



# Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

## Engagement strategies

**Marius Masiulis**

# BTSEF

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## African swine fever in wild boar

*African swine fever cannot be managed directly:*

*No treatment and*

*No vaccine available...*

*Following the detection of ASF cases in wild boars:*

*Definition of the infected area;*

*Protection of the domestic pig population (census and biosecurity);*

*Management of the infected wild boar population.*

## African swine fever in wild boar – risk factors

- ✓ *Presence of the virus;*
- ✓ *Size of the population;*
- ✓ *Density of the population;*
- ✓ *Size and density define the wild boar geographical distribution;*
- ✓ *Age and gender of the infected wild boar population;*
- ✓ *Type of hunting;*
- ✓ *Period of the year during which the virus has been detected/introduced.*



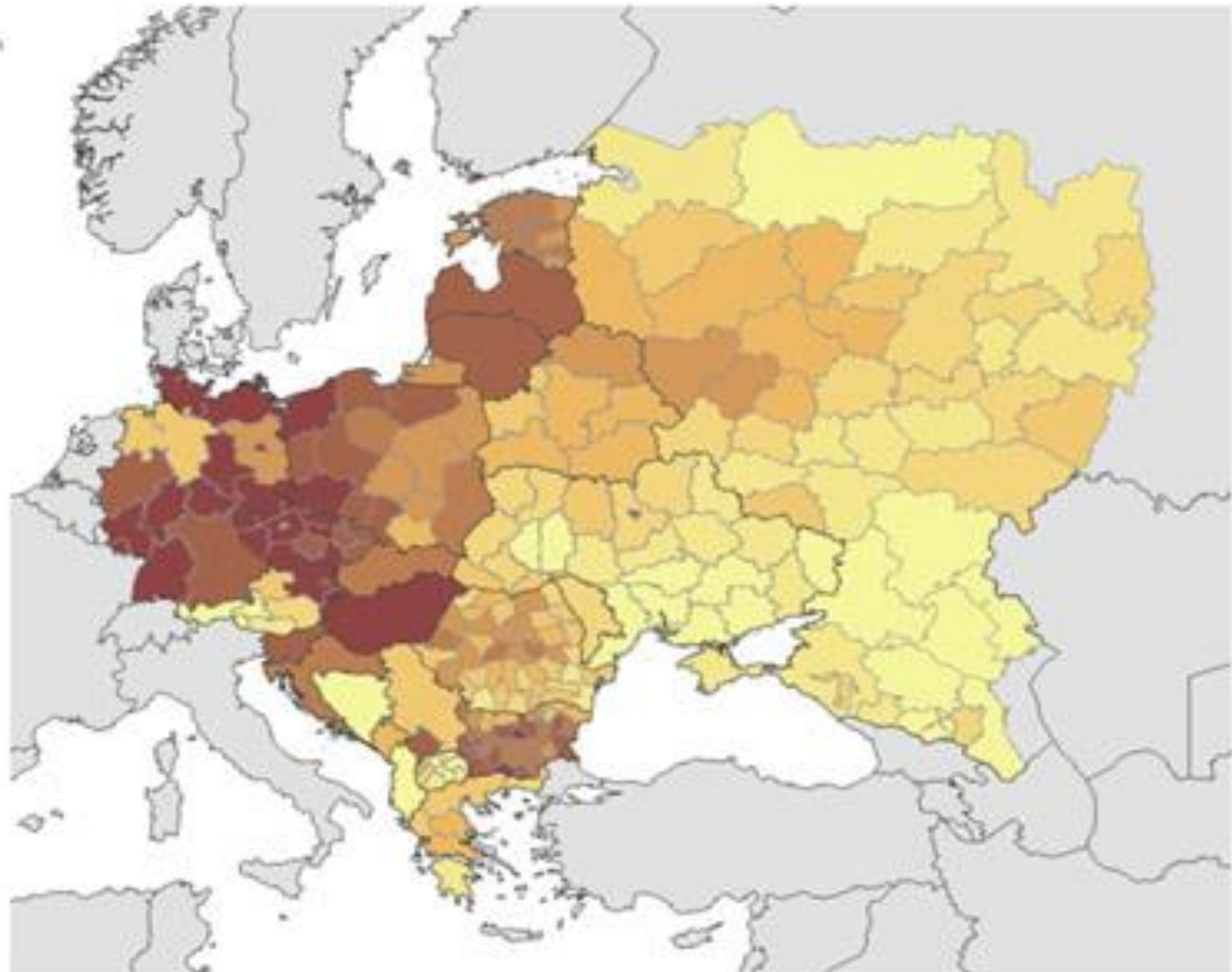
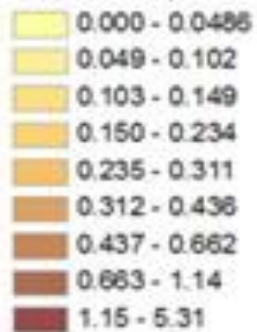
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# Wild boar density

0 250 500 1,000 km



Abundance  
heads /km sq



# Can we control the hunters?



# Wild boar density - how to estimate??

Type of survey	Measurement tool(s)	Potential measurements	Potential metrics of abundance
Track	Tracking plots	Number of track intrusions Presence-absence	Index
Dung	Defined areas for Pellet counts DNA analysis	Number of pellet groups Number individuals and "recaptures"	Index Known to be alive M-R density estimate
Road counts (counts from vehicles)	Human observers Spotlight Night vision Thermal imaging	Counts Distance to animals observed	Index Density estimate
Aerial surveys	Human observers Video Thermal imaging	Counts Number of animals in strip transect(s) Distance to animals from aerial transect	Index Density estimate
Animal marking	Trap and mark Bait markers	Resight/recapture Capture and check for mark	Density estimate Known to be alive index
Take rates	Hunter survey	Hunter take Hunter effort	Take index Take/effort index
Camera	Camera traps	Number photographed Resight (recapture)	Index Known to be alive index Density estimate
Plot occupancy	Geographic units	Assessed occupancy within a unit	Density estimate Occupancy index



# Wild boar density - how to estimate??





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Wild

	2014	2016
No of WB counted in Lithuania	22325	19699
No of hunted WB during a season (data presented 15/04) in Lithuania	50172	42188



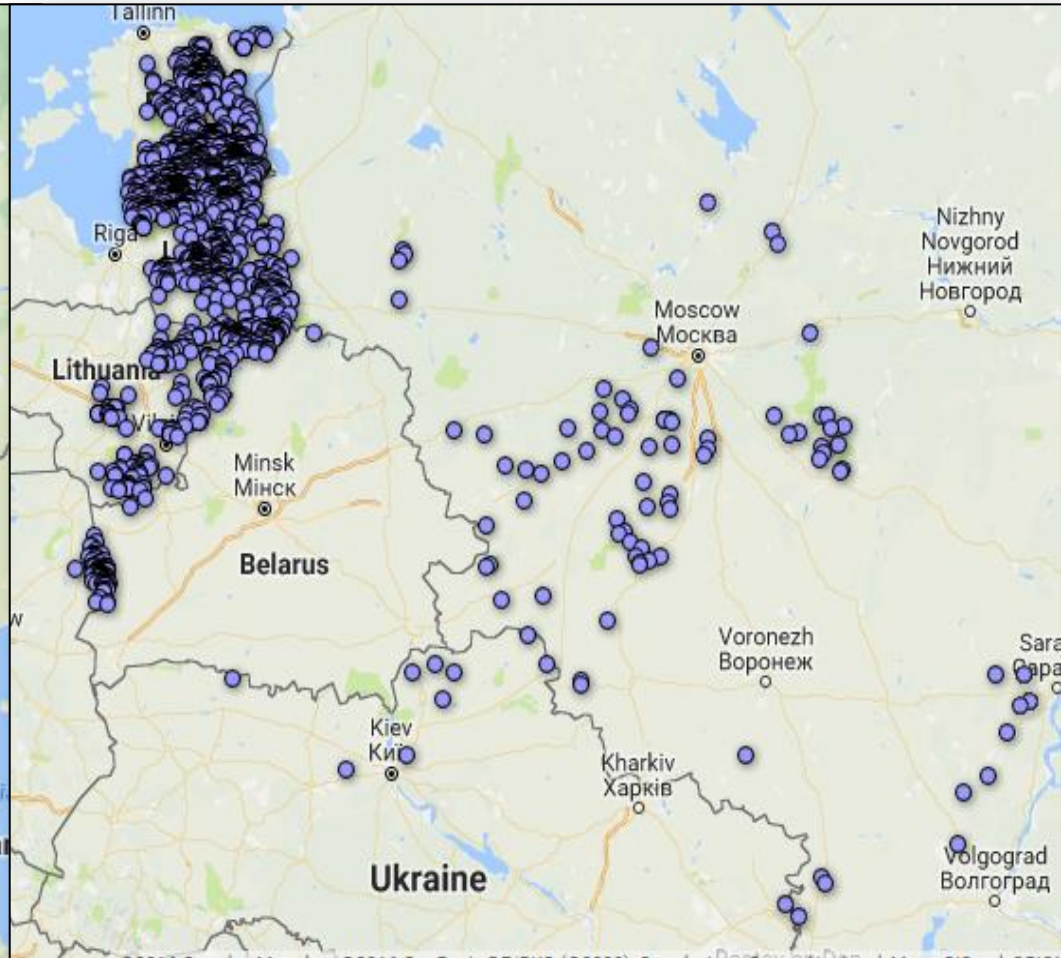


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# ASF distribution in wild boar since 2007



2007-2014



2014-2016

*Continuous awareness campaigns should be foreseen for hunters for informing about the new strategy and the intended goals so to encourage the participation of hunters in the strategy.*

**NETAPKITE AFRIKINIO KIAULIŲ MARO (AKM) PLATINTOJU!**



**STOP AKM**

- AKM virusas gali plisti per užrašę žemėn ar kiaulieną, maisto atliekas, švyčias ir kt.
- Jis gali būti pamešamas ant avylynės paviršiu.
- Užbrato šaltiniu gali tapti nedidinkuota mėginams pristatyti
- AKM virusas gali išplisti, kai nesantiam transportuojant mėginus diena, šerno galime – nuo 2 iki 6 mėnesių.






Afrikinio kiaulių maro virusas atsparus apšalimo veikimams, netoje virusas gali išliakyti iki 500 dienių šerno galime – nuo 2 iki 6 mėnesių.

**MEDŽIOKLĖS ATMINTINĖ**

- Sumedžiotus šernus gabenkite į jį maižose ar kitap supakuotose, kad neišleisų švyčias.
- Išdoroję šernus, jį dorojimo vietą, aikštelę ir teritoriją apšalink gyvūnų medžiagomis, vėdinančiomis AKM ir klasikinio kiaulių maro sukėlėjus.
- Išdezinfluokite tarą, kurioje buvo šernas, kurį pat avylynę ir kitas užkrečiamas daiktus.
- Šernų atliekas, iššyrus trofėjus, sudešinkite, gyvūninių atliekų duobę, gylio, ilkaista aukštazemėje vietose, kurias neapima potvindis ar lietus vanduo. Pradide duobe 1,5 m arba užkraukite.
- Iš gyvūninių atliekų duobės išimti atliekas galite tik gavę VMVT teritorinio padalinio rašytinį leidimą.

Daugiau informacijos apie AKM: [www.vmyt.lt](http://www.vmyt.lt)  
Valstybinė maisto ir veterinarijos tarnyba

**KAIP TEISINGAI PAIMTI ORGANŲ MĖGINIŲ SUMEDŽIOTAM ŠERNUI**

1. Mėginytis turi būti paimamas švariomis rankomis.
2. Adhūziniam ir klasikiniam kiaulių marui diagnozuoti reikalingi organai:
  - **Inkstai:**


  - **Blūznis:**

  - **Limfiniai mazgai:**



➤ kraujas mėginiai turi būti paimami iš šerdies ar širdies; ➤ organų mėginiai turi būti sušaldyti (švarkų plauštelėms) maišeliuose ir pakuojamais (kitų plauštelėms) maišeliuose ir korpeliuose, kad nebūtų išplatintas AKM ir klasikinio kiaulių maro virusas.

## Infected area – how to define?

*The historical and current geographical distribution of the infection;*

*Epidemiological investigations;*

*Wild boar home range, geographical distribution;*

*Landscape structure;*

*All the suitable wild boar habitat in geographical continuity;*

*Borders defined by artificial or natural barriers;*

*Not less than 200 km<sup>2</sup>;*

*It is possible to see the infection after several months;*

*It is a reasonable wild boar management unit;*

*According to the average wild boar densities it is possible to sample with appropriate intensities.*

*Easy to identify.*

## Risk of spread after introduction of the virus in to wild boar population

- *Delayed diagnosis;*
- *Wild boar population size and density;*
- *Forest connectivity;*
- *Inappropriate hunting methodologies;*
- *Lack of biosecurity measures applied during hunting;*
- *Infected wild boar carcasses available for healthy wild boars;*
- *Poaching...*



## ASF surveillance strategy

### *Needs to be tested:*

- *All found dead or killed in road incidents wild boar!*
- *Any hunted wild boar showing any abnormal behaviour.*





























## ASF control measures in wild boars

- *Wild boar feeding is forbidden; only baiting is allowed;*
- *Compensation for targeted hunt - hunted females;*
- *Collection, testing and disposal of wild boar carcasses;*
- *All hunted wild boars within infected area are subject to **laboratory tests** for ASF;*
- *It is forbidden to use the meat of hunted wild boars and to move the meat from the hunting place within the infected area **before the results of ASF testing** have been obtained from the laboratory;*
- *Till the laboratory results of ASF testing are obtained, **the carcasses of wild boars should be stored isolated** or in places authorised by territorial SFVS;*
- *Biosafety requirements for hunters clubs.....*



# ASF Strategy

- Minimum biosecurity requirements for the hunters should be foreseen by the competent authority; at least these aspects should be included:
  - dedicated authorized dressing facility should be available in each hunting ground;
  - inside each hunting ground a facility/premise should be equipped with refrigerator;
  - hunted wild boar should remain in the premises of the hunting ground until tested;

## ASF Strategy

- Offal from hunted wild boar should not be removed from the animal in the field; shot wild boar should be brought to dedicated authorised dressing facilities limiting loss of body fluids (including blood).
- After dressing the wild boar, the place and equipment used (including transport vehicles) should be washed and disinfected with authorized disinfectants.
- Animal by products should be collected and processed by burn, burial or rendering / incineration.

# Biosecurity

## **Definition:**

*“The implementation of measures that reduce the risk of the introduction and spread of disease agents;*

*it requires the adoption of a set of attitudes and behaviors by people to reduce risk in all activities involving domestic, captive/exotic and wild animals and their products”...*





# Transportation of hunted wild boars







# Transportation of hunted wild boars



## Dressing area

- *To be used in order to minimize the risk of ASF viral contamination of the environment;*
- *Open air or closed facilities;*
- *Designated exclusively for animal dressing;*
- *Authorized by Competent Authority, recognized by hunters and ensure the basic biosecurity...*
- *Equipment used for dressing should not be used in any other places or moved to the animal keeping places;*
- *Authorized disinfectants should be used.*









# HUNTED WILD BOAR

- ✓ All hunted wild boars within infected area are subject to laboratory tests for ASF by ELISA and PCR;
- ✓ It should be forbidden to use the meat of hunted wild boars and to move the meat from the hunting place within the infected area before the results of ASF testing have been obtained from the laboratory;
- ✓ Till the laboratory results of ASF testing are obtained, the carcasses of wild boars should be stored isolated or in places authorised by CA.





2017 07 12



2017 06 30



2017/06/29 09:19

# Biosafety

Hunters should **process hunted wild boars** in special designated places and all ABPs should not be moved outside but kept in special tightly closed animal waste pits or containers.









# Role of hunters: disposal of offal, by-products or dead wild boars

## Containers

Example (Latvia)



# Role of hunters: disposal of offal, by-products or dead wild boars





# Any questions / suggestions / remarks?





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## **OPERA**

Viale Parioli 96 - 00197 Roma - Italy  
Tel +39 06 96042652 / +39 06 8080111  
Fax +39 06 89280678  
[info@opera-italy.it](mailto:info@opera-italy.it); [www.btsftraining.com](http://www.btsftraining.com);  
[www.opera-italy.it](http://www.opera-italy.it)

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• *European Commission  
Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive  
Agency  
DRB A3/042  
L-2920 Luxembourg*