

Enhancing biosecurity on your farm – practical tips

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Prevention is better than cure

Biosecurity:

- Procedures or measures to prevent introduction or spread of pathogens at the farm



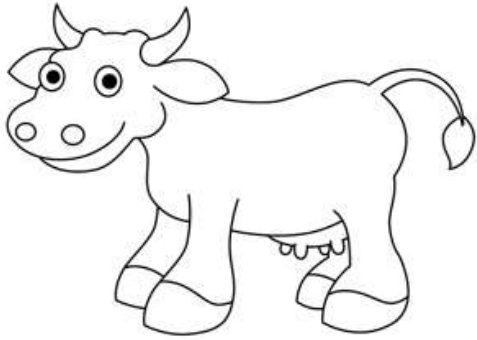
Be prepared; but why?

- Salmonella
- Mycoplasma
- Mastitis
- BRSV
- Cryptosporidia
- Rotavirus
- E-coli
- Foot and mouth disease
-

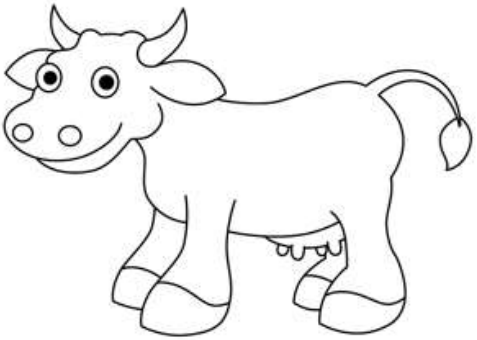
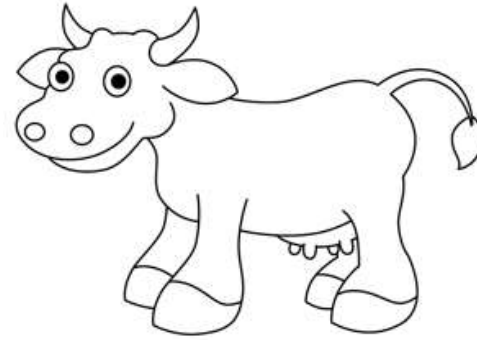


Biosecurity



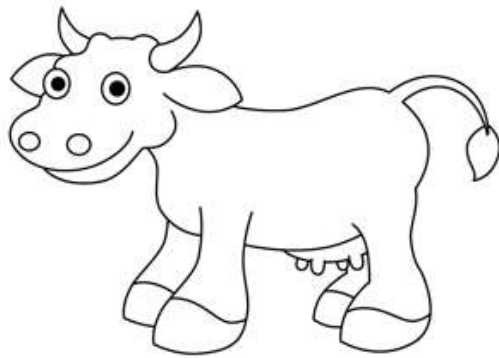


Pathogens



Pathogens

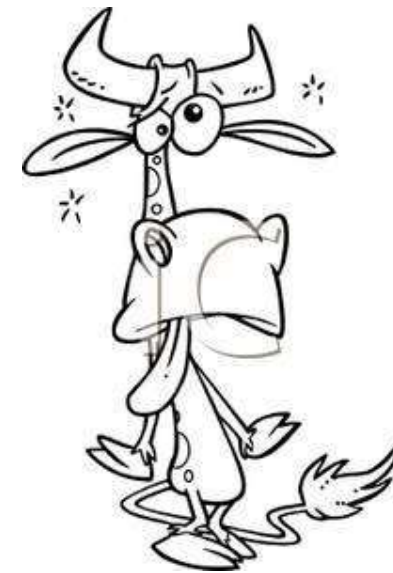




Animal factors

Disease

Environmental factors

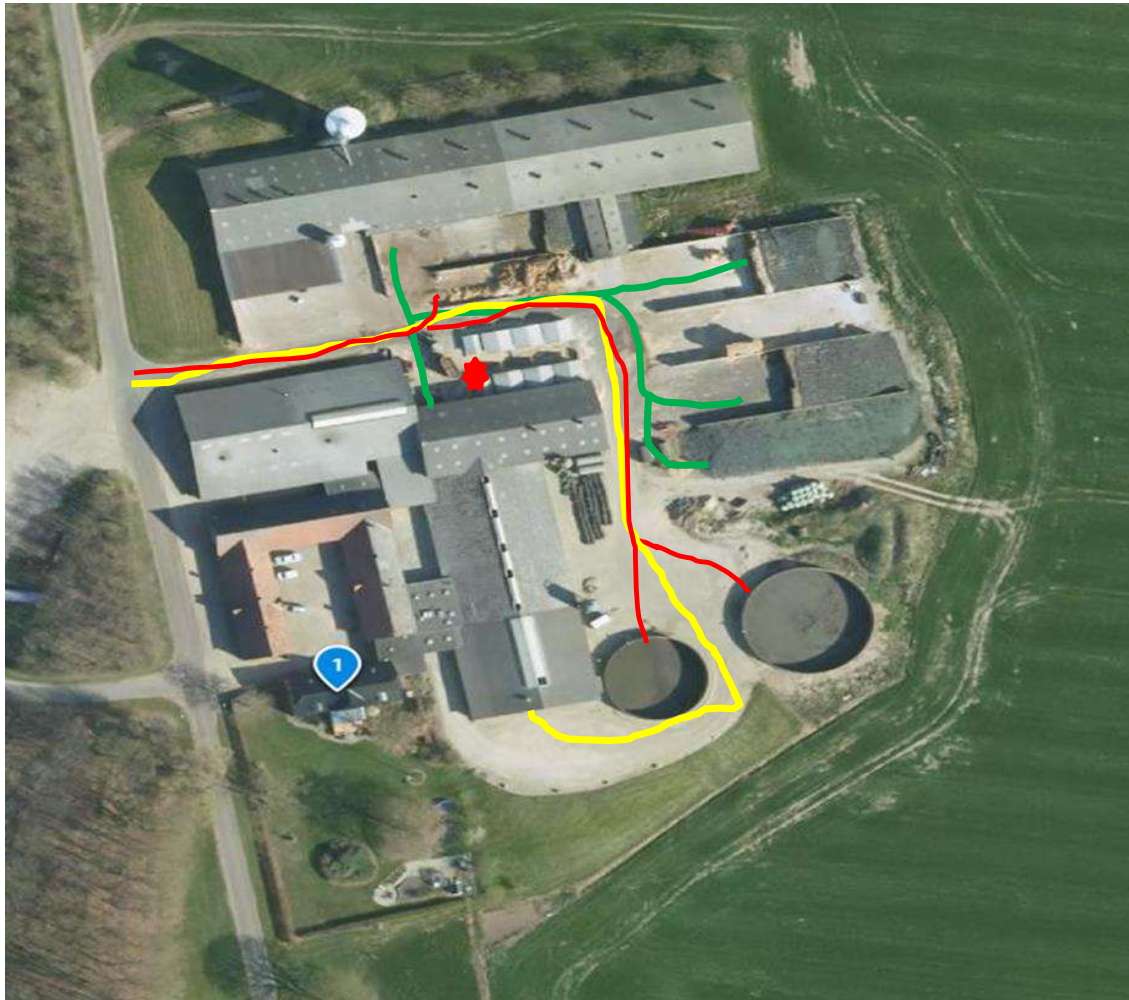


Size matters!

- More animals = greater risk

Risk of infection	Herd size				
	1-100	100-200	200-300	300-500	500 +
Neighbours with Salmonella					
0	0,2%	0,4%	0,6%	0,6%	1,0%
1	0,5%	0,9%	1,4%	1,4%	2,5%
2-3	1,4%	2,6%	3,8%	4,0%	6,7%
4-7	4,0%	7,1%	10,3%	10,6%	17,1%
8 +	9,0%	15,3%	21,3%	21,9%	32,7%

Where to start on my farm?



● Feed – mixer wagon

● Milk truck

● Manure and slurry

★ Calves

Vehicles and transmission of pathogens



Farm access



- Vareindlevering port 13

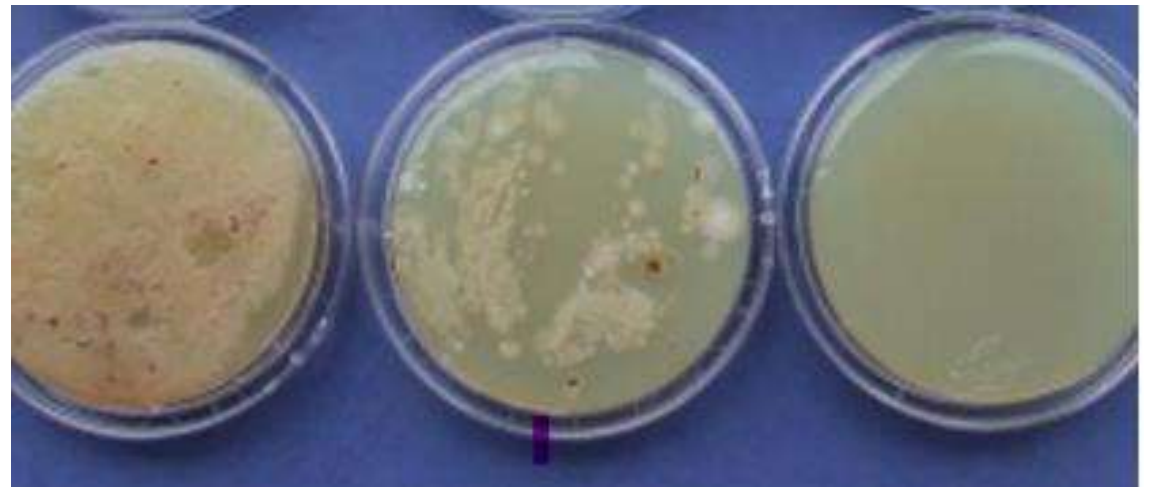
People entrance



Biosecurity facility at farm



Gloves and boots

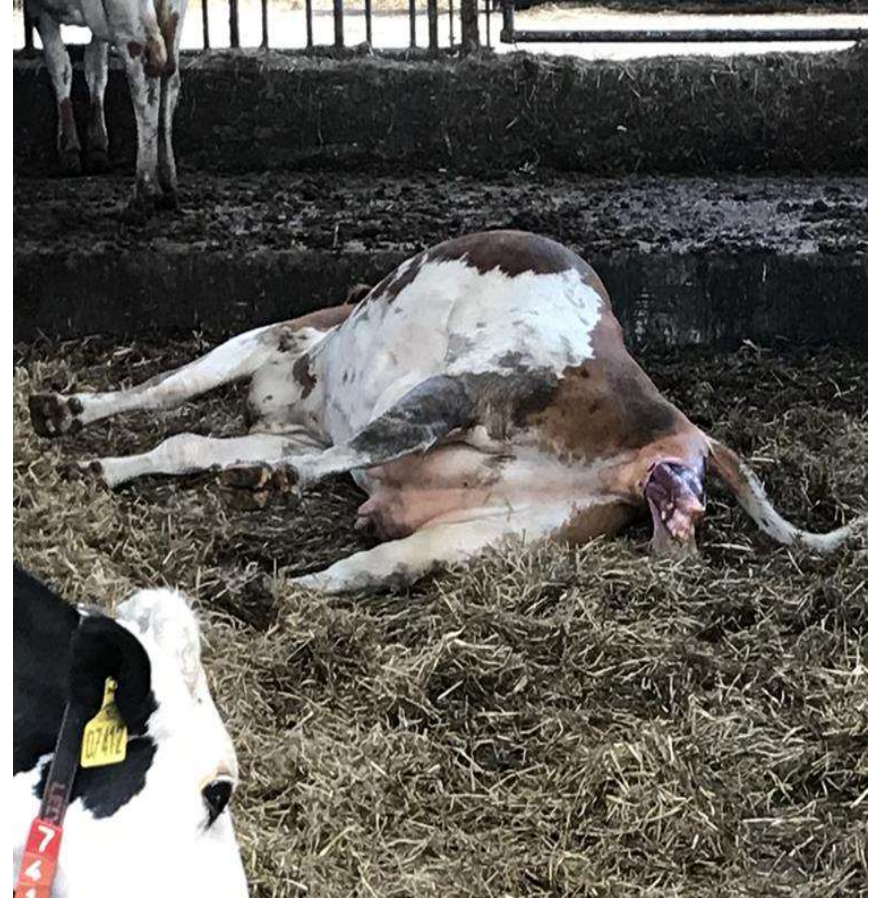


Designated boots and clothes for calf barn



Biosecurity and calving

- Newborn calves are very susceptible
- Calves get dirty very easily
- Calves suck on the cow and other places
- Cows can start shedding pathogens around calving
- Fresh cows are more susceptible
- Calving area is a busy area with a lot of traffic



How to improve biosecurity in the calving area?

Hygiene:

- Keep the cows clean
- Keep the pen clean
 - Stocking density
 - How often do we clean out the whole pen
 - How often do we put straw in the pen



How to assist with calving

Tie the cow up

Wash the genitals with water and a mild soap

Wash your hands and arms

Use gloves

Keep the equipment clean and close by



Good hygiene working with calves



Clean footwear and clothes when working with calves

Younger calves first

Sick calves last

Wash all calf feeding equipment

Limit who has contact with the calves

Work with your veterinarian to implement a calf disease prevention protocol

Keep environment and calf hutches clean



Reduce contacts



Cleaning procedures



Remove dirt

Rinse

Apply correct soap

Wash with water – high pressure, brush

Desinfection

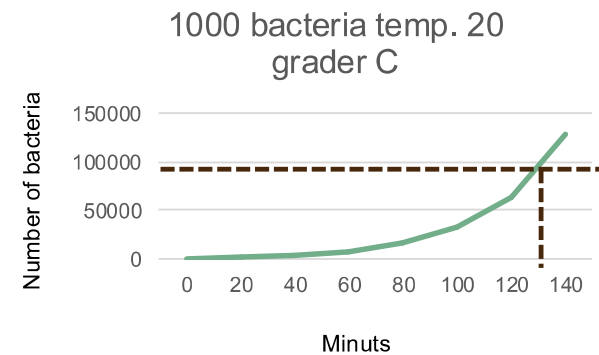
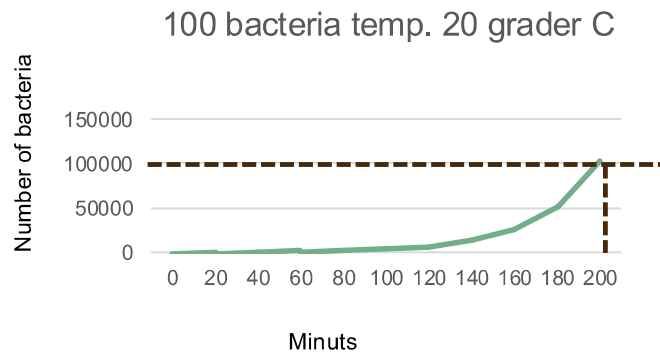
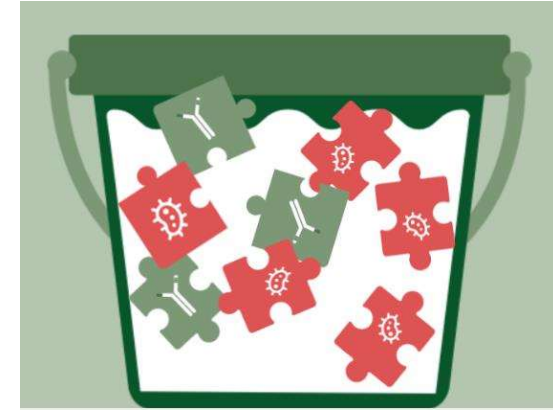
Drying

Slaked lime



Hygiene and colostrum

- Bacteria in colostrum inhibit the absorption of antibodies
- The number of coli bacteria can double in 20 minutes stable temperature (20°C)



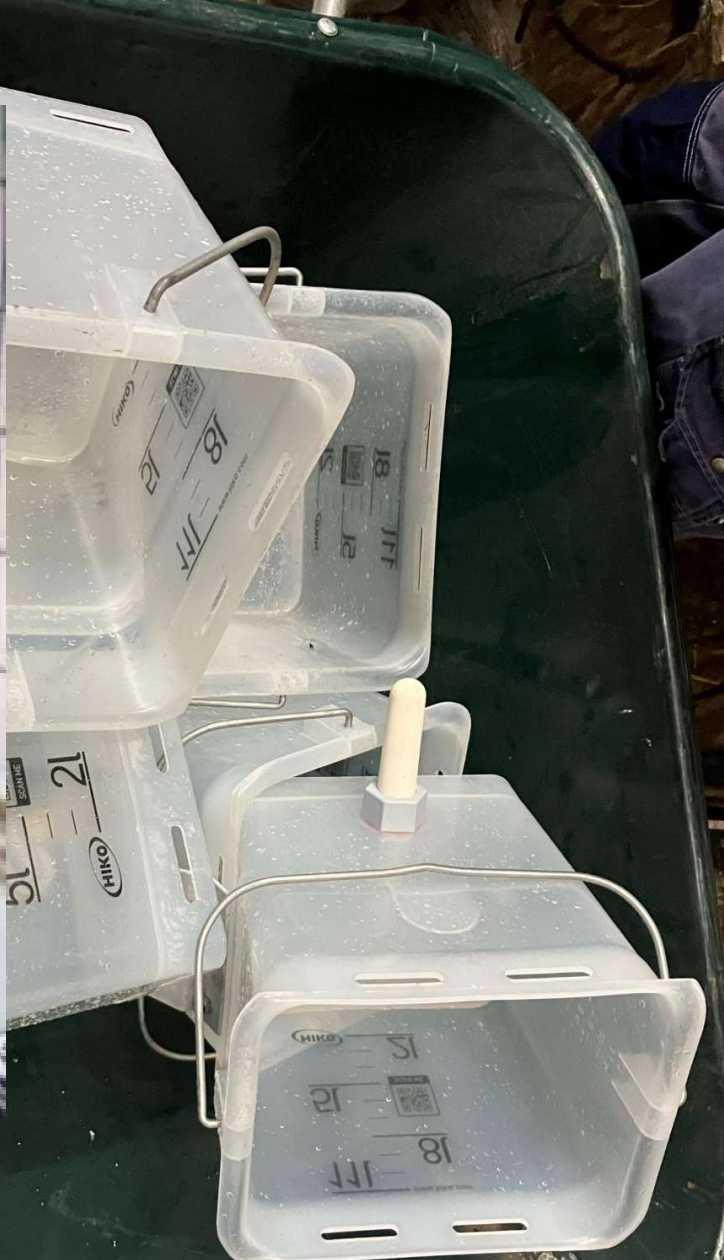
Calf Feeding



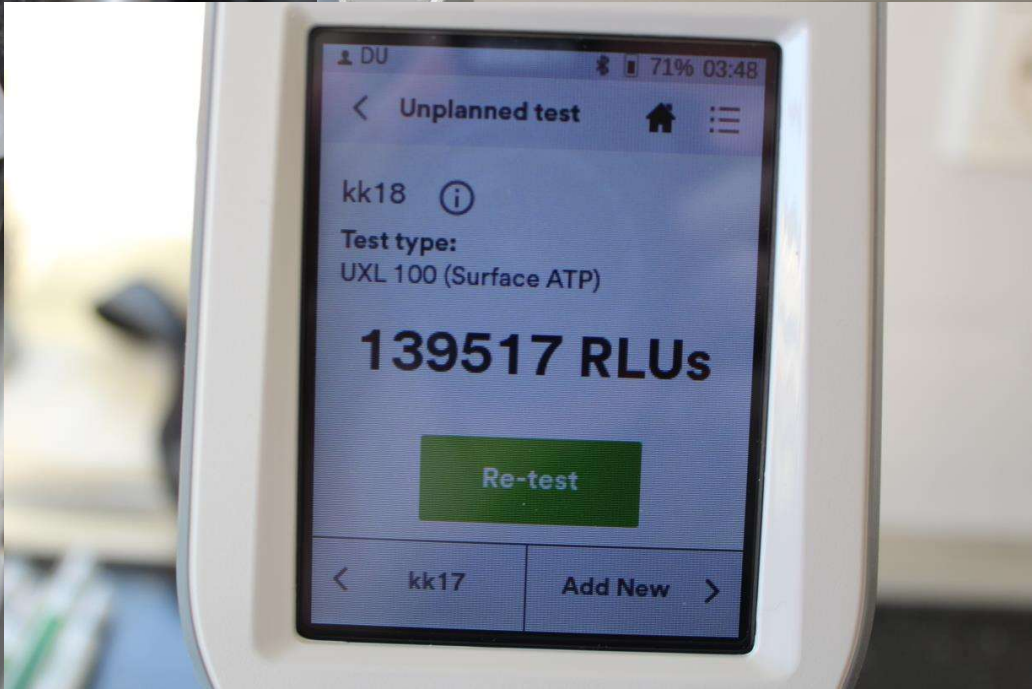
Equipment for colostrum



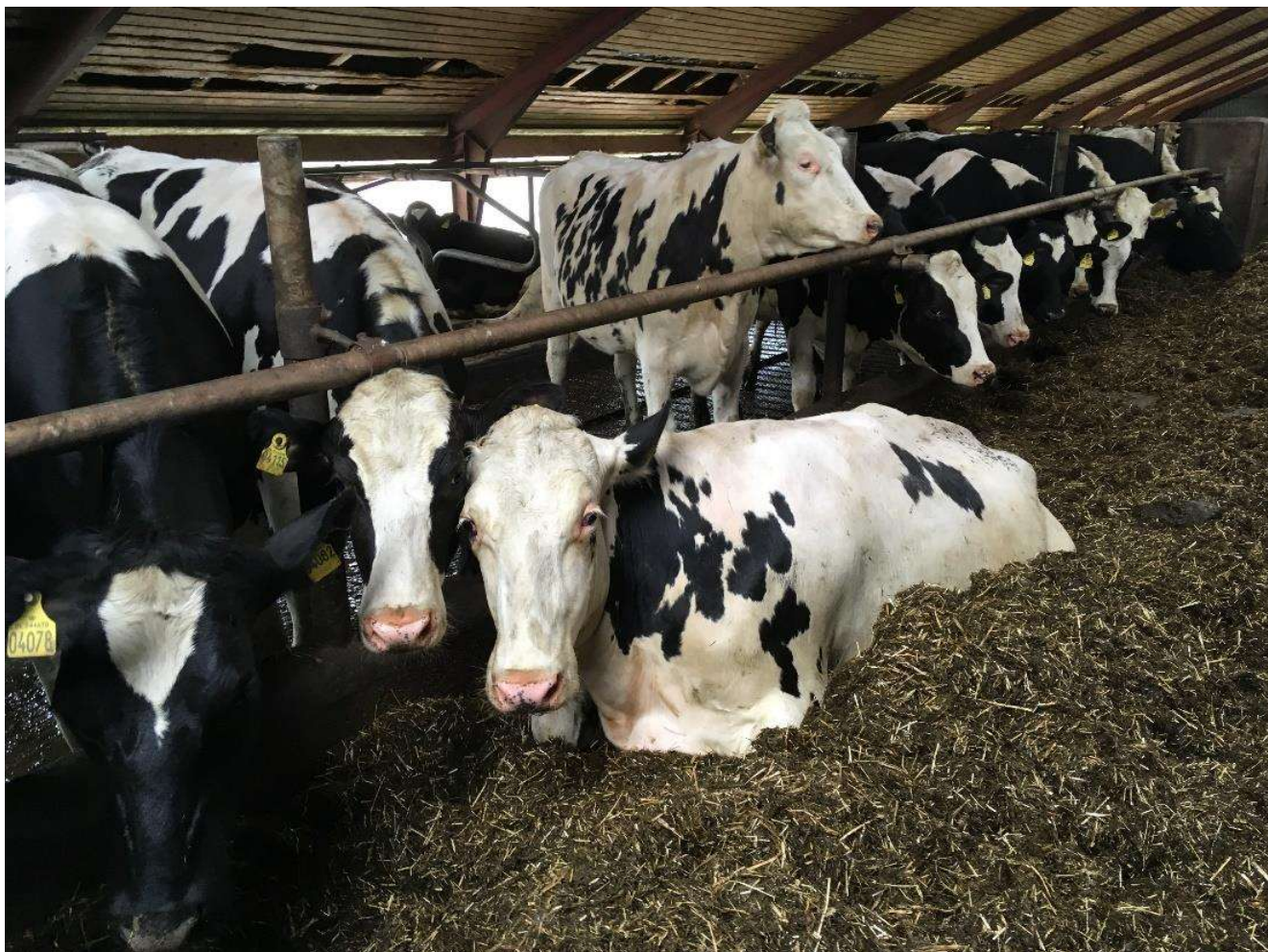
Keep it clean



How clean



Feeding table



Manure in feed



Milking parlour -



Water supply



Milking and biosecurity

- Hygiene
 - Cows
 - Equipment
 - Hands – use gloves
- Segregation
- Fresh cows/sick cows



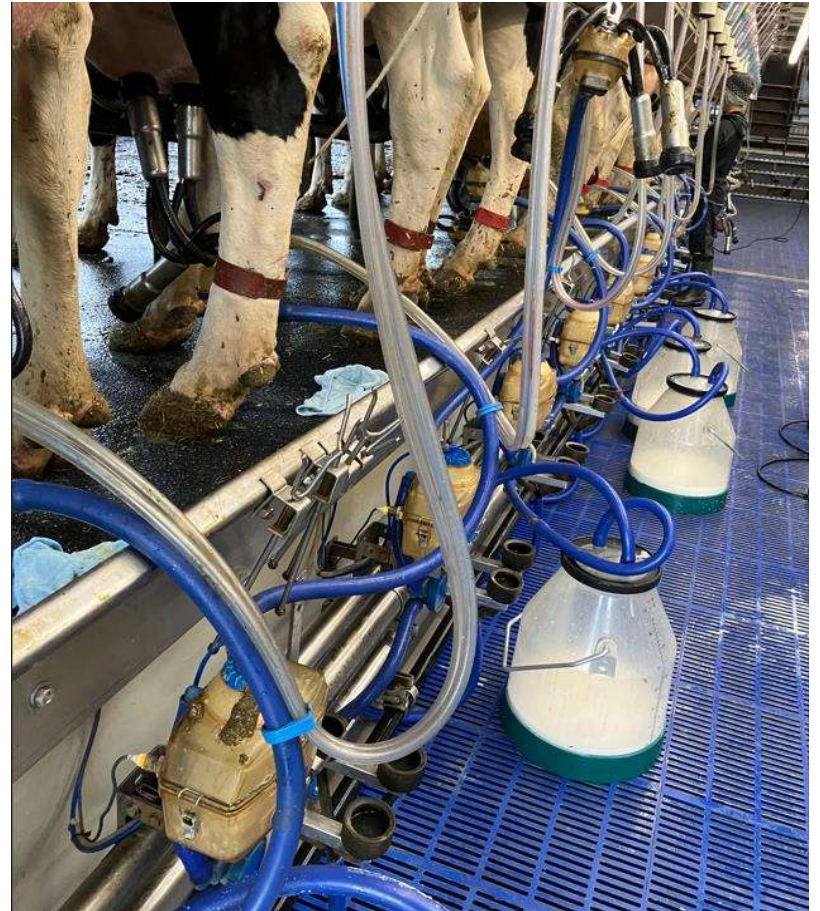
How to keep the cows clean

- Clean and comfortable beds
 - Clean beds daily
 - Do the beds have the right dimensions?
- Clean alleyways
 - Does the scraper work properly?
 - More frequent scrapings?



Segregation – is it possible?

- The preferred order of milking:
 - Fresh cows
 - Young cows
 - Older cows
 - Cows with high somatic cell counts
 - Milk sick cows at last
- Be aware of the fresh cows!
 - Use a clean machine for them



Take home



Take a closer look at
your farm



Use your common
sense



Focus on how
machinery, animals
and people move
around on the farm



Improve hygiene



Think in solutions

The image features a dark blue, star-filled background. A central teal rectangle contains the text "All the things you can't see....". The stars are scattered across the field, with a higher density in the lower right quadrant. The teal rectangle is semi-transparent, allowing the star field to be seen through it.

All the things you can't see....

Questions?

