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| **RESPONSIBILITIES AND PLANNING** Vehicles and facilities are appropriate for camels; with  effective airflow and flooring that minimises the likelihood of  Time off food and water prior to loading is managed and, if slipping or falling or injury; free from internal protrusions the journey is likely to exceed 24 hours, recorded and and other objects that could cause injury; and with provided to the transporter sufficient vertical clearance to minimise the likelihood of  injury  If the journey is likely to exceed 24 hours, records of the  date and time of access to water, inspections and The ramp and the vehicle are properly aligned, so any gap subsequent actions and emergency contacts are provided between them is narrow enough to minimise the  to the transporter. These records are updated and passed likelihood of injury  on for the duration of the journey  **LOADING AND OFF LOADING OF CAMELS**  Camels are prepared, inspected and selected as being ‘fit  for the intended journey’. Loading density minimises risk to camels and considers their class, size and body condition and wool length, the  The livestock crate is inspected immediately before predicted climatic conditions, the nature of the journey departure, to ensure that doors are closed and secured and the design and capacity of the vehicle..  **PRE-TRANSPORT SELECTION OF CAMELS** Camels are segregated according to their class and size;  general health, level of aggression; and the nature of the  Camels are not loaded if they are: journey to minimise risks to their welfare. If a camel is in  • unable to bear weight on all legs; or rut, it is segregated from other camels  • severely emaciated; or | Class | Maximum  journey time | Maximum  time off water | Minimum  Spell duration |
| Camels known  or visually assessed to be, between 36 weeks and 53 weeks pregnant | 24 | 24 | 12 |
| Camels known or visually assessed to be more than 53 weeks pregnant | 4 | 4 | 36 |
| Lactating camels with dependent young | 24 | 24 | 12 |
| Camels less than 6 months old | 24 | 24 | 12 |
| Other camels | 48 | 48 | 36 |
| • visibly dehydrated; or Camels have a minimum of 100 mm clearance between  • showing visible signs of severe injury or distress; or the top of their hump and the crate • If camels are spelled for the duration stated in the  • suffering from conditions that are likely to cause table above, the transport process is deemed to increased pain or distress during transport; or Dogs are not used to move camels. be completed and another transport process can  • blind in both eyes; or be undertaken.  • in the last four weeks of pregnancy (unless the time off Electric prodders are only used if reasonable actions to • If camels are unloaded and provided with water for water and journey is less than four hours duration and cause movement have failed and then not: less than 4 hours, their time off water, is not  the destination is directly to another property) • on genital, anal or facial areas; reduced.  unless under veterinary advice • on animals under three months of age; • If water is provided for between 4 and 24 hours,  • on animals that are unable to move away; the time for which such access was provided is  Camels that are not fit to load are managed, treated or • excessively on an animal. deducted from the time off water. humanely destroyed promptly • The time off water is calculated by adding:  **TIME OFF WATER, JOURNEYS AND SPELLS** assembly time; time in a holding facility prior to  **TRANSPORT VEHICLES AND FACILITIES** loading; loading; time on a vehicle; unloading; Transport and spell times comply with the following table holding in a handling facility during transit or at a  Vehicles, and facilities (holding, loading, or unloading) are and the criteria for calculating time off water and journey destination until water is provided. constructed, maintained and operated in a way that duration are applied an met  minimises risk to the welfare of camels | | | | |

Time off water minimises risks to camels and takes into account:

• increased risk of journeys close to the maximum time off water;

• assessment that the camels are fit for the remainder of the journey;

• climatic conditions, especially heat or cold;

• the class of livestock, especially if weak, pregnant, recently having given birth, lactating or immature; and

• the nature of the intended journey

In the absence of records, on arrival at their destination, camels are watered within the maximum time off water for their class or within 24 hours, whichever is the lesser, and, if their maximum time off water is reached, spelled before commencing another journey

**DURING THE JOURNEY**

Camels are inspected:

• on the vehicle before departure; and

• within the first hour of the journey; and

• at least every 3 hours or at each driver rest stop, whichever comes first; and

• each time the vehicle stops for a change of driver or vehicle; and

• at unloading;.

If an inspection finds that an camel is distressed or injured, it is attended to at the first reasonable opportunity

The impact of severe weather is minimised during transport

**ON ARRIVAL AT THE DESTINATION**

The receival yard is inspected before unloading, to ensure that there is access and sufficient space for the animals to be unloaded

The receiver is notified of the arrival of the camels (if possible) and, if the journey was over 24 hours, provided with the records of the journey

Weak, ill or injured camels are promptly identified to the receiver and separated for rest and recovery, treatment, or destruction

**HUMANE DESTRUCTION**

If a camel is killed, it is done in a manner which results in rapid loss of consciousness followed by death while unconscious

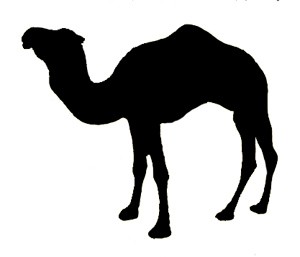
Camels are killed by a person who is competent in the method of killing. If there is no competent person available and the person in charge of the camel at the time considers that he is capable of killing it humanely and if it is in the welfare interest of the camel, he may kill it.

Weak, ill or injured camels are identified to the receiver and separated for rest and recovery, treatment, or humane destruction promptly.

A camel which has been killed is checked to ensure that it is dead

Blunt trauma is only used to kill camels less than 24 hours old and is a single blow to the head.

Camels are not killed by cutting their throats



**Australian Livestock Transport**

**Standards and Guidelines**

**Camels Checklist**

This check list applies from the time camels are assembled for transport until they are unloaded, and fed and watered or killed at their destination. It is a series of outcome statements based on Livestock Transport Standards as they apply to camels. These are the criteria that inspectors will use when they conduct a routine inspection of arrangements.



DEPARTMENT OF **PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES**