



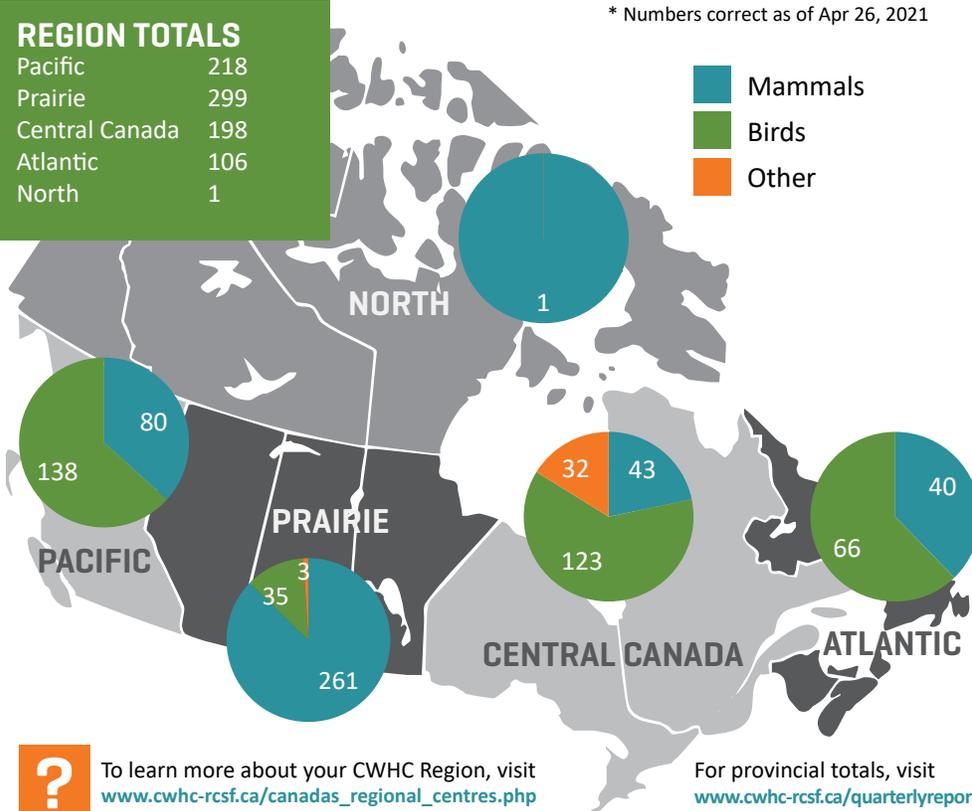
ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

830 ANIMALS TOTAL

* Numbers correct as of Apr 26, 2021

REGION TOTALS

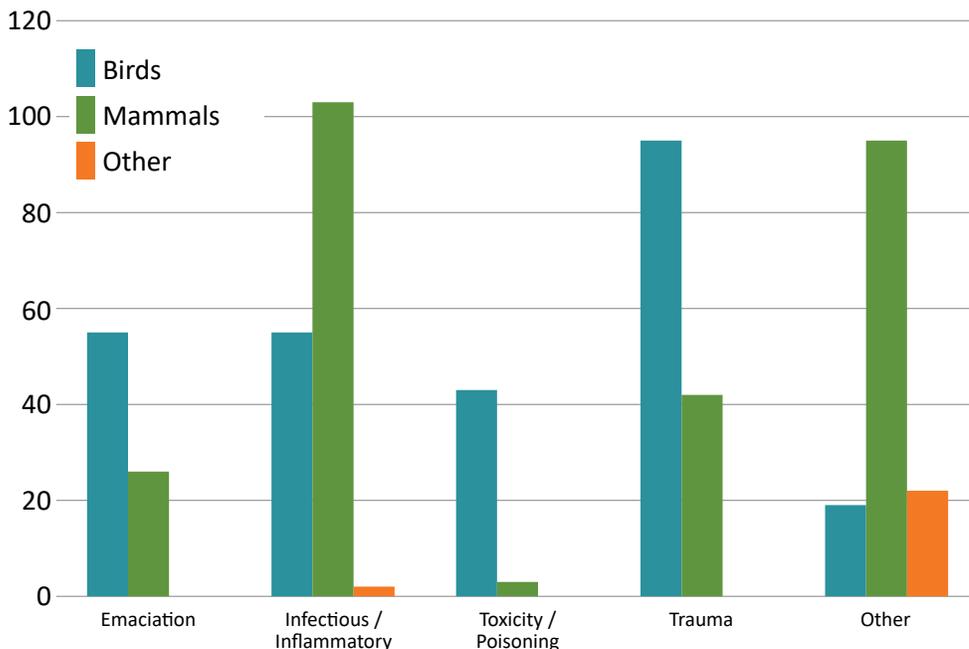
Pacific	218
Prairie	299
Central Canada	198
Atlantic	106
North	1



To learn more about your CWHC Region, visit www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/canadas_regional_centres.php

For provincial totals, visit www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport

CAUSE OF DEATH category



PLEASE NOTE: An additional 270 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 95 birds, 164 mammals, and 11 other species. 'Other' diagnoses include neoplastic, metabolic, and degenerative diseases as well as those cases where no cause of death could be determined.

SELECTED disease counts

RABIES

Examined	470
Positive	1

WHITE NOSE SYNDROME

Examined	144
Positive	0

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Examined	396
Positive	0

PLEASE NOTE:

The AI viruses detected were of low-pathogenicity and North-American lineage. Both live bird samples and dead animal submissions are included.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

Examined	161
Positive	46

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Examined	159
Positive	0

CANINE DISTEMPER

Examined	125
Positive	12

PLEASE NOTE: The cases reported above represent the data that are currently available in the CWHC database and should be considered preliminary. These data do not include all diagnostic testing for the selected pathogens carried out in Canada; additional testing is performed by other agencies and organisations. Examined refers to any candidate species for this disease. Testing is not always performed, unless the disease is suspected during necropsy or histological examination. Numbers are correct as of April 26, 2021.

For more information visit www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport



DIAGNOSTIC HIGHLIGHT

An Unwanted Winter Visitor

Trichomonosis has emerged in the Atlantic region in late December 2020, which has taken wildlife experts by surprise. The disease is caused by the protozoan parasite *Trichomonas gallinae* which infects the mucosal lining of the oral cavity and upper digestive tract of a variety of bird species including pigeons, raptors, and small passerines.

Most common during the summer months, this disease infects purple finches, American goldfinches and pine siskins resulting in necrosis and inflammation of the upper digestive tract leading to severe debilitation, emaciation, and death. Affected birds are often easily approached, have puffed up feathers, appear to be gagging, and have wet food material adhered to the feathers and beak.

The Atlantic node of the CWHC has received a large number of reports of sick song birds in our region during late winter and early spring of 2021 which is very unusual for the region. Since the CWHC has implemented their new online reporting tool (<http://cwhc.wildlifesubmissions.org/>), we have received numerous reports of sick songbirds in this manner. We also continue to receive phone calls and emails from concerned citizens who have observed sick birds on their properties. Several cases that occurred during the winter were submitted to the CWHC for necropsy and all were confirmed to be cases of Trichomonosis. We are recommending that feeders be removed to prevent further spread of the disease and advise that the public may consider ceasing all anthropogenic feeding of wildlife in general, in order to prevent animal interactions and to reduce the spread of disease.

For more information on this disease, where it has been detected and how to prevent it, please see our website, <http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/trichomonosis.php>

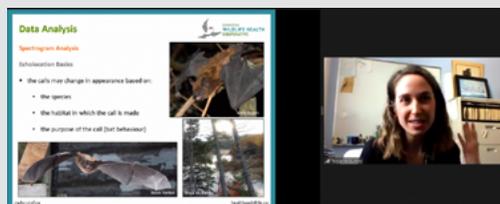
FEATURED project

CWHC ATLANTIC DELIVERS BAT MONITORING WORKSHOPS ACROSS ATLANTIC CANADA

Throughout the month of February, Tessa McBurney (CWHC Atlantic) and Jordi Segers (CWHC National Office) delivered workshops in a webinar format on monitoring bats in Atlantic Canada. The goal of the webinar was to establish a bat monitoring network across Atlantic Canada by training individuals in consistent bat monitoring techniques following the international North American Bat Monitoring Program (NABat) guidelines.

Two full-day workshops were offered for each Atlantic province, resulting in a total of eight workshops. A total of 128 participants learned about bat ecology, bat monitoring techniques, establishing a NABat monitoring site, how to deploy acoustic bat detectors, and how to use acoustic files to identify bat species. These workshops also provided an opportunity for provincial and federal biologists, wildlife technicians, watershed group managers, Indigenous groups, conservation societies, researchers, nuisance wildlife control operators, and citizen scientists to come together and establish a regional network of individuals trained in bat monitoring and conservation. The webinars are recorded and are publicly available in conjunction with instructional videos on managing acoustic data and a step-by-step guide on bat monitoring in Atlantic Canada.

This initiative was achieved through the project Stewardship for Protection and Monitoring of Atlantic Canada's Endangered Bat Species, a two-year project funded by Environment and Climate Change Canada through the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk.



WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



Canine distemper virus: an ongoing concern for wildlife in Ontario

Canine distemper virus has been around in Ontario for at least 60 years impacting some of our local wildlife species.



Beak overgrowth in a Hairy Woodpecker and a Red-breasted Nuthatch

Recently photos showing a marked overgrowth of the beak in a Hairy Woodpecker and in a Red-breasted Nuthatch were submitted to CWHC-Québec.



Suspected cases of mycoplasmosis in passerines birds in bird feeders in Quebec

Recently, some birdwatchers from the province of Quebec sent us photographs of sick birds.

For more information, click the image, or visit www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport

CREATING A WORLD
THAT IS SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE
FOR WILDLIFE AND SOCIETY

