YOUTH 8

TO PROTECT PIGS FROM AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Protect your pigs from diseases by following important biosecurity and health safety practices from the time you get them until they go to market.



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Limit On-Farm Traffic

The fewer people and vehicles on your property, the better. People cannot get African swine fever, but they can carry and spread it on clothing, shoes, and equipment.

Wear Clean Clothes and Shoes on Your Property

This practice will limit the chance of anyone spreading disease on your property via their clothing or shoes.

Separate New Arrivals

Make sure you get your pigs from trusted sources with good biosecurity practices. Keep new pigs away from your existing pigs for at least 30 days. This helps ensure they aren't carrying any diseases. Watch new pigs for any signs of illness during this period, such as coughing or diarrhea.

Ask Visitors About Recent International Travel

Don't let anyone who has been in an African swine fever-affected country onto your property for at least 5 days after returning to the United States.

Wash All On-Farm Equipment and Vehicles

The virus can stay on vehicles and equipment entering or leaving your property, including feed delivery trucks and mobile slaughter trucks. Check with your veterinarian about specific cleaning and disinfection suggestions.

Prevent Contact Between Your Pigs and Wild Pigs

Feral swine can carry African swine fever and other diseases. Secure your pigs' pen. If wild hogs mix with your pigs, it could be deadly.

Store Feed Where Wildlife Cannot Access It

Don't let rodents or wildlife contaminate your feed. And don't feed your pigs garbage or let them eat trash. This is one way the disease can spread.

Don't Eat Near Animals

The virus can survive for months in pork and pork products and be a source of disease spread. Keep all outside food products away from your pigs.



Get more biosecurity measures and the latest updates at www.aphis.usda.gov/ProtectOurPigs



