



United States
Department of
Agriculture



NATIONAL FLYWAY COUNCIL
Pacific est. 1952 - Central est. 1948 - Mississippi est. 1952 - Atlantic est. 1952



July 2016 – June 2017

Last Updated: 7/7/2017

Total birds sampled: 35,747

Total HPAI positive cases (HA gene sequence confirmed): 2

icA molecular detection^d only (HA gene sequence unsuccessful/no virus isolated) cases: 0

Total birds sampled by flyway

Atlantic: 9,074

Mississippi: 9,973

Central: 7,516

Pacific: 9,175

American Oceania^f: 9

WILD BIRD HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA CASES IN THE UNITED STATES^a								
LINE	COLLECTION DATE	SPECIES	COUNTY	STATE	SUBTYPE ^b	CONFIRMATION DATE	COLLECTING AGENCY	COLLECTION STRATEGY ^c
1	8-12-2016	Mallard	Fairbanks North Star	AK	EA/AM H5N2	8-25-2016	Alaska DFG	L
2	12-27-2016	Mallard	Fergus	MT	EA/AM H5N2	1-9-2017	USDA-APHIS	H

^a Avian H5 influenza (H5N8) originating from Eurasia (EA) spread rapidly along wild bird migratory pathways during 2014. Introduction of this virus into the Pacific Flyway sometime during 2014 has allowed mixing with North American (AM) origin viruses and generated new (novel) combinations with genes from both EA and AM origin (or “reassortant” viruses). These findings are not unexpected as the EA-H5 viruses continue to circulate in the flyways. This group of EA-H5 viruses is highly pathogenic in poultry. The ‘novel EA/AM H5N1’ is different from the ‘Asian HPAI H5N1’ and is a mixture of Eurasian and low pathogenic North American origin viruses.

^b EA = Eurasian; AM=North American; the EA-H5 (2.3.4.4) are highly pathogenic to poultry

^c M = morbidity/mortality; H = hunter harvest ; L = live bird released; A = agency harvested

^d Sequencing was unsuccessful and no virus was isolated; RNA was detected by 3 assays targeting 2 different genes including the H5 (icA) molecular assay which is specific for the Eurasian H5 clade 2.3.4.4 viruses first detected in the US in December 2014.

^e Cases posted in most recent update.

^f American Oceania flyway consists of Hawaii, Guam, Marshall Islands, and American Samoa.

For past updates, please refer to [Wild Bird Positive Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Cases in the United States: July 2015 to June 2016](#).