



Species of biting midges are monitored using a network of light traps (pictured) to establish their distribution across Australia.

How do I get involved?

If you would like more information about the NAMP or are a cattle producer who would like to be a NAMP co-operator, please contact the relevant officers listed below:

DEBORAH FINLAISON	NSW	02 4640 6335
LORNA MELVILLE	NT	08 8999 2251
BRUCE HILL	QLD	07 8708 8759
TRENT SCHOLZ	SA	08 8648 5166
ROWENA BELL	TAS	03 6777 2135
KAREN MOORE	VIC	03 5430 4525
MARION SEYMOUR	WA	08 9651 0555



Visit our [website](#) for more information

The NAMP is jointly funded by the cattle, sheep and goat industries; the livestock export industry; and the state, territory and Australian governments.

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CATTLE PRODUCERS WANTED

HELP SUPPORT AUSTRALIA'S MARKET ACCESS

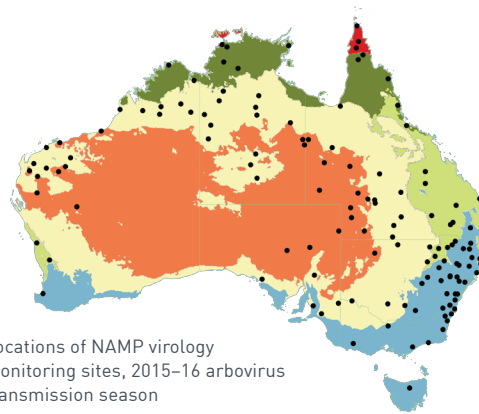
Cattle producers are needed to support the National Arbovirus Monitoring Program (NAMP); a program that monitors the distribution of insect-borne viruses of ruminant livestock, and their insect vectors, in Australia.

Only a small amount of your time is required each year and allowances are provided to contribute toward the cost of mustering cattle and handling insect traps.

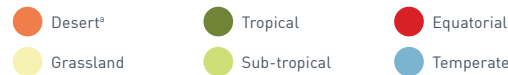
Why monitor for arboviruses?

Export opportunities for live cattle, sheep and goats and their genetic material depend upon the confidence of Australia's trading partners that our animal health status is accurately assessed and disease risks are properly managed.

Veterinary authorities in Australia are required to certify to approximately 25 countries that ruminants for export were kept in areas free of specific arboviruses: bluetongue, Akabane and bovine ephemeral fever viruses.



Locations of NAMP virology monitoring sites, 2015-16 arbovirus transmission season

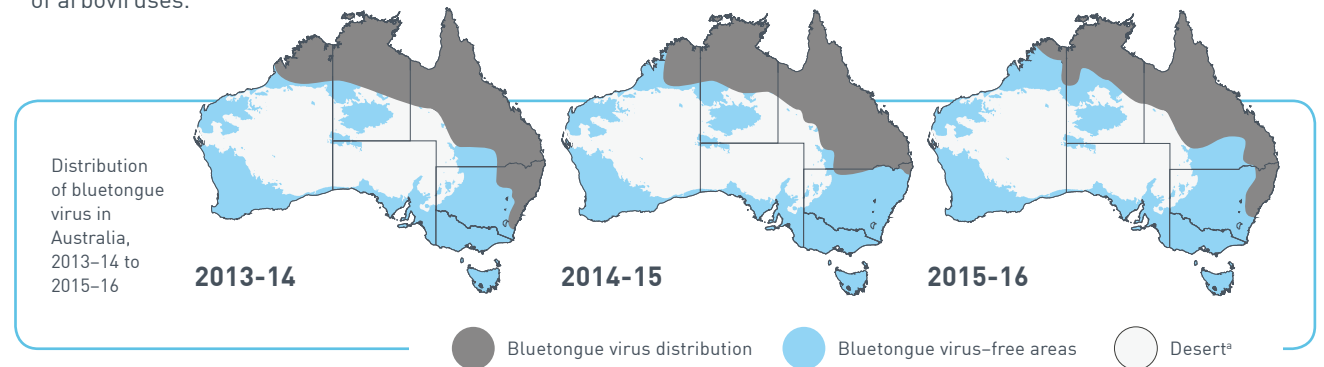


^a Köppen climate classification
http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/climatology/gridded-data-info/metadata/koppen_classification.shtml

How does the NAMP operate?

NAMP gathers information at monitoring sites across Australia by testing of blood samples from cattle herds and insect trapping for biting midges.

Results of monitoring are used to develop the bluetongue virus zone map, identify incursions of new bluetongue viruses or midges, and inform veterinary authorities on the distribution of arboviruses.



^a Köppen climate classification

What is involved in being a NAMP co-operator?

The NAMP is wholly dependent upon the cooperation of cattle producers.

Known as NAMP 'co-operators', participating cattle producers are required to provide between 10-30 young home-bred cattle for blood sampling by government officers at agreed intervals throughout the year. In most cases, sampling occurs once or twice a year.

Co-operators are also required to hang an insect trap during agreed months throughout the year. The traps are automatic, will run for several nights and co-operators are asked to send the bottle of collected insects to the relevant government officer.