Incoming cattle can introduce disease to the herd of origin unless quarantined and managed separately for a period of time. Observe, test, and vaccinate as recommended by your veterinarian.

Identify and clearly mark a “Line of Separation” (LOS) between on-site and off-site movements and activities. Inform those who need to cross the LOS of the required biosecurity protocols.

Recognize and examine sick and lame cattle early and immediately report any vesicles on cattle to animal health authorities. This lame cow had a ruptured vesicle between her toes caused by Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).

Four wheels or four legs (dogs, horses) used to move cattle can carry disease agents on tires, paws, hooves, collars or tack. Minimize spread by working cattle from youngest to oldest and sick last.

Unwanted wildlife, rodents, and insects can spread a variety of diseases to cattle; utilize integrated pest management programs.

Preventing disease introduction and spread depends on awareness and following protocols daily.

Wear clean work clothing that has not been around animals on other operations and footwear that can be cleaned when moving between different animal groups.

Ensure carcass disposal plans follow local and state regulations to prevent environmental contamination. Prevent the rendering truck from sharing drive paths with on-site vehicles or passing near live cattle to limit disease introduction. Protect carcasses from scavengers that can spread disease.

Handle and feed young animals before older animals, leaving sick or treated cattle until last to limit disease spread; or use dedicated equipment and personnel for each group.

PROTECTING THE BEEF HERD

Farm Activities

Preventing disease introduction and spread depends on awareness and following protocols daily.

ANIMAL INTRODUCTIONS

EQUIPMENT

CATTLE HEALTH

PERSONNEL