



## Avian Health Program

Training Course: *Backyard Test*

Cooperative Avian Health Program, Ontario, CA

**Fax:** (909) 923-5128

**Mail :** 1910 S. Archibald Ave., Suite Y, Ontario, CA 91761

**PRINT TEST**

Please answer all the questions below:

- by printing the pages and then marking the correct answers with a pen or pencil.

**Once you have completed all questions, deliver it to us one** of the following ways:

- print and fax to (909) 923-5128, or
- print and mail via U.S. Postal Service to: 1910 S. Archibald Ave., Suite Y  
Ontario, CA 91761

You will be sent :

- a notice of your test results by e-mail or regular mail service (whichever address you provide)
- an official certificate with your name on it once you pass the test.

Date

Name

Address

City

Zip Code

(Required)

1. There are numerous poultry diseases that are easily spread and can cause serious problems to your poultry enterprise.
  - a) True
  - b) False
2. What are the four main classes of pathogens (germs) that cause poultry disease?
  - a) rodents, hand sanitizer, biology 101, antibiotics
  - b) soap, water, disinfectant, dirt
  - c) viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites
  - d) vehicle tires, your neighbor, dirty clothing, dirty shoes
3. Germs are so small that they can only be seen through a microscope.
  - a) True
  - b) False
4. Biosecurity does not help to protect your birds against all types of infectious diseases.
  - a) True
  - b) False

5. Poultry biosecurity “traffic control” is essentially:
  - a) controlling who or what comes into contact with your birds.
  - b) well coordinated traffic lights
  - c) using a crossing guard at schools
  - d) disinfecting your cages
6. Germs can easily be picked up on our hands, shoes, cages and equipment without us even knowing it.
  - a) True
  - b) False
7. In disease prevention “carrier birds” are:
  - a) birds that carry messages from one place to another
  - b) birds that can carry 10x their weight
  - c) birds that can carry 100x their weight
  - d) birds that look well but in fact are carrying germs
8. It is important to isolate your birds from visitors or anyone that has had contact with other birds to eliminate the risk of infecting them with germs.
  - a) True
  - b) False
9. The “dirty area” or outside of the barrier to your birds, should be considered to be contaminated with germs.
  - a) True
  - b) False
10. Swap meets, bird marts, aviaries, your neighbor’s bird area, and even poultry feed stores are not a higher risk of contamination from germs.
  - a) True
  - b) False
11. If you are going to have contact with your birds:
  - a) call them ahead of time to make sure they will be home
  - b) watch a video on biosecurity
  - c) don’t forget to collect eggs
  - d) make sure you wear clean clothes, footwear and wash your hands frequently
12. Bacteria and viruses will die in time, especially if they are exposed to sunlight and heat.
  - a) True
  - b) False

13. If you bring your birds from a show or event, isolate them from your flock for at least:
  - a) 2 months
  - b) 5 years
  - c) 3 weeks
  - d) 9 days
14. If you let your birds run free, even in an enclosed yard, they can come in contact with wild birds or fowl that may carry disease.
  - a) True
  - b) False
15. You do not have to worry about keeping your bird enclosures clean as long as you disinfect your poultry equipment.
  - a) True
  - b) False
16. All items should be thoroughly cleaned before they are disinfected.
  - a) True
  - b) False
17. When washing your vehicle after coming from high risk areas you should
  - a) pay special attention to the tires and undercarriage
  - b) don't forget the interior especially the floorboards
  - c) dislodge any dirt you may have picked up
  - d) all of the above
18. Never assume you can replace good biosecurity with vaccination
  - a) True
  - b) False
19. A simple way to know your birds normal behavior is to
  - a) read a book about them
  - b) ask your friend
  - c) ask your neighbor
  - d) observe them
20. Symptoms of disease include:
  - a) any unusual decrease in egg laying, or eggs that don't look normal
  - b) depression, weakness and lack of appetite
  - c) sneezing, coughing, gasping for air
  - d) all of the above
21. What should be done with dead birds
  - a) let them set for 4-5 days until they smell bad then dispose of them
  - b) feed them to your dogs
  - c) get them away from your healthy birds and dispose of them immediately
  - d) throw them over the fence onto your neighbors property