

Conférence du CNSAE

Bien-être et protection des animaux, 2007

« Point de vue de l'industrie sur le bien-être et la protection des animaux et Orientation future »

21 septembre 2007

Sujets présentés

- Évaluation et vérification du bien-être des animaux : aperçu.
- L'industrie de l'élevage et ses programmes.
- Les programmes de bien-être des animaux d'élevage.
- L'avenir des programmes de bien-être des animaux d'élevage.

APERÇU

La dynamique du consommateur

- Au Canada et aux É.U., le public consacre un faible pourcentage de son revenu à l'achat de nourriture, ce qui lui permet d'exiger des aliments
 - où cela lui convient,
 - quand cela lui convient,
 - de la manière qui lui convient,
 - en portions qui lui conviennent,
 - **produits dans un environnement socialement responsable.**

Éloignement du monde agricole

- Trois générations au moins séparent la majorité des Canadiens et des Américains de la ferme.
- Les recherches démontrent que les consommateurs ne veulent pas savoir comment leur viande est produite, à moins qu'un incident ne se produise.
- Ceux qui s'opposent aux pratiques modernes de production s'efforceront de provoquer/d'exploiter des incidents pour promouvoir leurs politiques.

La dynamique activiste

- PETA
(People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
Pour un traitement éthique des animaux)
 - Organisation mieux connue que la HSUS.
 - PETA est dans la presse et organise des campagnes de revendication.
- HSUS (Humane Society of the United States, *Société de protection des animaux, É.U.*)
 - Oeuvre dans le contexte de la législation et des lois.
 - Scrutins.

PETA

(People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
Pour un traitement éthique des animaux)

- Acquéreur d'actions ordinaires de
 - Tyson
 - Hormel
 - Smithfield
 - Pilgrim's
 - Denny's
 - Outback
 - Chili's
 - Applebee's

Scrutins- HSUS

- En 2002, les électeurs de la Floride ont approuvé une mesure d'amendement de la constitution de l'état visant à interdire l'utilisation de stalles de gestation.
- En 2006, les électeurs de l'Arizona ont approuvé une mesure d'amendement de la constitution de l'état visant à interdire l'utilisation de stalles de gestation et de stalles pour les veaux.
- La Californie est le prochain état qui s'efforcera de demander un vote sur l'élimination des stalles de gestation, des stalles pour les veaux et des batteries de cages.

L'industrie de l'élevage et ses programmes

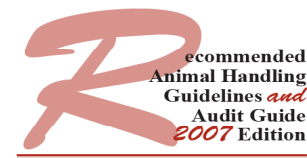
Documents de l'AMI

(American Meat Institute – *Institut américain de la viande*)

- 1991 - « Directives recommandées sur la manipulation des animaux dans les usines de transformation des viandes »
- 1997 – « Pratiques de gestion relatives à la manipulation et l'étourdissement » (vérifications)
- En 2005, le Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines and Audit Guide (*Guide des directives recommandées et de vérification sur la manipulation des animaux*) reprenait ces deux documents.
- AMI lançait www.animalhandling.org en 2005.
- 2007, Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines and Audit Guide – Temple Grandin

Conférence AMI

- Février 99 - « Manipulation et étourdissement des animaux »
 - 130 participants.
- « Manipulation et Soins des animaux »
 - 2006 – 400 participants.
- 2002 - Enjeu non concurrentiel du bien-être des animaux
 - AMI offre une aide 24 heures sur 24.



AMI Foundation

Published by
American Meat Institute Foundation

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Reviewed by
American Meat Institute Animal Welfare Committee

AAFCO Foundation
CATTLE AND CALVES SLAUGHTER AUDIT FORM

Date: _____ Time: _____
 Plant: _____ Auditor: _____
 Weather: _____ Line Speed: _____
 Stunner Type: _____ Operator: _____
 Plant Contact Name: _____ Phone: _____
 Email: _____ Establishment No.: _____

CORE CRITERIA 1: EFFECTIVE STUNNING — Conventional Only

Score 100 cattle in plants with line speeds greater than 100 cattle per hour. Fifty cattle should be audited in slower plants processing fewer than 100 head per hour. Ninety-five percent accuracy is required for a passing score. If audit is conducted in a religious slaughter facility, skip to Core Criteria 2.

It can be helpful to note observations about missed stuns using the following guide:

X = stunned correctly
 G = stunning failed due to apparent lack of maintenance
 A = missed stun due to poor aim

Animal Number

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Stun Efficacy Percent _____

Notes: _____

La production des animaux d'élevage

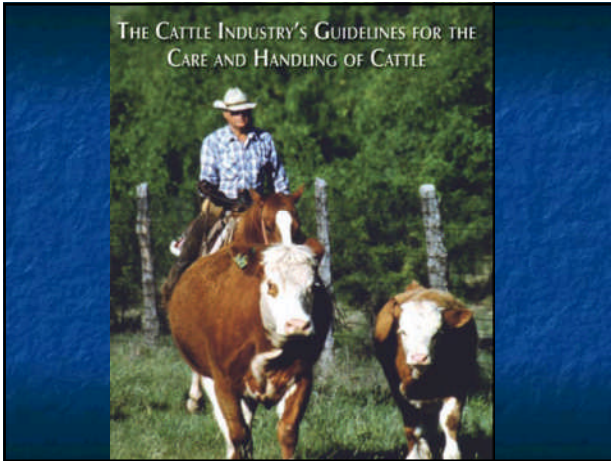
Question des clients aux usines de transformation

Quels programmes sont mis en œuvre pour contrôler et garantir que des procédures adéquates de manipulation des animaux sont instaurées et respectées dans les installations de productions agricoles qui fournissent vos usines?

NCBA

National Cattlemen's Beef Association

(Association nationale des éleveurs bovins)



SELF EVALUATION

Cattle Comfort:
 Cattle have free access to feed, water, and space for freedom of movement. Yes No
 During periods of high heat and humidity and little wind, cattle are processed early in the morning. Yes No
 Pens or other housing areas are properly maintained. Yes No

Feeding:
 All cows have a Body Condition Score of 4 or higher. Yes No
 Avoid sudden ration changes. Yes No
 Use only approved feedstuffs and additives. Yes No

Non-Ambulatory (Downer) Cattle:
 Downer cattle are properly moved (i.e., loader, trailer, etc.). Yes No
 Downer cattle responding to treatment are receiving proper care (i.e., feed, water, etc.). Yes No
 Downer cattle unable to eat or drink are humanely euthanized within 24-36 hours of initial onset. Yes No

Cattle Treatment Programs:
 Cattle treatment programs are designed by a veterinarian. Yes No
 Check for sick animals daily. Yes No
 Treatment of animals when found. Yes No

Health Care:
 Castration and dehorning are completed before the bull calf reaches 120 days of age or 500 lbs. Yes No
 Use a local anesthetic when dehorning animals with horn base more than one inch in diameter. Yes No
 Cattle are regularly vaccinated to prevent disease. Yes No

Cattle Handling:
 When running cattle through the chute, use the following checklist to evaluate how effective your facilities and staff are at properly working cattle. Assign one or more of the letters below to each cow brought through the chute.

- Use of electric prods — "E"
- Cattle that fall when exiting the chute — "F"
- Cattle that jump or run when exiting the chute — "J"
- Cattle that vocalize after being restrained in the chute, but before procedures are performed — "V"
- Cattle observed being handled without issue — "✓"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63						

Return to Home | Welcome | Online Video | Manual | Resources | Contacts | Contributors | Order DVD and Manual

Master Cattle Transporter Guide

Produced through the Efforts of:

- BEEF USA National Cattlemen's Beef Association

Developed through the Efforts of:

- Cargill Meat Solutions
- K-State Kansas State University
- Texas Cooperative EXTENSION The Texas A&M University System

Funded by:

- BEEF

www.tbqa.org


This project is funded by America's Beef Producers through the Cattlemen's Beef Board.

Checklist Cattle Handling

- ✓ **Cattle Vision**
 - Cattle have a wide area of peripheral vision, with only a small blind spot immediately behind the animal.
 - Do not approach cattle from directly behind.
- ✓ **Flight Zone**
 - The flight zone is the distance that the cattle can be from you and still feel comfortable.
 - You can use the flight zone to quietly move cattle.
- ✓ **Point of Balance and Movement**
 - There is a place on the shoulder of the animal called the point of balance.
 - You can use this point to encourage the animal to go forward and backward.
 - You should move cattle calmly and slowly.
 - Quick movements and loud noises will make moving cattle more difficult.
- ✓ **Moving Aids**
 - "Persuaders" such as flags, plastic paddles, and a stick with plastic ribbons should replace electric prods as much as possible. An electric prod should NOT be a person's primary driving tool. It should only be picked up and used when absolutely required to move a stubborn animal and then should be put back down.
 - "Persuaders" are the best tools for moving cattle. These devices can be used to turn cattle by blocking their vision on one side of their head.

NPB

National Pork Board
(Conseil national du porc)

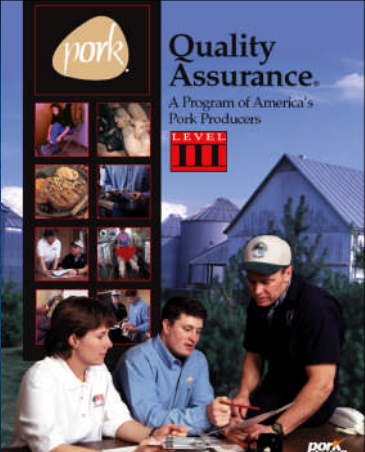


PQAPLUS
Our Responsibility. Our Promise.

pork

Quality Assurance.
A Program of America's Pork Producers

LEVEL



pork checkoff

Swine Welfare Assurance ProgramSM




SWAP™ Nursery and Finisher Pigs Assessment Table

Site Identification: _____ Site Description: _____ Date: _____
 Number of Animals on the Site: _____ Packer Signature: _____
 Number of Animals Assessed: _____ Assessor Signature: _____

Care and Well-being Principles (CWP)	Nursery and Finisher Pigs			Comments
	Minimum	Acceptable	Needs Improvement	
Animal Observations				
CWP #4 Body Condition Score				
4.1 Body Condition	No observed	95		
CWP #5 Restraints				
5.1 Restraints				
5.2 Methods				
5.3 Restraint Equipment				
CWP #6 Handling and Movement				
6.1 Proper Handling				
6.2 Facility Considerations				
6.3 Equipment				
Facilities				
CWP #7 Facilities				
7.1 Ventilation - Airflow		95		
7.2 Heating and Cooling				
7.3 Physical Space to Accommodate the Body				
Nursery or Finisher - 5g 8 kg				
7.4 Non-Maintenance		95		
Flooding		95		
Perching		95		
Equipment		95		
7.5 Fencing Space		95		
7.6 Water Availability		95		
Water Flow - seconds / gals				
7.7 Hygiene Plan				
CWP #8 Emergency Support				
8.1 Emergency Support System				
8.2 Written Action Plan				
CWP #9 Continuing Assessment and Education				
9.1 Assessment Schedule				



Critical Control Points (CCP) with Objective Criteria

Percentage of birds that fall down (body touches ground) during loading or unloading

- 0% acceptable
- 2% acceptable
- 3% Not acceptable
- 10% Not acceptable

Percentage of birds perched on electric grid

- 0% acceptable
- 10% acceptable loading 2% unloading
- 11 to 20% Not acceptable
- Over 20% Not acceptable

Percentage of dead birds on trucks

- 0% acceptable
- 3% Not acceptable
- Over 40% Not acceptable

When every truck is empty

- 0.5% acceptable
- 0.5% to 0.40% Not acceptable
- Over 0.40% Not acceptable

Percentage of non-respiratory flow bags used per truck

- 0% acceptable
- 0.5% acceptable
- 3% Not acceptable
- Over 5% Not acceptable

Percentage of non-respiratory flow bags used by inspectors per body condition or hygiene

- 0% acceptable
- 3% Not acceptable
- Over 5% Not acceptable

Percentage of front loader bags

- 0% acceptable
- 1 Pig weight per bag

Percentage of truck unloading

- Escalator not in loading within 15 minutes after arrival
- Acceptable start unloading within 15 to 30 minutes
- Not acceptable - wait 30 to 40 minutes
- Not acceptable - wait over 40 minutes
- Penalty Endpoints

Truck cleanliness

- Clean - Pass
- Dirty - Fail

Truck lot cleanliness

- No broken parts - Pass
- Broken parts - Fail

Handling non-respiratory bags

- No non-respiratory bags - Pass
- Drop, step or push non-respiratory bags along the floor - Fail

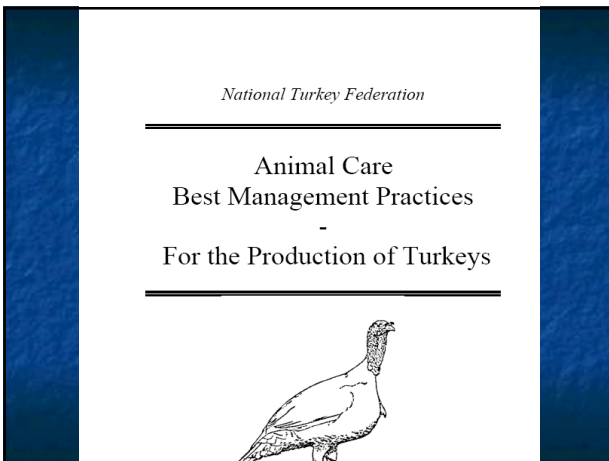


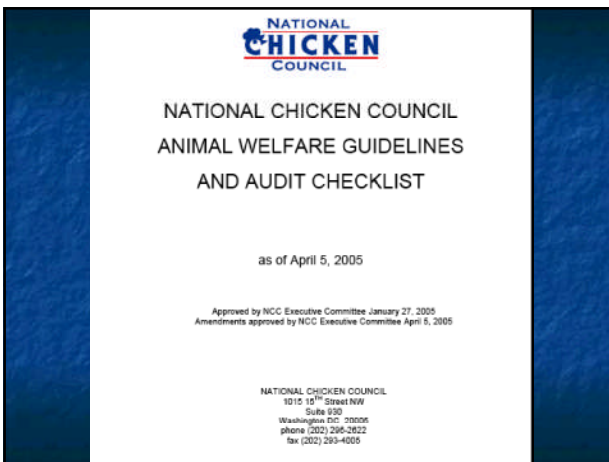
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National Chicken Council
Animal Care Best Management Practices

NCC Animal Care – Health Check and Evaluation

IV	Acceptable	Note Exceptions
Flock Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birds follow personnel & press Alert flock Normal prominent eyes Good activity Clear (white) feathers Shed or cut birds eye not evident Normal breathing 	
Building & Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresh clean air Comfortable temperature Quiet Good lighting 	
Ventilation System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear system 100% operable 	
Litter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Litter is even throughout Litter is clear of all objects Moist but does not mat easily Doesn't clump when disturbed 	
Dropouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moist but firm fecal droppings Forward fecal droppings with viscous white egg material Very few caecal droppings Viscous, dark caecal droppings 	
Islands or Dead Birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	
Mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very few birds per day 	
Description		
Amigos		
Remarks		
Comments:		



National Chicken Council
Animal Welfare Audit Checklist
As amended April 5, 2005

The following checklist is provided to assist chicken companies in complying with the Animal Welfare Guidelines recommended by the National Chicken Council and voluntarily adopted by this company. This audit checklist should be used in conjunction with the Guidelines.

This audit applies to the following company, complex or facility:

Address: _____
Company and Plant: _____ Ext. No.: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Date: _____
Accompanied by: _____
Title: _____

Summary:

Area	Maximum Score	Maximum Achievable Score*	Facility Score
Education, training and planning	100		
Sanitary	175		
Nutrition and Feeding	100		
Catch and Shelter	200		
Health Care	100		
Natural Behavior	100		
On-Farm Best Practices	100		
Catching and Transportation	200		
Prevention	200		
Subvent Breeder	1,475		
Breeder Flocks & Cockerels	175		
TOTAL	3,600		

* Lower Maximum Available Score for each category by omitting scores for reviews not in use, e.g., mechanical catching. Possible omissions are indicated by parentheses around maximum score below, e.g., (20) for mechanical catching. If mechanical catching is not in use, Maximum Available Score for Catching and Transportation is 275.

- ## Récapitulation des besoins des clients
- Attentes et exigences touchant le bien-être des animaux.
 - Évaluation des programmes qui sont crédibles, réalisables et abordables.
 - Fréquence des évaluations.
 - Conséquences de la non conformité.

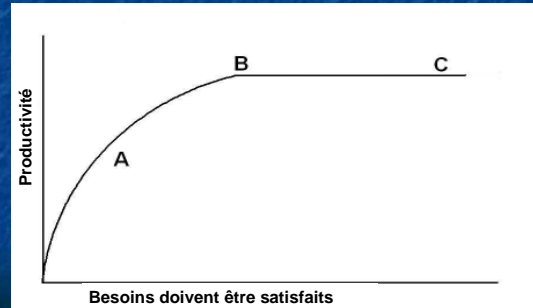
- ## Attentes des clients
- Engagement des gérants.
 - Énoncé de mission sur le bien-être des animaux.
 - Perspectives d'amélioration continue
 - Surveillance/évaluations permanentes
 - Révisions internes et externes

Le bien-être et les besoins futurs des animaux d'élevage

- Le bien-être dépend de la satisfaction des besoins.
- Les besoins des animaux d'élevage peuvent être classés comme suit :
 - Besoins physiologiques
Bonne nutrition, environnement adéquat, santé
 - Besoins de sécurité
*À l'abri des accidents et des prédateurs
Utilisation de la technologie appropriée*
 - Besoins comportementaux (cognitifs)
Absence de privations, de frustrations

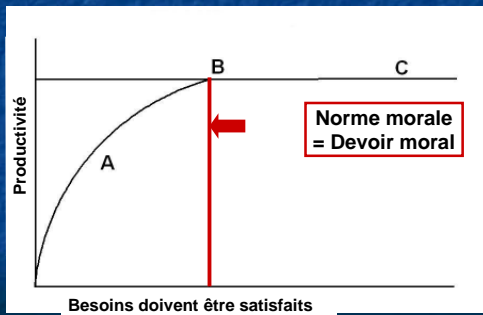
Curtis (1988, 1993)

Courbe et plateau du bien-être



Curtis (1993)

Obligation morale et bien-être



Devoir moral et bien-être

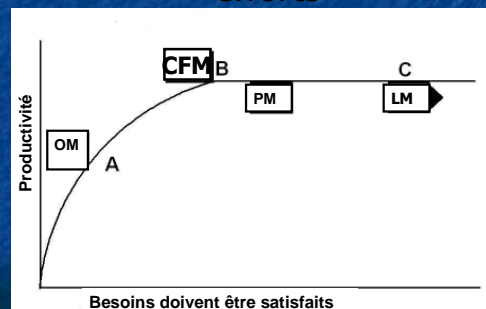
Deux questions :

- Les éleveurs remplissent-ils, à l'heure actuelle, leurs obligations morales envers les animaux?
- Les éleveurs qui respectent la norme morale, sont-ils obligés d'aller plus loin?

Conceptions des efforts de moralité

Conception	Niveaux d'effort / Actions
Leadership moral (LM)	Mobilisation des efforts; attention particulière aux actions et aux retombées sur les animaux; mise en œuvre active de normes élevées de bien-être; expérimentation notable; anticipation active des retards potentiels; anticipation active des « nouvelles » tendances sociales; donner l'exemple.
Progressisme moral (PM)	Tendance au leadership; efforts visant à résoudre tous les problèmes au-delà des normes exigées de bien-être; anticipation des retards potentiels; anticipation des nouvelles tendances sociales.
Chefs de file moraux (CFM)	Respect des exigences; mesures à prendre; respect des normes de bien-être; planification préparatoire des nouvelles exigences possibles
Obstructionnisme moral (OM)	Aucune action autre que défensive, réf. : exigences présentes et exigences reconnues; opposition légale si nécessaire

Conceptions du bien-être et des efforts



Résumé

La véritable éthique envers les animaux

Les enjeux sont :

- Jusqu'à quel point les éleveurs s'efforcent-ils de remplir leurs obligations morales envers les animaux?
- Les programmes proposés ou actuels, répondent-ils ou dépassent-ils les normes morales?
- Ceux qui n'appartiennent pas au secteur agricole animal, appuient-ils et encouragent-ils les actions morales actuelles et encouragent-ils, récompensent-ils les pratiques qui dépassent les obligations morales normales?



Cette vache est-elle heureuse ou triste?

MERCI

Mike Siemens, Ph.D.

Directeur du bien-être et de l'élevage des animaux

Cargill