African swine fever (ASF) is a very contagious viral disease that affects swine and wild boars. The disease was already present in Eastern Europe and turned up in Belgium in September 2018 (wild boars).

Hunters have to take action as well!
Help us minimize the risk of an ASF contamination by tracking possibly contaminated wild boars as quickly as possible!

**Take following sanitary precautions during all hunting activities**
1. Wear waterproof (disposable) arm-length gloves.
2. When eviscerating the shot wild boars in the field, make sure not to leave the guts behind in the countryside. Take the guts to a wild game processing plant or let it collect by an authorized rendering plant.
3. No eating or drinking during the evisceration process and when manipulating cadavers.
4. Wash your hands with water and soap.
5. When you have been in contact with a wild boar, you must wait at least 72 hours before coming into contact with domestic pigs.

**Additional measures for hunting activities in a restriction zone in Belgium or abroad (provided that a hunting ban has not been imposed)**
1. Do not bring carcasses, parts of carcasses or hunting trophies of wild boars over from the affected areas.
2. Clean and disinfect all equipment used during hunting, including vehicles.
3. Wash hunting clothes at a high temperature (at least 60°C).
4. Do not use hunting dogs.

For an early detection of the disease, it is important to report wild boars that were found dead to the responsible local authorities:
In Wallonia: 1718
In Flanders: Flemish Brabant: 052 33 64 10 - Limburg: 089 85 49 06 - Antwerp: 0473 48 48 97 - East Flanders: 09 230 46 46 - West Flanders: 059 80 67 66
In Brussels: 0490 66 68 70
ASF can be transmitted through:

- contact with contaminated pigs or wild boars
- meat/meat products from contaminated animals
- contaminated objects such as shoes, clothing, vehicles, equipment
- people who have been in contact with contaminated animals or who have recently visited contaminated areas.

The virus remains contagious for a long time on cadavers of animals, in the environment and in meat/meat products of contaminated animals.

Humans are not susceptible to ASF, so there is no public health risk.

The countries where ASF is circulating in pigs or wild boars (situation on 01-10-2018) are marked in red.

For an updated list of the countries that are affected by ASF or for more information on ASF, visit:

- https://www.natuurenbos.be/afrikaansevarkenspest