



## ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

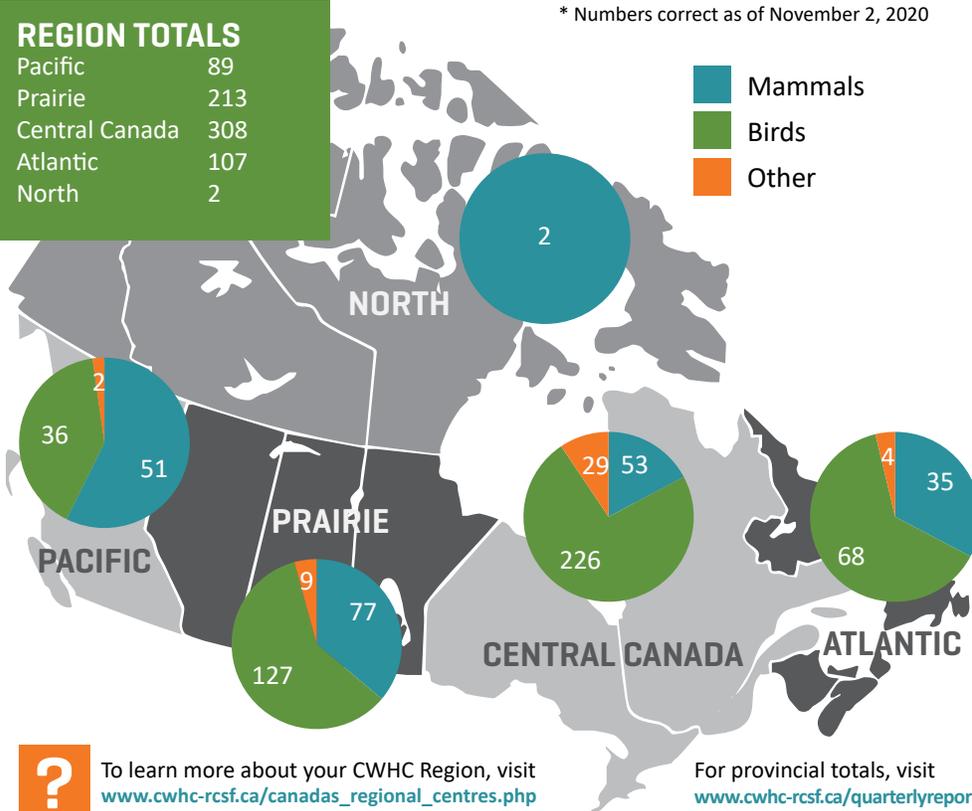
719 ANIMALS TOTAL

\* Numbers correct as of November 2, 2020

### REGION TOTALS

Pacific	89
Prairie	213
Central Canada	308
Atlantic	107
North	2

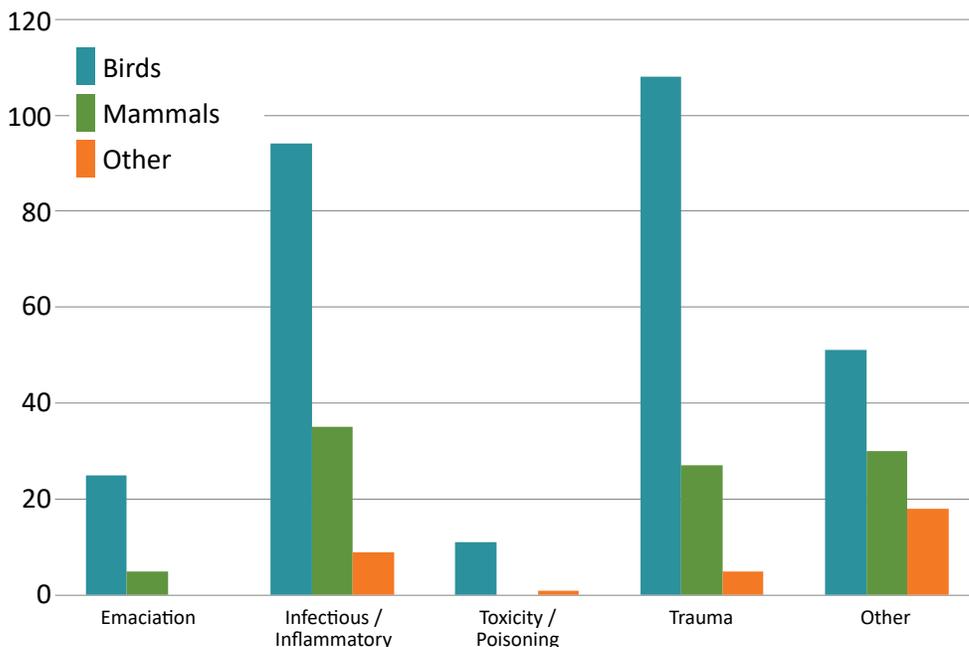
Mammals  
Birds  
Other



To learn more about your CWHC Region, visit [www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/canadas\\_regional\\_centres.php](http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/canadas_regional_centres.php)

For provincial totals, visit [www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport](http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport)

## CAUSE OF DEATH category



**PLEASE NOTE:** An additional 211 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 132 birds, 70 mammals, and 9 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	651
Positive	8

### AVIAN CHOLERA

Examined	46
Positive	1

### AVIAN INFLUENZA

Examined	793
Positive	48

**PLEASE NOTE:**

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

### AVIAN BOTULISM

Examined	46
Positive	0

### NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Examined	228
Positive	0

### WEST NILE VIRUS

Examined	429
Positive	42

**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 November 2, 2020.

For more information visit [www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport](http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport)



## HIGHLIGHTS

### Confirmed cases of trichomonosis in bird feeders – Quebec

Since mid-August, a few sick birds showing clinical signs suggestive of trichomonosis have been reported to the Quebec Regional Center. These cases have been observed in the regions of Montreal and Sherbrooke. Infection with *Trichomonas gallinae* has been confirmed following laboratory analysis of a house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*) that was submitted for analysis. This bird, which was found dead near a bird feeder after showing difficulty swallowing and weakness. The autopsy performed at the CWHC Quebec Regional Center revealed oral ulcerative and proliferative lesions highly suggestive of trichomonosis. The presence of the parasite was confirmed by molecular analysis using a PCR test.

## FEATURED project

### ACOUSTIC GUIDE FOR BAT MONITORING IN ATLANTIC CANADA

Acoustic monitoring of bats has become increasingly widespread in Canada as a tool to assess bat population measures both pre- and post-emergence of bat white-nose syndrome (WNS), especially this past summer when live bat handling activities were discouraged due to the risk of potentially spreading SARS-CoV-2 to susceptible bat populations. Data collected through acoustic surveys allow inferences to be made about population-level trends, without being invasive or disruptive to at-risk bat species. The North American Bat Monitoring Program (NABat) relies heavily on acoustic monitoring to assess how various threats may impact long-term viability of bat populations. Established in 2015, NABat is a multiagency and multinational program initiated to standardise the monitoring of the 47 bat species resident to North America. Data collected through NABat monitoring can be used to inform on regional and range-wide population changes, in addition to indicating trends on a local-scale. Funding received by the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative (CWHC), Atlantic Region from the Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) Habitat Stewardship Program (HSP) for Species at Risk led to development of an acoustic guide centred on NABat monitoring that will specifically target the resident and transient bat species found within the four Atlantic provinces. A preliminary draft of the document was used to train 17 key partners from across Atlantic Canada in an online workshop format in June 2020, in preparation for the summer acoustic monitoring season. The guide and workshop were produced through collaboration between the CWHC, ECCC, the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development, the Newfoundland and Labrador Forestry and Wildlife Branch, the Nova Scotia Wildlife Division, and the Prince Edward Island Fish and Wildlife Section.

Guide highlights include:

- Detailed instructions on how to conduct acoustic surveys and colony counts specific to Atlantic Canada.
- Standardised acoustic detector settings for bat surveys.
- Identification techniques for Atlantic Canadian bat species using acoustic data.
- Step-by-step instructions on how to upload acoustic data to the NABat website.



## WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



### New Sheriff in Town

The CWHC has a change in leadership. As of July 1, 2020 Patrick Zimmer, CWHC National Office Director and Chief Operating Officer was appointed acting Executive Director.



### Adenovirus Hemorrhagic Disease in Black-tailed Deer

Recently, coastal black-tailed deer on several Gulf Islands are suspected to have died from Adenovirus Hemorrhagic Disease (AHD).



### Endangered Leatherback Turtle Found Dead on P.E.I.

A 998 lb Leatherback Sea Turtle was found dead by a member of the public in Skinner's Pond, northwestern Prince Edward Island on September 11, 2020.



### Bird Strikes and the Discovery of an Unusual Vireo

Recently, CWHC Western-Northern received multiple birds from a building strike at a site in the Saskatoon region. All the birds necropsied had blunt force trauma.

For more information, click the image, or visit [www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport](http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport)

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

