

# A national guide

## for smallholder livestock producers



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# 1. About this guide

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This guide is a reference source of basic and useful information for smallholder livestock owners in Australia keeping cattle, sheep or goats.

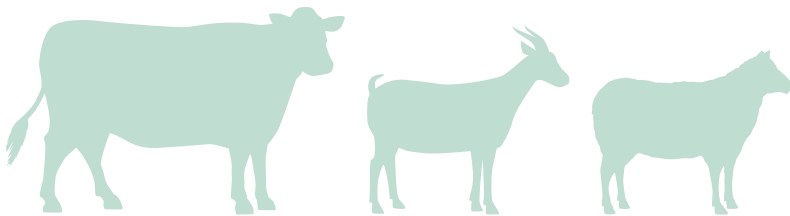
There are a number of factors to consider when deciding on the type of livestock most suitable for your particular situation and/or managing the livestock that you have.

For example, it is important to have considered that: different species have different fencing requirements (goats needs particularly sturdy fences); access to shearers for small flocks can be an issue in some areas (in which case have you considered breeds that shed their fleece?); to ensure safe handling and movement livestock require infrastructure such as, pens, races, ramps and crushes (this is particularly important for cattle due to their size); handling horned animals can be challenging (there are hornless (polled) breeds available); some breeds are more suitable for specific regions (checking with breed societies may be beneficial); parasite and health management requires time, money and commitment.

These are just a few of the factors that demonstrate that livestock ownership is a serious undertaking. This guide provides general livestock management information and also information on your obligations in relation to livestock ownership and traceability, selling or trading livestock, animal health, welfare, biosecurity and, livestock transport.

Information provided should be used as a first point of contact for different aspects in relation to keeping livestock.

Please use the links or contact numbers provided within the sections or at the end of this guide if you need to obtain further information on any specific topic.



## 2. Livestock ownership

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### Legal obligations

This guide is intended for those on smallholdings and/or those keeping relatively low numbers of the livestock covered in this guide. **Anyone keeping one or more livestock is considered to be a livestock owner.**

As a livestock owner, you must abide by the requirements and responsibilities according to the laws in your state or territory regarding ownership of domesticated animals. There are standards (legal requirements) and guidelines (recommended practices), which aim to ensure all animals receive an acceptable level of care and treatment, whilst also protecting the wider Australian livestock industry.

**Animal welfare is your responsibility.** Failure to comply with animal welfare legislation may result in prosecution and fines.

### Boundaries and fencing

As a landholder you must provide appropriate stock-proof boundary fencing. The fences and yards must be appropriate to hold the animals to prevent escape and to ensure visitors and anyone working with your animals remain safe while on your property. In addition, it is important that you have adequate handling facilities on the property.

Different animals have different fencing requirements. Some general points to consider for both adult and young stock are provided below, but contact a rural supplier or fencing contractor for specific advice.

#### ◆ Cattle:

- The fencing requirement for cattle and sheep differ. Cattle place much higher pressures on fences than do sheep, so you will need to make sure your fences can handle this.

#### ◆ Sheep and goats:

- Consider adding extra height to fencing at pressure points in yards.
- The bottom third of the fence needs to be particularly secure.
- 30cm spacing between vertical wires should prevent the goats head from becoming trapped.

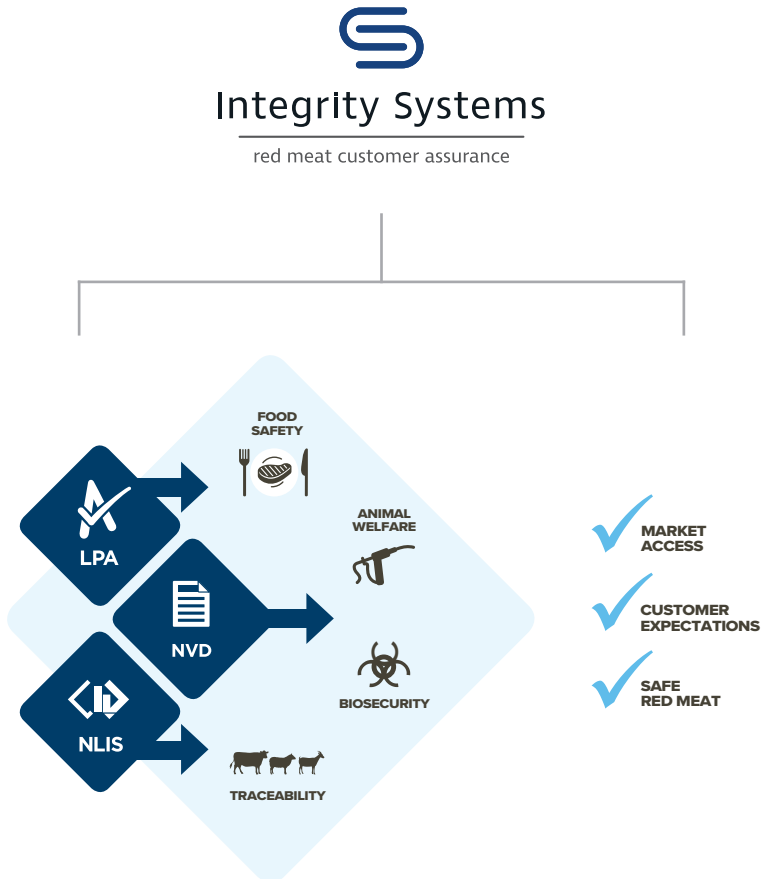
Electric wires can also be incorporated for added security.







# 3. Livestock identification and traceability requirements

The Australian red meat industry employs thousands of people and makes a vital contribution to our national and regional economies. The prosperity of the industry relies on the trust that domestic and international customers have in Australian red meat as a safe product.

This trust is underpinned by a system of food safety measures, quality assurance and traceability from paddock to plate, managed by Meat & Livestock Australia's Integrity Systems Company. The requirements of this integrity system apply to all cattle, sheep and goats in Australia, including those owned by small landholders and hobby farmers.



While there are some differences between states and territories, the basic steps in Australia's traceability system are:

<b>1</b>	Get a <b>Property Identification Code (PIC)</b> from state/territory Department of Agriculture. All properties where livestock are kept or moved to, need a PIC including hobby farms, commercial farms, feedlots, meat processors etc. All need to <b>comply</b> with their state/territory requirements.	
<b>2</b>	Create a <b>National Livestock Identification Systems (NLIS)</b> account. NLIS is Australia's system for the identification and traceability of cattle, sheep and goats. <a href="http://nlis.com.au">nlis.com.au</a>	 NLIS
<b>3</b>	Ensure animals are tagged with appropriate <b>NLIS</b> tags before any movements occur. Movements include buying, selling, and animals moved from one PIC to another including livestock traded, agisted, gifted, borrowed, loaned or swapped. All movements must be recorded on the <b>NLIS</b> database. Failure to do so can lead to prosecution and fines.  Once an animal has been NLIS tagged, the tag remains with the animal for life. If it stops working/falls out and the animal is no longer on its property of birth, tag the animal with an NLIS-accredited <b>post-breeder</b> device to maintain traceability for the animal. It is an offence to remove an NLIS tag from an animal and apply another tag, unless the animal's original tag is not working or has fallen out.	 NLIS
<b>4</b>	Create a <b>Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)</b> Account. This is required to access <b>LPA NVDs</b> . LPA is the Australian livestock industry's on-farm assurance program ensuring producers meet industry's high standards for food safety, animal welfare and biosecurity. <a href="http://lpa.nlis.com.au">lpa.nlis.com.au</a>	 LPA
<b>5</b>	Complete <b>LPA</b> Assessment and pay a small fee to renew every three years. Access your <b>LPA NVDs for all livestock movements</b> . Other movement records are accepted (check state/territory requirements) but <b>LPA NVD is required</b> by the majority of saleyards and processors.	 NVD

The tags, NVDs and the NLIS database combine to allow every livestock movement to be traced and tracked in case of an animal disease outbreak or food safety incident.

If you keep cattle, you must identify cattle born on your property with an NLIS-approved device before they leave the property. NLIS-approved devices for cattle can be a radio frequency identification (RFID) ear tag or rumen bolus/visual ear tag combination.

The requirement to brand cattle varies around Australia. Producers should check with their state/territory department of agriculture or equivalent.

If you keep sheep and/or goats, you must identify your animals with an NLIS-approved identification tag before moving them off the property. All sheep and goats born in Victoria require an electronic NLIS approved identification tag.



## Who is responsible for the NLIS transfer?

- For private sales, the buyer/receiver of the livestock must record the livestock movement onto their property.
- If livestock are bought, sold or moved through a saleyard, the livestock movement must be recorded by the saleyard.
- Abattoirs must notify the database of all livestock slaughtered.
- The vendor/sender of the livestock is not obligated to record the movement off their property, although they may do so.
- Time frames for notifying the NLIS database vary between states. Please check your state/territory agriculture or land management department for what is required in your state or territory.

## Property Identification Code

All livestock owners in Australia must have a Property Identification Code (PIC), a unique eight-character code for the land where the livestock are held. Each group/consignment of livestock being moved must be accompanied by a completed National Vendor Declaration (NVD) or accepted movement record. When using an NVD the PIC must be entered in the place shown below.

# National Vendor Declaration/Livestock Movement Record

NVDs are accepted as the preferred livestock movement record in every state and territory except the Northern Territory and are the preferred or required movement record for most meat processors and saleyards.

**Location of PIC on New Vendor Declaration**

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**NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (CATTLE) AND WAYBILL**

C0413      PIC

This form cannot be used where eligibility for the EU market is required.

**Part A To be completed by the owner or person who is responsible for the husbandry of the cattle.**

**Owner of cattle** \_\_\_\_\_ (FULL TRADING NAME)

**Property/place where the journey commenced** \_\_\_\_\_ (ADDRESS)

**Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property** \_\_\_\_\_ (THIS MUST BE THE PIC OF THE PROPERTY THAT THE STOCK IS BEING MOVED FROM)

**Description of cattle**

Number	Description (BREED, SEX, E.G. HEBREW/SROSS BREED)	Brands or Earmarks (IF PRESENT OR REQUIRED)
<b>Total</b>	_____	

Consigned to \_\_\_\_\_ (NAME OF PERSON OR BUSINESS)

**Destination (if different) of cattle** \_\_\_\_\_ (LOCATION ADDRESS)

**NLIS devices used on these cattle** Number of ear tags: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of rumen devices: \_\_\_\_\_

**Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement e.g. health statement**

DOCUMENT TYPE	NUMBER	OFFICE OR ISSUED	EXPIRY DATE
<b>1 Have any of the cattle in this consignment ever in their lives been treated with a hormonal growth promotant (HGP)?</b> (Use a second document for mixed consignments.) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>2 Have the cattle in this consignment ever in their lives been fed feed containing animal fats?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (See Explanatory Notes)			
<b>3 Has the owner stated above owned these cattle since their birth?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If No, how long ago were the cattle obtained or purchased? (If purchased at different times, tick the box corresponding to the time of the most recent purchase.) A. Less than 2 months <input type="checkbox"/> B. 2-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> C. 6-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> D. more than 12 months <input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>4 In the past 60 days, have any of these cattle been fed by-product stockfeeds?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, attach a list of the by-product stockfeeds, date when last fed and a copy of an analyst's report if available.			
<b>5 In the past 6 months have any of these animals been on a property listed on the ERP database or placed under any restrictions because of chemical residues?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, give details: _____			

**6 Are any of the cattle in this consignment still within a Withholding Period (WHP) or Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) as set by APVMA or SAfEMEAT, following treatment with any veterinary drug or chemical?**  
Yes  No  If Yes, give details: (record additional details in question 9)

CHEMICAL PRODUCT	DATE APPLIED	WHP	ESI (IF SET)
	/ / 20		

**7 In the past 60 days, have any of the cattle in this consignment consumed any material that was still within a withholding period when harvested, collected or first grazed?**  
Yes  No  If Yes, give details: \_\_\_\_\_

CHEMICAL PRODUCT	DATE APPLIED	GRASSING WHP	DATE FIRST RENOVATED	DATE FEEDING/GRASSING CEASED
	/ / 20		/ / 20	/ / 20

**8 In the past 42 days, were any of these cattle:**  
a) grazed in a spray risk area; or  
b) fed fodders cut from a spray drift risk area? (See Explanatory Notes for definition of spray drift risk area.)  
Yes  No  If Yes Date sprayed: \_\_\_\_\_

**9 Additional information:** see requirements in Explanatory Notes for completing this document.

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**Declaration**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ FULL NAME \_\_\_\_\_ FULL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_, declare that I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle and that all the information in part A of this document is true and correct. I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that, while under my control, the cattle were not fed restricted animal material (including meat and bone meal) in breach of State or Territory legislation.

Signature\* \_\_\_\_\_ Date\* \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 20\_\_\_\_

\*Only the person whose name appears above may sign this declaration, or make amendments which must be initialled.

**Tel no.** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax no.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B To be completed by the person in charge of the cattle while they are being moved. Completion of this part is optional in SA and VIC.**

**Movement commenced:** \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 20\_\_\_\_ (am/pm)

**Vehicle registration number(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_ FULL NAME \_\_\_\_\_ am the person in charge of the cattle during the movement and declare all the information in Part B is true and correct.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 20\_\_\_\_ Tel no. \_\_\_\_\_

\*When more than one truck is carrying the cattle, other vehicle registration numbers are to be recorded.

**Part C Agents declaration for cattle sold at auction. (Completion of Part C is optional.)**

Agents completing Part C should retain the original or a scanned copy of the original declaration or a summary for a minimum of two (2) years, or three (3) years in WA and supply a copy or summary to any buyer on request.

**Vendor code / No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **Agent's code** \_\_\_\_\_

**Buyer's name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Destination PIC** \_\_\_\_\_

**No. of cattle purchased** \_\_\_\_\_ **Saleyard arrival time (am/pm)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Agent's signature** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 20\_\_\_\_

The NVD asks the livestock owner a series of questions about the livestock's history. It also contains a declaration from the livestock owner that all information provided on the NVD is true and correct. Different NVDs are required for sheep, cattle and goats.

The NVD is available electronically (eNVD) or in hard copy from the LPA Service Centre.

## Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)

The LPA program provides evidence of livestock history and on-farm practices to certify food safety and quality assurance standards. Accreditation in the LPA program is linked to a PIC and livestock owners are audited randomly to ensure adherence to the LPA program requirements. All livestock owners, including small holders, can be audited. The program is voluntary, however the majority of meat processors require livestock to be sourced from LPA-accredited properties.

A range of resources, including videos, are available to help smallholders understand their responsibilities under the LPA program.

## 4. Animal wellbeing

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All states and territories have animal welfare legislation which must be complied with by livestock owners.

Smallholders who are accredited under the LPA program must meet specific animal welfare requirements.

The following sections outline some of the basic information regarding health and welfare requirements of cattle, sheep and goats.

For more information:

Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines: [animalwelfarestandards.net.au](http://animalwelfarestandards.net.au)

Integrity Systems Company: [integritysystems.com.au](http://integritysystems.com.au)

### Basic welfare needs

It is the legal responsibility of the owner of livestock to ensure the welfare needs of their animals are provided for.

Livestock owners must make sure that sick/injured animals are given appropriate veterinary treatment, or promptly be euthanased if required.

Basic welfare needs include provision of adequate:

- water
- food
- air
- shelter.

Your animals must be protected against:

- drought
- extreme weather
- predators
- parasites and disease.

Your animals must have sufficient space to stand, lie, turn around, walk and stretch their limbs.

It is also important that your livestock are able to perform the behaviours that are normal for their species and that you take into account the animals' need for social contact.

## Nutrition

Animal nutrition is a very important part of owning livestock. It is a legal requirement that your animals have access to adequate, safe and nutritious food in order to meet daily energy requirements.

You must also take into account the special needs of certain types of animals, such as those that are pregnant or lactating, as they will require a higher level of nutrition.

If you are keeping your animals on pasture, you must ensure there is enough good quality pasture available to feed those animals; if inadequate feed is available, supplementary feeding or agistment should be considered. The amount of available pasture in a paddock is referred to as the 'carrying capacity' and is usually measured per Dry Sheep Equivalent (DSE). The term DSE is based on the amount of feed or dry matter (kg DM) required to maintain a wether (castrated ram) per day (weighing 45–50 kg). Animals requiring more feed have a higher DSE rating and animals requiring less feed have a lower DSE rating.

Class of livestock	DSE
Sheep	1.0–2.0 (wether vs. ram)
Beef cattle	5.0–14.0 (steer vs. cow with calf)
Dairy cattle	3.0–16.0 (weaner vs. cow with calf)
Goat	0.75–2.0 (dry doe vs buck) 0.7–1.5 (weaner vs doe with kid)

NOTE: The figures provided in the table above are indicative only.

For more information on calculating the DSE and other nutrition-related information: [mla.com.au/stocking-rate](http://mla.com.au/stocking-rate)

## Supplementary feeding

If there is not enough pasture available, supplementary feeding may be needed.

Common feedstuffs used in supplementary feeding to meet particular requirements include:

- energy - grain, molasses, silage
- protein - meals such as cotton seed meal, lupins, silage
- roughage - hay, silage
- minerals - minerals are best fed as pre-prepared licks to ensure that livestock do not exceed recommended intakes.

It is important that any diet changes are introduced gradually and that care is taken, particularly when feeding grain. Acidosis, slowing of the gut, dehydration and sometimes death, can result from grain overload or grain poisoning. Grain overload can be avoided by slow introduction, ensuring adequate access of all stock to the grain, frequent feeding of small amounts and provision of alternative products, such as hay.

You also need to be aware that **you must not feed certain restricted items to your livestock, such as meat, meat and bone meal, blood meal, poultry offal meal, feather meal, fishmeal or any other animal meals or manures** as this may expose them (and the Australian livestock industry) to disease. It is important to pay close attention if feeding scraps or leftovers to your animals as you may, in fact, be feeding them restricted items. For example, your scraps or those from local restaurant and bakeries may not appear to contain meat, but may have been in contact with meat or meat juices, and therefore must not be fed to your livestock. Feeding of specified risk materials to ruminants and swill to pigs is illegal.

Seeking professional advice on nutrition and analysis of suspected deficiencies is strongly recommended as this is a highly specialised area.

For more information, contact a livestock veterinarian, animal nutritionist or experienced agronomist.

## Purchasing and storing feed

- buy feed from a reliable supplier accompanied by a Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD) – this is your guarantee that the feed you purchased is safe from chemical contamination
- store feed in a clean, dry area to prevent deterioration or contamination from rodents and other small animals and the development of mould
- be aware of the risk of bringing weeds onto the property from purchased feed.

It is important that any feed brought onto the property is safe for livestock to eat and does not pose any biosecurity risks. Livestock feed must not contain:

- unacceptable chemical residues
- any Restricted Animal Material (RAM). RAM includes meat, meat and bone meal, blood and bone meal, dog biscuits, poultry, offal meal, feather meal, fishmeal or any other animal meals or manures.

Smallholders who are accredited under the LPA program must meet specific requirements with regards to the feed they bring onto their properties.

## Body Condition Score




The Body Condition Score is a useful tool for understanding the condition or nutritional wellbeing of your livestock. It is also an important factor in reproduction. Condition scoring measures the tissue cover (fat and muscle).

If you have any concerns in this area, it is important that you review your animal’s nutrition and seek professional advice if necessary.

The following links contain useful videos that demonstrate how to condition score your animals:

<b>Cattle</b>	<a href="https://youtu.be/ql45sADDfoU">youtu.be/ql45sADDfoU</a> <a href="https://youtu.be/uSv7RR1cgJ4">youtu.be/uSv7RR1cgJ4</a>
<b>Sheep</b>	<a href="https://youtu.be/urB9uN8eJds">youtu.be/urB9uN8eJds</a>
<b>Goats</b>	<a href="https://youtu.be/rnxwwGP7sqA">youtu.be/rnxwwGP7sqA</a>

### Cattle (beef)

Score	Example	Description
1		A very low level of musculature, and no evidence of any fat. Skeletal structure is very pronounced.
2		Light tissue covering over the skeleton. The backbone remains clearly distinguishable as are the near ribs.
3		The animal has a fair degree of muscling, but with no significant fat. Neither the backbone nor ribs are prominent. The pins are filled out but not mounded. The hip remains prominent.



4



The animal is evenly and well covered in muscle and fat. Skeletal protuberances are all smoothly rounded.

5

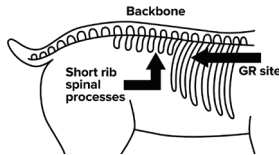


The animal has obvious substantial levels of fat, some of which may be lumpy in appearance, especially around the pins and flanks. Most skeletal definition has been lost.

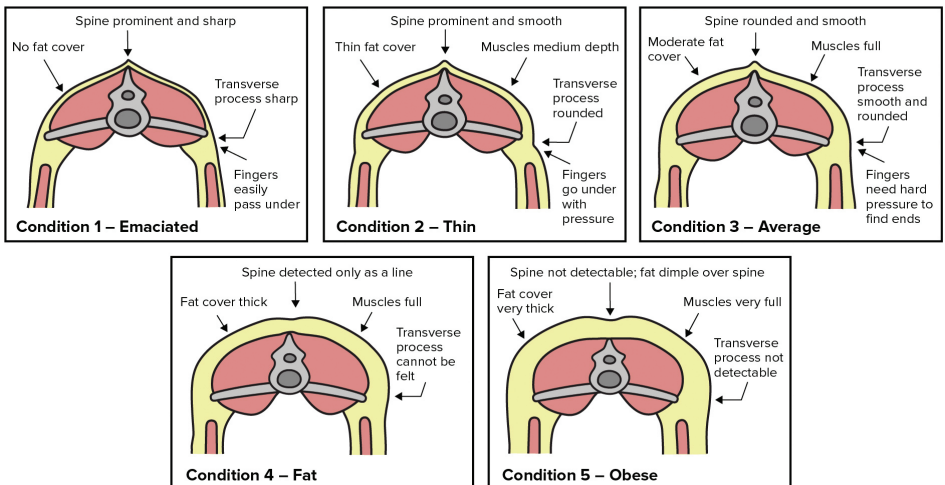
Images sourced from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

◆ Sheep and goats

Sites used for condition scoring of goats



Body Condition Scores – Sheep/Goats



Adapted from 'Body Condition Scoring of Sheep' by J.M. Thompson and H. Meyer (Oregon State University)

## Water

Providing your livestock with clean water at all times is extremely important. Remember, water requirements are different for each animal and can change according to the weather conditions.

As a guide, average water requirements are:

	Stock type	Per head per day (L)
Sheep	<b>Weaners</b>	2–4
	<b>Adult dry</b> - grassland - saltbush	2–6 4–12
	<b>Ewes with lambs</b>	4–10
Cattle	<b>Cattle – Lactating</b> - grassland - saltbush	40–100 70–140
	<b>Young stock</b>	25–50
	<b>Dry stock (400kg)</b>	35–80
Goats	<b>Weaners</b>	4–6
	<b>Adult dry</b>	5–7
	<b>Doe with kid</b>	5–10

It is important to note that:

- lactating and pregnant animals can need up to twice as much water as dry animals, while older animals have a higher water requirement compared with young stock
- in extreme temperatures livestock can consume up to 80% more water but will avoid warm water, so it is important to supply deep or shaded water sources. Pipes carrying water above ground may deliver very hot undrinkable water to troughs.

You should also:

- provide multiple water sources in your paddocks, sheds and yards as this will ensure that there is an alternate source should one source become unavailable
- check water sources regularly to ensure they are working properly and the amount of water being provided is adequate and clean
- keep water troughs clean to encourage livestock to drink their required volume and to prevent diseases that may be caused by algae or dead animals or parasites.

## Shelter

It is important to provide shelter for your animals to protect them from cold, hot or windy conditions. Newly shorn and newly born sheep and goats are particularly vulnerable to the elements.

Trees can act as windbreaks along the side of paddocks whilst also providing shelter for animals to escape the heat or shelter from the cold. Good windbreaks encourage pasture growth.

Trees and shrubs can act as a safe place for animals to gather out of sight from predators especially during high-risk periods such as calving, kidding or lambing. In fact, animals with shelter will perform better than those without.

Sturdy, sound and well-fastened constructed shelters using materials such as shade cloth, corrugated iron or timber are another option.

## Chemical and physical contaminants

Livestock should be protected from the risk of contamination from harmful residues. A residue is what remains of a chemical or heavy metal inside an animal at a point in time. Residues can be harmful to animals, humans and the environment.

You can reduce the risk of exposure by preventing access to residue risk areas such as farm dumps, chemical storage areas, sheds and old horticultural/orchard areas and by removing any chemical risks left in paddocks such as old machinery parts, chemical drums or batteries.

For more information on residues: [mla.com.au/residues](http://mla.com.au/residues)

## Minimising pain

Good animal husbandry is essential to meet the welfare requirements of animals and minimise pain. Pain relief options are available and require a veterinarian prescription. A full list of approved products can be found on the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority website.

Make sure you have training on safe chemical use, keep an application diary for livestock and, follow the withholding periods (found on the medication directions for use) before sending animals to the abattoir. The withholding period relates to the time between the last application of an agricultural or veterinary chemical product, and the 'use' of the produce to which the chemical was applied.

Evaluating pain in livestock can be difficult, so it is important to be able to recognise common signs of pain. There is a natural tendency in prey species to hide signs of pain as a way of protecting themselves from predators. This means they can effectively hide any

obvious response to pain, even severe pain.

Pain can be expressed in a number of ways and can differ between species. Obvious signs of pain may include not bearing weight on a limb or acting in a manner that protects a particular part of the body. Discharge from wounds is a cause for further investigation.

Other signs, while less obvious, may indicate that your animal is experiencing a level of pain or discomfort and may warrant further investigation.

Some examples of behaviours which may indicate pain include:

- vocalisation e.g. moaning or grunting
- teeth grinding
- reluctance to move
- rapid/shallow breathing
- isolation from other animals
- foot stamping
- changes in posture/weight shifting
- dullness or depression.

In addition to injury and illness, there are a number of routine husbandry practices that may cause pain, particularly if not done correctly and/or at the appropriate age.

Common procedures include tail docking, castration, mulesing, horn and feet trimming, ear tagging, disbudding (removal of horn buds) and dehorning. Each of these procedures has particular requirements in terms of when, how and by whom they should be done, and suitable pain relief options.

For more information, contact your veterinarian

Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines:  
[animalwelfarestandards.net.au](http://animalwelfarestandards.net.au)

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority:  
[apvma.gov.au](http://apvma.gov.au)

## Euthanasia of livestock

If you have livestock you must have the means and capability to kill stock humanely or to call a competent person, such as a vet, to carry out euthanasia without delay.

Where it is necessary it must be done:

- promptly
- safely
- humanely.

A person in charge must ensure killing methods result in rapid loss of consciousness followed by death while unconscious.

It is important that you comply with state/territory legislation regarding the use of a firearm or penetrating captive bolt gun. It is essential that you are appropriately trained in the equipment's use prior to euthanasing livestock.

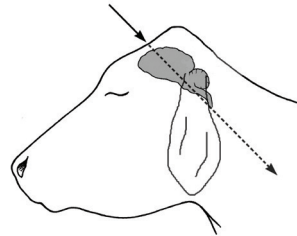
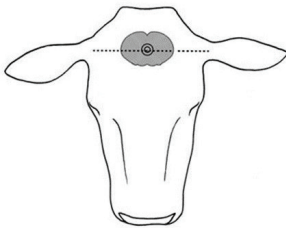
You should also be aware that, in some states/territories, the keeping and killing of animals for individual use in both residential and semi-rural areas is regulated. Under some health regulations the sale/gifting of meat from animals killed at home without a licence may be prohibited. Contact your state/territory department of agriculture or equivalent or the Local Government in your area for more information.

For more information on euthanasia contact your state/territory department of agriculture or equivalent. Go to [animalwelfarestandards.net.au](http://animalwelfarestandards.net.au)

#### ◆ Cattle

The recommended methods for humane killing of adult cattle and calves are the use of a close range firearm to the brain or discharge of a penetrating captive bolt to the brain. The distance between the end of the firearm barrel and the cattle should be between 10 and 100cm. The only approved target organ is the brain. Before firing, the cattle's head must be still.

Best practice for cattle is to use the high frontal shot. The target is the brainstem located deep under the front of the skull, midway between base of the ears.



Captive bolt use should be followed by an effective procedure such as bleeding out (exsanguination) to ensure that the animal is dead.

Three or more signs should be observed to determine whether the method used for humane killing has caused death.

Signs of death include: loss of consciousness and deliberate movement including eye movement, absence of a corneal 'blink' reflex when the eyeball is touched or, maximum dilation of the pupil, absence of rhythmic respiratory movements for at least five minutes.

The earliest sign of an ineffective shot is a return to normal rhythmic breathing. If in doubt, re-shoot.

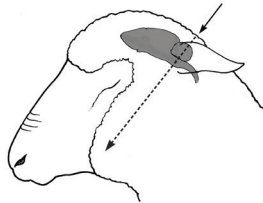
◆ Sheep and goats

The recommended methods of humane killing of adult sheep, lambs, adult goats and kids are the use of a close range firearm to the brain, discharge of a penetrating captive bolt to the brain or veterinary administered lethal injection. Captive bolt use should be followed by an effective procedure such as bleeding out (exsanguination), to ensure that the animal is dead.

Three or more signs should be observed to determine whether the method used for humane killing has caused death.

Signs of death include: loss of consciousness and deliberate movement including eye movement, absence of a corneal 'blink' reflex when the eyeball is touched or, maximum dilation of the pupil, absence of rhythmic respiratory movements for at least five minutes.

Best practice for sheep and goats is to use the low poll shot. The target is the brainstem located under the poll, midway between the base of the ears.



This diagram applies to both sheep and goats.

Note. For further information please refer to the species specific requirements contained in Part B of the Standards.

## Natural events

Living in a rural area often means there is a risk of bushfire, floods or droughts.

It is important to seek veterinary advice if your animals are affected by these events.

In addition to private veterinarians, government veterinary services in your state/territory or region are trained and equipped to provide advice and support with regards to your livestock in flood, drought or bushfire situations.

### ◆ Livestock and bushfires

You need to make a bushfire survival plan and prepare your property to give your animals the best chance of survival.

Talk to your local Rural Fire Service or equivalent, about local conditions and stay alert to fire dangers in your area.

Make sure you have a 'safe area' that is regularly slashed and cleared, has good fencing and a water supply. Remember that plastic troughs and hoses are likely to melt in a fire event.

Consider whether you need to open any gates to allow access or, if you have electric fences, whether they need to be turned off. Be prepared to cut fences for emergency relief if necessary.

If your livestock are caught in a fire, seek veterinary attention for any injured animals immediately. Livestock that are suffering need to be treated/euthanased immediately.

For more information contact your state/territory rural fire authorities or services

### ◆ Livestock and flooding

It is important to assess your paddocks for flood risk. Know where the high ground is and areas that are prone to flooding. Check gate access. If required, investigate building refuge mounds, ensuring that there is access to feed and water. Be prepared to cut fences for emergency relief if necessary.

Following a flood experience:

- when safe, check fences for damage
- keep livestock away from areas that have been spoilt with floodwater, especially if it has come from areas with a build-up of manure and urine
- monitor and control the spread of weeds to ensure that your livestock are not exposed to toxic plants
- inspect feed for water damage or mould growth
- be on the lookout for signs of illness, particularly as some diseases may increase during flood events. Clostridial diseases; Flystrike; Worms; Virulent footrot; Mastitis; Three day sickness and Akabane are examples of such diseases.

For more information: [mla.com.au/flood-recovery](https://mla.com.au/flood-recovery)

#### ◆ Livestock and drought

Drought can result in a severe shortage of food and water, and as such can have a serious impact on your livestock.

Key factors to consider include:

- **Nutrition:** The condition score of livestock should be monitored to ensure that this reflects reasonable animal health and welfare. If reasonable condition cannot be maintained, you will need to take action that could include supplementary feeding, agisting, selling or euthanasing.
- **Water:** You will need to check water sources for both volume and quality.
- **Chemical residues:** It is more likely in drought that failed crops could be used for feed and it is therefore critical that you are able to determine if the feed has been exposed to chemicals.
- **Animal health:** The effect of parasites and disease may be more pronounced in drought and will need to be managed.

You must always act in a way that delivers good animal welfare outcomes, even if that means destocking.

For more information: [mla.com.au/drought-management](https://mla.com.au/drought-management)



## Handling of livestock

Animal handling should not be a stressful event for you or the animal. Using low-stress stock handling practices when handling livestock will not only reduce stress on the animal but also reduce the risk of injury and stress to you and others. Animals have a natural way of following so seek advice from experienced stock handlers. Ensure you handle all animals carefully and respectfully.

It is extremely important you ensure your facilities are “fit for purpose” and appropriate for the type of livestock you have. Cattle will require a cattle crush for drenching whilst certain sheep and goat breeds will need a shearing shed or other suitable facilities for shearing, crutching and drenching.

Having these facilities and using low stress techniques can help reduce stress on your animals and lead to improved production.



For more information: [mla.com.au/animal-handling](https://mla.com.au/animal-handling)

## Transport of livestock

It is an offence to load and transport an animal that is unfit to load (see the next section) or in a way that causes, or is likely to cause it unnecessary harm, and/or if the animal is unfit to load.

When transporting livestock, consideration must be given to:

- feed and water requirements (prior to loading and during transport) and curfew times
- shelter
- protection from injury and disease
- density (number of animals in available space)
- avoiding mixing unfamiliar groups and aggressive livestock.

Smallholders who are accredited under the LPA program must meet specific requirements regarding transport of livestock.

For more information:

Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines Land Transport of Livestock:  
[animalwelfarestandards.net.au/land-transport](http://animalwelfarestandards.net.au/land-transport)

Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines:  
[animalwelfarestandards.net.au](http://animalwelfarestandards.net.au)

For information on managing bobby calf welfare during transport:  
[dairyaustralia.com.au](http://dairyaustralia.com.au) and search 'bobby calves'

Integrity Systems Company: [integritysystems.com.au](http://integritysystems.com.au)

## Fit to load

The *Is the animal fit to load?* guide will help you decide if an animal is fit to be loaded for transport by road or rail to any destination within Australia. It is important to have a copy on hand and referenced prior to loading livestock.

Before livestock are loaded, ensure you complete this checklist.

Remember, it's your responsibility to ensure animals are fit to load and fit for the intended journey before they are loaded.

The animal:

- can walk on its own by bearing weight on all four legs
- is free from visible signs of severe injury or distress or conditions likely to further compromise its welfare during transport
- is strong enough to make the journey (i.e. not dehydrated or emaciated)
- can see well enough to walk, load and travel without impairment or distress (e.g. it is not blind in both eyes)
- is not in late pregnancy or too young to travel (refer to the Standards to determine limits for late pregnancy)
- has had adequate access to water prior to loading to meet the maximum time off water standards (see page 15 of the *Is the animal fit to load?* guide).

Note: If the animal was grazed on lush green pasture, ensure it was removed from the paddock well in advance of loading and provided with access to adequate roughage (where possible).


Prior to the journey commencing all required paperwork must have been completed for the movement (e.g. NVD, Waybill, Animal Health Declaration).

If all the above dot points are satisfied, the animal is fit to load. If one or more dot points are not satisfied, the animal is not fit to load.

If the animal is not fit to load you must:

- treat the animal and reassess, then once recovered and fit to load the animal can be transported, or
- consult a veterinary surgeon and then transport only under veterinary advice, or
- euthanase the animal.



**Is the animal fit to load?**   
MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA

**A national guide to the pre-transport selection and management of livestock** Revised edition 2019

Endorsed by:



## Handling during transport

A person who handles livestock must do so in a manner that is appropriate to the species and class, and minimises pain or injury.

Specifically:\*

- livestock must not be lifted by only one leg, the head, ears, horns, neck, tail, wool or fibre
- mechanical lifting of livestock must ensure that the livestock is supported or secured as necessary
- livestock must not be thrown or dropped
- livestock must not be struck in an unreasonable manner, punched or kicked
- animals which are unable to stand must not be dragged, except in an emergency to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane destruction
- a person who handles livestock in the transport process must not use an electric prodder unless permitted in that species and must not use it:
  - on genital, anal or facial areas
  - on livestock under three months old
  - on livestock that are unable to move away
  - excessively on an animal
- calves, kids and lambs may be carefully lifted and placed on or off the vehicle if they cannot negotiate loading ramps
- unweaned calves should not be transported without their dams under five days of age.

All calves under 30 days old should be handled with care as they may not have developed the instinct to follow and may also become easily fatigued.

A person in charge must ensure that a dog is under control at all times during loading, transporting and unloading livestock. Muzzles should be considered for use on all dogs and must be used when working with calves.



\* Some exemptions do exist. Refer to the relevant Standards and Guidelines for a complete list.

A dog must not be transported in the same pen as livestock with the exception of bonded guardian dogs. i.e. Maremmas.

As wool or fibre length increases, the floor area allowed for each animal should increase, or decrease for newly shorn sheep or goats. An increased area per animal should also be provided where animals are horned.

Allow sufficient room so the animals can move and can rise unassisted from a lying position. Animals may smother and kill each other if they are too tightly constrained in transport.

Do not force animals to jump from a vehicle as some animals may suffer broken legs or hips. Load/unload at a purpose built ramp.

Animals must not be transported in the boot of a car.

Animals must not have their legs tied.

## Transport vehicles

It is important that vehicles used to transport livestock:

- are appropriate to contain the species
- have effective airflow
- have flooring that minimises the likelihood of injury or of livestock slipping or falling
- are free from internal protrusions, sharp edges and other objects that could cause injury
- have sufficient vertical clearance (space overhead) for livestock to minimise the risk of injury
- have an access gate to allow easy loading /unloading of the animals
- have fixed partitions in the livestock crate for use when travelling in hilly or high-traffic areas or when carrying small numbers of livestock, to prevent livestock being thrown around or injured
- have partitions to segregate aggressive or unfamiliar animals
- have a solid ramp extension to cover any gaps between the loading ramp floor and the floor of the vehicle through which an animal or part of an animal might go down
- have fully enclosed fronts or the ability for the vehicle front, roof or canopy to be covered to prevent wind chill and cold stress. This is important for young animals or recently shorn sheep and goats.

Examples of suitable and unsuitable livestock transport.



## Vaccinations

Most livestock need to be vaccinated against specific diseases and protected against common problems. Internal parasites, such as worms, flukes and protozoa, and external parasites, such as flies, ticks, lice and mites all need to be controlled as part of good management and to maintain good animal welfare.

It is important to keep up to date with vaccinations and drenches, to regularly check for signs of illness and to keep a record of the health of your animals. It is also important to remember that seasonal changes can increase the risk of disease and illness.

Multivalent clostridial vaccination (often referred to as “5 in 1”) should be considered a minimum practice standard. Good management of livestock will include consideration of other vaccines, such as those for leptospirosis in cattle and cheesy gland and scabby mouth in sheep.

For species-specific information on health and disease, including which diseases you should be vaccinating against, please contact your veterinarian or animal health expert.

For more information on vaccinations and drenches:  
[paraboss.com.au](http://paraboss.com.au) and [mla.com.au/vaccinating](http://mla.com.au/vaccinating)



## Disease recognition

It is important that you are able to recognise when something is not right. Some things may be minor, while others may be an indication of something more serious.

Common signs of a sick animal may include:

- weight loss, reduced production
- sores or ulcers
- excessive drooling or salivation from the mouth
- diarrhoea – especially if there is blood
- large amounts of discharge from the nose
- not eating
- lying down and unable to get up
- non-responsive, lethargic, slow
- staggering or other neurological signs
- fever, excessive sweating
- swollen head
- separated from the rest of the animals.

Other things to look for in a group of animals:

- animals with lameness
- similar symptoms in several animals
- rapid spread of illness and/or disease
- sudden death or multiple deaths.



Cow with severe weight loss



Sheep with injured leg



Sheep with abnormal growth on ear



Cow demonstrating excess salivation and panting

## Notifiable or endemic diseases

You may see diseases described as endemic (already present in Australia) or exotic (not present in Australia). Notifiable animal diseases are mostly diseases that are exotic to Australia. However, there are some diseases that are endemic that are also notifiable. The reasons for this can be because authorities want to prevent them from becoming established in other parts of Australia; because there is a disease control program in place; because they could potentially cause disease in humans (zoonotic); or because livestock has to be certified in relation to the disease.

A notifiable disease is one that must be immediately reported to agricultural authorities if it is suspected on your property. These diseases could be a major threat to Australian livestock industries and our access to overseas export markets.

Notifiable diseases include, but are not limited to; Anthrax, Bluetongue, Foot-and-mouth disease, Rabies and Johne's disease.

In the event of unusual clinical signs or suspicion of a notifiable disease contact:

- the 24 hour Emergency Animal Disease Watch hotline on 1800 675 888
- your veterinarian or your state/territory department of agriculture or equivalent.

Early recognition and reporting is critical to successful control of the disease.

For more information on notifiable diseases:  
[agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/animal/notifiable](http://agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/animal/notifiable)



## 5. Biosecurity

'Biosecurity' describes the systems put in place to protect people, animals and ecological systems against disease and other biological threats. Pests and diseases can be introduced by people, equipment, feed and animals.

Potential benefits of implementing biosecurity practices on your property can include:

- greater productivity on your farm due to better livestock health
- reduced risks to your farm, your neighbour's farms and the wider industry regarding introduction of diseases
- early detection and management of any pests or diseases
- reduced costs if there is an outbreak of disease as an early detection of disease may result in faster eradication and shorter quarantine periods.

Every LPA-accredited producer must ensure biosecurity requirements are fulfilled and these are documented in a farm biosecurity plan.



Gate sign available for purchase at: [farmbiosecurity.com.au/buy-a-gate-sign](https://farmbiosecurity.com.au/buy-a-gate-sign)

Integrity Systems Company: [integritysystems.com.au](https://integritysystems.com.au)

## Quarantine

There are national quarantine and biosecurity laws which are enforceable as well as state/territory based rules.

If there is an outbreak of disease in your area you must obey all quarantine and movement regulations put in place by the authorities.

For more information: [farmbiosecurity.com.au/about/emergency-animal-diseases](https://farmbiosecurity.com.au/about/emergency-animal-diseases)

# Farm inputs

## ◆ New stock

Buy livestock from a trusted source that provides required legal identification and is accompanied by the following documents:

National Vendor Declaration (NVD): When livestock is bought, sold or moved off a property, it must be accompanied by movement documentation. Refer to the earlier NVD section.

## ◆ Animal health statements

National animal health statements or declarations provide information about animal health status of cattle, sheep or goats. Buyers should ask for a copy from the seller and use the information provided to determine the health risks associated with the animals offered for sale. An example of the cattle health declaration form is shown below.

Version 18/10/17

### NATIONAL CATTLE HEALTH DECLARATION

**Owner of cattle** .....  
(Full trading name)

**Property/place where the journey commenced** .....  
(Address)  
.....  
(Address continued) (Town/suburb) (State) (Postcode)

**Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property**  
This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from

**Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement e.g. NVD**  
(Document type) (Document number) (Office of issue) (Expiry date)  
*Note: If NVD accompanying this declaration then you may go straight to question 1*

Description of cattle		
Number	Description (Breed, sex e.g. Hereford Cross Steers)	Brands or Earmarks
<b>Total</b>		

**Consigned to** .....  
(Name of person or business)  
.....  
(Address) (Town/suburb) (State) (Postcode)

**Destination (if different of cattle** .....  
(Location address)

---

**1. Has the owner stated above owned these cattle since birth?**  
Yes  No

**2. On the property stated above, has an on-farm biosecurity plan been implemented?**  
Yes  No   
If yes, which plan (e.g. Farm Biosecurity, LBN, BioCheck) .....  
If tested, were any cattle found to be persistently infected? Yes  No

**3a. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antigen?** Yes  No   
If tested, were any cattle found to be persistently infected? Yes  No

**3b. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antibody?** Yes  No   
If tested, what percentage of the tested cattle were antibody positive? .....

**4. Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL) test result for animals being moved:** .....  
Date of test ...../...../.....

---

**5. Are the cattle from an EBL accredited or certified free herd:** Yes  No

**6. Are these cattle from a herd or property with an occurrence of Johne's disease (JD) in any susceptible species within the last five years?**  
Yes  No  Don't know  J-BAS of ..... (optional)

**7. On the property stated above, have cattle been co-grazed with dairy cattle and/or sheep?**  
Yes  No  Don't know

**8. Source herd has a negative JD test result:** Check Test  Sample Test   
Date of test ...../...../.....

**9. If dairy cattle, the consignment has a Dairy Assurance Score of:**  
Part A (herd base score) ..... Part B (calf credits) ..... Part C (total Dairy Score) .....

**10. Treatments**

Treatments	Product	Date of treatment within last 6 months
Drench		
Liver fluke treatment		
Other treatments (type)		

**11. Current vaccinations for the cattle being moved** (see explanatory note)  
Clostridial vaccination (e.g. 5 in 1): Yes  Clostridial vaccination (Botulism): Yes   
Pestivirus vaccination: Yes  Bovine ephemeral fever vaccination: Yes   
Leptospira vaccination: Yes  Vibrio vaccination: Yes   
JD (Sillium) vaccination: Yes   
Other vaccinations (specify): .....

**12. Any other relevant health information** .....

---

**DECLARATION** (see explanatory notes for further information)  
I .....  
(Full name) (Full address)  
.....  
(Address continued) (Town/suburb) (State) (Postcode)  
I declare that I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle and that all the information in this document is true and correct. I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that I have inspected the animals and deem them to be healthy, free of signs of disease and fit to travel.

**Signature\*** ..... **Date** ...../...../20.....  
\*Only the person whose name appears above may sign this declaration, or make amendments which must be initialed.

**Tel. no.** {.....} ..... **Email** .....

Forms are available at:

Animal Health Statements: [farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements](http://farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements)

NVD: [integritysystems.com.au](http://integritysystems.com.au)

## Farm inputs (cont.)

To minimise the risk of introducing disease with new livestock it is important to:

- inspect new livestock closely for signs of disease prior to purchase (if possible)
- isolate new animals and any animals returning from agistment for at least 21 days to allow for signs of disease to become visible. This will also allow time for foreign seeds to be discarded from your animal's digestive system.

Seek veterinary advice if any animals are displaying signs of illness and signs of disease to become apparent if present or if you are at all concerned about the new animals.

### ◆ People, vehicles and equipment

- control who enters your property by limiting entry points and parking areas
- consider a register/log for visitors/workers/vehicles entering the property
- provide visitors with facilities to clean their boots and equipment before and after entering your property. It is possible that they could bring sheep lice on their clothes, footrot in their boots, or weed seeds in the tyre treads
- display clear, simple and visible signs to support your farm's biosecurity
- check legislation in your state/territory for up to date trespassing regulations.

Supplementary feed is also an input. Refer to the earlier section on purchasing and storing feed for more information.

## Moving animals on and off your property

- injured or diseased animals should not be moved off property (refer to the *Is the animal fit to load?* guide)
- supply a completed NVD and animal health statement/declaration.

### ◆ Transporting animals to shows and sales

- ensure housing areas are clean
- avoid sharing equipment – if this is necessary, clean and disinfect before and after use
- isolate any returning stock for at least 21 days.

## Selling milk or dairy products

To sell milk or manufacture dairy products, you must be licensed and comply with food safety regulations. More information can be found through your state's food safety regulator, or at the Dairy Australia website: [dairyaustralia.com.au/industry/food-safety-and-regulation/regulatory-framework/farm-regulation](http://dairyaustralia.com.au/industry/food-safety-and-regulation/regulatory-framework/farm-regulation)

## Feral animals, pests and weeds

Feral animals, pests and weeds can be a problem in terms of the direct impact they have on your livestock and also their potential to spread disease.

There are certain animals, pests and weeds that are a nuisance and there are others that you must control. These differ depending on where you live, so it is best to consult your state/territory department of agriculture or equivalent.

It is therefore important to:

- implement a pest control program, noting that there are codes of practice for the humane control of pest animals
- work with your neighbours – they might be having the same problem
- identify and control weeds. Some common weeds that are toxic to animals include Paterson’s curse; Pimelea; St John’s wort
- monitor livestock, strays and feral animals for signs of disease. If you see something unusual contact your veterinarian, your state/territory department of agriculture or equivalent, or the 24 hour Emergency Animal Disease Hotline on 1800 675 888.



Saint Johns wort

For more information:

Farm Biosecurity: [farm.biosecurity.com.au/essentials-toolkit/ferals-weeds](http://farm.biosecurity.com.au/essentials-toolkit/ferals-weeds)

[pestsmart.org.au/animal-welfare/humane-codes](http://pestsmart.org.au/animal-welfare/humane-codes)

[environment.gov.au](http://environment.gov.au) and search ‘humane shooting kangaroos wallabies’

[pestsmart.org.au/national-wild-dog-action-plan](http://pestsmart.org.au/national-wild-dog-action-plan)

## 6. Contacts and further information

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### Contacts

#### ◆ Commonwealth

<b>Department of Agriculture and Water Resources</b>	1800 900 090 agriculture.gov.au
<b>24 hour Emergency Animal Disease hotline</b>	1800 675 888
<b>LivestockASSIST- 24h national hotline for incident involving heavy vehicles transporting livestock</b>	1800 4 25782 alrta.org.au/livestockassist

#### ◆ State/Territory (departments of agriculture or equivalent)

<b>ACT</b>	Transport Canberra and City Services 132281 • tccs.act.gov.au
<b>NSW</b>	Department of Primary Industries 1800 808 095 • dpi.nsw.gov.au Agriculture or Local Land Services 1300 795 299 • lls.nsw.gov.au
<b>NT</b>	Department of Primary Industry and Resources 08 8999 2006 or 8999 5511 • dpir.nt.gov.au
<b>QLD</b>	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 13 25 23 • daf.qld.gov.au
<b>SA</b>	Primary Industries and Regions South Australia 08 8226 0995 pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/animal_health
<b>TAS</b>	Department of Primary Industries, Parks Water and Environment 1300 368 550 • dpipwe.tas.gov.au
<b>VIC</b>	Agriculture Victoria agriculture.vic.gov.au
<b>WA</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development 08 9368 3333 • agric.wa.gov.au

## Further information

### ◆ General

<b>More Beef from Pastures</b>	<a href="http://mla.com.au/more-beef-from-pastures">mla.com.au/more-beef-from-pastures</a>
<b>Future Beef</b>	<a href="http://futurebeef.com.au">futurebeef.com.au</a>
<b>Making More from Sheep</b>	<a href="http://makingmorefromsheep.com.au">makingmorefromsheep.com.au</a>
<b>Going into Goats</b>	<a href="http://mla.com.au/goats">mla.com.au/goats</a>

### ◆ Specific

<b>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines</b>	<a href="http://animalwelfarestandards.net.au">animalwelfarestandards.net.au</a>
<b>Animal health statements</b>	<a href="http://farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements">farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements</a>
<b>DSE</b>	<a href="http://mla.com.au/research-and-development/grazing-pasture-management/improved-pasture/grazing-management/stocking-rate">mla.com.au/research-and-development/grazing-pasture-management/improved-pasture/grazing-management/stocking-rate</a>
<b>Identifying and controlling weeds</b>	<a href="http://environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds">environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds</a>
<b>Integrity Systems Company</b>	<a href="http://integritysystems.com.au">integritysystems.com.au</a>
<b>NLIS</b>	<a href="http://integritysystems.com.au">integritysystems.com.au</a>
<b>Livestock Production Assurance program</b>	<a href="http://integritysystems.com.au">integritysystems.com.au</a>
<b>Notifiable diseases</b>	<a href="http://agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/animal/notifiable">agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/animal/notifiable</a>
<b>NVD</b>	<a href="http://mla.com.au/meat-safety-and-traceability/red-meat-integrity-system">mla.com.au/meat-safety-and-traceability/red-meat-integrity-system</a>
<b>Pests, diseases and weeds</b>	<a href="http://agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/animal">agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/animal</a>
<b>RSPCA</b>	<a href="http://rspca.org.au">rspca.org.au</a>
<b>Shearing</b>	<a href="http://scaa.org.au">scaa.org.au</a>
<b>Transport</b>	<a href="http://animalwelfarestandards.net.au/land-transport">animalwelfarestandards.net.au/land-transport</a>
<b>Vaccinations and drenches</b>	<a href="http://paraboss.com.au">paraboss.com.au</a> <a href="http://mla.com.au/research-and-development/animal-health-welfare-and-biosecurity/husbandry/vaccinating">mla.com.au/research-and-development/animal-health-welfare-and-biosecurity/husbandry/vaccinating</a>
<b>Withholding periods and export slaughter intervals</b>	<a href="http://apvma.gov.au/node/10806">apvma.gov.au/node/10806</a>

◆ Peak industry councils

<b>Australian Lot Feeders Association</b>	feedlots.com.au
<b>Cattle Council of Australia Ltd</b>	cattlecouncil.com.au
<b>Sheep Producers Australia</b>	sheepproducers.com.au
<b>Goat Industry Council of Australia</b>	gica.com.au
<b>Wool Producers Australia</b>	woolproducers.com.au
<b>Dairy Australia</b>	dairyaustralia.com.au

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