

Who to Contact for Your Area:

Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council - Regional Representatives

Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta Region

Myron Naneng
P.O. Box 219
Bethel, AK 99559
Tel: Wk 907/543-7300
Fax: 907-543-3596
Email: mnaneng@avcp.org

Bristol Bay Region

Frank Woods
P.O. Box 310
Dillingham, AK 99576
Tel: 907/842-5257; Fax: 907/842-5932
E-mail: fwoods@bbna.com

Gulf of Alaska Region

Larry Evanoff
P.O. Box 8079
Chenega bay, AK 99574
Tel: 907/573-5123
Email: lmevanoff@yahoo.com

Upper Copper River Region

Joeneal Hicks
Box 634
Glennallen, AK 99588
Tel: 907/822-3503; Fax: 907/822-5179
E-mail: jhicksHTSS@cvinternet.net

Bering Straits/Norton Sound Region

Joel Saccheus
P.O. Box 72
Elim, AK 99739
Tel: 907/880-1001

Kodiak Archipelago Region

Rick Rowland
312 West Marine Way
Kodiak, AK 99615
Tel: 907/486-4449, Fax: 907/486-3316
Email: stknr@sunqaq.org

Northwest Arctic Region

Enoch Shiedt
Box 256
Kotzebue, AK 99752
Tel: 907/442-7673; Fax: 907/442-7678
E-mail: enoch.shiedt@maniilaq.org

North Slope Region

Taqulik Hepa
P.O. Box 69
Barrow, AK 99723
Tel: 907/852-0350; Fax: 907/852-0351/8948
E-mail: Taqulik.Hepa@north-slope.org

Interior Region

Randy Mayo
Box 1448
Delta Junction, AK 99737
Tel: 907/978-1670; fax: 907/895-1877
E-mail: randyamayo@gmail.com

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Region

Peter Devine
c/o Qagan Tayagungin Tribal Office
Sand Point, AK 99661
Tel: 907/383-5616, Fax: 907/383-5814

General Overview

This booklet is a simplified informative summary of the 2013 Alaska subsistence spring/summer migratory bird harvest regulations contained in 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 92. There may be errors or omissions that have not been identified and regulatory changes that occur after printing. This booklet is intended as an informational guide only. To be certain of current regulations, refer to the official CFR and the Federal Register publications, available at the website <http://alaska.fws.gov/ambcc/regulations.htm>

Effective upon publication of the Final Rule in the Federal Register, these regulations apply to the spring and summer subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska, **April 2 through August 31, 2013**. The Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council (Council) reviews and recommends needed modifications to these regulations on an annual basis.

Migratory bird hunting from September 1, 2013 through March 10, 2014 is managed under separate Federal regulations in 50 CFR Part 20 and State regulations in 5 AAC 85.065

For more information contact: Office of the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 1011 E. Tudor Rd., MS 201, Anchorage, AK 99503

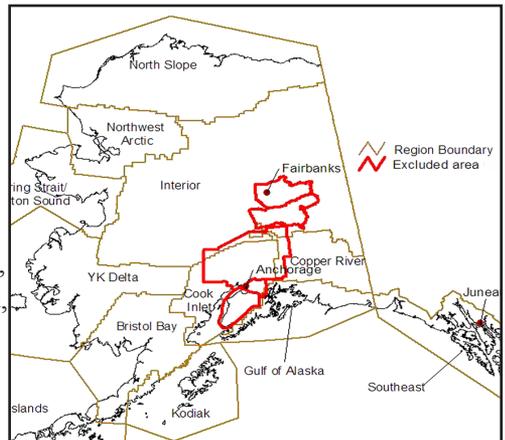
Voice: Council Staff (907) 786-3499; Fax: (907) 786-3641; Email: ambcc@fws.gov

Who is Eligible to Participate?

If you are a **permanent** resident of a village within an included harvest area, you are eligible to harvest migratory birds and eggs for subsistence purposes.

Included Areas/Villages

Village areas located within the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Archipelago, the Aleutian Islands, or areas north and west of the Alaska Range are subsistence harvest areas. The communities of Gulkana, Gakona, Tazlina, Copper Center, Mentasta Lake, Chitina, Chistochina, Tatitlek, Chenega, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Tyonek, and Hoonah were added in 2004. The communities of Craig, Hydaburg, and Yakutat were added in 2005.



Excluded Areas

Persons living in the Anchorage-Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Central Interior Excluded Area, or the Kenai Peninsula roaded area are excluded from participating. Maps are included in the regional sections of this book. In the Gulf of Alaska, Copper River, Cook Inlet, or Southeast Alaska, only residents of previously listed included communities can participate in the harvest.

Anyone can petition the Council to change a community's exclusion/inclusion status. The petition must address how the area does or does not meet the qualifying criteria for inclusion. Upon receipt, the Council will seek regional input and submit a recommendation to the Service Regulations Committee to consider including or excluding the community from the subsistence harvest.

Subsistence Harvest Areas

All lands within the included areas are open for harvest, although special requirements apply to National Park Service areas, as explained below.

Special Requirements for Natl. Parks & Preserves

Subsistence use on National Park Service areas is restricted to only those national monuments, parks, and preserves open to subsistence. Glacier Bay National Park, Katmai National Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, “old” McKinley National Park and Sitka National Historical Park are closed to subsistence. National Park Service regulations govern which communities or individual residents qualify to subsistence harvest for specific National Parks and Monuments (50 CFR Part 13, Subparts A, B, and C). For more information about National Park Service areas contact: National Park Service, 240 West 5th Ave., Room 114, Anchorage, AK 99501, (907) 644-3509.

Use and Possession of Migratory Birds

You may not sell, offer for sale, purchase, or offer to purchase migratory birds, their parts, or eggs.

- **Eligible persons.** You may take birds for human consumption only. Harvest and possession of birds must be done using nonwasteful taking. Nonedible byproducts of birds taken for food may be used for other purposes, except **taxidermy is not allowed**.
- **Noneligible persons.** You may receive portions of birds or their eggs not kept for human consumption from eligible persons only if you have a valid U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service permit for scientific research or education.

Required Licenses and Stamps

This booklet is provided by the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council. The license requirements outlined below are a matter of law and should not be construed as having been adopted or endorsed by the Co-management Council. The Federal Duck Stamp requirement will remain in effect until a policy revision is issued by the Secretary of the Interior or Congress amends the Duck Stamp Legislation.

- All waterfowl hunters 16 years or older are required to have a current Federal Duck Stamp and State hunting license
- Waterfowl hunters over 16 years or older are also required to have a State Duck Stamp, except disabled veterans, those 60 years or older and those that qualify for a low income license.
- Federal stamps are available at most post offices, National Wildlife Refuge offices, and some stores; or may be purchased by calling: 1-800-852-4897 or online at <http://alaska.fws.gov/duckstamps>.
- State stamps and hunting licenses are available from State license vendors, ADF&G offices or online at: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/store/>
- Both Federal and State Duck stamps must be signed in ink across the face and must be carried at all times while hunting waterfowl, but are not required for hunting non-waterfowl species.

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING



AND CONSERVATION

ALASKA 2013 WATERFOWL STAMP



GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE

Prohibited Harvest Methods and Means

You may not use the following devices and methods to harvest migratory birds:

- Swivel guns, shotguns larger than 10 gauge; punt, battery or machine guns, fish hooks, poisons, drugs, explosives, or stupefying substances
- Shooting from a sinkbox or low-floating device that conceals the hunter beneath the surface of the water
- Hunting from any type of aircraft
- Using live birds as decoys, except for auklets on Diomedea and St. Lawrence Islands
- Hunting with the aid of recorded bird calls
- Using any type of vehicle, aircraft, or boat to concentrate, drive, rally, or stir up any migratory birds; however, boats may be used to position a hunter
- The possession or use of lead or other toxic shot while hunting
- Shooting from or across any road or highway
- Using an air boat or jet ski for hunting or transporting hunters (prohibited in Interior & Bristol Bay Regions only)
- In the Y/K Region only, using private or chartered aircraft for hunting or transporting hunters, except for transportation between public airstrips
- Hunting with the aid of baiting, or over any baited area, where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area has been baited

Shooting Hours

The harvest is open 24-hours per day during the dates listed for each region.

Seasonal Closures

In all regions throughout the State, seasonal closures apply to all forms of harvest including hunting and egg gathering, unless specified otherwise.

Region-Specific Regulations (Open Seasons)

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Region

Northern Unit (Pribilofs)

Season: April 2-June 30

Closure: July 1-Aug. 31

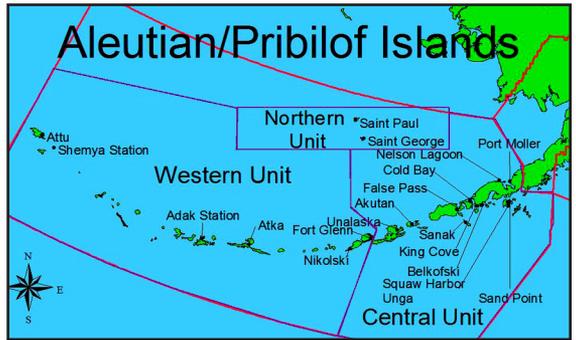
Central Unit (Port Moller west to include Unalaska Island)

Season: April 2- June 15 and July 16 - August 31

Closure: June 16 - July 15

Special Tundra Swan Closure: All hunting and egg gathering closed in GMUs 9(D) & 10

Additional Black Brant Season Closure: August 16 - 31, for Izembek and Moffet lagoons only



Western Unit (Umnak Island west to include Attu Island)

Season: April 2 - July 15 and August 16 - August 31

Closure: July 16 - August 15

Northwest Arctic Region

Seasons:

- April 2- June 9, August 15 - 31
(hunting - in general)
- May 20 - June 9
for waterfowl egg gathering
- May 20 - July 12
for seabird egg gathering
- July 1 - July 31
for hunting molting/non-nesting waterfowl



Closure: Anytime other than the above listed seasons

Interior Region

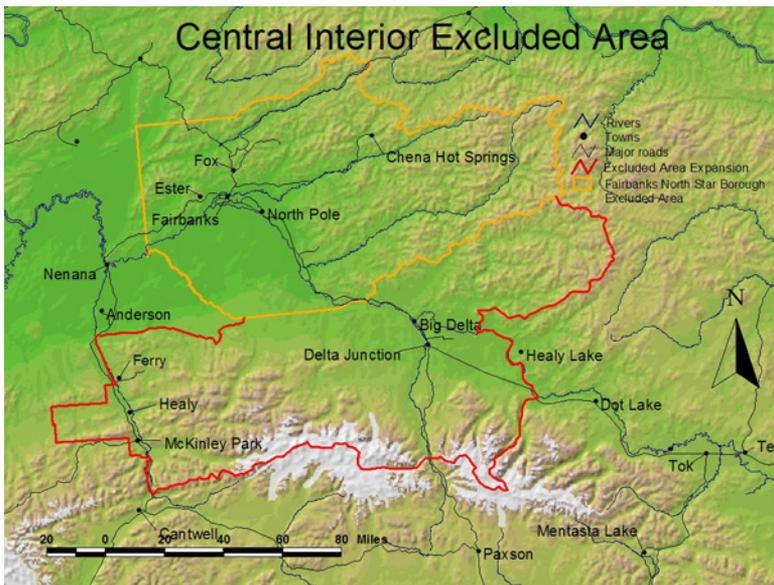
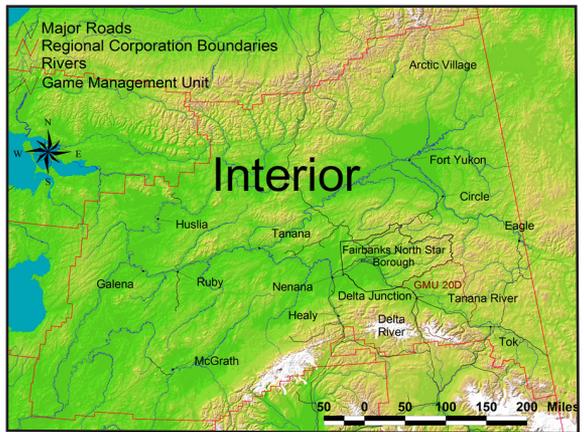
Season: April 2 - June 14 and
July 16 - August 31

May 1 - June 14 for egg
gathering only

Closure: June 15 - July 15

Note: The Central Interior **Excluded** Area includes the Fairbanks-North Star Borough and was expanded to that portion of GMU 20 (A) east of the Wood River drainage and south of Rex Trail, including the upper Wood River drainage south of its confluence with Chicken Creek; that portion of GMU 20(C) east of Denali National Park north to Rock Creek and east to GMU 20(A), and that portion of GMU 20(D) west of the Tanana River between its confluence with the Johnson and Delta Rivers, west of the east bank of the Johnson River, and north and west of the Volkmar drainage, including the Goodpaster River drainage.

Area residents of the Fairbanks-North Star Borough, Delta Junction/Big Delta/Fort Greely, Healy, McKinley Park/Village, and Ferry are excluded from participating in this harvest.



Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta Region

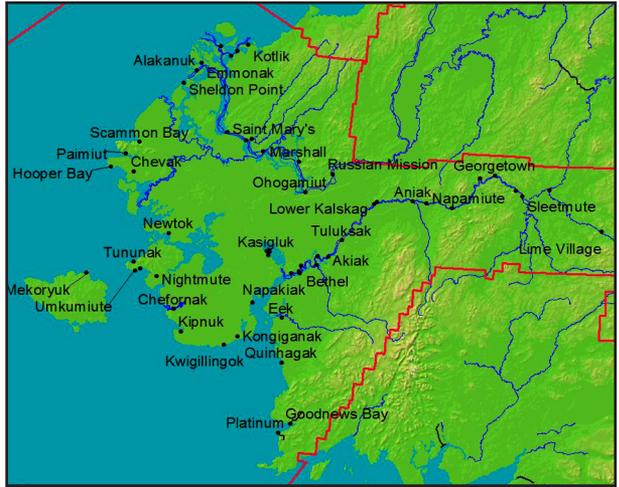
Season: April 2- August 31

Closure: 30-day closure
Dates to be announced*

Special Black Brant and Cackling Goose Season

Closure: From the period when egg laying begins until young birds are fledged.
Dates to be announced *

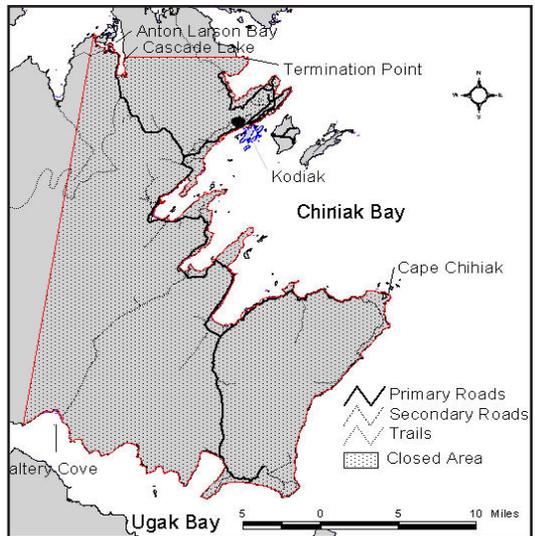
*ALL closure dates to be announced by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Regional Director or his designee, after consultation with field biologists and the Association of Village Council Presidents's Waterfowl Conservation Committee. Announcements will be broadcast over the local public radio stations.



Kodiak Archipelago Region

Kodiak Island Routed Area

Closure: the closed area consists of all lands and water (including exposed tidelands) east of a line extending from Crag Point in the north to the west end of Saltery Cove in the south and all lands and water south of a line extending from Termination Point along the north side of Cascade Lake extending to Anton Larsen Bay. Marine waters adjacent to the closed area are closed to harvest within 500 feet from the water's edge. The offshore islands are open to harvest, for example: Woody, Long, Gull and Puffin islands.



Season: April 2 - June 30 and July 31 - August 31 for seabirds
April 2 - June 20 and July 22 - August 31 for all other birds

Closure: July 1 - 30 for seabirds; June 21 - July 21 for all other birds

Gulf of Alaska Region

Prince William Sound Area

Harvest area: GMU 6 (D)

Eligible communities:
Chenega Bay and Tatitlek

Season: April 2 - May 31 and
July 1 - August 31

Closure: June 1 - June 30



Kachemak Bay Area

Harvest area: GMU 15[C]

South of a line connecting the tip of Homer Spit to the mouth of Fox River

Eligible Communities: Port Graham, Nanwalek

Season: April 2 - May 31 and July 1 - August 31

Closure: June 1 - June 30

Cook Inlet Area

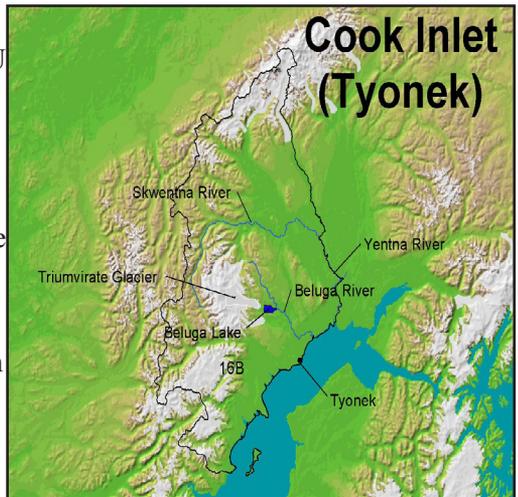
Harvest Area: portions of GMU
16(B)

Eligible community: Tyonek

Season: April 2-May 31: That
portion of GMU16(B) south of the
Skwentna River and west of the
Yentna River and

Season: August 1-31: That portion
of GMU 16(B) south of the
Beluga River, Beluga Lake, and
the Triumvirate Glacier.

Closure: June 1 - July 31



North Slope Region



Southern Unit (Southwestern North Slope regional boundary east to Peard Bay, everything west of the longitude line 158°30'W and south of the latitude line 70°45'N to west bank of the Ikpikpuk River, and everything south of the latitude line 69°45'N between the west bank of the Ikpikpuk River to the east bank of Sagavinirktok River)

Season: April 2 - June 29 and July 30 - August 31 for seabirds

April 2 - June 19 and July 20 - August 31 for all other birds

Closure: June 30 - July 29 for seabirds

June 20 - July 19 for all other birds

Special Black Brant Hunting Season: From June 20 - July 5. The open area consists of the coastline, from mean high water line outward to include open water, from Nokotlek Point east to Longitude 158° 30'W. This includes Peard Bay, Kugrua Bay, and Wainwright Inlet, but not the Kuk and Kugrua river drainages.



Eastern Unit (East of east bank of the Sagavanirktok River)

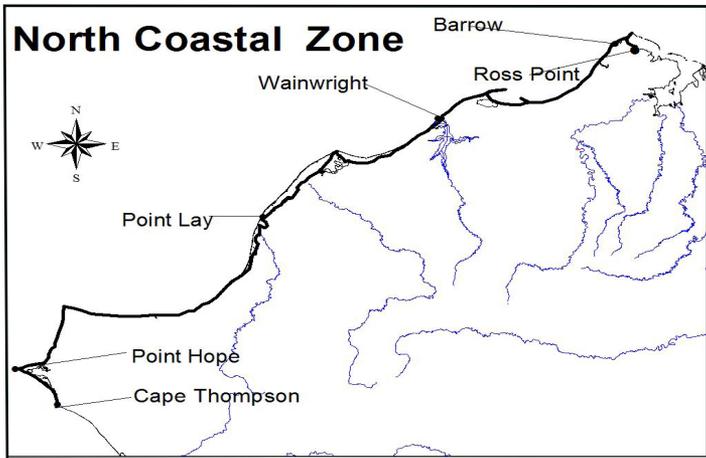
Season: April 2 - June 19 and July 20 - August 31

Closure: June 20 - July 19

Northern Unit (At Peard Bay, everything east of the longitude line 158°30'W and north of the latitude line 70°45'N to west bank of the Ikpikpuk River, and everything north of the latitude line 69°45'N between the west bank of the Ikpikpuk River to the east bank of the Sagavanirktok River)

Season: April 2-June 6 and July 7-August 31 for king & common eiders
April 2 - June 15 and July 16 - August 31 for all other birds

Closure: June 7- July 6 for king & common eiders
June 16 - July 15 for all other birds



North Coastal Zone (Cape Thompson north to Point Hope and east along the Arctic Ocean coastline around Point Barrow to Ross Point, including Iko Bay, and 5 miles inland).

- 1) Upon request by a U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service law enforcement officer, hunters must present any migratory birds taken (for species identification).
- 2) No person may possess any migratory bird or part that is not taken according to these regulations.

All North Slope Units: Yellow-billed loons - Yellow-billed loons that are inadvertently entangled in fishing gill nets can be kept for subsistence use. Individuals must report each yellow-billed loon found entangled in fishing nets to the North Slope Borough Dept. of Wildlife (907/852-0350) by the end of the season (August 31).



© Ted Swem

Yellow-billed Loons have a large, yellow, upturned bill and are sometimes called King Loons.



© Daniel Poleschook, Jr.

Bering Straits/Norton Sound Region

Stebbins/St. Michael Area (Point Romanof to Canal Point)

Season: April 15 - June 14 and July 16 - August 31

Closure: June 15 - July 15



Remainder of the region

Season: April 2 - June 14 and July 16 - August 31 for waterfowl
April 2 - July 19 and August 21 - August 31 for all other birds

Closure: June 15 - July 15 for waterfowl
July 20 - August 20 for all other birds

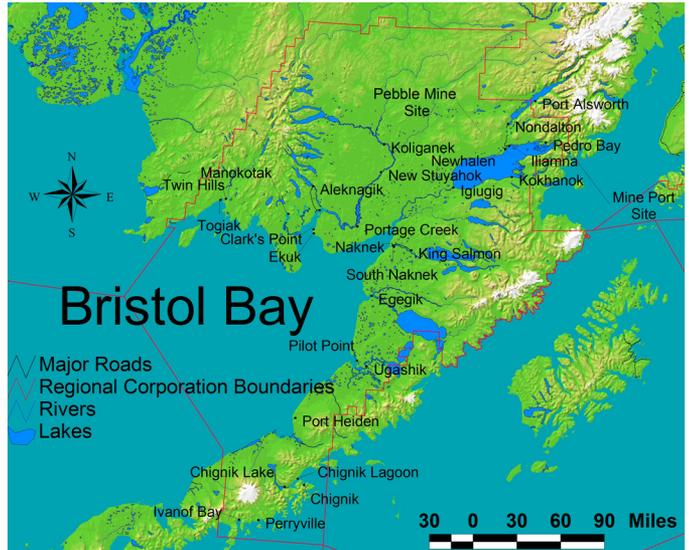
Bristol Bay Region

Season: April 2-June 14
and July 16 - Aug 31
general season

April 2-July 15 for
seabird egg gathering
only

Closure: June 15 - July
15 general season

July 16 - August 31 for
seabird egg gathering



Upper Copper River Region

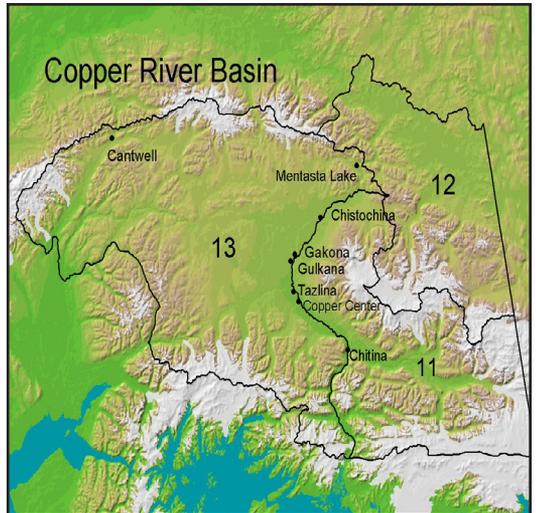
Harvest Area: GMUs 11 and 13

Eligible communities: Gulkana, Chitina, Tazlina, Copper Center, Gakona, Mentasta Lake, Chistochina, and Cantwell

Season: April 15 - May 26 and
June 27 - August 31.

Closure: May 27 - June 26.

Note: The Copper River Basin Communities listed above are also eligible to hunt in GMU 12 using the Interior Region seasons (Page 7).

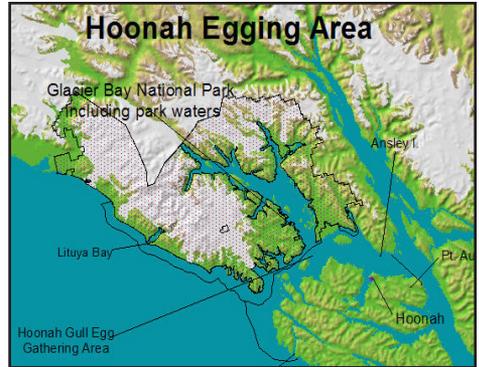


Regulations for Southeast Alaska

Communities Restricted to Egg Gathering Only

Community of Hoonah

Harvest area: National Forest lands in Icy Strait and Cross Sound, including Middle Pass Rock near the Inian Islands, Table Rock in Cross Sound, and other traditional locations on the coast of Yakobi Island. **All lands and waters within Glacier Bay National Park are closed to harvest.**



Season: glaucous-winged gull egg gathering only: May 15 - June 30

Closure: July 1 - August 31

Communities of Craig and Hydaburg

Harvest area: small islands west of Prince of Wales Island within GMU 2; including Warren Island to Cape Chacon

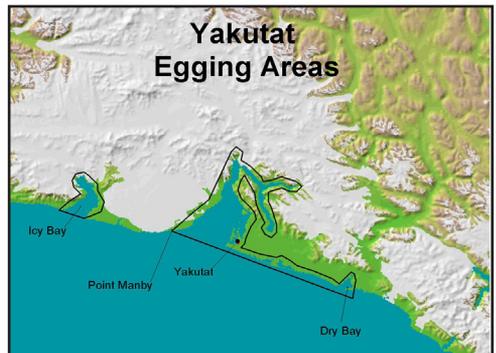


Season: glaucous-winged gull egg gathering only: May 15 - June 30

Closure: July 1 - August 31

Community of Yakutat

Harvest area: Icy Bay [Icy Cape to Pt. Riou], and coastal lands and islands bordering the Gulf of Alaska from Pt. Manby southeast to and including Dry Bay.



Season: glaucous-winged gull egg gathering: May 15 - June 30

Closure: July 1 - August 31

Protect Our Threatened *Steller's Eiders* Don't Shoot them!



David Sibley



Drawing:
David Sibley



Photo: Glen Smart, USFWS

Steller's Eiders:
caqiar, caqiaraq, ijniqauqtuq,
aglekesesgaq, igniqauqtuq



David Sibley



Photo:
Tasha DiMarzio



Drawing:
David Sibley



Photo: Becky Howard

Steller's Eiders are illegal to hunt or harvest eggs statewide/year-round!

Steller's Eiders are illegal to hunt or harvest eggs statewide/year-round!

Migratory Birds Open for Harvest

You may harvest birds and gather eggs from the following species within all open regions, except southeast Alaska. **All bird species not listed are closed.** Some bird species were excluded from this list purely because of current population concerns and will be reopened if their population status improves.

Waterfowl

- Greater White-fronted Goose
- Snow Goose
- Lesser Canada Goose
- Taverner's Cackling Goose
- Aleutian Cackling Goose - **except closed in the Semidi Islands**
- Cackling Goose - **except no egg gathering is permitted anywhere.**
- Black Brant - **except no egg gathering in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and the North Slope.**
- Tundra Swan - **except closed in GMU 9(D) and 10.**
- Gadwall
- Eurasian Wigeon
- American Wigeon
- Mallard
- Blue-winged Teal
- Northern Shoveler
- Northern Pintail
- Green-winged Teal
- Canvasback
- Redhead
- Ring-necked Duck
- Greater Scaup
- Lesser Scaup
- King Eider
- Common Eider
- Harlequin Duck
- Surf Scoter
- White-winged Scoter
- Black Scoter
- Long-tailed Duck
- Bufflehead
- Common Goldeneye

- Barrow's Goldeneye
- Hooded Merganser
- Common Merganser
- Red-breasted Merganser

Waterbirds

- Red-throated Loon
- Arctic Loon
- Pacific Loon
- Common Loon
- Yellow-billed Loon - **Closed except for limited opportunity only in the North Slope Region - See regional regulations (Page 12)**
- Horned Grebe
- Red-necked Grebe

Shorebirds

- Black-bellied Plover
- Common Ringed Plover
- Black Oystercatcher
- Greater Yellowlegs
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Spotted Sandpiper
- Ruddy Turnstone
- Long-billed Dowitcher
- Bar-tailed Godwit
- Semipalmated Sandpiper
- Western Sandpiper
- Least Sandpiper
- Baird's Sandpiper
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
- Dunlin
- Wilson's Snipe
- Red Phalarope
- Red-necked phalarope

Seabirds

- Northern Fulmar
- Double-crested Cormorant
- Pelagic Cormorant
- Pomarine Jaeger
- Parasitic Jaeger
- Long-tailed Jaeger
- Bonaparte's Gull
- Mew Gull
- Herring Gull
- Slaty-backed Gull
- Glaucous-winged Gull
- Glaucous Gull
- Sabine's Gull
- Black-legged Kittiwake
- Red-legged Kittiwake
- Ivory Gull
- Arctic Tern
- Aleutian Tern

- Common Murre
- Thick-billed Murre
- Black Guillemot
- Pigeon Guillemot
- Cassin's Auklet
- Parakeet Auklet
- Least Auklet
- Whiskered Auklet
- Crested Auklet
- Rhinoceros Auklet
- Horned Puffin
- Tufted Puffin

Cranes

- Sandhill Crane

Owls

- Great Horned Owl
- Snowy Owl

Legislative History

As early as 1916, Migratory Bird Treaties with Canada and Mexico failed to recognize Alaska's traditional spring/summer subsistence harvest. After years of negotiations, the treaties were amended in 1997 to recognize this customary and traditional harvest. The Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council was created, which included representatives from the Alaska Native community, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acting as equal partners. The Council's primary purpose is to develop recommendations for the subsistence migratory bird harvest regulations. Eleven regional management bodies were created to provide local input to the Council on the bird harvest list, regional season dates, methods and means and other annual regulatory recommendations. Additional information on the Migratory Bird Treaties, the Council, harvest surveys, press releases and hunter bulletins can be found at <http://alaska.fws.gov/ambcc/index.htm>

Protect Our Threatened *Spectacled eiders*

Don't Shoot them!

Spectacled Eiders are illegal to hunt or harvest eggs statewide/year-round!



David Sibley



Photo: Tim Bowman, USFWS



Drawing:
David Sibley



Photo: Ted Swem, USFWS

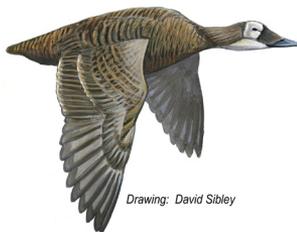
Spectacled Eiders: qavaasuk, iyegaatelek, quageq



David Sibley



Photo: Ted Swem, USFWS



Drawing: David Sibley



Photo: Ted Swem, USFWS

Spectacled Eiders are illegal to hunt or harvest eggs statewide/year-round!

Definitions

Closures mean the season is closed to all forms of harvest including hunting and egg gathering, unless specified otherwise.

Eligible person means a permanent resident of an included village within a subsistence harvest area.

Immediate family means spouse, children, parents, grandchildren, grandparents, and siblings.

Game Management Unit, also referred to as GMU, means 1 of the 26 geographical areas listed in the codified State of Alaska hunting and trapping regulations and on maps of the Alaska State Game Management Units.

Non-wasteful taking means making a reasonable effort to retrieve all birds killed or wounded, and retaining such birds in possession from the place where taken to the hunter's permanent or temporary place of residence, or to the location where the birds will be consumed or preserved for food.

Permanent resident means any person whose primary, permanent home for the previous 12 months was within a subsistence harvest area in Alaska. Whenever absent from this primary permanent home, the person has the intention of returning to it. Factors demonstrating a person's primary, permanent home may include: the address on your Alaska Permanent Fund application; an Alaska driver's license or hunting license; voter registration; location of residences owned, rented, or leased; residence of spouse, minor children or dependents; tax documents; not claiming residence in another location for any purpose; or membership of a tribe in a subsistence harvest area.

Seabirds refers to all bird species within the families Alcidae, Laridae, Procellariidae, and Phalacrocoracidae (in general: gulls, kittiwakes, jaegers, murres, puffins, auklets, fulmars, and cormorants).

Shorebirds refers to all bird species within the families Charadriidae, Haematopodidae, and Scolopacidae (in general: sandpipers, plovers, oystercatchers, dunlin, godwits, turnstones, knots, and phalaropes).

Subsistence means the customary and traditional harvest or use of migratory birds and their eggs by eligible users for their own nutritional and other essential needs.

Subsistence harvest areas encompass customary and traditional hunting areas or villages in Alaska that qualify for a spring or summer subsistence harvest of migratory birds.

Taxidermy refers to birds preserved and mounted in life-like representations. Taxidermy does not include preserving bird parts to be integrated into traditional arts and crafts, such as use of skin or feathers for the making of clothing, ceremonial fans or regalia.

Waterfowl refers to all species within the family Anatidae (in general: ducks, geese, swans).

Village (or Community) is defined as a permanent settlement with one or more year-round residents.

Avian Health & Disease

Wild birds can carry many types of disease agents, including influenza viruses. Since 2006, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Service) has sampled birds across Alaska for the highly pathogenic influenza virus, H5N1. To date this virus has not been found in North America. In 2013, the Service is continuing a program to help us understand the general health of birds across the state. The risk of transmitting avian diseases to humans is low. However, we want to ensure that people remember to handle birds safely.

What are the handling precautions for wild birds?

We should always practice good handling procedures while hunting or gathering eggs. To avoid possible exposure to disease agents (viruses, bacteria, etc.) follow the guidelines below:

- Use clean hunting habits, wash eggs, and cook the foods you get from birds.
- Don't handle birds that appear sick or you find dead.
- Don't eat, drink or smoke while cleaning birds; keep dirty hands away from your face and mouth.
- Wash your hands with soap & water, alcohol wipes, or gel after cleaning birds.
- Clean all tools and surfaces with hot soapy water first, then disinfect using water mixed with 10% chlorine bleach.
- Keep dead birds cool, clean and dry.
- Cook your eggs and birds thoroughly (165°F) or until body juices run clear.

Contact Information

Rural subsistence users would likely be the first to notice sick or dying wild birds, so please help our bird disease monitoring effort by reporting any of these observations by calling toll-free **1-866-5BRDFLU (1-866-527-3358)**.

For More Information on the Service's Avian Health and Disease Program: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/avianhealth.html>