

Dr. Kristine Meise Common Wadden Sea Secretariat (CWSS) 26 April 2024









HPAI outbreak summer 2022

Large outbreak in **colonially** breeding birds in **coastal areas**.

Sandwich terns among the most affected species:

~17.000 birds found dead in colonies

Estimated: 17% mortality among adults (likely higher)

Minimal breeding success











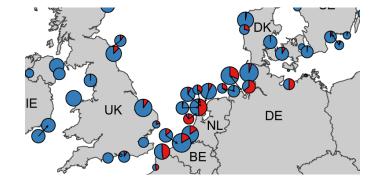
HPAI – responses

2022 Early exchange among researchers and site managers.

Workshop with experts from

Reactive 9 affected countries to assess scale of the outbreak.

-> Knief et al. 2024



Joint ecological **risk assessment** with virologists, veterinarians, ornithologists and site managers.

proactive

→ Identify **exposure and risk pathways** to contain future outbreaks of HPAI in Sandwich terns.







Risk questions

- 1) What is the likelihood of at least one breeding colony of sandwich terns (ST) in the Wadden Sea being exposed to HPAIV H5 through direct contact with infected wild birds between April and July this year?
- 2) ... through **indirect contact** (contaminated products/ equipment) ... ?
- 3) ... through **contaminated environmental substrates** ... ?









Interdisciplinary risk assessment

Pathways for **entry** into a ST breeding colony

Pathways for exposure within the ST breeding colony

Likelihood of occurrence

Origin	Entry				
	Factor	Factor Explanation			
Conspecifics	Infected Sandwich tern from wintering ground	Infected sandwich terns migrate to the colony	Low (2)		
	Infected Sandwich tern from another colony	Infected sandwich tern from another colony (prospecting behaviour)	Very high (5)		









Identification of highest risks

Origin	Entry		Exposure		Dick (coore)	
	Factor	Likelihood	Factor	Likelihood	Risk (score)	
Conspecifics	Migrating bird	Low (2)	Sick bird	Very high (5)	Medium (3)	
	(infected)		Dead bird	Very high (5)	Medium (3)	
	Visiting bird	Very high (5)	Sick bird	Very high (5)	Very high (5)	
	(infected)		Dead bird	Very high (5)	Very high (5)	

Other **potentially high-risk** factors for ST:

- Heterospecifics, e.g. Black headed gulls (RQ1)
- Scientific equipment used during outbreaks (RQ2)
- Freshwater bodies / Faeces (RQ3)







Measures based on assessment

- 1) Prevent birds from breeding
- Increase number of alternative sites and attract birds to sites
- 3) Remove carcasses
- Establish compartments in the colony
- 5) Removing sick birds
- 6) Exchange about planned measures

Other important steps to consider (health and safety, data collection)



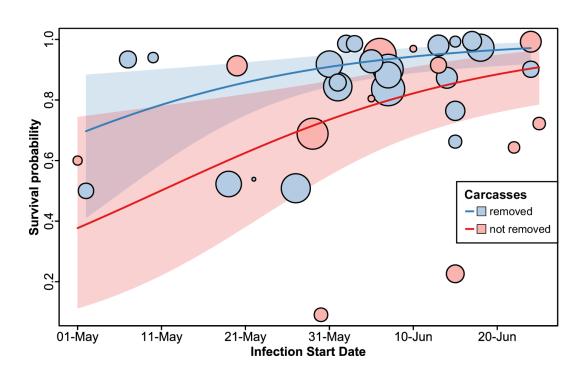
Bregnballe et al. 2023







Example: carcass removal in 2022



Knief et al. 2024

Mortality rates were 15% lower in sandwich tern colonies where carcasses were removed.

BUT: may not always be effective and biosecurity measures needed







Risk assessment and management

Species dependent: work with experts on the ecological and behavioural characteristics of the affected species.

Example: Open backyard chicken farms

Species	Entry		Exposure		Risk score
BHG	Direct contact with infected poultry at feeders	Medium (3)	depending on distance to colony and number of birds visiting farms	Medium (3)	Medium (3)
ST	Potential contact with infectious faeces unknowlingly spread by farmers/toursist, bridge species foraging at farms		Exposure risk depends on the number/behaviour of bridge species, proximity of farm to colonies	Low (2)	Low (2)

Site specific: different regulations and human behaviour

New information -> update risk assessment







Current steps in the Wadden Sea

Explore population consequences for sandwich terns (Leyer 2024)

Exchange of information: ,Avian Influenza' working group for partners along the East Atlantic Flyway











OUR WADDEN SEA WORLD HERITAGE





