

Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

Wild boar data collection in ASF infected areas

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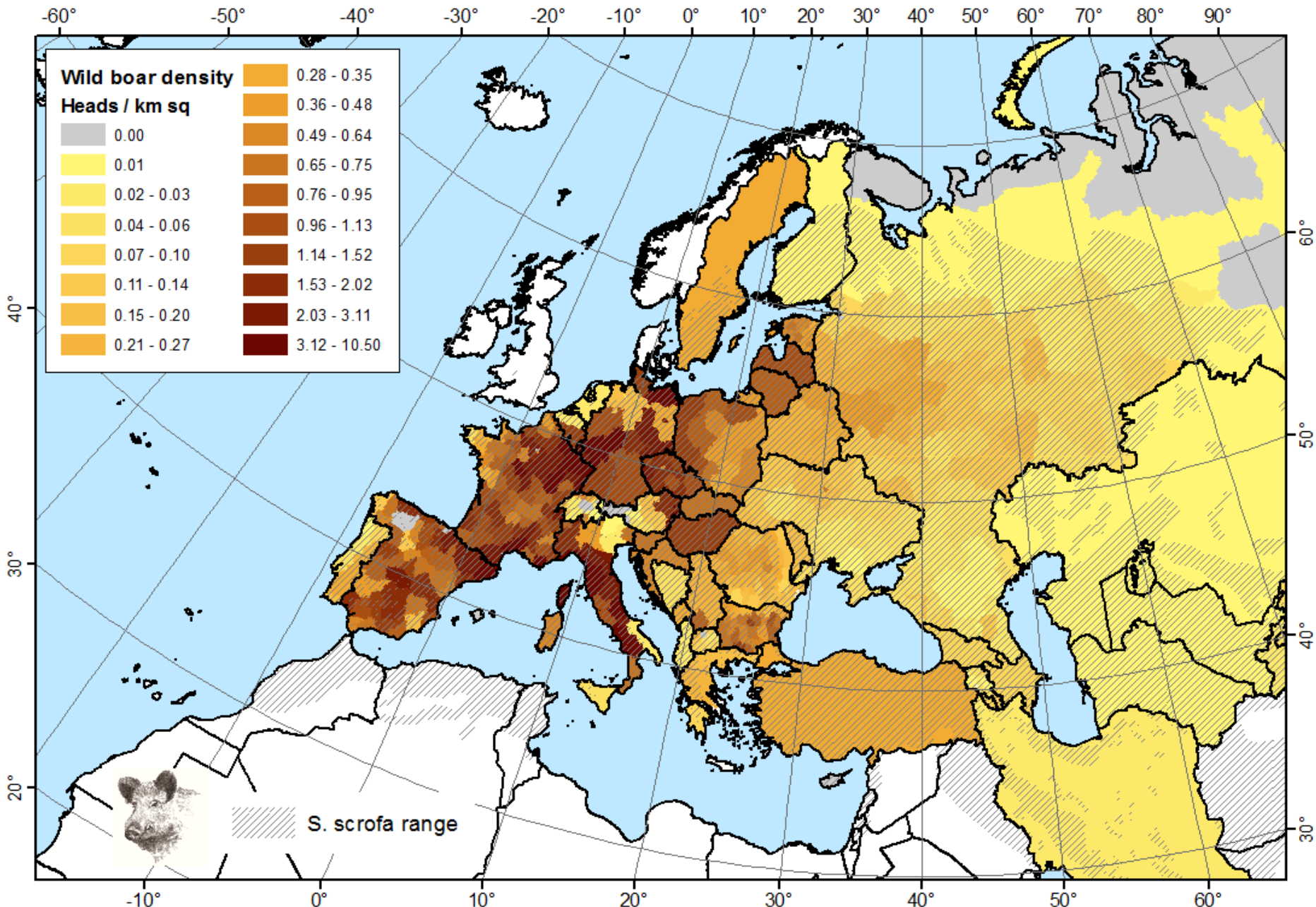


Wild boar - surveillance

- ❑ Wildlife surveillance mostly linked to hunting;
- ❑ Sampling rather irregular;
- ❑ Hunting seasonally limited;
- ❑ Rarely adequate number of samples collected;
- ❑ Mostly serological tests performed – only retrospective analysis.

Infected area

- ...
- *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...*
- ...





LR AM UTENOS R.
kontroliuojamoje teritorijoje
medžioklės plotų vienetų rit



Measures in the infected area

Appropriate control and eradication measures have to be implemented in the infected area and these may include suspension of hunting and a ban on feeding wild boar.

Disease monitoring programme - to be enforced after a period of at least 12 months has elapsed since the date of the last confirmed case and it shall stay in place for at least 12 additional months.

To hunt or not to hunt?

Hunting wild boars could appear a **simple and direct way to manage** the number of susceptible animals in order to facilitate the control and the eradication of ASF.

However, **hunting pressure** may be counterproductive, since it may increase the size of the home-range of wild boar meta populations, facilitating contacts between meta-populations, and promoting long distance movements of individual animals.



To hunt or not to hunt?

Hunting may pose some additional risks, namely those related to the handling of infected carcasses and possible dispersal of virus in the environment by hunters.

However, **hunting** may be necessary **for sampling** purposes...



Hunting in the infected area

- Targeting hunting (mainly young wild boar under one year of age) is assumed to temporarily decrease the number of susceptible animals and thus it should facilitate the fading out of the infection...?
- However, harvesting juveniles may leave enough breeding females to maintain a high birth rate, yielding susceptible animals that enable the disease to persist...



Hunting in the infected area

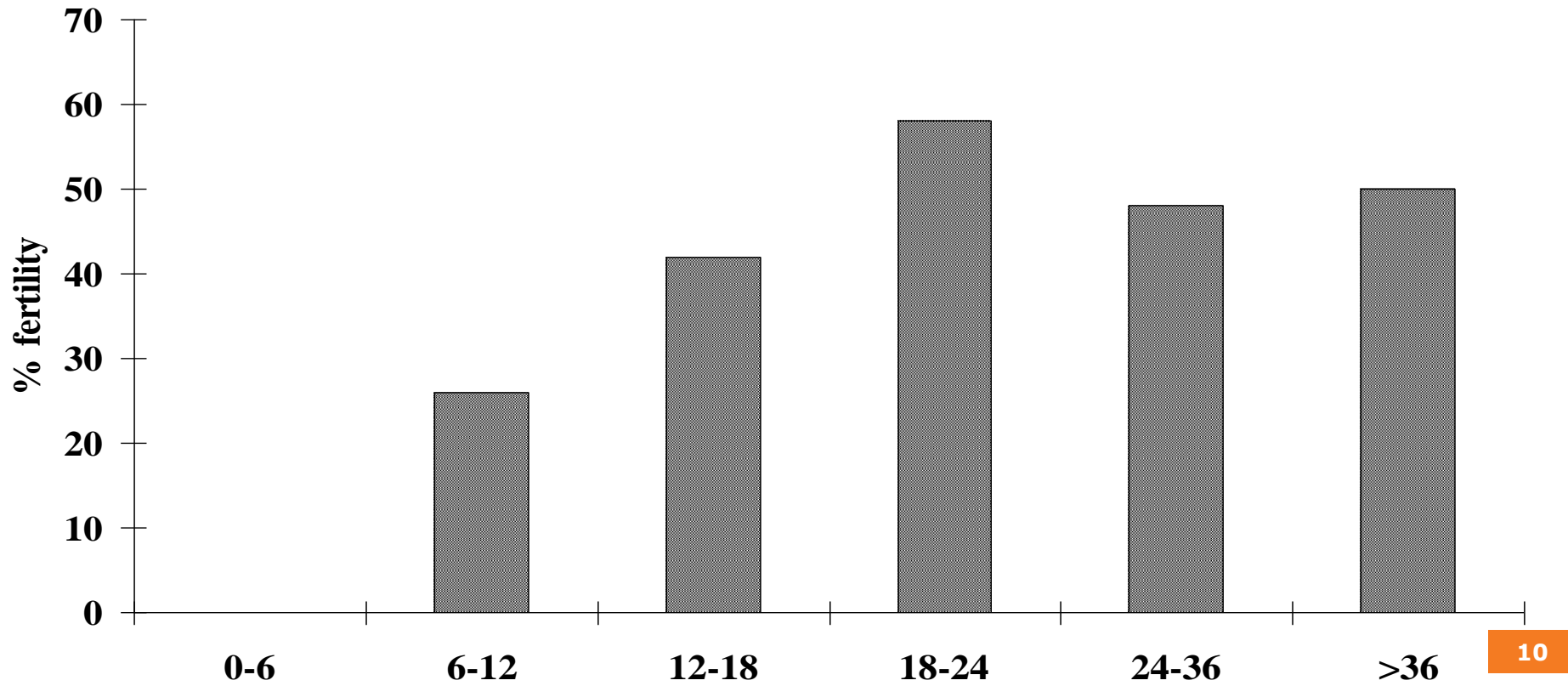
- Alternatively, hunting targeting breeding females would decrease the population long-term.





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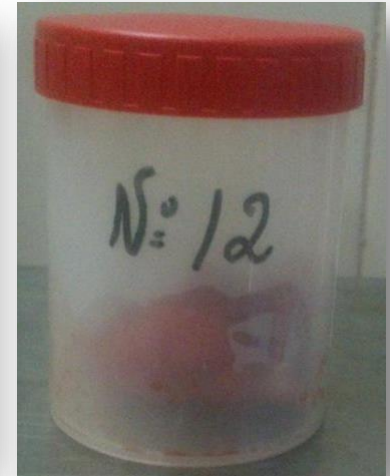
Wild boar fertility





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Sampling

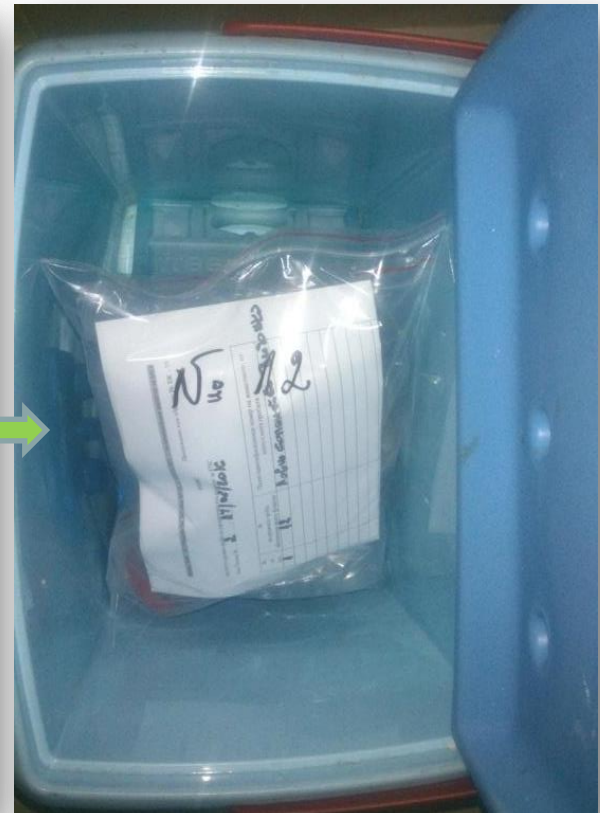


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Sampling



Sampling

- **Identification of the samples:**
 - Name of the person submitting the sample;
 - Date;
 - Geo-coordinates of the place where the animal was shot;
 - Species, age, sex and weight of the animal;
 - Lesions observed;
 - Description of the submitted samples;
 - Any other relevant information.

- **Delivery to the laboratory:**
 - Within 24 hours;
 - Approved trained courier.

Образец № 01-27 / Уведомителен лист № 01-10/06.03.2011 г. на националния директор на ДВХ

ПИСМО ЗА ИЗПРАЩАНЕ НА ПРОБИ ОТ ДИВИ СВИНЕ ЗА ИЗСЛЕДВАНЕ ЗА КЧС

Посло № ДО
 20... г. ИР Лаборатория по КЧС и АЧС към
 ЦДНВВМИ гр. София
 бул. «Ломско шосе» № 190

Изпращане на: бр. Патологоанатомични данни:
 Материали:
(свръхна пробя, изстрелен орган и др.)

От: диви свине
 Собственост на:
(ИУТ, ДД, ЛРД, ДДЛ)

гр. (с.):
 област:
 С мисъл да бъдат изследвани за КЧС.

Епизоотологични данни:
 - промяна в поведението на животното преди отстрел:
 - пробата е взета от:
(отстреляно, убито с мисъл, изстрелено, убито или убито при изстрел, транспортно произшествие)

Допълнителна информация (безлежки):
 - пол на отстреляното диво прасе: (М Ж)
 - възраст на отстреляното прасе: (к месо)
 - тегло на отстреляното прасе:
 - данни за ваксинация:
(персонал на ваксинация, дата на последната ваксинация)

- ЛРД и име на ловца, отстрелял прасето
 - земнище на населеното място и местност, където е отстреляно прасето.

Вет. лекар:
(име, фамилия)

Рег. №
 Гр.(с.):
 Област:
 По този екземпляр за лабораторията, ОДВХ, остава на качачи

Официален ветеринарен лекар,
 присъствал при вземането на пробите:
(подпис и дата)

Полник и печат или щемпел:
(ветеринарен лекар)

Behavior and Lifestyle

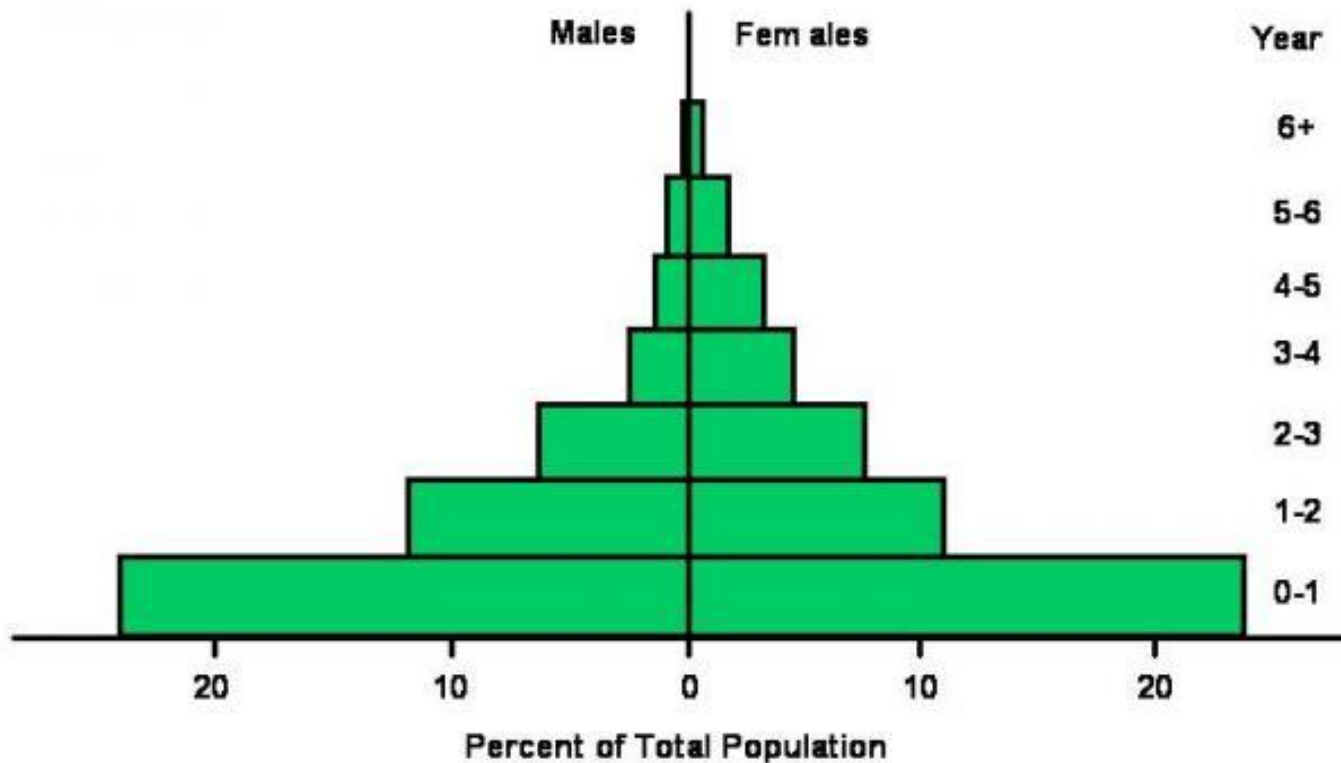
- Wild Boar are nocturnal animals that only come out at night to forage for food.
- Females are relatively sociable animals, inhabiting loose territories in groups known as sounders which can contain between 6 and 30 individuals.
- Males however, are solitary for the majority of the year, with the exception of during the breeding season when they can be found in close proximity of both the sounders, and indeed other males. Male Wild Boar compete with one another by fighting for the chance to mate with a female.

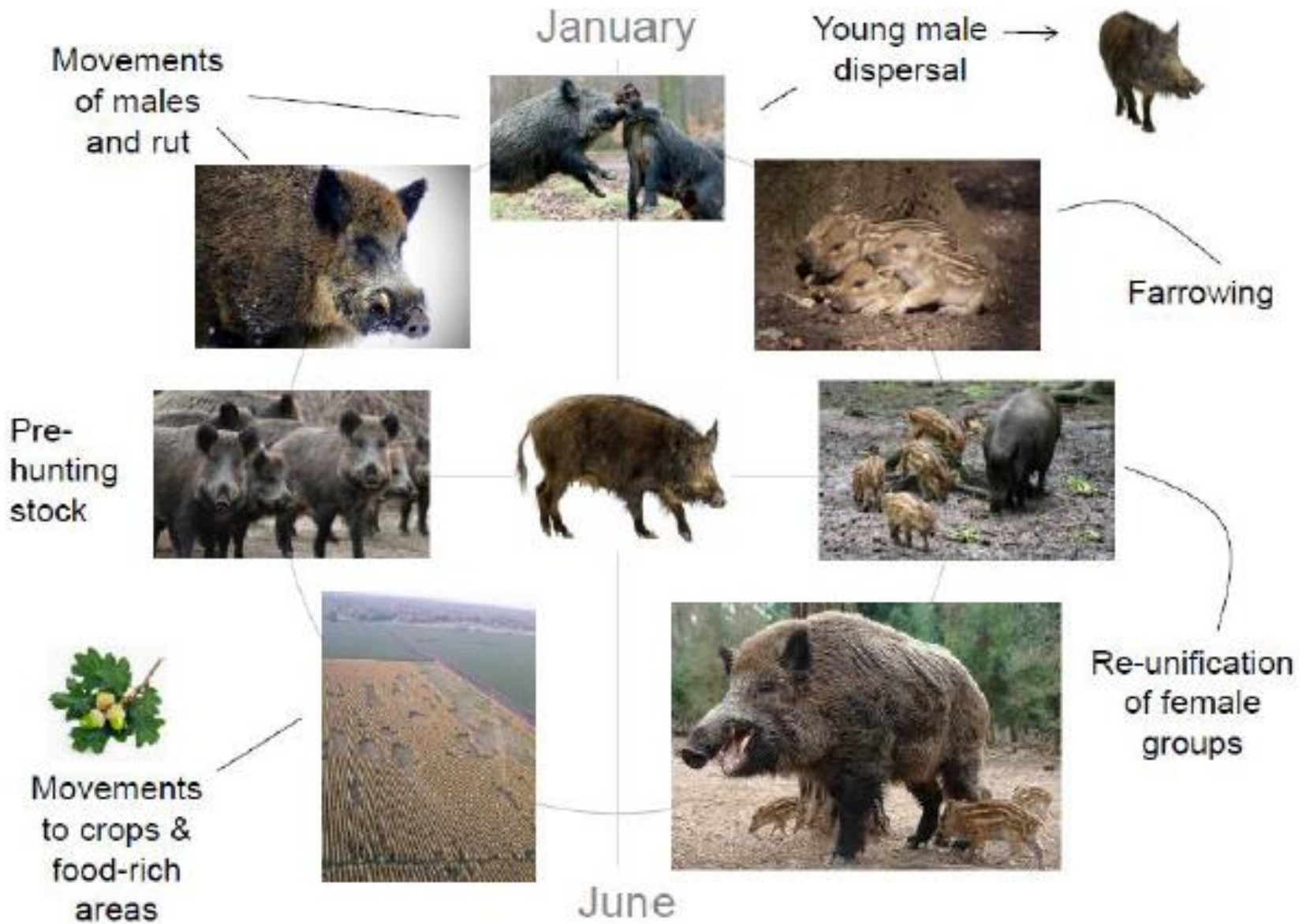
Wild boars – social behaviour

- Boars are typically social animals, living in female-dominated sounders consisting of barren sows and mothers with young led by an old matriarch.
- Male boars leave their sounder at the age of 8–15 months, while females either remain with their mothers or establish new territories nearby.
- Sub adult males may live in loosely knit groups, while adult and elderly males tend to be solitary outside the breeding season.

Wild boar - population

Population pyramid showing the sex and age class composition of a typical population.

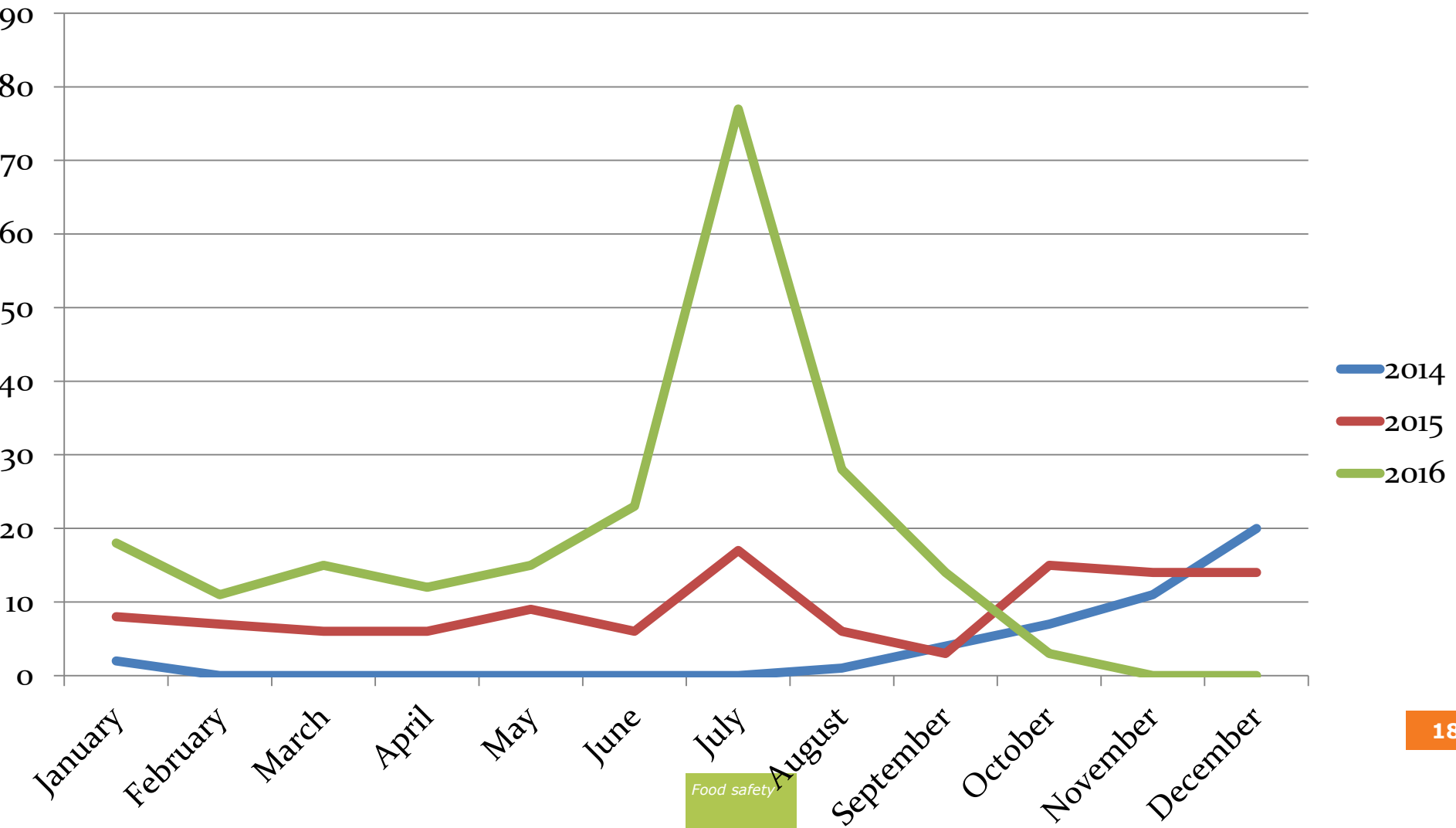






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Seasonal dependence of ASF in wild boar in LT



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Wild boar hunting management

During a year, typically the hunting quota consists of the following age groups of wild boar:

- sub adults under 1 year of age: 40 – 60%,
- young wild boar between 1 and 2 years of age: 20 – 40%,
- adults (more than 2 years of age): up to 20%.

The proportion of sexes of wild boar in the hunting quota should be 1:1.

ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

- **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 strategy

Passive surveillance:

Best surveillance for the early detection of almost all infectious diseases and in particular for ASF in wild boars;

***Active surveillance** is useless for early detection in free and at risk areas but good tool in already infected areas for estimation of disease prevalence.*

ASF strategy

Needs to be tested:

All found dead or killed in road incidents wild boar!

Any hunted wild boar showing any abnormal behaviour.

**Thank you for your
kind attention!**



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