

PARABAN

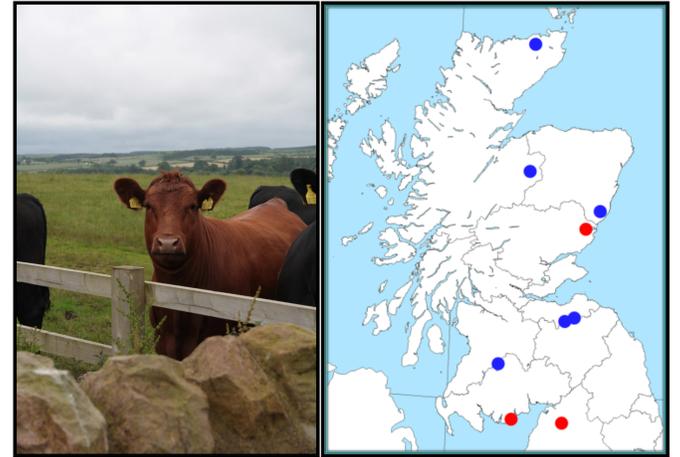
Knowledge exchange for control of Johne's Disease

Beef Farm 6 has a suckler herd with around 300 spring calving Saler and Simmental females.

Johne's Disease has been a decreasing problem on the farm over the past few years.

They also have a flock of 700 Cheviots which are mostly kept on another farm entirely.

BEEF FARM 6, NORTH



Winter housing



The Stading

Cows are usually housed on slats from October to April. Around a third will calve indoors and are isolated after calving.



Summer grazing

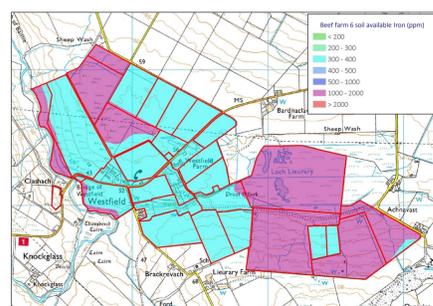
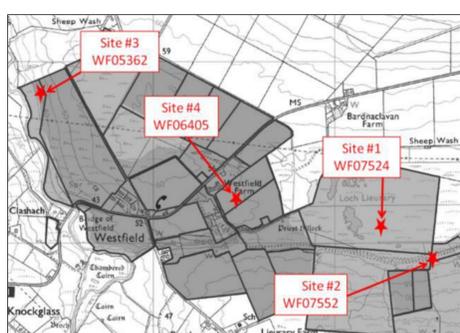


No particular measures to combat Johne's disease are taken at calving for those calving outdoors.

Environmental factors

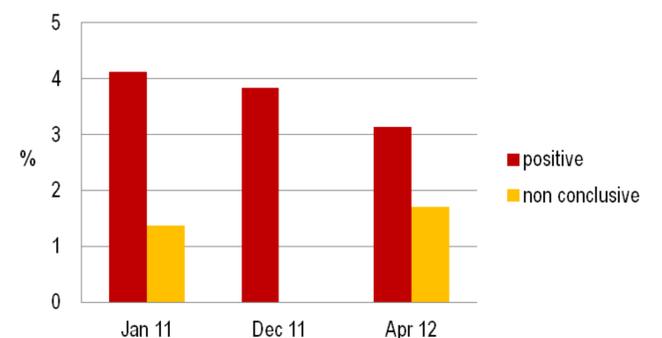
Evidence suggests that soil environmental factors play a role in the persistence of *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* (MAP).

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



MAP specific DNA was found in only one soil (site 4), with soil and water samples from the other three sites negative.

Johne's on Beef Farm 6



Beef farm 6 is part of the HiHealth scheme and has been testing for Johne's for several years.

Positive cows are to be managed as a separate group and then culled once their calves have been reared.

Replacement heifers are mostly homebred and from ELISA negative cows, with one or two pedigrees from specialist sales bought in.

Post-mortem samples



	Histopathology				Total
	+	?	-		
Serum ELISA	+	1	1	4	6
	?	0	0	0	0
	-	0	0	12	12
	Total	1	1	16	18

The farm has provided several animals for post-mortem sampling but not enough to analyse.

These are the results for a similar farm in the project to give an idea of what might be expected from the results.

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

