

Poultry Vaccination Programmes for The South Pacific:

These vaccination recommendations for the South Pacific pertain to the area bounded by Papua New Guinea in the west to French Polynesia in the east (and exclude Australia and New Zealand).

The poultry vaccination requirements for the South Pacific are unique in that it is one of the poultry-rearing areas of the world where New Zealand sero-negative breeding and commercial stock are introduced into environments where Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD) is present. This requires modifying standard IBD vaccination programmes to account for two IBD scenarios: chicks from IBD sero-negative breeding flocks, which have been sourced from New Zealand (see Table 1), sero-negative layer flocks (see

Table 2 for layers, and Table 3 for imported broiler chickens).

Fortunately, the IBD challenge in the South Pacific is reasonably mild compared to the rest of the world, and IBD vaccination programmes can be designed to afford high levels of protection.

Indeed, it is seen as a benefit to have IBD-free breeding and commercial chickens to start with it as it dispenses with the often difficult problems of overcoming maternal antibody protection and establishing the chicken's own active immunity against IBD.

Table 1: Typical 'Core' Vaccination Programme recommended for
South Pacific Broiler Breeders
sourced from New Zealand breeder flocks (IBD sero-negative)

This programme is designed to establish an early, active immunisation of chickens against the IBD challenge, as New Zealand breeders are all IBD negative and therefore do not provide maternal antibody protection for their chicks that are exported to IBD positive countries.

| Age of Breeder | Type of Vaccine | Method of Administration |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Day-of-age | Marek's & Fowl Pox (Chick-N-Pox™ TC) | At Hatchery, sub-cutaneous (SQ) |
| | Coccidiosis (Immucox) | Gel spray or gel puck |
| Day-of-age (on arrival from New Zealand) | Infectious Bursal Disease (VIBURSA-L™) | By coarse spray or SQ |
| 8-10 Days | Infectious Bursal Disease (Bursine®-2, 1 st booster) | Drinking water |
| 18 Days | Infectious Bursal Disease (Bursine®-2, 2 nd booster) | Drinking water |
| 4 Weeks | Live Infectious Bronchitis, Massachusetts Strain | Drinking water |
| 7-10 Weeks | AE + Fowl Pox (AE Poxine®) | Wing web stab |
| | Live Infectious Bronchitis, Massachusetts Strain (1 st booster) | Drinking water |
| 10 Weeks | Chicken Anaemia Vaccine (CAV) (Lohmann CAV Chicken Virus Vaccine) | Drinking water |
| 12 Weeks | Infectious Bursal Disease (Bursine®-2, primer for IBD killed vaccine) | Drinking water |
| | Fowl Cholera Vaccine (Poulvac® Pabac™ 4 or AviPro®108) | Subcutaneous |
| 14 Weeks | Live infectious Bronchitis, Massachusetts Strain (2 nd booster) | Drinking water |
| 16-18 Weeks | Killed Infectious Bronchitis (Inacti/Vac® IB1) | Intramuscular or SQ |
| | Killed Infectious Bursal Disease (Bursine® K) | |
| | Fowl Cholera Vaccine (Poulvac® Pabac™ 4 or AviPro®108) | |

Table 2: Typical 'Core' Vaccination Programmes recommended for
South Pacific Commercial Egg Layers
 for layer pullets imported from sero-negative IBD breeders in New Zealand

This vaccination programme is designed to establish early immune protection against IBD in imported IBD sero-negative pullet chicks from New Zealand, as well as to maintain vaccination protection against diseases considered to be endemic problems in the South Pacific.

| Age of Egg Layer | Type of Vaccine | Method of Administration |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Day-of-age | Marek's & Fowl Pox (Chick-N-Pox™ TC) | At Hatchery, sub-cutaneous (SQ) |
| Day-of-age (on arrival from New Zealand) | Infectious Bursal Disease (VIBURSA-L™) | Coarse spray |
| 1-2 Weeks | Infectious Bursal Disease (Bursine®2) | Drinking water |
| 4 Weeks | Live Infectious Bronchitis, Massachusetts Strain | Drinking water |
| 8-10 Weeks | AE + Fowl Pox (AE Poxine) | Wing web stab |
| | Live Infectious Bronchitis, Massachusetts Strain (1 st booster) | Drinking water |
| 12-13 Weeks | Fowl Cholera Vaccine (Poulvac® Pabac™ 4 or AviPro®108) | Subcutaneous |
| 16-18 Weeks | Killed Infectious Bronchitis (Inacti/Vac® IB1) | Intramuscular or SQ |
| | Fowl Cholera Vaccine (Poulvac® Pabac™ 4 or AviPro®108) | |

Table 3: Typical 'Core' Vaccination Programmes recommended for
South Pacific Broilers
 for chicks imported from sero-negative IBD breeders in New Zealand

This programme is recommended for the vaccination of IBD sero-negative broiler chicks from New Zealand-based broiler breeders. The objective of this programme is to use a very mild IBD vaccine from day-of-age to establish an early, active immune protection against the local IBD field challenge..

| Age of Broiler | Type of Vaccine | Method of Administration |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Day-of-age (on arrival from New Zealand) | Infectious Bursal Disease (VIBURSA-L™) | Sub-cutaneous (SQ) |
| 7-14 Days | Infectious Bursal Disease (Bursine®2) | Coarse spray or drinking water |

Table 4: Typical 'Core' Vaccination Programmes recommended for
South Pacific Broilers
 for chicks locally hatched, from local breeders

This programme is recommended for the vaccination of broiler chicks originated from local breeders, vaccinated with IBD live and killed vaccines. The objective of this programme is to use a very mild IBD vaccine early into life to protect the birds with lower levels of maternal antibodies (MAB), followed by an intermediate vaccine to cover the most of the birds, with reducing levels of MAB, establishing a solid immune protection against the local IBD field challenge.

| Age of Broiler | Type of Vaccine | Method of Administration |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Day-of-age | Infectious Bursal Disease (VIBURSA-L™) | Coarse spray or sub-cutaneous (SQ) |
| 14-18 Days | Infectious Bursal Disease (Bursine®2) | Drinking water |