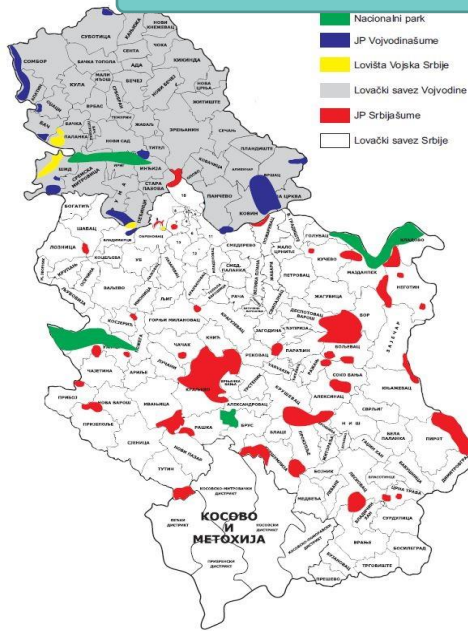


REVIEW OF HUNTING GROUNDS IN THE RS



EPIZOOTIC AREAS OF SCIENTIFIC AND VETERINARY SPECIALIST INSTITUTES IN THE RS



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IS A VIRAL, EXTREMELY DANGEROUS, CONTAGIOUS DISEASE OF DOMESTIC PIGS AND WILD BOARS!

THE DISEASE SPREADS BY:

CONTACT OF INFECTED WITH THE HEALTHY PIGS; - FEEDING OF PIGS WITH SWILL CONTAINING CONTAMINATED FOOD RESIDUES; CONTAMINATED FEED, WATER - INFECTED TICKS - CLOTHES AND FOOTWEAR - CONTAMINATED ITEMS AND EQUIPMENT - TRANSPORT VEHICLES - MANURE; - CORPSES OF DIED AND SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS; - RODENTS; - INSECTS.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES:

- NO FEEDING WITH SWILL - AVOID HOLDING PIGS ON PASTURE - PREVENT DIRECT CONTACT OF WILD BOARS AND DOMESTIC PIGS; - PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH WILD BOARS MUST THOROUGHLY WASH AND DISINFECT CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR - MANDATORY REPORT ANY SICK OR DEAD DOMESTIC OR WILD BOAR WITH THE COMPETENT VETERINARY - INSTALL DISINFECTANT BARRIERS AT THE ENTRANCE AND EXIT TO THE FACILITY WHERE THE PIGS ARE HELD.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER:

SUDDEN DEATH OF ONE OR MORE PIGS; LOSS OF APPETITE; DEPRESSION; HIGH BODY TEMPERATURE UP TO 42° C; SKIN HAEMORRHAGES (usually ears, nose, tail, legs, stomach and sides of the hull); BLOODY DIARRHEA; ABORTIONS; UNSTEADINESS WHILE WALKING; DIFFICULTY BREATHING; COUGHING, VOMITING;

**PIGS OF ALL CATEGORIES CAN GET INFECTED!
ALL INFECTED ANIMALS DIE!
AFRICAN SWINE FEVER VIRUS IS NOT A THREAT TO
PEOPLE AND OTHER TYPES OF ANIMAL**

NO TREATMENT!

NO VACCINE!

**IN CASE OF ASF, KILLING OF ALL PIGS IN
THE HOUSEHOLD IS TO BE CARRIED OUT!**



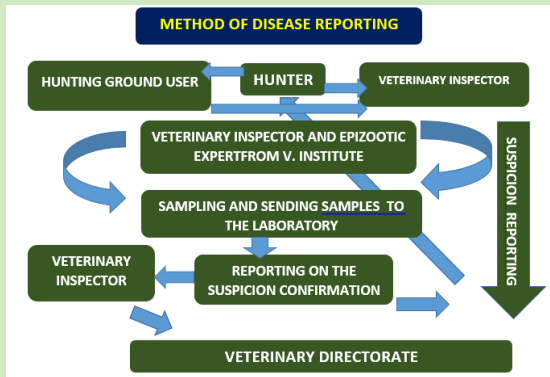
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY
AND WATER MANAGEMENT
VETERINARY DIRECTORATE**

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

**OBLIGATIONS OF HUNTING
GROUND USERS AND HUNTERS
IN EARLY DETECTION AND
PREVENTION OF AFRICAN
SWINE FEVER**



INSTRUCTION FOR HUNTERS



- Any disease or death of wild boars must be reported to the authorized hunting and veterinary inspector territorially competent for the hunting area (with the purpose of taking samples for laboratory testing to ASF and CSF);

- Wild boars killed by road car accidents also need to be sampled (a sample of spleen and tonsils) for laboratory testing to ASF and CSF,

- In the hunting ground, do not leave behind the food waste containing animal origin food residues;

- In farms with domestic pigs, it is prohibited to keep and maintain wild boars;

- If you breed domestic pigs in your own household / yard, you must change clothing and footwear each time you return from hunting and hunting grounds before feeding, giving water to or cleaning your own pigs;

- The immigration of wild boar into fenced hunting grounds (e.g. breeding grounds), or the transfer of wild boars into the nature (so-called "open hunting grounds"), must be reported to the competent veterinary inspector.

- In zoos, registration of any detected disease or death to the competent veterinary inspector is mandatory;

- Ask hunters coming from countries infected with ASF not to bring with them food prepared from pork meat originating from domestic and wild boars. ASF is often transmitted by contaminated food;

- Workers working on pig farms or larger pig households, and engaged in hunting, before starting their work, are obliged to report to the farm manager that they have participated in such hunting in which unnatural behavior or suspicion of illness in wild boars was observed,

- Evaluate the number of wild boars, the number and the density of wild boar population in the hunting ground, and monitor their movement and any change because the "disappearance" - the extinction of certain wild boar herds can be the first sign of ASF;

- Conduct ongoing monitoring at feed points, water points. Their systematic control can provide important information on the course of the infection;

- It is mandatory to implement the envisaged monitoring of ASF and CSF disease in wild boars, and consequently it is mandatory to send the designated number of samples from each hunting ground to the competent Veterinary Institute during the year;

-When shooting wild boars blood is taken from the heart (or if it is not possible then from the larger blood vessel of wild boar), and inevitably a sample of tonsils and spleen. After completing the Analysis Guide, samples should be submitted to the competent Veterinary Institute from which the analysis will be carried out for the presence of the causative agents of the ASF.

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