

PROTECT YOUR STOCK AND YOUR MONEY

WHAT IS BIOSECURITY?

Biosecurity helps reduce diseases being brought onto other properties. For example, if you have sheep in one paddock and they don't have lice, and your next door neighbour has lice, they could get through the fence and infect your lice-free sheep.

BEING BIOSECURE

Always check your fences and make sure there are no holes. Don't forget to make sure your contractor washes his machinery so he doesn't bring any weeds onto your farm.

WHAT TO DO?

SHEEP WITH LICE

If your flock has lice, shear your sheep and put them through a sheep dip, which is a process of wetting the sheep through to its skin with a chemical product.

CATTLE WITH LEPTOSPIROSIS

Leptospirosis can be transferred to humans. People working with animals should cover open cuts, wear protective clothing and wash their hands after working with infected cattle.

Cattle are treated with antibiotics.



A MURRAY GREY BULL IN A CATTLE CRUSH.



A VET CHECKS CATTLE FOR FOOT AND MOUTH.

EXPERTS ALWAYS CLEAN THEIR SHOES BEFORE AND AFTER WALKING AROUND A PROPERTY.



EXPERTS ALWAYS TRACK THEIR CATTLE WITH THE LATEST TECHNOLOGY - EAR TAG TRACKERS!

BIOSECURITY IS IN OUR HANDS

CHICKEN DISEASES

- Infectious Bronchitis
ALSO CALLED IB, BRONCHITIS & COLD.
- Avian Influenza
ALSO CALLED AI, FLU, INFLUENZA & FOWL PLAGUE.
- Infectious Laryngotracheitis
ALSO CALLED LT, ILT, TRACH & LARYNGO.
- Turkey Rhinotracheitis
- Swollen Head Syndrome
- *Mycoplasma synoviae*
- *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*
- Marek's Disease
check your chook for these symptoms...



HOW HEALTHY ARE YOUR CHICKENS?



PRODUCTION DROP

Factors Affecting Egg Production in Backyard Chicken Flocks

The laying cycle of a chicken flock usually covers a span of about 12 months. Unravelling the cause of a sudden drop in egg production requires a thorough investigation into the history of the flock.

ABNORMAL CHICKEN EGGS

In established layers, there are a few reasons for abnormal soft shell eggs, including insufficient calcium or protein absorbed, inflammation of the oviduct, or heat stress. Hens also coming back into laying can lay abnormal soft shell eggs.



This poster was prepared by Abbey Lawson and Shyanne Smith, students from Deniliquin North Public School, as part of the 2017 Creative Catchment Kids program. The Creative Catchment Kids program is supported by Murray Local Land Services through the Australian Government's National Landcare Programme.



SAVE OUR SHEEP

FARM BIOSECURITY

Biosecurity on farms is designed to protect farms from diseases from other people's properties. You can wash your feet with disinfectant as well as your hands before entering and leaving farms, to stop the spread of disease.

SHEEP IN THE LOCAL AREA

Deniliquin is based in the Southern Riverina which is very well-known area for their Merino sheep. They are bred for their wool style and cut, cutting around 8kg of wool per fleece.



LICE

Lice causes sheep to become itchy, irritated and pull their wool which can then matt. This can affect the overall wool price. Lice are transferred from stray sheep or other people's livestock that haven't been treated for lice.

HOW TO TREAT LICE

The best way to treat lice is to shear your mob of sheep and put them through a sheep dip, which is a process of wetting the sheep through to its skin with a chemical product.



PINK EYE

Pink eye is a disease mainly caused by the bacterium *Mycoplasma conjunctivae*. This causes inflammation in the eye, which can cause permanent or temporary blindness. Pinkeye is infectious and can spread rapidly, especially if flies are active.

HOW TO TREAT PINK EYE

Pink eye is treated with antibiotics. Farmers need to keep sheep away from seed pastures and dust. While cattle can be vaccinated for pink eye, there is no vaccine for sheep.

