



Wallonie
service public
SPW



African Swine Fever Management in Belgium

September 2018 – September 2021

Alain Licoppe – Annick Linden on behalf of the
Walloon ASF Management Committee



Agence Fédérale pour la Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire
Federaal Agentschap voor de Veiligheid van de Voedselketen

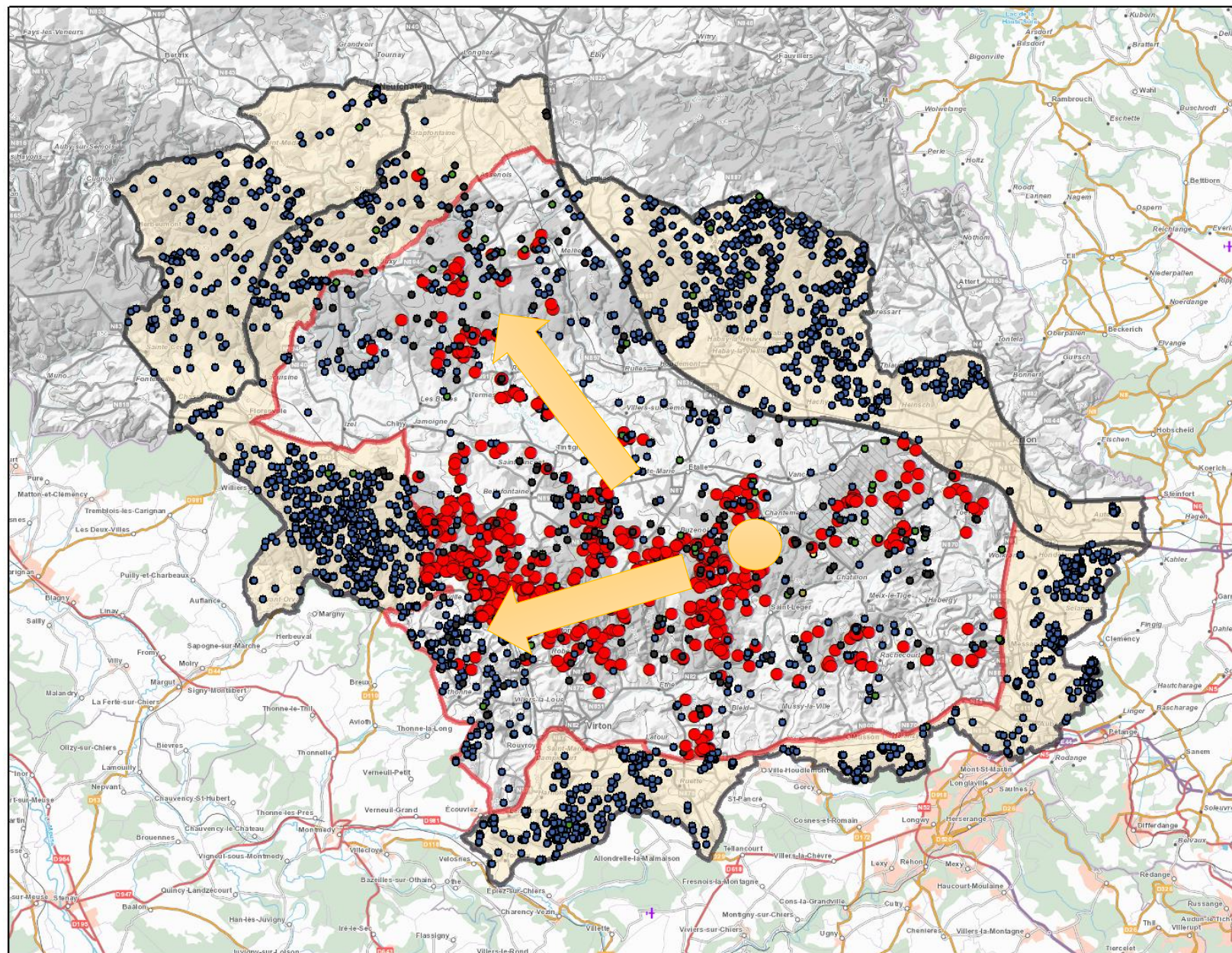
.be



sciensano

SciCom

qPCR test results from September 2018 till September 2021 (n=5348)



Legend

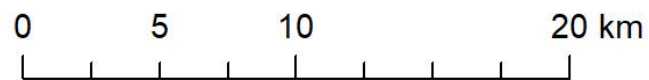
qPCR_ASFV

- POSITIVE
- Negative
- DUBIOUS
- Not valid
- negative
- not applicable

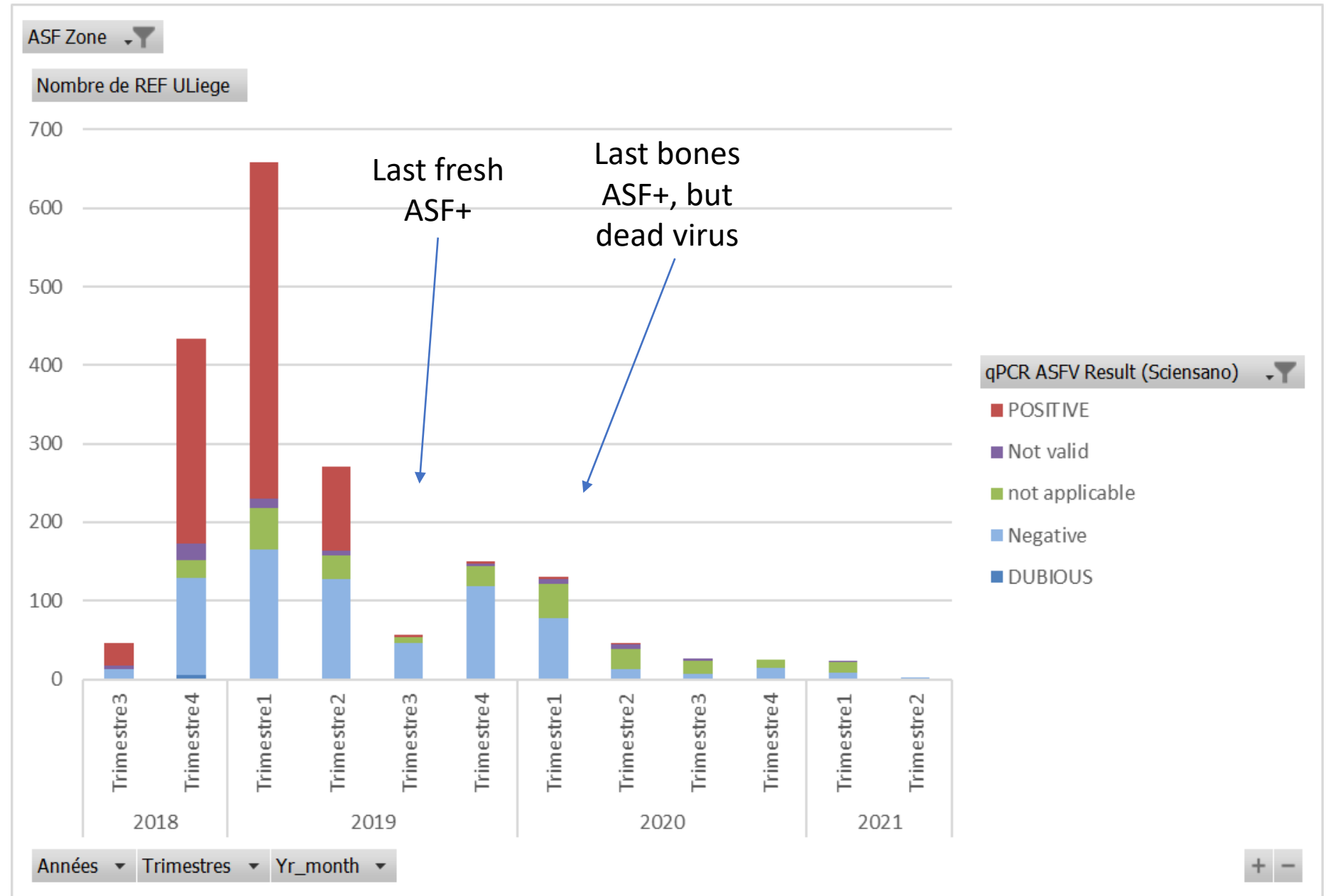
Zone_gener

- ZOR
- ZT
- ZV

ASF management zoning (March 2019)

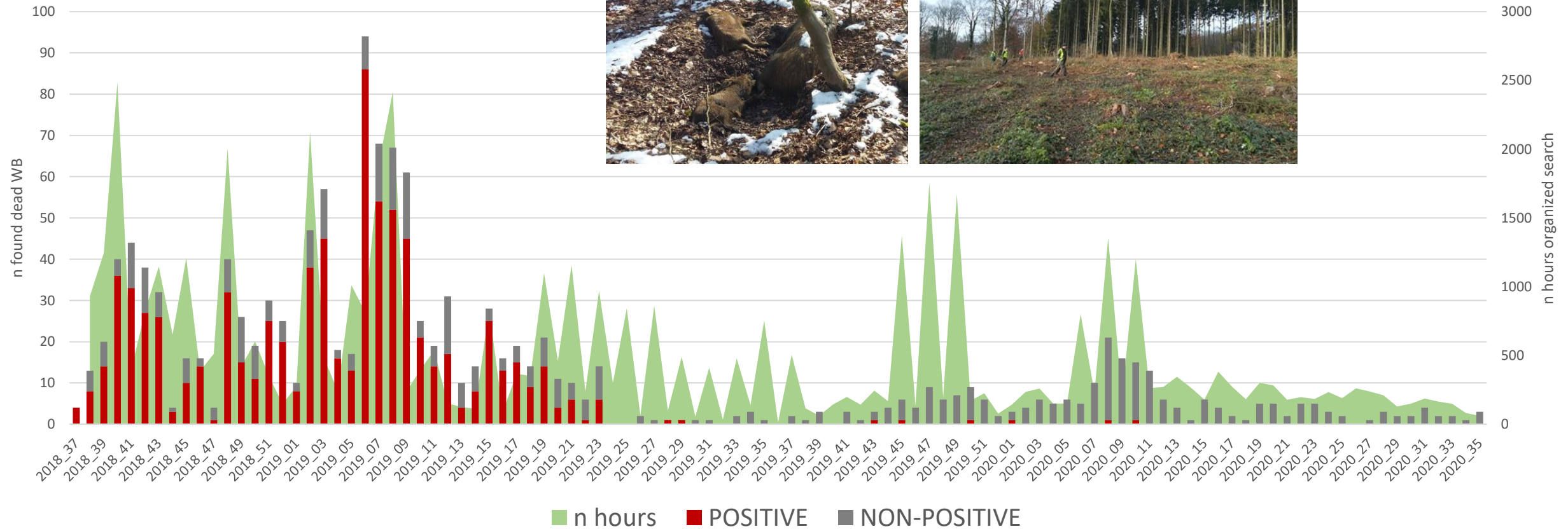


ASF management
Infected zone (618
km², n=1868)



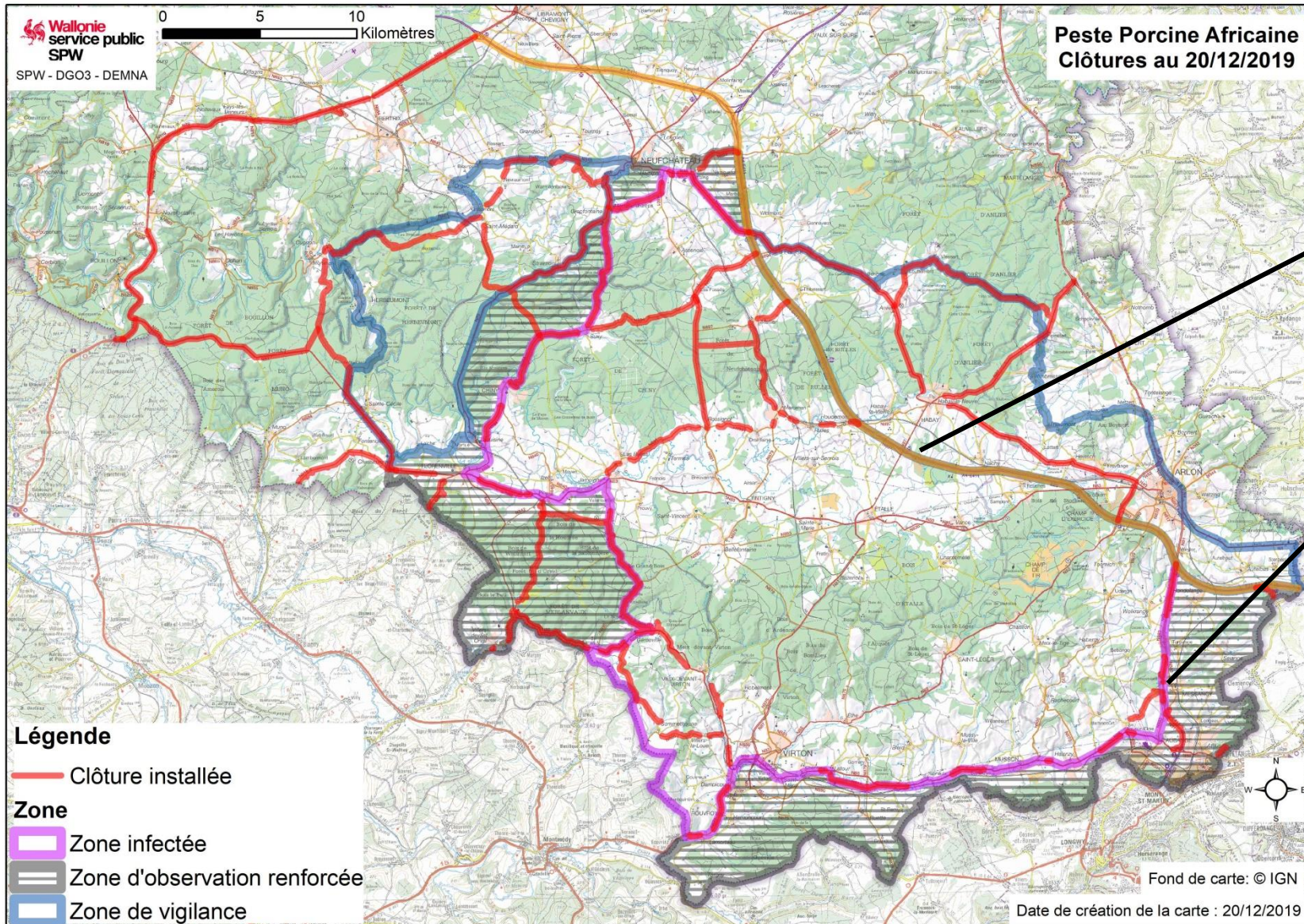
2. Passive surveillance

Weekly evolution of the effort of organized search of carcasse (hours) together with the number of found dead WB, positive to ASFV or not
The infected forest (330 km²) has been covered 7 times by the searching teams



3. Fencing

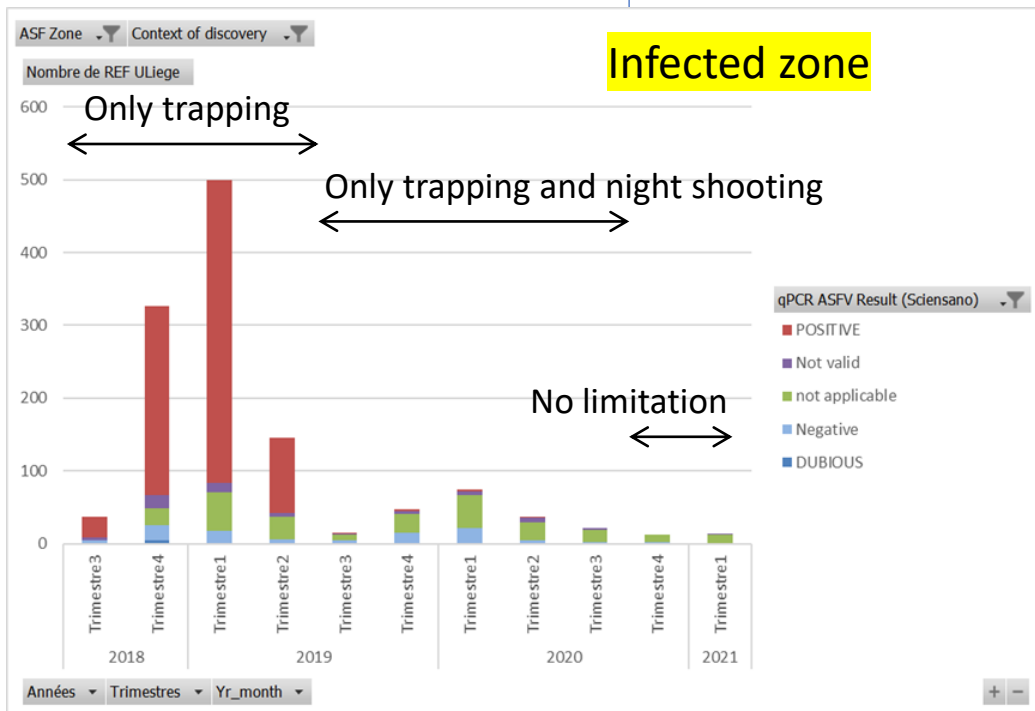
~ 300 Km - Belgian fences connected
↔ France (120 Km)
↔ GDLux (40 Km)



4. Depopulation

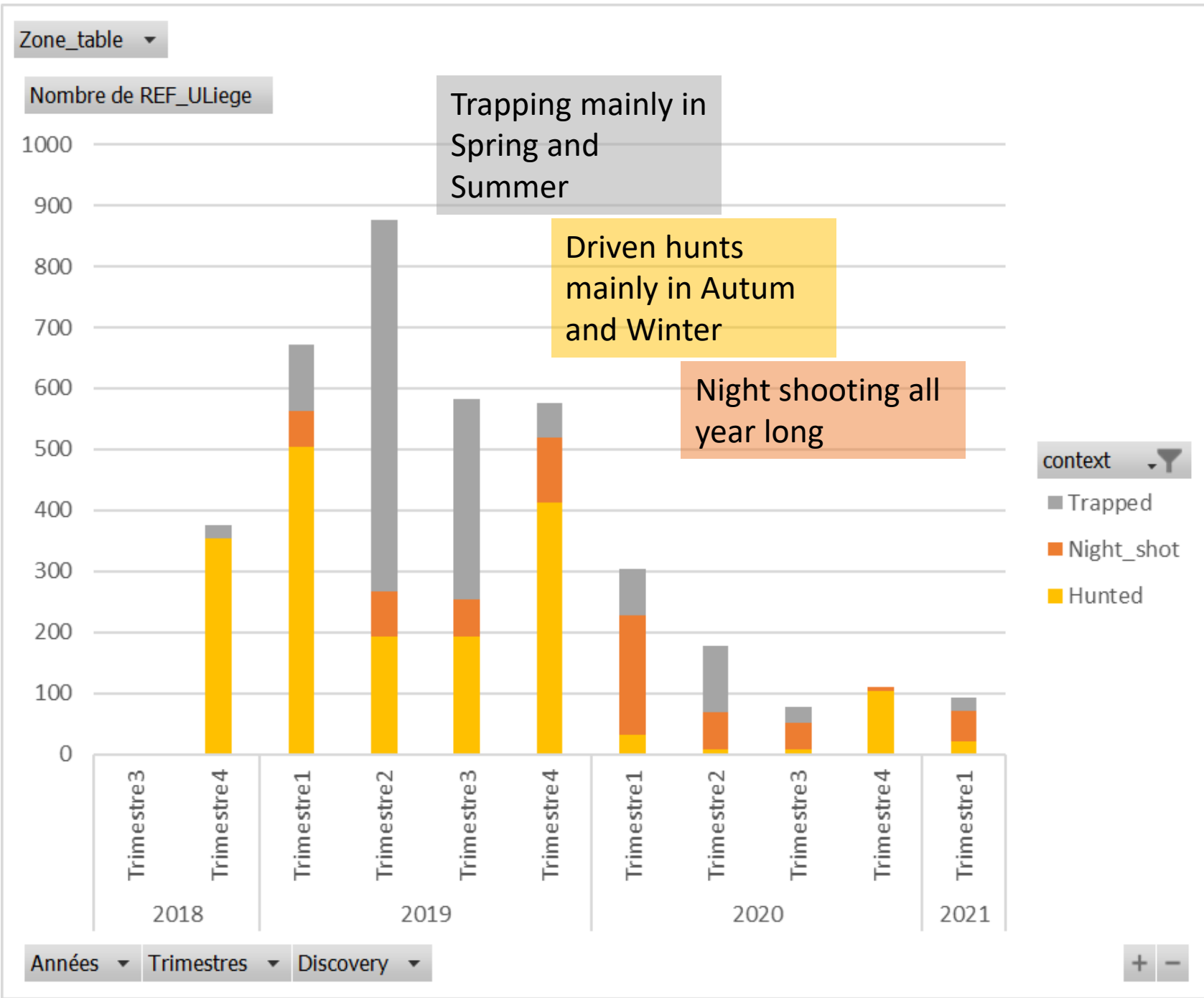
Global strategy

- Inside the **infected zone**, adapt the culling methods to the epidemiological status (**in the epidemic phase : leave the virus alone**)
- Inside the « **white zone** », in addition to hunting : implement alternative methods to keep a high culling pressure in time and space
- **In general** : to facilitate culling take advantage of :
 - the fence network as corridors
 - the ban on access to the forest



Culling by season :

White and infected zones



Trapping efficiency

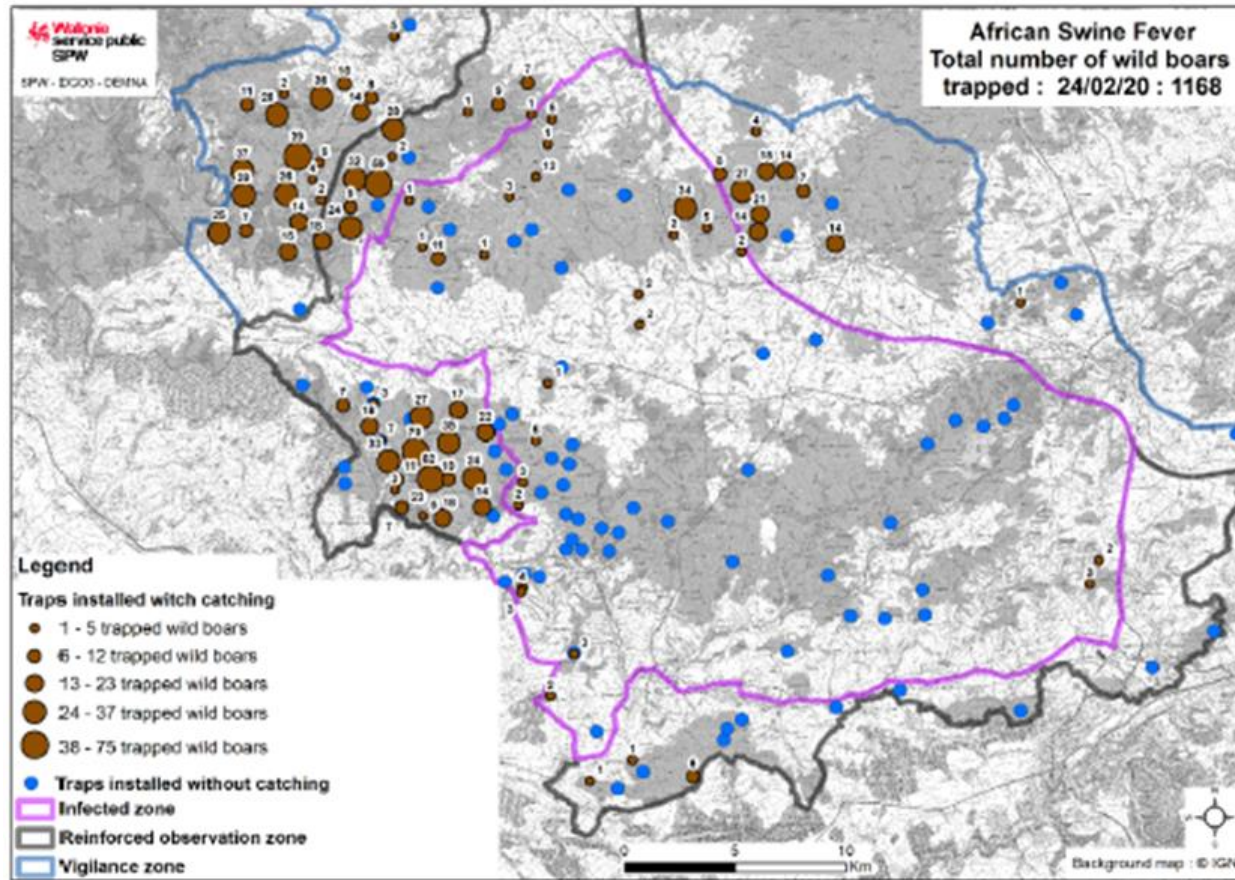


Figure 15 – Location of traps according to ASF management areas and total number of capture events per trap till 4/02/2020

Spatial variation in trapping

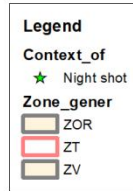
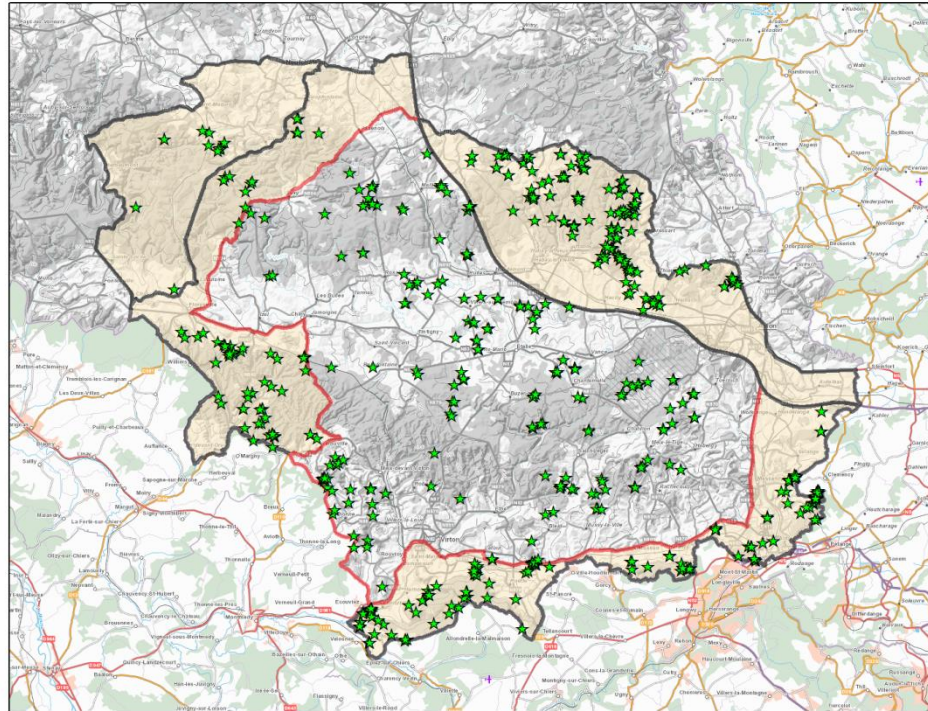
- WB density (outside the infected zone)
- Large forested area (far from agricultural zones)
- Where collaboration with hunters is possible

Estimated time per WB : 10.5 hours

Based on a survey to the trappers (April 2020)



Night shooting efficiency



Homogeneous spatial distribution
Where trapping is not the solution
Easier in open landscape
Facilitated by baiting and cam alert
More flexible than traps (when density is low)
Need to stop during driven hunts season (to avoid conflicts with hunters)

Estimated time per WB : 22.4 hours
Based on the Forest services data

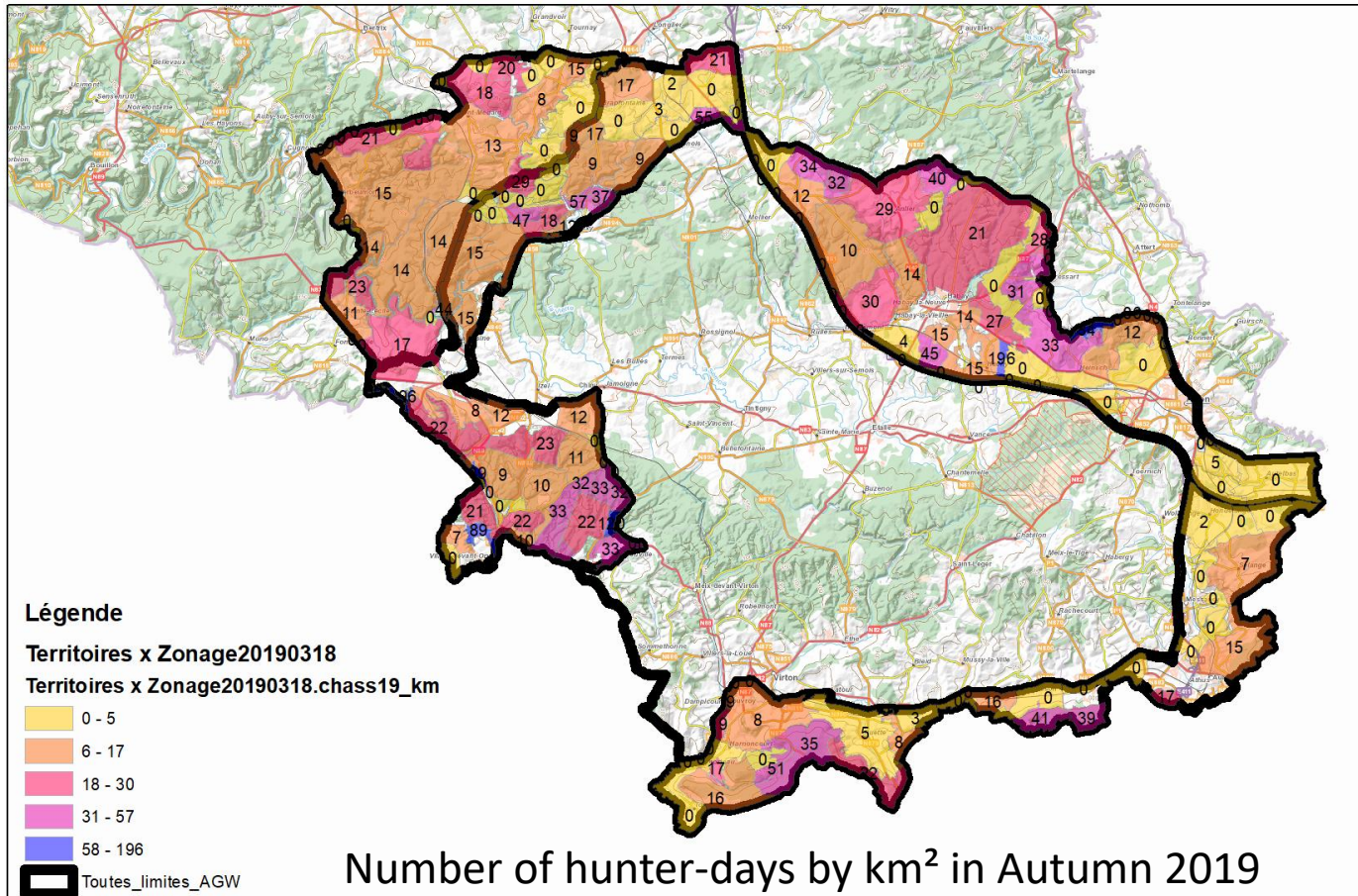


Hunting (driven hunts) efficiency

ONLY IN White Zones (+-500 km²)

Destruction of wild boar by hunting is mandatory

Main used method = driven hunt with dogs



FROM Sept 19 till Feb 2020

6676 hunter-days

3694 beater-days

(3795 dog-days)

Estimated effective hunting hours a day = 4

Nombre of hunted WB = 647

Estimated time per WB : 64.1 hours

Based on hunter reports

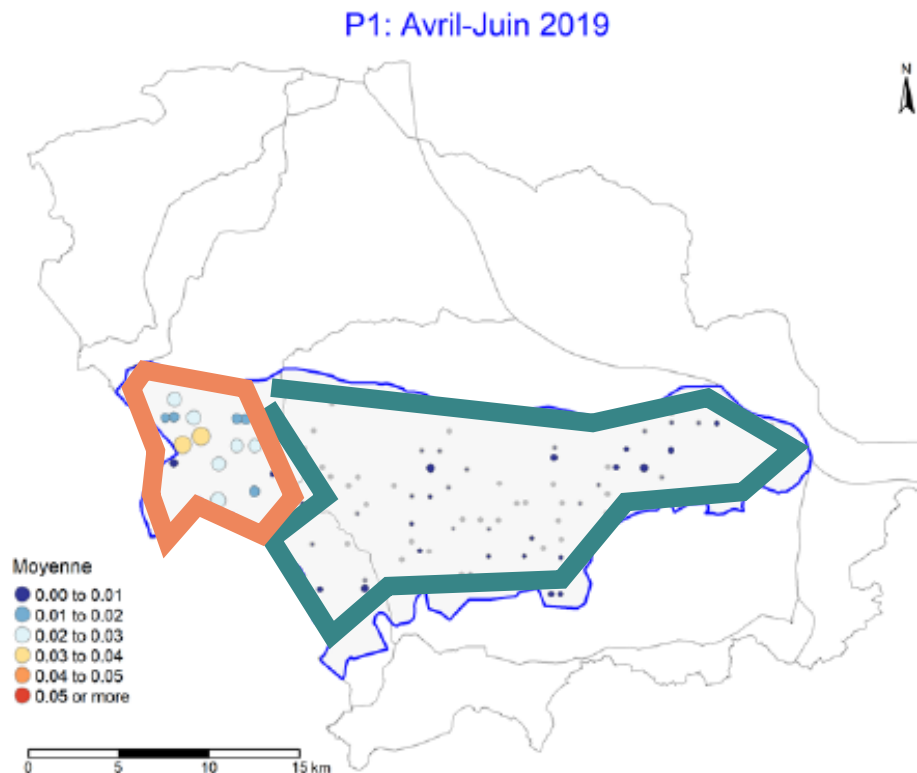
Mortality data recorded during the last hunting season in 2017-2018 according to infected, white zones, and Wallonia, and mortalities recorded from 2018 till 2021 (April to March), the 3 years following the outbreak (+ evolution in % compared to 2017-2018) Licoppe et al. in prep

ZONE	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Infected zone (598 km ²)	754	1505 (+100%)	607 (-19%)	120 (-84%)
White zone (508 km ²)	1042	1803 (+73%)	2516 (+141%)	526 (-50%)
Wallonia (16901 km ²)	29678	35488 (+20%)	36053 (+21%)	26686 (-10%)

4. Depopulation

Estimate the remaining population

Results based on a network of 100 cameras randomly installed on the infected area and a part of the free area, from March 2019 till May 2020



Monthly average of the number of boars observed daily (March 2019 May 2020)

