FACT SHEET

Bird and Bat Droppings

Introduction

While the hazards of bird and bat droppings are generally exaggerated, there is some risk of disease wherever there are large populations of roosting birds or bats.

The most serious health risks arise from organisms that grow in the nutrient-rich accumulations of droppings, feathers, and debris under a roost — particularly if roosts have been active for years.

The two most common types of fungal diseases associated with bird and bat droppings are histoplasmosis and cryptococcosis.

Common Diseases

Histoplasmosis

Histoplasmosis is caused by a fungus (Histoplasma capsulatum). The disease is transmitted to humans by airborne fungus spores from soil contaminated by bird and bat droppings.

Cryptococcosis

Cryptococcus neoformans (C. neoformans) is found worldwide. Its main habitats are debris around pigeon roosts and soil contaminated with decaying pigeon or chicken droppings. Humans become infected by inhaling the airborne organism in the form of dehydrated yeast or as spores.

Pigeon droppings appear to be the most important source of the fungus C. neoformans in the environment. The fungus is typically found in accumulations of droppings around roosting and nesting sites. C. neoformans has been found in as many as 84 percent of samples taken from old roosts. Even old and dry, bird droppings can be a significant source of infection.

Other Associated Diseases

- Psittacosis
- Toxoplasmosis
- Rabies, viral diseases

Individuals at Risk

Anyone who is exposed to these hazards in sufficient quantity is at risk of developing disease. However, certain demographic groups are of particular concern:

- Infants and the elderly
- Persons with compromised immune systems
- Persons with a history of respiratory illness

Removal Considerations

When an accumulation of bat or bird manure is discovered, simply leaving the material alone if it is in a location where no human activity may be the best course of action. If this is not the case and the potential for human exposure exists, methods of controlling human exposure risks must be implemented during the removal process.

Revised: Dec 2019
These organisms are spread by becoming airborne and subsequently inhaled by humans. Therefore, it is critical to avoid disturbing the material in order to prevent it from becoming aerosolized. A brief inhalation exposure to highly contaminated dust may be all that is needed to cause infection and subsequent development of fungal disease.

Small accumulation of droppings from a few birds or bats, can generally be cleaned up with soap and water. If large quantities of bird or bat droppings are present, contact an environmental engineering consultant for advice.

Prior to shoveling, scraping or sweeping droppings, spray with water to reduce the amount of dust aerosolized during the cleanup process. Adding a surfactant or wetting agent to the water may further reduce the amount of aerosolized dust. An alternative method is to use an industrial vacuum cleaner with a high-efficiency (HEPA) filter to bag contaminated material.

After removal is complete, a visual inspection should be performed to identify any remaining residual dust or debris before considering the area clean.

**Disinfecting Contaminated Material**

Disinfectants have occasionally been used to treat contaminated soil and accumulations of bird or bat manure when removal was impractical or as a precaution before a removal process was started.

However, the only disinfectants that have been proven to be effective contain highly toxic chemicals such as formaldehyde. Therefore, these products may only be applied by qualified individuals.

**Disposing of Manure**

Prior to removal, check with local government agencies to verify the appropriate methods for disposing of bird and bat droppings.