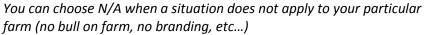
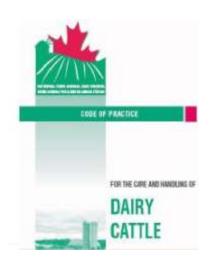
Checklist for Dairy Animal Welfare on Farms

The following are requirements of the Code of Practice and farmers are expected to adhere to these practices. This checklist is intended for farmers to use in evaluating their practices and the environment they provide their calves and cows.

The numbers for each requirement links back to the section of the Code of Practice where the requirements and best practices are outlined.





CALVES			
<u>CALF BARN</u>			
1.1.1 Calves have a bed that provides comfort, insulation, warmth, dryness and traction: bare concrete is not acceptable as a resting surface.	YES	NO	
Housing allows calves to easily stand up, lie down, turn around and adopt normal resting postures.	YES	NO	
Calves have visual contact with other calves.	YES	NO	
The bedded area for group-housed calves is large enough to allow all calves to rest comfortably at the same time.	YES	NO	N/A
<u>CALF HANDLING</u>			
4.3 Disbudding and Dehorning Pain control is used when dehorning or disbudding. (It is recommended to disbud before calf is 3 weeks of age.)	YES	NO	N/A
Bleeding control is used when dehorning.	YES	NO	N/A
4.4 Identification All cattle are identified using an approved ear tag as stipulated by regulations.	YES	NO	
Pain control is used if branding is necessary. Face branding is prohibited.	YES	NO	N/A

4.5 CastrationPain control is used if castrating calf.	YES	NO	N/A
4.6 Tail Docking Dairy cattle are not tail-docked (unless medically necessary).	YES	NO	
4.7 Extra Teat Removal Teat removal is performed by trained personnel.	YES	NO	N/A
4.1 Moving Animals Electric prods are not used on calves that can be moved manually.	YES	NO	
Animal handlers are familiar with cattle behaviour and quiet handling techniques either through training, experience or mentorship.	YES	NO	
<u>CALF FEEDING</u>			
2.2.1 Calves receive at least four litres of good quality colostrum within 12 hours of birth, with the first meal occurring as soon as possible and no more than six hours after birth.	YES	NO	
Calves receive a volume and quality of milk or milk replacer to maintain health, growth and vigour. (It is recommended to give Holstein calves eight litres of milk during the first four weeks of life when ability to digest solid feed is limited)	YES	NO	
Calves' milk intake is increased during cold stress.	YES	NO	
5.1.2 Preparing for Transport Calves received adequate colostrum before being transported. (recommended at least ½ day ration of milk)	YES	NO	
Dairy animals are fed and watered within five hours before being loaded, if the expected duration of the animal's confinement is longer than 24 hours from the time of loading.	YES	NO	

<u>ADULT DAIRY CATTLE</u> (including heifers, dry cows and bulls)

Section A - FREE STALL BARNS

Fill this section if you have a free stall barn for cows (go to section B - on next page - if you have tie stall),

(go to section B – on next page - if you have tie stall), then continue on I	p. 5		
1.1.2 Housing Housing allows cattle to easily stand up, lie down, adopt normal resting postures, and have visual contact with other cattle.	YES	NO	
1.1.2 & 1.6 Bedding Cattle have a bed that provides comfort, insulation, warmth, dryness and traction: bare concrete or hard rubber mats without bedding are unacceptable surfaces for humane housing of cows.	YES	NO	
1.4 Stall Design Stalls are built to minimize hock and knee injuries and to allow cows to rise and lie down with ease.	YES	NO	
1.5 Space Allowance Stocking density does not exceed 1.2 cows per stall in a free stall system.	YES	NO	
Adequate linear feed bunk space is provided to meet the animals' nutritional needs. (recommended 24 in/60 cm per cow)	YES	NO	
Resting areas provide 120ft ² (11m ²) per mature cow in bedded-pack pens.	YES	NO	N/A
3.10 Cleanliness Manure is removed regularly from alleys and beds to keep cows clean.	YES	NO	
Daily removal of cow patties and use of generous amounts of bedding assures cleanliness of cows kept in bedded-pack pens.	YES	NO	N/A
1.11 Breeding Bulls Housing allows bulls to easily stand up, lie down, adopt normal resting postures, and mount safely.	YES	NO	N/A
Bulls have a bed that provides comfort, insulation, warmth, dryness and traction.	YES	NO	N/A

Section B - TIE STALL BARNS

Fill this section if you have a tie stall barn for cows, then continue on p.5

r iii iiis section ij you nave a tie stati barn for cows, then continue on p.5			
1.1.2 Housing Housing allows cattle to easily stand up, lie down, adopt normal resting postures, and have visual contact with other cattle.	YES	NO	
1.1.2 & 1.6 BeddingCattle have a bed that provides comfort, insulation, warmth, dryness and traction: bare concrete or hard rubber mats without bedding are not acceptable resting surfaces.1.4 Stall Design	YES	NO	
Stall design minimizes hock and knee injuries and allows cows to rise and lie down with ease.	YES	NO	
3.10 Cleanliness Manure is removed from alleys and beds to keep cows clean.	YES	NO	
3.14 Electric Trainers Energizers for electric trainers do not exceed 2500 volts.	YES	NO	N/A
Electric trainers have a height adjustment.	YES	NO	N/A
Electric trainers are located over the chine when the cow is standing with her hind feet near the gutter curb.	YES	NO	N/A
1.11 Breeding Bulls Housing allows bulls to easily stand up, lie down, adopt normal resting postures, and mount safely.	YES	NO	N/A
Bulls have a bed that provides comfort, insulation, warmth, dryness and traction.	YES	NO	N/A

COW HANDLING (Calving and Special Needs)

3.7 Calving The calving area is kept clean prior to, and after, delivery of the calf to minimize the risk of disease or bacterial challenges to the calf's immune system.	YES	NO	
1.2 Special Needs Special needs facilities provide comfort, insulation, warmth, dryness and traction: bare concrete is not acceptable as a resting surface.	YES	NO	
1.2.3 Sick And Injured Animals Areas are provided to segregate and treat sick and injured cattle.	YES	NO	
1.10 Handling Facilities Handling facilities are equipped for the safe restraint and handling of dairy animals.	YES	NO	
4.4 Identification All cattle are identified using an approved ear tag as stipulated by applicable regulations.	YES	NO	
Pain control is used if branding is necessary. Face branding is prohibited.	YES	NO	N/A
4.6 Tail Docking Dairy cattle are not tail-docked unless medically necessary.	YES	NO	
4.7 Extra Teat Removal Teat removal is performed by trained personnel.	YES	NO	N/A
4.9 Hoof Trimming Hoof and claws are inspected and trimmed as required to minimize lameness.	YES	NO	
5.1.2 Preparing for Transport Dairy animals are fed and watered within five hours before being loaded, if the expected duration of the animal's confinement is longer than 24 hours from the time of loading.	YES	NO	

5.2 Loading and Receiving The requirements for loading and unloading procedures and equipment as described in the Health of Animals Regulations are complied with ¹ . Cattle that are incompatible are segregated.	YES	NO	
4.1 Moving Animals Electric cattle prods are used only in extreme situations, such as when animal or human safety is at risk. Prods are never used on the face, anus or reproductive organs of dairy cattle.	YES	NO	N/A
Animal handlers are familiar with cattle behaviour and quiet handling techniques either through training, experience or mentorship.	YES	NO	N/A
MILKING EQUIPMENT			
TARREST TO EQUALITY TO			
1.8 Equipment is inspected by a qualified person a minimum of every twelve months.	YES	NO	
COW FEEDING			
2.2 Nutrition and Feed ManagementCows receive a ration that is adequate for maintaining health and vigour.(i.e. rations are balanced, of good quality and reflect production level, reproductive stage, body size and weather conditions)	YES	NO	
2.2.2 Heifers Heifers receive a ration that is adequate for maintaining health, growth and vigour.	YES	NO	
2.2.3 Dry Cows Dry cows receive a ration that is adequate for maintaining health and vigour.	YES	NO	
2.2.4 Transition Cows	\\ T 0		

Transition cows receive a diet that is adequate for maintaining

(Meeting increased nutrient demands of cows transitioning from

health and vigour.

gestation to lactation)

YES

NO

^{1 *} The Health of Animals Regulations prohibit loading or unloading an animal in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering. The Regulations also require that ramps, chutes and other equipment used for loading and unloading animals:

be maintained and used so as not to cause injury or undue suffering to animals,
 have sides of sufficient strength and height to prevent animals from falling off the ramp or other equipment, and

⁻ have no unprotected gap between the ramp and the vehicle

The actual regulations are accessible at http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/showdoc/cr/C.R.C.-c.296/bo-qa:1 XII-gb:s 139//en#anchorbo-ga:1 XII-gb:s 13

2.3 WaterCattle have access to palatable and clean water in quantities to meet their needs.	YES	NO		
COW HEALTH				
3.4 Veterinary Care and Herd Health Management A working relationship with a practicing veterinarian has been established.	YES	NO		
2.1 Body Condition Scoring (BCS) Corrective action is taken for animals at a BCS of 2 or lower.	YES	NO	N/A	
5.1.1 Fitness for Transport Every animal is assessed before being transported. (<i>See Appendices G and H for details</i>)	YES	NO		
Non-ambulatory animals, animals with a body condition score indicating emaciation or weakness, or animals with severe lameness are not transported, except for veterinary treatment or diagnosis.	YES	NO	N/A	
Animals that are likely to give birth during the intended journey are not transported.	YES	NO		
Cattle that require hobbling in order to walk are not transported.	YES	NO		
CULLING DECISIONS				
3.5 Lameness Lame cows are diagnosed early and either treated, culled or euthanized. (See Appendix F and G for more details.)	YES	NO		
3.9 Culling Animals Cattle that are sick, injured, in pain or suffering are provided prompt medical care or euthanized.	YES	NO		
Appropriate authorities are advised of any suspect or confirmed	YES	NO		

cases of reportable disease.

discomfort.

If animals are culled, drug withdrawal times are observed.

care and according to manufacturer's specifications.

Apparatus to lift and support recumbent animals are used with

Animals are able to breathe freely and not suffer unnecessary

YES

YES

NO

NO

6.1 On-Farm Euthanasia Protocols

Cattle with untreatable conditions, not responding to treatment, or NO not fit for transport are euthanized promptly.

YES

NO

6.2 Methods

An acceptable method for euthanizing cattle is used. The method to euthanize cattle is quick and causes the least possible pain and distress.

(see Code p. 43 for acceptable methods on farms: free bullet; captive bolt; injection with barbiturates by veterinarian)

6.3 Evidence of Death

Death is confirmed immediately and before moving or leaving the YES NO animal.

Evaluation: Give yourself a path on the back for every "YES" or "N/A". Then work to address any issues for which you have responded "NO" to see practical enhancement of animal care on your farm.

For more details on the above requirements and other practical tips to enhance animal care on your farm, consult the <u>Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Dairy Cattle</u>, which you have received. It is also available on Dairy Farmers of Canada's website (<u>www.dairyfarmers.ca</u>).