

## Section 8.6

# Pests, Wild Animals and Other Species

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REFERENCED IN THIS SECTION:

Number/ Identifier	Name	Importance
 <b>STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</b>		
8.6	Pests and Wildlife Management <i>(to be developed by producer)</i>	Highly recommended
 <b>FACT SHEET</b>		
F-7	Rodent and Pest Control	-

## **SECTION 8.6**

### **PESTS, WILD ANIMALS AND OTHER SPECIES**

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. To control pest and wild animal activity, the following measures should be implemented
  - a. grass and weeds should be trimmed around the barn perimeter and never allowed to grow higher than 20 cm
  - b. trash, equipment, hay, straw and other objects should be regularly removed from around the outside of the barn and near the walls.
  - c. The barn should be designed to prevent pests, birds, wild or feral pigs entering the restricted access zone (RAZ).
2. If any species other than pigs are kept in the same barn, Section 10.3 must be completed.

#### **RATIONALE**

- a. Dogs and cats can be actively infected carriers of many microbes harmful to humans, such as *Salmonella*, and mechanical carriers of swine pathogens (such as transmissible gastroenteritis and porcine epidemic diarrhea (PED)).
- b. Some wild animals (e.g., poultry, wild boars, waterfowl) can be a source of exotic animal diseases.
- c. Having other livestock species (e.g., cattle, sheep, goats, horses) on-site may be a potential source of disease.
- d. Rodents are a major disease-transmission vector for pigs. Rodents can actively shed salmonellosis, erysipelas and colibacillosis.
- e. Birds and insects can spread disease through their excretions (saliva, excrement, etc.) and by simple mechanical transfer. A good example of contamination through bird feces is lymphadenitis, which is caused by *Mycobacterium*, which leads to losses at the slaughterhouse.

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#### **GUIDANCE**

**It is recommended that the preventive measures below be followed:**

- a. Implement a control program for rodents, insects and birds.
- b. Use screens, nets or traps if insects, birds or rodents are a problem.
- c. To avoid attracting flies, clean waste and the accumulations of food and manure; quickly dispose of carcasses and other organic material, such as afterbirth.
- d. To keep birds and rodents away, avoid any accumulation of feed beneath the feed bins.
- e. Lay down gravel around the building or make sure the grass is kept mowed and weeds controlled to avoid providing a refuge for rodents and insects.
- f. The buildings should be maintained so that undesirable animals cannot gain access.
- g. Cats should be kept outside the restricted access zone (RAZ), i.e., outside the building.



## BIOSECURITY QUESTIONS

Q#	Importance	Biosecurity Questions	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Q8.6.1	Highly recommended	To control pest and wild animal activity, the following measures should be implemented:				
		a. grass and weeds are trimmed around the barn perimeter and never allowed to grow higher than 20 cm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		b. trash, equipment, hay, straw and other objects are regularly removed from around the outside of the barn and near the walls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		c. the barn is designed to prevent pests, birds, wild or feral pigs from entering the restricted access zone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q8.6.2		Are there any species other than pigs in the barn? If yes, Section 10.3 must be completed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

N/A = not applicable

## NOTES