

## CATTLE AND CATTLE HUSBANDRY

### STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES approved 21 November 2012

All schools must consider the 3Rs of animal welfare:

- **replacement** of animals with other methods (alternatives)
- **reduction** in numbers of animals used
- **refinement** of techniques used, in order to reduce adverse impacts on animals.

These principles must be applied to all activities and should drive decision making in the classroom and the school. This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) should be used in conjunction with the [Categories of Activities for Animal Use in Schools](#).

The Queensland Schools Animal Ethics Committee (QSAEC) has approved the Category 2 and 3 activities outlined in this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Activities that are high impact (Category 4) that may be necessary for students undertaking nationally accredited vocational education and training or particular scientific research justified by the curriculum will require written QSAEC approval.

**Please note:** In accordance with the Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition the QSAEC will **not** approve any activities that involve:

- (i) surgical, invasive and other harmful procedures other than normal animal husbandry operations;
- (ii) induction of any infectious diseases or illness;
- (iii) production of nutritional deficiency giving rise to distress;
- (iv) exposure to stimuli that cause distress; and
- (v) administration of toxins, ionising radiation and other bio-hazardous materials

#### **Pedagogical justification for the use of animals in education**

Even when conducting an approved activity, it is the teacher's responsibility to provide a pedagogical justification for any learning activity that involves the use of animals. The use of animals must provide an added component to the learning that is not trivial or available in other ways and that there is evidence to support this position. Curriculum and/or Lesson planning documents should clearly identify how the use of animals assists in achieving the learning objectives. The justification should consider the impact on the animal/s.

If alternatives to animal use exist that meet the learning objects then they should be used in preference to using an animal/s. At all times the impact on the animal/s should be considered and where suitable discussed with the students in an age appropriate way.

The QSAEC, if undertaking a site visit at the school may request to see documentation detailing the pedagogical justification for the use of animals.

#### **Important**

Prior to using this SOP please consider the following question:

***Can the educational outcome be achieved without using animals?***

Quick Guide		
Approved Activity	Category	Page
1. Administration of eye-drops, creams ointments and bandages	3	6
2. Administration of injections and implants	3	6
3. Dipping and spraying		
4. Branding	3	7
5. Handling and training	3	7
6. Cattle grooming	2	8
7. Collection of faecal and urine samples	2	8
8. Drenching and mouthing	3	8
9. Ear marking, tattooing and tagging	3	8
10. Hand rearing of calves	2	9
11. Measurement of body weight	2	9
12. Loading	2	9
13. Measurement of body temperature	3	9
14. Measurement of respiration and pulse rate	2	10
15. Milking	2	10
16. Mustering, yarding and drafting	3	10
17. Palpation of testicles	2	10
18. Transport	3	11
19. Restraint and inspection	2	11
Activity Notification Form		12

## SECTION 1 | General information

### Physical attributes

Size	Varies greatly between breeds. Mature heights up to 1.5 metres at the shoulder, or taller for some large breeds.
Weight	Varies greatly with breed and stage of growth, may vary from 400-800kg
Age at adult size	Varies between breeds, between 2 and 4 years
Weight at birth	Small breeds 15-20kg. Large breeds 35-40+ kg. These are only average weights and final birth weight is dependent upon the age of the cow, the nutrition of the cow (particularly in early pregnancy), the breed, the specific genetics of the parents, i.e. some bulls 'throw' low birth weight cows and are actively selected, this can mean less problems at calving and whether it is a single or multiple birth
Gestation period	Average 282 days, range 275-290 days
Weaning	6-8 months
Healthy characteristics	Body Temperature: 38.6°C, range 37.0°C-39.3°C Respiration rate: 20-40 breaths/minute Heart rate: 40-100 beats/minute Other: moist muzzle, active, and alert, glossy coat, clear bright eyes.

## Environment

Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals, Cattle, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2004, PISC Report 85, CSIRO.

Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals, Land Transport of Cattle, 2002, SCARM Report 77, CSIRO.

Cattle may be kept in extensive situations in a paddock or more intensive situations, such as feedlots. Cattle perform well in an open pasture that has plenty of available water as well as shelter from wind, rain and sun. The minimum space required in extensive situations is 0.5ha per head assuming the pasture is balanced and well maintained.

For cattle kept in intensive situations, care must be taken with the following:

**Movement and exercise:** Cattle should be exercised daily if they are to be kept inside or in stalls for any length of time.

**Temperature:** Heat stress can be a concern. In stalls, provide adequate ventilation, and in feedlots providing access to shade, such as trees or shelter, is preferable.

**Light:** If cattle are kept indoors, the area should be well lit.

**Ventilation:** In stalls, allow free air movement without creating draughts.

**Bedding:** Suitable materials for stalls include straw, sand or sawdust. Suitable drainage needs to be provided.

**Cleaning:** Clean the stalls daily. Feedlots that produce meat for export must be accredited under the [National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme](#). Feedlot operations must comply with certain specified conditions.

## Food and water requirements

Cattle are most efficient, in terms of digestion, with good quality pasture comprising a balance of grasses and legumes. Fresh, clean water that is readily accessible is also needed for efficient growth. Care must be taken when cattle are put on pastures with high legume content as bloat can occur.

Remember, when hand-feeding, the rule is to introduce new food types slowly and carefully. Do not feed excessive quantities of grains, feed plenty of high quality roughage and feed small amounts at frequent intervals.

Adequate trough space must be provided so all animals have equal access to food, prevent crowding and eliminate unintentional over and under feeding.

Monitoring of live weight or condition scoring will indicate the adequacy or otherwise of the feed conditions.

**Type:** Young calves: suckled on cow or use a milk replacement. Older cattle: grazing is the most economical. Supplementary feeding with hay and concentrate mixes may be necessary. If the cattle are solely grazed, a local veterinarian or QDAFF Agriculture officer should be consulted to determine if there is a need for specific supplementation.

**Quantity:** Food quantities vary with the animal's weight, stages of growth and stages of production. As a guide, an average 450kg cow requires 0.5ha of good quality pasture. To hand feed the same cow requires approximately 10kg of grain/concentrates, plus hay, each day.

**Regularity:** For hand feeding, provide food twice daily for young calves and daily for other cattle.

**Essential dietary needs (variations):** Newborn calves must get colostrum in the first 24 hours.

**Water:** A clean, fresh, reliable supply is necessary. As a guide, a small cow will require 30-50 litres per day and more if she is lactating. For cattle kept in intensive systems, feed bins should be off the ground and automatic waterers, which supply clean, fresh water at all times, should be installed and checked daily.

There should be adequate waterers for the number of cattle housed. In a feedlot situation, dominant cattle will congregate between the food and water and may stop subordinate cattle from feeding and drinking if not enough space is made available.

## Handling

Cattle need to be handled calmly and with care to prevent distress and injury to the animals and the handlers. A set of solid yards, preferably including a race and crush or headbail, is necessary for the adequate handling of cattle.

The use of cattle prods should be discouraged. Cattle that are kept in schools should not require this handling technique. If, in exceptional circumstances, a cattle prod is needed, only the teacher should use it.

*Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals, Cattle, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2004, PISC Report 85, CSIRO.*

*Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals, Land Transport of Cattle, 2002, SCARM Report 77, CSIRO.*

## Normal behaviour

Cattle in a school or college situation should be docile, spending most of their time grazing or chewing the cud. They are social and will herd if kept in numbers.

Cattle showing difficult temperaments should be culled and not used in a school situation.

## Supervision and monitoring

Diligence in observation does not alter on weekends and holidays. Staff members need to be rostered to maintain observation schedule as per weekdays.

## Animal Emergency arrangements

The school must have an emergency management plan to deal with events in and out of school hours. Details of the plan will vary according to the needs of each school which must include:

- monitoring of animals, including weekends and school holidays
- a first aid kit for animals
- at least one local veterinarian on call
- a list of who is competent to euthanase animals if necessary (this is likely to be the local veterinarian but may also be an Agricultural Science HOD/TIC or Agricultural Assistant who has experience with cattle)
- a schedule of persons authorised to respond to emergencies and engage veterinary assistance.

## Movement of cattle

There are a number of restrictions relating to the movement of cattle. To ensure you abide by the appropriate legislation, contact the QDAFF Agriculture. Refer to Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals, Land Transport of Cattle, 2002, SCARM Report 77, CSIRO.

When transporting livestock there are a number of aspects to be aware of:

- There should be no protrusions or sharp edges in the vehicle, doorway, floors or partitions. Hinges and latches should not project into areas where livestock have access. Gates should operate smoothly and retract fully.
- The floor of the vehicle should be of a non slip material.
- Truck bodies, crates or trailers should be designed so as to not allow any part of the animal to protrude from the vehicle.
- The driver of the road transport vehicle is responsible for the welfare of the stock during transport, except where the owner or the owner's agent (Agricultural Teacher or Agricultural Assistant) travels with the animals.
- Newborn livestock should be transported in a separate compartment or at least partitioned off from older stock.
- During transit, stock should be inspected 30 minutes after commencement of the journey and then at 90 minute intervals for the duration of the journey.
- Led stock that are tethered in the vehicle should not be tied too short as to allow an unnatural stance, or tied too long to allow them to wander around and become entangled with each other or have feet and legs become entangled in lead ropes.
- Stock with nose rings should not be tied by the nose rings, lead ropes on nose rings should be removed completely or at least tied securely around the neck.
- Stock should not be transported if they are severely emaciated or drought stricken.
- Care should be taken with females that are heavily pregnant if weather conditions are unfavourable (i.e. hot, cold or wet)
- Adequate shade and shelter should be provided depending on climatic conditions.
- Stock should not be transported without correct NLIS tags, waybills/National Vendor Declaration forms (NVDs) and/or DAFF travel permits.

- Spraying may be necessary if travelling between tick infested and clean areas.

## Disease prevention

Disease control methods and internal and external parasite control programs should be developed in consultation with veterinarians or the QDAFF Agriculture officer. All activities should be documented using the appropriate records.

It is important to maintain a program of vaccination and control of all internal and external parasites for all cattle. When treating for internal and external parasites, all animals should be treated at the same time and pastures should be rotated in conjunction with the drench program. These programs need to be documented in the appropriate records.

When using vaccines, drenches or any other animal-care chemicals, care must be taken and the following noted:

- read all labels
- Store chemicals in original containers
- ensure chemicals are not out of date
- maintain appropriate storage
- adhere to withholding periods
- determine the weight of animals
- determine the correct dose rate
- use protective clothing if required.

When injecting cattle, ensure the needles are sharp and sterile, and that each animal is adequately restrained. Intramuscular injections should be administered into the neck. Choose the site for the injection and clean away loose dirt. After the injection, remove the syringe before the plunger is released.

The introduction of Controlled Intravaginal Releasing Device (CIRD) is classified as administering an intrauterine pessary. Ensure equipment is cleaned after each application. Carefully introduce the loaded applicator to the cow's vagina and when the applicator is in position, discharge the CIRD.

## Signs of illness

The health of stock should be monitored at least daily and preferably more often. The first sign of ill-health is often a change in the animal's natural demeanour. It may be listless or lethargic.

Closer examinations may show variations in:

- body temperature
- gastrointestinal function such as diarrhoea, weight loss or loss of appetite
- urogenital function, e.g. abortion, infertility or abnormal discharges
- respiratory function such as persistent coughing, gasping or panting, or

Closer examination may show evidence of:

- skin conditions, such as lesions or abnormal growths
- a tucked-up appearance, stiff gait, abnormal posture, patchy coat or loss of hair
- excessive scratching or rubbing
- swollen joints or lameness
- bellowing

A failure to thrive or grow is another sign of illness. Common ailments may include mastitis, bloat, internal parasites or milk fever.

If the cause of ill-health cannot be identified and corrected, assistance should be sought from a veterinarian who is familiar with cattle. Any signs of illness or injury, and treatments given, should be documented in the appropriate records.

## Euthanasia

Where an animal has become so sick, diseased or injured that recovery is unlikely or undesirable, on humane grounds euthanasia must be arranged with a local veterinarian or a person competent in the technique for cattle.

A record of deaths is required for the annual animal use report to the DAFF. Deaths and adverse events must be reported to the Queensland Schools Animal Ethics Committee, as soon as practicable after the incident's occurrence.

## Disposal – fate planning

Cattle can be sold privately, at auction or consigned to an abattoir. Carcasses must be disposed of in accordance with local council regulations.

## SECTION 2 | Qualifications, skills and experience

Any teacher conducting scientific animal activity must have:

- relevant science or science education qualification (e.g. Agricultural Science, Biological Science), or
- relevant science or science education experience as deemed appropriate by the school principal (generally 2 years experience), and
- competency in the particular procedure

For new or inexperienced teachers (less than two years' experience), all activities must be conducted under the supervision of a Science or Agricultural Science Head of Department (HOD) or suitably experienced person.

Where direct supervision of suitably experience person is not available, a new or inexperienced teacher must:

- identify a mentor, may be a Science or Agriculture HOD from a neighbouring school, and
- provide a lesson plan to mentor

Persons deemed to be suitably qualified will:

- have conducted risk assessments on the procedure/s to be carried out
- found the procedure/s to be safe and humane considering animal and student welfare, and
- considered the maturity and suitability of the student/s involved in the activity.

Teachers should ensure that animal users, including students and visitors, are provided with adequate prior instruction in specific activities to enable appropriate care of an animal and to minimise risk of undue stress or harm to an animal.

## SECTION 3 | Approved Activities

All activities must be conducted in line with industry and veterinary standards. Only registered products are to be used, and chemicals and drugs are used and judged to be required by a qualified instructor and in accordance with MSDS information and manufacturer's/equipment supplier's instructions.

### 1. Administration of eye-drops, creams, ointments, bandages

Category 3 – moderate impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Administration of eye-drops, creams, ointments, bandaging	To instruct students in the procedures for the administration of eye-drops, creams, ointments, bandaging	Use of videos and role plays is encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:1 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 1:1 performing	Animals are restrained as per Item 17

When using medications and equipment, care must be taken and the following noted:

- read labels carefully
- appropriate storage of chemical/medications/bandaging being used
- determine correct dose rate
- use protective clothing when required.

### 2. Administration of injections and implants – pour-on treatments

Category 3 – moderate impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Administration of injections and implants: pour-on treatments	To instruct students in the application of pour-on chemicals for the control of internal and external parasites affecting cattle	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:1 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 1:1 performing	Cattle SCARM Code, Section 6.1 and 6.2

It is important to maintain application of pour-on treatments if it is necessary to control internal and external parasites for all cattle. When treating for external parasites, all animals should be treated at the same time and pastures should be rotated. These programs need to be documented in appropriate records. When using pour-on treatments, care must be taken and noted about the following:

- reading all labels carefully
- maintaining appropriate storage of chemical/medications being used
- determining the correct dose rate
- using protective clothing whenever required.

### 3. Dipping and Spraying

Category 3 – moderate impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Dipping and spraying	To demonstrate the procedures for the control of ticks and other external parasites affecting cattle	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 general instruction <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 1:1 performing	Cattle SCARM Code, Section 6.1 and 6.2

### 4. Branding

Category 3 – moderate impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Branding	To demonstrate the permanent identification of cattle with fire or freeze brand	Practise on alternative materials (leather, timber, jute bags). Video and learning guides are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 2:1 performing	Brands Act 1915 Cattle SCARM Code, Section 5.7

Calves should be at least three months old before fire branding is undertaken. Animals must be securely restrained with the left (near) side rump exposed. The correct heat of the iron is blue hot. Red hot is too hot. At the correct temperature, the iron will readily burn into a flat dry board. Never brand cattle when the hide is wet as this will result in scalding. If the area to be branded is thickly coated, it should be clipped first. Only use small brands on calves as the brand grows with the growth of the hide.

Animals should be adequately restrained to minimise stress and to ensure safety to both animal and operator. Branding is a legal method of identification of ownership and individual identification of animals. Positions for branding cattle are detailed in the *Brands Act 1915 (Qld)*.

### 5. Handling and training

Category 3 – moderate impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Handling and training	To instruct students in the appropriate methods of training cattle to regular human handling in existing yard facilities.  To instruct students on safe and humane methods of training cattle to lead, tie up and stand in show setting	Video, learning guides or booklets and role playing are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:1 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 2:1 performing	

Restricting the area available to cattle and making them dependent on hand feeding will facilitate the taming process. Ensure that hand feeding is regular, especially over weekends. Close supervision of students is necessary to ensure calm, gentle handling. Remember, cattle respond to kind, gentle treatment, positive reinforcement and repetition.

They also remember mistreatment for a long time. Due to the size of these animals, care must always be taken.

In the school situation, the work usually required in training an animal for leading and showing is generally considered as taming and gentling, rather than breaking-in. It is preferable if animals used in the school situation do not require breaking-in.

When breaking-in cattle, training should begin while animals are young, with a body weight under 200 kg. Cattle should be restrained before a halter is put on. While the animal is still restrained, with the halter in place, gentle grooming and handling will reduce distress.

Avoid sudden movements and loud noise near the animal. When the animal is first tied up, make sure it is tied to a solid object by a short lead. When releasing the animal, it should be given a reward, such as some palatable food, so that it associates something pleasant with the experience. Do not attempt to lead the animal until it is tamed and will allow grooming and handling in the tied position.

In the absence of accepted industry codes of practice for breaking-in cattle, qualified instructors must have the safety and welfare of animals as the principles of operation. Inhumane procedures should not be used. Procedures should be adapted to the specific animal and cattle not suitable for breaking-in should be excluded from the activity.

## 6. Cattle grooming

Category 2 – low impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Cattle grooming	To instruct in methods of preparation of cattle including grooming, washing, combing, clipping etc	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:10 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 2:1 performing	

Grooming is an excellent method of gentling animals and is necessary for show preparation. The type of restraint required depends on the type of animal being groomed. Avoid over-washing as this will remove too many natural oils from the coat. If an animal is rugged, make sure that the rug is fitted correctly to avoid chaffing. Be careful not to overheat the animal if rugging animals in summer. Clipping is usually only necessary for show animals or to remove excess hair before branding. When clipping show animals, take extra care around the head. If the animal is frightened or moves suddenly, damage to eyes or ears can occur.

## 7. Collection of faecal and urine samples

Category 2 – low impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Collection of faecal and urine samples	To instruct students in the procedures of collection of urine and faecal samples	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:1 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 30:1 performing	Animals are restrained as per Item 17

Cattle that are accustomed to handling should be used for all of these activities. They should be adequately restrained in a crush or halter and tied up securely. Feeding the animal whilst collecting samples can have a calming effect. Before collecting samples, ensure that hands are thoroughly washed. When collecting faeces and urine samples, gloves should be worn and hands thoroughly washed after completion of the activity.

## 8. Drenching and mousing

Category 3 – moderate impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Drenching and mousing	To demonstrate the administration of pharmaceuticals by the oral route for internal parasite control, nutritional supplement, etc.  To demonstrate the examination of the mouth for assessment of health and age estimation	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 for general instruction 1:1 when student performing <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 1:1 performing	Cattle SCARM Code, Section 6.1 and 6.2



## 9. Ear marking, ear tattooing and ear tagging

Category 3 – moderate impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Ear marking, ear tattooing and ear tagging	To demonstrate the various methods of ear identification used to identify individual animals in a herd situation and husbandry procedures	Video, learning guides or booklets and role plays using cardboard or similar material is encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:1 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 1:1 performing	Cattle SCARM Code, Section 5 National Livestock Register (NLIS)

Ear identification used to identify individual animals in a herd situation and husbandry procedures, e.g. Buffalo fly tags and registered earmarks used. Compliance with [National Livestock Identification System](#) (NLIS) requirements must be ensured.

The head must be firmly restrained and equipment should be checked and cleaned before and after use. Position the ear tag/tattoo between the two main veins and the cartilage ridges. The ear tag containing the microchip should be placed at the front of the offside ear. All procedures must be carried out according the manufacturer's instructions.

## 10. Hand rearing of calves

Category 2 – low impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Hand rearing of calves	To instruct students in the procedures for the successful hand rearing of calves	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:10 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 1:1 performing	Cattle SCARM Code, Section 3

## 11. Measurement of body weight

Category 2 – low impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Measurement of body weight	To instruct students to measure body weight and live-weight gain of cattle	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:5 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 5:1 performing	Animals are moved as per Item 17 Animals are restrained as per Item 18

## 12. Loading

Category 2 – low impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Loading	To instruct students to load cattle for transport	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:5 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 5:1 performing	SCARM Code, Report 77: Land Transport of Cattle Item 15 Mustering, yarding and drafting Item 18: Restraint and Inspection

### 13. Measurement of body temperature

Category 3 – moderate impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Measurement of body temperature	To instruct students in the measurement of the body temperature	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:1 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 1:1 performing	

If the animal is mobile it must be restrained in crush, race or by halter. In the case of small calves, the animals could be restrained manually.

### Measurement of respiration and pulse rate

Category 2 – low impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Measurement of respiration and pulse rate	To instruct students in the measurement of respiration and pulse rate	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:1 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 2:1 performing	

If the animal is mobile it must be restrained in crush, race or by halter. In the case of small calves, the animals could be restrained manually.

### 14. Milking

Category 2 – low impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Milking	To instruct students in the procedures of milking cattle	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:1 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 1:1 performing	Cattle SCARM Code, Section 5.3

Cattle that are accustomed to handling should be adequately restrained in a milking bail or halter and tied up securely. Feeding the animal whilst collecting samples can have a calming effect. Before collecting milk, ensure that hands are thoroughly washed. Wash teats and stimulate let down. After collection, teat(s) should be dipped to prevent infection.

### 15. Mustering, yarding and drafting

Category 3 – moderate impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Mustering, yarding and drafting	To instruct students in the low stress handling techniques used to gather cattle into yards for handling	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:5 supervising <b>Students :Animals</b> 30:1 observing 5:1 performing	Cattle SCARM Code, Section 4

### 16. Palpation of testicles

Category 2 – low impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References

Palpation of testicles	To instruct students in the procedures for the examination of scrotum and testicles by palpation	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:1 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 1:1 performing	Animals are restrained as per Item 18
------------------------	--	---	---	---------------------------------------

## 17. Transport

Category 3 – moderate impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Transport	To demonstrate to students the appropriate procedures for transporting cattle	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing	Cattle SCARM Code, Report 77: Land Transport of Cattle. Item 12 Loading 12. Item 15 Mustering, yarding and drafting. Item 18 Restraint and inspection.

## 18. Restraint and inspection

Category 2 – low impact				
Activity	Objective	Alternatives	Ratios	References
Restraint and Inspection	To instruct students in safe and humane restraint methods to enable procedures and close observations	Video, learning guides or booklets are encouraged	<b>Instructors : Students</b> 1:30 instructing 1:2 supervising <b>Students : Animals</b> 30:1 observing 2:1 performing	Cattle SCARM Code, Section 4.6

## SECTION 4 | Glossary

Ratios	Instructor/student and student/animal ratios stated in this document are minimum requirements.
Supervision	Supervision in all instances means supervision by a suitably qualified person familiar with the procedures as well as normal and abnormal animal responses
MSDS	Materials Safety Data Sheet
QSAEC	Queensland Schools Animal Ethics Committee
Cattle SCARM Code	Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Cattle –Second Edition, 2004
Cattle SCARM Code	Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Land Transport of Cattle (2002)
‘the Act’	<i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 (Qld)</i>
‘the Code’	Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes, 7th Edition, 2004
Alternatives to animal use	Replacement of animals with other methods/activities for educative purposes must be sought and used whenever possible
QDAFF	Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

# CATTLE AND CATTLE HUSBANDRY

## Standard Operating Procedure - approved 21 November 2012

### ACTIVITY NOTIFICATION FORM

I, \_\_\_\_\_ acknowledge that I am the teacher appointed/authorised teacher representative who will conduct this animal use activity.

**Title of activity, Year Level/s and Subject area/s:**

**School/School Authority name**

**Description of school group**

DAFF Scientific User Registration Number (Each school entity that uses animals must register with [The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry \(DAFF\)](#) before any animal use activities are undertaken.

**EQ**

(All EQ schools use this number)  
**102**

**QCEC**

You **must** have a DAFF number here:

**ISQ**

You **must** have a DAFF number here:

**Other:**

You **must** have a DAFF number here:

**Species of animal**

**Number of animals**

In that capacity I agree that:

- adequate resources will be available to undertake the project
- I and all others involved are familiar, and will comply, with the [Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 \(Qld\)](#) and the [Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes 2004](#)
- no animal will be used in this activity except as described in this SOP and Activity Notification form
- all staff members and students involved in animal use activities are competent to perform the necessary tasks with care and knowledge of their ethical and legal responsibilities and the conditions imposed by the SOP.

I agree that I have considered the 3Rs of animal welfare:

- **replacement** of animals with other methods (alternatives)
- **reduction** in numbers of animals used
- **refinement** of techniques used, in order to reduce adverse impacts on animals.

Activity Lead Name:

Signature:

Activity Lead email:

Activity Lead phone number:

Approval granted by QSAEC is on the condition that the following actions are taken. Please indicate acceptance by checking the boxes below. The Principal has:

Principal Name:

read and approved this application

Signature:

signed a hard copy of this application

Date:

ensured a hard copy of this application will be held for 7 years for audit purposes

Once approved, activity details should be entered into the appropriate school records by administrative staff.

All fields must be complete before lodging this Activity Nomination Form.

To lodge this form, email this page only to [AnimalEthics.APPLICATIONS@dete.qld.gov.au](mailto:AnimalEthics.APPLICATIONS@dete.qld.gov.au), alternatively you can fax this page to (07) 3237 0101. If you are emailing the Activity Nomination form ensure that you keep the signed hardcopy on file at the school for auditing purposes.