

African swine fever is a virus that affects both domestic and wild pigs. It spreads very quickly and kills most pigs that get it. This disease has never been found in the United States. It is not a threat to human health. It is not a food safety issue.

People cannot get African swine fever, but they can carry it on clothing, shoes, and equipment. An outbreak in the United States would have devastating economic effects on the swine industry.

Help keep U.S. pigs free of this deadly disease!

Understand how the virus spreads, and do your part to protect against it.

More info: www.aphis.usda.gov

African Swine Fever

Protect Your Farm Using Biosecurity

What's Biosecurity?

Biosecurity refers to all measures taken to keep diseases and pathogens that carry them—viruses, bacteria, funguses, parasites, and other micro-organisms—away from livestock, property, and people.



People can spread disease without knowing it.

To protect your pigs, use strong biosecurity practices on your farm—all day, every day.

- Review existing biosecurity plans with an accredited veterinarian, and update or improve if needed. No plan? Make one and follow it.
- Make sure anyone who comes to your farm—workers and visitors—knows and follows your biosecurity practices.
- Provide biosecurity training to new workers or anyone on your farm.

Know Who & What Is On Your Farm Don't let anyone carry disease onto your farm.

- Limit on-farm traffic as much as possible.
- Keep detailed records of all people, vehicles, and equipment at your farm or other pig production facilities.
- Clean and disinfect all equipment and vehicles entering or leaving your site.
- Isolate sick pigs from the herd, and keep them away from visitors.
- Ask visitors about recent international travel. Don't let anyone who has been in an African swine fever-affected country onto your farm for at least 5 days after returning to the United States.
- Make sure visitors wear clean clothes and shoes at all pig production facilities and farms.