

employee of the deer owner. It does not include a veterinary must be met. "Authorised person" means the deer owner or a veterinarian. Check the full regulations for the criteria that writing from either the National Velvetting Standards Body, or Authorisation to carry out velvetting must be obtained in

(e.g. NaturO rings).

purpose of inducing analgesia during velvetting high-pressure rubber rings designed for the a veterinarian. This includes (for yearling deer) under the influence of pain relief authorised by I proughout the procedure the deer must be

by a veterinarian or authorised person. Velvetting is painful and must only be performed

Velvetting

issue on **0800 00 83 33** Call us about an animal weltare

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animalwelfare@mpi.govt.nz Email us your questions to

www.mpi.govt.nz/animalregs others to check too at Are you doing it right? Encourage

Check!

1999 apply. higher penalties under the Animal Welfare Act If an animal's welfare is seriously compromised,

conviction.

Some breaches may also result in a criminal individuals and go up to \$25,000 for businesses. animal welfare regulations start at \$300 for against animal mistreatment. Fines for breaching Regulations make it easier for MPI to take action

keep it that way. enhances our reputation as world leaders - let's New Zealand's great animal welfare system

Animal welfare matters

For more information

Many of the regulations come from the codes of welfare. These set out minimum standards and recommended best practices when caring for animals. Codes that may be relevant to you include:

- dairy cattle
- deer
- dogs
- goats
- horses and donkeys
- llamas and alpacas
- sheep and beef cattle
- transport within NZ

You can find the regulations, our guidance on the regulations and the codes of welfare on our website at www.mpi.govt.nz/animalregs

> **Ministry for Primary Industries** Manatū Ahu Matua



Animal Welfare Regulations





Antlers

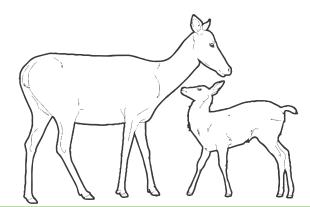
Transporting deer with antlers increases the risk of injury and should be avoided where possible.

✓ If you must transport them, communicate with your stock agent and transporter so they can plan the journey appropriately.

Injured antlers and pedicles are painful and can worsen during the journey.

Do not transport deer with an injured antler or pedicle.

Young deer (**spikers**) can be transported to the works within 72 hours of having their first velvet removed, when the rubber rings are still attached.



■ For transporters

Injuries during transport cause significant pain and distress to deer. **Stags** with antlers, in particular, can injure themselves or others during transport.

- Do not load, transport, or unload deer in a manner that can cause injury.
- Do not transport a stag with antlers in a manner that causes injury to itself or others.
- ✓ You must ensure spikers arrive at the meat processor no later than 72 hours after having their first velvet removed, with rings still attached.

Deer with pre-existing conditions, such as lameness, can only be transported with a veterinary certificate.

You must comply with all of the conditions on a veterinary certificate.



Fit for transport

On farm, on road and on arrival

Transport is stressful. Animals need to be well prepared and fit for the entire journey. Deer selected for transport must be:

- ✓ healthy and in good condition
- √ free of injury, defects and disease
- ✓ not recently develvetted (except yearling deer).

Your deer are not fit for transport if they:

- x are lame (cannot bear weight on one or more limbs when moving or standing still, or have a definite limp)
- are in late pregnancy, and then give birth on the truck, or within 24 hours of arrival at the meat processor or sale yard. Do not transport hinds within 21 days of their estimated fawning/calving date. You need to have a system in place to ensure compliance with this regulation.
- Manage and treat on-farm before transporting
- Consult your veterinarian if you're unsure if your animal is fit for transport

If in doubt - leave it out



