

Better Biosecurity Provides Peace of Mind, Healthy Stock and a More Viable Business

Benefits

- Protects your neighbours and the countryside.
- Keeps new disease out.
- Reduces the spread of disease.
- Keeps more animals healthy.
- Cuts costs of disease prevention and treatment.
- Improves farm efficiency.

How disease spreads

- Movement of animals, people and machinery between and within farms.
- Farm visitors – people and vehicles.
- Introduction of new animals.
- Contact with neighbours' livestock.
- Shared farm equipment.
- Contamination by vermin and wild birds.
- Animals drinking from contaminated rivers and streams.

How to stop it – KEEP IT CLEAN

- Be aware of the need for biosecurity.
- Make a herd/flock health plan with your vet including isolation for new or returning stock.
- Don't bring infection onto your farm, or spread it around your farm, on your clothes, footwear or hands.
- Where possible, limit and control farm visitors – people and vehicles.
- Keep farm access routes, parking areas, yards, feeding and storage areas clean and tidy.
- Have pressure washers, brushes, hoses, water and disinfectant available and make sure visitors use them.

- Don't allow contact with neighbours' livestock – maintain your fences.
- Don't share injecting and dosing equipment – if it can't be avoided, cleanse and disinfect thoroughly.
- Clean then disinfect any farm machinery/equipment if sharing with a neighbouring farm.
- Implement a pest control programme.
- Fence off streams and rivers – supply clean fresh drinking water in troughs.
- Keep livestock away from freshly spread slurry for six weeks.
- Ensure identification and record keeping are accurate and up to date.
- Dispose of fallen stock properly.

Buying new stock – Returning your stock to the farm

Always know the health status of animals you are buying or moving!

- Incoming and returning stock should be kept separate from the rest of the herd/flock – discuss with your vet and agree a testing programme.
- Use separate equipment and staff or handle isolated stock last.
- Keep isolation buildings as near as possible to the farm entrance and separate from other livestock buildings by 3 metres.
- If using a paddock, keep it separated by at least 3 metres (with double fencing) from other animals on the farm.
- Dispose of bedding so other livestock can't have access to it.

The British Cattle Veterinary Association
The British Deer Farmers Association
The British Goat Society
The British Pig Association
The British Veterinary Association
DEFRA
The Farmers' Union of Wales
The Meat and Livestock Commission
The National Beef Association
The National Farmers Union
The National Pig Association
The National Sheep Association
The Rare Breeds Survival Trust
The RSPCA
The Sheep Veterinary Society
Welsh Assembly Government