

PARABAN

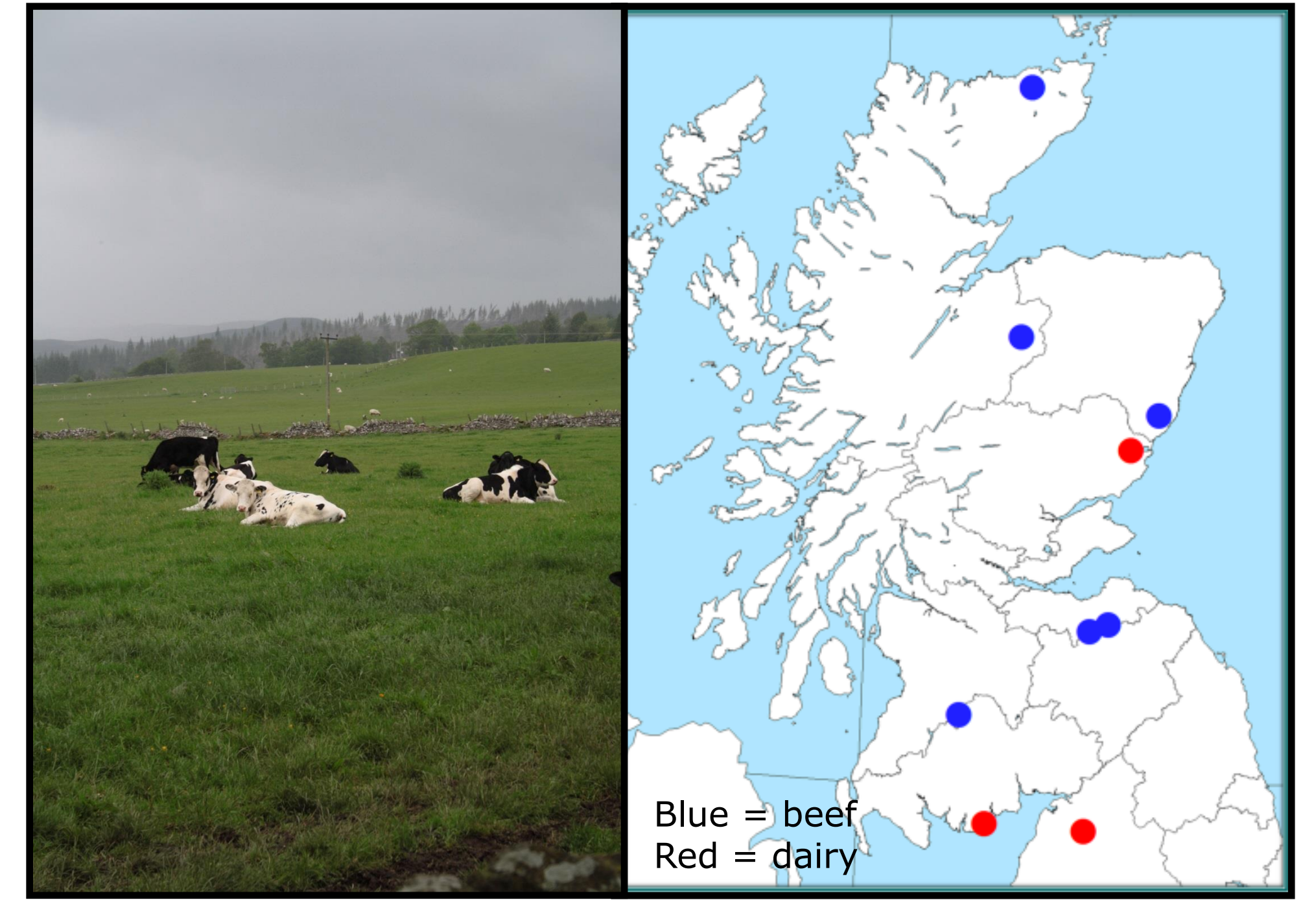
Knowledge exchange for control of Johne's Disease

Dairy Farm 2 has an organic dairy farm with around 170 milking cows.

They have a six month calving period from July to February which allows much of the herd to be calved outdoors.

All their replacements have been homebred for many years and the spare calves are fattened and sold for beef.

DAIRY FARM 2, SOUTH WEST



Calving pens

The Steading

The cows pass the calving pens on their way to the milking parlour which may allow contamination of the "clean pens".



Winter housing

At grass in the summer

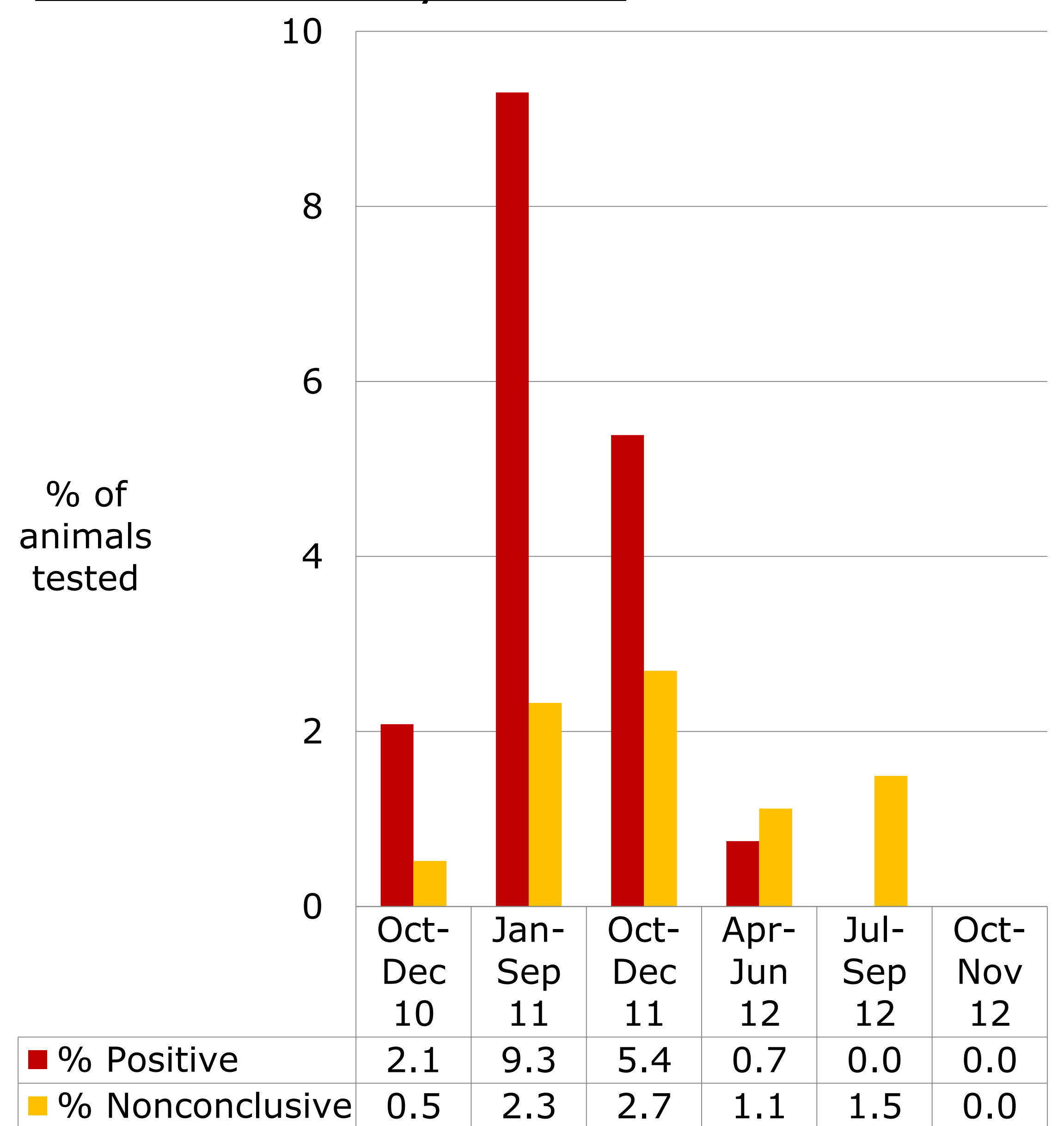
The slats allow frequent cleaning. The cows are kept at grass as long as possible.



Coming in for milking

The calves are removed from their mothers after three days and housed in individual pens.

Johne's on Dairy farm 2



Dairy farm 2 has a relatively low prevalence of Johne's.

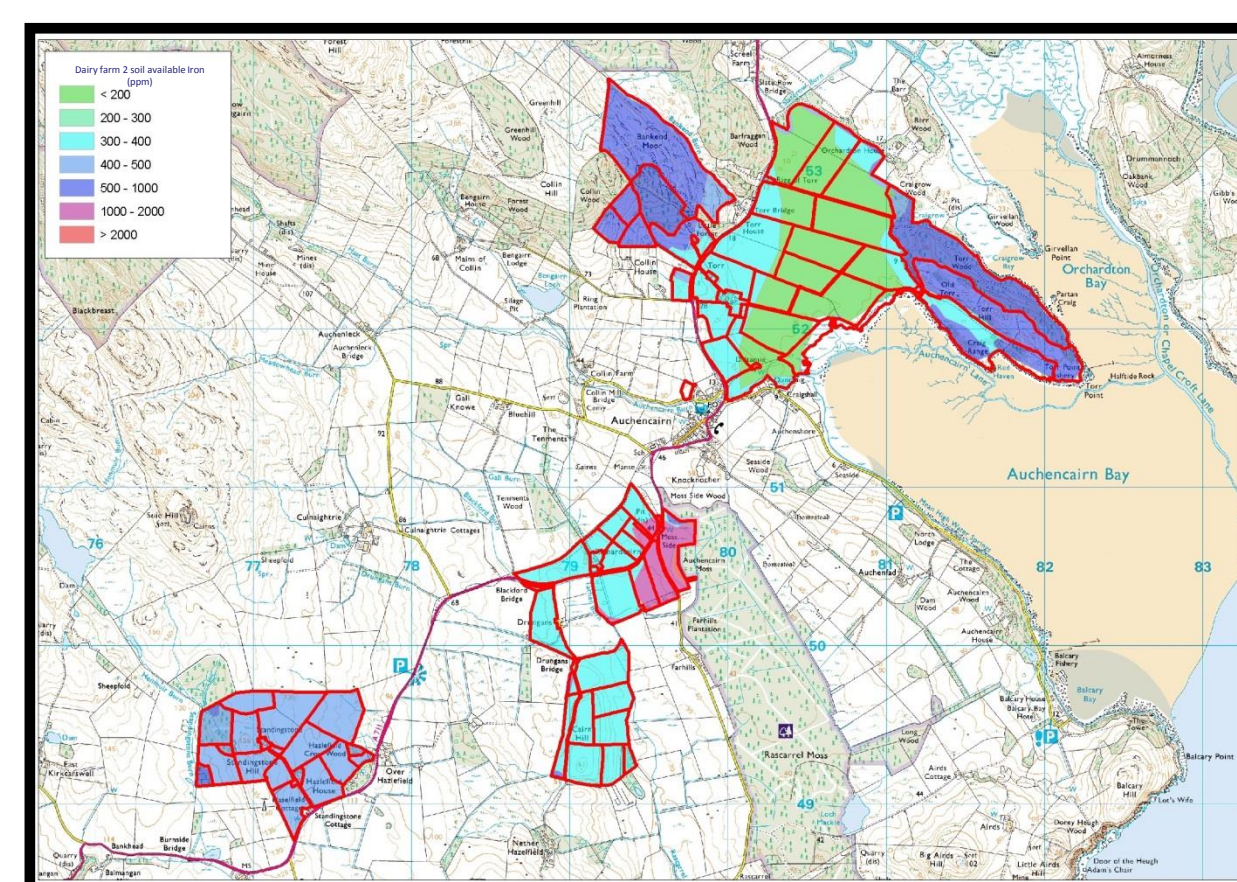
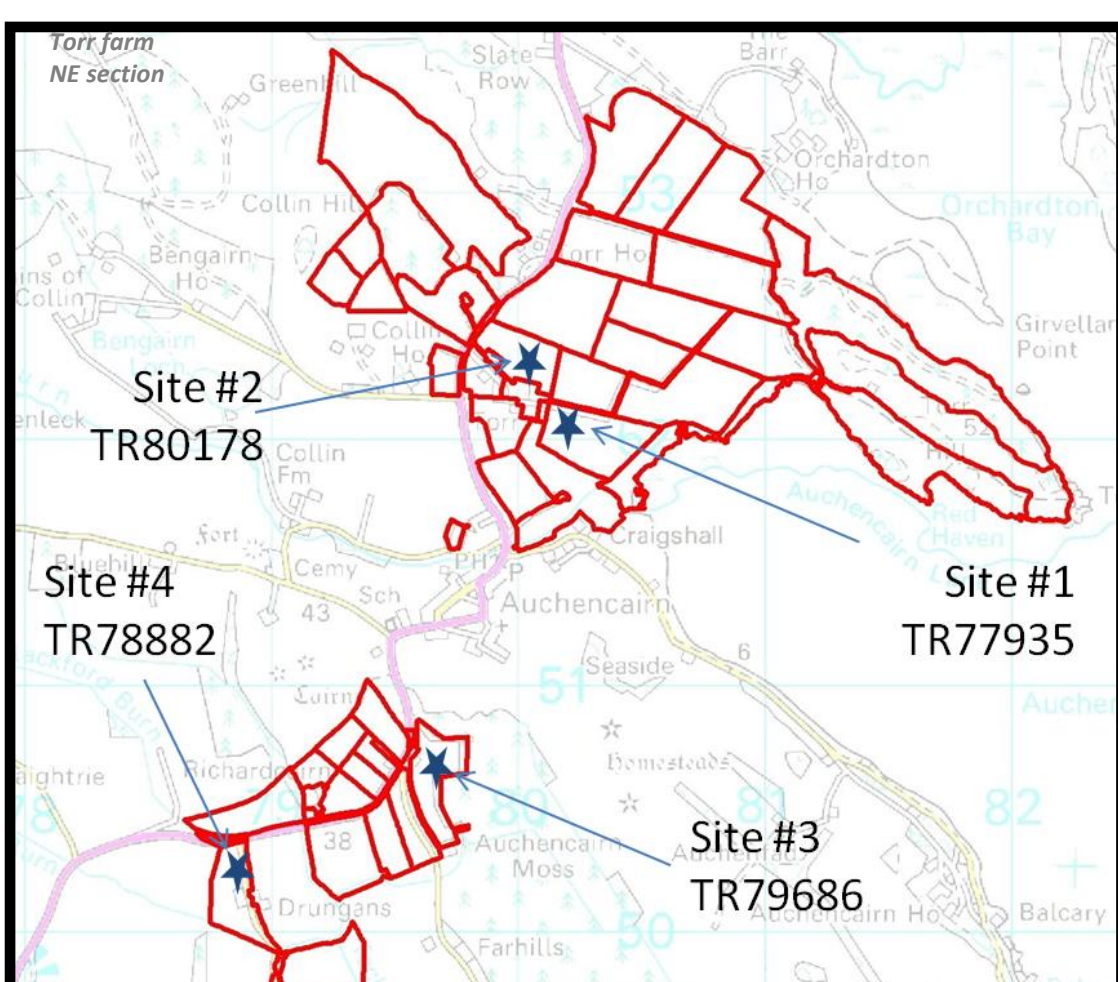
They are monitoring the herd with quarterly milk testing as well as bi-annual blood and faeces testing.

Milk from animals with a positive result is not fed to heifer calves and their offspring are not kept as replacements.

Environmental factors

Evidence suggests that soil environmental factors play a role in the persistence of *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* (MAP).

Sample sites were selected according to soil parameters and farming activity.



However, no MAP specific DNA was detected in any of the four soils or three waters sampled.

Post-mortem samples

		Histopathology			
		+	?	-	Total
Serum ELISA	+	0	0	3	3
	?	0	0	0	0
	-	0	1	10	11
	Total	0	1	13	14

There has been no definitive evidence of clinical cases in the animals sampled so far.

With thanks to the farm for the farm photographs and Richard Irvine and Cathy Lamm of Glasgow for the post-mortem pictures.

We would also like to thank the Scottish Funding Council for funding the PARABAN project.