

Installation / usage instructions for:

Bird-Proof Gel & Bird-Repellent Liquid.

Bird Proof is a long lasting, non-poisonous, tacky bird repellent for use on ledges, sills, beams, rafters and hundreds of other indoor and outdoor locations where "nuisance birds" alight or roost. When applied according to instructions, Bird Proof transparent repellent can effectively discourage pigeons, starlings, house sparrows and certain other nuisance birds from roosting on or returning to a treated area for up to one year.

Why Effective Bird Control is important:

More than **60 transmissible diseases** (some of which are fatal) are associated with pigeons, starlings and house sparrows and their droppings. For example:

- **Histoplasmosis** is a potentially fatal respiratory disease resulting from a fungus growing in dried droppings.
- **Candidiasis** is a yeast or fungus infection spread by pigeons. The disease affects the skin, the mouth, the respiratory system, the intestines and the urogenital tract, especially the vagina. It is a growing problem from women, causing itching, pain and discharge.
- **Cryptococcosis** is caused by a yeast found in the intestinal tract of pigeons and starlings. The illness often begins as a pulmonary disease and may later affect the central nervous system. Since attics, cupolas, ledges, schools, offices, warehouses, mills, barns, park buildings, signs, etc. are typical roosting and nesting sites, the fungus is apt to be found in these areas.
- **St. Louis Encephalitis**, an inflammation of the nervous system, usually causes drowsiness, headaches and fever. It may even result in paralysis, coma or death. It occurs in all age groups, but is especially fatal to persons over age 60. The disease is spread by mosquitoes which have fed on infected house sparrows, pigeons and house finches carrying the Group B virus responsible for St. Louis Encephalitis.
- **Salmonellosis** often occurs as "food poisoning" and can be traced to pigeons, starlings and sparrows. These bacteria are found in bird droppings; dust from droppings can be sucked through ventilators and air conditioners, contaminating food and cooking surfaces in restaurants, homes and processing plants. Besides being direct carriers of disease, nuisance birds are frequently associated with over 50 kinds of ectoparasites, which can work their way throughout structures to infest and bite humans. About two-thirds of these pests may be detrimental to the general health and well-being of humans and domestic animals. The rest are considered nuisance or incidental pests. A few examples of ectoparasites include: