



WHAT IS ASF?

African swine fever (ASF) is viral disease that affects domestic pigs and wild boars of all ages.

ASF is not dangerous for people but they can transmit the virus with footwear, clothing, agricultural, and hunting equipment.

Wild boars are common source of infection!

THE VIRUS IS VERY RESISTANT and can survive for a long time, even months.

Immediately report to veterinarian if you notice any signs of disease in your pigs

**REPORT SIGNS OF ASF.
KEEP BIOSECURITY STRONG.
PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK!**

**THERE IS NO
VACCINE OR CURE!**

If disease enters into your herd, it will kill all pigs.

The disease can cause severe economic consequences for farmers and the entire country's economy.

Only YOU can protect your pigs by strict implementation of biosecurity measures!

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOUR PIGS?

Compliance with veterinary legislation and improved biosecurity measures, animal identification and registration, movement control and are the most reliable way to prevent the introduction of the ASF virus into pig farm.

As responsible owner please take appropriate preventive measures:



Buy pigs only from registered sources, accompanied with proper health certificate



Clean and disinfect farm and equipment regularly



Use separate foot wear and cloths for your farm. Do not use them outside your farm!



Establish disinfection barrier at the entrances of your stable (simple footbaths with sponges soaked in a suitable disinfectant)



Restrict entrance of visitors and vehicles / unauthorized transport/ on your farm;



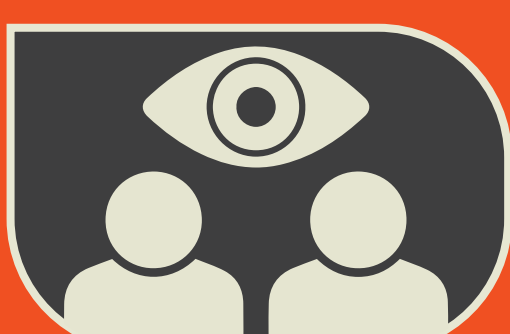
Keep pigs in a way to avoid contact with other animals (e.g dogs) or wild boars, including hunted or dead wild boar/meat/by products



Do not feed pigs with kitchen waste



Do not use water from open sources for pigs (ponds, puddles)



Home slaughtering should be done only under veterinary supervision



1) grass or grains stored for at least 30 days before feeding, 2) straw stored for at least 90 days before use

You may be entitled to compensation for your losses, provided that you have fulfilled all legal requirements, including the identification and registration of your animals, proper reporting of their movements, and compliance with other applicable obligations.

LET'S NOT FORGET ABOUT CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER
CSF will have similar clinical signs. If you notice sick pig, report to veterinarian immediately!



PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS

WHAT IS PPR?

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is serious highly contagious viral diseases affecting sheep and goats which can lead to high mortality.

DO HUMANS GET SICK?

Humans do not get sick from PPR, but can play a role in the spread of diseases. Your role in prevention and early detection is very important!



IMMEDIATE REPORTING IS CRUCIAL

The disease may cause significant consequences and economic losses due to high mortality and severe movement and trade restrictions.

It is most important to immediately report to your veterinarian any change in the health condition of your sheep or goats. Early detection will prevent wide spread of the disease, will save many small ruminants and disease can be more effectively controlled.



HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOUR ANIMALS

Compliance with veterinary legislation and good biosecurity measures, animal identification, movement control and quarantine are the most reliable way to prevent the entrance of the PPR virus into goat and sheep farms.



Respecting and implementing strict biosecurity measures



Buying animals from registered sources, accompanied by proper health certificate



Identification and registration of animals on your farm



Use only your equipment on your farm



Avoid contact of your animals with other animals



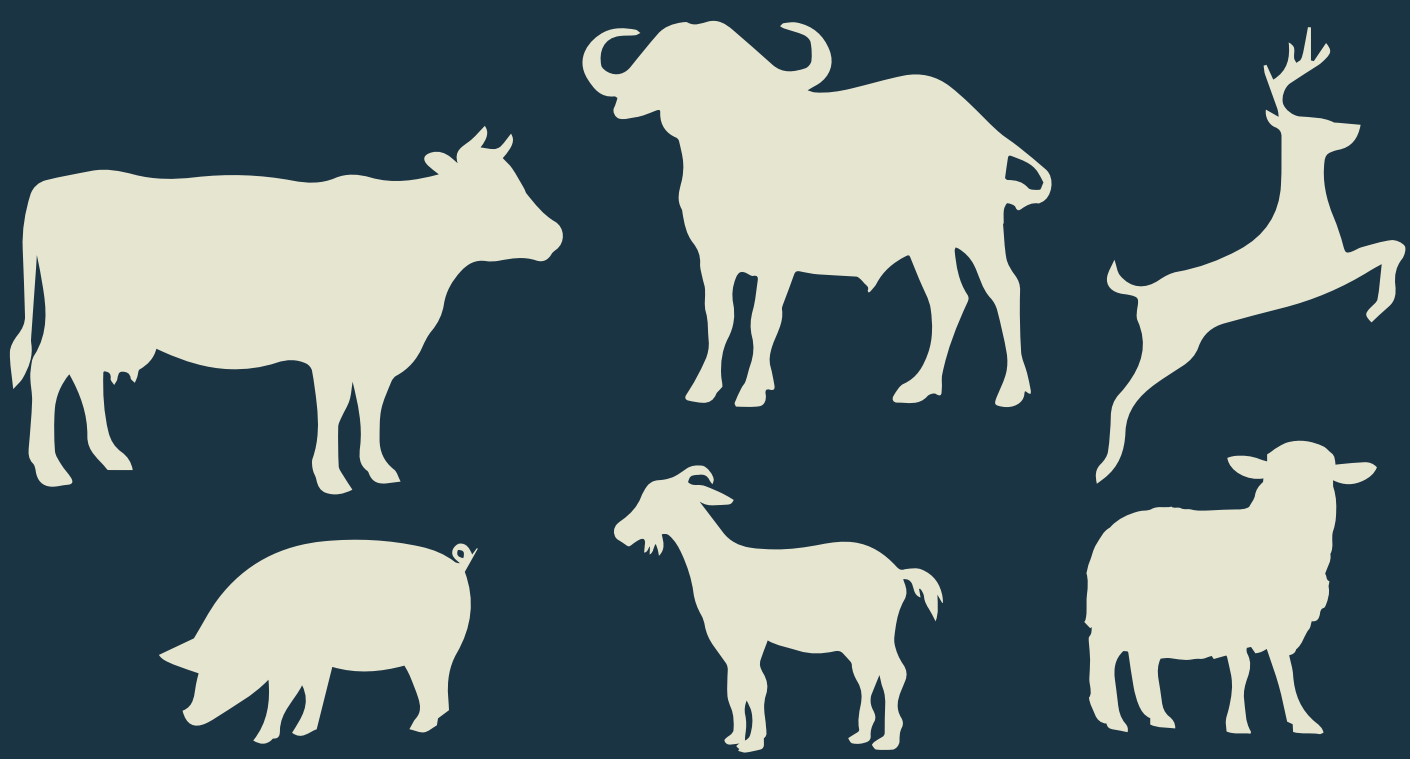
Restrict entrance of vehicles or visitors on your farm



Maintain good hygiene by regular cleaning and disinfection of the farm and equipment

You may be entitled to compensation for your losses, provided that you have fulfilled all legal requirements, including the identification and registration of your animals, proper reporting of their movements, and compliance with other applicable obligations.

REPORT SIGNS OF PPR.
KEEP BIOSECURITY STRONG.
PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK!



FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

WHAT IS FMD?

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral disease of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and other cloven hoofed animals including wildlife.

The disease is characterized by the formation of vesicles (fluid-filled blisters) and erosions in the mouth, nose, teats and feet. Although not severe in adult animals, it can be lethal in young individuals.

DO HUMANS GET SICK?

FMD does not present a direct health risk to humans.



IMMEDIATE REPORTING IS CRUCIAL

FMD is a disease that cause devastating economic consequences once it occurs in a country.

Animals get easily infected;

Virus persist long time in the environment; Infected animals can share the virus before appearance of clinical signs.

The first and the most important step that you should make is to notify immediately the veterinarian (or veterinary authority/ country specific) if you suspect FMD.

Early detection will prevent wide spread of the disease, will save many animals and disease can be more effectively controlled

STOP FMD!

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOUR ANIMALS

Compliance with veterinary legislation and good biosecurity measures, animal identification, movement control and quarantine are the most reliable way to prevent the entrance of the PPR virus into goat and sheep farms.



Respecting and implementing strict biosecurity measures



Buying animals from registered sources, accompanied by proper health certificate



Identification and registration of animals on your farm



Use only your equipment on your farm



Do not feed pigs with kitchen waste



Avoid contact of your animals with other animals



Restrict entrance of vehicles or visitors on your farm



Maintain good hygiene by regular cleaning and disinfection of the farm and equipment

You may be entitled to compensation for your losses, provided that you have fulfilled all legal requirements, including the identification and registration of your animals, proper reporting of their movements, and compliance with other applicable obligations.

REPORT SIGNS OF FMD
KEEP BIOSECURITY STRONG.
PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK!



WHAT IS LSD?

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is a viral disease that affects cattle, and can lead to severe health issues and economic losses.

Successful control and eradication of LSD relies on early detection of disease, followed by a rapid and widespread vaccination campaign.

LSD spreads primarily through blood sucking insects like certain species of flies, mosquitoes, and ticks, which act as vectors for the virus.

Cattle of all ages can be affected by LSD.



LSD have severe clinical signs that includes visible nodules on the skin, fever, temporary reduction in milk production, temporary or permanent sterility in bulls, abortion in cows, and occasionally death.

LSD is not dangerous for humans, but they play vital role in early detection and prevention. It is crucial to promptly report to your veterinarian any changes in the health and production of your cattle.

STOP LSD!

HOW CAN YOU PREVENT DISEASE INTRODUCTION



Maintain good hygiene by regular cleaning and disinfection of the farm and equipment



Use repellents on regular basis to protect your animals;



Buying animals from registered sources, accompanied by proper health certificate



Identification and registration of animals on your farm



Immediately notify the Veterinary Authorities if you notice any unusual clinical signs



WHAT IS AVIAN INFLUENZA (AI)?

A highly contagious viral disease affecting poultry and wild birds. It can be:

HPAI (Highly Pathogenic): causes severe illness and high mortality.

LPAI (Low Pathogenic): mild or no symptoms, but some strains can evolve into HPAI.

Wild birds help spread the virus during migration.

Outbreaks impact poultry health, farmer livelihoods, and trade.

Early detection will prevent wide spread of the disease, will save many animals and disease can be more effectively controlled.

CAN HUMANS BE INFECTED WITH THE AI VIRUS?

Humans may get infection from sick birds. There is no sustainable human to human transmission of the infection.

KEEP BIOSECURITY STRONG. PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK!

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOUR POULTRY?

Prevention and good biosecurity measures are the only way to ensure the well-being and protect your poultry !

BIOSECURITY MEASURES FOR POULTRY on a small & backyard poultry farm



Buy poultry only from certified sources with valid health certificates



Prevent any contact (direct or indirect) of your poultry with wild birds or other domestic animals by keeping poultry in enclosed facilities with netting on the windows



Provide clean, protected drinking water (no rainwater from barrels, no water from open sources like ponds, puddles etc.)



Store poultry feed in an enclosed area, protected from the outside environment, rodents or other animals including wild birds



Clean and disinfect farm and equipment regularly



Wear dedicated clothes and shoes on the farm—do not use them elsewhere.



SHEEP GOAT & POX

WHAT ARE SPGP?

Sheep pox and goat pox (SPGP) are serious highly contagious viral diseases affecting sheep and goats which can lead to high mortality.

DO HUMANS GET SICK?

Humans do not get sick from SPGP, but can play a role in the spread of diseases. Your role in prevention and early detection is very important!



IMMEDIATE REPORTING IS CRUCIAL

The disease may cause significant consequences and economic losses due to high mortality and severe movement and trade restrictions.

It is most important to immediately report to your veterinarian any change in the health condition of your sheep or goats. Early detection will prevent wide spread of the disease, will save many small ruminants and disease can be more effectively controlled.

STOP

DISEASES IN SMALL RUMINANTS

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOUR ANIMALS

Compliance with veterinary legislation and good biosecurity measures, animal identification, movement control and quarantine are the most reliable way to prevent the entrance of the SPGP viruses into goat and sheep farms.



Respecting and implementing strict biosecurity measures



Buying animals from registered sources, accompanied by proper health certificate



Identification and registration of animals on your farm



Maintain good hygiene by regular cleaning and disinfection of the farm and equipment; SPGP virus can persist in wool and environment for months



Use only your equipment on your farm



Avoid contact of your animals with other animals



Restrict entrance of vehicles or visitors on your farm

You may be entitled to compensation for your losses, provided that you have fulfilled all legal requirements, including the identification and registration of your animals, proper reporting of their movements, and compliance with other applicable obligations.

**REPORT SIGNS OF SHEEP POX/GOAT POX.
KEEP BIOSECURITY STRONG.
PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK!**



WHAT IS RABIES?

Rabies is a deadly viral disease that affects all mammals, including humans. It attacks the central nervous system, and once clinical symptoms appear, it is always fatal.

**Be
responsible**



WHO CAN GET INFECTED?

All mammals – including humans – can get rabies.

In Europe, wild animals like foxes are the main reservoirs of the virus. They can spread rabies to domestic animals, especially dogs and cats, but also to livestock.

Any infected animal, wild or domestic, can transmit the virus to people.

However, rabies is 100% preventable in humans, even after contact with infected animal.

HOW TO PREVENT?

*** People can get infected with rabies through direct contact with saliva from an infected animal, such as through a bite or less commonly through a scratch.**

*** You can prevent rabies! If you were injured by animals or had suspected contact, immediately wash the wound with excessive amounts of running water and soap for at least 10 minutes. Immediately go to see your doctor.**

*** Avoid contact with animal if you suspect rabies.**

*** Pay attention to dogs that are closely connected to the natural environment, such as shepherd dogs, hunting dogs and dogs living in rural areas.**

*** Free-roaming dogs play an important role in the rabies transmission cycle. Municipalities are responsible for organizing the vaccination of free roaming dogs and for the effective management of the dog population.**

*** The most important preventive action in domestic animals is the compulsory vaccination of dogs and cats.**

ORAL VACCINATION OF FOXES AND OTHER WILD CARNIVORES

*** Oral rabies vaccination is the only proven method to eliminate rabies in wild reservoir animals—red foxes. Oral vaccination involves distributing bait containing a rabies vaccine, which wild foxes consume. The vaccine stimulates an immune response, protecting the animals from rabies infection.**

*** If you find such bait - do not touch it and immediately report it to the nearest veterinary institution.**

