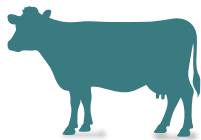


RECORD KEEPING AND BOVINE TB INVESTIGATIONS

Reduce investigation delays with these record-keeping and herd management best practices

Your records help reduce investigation delays.



Why investigate animal diseases?

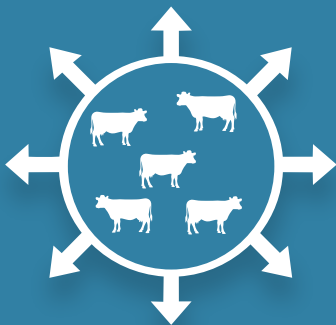
Disease investigations help find where a disease started and where it may have spread. They help protect animal health and maintain access to export markets.

Clear, accurate information from producers helps narrow the investigation and keep it moving.

BEST PRACTICE Clearly document animal movements

Use unique identifiers to document all animal movements onto and off your properties. Knowing which **animals** were at which **location** and **when** helps narrow the scope of an investigation.

Clear, complete movement records help reduce delays and focus testing where it is needed. Movement reporting software such as CLTS and DairyTrace may be used to voluntarily report move-ins (e.g., from another farm) and move-outs (e.g., movements to slaughter or auction), in addition to mandatory reporting of import, export and disposal of tagged cattle.



BEST PRACTICE Keep records organized

Maintain on-farm records such as calving books, mortality logs, and pen or pasture movements. Clear pen and pasture information helps inspectors trace potential animal contacts, focus follow-up activities, and rule out unaffected groups of animals during a disease investigation.

For example:

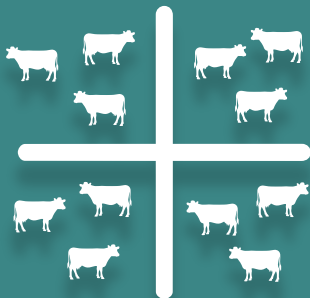
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Record pen locations over time | Identify and document sick animals or pens | Keep treatment information available | Track animal movements between pens and pastures | Document deadstock disposal locations |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|

BEST PRACTICE Separate breeding and slaughter/ feedlot animals

Maintaining clear separation between breeding herds and terminal feedlot animals can streamline disease investigations and reduce unnecessary follow-up.

For example:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Avoid housing breeding animals in feedlots | Minimize and document contact between animal groups |
|--|---|



Learn more: canada.ca/bovine-tuberculosis

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