

QUARTERLY WILDLIFE MORTALITY REPORT
April 1989 to June 1989

Location	State	Date	Species	Mortality	Diagnosis
<u>Atlantic Flyway</u>					
Fooyth	GA	01/10/88-01/10/88	Mourning doves	5	Toxin suspect
Madison Co.	GA	06/01/89-08/01/89	Cedar Waxwing Blue jays Mourning doves	5	Tick paralysis
Cape Cod	MA	05/19/89-05/21/89	Eiders	120 (e)	Drowning (net entrapment)
Baltimore	MD	05/06/89-05/20/89	Muscovy ducks	7	DVE
Pond Island	ME	06/01/89-06/24/89	Eiders (Herring gulls) (Black-backed gulls)	100 (e)	Avian cholera
Genesee Country Museum	NY	06/13/89-07/15/89	Black ducks Canada geese	50 (e)	DVE
Cobo Rojo NWR	PR	06/20/89-ongoing	Small Indian Mongoose	2	Rabies
North Garden	VA	05/20/89-05/21/89	American robins Chipping sparrow Starlings Grackle	12 (e)	Carbofuran toxicosis suspect
Parksley	VA	05/23/89-05/25/89	Barn swallows Purple martins	6	Toxin: Parathion
York Co.	VA	05/23/89-05/23/89	Mallards	14	Toxin: Diazinon
<u>Mississippi Flyway</u>					
Mobile	AL	05/12/89-05/23/89	Mallards Muscovy ducks Pekin ducks Domestic white geese Blue jays	18	Organophosphate toxicosis suspect

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Location	State	Date	Species	Mortality	Diagnosis
<u>Mississippi Flyway (cont.)</u>					
Logan and Yell Co.	AR	03/23/89-03/23/89	White Pelicans	9	Electrocution/ lightning strike
Clarksville Breeding Pond	AR	04/09/89-04/10/89	Blue-winged teals Scaups Canada geese	3	Open
Lake Dardenelle	AR	06/12/89-06/18/89	Muscovy ducks Pekin ducks Unidentified geese	15 (e)	Botulism type C
Lafayette	LA	06/26/89-06/28/89	Barn owls	5	Open/toxicosis suspect
Yale	MI	05/11/89-06/23/89	Muscovy ducks Muscovy ducklings Mallards Domestic white geese	73	DVE
Lake Elysian	MN	06/02/89-06/16/89	Great blue herons Common grackles	85 (e)	Open/blue algae toxicosis suspect
Spring Green	WI	03/31/89-03/31/89	Canada geese Mallards Barred Owl Skunk Opossum	70 (e)	Toxin: Thimet
Buena Vista Marsh	WI	04/01/89-06/20/89	American kestrels	20 (e)	Open
Green Bay	WI	05/14/89-05/14/89	Double-crested cormorants	45	Open
Upper Mississippi NWR	WI	06/26/89-07/20/89	Mallards	30	Botulism type C
<u>Central</u>					
Denver	CO	05/25/89-ongoing	Black-crowned night herons	25 (e)	Trauma

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<u>Central (cont.)</u>					
Wichita	KS	04/16/89-04/30/89	American robins	100 (e)	Toxin suspect
Billings	MT	04/17/89-04/30/89	Teals Shovelers Gadwalls Goldeneyes Mallards	50 (e)	Sphaeridiotrema
Devils Lake WMD	ND	04/18/89-04/19/89	Scaups	2	Botulism type C
Lake Williams	ND	05/01/89-05/01/89	Scaups	30 (e)	Open
Kulm WMD	ND	05/04/89-05/18/89	Scaups	50	Intestinal Coccidiosis
Clovis	NM	05/15/89-05/15/89	Muscovy ducks Canada geese	4	Open
Jet	OK	03/20/89-04/05/89	Raccoons	25	Distemper
<u>Pacific Flyway</u>					
Duvall	WA	04/28/89-05/04/89	Mallards Hybrid goose	7	Toxin: organophosphate
<u>Update</u>					
<u>Atlantic Flyway</u>					
Outer Banks	NC	03/05/89-07/01/89	Common Loons Gannets	500 (e)	Open
<u>Central Flyway</u>					
Rainwater Basin	NE	03/05/89-04/01/89	Snow geese Canada geese White-fronted geese Unidentified ducks	1098	Avian Cholera

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Location	State	Date	Species	Mortality	Diagnosis
<u>Pacific Flyway</u>					
Prince William Sound	AK	03/24/89-ongoing	Murres Sea Otters Waterfowl Grebes Cormorants Loons	29851 (e)	Toxin: oil

Prepared by the NWHRC. For specific information, contact the following Resource Health Team members: Pacific Flyway, Kathryn Converse; Central Flyway, Ronald Windingstad; Mississippi Flyway, Karen Roertgen; Atlantic Flyway, Thomas Roffe.

This information was submitted to NWHRC by the following groups: National Wildlife Health Research Center (NWHRC); Southeast Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study (SCWDS); other Federal agencies; State conservation organizations; Canadian Wildlife Service; and private organizations.

(e) = estimated mortality

Quarterly Wildlife Mortality Report. The following highlights wildlife mortality reported to the NWHR for April-June 1989.

NWHR received 30 reports of wildlife disease die-offs; the primary causes of mortality were confirmed or suspect toxicity (33%), DVE (10%), and Botulism type C (10%).

Two outbreaks of duck plague occurred during May and June. It was reported for the first time outside of Baltimore, Maryland. Although 100-200 resident "feral" mallards were near the site, the outbreak remained confined to muscovies. All resident waterfowl were removed followed by complete disinfection of the site. The second outbreak was in Monroe county, New York, at a black duck rearing facility; an estimated 40 black ducks and 10 Canada geese died. Control measures were instituted by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation in consultation with NWHR and the facility owner. Over 400 birds were depopulated in addition to cleaning and disinfection of the grounds and ponds. Lesions consistent with duck plague were present in birds necropsied during depopulation efforts.

Avian cholera occurred again this year in eiders and gulls on two southern islands off the coast of Maine. One island lost most of its population of 100 birds. Only a very small number of eiders were known to raft around the second island. Avian cholera persisted in the gulls until mid-July.

Several hundred raccoons died of distemper this past winter and spring in northern Oklahoma and southern Kansas. The epidemic was one of the worst in recent years but was apparently limited primarily to raccoons. Distemper virus was isolated from several raccoons collected adjacent to the Salt Plains NWR near Jet, Oklahoma.

Parasitic enteritis caused by Sphaeridiotrema spp. killed dozens of waterfowl again this spring in Yellowstone county northeast of Billings, Montana. Last year the mortality began earlier and affected the only species present, mallards and pintails. However this year it affected teal, shovelers, gadwalls and a few goldeneyes and mallards.

Eimeria aythyae caused intestinal coccidiosis in scaups in early May at Kulm WMD in southern North Dakota; no other species using the lake were affected. Mortality and morbidity occurred on only one inlet of the lake but 50 of the estimated 200 scaups using the lake were lost.

Ten Canada geese, 55 mallards, a barn owl, a skunk, and 2 opossums were found dead in an agriculture field near Spring Green, Wisconsin. Brain cholinesterase levels were reduced by 90%, and the organophosphate Thimet (phorate) was identified in gut contents. A conservation officer investigating the die-off unknowingly got Thimet on his moistened clothing, and had to be treated for signs of acute organophosphate toxicity.