

Safe Interactions with Animals at Your Agritourism Business

Are farm tours safe?

Farm tours give people of all ages an exciting opportunity to learn more about animals and agriculture but it can also put people at risk of becoming ill or injured. This fact sheet is meant to help you understand the risks and then give you ways to minimize them.

How can people be injured by animals?

- Kicked
- Bit
- Crushed

How can you prevent animal related injuries?

- Barrier separating visitors from animals
- Children supervised in animal areas
- Display healthy animals that have a calm temperament

What illnesses can people get from animals?

Zoonotic diseases are infectious diseases that can be spread between animals and people. Some examples are:

- *Campylobacter*
- *Salmonella*
- *E. coli* O157:H7
- *Yersinia enterocolitica*
- *Cryptosporidium*

Is it common to find these types of germs on a farm?

Yes, some germs are naturally in the intestines of healthy livestock and poultry and are passed in the animals' feces. Even if an animal appears healthy, it could still pass these germs to people. However, some germs, like *Cryptosporidium*, can also make animals sick.

How do people get sick from these germs?

People get sick from these germs by swallowing them. They may end up on your hands after contact with farm and petting zoo animals and their environments. Once the germs are on your hands, you can accidentally transfer them to your mouth while eating, drinking, or during other hand-to-mouth activities such as thumb sucking.

Baby animals are especially likely to have these germs because they haven't had a chance to become immune to them.

What are the symptoms in people?

The most common symptoms are diarrhea and abdominal pain. Other symptoms may include fever, vomiting, cramps, and bloody diarrhea. People with mild symptoms usually recover without treatment. However, these illnesses can lead to hospitalizations and severe complications also can occur.

How can I reduce my visitors' risk of getting sick from animals while on my operation?

- Your operation should have animal and non-animal areas. The eating areas should be located well away from animal areas.
- Signage should be posted (i.e., animals can carry germs that make people sick, no food or drink allowed in animal areas).
- Keep food, drinks, baby bottles, pacifiers, toys, and strollers out of animal areas.
- Ensure that hand washing stations with running water and soap are positioned where guests will use them after visiting the animals. These should be accessible to children and persons with disabilities. Also, have a plan in place for restocking paper towels, soap, and water.
- Hand sanitizer should be used as a supplement to soap and water, but does not replace soap and water because it doesn't kill parasites like *Cryptosporidium*.
- Visitors should not be allowed into pens. Petting of animals should only be allowed over/through barriers (fences).
- Keep visitors away from manure/soiled bedding storage site.
- Animals showing signs of illness such as diarrhea, skin lesions, or coughing should not be a part of the exhibit.
- Children younger than 5 years old should be supervised while interacting with the animals and during hand washing. Young children are more likely to get sick because their immune systems are not fully developed and they often touch surfaces contaminated with manure and are more likely to put their hands in their mouth.

What animals carry which germs?

The below tables outline what animals carry which germs, as well as symptoms to watch out for in both animals and humans.

Table 1. Types of germs commonly found in farm animals.

Species of Animal	Bacteria	Parasite	Fungus	Virus
Cattle	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 <i>Leptospira</i> <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> (Q fever)	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)	
Sheep	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> (Q Fever)			Soremouth
Goats	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> (Q Fever)			Soremouth
Llamas	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7			
Pigs	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Leptospira</i> <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>		Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)	Influenza
Chickens, ducks, turkeys	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i>		Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)	Influenza
Rabbits			Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)	

Table 2. Common symptoms in animals and humans.

Germ	Symptoms in Animals	Symptoms in Humans
<i>Campylobacter</i>	Diarrhea (cattle, sheep, and goats may have abortions)	Diarrhea, cramping, fever
<i>Salmonella</i>	Cattle may have fever, diarrhea, and abortion	Diarrhea, vomiting, fever
<i>E. coli</i>	None	Bloody diarrhea, cramps
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Calves may have diarrhea and scours	Watery diarrhea, fever, nausea, vomiting

For more information, please visit the Minnesota Department of Health website at www.health.state.mn.us or contact Carrie Klumb at 651-201-5414. For more information on the Upper Midwest Agricultural Safety and Health (UMASH) Center, please visit the website at www.umash.umn.edu.