

## We want to keep foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) out of Aotearoa New Zealand

New Zealand is free from foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and we have never had a case here. Our multi-layered biosecurity system is a strong defense against diseases like FMD. It is very unlikely that FMD will arrive in New Zealand, but it is important to be alert and aware of risks.

### Your farm has its own border too

- Ask anyone who has travelled to countries with FMD, and has been in contact with farm animals, to stay away from at-risk (cloven hooved) animals for a week after their return.
- Ask farm visitors not to use shoes or clothing they have worn in these countries.

If FMD ever makes it into New Zealand, we need to find it early and stamp it out. Your good record-keeping can help us track and trace quickly:

- Keep a record of all farm visitors.
- Tag and register cattle and deer before six months of age.
- Update NAIT within 48 hours whenever you move cattle or deer.
- Buy stock from trusted sources with good documentation.

### Keep good records of stock movements within your farm

Sheep farmers can now use MyOSPRI to send electronic Animal Status Declarations (eASDs) which will help with tracking and tracing mobs. Sign up here:

<https://www.ospri.co.nz/our-programmes/myospri>



**Biosecurity New Zealand**

Ministry for Primary Industries  
Manatū Ahu Matua

## You can help protect your place

### 1. Know your risks

Think about how animal disease could get onto your farm: New animals, farm visitors, farm equipment, transport, through AI, etc. Beef+Lamb New Zealand's biosecurity WOF can help: <https://beeflambnz.com/knowledge-hub/PDF/biosecurity-wof-checklist>

Feeding untreated swill to pigs is the number one risk for transmitting FMD (and other diseases). Pig swill with any untreated meat waste must be cooked at 100°C for at least an hour.

### 2. Have a plan

Write up your biosecurity plan. Your industry body or processor may have one for you, or you can use DairyNZ's biosecurity planner on their website: <https://www.dairynz.co.nz/media/5794799/biosecurity-planner-a4-final-oct21-fillable.pdf>

### 3. Talk about it

Talk to your staff about your biosecurity plan, what they need to do, and any risks they notice.

Tell visitors the rules and zones in your plan. Show them where cleaning stations are and make sure they 'clean on, clean off' any kit.

## Protect your place from foot-and-mouth disease

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is caused by a virus that infects only cloven-hooved (two-toed) animals: cows, pigs, sheep, goats, deer, alpaca, and llama.

FMD is an animal health disease which can be very painful for affected animals but does not make people sick and does not affect food safety.

An outbreak here would mean a nationwide response to stamp it out. It would seriously affect our farmers and rural communities, possibly for many months.

We take the threat of FMD seriously and farmers can play a role in keeping New Zealand FMD-free with good on-farm biosecurity.



KŌ TĀTŌU THIS IS US

## When people move on and off farm, “clean on, clean off”

This means clean gear like footwear, vehicles, work clothes, and farm equipment, and then apply disinfectant.

Disinfectants kill the virus but won't work through mud, grass, or poo... so clean first.

The virus can survive several months without a host animal (like in soil) under the right conditions.



## FMD is highly contagious and can be spread:

- Through direct contact from an infected animal
- When infected meat is fed to pigs
- By people or things that have been in contact with infected animals
- By wind or water – especially from infected piggeries. The wind can carry the virus several kilometres.

## Good farming practices help avoid disease transmission

- Double fence or hotwire boundaries to avoid nose-to-nose contact between animals
- Quarantine new animals away from the rest of your stock for at least a week
- Keep mobs separate.

## What to look out for

### CATTLE

- Drooling and smacking lips
- Shivering
- Tender feet with sores and blisters
- Raised temperature
- Dairy cows drop in milk yield and sore teats.

### SHEEP, GOATS and DEER signs may be less obvious:

- Sudden (maybe low-grade) lameness, lying down
- Raised temperature
- Blisters in and around the hooves and mouth
- Generally off-colour.

### PIGS

- Sudden lameness with tendency to lie down
- Squealing when attempting to walk
- Raised temperature
- Blisters in and around the hooves and snout
- Loss of appetite.



### 1 Clean your kit



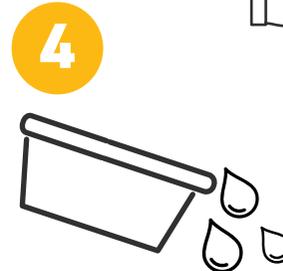
When arriving and leaving the farm, use a cleaning zone for boots, vehicles, and kit



Brush off all mud with water and detergent



Spray with disinfectant



Dispose of dirty water safely or take it with you



**Immediately contact your vet or MPI on 0800 80 99 66**