

Alberta Biosecurity Champions

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Nicole Hornett	
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Reynold Bergen	Alberta Beef Producers
Linda Sautner	Alberta Bison Centre
Adrienne Bodnarchuk	
Lorraine Buray	Alberta Chicken
Graham Marriott	Alberta Egg Producers
Glenda Elkow	
Diana O'Hara	Alberta Elk Commission
Kathy Hunter	
Sharon Breitreuz	
Bill desBarres	Alberta Equine Federation (AEF)
Susan Church	Alberta Farm Animal Care (AFAC)
Laurie Fries	
Myrna Coombs	Alberta Goat Breeders Association (AGBA)
Jackie Dunham	Alberta Hatching Egg Producers
Dana Penrice	Alberta Milk
Kelly Mauthe	Alberta Pork
Cara Dary	Alberta SPCA
Morris Airey	Alberta Sheep & Wool
Norine Moore	Alberta Turkey
Lacey Poepping	
Darrell Dalton	Alberta Veterinary Medical Association (ABVMA)
Lorinne Shore	
Rod Hunter	Alberta White-Tailed and Mule Deer Association
Stephanie Smith	Animal Nutrition Association of Canada (ANAC)
Glenn Ravensborg	Auction Market Association
Lyle Taylor	
Doug Whiteside	Calgary Zoo
Sandy Black	Canadian Assoc. of Petroleum Producers/Sargent Consultants Inc.
Gary Sargent	
Bonnie Jensen	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
Scott Acker	Farmers Advocate Office
Graham Gilchrist	Federated Co-op
Sheldon Cherniwchan	Hunting For Tomorrow
Kelly Semple	Lillydale
Cynthia Chizen	Livestock Identification Services (LIS)
Dave Moss	Pat Hoffman Trucking Ltd.
Lawrence Roth	Plain Lake Colony
Ben Hofer	U of A Poultry Research Centre
Matt Oryschak	Villetard's Eggs Grading
Gary Villetard	U of A Poultry Unit
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Ron Clarke	
Brett Oliver-Lyons	
Lisa Morin	
Julia Keenlside	
Jagdish Patel	
Narine Singh	
Carolyn Jamieson	Alberta Agriculture & Rural Development

Items available to Biosecurity Champions for promoting biosecurity

Biosecurity PowerPoint presentation

Biosecurity roll-up poster

Visitor log books

Posters

Backyard flock brochures

Pens/highlighters

Gate signs 6" x 24"

Alberta

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ALBERTA BIOSECURITY CHAMPIONS

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Complacency a real enemy of biosecurity

One of the more basic risks to a good biosecurity system is a tendency for people to slack off instead of being dedicated to persistently following all the best practices, says a biosecurity expert.

Biosecurity "is pretty logical stuff," says Bill Cox, a poultry health veterinarian for the B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. "But, the biggest thing is the actual execution. There are some things that could become a pain in the backside."

As an example, he says an employee or owner could get lazy and decide to just step over a boot bath to save the few seconds it would take to dip a pair of boots. Regularly changing the disinfectant solution in the boot bath could also be ignored making it less effective or ineffective.

Faithfully carrying out all the biosecurity precautions needs to reach the stage where it becomes second nature, Cox says.

One of the problems with biosecurity is you can't tell when you have prevented any disease from entering your barn. "You can't tell when you make a save," Cox says. "It's not like being a goalie in hockey where a save is obvious."

Champion in Profile

Painful experience spurred interest in horse biosecurity

Kathy Hunter remembers feeling helpless when her beloved horse Gus caught influenza while he was being kept in a stable where the disease strangles was spreading among the other four-legged boarders.

"He's a real handsome lad," she says about her 10-year-old thoroughbred paint cross. "It was devastating. I was a wreck last year."

Even though Gus was kept in an isolated paddock his barn mate got strangles, while Gus only caught influenza.

By the end of March a lot of of the horses stabled in the barn had respiratory diseases.

From late in February to the end of May the stables' operators opted to let strangles run its course. None of the horses died, but like Gus many suffered.

That emotional experience is what sent Hunter on the trail to find out all she could about biosecurity.

Hunter joined the Alberta Equestrian Federation's (AEF) biosecurity committee and also became an Alberta Biosecurity Champion.

The AEF committee also includes members from the University of Calgary Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association and members at large from the horse community.

"I thought we could do better in Alberta," says Hunter, who lives in Edmonton.

It's not just the economic payoff from biosecurity that motivates her.

She says she hates to think about horses suffering from a preventable infectious disease.

Please see **HORSE** on page 2



Kathy Hunter's horse Gus

Bison industry embraces biosecurity

The bison industry in Alberta is enjoying an increased demand for its meat products and a devotion to biosecurity to keep the profits flowing.

"Biosecurity is very important," says Linda Sautner, office manager for the Bison Producers of Alberta in Leduc.

There are about 680 bison producers and about 80,000 bison in Alberta.

"The producers who are still in the industry recognize more than ever, since the province's BSE crisis in 2003, the great importance of good management practices in their operations, including biosecurity," Sautner says. When the U.S. border closed in 2003, Alberta bison producers were marketing approximately 70 per cent of their product south of the border.

"Losing that market nearly crippled our industry," Sautner says.

Over the next five years, produces culled a lot of their bison, cut back on herds and breeding, and many started marketing their product via farm-gate sales and farmer's markets. Consumer demand for the meat – low in fat and high in protein and iron – started to build.

"Because we have a low supply and a high demand, the animals are getting a higher price," Sautner says.

See **BISON** on page 3



Linda Sautner, husband Jim and Bailey the Buffalo (since deceased) reposing in the couple's living room. Bailey gained world-wide fame for his visits inside the Sautner's Spruce Grove home.

HORSE (continued)

A horse owner for 20 years, Hunter says most horse owners don't know enough about biosecurity.

"There's a lot of myth and misunderstanding in the equestrian community that we need to talk about," she says. "We need to learn from experts. We need to educate ourselves better as a community."

She's been doing her part with the AEF and the Biosecurity Champions to get the word out to horse owners about the economic and animal health benefits produced by following proper biosecurity practices.

The AEF produced a brochure about biosecurity last year that gained popularity across Canada.

Hunter has also delivered presentations on the benefits of biosecurity to stables.

Dr. Darrell Dalton, deputy registrar for the AB.VMA, made a presentation to the AEF annual conference in Red Deer in March. Another presentation on biosecurity is planned for the Mane Event, an AEF conference in April in Red Deer.

Hunter and her committee harbour ambitious plans. Hunter says she'd like to see a team of experts created to help horse owners and stable owners assess their biosecurity risks and implement a suitable biosecurity program.

The committee is also interested in offering more direct outreach at horse events in Alberta.

Hunter says her zeal to help horses and their owners has paid off personally.

"The one lesson I learned as a horse owner is how crucial it is to assess the risk of infectious disease in your barn and determine the most effective vaccination program with your veterinarian," Hunter says.

Now, she hopes that payoff will extend to the entire province.

"The horse population in Alberta is not an island," says the energetic horse owner. "Infectious disease outbreaks can happen anytime and anywhere. The key is to make biosecurity an everyday practice."

"There's a lot of myth and misunderstanding in the equestrian community that we need to talk about."

Washing your hands could prevent an infectious disease outbreak

All biosecurity systems consist of some easy tasks that take only a few seconds and other protocols that take more time and therefore seem to be more important.

But Dr. Bill Cox, a poultry health veterinarian with the Animal Health Branch of the B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Land told the Alberta Biosecurity Champions that every face of biosecurity is critical to the success of the entire program.

Cox spoke at the Biosecurity Champions' meeting in Leduc on March 11.

We might think we can skip washing your hands one day because we are pressed for time, or just feeling lazy. But that split-second decision could deliver huge consequences.

Cox said there is never a clear indication of whether any single biosecurity practice might have prevented disease from infecting a premises.

"One person washing his hands can save many other farms from catching a disease or spreading a disease."

Obviously, if no disease shows on a premises, you can't know which biosecurity measure worked.

"It's really important to understand that every act of biosecurity can actually help,"

he said. "Every little bit helps in terms of trying to minimize that disease spread. Remember, we're talking minimize, not eliminate."

Cox gave an example to illustrate his point.

"One person washing his hands can save many other farms from catching a disease or spreading a disease," he told the Biosecurity Champions.

Cox cited a 2001 study that involved implementing biosecurity practices for half of a group of poultry farms, while the rest carried on as usual, to compare them for the presence of Campylobacter, a zoonotic illness in chickens that can cause food poisoning in humans.

The farms using biosecurity implemented these tasks:

- Cleaned and disinfected the farm after the previous flock was shipped – dust was blown out of the barn, all internal surfaces were washed, the barn was dried for six hours or more and all internal surfaces were then disinfected
- Separate clean and dirty areas were set up in the barn anterooms
- Two boot dips were used – one on entry to the anteroom and one on entry to the barn
- A specified disinfectant was used
- House only boots were used

The results spoke well for biosecurity.

After 42 days, the risk of Campylobacter infection was reduced by more than 50 per cent in the barns that followed the biosecurity protocols.



BISON (continued)

There were 15,769 bison slaughtered in Alberta in 2007. In 2008, that number jumped to 19,235.

"That increase in slaughter is very indicative of the increased consumer demand and the fact that there are more avenues available now to market the meat – not just to high-end restaurants and specialty meat sellers," Sautner says, "but to more retail outlets like Sobeys and Whole Foods grocery stores."

The producers who survived the BSE border closure are recognizing that implementing biosecurity is important to their wallets. "We have to keep our guard up."

That interest in biosecurity is evident by the number of biosecurity items that are snapped up from display booths, Sautner says.

"We have been offering biosecurity products supplied by Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development that are very popular.

"A large number of producers now have (biosecurity) gate signs and are now using visitor log books," she says.

"It's not expensive to put up biosecurity signs or to use the log books," Sautner says.

"Many producers are also monitoring what livestock transport trailers last hauled and where they came from," Sautner says.

"Many people express gratitude that Bison Producers of Alberta is a member of Alberta Biosecurity Champions," she adds.