Provide Proper Animal Handling and Care

Good Production Practice #9

Assuring Quality Care for Animals
Food Animal Quality Assurance
go.osu.edu/AQCA

Adapted from National Pork Board, *Youth Pork Quality Assurance Plus Handbook*Lucinda B. Miller, Ph.D., Extension Specialist, 4-H Youth Development





Proper Animal Care and Well-Being

- Every caretaker (youth exhibitor, parent, guardian, producer, etc.) has ethical responsibility to protect and promote well-being of animals in his/her care by
 - Providing feed, water, and shelter (environment)
 - Providing proper care, handling and transportation
 - Protecting animal health and providing appropriate treatment, including veterinary care
 - Using approved practices to euthanize in timely manner and properly dispose of carcass





Three Basic Needs

- Water
- Food
- Shelter
 - Environment







Water

- Provide clean, fresh, cool water DAILY
- Sufficient water for all animals
- Clean waterers on regular basis
- Know water requirements for your animals
- Water requirements change based on
 - Weather/environment
 - Maturity of animal
 - Feed consumption
 - Species
 - Stage of production







Feed

- Know nutrient needs of the animals
- Feed proper amount of feed
- Avoid restricting feed to maintain a weight or lose weight for show
- GPP #5 covers proper feed processing protocols







Shelter – Animal's Environment

- Needed to provide animals escape from harsh environments
- Animals at different ages require different amounts of space



- Animals at different stages of production require different amounts of space
- Provide sufficient space for animal based on animal's weight at end of project or to a mature weight





Sanitation

- Provide clean bedding
- Remove waste in timely manner
 - Prevents spread of disease
 - Reduces fly problems and odors



arrive







Pens, Floors, Alleyways

- Sharp or protruding objects may cause skin lesions
- Broken slats or uneven flooring may cause lameness or leg injuries
- Floors should be rough enough to minimize slips and falls, but not so much as to injure pad or sole of hoof
- Need non-slip flooring where animals are handled





Body Space

- Animals must have enough space to
 - Spread wings comfortably within coop or pen
 - Move around and get away from each other if needed
- Refer to species Resource Handbooks for space requirements
- Refer to Ohio Livestock
 Care Standards







Animal Evaluation

- Helps verify that other aspects of well-being program have positive effects on animals
- Production Performance
 - Indicator of animal's well-being
 - May be compromised if animal's well-being is compromised
 - Production performance measures to track include
 - Average Daily Gain
 - Feed Efficiency
 - Mortality Rates





Safe Animal Handling

- Use best animal handling and movement practices for the good well-being of animal and safety of handler
- Improperly handled animals become distressed which can lead to
 - Physical injury to animal
 - Physical injury to handler
 - Increase in incidence of non-ambulatory animals
 - Increase in time to load and unload animals
 - Reduced growth rates and performance
 - Significantly contributing to carcass shrink, trim loss and poor meat quality





Following/Herding Instinct

- Not using or incorrect use of following/herding concepts can cause injury to animal if trying to escape
- Visual gaps between pens, alleys, ramps, gates, chutes, etc. can be seen as escape route for animal and can result in injuries
- Not using or incorrect use puts handler and other people at risk for injury



