

ASF in wild boar in Sweden



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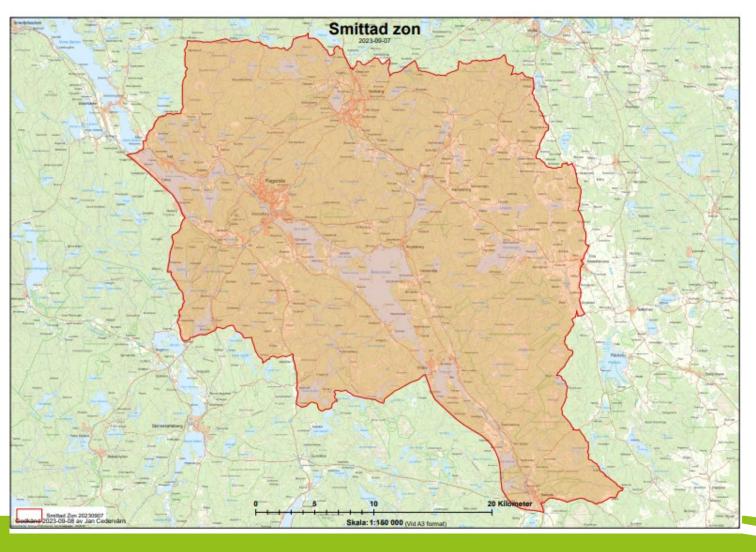
The outbreak

- First case in Sweden of ASF detected and confirmed by PCR in a wild boar on Sept 6, 2023; genotype II
- Case detected as part of national passive surveillance of wild boars found dead





Infected zone ≈ 1000 km², established Sept 7



Based on assessment from experts appointed by the SVA in ASF, epidemiology, virology, hunting, wild boar ecology etc.

- ASF epidemiology
- Wild boar population size, density, behaviour
- Wild boar habitat
- Carcass findings
- Natural and administrative borders

Favourable local conditions:

- Limited WB population
- Very limited domestic pig population
 6 establishments, 60 pigs



Restrictions in the infected zone

Ban on all hunting and letting dogs off leash.

No access to forests and areas beside constructed roads & established arenas:

- Forestry
- Sports events outside arenas
- Mushroom and berry picking, hiking, riding, tourism...

Exemptions made for

- Farming
- Hunters searching carcasses or preparing for/ performing culling
- Emergencies
- Urgent maintenance of infrastructure

Biosecurity protocol in place for all exemptions





Pre-emptive culling of kept pigs

- Preventive culling and destruction of all kept pigs in infected zone by Sept 13. Mobile incinerator used.
- Only one commercial holding: tourists, local meat shop on farm, pigs kept outdoors.
- Owners are compensated.



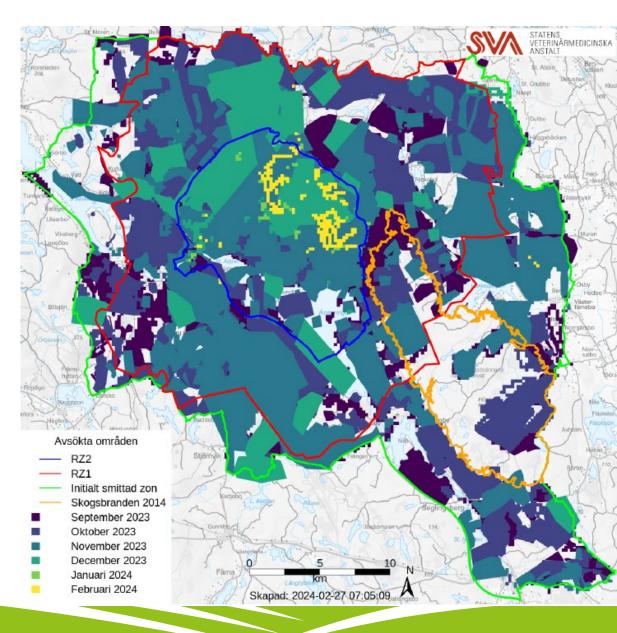


Search for carcasses

Whole area searched once, core area searched twice, finished at time of regionalisation.

No search during winter. Next search in May after snow season.

Performed by hunters according to plan by SBA and SVA. Payed 30 €/ hour.





Fencing of the core area; ~130 km²





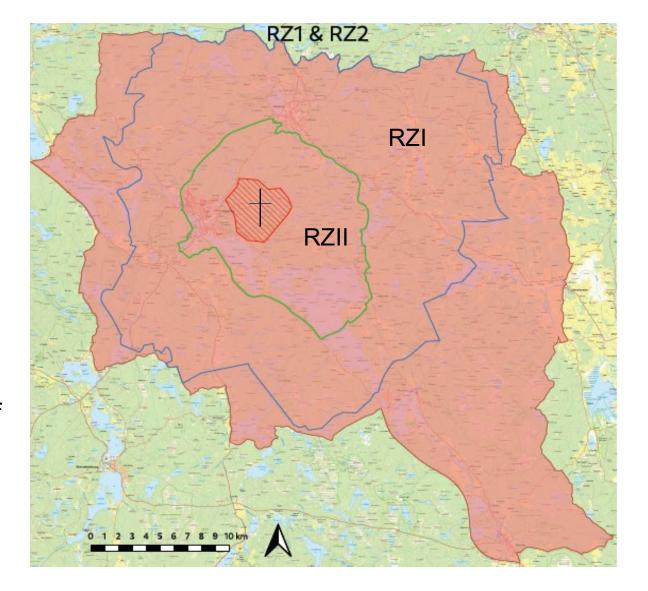
Regionalisation

EU-legislation: regionalization for trade three months after outbreak: Nov 30, 2023.

Former infected zone (pink area)
Restricted zone I (blue line)
Restricted zone II (green line)
Cross hatched red area – all infected animals

Trade is not relevant for SE outbreak:

- No live porcine animals or products thereof have been sent from the zone in 2023.
- No pigs left in zone.
- No wild boar meat leaves zone.





Culling of wild boar

Started as soon as fencing was finalised. Weekly planning by SBA, SVA and the hunters.

- Baiting places with cameras:
 - Groups = traps (contracted trapping team)
 - Single animals = shot at baiting point (private hunters)
- Culling in crops
- Expert hunters available if needed in certain areas
- All private hunters payed 30 €/ hour
- Meat in RZI allowed for private consumtion important incentive.

RZII: 55 culled, totally depopulated (tracking in snow + cameras)

RZI: Aim to minimise population, focus on area close to fence.





Keys to success

Collaboration meetings for several years.
 All stakeholders and authorities knew their roles and the plan forward.



Quick start.
Common goal ment
all were willing to
help.

Cooperation with hunters prepared.
 Hunters appointed by the state historically for surveillance.

- SBA present in zone from the start.
 Local meetings arranged for the public with all authorities speaking in unison.
- Epizootilagen is a "lex specialis". Trumps all other legislation when needed and motivated (e.g. culling, not hunting)

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Epidemiological conclusions

- The total number of positive carcasses found is low (62), meaning that the level of contamination in the environment is low.
- The longest distance between infected carcasses is 5,1 km, suggesting limited spread.
- The epidemic peak is estimated to late August- early September 2023, and no animal has died from ASF since late September 2023.
- The risk that wild boar in RZI are infected is considered negligible.
- There is a very small to small probability that there is virus still present in carcasses or the environment in the core area/RZII.
- We are hopeful for being free from ASF within this year.



Thank you!



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