds may require more or less space depending on social characteristics.
- In the event of a **disease outbreak** that requires euthanasia of an entire flock, it is critical that you restock your flock carefully and on an appropriate schedule.
 - Diseases that would require depopulation of a flock include Newcastle Disease Virus, Avian Influenza, and some species of *Salmonella*.
 - When dealing with a disease outbreak, make sure to notify your local health authorities (https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/)
- Follow the *How to Fallow: General Procedure* outlined previously before you purchase new birds.
- During restocking, identify potential sources of disease transmission and eliminate them. These may include:
 - Feral and pet cats
 - Waterfowl on property
 - Tall/unkempt grass where rodents can hide
 - Close proximity of the housing of other animal enclosures, including other backyard chicken flocks
- Use designated clothing and shoes when working with your flock.
- · Wash your hands after working with your birds.

References and Resources:

- 1. Chapter 5: http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/130718/10/10_chapter5.pdf
- 2. https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal Health/pdfs/TopTipsforKeepingYourBackyardBirdsHealthy.pdf
- 3. https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal Health/BioSpecies/BioPoultry.html
- 4. http://warren.cce.cornell.edu/4-h/backyard-chickens

For more information, call the Sick Bird Hotline at (866) 922-2473 or visit:

https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal Health/Avian Health Program.html