

# PARABAN

Knowledge exchange for control of Johne's Disease

Beef Farm 5 has an autumn calving herd of 160 mainly Simmental cross Angus cows, a third of which will calve outside before being housed for the winter. They also have around 20 spring calvers and a flock of 750 ewes.

Around or up to a third of their replacements are home bred, with bought-in heifers from a "monitored free" herd and other local herds with no significant Johne's problem.



Winter housing

Calving pens

Cows calve at pasture or in the straw yards. They are housed in groups according to their Johne's ELISA status.



At grass with the bull

Splitting the herd



One of the barns

Test positive animals are managed entirely separately from animals with no positive test results.

This increases the time spent on management.

## Environmental factors

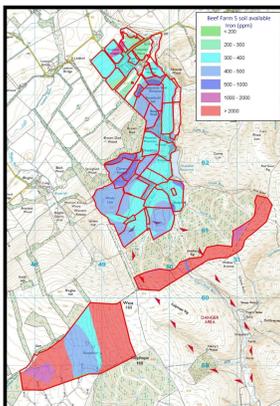
Evidence suggests that soil environmental factors play a role in the persistence of *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* (MAP).

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

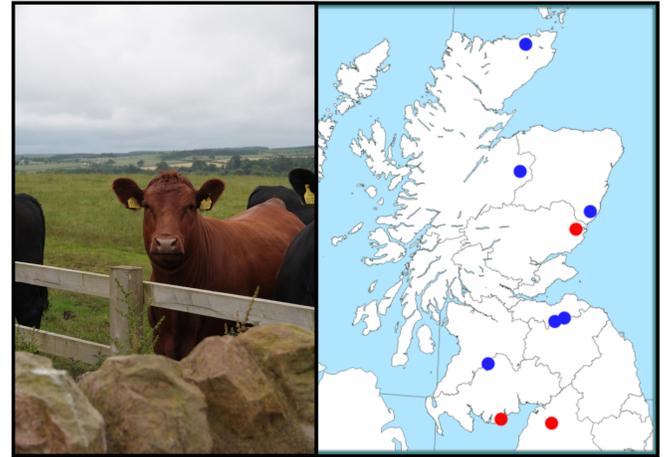


MAP specific DNA was found in two of three soils and a water sample. Only site 3 was negative for detectable

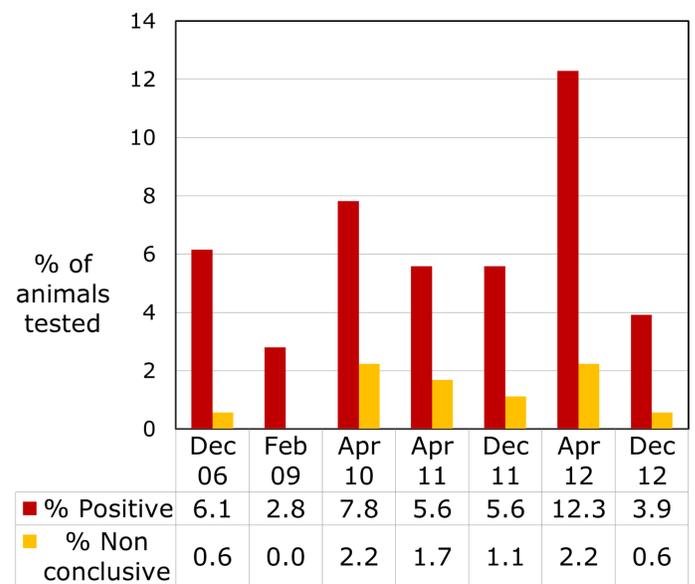
levels of MAP DNA, this being the only site sampled that had no cattle present.



## BEEF FARM 5, SOUTH



## Johne's on Beef Farm 5



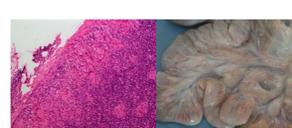
Beef Farm 5 has been testing since 2006 as they have one or two clinical cases a year.

They prioritise animals for culling on the basis of two positive blood ELISA results or one positive faecal PCR result.

Generally new positives are animals of 3-4 years of age.

There are usually some from each source of heifer replacements including the homebred animals and those bought from a "monitored free" source.

## Post-mortem samples



		Histopathology			
		+	?	-	Total
Serum ELISA	+	1	0	1	2
	?	0	0	0	0
	-	0	0	9	9
	Total	1	0	10	11

In the animals sampled so far we have found evidence to suggest that MAP is still present on this farm.

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