

BIOSECURITY:

Protecting your animals from disease



OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

Animal Health Program

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oda.direct/BiosecuritySteps

How is disease spread?

- Contaminated clothing and equipment
- Contact with infectious secretions from the mouth, nose, eyes, and excrement
- Movement of sick animals

Buy or borrow from a safe source



Buy, or borrow animals from clean herds that also practice biosecurity. Don't buy or borrow from herds or people that you don't know.

Keep wildlife out

Build barns, fences, and working areas to keep wildlife out. Don't let your animals out in areas that wildlife has access to. Don't use feeds or forage from areas that have disease outbreaks.



Limit visitors

Limit visitors and don't allow visitors on your farm if they have had contact or come from areas with sick animals.

Write a biosecurity plan

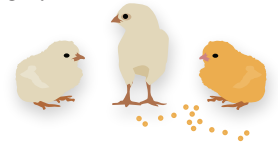


Write and implement a biosecurity plan for your farm addressing access points for disease to get onto your property, proper cleaning and sanitization practices, isolation protocols and training of staff. Review your plan every year.

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Keep animals healthy

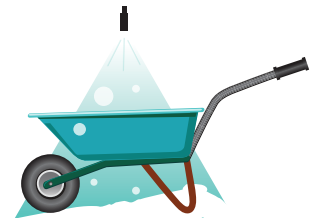
Keeping your animals healthy will prevent illness from disease or minimize the impact of illness on your production.



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Keep it clean

Clean and sanitize all equipment, feeders, tools, and boots/clothing when leaving an area and between groups of animals.



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Don't carry disease home

Clean equipment, vehicles, and clothing before returning from other farms, shows, and events. Make sure employees keep their vehicles and clothing clean.



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Isolate new animals

Animals returning from shows or events, new purchases, or sick animals should be isolated from your herd for at least 30 days. Handle and work with isolated animals last.



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