



Protecting the farmers patch

Seven Intervention points



Seven Biosecurity Intervention Points



There are 7 intervention points whereby you can implement good biosecurity practise

1. Livestock movements
2. Animal health management
3. People and equipment
4. Feed and water
5. Pest control
6. Animal waste and carcass management
7. Shared knowledge and understanding

1: Livestock movements



- **Do your homework**
 - Not just the animals – what else comes with them? Think about vaccination status, FE tolerance, drench resistance, dipping.
 - Establish relationships with other farmers with good biosecurity plans.
 - Inspect stock on arrival, look for sick animals, look for weed seeds.
- **Quarantine**
 - Separation for 7-14 days, quarantine drenching
- **Recording is a no brainer**
 - NAIT / ASDs
- **Boundaries. Check regularly.**
 - Under / over / through
 - Avoid nose to nose contact

2: Animal health management



- Animal health plan. Have a good plan that you discuss with your vet
 - Healthy well fed animals can fight off disease.
 - Keep good records as these can help in case of an outbreak
- Breed for disease resistance
 - Many diseases can be managed by breeding for resistance eg FE, foot rot, parasites
- Quarantine
 - Set up quarantine systems.
- Don't forget the dogs! (and horses, pigs, chooks...)
- Sick animals?
 - Call the vet! Prompt diagnosis and treatment can prevent the spread.



4: People, Equipment and Machinery



- Who comes onto your farm?
 - Why are they there?
 - Where have they just been?
 - What are they bringing with them?
 - Where are they allowed to go?
 - Eg stock agents, shearers, contractors, hunters, recreation users
- Entry points
 - Ideally few, with cleaning & disinfection facilities. Do we let muddy boots through the airport?
- Visitor register
 - Allows traceability and a chance to discuss biosecurity
- People health too. Wash hands.
 - Have protocols to protect people on the farm eg washing facilities, protective gear, vaccinations up to date, socially distance people with contagious disease
Reduce direct contact with urine, faeces, blood.



Example disinfection point

- An example of how simple it can be to reduce risk
- Reminder that disinfection should be done **AFTER** gross contamination has been removed
- You can't sterilize dirt or faeces



5: Feed, supplies and water



- Hay / silage – think about seeds coming in and where you feed it out
- Certified seed to avoid weed seeds
- Gravel can be major source of weeds
- Milk / colostrum identified as vector for mycoplasma
- Supplemental feeds – read warning so the bags
- Offal risk for sheep measles
- Source of drinking water
 - For stock troughs vs dams eg liver fluke,
 - For humans



6: Pest control



- Monitor and control

- Wild / feral animals TB
- Rats / mice lepto
- Weeds

- Boundaries

- Deer, goats, pigs

- Team up with neighbours

- Integrated programme with catchment group or neighbours



6: Animal waste and carcass management



- Identify and remove dead stock
 - Post-mortem examination if you know how
 - Appropriate disposal, one inaccessible to livestock
- Yards / woolsheds / calf pens
- Stock rotation policies
 - Stand-down period between old and young stock classes

7: Shared knowledge and understanding



- Staff involvement

- In biosecurity plan, part of meetings, training?
- In animal health plan
- In implementation of plans!



- How to identify pests and diseases

- And what to do

- Visitors to the farm

- Part of induction and encourage visitors to report anything unusual

Listen to these podcasts

Beef + Lamb NZ

<https://beeflambnz.com/knowledge-hub/podcast/protecting-your-patch>

Or Dairy NZ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qU1YoYmRgd4>

Or sheep and beef or deer farmers look at this resource

<https://beeflambnz.com/knowledge-hub/PDF/FS067drystock-biosecurity-guidelines>