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GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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DIRECTOR

2016 Fairs and Exhibition Requirements Summary

Exhibitors at state, county and district fairs, along with other livestock exhibitions, expositions and shows are required to comply with all statutory and regulatory provisions of the State of Michigan relating to animal health outlined in the Animal Industry Act, 1988 PA 466.

Fair/exhibitions must have an accredited veterinarian on call whenever there are animals on the premises during the fair. They are also responsible for notifying exhibitors of required health tests and certificates, and examining and approving those health certificates.

Additionally, terminal fairs/exhibitions must provide shipping arrangements for all swine exhibited.

Reportable diseases:

When an animal is suspected to have a reportable disease (see www.michigan.gov/mda-exhibitinfo for list) or contaminated with a toxic substance, it must be reported to the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (*daytime telephone: 800-292-3939; emergency calls only: 517- 373-0440*).

For 2016, we are asking exhibitions to be vigilant for the following reportable disease issues:

- Swine at fair/exhibition with fever 105° F or greater
- Swine with diarrhea and suspected of having Swine Enteric Coronavirus Diseases (Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus and/or Swine Delta Coronavirus)
- Avian influenza (AI) (*see packet handout*)

It is recommended that fairs and exhibitions review their emergency response plans for events prior to the start of each season, and exercise their plans with their staff when time allows.

Quarantines will not be issued unless there are factors involving lack of State mandated testing, health certificate violations and/or are related to controlling the spread of an infectious, contagious or toxicological disease.

Testing and Animal Identification:

Fairs/exhibitions may require additional testing or vaccination of animals before entry and during the fair/exhibition.

All **cattle, sheep, goats, swine and privately-owned cervids must have official identification** before they leave their home premises (*see packet handouts*).

It is the responsibility of the exhibitor to ensure all requirements for testing, identification and official interstate health certificate or official interstate certificate of veterinary inspection are fulfilled prior to importation.

If requested, exhibitors must be able to present for inspection all reports, test charts and appropriate health certificates required to accompany the livestock.

Out-of-state livestock for exhibition have to meet the requirements prescribed for importation of that species, and have 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 must go directly to the premise named on the official interstate health certificate.

For more information or digital versions of all packet handouts please visit www.michigan.gov/mda-exhibitinfo.



Checklist for Fair Staff

- Must have accredited veterinarian on call
- Must notify exhibitors of health tests for exhibition
- Must notify exhibitors of importation requirements
- All facilities and equipment shall be constructed of material that can be adequately cleaned and disinfected
- All facilities and equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected after an event
- All out-of-state animals must have official identification and be accompanied by an interstate health certificate
- All cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and cervids must have official identification
- Recommend that all cattle have their official identification recorded
- Examine and approve test charts, certificates, and/or reports required for exhibition
- Animals with clinical signs of infectious, contagious, or toxicological diseases shall be removed or isolated
- Report any suspected or probable reportable diseases to the State Veterinarian at 1-800-292-3939, or after hours at 517-373-0440

Horses:

- Proof of negative test for Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins Test) except foals under six(6) months of age and nursing their dam
- Interstate certificate of veterinary inspection if coming from out of state

Goats:

- Must be identified with official USDA scrapie program identification
- Interstate certificate of veterinary inspection if coming from out of state
- Must meet tuberculosis and brucellosis testing requirements

Sheep:

- Must be identified with official USDA scrapie program identification
- Interstate certificate of veterinary inspection if coming from out of state with appropriate statements

Swine:

- Must be identified with official USDA identification ear tag
- NEW** - Swine at a fair, exhibition, exposition, or show authority facility with a fever greater than 105°F is reportable to MDARD.
- Interstate certificate of veterinary inspection if coming from out of state
- Must meet pseudorabies and brucellosis requirements
- No Russian Boar type pigs can be imported

Poultry:

- Meet pullorum testing requirements
- If birds come to the fair untested for pullorum, must be test negative before entering barn
- Interstate certificate of veterinary inspection if coming from out of state
- ILT vaccinated poultry may not be imported to Michigan
- Do not share feed and water containers between birds in different enclosures

Other Animal Exhibits:

- Large carnivores (bears, cheetahs, cougars, leopards, lions, jaguars, panthers, and tigers) shall be confined to an area where public can only view these animals, NO DIRECT CONTACT
 - Exception is bears under 36 weeks of age or 90 pounds
- Interstate certificate of veterinary inspection if coming from out of state
- Contact Michigan Department of Natural Resources about any animals native to Michigan being imported
- All petting zoo animals must comply with all health and identification regulations.
- Ponies used in petting zoos or pony rides must have proof of negative test for Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins Test)

Cervidae:

- Must be identified with official USDA ear tag and additional unique individual ID
- Meet tuberculosis testing requirements

Cattle:

- Must be identified with official USDA ear tag
 - For Michigan cattle this is RFID ear tag
- Meet tuberculosis testing requirements for movement within Michigan
- Interstate certificate of veterinary inspection if coming from out of state
- Recommend that all ID should be recorded

For more information or digital versions of all packet handouts please visit www.michigan.gov/mda-exhibitinfo.



Fair Biosecurity Recommendations

Non-animal Areas

- Prepare, serve and consume food and drink only in non-animal areas.
- Provide hand-washing facilities near all food and drink areas.
- Provide signs encouraging proper procedures at all hand-washing stations.

Entrance/Exit Transition Areas

- Display signs notifying fair-goers they are entering an animal area and that guidelines are in place to help keep people and animals healthy.
- Inform public (through signs or fair staff) that eating, drinking, using bottles or pacifiers and smoking are not allowed in animal areas because animal bacteria can be ingested through such activities.
- Provide a holding or storage area for strollers and related items.
- Provide signs and/or fair staff at exits of all animal areas encouraging proper hand-washing after animal contact.
- Provide adequate hand-washing facilities in easily accessible locations.

Animal Areas

- Post signs educating viewers of the risks associated with animal contact, along with the proper precautions to take.
- Encourage close supervision of children to prevent hand-to-mouth activities, contact with manure or other contaminants and sitting or playing on the ground.
- Keep animal feed and water inaccessible to the public and other animals.
- Ensure that all animals are properly cared for (clean food and water, proper housing) and that there is adequate air flow and ventilation in all enclosures.
- Remove and dispose of animal waste promptly and securely in an area that is restricted from public access (and not in non-animal or transition areas).
- Store waste removal equipment (shovels and pitchforks) in designated areas that are restricted from public access.
- Promptly isolate any animals showing signs of illness, and contact a veterinarian.
- Restrict care of ill animals to designated individuals and isolate or remove animals from the fair premises as directed by a veterinarian.
- Ensure that persons caring for ill animals disinfect between animals, and care for healthy animals first before working with ill animals to prevent the spread of illness to healthy animals.

For more information or digital versions of all packet handouts please visit www.michigan.gov/mda-exhibitinfo.

NUES Tags



National Uniform Eartagging System tags can be used for bringing in out-of-state cattle and disease testing.

Brucellosis Tags



Brucellosis tags can only be applied to female cattle by accredited veterinarians at the time of brucellosis vaccination.

Approved USDA Backtag



Approved United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) backtags are not considered official ID. They are frequently used by markets to identify cattle at sales. There are some instances where back tags are used for movement of slaughter cattle.

For more information contact:

Animal Disease Traceability Program

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Animal Industry Division

800-292-3939



Michigan Cattle Movement

840* tags have a unique 15-digit number beginning with 840, are tamper-resistant and bear the US shield. There are many types of 840 tags and not all can be used interchangeably for identification (ID).

**Tags beginning with 900 are only considered valid if they were applied prior to March 11, 2015.*



Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) come in either a button or combination tag which includes the visual bangle.

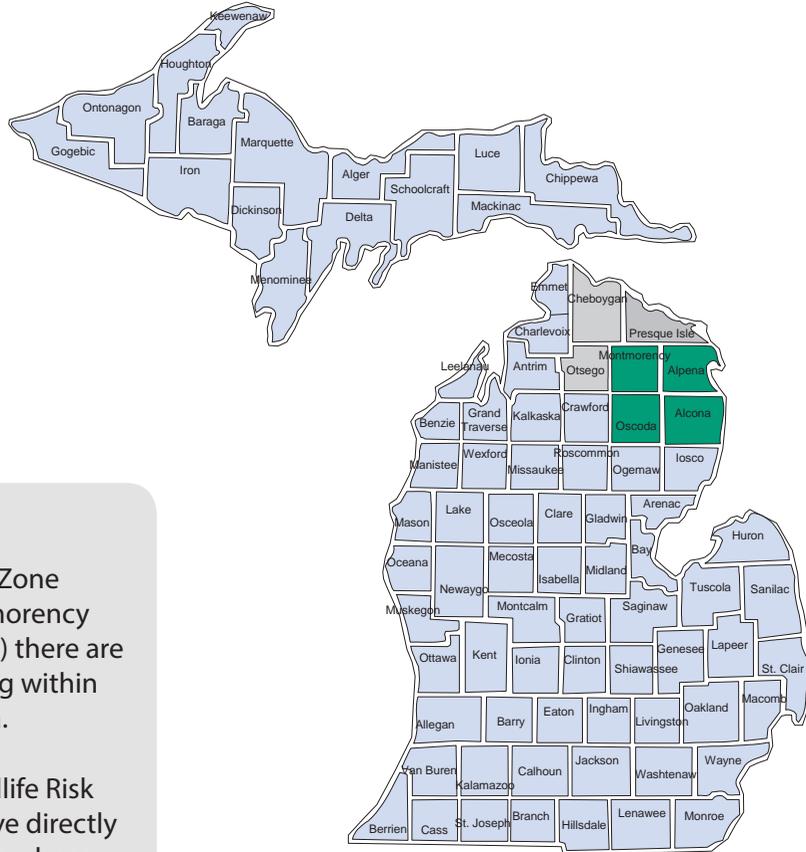


Non-RFID 840 tags are considered official ID. However, in Michigan, this type of tag cannot be used in place of an RFID tag when moving cattle within the state.

Moving Cattle within Michigan

All Michigan Cattle:

All cattle leaving a Michigan premises must have a RFID tag unless they are moving to a Michigan market authorized to sell and apply RFID tags on site. *All cattle going through a Michigan market must leave with RFID.*



Other Affected Counties..

In Cheboygan, Otsego and Presque Isle (indicated in gray) there are additional requirements for non-WRM herds. For more information Contact MDARD's Atlanta office at 989-785-5616.

Moving from the TB Zone:

In the Bovine Tuberculous (TB) Zone counties: Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency and Oscoda (indicated in green) there are additional requirements moving within and out of the four-county area.

TB Zone herds that are not Wildlife Risk Mitigated (WRM) may only move directly to a slaughter facility. Producers whose herds are WRM still have additional requirements including movement permits, ID and testing.

For more information on movement requirements or WRM, contact MDARD's Atlanta office at 989-785-5616.

What do RFID tags do and why are they important?

The only information electronically stored on required RFID tags is the official ID number on the tag. This official ID number is associated with your premises ID number in a secure database. During animal disease outbreaks, official ID numbers linked to premises ID numbers assist animal health officials in stopping the spread of the disease and limiting the impact to the agricultural community.

Cattle Crossing A Michigan Border

Bringing out-of-state cattle to a Michigan...

Farm, Feedlot or Market*:

When out-of-state cattle go directly to a farm, feedlot or market they must travel with an Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) written by a USDA accredited veterinarian and must include an official identification number for each animal. In addition, they must also have one of the below tags in place as official ID.



*When bringing out-of-state slaughter cattle to a USDA Approved Livestock Market, producers may use an Owner Shipper Statement (OSS) in place of an ICVI and USDA-approved backtags in place of official ID. If an ICVI is used, cattle must have official ID.



All cattle going through a Michigan market must leave with RFID.

Slaughter Facility:

If out-of-state cattle are going directly to a slaughter facility, an OSS can be used in place of an ICVI and USDA-approved backtags can be used in place of official ID. If an ICVI is used, cattle must have official ID.



Sending Michigan cattle to an out-of-state...

Any time Michigan cattle are sent to another state, the state of destination should be contacted as they may have additional testing, vaccine or identification requirements. For a directory of state Animal Health Officials visit: <http://bit.ly/StateAHO>.

Farm, Feedlot or Market*:

When Michigan cattle go directly to a farm, feedlot or market in another state, they must travel with an ICVI written by a USDA accredited veterinarian. In addition, they must also have an RFID tag in place.



*Producers may use an OSS in place of an ICVI when sending Michigan slaughter cattle to an out-of-state USDA Approved Livestock Market.



Slaughter Facility:

If Michigan cattle are traveling directly to an out-of-state slaughter facility they can travel with either an OSS or an ICVI in addition to their RFID tag.



Biosecurity means doing everything you can to reduce the chances of an infectious disease being carried onto your farm by people, animals, equipment, or vehicles, either accidentally or on purpose.



APHIS photo by R. Anson Eaglin.

Showing Your Horse

- Use your own trailer. Don't ship your horses with horses from other farms.
- Ship only in a trailer that has been cleaned and disinfected. If you can "smell horse" in the empty trailer, it has not been cleaned and disinfected properly.
- Don't let your horse touch other horses, especially nose to nose.
- Don't share equipment (e.g., water, feed buckets, brushes, or sponges).
- Wash your hands, especially after helping other people with their horses.
- Don't let strangers pet your horse, especially those with horses at home or people who have been out of the country in the past 2 weeks.

- Before leaving the show grounds, clean and disinfect tack, boots, equipment, and grooming supplies. Brush off dirt or manure; then disinfect (spray or wipes are easy to take with you).
- When you get home, shower, blow your nose, and put on clean clothes and shoes before going near other horses.

Visiting Other Farms, Horse Shows, or Auctions

- Have a pair of shoes or boots that you save for visiting and don't wear around your own horse.
- Wear plastic shoe covers. Plastic bags from newspapers work well.
- If you are going to be working with horses on another farm, wear coveralls or plan to change clothes before returning to your horse.
- If there are farms you visit all the time and you can't change clothes and shoes, be sure their vaccination program and biosecurity practices are as good as your own.



USDA photo by Bill Tarpenning.

For Visitors to Your Farm or Horse

- It is best to have only one way into your farm. Mark this as the main entrance.
- Park away from the horses. Doing that will help keep disease-carrying organisms from being tracked from car floors or tires to your horses.
- If the farrier or veterinarian needs to park closer, be sure their tires and shoes have been disinfected.
- Ask all visitors to wear clean clothes and shoes. Give visitors plastic shoe covers, or brush dirt off their shoes and spray them with disinfectant.
- If you have many visitors, such as at a farm tour or open house, make a footbath for them to walk through.

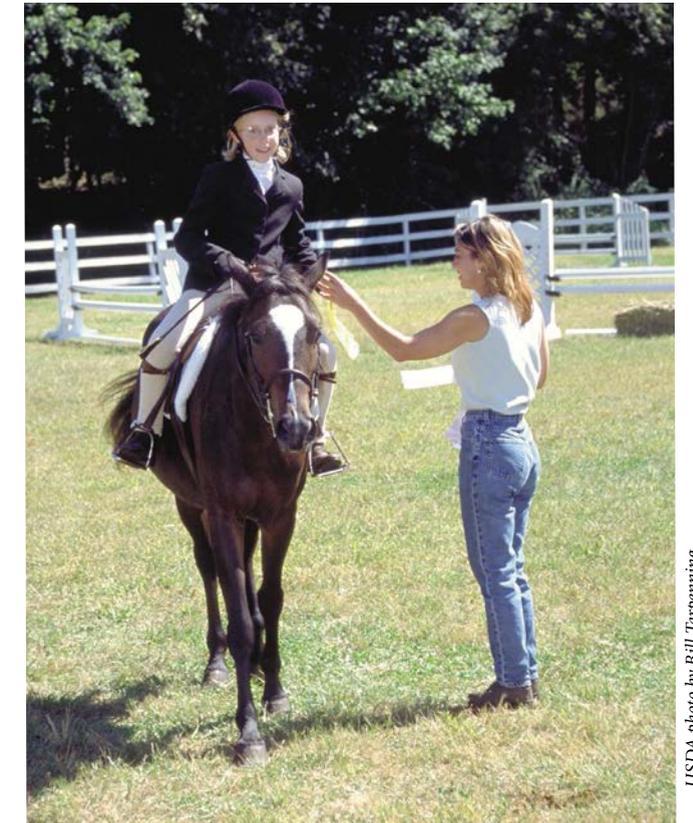
Bringing Horses Back From a Show

- If one horse has been shown, all your horses need to be vaccinated. Horses that show can bring home germs. Discuss what vaccinations the horses need, and how often, with your veterinarian.
- If possible, keep horses which were off the farm isolated for at least 2 weeks. Make sure there is no nose-to-nose contact.

Bringing in New Horses

This is the most likely way for infectious diseases to come in.

- Keep every new horse isolated for 30 days. Don't use pitchforks, grooming tools, or feed and water buckets on any horse but the new one. Mark these with red tape, or use red brushes, etc., only for the isolation area.



USDA photo by Bill Tarpenning.

- Work with the isolated horse last each day. Alternatively, wear boots and coveralls when working with the isolated horse and remove them before working or going near other horses. You can keep these in a plastic-covered tub near the horse.
- Always wash your hands and blow your nose after working with the new horse. You could carry germs to your other horses in your nose.

You Are the Best Protection Your Horses Have



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Program Aid No. 1825

Biosecurity— The Key to Keeping Your Horses Healthy



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APHIS file photo.

Using Disinfectants

How To Disinfect

Surfaces must be clean for disinfectants to work. Brush off loose dirt and manure. If possible, wash the item with detergent first (laundry or dish soap works well) and then use a disinfectant. Most grooming tools can be dipped in disinfectant. Tack can be wiped with a disinfectant wipe or a disinfectant-dampened cloth. Shoes can be brushed or scrubbed off and then sprayed with disinfectant.

Examples of Disinfectants

Household Bleach—Mix ¾ cup of bleach per gallon of water. If you don't have a measuring cup handy, you can mix 1 part bleach to 10 parts water. This formula works for shoes, grooming equipment, buckets, shovels, and pitchforks. When you use bleach, make sure all dirt and manure have been cleaned off first.

Spray Disinfectant—Be sure the label says it kills bacteria and viruses. Sprays can work well on shoes, grooming equipment, and tack. Try to remove all manure and dirt before spraying.

Waterless Hand Sanitizers—They come in gels or hand wipes. These are good for use at a show or after visiting other horses. Be sure to work the cleaner all through your fingers and under the nails.

Other Disinfectants—Always mix and use according to the label. Two examples are One Stroke Environ® (available from Steris Corporation) and Tek-trol® (from Bio-Tek Industries). These both work well even if there is a little manure or dirt left on the surface. These are good choices for disinfecting trailers and car tires, and they also work well in footbaths.

Note: Trade names used in this publication do not constitute an endorsement, guarantee, or warranty of these products. USDA bears no responsibility resulting from the use of the described products. These procedures are not guaranteed to prevent highly contagious diseases from affecting your horses; however, they will reduce the risks.

Making an Easy Footbath

You will need:

1. A low plastic pan or bin, wide enough to fit an adult's foot, shallow enough to step into easily
2. A plastic doormat (the "fake grass" mats work well)
3. A disinfectant that works when manure or dirt is present, such as Tek-trol or One Stroke Environ
4. Water

Mix the disinfectant with water following label instructions. Put the doormat in the plastic pan. Add disinfectant so that the bottom of the "grass" is wet. Ask visitors to walk through the footbath, wiping their feet on the mat. The "grass" scrubs their shoes a bit as they wipe them, and applies the disinfectant. When the liquid starts to get dirty, empty it and put in new disinfectant.

You Are the Best Protection Your Horses Have

Michigan Exhibition Swine Official Identification County Fair - Frequently Asked Questions

Is official identification required for swine at county fairs?

Yes, all swine being shown at exhibitions, including county fairs, are required to have official identification.

What is official identification?

Official identification is imprinted with a nationally unique official animal identification number and bears the official US shield. Official identification guidelines are established by the USDA. NUES tags and 840 tags are both official identification for exhibition swine.

What is an 840 tag?

840 tags have a unique 15-digit number beginning with 840 and bear the U.S. shield. 840 tags may be obtained from USDA approved manufacturers' distributors by individuals (see http://msue.anr.msu.edu/program/info/exhibition_swine for list). These tags typically cost between \$1.25 and \$1.50/per tag. A

Standardized National Premises Identification Number (PIN) is required to purchase '840' tags. (Typically required to order in bulk, 25 or more per order.)



Who is responsible for verifying that official identification is in place?

Because it is a legal requirement that all exhibition swine have official identification it is the responsibility of the exhibition to verify that all swine have official identification in place.

How can a county fair meet the official identification requirement?

All county fairs are allowed to set specific guidelines to meet the swine official identification requirements, this includes either requiring NUES tags or 840 tags for all of the swine at the fair. Fair and swine department leadership can decide how best to meet this requirement for their event.

What are some examples of how a fair can require 840 tags for all exhibitors?

County fairs can require all swine to have 840 tags in place prior to the start exhibition, this will meet the official identification guidelines and does not have an reporting requirement for the fair. Fairs can then also require a separate fair tag for each of the animals.

Plastic tags are preferred for swine due to the need to minimize animal stress and handling.

What is a NUES Tag?

Both metal and plastic National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) tags are approved as official identification for exhibition swine. Fairs may order metal or plastic NUES tags for use in exhibition swine from Michigan Department of Agriculture (MDARD). Only fairs may order official plastic NUES tags for use in exhibition swine, which are provided at no cost from MDARD. The metal tags are available at no cost and can be ordered by individuals, veterinarians or fairs. When using NUES tags, fairs will be required to provide MDARD with specific information.



NUES Tags

What are some examples of how a fair can distribute NUES tags to exhibitors?

NUES tags can be used to meet both official identification and individual fair tags requirements:

- The fair can distribute tags to exhibitors using either a pick up system or a check-in/tagging day, that aligns with the fair's ownership requirements.
- Fairs could also elect to apply the plastic NUES tags at entry/weigh-in at the start of the county fair.
- Fairs can also require two forms of identification, a fair tag and a form of official identification.

If a fair is using NUES tags as their fair tags and a pig already has an 840 tag, the fair may apply a second form of official identification, resulting in the pig having two tags.

However, IT IS ILLEGAL TO REMOVE OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION.

Both numbers are required to be recorded when reporting the official identification number of the pig.

What is required by MDARD when county fairs use the plastic NUES tags?

When a county fair is issued a group of plastic NUES tags they must meet certain reporting requirements. An electronic spreadsheet will be issued at the same time as the tags, explaining what information the fair should collect from the exhibitors. This information will then be compiled and sent back to MDARD.

When should the information be returned to MDARD?

The electronic spreadsheet is required to be returned to MDARD within 14 days of the tags being applied.

Can the fair keep unused tags for the following year?

If a tag or group of tags is not applied to an animal it must be noted on the spreadsheet by writing "Not Applied." The fair may keep unused tags for the following year, however they will need to change the indication on the spreadsheet once the tag is applied or distributed. All tags must be accounted for when spreadsheets are returned.

Where can I find more information on official identification for Swine?

http://msue.anr.msu.edu/program/info/exhibition_swine

Can the fair give out plastic NUES tags to exhibitors for other shows?

This is not a preferred method of distribution for the plastic NUES tags. However, if a fair does give out a plastic NUES tag they are then required to report the information to MDARD.

How can fairs use animal check-ins to apply official identification?

County Fairs may opt to use an animal check-in to distribute/apply official identification tags. When utilizing this option fairs are encouraged to have strict biosecurity measures in place to help prevent the spread of disease. Commingling of animals in a certain location or area (scales) is strongly discouraged. Instead it is suggested that specific person(s) enter the trailer used to bring animals to a central location, wearing disposable gloves and boots. These items should be changed between each trailer, along with disinfecting of any equipment used. More information can be found with suggestions for animal weigh-ins/check-ins by visiting http://msue.anr.msu.edu/program/info/exhibition_swine.

What happens if an exhibitor's pig loses its official identification?

If an official identification tag is lost it can be replaced with another official identification tag. Records will need to be maintained to show what the lost tag number was and what number it was replaced with.

Michigan Sheep and Goat Official ID



Sheep leaving a Michigan premises must have official ID.

In Michigan, all sheep and goats must be identified with official identification (ID) approved by the national scrapie program to move off a premises. There are many forms of ID which qualify as official ID for the scrapie program. To order any scrapie program ID, a scrapie flock ID is required. A scrapie flock ID is a unique identifier assigned by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is different from a state or national premises ID. Contact the USDA at 517-337-4705 to get your scrapie flock ID.



Plastic and Metal Scrapie ID Tags (Free from the USDA)

At this time, the USDA is providing official plastic or metal eartags free of charge to producers. Producers who want to order tags should contact the USDA Michigan office at 517-337-4705. Each scrapie tag has the flock ID, the production number and an official US shield. Blue tags (metal or plastic) may only be used in animals intended for slaughter.



Tattoos

Scrapie Tattoos

A scrapie tattoo must be legible and include both the scrapie flock ID and the unique herd management number. Scrapie tattoos can be placed in the ear, tail web or flank.

Official Registry Tattoos

For goats, legible official registry tattoos must be recorded in a goat purebred registry association's book and official documentation must accompany the animals.



RFID Tags

Visual Electronic Tags

Only tags approved by the national scrapie program are permitted. Contact the USDA Michigan office at 517-337-4705 for more information.



Microchips

Use of microchips is strongly discouraged. There are many requirements to use a microchip as the sole official ID. For more details contact the USDA Michigan office.

Wash Hands When Leaving Animal Exhibits

WHO

 Everyone, especially young children, older individuals, and people with weakened immune systems

WHEN

Always Wash Hands:

-  After touching animals or their living area
-  After leaving the animal area
-  After taking off dirty clothes or shoes
-  After going to the bathroom
-  Before preparing foods, eating, or drinking



HOW

-  Wet your hands with clean, running water
-  Apply soap
-  Rub hands together to make a lather and scrub well, including backs of hands, between fingers, and under fingernails
-  Rub hands at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice
-  Rinse hands
-  Dry hands using a clean paper towel or air dry them. Do not dry hands on clothing



For more information, visit CDC's Healthy Pets, Healthy People website (www.cdc.gov/healthypets) and CDC's Handwashing website (www.cdc.gov/handwashing).

Backyard Biosecurity

6 Ways To Prevent Poultry Diseases

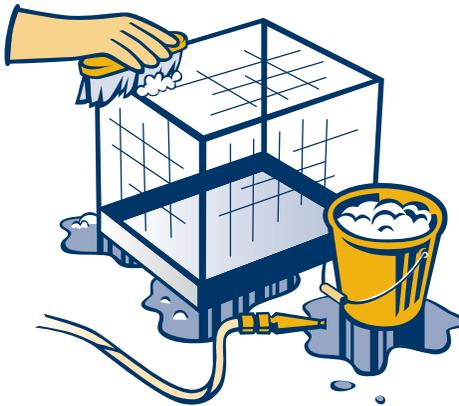
1 Keep Your Distance.

Restrict access to your property and your birds. Consider fencing off the area where you keep your birds and make a barrier area if possible. Allow only people who take care of your birds to come into contact with them. If visitors have birds of their own, do not let them near your birds. Game birds and migratory waterfowl should not have contact with your flock because they can carry germs and diseases.



2 Keep It Clean.

Wear clean clothes, scrub your shoes with disinfectant, and wash your hands thoroughly before entering your bird area. Clean cages and change food and water daily. Clean and disinfect equipment that comes in contact with your birds or their droppings, including cages and tools. Remove manure before disinfecting. Properly dispose of dead birds.



3 Don't Haul Disease Home.

If you have been near other birds or bird owners, such as at a feed store, clean and disinfect car and truck tires, poultry cages, and equipment before going home. Have your birds been to a fair or exhibition? Keep them separated from the rest of your flock for at least 2 weeks after the event. New birds should be kept separate from your flock for at least 30 days.



4 Don't Borrow Disease From Your Neighbor.

Do not share lawn and garden equipment, tools, or poultry supplies with your neighbors or other bird owners. If you do bring these items home, clean and disinfect them before they reach your property.



5 Know the Warning Signs of Infectious Bird Diseases.

- Sudden increase in bird deaths in your flock
- Sneezing, gasping for air, coughing, and nasal discharge
- Watery and green diarrhea
- Lack of energy and poor appetite
- Drop in egg production or soft- or thin-shelled misshapen eggs
- Swelling around the eyes, neck, and head
- Purple discoloration of the wattles, combs, and legs (AI)
- Tremors, drooping wings, circling, twisting of the head and neck, or lack of movement (END)

Early detection is important to prevent the spread of disease.



6 Report Sick Birds.

Don't wait. If your birds are sick or dying, call the State Veterinarian's office at the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) at (800) 292-3939 or after hours: MDARD Emergency Number (517) 373-0440.



You are the best protection your birds have.



Exhibitors should call the fair vet if CATTLE show any of these symptoms:

Normal temperature: 100.5 – 102.5 F

General Signs of Illness:

- Fever, lethargy (lack of energy)
- Excessive salivation
- Lameness

Respiratory Signs:

- Multiple coughing animals
- Difficult, labored or rapid breathing
- Nasal discharge

Gastrointestinal Signs:

- Appetite loss
- Diarrhea
- Abdominal pain
- Weight loss
- Dehydration (sunken eyes, prolonged skin tent)

Skin Signs:

- Blisters or ulcers around muzzle, mouth, lips, gums, tongue, teats and/or feet
- Severe itching
- Circular areas of hair loss
- Warts

Neurological Signs:

- Behavioral changes or easily startled
- Restlessness or agitation
- Lack of coordination or high stepping
- Head rubbing, tossing or pressing
- Exaggerated blinking and chewing movements
- Trembling or convulsions



Warts



Circular Areas of Hair Loss



*Credit: Phil Scott DVM and
National Animal Disease Information Service*

Exhibitors should call the fair vet if SHEEP show any of these symptoms:

Normal temperature: 100.9- 103.8 F

General Signs of Illness:

- Depression
- Fever
- Lethargy (lack of energy)
- Dull coat
- Watery eyes
- Lameness or hot/painful feet



Infected foot

Credit: Phil Scott DVM and National Animal Disease Information Service

Respiratory Signs:

- Coughing
- Nasal discharge
- Difficulty breathing

Gastrointestinal Signs:

- Weight loss
- Decreased appetite
- Diarrhea and abdominal pain
- Food coming out of nose or mouth



Skin Signs:

- Itchy, dry brittle fleece
- Red mouth and nose
- Blisters or ulcers around muzzle, mouth, lips, gums, tongue, teats and/or feet

Neurological Signs:

- Behavioral changes
- Excessive scratching and rubbing
- Loss of coordination
- Abnormal gaits (high stepping)
- Biting feet and limbs
- Head tilt or head pressing
- Inability to rise or convulsions

Sores on Mouth



Exhibitors should call the fair vet if GOATS show any of these symptoms:

Normal temperature: 101.3 – 103.5 F

General Signs of Illness:

- Depression
- Fever
- Lethargy (lack of energy)
- Dull coat
- Watery eyes
- Lameness, arthritis, or hot and painful feet



Infected foot

Credit: Phil Scott DVM and National Animal Disease Information Service

Respiratory Signs:

- Coughing
- Nasal discharge
- Difficulty breathing

Gastrointestinal Signs:

- Weight loss
- Decreased appetite
- Diarrhea and abdominal pain
- Food coming out of nose or mouth



Skin Signs:

- Itchy, dry brittle fleece
- Red mouth and nose
- Blisters or ulcers around muzzle, mouth, lips, gums, tongue, teats and/or feet

Sores on Mouth



Neurological Signs:

- Behavioral changes
- Excessive scratching and rubbing
- Loss of coordination
- Abnormal gaits (high stepping)
- Biting feet and limbs
- Head tilt or head pressing
- Inability to rise or convulsions

Exhibitors should call the fair vet if SWINE show any of these symptoms:

Normal temperature: 101.5 – 103.5 F

If temperature greater than 105 degrees report to MDARD at 800-292-3939.

General Signs of Illness:

- Lethargy (lack of energy)
- Fever
- Lameness, painful movement and stiffness
- Swollen joints

Respiratory Signs:

- Coughing
- Difficult labored or rapid breathing

Gastrointestinal Signs:

- Lack of appetite
- Weight loss
- Diarrhea

Skin Signs:

- Blisters or ulcers around nose and feet
- Pustules
- Blotchy Skin

Neurological Signs:

- Behavioral changes
- Lack of coordination
- Excessive salivation or drooling
- Seizures or tremors
- Paddling while lying on their side



Blotchy Skin



Swollen Joints



Exhibitors should call the fair vet if EQUINE show any of these symptoms:

Normal temperature: 99-100.8 F

General Signs of Illness:

- Drainage from eyes
- Fever
- Depression
- Weakness
- Lethargy (lack of energy)
- Loss of or no appetite



Swollen Eye with Drainage

Respiratory Signs:

- Nasal discharge
- Cough
- Head and neck extended
- Difficulty breathing



Gastrointestinal Signs:

- Colic
- Diarrhea
- Food coming out of nose or mouth

Skin Signs:

- Blisters or sores, especially around nose, mouth, teats and above the hoof
- Circular areas of hair loss

Neurological Signs:

- Behavioral changes
- Sudden loss of vision
- Lack of coordination/stumbling
- Inability to rise
- Twitching and/or seizing

Sores on Gums



Exhibitors should call the fair vet if POULTRY show any of these symptoms:

General Signs of Illness:

- Lethargy (lack of energy)
- Depression
- Drop in egg production
- Eye discharge
- Thin-shelled eggs
- Ruffled feathers
- Off feed or water

Respiratory Signs:

- Open mouth breathing
- Nasal discharge
- Sneezing
- Coughing or gasping

Gastrointestinal Signs:

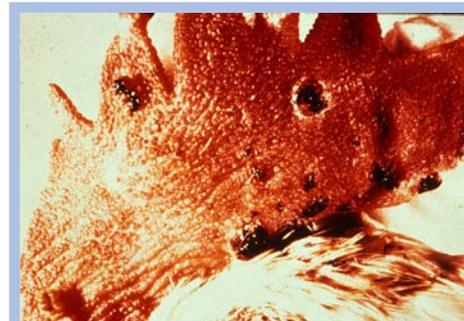
- Diarrhea
- Weight loss
- Swollen crop or abdomen

Skin Signs:

- Swollen and/or discolored comb, wattles, legs and head
- Dark or crusty spots on comb
- Mites or Lice (near vent)
- Scaly legs

Neurological Signs:

- Difficulty walking
- Torticollis (twisted neck)
- Lack of coordination or inability to rise
- Tremors or paralysis of limbs or neck
- Paralysis and dilation of the crop
- Blindness
- Head pressing



Dark or Crusty Spots on Comb

Credit: Dr. R.M. Fulton, Michigan State University



Scaly Legs

Credit: Dr. R.M. Fulton, MSU



Swollen Head and Blue Comb (Right)
(Left) Healthy Chicken

If experiencing multiple sudden deaths or neurological signs, call MDARD at 800-292-3939.

These symptoms are provided to help in the early detection of disease.

Biosecurity Tips



#1 Keep your distance:

- Restrict animal access to wildlife and other domestic animals that could potentially be carrying disease.
- When new animals are added to a farm, they should be separated from other animals to ensure they are healthy before introducing them.



#2 Keep it clean:

- Wash your hands, clothes and footwear thoroughly before and after working with animals.
- Regularly clean and disinfect your equipment.



#3 Don't bring in disease:

- Avoid sharing equipment or supplies with your neighbors. If you do, always clean and disinfect it before and after.
- Clean and disinfect your shoes, boots, vehicle and other items after leaving another farm, fair, exhibition or livestock market.



#4 Recognize a sick animal:

- Early detection of unhealthy animals helps prevent the spread of the disease. It is always wise to consult with your local, licensed veterinarian.



Good biosecurity helps stop the spread of germs to your farm and keeps your livestock healthy!

