NMPF
NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION

H5N1 AND DAIRY CATTLE

Essential Biosecurity Measures for Exhibitors and Fair Organizers



07.10.2024

Dr. Jamie Jonker
Dr. Danelle Bickett-Weddle

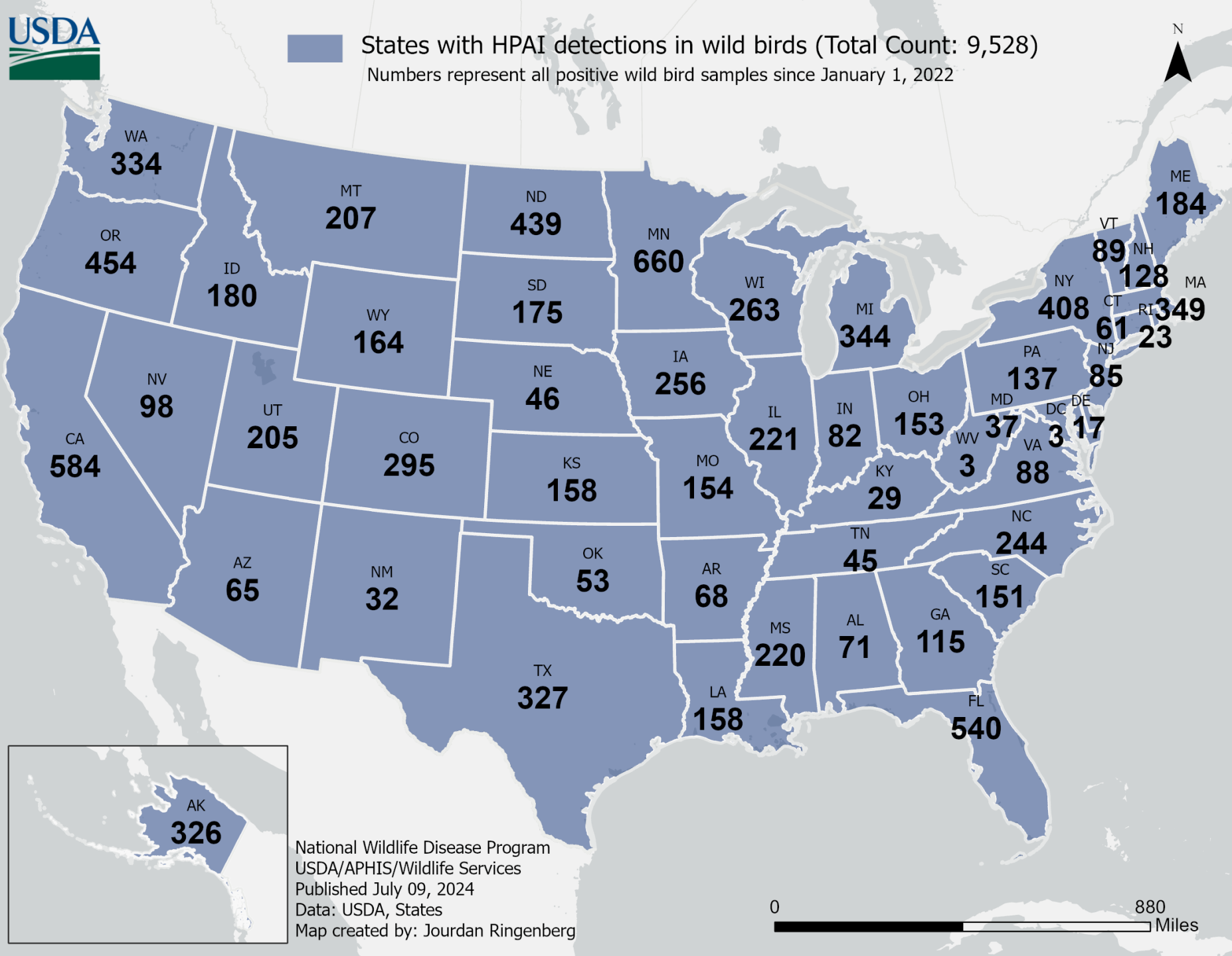
Updates on H5N1 Outbreak

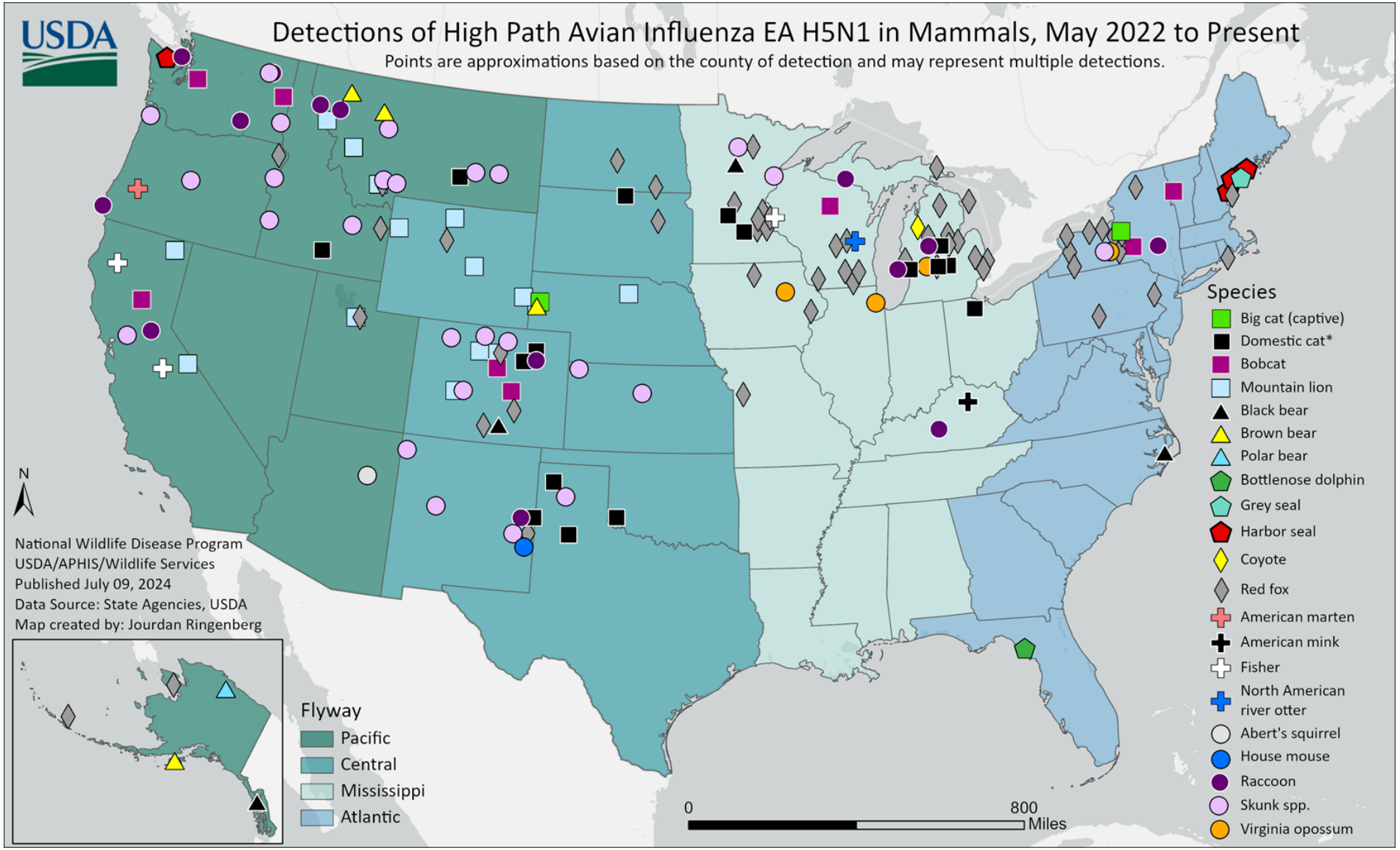
Dr. Jamie Jonker, NMPF



HPAI H5N1 in 197 Wild Bird Species

Bird Species	Number Positive
Mallard	1449
Canada goose	760
Green-winged teal	641
Black vulture	588
Bald eagle	583
Blue-winged teal	575
Snow goose	575
Red-tailed hawk	383
American wigeon	361
Great horned owl	347
Gadwall	297
Wood duck	290
Northern pintail	179
Northern shoveler	170
Turkey vulture	141

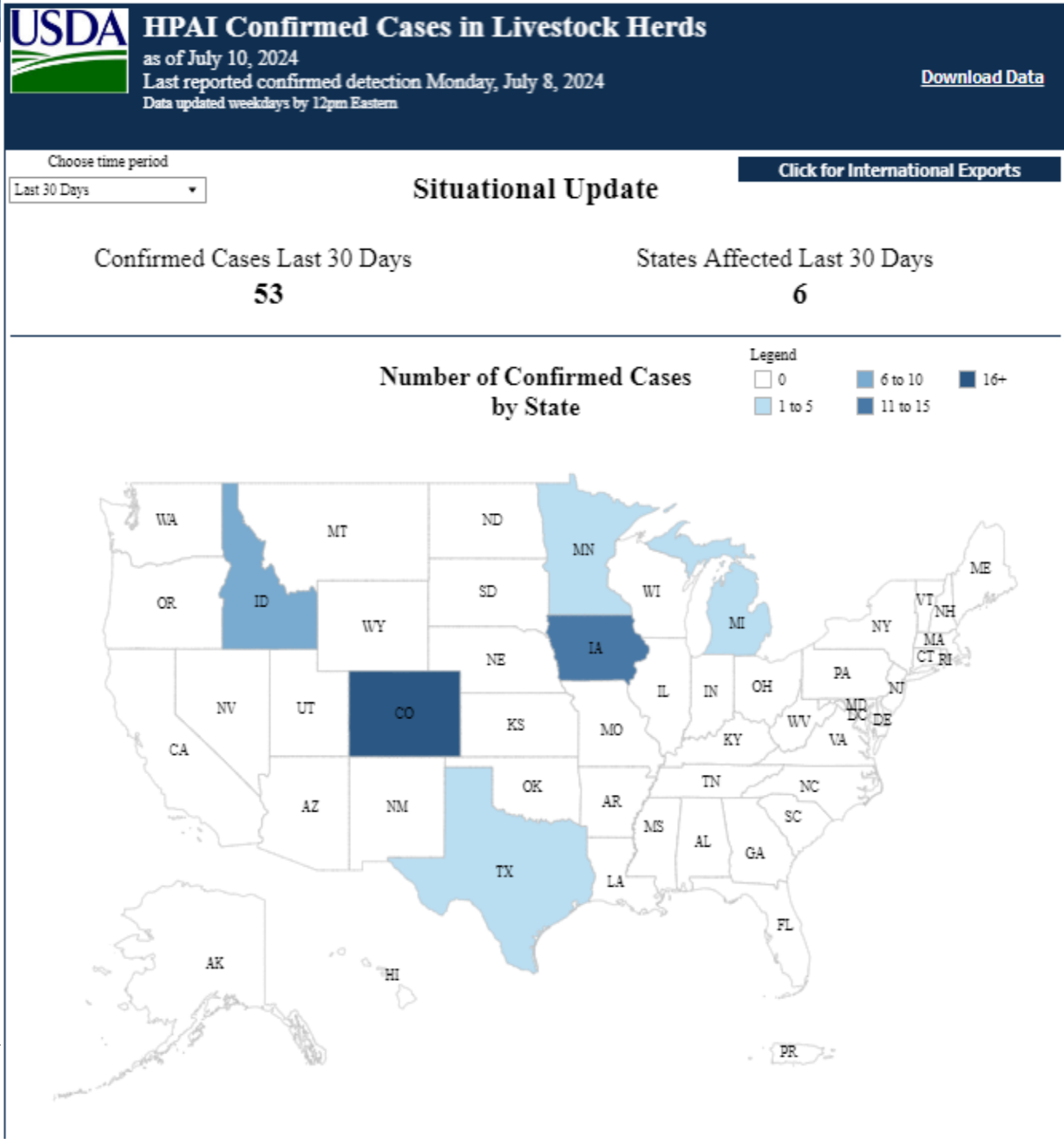




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HPAI H5N1 in Dairy Cattle

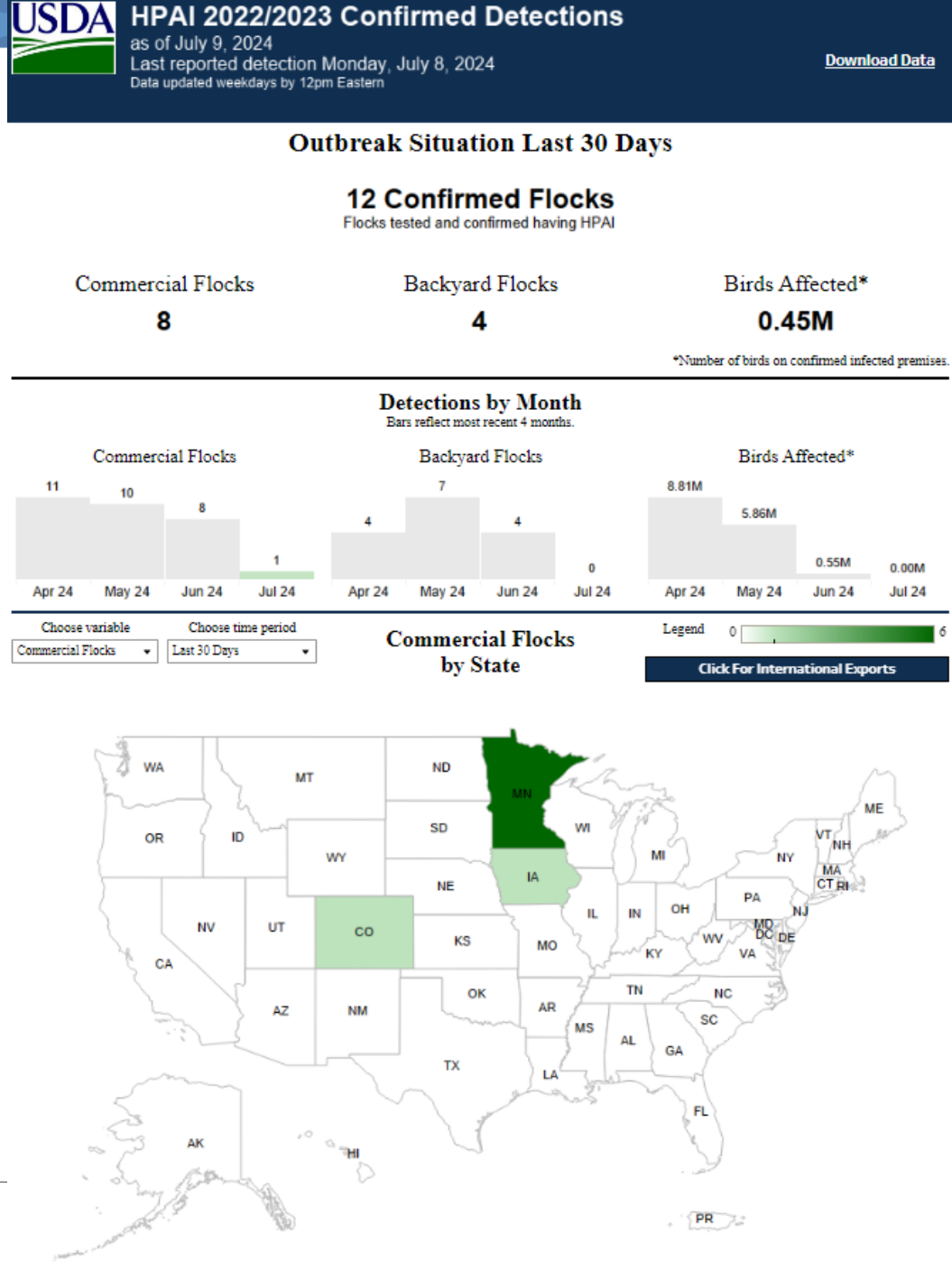
- First confirmed in Texas on March 25
- 145 confirmed herds in twelve states as of July 10, 2024



HPAI H5N1 in Commercial Poultry Flocks

Since March 25 at least:

- 1 egg layer in Texas panhandle
- 4 egg layer, 4 turkey farms in Michigan
- 2 egg layer, 8 turkey farms in Minnesota
- 1 egg layer, 1 turkey farm in Iowa
- Phylogenetic relationship to dairy strain



Essential Biosecurity Measures for Exhibitors and Fair Organizers

July 10, 2024

Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM
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Disclaimer



The resources presented here are publicly available.



The opinions of the presenter are hers and hers alone; she does not represent NMPF or USDA.

Overview

- Spread of Influenza A H5N1
- Biosecurity for Exhibitions, Fairs
  - Protecting animals, people
- Resources available



Influenza A Virus

Get their specific "names" from surface proteins

- Hemagglutinin (HA: 1 to 19)
- Neuraminidase (NA: 1 to 11)
- Lots of combos and "mixing"

Highly Pathogenic to birds

- H5 and H7
- H5N1 outbreak since Feb 2022 in U.S. poultry

Thanks to Marie Culhane – addition of the 'green cow'

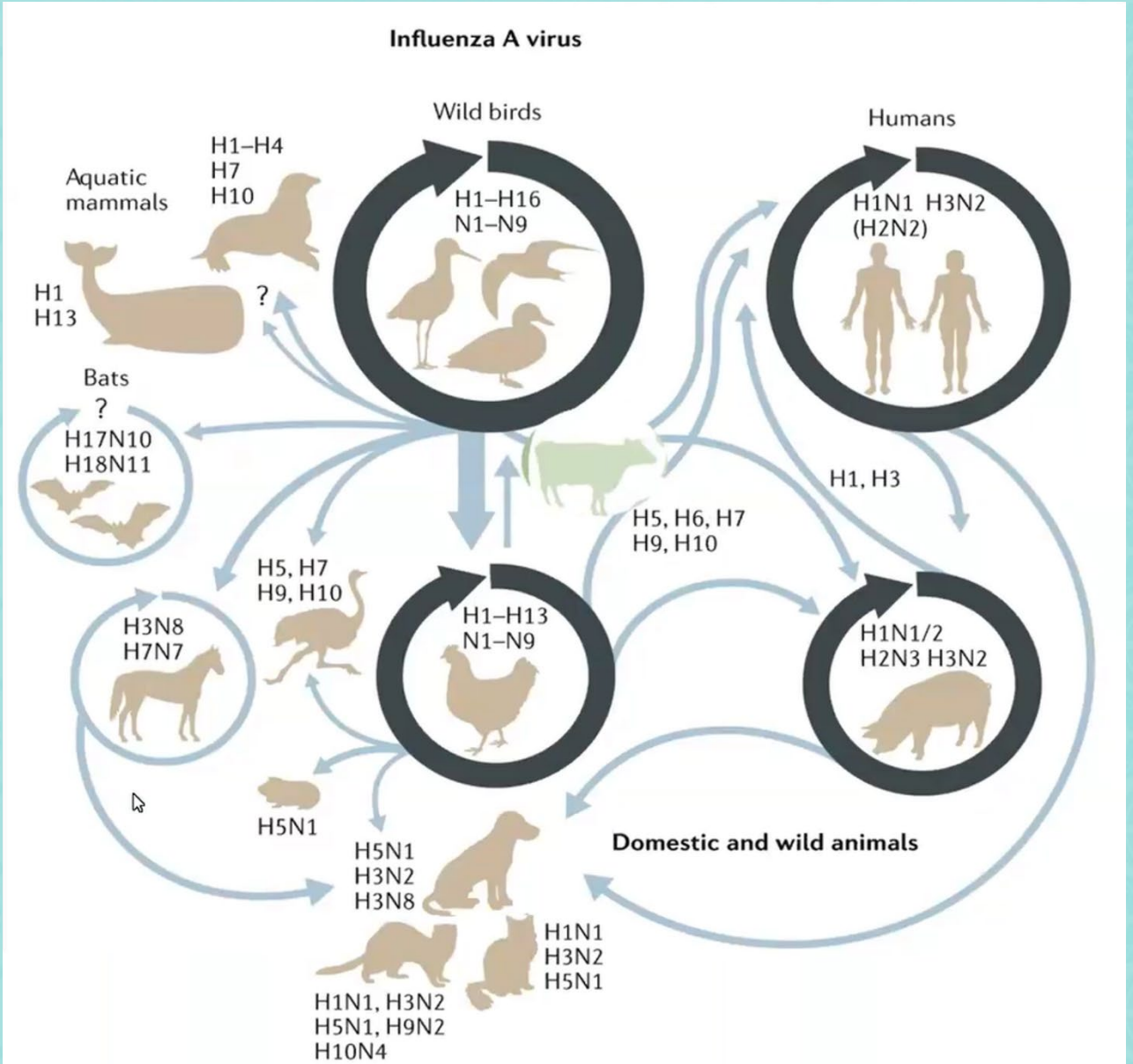
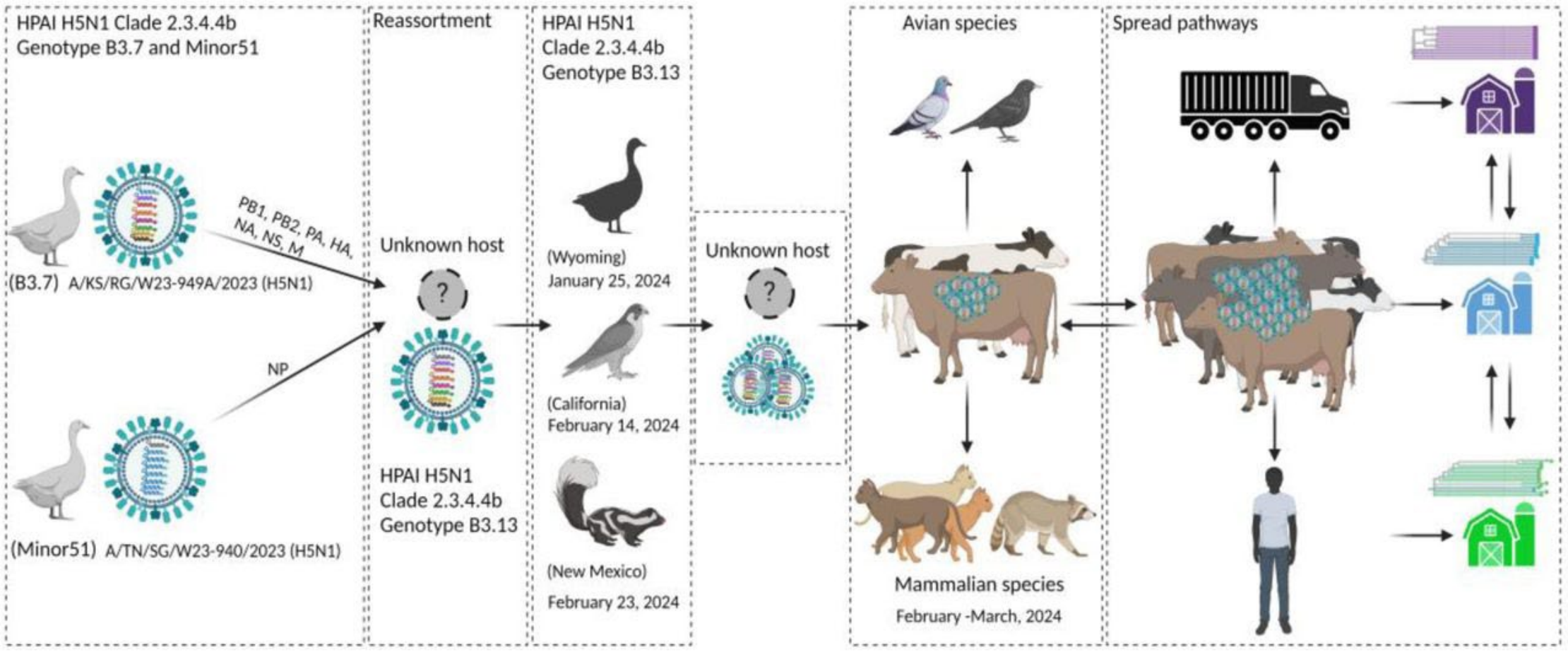


Figure modified from Long, J.S., Mistry, B., Haslam, S.M. *et al.* Host and viral determinants of influenza A virus species specificity. *Nat Rev Microbiol* **17**, 67–81 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41579-018-0115-z

Birds, Mammals, People = Oh My!



Source: Figure 6, From birds to mammals: spillover of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus to dairy cattle led to efficient intra- and interspecies transmission, Caserta LC et.al, BioRXIV https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2024.05.22.595317v1.full

H5N1 Virus = Different Effects (2024)

Clade 2.3.4.4b Genotype B3.13

Waterfowl

- Carriers



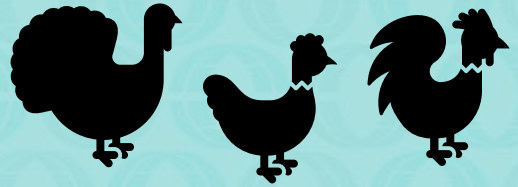
Wild Birds

- Carriers
- **Deadly**



Poultry

- **Deadly**



Humans

- Red eyes
- Cough
- Fatigue



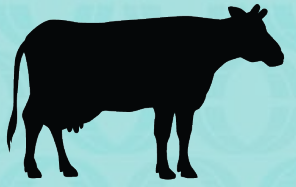
Cats

- **Deadly**



Dairy Cattle

- Lost milk production, decreased feed intake



Alpacas

- Sick, abortions



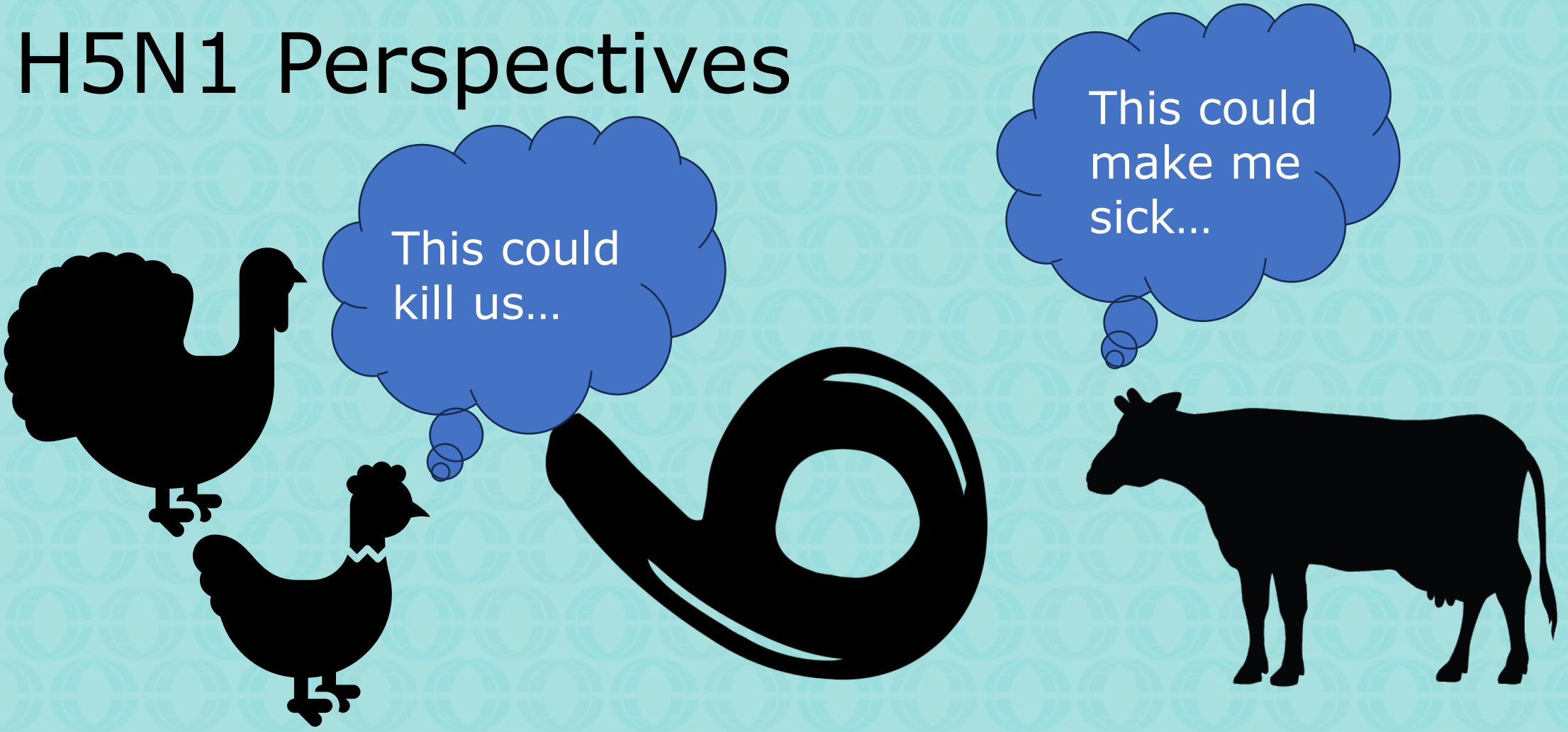
Beef Cattle, Pigs, Goats

- No reported impact to date



PREVENTALYTICS

H5N1 Perspectives



PREVENTALYTICS

How is H5N1 Spreading in Dairy Cattle?



One dataset, modeled based on "fingerprint" of virus

Since this report, LOCAL spread between dairies and poultry operations in Michigan

Source: Figure 3C, Emergence and interstate spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1) in dairy cattle; Nguyen TQ et.al, BioRXIV
https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2024.05.01.591751v1.full

PREVENTALYTICS

Disease Spread

- Animals may not show obvious signs of disease
  - **Infected, undetected**

- Animal ⟷ animal
- Animal ⟷ human "zoonotic"

- Animal or human must be exposed to develop disease
- Biosecurity: Focus on preventing **exposure**



H5N1 in Lactating Dairy Cattle

- Sudden drop feed intake, decreased rumination
- Clear nasal discharge
- Sudden drop in milk production
  - Some severe cases: thicker, concentrated, colostrum-like milk
- Manure – tacky to loose
- Lethargy, dehydration, fever
- Testing shows high levels of viral particles in milk (millions)
  - Some BEFORE clinical signs appear

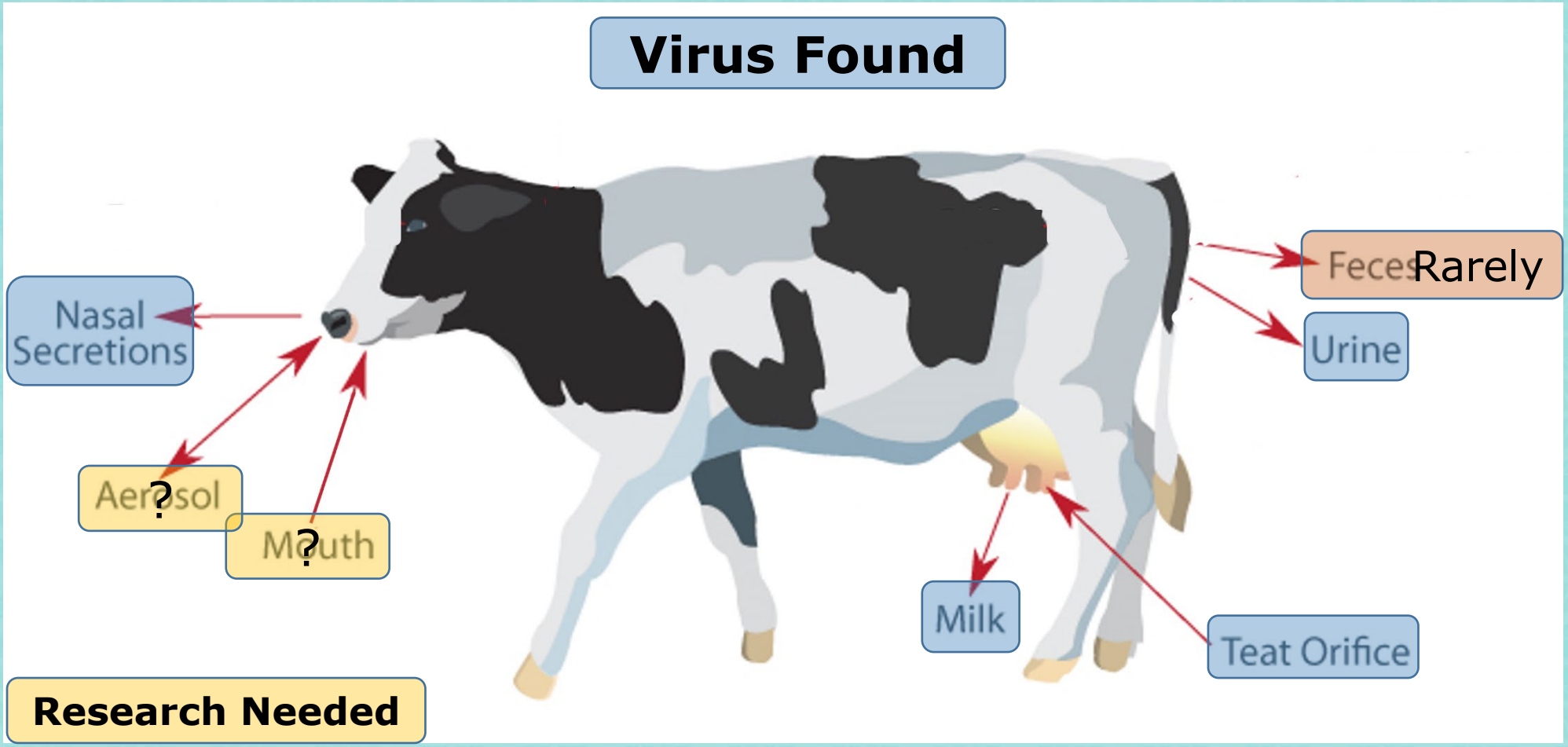




Source: LC Caserta, 2024: www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2024.05.22.595317v1.full

www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/hpai-livestock-case-definition.pdf

How HPAI H5N1 Enters or Leaves a Lactating Dairy Cow



PREVENTALYTICS

CDC Monitoring People Exposed to H5N1 in Cattle

Risk to Public is LOW
Ongoing surveillance looking for virus changes

March 2024 to
June 29, 2024

From first exposure to 10 days after last exposure to infected dairy cattle

- At least 1390 people monitored
- At least 60 persons tested
- 4 cases of H5N1
  - Red eyes: TX (1), CO (1), MI (1)
  - Cough: MI (1)



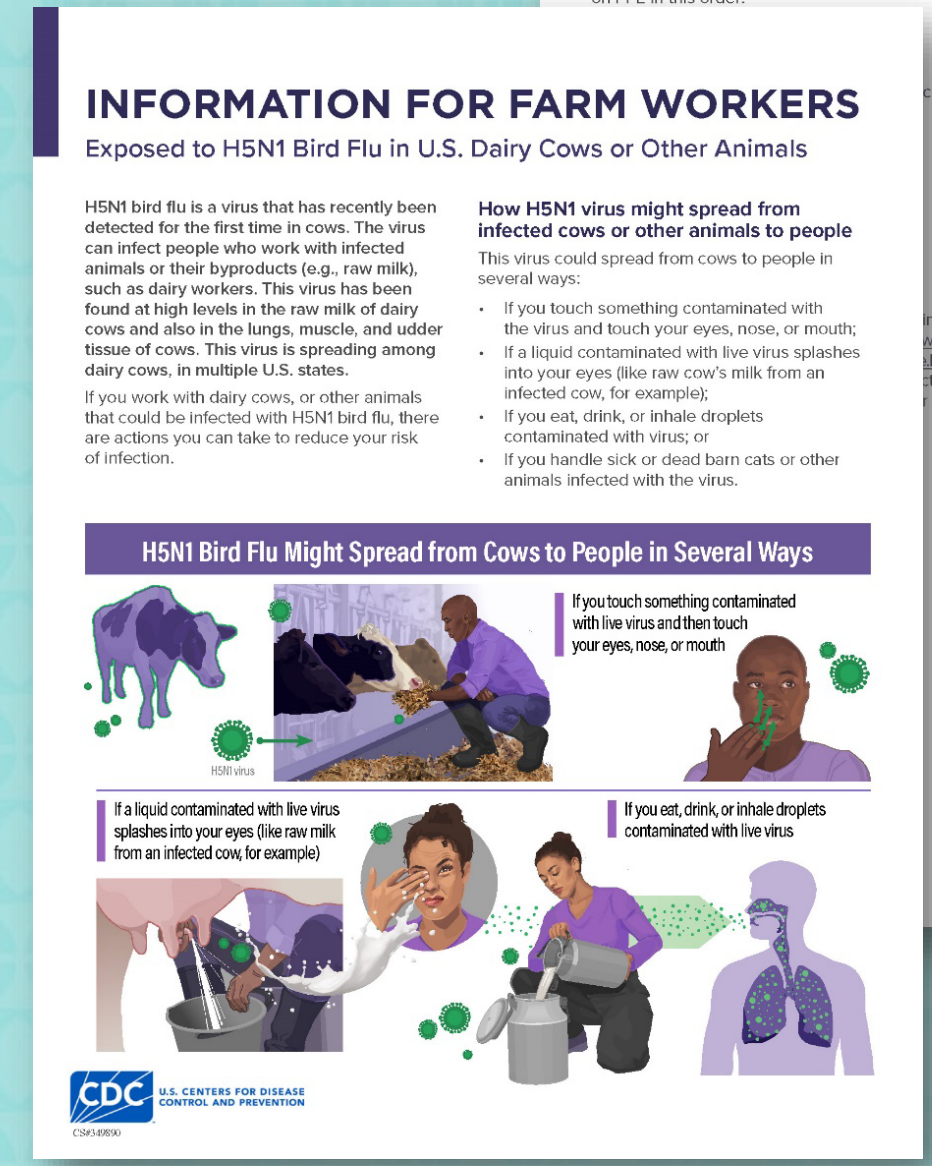
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1) Virus Infection in a Dairy Farm Worker, May 3, 2024; https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMc2405371

CDC Weekly Snapshot: Monitoring Avian Influenza A(H5N1) Data: www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/h5-monitoring/index.html

CDC Resources

Available in English and Spanish

www.cdc.gov/flu/pdf/avianflu/farm-workers-h5n1-print.pdf



INFORMATION FOR FARM WORKERS

Exposed to H5N1 Bird Flu in U.S. Dairy Cows or Other Animals

H5N1 bird flu is a virus that has recently been detected for the first time in cows. The virus can infect people who work with infected animals or their byproducts (e.g., raw milk), such as dairy workers. This virus has been found at high levels in the raw milk of dairy cows and also in the lungs, muscle, and udder tissue of cows. This virus is spreading among dairy cows, in multiple U.S. states.

If you work with dairy cows, or other animals that could be infected with H5N1 bird flu, there are actions you can take to reduce your risk of infection.

How H5N1 virus might spread from infected cows or other animals to people

This virus could spread from cows to people in several ways:

- If you touch something contaminated with the virus and touch your eyes, nose, or mouth;
- If a liquid contaminated with live virus splashes into your eyes (like raw cow's milk from an infected cow, for example);
- If you eat, drink, or inhale droplets contaminated with virus; or
- If you handle sick or dead barn cats or other animals infected with the virus.

H5N1 Bird Flu Might Spread from Cows to People in Several Ways

H5N1 virus

If you touch something contaminated with live virus and then touch your eyes, nose, or mouth

If a liquid contaminated with live virus splashes into your eyes (like raw milk from an infected cow, for example)

If you eat, drink, or inhale droplets contaminated with live virus

CDC U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

CS#349890

Wear personal protective equipment (PPE)

You should wear personal protective equipment (PPE) when in contact with (or around) dairy cows, raw milk, other animals, or surfaces and other items that might be contaminated with virus. Wash your hands with soap and water, then put on PPE in this order:



Observe your health daily, even if you followed all instructions for PPE.

- Call your state/local health department immediately if you develop any illness signs or symptoms while working with infected/potentially infected animals or their byproducts **and for 10 days** after your last exposure to an infected/potentially infected animal or their byproducts. Your health department will help you determine what to do next.
- If you start having symptoms, your local health department may ask you to stay home and stay away from others as much as possible until you can be tested for bird flu.
- To test for bird flu, a doctor or nurse will collect samples from you. This is usually done by swabbing your nose and throat. If your eyes are red or look infected, a doctor or nurse may also swab your eyes.
- If you start having symptoms, a doctor may prescribe you medication that is used for treatment of flu (antiviral medication). It is important to follow the directions for taking the medication.

Biosecurity Planning for Exhibitions

Follow Federal, State and Exhibition-specific Guidelines

Protect Cattle, People

- Generally, show animals are very healthy and serious animal disease is ***unusual*** at animal exhibitions
  - Can still shed HPAI virus when they look healthy
- Focus on
  - Cleanliness!
  - Separation!
  - Isolating after!

PREVENTALYTICS

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Recommendations to Minimize Influenza Transmission at Dairy Cattle Livestock Exhibitions

June 24, 2024

Background

Since late March 2024, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Drug Administration, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and state veterinary and public health officials have been investigating the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza in dairy cows. This disease is deadly to domestic poultry. While it causes less severe illness in cattle than in poultry, the disease remains of concern for all livestock and also for humans who come into contact with infected animals.

USDA has identified spread of this disease between cows within the same herd, spread from cows to poultry, spread between dairies associated with cattle movements, and cows without clinical signs that have tested positive.

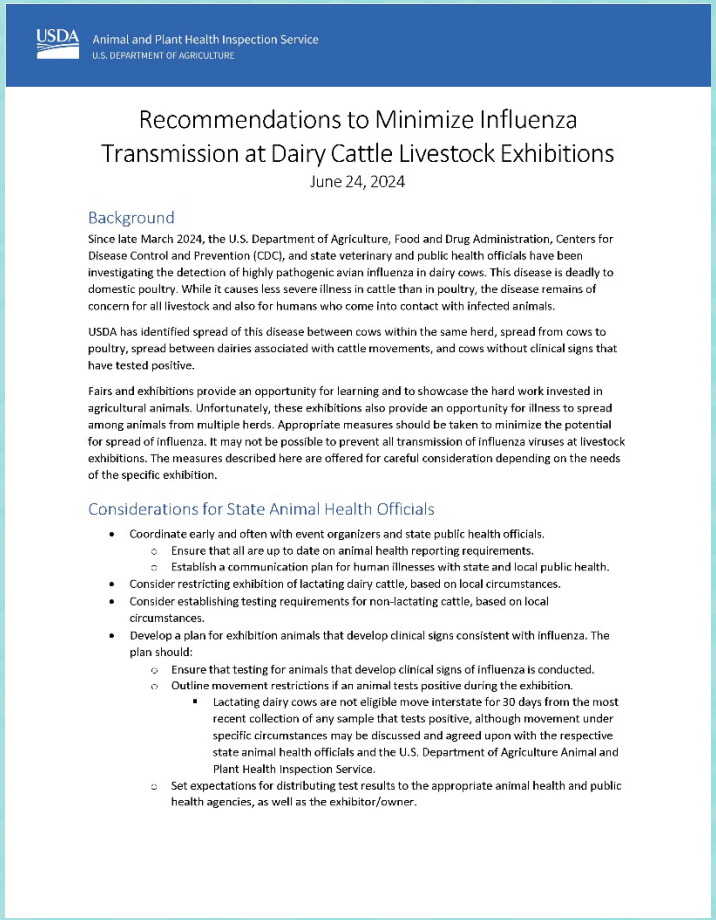
Fairs and exhibitions provide an opportunity for learning and to showcase the hard work invested in agricultural animals. Unfortunately, these exhibitions also provide an opportunity for illness to spread among animals from multiple herds. Appropriate measures should be taken to minimize the potential for spread of influenza. It may not be possible to prevent all transmission of influenza viruses at livestock exhibitions. The measures described here are offered for careful consideration depending on the needs of the specific exhibition.

Considerations for State Animal Health Officials

- Coordinate early and often with event organizers and state public health officials.
  - Ensure that all are up to date on animal health reporting requirements.
  - Establish a communication plan for human illnesses with state and local public health.
- Consider restricting exhibition of lactating dairy cattle, based on local circumstances.
- Consider establishing testing requirements for non-lactating cattle, based on local circumstances.
- Develop a plan for exhibition animals that develop clinical signs consistent with influenza. The plan should:
  - Ensure that testing for animals that develop clinical signs of influenza is conducted.
  - Outline movement restrictions if an animal tests positive during the exhibition.
    - Lactating dairy cows are not eligible move interstate for 30 days from the most recent collection of any sample that tests positive, although movement under specific circumstances may be discussed and agreed upon with the respective state animal health officials and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.
  - Set expectations for distributing test results to the appropriate animal health and public

www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/guidance-dairy-cattle-livestock-exhibition.pdf

USDA APHIS Recommendations



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  - Set expectations for distributing test results to the appropriate animal health and public health agencies, as well as the exhibitor/owner.

- Before, During, After Event
- Exhibitor Organizers
- Exhibitors



www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/guidance-dairy-cattle-livestock-exhibition.pdf

Exhibition Organizers: Before Event

- Contact info
  - Exhibitors
  - State Veterinarian
  - Local/state public health
- Establish official show veterinarian
- Understand, communicate testing requirements to all exhibitors
  - Federal, State & Exhibition

- Write & share biosecurity plan with exhibitors
- Put handwashing stations near exit of exhibition area
- If used for dairy cattle previously, clean & disinfect contact surfaces



USDA Recommendations for Dairy Cattle Exhibitions

Pre-Movement Testing Requirements

- USDA APHIS
  - **Interstate movement** of lactating* dairy cattle
  - Milk samples from individual cows (up to 30)
  - Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI)
  - Negative result within 7 days of movement
  - Return home on same test result if exhibition/show does not exceed 10 days of length
- State Requirements
  - **Intrastate movement**
  - May be in addition to USDA
  - May apply to other classes of dairy animals
  - May have different test/timing requirements
- Exhibition/Fairs
  - May be in addition to USDA, States

www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/aphis-requirements-recommendations-hpai-livestock.pdf

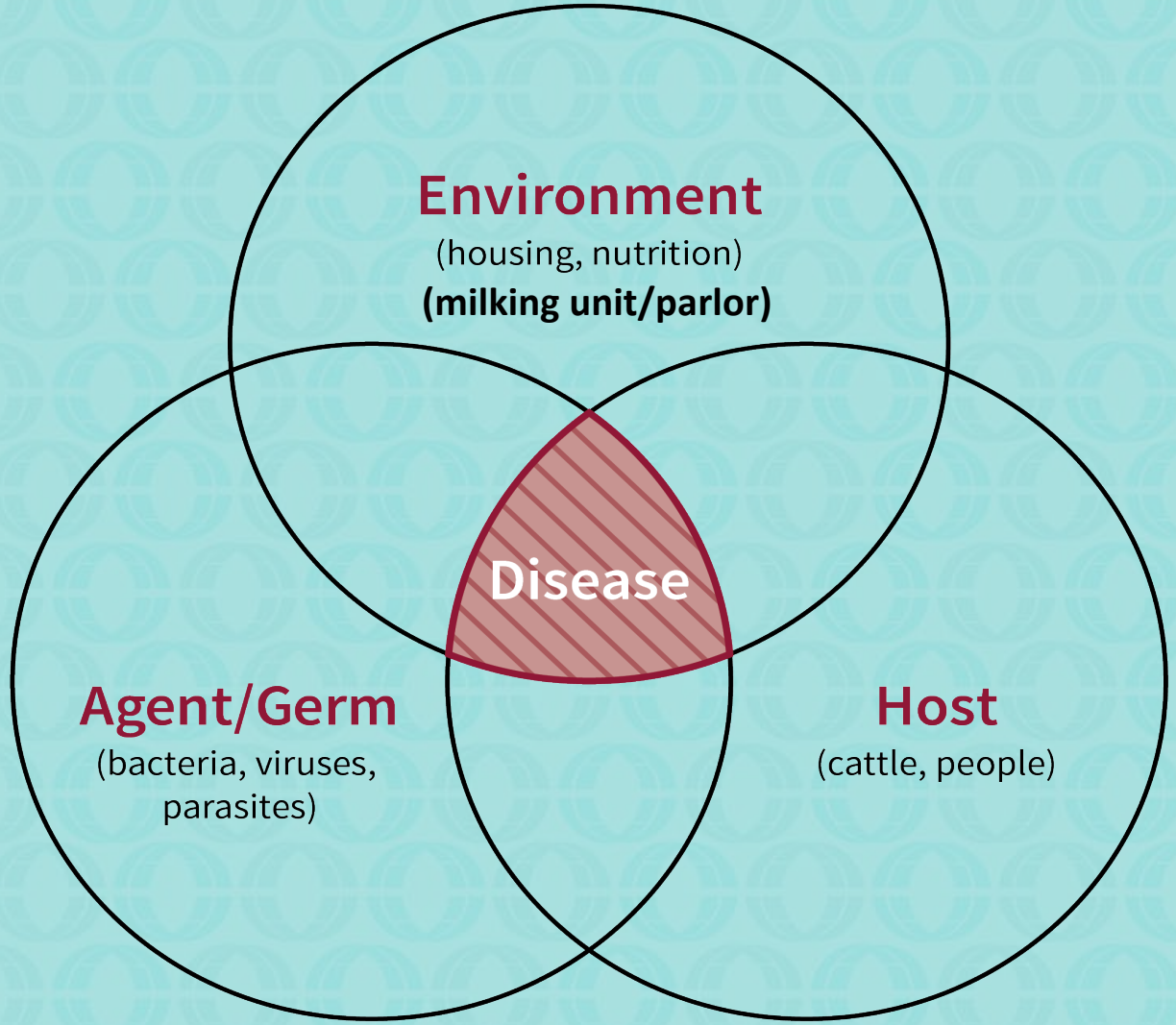
*Non-lactating not subject to testing for interstate movement

Finding Testing Requirements

- USDA – Interstate www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/aphis-requirements-recommendations-hpai-livestock.pdf
- State
  - Department of Agriculture
  - State Veterinarian/Animal Health Official
  - www.usaha.org/upload/Federal%20and%20State%20Health/STATE_ANIMAL_HEALTH_OFFICIALS.pdf
- Exhibition/Fair
  - Website, contact organizers

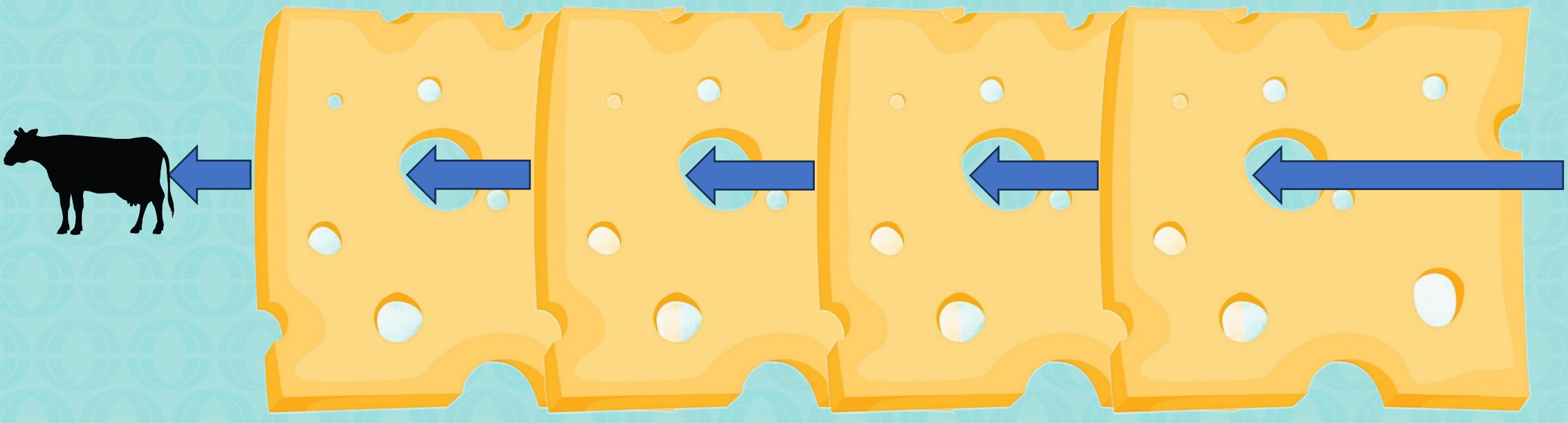
Biosecurity

Management practices to protect cattle and people from disease exposure



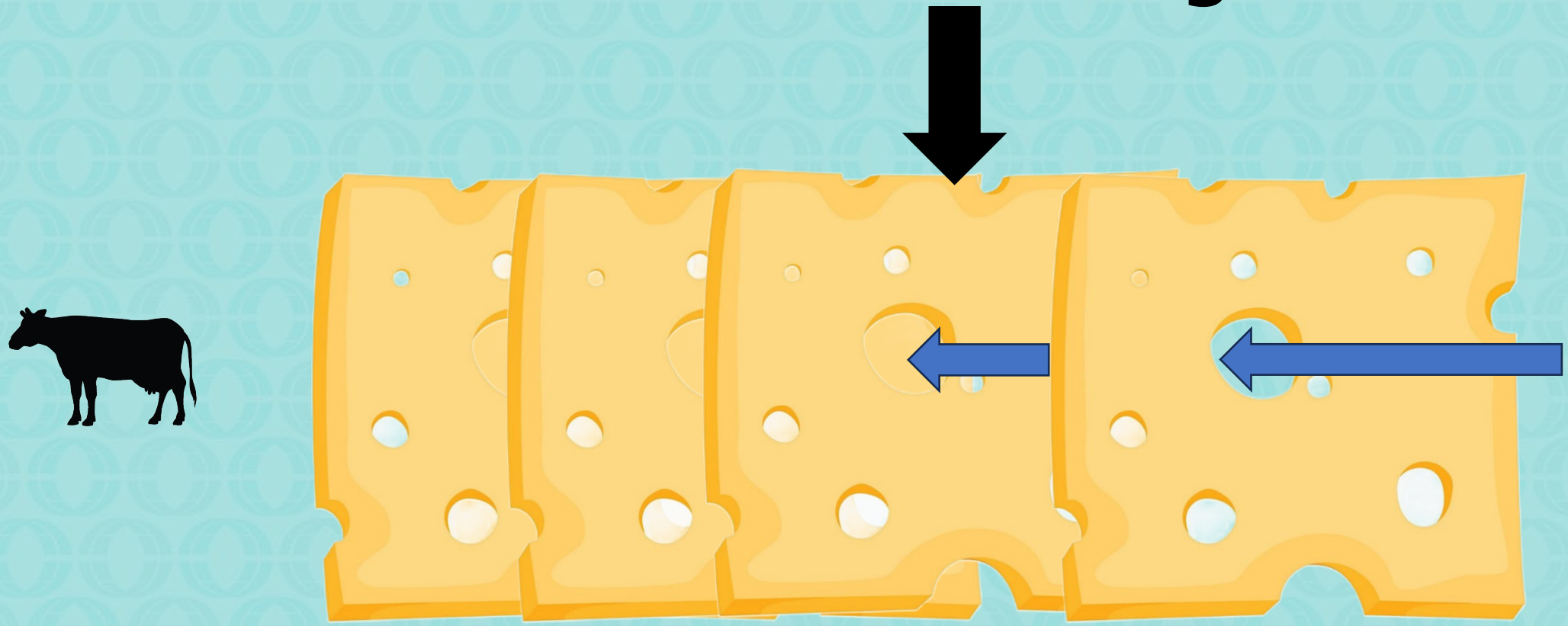
NMPF FARM Everyday Biosecurity Manual:
nationaldairyfarm.com/farm-biosecurity/

Disease Prevention: Many Layers



Swiss cheese is used as an example of gaps (holes) and protection (solid)
H5N1 virus is destroyed by pasteurization; cheese is safe to eat!

Disease Prevention: Testing



Swiss cheese is used as an example of gaps (holes) and protection (solid)
H5N1 virus is destroyed by pasteurization; cheese is safe to eat!

Disease Prevention: Biosecurity



Swiss cheese is used as an example of gaps (holes) and protection (solid)
H5N1 virus is destroyed by pasteurization; cheese is safe to eat!



Biosecurity Plan for Dairy Cattle at Exhibitions, Fairs

1. Limit commingling
2. Plan for milk from healthy cows
3. Designate isolation area for sick cows
   - Plan for discarding milk
4. Limit direct contact with public
5. Outline cleaning, disinfection steps

USDA Recommendations for Dairy Cattle Exhibitions

Limit Commingling, Nose-to-Nose

Barns: Lactating Cows

- Empty stalls between non-herd mates
- Tarps: Caution for air flow

Wash racks

- At tie-outs, give space between, schedule times
- Hose down walls, ground (remove snot, saliva)
- Spray disinfectant, let it sit before next cow
- Wash lactating cows last when possible



Limit Commingling, Nose-to-Nose

Holding areas

- Give space prior to entering



Show ring

- Space out during judging



Plan for Milk from Healthy Cows

- Describe removal plan
- Follow all local, state regulations

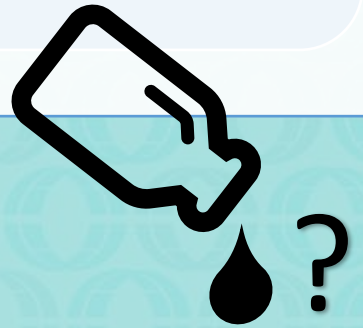
- Bucket milk
  - Do not dump anywhere besides designated tanks
  - Avoid spills when/if transporting off-site

- Shared on-site parlor
  - Sanitize units between uses
  - Hose down all surfaces after use (milk, urine)
  - Spray disinfectant on surfaces, let it sit before next group enters

PREVENTALYTICS

Isolate Sick Cows

Make sure exhibitors know signs of HPAI H5N1



Notify dairy superintendent /show manager so veterinarian can examine, test as needed



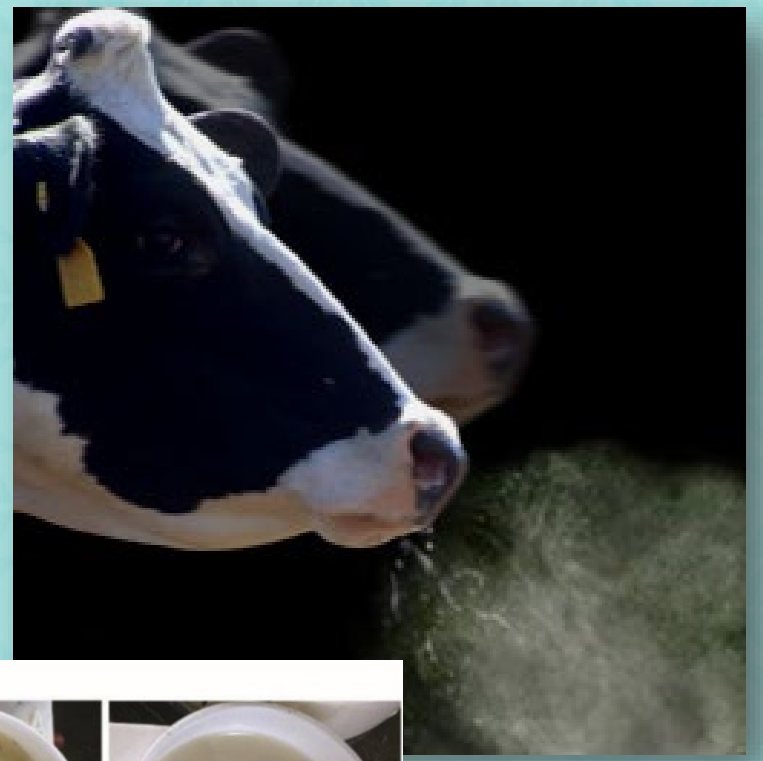
CDC recommends organizers stock and use NIOSH approved Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



USDA Recommendations for Dairy Cattle Exhibitions

Isolate Sick Cows

- Isolation area:
  - Away from all other animals, poultry, public
  - No shared air space, panels/fence lines, waterers, feeding equipment, milking equipment
  - Discard milk following local, state regulations
- Make plans to release animal off grounds
  - State Veterinarian will guide on movement expectations





Source: LC Caserta, 2024: www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2024.05.22.595317v1.full

USDA Recommendations for Dairy Cattle Exhibitions

Limit Direct Contact with Public





USDA Recommendations for Dairy Cattle Exhibitions

Provide Handwashing Options











www.nasphv.org

nasphv.org
national association of state public health veterinarians

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All Documents
Compendia
Correspondence

Animal Contact Compendium and Resources

- **Animals in Public Settings Compendium 2023**
- **Cover Letter: Animals in Public Settings Compendium**

Animals in Public Settings Toolkit

These selected items are examples of educational resources that stakeholders can use to encourage implementation of the principles outlined in the Animal Contact in Public Settings Compendium.

Fact Sheets for Event Organizers

- Animal Exhibitor Packet Cover Letter (Arizona)
- Animal Care Recommendations for Exhibits (Arizona)
- Tips for Making Your Petting Zoo Safe for the Public (Arizona)
- Disease Prevention for Fairs and Festivals Toolkit (Kansas)
- Petting Zoo Best Practices Checklist (Minnesota)
- Key Facts for People Exhibiting Pigs at Fairs (CDC)
- Safe Interactions with Animals at Your Agritourism Business (Minnesota)
- Tips for Keeping People Healthy at Petting Zoos and Farms (Seattle/King Co.)
- Guidelines for Petting Zoos and Farms and Other Public Places with Animals (Seattle/King Co.)
- Q Fever Safety at Livestock Birthing Exhibits (CDC)







Clean and Disinfect



EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against Avian Influenza [List M]

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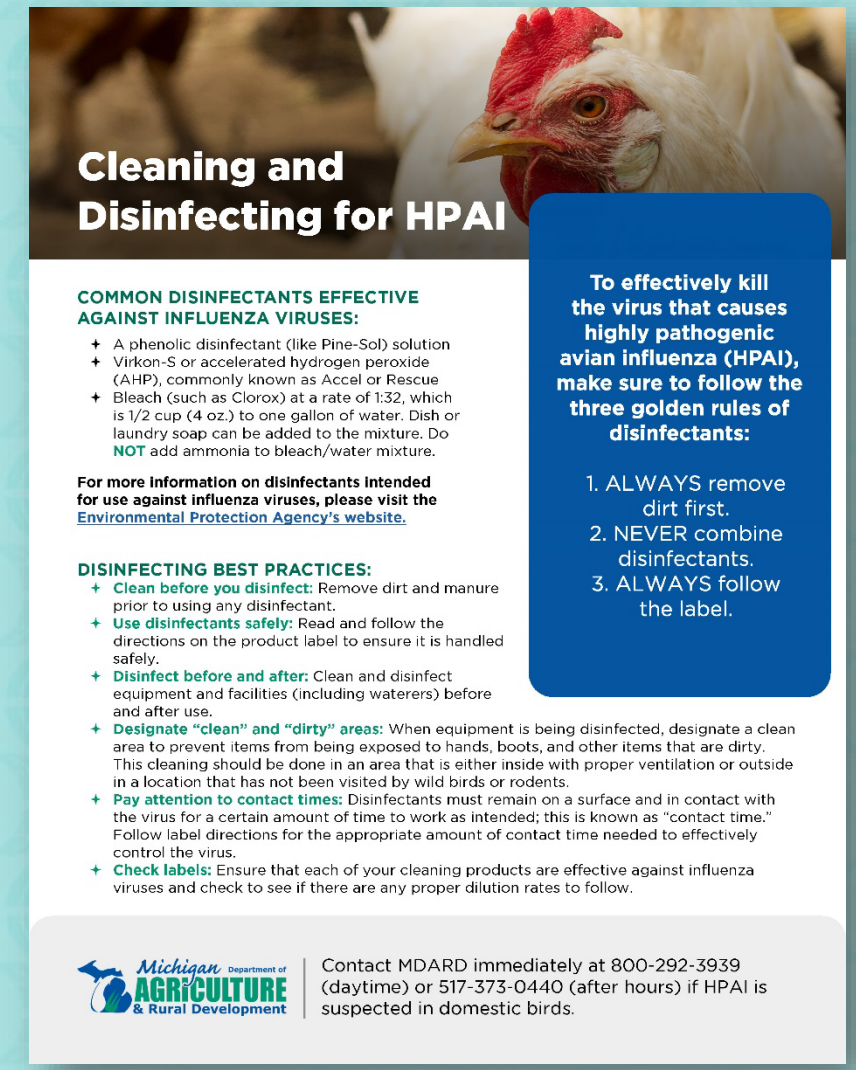
- Disinfectant Products with Claims for Avian Influenza Virus
- Products on EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against Avian Influenza [List M]
- How to Use Products on this List Effectively
- How to Check if a Product is on EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against Avian Influenza [List M]
- Additional Information

Disinfectant Products with Claims for Avian Influenza Virus

EPA has reviewed required laboratory testing data demonstrating that these products kill avian influenza virus.

www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/epas-registered-antimicrobial-products-effective-against-avian-influenza

Disinfectants = Many



Cleaning and Disinfecting for HPAI

COMMON DISINFECTANTS EFFECTIVE AGAINST INFLUENZA VIRUSES:

- A phenolic disinfectant (like Pine-Sol) solution
- Virkon-S or accelerated hydrogen peroxide (AHP), commonly known as Accel or Rescue
- Bleach (such as Clorox) at a rate of 1:32, which is 1/2 cup (4 oz.) to one gallon of water. Dish or laundry soap can be added to the mixture. Do **NOT** add ammonia to bleach/water mixture.

For more information on disinfectants intended for use against influenza viruses, please visit the Environmental Protection Agency's website.

To effectively kill the virus that causes highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), make sure to follow the three golden rules of disinfectants:

1. ALWAYS remove dirt first.
2. NEVER combine disinfectants.
3. ALWAYS follow the label.

DISINFECTING BEST PRACTICES:

- **Clean before you disinfect:** Remove dirt and manure prior to using any disinfectant.
- **Use disinfectants safely:** Read and follow the directions on the product label to ensure it is handled safely.
- **Disinfect before and after:** Clean and disinfect equipment and facilities (including waterers) before and after use.
- **Designate "clean" and "dirty" areas:** When equipment is being disinfected, designate a clean area to prevent items from being exposed to hands, boots, and other items that are dirty. This cleaning should be done in an area that is either inside with proper ventilation or outside in a location that has not been visited by wild birds or rodents.
- **Pay attention to contact times:** Disinfectants must remain on a surface and in contact with the virus for a certain amount of time to work as intended; this is known as "contact time." Follow label directions for the appropriate amount of contact time needed to effectively control the virus.
- **Check labels:** Ensure that each of your cleaning products are effective against influenza viruses and check to see if there are any proper dilution rates to follow.

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

Contact MDARD immediately at 800-292-3939 (daytime) or 517-373-0440 (after hours) if HPAI is suspected in domestic birds.

FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS

- Virkon® S (sodium chloride, potassium peroxymonosulfate)
- Household bleach (Sodium hypochlorite)
  - 5.25%, 6.15%, 8.25% concentrations available
  - Aim for 200ppm solution
- Vital Oxide ®, Oxine ® (chlorine dioxide)
- Accel® (accelerated hydrogen peroxide)

Presenter has no financial interest in any of the above products

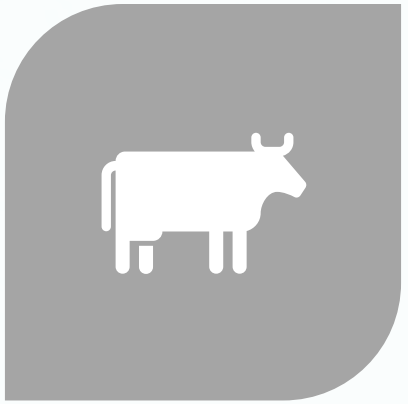
Biosecurity: Exhibitors

PREVENTALYTICS

Exhibitors: Before Event



KNOW MOVEMENT, TESTING REQUIREMENTS



KNOW SIGNS OF HPAI IN CATTLE



ENSURE ONLY HEALTHY PEOPLE ATTEND

USDA Recommendations for Dairy Cattle Exhibitions

Biosecurity Prior to Show

Clean, Disinfect

- Feed, grooming, milking equipment
- Stall tools (shovels, forks)
- Vehicle and trailer interior, exterior

Avoid!

- Transporting animals from different premises in same trailer



USDA Recommendations for Dairy Cattle Exhibitions



Livestock Trucks, Trailers

- HPAI spread in leaked milk, urine
- All animals traveling together could be exposed

Biosecurity: During Event

- Paperwork for entry
- Follow event biosecurity plan
- Follow event guidance for milk handling
- Do not share equipment, supplies, feed, water
  - C&D if used on other animals



- Monitor cattle for signs of HPAI
  - Report if concerned
- Follow isolation steps
  - Protect animal handlers
    - Dedicated coveralls, boots or boot covers, gloves
  - Do not share equipment, supplies, tools
  - Wash hands

USDA Recommendations for Dairy Cattle Exhibitions

Milking: During Event

- Use own equipment

OR

- Shared on-site parlor
  - Sanitize units between uses
  - Hose down all surfaces after use (milk, urine)
  - Spray disinfectant on surfaces, let it sit before next group enters



Biosecurity: After Fair/Event

- Isolate, observe animals daily for 30 days
  - No shared air space, waterers, feeding equipment, pens, milking equipment (milk last)
  - Discuss with herd veterinarian about testing for diseases of concern

USDA Recommendations for Dairy Cattle Exhibitions



Biosecurity: After Fair/Event

- Equipment:
  - Do not share between show cattle, home herd
  - Clean and disinfect all taken to show
- Milk show cows last
- Contact veterinarian if see any signs of H5N1:
  - Decreased milk production
    - Thickened, discolored milk
  - Reduced appetite
  - Lethargy, fever, and/or dehydration

USDA Recommendations for Dairy Cattle Exhibitions

Humans: After Fair/Event

- Observe for signs of flu-like illness for 10 days
- Contact your health care provider, local public health if you develop:
  - Red eyes (conjunctivitis)
  - Fever
  - Cough
  - Sore throat
  - Runny, stuffy nose
  - Body or head aches
  - More tired than explained by “fair-fatigue”



Take Steps Today!



HAVE A BIOSECURITY PLAN
AND ENFORCE IT



SEPARATE NEW ANIMALS
AND SICK ANIMALS,
LIMIT PEOPLE ACCESS

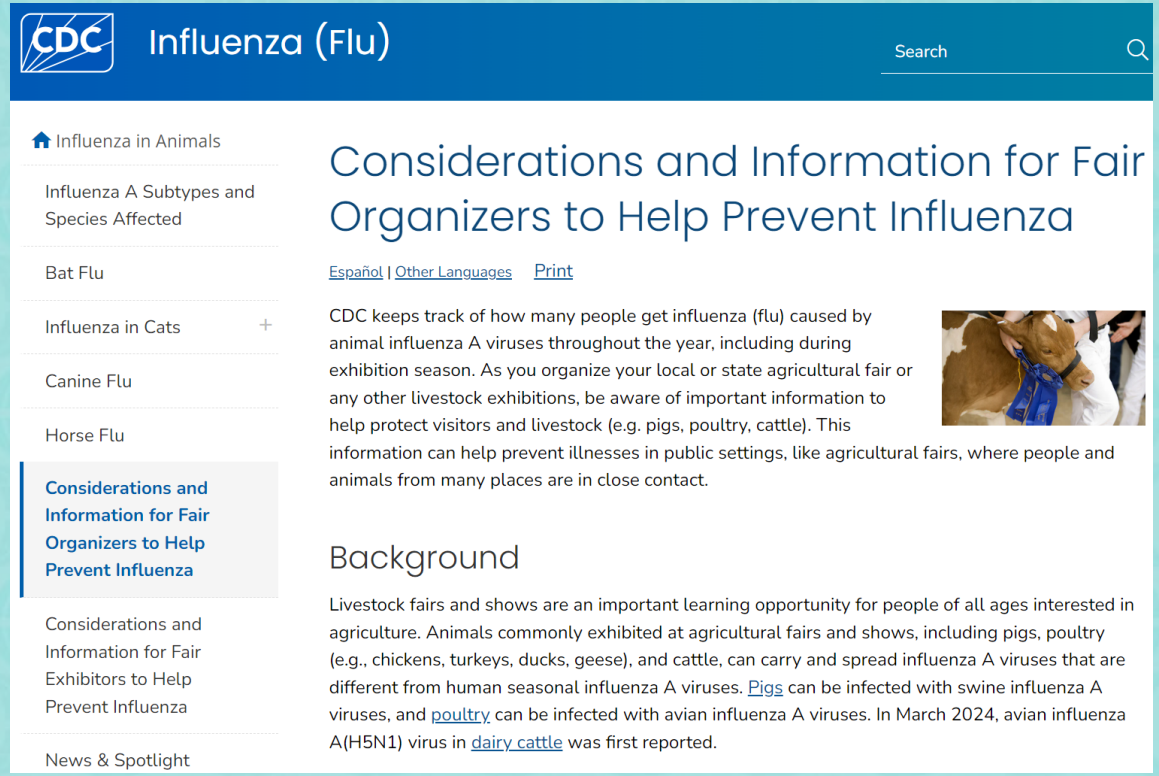


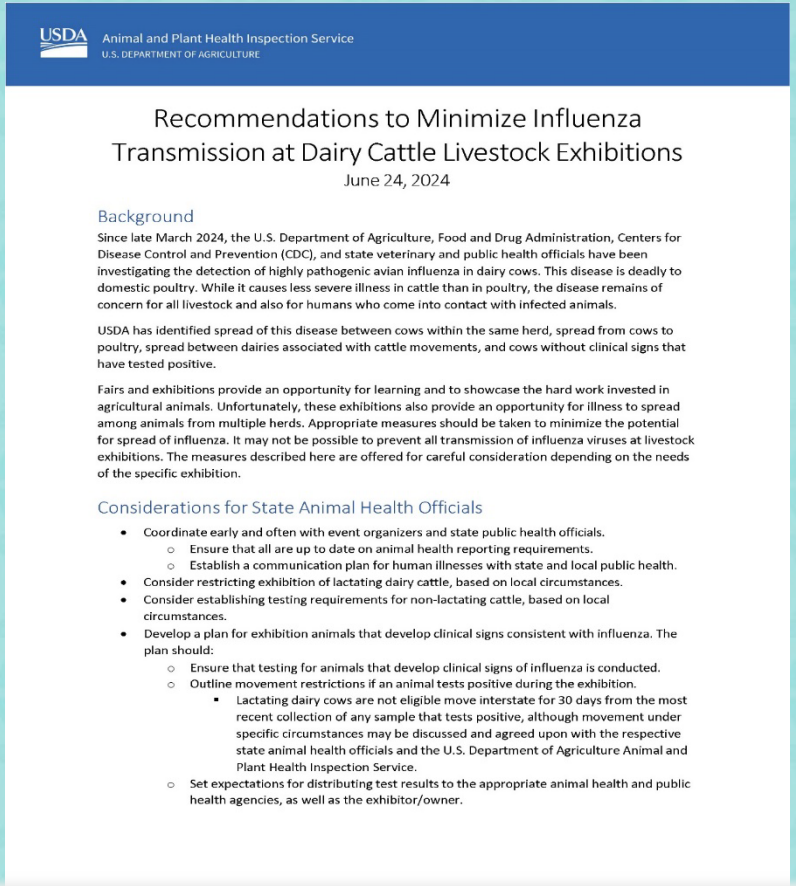
CLEAN PENS, EQUIPMENT,
VEHICLES, CLOTHING,
FOOTWEAR, HANDS

CFSPH.IASTATE.EDU/BIOSECURITY

Protect Your Herd

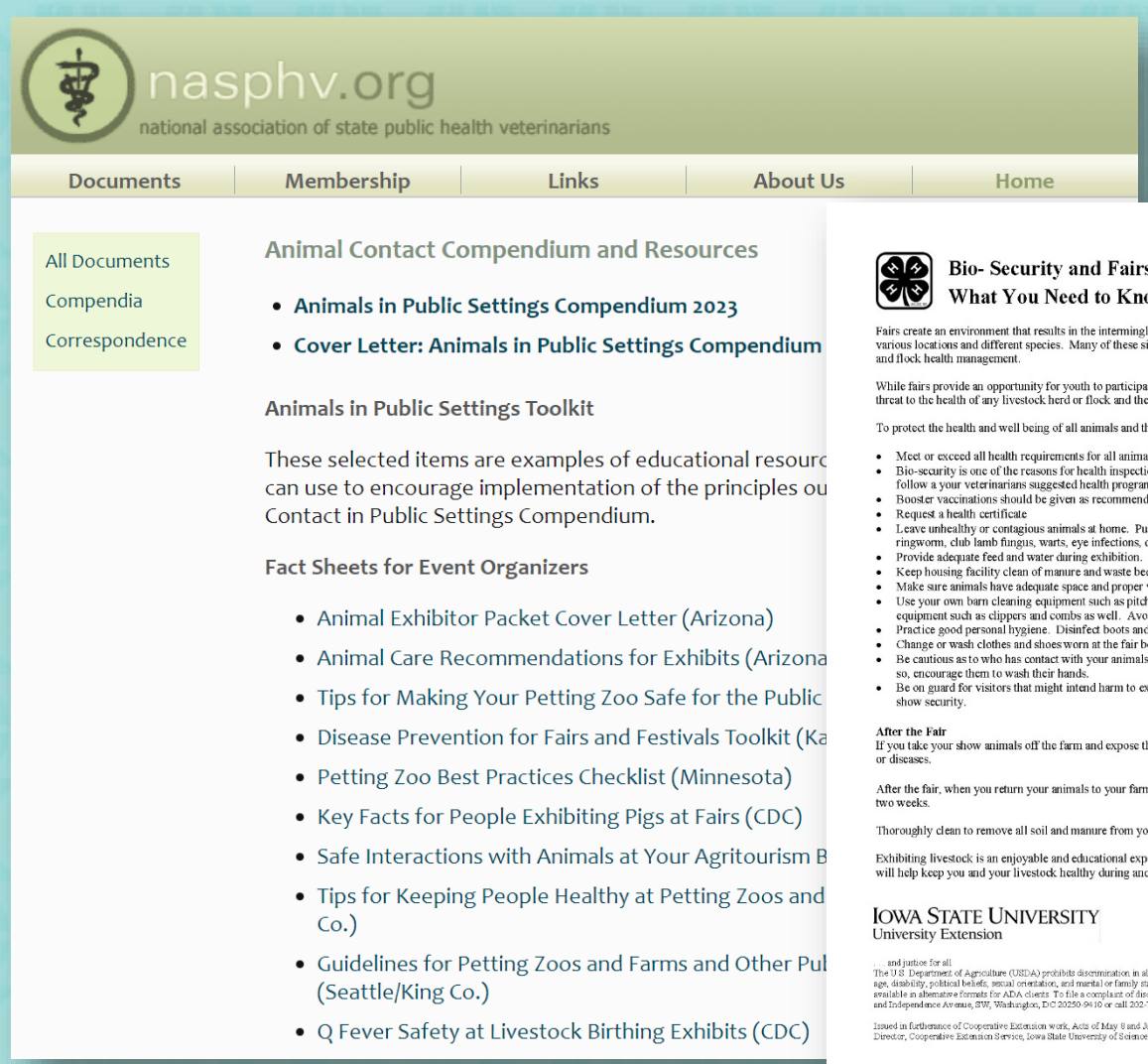
Resources for Organizers

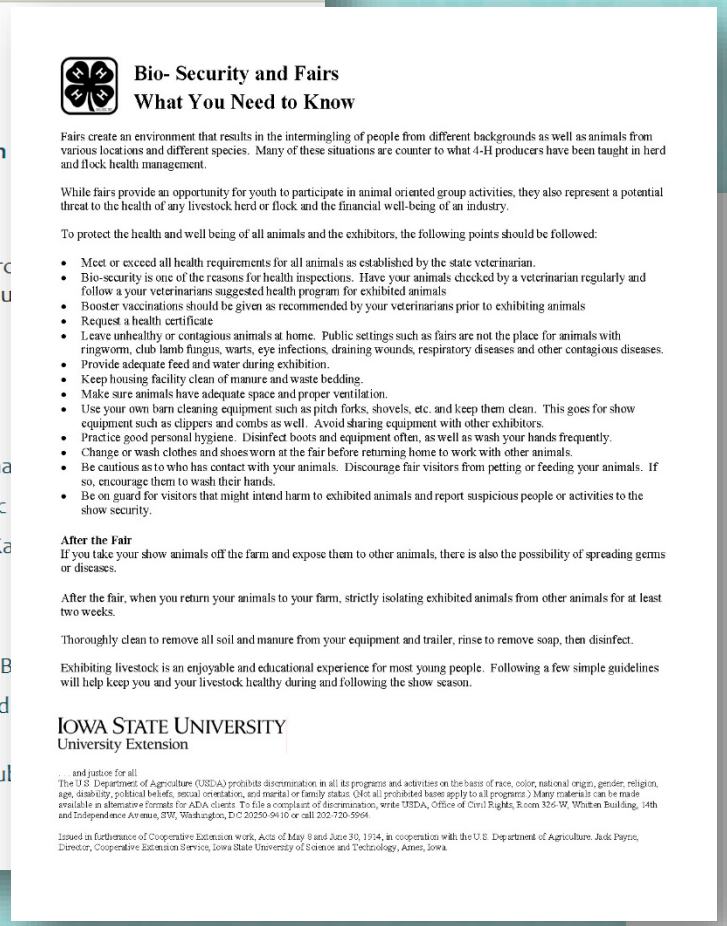




www.cdc.gov/flu/other/fair-organizers-information.html

www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/guidance-dairy-cattle-livestock-exhibition.pdf





Bio- Security and Fairs
What You Need to Know

Fairs create an environment that results in the intermingling of people from different backgrounds as well as animals from various locations and different species. Many of these situations are counter to what 4-H producers have been taught in herd and flock health management.

While fairs provide an opportunity for youth to participate in animal oriented group activities, they also represent a potential threat to the health of any livestock herd or flock and the financial well-being of an industry.

To protect the health and well being of all animals and the exhibitors, the following points should be followed:

- Meet or exceed all health requirements for all animals as established by the state veterinarian.
- Bio-security is one of the reasons for health inspections. Have your animals checked by a veterinarian regularly and follow a your veterinarians suggested health program for exhibited animals
- Booster vaccinations should be given as recommended by your veterinarians prior to exhibiting animals
- Request a health certificate
- Leave unhealthy or contagious animals at home. Public settings such as fairs are not the place for animals with ringworm, club lamb fungus, warts, eye infections, draining wounds, respiratory diseases and other contagious diseases.
- Provide adequate feed and water during exhibition.
- Keep housing facility clean of manure and waste bedding.
- Make sure animals have adequate space and proper ventilation.
- Use your own barn cleaning equipment such as pitch forks, shovels, etc. and keep them clean. This goes for show equipment such as clippers and combs as well. Avoid sharing equipment with other exhibitors.
- Practice good personal hygiene. Disinfect boots and equipment often, as well as wash your hands frequently.
- Change or wash clothes and shoes worn at the fair before returning home to work with other animals.
- Be cautious as to who has contact with your animals. Discourage fair visitors from petting or feeding your animals. If so, encourage them to wash their hands.
- Be on guard for visitors that might intend harm to exhibited animals and report suspicious people or activities to the show security.

After the Fair
If you take your show animals off the farm and expose them to other animals, there is also the possibility of spreading germs or diseases.

After the fair, when you return your animals to your farm, strictly isolating exhibited animals from other animals for at least two weeks.

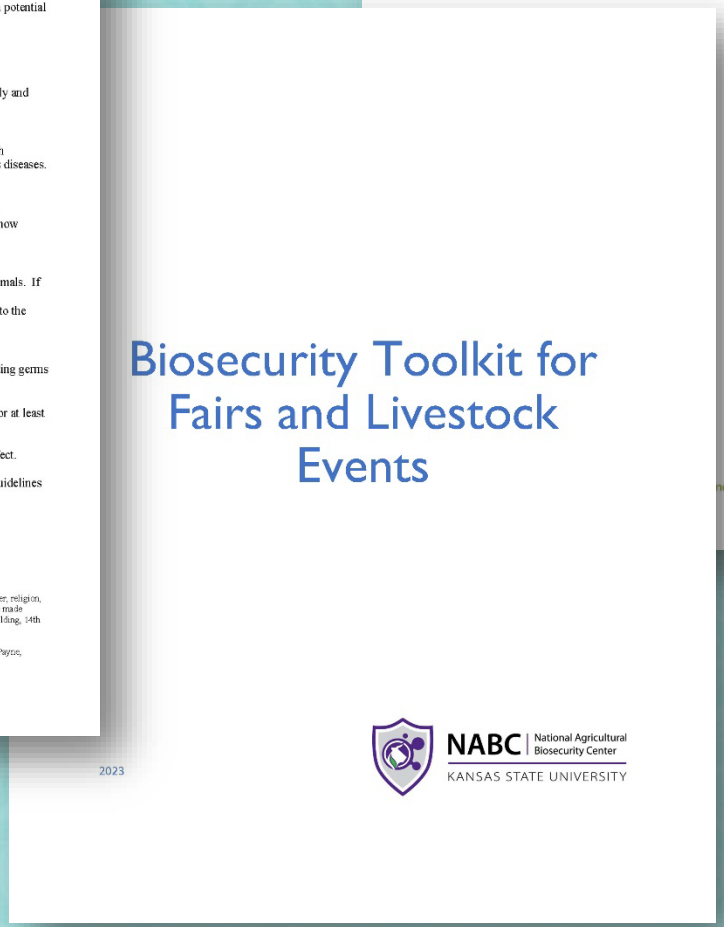
Thoroughly clean to remove all soil and manure from your equipment and trailer, rinse to remove soap, then disinfect.

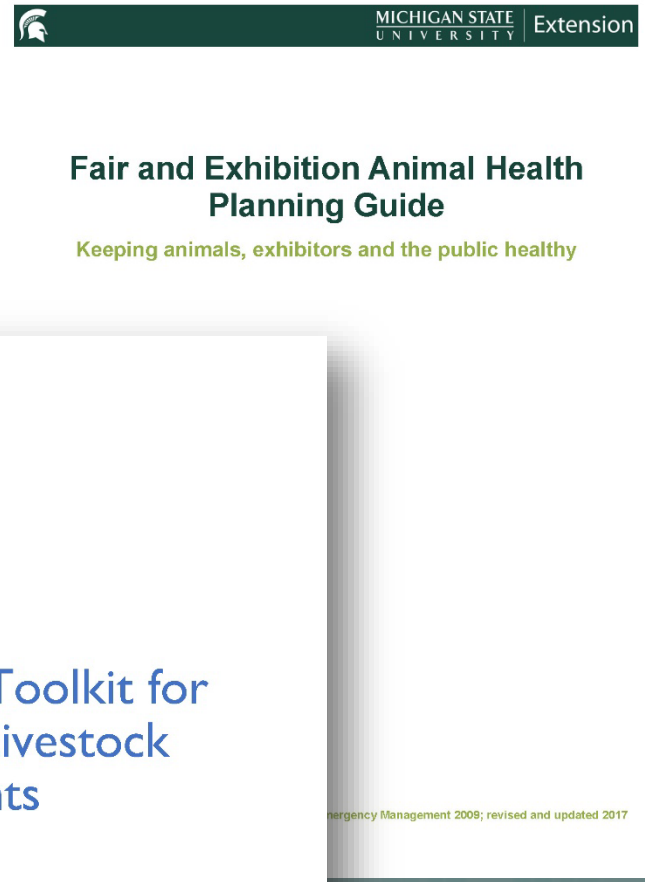
Exhibiting livestock is an enjoyable and educational experience for most young people. Following a few simple guidelines will help keep you and your livestock healthy during and following the show season.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
University Extension

. . . and justice for all
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Thank you!



"Statue of Biosecurity"

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