



Checklist: Biosecurity

Biosecurity is aimed at disease prevention instead of curation. Biosecurity consist of several cumulative steps, which are taken to keep diseases away from a farm and to prevent the transmission of disease within an infected farm to neighboring farms or to other production units within the infected farm.

General	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimize the amount of visitors on a farm.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use separate shoes for on-farm and off-farm	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Disinfect your boots and hands before and after entering the farm and each time you go from one production unit to another within the farm.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assign one set of nets, buckets, and other tools per production unit to avoid cross-contamination.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Clean and disinfect all tools and equipment daily using effective and environmentally safe disinfectants.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use nets or barriers to deter birds and animals that may spread diseases.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Secure all water inlets and outlets with screens to prevent entry of wild fish or contaminants.	

Before stocking	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat your water intake before putting in the fish. Always have sufficient treated water storage in case of needed emergency water exchange. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only stock healthy fish from trusted, disease-screened suppliers. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never accept fish without a health certificate or prior stress/disease checks. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarantine new fish before introducing them to the main ponds. 	

During the production cycle	
<p>Perform regular disease monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare water quality data (e.g., pH, oxygen, salinity, alkalinity, temperature) between different ponds/tanks as deviations can give early indications of disease outbreaks. • Monitor fish behavior, feeding response, external lesions, and overall condition. • Examine fish samples for gill condition, skin/mucus health, and parasite presence. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never return sampled fish to the pond—they may be stressed and more prone to disease. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep detailed records of stock movements, mortalities, and treatments to detect early warning signs. 	