

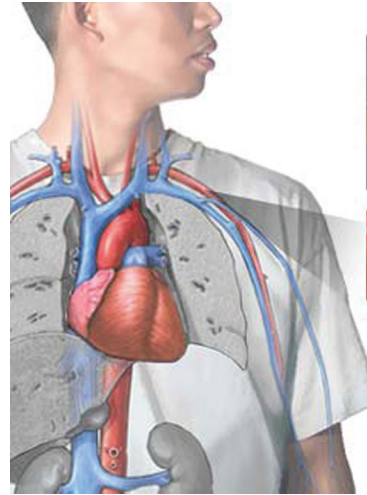
Pigeon Diseases

Histoplasmosis: Histoplasmosis is a lung disease caused by a fungus (*Histoplasma capsulatum*) found primarily in soil and areas contaminated with bird or bat droppings. The disease is transmitted to humans by airborne fungus spores from areas contaminated by pigeons and starlings, as well as other birds, and also bats.

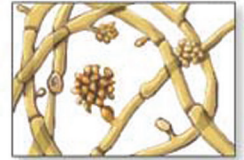
Cryptococcosis: Pigeon droppings appear to be the most common source of the disease fungus *Cryptococcus neoformans* in the environment. The fungus is typically found in accumulations of droppings around roosting and nesting sites, for example, attics, cupolas, ledges and water towers.

Psittacosis and toxoplasmosis: Also associated with pigeon roosts and the accompanying droppings, these diseases are normally not severe in people; however, serious illness or death does occur rarely. Pigeons and sparrows also have been implicated (along with many other species of birds) as sources of encephalitis viruses carried by mosquitoes.

Parasites: Includes the Pigeon Nest Bug and the bat bug (both related to the bed bug), soft ticks, biting lice and the pigeon fly these parasites. Droppings, feathers, food and dead birds under a roosting area can breed flies, beetles and other insects.



Histoplasma spores



Histoplasma capsulatum infects organs of the body through the bloodstream.



1-877-4-NO-BIRD