



African swine fever continues to spread across Europe!

Let's fight this disease together!

African swine fever (ASF) is a very contagious viral disease that affects pigs and wild boars.

In 2018 the disease made a geographical jump of more than 1,000 km and infected wild boars in southern Belgium. After 1 year of fighting this disease, and at the cost of enormous efforts and millions of euros, Belgium succeeded in the feat of eradicating ASF from its territory. However, the disease has since continued to spread across Europe and is currently only approximately 200 km from our borders! This risk of reappearance of the disease is thus very real and poses a real threat to Belgium!

Hunters also have to take action!
Help us minimize the risk of ASF spreading in Europe and the emergence of the disease in Belgium by tracking possibly infected wild boars as quickly as possible!



Measures to be taken for each hunting activity:

1. Disinfect your boots before going into the forest and wear waterproof (disposable) gloves when handling wild boar carcasses.
2. When eviscerating wild boars shot in the field, do NOT leave the viscera behind in nature. They should be taken to a game processing plant or stored in a cadaver container to be collected by an authorized rendering company.
3. Wash hands with water and soap after every hunting activity.
4. When you have come into contact with a wild boar, you must wait at least 72 hours before coming into contact with domestic pigs.
5. All leftovers from meals containing pork and which were consumed in the forest must be disposed of in secure waste bins.

Additional measures for hunting activities abroad:

1. Do not bring back carcasses, parts of carcasses, hunting trophies, meat/meat products from wild boars from the affected areas.
2. Have local hunters carry out tasks involving the handling of wild boar carcasses, such as transporting these carcasses and eviscerating them in the designated carcass dressing area of the hunting ground.
3. Clean and disinfect all equipment used for hunting, including vehicles.
4. Wash hunting clothes at a high temperature (at least 60°C).

To detect the disease early on, it is important to report wild boars that were found dead, except roadkill, to the competent regional authorities.

In Wallonia: 1718 (1719 for the German-speaking community)

In Flanders: Flemish Brabant: 052 33 64 10 - Limburg: 089 85 49 06 - Antwerp: 03 376 45 15 or 014 51 40 41 -

East Flanders: 09 230 46 46 or 0495 42 84 77 - West Flanders: 059 80 67 66

In Brussels: 0490 66 68 70



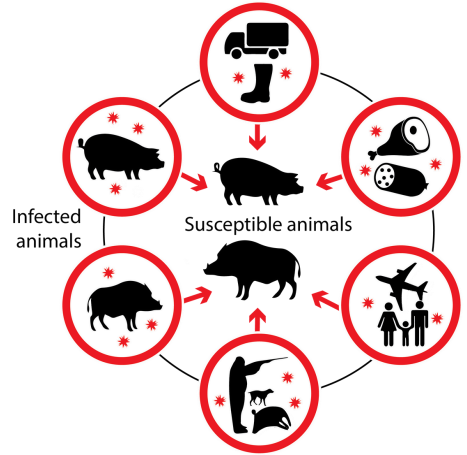
Most common ways of transmission

ASF can be transmitted through:

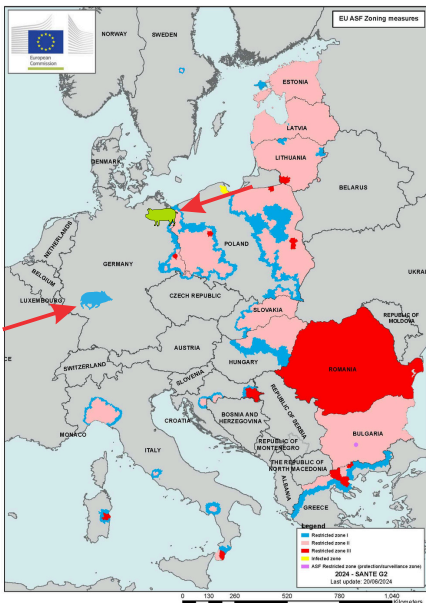
- **contact with infected pigs or wild boars (including carcasses or offal);**
- **meat/meat products** from infected animals;
- **contaminated objects** such as shoes, clothing, vehicles, equipment;
- **people** who have come into contact with infected animals or who have recently visited ASF-affected areas.

The virus remains contagious for a long time on **cadavers of animals**, in **the environment** and in **meat/meat products** from infected animals (up to 105 days in the offal and blood and up to 300 days in dried meat!!!).

ASF is not transmissible to humans, so there is no public health risk.



European countries affected by ASF



Map of the areas where ASF is circulating in pigs and/or wild boars (situation on 26/06/2024).

Germany:

-  Last outbreak in pigs on 5 June 2024
-  Last outbreak in wild boars on 25 June 2024

For an updated list of the countries affected by ASF or for more information on ASF, visit:

- <https://www.fasfc.be/african-swine-fever/situation-in-belgium>
- <https://www.natuureenbos.be/afrikaansevarkenspest>
- <http://www.wallonie.be/fr/actualites/mesures-de-lutte-contre-la-peste-porcine-africaine>

