



ASF situation in Estonia

Workshop on African swine fever management in wild boar – Surveillance and prevention of transmission to/from domestic pigs

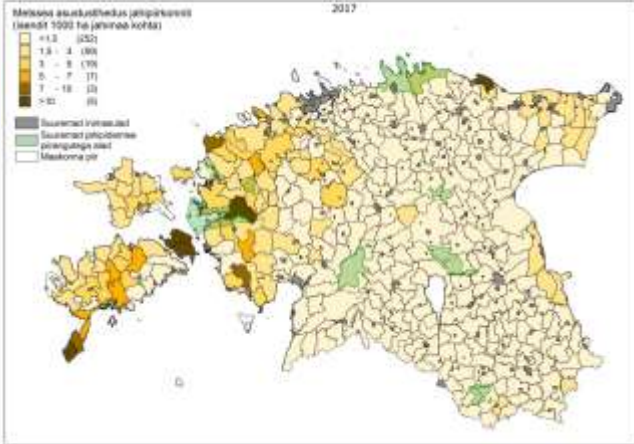
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Susceptible Species Population

Species ¹⁷	Total number of pigs	Total Number of farms
Pig population	278 744 (March 2017)	143
Pigs in Commercial Farms	277 519	79
Pigs in Non-commercial farms	1 225 (0,4%)	64
Number of Wild boar (in March 2017)	5600 by hunters`estimations	-
Number of Hunted wild boar (in hunting year 2016)	17 610	-



Density (ind/1000 ha) of wild boar in March 2015 and 2017 by hunters' estimations

African swine fever management in wild boar

Kaunas, Lithuania, 22-23 November 2017



Pig farms from 100 pigs



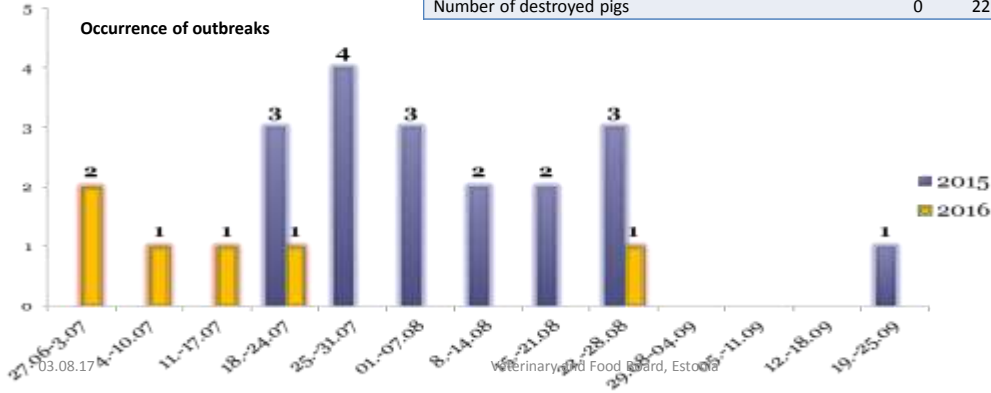
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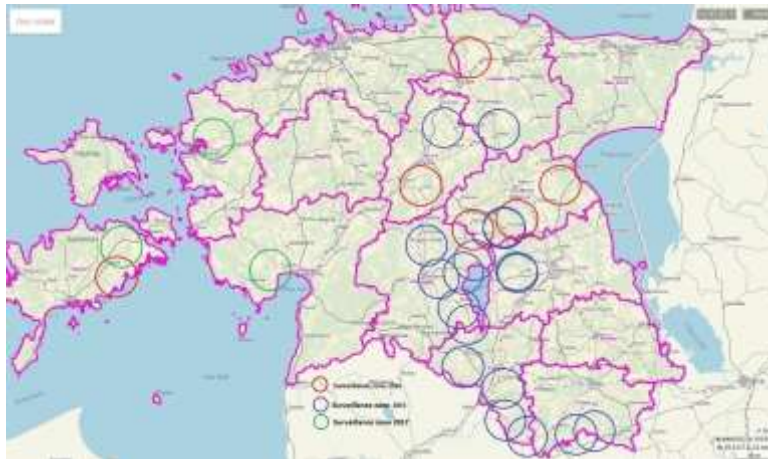


Domestic pig outbreaks 2015 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of farms	920	450	205	143
Number of outbreaks	0	18	6	3
1-15		6	4	0
100 - 500		5	0	0
1 100 - 6 500		7	2	3
Number of destroyed pigs	0	22 264	6812	13507



2015-2017 ASF outbreaks



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Number of investigated and negative suspected cases

Year	Number of farms with suspicion	No of organ samples taken/ASF positive	No of blood samples taken/ASF positive	No of positive farms
2014	3	4/0	0	0
2015	41	228/82	144/56	18
2016	11	67/19	436/22	6



Suspected/known source of infection

- ASF introduction due to indirect transmission
- most likely the virus was introduced from the environment with a transportation or by the people, mistakes of the biosecurity.
- „secondary“ contamination of cereal feeding staffs at – storage, milling, mixing
- „direct“ contamination of green fodder in the field
- humans – contaminated footwear, cloths, equipments
- contaminated vehicles entering the territory or the building, disinfection of the vehicles

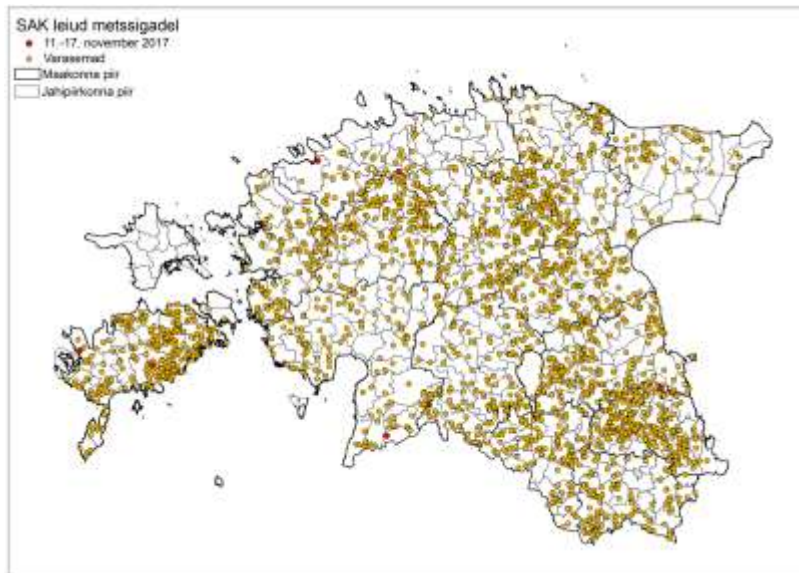
ASF situation: Wild boar

	2014		2015		2016		2017 15.11. seisuga	
	No of animals tested	No ASF positive/prevalence	No of animals tested	No ASF positive/Prevalence	No of animals tested	No ASF positive/Prevalence	No of animals tested	No ASF positive/Prevalence
Hunted wild boars	879	9 (1%)	8617	680 (8%)	14976	749 (5%)	8294	481 (5,8%)
Found dead wild boars	175	64 (37%)	928	408 (44%)	987	818 (83%)	365	295 (81%)
Culled/car accident	2	0	17	7 (41%)	15	5 (33%)	34	2 (5,8%)
Total	1056	73 (7%)	9562	1095 (11,5%)	15978	1572 (10%)	8693	778 (9%)

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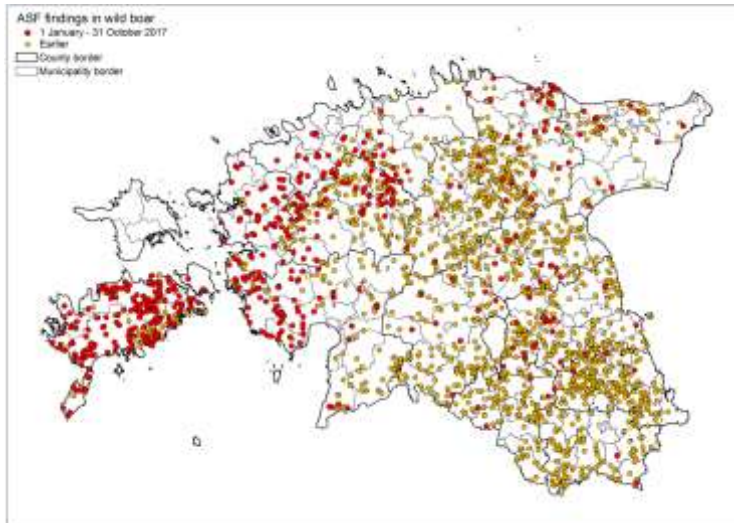
Surveillance results in wild boar



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Surveillance results in wild boar



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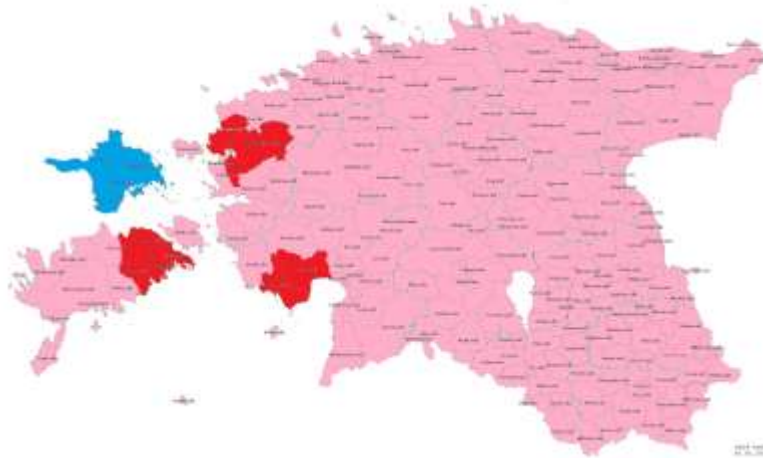
Surveillance

AIM of surveillance	Type of surveillance (passive/active)	Laboratory test (PCR on organs/serology on blood sera)
Early detection (first case in wild boar in free area)	Passive/active	PCR on organs/serology on blood sera
Already infected areas	Passive/active	PCR on organs/serology on blood sera
Free in risk areas	-	-
Free in low risk areas	-	-

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Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709 published 21.11.2017 osa



Africa

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Prevention and Awareness

Measure	Applied/available
Banning of supplementary feeding	Banned
Targeted hunting	Yes. Hunting bag should consist of min 50 % of females (adults+yearlings) Bounties for hunting female WB (adults+yearlings)
Hunting to decrease WB density	Yes. Minimum obligatory hunting quotas established
Active search of carcasses	No
Ban of hunting	No (temporary ban of driven hunt and use of dogs in infected zone in 2014)
Wild boar repellents	No
Other	

- Awareness activities among hunters (and target groups likely to encounter sick/dead wild boar), e.g. leaflets, TV/radio, meetings...



Wild boar management Additional feeding

- According to the Environmental Board Decree additional feeding is forbidden all year around, except for baiting (on ground max 5 kg of feed per feeding slot/place; max 100 kg of feed per feeding slot/place per month)
- Baiting places must be at least 1 km away from each other and the additional feed has to be not more than 150 meters from the hunting tower
- For the 1000 hectare of the hunting ground is allowed to have only one baiting place
- Baiting places must be registered

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Awareness campaigns

- A poster for biosecurity rules during hunting



- Study video for the control checks in hunting lodges
 - <http://www.ejs.ee/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/VetAmeti-kontroll-jahiseltsides-EJS-logoga.mov>

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Diagnostic capacity

Assay	Available	Not available	Testing possible at any time (24/7)	Max capacity of sample testing/day
PCR	x		x	300
Virus isolation		x		
Serology ELISA	x		x	450
Serology IPT	x		x	30



Case response for ASF in wild boar

Measure	Applied/available		
Dedicated ASF in wild boar Legislation	Yes. Several amendments in Hunting Law and hunting regulations		
Hunting management	Yes. Annual decrees of Environmental Board (min hunting bag quotas etc).		
Depopulation of wild boar	Yes. Reduce the WB density $\leq 1,5$ ind/1000 ha of hunting ground		
Hunting Biosecurity procedures	During the hunt	Transport at home	At the hunting lodge
	No	Yes	Yes
Disposal of infected hunted animals	Ad hoc disposal pits	Burning/Burial	Disposed at home
	No	No/No	No
Disposal of found dead wild boars	Yes till the end 2016 No since 2017	No	No

Wild boar management Container system

- Location of the containers



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Wild boar management Contracts with hunters

- In 2016 we had separate contracts (129) with hunting clubs for selective female hunting and carcass collection
 - Results: 4315 hunted sows and 1587 carcass removals (burials and container system)
- In 2017 we have one big contract with Estonian Hunters' Society for selective female hunting and carcass collection
 - By the end of August:
 - 1997 hunted females wild boars
 - 189 carcass burials
 - 505 carcasses taken to containers

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Challenges

- Keep the WB density at the low level (< 1,5 ind/1000 ha) in following years.
- Biosecurity in the farm and also during the hunting.
- Awareness of farmers, hunters, service providers.
- Human behaviour.
- Suggestion for the ASF free risk countries/regions: considerable preventive reduction of WB numbers to have less infected material in nature while virus get there.

Thank you for your attention!

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