

# Gwaredu BVD

## Biosecurity

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Gwaredu **BVD**



When buying cattle, buy stock from herds where the risk of BVD is low - Look out for farmer's Gwaredu BVD Bronze, Silver and Gold certificate or their CHECS status.



Isolate cattle when brought back to the farm. If you bought from a herd with an unknown BVD status, there is a higher chance that the animal(s) is Persistently Infected (PI). Cattle returning from shows should also be isolated.

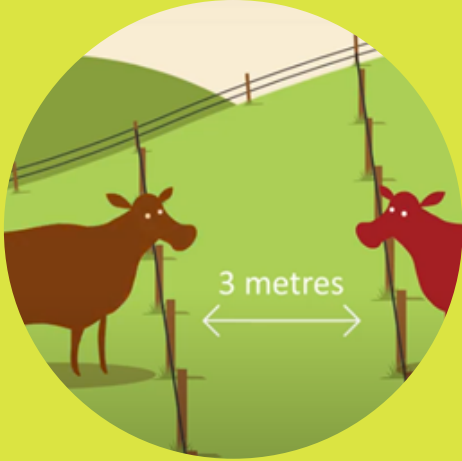


Quarantine stock entering the herd for 4 weeks if possible. Keeping incoming cattle in separate sheds that do not share air space, nose to nose contact, water or drainage with existing cattle.

If this isn't possible try and keep the animals in separate pens and consider putting a barrier in between the new cattle and the existing cattle – putting bales of straw in between the new cattle and the current cattle can reduce the chances of nose-to-nose contact.



When purchasing cattle where the seller's BVD status is unknown; testing animals on arrival for BVD antigen virus (blood or tissue tag) can give an early indication of if the animal is infected with BVD. If the test comes back positive, testing again in 3 weeks time can ensure that the animal was not just a transiently infected animal giving a positive result in the first test.



### Grazing Rules

Avoid grazing cattle with cattle of an unknown BVD status – try and keep at least 3 meters between the fields they graze in to avoid nose to nose contact.

If cattle are grazing land where cattle of an unknown status have been grazing; avoid grazing with cattle for 2 months.



### Vaccination

Consider using vaccination to protect your herd. Vaccinating all cattle can significantly lower the risk of calving a PI animal into the herd.

Ensure that you do all the cattle and the initial vaccination before the heifers go to the bull and booster the herd before mating season.



Clean clothing

### Hygiene

Where possible, limit and control farm visitors people and vehicles.

Consider where they have previously been before they come to the farm.

Have pressure washers, brushes, hoses, water and disinfectant available, make visitors use them.

### Water

Supply clean fresh drinking water in troughs fed from the mains – avoid natural sources e.g. streams/ rivers where cattle may have been grazing up stream.

Consider fencing off streams and rivers.

### Feed and bedding

Ensure feed and bedding is not contaminated by other livestock.

Keep livestock away from freshly spread slurry.



### Colostrum

If you get colostrum from another farm make sure they are BVD free.

Consider storing colostrum from BVD free cattle within your herd, if it needs to be kept for longer it can be frozen in 2l portions.

### Equipment

Ensure equipment is disinfected using appropriate disinfectant after every use.

If sharing or borrowing equipment e.g. cattle crush, disinfected before and after use.

All veterinary equipment should be disinfected before use.

### Semen

Buy your semen from a reputable source such as the AI companies.

**Continue to carry out BVD young stock screening on your farm every year through your vet. This should be included in your herd health plan.**