



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

Engagement strategies

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BTSF

Prague, Czech Republic 25-27 October 2017

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

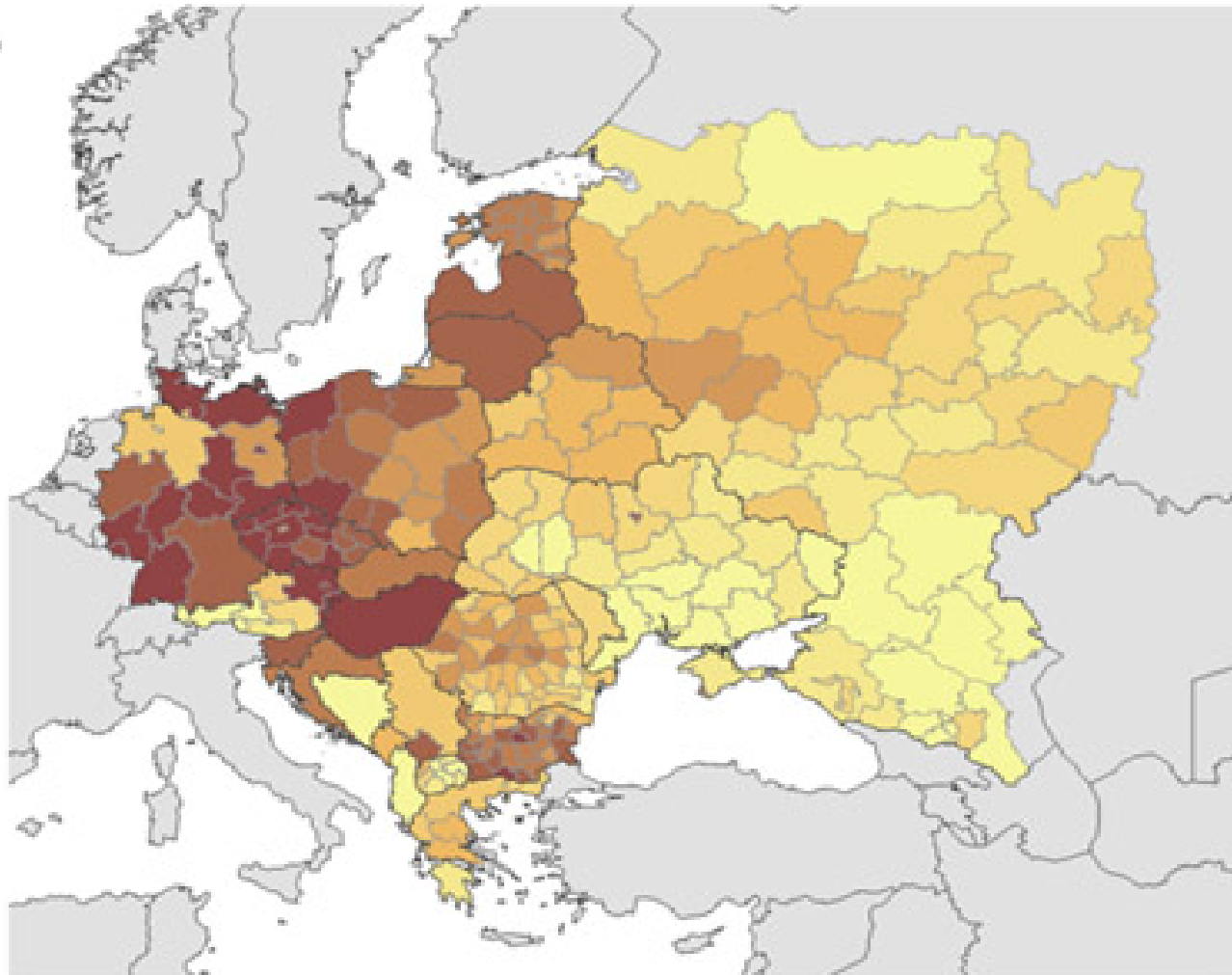
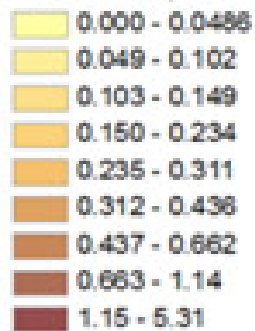
- ✓ *Presence of the virus;*
- ✓ *Size of the population;*
- ✓ *Density of the population;*
- ✓ *Size and density define the wild boar geographical distribution;*
- ✓ *Age and gender of the infected wild boar population;*
- ✓ *Type of hunting;*
- ✓ *Period of the year during which the virus has been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

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

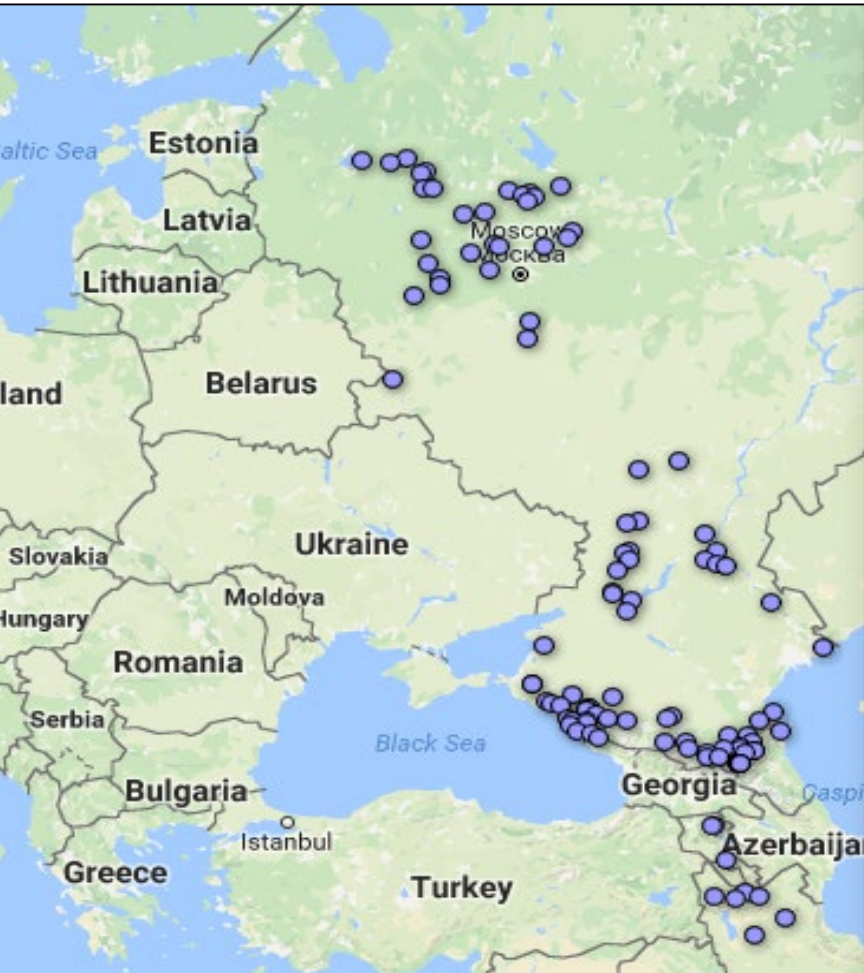
Wild boar density - how to estimate??



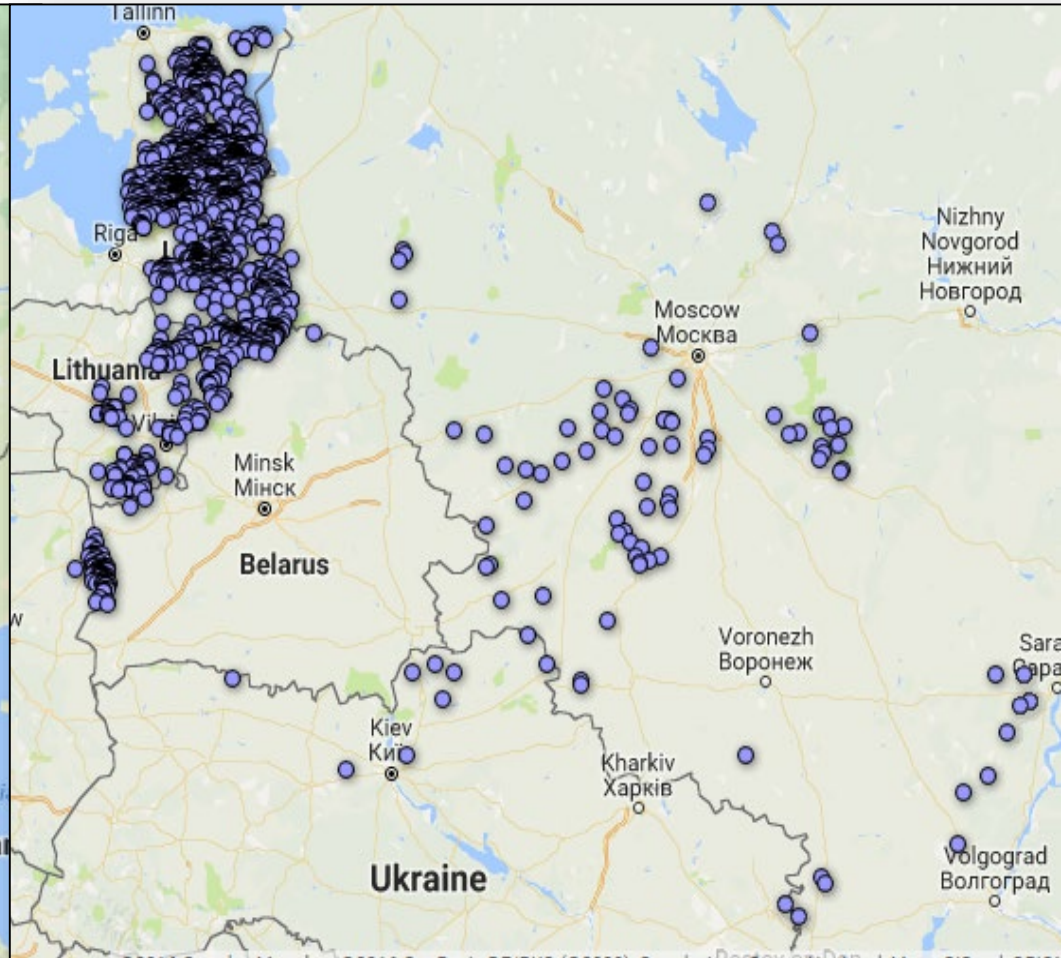


	2014	2016
No of WB counted in Lithuania	22325	19699
No of hunted WB during a season (data presented 15/04) in Lithuania	50172	42188

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 užšęsusį šernių ar kiaulių, maisto atliekas, skydžius ir kt.
- Je gali būti pamešamas ant avalynės, drabužių, užterštų įrankių ar ratų
- Užšarato šaltiniu gali tapti naudinga tara.
- AKM virusas gali išplisti, kai išleka skydžiai.

Afrikinio kiaulių maro virusas atsparus aplinkos veikimams, karščiui ir šaltiui. Natūraliai išgytose mešose virusas gali išliakti iki 500 mėnesių.

MEDŽIOKLĖS ATMINTINĖ






- Sumedžiotus šernus gabenteite į jū mažuose ar kitap supakuotus, kad neišlektų skydžiai.
- Išdoroję šernus, jų doravimo vieta, aikštelės ir teritoriją aplink, gyvūnų mėšlungomis, veikandami AKM ir klasikinio kiaulių maro sukėlėjus, mėgiamai, taip pat avyvinge ir kitus užšterestus šernus.
- Šernų atliekas, iššyrus trofėjus, sudėkite į gyvūnini atliekų duobę, gylis, išlaista auššesneje vietje, kurias neapsemia poalaudžio ar iki žemės paviršiaus, jį išalykite.
- Iš gyvūninių atliekų duobės išimti atliekas galite tik gavę VMVT teritorinio padalinio rašytinį leidimą.

Daugiau informacijos apie AKM: www.vmyt.lt

Vėlybyme maisto ir veterinarijos tarnyba

KAIP TEISINGAI PAIMTI ORGANŲ MĖGINĮ SUMEDŽIOTAM ŠERNUI

1. Mėginyms turi būti paimamas išoriniai šernų.
2. Afrikiniam ir klasikiniam kiaulių marui diagnozuoti reikalingi organai:

- **Inkstai:**


- **Blužnis:**

- **Limfiniai mazgai:**



➤ kraujas mėginiai turi būti paimami į sandarius mėgintuvėlius ar indelius;

➤ organų mėginiai turi būti sušalti į švarų plastikinį maišelį ir paguldomi į kitą plastikinį maišelį ar krepzlį, 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 km²;

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.

ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

Measures to apply in wild boar:

- **Wild boar sampling:**

Principle of sampling in the whole country should be based on enhanced passive surveillance: all found dead and sick wild boar have to be tested for ASF using qRT-PCR.

- **Removal of carcasses:**

To be based on the enhanced passive surveillance already in place. In case of detection of ASF in precedent unaffected areas, the passive finding of carcasses should be supplemented by active search by professionals in hotspots established by the competent authority.

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.....*

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.







**Any questions / suggestions
/ remarks?**



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