

6. Disease control

A. New Zealand dairy herd Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL) control scheme

The New Zealand dairy industry enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) scheme is carried out by LIC under the direction of Dairy InSight. In the course of the 2006/07 season, over half of the New Zealand Dairy herds were screened for EBL using either milk vat or pooled milk samples.

NZ dairy herd EBL status

- *Over 50% of all NZ dairy herds were tested for EBL during the 2006/07 season*
- *The remaining EBL positive herd in 2005/06 was awaiting retest at the start of the season, this was negative*
- *One 'new' EBL positive herd was identified as a result of increased surveillance amongst high-risk herds*
- *The incident herd has direct links to previous case herds which are co-owned. The index EBL cow was born in a 2004/05 EBL herd*
- *EBL herd prevalence and annual incidence rates (<0.01%) remain well below the 0.2% level required under the OIE (Office of International Epizootics) rules for declaration and maintenance of EBL-freedom*

Incident herds¹

The single new incident EBL herd belongs to the same corporation which has had a history of EBL infection for the last two seasons. Five of the six most recent incident herds belonged to this corporation. Common rearing facilities for grazing of replacement stock, stock movements amongst herds, and poor record keeping in the past have resulted in regular contact between infected and EBL-negative herds.

The herd of origin of the index cow was EBL-positive in 2004/05, but it evaded testing as a calf. Infection had spread to several calves in the spring. Intensive monitoring of all in-contact calves has occurred throughout the season. The herd is awaiting confirmation testing in 2007/08 to ensure remaining stock is EBL-negative.

Continued EBL screening

Dairy InSight will continue to fund the EBL control scheme administered by LIC. Annual incidence and point prevalence of EBL amongst NZ dairy herds have remained below 0.2% for over three seasons. In future, all new herds will therefore be considered EBL-negative unless there is evidence of contact with high-risk herds. To improve the efficiency of primary EBL screening, all herds supplying milk to small dairy companies will be tested annually by vat sampling. Fonterra suppliers and herds that have relocated will continue to be tested every alternate year.

¹ Herds previously classified EBL negative (or provisionally negative) with newly identified EBL infection

B. Tuberculosis (Tb) control

Control of Tb (*M. bovis*) over the agricultural industry is managed by the Animal Health Board whose primary objective is to manage Tb to reduce the number of infected herds and to prevent Tb vector free areas becoming vector risk areas. The status of a vector area is determined by the prevalence of wild animals that are considered a source of infection (e.g., possums and ferrets).

Table 6.1 *Tuberculosis (Tb) testing and results in 2006/07*

Region	Vector Status	Number of infected dairy herds June 2006	Number of dairy cattle primary tested	Number of Tuberculous ^a dairy cattle
Northland	Free	0	83,850	8
Auckland	Free	0	27,751	0
Waikato	Free	1	1,216,814	36
	Risk	1	126,783	6
Bay of Plenty	Free	0	85,341	0
	Risk	0	3,039	0
Gisborne	Free	0	310	0
Hawke's Bay	Free	0	9,537	3
	Risk	1	39,317	15
Taranaki	Free	1	139,750	10
Manawatu/Wanganui	Free	1	119,569	10
	Risk	0	70,760	6
Wellington	Risk	1	100,926	3
North Island	Free	3	1,682,922	67
	Risk	3	340,825	30
North Island	Total	6	2,023,747	97
Marlborough	Free	0	14,808	7
	Risk	0	3,045	0
Tasman/Nelson	Free	1	43,513	2
	Risk	1	13,654	11
West Coast	Free	0	11,685	5
	Risk	36	204,485	156
Canterbury	Free	2	264,986	13
	Risk	1	101,841	6
Otago	Free	2	93,289	31
	Risk	2	122,624	11
Southland	Free	0	108,854	2
	Risk	2	86,444	10
South Island	Free	5	537,135	60
	Risk	42	532,093	194
South Island	Total	47	1,069,228	254
New Zealand	Free	8	2,220,057	127
	Risk	45	872,918	224
New Zealand	Total	53	3,092,975	351

Sourced from Animal Health Board – Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2007

^a Tuberculous Animals include lesioned reactor cattle and lesioned cull cattle

Appendix 1 Farming regions and districts

The following map shows the six LIC regions and the farming regions used in all analyses presented in this report. The list of districts, which follow local authority boundaries, within each region is also given.

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|--|--|--|
| <p>1 Northland
Far North
Whangarei
Kaipara</p> <p>2 Central Auckland
Rodney
North Shore
Waitakere
Auckland
Manukau
Papakura
Franklin</p> <p>3 South Auckland
Thames/Coromandel
Hauraki
Waikato
Matamata/Piako
Hamilton
Waipa
Otorohanga
South Waikato</p> <p>4 Bay of Plenty
Western Bay of Plenty
Tauranga
Whakatane
Kawerau
Opotiki</p> <p>5 Central Plateau
Rotorua
Taupo</p> <p>6 Western Uplands
Waitomo
Ruapehu</p> <p>7 East Coast
Gisborne
Wairoa</p> <p>8 Hawkes Bay
Hastings
Napier
Central Hawkes Bay</p> | <p>9 Taranaki
New Plymouth
Stratford
South Taranaki</p> <p>10 Wellington
Wanganui
Rangitikei
Manawatu
Palmerston North
Horowhenua
Kapiti
Porirua
Upper Hutt
Lower Hutt
Wellington</p> <p>11 Wairarapa
Tararua
Masterton
Carterton
South Wairarapa</p> <p>12 Nelson/Marlborough
Tasman
Nelson
Marlborough
Kaikoura</p> <p>13 West Coast
Buller
Grey
Westland</p> <p>14 North Canterbury
Hurunui
Waimakariri
Christchurch
Banks Peninsula
Selwyn
Ashburton</p> | <p>15 South Canterbury
Timaru
MacKenzie
Waimate</p> <p>16 Otago
Waitaki
Central Otago
Queenstown/Lakes
Dunedin
Clutha</p> <p>17 Southland
Southland
Gore
Invercargill</p> |
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