Knowledge exchange for control of Johne's Disease

Beef Farm 3 has a suckler herd with around 150 spring calving heifers and cows and a further 25 autumn calvers.

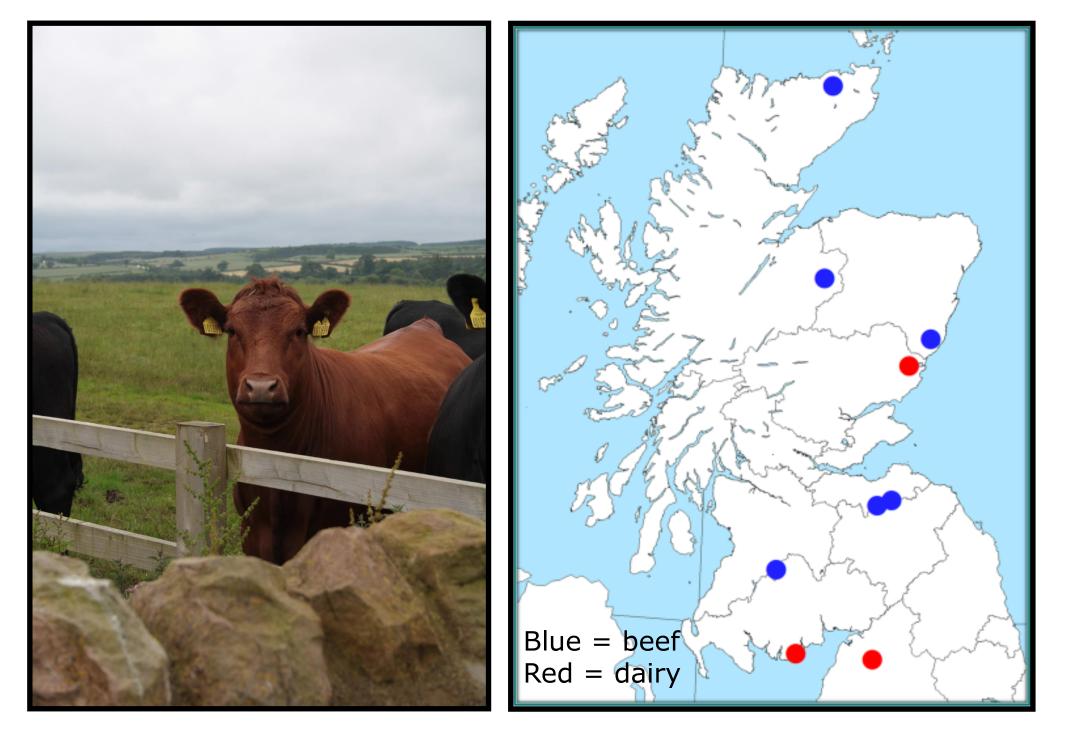
Most of them are crossbred, but there are some pedigree Aberdeen Angus.

They also have a flock of sheep.

Winter housing



BEEF FARM 3, SOUTH EAST



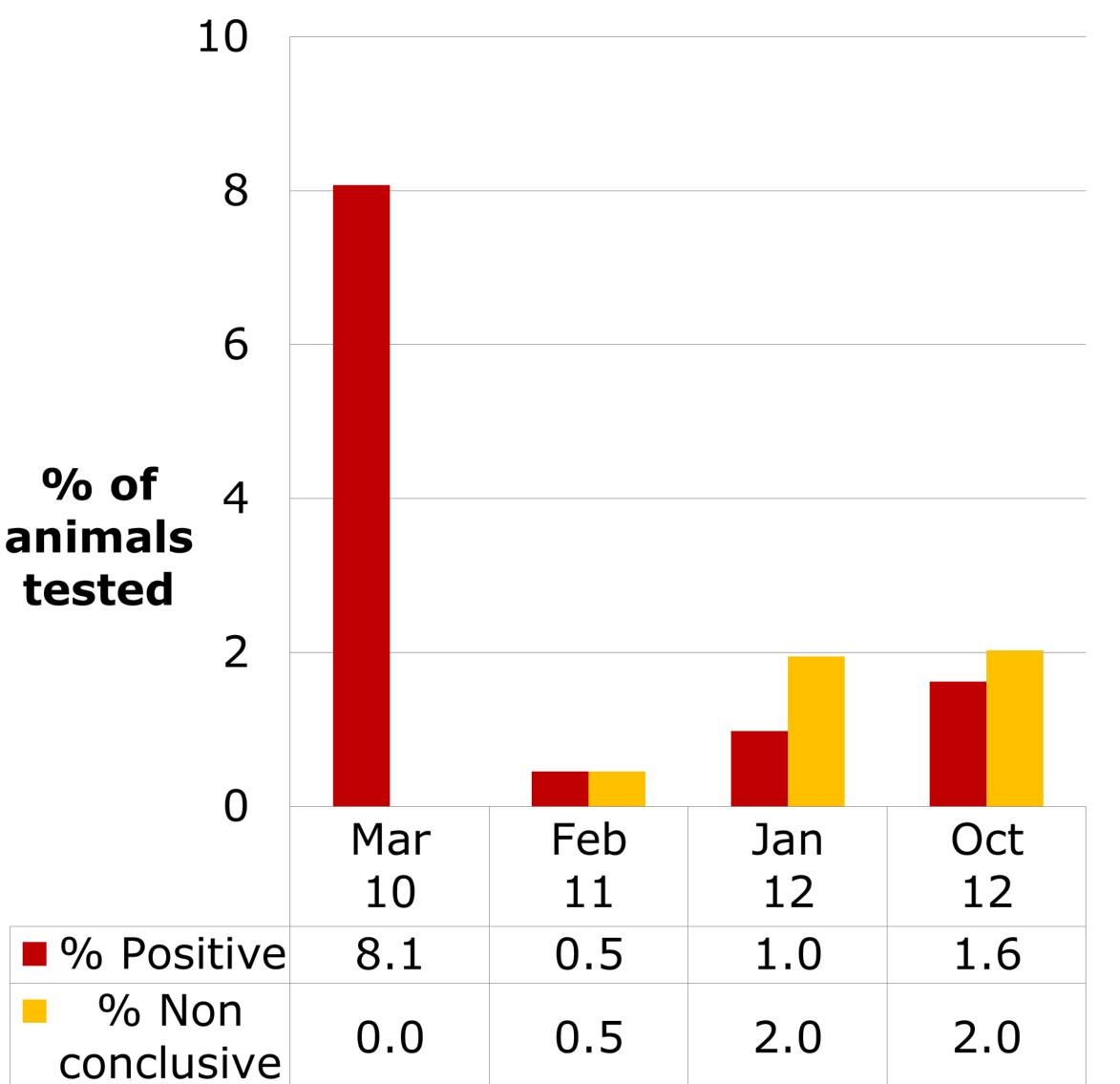
Individual animal pens

Cows and heifers calve in a communal straw bedded court. They are then immediately put in an individual pen for about 24hrs before being turned out to pasture.



At grass with the bull Herd testing The calves of ELISA positive animals are not kept to be replacements heifers.

Johne's on Beef Farm 3





Weaned replacement heifers in winter

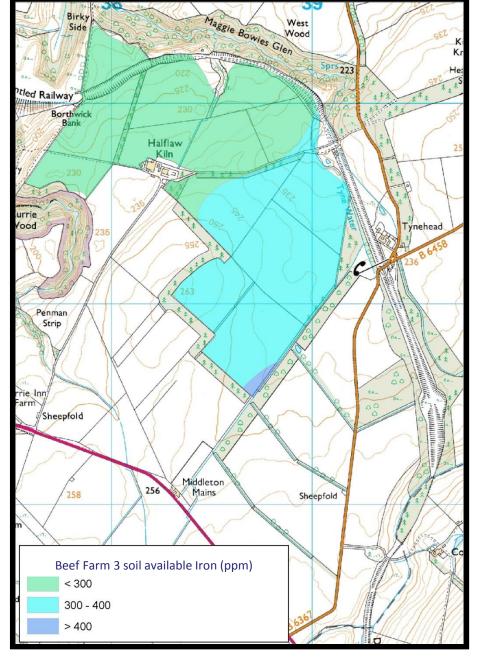
Environmental factors

Evidence suggests that soil environmental factors play a role in the persistence of Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis (MAP).

Sample sites were selected according to soil parameters and farming activity.



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Beef Farm 3 has been testing the whole herd since 2010.

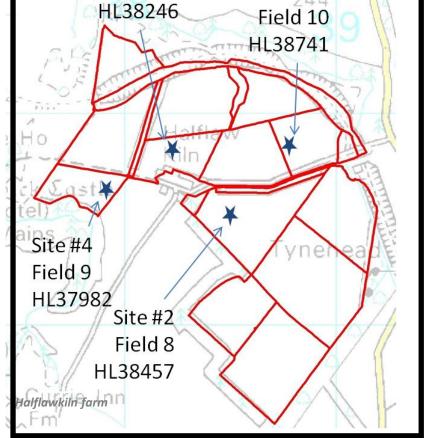
They have had clinical cases in the past.

The number of animals testing ELISA positive has been decreasing.

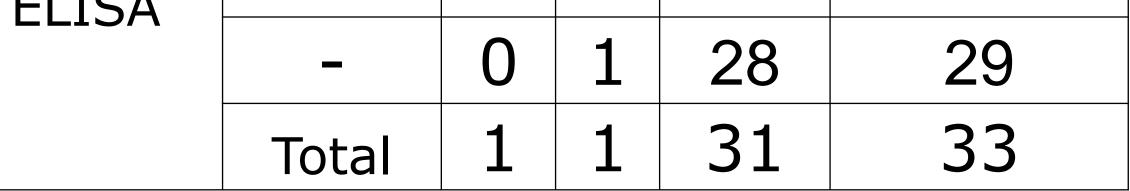
ELISA positive cows are isolated from the rest of the herd before calving and are culled after weaning.

Post-mortem samples

		Histopathology			
		+	?	_	Total
	+	1	0	2	3
Serum FLISA	?	0	0	1	1



borderline two the for samples of MAP presence DNA were found. All other samples gave negative results.



In the animals sampled so far we have found evidence to suggest that MAP is still present on the farm, though at a low level.

With thanks to Isabelle Truyers of Edinburgh for the farm photographs and Richard Irvine and Cathy Lamm of Glasgow for the post-mortem pictures.

We would also like to thank the Scottish Funding Council for their support of the PARABAN project.









