



**Managing Farm
Biosecurity** in the

Parsley Industry

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Innovation Australia, 2014

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This project has been funded by Horticulture
Innovation Australia using the Vegetable (R&D) levy
and matched funds from the Australian Government.

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Managing Farm Biosecurity in the Parsley Industry

It is hard enough to be a farmer, dealing with the pests and disease that are here already without introducing new ones.

Everyone has an important role to play in protecting farms, industry and regions from the impact of new pests on production and livelihood. Farm management practices can also minimise the spread of existing pest and disease on and off properties.

This manual aims to:

1. help the detection of new and exotic pests on parsley farming systems; and
2. minimise the spread and impact of existing pests, particularly soil-borne disease

You can think of biosecurity management as risk management. Early detection of pests and diseases can isolate potential outbreaks and minimise their spread. Good farm hygiene can stop the spread of pests and pathogens on your farm and between properties. While it is not always possible, or practical, to carry out all of the practices recommended in this manual, implementing the best options for your farm business will lead to increased production and income.

Biosecurity definitions:

Biosecurity is the protection of your property and the entire industry from the entry, establishment and impact of exotic pests. At the farm level good biosecurity practices will help control existing pest and disease

Pests are organisms that cause damage or loss, or pose a risk to your crop. Insects, mites, weeds and animals such as rats are pests.

- **Exotic pests** are those not currently present in Australia
- **Endemic pests** are already established in Australia

Pathogens are microscopic organisms (microbes) that cause disease. They are typically fungi, bacteria, viruses and nematodes. Many publications group the term 'pathogens' into a broader definition as 'pests'. In this manual, pathogens are used when referring to the specific microbes causing disease.

A **disease** is any condition in a plant that interferes with its normal functioning, growth and/or development

A **weed** is a plant that is growing in an unwanted place. Weeds are often a host for pests and disease, which can then transfer into a crop.

Manage your biosecurity risk

R Report & record

I Inspect & inform

S Skill up

K Keep clean



Where do pests and pathogens come from?

Pests and pathogens can enter your farm (and then onto your crop) through a number of different pathways.

Some pests can crawl, fly and/or be carried on air currents for example thrips, aphids and whiteflies. Fungal spores are also carried by the wind. Water, including run-off and rain splash, is a carrier of many pathogens.

Pests and pathogens can also be carried on plant material including seeds, seedlings and crop residue. Some of the major pathogens in parsley, particularly root rots, are found and carried in soil.

Non-plant sources and carriers of pests and pathogens include people, tools, vehicles, rubbish, soil, boxes, buckets and bags, water and irrigation systems.

Knowledge of the sources of pests and pathogens is needed so you can implement preventative actions along these pathways.

Report & record

R
Report
& record

R I S K

What are your reporting obligations?

Australia has a well developed protocol for detection of exotic plant pests and pathogens. The National body—Plant Health Australia is the National body that has responsibility for implementing policy on the management of exotic pests and diseases.

The parsley industry is a signatory to the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD). The EPPRD has established protocols to manage responses and funding to emergency plant pest incidents. A significant component of the EPPRD is the inclusion of an Owner Reimbursement Cost (ORC) scheme, designed to alleviate the costs of emergency response. For example, if your crop has to be destroyed due to the detection of an exotic pest, you will be entitled to compensation.

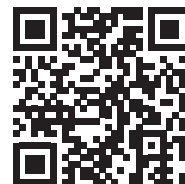
For more information about the EPPRD go to the Plant Health Australia website at

www.phau.com.au/epprd

If you suspect a new pest, or see anything unusual, call the exotic plant pest hotline on 1800 084 881. When you call the hotline you will be asked a series of questions and given directions and information on how to collect a sample and where to send it.

If you have found a suspected exotic pest, following the steps below will help contain its spread around your farm and elsewhere:

- Do not touch, move or transport affected plant material;
- Wash hands, clothes (including hats) and footwear that have been in contact with affected plant material and soil;
- Mark the location of the suspected pest and limit access to the area
- Try and restrict operations in the vicinity until correct identification is carried out



← **QR link**

Scan this with a QR app on your smartphone or tablet to visit the PHAU website.

Exotic Plant Pest Hotline
1800 084 881

Record keeping

Many farm businesses use a quality assurance program such as Enviroveg and Freshcare. Keeping records of your biosecurity management practices will help you meet the requirements of these programs. Records will also help you to trace the source of new pest and disease outbreaks.

The kinds of documentation you could keep include:

- Your farm biosecurity management plan
- Visitor sign in sheets
- Farm biosecurity checklist
- Farm employee biosecurity inductions
- Best practice checklist for parsley
- Machinery cleaning and inspection
- Records of farm inputs.



Inspect & inform

Inspect & inform

R I S K

Movement around the farm of machinery and equipment, workers and visitors is a very common way for pests and pathogens to spread.

Control movement on your farm by breaking the property into a series of management zones. This will help you efficiently manage the spread of pests and disease inspection through inspection and quarantine and restriction of movement of people and machinery.

As much as practical, divide your farm into 'high security' and 'low security' zones. The high security zones include your growing blocks and packing shed. If possible include roadways and pathways leading between your paddock and sheds. This zone should be as free of weeds, crop debris and rubbish as possible. If practicable everything taken into this zone should be cleaned first. For example take machinery through tyre washes, clean knives and picking boxes, wear clean shoes and clothing

The area around your home, driveway and rest of your farm is low security. This area should be kept clean and tidy to reduce the risk of spreading pests and pathogens into the high security zone.

If possible space should be provided in this zone for

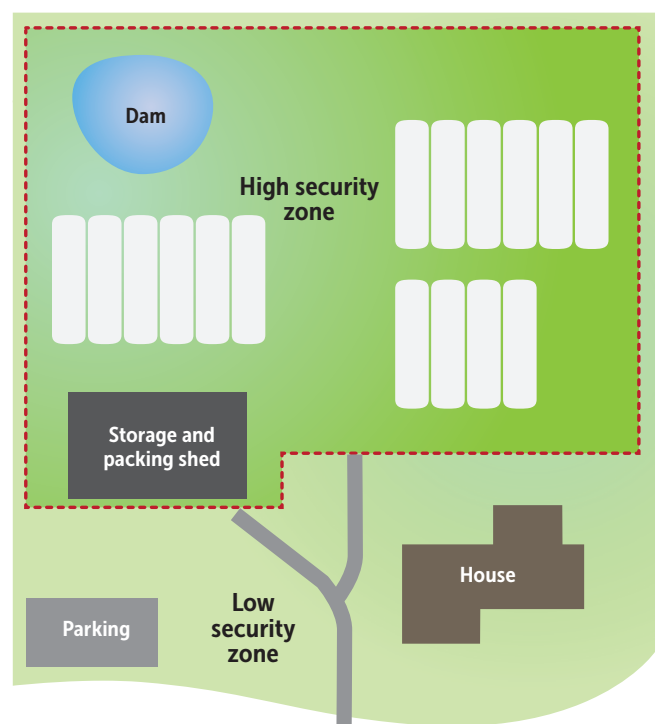
- visitor parking
- goods being dropped off and picked up
- a quarantine zone for new plants/seedlings to be kept before they are planted out. Do not allow new plants to go straight out to your paddock. Keep them away from existing plants and observe for pests and disease.

Work place procedures that cover tasks involved in working with crops or in the packing shed cannot only help you to identify critical pest and disease control points but can also improve farm efficiency—saving you time and money.

Tasks covered by workplace procedures could include:

- moving around the farm
- transporting crop waste
- controlling weeds
- moving harvested crops from the field to the packing shed

K The **Keep clean** section of this manual has practical ways to manage the hygiene of these zones



Inspect

As a farmer you are aware that regular inspection of your crops is vital. Through observation you can see when pests and disease are present, if your crop has any nutritional problems or environmental stress, and when the crop is ready to harvest.

Through regular surveillance and inspection you are more likely to spot new pests and diseases early, giving you more chance of eradication and/ or control.

The more eyes you have on your crop the better. Train your workers to undertake surveillance and to report anything unusual or of concern. A biosecurity worker induction can be found in **S skill up**.

Precautions in handling pest and disease samples

Recognising diseases is not easy. Different disease symptoms can look very similar—there may even be symptoms of a nutritional disorder that appear to be a disease. It is therefore best to have the problem sampled for laboratory diagnosis to get the correct identification.

Ask your local diagnostic service for their preferred handling and dispatch methods.





Inform

Everyone who comes onto your property—visitors, transporters, sales people, agricultural consultants and advisors and farm workers need to be made aware of your farms biosecurity policies.

Signage is a simple, cheap and effective method of communication.

Start with biosecurity signs on all of your entrances. Signs should have at least one contact phone number, e.g. mobile phone and home phone, so visitors can contact you if you are off farm.

Biosecurity signs can be obtained by contacting Plant Health Australia at www.phau.com.au

Designated parking signs and no entry signs will also help control movement of people and vehicles.

Have simple signs and reminders in your staff room and bathrooms to wash hands and 'keep clean'.

Everyone entering your farm should sign a farm register or immediately report to a supervisor (see the farm visitor register template on page 19).

Visitors should ensure that their clothing and footwear is clean before entering your farm.

Ask visitors such as agricultural advisors who have visited other properties prior to yours to ensure they have changed their clothes, or use clean overalls and have disinfected hands, boots and all tools before they enter your farm.

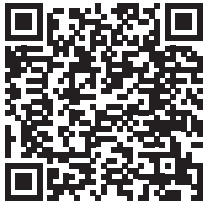




Skill up

In order to be able to effectively manage pests and diseases, correct identification is critical. You also need to understand the life cycle of the pest or disease and the specific environmental conditions that favour them.

A guide to the common of diseases of parsley can be found at:
www.vgavic.org.au/pdf/Parsley_Disease_Handbook_2006.pdf



← QR link

Scan this with a QR app on your smartphone or tablet to download the Parsley Disease Handbook.

Parsley diseases

As can be seen from the diagram below there are a number of ways that parsley plants can be impacted from diseases—in some cases such as *Phytophthora sp.* the disease can be spread through multiple pathways.

Bacterial leaf spot/blight

Pseudomonas syringae

This disease is associated with high humidity, warm conditions and long hours of leaf wetness



Root rots—soil + water borne

- Pythium
- Phytophthora
- Fusarium

Cause pre and post emergence damping off and death of mature plants. *Pythium sp.* invade via the lateral root tips. Disease is prevalent in cold, wet conditions, generally at conditions below 10°C

Only soil-borne root rot

- Rhizoctonia
- Plectosphaerella

The table below is a summary of the major parsley disease and the way that they are spread. Correct identification of disease will help you decide which biosecurity management practice will be of most benefit to your farm production.

	seed	soil	water	air	insect	other
Alternaria	X	X	X	X		
Bacterial leaf spot	X		X			Machinery/hand
Bacterial soft rot		X	X			Survives in crop debris
Downy mildew				X		Survives in crop debris
Fusarium root rot		X	X		X	May cling to machinery, vehicles and tools
Rhizoctonia crown and Collar rot		X				
Phytophthora		X	X		X	Fungus gnats
Pythium		X	X		X	Fungus gnats
Sclerotinia rot		X	X	X		Plant material, implements, animals
Plectosphaerella		X				
Septoria leaf blight	X		X			People, equipment when foliage is wet
Apium virus Y					X	Machinery; NB weeds harbour viruses
Carrot leaf virus					X	



Skilling up farm workers

Farm workers have a vital role to play in biosecurity. The more eyes monitoring your crop for pest and disease the better your surveillance program will be.

All workers need to be trained in your farms biosecurity management plan.

Farm workers should:

- have undertaken a biosecurity induction
- be encouraged to 'come clean/ go clean' —wear clean clothes, wash hats regularly, wash vehicles,
- be able to identify major pests and diseases of parsley
- know reporting procedure for suspected pest and disease incursions
- plan daily activities to work on the youngest crop first before moving into older ones
- disinfect tools regularly, particularly picking knives
- undertake certified training in biosecurity units of competency.

A farm employee biosecurity induction template can be found in the **R report & record** section of this manual.

Vocational training in farm biosecurity

Formal training programs are available for property owners and staff. You can approach your local TAFE and ask them for training or contact a specialist agricultural training centre such as Tocal College: www.tocal.com.au

Undertaking certified training strengthens the skill base of your enterprise and industry, and is recognised across Australia.

The information in this manual supports the training of:

- *AHC BIO201A Inspect and clean machinery for plant, animal or soil material*
- *AHC BIO302A Identify and report unusual disease or plant pest signs*

Plant Health Australia has training both on farm and online. To inquire contact: info@phau.com.au

Keep clean

K
Keep it
clean

R I S K

Farm hygiene is a critical component of a biosecurity plan. When you are adopting practices that keep your farm clean, such as controlling weeds, you are implementing a biosecurity program.

Control weeds not just within your crop but around your field, driveways and sheds. Weeds provide habitat for insects such as thrips and can harbour viruses which can easily spread into your crop.

People

Encourage everyone—visitors, employees contractors to ‘Come clean’ when entering your farm and ‘Go clean’ when leaving.

Clean clothes, foot wear and hats need to be worn.

You can help people by installing foot baths, providing disposable overalls (particularly if there are known disease outbreaks in your region or in other blocks on your farm) and installing suitable hand washing facilities. Hand sanitisers should be kept in all vehicles, packing sheds and staff rooms.

Footbaths

While footbaths are an effective biosecurity tool if not used and maintained correctly they are a waste of time and money.

Care should be taken to locate the footbath properly. Locate your footbath on a hard dry surface or lawn. Make sure you are not able to pick up more dirt after you have been through the bath and your boots are still wet.

Use a disinfectant and fill with enough solution to cover the shoe treads. Replace the solution daily or more frequently when it is very wet and muddy.

Footbaths will not work on mud-covered boots. Make sure boots have been brushed clean of mud before going through the bath solution.

An easy, cheap alternative to footbaths is to simply secure polypropylene bags around your feet and throw the bags away when you leave the field!





Movement of vehicles and machinery

The root rot diseases common in parsley are soil borne. Soil trapped in tyres and on cultivators is a major risk in spreading disease both on farm around vegetable blocks and fields and between farms.

Weed seeds are also commonly spread by soil.

Implementing a farm policy of not allowing dirty vehicles into your high security zone will help control the risk of pathogens spreading on your farm or entering from off site.

Do not share equipment with other farms, unless it has been cleaned and disinfected. Growers should insist that all vehicles and machinery have been washed down before they arrive at the front gate.

Machinery can be washed with a high pressure hose or if there is not too much mud/soil attached to the machinery with compressed air.

Be extra mindful of how much dirt you are spreading on and off your farm when road conditions are wet and muddy.

It is not likely to be practical to wash down machinery and equipment every time it is moved in and out of your farm zones. However, if you have been working in an affected field or block every effort should be made to wash down and disinfect before going into unaffected fields or areas.

The best practice in washing down machinery is the following two step process:

1. washdown machinery with a pressure wash to remove all obvious dirt particles, then;
2. a detergent degreaser such as Castrol 'Farmcleanse' should be applied and left for a short period and then rinsed off.

Farmcleanse is a biodegradable, agricultural detergent degreaser with anti-fungal properties, which makes it effective against pathogens such as Fusarium. Farmcleanse can be used at a higher concentration than other disinfectants (10% Farmcleanse compared to 1% bleach) but it is not toxic to the user.

Clean machinery from the top down to avoid re-contaminating areas that have already been cleaned.

Wash down facilities should ideally be located to assist with movement between high risk and low risk zones.

Wash down away from crop production and areas where there is a lot of heavy traffic, preferably on a hard surface. Be mindful of where wash water runs off to—drain into a sump or evaporation pond.

Disinfecting equipment and tools

All tools and equipment need to be cleaned and disinfected before being used in the field.

Parsley is particularly vulnerable to bacterial infection when it has just been harvested. The open cut provides an ideal entry point for the pathogens to enter the stem and travel into the plant roots. This is why farmers will often observe disease in second and subsequent harvests.

When cutting parsley a good cultural practice to have your farm workers adopt is to disinfect knives frequently. To be effective, most disinfectants require 10 minutes soaking time.

Implement a practical system that suits your farm around this 10 minute time period. Ask workers to change and clean knives every 10 meters along the row or every time they have filled a picking box.

Don't forget that mobile phones and other items that you might frequently touch with your hands when amongst your crops can also carry pathogens and need to be kept clean.



Containers and other materials

Whenever you reuse a container or other materials such as seedling trays you are at risk of spreading pests and pathogens. If possible clean plastic picking boxes before reusing them—wash down with bleach, chlorine (0.5%) or other disinfectants.

Farm inputs.

Farm inputs such as planting material—including seeds and fertilisers can all be transporters of pests and pathogens onto your farm. Only purchase from reputable suppliers who have a quality assurance program and keep all documentation. If a disease outbreak does occur on your farm you need to be able to trace back to the potential source and prevent further outbreaks occurring elsewhere.

Plant sources of pests and pathogens

All plants and plant material can be a source of pests and pathogens.

Seed: common parsley diseases such as *Alternaria*, bacterial leaf spot, and *Septoria* leaf blight are seed borne. Ensure that you purchase your seed from a reputable supplier and that you keep all documentation including batch numbers.

Waste disposal

Crop debris provides a habitat for many pests and pathogens.

This includes:

1. debris left in rows after harvesting;
2. unharvested crops gone to seed;
3. produce left in the packing shed.

Bury, plough in, or compost waste if possible. Remember that rotating crops is a good practice to minimise carry over of parsley diseases.

A biosecurity kit is a useful tool to have on hand at the farm to help minimise the spread of pest and disease, including weeds. The kit is designed to assist with personal cleanliness to reduce the biosecurity risk of vehicle and people movements both on and off the farm.

A basic biosecurity kit for a horticultural enterprise such as parsley production should contain:

- A stiff brush for removing dirt and plant material from shoes, clothes, equipment and tyres
- Broom and pan for cleaning inside of vehicle
- Scraper for removing dirt from boots and tyres
- plastic footbath for disinfecting boots and hand equipment
- disinfectant solutions and spray bottles. Cleaning agents can include detergent, dilute bleach solution, 70% methylated spirits or specialist disinfectants such as Castrol Farmcleanse
- personal safety gear—gloves, overalls and boot covers
- sealable plastic bags for sample collection
- plastic bags for holding dirty shoes, clothes or equipment
- soap and at least five litres of water.

Water management

Water carries disease and some weed seeds. Parsley diseases such as *Alternaria*, *Septoria*, *Pythium*, *Phytophthora* and *Fusarium* are all transported in water.

Dam water is best treated. Run-off water should be retained on farm and kept out of natural water courses such as river systems.

Biosecurity checklist

	In place	In progress	No	N/A
We have established farm zones, including:				
High risk zone				
Low risk zone				
To manage biosecurity risk of people movements we have:				
A biosecurity sign with contact details attached to all farm entry points				
Visitor access is restricted to low security zone; laneways and farm tracks				
Contractors are made aware of farm biosecurity plans and protocols				
All visitors sign a visitor register book on arrival to track on farm visits				
Farm workers have completed a biosecurity induction and know where and how to report suspected exotic pests, disease and weeds				
Provided boot cleaning and hand washing facilities				
To manage the biosecurity risk of equipment and vehicles we have:				
Designated parking for visiting vehicles and contractor equipment				
Cleaning and washdown facilities for vehicles, machinery and equipment				
All machinery is inspected for soil and plant material and preferably washed and cleaned				
All machinery and equipment cleaned before moving into high risk zones				
Machinery cleaned before moving off farm				
Have attended training in machinery and vehicle hygiene				
To manage the biosecurity risk of pest and disease we:				
Regularly inspect crop for exotic pests and pathogens				
Identify the common pest and diseases of parsley or seek laboratory diagnosis				
Control weeds on our farm				
Disinfect knives (for 10 minutes), at regular intervals while cutting parsley				
Picking and packing crates and boxes are clean of soil and cleaned regularly				
Have completed training on identifying and reporting unusual disease or plant pest signs				
We report unusual disease or plant pest signs				
To manage the biosecurity risk of plant material we:				
Buy our planting material from certified suppliers and retain all documentation				
Quarantine all plants in our low risk zone and observe for pest and disease before they are planted out in the field				
Dispose of crop waste away from the growing areas				

References

The information used in this manual and further reading can be found at the sources below

Websites:

Plant Health Australia

www.farmbiosecurity.com.au

Ausveg

www.ausveg.com.au

State Governments

Queensland	www.daff.qld.gov.au
New South Wales	www.dpi.nsw.gov.au
Victoria	www.depi.vic.gov.au
Tasmania	www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au
South Australia	www.pir.sa.gov.au
Western Australia	www.agric.wa.gov.au
Northern Territory	www.nt.gov.au

Email:

Ausveg weekly update

Industry newsletters

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Come Clean Go Clean: a step by step guide to vehicle washdown Primefact 1119 www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/factsheets

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www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/plans-manuals

Vegetables Australia magazine features a regular biosecurity article by Dr Kevin Clayton-Greene.

Visitor register

Please enter your details to assist us with our farm biosecurity records

Date	Time on property		Name	Reason for visit	Vehicle registration	Mobile
	Arrival	Departure				

Farm Employee Biosecurity Induction

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pests	
Who do you report suspect pests to?	Name: Contact number:

Product management	
Crop waste is disposed of	Location: How:
Packing shed waste is disposed of	Location: How:

Cleaning and disinfecting equipment, tools and machinery			
Equipment to be disinfested with, and the frequency	Hot soapy water		
	Equipment:	By whom:	How often:
	Bleach		
	Equipment:	By whom:	How often:
	Methylated spirits		
	Other specified products:		

People, vehicle and equipment movement

Parking area	Location:
Wash-down area	Location:
	Equipment/vehicles to be cleaned:
	Cleaning products available:
On-farm equipment, clothing and tools	Available times:
	Location:
Footbaths	Location: When to use:
Farm-specific biosecurity measures	

