

1: Dairy cattle health and welfare | Dairy | Agriculture | Agriculture Victoria

You and any staff working with animals must read, understand and have access to the welfare code of recommendations for cattle. Welfare codes aren't law, but if you don't follow them it can be.

Farm animals[edit] The welfare of egg laying hens in battery cages top can be compared with the welfare of free range hens middle and bottom which are given access to the outdoors. However, animal welfare groups argue that the vast majority of free-range hens are still intensively confined bottom and are rarely able to go outdoors. Issues include the limited opportunities for natural behaviors, for example, in battery cages , veal and gestation crates , instead producing abnormal behaviors such as tail-biting, cannibalism, and feather pecking , and routine invasive procedures such as beak trimming , castration , and ear notching. More extensive methods of farming, e. For example, broiler chickens are bred to be very large to produce the greatest quantity of meat per animal. Broilers bred for fast growth have a high incidence of leg deformities because the large breast muscles cause distortions of the developing legs and pelvis, and the birds cannot support their increased body weight. As a consequence, they frequently become lame or suffer from broken legs. The increased body weight also puts a strain on their hearts and lungs, and ascites often develops. In the UK alone, up to 20 million broilers each year die from the stress of catching and transport before reaching the slaughterhouse. While the killing of animals need not necessarily involve suffering, the general public considers that killing an animal reduces its welfare. To enhance their welfare, humans feed them fish which are dead, but are disease-free, protect them from predators and injury, monitor their health, and provide activities for behavioral enrichment. Some are kept in lagoons with natural soil and vegetated sides. Military dolphins used in naval operations swim free during operations and training, and return to pens otherwise. Research on wild cetaceans leaves them free to roam and make sounds in their natural habitat, eat live fish, face predators and injury, and form social groups voluntarily. However boat engines of researchers, whale watchers and others add substantial noise to their natural environment, reducing their ability to echolocate and communicate. Other harms to wild cetaceans include commercial whaling , aboriginal whaling , drift netting , ship collisions , water pollution , noise from sonar and reflection seismology , predators , loss of prey , disease. Efforts to enhance the life of wild cetaceans, besides reducing those harms, include offering human music. United Kingdom[edit] The Animal Welfare Act [54] makes owners and keepers responsible for ensuring that the welfare needs of their animals are met. These include the need: The Act defines "regulated procedures" as animal experiments that could potentially cause "pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm" to "protected animals". Initially, "protected animals" encompassed all living vertebrates other than humans, but, in , an amendment added a single invertebrate species, the common octopus. Revised legislation came into force in January This has been expanded to protect " Fish and amphibia are protected once they can feed independently and cephalopods at the point when they hatch. Embryonic and foetal forms of mammals, birds and reptiles are protected during the last third of their gestation or incubation period. The ASPA also considers other issues such as animal sources , housing conditions, identification methods, and the humane killing of animals. The project must also pass an ethical review panel which aims to decide if the potential benefits outweigh any suffering for the animals involved. United States[edit] In the United States, a federal law called the Humane Slaughter Act was designed to decrease suffering of livestock during slaughter. Additional provisions, called the Humane Euthanasia Act, were added in , [61] and then further expanded and strengthened with the Animal Protection Act of In , the Governor of Oregon signed legislation prohibiting the confinement of pigs in gestation crates [64] and in , the Governor of Colorado signed legislation that phased out both gestation crates and veal crates. The use of animals in laboratories remains controversial. Animal welfare advocates push for enforced standards to ensure the health and safety of those animals used for tests. The IACUC committee must assess the steps taken to "enhance animal well-being" before research can take place. This includes research on farm animals. Accordingly, federal regulations require that IACUCs determine that discomfort to animals will be limited to that which is unavoidable for the conduct of scientifically valuable research, and that unrelieved pain and distress will only continue for the duration

necessary to accomplish the scientific objectives. The PHS Policy and AWRs further state that animals that would otherwise suffer severe or chronic pain and distress that cannot be relieved should be painlessly killed at the end of the procedure, or if appropriate, during the procedure. APHIS inspects animal research facilities regularly and reports are published online. Positive conditions - Providing good animal welfare is sometimes defined by a list of positive conditions which should be provided to the animal. The Five Freedoms are: Living a natural life, being fit and healthy, and being happy. Emotion in animals - Others in the field, such as Professor Ian Duncan [76] and Professor Marian Dawkins, [77] focus more on the feelings of the animal. This approach indicates the belief that animals should be considered as sentient beings. Duncan wrote, "Animal welfare is to do with the feelings experienced by animals: In any assessment of welfare, it is these feelings that should be assessed. Animal welfare involves the subjective feelings of animals. Despite difficulties of ascertaining and measuring welfare and relevancy to normative issues, welfare biology is a positive science. Decisions regarding animal care, use, and welfare shall be made by balancing scientific knowledge and professional judgment with consideration of ethical and societal values. Animals must be provided water, food, proper handling, health care, and an environment appropriate to their care and use, with thoughtful consideration for their species-typical biology and behavior. Animals should be cared for in ways that minimize fear, pain, stress, and suffering. Procedures related to animal housing, management, care, and use should be continuously evaluated, and when indicated, refined or replaced. Conservation and management of animal populations should be humane, socially responsible, and scientifically prudent. Animals shall be treated with respect and dignity throughout their lives and, when necessary, provided a humane death. The veterinary profession shall continually strive to improve animal health and welfare through scientific research, education, collaboration, advocacy, and the development of legislation and regulations. An animal is in a good state of welfare if as indicated by scientific evidence it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment. This state includes how much it is having to do to cope, the extent to which it is succeeding in or failing to cope, and its associated feelings. It believes the animals can be exploited if the animal suffering and the costs of use is less than the benefits to humans. Think about the animals that the meat you eat comes from. Are you at all concerned about how they have been treated? Have they lived well? Have they been fed on safe, appropriate foods? Have they been cared for by someone who respects them and enjoys contact with them? Would you like to be sure of that? Or to buy from a source that reassures you about these points. Robert Garner describes the welfarist position as the most widely held in modern society. So that we can easily refer to it, let us label this position "utilitarianism for animals, Kantianism for people. Human beings may not be used or sacrificed for the benefit of others; animals may be used or sacrificed for the benefit of other people or animals only if those benefits are greater than the loss inflicted. Thus, for instance, new welfarists want to phase out fur farms and animal experiments but in the short-term they try to improve conditions for the animals in these systems, so they lobby to make cages less constrictive and to reduce the numbers of animals used in laboratories. If an animal in a laboratory is suffering stress or pain it could negatively affect the results of the research. Augustine of Hippo seemed to take such a position in his writings against those he saw as heretics: Animal rights advocates, such as Gary L. Francione and Tom Regan, argue that the animal welfare position advocating for the betterment of the condition of animals, but without abolishing animal use is inconsistent in logic and ethically unacceptable. However, there are some animal right groups, such as PETA, which support animal welfare measures in the short term to alleviate animal suffering until all animal use is ended. Everybody should be able to agree that animals should not suffer if you kill them or steal from them by taking the fur off their backs or take their eggs, whatever. Animal welfare organizations[edit] Global[edit] World Animal Protection was founded in to protection animals around the globe. The intergovernmental organisation responsible for improving animal health worldwide. The OIE has been established "for the purpose of projects of international public utility relating to the control of animal diseases, including those affecting humans and the promotion of animal welfare and animal production food safety. Protects animals across the globe. They are global in a sense that they have

consultative status at the Council of Europe and collaborate with national governments, the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Organization for Animal Health. The national organization responsible for overseeing the care and use of animals involved in Canadian Science. They provide leadership on animal welfare issues and spread the message across Canada. Brings in veterinary involvement to animal welfare. Their objective is to share this concern of animals with all members of the profession, with the general public, with government at all levels, and with other organizations such as the CFHS, which have similar concerns. Founded over 40 years ago in by a British farmer who became horrified by the development of modern, intensive factory farming. We believe that the biggest cause of cruelty on the planet deserves a focused, specialised approach " so we only work on farm animal welfare. Exists to-

"Promote simple vegan living and self-reliance as a remedy against the exploitation of humans, animals and the Earth. Promote the use of trees and vegan-organic farming to meet the needs of society for food and natural resources. Promote a land-based society where as much of our food and resources as possible are produced locally. An animal welfare organization in the United States founded in promotes the welfare of animals, strengthens the human-animal bond, and safeguards the rights of responsible animal owners, enthusiasts and professionals through research, public information and sound public policy. National Farm Animal Care Council: Their objectives are to facilitate collaboration among members with respect to farm animal care issues in Canada, to facilitate information sharing and communication, and to monitor trends and initiatives in both the domestic and international market place. A British organisation that represents its members drawn from the animal medicines industry. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: A well-known animal welfare charity in England and Wales, founded in Universities Federation for Animal Welfare: A UK registered charity, established in , that works to develop and promote improvements in the welfare of all animals through scientific and educational activity worldwide. Links to animal welfare and rights by country[edit].

2: Cattle Today Article Archives: PRODUCERS PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO ANIMAL WELFARE

Cattle are raised, slaughtered and used to produce milk for the beef, dairy, and veal industries. Learn more about dairy cows, calves raised for veal, cows raised for meat, and how they are raised.

The livestock production system and its owners and managers have paid attention to animal welfare for centuries. It was just called animal husbandry for many decades and over the past three decades or so it became known as animal science. In reality, Science and Husbandry were woven together by using the latest in technology and science to improve efficiencies in animal production while at the same time keeping the best interest of the animal at the forefront. The problem became that the focus and topic of conversation was always on the science and little to no focus on communicating the husbandry aspect of modern production principles. In a society where a portion of the population has little to worry about, particularly in regard to an abundant, quality food supply and access to instant mass communication the concerns and voices of a small but vocal minority can seem like an uprising of society against agriculture and the science based production systems. It is encouraging when survey work indicates that in excess of 96 percent of the population is in favor of consuming animals for food if they are treated humanely during their growth or production phase when most press they are exposed to related to animal issues is negative. A couple of years ago the first reference to the concept of Five Freedoms was from Dr. Tom Noffsinger as we were conducting low-stress livestock trainings for Texas Cattle Feeders Association members. To me the five freedoms referenced made perfect sense. As I looked into the five freedoms Dr. Noffsinger had referenced I discovered the history and origin of this list of freedoms. Most of them had a long history of animal rights advocacy prior to becoming leaders of the more middle of the rode animal welfare advocacy groups. There is complete justification for the skepticism of the producers of animals intended for human consumption have about the current leadership of those groups. However, these Five Freedoms did not originate from these advocacy groups and a little history of the concept is justified. Freedom from thirst, hunger and malnutrition - by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigor. Freedom from discomfort - by providing a suitable environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area. Freedom from pain, injury and disease - by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment. Freedom to express normal behavior - by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animals own kind. Freedom from fear and distress - by ensuring conditions that avoid mental suffering. As you look over the Five Freedoms keep in mind the following statement and acknowledgment by Dr. The researcher who helped develop the Five Freedoms, and Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Bristol "When put to work by comparing different housing systems, the five freedoms are an attempt to make the best of a complex situation. Absolute attainment of all five freedoms is unrealistic. By revealing that all commercial husbandry systems have their strengths and weaknesses, the five freedoms make it, on one hand, more difficult to sustain a sense of absolute outrage against any particular system such as cages for laying hens or stalls for sows and easier to plan constructive, step by step, routes towards its improvement. I also think it is important to note that production of livestock in non environmentally controlled settings make some of this much more difficult to ensure. With that said I think it is important that every producer of livestock or poultry try to accomplish these freedoms. That is how we make a living. Provide nutrition and let the natural process of growth occur so we can capture sunlight in a saleable product. Freedom from discomfort is probably the one that causes as much discussion as any of the freedoms in cattle production. Because we are not an intensive confined animal industry environmental control is not possible. Perhaps our most vulnerable areas are in extreme heat without adequate shade and extreme cold without protection from wind. In my opinion we need to rethink shade in confined livestock operations. Although it is difficult to show an economic advantage to providing shade the recent problems with heat stress in feeding operations makes me think we need to reevaluate this area of husbandry. Freedom from pain, injury and disease is another freedom that has some pushback from the industry and I completely understand that because of one word in the list and that is pain. There is no such thing as a pain free or even risk free existence for humans or livestock. It is the responsibility of the manager of livestock to manage the severity of pain for

the animal. It is always in the best interest of productivity to manage pain, prevent injury and disease and treat as quickly as possible in the event of injury or disease. The area of pain management in livestock production will be the next area of concern that cattle producers will have to address whether we want to or not. If done early in life there is much less pain associated with these procedures. After a certain age intact male may have to be handled by different procedures, pain mitigation, or left intact through finishing. Dehorning should only be done early in life unless pain management is utilized. The industry has already adopted that philosophy for the most part. Freedom to express normal behavior is an area where the beef production sector is on as solid a ground as any livestock enterprise can be. In every phase of traditional beef cattle production cattle are managed in groups and have ample room to express normal behavior. Everyone in cattle production likes to see cattle be able to get up and run, buck and play at will. In fact we use the ability to express normal behavior as the main tool in monitoring the health of the individuals within a group. Being able to determine what animals within a group that are not expressing normal behavior is paramount to the success of health management programs in pasture or confinement situations. Freedom from fear and distress is probably the most misunderstood of these five freedoms. Mental suffering is what the industry commonly refers to as stress. Stress and its associated consequences represent one of if not the greatest drain on the livestock industries. Stress can be managed very effectively. However, it requires physical management. You cannot manage stress by using a product or technology to any significant extent. Products and technology may oftentimes lead to more stress on an animal rather than less. A prime example are vaccines. Although a critical asset in disease prevention the product itself puts the animal in stress. Stress is created through human action and therefore must be managed through human action. Other than environmental stress caused by extremes in weather patterns all other stresses are human related. The better the application of husbandry principles the greater the benefit from application of sound science and technology in animal agriculture. There is an art to the proper care and management of livestock that has been taken for granted within the animal industries. This is one of the few industries where people are hired with little known skills or any real background in the industry and asked to manage multimillion dollar investments with no training and oftentimes little oversight. Managing the well being of animals affects the quality of life of the animal, the people involved and the profit of an operation. Lack of employee knowledge, skills and training and inadequate oversight has resulted in several recent high profile problems in animal care and handling across most sectors of animal production. People who do not know or understand animal behavior and how to use that behavior to move or manage the animal can quickly become frustrated. Use of excessive force is often times the response to this frustration. When it is broken down into its most simplistic form this excessive force is the result of poor training and development of the skills necessary to perform the job. Now whose fault is it that this training or development of skills has not occurred? Everyone in the industry is to blame. More specifically each individual owner or manager should be trained and be able to train employees to ensure that an adequate level of skill is developed to perform the requirements of the job. This is an industry that prides itself on not being regulated relative to production or employment practices. If the industry does not become more proactive in these areas of employee training and oversight regulation will follow. If we build an environment of poor oversight in production and management governmental oversight will come. The following is a statement gleaned from a presentation by Robert Spitze in , titled Globalized Agriculture Requires Regulation. It is up to interested, informed citizens to help decide the desired combination of public and private policies. The animal industries must do several things well in the next few years to prevent excessive and unwarranted regulation from becoming a burden. Animal production must be proactive in the aspect of making sure its own shop is clean and also in informing the citizens about the real story of food animal production. Nothing done in our industries are just done for the heck of it. Gestation crates and laying cages for example are designed so that timid sows and hens have a better chance of satisfying freedom number 1 and also to prevent problems in freedoms 2, 3, 4 and 5. Now I am not saying that there is not a need for continually monitoring and modifying current production practices to make them better. Anyone who thinks they know everything often time knows very little. The general public has no concept of the aggressive and oftentimes cannibalistic tendencies of swine and poultry. The survival rate of free range chickens is pretty low. Swine on the other hand is

completely the opposite. They have few natural enemies in this country. The same goes for the crippling and debilitating injuries inflicted on members of their own flock or herd by groups of intact males. There are reasons we do what we do but we have done a poor job communicating those reasons. Managing for the Five Freedoms Stockmanship, plus the training and supervision necessary to achieve required standards, are key factors in the handling and care of livestock. A management system may be acceptable in principle but without competent, diligent stockmanship the welfare of animals cannot be adequately safeguarded. The need for better awareness of welfare needs, for better training and supervision is greater than the industry realizes at this time. There have been training opportunities for improved stockmanship for years but there have been limited participation in these trainings by producers or their employees. More focus has been on designing facilities to help manage behavior of livestock. While this focus on facilities has helped, it fails miserably when not coupled with proper stockmanship training and oversight. There are more and more opportunities to attend stockmanship trainings across the industry and there are many excellent teachers emerging in this area. It will continue to be a needed as long as there are established producers who are in need of training or new people coming into the industry. There is always a need for continuing education in these practices, as well. The amazing thing about stockmanship is that training is available at a low or no cost to producers and the economic benefits of improved stockmanship skills is tremendous. It is one of the few things we can do in production agriculture that can increase income without increasing cost. Often times it possible to save significant dollars in facility construction and repair by improving stockmanship and facility design.

3: Animals on Factory Farms | Chickens | Pigs | Cattle | ASPCA

Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Cattle Note After consultation, this code (which consists of paragraphs) has been put before both Houses.

Yet the majority of the nearly 10 billion farm animals raised each year in the U. Most of our meat, milk and eggs come from industrial farms where efficiency trumps welfare—and animals are paying the price. Factory Farms A factory farm is a large, industrial operation that raises large numbers of animals for food. View the major sources of animal suffering on factory farms Cages and overcrowding. Physical alterations, like teeth-clipping or tail-docking, performed without anesthetic. Indoor confinement with poor air quality and unnatural light patterns. Inability to engage in natural behaviors. Breeding for fast growth or high yields of meat, milk and eggs that compromises animal welfare. Neglect of sick and suffering animals, often due to high ratio of animals to workers. Misuse of antibiotics to compensate for unsanitary conditions. Rough or abusive handling by workers. Learn More about Animals on Factory Farms: Chickens Pigs Cattle Turkeys Food Labels Packages of meat, eggs and dairy often bear terms that appear to indicate meaningful animal welfare standards, but only a fraction of them do. This confusion prevents conscientious consumers from voting with their wallets for better treatment of farm animals. View the most commonly misunderstood labels Natural: Does not impact animal welfare in any way. No legal definition for use on eggs, pork, beef or dairy. Undefined and subjective terms without codified standards. Hormones are not approved by law for use on pigs or poultry, so the term is meaningless on those products. On eggs, this label indicates that hens were not raised in battery cages. However, it is an empty claim on poultry meat as meat birds are very rarely raised in cages, and are instead crowded into large, open sheds. This label has vague and poorly enforced regulations for animal rearing, and none at all for transport or slaughter. Laws While most Americans expect our laws to protect farm animals, the reality falls far short. Animals raised for food are among the least-protected class of animals in our nation. Federal Laws Although there are no federal laws protecting animals on farms, two federal laws cover farm animals during transport and slaughter. The Hour Law requires animals transported across state lines for slaughter— by means other than water or air—to be unloaded every 28 hours for rest, food and water. This law is weakened by loopholes, lack of enforcement and low fines. The Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act requires that livestock be quickly rendered insensible to pain before being slaughtered. In addition to excluding poultry, the law exempts certain forms of religious slaughter, such as Kosher and Halal. The majority of U. While in common industry use, these exempt farming practices are often shockingly cruel. Although a few states include farm animals in at least some of their anti-cruelty laws, such laws are rarely enforced in favor of farm animals. Over the past few years, "ag-gag," or anti-whistleblower bills , have been appearing in state legislatures across the country. While crafted to appear reasonable, these measures are designed to prevent the exposure of troubling practices at agricultural facilities. Instead of making it illegal to abuse animals, these laws make it illegal to document and report abuse. Learn where your state stands on ag-gag. On the bright side, an increasing number of states are banning certain extreme methods of confinement, such as battery cages for hens and gestation crates for pigs. Learn where your state stands on confinement. Rather than reform destructive practices, corporate agribusiness is responding by pushing "Right to Farm" RTF laws that greatly limit the ability of states to regulate conditions on farms, including the cruel confinement of farm animals. Bad for Animals, Bad for Us Animals are not the only ones suffering because of these unnatural, inhumane conditions. Human health, the environment and farmers are being hurt by the intensive farming systems employed on factory farms. Human Health Farms that are not properly maintained can be breeding grounds for Salmonella, E. To combat unsanitary conditions, animals are fed large doses of antibiotics—but bacteria is constantly adapting and evolving. Misuse, overuse and dependence on antibiotics in our food system creates the potential for dangerous, drug-resistant strains of bacteria to develop and spread among people and animals. To learn more, visit [endindustrialmeat](#). Environment Waste from large-scale confinement farms pollutes the water, land and air in neighboring communities, compromising both human health and quality of life. At the same time, these facilities consume massive quantities of precious, finite

resources including water and fossil fuels. In , there were 5. With that many animals, the animal-to-caretaker ratio makes individualized animal care impossible. Further, contract-growing systems such as those found in integrated poultry production strip farmers of the autonomy to decide how farm animals should be raised and often keep farmers trapped in oppressive debt.

4: Audit Form - Welfare of Cattle in Feedlots (Updated September)

Welfare of animals during transport: road vehicle and trailer specification (livestock) Follow this guidance on the law for the design, construction and maintenance of vehicles used to transport livestock.

All birds—egg-laying hens, meat chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and others—are excluded from all federal animal protection laws. By the numbers, these are the animals most urgently in need of protection. Many people do not realize that the breed of chicken used for modern egg production is different than the breed used for meat production. If you put them next to each other, they look almost nothing alike! Each has been strategically bred for hyper-production: Both types suffer from severe physical problems brought on by genetic manipulation. Read our report to learn more about the negative impacts of selective breeding in the chicken industry. The chickens live crammed together on the shed floor. Because they live in their own waste, high ammonia levels irritate and burn their eyes, throats and skin. Modern factory-farmed chickens look very little like their wild chicken ancestors. Thanks to selective breeding—combined with low-dose antibiotics, excessive feeding and inadequate exercise—factory-farmed meat chickens grow unnaturally quickly and disproportionately. While their breasts grow large to meet market demand, their skeletons and organs lag behind. Many suffer heart failure, trouble breathing, leg weakness and chronic pain. Some cannot support their own weight and become crippled, unable to reach food and water. As they grow, meat chickens become crowded together, competing for space. This constant interaction makes sleep even harder. As chickens die, their bodies are sometimes left among the living, adding to the stress and unhygienic conditions. Quick Facts In , it took 16 weeks to raise a chicken to 2. Today, chickens weigh double that in just six weeks! According to the University of Arkansas, if humans grew at a similar rate, a 6. Chickens experience REM sleep, which is associated with dreaming. Unfortunately, on factory farms, lights are kept on almost all day and night to encourage more eating and growth , which means chickens are chronically sleep-deprived. Progress for Chickens Some companies are developing policies and making commitments to address the effects of fast growth rate. Welfare-conscious companies and consumers are committing to certification programs that address the effects of fast growth and also require adequate space, more natural lighting cycles and enrichment for birds. Because meat chickens represent the most numerous and some of the most abused animals in our food system, please demand change by pledging to Shop With Your Heart. Egg-Laying Hens Most egg-laying hens in the U. The frustration of living in such tight quarters sometimes leads to fighting. Hens who become sick often do not receive veterinary care or proper euthanasia, and are left to slowly die. This is not surprising given that a single shed may house tens of thousands of birds packed closely together, with many stacked in tiered cages that make them difficult to see and access. Where do egg-laying hens come from? A side-industry exists solely for the purpose of hatching them. Only female chicks will grow up to lay eggs, but half of the chicks born in these hatcheries are male. There is no market for the male chicks, as they are the wrong breed to raise for meat—so shortly after they hatch, they are killed by grinding, gassing, crushing or suffocation. Some are killed on-farm while others are sent to slaughter, their battered bodies used for food scraps. Quick Facts Battery cages provide less floor space per bird than a regular 8. A mother hen in a natural environment begins to teach calls to her chicks before they hatch. The European Union banned battery cages in allowing a year phase out period, which is now completed. Welfare-conscious consumers and companies are committing to certifications that ban cages and also address de-beaking and require adequate space, nest boxes and other enrichments. At just two to three weeks old, piglets are removed from their mothers and placed in large, windowless sheds without fresh air, sunlight or outdoor access. Their pens are too small and crowded for adequate movement and exercise, and have hard slatted floors that prevent natural behaviors like rooting. Expand to read more Pigs tend to be extremely curious and intelligent, so their barren surroundings cause them extreme frustration. Most female breeding pigs called sows in the U. Sows are artificially inseminated and kept in their gestation stalls until a few days before birth; at which time they are moved to equally restrictive farrowing crates to give birth. They remain there while nursing their young, and then are placed back in their gestation crates and re-inseminated. This cycle continues for several years, until the sows are no

longer as productive and are sent to slaughter. Quick Facts In natural environments, about 24 hours before giving birth pregnant pigs will leave their social group to collect branches and soft materials to build a nest. The mother will stay isolated in her nest with her newborns for the first week, which allows her to develop a strong bond with her piglets. Both male and female pigs are raised for food. Pigs are as smart as or smarter than most dogs. They are one of only a few species Americans consider suitable for both keeping as pets and raising for food. Progress for Pigs Some states have banned the use of gestation crates. Cattle Cattle are raised and processed across several distinct industries, all of which, in the U. Expand to read more Beef Cattle Cattle raised for meat are the only factory farmed animals still raised largely outdoors. However, this does not mean they have pain-free lives. They are branded, castrated and may have their horns removed without painkillers. Sometime between the ages of six months and one year, most beef cattle are sent to live their last few months in crowded feedlots with hundreds or thousands of others. Without pasture and often without shelter, the cattle must stand in mud, ice, and their own waste. Quick Facts Cattle form close friendships and choose to spend much of their time with preferred individuals. They also hold grudges for years and may dislike particular individuals. To increase their weight, beef cattle in feedlots are fed an unnatural grain diet that is very hard on their bodies, causing illness, pain and sometimes death. Progress for Beef Cattle Welfare-conscious consumers and companies are committing to certifications that ban feed lots and require adequate space and better diets. Dairy Cows Most cows used for dairy production are kept indoors, with some having access to outdoor concrete or dirt paddocks. Dairy cows often have up to two-thirds of their tails removed without painkillers. Many producers believe the udder stays cleaner this way, even though this theory has been disproven. Just as with humans, cows only produce milk as a side effect of giving birth. To keep the milk flowing, dairy farms artificially inseminate cows once a year. This is very traumatic to mother cows and to their calves. Male offspring are often raised for veal, while females become the next generation of dairy cows. While large-scale dairy operations are typically separate from beef cattle operations, these industries are connected. Dairy cows usually meet their ends at beef slaughterhouses when, at just two to five years of age, their milk production has slowed or they are too crippled or ill to continue in the industry. At that point, they are slaughtered for beef. This is due to bovine growth hormones, unnatural diets and being bred selectively for massive milk production. About 9 million cows are being used for milk production in the United States at any given time. Progress for Dairy Cows States including California, Ohio and Rhode Island have banned tail-docking of dairy cows and we expect more to follow. The American Veterinary Medical Association and the Association of Bovine Practitioners both oppose tail-docking for lack of evidence that it provides benefits. Welfare-conscious consumers and companies are committing to certifications that ban tail docking and tie stalls, require outdoor access, and provide guidance to reduce stress and pain from lameness and weaning. Veal Calves Veal is the meat of young male cattle born to dairy cows. As males, veal calves are of little use to the dairy industry, and as a dairy breed, they are inefficient beef producers. Increasingly, calves are housed in groups beginning at about six weeks old, but they still lack sufficient space, outdoor exercise, solid food and even the fulfillment of a most basic instinct: At an age when they would normally be nurtured and protected by their mother, veal calves are often forced to live alone with no physical contact with other cattle. And while calves normally explore their world by grazing, playing and socializing, factory-farmed veal calves are generally kept indoors with few if any environmental enrichments. Quick Facts The veal industry would not exist without the dairy industry. On industrial farms, calves are generally taken from their dairy-cow mothers within a day of birth to be raised for meat. Like chickens, most turkeys are housed in groups on the floors of long sheds where they are denied fresh air, sunshine and pasture. They are forced to breathe dangerously high levels of ammonia emanating from their own waste. Expand to read more Modern, factory-farmed turkeys look very little like their wild ancestors. For one, they are disproportionately breast-heavy a result of genetic selection, reflecting a consumer preference for breast meat, and selective breeding has resulted in extremely accelerated growth. Their unnaturally fast and disproportionate growth causes turkeys extraordinary suffering, including pain and difficulty simply walking or breathing. They are bred year-round via artificial insemination, damaging their bodies that were only meant to reproduce once per year. Quick Facts Between and , the weight of the average turkey raised for food in the U. Turkeys have the innate urge to perch and fly, but the selectively bred turkeys

on factory farms are too large to do so. Unlike the domestic turkey, wild turkeys can fly up to 55 miles per hour and run as fast as 25 miles per hour. Progress for Turkeys Welfare-conscious consumers and companies are committing to certifications that address certain physical alterations as well as the effects of fast growth and require adequate space, better lighting programs and other enrichments. Billions of broiler chickens are produced each year. Donate Take Action Consumers, advocates, farmers and business owners: Together, we can improve the lives of billions of animals. Other Ways to Help:

5: Animal Welfare - DairyNZ

Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment. 1 Protecting an animal's welfare means providing for its physical and mental needs.

In , approximately 9. The steel-jaw trap, a trapping method widely considered inhumane and banned in over 80 countries, is legal in 42 of 50 American states and is the most common trapping method. The IACUC committee must assess the steps taken to "enhance animal well-being" before research can take place. This includes research on farm animals. Accordingly, federal regulations require that IACUCs determine that discomfort to animals will be limited to that which is unavoidable for the conduct of scientifically valuable research, and that unrelieved pain and distress will only continue for the duration necessary to accomplish the scientific objectives. The PHS Policy and AWRs further state that animals that would otherwise suffer severe or chronic pain and distress that cannot be relieved should be painlessly killed at the end of the procedure, or if appropriate, during the procedure. APHIS inspects animal research facilities regularly and reports are published online. The Humane Cosmetics Act to prohibit testing cosmetics on animals was re-introduced to Congress in . The keeping of cetaceans in captivity for entertainment is also legal. California has proposed legislation to ban the captive display of orcas , and the state of Washington has proposed banning the captivity of any cetacean for entertainment. Dog fighting in the United States In , the U. Congress passed a Federal law against interstate dog fighting activities. Department of Agriculture in ongoing investigations around the United States. In addition to the controversial treatment a dog receives when he has potential as a fighter, according to a filing in U. District Court in Richmond by Federal investigators in Virginia, which was obtained under the Freedom of Information Act and published by the Baltimore Sun on July 6, , a losing dog or one whose potential is considered unacceptable faces "being put to death by drowning, strangulation, hanging, gun shot, electrocution or some other method". The "bait" is mauled or killed in the process. Often "bait" animals are stolen pets. Animal treatment in rodeo Horse tripping is a controversial charreada event banned in nine US states. Protests were first raised in the s, and, in the middle twentieth century, laws were enacted to curb events using animals. Today, animal cruelty complaints in rodeo are still very much alive. The PRCA which governs about a third of the rodeos conducted in the United States annually has provided rules for its members regarding animal welfare. Some local jurisdictions have banned the use of certain rodeo tack or certain events such as tie down roping or steer tripping. Animal welfare is concerned with the humane treatment of animals but does not oppose all uses of animals, while animal rights is concerned with ending all human use of animals. The activities of animal welfare and rights organizations include lobbying for animal protection legislation and better corporate animal welfare policies e. In the NhRP filed the first-ever lawsuits on behalf of chimpanzees , demanding courts grant them the right to bodily liberty via a writ of habeas corpus.

6: Cattle : Animal Welfare Standards

Animal welfare is the well-being of nonhuman www.enganchecubano.com standards of "good" animal welfare vary considerably between different contexts. These standards are under constant review and are debated, created and revised by animal welfare groups, legislators and academics worldwide.

The code provides game farmers with information on how to meet the welfare needs of their animals, as required under the Animal Welfare Act. It can also be used in courts as evidence in cases brought before them relating to poor welfare of gamebirds. We will use the findings to support our objective to ensure high standards of fish welfare. Ducks and geese The welfare of ducks and geese is protected by the general requirements of the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations. Schedule 9 of these regulations contains specific conditions that apply to the keeping of rabbits. As there is no longer an industry body for commercial rabbit keepers, we would welcome commercial farmers contacting us via: Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Turkeys (Ratites) emu, ostrich, rhea The farming of emu, ostrich and rhea (ratites) caters for a niche market in the UK. The welfare of ratites are protected by the general requirements in the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations. There are also Council of Europe recommendations on the welfare of farmed ratites which offer guidance on the standards that should apply. Council of Europe recommendations on the welfare of farmed ratites The existing Codes of Recommendations for the welfare of livestock continue to apply, however, with the introduction of the Act and the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations, the references to the legislation throughout the code are now out of date. Whilst the vast majority of the regulations are replicated by the regulations, you should check the legislation as it currently stands. Legislation The Animal Welfare Act makes owners and keepers responsible for ensuring that the welfare needs of their animals are met. These include the need: The Animal Welfare Act contains the general laws relating to animal welfare. It is an offence to cause unnecessary suffering to any animal. Unlike previous legislation, the Act applies to all animals on common land. The welfare of all farmed animals is protected by the Animal Welfare Act which makes it an offence to cause unnecessary suffering to any animal. The new regulations are made under the Animal Welfare Act and are very similar to the previous regulations. Guidance to the Regulations PDF, They also set out detailed arrangements in respect of penning, food and water and the care of young animals. Responsibility for enforcing WAMO rests with local councils. The welfare of farmed animals is additionally protected by the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations as amended S. Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Amendment Regulations These regulations continue to implement EU directives on the welfare of calves, pigs, laying hens, conventionally reared meat chickens and a general welfare framework directive, which sets down minimum standards for the protection of all farmed livestock. The regulations cover all farmed animals. Schedule 1 which does not apply to fish, reptiles or amphibians contains specific requirements such as inspections, record keeping, freedom of movement, buildings and equipment and the feeding and watering of animals. Some species, however, are subject to additional provisions, which are set out in Schedules. Guidance has been prepared to accompany the regulations and includes information on the application of the legislation to common land. Interim guidance whilst the relevant code of recommendations is under review, is available on the rules on conventionally reared meat chicken.

7: Beef cattle - key welfare issues - RSPCA

The term describes an animal having impaired (poor) walking ability - for example, as the result of a problem with their feet or legs. Lameness is a key welfare concern because it's painful and it affects a large number of animals.

X X indicates that this species commonly displays this type of behaviour when in pain. This is not an exhaustive list and it should be noted that some animals could display all of these symptoms. For intensively housed livestock it is recommended that you inspect your animals at least times per day. For extensively housed livestock it is recommended that you inspect your stock at least once every days. As most stockpeople are aware, regular surveillance enables rapid identification of changes in stock welfare. You become familiar with your stock and their behavioural patterns, making it easier to identify changes. Behavioural change is often the first sign that the welfare of an individual animal or a group of animals is being compromised. In addition, regular stock surveillance will also help familiarise your stock to you. Research has shown that most livestock species are able to distinguish between familiar and unfamiliar handlers. Enabling your stock to become familiar with you in a neutral setting may also reduce the impact of negative procedures that are necessary as part of normal livestock husbandry. Check feed, water and shelter access regularly. Many industries now provide producers with auditing guidelines to help with monitoring the well-being of stock and ensure the best quality product. See Animal Welfare Audits below, in this document. Housing and Husbandry Ensure your housing and husbandry practices meet, at least, the minimum requirements set out in the Code of Practice. Codes of practice are available for all livestock industries and peripheral industries, such as Saleyards, Transporting Livestock, and Dogs. While the Codes of Practice are currently not enforceable by law, livestock owners failing to meet the minimum requirements can be subject to prosecution under POCTA see page 3 for "do[ing] or omit[ing] to do an act with the result that unreasonable pain or suffering is caused, or is likely to be caused, to an animal". Therefore, it is important to obtain a copy of the code of practice for your livestock species and ensure your housing and husbandry is, at the very least, of minimum standard. It is important to note, that minimum standards do not always ensure good welfare. Therefore, you should consult with your industry and or local Animal Health Officer for managing your housing and husbandry procedures to improve and maintain good animal welfare. Handy Hints for reducing the impact of negative husbandry procedures Follow the code of practice "the Codes of practice provide guidelines for the appropriate age and minimum requirements for ensuring the comfort of animals undergoing negative or invasive husbandry procedures Recognise the general signs of pain and distress in your stock see Page 7 Enabling your animals to become used to habituated separation from the group and handling by humans reduces fear associated with isolation, close inspection and palpation. Finding the time to bring stock into yards and run them through races and crushes without performing a procedure particularly avoiding negative or painful procedures can help familiarise your stock with you and other stockpeople; helping to improve the ease and speed with which husbandry procedures can be carried out. This is particularly important for young or new stock. Performing an aversive treatment at a specific location by either an unfamiliar or familiar operator wearing distinctive clothing can also help to prevent animals from associating the negative aspects of husbandry procedures and handling with their regular animal carer. Research has shown that animals can distinguish between handlers, particularly handlers wearing distinctive clothing. If you cannot get a contractor or a veterinarian to carry out a painful husbandry procedure, changing into clothing very distinct from what you normally wear may prevent stock from recognising you. Allowing animals the opportunity to interact with humans may be rewarding for animals in environments that lack complexity "particularly intensively housed pigs. Animal Welfare Audits Auditing materials and Standards have been developed between industry bodies and animal welfare research scientists. The advantage of using auditing materials to monitor the welfare of your stock is that the auditing material provides you with step by step guidelines for monitoring, identifying and developing strategies to improve animal welfare. The goal of these programs is to maintain or improve productivity, reproduction and product quality. Many industries have developed or are developing animal welfare auditing materials for farms, transporters and abattoirs. Speak to your industry body about access to these materials. Seek out

WELFARE OF CATTLE pdf

Animal Welfare Auditing materials and Standards from your industry bodies. Example from Broiler Welfare Auditing Documentation: Date of Audit for Previous Batch of Birds Question Shaded questions refer to critical actions and must be complied with. Questions in italics reflect difficult to verify good practice questions. Tick if there is an item or problem that needs fixing For further info.

8: Farm Animal Welfare | Factory Farms | Food Labels | ASPCA

Animal Welfare Act. The Animal Welfare Act establishes requirements concerning the transportation, sale, and handling of certain animals and includes restrictions on the importation of dogs for purposes of resale, prohibitions on animal fighting ventures, and provisions intended to prevent the theft of personal pets.

Area 5 Area 6 Did any hospital chute or working processing area show any evidence of being used for dehorning or surgical castration? Evidence is scrotal sacs, testicles, cut horn pieces or blood spots sprayed on walls, fences of headgate. Heat Stress - Examine records for evidence of summertime death losses in heavy cattle that weigh over lbs kg. These are the animals most likely to have heat stress deaths. Usually there will be a summertime cluster of dead, heavy animals when the cause of death is heat stress. Fail if a cluster of heavy weight death losses is found in the records. English and European breeds are more susceptible to heat stress than Brahman or Brahman cross cattle. The manager must demonstrate steps to reduce heat stress. Heat stress in cattle can be measured by counting the breaths per minute. Under 60 breaths per minute or 10 breaths within 10 seconds is the normal respiration rate. Welfare would be poor at breaths per minute and at breaths per minute the animal may be in danger of fatal heat stress. There are great individual differences in cattle susceptibility to heat stress. Any individual animal that exhibits open mouth breathing is heat stressed. When the tongue is extended, heat stress is very severe. Cattle that exhibit open mouth breathing MUST be provided either shade or sprinklers to provide heat stress relief. Heat stress may be more likely to occur in cattle fed beta-agonists such as Zilmax Zilpaterol or Optaflexx Ractopamine. When normal cattle breathe their head will remain still. When they are in a pre-heat stress state, their heads will start to bob up and down. Cattle that start to head bob should be carefully watched for further signs of heat stress. September Heat Stress Update: Counting breaths is often difficult. Panting scoring is an easier method. Open mouth breathing in cattle is not similar to a dog panting. Cattle should breathe with their mouths shut when they are at rest in feedlot pens. Castration - All calves entering the feedlot that have been castrated must be fully healed. Suppliers should castrate calves at the earliest possible age. The only castration method allowed on the feedlot is bloodless high tension banding. Recent research has shown that this method does cause stress and it must never be considered as a painless stress free method. Check for scrotal sacs and bloody trash in the squeeze chute area. Knife castration is an accepted agricultural practice on ranches and properties, but it is likely to cause sanitation problems at feedlots. Dehorning - No dehorning or tipping cutting of horn tips on the feedlot. Suppliers should dehorn calves before 4 months of age. All dehorned animals must be fully healed before entering the feedlot. Check for blood spots on chutes, walls and fences in the squeeze chute area. Removal of horns by banding should not be permitted. Earmarking - No earmarking by cutting the ears or wattling cutting of dewlaps in the feedlot. Suppliers should be told to avoid these practices. No branding of feedlot cattle unless legally required by law. The use of eartags is recommended. Aborting Heifers - Aborting heifers when the fetus is recognizable as a calf is prohibited. Fails if fetuses are seen in pens. Late term heifers should be pastured. Care of Calving Heifers - Examine hospital records Must either euthanize the calves or sell or give them to employees. If the calf is kept it must be allowed to receive colostrum from its mother. Selling newborns at an auction is not permitted. Less than five days old Excessively Wild Cattle - Walk through ten pens of cattle that have been in the feedlot at least 60 days. If the cattle scatter and run to the back of the pen when the auditor walks through the pen, a feedlot employee needs to acclimate the animal to people on foot. Acclimating cattle to people on foot helps to improve welfare during transport and slaughter. Fail if any one pen of cattle scatters and runs away. Another way to identify wild cattle is exit speed scoring. When wild cattle are handled quietly, most animals will enter the squeeze chute at a walk or trot and many will run out. Condition of Water Troughs - Pass if clean. Fail if dirty with manure or show no evidence of recent cleaning. Nine out of ten must pass. Bellowing Weaner Calves - This is failed if the auditor hears a pen of young calves which are constantly bellowing and mooing vocalizing. These calves were not preweaned from their mothers before leaving the ranch of origin. Calves should be pre-weaned 6 weeks prior to arrival at a feedlot to improve welfare and reduce sickness. Nutrition and Welfare, Laminitis shovel foot - Fail if you see any group of cattle anywhere in

the yard with hooves that are double the normal length. Use published lameness scoring systems and look for animals that appear "sore footed. This may be more likely to occur in cattle fed beta-agonists such as Zilmax Zilpaterol or Optaflexx Ractopamine. Cattle Driving in Yards - Fail if cattle are moved faster than a trot. Fail if handlers yell and scream at cattle. If not observed, write not observed. Pass if loaded at correct density. Truck Driver Handling - Pass if loaded or unloaded quietly without electric prods. Seventy five percent or more of the cattle should move at a walk or trot. Fail if handlers yell and scream. If not observed, write "not observed" See truck audit form. Spaying Heifers - Fail if you see heifers with evidence of flank spaying incisions. Unless documentation is provided that an anesthetic was used. Other less invasive methods of spraying do not require an incision and their use should be encouraged. Condition of Horses and Horse Housing - Fail if horse corrals have over ankle deep over the top of the hoof mud , or dirty water trough. Also fail if a horse is emaciated, has totally neglected feet double the normal length or shows signs of neglected saddle sores. Downers and Non-Ambulatory Cattle - The entire audit is failed if non-ambulatory cattle are dragged or transported off the premises of the feedlot. They must be euthanized at the feedlot. To pass there must be a written policy on non-ambulatory cattle and evidence of an employee training program. Euthanasia - Non-ambulatory, severely sick cattle that will not recover or emaciated debilitated cattle must be euthanized on the feedlot with methods approved by American Association of Bovine Practitioners or the American Veterinary Medical Association. The most practical, acceptable methods are gunshot or penetrating captive bolt applied to the middle of the forehead. The audit is failed if the firearm or captive bolt stunner cannot be found or is obviously dirty and not maintained or the employee in charge of euthanasia is not able to demonstrate by pointing, the correct shooting position on the forehead. To pass this audit, records must be kept on disposition of chronic sick cattle that are not marketed with their penmates. Employee Training - The management must show the auditor materials that they use for training employees on cattle handling, handling of non-ambulatory cattle and animal welfare. The audit is passed if the management presents records and materials that are obviously being used. Obvious Cruelty - The entire audit is failed if an auditor sees any act of obvious cruelty such as inserting an object into the sensitive parts of the animal such as eyes or anus, dragging nonambulatory cattle, beating a horse or bovine, slamming gates on purpose on an animal or an employee loses his temper and hits a horse or cattle. Clearly an act of self defense does not count.

9: The key welfare issues of dairy cattle farming | RSPCA

Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) - FAWC is an independent advisory body which publishes its advice on various aspects of farm animal welfare to inform the government and the wider public on.

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