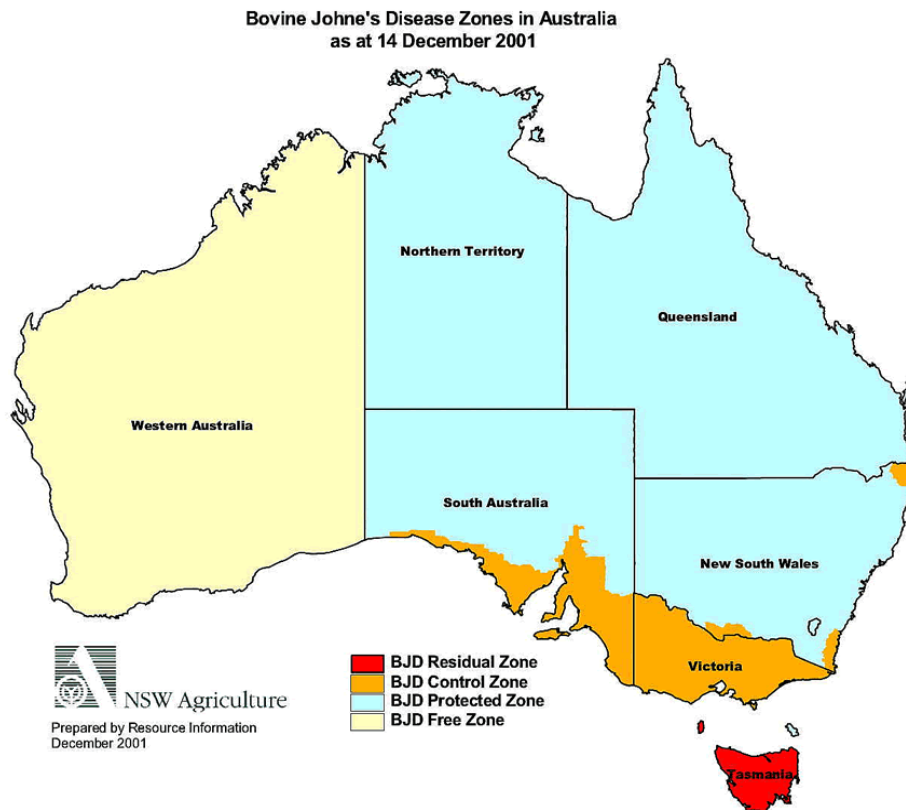


## Q11. Zoning

Please see below a map of the BJD zones in Australia.



In 1998, zones were introduced to prevent BJD from spreading. Zoning involves placing different regions of a country into a certain 'zone' according to the region's level of disease risk and control. Restrictions are then placed on the movement of animals between zones and animals have to meet certain standards for movement.

A large part of NSW and Queensland was declared a Protected Zone (Figure 1.), where there is little or no evidence BJD, there is a high level of confidence that if disease were present it would be detected and on-going surveillance is occurring. BJD may be present in a control zone however strict restrictions are placed on known infected herds within the zone. Producers in Control zones have a responsibility to adopt best practice when buying stock to ensure their herd does not become infected with Johne's disease.

All of Victoria is a Control Zone.

Cattle from **dairy holdings** in the BJD Control Zone can be moved directly to **dairy holdings** in the BJD Protected Zone. However, to move cattle from dairy holdings in the BJD Control Zone to **beef properties** or **saleyards** in the BJD Protected Zone, the dairy cattle have to be from herds that meet the standard interzone movement requirements, e.g. they are enrolled in CattleMAP or have been Check Tested.