



# Protecting the farmer's patch

## 5. Biosecurity map



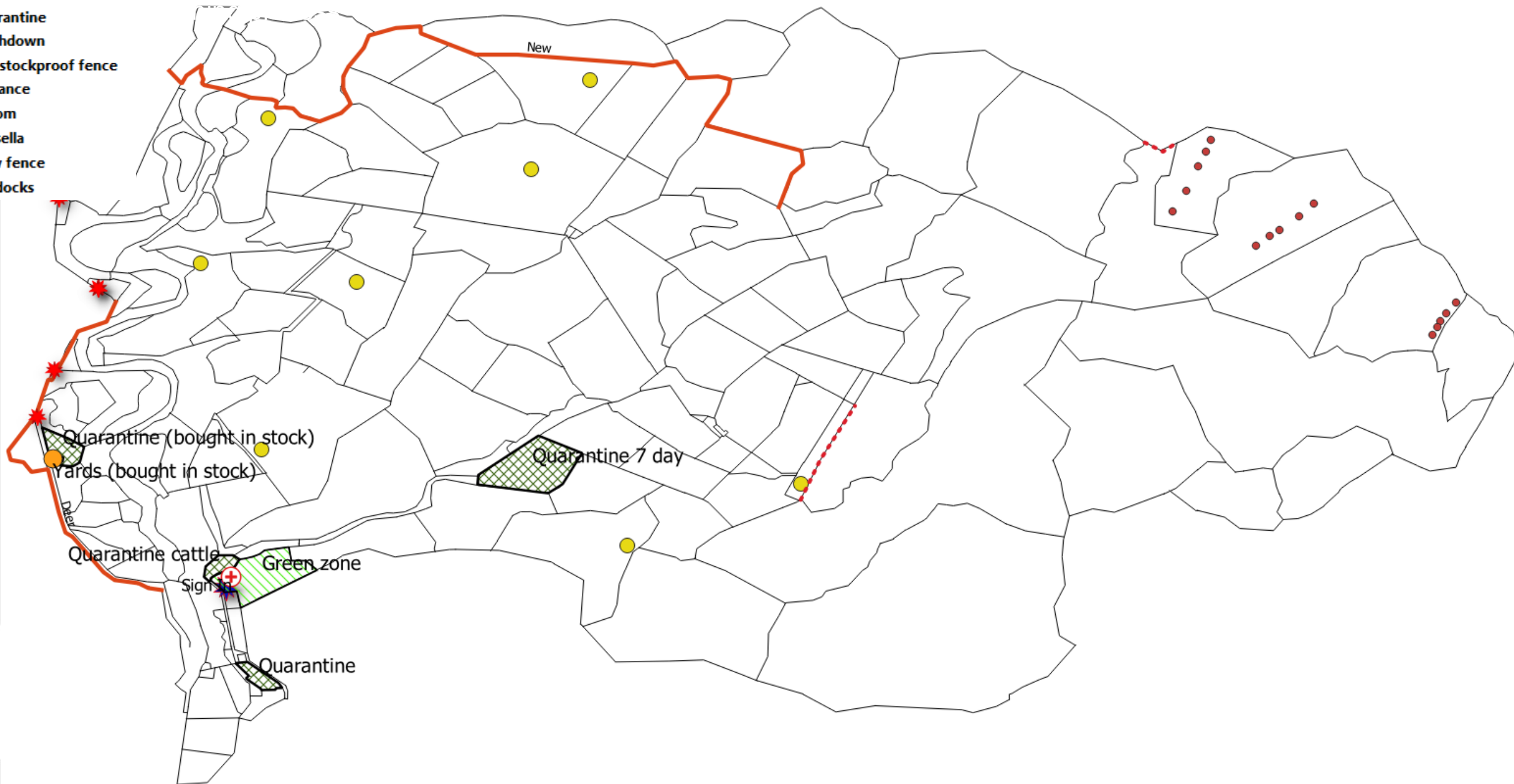
It is important to have a biosecurity map.

- To help people find the necessary infrastructure.
- To identify where the biosecurity risks exist on your farm.

## Risk zones of the farm

- Divide your farm into different biosecurity zones
- Green zone: Zone where anyone can come and park, ideally gravelled areas. No stock enter.
- Red zone: Zone where people need permission to go and follow biosecurity protocols, where stock are grazed
- Amber zone: Intermediate zone where incoming stock can be held.

-  Sign In
-  Stockyards
-  Green zone
-  Quarantine
-  Washdown
-  Not stockproof fence
-  Entrance
-  Broom
-  Nassella
-  New fence
-  Paddocks



# Activity



On your own farm map, draw in the following and add to your biosecurity plan

- Entry point(s) to farm (locked, unlocked).
- Biosecurity signage.
- Double fencing (laneways, roads, boundary fence).
- Areas in boundary fences that are not stock proof.
- Quarantine areas for new or stray stock.
- Gravelled “green zone” parking area for visitors to park.
- Wash down for cleaning machinery and vehicles.
- Disinfecting stations for boots, or small equipment.
- Red and green zones on the farm
- Location of plant biosecurity risks such as pest plants, animal pests
- Feed storage areas
- Areas targeted for specific biosecurity risk control (eg regrassing, trapping).
- Blocks restricted for bought in cattle grazing
- Feel free to add dairy shed, house, woolshed etc

# Farm biosecurity Warrant of Fitness



Have a look at the farm biosecurity infrastructure warrant of fitness that you are heading towards

[Check list Biosecurity Warrant of Fitness](#)