

BREEDERS ACT QUICKLY!

If in doubt, contact your vet immediately.

The DAVAR^{*1}-SIVAP^{*2} must be notified by:

1. The veterinarian, in the case of doubt regarding an outbreak he manages,
2. By anyone who discovers one or more feral pigs dead or showing signs of disease.

Tel. : 24.37.45

Mail : davar.sivap-sa@gouv.nc



SURVEILLANCE

In the event of suspicion, farms will be put under surveillance and restrictions applied on the movement of animals and equipment.

*1 DAVAR : Department of Veterinary, Food and Rural Affairs

*2 SIVAP : Veterinary Food and Phytosanitary Inspection Service

PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN

As soon as this is confirmed, a contingency plan is put in place.

This plan includes various measures such as:

1. The slaughter of all pigs on the farm;
2. The elimination of carcasses;
3. Cleaning and disinfection of premises;
4. Crawl space evacuation;
5. The carrying out of surveys and searches for the virus in other farms around the outbreak of infection;
6. A ban on the movement of animals and of products from livestock;
7. Appropriate individual compensation measures...



A COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Faced with ASF, we are all responsible. It is imperative that we take all appropriate measures to prevent the introduction of the virus and protect our farms.



For more information : www.gouv.nc/la-peste-porcine-africaine

**NO TO
AFRICAN
SWINE
FEVER
ON OUR
ISLAND !**



**LET'S PROTECT OUR
PIGS IN NEW CALEDONIA**



GOUVERNEMENT DE LA
NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF) :

AN IMMINENT DANGER FOR NEW CALEDONIA !

African swine fever (ASF) represents a formidable threat to pig farms worldwide. Its appearance in the Asia-Pacific region represents a major risk for pig farms in New Caledonia.

DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES

ASF causes considerable losses for livestock farmers. Infected animals almost systematically succumb to infection, resulting in massive direct and indirect economic losses.

Direct losses include animal mortality and slaughter, while indirect losses result from restrictions or even the cessation of production of pork products.

HOW CAN WE PROTECT OUR FARMS?

OUR VIGILANCE IS CRUCIAL

For the time being, New Caledonia remains free of this virus, but the slightest lapse in our collective vigilance could prove fatal.

Although the virus is harmless to humans, it can decimate our pig farms.

ESSENTIAL PRECAUTIONS

To protect our livestock, let's avoid :



Import pork-based products, such as charcuterie,



Visiting farms in infected countries



Hunting in infected countries

The virus is extremely contagious and resistant.

The ASF virus can survive in foodstuffs as well as on clothing and footwear.





Survival time of the ASF virus

Type of by-products	Virus lifetime
Chilled meat	3 months
Frozen meat	3 years
Lard	10 months
Salted or dried meats	1 to 3 months
Slurry	3 months

The ASF virus can be introduced by :

 Infected pigmeat that has been eaten by a domestic or wild pig (e.g. a pig that eats a leftover charcuterie-based meal from a contaminated country)

 A direct contact between a domestic pig and an infected wild pig


 A indirect contact with the secretions of a sick animal (blood, urine, saliva, semen, etc.). Its secretions may be present on clothing or equipment that has been in contact with contaminated animals.




RECOGNISING THE SIGNS

It is essential to be aware of the signs suggestive of ASF in pigs.

Signs in pigs include :


 Reduced appetite


 Fever (>40°C)

 An increase in water consumption

 Abatement

 An unusual grouping of animals

 Skin rashes (ears, abdomen)

 Miscarriages and mortality in the womb