



USE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- Dedicate outwear that is specific for your operation and use it whenever in contact with animals or animal handling areas.
- When leaving a farm to attend another farm or event where livestock are present, clean and disinfect clothes and footwear before leaving and before return to home

For visitors and staff entering animal areas:

- Consider using disposable booties and disposable coveralls in isolation areas (sick pens)
- Restrict visitor access to animals, especially international travellers
- Have clean coveralls and boots available for visitors, including animal health service providers

CONTROL PESTS

- Conduct fly control measures regularly to effectively disrupt lifecycles
- Implement methods to promote rapid drying and/or clean up of outside corral edges, corners, catch basins and areas under fences
- Communicate with neighbors about your efforts to reduce fly populations and disease transmission

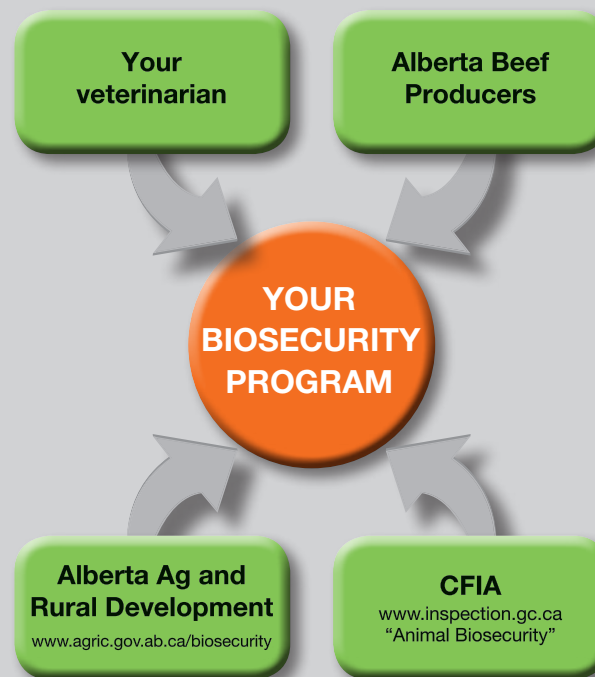
**SIMPLE THINGS, DONE
CORRECTLY, EVERY DAY.**

WHAT IS MY ROLE?

Protect the cattle health and economic stability of Alberta by:

- Ensuring all staff and visitors are aware of and comply with the biosecurity protocols
- Posting highly visible signs to communicate biosecurity protocols are in place if practical
- *Keeping a visitor log book with date, name and any previous animal contact in the last 7 days*
- Ensuring animal movement can be tracked
E.g: participate in national traceability programs

WHERE CAN I GET HELP?



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EFFECTIVE BIOSECURITY FOR CATTLE PRODUCERS



**Straightforward measures built
into everyday operations**

WHAT IS BIOSECURITY?

Biosecurity is the combinations of sound preventative measures, animal health protocols and physical barriers that prevent transmission of disease into a herd, between herds and between species of animals. It is a strategy of prevention - preventing introduction and spread of disease.

**EFFECTIVE BIOSECURITY PROGRAMS ARE BASED
ON RISK ASSESSMENTS DONE WITH YOUR
VETERINARIAN AND LIMIT THE IMPACT OF DISEASE.**





HOW CAN I BENEFIT?

- Reduce introduction, spread and cost of disease
- Prevent financial losses from animal illness
- Facilitate recovery from disease
- Minimize the risk of introduction of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) that could devastate your operation and the provincial herd

RISKS THAT SHOULD BE MANAGED WITH EFFECTIVE BIOSECURITY PRACTICES INCLUDE:

New Animals

Transport Trucks

Service & Supply Providers

Visitors

Stray & Feral Animals

Overseas Travellers

WHEN AND HOW DO I START A BIOSECURITY PROGRAM?

NOW! EFFECTIVE BIOSECURITY PRACTICES ARE:

CONTROL ACCESS TO FARMS AND ANIMAL AREAS

- Establish zones to reflect differing standards of biosecurity
- Post biosecurity signs at barn and pasture entrances if practical
- Establish visitor parking well away from barns, pens and pastures.
- Disinfect delivery and supply trucks, transport trucks etc. before entering animal handling/living areas
- Keep fences in good repair to avoid introduction of disease from strays, feral animals, wildlife
- Know the biosecurity protocols in place by suppliers of animals, feed and bedding. Use reputable sources!

PLAN ANIMAL MOVEMENTS

- Maintaining a closed herd is a low risk situation; All In/All Out is the lowest risk herd transition when practical for your operation
- Participate in traceability programs
- Avoid moving young or sick animals thru a heavily used area

You can enhance animal segregation with additional biosecurity measures:

- Limit equipment movement between pens, clean and disinfect thoroughly if unavoidable
- *Handle animals from youngest to oldest and healthy to sick as routine practice*

MONITOR HERD HEALTH

- *Work with your veterinarian to design a vaccine program for your herds based on a risk assessment.* Consult your herd health veterinarian prior to diverging

- *Quarantine new animals for 2-3 weeks* until disease status is established and vaccinations are in place

- Isolate sick animals as soon as possible and consult your veterinarian for appropriate diagnosis and treatment
- Offer feed off the ground to prevent transmission of diseases passed in manure (e.g. coccidia)
- Use pastures that are well drained
- Use Johne's tested commercially available milk replacer and colostrum or colostrum from your own cows
- Isolation areas/zones should be used for sick animals and have the highest level of biosecurity protocols

USE GOOD CLEANING AND DISINFECTION PROTOCOLS

- *Clean boots, equipment and instruments before disinfecting*
- Choose the right disinfectant for the job
- Disinfect equipment and animal handling equipment regularly
- Clean and disinfect equipment before sharing with other farms

