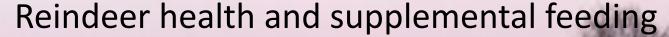
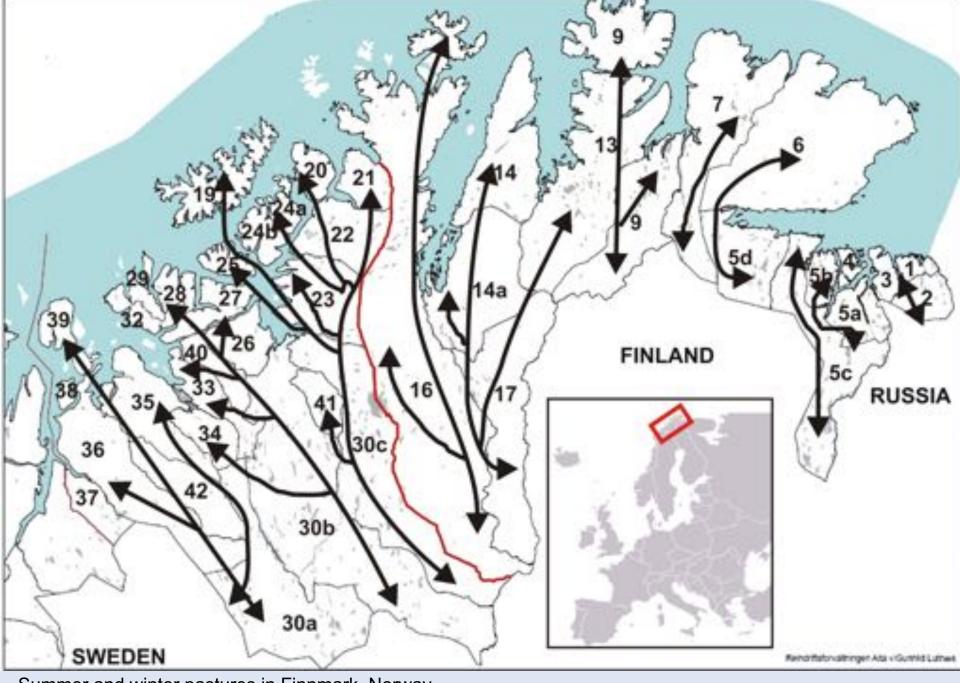
Reindeer husbandry in the arctic bioeconomy - matchmaking day August 25th 2020









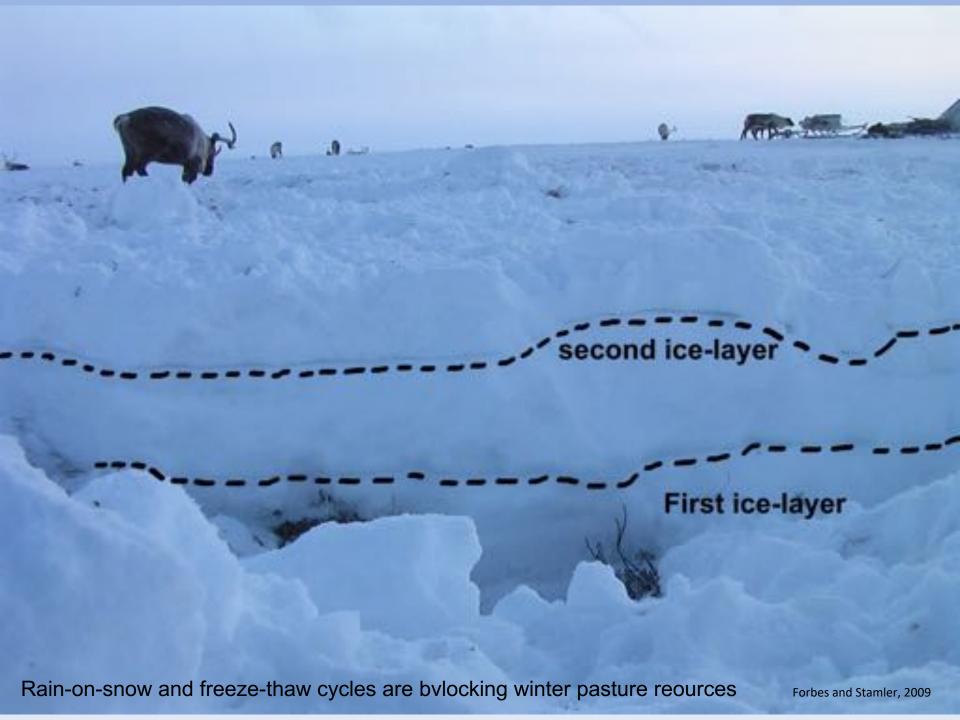


Summer and winter pastures in Finnmark, Norway











Supplementary feeding:

- to avoid starvation during difficult winters
- feeding on a regular basis: longer periods, daily/year-around, full rations -> husbandry/farming











Stress → reactivation (older animals) – primary infection (calves) – secondary bacterial infection



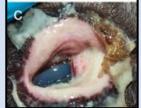


Possible impacts from CvHV2 in reindeer

- Endemic: seroprevalence: appr. 50 % in adults, 8 % in calves (< 1 year)
- Reactivation of latent infections upon stress
- Transferred to fetus and newborn calves:
 - Abortion and weak borne calves?
- Transmissible component of IKC:
 - Reactivated in adults, transferred to immunologically naive calves/young
 - Outbreaks occur after herding, corralling, transports etc.
- Primary agent causing mucosal lesions paving the way:
 - Contagious ecthyma (Parapoxvirus)
 - Oral necrobacillosis (Fusobacterium necrophorum)



















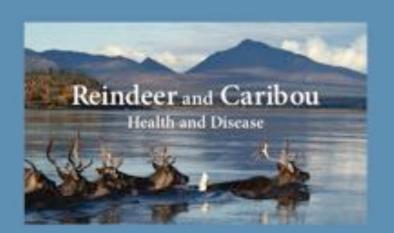
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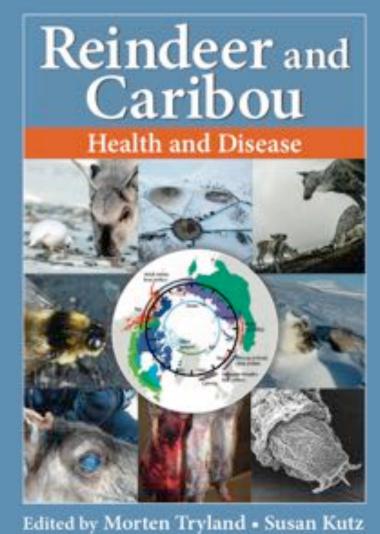
- CLINF Climate-change effects on the epidemiology of infectious diseases and the impacts on Northern Societies (NordForsk).
- FRAM High North Research Centre for Climate and the Environment (2017-2019).







Reindeer and Caribo









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