

I. New farm cases - Summer 2022

11 departments with outbreak(s): Ain, Ille-et-Vilaine, Indre et Loire, Loire-Atlantique, Maine-et-Loire, Manche, Meuse, Morbihan, Sarthe, Seine-Maritime, Somme

• **JULY – AUGUST**: 6 outbreaks

29/7: 1 outbreak confirmed in Manche (50), farm with chickens, ducks and turkeys

30/7: 1 outbreak confirmed in Somme (80), turkey farm

17 and 23/8: 2 outbreaks (unrelated) confirmed in Morbihan (56), turkeys and ducks' farm

26/8: 1 outbreak confirmed in Ain (01), palmipeds' farm

28/8: 1 outbreak confirmed in Ille-et-Vilaine (35), laying hens' farm

• **SEPTEMBER**: **12** outbreaks

2/9: second outbreak confirmed in Ain (01), turkey farm

8/9 : 1 outbreak confirmed in Meuse (55), 70 000 laying hens' farm ; 2nd outbreak confirmed in Ille-et-Vilaine (35), 16 300 muscovy ducks farm

14/9: 2nd outbreak in Ille-et-Vilaine (35) and 2nd outbreak in the Somme (80), which had regained its free status and thus lost it again.

16/9 : 1st outbreak confirmed in Indre et Loire (37) on a breeding farm of game birds : 13000 ducks and 20000 pheasants

20/9: 1st outbreak confirmed in Maine-et-Loire (49) on a site of 7,500 multi-species birds including ducks and hens

21/9: 1st outbreak confirmed in Loire-Atlantique (44) in a farm with 5,000 pre-forced ducks, 1st outbreak in a farm confirmed in Seine-Maritime (76) in the Baumont educational farm (municipality of Eu) with 7,500 multi-species poultry

22/9: 2nd outbreak confirmed in Maine-et-Loire (49) on a site with 8,000 turkeys

23/9: 1st outbreak confirmed in Sarthe (72) on a site with 33,000 multi-species birds including ducks and pheasants

27/9: 3rd confirmed outbreak in Maine-et-Loire (49) on a site with 4,800 ducks

Sanitary measures, zoning

As for all outbreaks, as soon as the suspicion was raised, sanitary management measures were triggered within the EU regulatory implemented zoning (3 km Protection Zone "ZP" and 10 km Surveillance Zone "ZS" around the farm): culling of poultry on affected farms (either as a

preventive measure or at the latest the day after NRL confirmation), reinforcement of biosecurity measures, census of farms and ban on poultry movements.

II. Management of past cases / winter 2021 - spring 2022

Restricted zones had been maintained for preventive purposes only (increased crawl space time in particular) in the following 5 departments: Deux-Sèvres (79), Dordogne (24), Loire-Atlantique (44), Maine-et-Loire (49), and Vendée (85). They were lifted during September. Unfortunately, two of the five departments (Maine-et-Loire, Loire-Atlantique, see point I) had to notify an outbreak again and therefore lost their status.

Remember therefore that Deux-Sèvres, Dordogne and Vendée regain their free status.

III. Free status recovery

Departments from 2021-2022 episode that have recovered their free status:

DEPARTMENT	Date of free status recovery
AVEYRON (12)	20/06/2022
CANTAL (15)	08/06/2022
CHARENTE (16)	20/06/2022
CORREZE (19)	12/07/2022
DEUX SEVRES (79)	12/09/2022
DORDOGNE (24)	09/09/2022
FINISTERE (29)	11/06/2022
GERS (32)	26/05/2022
HAUTES-PYRENEES (65)	29/04/2022
HAUTE-VIENNE (87)	26/07/2022
LANDES (40)	13/05/2022
LOT (46)	22/07/2022
LOT-ET-GARONNE (47)	18/07/2022
MAYENNE (53)	30/03/2022
NORD (59)	03/05/2022
PYRENEES-ATLANTIQUES (64)	29/04/2022
VENDEE (85)	13/09/2022

Free status recovery of currently non free departments (In accordance with Chapter 10.4, Article 10.4.6 of the revised version of the WOHA Terrestrial Animal Health Code, adopted on 29 May 2021 and published on the WOHA website, and in the absence of a new outbreak)

Manche (50): status recovered on 2/9

Morbihan (56): status recoverable from 1/10

Ain (01): status recoverable from 2/10

Meuse (55): status recoverable from 8/10

Somme (80) and Ille-et-Vilaine (35): status recoverable from 14/10

Indre et Loire (37): status recoverable from 16/10

Loire-Atlantique (44) et Seine-Maritime (76): status recoverable from 21/10

Sarthe (72): status recoverable from 23/10

Maine-et-Loire (49): status recoverable from 27/10

IV. Wild birds

Since mid-May, grouped mortalities of sea birds have been observed first in the coastal departments of Hauts-de-France (Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Somme) mainly in gulls (gulls, gulls and terns), then these mortalities appeared during June on the Normandy coasts (Seine-Maritime, Calvados, Manche) to be observed in July on the Brittany coast and now on the Atlantic coast. Cases are also observed in protected marine species such as Gannets in Brittany, and in other species of Ardeidae and Anatidae, including mallard ducks and geese. These mortalities are monitored as part of the SAGIR network (national system for monitoring the health of wildlife) which carries out analyses.

The rolling monthly incidence of wild cases is 35 "events" (event = discovery of several dead birds confirmed HPAI) detected over the four weeks from 15/8 to 11/9. Since May, more than 150 "events" have been notified.