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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

LY/T 3111-2019

**General technical rules for prevention and control terrestrial
wildlife-borne infectious diseases in zoo**

动物园陆生野生动物疫病防控技术通则

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules of GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed and managed by the National Technical Committee for the Management and Operation of Wildlife Conservation.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the general principles for the prevention and control of terrestrial wildlife diseases in zoos, monitoring, disinfection, immunization, deworming, prevention, isolation and inspection.

Technical requirements for the prevention and control of epidemic diseases such as epidemic disease and treatment of diseased animals.

This standard applies to the monitoring and control of terrestrial wildlife epidemic diseases in zoos.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 18448.1 Test methods for ectoparasites in laboratory animals GB/T 18635 Basic terms of animal epidemic prevention CJJ/T 240 Zoo Terminology Standard LY/T 2359 Technical Specification for Epidemic Disease Monitoring of Terrestrial Wildlife

3 Terms and definitions

GB/T 18635, CJJ/T 240, LY/T 2359 and the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Zoo

Places where wild animals are displayed and open to the public, including urban zoos, safari parks, specialized zoos, and tourist attractions Animal exhibition area, etc.

Health assessment

Through a comprehensive analysis of the animal's mental condition, physical condition, appetite and other observations over a certain period of time, and the animal's food habits and habitat Environmental changes, breeding and illness, etc., and the results of animal health status.

Captive terrestrial animal Species or populations of animals raised in captivity with no change in biological characteristics, including mammals, Birds, reptiles and amphibians.

Stray animal

Owned dogs, cats, and other animals scattered in major urban parks, communities, and urban-rural junctions.

4 General

4.1

The prevention and control of zoo's terrestrial wildlife epidemic should follow the principle of "prevention first, combination of prevention and control, and prevention over treatment".

4.2

The terrestrial wildlife epidemic source epidemic disease monitoring and control management system shall be formulated, and emergency terrestrial wildlife epidemic emergency plans shall be prepared.

An emergency response reserve team composed of veterinary and other professional and

technical personnel, and regularly organizes drills.

4.3

According to the species of terrestrial wild animals in captivity, the epidemic status and susceptibility of animal epidemics in the local and garden, etc.

Seeding, deworming and other operating procedures.

4.4

The management of tourists should be standardized, and personal protection of relevant personnel such as breeders, veterinarians, etc. should be done to avoid cross infection of humans and animals.

4.5

Monitoring, disinfection, immunization, deworming, drug prevention, quarantine, treatment of diseased animals and disposal of dead animals should be established.

4.6

The zoo shall conduct environmental management and control of pests such as rats, mosquitoes and flies.

5.1 Daily monitoring

5.1.1

According to the species of captive terrestrial wildlife, the distribution of terrestrial wildlife and stray animals in the park and surrounding areas, the epidemic situation of animal diseases, the monitoring frequency, inspection routes and fixed observation points shall be determined.

5.1.2

The breeder should respond daily to the mental state, physical condition, appetite, behavior, excrement, and form of the captive terrestrial wild animals that are fed.

Line observation.

5.1.3

Professional and technical personnel such as veterinarians should regularly inspect terrestrial wild animals and stray animals in and around the park in accordance with the established inspection routes and observation points Monitoring of areas with concentrated activities.

5.1.4

Health assessment of captive terrestrial wildlife should be conducted annually.

5.2 Special monitoring

5.2.1

Monitoring of terrestrial wildlife disease pathogens and monitoring of immune antibody levels against major animal diseases can be performed. Name of the zoo's key surveillance epidemic See Appendix A.

5.2.2

The terrestrial wildlife and stray animals in and around the park should be included in special monitoring, and swab samples and environmental samples should be collected regularly and blood samples for pathogenic and serological surveillance of major terrestrial wildlife diseases.

6 Disinfection

6.1

Feeding environment and visiting environment should be included in the disinfection scope.

6.2

The disinfectant should be selected with high efficiency, low toxicity and low residue, and replaced regularly. See Appendix B for general chemical disinfection methods in zoos.

6.3

There should be no animal activity during disinfection. Animals should not be allowed in until the indoor space is disinfected and ventilated.

The medicament and disinfection method used are determined.

6.4

When disinfecting the inner house, it should be cleaned, rinsed, and then sprayed with disinfectant evenly. Sprayers for walls, perches, and outbuildings Spray disinfection, or spray disinfectant directly, or flame spray disinfection.

6.5

There should be a disinfection tank or disinfection pad at the entrance and exit of the operation channel, and it should be kept moist. The disinfection tank or disinfection pad should be cleaned once a day and replaced in time.

disinfectant. When the temperature is low, quicklime can be used instead of disinfectant.

6.6

Temporary disinfection should be carried out when.

a) When infectious diseases occur, thoroughly disinfect the animal cages, rescue tools and