

# Keeping Visitors Safe at Your Agritourism Business

## Are farm tours safe?

Farm tours give people of all ages an exciting opportunity to interact with animals face-to-face. This allows people to learn more about animals and agriculture, but it can also put people at risk for becoming ill from farm animals. This fact sheet is meant to help you understand the risks and then give you ways to minimize them. We encourage people to interact with animals while at the same time taking the appropriate precautions.

## What are zoonotic diseases?

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

## What are some examples of germs from animals that can cause illness in people?

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

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

Yes, some germs occur 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. Some of these 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 typical 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 smoking or thumb sucking. Young 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 hospitalization and severe complications also can occur.

## How can I reduce my visitors' risk of getting sick from animals while at my business?

- 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 for 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).
- Manure/soiled bedding should not be transported through public areas.
- Animals showing signs of illness such as diarrhea, skin lesions, or coughing, should not be a part of the exhibit.
- Your operation should have transition areas at the entrance between non-animal and animal areas. Signage should be at the entrances (i.e., animals can carry germs that make people sick, no food or drink allowed in animal areas). Exit areas should have hand washing stations so that visitors can't miss them.
- Keep food, drinks, baby bottles, pacifiers, toys, and strollers out of animal areas.
- Children younger than 5 years old should be supervised while interacting with the animals and during hand washing and they should not have any direct contact with calves. Young children are more likely to get sick because they often touch surfaces contaminated with manure and are more likely to put their hands in their mouth.

### What animals carry which germs?

The tables below 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
<b>Cattle</b>	<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)	
<b>Sheep</b>	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> (Q Fever)			
<b>Goats</b>	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> (Q Fever)			
<b>Llamas</b>	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7			
<b>Pigs</b>	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Leptospira</i> <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>		Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)	Influenza
<b>Chickens, ducks, turkeys</b>	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Salmonella</i>		Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)	Influenza
<b>Rabbits</b>			Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)	

**Table 2.** Common symptoms in animals and humans.

Germ	Symptoms in Animals	Primary Symptoms in Humans
<b><i>Campylobacter</i></b>	Diarrhea (cattle, sheep, and goats may have abortions)	Diarrhea, fever
<b><i>Salmonella</i></b>	Cattle may have fever, diarrhea, and abortion	Diarrhea, fever
<b><i>E. coli</i> O157:H7</b>	None	Bloody diarrhea, cramps
<b><i>Cryptosporidium</i></b>	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](http://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](http://www.umash.umn.edu).