

HPAI 2015 Fall Planning Map Book

September 17, 2015

Map Planning Products

Flyway Maps

Maps were developed showing poultry inventory and farms or operations at a county-scale level. In addition, maps developed show disposal resources of landfills, renderers, and incinerators (see **Map Book #1. Flyway disposal resource maps** at the end of this section).

The four major migratory flyways—divided into an upper and lower section—allow for easier interpretation of results. Three maps show National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) commodities and include layers, broilers, and turkeys (**Map Book #2. Flyway commodity maps**). Overview national-scale maps for each commodity were also developed (**Map Book #3. National commodity maps**).

A national-scale map showing simulated populations of backyard operations is also included. This category is defined as operations with < 1,000 birds (**Map Book #4. National backyard map**).

Hotspot Maps

Methods

Poultry population inventories and number of farms are two of many potential risk factors that can contribute to the spread of HPAI. Hotspot analyses and interpolation tools were used to identify geographic areas where statistically significant poultry populations are clustered. Poultry population hotspots are helpful in focusing resources on areas that might be more significantly impacted by the introduction and spread of HPAI. Knowing where poultry populations are concentrated provides emergency planners with the ability to target geographic areas they may require a larger number of resources to reduce the spread of HPAI. In addition, this type of information allows for early intervention to minimize the spread of HPAI such as training or education of producers.

Simulated poultry farm locations were used for this analysis². The analyses were performed on the top five poultry producing States for layer, broiler, and turkey commodities, as identified by

¹ Reference: ArcGIS Optimized Hotspot Analysis Tool,

² Reference: Farm Location and Animal Population Simulator, http://flaps.biology.colostate.edu/

NASS. These States, in order of rank, include; Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, and Mississippi. (**Hot Spot Maps #1-12**)

There are other risk factors that are likely involved in the spread of HPAI such as biosecurity practices, management practices or other anthropogenic activities that contribute to mechanical transmission of the virus, diversity of wildbird populations, human demographics, and climate/terrain. The introduction and spread of HPAI within poultry populations is likely multifaceted. An understanding of these key areas may assist States with planning for the fall in areas such as producer outreach, training, and allocation of resources.

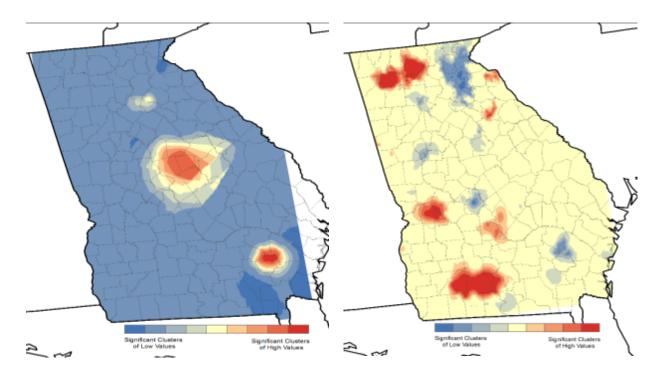
Results

The hotspot analysis of the five top poultry producing States highlights geographic areas within States that may be at a higher risk of contributing to the overall spread of HPAI with a greater economic impact to the poultry industry both within a State and nationally. Geographic areas shaded red are "hotspots" where a cluster of higher poultry inventory may exist. Blue geographic areas are clusters with relatively lower concentrations of poultry inventories. The hotspot analysis focuses attention within the States where the industries are concentrated to help with planning. However, the maps also provide insight into the planning for the fall. For example, the layer map for Georgia shows that there are concentrations of layers in the mid-central and southeast parts of the State. In contrast, the broiler map indicates concentrations in the western part of the State. This lack of overlap may impact how the disease may behave in the State. This pattern is predominant in four of the five States. However in North Carolina there is extensive overlap of the hotspots for broilers and turkeys which may have implications for disease spread and ultimately for preparedness and response efforts.

The poultry distribution results, based on our hotspot analyses, are a very useful guide in focusing resources for Fall planning. Because the analyses used simulated data it would be best to compare these results against local or State knowledge of the poultry industry.

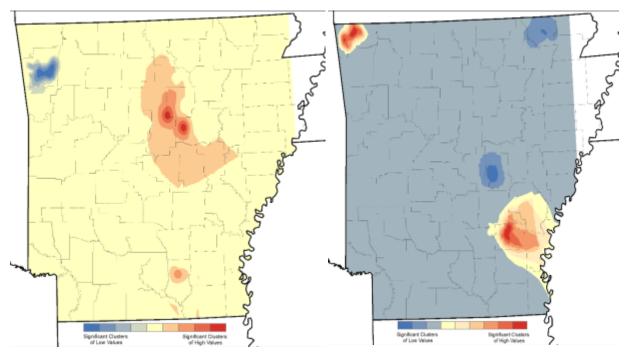
Additional hotspot analyses could be performed for other poultry producing States to assist in resource and emergency planning efforts.

Hot Spot Maps #1-12



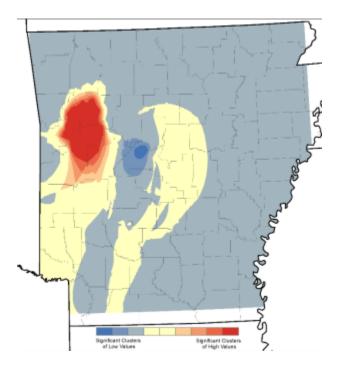
Map 1. Georgia Layer Inventory Hotspots

Map 2. Georgia Broiler Inventory Hotspots

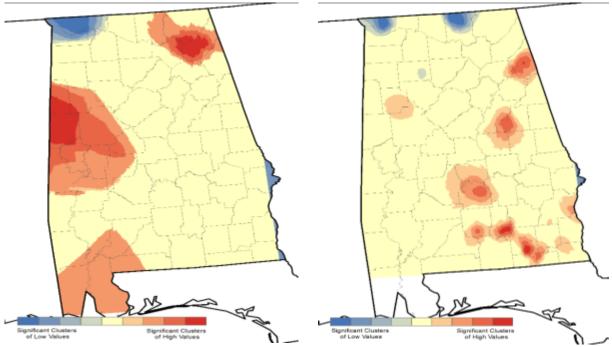


Map 3. Arkansas Layer Inventory Hotspots

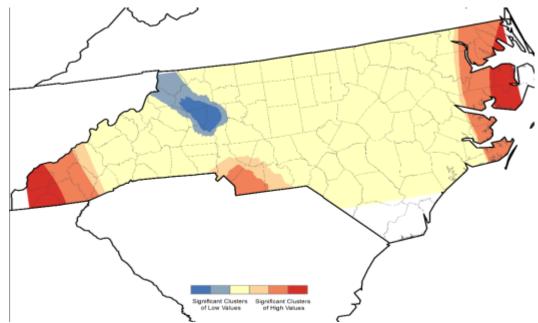
Map 4. Arkansas Broiler Inventory Hotspots



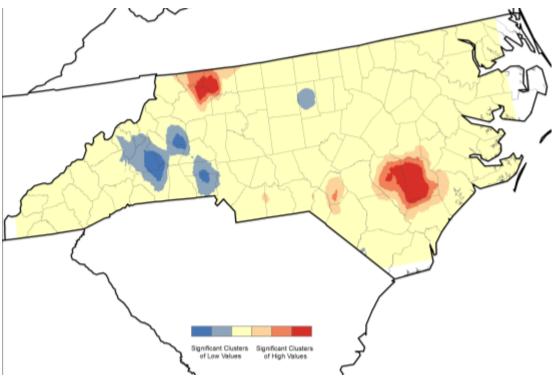
Map 5. Arkansas Turkey Inventory Hotspots



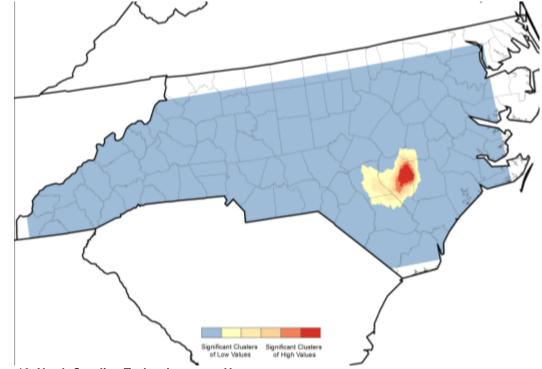
Map 7. Alabama Broiler Inventory Hotspots



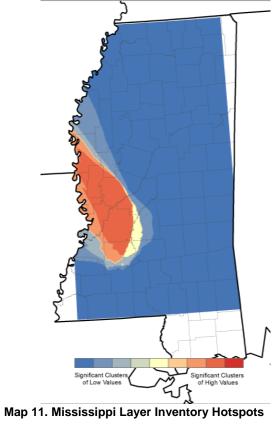
Map 8. North Carolina Layer Inventory Hotspots

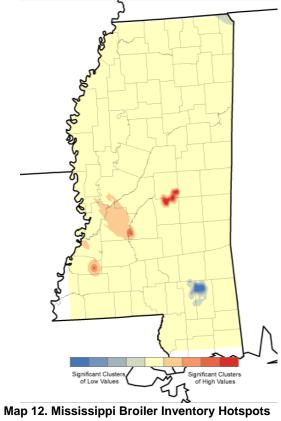


Map 9. North Carolina Broilers Inventory Hotspots

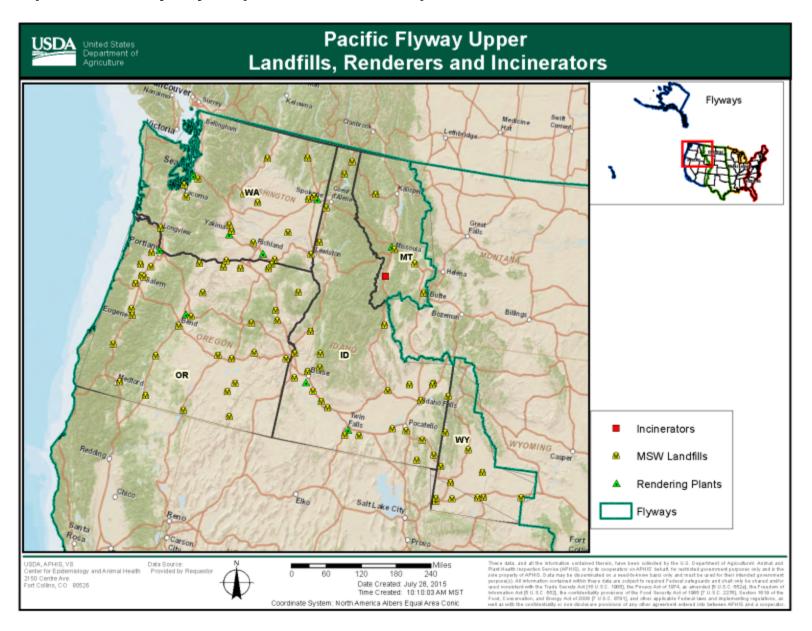


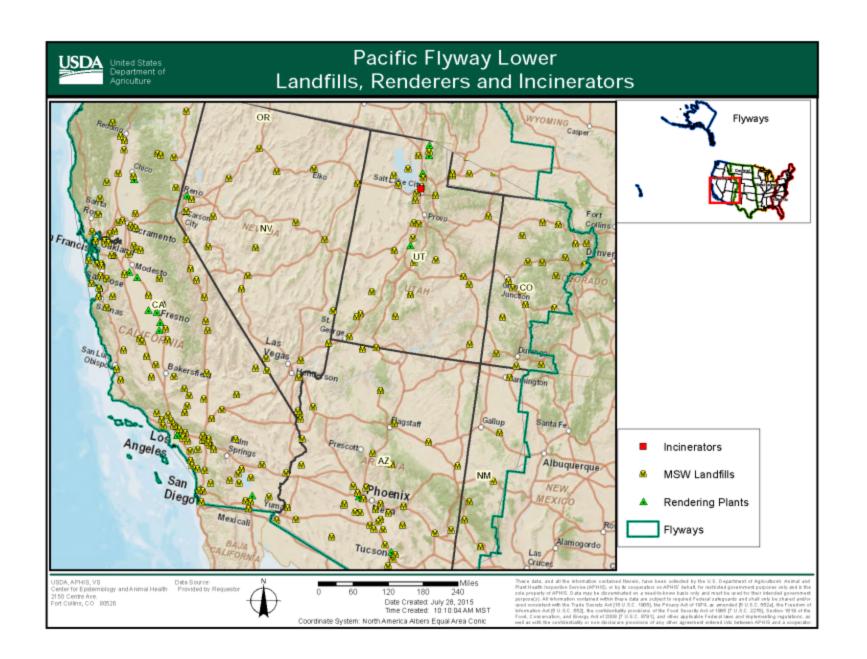
Map 10. North Carolina Turkey Inventory Hotspots

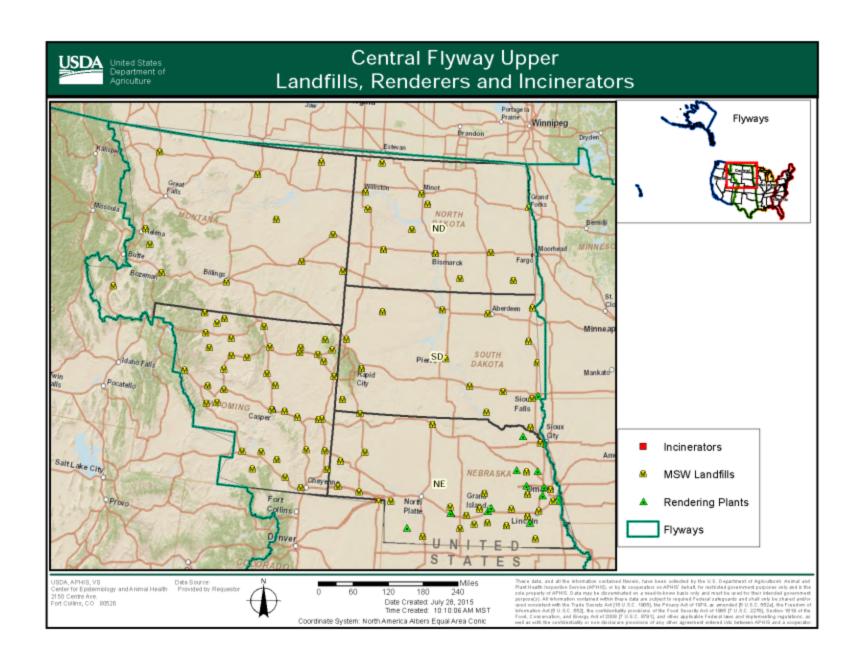


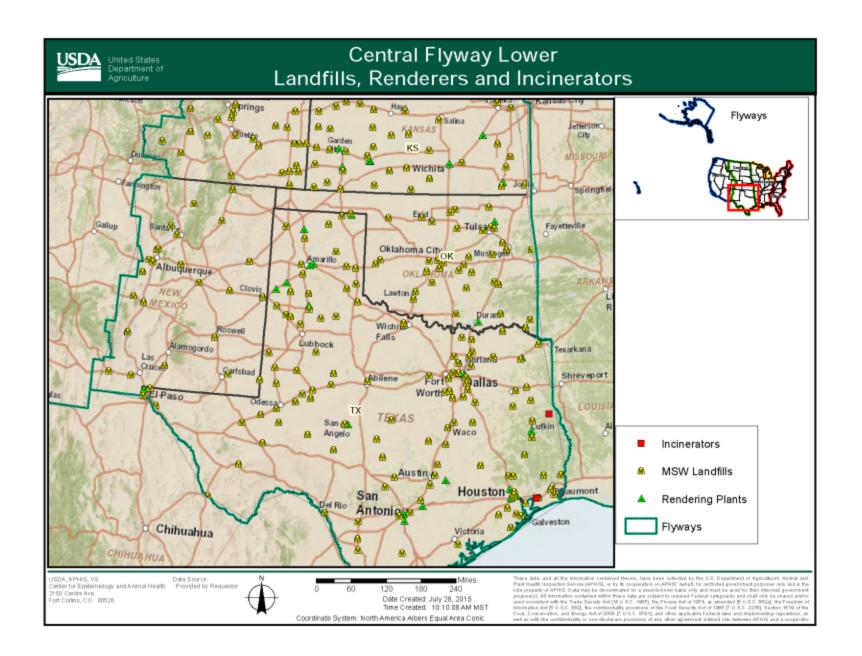


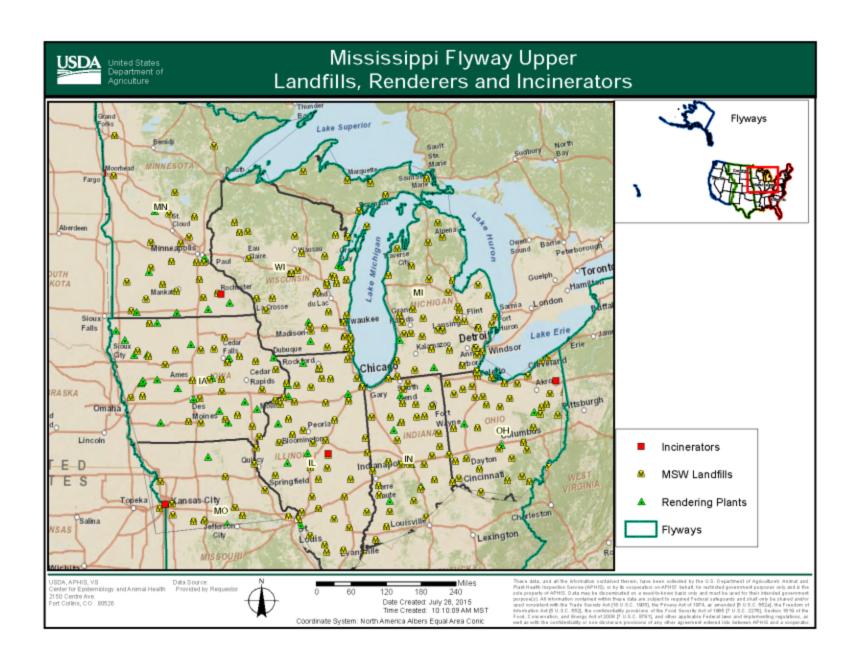
Map Book #1. Flyway disposal resource maps

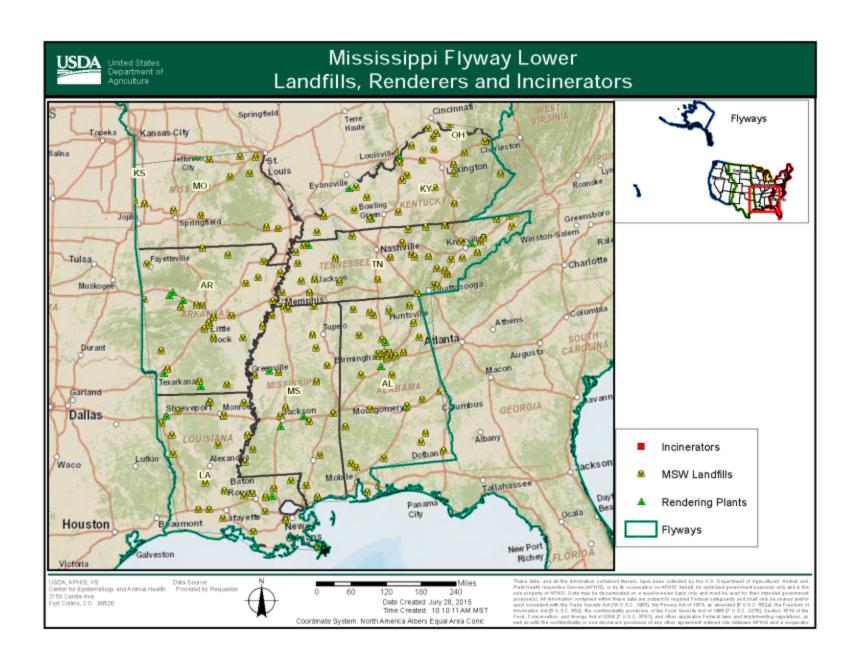


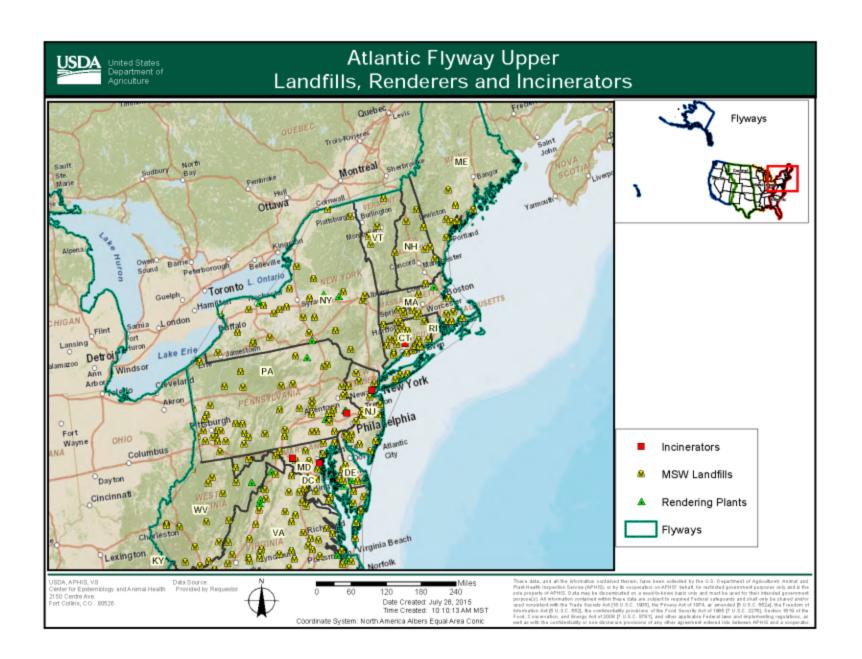


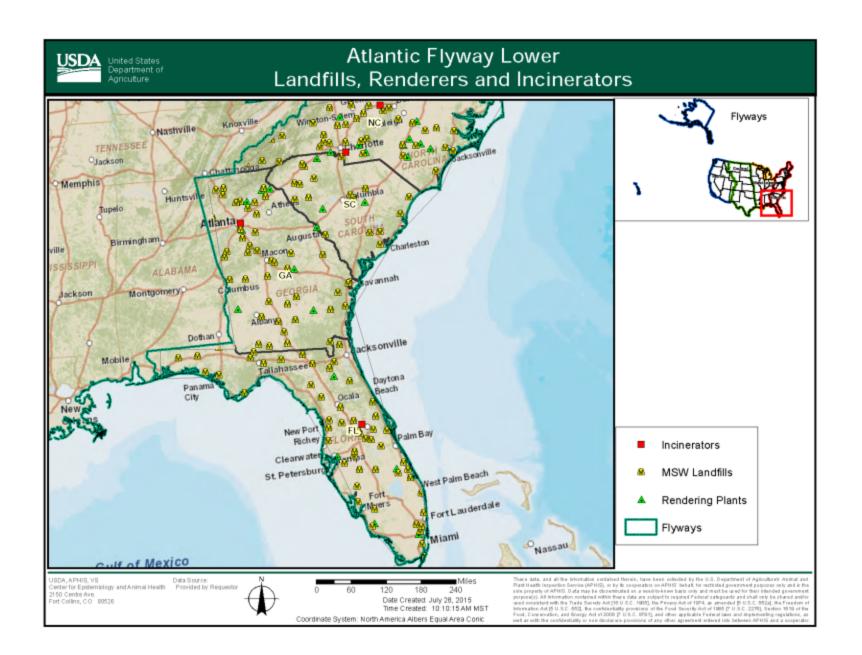


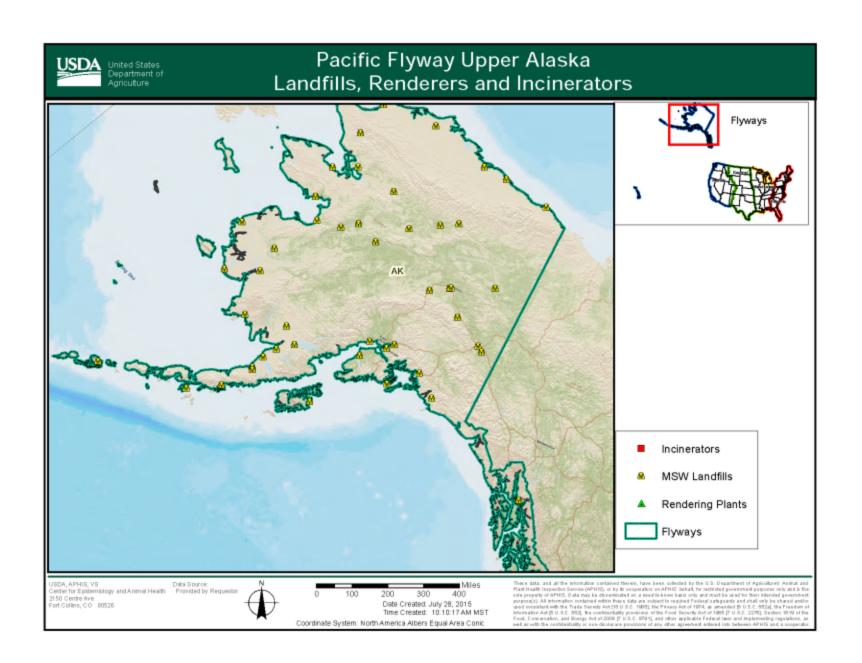


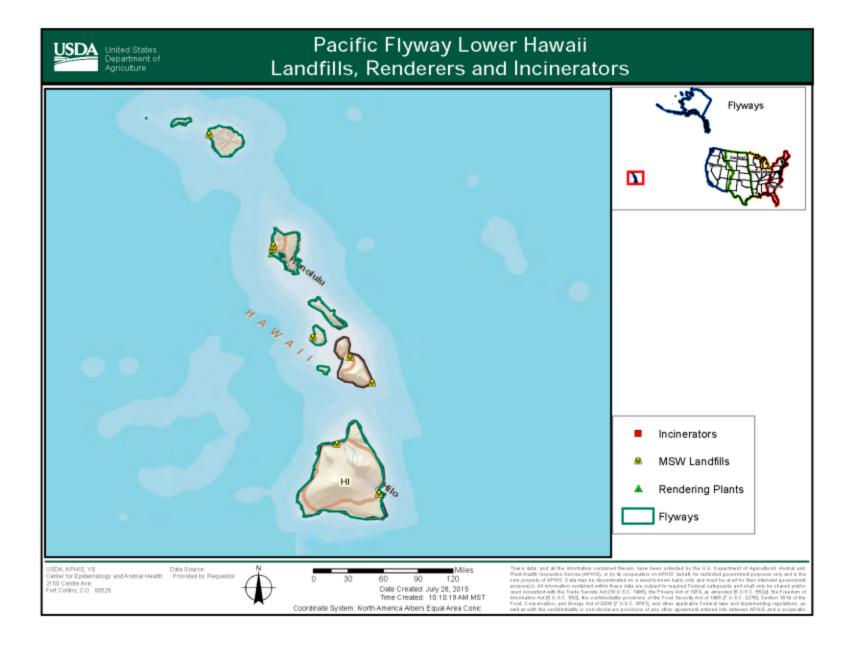




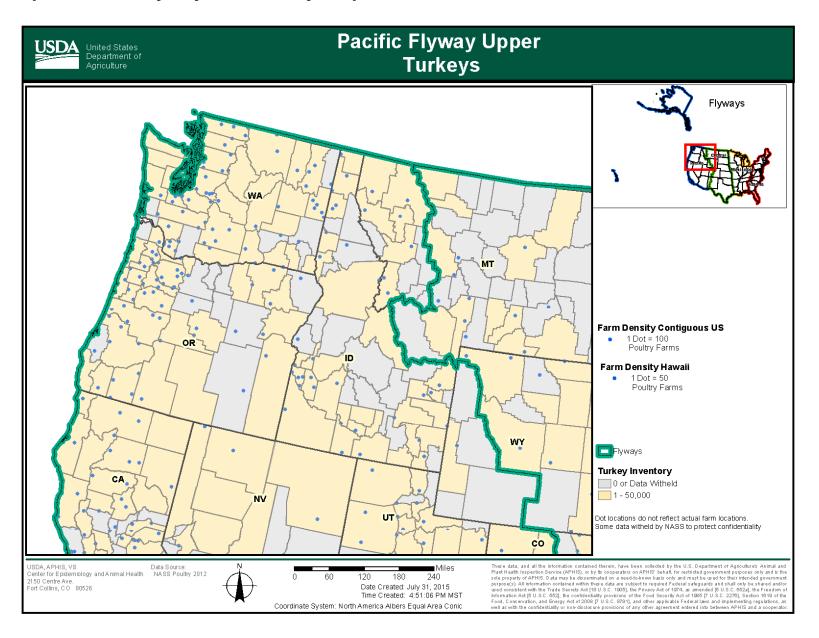


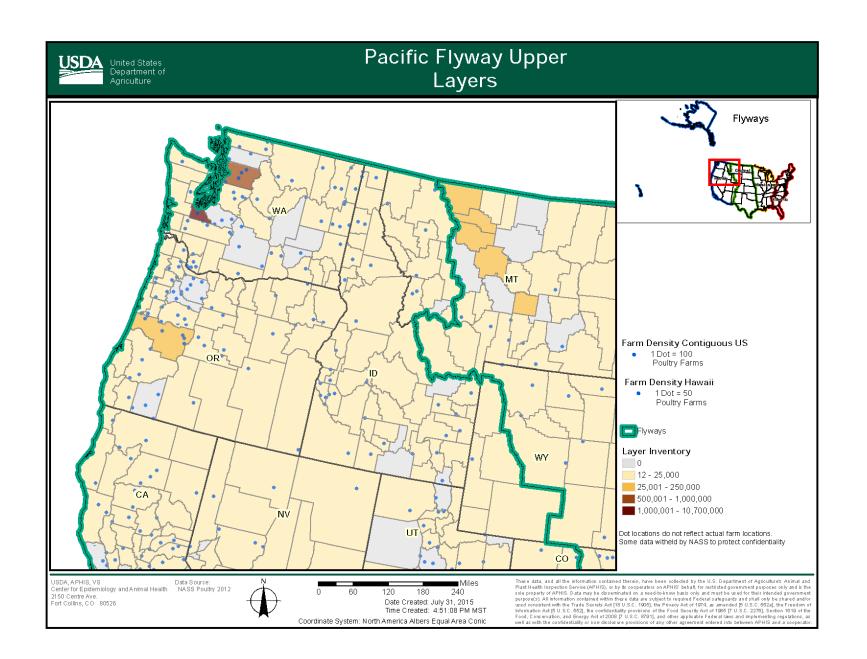


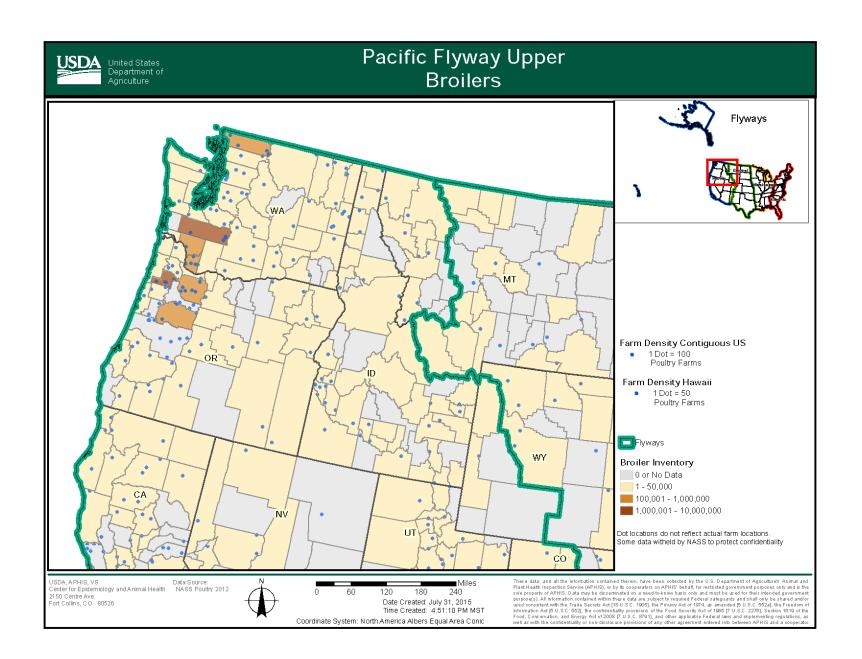


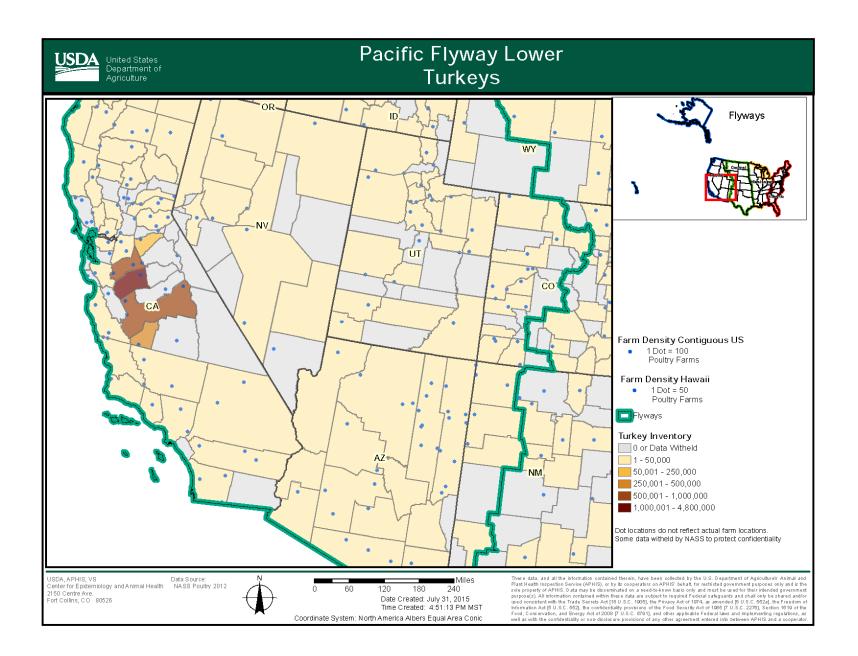


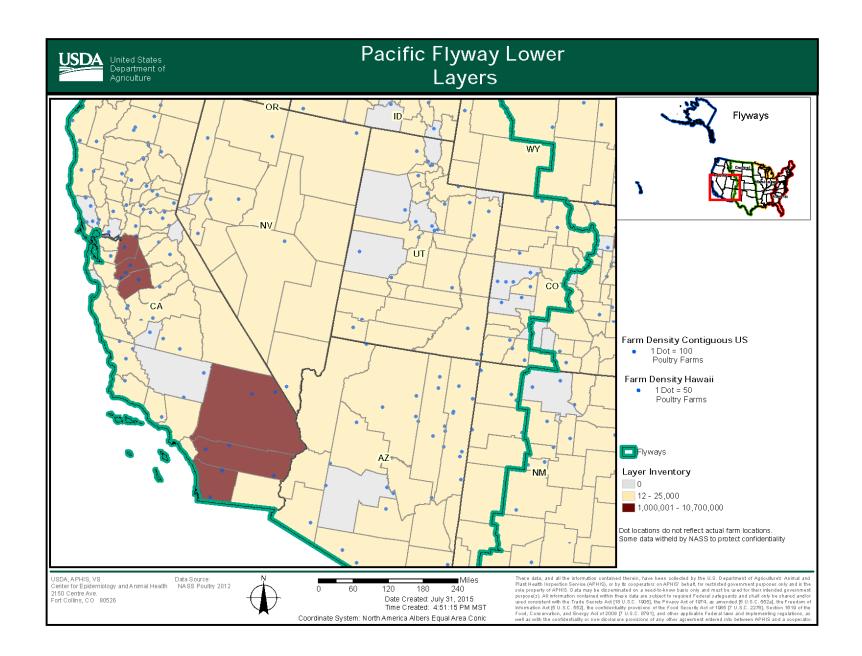
Map Book #2. Flyway commodity maps

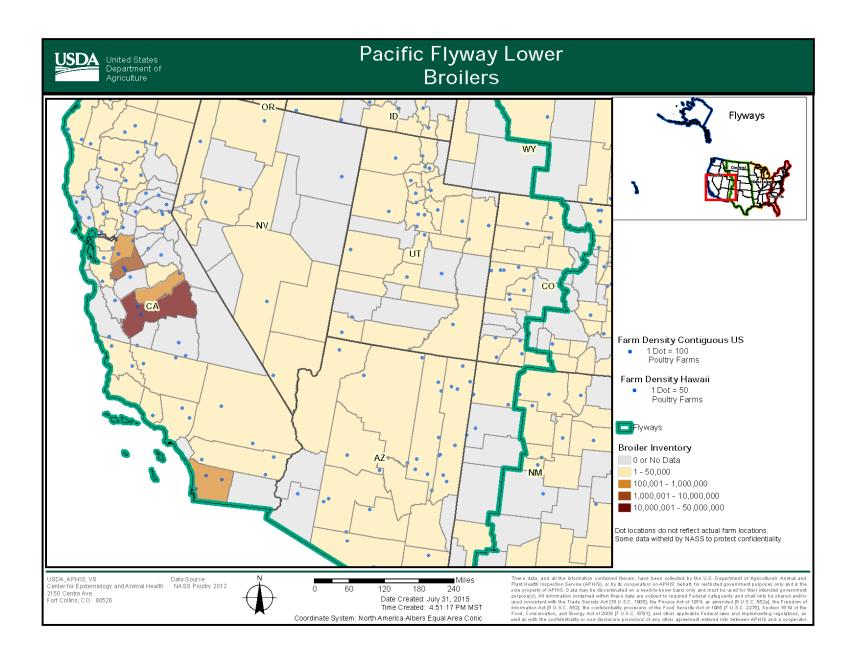


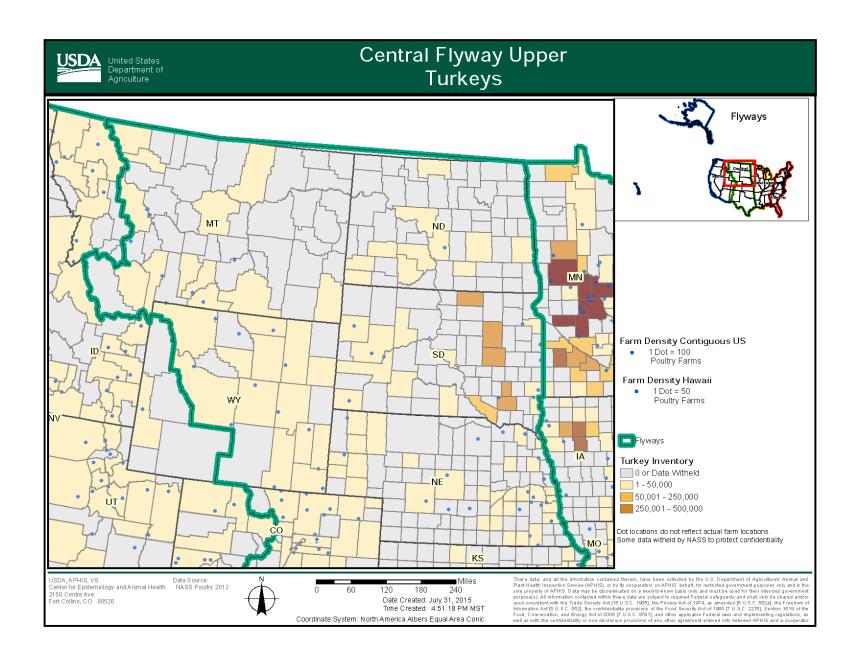


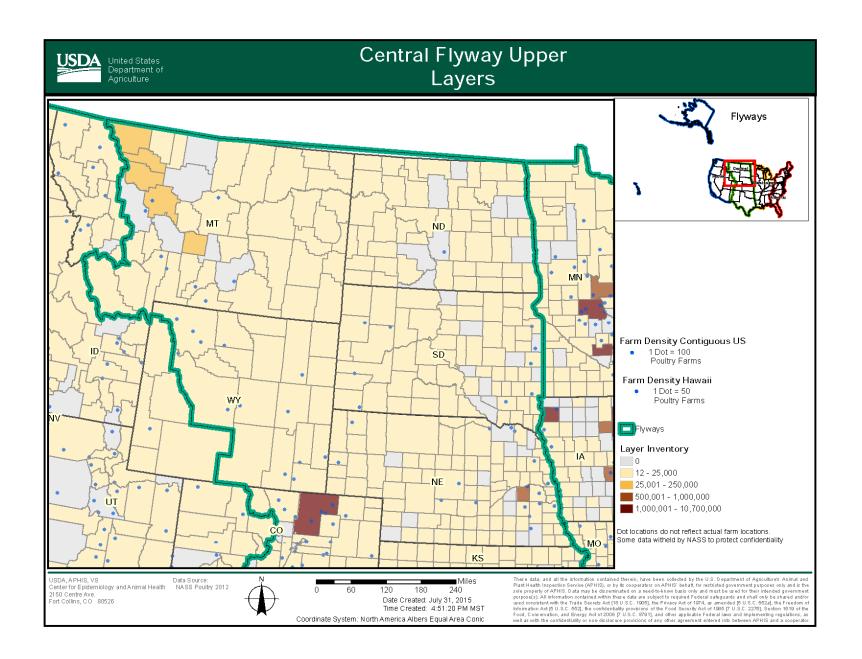


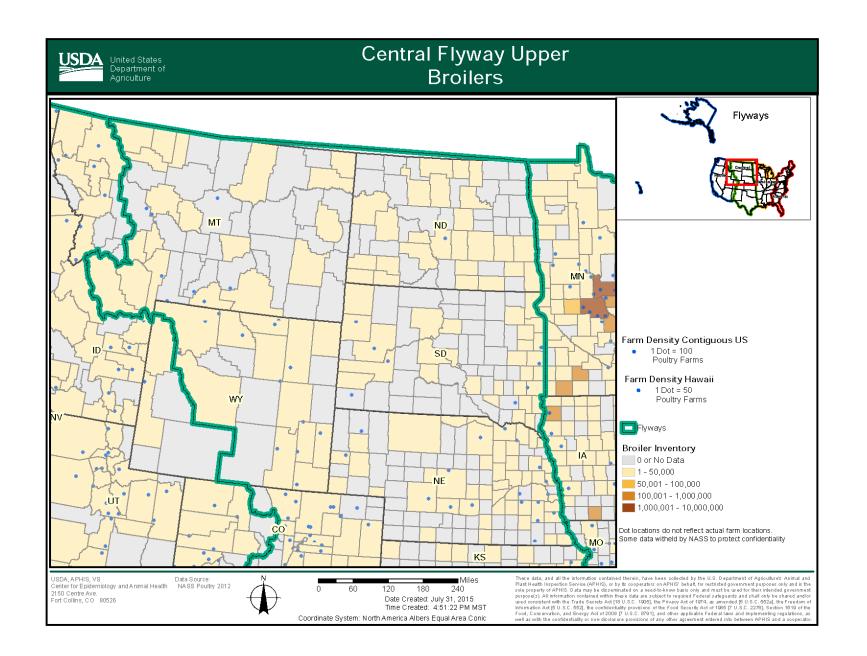


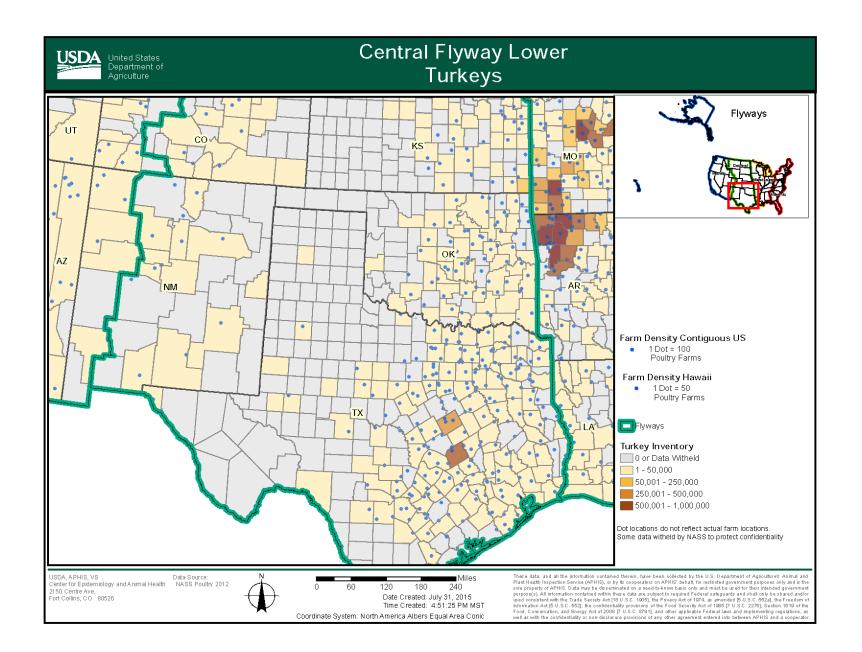


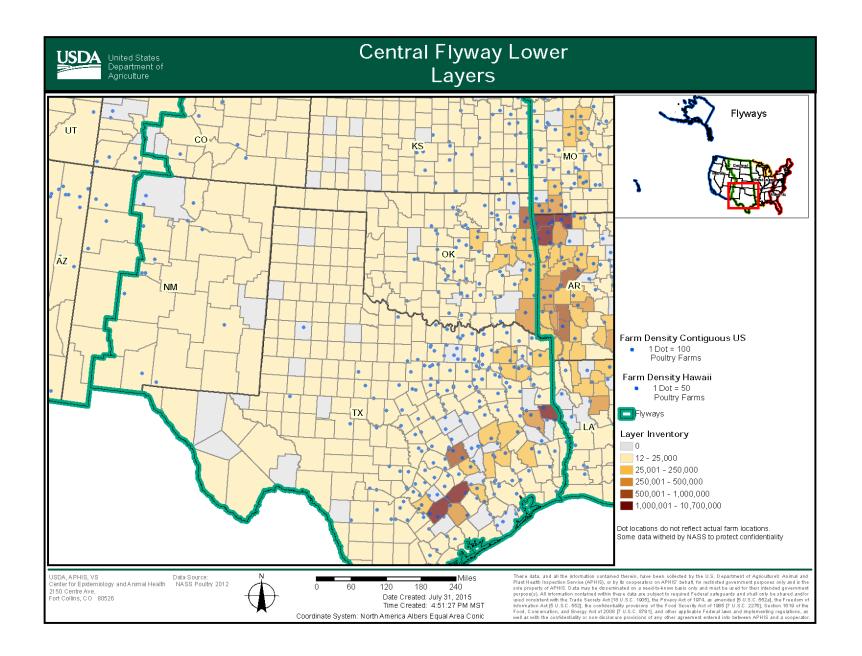


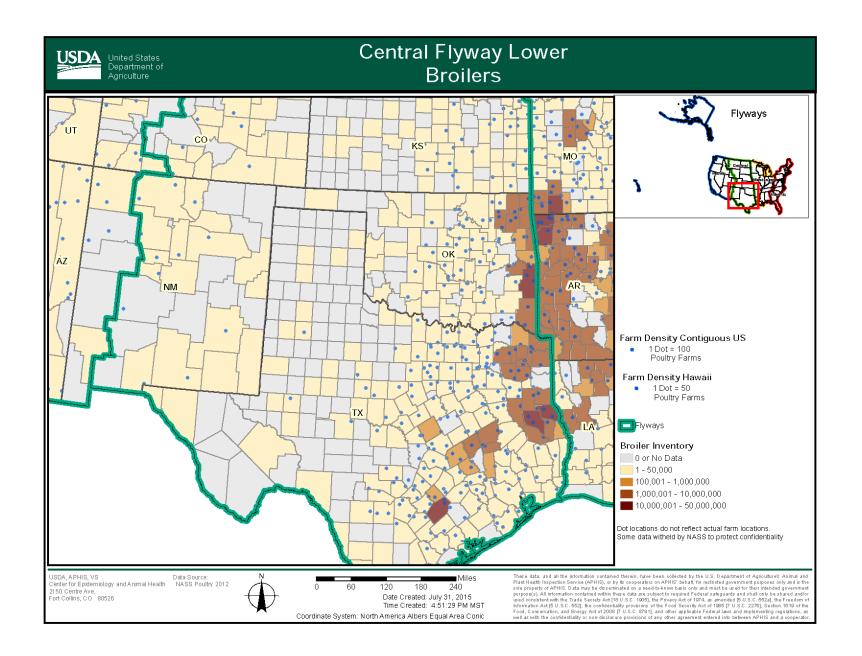


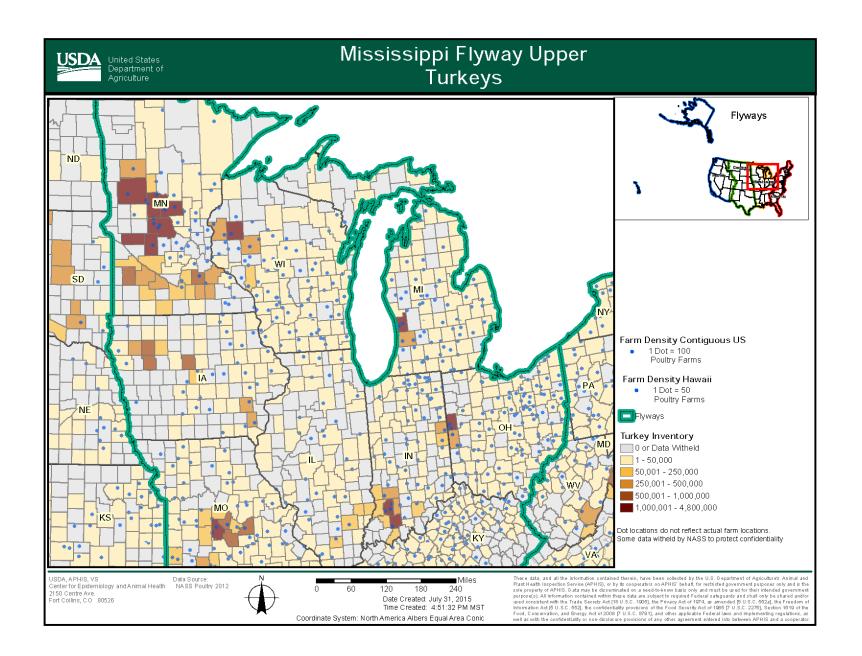


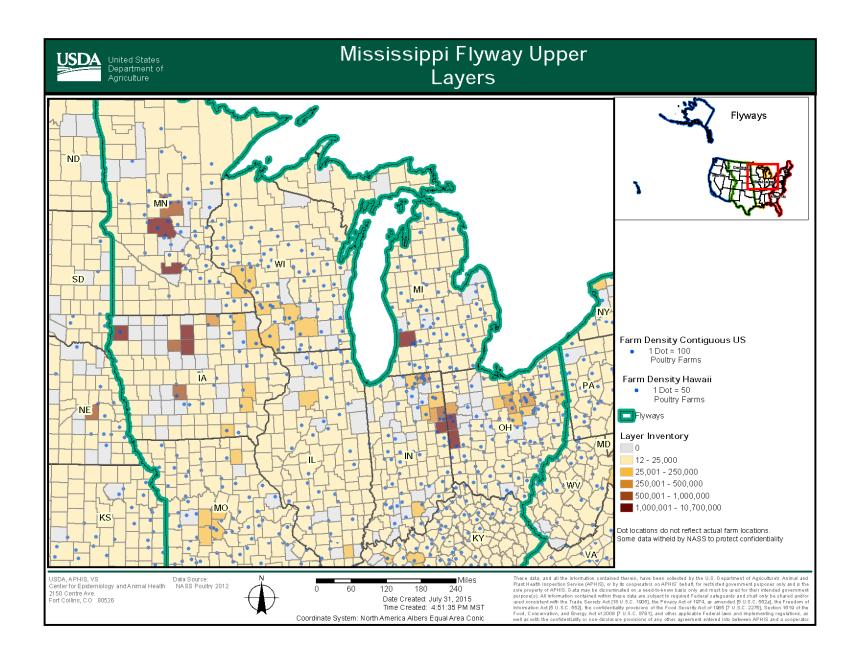


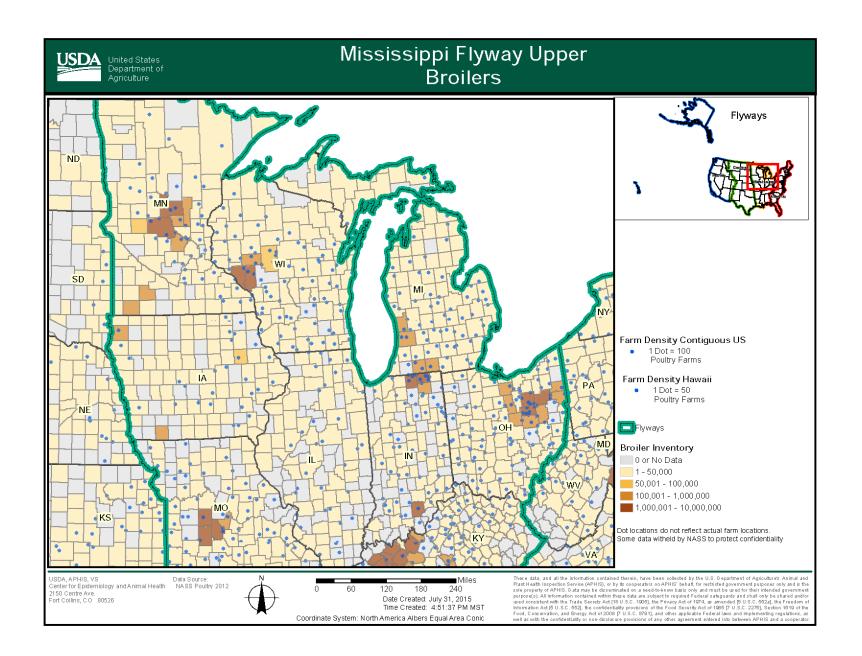


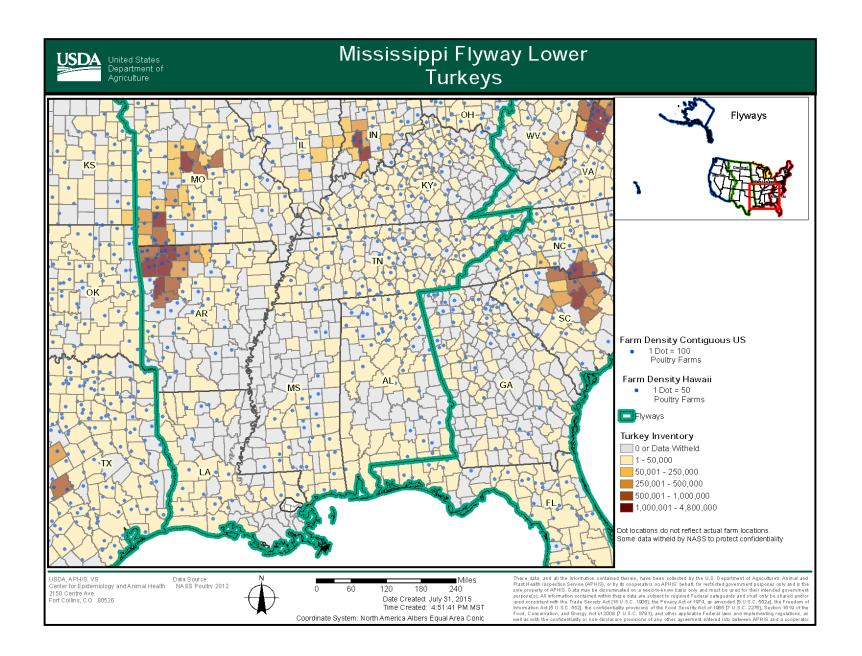


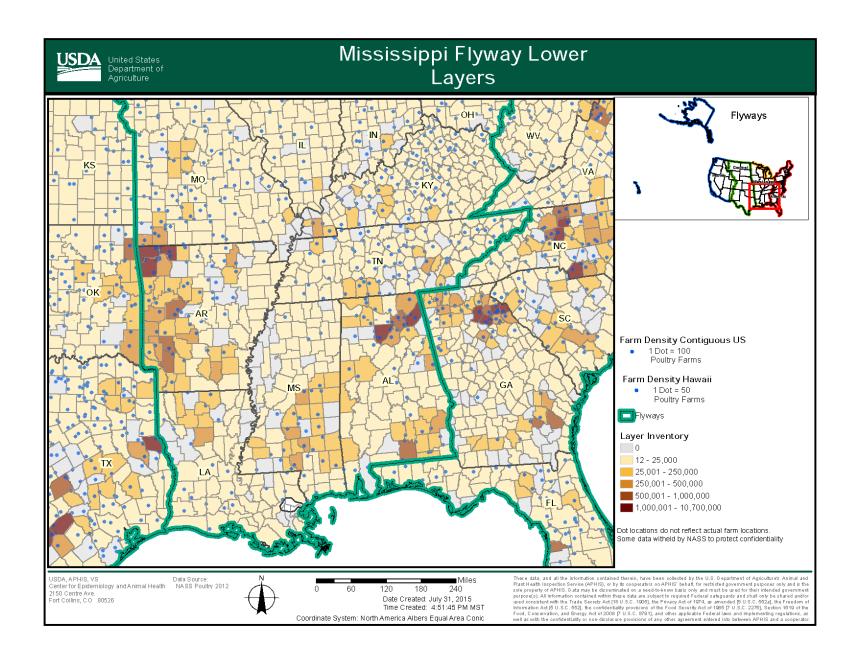


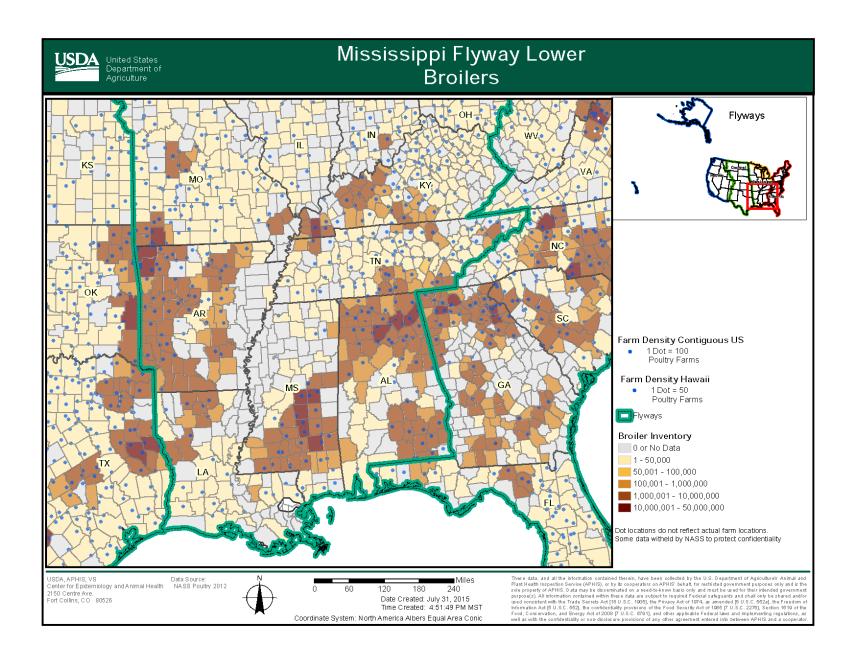


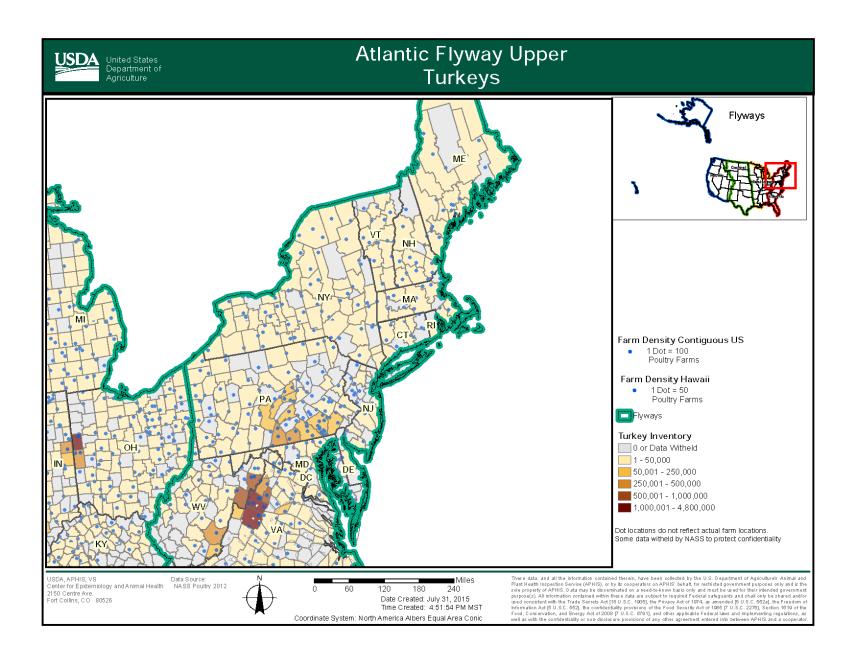


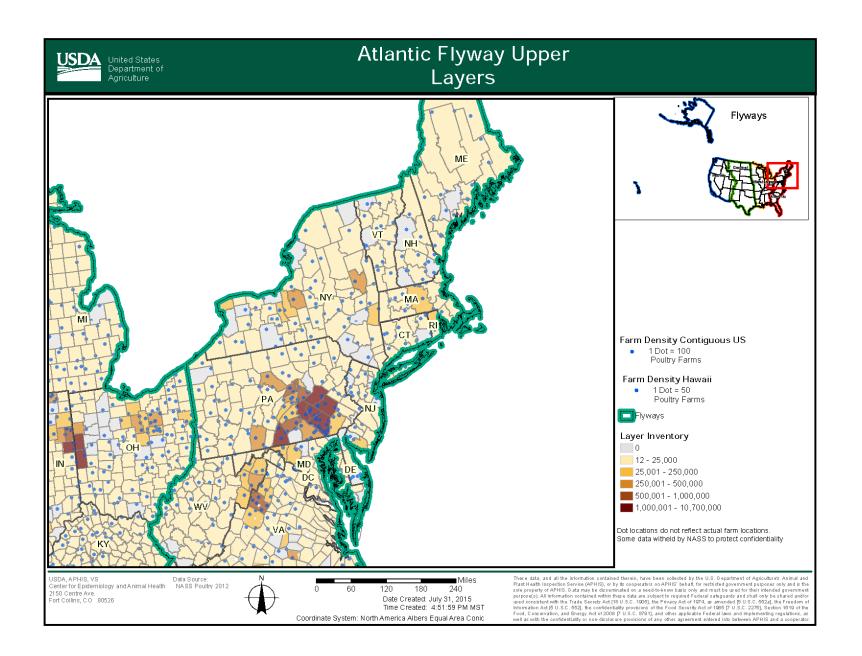


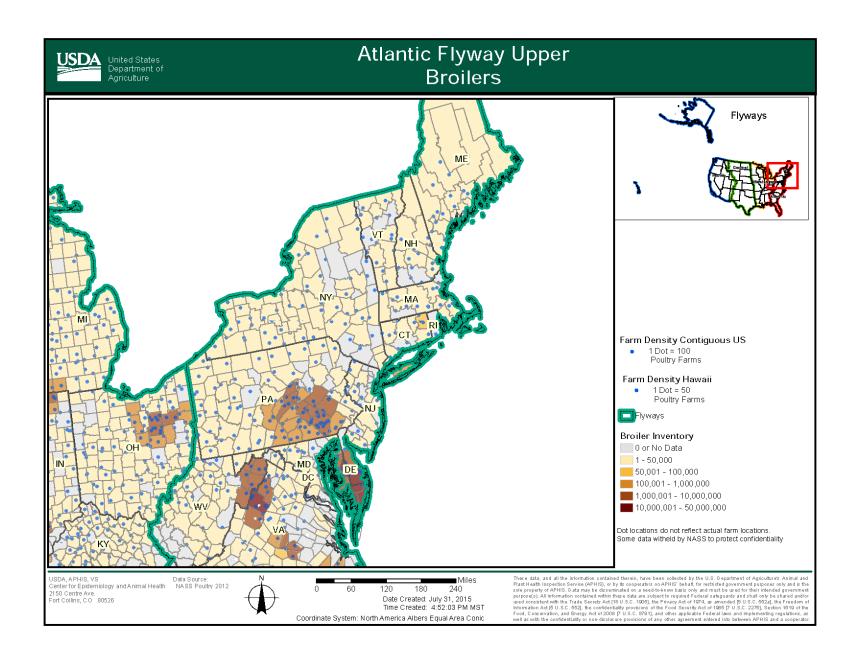


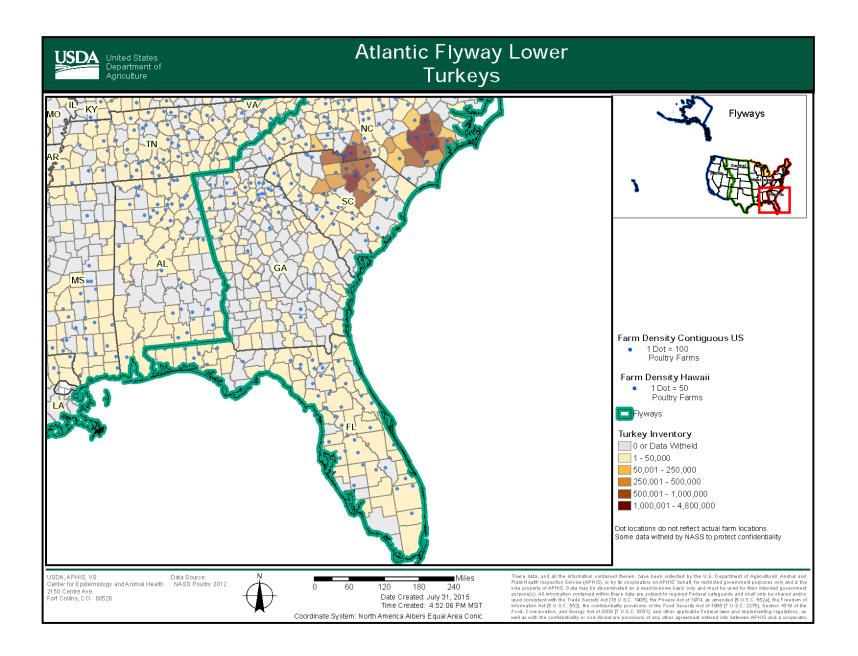


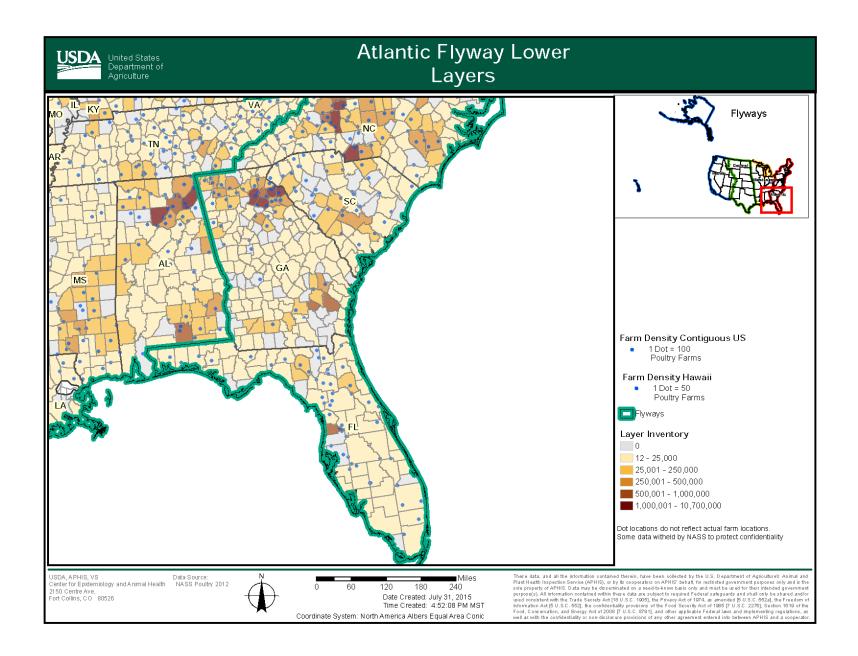


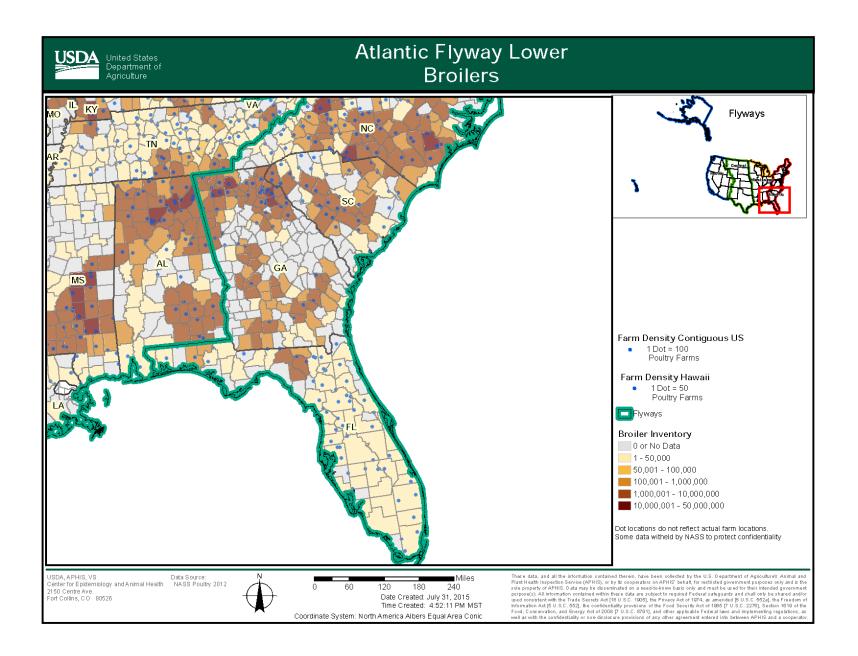


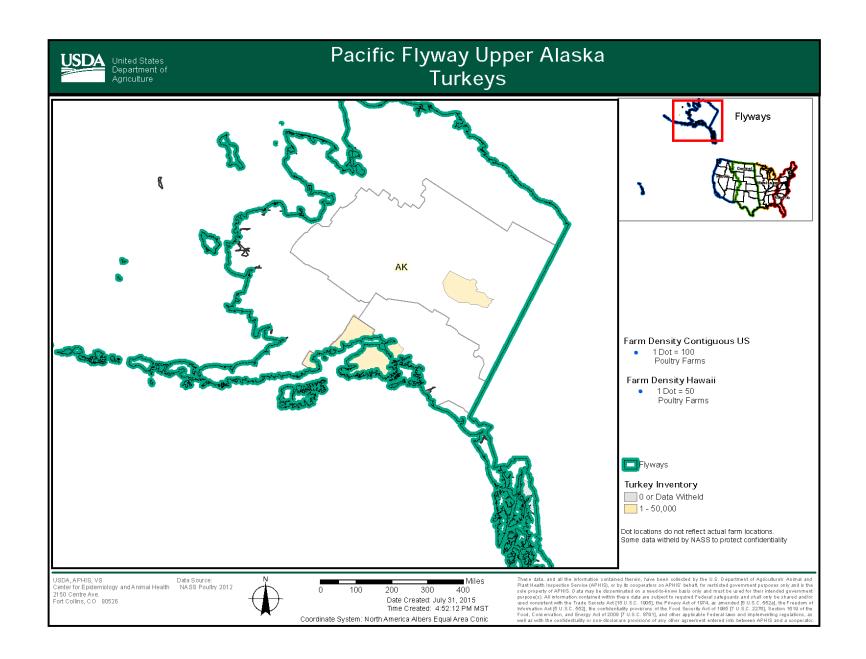


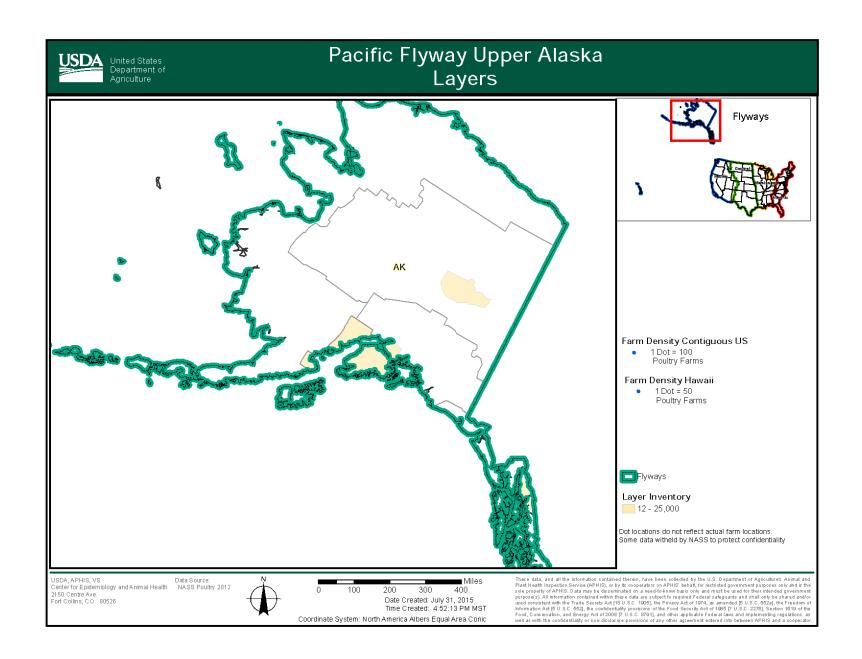


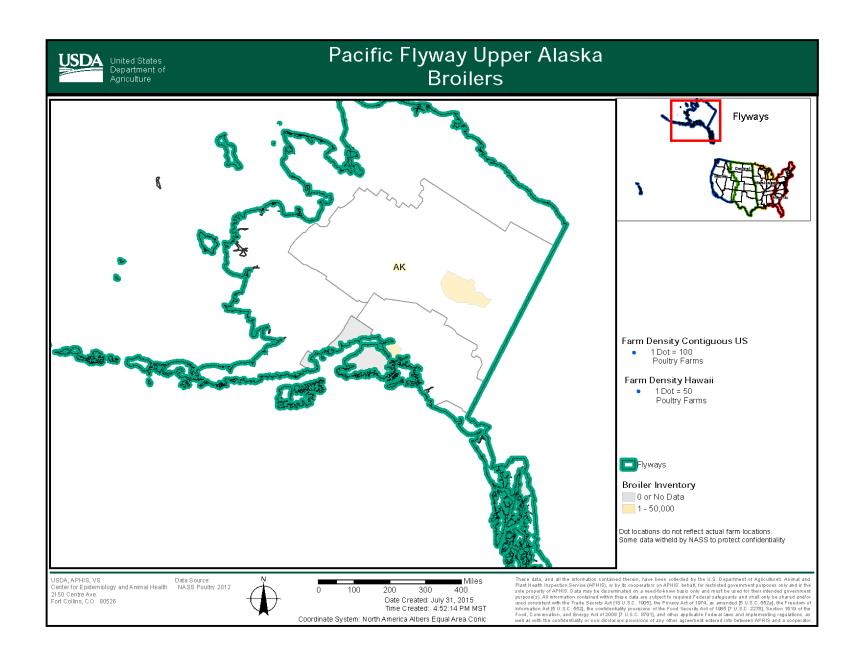


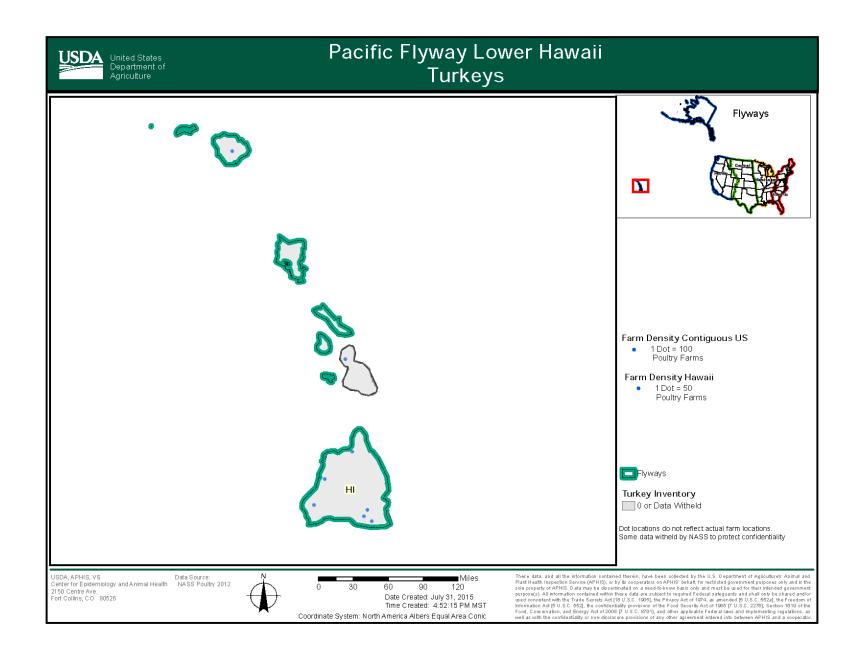


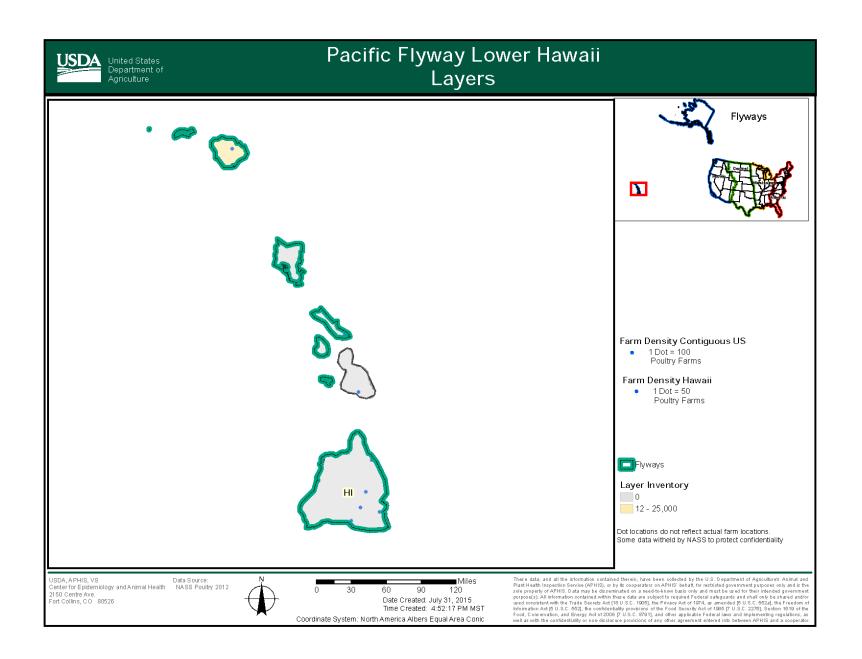


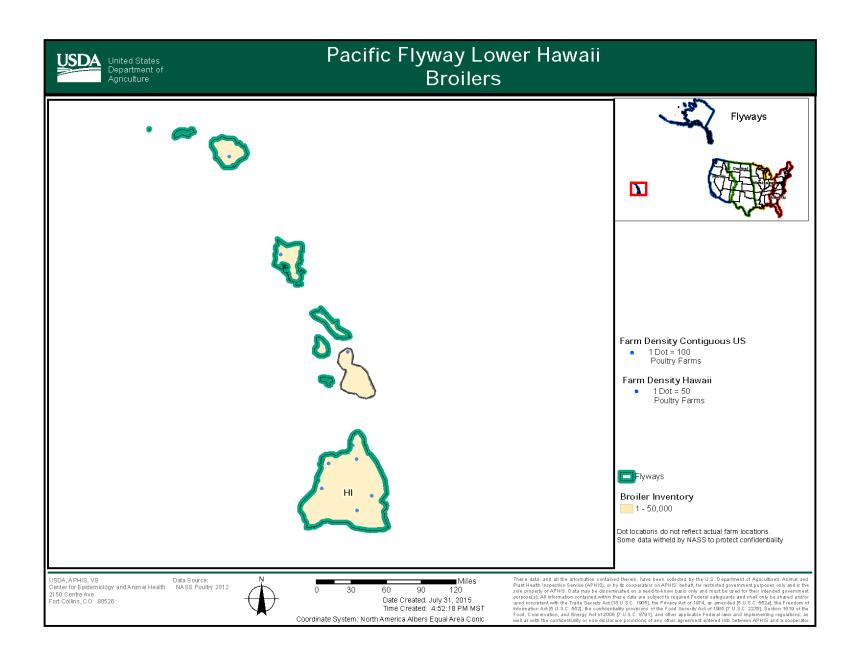






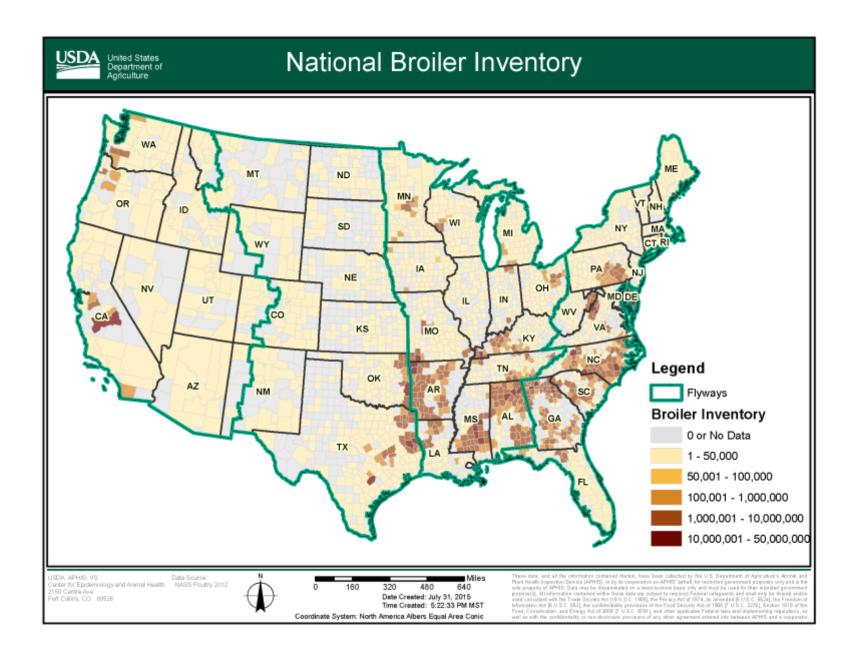


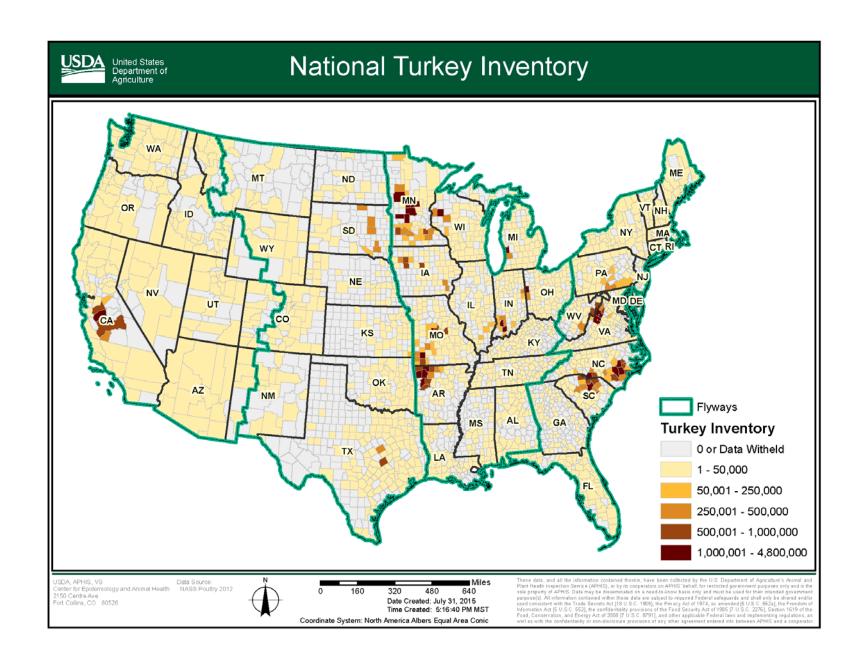




Map Book #3. National commodity maps







Map Book #4. National backyard map

