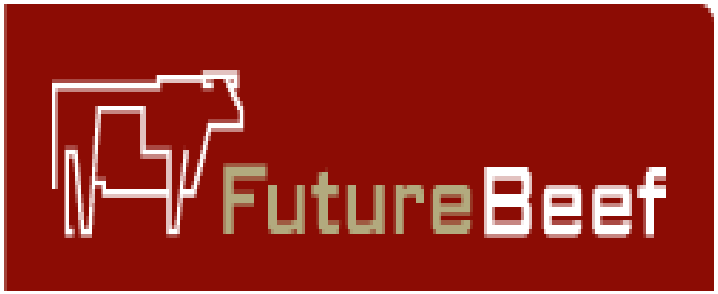
Biosecurity Planning

Market Access retention post June 2017 (BJD)

Introductions

- Housekeeping
- Overview of today



Johne's Disease Update

- What is JD ?
- Out with the old and in with the new !
- What are the transitional arrangements ?
- What is J-BAS ?
- Interstate requirements: QLD –> NT
- Interstate requirements: QLD –> WA

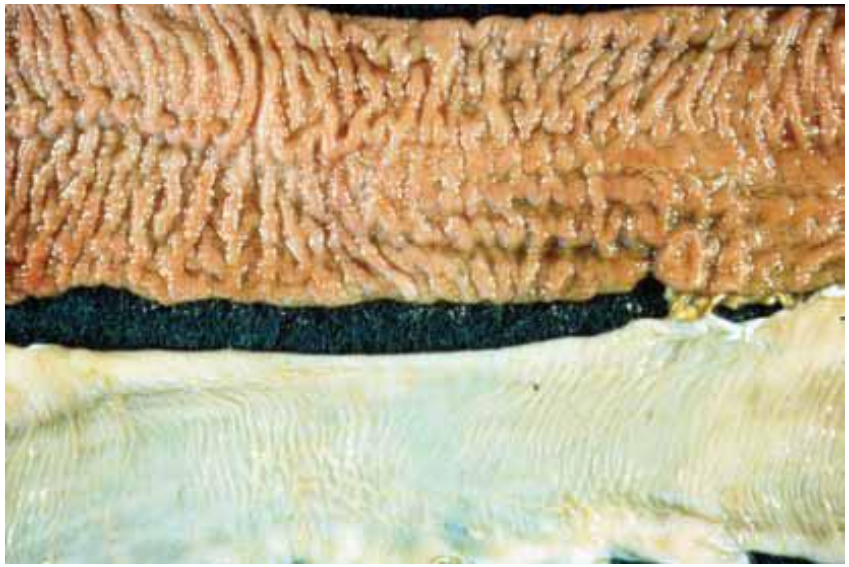
Johne's disease (JD)

- Bacterial infection of gut
- *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*
- Immune response thickens gut
- Malabsorption causes wasting, diarrhoea, production losses, death
- Slow-growing
- Spread in faeces

Infection

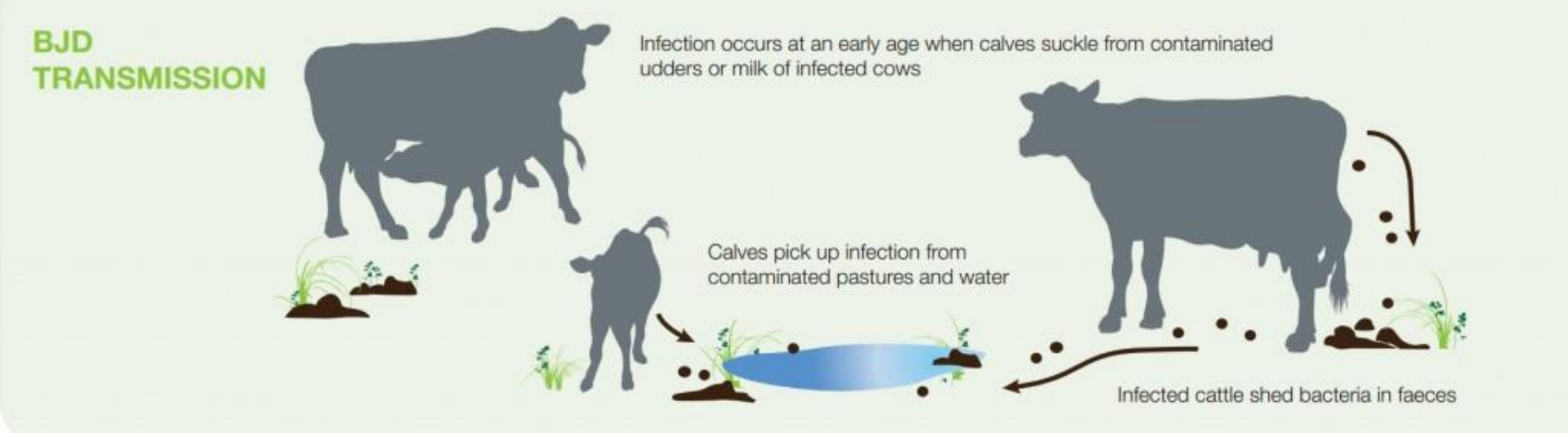
vs

Disease



Johne's disease (JD)

- Spread between cattle
  - From older (mostly)
  - To younger (mostly)
- Vaccination available
- Most significant with stress
  - Nutrition
  - Lactation
  - Bullying



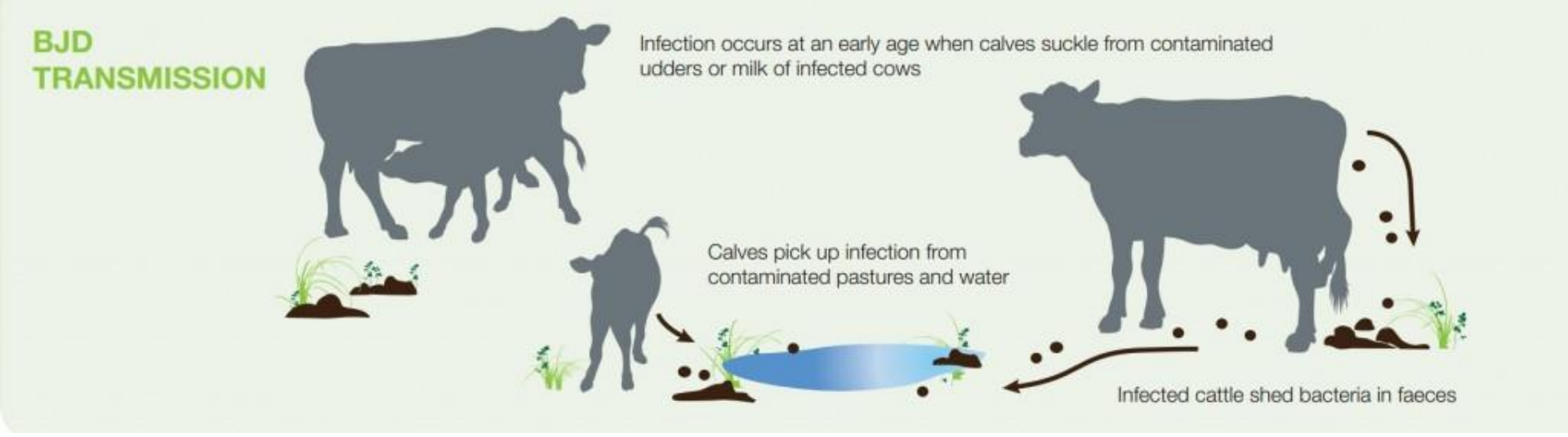
Johne's disease testing

- Technically good
- Difficult to interpret
  - Due to nature of disease
- Herd test, not individuals
  - Check Test (n = 50)
  - Sample Test (n = 210-300)
- Options:
  - ELISA blood test (false results)
  - Faecal culture (long turn-around)
  - HT-J faecal PCR (recommended)

Johne's Disease

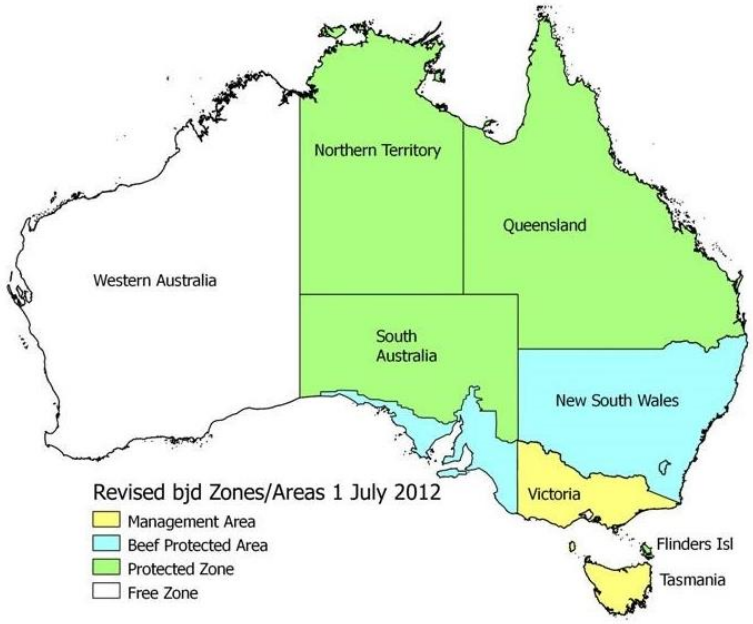
What is JD (or BJD /OJD) ?

Still notifiable !

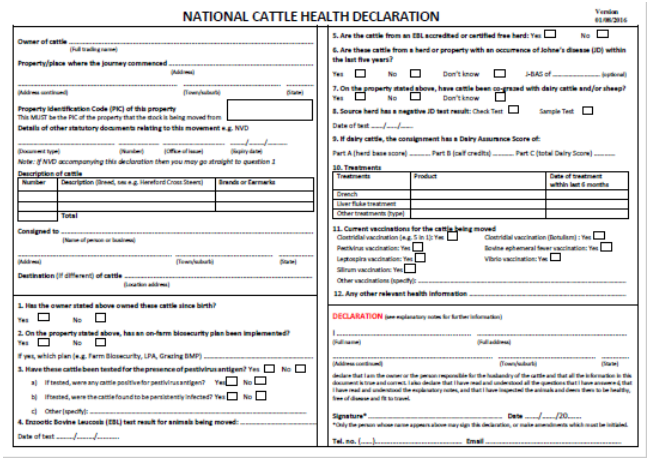


Out with the old…

- National shift from regulatory control
  - Impacts on affected producers
  - Non-compliance
  - Sheep risk not managed
- Costly
- Losing effectiveness



…and in with the new !



NATIONAL CATTLE HEALTH DECLARATION

- To industry management at property level
- Range of industry tools
  - CattleMAP no longer exists
  - Cattle Health Declaration
  - J-BAS
  - Checklist
- New legislation in Queensland: *Biosecurity Act*
- General biosecurity obligation

What is J-BAS

Johne's Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS) [numbers equate to Dairy Score]				
On-farm biosecurity plan implemented*	**Biosecurity plan implemented for minimum of 5 years**	**Testing, plus veterinary advisor for plan**	Two successive negative Sample tests 2 years apart, and ongoing triennial Check Test	**8 High assurance**
			One negative Sample test a minimum of 5 years after the last confirmed clinical case (or if no history of disease) and ongoing triennial Check Test	**7 Assurance**
		No history of JD on property or minimum 5 years since last clinical case confirmed on property		**6 Managed disease risk**
	If previously infected, minimum of 2 years of biosecurity plan implemented and since last clinical case of JD confirmed on property, plus all high-risk animals identified and removed If no previous infection, biosecurity plan in place for 2 years			**4 Progressing**
	Biosecurity plan in place Clinical case(s) removed			**2 First steps**
Suspect, infected and unknown				**0 Unmanaged risk**

Transitional arrangements

- Until June 30th 2017
  - All Qld Non-Assessed herds may claim J-BAS 7
- After June 30th 2017
  - Must take steps to retain J-BAS 6 or higher
    - Biosecurity plan with vet by June 30th 2017
    - First round of triennial test by June 30th 2018
- Or lapse to:
    - J-BAS 6 if own biosecurity plan
    - J-BAS 0 if no biosecurity plan

Vets in J-BAS 7 & 8

- Roles:
  - Biosecurity plan
  - Sampling for testing
  - Test interpretation
- Any veterinarian can be used
- But, technically complex
- Recommend: only use those who can demonstrate competency:
  - Training - free of charge online on the Animal Health Australia website
  - Preferably with APAV accreditation and CVO approval -> listed on AHA website

JD Biosecurity plan

- Must reflect property objectives
- Key elements on JD Checklist
  - Animal Health Australia website
  - Boundary security
  - Property history of risk
    - Introduced livestock, Disease incidents, Tracing
  - **Introduction of livestock**
    - Risk status (J-BAS + evidence)
    - Contact with high risk areas, southern dairy and sheep, lower status cattle, unknown (unmanaged)

Testing for J-BAS

- Vet must select cattle for sampling
  - Must be representative of risk
- Costs to producers
  - Vet visit for sampling
  - Transport to laboratory (especially logistics for North Australia)
  - Lab testing (est. $1200 for Check Test of 50 samples)
- Don’t delay until mid-2018
  - Limited laboratory capacity

Interstate Requirements -

Northern Territory from Qld -

- JBAS 6

- NT health certificate and waybill
- Cattle Health Declaration
- NVD / movement record (Qld requirement)
- Must adhere to NT entry requirements

Interstate requirements -

Western Australia from Qld -

- JBAS 7
- No co-grazing with dairy or dairy cross cattle (other than MN3 or Dairy Score 8) for last 2 years
- Check test by HT-J PCR within previous 12 months
- No subsequent contact with cattle of lower score

- LB1 form completed by relevant authorities – private vet / stock inspector
- Border inspection
- NVD / movement record (Qld requirement)

- If travelling via NT they will also require –
- NT health certificate and waybill
- Cattle Health Declaration
- Must adhere to NT entry requirements

Management objectives

1. Protection of current low prevalence (risk)
2. Trade access to NT or WA
3. Access to shows, sales
4. Meeting local market demand
5. Production / trading demands
6. Low priority

Cost – benefit analysis

Questions ?

Farm Biosecurity - what can you control?

A farm can't be isolated from all biosecurity risks, however:

- **Adopting and ensuring compliance to best practice procedures around;**
  - ✓**Farm hygiene** (clean in + out; staff protocols and procedures, designated wash down areas)
  - ✓**Management of on and off farm movement**
  - ✓**Starts with a self assessment and a biosecurity plan** that identifies risks and outlines their management

What can you control & what level of risk are you prepared to accept?

How do we address Biosecurity ?

- INPUTS – LIVESTOCK MOVEMENTS ON FARM
- PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT-
- PRODUCTION PRACTICES-
- PEST AND WEEDS-
- OUTGOING PRODUCTS-
- TRAIN, PLAN & RECORD-
- JOHNE'S (OPTIONAL)-

Priority 1 Inputs

Inputs

Biosecurity Inputs can be broken into three main points –

- Livestock pre-purchases
- Farm gate
- Post Farm Gate

Inputs

Biosecurity Inputs can be broken into three main points –

- Livestock pre purchases –
  - Ensuring you don't buy problems consider your risks
  - Asking questions to make an informed decision
  - Requesting Cattle health declarations
  - Requesting NVDS

NATIONAL CATTLE HEALTH DECLARATION

Version 24/10/2016

Owner of cattle .....
(Full trading name)

Property/place where the journey commenced .....
(Address)

....
(Address continued) (Town/suburb) (State) (Postcode)

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property
This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from

Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement e.g. NVD

..../...../.....
(Document type) (Document number) (Office of issue) (Expiry date)

Note: If NVD accompanying this declaration then you may go straight to question 1

Description of cattle

Number	Description (Breed, sex e.g. Hereford Cross Steers)	Brands or Earmarks
	Total	

Consigned to .....
(Name of person or business)

....
(Address) (Town/suburb) (State) (Postcode)

Destination (if different) **of cattle** .....
(Location address)

1. Has the owner stated above owned these cattle since birth?
Yes ☐ No ☐

2. On the property stated above, has an on-farm biosecurity plan been implemented?
Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, which plan (e.g. Farm Biosecurity, LPA, Grazing BMP) .....

3a. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antigen? Yes ☐ No ☐

If tested, were any cattle found to be persistently infected? Yes ☐ No ☐

3b. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antibody? Yes ☐ No ☐

If tested what percentage of the tested cattle were antibody positive? .....

4. Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL) test result for animals being moved: .....

Date of test ...../...../.....

5. Are the cattle from an EBL accredited or certified free herd: Yes ☐ No ☐

6. Are these cattle from a herd or property with an occurrence of Johne's disease (JD) in any susceptible species within the last five years?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ J-BAS of ..... (optional)

7. On the property stated above, have cattle been co-grazed with dairy cattle and/or sheep?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐

8. Source herd has a negative JD test result: Check Test ☐ Sample Test ☐

Date of test ...../...../.....

9. If dairy cattle, the consignment has a Dairy Assurance Score of:

Part A (herd base score) ..... Part B (calf credits) ..... Part C (total Dairy Score) .....

10. Treatments

Treatments	Product	Date of treatment within last 6 months
Drench		
Liver fluke treatment		
Other treatments (type)		

11. Current vaccinations for the cattle being moved (see explanatory note)

Clostridial vaccination (e.g. 5 in 1): Yes ☐ Clostridial vaccination (Botulism) : Yes ☐
Pestivirus vaccination: Yes ☐ Bovine ephemeral fever vaccination: Yes ☐
Leptospira vaccination: Yes ☐ Vibrio vaccination: Yes ☐
JD (Silirum) vaccination: Yes ☐

Other vaccinations (specify): .....

12. Any other relevant health information .....

DECLARATION (see explanatory notes for further information)

I ....
(Full name) (Full address)

....
(Address continued) (Town/suburb) (State) (Postcode)

declare that I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle and that all the information in this document is true and correct. I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that I have inspected the animals and deem them to be healthy, free of disease and fit to travel.

Signature* ..... **Date** ...../...../20.....
*Only the person whose name appears above may sign this declaration, or make amendments which must be initialed.

Tel. no. (.....)..... **Email** .....

- Industry created tool
- Assists producers in assessing their risks
- Instrumental tool in JD management and JBAS system

Inputs

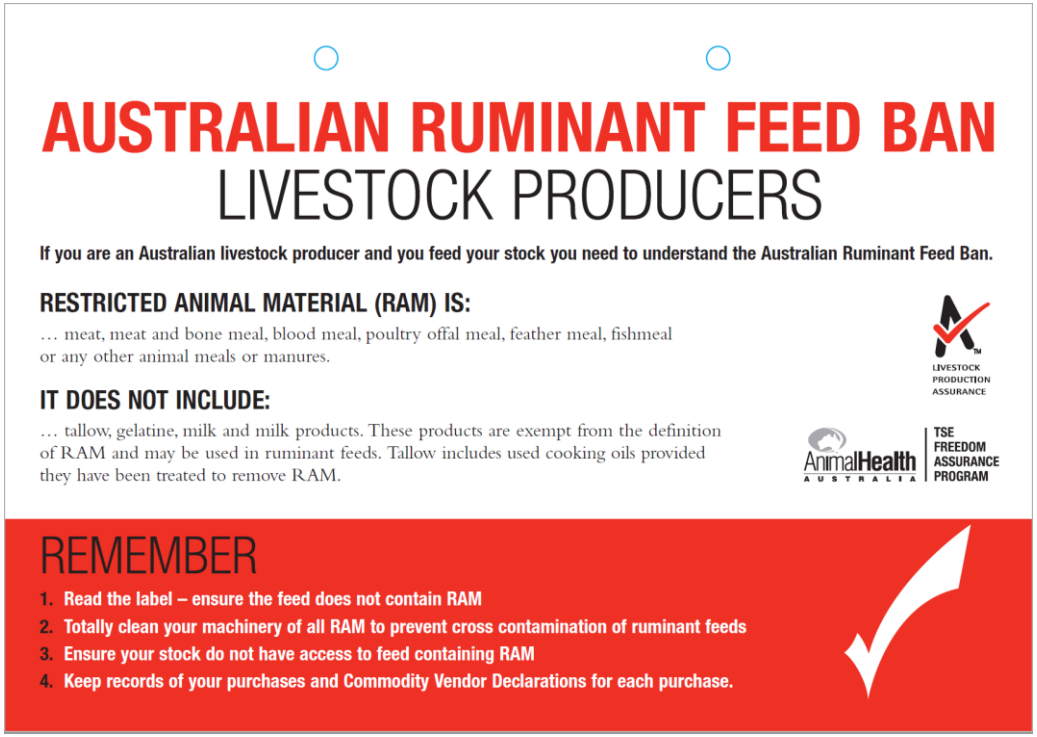
- Farm gate –
    - Keep cattle separate from the rest of your herd initially
    - What diseases are you trying to prevent ?
    - Consider incubation periods and work your segregation times off those
    - Give cattle time to empty out to minimise weed spread or release them into a designated paddock for a further quarantine period
    - Observing cattle for health concerns and isolate and treat as required
    - Legislation – NLIS

Inputs

- Post farm gate –
  - Implement a monitoring program
  - Minimise co grazing
  - Segregate where possible
  - Keep vulnerable stock away from high risk stock

Inputs –Feed

- Queensland Ruminant feed ban surveillance program –
- Producer checklist



AUSTRALIAN RUMINANT FEED BAN
LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

If you are an Australian livestock producer and you feed your stock you need to understand the Australian Ruminant Feed Ban.

RESTRICTED ANIMAL MATERIAL (RAM) IS:

… meat, meat and bone meal, blood meal, poultry offal meal, feather meal, fishmeal or any other animal meals or manures.

IT DOES NOT INCLUDE:

… tallow, gelatine, milk and milk products. These products are exempt from the definition of RAM and may be used in ruminant feeds. Tallow includes used cooking oils provided they have been treated to remove RAM.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION ASSURANCE

AnimalHealth AUSTRALIA | TSE FREEDOM ASSURANCE PROGRAM

REMEMBER

1. **Read the label – ensure the feed does not contain RAM**
2. **Totally clean your machinery of all RAM to prevent cross contamination of ruminant feeds**
3. **Ensure your stock do not have access to feed containing RAM**
4. **Keep records of your purchases and Commodity Vendor Declarations for each purchase.**

Inputs –Water

- Ensuring water is appropriate for stock

Priority 2 People, Vehicles and Equipment

How do we assess the risk of someone visiting our property ?

Hudson pear Photo: DPI NSW

Risk management practices

PEOPLE, VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT

Visitor risk assessment (formal or informal)

Vehicle management, inspection, clean down

Signage, parking areas, designated roads, using local farm vehicles

Segregation – persons whom do not need to have contact with the animals should remain excluded.

Minimise lending equipment or be clear with the way equipment is to be returned.

Implement exit and entry procedures

Tools - Visitor Risk Assessment

farmbiosecurity

Visitor/Staff Risk F

www.farmbiosecurity.com.au

Date: ----------

Service or Occupation: ----------

Time In: ----------

Reason for Visit: ----------

Farm visitors can be classified by the risk

	Low-Risk Visitors	
	Moderate-Risk Visitors	Need to ensure footwear/clothing are clean
	High-Risk Visitors	Are those people that travel from farm-to-farm and work These people must be the most diligent with their biose **Need to ensure footwear/clothing is cleaned and disi** **footwear/clothing is provided before access to anima**
Comments:		

ed to fill in this visitor register

Species in Contact With	Time
	In
	Out
	In
	Out

Templates from LBN or www.farmbiosecurity.com.au

Priority 3 Production Practices

Monitoring and Surveillance

- Monitor livestock at selected intervals – a dedicated monitoring program means you will see diseases if they arise
- Increase intervals over periods of risk (after rain when 3 day may present) during drought – welfare reasons / botulism
- Participate in state based surveillance programs such as TSE program, NAMP monitoring herds
- Establish your reporting threshold .. When do you call the vet ?

Know Disease
(or know when things are not right)

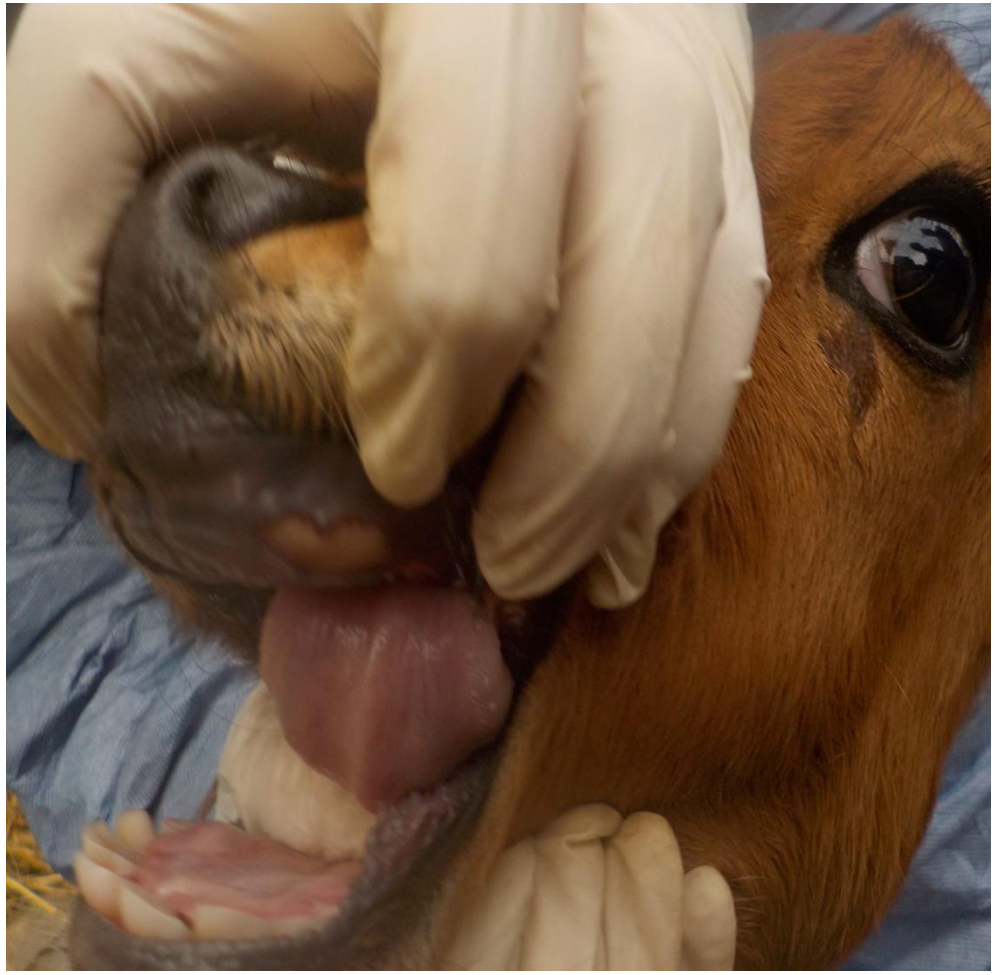
Which of these are diseased ?

Take a closer look BJD

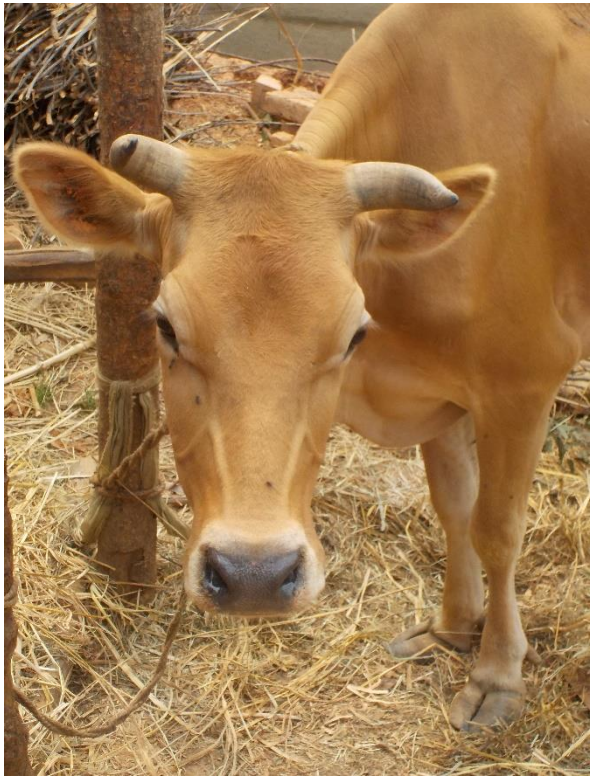
Noticeable faeces on hind quarters indication of problem

Take a closer look

This calf has FMD – On initial observation he did not appear ill. His mother was infected so we looked at the calf more closely and noted mouth lesions approximately 4 days old (rounding of the lesion edges). The farmer was unaware he was sick – Nepal 2016 EUFMD Trip



Take a closer look



This cow has FMD – The farmer was alerted by this by a drop in her milk production from 6lt per day to 2lt per day.

These lesions are 7-10 days – noticeably healed.

Animal Health Management

- Implement vaccination programs if feasible
- What do ticks cost you ?
- Report animal diseases
- Know your local Veterinarian and Stock Inspector
- Ensure staff are aware of animal diseases or significance and are aware of how to report signs of disease.
- Ensure emergency numbers are displayed in a prominent place.

Carcass Management

- Keeping animals off carcasses and other rubbish is important in disease control
- How do you manage carcasses ?
- Burn
- Fence off
- Deep burial

Effluent Management

- Effluent can pose health risks to people and animals
- BJD can be spread in water
- If you do produce Effluent on farm – minimise its drift and ensure that it is being dispersed appropriately

Fences

- Fences cause a physical barrier for animals and by default cause barriers for disease by ensuring there is no on contact pathway.
- They are important to segregate animals from other classes of animals and also aid management practices such as breeding programs.
- External fences provide a physical barrier for visitors
- External fences provide segregation from neighbour stock

Property Waste

- EPA requirement to have property dump sites fenced off.
- Fencing off dump sites decreases the risk of pest animals

Chemical Residue

- Lead and other chemical residues is a large problem in Qld
- Do not leave batteries in yards out in the open (scales)
- Consider access points – main roads and tracks through properties are at higher risk of visitor rubbish being left behind
- Manage dip sites and contaminated sites
- EPA hold a contaminated lands register

Group Work

- Priorities 1-3

Priority 4
Pests and Weeds

Pests and Weeds

Biosecurity Act 2014 -

- Legislation that replaced the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 as of 30 June 2016
- The act is based around the General Biosecurity Obligation or GBO

"A person who deals with a biosecurity matter or a carrier who carries out an activity; if they know or ought to know that it poses a biosecurity risk, must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the risk"

- The act details other obligations related to specific weeds or pests (referred to as prohibited or restricted invasive biosecurity matter in Act)
- Local governments must have a biosecurity plan in place for their area

Restricted matter categories

- **1-2** must be reported to an authorised officer (penalty for 1 higher than 2)
- **3** can't be distributed or disposed of without authorisation
- **4** can't be moved unless the movement is authorised
- **5** can't be possessed or kept under a person's control due to its high pest potential
- **6** can't be fed – discourage population growth
- **7** must be killed as soon as practical and disposed of as prescribed under regulation

Pests and Weeds

Pest management -

- Identify pests of significance and their impacts
- Impacts of feral animals include competition for resources, predation on livestock, disease spread damage to infrastructure and fouling water holes.
- Do not encourage feral animals by leaving rubbish dumps unfenced
- Manage carcass dumps to restrict access by feral animals
- There may be programs that you can participate in to manage pests on your property
- Try to participate as a community or group to be more effective.

Pests and Weeds

Weed Management-

- Identify weeds of significance
- Biosecurity planning can assist you managing risks and impacts associated with weeds
- Consider potential entry sites for weeds and monitor
- Consider weed risk when moving/introducing livestock and allow sufficient time to quarantine high risk animals before introducing livestock to other properties or paddocks
- Know time frames for weed seeds to leave the digestive tract
- Consider weed management assistance from NRM groups

Pests and Weeds

Pest plan development for control

- Define the issue
- Determine priorities
- investigate control and management options
- Develop financial plan
- Schedule activities and milestones
- Monitor progress
- Follow up what was started

Other Resources;

Biosecurity Queensland provide technical advice relating to pests, planning and programs. BQ can also assist with identification of pests although LG should be first point of contact.

Biosecurity Queensland website has allot of information available, including; state wide pest maps, planning information, pest fact sheets for best practise information etc. https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants

Local government provide services to landholders in dealing with pests through baiting or incentive programs. Local government can also provide weed identification and planning assistance.

NRM groups are also a great resource for pest identification, mapping support & weed incentive programs (funding)

Qld Herbarium - Weed identification and records of plant incursions across Qld.

Consultants - Can assist with property pest plans, specific strategies and monitoring programs tailored to your operation.

Priority 5
Outgoing Products

Outgoing products

- Livestock transport codes – codes of practices

Priority 6
Train, Plan and Record

Train

- Ensure all staff are trained in the roles that they are employed in.
- Ensure all staff can identify sick animals
- Ensure all staff know emergency protocols

Train – teach staff the basics

Plan

- Make forward planning the norm
- Consider factors that will always effect your business such as drought and plan for them
- Have a plan for natural disasters – by knowing your property
- Print out the emergency disease action plan and discuss this with your staff
- Take out your phone and put the Animal disease hotline number in your mobile. 1800 675 888.

Record

- Consider how you keep your records – are they easy to find ?
- Ensure that you keep accurate records relevant to your business
- Commit to a review of your processes on a yearly basis

Group Work

- Priorities 4-7