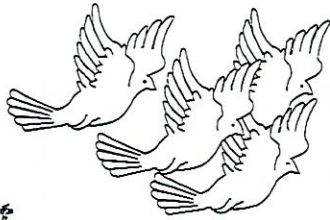
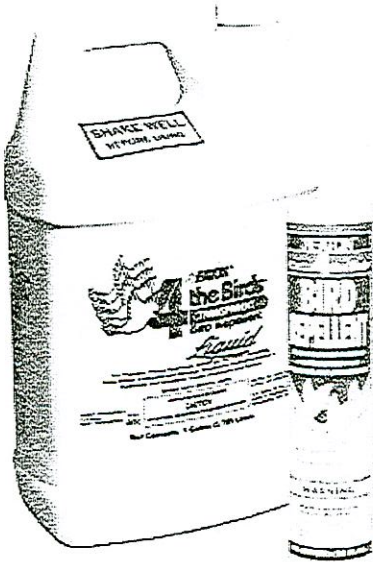


4 the Birds[®] TRANSPARENT Bird Repellent Liquid or Gel



KEEPS NUISANCE BIRDS FLYING



Why Effective Bird Control Is Important

More than 60 transmittable diseases (some of which are fatal) are carried and transmitted by birds to humans. For example:

- **HISTOPLASMOSIS** is a respiratory disease that may be fatal. It results from a fungus growing in dried bird droppings.
- **CANDIDIASIS** is a yeast or fungus infection spread by pigeons. The disease affects the skin, the mouth, the respiratory system, the intestines and the urogenital tract, especially the vagina. It is a growing problem for women, causing itching, pain and discharge.
- **CRYPTOCOCCOSIS** is caused by a yeast found in the intestinal tract of pigeons and starlings. The illness often begins in humans as a pulmonary disease and may later affect the central nervous system. Since attics, cupolas, ledges, schools, offices, warehouses, mills, barns, park buildings, signs, etc. are typical roosting and nesting sites, the fungus is apt to be found in these areas.

- **ST. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS**, an inflammation of the nervous system, usually causes drowsiness, headache and fever. It may even result in paralysis, coma or death. St. Louis encephalitis occurs in all age groups, but is especially fatal to persons over age 60. The disease is spread by mosquitoes which have fed on infected house sparrows, and pigeons carrying the Group B virus responsible for St. Louis encephalitis.

- **SALMONELLOSIS** often occurs as "food poisoning". The disease bacteria are found in bird droppings; dust from droppings can be sucked through ventilators and air conditioners, contaminating food and cooking surfaces in restaurants, homes and food processing plants.

Besides being direct carriers of disease, nuisance birds are frequently associated with over 50 kinds of ectoparasites, which can work their way throughout structures to infest and bite humans. About two-thirds of these pests may be detrimental to the general health and well-being of humans and domestic animals. The rest are considered nuisance or incidental pests.

A few examples of ectoparasites include:

- **BED BUGS** (*Cimex lectularius*) may consume up to five times their own weight in blood drawn from hosts which include humans and some domestic animals. In an extreme condition, victims may become weak and anemic. Nuisance birds are known to carry bed bugs.
- **CHICKEN MITES** (*Dermanyssus gallinae*) are known carriers of encephalitis and may also cause fowl mite dermatitis and acariosis. While they subsist on blood drawn from a variety of birds, they may also attack humans. Nuisance birds are known carriers.
- **YELLOW MEALWORMS** (*Tenebrio molitor*), perhaps the most common beetle parasites of people in the United States, live in pigeon nests. It is found in grain or grain products, often winding up in breakfast cereals, and may cause intestinal cantharidiasis and hymenolepiasis.

Methods of Bird Control

Visuals, like balloons, flags, revolving lights, scarecrows and replicas of hawks and owls, are ineffective. In fact, birds have been known to construct nests on the devices.

Mechanical repellents such as strips of non-rusting base bars with stainless steel barbs (also known as "porcupine wires") along building ledges and window sills, often are more of a headache to humans than birds, which often use the needles as nesting locations after a layer of leaves, sticks or straw has accumulated. Electrical repellents, like electrical fences used for livestock, are expensive and are subject to short-circuiting by straw or sticks dropped by birds.

Noise from alarms, speakers, recordings, gas cannons or pyrotechnics (fireworks) are often more offensive to humans because of the proximity of the devices to people living or working nearby.

Birds, on the other hand, become accustomed to the sounds, thereby rendering the devices virtually useless.

Firearms are not only expensive, but high-risk items that are extremely unsafe in the hands of untrained or unskilled users.

Bird populations may be reduced through the use of poisons. However, poisons may accidentally kill birds protected by law.

Trapping is time-consuming, expensive and impractical where large numbers of birds are involved. Considerable time must be spent prebaiting, setting and checking traps, and operational costs may be rather exorbitant because they include staff salaries and cost of equipment.