

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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(b) *When infection is disclosed.* When any certificate has been revoked because of reactions as provided in subsection (3), the herd shall qualify under subsection (1).

(5) **TEST CLASSIFICATION.** Swine brucellosis tests shall be classified "negative" when no reaction on a complete herd test is disclosed on the card test, or in a 1-100 dilution or higher by the usual agglutination test, or a 1-50 dilution when the test is conducted by the tube method, using an incubation temperature of 56° Centigrade for 16 to 20 hours.

(6) **SUBMISSION OF BLOOD SAMPLES.** Veterinarians taking blood samples from swine, for testing pursuant to this section, shall submit all such samples to the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory of the department.

(7) **IDENTIFICATION TAGS.** Swine which have been tested for brucellosis pursuant to this section shall be individually identified by means of ear tags and reports of such test shall be submitted to the department by the veterinarian conducting the test.

**History:** 1-2-56; am. (1), (2), (3) and (4) (a), Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; am. (5), Register, January, 1969, No. 157, eff. 2-1-69.

**Ag 10.56 Brucellosis testing of swine.** (1) No person shall transport to another premises inhabited by swine, any boar over 5 months of age or weighing more than 150 pounds unless it is negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 60 days of the date of movement and it is accompanied by a report of such test. This subsection shall not apply to the following:

(a) Boars originating from a validated brucellosis-free herd.

(b) Boars moved directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

(c) Boars transported to the premises of a livestock dealer or livestock market operator; provided any subsequent movement from such premises shall comply with the brucellosis test requirement of this section.

(d) Boars moved from one premises to another of the owner of such boars.

(2) No person shall exhibit at a show or fair any swine over 5 months of age or weighing more than 150 pounds unless they are negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 90 days of the date of such show. This subsection shall not apply to the following:

(a) Swine originating from a validated brucellosis-free herd.

(b) All barrows if shipped directly to slaughter from such show.

(c) Swine exhibited at shows where all swine are slaughtered immediately following such show.

(3) The department may test all swine on farms where there is reason to believe there might be infection.

(4) The department may tag and brand all swine it deems infected and place the entire herd under quarantine until it is determined by the department the herd is no longer infected. No swine shall be removed from such quarantined premises except directly to a slaughtering establishment.

(5) Blood samples shall be taken by veterinarians and shall be submitted to the Animal Health Laboratory of the department for testing.

(6) (a) Swine which have been tested shall be identified by inserting an identification tag in the right ear of each such animal which is not so identified; provided that in the case of animals registered with a purebred association, the registry number or identification assigned to the animal may be used in lieu of an identification tag.

(b) Swine classified as reactors shall be identified by a reactor tag inserted in the left ear and branded on the left shoulder with a letter "B" not less than 3 inches in height (tattoo or brand).

**History:** Cr. Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; r. and recr. Register, January, 1969, No. 157, eff. 2-1-69.

**Ag 10.57 Turkeys; disease control.** (1) **PROHIBITIONS.** (a) No turkeys shall be used for breeding purposes and no turkey eggs shall be used for hatching unless they originate from a flock which has been tested annually and is classified as follows:

1. "U. S. pullorum-typhoid clean" as provided in the National Turkey Improvement Plan (9 CFR 146).

2. "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found."

3. "Mycoplasma gallisepticum tested and no reactors found."

(b) No person shall use, sell or otherwise transfer any turkeys or turkey eggs for breeding or hatching purposes unless such turkeys or turkey eggs comply with the requirements of this section.

(2) **GENERAL PROVISIONS.** (a) All blood samples shall be drawn by approved testing crews.

(b) All birds shall be banded at the time blood samples are drawn and blood samples identified by band number.

(c) Blood samples shall be tested for disease by the department at its diagnostic laboratories.

(d) Flock and hatchery inspection shall be conducted by the department.

(e) Tests shall be conducted with antigens approved by the department.

(f) All eggs used for hatching shall be identified by the flock owner as to flock origin with a number assigned by the department.

(g) All birds shall be tested for *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* at the same time the pullorum test is conducted, using the same sera.

(h) All flock and hatchery owners shall follow sanitation procedures prescribed by the department.

(i) Flock and hatchery owners shall report any signs of respiratory disease to the department.

(j) All turkey flocks classified as reactor, infected or suspicious shall be quarantined to the premises and may be removed only directly to slaughter. The flock owner shall furnish proof of slaughter upon request by the department.

(3) **TESTING PROCEDURES.** (a) *Salmonella typhimurium.* 1. Flocks negative to the serological test shall be designated as "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found."

2. Birds having a titer of 1-25 or more shall be subjected to a bacteriological test and shall be classified as "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found" if negative to the bacteriological test. If any birds react to the bacteriological test the flock shall be classified as a reactor flock. Reactor flocks may be reclassified

"Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found" if they are negative to two successive tests conducted not less than 21 days apart.

3. All flock premises are to be inspected for adequate sanitation practices at the same time as the flock is inspected for clinical symptoms of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*.

(b) *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*. 1. Flocks shall be tested by conducting 2 random sample tests not less than 14 days apart; each test shall consist of 10% but not less than 100 of the birds in the flock. The first test shall be conducted at the same time as the pullorum test; or the entire flock shall be tested at the time the pullorum test is conducted.

2. The plate test shall be used as a screening test. The Hemagglutination Inhibition test shall be conducted on the plate positive sera as a confirmatory test.

3. The "Mycoplasma gallisepticum infected" classification shall be applicable to any flock from which an isolation of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* has been made, or any flock having birds with titers of 1-80 or above tested by Hemagglutination Inhibition methods and which exhibit clinical symptoms of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*.

4. The "Mycoplasma gallisepticum suspicious" classification shall be applicable to any flock exhibiting clinical symptoms of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, or any flock containing birds with titers of 1-40 or above not exhibiting clinical symptoms.

5. To qualify a suspicious flock for "Mycoplasma gallisepticum tested and no reactors found" classification 10% but not less than 100 of the birds of the suspect flock shall be retested not less than 14 days after the first test and shall have no birds with titers of 1-80 or above and have no birds with increasing titers or exhibiting clinical symptoms of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*.

6. The "Mycoplasma gallisepticum tested and no reactors found" classification shall apply to flocks which are tested and not classified as infected or suspicious.

7. Each flock shall be inspected during the production period. If the inspection reveals symptoms of respiratory disease or lesions, 100 birds or 10% of the birds in the flock, whichever is greater, shall be tested. The flock shall be classified as to its health status on the same basis as in the initial test.

(4) PREMISES. No turkey breeding flocks shall be commingled with other domestic fowl or turkeys or reared within 100 yards of any other fowl or turkeys; provided this subsection shall not apply to other turkeys until January 1, 1965, which are reared within 100 yards of a breeding flock if they originate from breeding flocks which comply with the requirements of this section.

(5) HATCHERIES. (a) No operator of a turkey hatchery shall hatch any turkey eggs or permit any turkey eggs to be on the hatchery premises unless such eggs originate from a flock which complies with this section.

(b) No eggs of any other species of fowl shall be hatched in a turkey hatchery.

(c) The department shall inspect turkey hatcheries at least once annually.

(6) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS. (a) No turkey eggs shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks which meet the requirements of paragraph (b).

(b) No turkeys shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks that:

1. Are classified as "U. S. pullorum-typhoid clean" as provided in the National Turkey Improvement Plan (9 CFR 146).

2. Are classified as "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found". This classification shall apply to flocks that have been tested and are negative to the serological test and to flocks having birds with titers of 1-25 or more which are negative to a bacteriological test.

3. Have been subjected to a test of the entire flock for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and have no birds with titers of 1-40 or above when tested by the Hemagglutination Inhibition test.

(c) Turkey poults less than 2 weeks of age may be imported into this state if they originate directly from hatcheries which hatch no other eggs than turkey eggs that comply with paragraph (b) of this subsection. Such hatcheries shall carry on sanitation practices approved by the chief livestock official of the state of origin.

(d) All turkeys, turkey poults and turkey eggs imported into this state shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the chief livestock official of the state of origin certifying that such turkeys, turkey poults or turkey eggs originate from flocks or hatcheries which comply with this regulation or an equivalent mandatory or voluntary program of the state of origin; provided the department may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states having equivalent voluntary or mandatory turkey disease control programs providing for other methods of certification of turkeys and turkey eggs imported into this state.

(e) This subsection shall not apply to turkeys imported into this state which are consigned directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

**History:** Cr. Register, July, 1964, No. 103, eff. 8-1-64.