

# Enhancing biosecurity on your farm – practical tips

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# Prevention is better than cure

## Biosecurity:

- Procedures or measures to prevent introduction or spread of pathogens at the farm



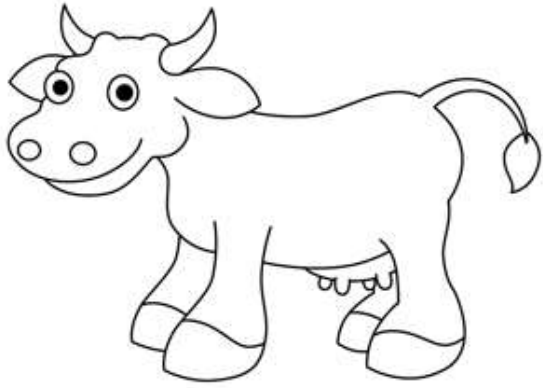
## Be prepared; but why?

- Salmonella
- Mycoplasma
- Mastitis
- BRSV
- Cryptosporidia
- Rotavirus
- E-coli
- Foot and mouth disease
- .....

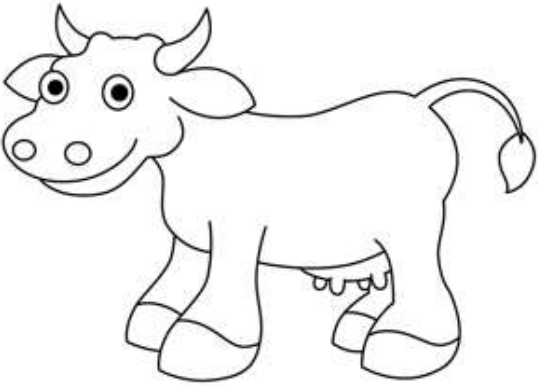
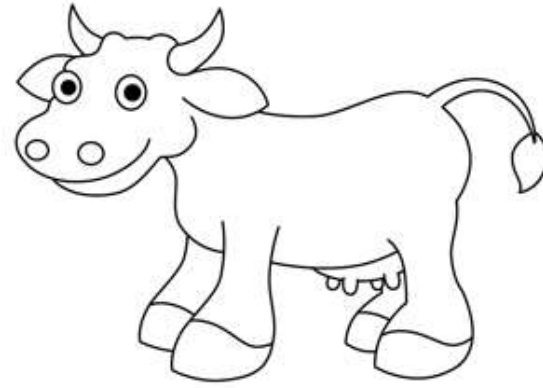


Biosecurity



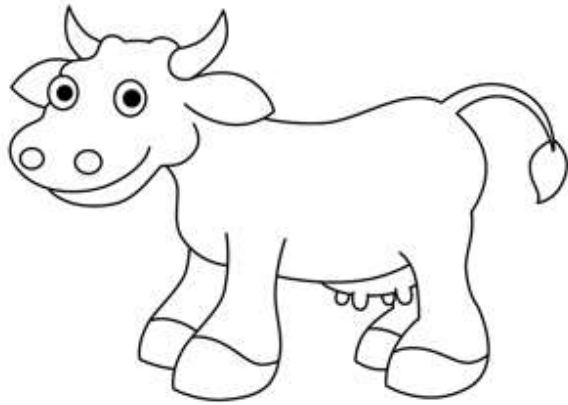


Pathogens



Pathogens

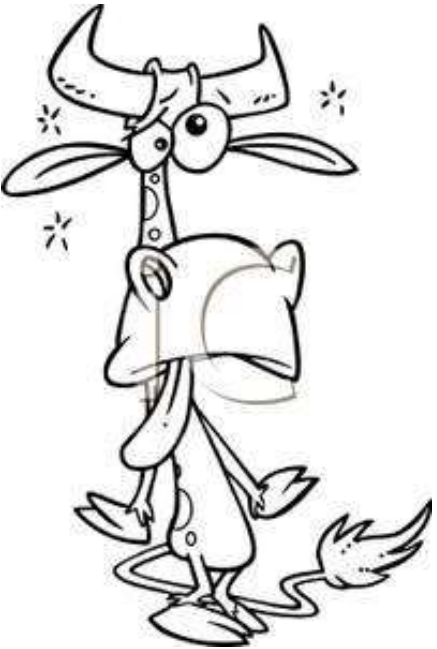




Animal factors



Environmental factors

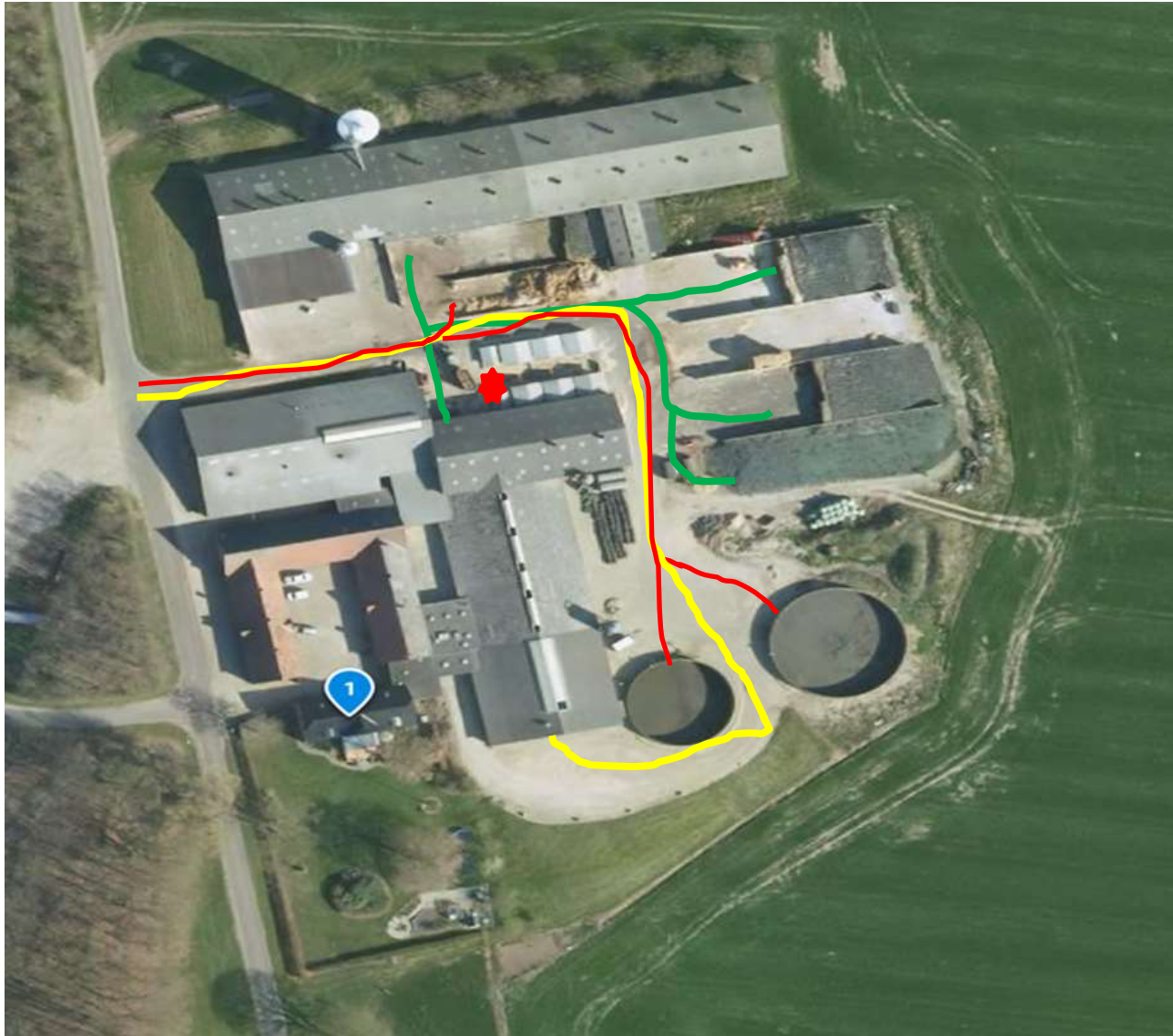


# Size matters!

- More animals = greater risk

Risk of infection	Herd size				
	1-100	100-200	200-300	300-500	500 +
Neighbours with Salmonella					
0	0,2%	0,4%	0,6%	0,6%	1,0%
1	0,5%	0,9%	1,4%	1,4%	2,5%
2-3	1,4%	2,6%	3,8%	4,0%	6,7%
4-7	4,0%	7,1%	10,3%	10,6%	17,1%
8 +	9,0%	15,3%	21,3%	21,9%	32,7%

# Where to start on my farm?



● Feed – mixer wagon

● Milk truck

● Manure and slurry

★ Calves

## Vehicles and transmission of pathogens





# Farm access



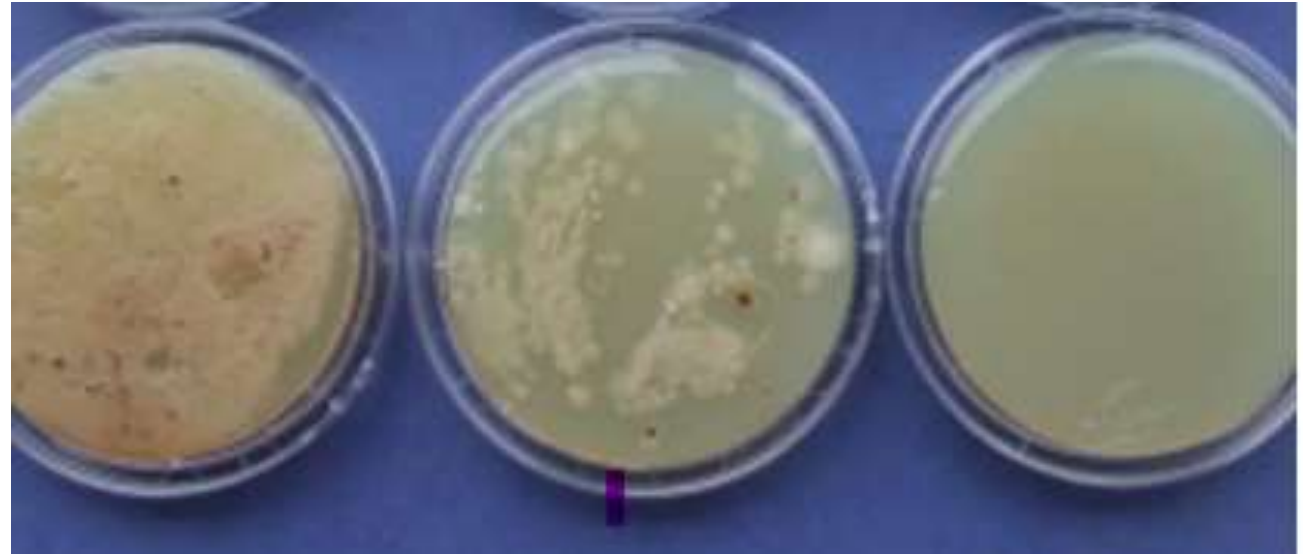
# People entrance



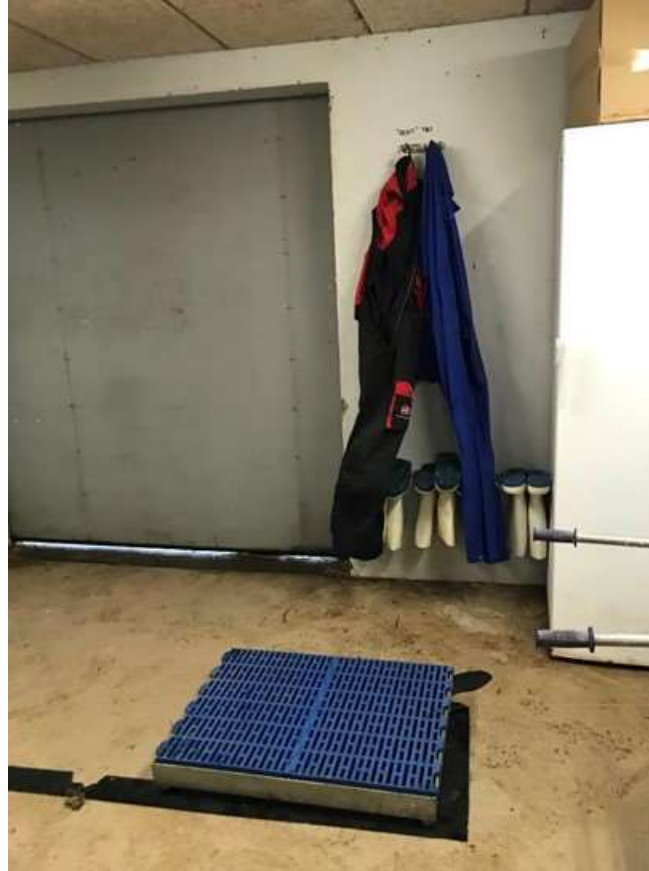
## Biosecurity facility at farm



# Gloves and boots



## Designated boots and clothes for calf barn



# Biosecurity and calving

- Newborn calves are very susceptible
- Calves get dirty very easily
- Calves suck on the cow and other places
- Cows can start shedding pathogens around calving
- Fresh cows are more susceptible
- Calving area is a busy area with a lot of traffic



## How to improve biosecurity in the calving area?

### Hygiene:

- Keep the cows clean
- Keep the pen clean
  - Stocking density
  - How often do we clean out the whole pen
  - How often do we put straw in the pen



# How to assist with calving

Tie the cow up

Wash the genitals with  
water and a mild soap

Wash your hands and  
arms

Use gloves

Keep the equipment  
clean and close by





# Good hygiene working with calves



Clean footwear and clothes when working with calves

Younger calves first

Sick calves last

Wash all calf feeding equipment

Limit who has contact with the calves

Work with your veterinarian to implement a calf disease prevention protocol

## Keep environment and calf hutches clean



## Reduce contacts



# Cleaning procedures



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Remove dirt

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Rinse

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Apply correct soap

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Wash with water – high pressure, brush

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Desinfection

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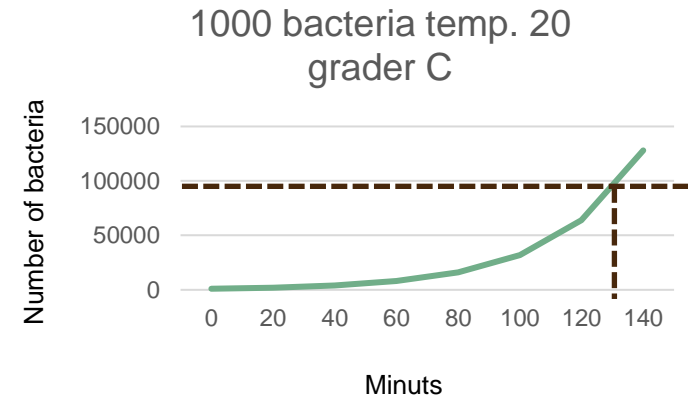
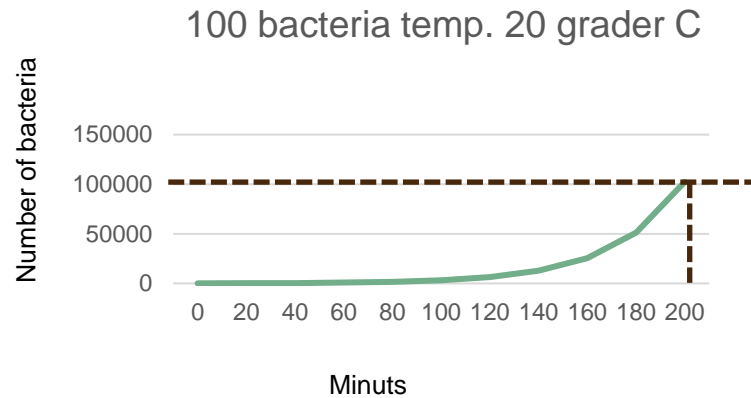
Drying

# Slaked lime



# Hygiene and colostrum

- Bacteria in colostrum inhibit the absorption of antibodies
- The number of coli bacteria can double in 20 minutes stable temperature (20°C)



# Calf Feeding



# Equipment for colostrum





Keep it clean



# How clean



# Feeding table



## Manure in feed



## Milking parlour -



# Water supply



# Milking and biosecurity

- Hygiene
  - Cows
  - Equipment
  - Hands – use gloves
- Segregation
- Fresh cows/sick cows



## How to keep the cows clean

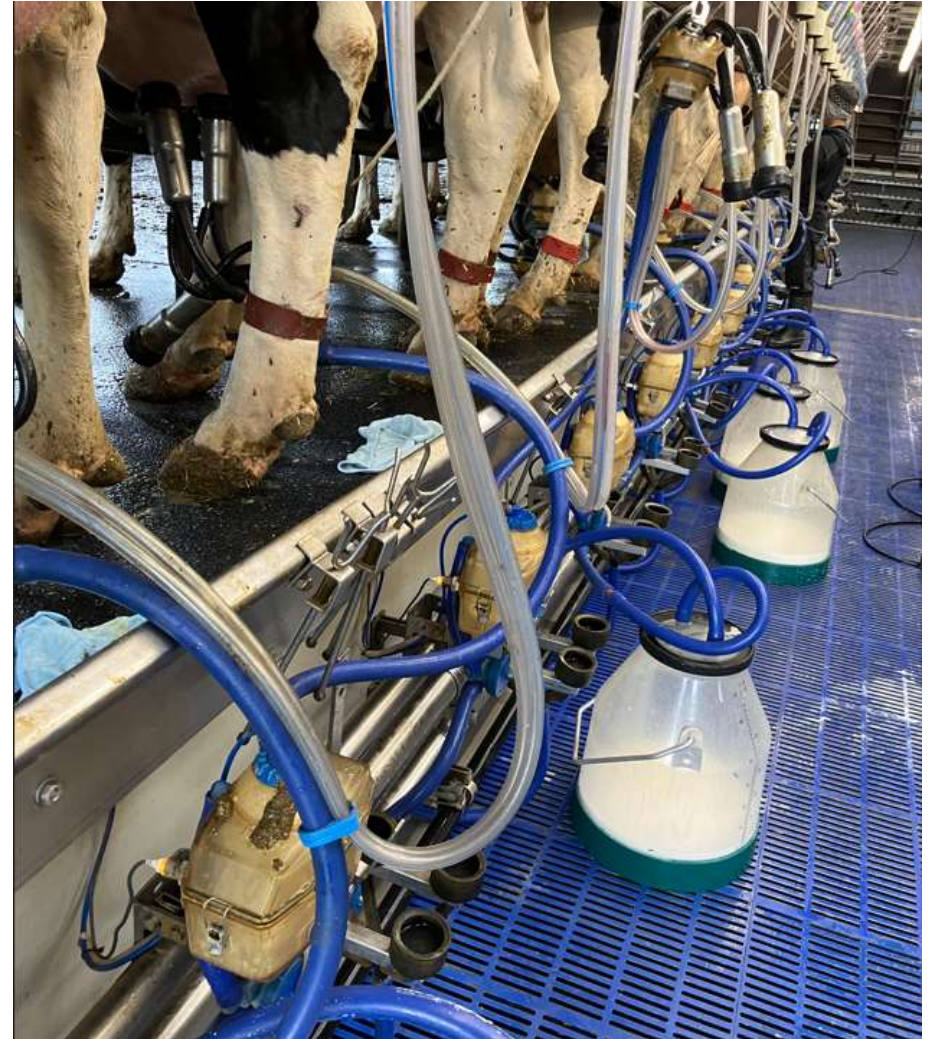
- Clean and comfortable beds
  - Clean beds daily
  - Do the beds have the right dimensions?
- Clean alleyways
  - Does the scraper work properly?
  - More frequent scrapings?





# Segregation – is it possible?

- The preferred order of milking:
  - Fresh cows
  - Young cows
  - Older cows
  - Cows with high somatic cell counts
  - Milk sick cows at last
- Be aware of the fresh cows!
  - Use a clean machine for them



# Take home



Take a closer look at  
your farm



Use your common  
sense



Focus on how  
machinery, animals and  
people move around on  
the farm



Improve hygiene



Think in solutions

**All the things you can't see....**



**Questions?**

