

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

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

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



Are you doing it right? Encourage others to check too at

www.mpi.govt.nz/animalregs



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



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

■ Animal Welfare Matters

Animal Welfare Regulations

Transport

For farmers

May 2022



■ Horns and antlers

A pointy issue

Transporting livestock with horns or antlers **increases the risk of injury** and should be avoided where possible.

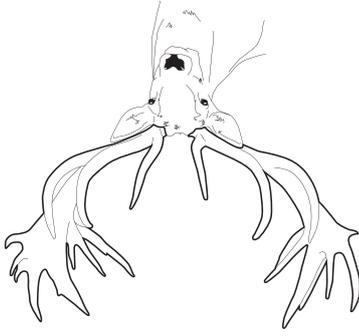
If you must transport them, **communicate with your stock agent and transporter** so they can plan the journey appropriately.

Ingrown horns are painful. An ingrown horn is when any part of the horn pierces, inflames or causes abrasion to any part of the body.

✗ Do not allow horns to become ingrown, or transport an animal with an

ingrown horn.

✗ Do not transport an animal with an injured horn or antler.



■ 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:

- deer
- dogs
- goats
- horses and donkeys
- llamas and alpacas
- pigs
- 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 www.mpi.govt.nz/animalregs

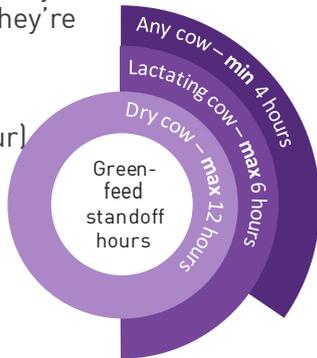
Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



■ Prevent Down Cows

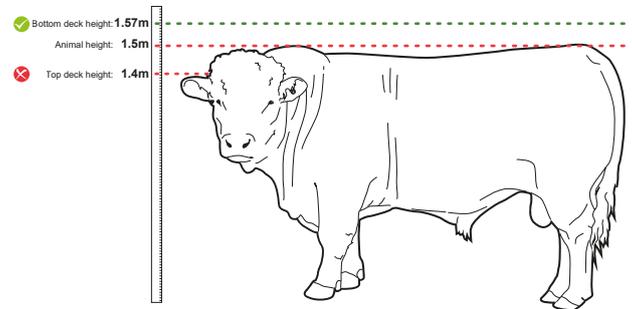
Cull cows need careful preparation and management prior to transport. Lactating cows are at increased risk of going down.

- ✓ Dry off, or milk just before transport
- ✓ Know where they're going so you can prepare them for the length of the journey– communicate with your agent/ transporter. Travel time should be as short as possible.
- ✓ Stand them off pasture (green feed) for 4-12 hours prior to transport
- ✓ Provide roughage/dry feed and water while they're stood off
- ✓ Supplement with calcium (lime flour) as well as magnesium



■ Too tall? Make a call

“Back rub” is a **serious injury** caused when an animal rubs against the top of a stock crate, damaging the skin and muscle. It can happen when animals are too tall for the crate, on long journeys, or rough roads.



- ✓ Animals over 1.4 metres at the hip need to be transported on the bottom deck or on a single-decked truck.
- ✓ If you have tall stock, tell your stock agent and transport company well in advance, so they can plan the best journey and select the right truck.
- ✓ Draft tall stock into a separate mob before the truck arrives, so they can be loaded separately.

■ 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.

- ✓ Any livestock selected for transport must be healthy and in good condition, free of injury, defects and disease, and not recently castrated or dehorned

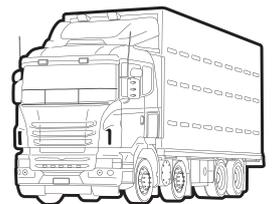
Your livestock are not fit for transport if they:

- ✗ have an inflamed, injured or diseased udder (e.g. mastitis), or lesions on the udder
- ✗ are in late pregnancy, and then give birth on the truck, or within 24 hours of arrival at the meat processor or sale yard
- ✗ have an ingrown or injured horn or antler
- ✗ have eye cancer more than 2 cm in diameter, or not confined to the eye or eyelid, or any bleeding or discharging
- ✗ are lame – cannot bear weight on one or more limbs when moving or standing still, or (for cattle, pigs & deer) have a definite limp or (for sheep & goats) have difficulty walking and holding their head below their backline continuously

! Do not select livestock for transport with any of these conditions, unless they are going a short distance for treatment, or you have a veterinary certificate

! Manage and treat on-farm before transporting

! Consult your veterinarian if you're unsure if your animal is fit for transport



Download the free **Fit for Transport** app from the Apple store or Google play store to check your stock on the spot

If in doubt – leave it out

