



Enhanced Trading Options for Land Carrying Dairy Cattle in the Johne's Disease Calf Accreditation Program (JDCAP) and the Revised Test and Control Program (TCP2).

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This agriculture note describes new arrangements allowing the unrestricted sale of land that has carried dairy cattle known to be a low risk of spreading bovine Johne's disease (BJD).

In the past, if land had been grazed by a herd known to have had an Infected status for BJD, then for 12 months following the removal of the infected herd, the land was deemed to be contaminated with BJD organisms. Any herd that subsequently grazed the land in that 12-month period was given a Suspect status for BJD. If calves were born into the herd during that period of time they were considered to have been exposed to the BJD organism and the herd remained Suspect indefinitely.

These herd statuses with their associated potential restrictions on the future usage of the land, were imposed regardless of the very low risk of many herds passing on BJD to a new herd grazing the land.

There are now new arrangements allowing the unrestricted sale of land that has carried dairy cattle known to be a low risk of spreading BJD.

BJD and the risk of infection from the use of land

In Victoria, herds that

- have a Suspect status for BJD, particularly those implementing the Johne's disease Calf accreditation program (JDCAP), or
- are testing annually as part of revised BJD Test and Control Program (TCP2) and have had one or more years with no test positive animals detected, or
- are testing annually as part of TCP2, have a demonstrated low prevalence of BJD and have had no clinical cases of BJD for at least 12 months,
- have a low risk of containing cattle that are shedding large numbers of the Johne's organism. Consequently, the land is unlikely to be significantly contaminated

with the BJD organism and uninfected cattle grazing the property are not likely to become infected simply from exposure to the land.

In recognition of this, and in defined circumstances, when the land grazed by herds with a Restricted (RD), Tested Low Prevalence (TLP), or Suspect (SU) status, is sold, it will now be treated in the same way as if it had been grazed by Non - assessed dairy cattle. Effectively, the restrictions placed on future land usage have been removed.

HERD STATUS	SALE OF LAND
Monitored Negative in Market Assurance Program, Check tested	No restrictions on future uses of the land in terms of BJD
Non Assessed	Land status for BJD in all these cases is equivalent to the status of land grazed by a NA dairy herd And Purchasers should be advised that land may not be suitable for some uses eg immediate grazing by a CattleMAP, Beef Only or BC-TAS ¹ herd.
Suspect & JDCAP operating (Provided Suspect status has not been allocated during the last 12 months because of an introduced clinical case).	
Restricted (RD2)	
Restricted (RD1) & whole herd born under JDCAP	
Suspect (no JDCAP) (Provided Suspect status has not been allocated during the last 12 months because of an introduced clinical case).	
Restricted (RD1)	
Tested Low Prevalence (TLP) (and no clinical cases for 12 months)	
Infected (IN)	A new herd grazing this land will have a Suspect status

¹ BC-TAS = beef cattle trading assurance scheme

The Sale of Land Act 1962

Under section 32 of the Sale of Land Act 1962, a vendor must provide the purchaser with a statement detailing matters affecting the land being sold. Specifically, any notice, order or declaration of a public authority or government department must be declared to the purchaser.

In some circumstances, the presence of a legal agreement made under Section 17 of the Livestock Disease Control Act, between the herd owner and the DPI to control bovine Johne's, may be considered to be an order or notice under the Sale of Land Act

Vendors of land

Property owners who are considering the sale of their land should first consult their local DPI Animal Health staff to request a statement detailing their current herd and property status. They should then seek legal advice regarding the requirement to provide a Section 32 statement to prospective purchasers.

In addition, vendors should note that these requirements refer only to the sale of land. When selling cattle other than for slaughter, from Infected,

Restricted, Tested Low Prevalence or Suspect herds, it is important to advise prospective purchasers of the BJD history in the herd.

Land purchasers

As a general rule, purchasers of any grazing land need to ensure that the land is suitable for the specific purpose for which they intend to use it. Studs and CattleMAP owners need to take particular care in the selection of land for grazing as not all parcels of land will be suitable for these purposes.

Purchasers should seek independent legal advice before making any land acquisition.

Further Information

Further information about BJD can be obtained from Animal Health staff at your nearest DPI office, or on the DPI external website:

<http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/farming/bjd>.

This Information Note was originally developed by Sally Ridge and was previously published in May 2007..

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