

CA1
EA75
82S75

al Affairs Affaires extérieures
3 Canada

DOCS

Market Studies of United States

A study of the potential for marketing
Canadian swine breeding stock in the
Southeastern United States



A STUDY OF THE POTENTIAL
FOR MARKETING CANADIAN SWINE BREEDING STOCK
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

Robert S. Glover
William A. Thomas
John C. McKissick

January, 1982

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

NOV 21 1991

RETURN TO DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY
RETOURNER A LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DU MINISTERE

LIBRARY DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

43.260.797

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION.	1
The Nine-State Area	1
PORK CONSUMPTION IN THE NINE STATES	3
Projected Pork Consumption.	4
SWINE PRODUCTION IN THE NINE-STATE AREA	5
The 1976-1980 Period.	5
The Availability of Replacements 1976-1980.	7
Projections for 1981-1985	10
SUMMARY	14
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MARKETING BREEDING SWINE IN THE NINE-STATE AREA.	14
APPENDIX A	
State-Federal Health Regulations Governing the Interstate and International Movement of Livestock and Poultry . . .	16
APPENDIX B	
State Health Requirements Governing Admission of Swine - The Southern United States.	27
Alabama	28
Florida	29
Georgia	30
Louisiana	31
Mississippi	35
North Carolina.	36
South Carolina.	37
Tennessee	37
Texas	38
APPENDIX C	
Registration Data - Four Major Swine Breeds in Nine Southern U.S. States.	40
American Landrace - Individuals Recorded.	41
Duroc and Hampshire - Individuals Recorded.	41
American Yorkshires - Individuals Recorded.	42

INTRODUCTION

The Nine-State Area. The so-called Sun Belt region of the United States has experienced rapid growth in the past two decades. This region which stretches from Virginia southward and westward to California has been characterized by population expansion along with economic and industrial development.

The nine Southern states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas) included in this study have been growing with the trends of the region. Total population in the nine states was approximately 43.5 million in 1970 and has grown to over 53.6 million by 1980. The annual rate of growth of the area based on the 1970 population was 2.34 per cent. While all the states gained population, the two largest states of the group, Texas and Florida, experienced not only the greatest absolute growth but actually grew at the fastest percentage rate. Table 1 shows the population changes in the area during the past decade.

It is generally thought that the population gains of the Southern states will continue in the coming decade. The rate of growth the area can look forward to during the 1980s is open to question and will likely be influenced by several variables. Among others these may include government policies at federal, state, and local levels; the pace of economic development of the various regions of the nation; and perhaps the severity of northern winters.

Table 1. Population and Population Change.
Nine Southern U.S. States, 1970-1980

	1970 Census (April 1)	1980 Census (Prel.)	Total Change	Average Year- to-Year Change (Per Cent of 1970)
Alabama	3,444,165	3,890,061	445,896	1.29
Florida	6,789,443	9,739,992	2,950,549	4.34
Georgia	4,589,575	5,464,265	874,690	1.90
Louisiana	3,641,306	4,203,972	562,666	1.54
Mississippi	2,216,912	2,520,638	303,726	1.37
North Carolina	5,082,059	5,874,429	792,370	1.56
South Carolina	2,590,516	3,119,208	528,692	2.04
Tennessee	3,923,687	4,590,750	667,063	1.70
Texas	11,196,730	14,228,383	3,031,653	2.71
Nine-State Total	43,474,393	53,631,698	10,157,305	2.34

Table 2. Preliminary 1981 Population, Average Annual Year-to-Year Change, 1970-1980, and Projected Population Change. Nine Southern U.S. States, 1982-1986

	<u>Per Cent*</u>	<u>1981 (Prel.)</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Alabama	1.29	3,946,078	3,996,982	4,048,543	4,100,769	4,153,669	4,207,251
Florida	4.34	10,210,434	10,653,567	11,115,932	11,598,363	12,101,732	12,626,947
Georgia	1.90	5,580,107	5,686,129	5,794,165	5,904,254	6,016,435	6,130,747
Louisiana	1.54	4,276,280	4,342,135	4,409,004	4,476,903	4,545,847	4,615,853
Mississippi	1.37	2,558,952	2,594,010	2,629,548	2,665,573	2,702,091	2,739,110
North Carolina	1.56	5,975,469	6,068,686	6,163,358	6,259,506	6,357,154	6,456,326
South Carolina	2.04	3,190,014	3,255,090	3,321,494	3,389,252	3,458,393	3,528,944
Tennessee	1.70	4,677,515	4,757,033	4,837,903	4,920,147	5,003,790	5,088,854
Texas	2.71	14,655,234	15,460,311	15,460,311	15,879,285	16,309,614	16,751,605
Nine-State Total		55,070,083	56,406,023	57,780,258	59,194,052	60,648,725	62,145,637

* Average percentage year-to-year population change based on the 1970-1980 rate.

1
2
1

Most demographers and other professionals concerned with population and economic growth appear to be inclined to believe the area will grow at least as rapidly during the coming decade as it did in the 1970s. The rates of growth of the past decade were applied to the 1980 population of each state to develop Table 2.

If the projections of Table 2 turn out to be essentially correct, total population in the nine states will be more than 60 million in 1985 and will exceed 62 million by 1986. This would represent a population expansion of 16 per cent since 1980 and an increase of 43 per cent since 1970.

PORK CONSUMPTION IN THE NINE STATES

Per capita consumption of pork has historically been relatively high in the South. Research results have generally shown the area's consumption per person to be close to 10 per cent greater than the United States national average. Table 3 shows 1979 data for each of

Table 3. Projected Per Capita Pork^a Consumption in the Nine Southern U.S. States and Projected U.S. Per Capita Consumption, 1981-1985

	Per Cent of U.S. Per Capita	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
		Pounds				
Alabama	108	77.1	69.4	69.1	73.7	78.8
Florida	105	74.9	67.4	67.2	71.6	76.6
Georgia	109	77.8	70.0	69.8	74.4	79.6
Louisiana	110	78.5	70.6	70.4	75.0	80.3
Mississippi	111	79.2	71.3	71.0	75.7	81.0
North Carolina	112	79.9	71.9	71.7	76.4	81.7
South Carolina	111	79.2	71.3	71.0	75.7	81.0
Tennessee	105	74.9	67.4	67.2	71.6	76.6
Texas	104	74.2	66.8	66.6	70.9	75.9
Nine-State Average		76.4	68.8	68.5	73.43	78.0
U.S. Per Capita		71.35	64.22	64.0	68.22	72.99

^a Carcass weight. Per cent of U.S. consumption is the same for 1979.

Sources: Based on data from the 1980 Statistical Abstract of the United States and data published by Georgia Experimental Station, Griffin, Georgia.

the nine states compared with the national average. This table also shows 1981-1985 per capita consumption projections for each of the nine states.

The data found in Table 3 reflect the recent economic situation of the swine industry. Prices have not been favourable in recent years and producers have been unable to generate profits. Consequently, herd liquidations have been taking place and will likely continue through 1982. Less pork will be available for consumption in 1982. Prices have become more favourable in 1981 and are expected to be so through 1982. Herd expansion is expected to get under way in late 1982. By 1984 more pork is expected to be available and per capita consumption is expected to rise. This increase should accelerate in 1985.

Projected Pork Consumption. Projected total pork consumption in each of the nine states for the next five years is shown in Table 4. The projected increases in population for each state will not offset the per capita declines in consumption that are expected to occur between 1981 and 1982, thus total consumption in the area will drop in 1982. This situation changes in 1983, however, as population increases will offset per capita declines and give rise to total pork consumption increases in 1983. In 1984 and 1985, population and per capita consumption will be increasing and total consumption will rise significantly.

Table 4. Projected Total Pork Consumption. Nine Southern U.S. States, 1981-1985

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
	----- Pounds -----				
Alabama	304,243	277,391	279,754	302,227	327,309
Florida	764,762	718,050	746,991	854,799	953,616
Georgia	434,132	398,029	404,433	439,276	478,908
Louisiana	335,688	306,555	310,394	335,768	365,032
Mississippi	202,669	184,953	186,698	201,784	218,869
North Carolina	477,440	436,339	441,913	478,226	485,687
South Carolina	252,649	232,088	235,826	256,566	280,130
Tennessee	350,346	320,624	325,107	352,283	383,290
Texas	1,087,418	1,005,500	1,029,657	1,125,841	1,237,900
Nine-State Total	4,209,347	3,879,529	3,960,773	4,346,770	4,730,741

Source: Derived from data shown in Tables 2 and 3.

SWINE PRODUCTION IN THE NINE-STATE AREA

The nine states included in this study have historically been deficit states as more pork is consumed in the area than is produced.

A situation whereby a region has high per capita consumption of a food product and simultaneously has relatively low production of the product is something of an abnormality. The pork consumption and production relationship in the South can be explained through a historical perspective. The population of the region was predominately rural until recent decades. Most of the families raised a few hogs that were slaughtered for home consumption. A taste for pork evolved, but large scale commercial production units were slow to develop. Pork processing facilities were also retarded as pork was traditionally processed on farms.

The consumption-production situation that currently exists in the region has also been strongly influenced by the South being a seriously deficit area in feed grain production. It has been necessary to ship large quantities of grain in from midwestern states (Midwest). There seem to be few developments to suggest that the South will not continue to be deficit in grain and hence in pork production. Indeed, some livestock specialists project that increasing transportation costs will result in a higher portion of the pork consumed in the South being shipped in from the Midwest. They suggest that as transportation rates rise it will become more advantageous to ship the finished product (pork) compared to shipping the raw material (corn).

The 1976-1980 Period. While the long-term future of the pork industry in the South is open to question, increases in production have taken place in recent years. Growth has occurred in Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee in particular (Table 5).

Table 5. Breeding Swine Numbers in Nine Southern U.S. States, December 1, 1976-1980

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
	- - - - - 1,000 head - - - - -				
Alabama	112	120	134	134	125
Florida	44	55	68	75	65
Georgia	259	275	302	342	380
Louisiana	30	30	31	32	30
Mississippi	66	76	72	64	70
North Carolina	281	340	364	390	340
South Carolina	70	78	84	100	114
Tennessee	167	195	247	245	190
Texas	119	128	135	130	130
Nine-State Total	1,148	1,297	1,437	1,512	1,444

Source: Hogs and Pigs, selected issues, Crop Reporting Board, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, USDA.

The breeding stock inventory of recent years as shown in Table 5 was composed of male and female animals in the approximate ratios illustrated in Table 6.

Breeding replacements necessary to maintain the breeding inventories during recent years as shown in Tables 5 and 6 are estimated in Table 7.

The total number of required replacements rose significantly from 1976 through 1979, but dropped sharply in 1980. Table 7 demonstrates the obvious in that it shows that in 1976 through 1979 the states experiencing the most growth in swine production (Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee) needed a large portion (75 per cent) of the increased replacements.

The 1976-1979 period was one of growth in swine numbers with resultant increasing breeding replacement needs. There is little evidence to suggest, however, that there was a shortage of breeding stock in the area at that time. The major breed associations report that few breeding animals were being brought into the area during the buildup of 1976-1979. Breeders that were interviewed also indicated that an ample supply of replacements were available within the area during that period.

The Availability of Replacements, 1976-1980. Table 8 provides information that goes a long way toward explaining the ease of getting swine replacements from within the area.

The number of known registrations for the major breeds accounted for only 19 per cent of total replacements needed in 1980. This deficiency is much more apparent than it is real. Approximately one-half of the young animals registered can be assumed to have been males and more boars were registered in all of the states except Florida and Louisiana than were needed as replacements. The number of sows registered in 1980 were a much smaller percentage of the number of replacements needed. This does not represent a real shortage of breeding sows as commercial breeders do not make extensive use of purebred sows. Furthermore, not all animals subject to registration are actually registered. Only four purebred breeds are included in Table 8.

Table 6. Estimated Breeding Boars and Sows in Commercial and Purebred Swine Herds in nine Southern U.S. States, 1976-1980.

	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Boars	Sows								
Alabama	5.60	106.40	6.00	114.00	6.70	127.30	6.70	127.30	6.25	118.75
Florida	2.20	41.80	2.75	52.25	3.40	64.60	3.75	71.25	3.25	61.75
Georgia	12.59	246.05	13.75	261.25	15.10	286.90	17.10	324.90	19.00	361.00
Louisiana	1.50	28.50	1.50	28.50	1.55	29.45	1.50	28.50	1.50	28.50
Mississippi	3.30	62.70	3.80	72.20	3.60	68.40	3.20	60.80	3.50	66.50
North Carolina	14.05	266.95	17.00	323.00	18.20	345.80	19.50	370.50	17.00	323.00
South Carolina	3.50	66.50	3.90	74.10	4.20	79.80	5.00	95.00	5.70	108.30
Tennessee	8.35	158.65	9.75	185.25	12.35	234.65	12.25	232.75	9.50	180.50
Texas	5.95	113.05	6.40	121.60	6.75	128.25	6.50	123.50	6.50	123.50
Nine- State Total	57.04	1,090.60	64.85	1,232.40	71.85	1,365.15	75.50	1,434.50	72.20	1,371.80

Source: Based on data shown in Table 5. Boars are 5 per cent and sows are 95 per cent of breeding herds.

Table 7. Estimated Total Commercial and Purebred Swine Replacements used in Nine Southern U.S. States, January 1, 1976-1980

	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
	-----1,000 Head-----									
Alabama	3.19	42.56	3.43	45.60	3.83	50.92	3.82	50.92	3.57	47.50
Florida	1.25	16.72	1.57	20.90	1.94	25.84	2.14	28.50	1.86	24.70
Georgia	7.18	98.42	7.86	104.50	8.63	114.76	9.77	129.96	10.86	144.40
Louisiana	0.86	11.40	0.81	11.40	0.88	11.78	0.85	11.40	0.86	11.40
Mississippi	1.88	25.08	2.17	28.88	2.06	27.36	1.83	24.32	1.99	26.60
North Carolina	8.01	106.78	9.71	128.20	10.40	138.32	11.14	148.20	9.71	129.20
South Carolina	1.99	26.60	2.23	29.64	2.40	31.92	2.86	38.00	3.26	43.32
Tennessee	4.76	63.46	5.57	74.10	7.06	93.68	6.99	93.10	5.43	72.20
Texas	3.39	45.22	3.65	48.64	3.86	51.30	3.71	47.70	3.71	49.40
Nine-State Total	32.51	436.24	37.00	491.86	41.06	545.88	43.11	572.10	41.25	548.72

(1) Estimated boar replacements (based on expected life of 1.75 years).

(2) Estimated sow replacements (based on expected life of 2.5 years).

Table 8. Number of Swine Breeding Replacements Needed and Number of Purebred Swine Registrations 1980 in Nine Southern U.S. States

	<u>Total Replacements Needed</u>		<u>Number of Swine Registrations*</u>	<u>Registrations as Approximate Per Cent of Needed Replacements</u>	
	<u>Boars</u>	<u>Sows</u>		<u>Boars</u>	<u>Sows</u>
	----- 1,000 Head -----				
Alabama	3.57	47.50	13.65	191	14
Florida	1.86	24.70	2.69	72	5
Georgia	10.86	144.40	26.14	120	9
Louisiana	0.86	11.40	1.52	88	8
Mississippi	1.99	26.60	4.64	118	9
North Carolina	9.71	129.20	21.69	112	8
South Carolina	3.26	43.32	7.52	115	9
Tennessee	5.43	72.20	12.95	119	9
Texas	3.71	49.40	22.11	298	22
Nine-State Total	41.25	548.72	112.90	137	10

* This includes 1980 registrations of the Duroc, Hampshire, Landrace, and Yorkshire Associations. More detailed data on these registrations are found in Appendix D.

Projections for 1981-1985. It is projected that the total numbers of breeding swine in the area will decline through 1983 (Table 9). This decline is expected to occur primarily in 1982 compared to 1981. Numbers in 1983 should about equal 1982 levels and increases should be in evidence in 1984 and 1985.

The breakdown of the projected breeding herd of the area by sex is shown in Table 10. It is apparent from this table that no need for replacements related to herd expansion will be needed before 1984 as herd expansion is not expected. After 1983, replacements will be needed for this purpose.

Throughout the 1981-1985 period there will be a need for replacement of animals that for various reasons are leaving the breeding herds. The total projected need for replacements by sex for the 1981-1985 period is shown in Table 11.

Fewer boars and sows will be needed in the area each succeeding year until 1984. After that the numbers necessary as replacements should increase.

Table 9. Projected Swine Breeding Stock Numbers in Nine Southern U.S. States, 1981-1985

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
	- - - - -1,000 Head- - - - -				
Alabama	127	125	124	133	143
Florida	62	61	61	65	70
Georgia	316	310	310	331	356
Louisiana	31	31	30	33	35
Mississippi	71	69	69	74	79
North Carolina	348	342	341	365	391
South Carolina	91	89	89	95	102
Tennessee	212	208	209	222	238
Texas	130	128	128	137	147
Nine-State Total*	1,389	1,363	1,361	1,455	1,561
U.S. Total**	9,164	8,989	8,977	9,595	10,294

* Projections were based on the number of breeding hogs required to raise the number of animals necessary to provide the estimated total amount of pork consumption for 1980-1985. From 1975-1980, the average production per breeding hog on the preceding December 1 was 1,620.9 pounds of carcass weight pork.

** Nine-state total is 15.16 per cent of total U.S. herd each year. This was the 1976-1980 average of the area.

Table 10. Projected Breeding Boars and Sows in Commercial and Purebred Swine Herds in Nine Southern U.S. States, 1981-1985

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Boars	Sows	Boars	Sows	Boars	Sows	Boars	Sows	Boars	Sows
	-----1,000 Head-----									
Alabama	6.4	120.6	6.2	118.8	6.2	117.8	6.6	126.4	7.2	135.8
Florida	3.1	58.9	3.0	58.0	3.0	58.0	3.2	61.8	3.5	66.5
Georgia	15.8	300.2	15.5	294.5	15.5	294.5	16.6	314.4	17.8	338.2
Louisiana	1.6	29.4	1.6	29.4	1.5	28.5	1.6	31.4	1.8	33.2
Mississippi	3.6	67.4	3.4	65.6	3.4	65.6	3.7	70.3	4.0	75.0
North Carolina	17.4	330.6	17.1	324.9	17.0	324.0	18.2	346.8	19.6	371.4
South Carolina	4.6	86.4	4.4	84.6	4.4	84.6	4.8	90.2	5.1	96.9
Tennessee	10.6	201.4	10.4	197.6	10.4	198.6	11.1	210.9	11.9	226.1
Texas	6.5	123.5	6.4	121.6	6.4	121.6	6.8	130.2	7.4	139.6
Nine-State Total	69.5	1,318.5	68.0	1,295.0	67.8	1,293.2	72.6	1,382.4	78.3	1,482.7

The herds in each state are the same per cent of the area as the state average was of the area in 1976-80.

Table 11. Projected Total Commercial and Purebred Swine Replacements That Will Be Needed in Nine Southern U.S. States, 1981-1985

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Boars	Sows	Boars	Sows	Boars	Sows	Boars	Sows	Boars	Sows
	-----1,000 Head-----									
Alabama	3.65	48.24	3.53	47.52	3.53	47.12	3.76	50.56	4.10	54.32
Florida	1.77	23.56	1.71	23.20	1.71	23.20	1.82	24.72	2.00	26.60
Georgia	9.01	120.08	8.84	117.80	8.84	117.80	9.46	125.76	10.15	135.28
Louisiana	0.91	11.76	0.91	11.76	0.86	11.40	0.91	12.56	1.03	13.28
Mississippi	2.05	26.96	1.94	26.24	1.94	26.24	2.11	28.12	2.28	30.00
North Carolina	9.92	132.24	9.75	129.96	9.69	129.60	10.37	138.72	11.17	148.56
South Carolina	2.62	34.56	2.51	33.84	2.51	33.84	2.74	36.08	2.91	38.76
Tennessee	6.04	80.56	5.93	79.04	5.93	79.44	6.33	84.36	6.78	90.44
Texas	3.71	49.40	3.65	48.64	3.65	48.64	3.88	52.08	4.22	55.84
Nine-State Total	39.68	527.36	38.77	518.00	38.66	517.69	41.38	552.96	44.64	593.08

The number of animals that will be registered or subject to registration in the area during the next five years cannot be ascertained with accuracy. There is likely to be more than an adequate supply of boars available and representatives of the industry generally believe that there will be no serious shortage of female breeding animals from within the area.

SUMMARY

Pork consumption both per capita and total will likely drop in the nine states in 1982. This decline is not expected to continue after 1982 and both per capita and total consumption should increase starting in 1983 and continuing at least through 1985.

Swine production in the area may not follow the pattern of consumption in the states as the area is deficit in both grain and pork. Transportation costs are thought to be certain to increase each year during the foreseeable future. Increased transportation costs will tend to provide economic incentives that favour the in-shipment of pork compared to feed. It is not illogical to assume that a higher portion of the area's pork will come from other sections of the country.

The swine breeding herd of the area is expected to decline through 1983 and to increase in 1984 and 1985. It is suggested that Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee will need more than 60 per cent of the area's replacements during the 1980-1985 period.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MARKETING BREEDING SWINE IN THE NINE-STATE AREA

Analysis of the evidence presented in this study does not reveal an apparent need for purebred swine breeding animals in the area. It must be recognized that promoting the sale of breeding animals in an area where the need for such animals is not apparent is difficult. In spite of the fundamental market restraints that are divulged in this study there are two separate avenues that Canadian swine interests could pursue in developing the markets for breeding animals in the nine-state area as follows.

1. While no shortage of purebred breeding swine is expected in the area there is usually a relative shortage of breeding animals of superior quality. This suggests that there are limited opportunities for Canadian breeders to sell superior quality purebred males in the southern United States. These animals should exhibit both conformation and other visible breed characteristics and be supported by performance data that indicate superior quality.

2. The current trend toward using crossbred females to produce slaughter hogs offers the most promising opportunity to market swine breeding animals in the South. An estimated 90 per cent of the commercial producers raise crossbred hogs for slaughter. Crossbreeding is used to combine desirable characteristics of different breeds and to capitalize on hybrid vigour (or heterosis). Heterosis is defined as the average superiority of the crossbred progeny over the average of its parents. Heterosis occurs when genetically different lines or breeds are crossed and it is greatest for traits with low heriditabilities. Traits such as litter size, litter weaning weight, and survival rate respond best to crossbreeding. Pig survival and growth are the real benefits of a systemic crossbreeding program. Research has shown that about 28 per cent higher 21-day litter weights can be realized per female exposed when crossbred sows are used compared to purebred females. There does appear to be potential to market single cross (F_1) breeding females in the South. It should go without saying that the purebred swine used to develop the crossbred females should be of proven high quality.

The following approaches could be taken in marketing Canadian swine (purebred boars and crossbred females) in the nine Southern states.

1. Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee are expected to be the primary users of swine replacements during the next five years. These states should be the major targets for the marketing effort.
2. Advertise and promote the animals in trade publications in the area. Special effort should be put on the target states.
3. Exhibit in the large swine shows in the area; focus on shows located in the states that are the primary target areas.
4. Some of the larger purebred breeders and commercial operators in the area could be invited to tour swine operations in Canada. These tours often lead to business contacts that are beneficial to both buyers and sellers. In addition, breeders from the South could get a personal view of Canadian operations.

APPENDIX A

STATE - FEDERAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS
GOVERNING THE INTERSTATE AND INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Extracted from APHIS 91-17-7
Revised December 1979

TITLE 9 - ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

CHAPTER 1 - ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Subchapter D - Exportation and Importation of Animals
(Including Poultry) and Animal Products

PART 92 - IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS AND POULTRY AND
CERTAIN ANIMAL AND POULTRY PRODUCTS; INSPECTION AND
OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN MEANS OF CONVEYANCE
AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS THEREON

General Provisions

Sec.

- 92.1 Definitions.
92.2 General prohibitions; exceptions.

Canada

- 92.19 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal
semen.
92.20 Cattle from Canada.
92.22 Swine from Canada.
92.23 Animals from Canada for immediate slaughter.

General Provisions

- 92.1 Definitions.

Whenever in this part the following terms are used
unless the context otherwise requires, they shall be
construed, respectively, to mean:

- a. Department. The United States Department of
Agriculture.
- b. Veterinary Services. The Veterinary Services unit
of the Department.
- c. Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services. The
Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, or any
official in the Veterinary Services unit of the
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the
Department to whom authority has heretofore been
delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in
his stead.
- d. Inspector. An inspector of the Veterinary
Services.

- e. Animals. Cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses, asses, mules, zebras, dogs, and poultry.
- f. Cattle. Animals of the bovine species.
- g. Ruminants. All animals which chew the cud, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, camels, llamas and giraffes.
- k. Accredited areas. Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle infected with tuberculosis is officially declared by the Canadian Government to be less than one-half of one per cent.
- l. Restricted areas. Areas in Canada that are in the process of becoming accredited as defined in paragraph (k) of this section.
- r. Brucellosis certified free herd. A herd in which all eligible cattle in the herd proved negative to brucellosis tests under the Canadian requirements and which is officially certified by the Canadian Government.
- s. Western provinces of Canada. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

92.2 General Prohibitions; exceptions.

- a. No animal or product or bird subject to the provisions of this part shall be brought into the United States except in accordance with the regulations in this part and Part 94 of this subchapter; nor shall any such animal or product or bird be handled or moved after physical entry into the United States before final release from quarantine or any other form of governmental detention except in compliance with such regulations:
Provided, That, Except as prohibited by Section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), the Deputy Administrator may upon request in specific cases permit animals or products or birds to be brought into or through the United States under such conditions as he may prescribe, when he determines in the specific case that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States.

92.2a Inspection of certain aircraft and other means of conveyance and shipping containers thereon; unloading, cleaning and disinfection requirements.

- a. Inspection: All aircraft and other means of conveyance (including shipping containers thereon)

moving into the United States from any foreign country are subject to inspection without a warrant by properly identified and designated inspectors of the Division to determine whether they are carrying any animal, carcass, product or article regulated or subject to disposal under any law or regulation administered by the Secretary of Agriculture for prevention of the introduction or dissemination of any communicable animal disease (21 U.S.C. 134d).

- b. Unloading requirements: Whenever in the course of such inspection at any port in the United States the inspector has reason to believe that the means of conveyance or container is contaminated with material of animal origin such as, but not limited to, meat, organs, glands, extracts, secretions, fat, bones, blood, lymph, urine or manure, so as to present a danger of the spread of any communicable animal disease, the inspector may require the unloading of the means of conveyance and the emptying of the container if he deems it necessary to enable him to determine whether the means of conveyance or container is in fact so contaminated. The principal operator of the means of the conveyance and his agent in charge of the means of conveyance shall comply with any such requirement under the immediate supervision of, and in the time and manner prescribed by, the inspector.
- c. Cleaning and disinfection: Whenever, upon inspection under this section, an inspector determines that a means of conveyance or shipping container is contaminated with material of animal origin so as to present a danger of the spread of any communicable animal disease, he shall notify the principal operator of the means of conveyance or his agent in charge, of such determination and the requirements under this section. The person so notified shall cause the cleaning and disinfection of such means of conveyance and container under the immediate supervision of, and in the time and manner prescribed by, the inspector.
- d. For purposes of this section, the term "shipping container" means any container of a type specially adapted for use in transporting any article on the means of conveyance involved.

92.3 Ports designated for the importation of animals.

- a. Ocean ports. The following ports are hereby designated as quarantine stations and all animals shall be entered through said stations, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section and paragraph (d) of 92.11 or 92.24, viz: Portland, Maine; Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Jacksonville, Miami, and Tampa, Fla.; San Juan, P.R.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Tex.; San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.; and Honolulu, Hawaii.
- b. Canadian border ports. The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Canada: Calais, Houlton, Van Buren, Fort Kent, Jackman, and Holeb, Maine; Derby Line, Richford, and Highgate Springs, Vermont; Rouses Point, Moores Junction, Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington, Hogansburg, Rooseveltown, Waddington, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Alexandria Bay, Charlotte, Niagara Falls, Champlain and Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Port Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Noyes, Minnesota; Dunseith, Pembina, and Portal, North Dakota; Raymond, Opheim and Sweetgrass, Montana; Eastport and Porthill, Idaho; Spokane, Laurier, Oroville, Nighthawk, Sumas, Blaine, and Lynden, Washington; and Juneau and Skagway, Alaska.

Canada¹⁰

92.19 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal semen.

- a. For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen, intended for importation from Canada, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from Veterinary Services an import permit as provided in 92.4: Provided, that an import permit is not required for poultry if offered for entry at a land border port designated in 92.3(b): And provided, further, that an import permit is not required for ruminants or swine, or for semen from ruminants or

¹⁰ Importations from Canada shall be subject to 92.19 to 92.26, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

swine, or for semen from ruminants or swine, offered for entry at a land border port designated in 92.3(b) if such animal or the donor animal, in the case of semen: (1) was born in Canada or the United States, and has been in no country other than Canada or the United States, or (2) has been legally imported into Canada from some other country and unconditionally released in Canada so as to be eligible to move freely within that country without restriction of any kind and has been in Canada after such release for 60 days or longer.

- b. For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from Canada, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in 92.7.

92.20 Cattle From Canada.

- a. Health certificates; detention at port of entry. Cattle offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said cattle have been inspected and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as can be determined, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. Any such cattle may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feeding, and handling of such cattle during the period of detention.
- b. Tuberculin-test certificates. Importation of cattle from Canada, for purposes other than immediate slaughter as provided in 92.23 shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:
 - 1. Cattle from Canadian-listed tuberculosis-free accredited herds shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that said herds have been tuberculin tested within one year of the date of importation. The date of such tuberculin test shall be shown on the certificate.
 - 2. Cattle from herds in accredited areas in Canada, other than accredited herds, shall be

accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from herds in such areas and that the animals offered for entry have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. However, cattle from herds in such areas - other than range herds - in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

3. Cattle from herds in restricted areas in Canada - other than range cattle and cattle from accredited herds - shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing (i) that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry, (ii) that all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals proceed have been tuberculin tested with negative results not more than 12 months nor less than 90 days before the date of the offer for entry, and (iii) that the animals presented for entry, excepting only the natural increase in the herd, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests. However, cattle from herds in such areas - other than range herds - in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.
4. Range cattle¹¹ shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be range cattle and that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.
5. No cattle other than range cattle or those from accredited herds shall be imported from

¹¹ Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada.

areas in Canada that are neither restricted nor accredited under Canadian regulations, except for immediate slaughter as provided in 92.23.

- c. Brucellosis test or vaccination certificates. Importations from Canada of cattle six months of age or older, except steers and all cattle for immediate slaughter, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:
1. Cattle from herds designated as brucellosis certified free herds by the Canadian Government, except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government. This certificate shall show them to be from such herds and that the cattle to be imported have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days prior to their date of entry. If one or more reactors or suspects are disclosed in such a herd as a result of a brucellosis test at any time, cattle from the herd shall not be imported into the United States unless after such test the cattle to be imported and the herd are tested for brucellosis and found negative and such cattle are accompanied by a certificate in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section of the herd is officially certified by the Canadian Government as a brucellosis certified free herd under Canadian regulations.
 2. Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be such range cattle of the beef breeds and that they have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.
 3. All other cattle to be imported from Canada, except as provided in paragraph (c)(5) of this section, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that the cattle originated from a herd which is officially certified by the Canadian Government as a brucellosis qualified for

export herd. A brucellosis qualified for export herd is a herd which meets at least one of the following conditions: (i) All of the cattle have been maintained as a herd unit for at least two years prior to importation and all of the cattle eligible for brucellosis testing (hereinafter referred to as eligible cattle) have been tested for brucellosis and found negative in accordance with Canadian requirements within 12 months of the date of importation; provided, such herd unit may include cattle which were born and raised within such herd unit during said period, or cattle which were moved directly from another herd unit of like status. Provided, further, such herd unit may include any other cattle if: (a) such other cattle have been tested for brucellosis and found negative within 30 days prior to entry into such herd unit and all eligible cattle in such herd unit have been tested for brucellosis and found negative not less than 90 days following the date when the last of such other cattle had been added to such herd unit or (b) all eligible cattle in the herd unit, including any additions of brucellosis-vaccinated female calves between the ages of 6 months and 18 months that originate from herds in which cattle have not been tested as described in paragraphs (c)(1), (2) and (3)(i) of this section, have been tested negative for brucellosis no less than 90 days nor more than 12 months prior to the date of importation. (ii) All of the cattle are from herd units qualified under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section; provided, that if all of the cattle are not from herd units qualified under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section, all eligible cattle, including brucellosis-vaccinated female calves between the ages of 6 and 18 months, have been tested for brucellosis and found negative to three laboratory tests administered at intervals of at least 90 days.

4. All cattle from a brucellosis qualified for export herd offered for importation, except as described in paragraph (c)(5) of this section, shall be tested negative for brucellosis within 30 days prior to the date of importation into the United States.

5. Female cattle under 18 months of age that are born in herds in which cattle were tested as described in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), and (3)(i) of this section are exempted from the test requirements for brucellosis, provided, however, they are accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that they were officially vaccinated against brucellosis as calves between the ages of 2-6 months (60-179 days old) for dairy breeds and from 2-10 months of age (60-299 days old) for beef breeds. The certificate accompanying such officially vaccinated cattle shall comply with paragraph (d) of this section except that it shall show, in lieu of the date and place of testing, the date of vaccination and the age of the animal at the time of vaccination.
 6. All cattle to be imported from Canada which originate from a brucellosis-free herd or a brucellosis-qualified for export herd shall move directly to the port of entry without contact with cattle which are not from a brucellosis-free herd or a brucellosis-qualified for export herd.
- d. Certificates; information required. The certificates prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and descriptions of the cattle, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and ear tag numbers.

92.22 Swine from Canada.

- a. For purposes other than immediate slaughter. Swine offered for importation from Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said swine have been inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom and found to be free of evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; in addition, the certificate shall show that no hog cholera or swine plague has existed on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises for such 60 days.

- b. For immediate slaughter. Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported from Canada without certification as described in paragraph (a) of this section but shall be subject to the provisions of 92.8, 92.19, and 92.23.

92.23 Animals from Canada for immediate slaughter.

Cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine imported from Canada for immediate slaughter shall be consigned from the port of entry directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment and there be slaughtered within two weeks from the date of entry.

APPENDIX B

STATE HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF
SWINE - THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES

(Including Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana,
Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee
and Texas)

ALABAMA

The Alabama General Requirements found in Appendix B apply to swine.

SWINE

Swine (except those for immediate slaughter) shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the swine have had a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been infected with or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

1. Hog Cholera

Swine for feeding and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate as required in the above paragraph, originate in a Hog Cholera Free Area, and are individually identified as to the farms of origin.

2. Brucellosis

Swine for breeding purposes must also have originated from a validated brucellosis-free herd or have been tested negative to brucellosis with an approved test conducted by a state or federally approved laboratory within thirty (30) days of entry.

3. Screwworms

No swine infested with screwworms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

4. Pseudorabies

Swine entering Alabama for breeding or exhibition purposes must originate from herds not known to have been infected with Pseudorabies within the last twelve (12) months and such swine also must have had a negative test, approved by the State Veterinarian, for Pseudorabies within thirty (30) days of the date of entry into the state. Evidence of these requirements must be shown on the official health certificate.

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

FLORIDA

The Florida General Requirements found in Appendix B apply to swine.

SWINE

No swine may be imported into Florida for any purpose other than immediate slaughter except upon Special Permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Florida.

A. Breeder and Feeder Swine

1. Swine imported for breeding and feeding purposes in addition to the Special Permit, must be covered by an official valid health certificate identifying each individual animal, and indicating that the entire herd of origin had been inspected and no symptoms of hog cholera or other contagious or infectious diseases were observed.

2. Swine for breeding purposes may be imported without brucellosis test if from a validated brucellosis free herd. All other swine for breeding purposes over four months of age must be negative to brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to shipment, and on arrival at destination will be held in isolation for a period of thirty (30) days or more, at which time they must be again tested for brucellosis. Swine reacting on this Florida test must be disposed of for immediate slaughter. At any time that swine are taken out of isolation for foreign shipment, they should be tested negative for brucellosis. Swine so moved into the state must not come in contact with swine not meeting the above requirements during transportation.

3. All breeding and feeder swine permitted to enter this state must be inspected under supervision of a representative of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Animal Industry and held in isolation from all other swine for a period of at least thirty (30) days.

B. Immediate Slaughter Swine

Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported into the state without Special Permit or health certificate, provided such swine are consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments within the state. Such swine must be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination.

C. Transporting vehicles.

Vehicles transporting swine into the state shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of an approved veterinarian prior to loading of such swine, and certificate to this effect must accompany the shipment.

GEORGIA

The Georgia General Requirements found in Appendix B apply to swine.

SWINE

General Requirements

Must be in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements.

Brucellosis

All breeding swine six (6) months of age and over must enter on an official health certificate, be individually identified, and originate from herds not known to be infected, and be negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Unless they originate from validated brucellosis-free herds, validation number and date of last test to be shown on health certificate.

Cholera

1. The following restrictions are in effect on swine for feeding and breeding purposes.
 - a. A permit must be obtained from the State Veterinarian prior to the importation of feeder or breeder swine. Such permit number must be indicated on the health certificate.
 - b. All feeder and breeder swine entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing individual identification of the swine in the shipment.
 - c. All swine shipped into Georgia for feeding or breeding purposes shall be automatically quarantined and held in isolation for a period of not less than thirty (30) days at farm of destination and at owner's expense. This quarantine shall be automatically released provided swine show no symptoms of hog cholera or other infectious diseases during this 30-day period.
2. There are no requirements for swine entering Georgia for immediate slaughter except for swine which originate in a

garbage feeding operation. This class of swine may not move into Georgia under any circumstances.

Other Swine Movements

1. Swine not meeting the above brucellosis requirements may be shipped into Georgia for temporary (not more than 120 days) feeding or purposes other than breeding. Such swine must be maintained separate and apart from all other breeding swine on the premises until slaughter.

LOUISIANA

The Louisiana General Requirements found in Appendix B apply to swine.

SWINE

1. General Requirements

- (1) All swine imported into Louisiana must meet the General Requirements of Section 1 and the specific requirements of this Section.
- (2) NO swine originating from an out-of-state livestock auction market, feeder pig sale or concentration point are eligible to move to Louisiana livestock auction market, feeder pig sale or concentration point. (As amended 12/18/70)
- (3) All swine consigned to Louisiana for feeding or breeding purposes or for exhibition must be permanently identified to the herd of origin by ear tag or tattoo*. Ear notch identification will be accepted in lieu of tag or tattoo on registered, purebred animals.

* Unless prohibited by Federal regulations.
(Amended 12/18/70)

- (4) Feeding and/or breeding swine moving into Louisiana from an out-of-state specifically approved livestock auction market, feeder pig sale or concentration point shall move ONLY TO A LOUISIANA FARM and shall be held under quarantine for thirty (30) days. (As amended 12/18/70)
- (5) All eligible swine moving into Louisiana for slaughter purposes must be consigned to a specifically approved livestock auction market or a

slaughter establishment maintaining State or Federal meat inspection, and must meet all other specific requirements stated elsewhere in this section (Section 3). (As amended 12/18/70)

2. Hog Cholera

- (1) Swine originating from states in Phase III or less of the hog cholera eradication program SHALL NOT MOVE INTO the state of Louisiana for any purpose.

Exceptions

a.) Swine moving directly from a farm premise located in a state in Phase III or less of the hog cholera eradication program to a slaughter establishment maintaining State or Federal meat inspection, PROVIDED the swine have NOT been vaccinated with modified live virus vaccine or exposed to modified live virus vaccine or hog cholera and move on a PERMIT issued by the Louisiana State Veterinarian's office. The animals must reach the Louisiana slaughter establishment within five (5) days after the date the permit is issued.

b.) Breeding swine moving directly from a farm premise in states in Phase III or less of the hog cholera eradication program to a Louisiana farm premise PROVIDED the swine consigned to Louisiana along with ALL other swine on the premises of origin have been inspected by the veterinarian who will issue the official health certificate, and the veterinarian shall show that he found ALL swine healthy and the swine HAVE NOT BEEN VACCINATED with modified live virus or exposed to modified live virus or hog cholera nor exposed to unhealthy swine for at least thirty (30) days prior to shipment. A PERMIT must be obtained from the office of the State Veterinarian of Louisiana PRIOR to movement, and the animals must reach the Louisiana farm within five (5) days after the permit is issued.

- (2) All swine originating from states classified as Phase IV or Free in the hog cholera eradication program, to be moved to Louisiana, must be identified to the herd of origin by ear tag or tattoo* (ear notch identification will be accepted

* Unless prohibited by Federal regulations.

in lieu of tag or tattoo on registered, purebred animals), and must be accompanied by an official health certificate listing the identification and stating the animals are healthy.

Exceptions

a.) Slaughter swine moving directly from a farm to a specifically approved livestock auction market in Louisiana to be sold for slaughter, or moving directly to a Louisiana slaughter establishment maintaining State or Federal meat inspection.

b.) Slaughter swine moving from an approved livestock auction market directly to a Louisiana slaughter establishment maintaining State or Federal meat inspection. (As amended 12/18/70)

3. Breeding Swine

- (1) In addition to the General Requirements of Section 1 and the swine requirements of this Section (Section 3, which includes hog cholera) all swine for breeding purposes must show an official, negative test for brucellosis in the 1:25 dilution or a negative swine brucellosis card test within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment. Each animal must be individually identified to herd or origin by ear tag or tattoo* (ear notch identification will be accepted in lieu of tag or tattoo on registered, purebred animals), and this identification must be recorded on the health certificate.

* Unless prohibited by Federal regulations.

Exceptions

a.) Swine from a validated brucellosis-free herd. The validated herd number and individual identification of each animal must appear on the health certificate. (As amended 12/18/70)

4. Swine for Exhibition or Consigned to Breeders' Association Sales.

- (1) In addition to complying with the General Requirements of Section 1, the hog cholera (paragraph 2) and brucellosis (paragraph 3) requirements of this section (Section 3) all

breeding swine should be vaccinated against LEPTOSPIROSIS not less than fifteen (15) days or more than six (6) months prior to the date of the fair, show or breeders' association sale. (As amended 12/18/70)

5. Pseudorabies

- (1) Swine moving into Louisiana must originate from herds not known to be infected with pseudorabies and are negative to the SN (serum neutralization) test for pseudorabies within 30 days of movement, or
- (2) Swine moving into Louisiana must originate from herds not known to be infected with pseudorabies and where 20 per cent of the herd or 10 head, whichever is greater, of sows that have farrowed one or more litters have been tested negative for pseudorabies within 90 days of movement.
- (3) Feeder and/or breeder swine moving on direct shipment into Louisiana or through a feeder pig sale, livestock auction market or other concentration point must be accompanied by a health certificate from premise of origin and a statement that the herd of origin meets the requirements of Section 2 (above). Feeder and/or breeder swine not originating from tested herds must be tested negative within 30 days of movement.

(Amended 4/29/77 - effective 6/11/77)

MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi General Requirements found in Appendix B apply to swine.

SWINE

General Requirements

- A. All gilts, sows, and boars 6 months of age and over for breeding purposes must be negative to an official brucellosis test made within 30 days immediately preceding the date of entry, except swine on show circuit 60 days will be allowed; or originate from a validated brucellosis-free herd.
- B. Permit is NOT required on swine from hog cholera free state.
- C. Swine must be accompanied by an official health certificate.
- D. Further provisions are as follows:
 - 1. All swine in the shipment must be individually identified and shown on health certificate.
 - 2. All swine in the shipment shall be held in isolation from all other swine at the farm of destination for a period of not less than 30 days.
 - 3. All swine in the herd of origin shall be certified, apparently healthy and free of cholera and other diseases by an accredited veterinarian.
- E. All swine entering Mississippi must meet requirements of Title 9 - Animals and Animal Products, Chapter 1 - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, Code of Federal Regulations.
- F. All swine for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from Federally inspected stockyards. In either instance, copy shall accompany swine and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.
- G. Feeder pigs consigned to Feeder Pig Association sales shall meet the following requirements:

1. Shall be farrowed and raised on the particular farm. Pigs are moved directly from that farm to the sale.
2. The entire herd and pigs consigned to sale shall be inspected for health by veterinarian issuing certificate within 10 days prior to sale.
3. Sales shall accept no cull pigs or pigs from herds that are fed garbage.
4. All pigs shall be ear tagged to maintain records to herd of origin.
5. Owners of pigs are required to present certificate to sale inspector prior to unloading.
6. Male pigs must be castrated and properly healed by sale day.
7. All pigs shall be inspected upon arrival at sale.
8. All pigs must have tails docked.

NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina General Requirements found in Appendix B apply to swine.

SWINE

General Requirements

1. A permit is required for swine coming into North Carolina: except
 - a. Swine for immediate slaughter.
 - b. Swine from breed sponsored sales.
 - c. Swine directly from a farm where they have been raised or maintained at least thirty (30) days.
 - d. Swine for exhibition.
2. Specific Diseases
 - a. Statement required on health certificate that swine are free from any symptoms of an infectious or communicable disease and not known to have been exposed to same.

- b. Brucellosis. Breeding swine (purebred or grade) shall originate from a validated brucellosis-free herd and the herd of origin shall be free of symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease. Swine originating from brucellosis-free validated herds need not be tested for brucellosis. If not ear-tagged, purebred swine shall be identified by a numbered tattoo or registry name and number sufficient to identify each animal or other identification approved by the State Veterinarian of North Carolina.

No health certificate or permit is needed for swine shipped directly to slaughter or to State-Federal approved markets or stockyards to be sold for direct movement to slaughter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina General Requirements found in Appendix B apply to swine.

SWINE

Swine for feeding and breeding purposes shall be individually identified and accompanied by an official health certificate.

Swine for immediate slaughter from non-quarantined herds or areas which are apparently free of infectious or contagious disease may be shipped directly to an approved stockyard or slaughter establishment provided they are slaughtered within ten (10) days.

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee General Requirements found in Appendix B apply to swine.

SWINE

1. All classes of swine, except those consigned directly to slaughter, must be accompanied by a valid health certificate, issued by an accredited veterinarian.
2. Slaughter swine must be accompanied by a waybill or owner-shipper statement.

3. Feeder and breeder swine shall be individually identified to farm of origin (where the swine were born, and which has not been used to assemble, buy or sell swine brought in from another source), by ear tag or other approved means.
4. Feeder and breeder swine shall be maintained in quarantine, on one premise, without exposure to other swine, for 30 days after entering the State.
5. No feeder swine shall be imported from any state where hog cholera is known to exist, or where any portion of the State is under State or Federal quarantine for hog cholera.
6. No breeder swine shall be imported from any state where hog cholera is known to exist, or where any portion of the State is under State or Federal quarantine, except by permission of the State Veterinarian.
7. No slaughter swine shall be imported from any county where any part of the county is under State or Federal quarantine.

TEXAS

The Texas General Requirements found in Appendix B apply to swine.

SWINE

A. General Requirements

A permit must be obtained from the Texas Animal Health Commission for entry of all swine into Texas.

B. Breeder and Feeder Swine

Swine imported into Texas for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes must be accompanied by a health certificate certifying that:

1. Swine have not been fed garbage, either raw or cooked;
2. Swine have not been exposed to hog cholera;
3. All swine have been temperatured with the temperature recorded on the health certificate.
4. Swine have been permanently identified (ear tag, ear notch or number tattoo).

C. Slaughter Swine

Swine consigned direct to an approved slaughter establishment must be accompanied by a health certificate or waybill, in addition to a permit from the office of the Texas Animal Health Commission.

D. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows

All swine imported into Texas and originating within Texas must meet the general entry requirements.

APPENDIX C

REGISTRATION DATE OF FOUR MAJOR SWINE BREEDS IN
NINE SOUTHERN U.S. STATES

(Including Alabama, Florida, Georgia,
Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina,
South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas)

American Landrace - Individuals Recorded, 1978-1980

	1978		1979		1980	
	No.	% of U.S.	No.	% of U.S.	No.	% of U.S.
Alabama	1,487	3.8	3,465	4.7	2,316	2.8
Florida	52	0.1	241	0.3	125	0.2
Georgia	3,814	9.7	7,323	2.0	3,642	4.4
Louisiana	-	-	22	0.01	53	0.1
Mississippi	487	1.2	801	2.0	505	0.6
North Carolina	1,290	3.3	2,430	3.3	2,699	3.3
South Carolina	356	0.9	1,095	1.5	1,582	1.9
Tennessee	137	0.4	564	0.8	686	0.8
Texas	445	1.1	661	0.9	625	0.8
Nine-State Total	8,095	20.5	16,602	22.61	12,233	14.9
U.S. Total	39,415	100.0	73,312	100.0	82,326	100.0

Duroc and Hampshire - Individuals Recorded, 1980

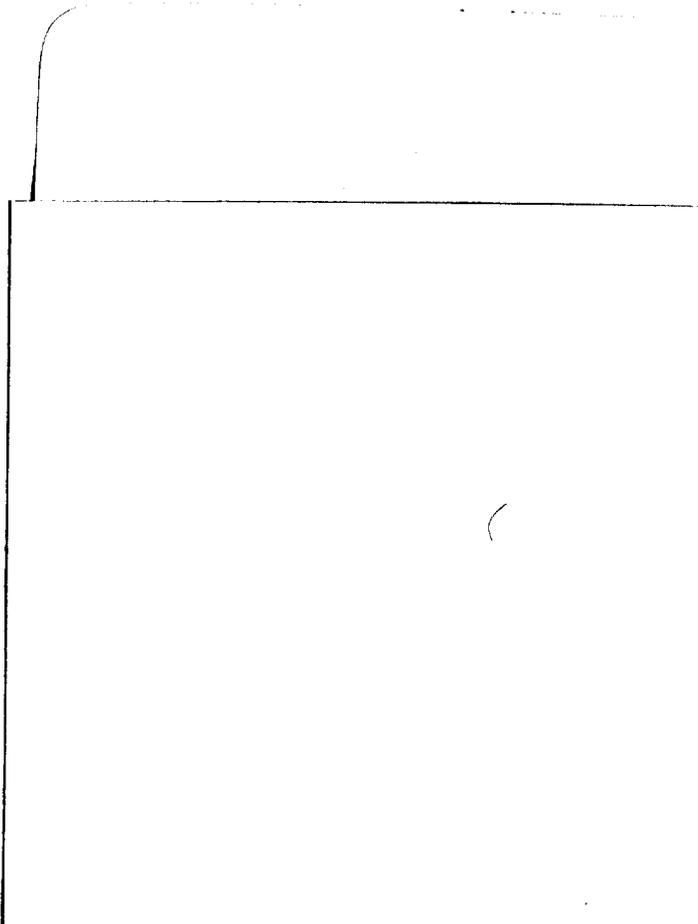
	Duroc		Hampshire
	No.	% of U.S.	No.
Alabama	5,217	2.1	511
Florida	1,171	0.5	264
Georgia	9,407	3.8	948
Louisiana	986	0.4	-
Mississippi	1,290	0.5	27
North Carolina	7,242	2.9	1,194
South Carolina	1,583	0.6	80
Tennessee	4,903	2.0	1,105
Texas	13,758	5.5	2,335
Nine-State Total	45,557	18.4	6,464
U.S. Total	248,052	100.0	-

American Yorkshires - Individuals Recorded, 1978-1980

	<u>No.</u>	<u>1978</u> <u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>% of U.S.</u>
Alabama	2,998	1.6	5,364	2.2	5,609	2.5
Florida	1,302	0.7	2,288	0.9	1,127	0.5
Georgia	11,944	6.2	16,398	6.7	12,138	5.5
Louisiana	469	0.2	1,210	0.5	485	0.2
Mississippi	2,763	1.4	3,878	1.6	2,815	1.3
North Carolina	10,628	5.5	14,658	6.0	10,550	4.8
South Carolina	4,662	2.4	6,488	2.6	4,271	1.9
Tennessee	6,421	3.3	10,358	4.2	6,256	2.8
Texas	4,905	2.5	6,671	2.7	5,390	2.4
Nine-State Total	46,092	23.9	67,313	27.3	48,641	22.0
U.S. Total	192,958	100.0	246,356	100.0	220,747	100.0

LIBRARY E A/BIBLIOTHEQUE A E

3 5036 20072236 4




60984 81800