

## The control of environment

This information is given as an indication, products used and their frequency must be adapted to the context of breeding and in consultation with your veterinarian.

### 1) Sanitary barriers



The first measure consists in to minimize the entry into the breeding of contaminants:

- Set up a « sanitary room » at the entrance of the breeding divided into two physically separated areas:
  - **Dirty area** where are placed the outside clothing and footwear,
  - **Clean area** where are stocked and slipped on the farm clothing and footwear.

The room must also have a **sink** to wash and disinfect their hands with alcohol-based solution to each entry in the breeding.

- Restrict entry to farm to people strictly necessary.
- Wear **specific breeding clothes** composed of: coverall, shoes even a cap.
- Put a disinfecting footbath at the entrance of buildings and of each room.

To be effective, the footbath must be regularly washed and replenished with disinfectant.



**Prohibit the entry of other animals**

### 2) Clean-up protocol

- When the room is empty of animals, perform a thorough of the whole room and equipments.



Disinfection in a poorly cleaned room is **unnecessary and ineffective**.

- **Disinfect** equipments, manure pits and walls of the building with a recommended product. It is advisable to carry out disinfection **in a dry room**.
- **Disinsect** the room and manure pits, even if they are empty. Spray the wall with a residual product.
- **Strip and disinfect** the entire water system (acid → base → disinfectant).



**Ventilate and heat** in order to reintroduce animals in a dried room at a temperature of 18/19°C minimum.

### 3) Feed silos

- **Completely empty** silos as often as possible.
- At least once a year, to do **cleaning and fungus disinfection** (fumigation).

### 4) Water system

- Some products distributed favour the growth of algae causing the clogging of drinking systems and the development of harmful bacteria.
- After each treatment, drain and flush the water system. If necessary use a suitable product for cleaning pipes in the presence of animals.

### 5) Pest control

- The insects are vectors of many diseases. They come from the manure pits and especially from the outside.
- Trap flying insects by spraying residual products on the walls.
- Destroy larvae (larvicide) into manure pits on a regular basis.
- According to the contamination, carry out treatment in the air.

### 6) Fight against the rodents

- Put in place a plan for rodent control.
- Place the bait in the rooms, the sanitary room and in the building surrounding.
- Monitor the consumption of baits and replace regularly.

### 7) In the presence of animals

- Hygiene has to be a **priority**, three key points have to be considered :
  - Ventilate correctly the building,
  - Clean-up regularly the nests (Fact No. 3.2),
  - Look after water pipes.