

AHDB: Pig health, welfare and movements

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Agenda

- Getting started
- eAML2 demonstration
- Transport best practice
- Biosecurity
- AHDB tools for disease prevention
- Questions

Getting started



- •Register your land with the RPA to get your CPH
- •Register with APHA to receive your herd mark
- Identification
- Standstill restrictions
- Consider an isolation facility
- Trailer licensing (if using your own trailer)

New pig keepers guide

https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/new-pig-keepers-guid

Making a move

- Licenses must be arranged for any pig movement before you move your pigs
- •You will need to register with eAML2 either online <u>www.eaml2.org.uk</u> or by calling the Bureau 08443358400
- The Bureau will help you register a movement and send you a copy of the haulier summary/movement documents. These must travel with the pigs



Standstill restrictions



- •Once pigs arrive, the farm will be placed under standstill restrictions which also apply to other farmed livestock:
- New pigs- trigger 20 days standstill on existing pigs and 6 day standstill on other livestock
- Piglets born on a farm will not trigger a standstill
- •Standstill does not apply on moves to slaughter
- Consider applying to APHA for an approved on farm isolation facility. This allows breeding stock to be moved onto farm for quarantine whilst avoiding a restriction on other livestock.
- •Any questions: contact your local APHA office https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-apha

Trailer licensing

If you are transporting pigs in your own trailer, you will require licences.

- 'Short' journeys (less than 65 km and up to 8 hours) require the eAML2 movement licence
- Longer journeys (over 8hrs or 65 km) require an eAML2 movement licence, as well as an Authorisation Licence

• The 'Welfare in transport – animal transporter Type 1 Authorisation licence' is available from APHA. It allows you to transport your animals over 65 km, but under eight hours, and remains valid for five years. You must also have a certificate of competence.

• Where journeys exceed eight hours, a Type 2 Transporter Authorisation licence will be required.

Again, available from APHA. Alongside this, the driver must have valid certificates of competence for drivers and handlers.

 Defra has a list of approved independent organisations offering these assessments and certificates. <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-process-for-renewal-of-type-1-animal-transporter-authorisations</u>



eAML2 Demonstration



Transport Regulations

"No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering to them."

"No animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey, and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering."



Welfare of Animals (Transport) land) Order 2006



Make sure pigs are fit to travel

A pig is <u>unfit</u> to travel if:

- It is unable to walk independently without pain or unassisted
- Animal is in respiratory or circulatory weakness/distress
- Has a severe open wound or prolapse
- Is female in late pregnancy (>90% through pregnancy or before 1 week after farrowing)
- Piglets <3 weeks

Some animals may be transported on short distances, if particular precautions are taken:

- If slightly injured, or
- Ill and going to vet (if not unnecessary suffering)



Good transportation practices

- Ramp angles of no greater than 20°
- Loading gates fitted
- •Non-slip flooring, e.g. rubber matting
- Offer protection from weather (roof)
- Space to express natural behaviours
- Easily cleaned and disinfected (so no wooden trailers)
- Species-appropriate ventilation
- Appropriate drop off site
- Don't let a dirty lorry onto your farm!





Keeping disease out

Good biosecurity is the first line of defence against any disease, both on and off your farm.



Keeping disease out: Animals

- Check health of new animals with your vet
- Suitable introductory period
- Vaccinations
- Isolation
- Clean and disinfect between intakes
- Keep reviewing your rodent control plan
- Cover food stores and keep water supplies clean
- Keep pets away from where your pigs are kept
- Feed a specialist pig feed- do not feed kitchen scraps
- Sealed, locked storage for dead pigs
- Agree a collection point with your local knackerman or National Fallen stock company- away from your pig housing or public access
- If in doubt- check with your vet





Boar Sharing

- Before agreeing to share a boar, ensure the boar is healthy, fit to work and up to date with vaccinations, including mange treatment.
- Your sows/gilts must be in good health, to ensure the boar doesn't take any disease back with him after mating
- Ensure the boar is delivered in a clean vehicle
- Treat the boar as incoming stock and isolate for 20 days before using him. If time is restricted, make provision to move your sows/gilts into the isolation pens with him for the duration of mating and for three to six weeks afterwards
- If you have loaned a boar, isolate him for six weeks upon returning to your site



Keeping Disease out: Vehicles

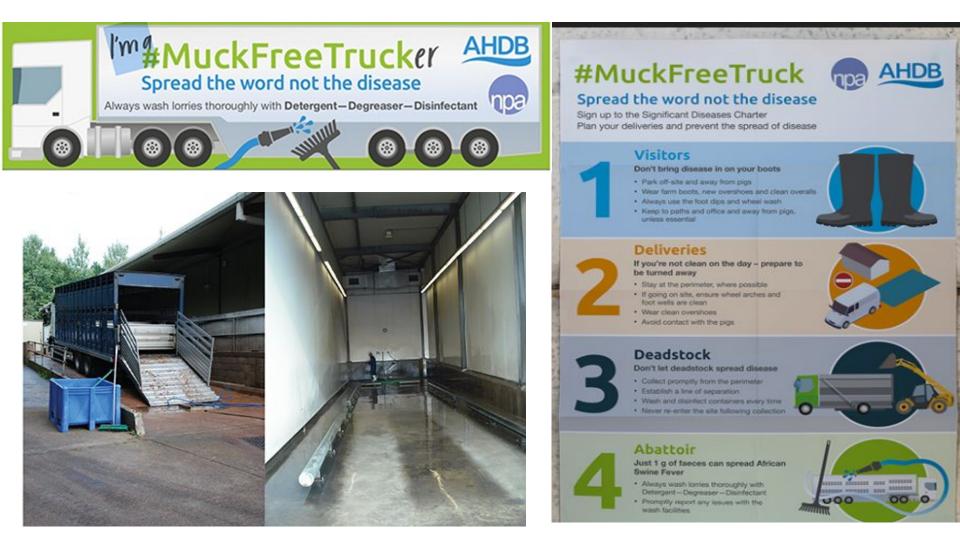
Suitable drop off

- Clean trailers within 24 hours
- Where possible keep trailers outside of the perimeter of your farm
- Check you are using a Defra approved disinfectant to the correct dilution
- Clear away visible muck before applying
 - detergent, disinfectant
- Vehicles that need to enter must C+D before entering. I.e. deadstock removal lorries
- If they aren't clean on the dayturn them away!



Defra approved disinfectant list

#MuckFreeTruck



Keeping disease out: People

Wear dedicated clothes

- Make sure visitors are aware of your biosecurity
 - Clean and disinfect all footwear before and after visits or provide shoe covers
 - Visitors book- keep as record of all guests

Signage

Beware of public footpaths running nearby

 Do not permit any pork products in the area your pigs are kept



For attention please call



Significant Diseases Charter







SIGN UP! to the Significant Diseases Charter Today

Sign up via PigHub or email: Pig.Health@ahdb.org.uk

African Swine Fever

The risk

- Spreading through Europe
- Defra risk of incursion through human mediated channels raised to high
- Just 1g of infected faeces or meat could spread ASF!

Be aware of the clinical signs:

- High fever
- Loss of appetite
- Haemorrhages in the skin and organs
- Sudden death (2-10 days)

What can I be doing?

- Check your biosecurity
- Make sure any visitors are aware of the measures in place to protect your pigs
- Do not feed kitchen waste or food scraps
- Spread the word
- Have a contingency plan
- Sign up to Pork Weekly for updates: <u>comms@ahdb.org.uk</u>

Don't bring it home!



PLEASE DO NOT FEED THE PIGS

AHDB



Resources- order online!



Reduce the risk of African Swine Fever (ASF) reaching the UK (English Version)



AHDB

PLEASE USE FOOT DIP **BEFORE PROCEEDING**



Please use foot dip - poster

https://ahdb.org.uk/african-swine-fever-resources-and-posters

Contact us



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AHDB website

https://ahdb.org.uk/small-scale-pig-keeping

'Inspiring our farmers, growers and industry to succeed in a rapidly changing world'