

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION
2012 EXHIBITION REQUIREMENTS**

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**Michigan Department of Agriculture
& Rural Development**
P.O. Box 30017
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Animal Industry Division
(517) 373-1077

**2012 HEALTH REQUIREMENTS
FOR NATIVE MICHIGAN
LIVESTOCK EXHIBITED IN MICHIGAN**
www.michigan.gov/mda-exhibitinfo

REVISED January 2012
(Replaces All Previous Editions)

Livestock means those species of animals used for human food and fiber or those species of animals used for service to humans. Livestock includes but is not limited to cattle, sheep, new world camelids (llamas, alpacas, vicunas, and guanacos), goats, bison, privately owned cervids, ratites (cassowaries, kiwis, ostriches, and emus), swine, equine, poultry, aquaculture, and rabbits. Livestock does not include dogs and cats.

GENERAL

Exhibitors at state, county, and district fairs, along with other livestock exhibitions, expositions, and shows are required to comply with all of the statutory and regulatory provisions of the State of Michigan relating to animal health outlined in Act No. 466 of the Public Acts of 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act, and rules promulgated for the implementation and enforcement of the act.

1. A fair shall have an accredited veterinarian on call whenever there are animals on the premises during the fair.
2. A fair, exhibition, exposition, or show authority shall do all of the following:
 - a. Notify exhibitors of health tests and certificates required for importation and exhibition in this state.
 - b. Examine and approve required health certificates, reports, test charts, certificates, or other required documentation before displaying, exhibiting, or stabling animals in the exhibition area or before commingling with other animals.
 - c. Provide shipping arrangements for all swine exhibited that are to be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility for direct movement to slaughter or a livestock auction market as defined in Act No. 284 of the Public Acts of 1937, Licensing Livestock Dealers, MCL 287.121 to 287.131.
 - d. Notify exhibitors whether or not poultry vaccinated against Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) are allowed in the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show.
3. A person who discovers, suspects, or has reason to believe that an animal is either affected by a reportable disease or contaminated with a toxic substance shall immediately report that fact, suspicion, or belief to the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (daytime telephone: (517) 373-1077; after hours: (517) 373-0440).

4. Livestock with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological disease shall be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show or by permission of the director, shall be isolated on the premises.
5. A fair, exhibition, exposition, or show authority may require additional testing or vaccination of animals before entry and during the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show.
6. A bird shall not be handled except by the exhibitor, attendant, fair veterinarian, director, or judge after the bird is placed in an exhibition coop.
- 7a. **All cattle moving to a show, exhibition, or sale within Michigan are required to have an official Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) device ear tag.** To order RFID tags, exhibitors may call NorthStar Cooperative at 1-888-203-3398; or the National Holstein Association at 1-800-952-5200.
- 7b. **For all Indiana cattle exhibited in Michigan,** RFID ear tags may be ordered by calling the RJ Matthews Company at (330) 834-3000, extension 2013; or by calling the Indiana Animal Health, Inc. at (219) 279-2378.
8. All cattle, sheep, goats, and privately-owned cervids shall bear official identification before they leave their home premises.
9. It is the responsibility of the exhibitor to ensure that all requirements for testing, identification, and official interstate health certificate or official interstate certificate of veterinary inspection are fulfilled prior to importation and that proof of fulfilling these requirements is provided to the director, fair, exhibition, exposition, or show authority upon request.
10. Upon request, a person who exhibits livestock shall present for inspection all reports, test charts, and appropriate health certificates required to accompany the livestock.
11. Out-of-state livestock for exhibition shall meet the requirements prescribed for importation of breeding animals of that species and shall be accompanied by a copy of an official interstate health certificate or an official interstate certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin. Livestock shall not be diverted to a premises other than the destination site named on the official interstate health certificate.
12. Whenever an official test is conducted or an official vaccination is administered, livestock shall, unless exempted by the director, be permanently identified in a manner approved by the director.

13. Unless otherwise approved by the director, a facility for exhibition of livestock shall be constructed to allow sufficient separation of each exhibitor's livestock. The facility shall be constructed of a material that can be adequately cleaned and disinfected.
14. An exhibition building or yarding facility shall be cleaned and disinfected with an United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved disinfectant used in accordance with label instructions before livestock are admitted by removing from the premises all manure, litter, hay, straw, and forage from pens, runways, and show rings and thoroughly disinfecting walls, partitions, floors, mangers, awarding facilities, and runways in a manner approved by the director. For a complete list of disinfectants, please refer to www.michigan.gov/mda-exhibitinfo.
15. Feed and water containers provided for exhibition coops shall be new or properly cleaned.
16. A feed or water container from which a bird has eaten or drunk shall be refilled in such a manner as to prevent contamination of the common supply of feed and water. A feed or water container may not be removed from an exhibition coop except for the purpose of cleaning.
17. An exhibition coop shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before and after each exhibition.
18. Primary enclosures and stall areas shall be constructed and placed to provide adequate light for proper inspection for evidence of transmissible diseases.
19. Cage litter and bedding shall be clean and shall be replaced daily, or as often as needed.
20. A shipping crate used in the shipment of birds by common carrier may not be used as an exhibition coop. Shipping crates shall be cleaned and disinfected on the day of arrival after the birds have been removed for exhibition and before being used again. Unless otherwise necessary, shipping crates shall not be stored in the exhibition area.



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CATTLE AND BISON (General Requirements)

1. Cattle with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological disease shall be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show, or by permission of the director, shall be isolated on the premises.
2. **All in-state cattle moving to a show, exhibition, or sale are required to have an official Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) device ear tag.** Initial identification of cattle, including cattle identified for TB testing or issuance of movement certificates, must utilize an RFID electronic identification ear tag. Official identification tags are premises-specific and may not be transferred to other premises or used on cattle not included in the herd on the premises to which the tags were issued. All cattle must be identified with official RFID electronic identification ear tags prior to movement from a premises.
3. Exhibitors may call NorthStar Cooperative at 1-888-203-3398 or the National Holstein Association at 1-800-952-5200 to order RFID tags.
4. **All out-of-state cattle moving to a show, exhibition, or sale within Michigan are required to have an official Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) device ear tag.** Exhibitors may call NorthStar Cooperative at 1-888-203-3398, or the National Holstein Association at 1-800-952-5200 to order RFID tags.
5. **Modified Accredited Zone (MAZ) CATTLE ONLY** – All cattle from the MAZ attending an exhibit must also have an approved supplemental ID tag. Exhibitors may contact MDARD's Atlanta area office at (989) 785-5616 or 1-888-565-8626 for information on these tags.

Modified Accredited Zone (MAZ)

This zone includes the entirety of Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, and Oscoda Counties.

Movement Testing Requirements

Movement of MAZ Cattle to a FAIR Within the Modified Accredited Zone

- Cattle must comply with one of the following prior to movement:
 - a. Originate directly from a bovine tuberculosis accredited free herd, **OR**
 - b. Originate from a herd which has received a whole herd test within 60 days prior to movement, **OR**
 - c. Receive a negative bovine tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to movement.

- Cattle less than 2 months of age may be moved without a bovine tuberculosis test if they originate from a herd that has completed a whole herd test within 12 months prior to movement.
- Cattle must have a post-movement test 60-120 days after the movement to the fair if they originate from a farm that is not Verified Wildlife Risk Mitigated, unless animal is slaughtered. This test will be at owners cost.

Movement of MAZ Cattle to a Fair in Another Zone within Michigan

- Cattle 2 months of age and older must comply with one of the following prior to movement:
 - a. Originate from a bovine tuberculosis accredited free herd, **OR**
 - b. Originate from a herd that has received a negative whole herd bovine tuberculosis test within 12 months prior to movement, **AND** received a negative bovine tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to movement.
- Cattle less than 2 months of age may be moved if they originate from a herd that has completed a whole herd test within 12 months prior to movement.
- Steers or spayed heifers are required to only have a negative bovine tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to movement.
- Cattle must have a post-movement test 60-120 days after the movement if they originate from a farm that is not Verified Wildlife Risk Mitigated, unless animal is slaughtered. This test will be at owners cost.

Movement Certificate Requirements

An official movement certificate is required to be obtained prior to movement of any cattle from any premises in the Modified Accredited Zone. Cattle being transported must be accompanied by a movement certificate(s) and the movement certificate(s) shall be produced upon the request of a law enforcement officer or the director.

Modified Accredited Advanced Zone (MAAZ)

This zone includes the entirety of Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Presque Isle, and Otsego Counties.

Movement Testing Requirements

Movement of MAAZ Cattle to a Fair Within the MAAZ

Cattle originating from herds that have been determined to have a Verified Wildlife Risk Mitigation Plan

- No TB testing required

Cattle originating from herds that have been determined to **NOT** have a Verified Wildlife Risk Mitigation Plan

- Cattle 2 months of age and older must receive a negative bovine tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to movement.
- Cattle must have a post-movement test 60-120 days after the movement, to the fair unless the animal is slaughtered. This test will be at owners cost.

Movement of MAAZ Cattle to a Fair Within Another Zone of Michigan

Cattle originating from herds that have been determined to have a Verified Wildlife Risk Mitigation Plan

- No TB testing required

Cattle originating from herds that have been determined to **NOT** have a Verified Wildlife Risk Mitigation Plan

- Cattle 2 months of age and older must receive a negative bovine tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to movement
- Cattle must have a post-movement test 60-120 days after the movement, to the fair unless the animal is slaughtered. This test will be at owners cost.

Movement Certificate Requirements

An official movement certificate is required to be obtained prior to movement of any cattle from any premises in the Modified Accredited Advanced Zone (MAAZ). Cattle being transported must be accompanied by a movement certificate(s) and the movement certificate(s) shall be produced upon the request of a law enforcement officer or the director.

Bovine Tuberculosis Free Zone (Disease Free Zone)

This zone includes the entirety of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and those counties of the Lower Peninsula not included in the Modified Accredited Zone (MAZ) or the Modified Accredited Advanced Zone (MAAZ).

Movement Testing Requirements

No bovine tuberculosis testing is required to move cattle to a fair, exhibition, exposition or show within the bovine tuberculosis free zone, or to a fair, exhibition, exposition, or show in other zones within Michigan.

Movement Certificate Requirements

No official movement certificate is required to move cattle to a fair, exhibition, exposition or show within the bovine tuberculosis free zone, or to a fair, exhibition, exposition, or show in other zones within Michigan.

HORSES AND OTHER NATIVE MICHIGAN EQUIDAE

1. Equidae with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological disease shall be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show, or by permission of the director, shall be isolated on the premises.
2. All equidae, except foals under six (6) months and nursing their dam, must present proof of a negative test to Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test conducted within the previous 12 months. An official EIA laboratory report constitutes such proof.

GOATS

1. Goats with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological disease shall be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show, or by permission of the director, shall be isolated on the premises.
2. All goats moved within Michigan or interstate shall be identified with official USDA scrapie program identification prior to movement off the farm. Official ID is:
 - a. A USDA approved scrapie tag. Tags are available free of charge by calling 1-866-USDATAG (866-873-2824).
 - b. The premises ID, obtained by calling the above number, and a unique alpha-numeric individual animal ID, legibly tattooed in the ear (right ear-premises ID; left ear-individual ID) or flank. Tattoos in the tail web are permissible for earless goats.
 - c. A tattoo of the registration number from an approved breed registry, only if the number is printed on the registration certificate, and the registration certificate is with the animal. USDA must be contacted to link the registration preface with the premises ID.
 - d. Electronic ID implants only in registered animals from an approved breed registry where the ID number is printed on the registration certificate. The owner must present the registration certificate and have a reader present with the animal.
3. Do not remove tags prior to weigh-in or showing. It is illegal to remove official USDA individual animal identification.

SHEEP

1. Sheep with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological disease shall be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show, or by permission of the director, shall be isolated on the premises.
2. All sheep moved within Michigan shall be identified with official USDA scrapie program identification tags prior to movement off the farm. Official ID is:
 - a. A USDA approved scrapie tag. Tags are available free of charge by calling 1-866-USDATAG (866-873-2824).
 - b. The premises ID, obtained by calling the above number, and a unique alpha-numeric individual animal ID, legibly tattooed in the ear (right ear-premises ID; left ear-individual ID) or flank. Tattoos in the tail web are permissible in earless sheep.
 - c. A tattoo of the registration number from an approved breed registry, only if the number is printed on the registration certificate, and the registration certificate is with the animal. USDA must be contacted to link the registration preface with the premises ID.
 - d. Electronic ID implants only in registered animals from an approved breed registry where the ID number is printed on the registration certificate. The owner must present the registration certificate and have a reader present with the animal.

3. Do not remove tags prior to weigh-in or showing. It is illegal to remove official USDA individual animal identification.

SWINE

1. Swine with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological disease shall be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show, or by permission of the director, shall be isolated on the premises.
2. All swine shall be uniquely identified with individual **ear tag** identification or other identification approved by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD). Registered swine accompanied by registration papers may be identified by ear notches.
3. Swine shall not enter any fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility unless it can be demonstrated that the swine presented for exhibition or exposition meet at least **one of the following conditions**:
 - a. Originate as a direct movement from a swine premises located in a pseudorabies Stage IV or higher area or region, or other equivalent low prevalence area as recognized by the director, **OR**
 - b. Originate directly from a pseudorabies qualified-negative herd as defined in *Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations*, which proof may consist of a copy of a valid certificate issued by the Department stating that the herd meets the requirements for a pseudorabies qualified-negative herd, **OR**
 - c. Unless the swine are piglets nursing a pseudorabies negative sow, present an official swine test report that indicates the swine have been tested for pseudorabies within 45 days before exhibition and have tested negative.
NOTE: Michigan has been pseudorabies free (Stage V) since 2000.
4. All swine removed from any fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility shall be moved directly to a livestock auction market or slaughter facility premises for disposition in accordance with applicable laws concerning movement of swine to slaughter, unless all swine present at the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility at any time for any reason meet **one of the following requirements**:
 - a. Originate as a direct movement from a swine premises located in a pseudorabies Stage IV or higher area or region, or other equivalent low prevalence area as recognized by the director, **OR**
 - b. Originate directly from a pseudorabies qualified-negative herd as defined in *Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations*, which proof may consist of a copy of a valid certificate issued by the Department stating that the herd meets the requirements for a pseudorabies qualified-negative herd, **OR**
 - c. Unless the swine are piglets nursing a pseudorabies negative sow, present an official swine test report that indicates the swine have been tested for pseudorabies within 45 days before exhibition and have tested negative.
NOTE: Michigan has been pseudorabies free (Stage V) since 2000.

POULTRY (chickens, guinea fowl, turkeys, waterfowl, pigeons, doves, peafowl, and game birds) (Please also see the attached document titled “Infectious Laryngotracheitis at Fairs”)

1. All poultry except waterfowl, pigeons, and doves shown at public exhibitions in this state shall meet one or more of the following requirements:
 - a. Originate directly from a U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean flock as defined in *Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations*, and all amendments to that publication thereafter adopted pursuant to rules that the director may promulgate, **OR**
 - b. Have a negative official test for *Salmonella* pullorum-typhoid within 90 days before the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility and remain segregated from all poultry of unknown or positive *Salmonella* pullorum-typhoid test status.
2. Individual birds originating from non-National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) qualified flocks may be tested at the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show prior to being caged and housed with other poultry and, if negative, be allowed to participate in the show or exhibition.
3. Documentation of birds originating from a certified NPIP flock must be presented at the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show (parent flock NPIP certification number, VS9-2, VS9-3, or Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development state pullorum test certificate).

NOTE: All birds, regardless of age, must be tested when being exhibited unless they have a VS9-3 and have not been commingled with birds of unknown status.

RABBITS

Rabbits with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological disease shall be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility, or by permission of the director, shall be isolated on the premises.

LLAMAS, ALPACAS, VICUNAS, AND GUANACOS

Llamas, alpacas, vicunas, and guanacos with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological disease shall be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility, or by permission of the director, be isolated on the premises.

CASSOWARIES, KIWIS, OSTRICHES, AND EMUS

Cassowaries, kiwis, ostriches, and emus with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological disease shall be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility, or by permission of the director, shall be isolated on the premises.

CERVIDAE

1. Cervidae with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological disease shall be removed from the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility, or by permission of the director, shall be isolated on the premises and must meet

current requirements contained within Act No. 466 of the Public Acts of 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act, for movement of privately-owned cervidae in Michigan.

2. All live privately-owned cervids moving from one premises to another premises within this state shall be officially identified with identification approved by the director. Identification shall also be in compliance with Public Act 190 of 2000, Privately Owned Cervidae Producers, and the operational standards for registered privately owned cervidae facilities.
3. All live privately-owned cervids six months of age or older moving from one premises to another premises within this state, except those consigned directly to a state or federally inspected slaughter facility premises, shall comply with one of the following:
 - a. Originate directly from an official tuberculosis accredited, qualified, or monitored herd as outlined in *Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication: Uniform Methods and Rules, effective January 22, 1999*, approved by Veterinary Services (VS) of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and all amendments to those publications thereafter adopted pursuant to the rules that the director may promulgate, and be accompanied by a copy of the current official letter from the United States Department of Agriculture verifying herd status; **OR**

- b. Originate directly from a herd that has undergone an official negative tuberculosis test of all privately-owned cervids twelve (12) months of age or older and all cattle and goats six (6) months of age and older in contact with the herd within 24 months before movement, **OR** originate directly from a herd that has undergone an official negative tuberculosis test of all privately-owned cervids twelve (12) months of age or older and all cattle and goats six (6) months of age or older in contact with the herd more than 24 months before movement, **AND** receive an individual negative official test for tuberculosis within 90 days before movement, **AND** be accompanied by a copy of the official tests for tuberculosis verifying testing; **OR**
 - c. Be isolated from all other members of the herd and receive two official negative tests for tuberculosis at 90- to 120-day intervals before movement and be accompanied by copies of the official tests for tuberculosis verifying that testing. The second negative test shall be within 90 days before movement.
4. All live privately-owned cervids less than six (6) months of age moving from one premises to another premises within this state, except those consigned directly to a state or federally inspected slaughter facility premises, must comply with one of the following:
- a. Originate directly from an official tuberculosis accredited, qualified, or monitored herd as outlined in *Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication: Uniform Methods and Rules, effective January 22, 1999*, approved by Veterinary Services (VS) of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and all amendments to those publications thereafter adopted pursuant to rules that the director may promulgate, **AND** be identified by an official identification, **AND** be accompanied by a copy of the current official letter from the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development verifying the herd status; **OR**
 - b. Originate directly from a herd that has received an official negative tuberculosis test of all privately-owned cervids twelve (12) months of age or older and all cattle and goats six (6) months of age and older in contact with the herd within 24 months before movement; **OR**
 - c. Originate directly from a herd that has received a negative tuberculosis test of all privately-owned cervids twelve (12) months of age or older and all cattle and goats six (6) months of age or older in contact with the herd more than 24 months before movement and be accompanied by an official permit for movement of privately-owned cervids less than six (6) months of age within Michigan, or an official interstate health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian, and remain at the destination stated on the permit or official interstate health certificate until it receives an official negative tuberculosis test when it reaches six months of age, but not more than eight months of age.

5. For purposes of this section, the age of the privately-owned cervids shall be determined by the age placed on the official permit for movement of privately-owned cervids less than six (6) months of age in Michigan, or the official interstate health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian. A copy of the official test for tuberculosis and a copy of the official permit for movement of privately-owned cervids less than six months of age within Michigan or the official interstate health certificate shall be forwarded to the Department within 10 days following completion of the testing.
6. Cervids may not move from a facility under quarantine.



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Out-of-state livestock for exhibition shall meet the requirements prescribed for importation of breeding animals of that species and **shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate or an official interstate certificate of veterinary inspection** issued by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin. Livestock shall not be diverted to a premises other than the destination site named on the official interstate health certificate.

If vesicular stomatitis outbreaks have occurred in the state of origin within the past thirty (30) days, the following statement must be included by the accredited veterinarian on any official interstate health certificate or official certificate of veterinary inspection for importation of equidae, cattle, sheep, goats, bison, new world camelids, swine, or privately owned cervidae into Michigan:

“I have examined the animals listed on this certificate and have found no clinical signs of vesicular stomatitis. To the best of my knowledge, these animals have not been exposed to vesicular stomatitis within the previous 30 days, nor have they been vaccinated with vesicular stomatitis vaccine.”

All cattle, goats, and bison of any age and having reproductive capability, unless transported directly to a USDA inspected slaughter facility, must be identified with a USDA approved official identification ear tag, or official breed registration tattoo, prior to importation (see below for additional identification requirements for exhibited cattle). An official breed registration tattoo may only be used if the animal is accompanied by the official breed registration certificate during the movement. The official identification must be recorded on the required official interstate health certificate or official certificate of veterinary inspection.

Dairy cattle, breeding cattle, feeder heifers, horses and other equidae, breeding swine, feeder swine, market hogs, llamas, alpacas, privately-owned cervids, aquaculture, and wild animals for exhibition originating outside the state of Michigan shall meet the following requirements:

DAIRY OR BREEDING CATTLE

- 1. All out-of-state cattle exhibited in Michigan shall be tagged with an official Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) device ear tag. For all Indiana cattle exhibited in Michigan, RFID ear tags can be ordered by calling the RJ Matthews Co. at (330) 834-3000, extension 2013; or by calling the Indiana Animal Health, Inc. at (219) 279-2378. All other out-of-state cattle exhibitors**

may call NorthStar Cooperative at 1-888-203-3398 or the National Holstein Association at 1-800-952-5200 to order RFID tags.

2. Female cattle over nineteen (19) months of age that are officially vaccinated against brucellosis and bulls and female cattle over six (6) months of age not officially vaccinated against brucellosis shall meet at least one of the following requirements:
 - a. Test negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days before importation, **OR**
 - b. Originate directly from a certified brucellosis-free herd, **OR**
 - c. Originate directly from a state which has maintained, for the previous six (6) consecutive years prior to importation, a certified brucellosis class free status as defined in *Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations* and the *Brucellosis Uniform Methods and Rules effective February 1, 1998*, approved by the United State Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS), and all amendments to those publications thereafter adopted pursuant to rules that the director may promulgate.

3. Cattle entering the state shall meet at least one of the following tuberculosis requirements and shall be recorded on the official interstate health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection by the accredited veterinarian preparing the certificate.
 - a. Originate directly from an accredited tuberculosis-free or modified accredited advanced state, **OR**
 - b. Originate from an accredited tuberculosis-free or modified accredited advanced zone, **OR**
 - c. Originate directly from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, **OR**
 - d. Sexually intact cattle over six (6) months of age, or goats and bison from states or regions classified as bovine tuberculosis modified accredited advanced may be imported if they are classified as negative to an official test for bovine tuberculosis with sixty (60) days prior to importation. Cattle less that eighteen (18) months of age, steers and spayed heifers, or cattle moving directly to slaughter, from states or regions classified as bovine tuberculosis modified accredited advanced do not require tuberculosis testing prior to entry.
 - e. Originate from a herd that has had a negative whole herd test within the preceding twelve (12) months, AND have a negative tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days before importation.

FEEDER CATTLE

1. **All out-of-state cattle exhibited in Michigan shall be tagged with an official Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) device ear tag. For all Indiana cattle exhibited in Michigan, RFID ear tags can be ordered by calling the RJ Matthews Co. at (330) 834-3000, extension 2013; or by calling the Indiana Animal Health, Inc. at (219) 279-2378. All other out-of-state cattle exhibitors**

may call NorthStar Cooperative at 1-888-203-3398 or the National Holstein Association at 1-800-952-5200 to order RFID tags.

2. All feeder cattle imported into Michigan must be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate or official certificate of veterinary inspection. Feeder heifers over twenty (20) months of age must meet the requirements for dairy and/or breeding cattle.

HORSES AND OTHER EQUIDAE

1. All equidae require an official interstate health certificate or official certificate of veterinary inspection prepared by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin.
2. All equidae, except foals under six months of age and nursing their dam, being moved into the state must test negative to an official Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test within the previous 12 months. The date, laboratory, accession number, and the results of the latest EIA test must be documented on the health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection.
3. Equidae coming from or originating from any state in which there has been a diagnosed case of piroplasmiasis (either *T. equi* or *B. caballii*) in the past 12 months shall include the following statement on the official interstate health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection: "I have examined the animal/s listed on this certificate. At the time of the examination, the animal/s listed on this certificate is/are not under quarantine for piroplasmiasis, not displaying signs of piroplasmiasis, and either did not have evidence of live ticks or was/were successfully treated for ticks if ticks were present." Equidae with ticks or evidence of tick infestation shall be treated with a topical pyrethroid or other pesticide product registered with the United States Environment Protection Agency for the treatment of ticks in equine. Equidae from premises currently under quarantine for piroplasmiasis shall not be imported into Michigan.

SWINE - GENERAL

1. Swine imported into this state shall be individually identified by an official ear tag or tattoo which includes the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) code from the state of origin or, only for registered swine accompanied by registration papers, by ear notches, or other identification approved by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)
2. Importation of swine vaccinated against pseudorabies is prohibited except upon a special permit issued by the director.
3. A person shall not bring swine into this state from auction sales or other collection facilities where slaughter swine are handled.

BREEDING SWINE

1. Breeding swine brought into this state shall meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Shall be accompanied by proof that the swine have tested negative to an official test for brucellosis in a 1:25 dilution, conducted in a state or federal laboratory within 30 days before importation, with the official results of the test recorded on the pre-approved official interstate health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection by the accredited veterinarian preparing the certificate, **OR**
 - b. Shall originate directly from a validated brucellosis free herd of swine, **OR**
 - c. Originate from a herd located in a brucellosis free state as determined by the director.

2. Breeding swine imported into this state, shall meet one of the following:
 - a. Test negative to an official pseudorabies test conducted within thirty (30) days before importation with the official results of the test recorded on the pre-approved official interstate health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection by the accredited veterinarian preparing the certificate, **OR**
 - b. Shall originate directly from a pseudorabies qualified negative herd as defined in *Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations*, **OR**
 - c. Originate from a pseudorabies-free state or region as determined by the director.

3. The pseudorabies post-entry test requirements for breeding swine entering Michigan for exhibition and show are waived unless the swine are sold from a fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility to a Michigan buyer.

4. Breeding swine purchased by a Michigan buyer from a fair, exhibition, exposition, or show facility shall remain on the premises of the buyer until the buyer obtains an official test negative for pseudorabies conducted not less than thirty (30) or more than sixty (60) days following the date of importation.

Any person bringing breeding swine into this state to a premises not quarantined for pseudorabies shall cause the breeding swine to be officially tested for pseudorabies not less than thirty (30) or more than sixty (60) days following the date of importation.

FEEDER SWINE

1. Feeder pigs imported into this state shall meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Originate directly from a qualified negative pseudorabies free herd or directly from a feeder pig monitored herd, **OR**
 - b. Originate directly from a state which participates in a pseudorabies testing program that is approved by the director, **OR**
 - c. Originate directly from a pseudorabies free state or region as designated by the United States Department of Agriculture or as determined by the director, **OR**

- d. Individually test negative for pseudorabies within thirty (30) days prior to importation.

SHEEP

1. Sheep for exhibition shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate or official interstate certificate of veterinary inspection.
2. Sheep shall originate from a flock free from clinical signs of foot rot.
3. Must follow interstate health requirements for sheep:
 - a. An official interstate health certificate or official certificate of veterinary inspection must accompany all sheep except those consigned directly to a slaughter facility or to a livestock auction market for sale for slaughter.
NOTE: All sheep must be officially individually identified with official USDA scrapie program identification. The individual identification must be recorded on the health certificate. (Call the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) at 1-866-873-2824 to verify most recent health requirements and for ear tags.)
 - b. Documentation that the sheep originate from a flock free from clinical signs of foot rot must be on the health certificate.
4. Do not remove tags prior to weigh-in or showing. It is illegal to remove official USDA individual animal identification.

GOATS

1. Goats shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate or official certificate of veterinary inspection.
2. Goats shall be officially individually identified.
3. Goats entering this state shall meet one or more of the following requirements regarding bovine tuberculosis:
 - a. Originate directly from an accredited bovine tuberculosis-free state or bovine tuberculosis-free zone as defined in *Title 9 in the Code of Federal Regulations* and the *Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication: Uniform Methods and Rules, effective January 22, 1999*, approved by Veterinary Services (VS) of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and all amendments to those publications thereafter adopted pursuant to the rules that the director may promulgate, **OR**
 - b. Originate directly from an accredited bovine tuberculosis-free herd as defined in *Title 9 in the Code of Federal Regulations* and the *Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication: Uniform Methods and Rules, effective January 22, 1999*, approved by Veterinary Services (VS) of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and all amendments to those publications thereafter adopted pursuant to the rules that the director may promulgate, **OR**

- c. Regarding goats not meeting the requirements of a. or b., or both, originate directly from a state or a zone whose bovine tuberculosis status is less than accredited bovine tuberculosis-free as defined in *Title 9 in the Code of Federal Regulations* and the *Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication: Uniform Methods and Rules, effective January 22, 1999*, approved by Veterinary Services (VS) of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and all amendments to those publications thereafter adopted pursuant to the rules that the director may promulgate, shall originate from a herd that has had a negative official whole herd test as defined in Section 9 within the preceding twelve (12) months and the individual goats being imported shall have had a negative official test for bovine tuberculosis within sixty (60) days before entry.
4. Goats more than six (6) months old, except wethers, shall test negative to an official test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days before importation, with the official results of the test recorded on the official interstate health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection by the accredited veterinarian preparing the certificate, or originate directly from a herd that is certified brucellosis-free.
5. All goats moved within Michigan or interstate shall be identified with official USDA scrapie program identification prior to movement off the farm. Contact the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) at 1-866-USDA-TAG (1-866-873-2824) for ear tags.

POULTRY (chickens, guinea fowl, turkeys, waterfowl, pigeons, doves, peafowl, and game birds) (Please also see the attached document titled “Infectious Laryngotracheitis at Fairs”)

1. All poultry and other birds for exhibition imported into this state require an official interstate health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin.
2. Poultry vaccinated for Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) shall not be imported into this state unless permission from the director is granted. All restrictions placed by the director on the import of the poultry shall be followed. Exhibitors shall be notified as to whether or not poultry vaccinated against ILT are allowed in the fair, exhibition, exposition, or show.
3. All poultry imported into this state for exhibition shall meet one or both of the following requirements:
 - a. Originate directly from a U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean flock as defined in *Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations*, and all amendments to that publication thereafter adopted pursuant to rules that the director may promulgate.
 - b. Have a negative official test for *Salmonella* pullorum-typhoid within ninety (90) days before importation and remain segregated from all poultry of unknown or positive *Salmonella* pullorum-typhoid test state.

4. Documentation of birds originating from a certified NPIP flock must be presented at the show or exhibition (parent flock NPIP certification number, VS9-2, VS9-3, or Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development State Pullorum Test Certificate).

RABBITS

1. All rabbits imported into this state for exhibition require an official interstate health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin.
2. A person shall not import or release a live San Juan rabbit in this state.

LLAMAS, ALPACAS, VICUNAS, AND GUANACOS

1. Llamas, alpacas, vicunas, and guanacos imported into this state for exhibition require an official interstate health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin.
2. Llamas, alpacas, vicunas, and guanacos shall be individually identified by an official identification. The identification shall be listed on the official interstate health certificate or official interstate certificate of veterinary inspection.

CASSOWARIES, KIWIS, OSTRICHES, AND EMUS

All cassowaries, kiwis, ostriches, and emus imported into this state for exhibition shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate or an official interstate certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin.

WILD ANIMALS OR EXOTIC ANIMALS

A wild animal means any non-domesticated animal or any cross of a non-domesticated animal. An exotic animal means those animals that are not domestic or any cross of those animals not domestic to North America.

1. Any species having the potential to spread serious diseases or parasites, to cause serious physical harm, or to otherwise endanger native wildlife, human life, livestock, domestic animals, or property, as determined by the director, shall not be imported into this state.
2. The director may require compliance with any or all of the following prior to the importation of a wild animal or an exotic animal species not regulated by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of Interior or the Michigan Department of Natural Resources of this state:
 - a. Physical examination by an accredited veterinarian to be conducted after importation to determine the health status, proper housing, husbandry, and confinement of any animal permitted to enter this state.
 - b. Negative test results to specific official tests required by the director within a time frame before importation into this state as determined by the director.

- c. Identification prior to importation in a manner approved by the director.
3. An official interstate health certificate or official interstate certificate of veterinary inspection signed by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin shall accompany all wild animals or exotic animal species imported into this state.
4. A wild animal or exotic animal species permitted to enter this state shall receive housing, feeding, restraining, and care that is approved by the director.
6. A person shall not import or release live feral swine or any crosses of feral swine in this state for any purpose without permission from the director. A person shall not import or release live wolf dogs, lions, leopards, jaguars, tigers, cougars, panthers, cheetahs, or bears, unless the animals are part of a circus, or are accompanying a non-resident person possessing a USDA Class C license who is bringing in the animals into the state temporarily.

CERVIDAE

Effective April 25, 2002, deer and elk are not permitted to enter Michigan due to a current moratorium on all live cervid imports.

AQUACULTURE

1. A person shall not import aquaculture into this state without one of the following issued by an accredited veterinarian:
 - a. Official interstate health certificate, **OR**
 - b. Official interstate certificate of veterinary inspection, **OR**
 - c. Fish disease inspection report.
2. A person shall not import aquaculture from a hatchery or other facility with a record of an emergency fish disease within the past two (2) years.
3. A person shall not import aquaculture exhibiting clinical signs of disease.
4. A prior-entry permit shall be obtained before importing aquaculture into the state.
 - a. Issuance of a permit requires the following: submission of an Interstate Health Certificate (IHC), Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI), or a fish disease inspection report
 - b. Proof of a negative test for *Viral hemorrhagic septicemia* (VHS) according to a protocol approved by USDA
5. Required documentation shall either be faxed, e-mailed, or submitted to the State Veterinarian's office and a prior-entry permit issued PRIOR to importation. The prior-entry permit shall be recorded in the HC, CVI, or fish disease inspection report and a copy shall accompany the shipments being imported into Michigan.

6. Only the following approved species may be imported into Michigan.

Freshwater species:

Artic Grayling
Atlantic Salmon
Bigmouth Buffalofish
Black Buffalofish
Black Bullhead
Black Crappie
Bluegill
Bluntnose Minnow
Bowfin
Brook Trout
Brown Bullhead
Brown Trout
Burbot
Channel Catfish
Chinook Salmon
Coho Salmon
Common Carp
Common Shiner
Creek Chub
Emerald Shiner
Fathead Minnow
Finescale Dace
Flathead Catfish
Golden Shiner
Goldfish
Green Sunfish
Hybrid Bluegill
Hybrid Crappie
Lake Herring
Lake Sturgeon
Lake Trout
Lake Whitefish
Largemouth Bass
Musellunge
Northern Pike
Paddlefish
Pink Salmon
Pumpkinseed
Rainbow Trout
Redbelly Dace

Redear Sunfish
Rock Bass
Sauger
Saugeye
Smallmouth Bass
Splake Trout
Tiger Muskie
Tilapia
Walleye
Warmouth
White Bass
White Crappie
White Perch
Yellow Bullhead
Yellow Perch

Aquatic Organisms:

Crayfish
Prawn

Salt or Brackish Waters

Species:

Brine Shrimp
Cod
Flounder
Grouper
Haddock
Halibut
Mackerel
Mahi-Mahi
Pompano
Red Drum
Shrimp (all species of the
genus *Peneaus*)
Snapper
Snook
Tuna



Steven L. Halstead, D.V.M., M.S.
State Veterinarian

TABLE 1: All Requirements for All Zones

Bovine TB Cattle Testing (Surveillance and Movement), Movement Certificate and Identification Requirements for Movement WITHIN the Zones of Michigan

ZONE	Surveillance (Whole Herd Test)	Movement Testing	Movement Certificate	ID Requirement	Post-Movement Testing
TB Free [§]	High risk herds as determined by epidemiologist (such as traces)	None	None	Yes - RFID	Yes All non-Wildlife Risk Mitigated cattle not moving directly to slaughter must be post-movement tested at the purchaser's expense between 60-120 days from when the animal(s) left the farm of origin.
	Herds in Iosco-Ogemaw Testing Area – 2011-2012		Herds in Iosco-Ogemaw Testing Area must use Owner – Shipper Statement when moving cattle farm to farm.		
MAAZ [†]	Whole herd testing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producer moves breeders – annual test • Producer moves non-breeders – test every 2 years • Producer moves cattle to slaughter only – test every 3 years • Freezer beef exempt 	Yes – see table 2	Yes prior to all movements *	Yes - RFID	Yes [¥] All non-Wildlife Risk Mitigated cattle not moving directly to slaughter must be post-movement tested at the purchaser's expense between 60-120 days from when the animal(s) left the farm of origin.
MAZ [‡]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual test • Freezer beef exempt 	Yes – see table 3	Yes prior to all movements *	Yes – RFID & Approved Secondary ID	Yes [¥] All non-Wildlife Risk Mitigated cattle not moving directly to slaughter must be post-movement tested at the purchaser's expense between 60-120 days from when the animal(s) left the farm of origin.

[§]The TB Free Zone is made up of all counties in Michigan's Upper Peninsula and the southern 57 counties of the Lower Peninsula not included in the MAZ or MAAZ (see map).

[†] The 7 counties in MAAZ include: Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Otsego, and Presque Isle Counties (see map).

[‡] The 4 counties in the MAZ include: Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, and Oscoda Counties.

*If cattle movement is to the Northern Michigan Livestock Association Sale yard on sale days, or to a USDA approved slaughter plant, no movement certificate is required.

[¥] Post-movement testing of cattle not moving directly to slaughter will be required in the MAAZ and MAZ as of January 1, 2012.

For questions please call MDARD at (517) 373-1077

TABLE 2: Movement Testing Requirements for MAAZ

MAAZ Bovine TB Cattle Testing Requirements for Movement within the State of Michigan			
TYPE OF MOVEMENT	CLASS OF CATTLE		
	Calves Less Than 2 Months of Age	Cattle More Than 2 Months of Age	Slaughter Cattle[†]
MOVEMENT WITHIN MAAZ			
With WRMAP*	None [‡]	None	None
Without WRMAP*	None [‡]	Negative movement test within 60 days if > 2 months of age	None
MOVEMENT TO MAZ			
With WRMAP*	None [‡]	None	None
Without WRMAP*	None [‡]	Negative movement test within 60 days if > 2 months of age	None
MOVEMENT TO TB FREE ZONE			
With WRMAP*	None [‡]	None	None
Without WRMAP*	None [‡]	Negative movement test within 60 days if > 2 months of age	None

[†] Moved directly to a USDA approved slaughter plant or through a licensed Michigan auction market to a USDA approved slaughter plant.

* WRMAP – verified Wildlife Risk Mitigation Action Plan. Note: all bovine TB Accredited Free Herds are verified as Wildlife Risk Mitigated.

[‡] MAAZ: cattle less than 2 months of age may be moved if they originate from a herd that is determined to not be overdue on TB surveillance testing.

For questions please call MDARD at (517) 373-1077

TABLE 3: Movement Testing Requirements for MAZ

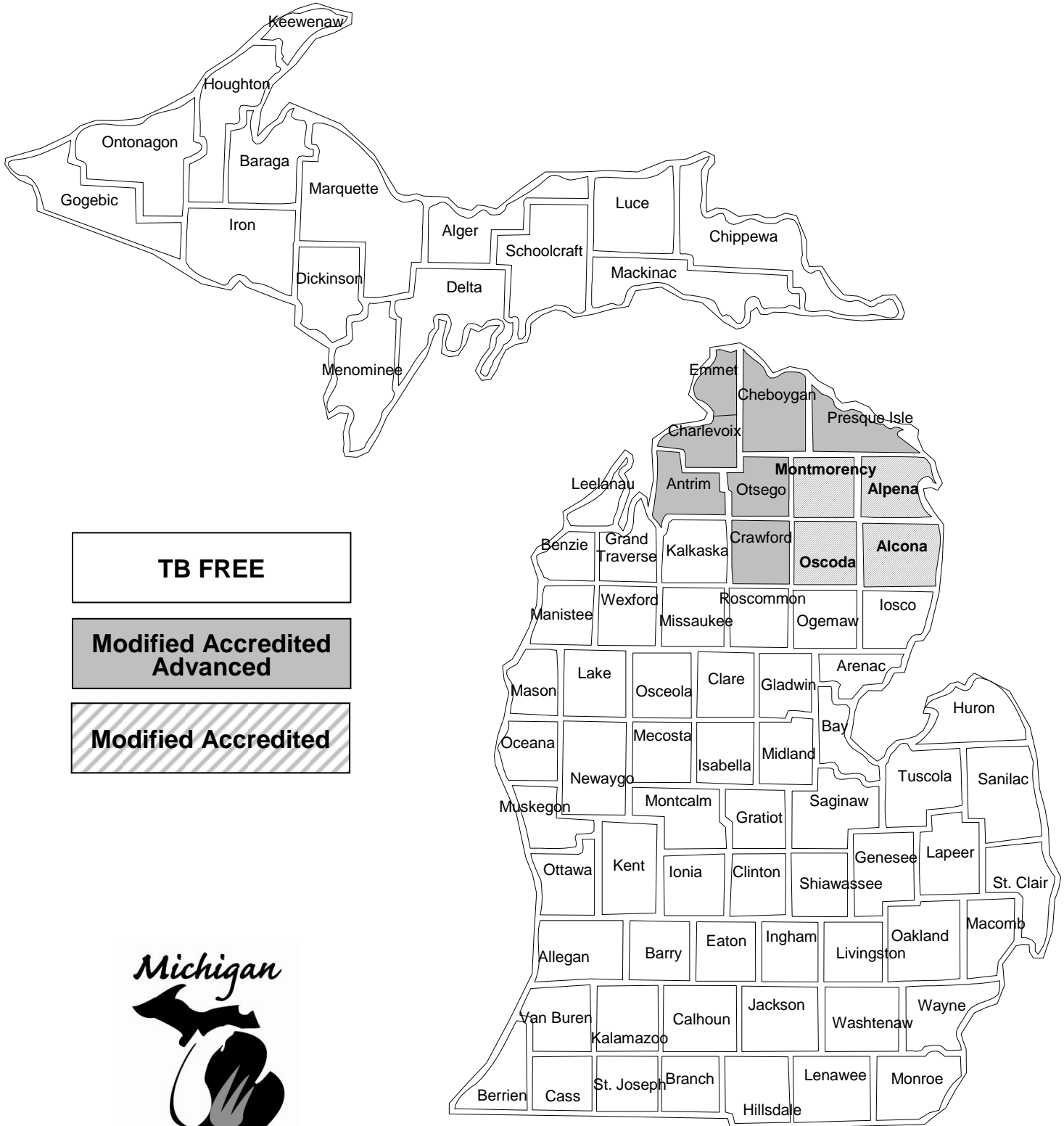
MAZ Bovine TB Cattle Testing Requirements for Movement within the State of Michigan			
TYPE OF MOVEMENT	CLASS OF CATTLE		
	Calves Less Than 2 Months of Age	Cattle More Than 2 Months of Age	Slaughter Cattle[†]
Within MAZ	Must come from herd with a negative whole herd test within 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originate directly from a bovine TB Accredited Free Herd, OR • Had negative whole herd test within 60 days, OR • Had negative movement test within 60 days 	None
To another zone in Michigan	Must come from herd with a negative whole herd test within 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originate directly from a bovine TB Accredited Free Herd, OR • Had negative whole herd test within 12 months AND had negative movement test within 60 days • Steers or spayed heifers are required to only have a negative bovine TB test within 60 days prior to movement. 	None

[†] Moved directly to a USDA approved slaughter plant or through a licensed Michigan auction market to a USDA approved slaughter plant.

For questions please call MDARD at (517) 373-1077

Michigan Bovine Tuberculosis Zones

September 19, 2011



Michigan
Department of
AGRICULTURE
& Rural Development

INFECTIOUS LARYNGOTRACHEITIS AT FAIRS

R. M. Fulton, D.V.M., Ph.D., Nancy Barr, D.V.M., and Darrin Karcher, Ph.D.

Infectious laryngotracheitis, also known as LT or ILT, has often caused disease outbreaks at fairs in Michigan. ILT is a viral disease of chickens that can also cause disease in peafowl and pheasants. It typically causes a drastic death loss in a flock. ILT is easily spread by birds that have survived the disease, birds that have been vaccinated with a live vaccine (other than a pox-vectored vaccine), people, supplies (such as egg cartons) and equipment. Birds that have recovered from ILT infection or were vaccinated with a live ILT vaccine are considered to be infected for the rest of their life.

At fairs, birds that have been vaccinated with a live vaccine are usually housed in the same barns with birds that have not been vaccinated for ILT. This creates a problem. The virus that causes ILT behaves like the cold sore virus of humans (Herpes Simplex 1). Don't worry, you can't give chickens the cold sore virus nor can you get ILT from your chickens. With the human cold sore virus, people are exposed to that virus when they are children. The cold sore virus does not cause problems until people go through a stressful time, such as a fever. When people are under stress, their immune system cannot continue to fight the virus and cold sores, which contain the virus, develop.

A similar thing happens with the ILT virus in chickens. When chickens survive infection or they are vaccinated with a live ILT vaccine, the virus hides in the chicken's body until it is stressed. At fair time, chickens are removed from their home environment, put in a motor vehicle, transported to a fair and mixed with other chickens that are strangers to them. All of those things are extremely stressful to a chicken. With that stress, the vaccinated birds do not get sick but the virus is spread to birds that have not been vaccinated. Non-vaccinated birds get sick, have difficulty breathing, cough, sometimes they cough up blood, and most will die from the infection. ILT is hard to detect in healthy chickens and in birds vaccinated with live ILT vaccine and thus it can cause lots of problems at fairs. In Michigan, this disease is a reportable disease which means that if you suspect ILT, you must call the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's State Veterinarian's Office at 517-373-1077.

In some counties in Michigan, this disease has caused such a problem that they no longer have chickens at their fair. This does not have to happen in your county if people would follow rules and be considerate of other people's chickens. Fairs could choose to not allow birds that have been vaccinated with live ILT vaccine into their Fair. This choice is hard to enforce since it depends on people's honesty and you cannot tell a vaccinated bird from a non-vaccinated bird just by looking at it. An alternative to the regular live ILT vaccine is a recently developed ILT vaccine that does not have the entire virus in it. Scientists have been able to take a small part of the ILT virus, which protects chickens from the disease, and put it into a live pox virus. This new vaccine is referred to as a pox-vectored vaccine. When you use the pox-vectored vaccine to vaccinate your chickens, they get vaccinated for 2 or diseases at the same time, namely ILT, pox and Avian Encephalomyelitis (AE) diseases. Currently, there are only two vaccines on the market that are pox-vectored ILT vaccines. Both vaccines are made by Ceva USA and are called Vectormune®FP LT and Vectormune®FP LT+AE. Since there is no live ILT virus in these vaccines, there is no danger of it spreading to other non-vaccinated chickens.

ILT can easily spread from small flocks to commercial flocks. If that happens, it would not be unusual for over 1,000 chickens to die a day from this disease in a single flock of 100,000 chickens. So, be a good neighbor and don't vaccinate for ILT or only use pox-vectored ILT vaccine. For more information, you may call Dr. R. M. Fulton at 517-353-3701. Dr. Fulton is an avian pathologist at Michigan State University's Diagnostic Lab for Population and Animal Health