



Paratuberculosis Sanitation by a combination of Test and cull, Vaccination and motherless rearing – Observations in three German dairy goat herds

Paratuberkulose-Sanierung durch eine Kombination von ‚Test and cull‘, Impfung und mutterloser Aufzucht – Beobachtungen in drei deutschen Milchziegenherden

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TABLE 3: Differences in management and problems in implementing the measures on the three farms

Farm 1	implementation of motherless rearing very consistent kids immediately separated from the mothers separation of young goats from adults for one year farm hygiene: clean fresh food, clean litter, kid pens not overcrowded, kid pens weekly mucked out, separate pen for sick goats Extra staff only for the goats two positive goats not removed in the first year, one goat not removed in the third year
Farm2	a total of 148 nine-month-old goats were purchased after the first year, motherless rearing in male kids often only at day two or three, female kids during first 24 hours separation of the young goats from the adults for only six month clear separation of the individual barns could not always be guaranteed -> contact between the young goats and the adult animals or their excreta farm hygiene: kid pens overcrowded, damp bedding, not regularly mucked out, no overview on losses, young animals running around freely, faeces on feeding table, waiting area in front of the milking parlour heavily soiled with faeces, no extra pen for sick animals first year five positive goats not removed, second year another six goats not removed
Farm 3	male kids stayed with their dams for up to 3 days, female lambs not always separated from their mothers immediately, but within first day of life, feeding of the lambs in the first year with colostrum from seropositive cows farm hygiene: clean litter, fresh food, irregularly mucked out, no extra pen for sick animals understaffed third year two positive goats not removed