

The Significance of Poultry Biosecurity



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Table of Contents

01	Introduction
02	Biosecurity Plan
03	Three Types
04	Conceptual Biosecurity
05	Structural Biosecurity
06	Operational Biosecurity

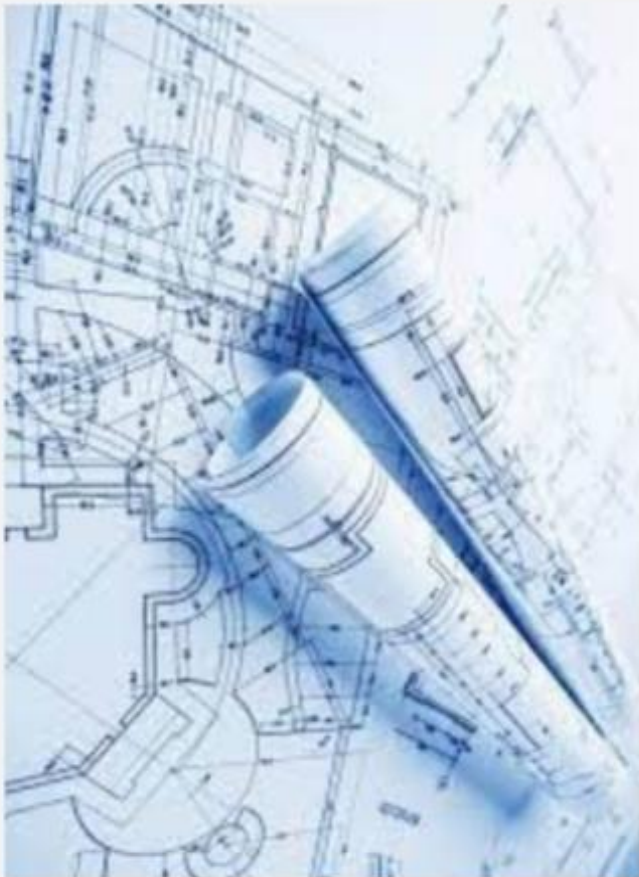


Introduction

Poultry biosecurity is related to specific measures to protect birds from harmful biological agents such as parasites, bacteria, and viruses. In terms of poultry production at the commercial level poultry biosecurity is focused on implementing strict rules, and confinement operations including special clothing and disinfection. Poultry biosecurity measures are not always considered realistic at small-scale levels and are known to be more beneficial at the large-scale and commercial levels. However, the use of certain approaches is beneficial in specific aspects and helps to improve the health of birds and quality products according to the standards. Therefore, this article is focused on the significance of poultry biosecurity to improve sustainable food production.

Biosecurity is the cheapest and most efficient way to control diseases and has three distinctive components such as isolation, sanitation and traffic control.

Quarantine is the confinement of animals in a restricted environment.



Restricting the entry of unwanted and irrelevant people in the poultry house helps to minimize the chances of disease development and further spread. “Early Identification” (Where PreciseAG.ai excels) and Isolation practices are focused on recognition and separating the sick and diseased birds and animals from the group of healthy birds. Separation of birds according to their age groups is also helpful in terms of poultry biosecurity. Many poultry operations are focused on in and out management that focus on simultaneous depopulation of specific facilities among the birds and flocks.

Biosecurity Matters

Traffic control is focused on a restricted and limited supply of goods, and birds, and limited visits of people and traffic patterns on the poultry house and farms. While sanitation practices are focused on disinfecting and cleaning the equipment and materials, people coming to the farm, and cleaning the working operations on the farm. Biosecurity is a major component of disease control along with good management, vaccination, and medication. There are three main types of biosecurity such as conceptual biosecurity, structural biosecurity, and operational biosecurity.



Conceptual Biosecurity

01

Structural Biosecurity

02

Operational Biosecurity

03

Conceptual Biosecurity:

The basics of conceptual biosecurity can be explained as building a farm in isolated areas. The farm should be at least three-kilometer (km) away from the nearby poultry farm if it is a breeder farm and 1.6 km away in case it is a boiler farm or commercial layer. The breeder farm must be near the roads for easily accessing the basic transportation facilities and supporting the backyard poultry. It is always important to maintain enough distance between feed mills, hatcheries, growers farms, and breeders farms.



Structural Biosecurity:

It involves fencing of the farm to prevent the entry of unwanted and irrelevant visitors. Water testing is also an integral component of structural biosecurity as it can bring pathogenic and chemical contamination. Poultry farms must be provided with proper power supply for sanitation, water supply, and concrete stage. An appropriate location for proper storage of feed is also important to maintain good biosecurity in the poultry house. The roads and entryways to the poultry farms must be cleaned all year round to prevent microbial spread by footwear and vehicles. Dead birds must be disposed of by considering the scientific safety measures.

There should be rodent and pest-proof housing for birds and poultry to avoid major damage and stress. There should be separate storage for equipment, litter, and feed to prevent contamination spread. Proper washing or disinfecting of equipment and instrument after every use is also helpful to minimize and eliminate contamination. Three meters boundary of agricultural land should be kept free from vegetation for preventing wildlife activities.



Operational Biosecurity:

In a perfect world there should be the development of operational manuals for daily, weekly, biannual, and annual activities carried out in the breeding and grow-out facilities, hatcheries, and feed mills. Even though this may not be possible for all farms it is recommended at least to some degree. However, There should be proper disinfection and decontamination of poultry houses, and equipment after flock depletion.



Regular showers and wearing neat and clean clothes is a must approach for breeders farms to avoid contamination. Maintenance of records of the visitors and their specific purpose is also helpful to enhance the poultry biosecurity.

Within the daily operations there should also be spot checks and checking the health of individual birds. PreciseAG has developed the best solution on the market for just such a safety measure. Integrated pest management approaches are also helpful for effective pest control through mechanical and biological means. Approximate programs of proper vaccination and disease control must be implemented. Properly decontaminated recycled materials and safe new materials should be used for packaging purposes.

PreciseAG.AI is a globally available solution for the quick initial assessment of poultry health without expensive equipment or system installations.

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