



Animal Welfare Approved Standards for Geese

Farmers in this program will be distinguished by a humane and conscientious attitude toward the animals in their care as well as by housing and husbandry which meet the *Animal Welfare Approved* standards.

Farmers in the program agree to a minimum of one visit a year from *Animal Welfare Approved* staff or agents, with the possibility of additional visits if deemed necessary to confirm compliance with the standards during various seasons and to allow observation of animals in different phases of life. Participation in the program is on an annual basis and participation must be renewed each year.

The premise of the *Animal Welfare Approved* standards is that animals must be allowed to behave naturally. The following required criteria allow geese the opportunity to perform natural and instinctive behaviors essential to their health and well-being. Provisions are made to ensure social interaction, comfort, and physical and psychological well-being.

The *Animal Welfare Approved* program is voluntary. The standards do not supersede national government or state legislation.

Animal Welfare Approved recommends that farmers have the *Guide to Understanding Our Standards* and *Standards and Program Definitions* documents at hand while reading these standards.

1.0 OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION

1.0.1 Each farm must be a working independent family farm, that is, one on which a family or individual:

- 1.0.1.1 Owns the birds.
- 1.0.1.2 Is engaged in the day to day management of the farm and its birds.
- 1.0.1.3 Derives a share of his/her/their livelihood.
- 1.0.1.4 Produces a livestock product for sale or trade.

1.0.2 The family or individual may participate in networks, co-operatives or marketing groups as long as each member is audited as meeting all other requirements listed in these standards.

1.0.3 Exceptions to the family farm requirement may be permitted for farms that serve an educational purpose or demonstrate exceptionally high animal welfare.

1.0.4 The family or individual must employ the *Animal Welfare Approved Standards* for all the animals of the species for which they are seeking approval. Farmers must not use "split" or "dual" systems, in which some animals of one species are simultaneously kept in systems that do as well as systems that do not meet *Animal Welfare Approved Standards*.

Note: A farm is not required to seek approval for all species on the farm simultaneously.

2.0 BREEDS AND ORIGIN OF BIRDS

2.0.1 Birds who have undergone genetic selection to the point that their welfare is negatively affected are prohibited.

2.0.2 Birds must be chosen with consideration of their ability to thrive in the prevailing climatic conditions of the farm, in pasture-based, free range, outdoor systems.

2.0.3 Cloned or genetically engineered birds, breeding stock or semen are prohibited.

2.0.4 The farmer must ensure that any breeding bird brought onto the farm is suitable for the *Animal Welfare Approved* program.

2.0.5 A record of the source, date of purchase and number of breeding birds must be kept.

2.0.6 Farmers should develop a breeding plan to produce their own replacement stock.

2.0.7 Any farm or ranch which rescues or rehabilitates birds must contact the *Animal Welfare Approved* office as soon as practically possible and preferably before rescue birds arrive on farm.

2.1 Not allocated

2.2 Breeding flock

2.2.1 Artificial insemination for poultry is prohibited.

Note: Exceptions may be granted on a case-by-case basis.

2.2.2 The use of birds from confinement and/or caged systems is prohibited.

2.2.3 The use of birds whose parents were kept in confinement and/or caged systems is prohibited.

2.2.4 to 2.2.5 Not allocated.

2.2.6 When averaged over their entire lives, the rate of growth of meat geese allowed to grow naturally on an optimum ration must not exceed 0.132 lbs (60 g.) per day.

2.2.7 Not allocated.

2.2.8 The use of birds derived from standard breeds is recommended.

2.2.9 The use of dual purpose breeds is recommended.

Note: The Animal Welfare Approved program recognizes the role of pure bred birds in maintaining the genetic pool. The recommendations in 2.2.8 and 2.2.9 will be reviewed annually with the intent of making them requirements whenever sufficient suitable stock is available.

2.3 Source of birds

2.3.1 Not allocated.

2.3.2 Goslings and breeding birds should be obtained from *Animal Welfare Approved* farms and hatcheries.

3.0 HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Health and management planning increases both positive welfare and productivity.

3.0.1 Bird management must be focused on promoting health rather than treating disease.

3.0.2 Each farmer in the *Animal Welfare Approved* program must establish contact with a qualified expert such as a veterinarian. The qualified expert must be familiar with:

3.0.2.1 The birds on the farm.

3.0.2.2 The health requirements of the state.

3.0.2.3 Methods to maximize bird health and welfare.

3.0.3 Each farmer should schedule regular preventative care visits by a qualified expert.

Note: The Animal Welfare Approved program will provide support and assistance in achieving this standard.

3.0.4 A health plan emphasizing prevention of illness or injury must be prepared in consultation with the farm's qualified expert advisor to promote positive health and limit the need for treatment. It must address:

- 3.0.4.1 Avoidance of physical, nutritional or environmental stress.
- 3.0.4.2 Lameness and other leg problems.
- 3.0.4.3 Climatic considerations.
- 3.0.4.4 Vaccinations and other methods to cope with prevailing disease challenges.
- 3.0.4.5 Biosecurity measures.
- 3.0.4.6 Nutrition.
- 3.0.4.7 Environmental impacts, including manure management and run-off.
- 3.0.4.8 Ranging and foraging area management.
- 3.0.4.9 Exclusion of predators and control of rats and mice.
- 3.0.4.10 Euthanasia.

3.0.5 Any surgical procedure not covered by these standards must be carried out by a veterinarian.

3.0.6 Not allocated.

3.0.7 All birds must be thoroughly inspected at least twice per 24 hours.

Note: During this inspection, the welfare of each bird must be observed. If any bird is not in a state of well-being, it must be cared for immediately and corrective measures must be taken. During a time of increased risk to health and welfare, inspections must be increased as necessary to protect the bird's well-being.

3.0.8 If there is disease or known risk of disease on farm, vaccines must be used.

Note: In order to help eliminate or reduce vulnerability to disease and the need for antibiotics at therapeutic levels, Animal Welfare Approved encourages the appropriate use of vaccines on an individual or group basis for prevention of disease.

3.0.9 Any sick or injured birds on the farm must be treated immediately to minimize pain and distress. This must include veterinary treatment if required.

3.0.9.1 Homeopathic, herbal or other non-antibiotic alternative treatments are preferred.

3.0.9.2 If alternative treatments are not suitable or not effective or if a veterinarian has recommended antibiotic treatment, this must be administered.

3.0.9.3 Withholding treatment in order to preserve a bird or flock's eligibility for market is prohibited.

Note: Finding untreated injured or ill birds may be grounds for removal from the program.

3.0.10 Birds treated with an antibiotic must not be slaughtered or used to produce eggs for the *Animal Welfare Approved* program for a period of time that is at least twice the licensed withdrawal period of the antibiotic used.

3.0.11 Action must be taken to treat lameness and to remove any causes of lameness.

3.0.12 There must be provision of a safe place for sick or injured birds to recover, free of competition.

3.0.13 If injured birds are separated from the flock they must only be kept apart until such time they can rejoin other birds without adversely affecting either the health or welfare of the individual or the flock.

3.0.14 The sub-therapeutic and/or non-therapeutic use of antibiotics, or any other medicines, to control or prevent disease or promote growth (including sulfa drugs or ionophores), is prohibited.

3.0.15 Not allocated.

3.0.16 Records must be kept of the administration of veterinary medical products.

3.0.16.1 Date of purchase.

3.0.16.2 Name of product.

3.0.16.3 Quantity purchased.

3.0.16.4 Identity of the birds or flock treated.

3.0.16.5 Reason why birds or flock were treated.

3.0.16.6 Number of birds treated.

3.0.16.7 Date when treatment started and finished.

3.0.17 The primary methods of preventing parasite infestations must be ranging and foraging area management or rotation and bedding management and removal.

3.0.18 If prevention has not been effective, medicine regimens must be implemented to effectively control worms, lice and any other parasites.

3.0.19 The use of organophosphates is prohibited.

Note: An exception to the standard above may be considered if other treatments have been shown to be ineffective. Please refer to the Animal Welfare Approved paper on organophosphate and non-organophosphate products.

3.1 Not allocated

3.2 Temporary separation

3.2.1 A bird must not be kept in isolation unless briefly required for veterinary procedures or to recover from an illness or injury.

3.2.2 The primary enclosure for temporarily single-housed birds must be of such a size to allow the bird to comfortably turn around, stand up and stretch its wings without touching the enclosure.

Note: See the specified space allowances in section 8.1.

3.2.3 Temporarily single-housed birds should have visual and auditory contact with other geese.

3.2.4 At minimum, pens used for the treatment of sick birds must be cleaned between each use.

3.3 Euthanasia

3.3.1 Birds experiencing pain or suffering from which they are unlikely to recover must be immediately and humanely euthanized on the farm.

3.3.2 Euthanasia must be carried out in a manner that renders the bird immediately insensible to pain.

Note: Please contact Animal Welfare Approved if further information on appropriate methods of euthanasia is required.

3.3.3 Not allocated.

3.3.4 Euthanizing birds in a way that causes unnecessary pain or suffering is prohibited. Prohibited methods include:

3.3.4.1 Suffocation.

3.3.4.2 Blow to the head by blunt instrument.

Note: 3.3.4.2 does not preclude the use of percussive poultry killers that are specifically designed for the humane slaughter of birds.

3.3.5 When local or national authorities order the killing of a flock of birds or if any large-scale euthanasia is about to take place to eradicate disease, the *Animal Welfare Approved* program must be notified immediately. Such an event must be supervised by a veterinarian, government authority, poultry expert, and/or official representative of the *Animal Welfare Approved* program, to ensure that the proper euthanasia protocol and humane handling procedures are being followed. Using two-stage or non-aversive Controlled Atmosphere Killing (CAK) is strongly preferred.

4.0 EMERGENCIES

4.0.1 A plan to care for or house birds in emergency situations must be prepared and be understood by all of those working on the farm.

4.0.1.1 The plan must consider the welfare of the birds during a fire. In shelters or housing with restricted access (a single door or doorways), a fire plan must be established with escape routes to the outdoors, available from the interior of the shelter to allow all birds to be evacuated quickly. In shelters or housing with restricted access, a method to extinguish the fire (fire extinguisher, water source) must be readily accessed. Birds must be kept from direct access to electrical wiring and heat sources as a fire prevention measure.

4.0.1.2 The plan must ensure welfare of the birds is maintained in any potential climatic extreme such as floods, snow storms, and drought.

4.0.1.3 The plan must ensure welfare of the birds is maintained during any potential disruption of services or mechanical breakdown, such as water supply cutoff or breakdown of feeding or ventilation machinery.

4.0.1.4 The plan must ensure the welfare of birds is maintained during transport to include actions to be taken in the event of an accident or vehicle breakdown.

5.0 FLOCK MANAGEMENT

5.0.1 Records must be kept of the purchase, sale or transfer of *Animal Welfare Approved* birds and products (e.g. eggs, meat).

Note: For birds to be sold with the Animal Welfare Approved label or logo records must show that they have been slaughtered at Animal Welfare Approved slaughter facilities. Animal Welfare Approved recommends that even if birds are not sold under the label or logo they are sold to other Animal Welfare Approved farms and slaughtered at Animal Welfare Approved slaughter facilities.

5.0.2 Records must be kept of mortalities and morbidity including cause where known.

5.0.3 Records must be kept of the number and reasons for birds being culled.

5.0.4 Birds must be maintained in stable groups of a suitable size to uphold a well-functioning hierarchy. Introduction of new birds to a group must be carefully managed and supervised.

5.0.5 Special care must be taken when mixing breeding males to minimize harm to individuals.

5.0.6 Not allocated.

5.0.7 All facilities, equipment, fittings and pasture used by the birds must be free of debris.

5.0.8 All facilities, equipment, fittings, fencing and pasture areas must be designed and maintained in such a way that they do not pose a risk, or inflict injury or damage to the birds.

5.1, 5.2 & 5.3 Not allocated

5.4 Management of geese

5.4.1 Geese must be carefully monitored to minimize fighting, feather pecking and other negative behaviors, and necessary steps must be taken to protect birds from harm.

5.4.2 Not allocated.

5.4.3 Geese should be kept in flocks of no more than 100 birds.

5.4.4 If negative behaviors affecting the welfare of birds in the flock are seen or reported, the *Animal Welfare Approved* program may require the farmer to reduce the flock or colony size within the affected flock or any future flocks in order to remain in the *Animal Welfare Approved* program.

Note: Flock size is a factor that has been shown to affect the occurrence of negative behaviors such as feather pecking, cannibalism and others.

5.4.5 Birds must be able to exhibit their normal physical and social behaviors including self-isolation.

5.4.6 All geese must have access to areas of retreat both in the house and out on range.

5.4.7 Geese must be protected from damage during treading.

5.4.8 Not allocated.

5.4.9 All geese must have access to water for behavioral needs (see section 7.4).

5.4.10 Confinement systems, in-house or field-based pens or cages that restrict the birds' natural behaviors, are prohibited.

5.4.11 to 5.4.12 Not allocated.

5.4.13 After the brooding period each goose should have continuous access to at least 20 sq ft (1.8 sq m) range and foraging area (see also 7.0.3).

5.4.14 Birds must have space to fly, run and stretch their wings.

5.4.15 to 5.4.16 Not allocated.

5.4.17 The minimum pen size for geese should be 90ft by 50ft (27m by 15m).

5.4.18 Fully enclosed pens may only be used when there is a predator risk that cannot be controlled by other means.

5.4.19 to 5.4.20 Not allocated.

5.4.21 A fully enclosed pen must be at least 8 ft (2.4m) high.

5.4.22 If pens are moved in the lifetime of the flock, protocols must be in place to ensure no harm comes to birds during the move.

5.5 Management of breeding flocks and laying birds

5.5.1 to 5.5.5 Not allocated.

5.5.6 Laying birds must have access to nest boxes.

5.5.7 Not allocated.

5.5.8 Laying geese must have at least one nest box for every four birds.

5.5.9 Laying birds may only be excluded from nest boxes during the night time period.

5.5.10 Nest boxes must be in a dark and secluded area.

5.5.11 Not allocated.

5.5.12 Each nest box should have a perch or alighting rail.

5.5.13 Nest boxes must be weatherproof.

5.5.14 Nest boxes must be dry with friable nesting material.

Note: Nest boxes for geese must be dry relative to water fowl, and the nesting habit of the breed.

5.5.15 Nest boxes must be in an area that provides ventilation.

5.5.16 Nest boxes for waterfowl must have floors that provide free drainage.

5.5.17 Not allocated.

5.5.18 Birds must be allowed to molt naturally. Forced molting is prohibited.

5.5.19 The breeder flock must be allowed to molt at least once before removal of the flock.

5.5.20 The layer flock must be allowed to molt at least twice before removal of the flock.

Note: Under exceptional circumstances a farmer may seek permission from the Animal Welfare Approved program to end the life of a breeder flock prior to one molt and the life of a layer flock prior to two molts.

5.6 Provision for hatching

The following standards apply if the hatchery is on or under the control of the approved farm.

5.6.1 Natural brooding is recommended.

5.6.2 Hatchery records must be kept. These must include:

5.6.2.1 The number of eggs received.

5.6.2.2 The number of eggs set.

5.6.2.3 The number of eggs hatched.

5.6.2.4 The number of goslings delivered to the growing farm.

5.6.3 The hatchery must be constructed to allow easy cleaning and disinfection.

5.6.4 There must be an alarm to show power failure to the incubator and hatchery.

5.6.5 There must be a backup power source that meets the requirements for the hatchery.

5.6.6 The backup generator must be maintained and tested as per the manufacturer's instructions with a record kept of this.

5.7 Management of goslings

5.7.1 Throwing goslings or mechanical moving of goslings from delivery containers is prohibited.

5.7.2 Goslings must be placed from a height of 12 in (30.48 cm) or less.

5.7.3 Litter must be provided from placement of goslings.

5.7.4 Goslings must be placed within 36 hours of the first egg hatching.

5.7.5 Goslings should have access to forage from 24 hours after placement.

5.7.6 Goslings must have access to forage by seven days of age.

5.7.7 In climatic conditions that do not pose a risk to bird health, goslings must have access to a ranging and foraging area from four weeks of age.

5.8 Castration

5.8.1 Castration (caaponizing) of geese is prohibited.

5.9 Physical Alteration

5.9.1 All mutilations or physical alterations are prohibited. These include:

5.9.1.1 De-billing (bill clipping, tipping and trimming).

5.9.1.2 De-clawing.

5.9.1.3 Not allocated.

5.9.1.4 Not allocated.

5.9.1.5 Hole punching.

5.9.1.6 Pinioning.

5.9.1.7 Notching.

5.9.2 Trimming of feathers is permitted. Skin or flesh must not be cut.

5.10 Identification

5.10.1 Where identification is required it must not cause harm to the bird.

6.0 FOOD AND WATER

6.0.1 Geese must have free access to clean, fresh drinking water at all times.

6.0.2 Geese must have a feeding plan that will guarantee a varied, well-balanced and wholesome nutritional regime that meets the optimal nutritional requirements of the age, breed and size of the birds on the farm.

6.0.3 A list of ingredients or sample tear tags from all feed and supplements used on farm must be made available to the *Animal Welfare Approved* representative.

6.0.4 Food and water must be distributed in a way that eliminates competition.

6.0.5 Feeding meat or animal by-products, including fishmeal is prohibited.

Note: Feeding dairy products or by-products is permitted.

6.0.6 Wherever possible, genetically modified organisms (GMOs) or derivatives of GMOs, including GMO feed and veterinary and health care products containing GMOs or their derivatives as well as the growing of genetically engineered crops must be avoided.

6.1 & 6.2 Not allocated

6.3 Food and water for geese

6.3.1 Geese must have constant access to food during daylight hours.

6.3.2 Birds must always have access to insoluble grit. Birds must be able to pass the grit into the gizzard.

Note: Grit can be removed up to 48 hours prior to slaughter.

6.3.3 Grit provided for layers must be rich enough in calcium to ensure optimal shell production.

6.3.4 Yolk colorants are prohibited.

7.0 RANGING AND FORAGING ACCESS

The aim of good ranging and foraging area management is to satisfy the bird's natural behaviors. Birds must be able to explore the ground and their natural environment.

For management of geese in extreme weather please see sections 7.5 and 8.0.

7.0.1 to 7.0.2 Not allocated.

7.0.3 In climatic conditions that do not pose a risk to bird health continuous ranging and foraging area access is required for all birds from the age of four weeks onwards.

Note: Animal Welfare Approved recommends that all geese have access to the outdoor ranging and foraging area from as early on in life as possible. This could be from two to three days old onwards if conditions allow.

7.0.4 Ranging and foraging areas should be used in rotation.

7.0.5 The amount of outdoor area must be such that the health of the birds and range and forage quality is maintained.

7.0.6 Birds must have access to ranging and foraging areas that are well drained and clean.

7.0.7 A ranging and foraging management plan must be in place that addresses the specific farm site. It must ensure that:

- 7.0.7.1 Not allocated.
- 7.0.7.2 Birds have access to growing green vegetation on the range whenever conditions allow.
- 7.0.7.3 The composition of the ranging and foraging area does not create health problems for the birds.
- 7.0.7.4 Birds must have access to ranging and foraging areas that have not become polluted with manure.
- 7.0.7.5 Ranging and foraging areas are not subject to erosion by the activities of the birds.
- 7.0.7.6 Ranging and foraging areas are not degraded by overuse or other management techniques.
- 7.0.7.7 Appropriate paddock size is assured.
- 7.0.7.8 The location of water, shelter, and feeding areas is addressed.
- 7.0.7.9 Non-point pollution and other local environmental standards are being met.
- 7.0.7.10 Ranging and foraging areas that are worn out or denuded are restored.

7.0.8 Periodic soil testing must be conducted as necessary.

7.0.9 Periodic testing of pasture or forage nutritional content is recommended.

7.0.10 Herbicides and pesticides may only be used when weeds or pests cannot be practically controlled by other means.

7.0.11 Herbicides and pesticides must be mixed and disposed of according to manufacturer's instructions to avoid environmental contamination.

7.0.12 Birds must not be kept on land within 21 days of direct application of herbicides or pesticides.

7.1 & 7.2 Not allocated

7.3 Ranging and foraging area access for geese

7.3.1 Sufficient ranging and foraging area must be provided such that the bird's activities do not lead to more than 20% of the ranging and foraging area being denuded.

7.3.2 Birds must spend at least 50% of daylight hours on land that meets standard 7.3.1 above.

7.3.3 Birds must be able to forage and seek nutrition from the range.

Note: Geese should be able to graze.

7.3.4 Clean drinking water must be continuously available to birds on range.

7.3.5 Birds must be protected from the immediate threat or fear of aerial predators.

7.3.6 Areas of retreat or cover must be available close to the birds and provided in a manner that encourages ranging behavior and ensures maximum use of the ranging and foraging areas available.

Note: These can be natural (for example: trees, shrubs and cover crops) and/or artificial.

7.3.7 The colony or flocks must be moved before the land becomes damaged or contaminated.

7.4 Access to water for geese

7.4.1 Geese must always have access to water for behavioral needs.

Note: Different species have different behavioral needs. All geese must have access to water such that they can dip their heads in water and spread water over their feathers. Geese should additionally be provided with water they can swim in. Goslings are included in the requirement above but they must be protected from the risk of drowning. This may necessitate excluding them from large bodies of water and/or deep water.

7.4.2 Water for swimming needs must be deep enough for birds to fully invert their bodies in the water and swim without their feet touching the bottom.

7.4.3 Natural and artificial water sources must be kept clean and well maintained.

7.4.4 Ponds and swimming water must be maintained and managed to prevent environmental pollution.

7.5 Exclusion from ranging and foraging area

Birds who have been properly selected for the specific climate conditions will voluntarily choose to go outdoors in all but the most extreme weather. However when exclusion is in the best interest of the bird or flock the standards in the following section and those in section 8 must be met.

7.5.1 Birds may only be removed from the ranging and foraging area and housed in an emergency situation or extreme weather conditions when their welfare would otherwise be affected.

7.5.2 Birds may be housed in an emergency with no ranging and foraging area access for a maximum of 28 days.

7.5.3 If local climatic conditions mean that birds are likely to be housed with no access to ranging and foraging areas for more than 28 days, the farmer must have a plan for their management that applies from day one of housing. It must include:

7.5.3.1 Triggers for housing such as temperature, precipitation or soil condition.

7.5.3.2 Space available to each housed bird.

7.5.3.3 Facilities available to house the birds. These must include resting areas, feeding areas, water for behavioral needs and space to enable birds to fulfill their behavioral needs.

7.5.3.4 Triggers for birds to be returned to ranging and foraging areas.

Note: It is not acceptable to use a particular date during the year as a trigger for either housing or return to ranging and foraging areas. Triggers should relate to the identified risk to the welfare of the birds under certain climatic or environmental scenarios.

7.6 Exclusion from ranging and foraging area for geese

7.6.1 Not allocated.

7.6.2 When geese are excluded from ranging and foraging areas at times of disease risk or inclement weather, they must be provided with vegetative material so that they can engage in foraging behavior.

8.0 HOUSING AND SHELTER

8.0.1 Not allocated.

8.0.2 Birds must have continuous access to housing or shelter that protects them from weather extremes, including high winds, sleet and heavy snows, and sun in climatic regions where high temperatures may negatively impact their welfare.

8.0.3 Shelter and housing must be sufficiently spacious to allow all birds to move freely, stretch their wings and engage in natural behaviors (see also 8.1.1).

8.0.4 In extreme weather there must be a means to feed and water birds in a sheltered environment.

8.0.5 Shelters and housing must be well ventilated and allow fresh air to enter.

8.0.6 Shelters and housing must allow natural light to enter.

8.0.7 Birds must not be subjected to dim and/or continuous lighting or kept in permanent darkness.

8.0.8 In the daytime, the birds must always be able to see each other, their food and water sources, as well as their surroundings clearly.

8.0.9 Use of artificial light is permitted as long as it does not exceed a maximum day-length of 16 hours.

8.0.10 Artificial light must be distributed evenly.

8.0.11 Stationary housing and shelters must have solid floors.

Note: Existing mesh or slatted flooring areas may be covered to create the equivalent of a solid surface.

8.0.12 Birds at all times must have an area available that provides dry footing so they are not forced to stand in mud or manure.

8.0.13 Inspection of birds must be possible at any time day or night.

8.0.14 Manure must be removed from housing or shelters on a regular basis.

8.0.15 The house or shelter must be managed to eliminate ammonia, dampness and mold.

Note: The human nose can detect ammonia at levels of 5ppm upwards. If the farmer can smell ammonia action must be taken to eliminate the source.

8.0.16 Liquefaction of manure and liquefied manure handling systems are prohibited.

8.0.17 Close confinement in cages is prohibited (see 8.0.18).

8.0.18 Temporary close confinement which may be required for vaccination, weighing, marking or veterinary procedures, is permitted. This must be noted in the farm plan or recorded at the time.

8.0.19 Accommodations must be constructed so that they can be easily and effectively cleaned.

8.0.20 Maintenance and housekeeping routines must be in place to minimize any potential problems from rats or mice.

8.1 Housing and shelter for geese

8.1.1 In housing and shelter the following space requirements are recommended.

Note: A period of consultation will take place until the end of 2010 with a view to making these standards required.

Geese - minimum indoor roosting area

Meat Birds	5 sq ft per bird	0.5 sq m per bird
Breeding or laying birds	5 sq ft per bird	0.5 sq m per bird

Geese – minimum additional foraging area when birds are excluded from a ranging and foraging area – that may or may not be under cover.

Meat Birds	11 sq ft per bird	1.0 sq m per bird
Breeding or laying birds	11 sq ft per bird	1.0 sq m per bird

8.1.2 to 8.1.8 Not allocated.

8.1.9 If mobile houses are used they must be positioned away from areas of run off or potential run off.

8.1.10 Structures housing birds must be capable of protecting the bird from thermal challenge with natural or mechanical temperature and humidity controls as required.

8.1.11 Housing must be kept at an average of at least 15 lux in daylight hours.

8.1.12 Housing and shelter must be kept dry.

8.1.13 Structures and outdoor areas must encourage birds to go outside in the hours of daylight.

8.1.14 Manure or soiled bedding must not be stored in the house.

8.1.15 Not allocated.

8.1.16 If there are more than 40 geese in the flock there must be more than one entry and exit open at any time to allow birds free access to outside.

8.1.17 Openings must be large enough to allow at least two birds to pass without touching.

8.1.18 There must be no obstructions that would prevent birds from seeing the exits.

8.1.19 If a house is depopulated, bedding must be removed and the house completely cleaned and left for at least 24 hours before restocking.

8.1.20 Houses must be fully dry before a new flock is introduced.

8.2 Not allocated

8.3 Bedding

8.3.1 Not allocated.

8.3.2 In stationary housing bedding must be available to geese at all times.

8.3.3 Bedding must be kept in a dry, mold-free, friable condition and replenished as necessary.

8.3.4 Bedding must not cause discomfort or harm to the birds.

8.3.5 Not allocated.

8.3.6 Bedding from timber-based products sourced from chemically treated wood is prohibited.

8.3.7 Not allocated.

8.3.8 In cold temperatures heat must be provided as necessary to keep birds comfortable.

9.0 REMOVAL OF BIRDS FROM THE APPROVED FARM

9.0.1 These standards only apply to birds that the approved farmer retains ownership of when they are moved off the approved farm.

9.1 Routine use of land that is not controlled by the approved farm

Animal Welfare Approved recognizes that the approved farm may routinely need to send birds off-farm to access ranging or foraging areas or for other management reasons. *Animal Welfare Approved* retains the right to audit these off-farm sites. Please see the standards below for guidance.

9.1.1 If the approved farm has any compliance issues other than record keeping and farm plans, the off-farm birds must be audited before approval can be granted or renewed.

9.1.2 If birds are removed from the main approved farm for five months or more in any calendar year, the off-farm birds must be audited before approval can be granted or renewed.

9.1.3 If 25% or less of the total birds owned are off the approved farm for less than five months in any calendar year and the main farm audit has no bird based compliance issues, the off-farm birds may not need to be audited.

9.1.4 There must be a separate and specific plan for maintaining bird health and welfare, transport, biosecurity and continued compliance with the *Animal Welfare Approved* standards while birds are not directly controlled by the approved farm (see also 3.0.4).

9.2 Temporary removal of approved birds from the approved farm

9.2.1 *Animal Welfare Approved* livestock will only retain their status when temporarily removed from the approved farm for the following reasons:

9.2.1.1 to 9.2.1.2 Not allocated.

9.2.1.3 Movement of birds in an emergency.

9.2.1.4 Movement of birds prepared for showing.

9.2.2 When *Animal Welfare Approved* birds are removed from the approved farm they must be kept to *Animal Welfare Approved* standards until such time they leave the ownership of the approved farm or farmer (see also 9.2.3).

9.2.3 Birds taken to shows do not have to meet ranging and foraging area access standards as long as they are only off the approved farm for a maximum of 72 hours.

9.2.4 Not allocated.

9.2.5 There must be a separate and specific plan for maintaining biosecurity, bird health and welfare and transport when moving birds on and off the approved farm (see also 3.0.4).

9.2.6 Showing birds must be conditioned to handling and human contact before movement to a show can be permitted.

10.0 PROTECTION FROM PREDATORS AND CONTROL OF RATS AND MICE

10.0.1 Birds must be protected from predators.

10.0.2 If livestock guardian dogs are used their management must meet the *Animal Welfare Approved* guidelines for guardian or herding canine management.

10.0.3 In the event that exclusion is unsuccessful and predation remains an issue, live trapping may be used. (Please contact *Animal Welfare Approved* for guidance.)

10.0.4 Live traps must be checked twice daily.

10.0.5 All other forms of traps are prohibited.

10.0.6 All snares and leg hold traps are prohibited.

10.0.7 The use of poisons against predators is prohibited.

10.0.8 If live trapping is not possible or is not successful then as a last resort lethal control of specific animals may be carried out when these are causing an immediate threat to farm livestock.

10.0.9 If there is a continuous threat from predators that cannot be managed by live trapping advice must be sought from *Animal Welfare Approved* regarding a control program.

10.0.10 Lethal control/euthanasia of predators must result in instantaneous irreversible unconsciousness and death.

10.0.11 If a predatory animal has been euthanized to protect the birds on the farm, there must be records kept of the species in question, number of animals, and euthanasia method.

10.0.12 Glue boards for the control of rats and mice are prohibited.

10.0.13 Licensed rodenticides placed such that non-target species have no access to them may be used for the control of rats or mice.

10.0.14 Lethal control/euthanasia of live trapped rodents must result in instantaneous irreversible unconsciousness and death.

11.0 RECORDS AND RECORD-KEEPING

This section lists the records that must be maintained on farm and the sections where they can be found.

11.0.1 Records of the source, date of purchase, and number of birds in the breeding flock (see also 2.0.5).

11.0.2 Records of a health plan (see also 3.0.4).

11.0.3 Records of the administration of veterinary medical products (see also 3.0.16).

11.0.4 Records of an emergency plan (see also section 4.0).

11.0.5 Records of sale or transfer of *Animal Welfare Approved* birds (see also 5.0.1).

11.0.6 Records of mortality, morbidity and culling (see also 5.0.2 and 5.0.3).

11.0.7 Records of a feeding plan including nutritional regime (see also 6.0.2).

11.0.8 Records of ingredients of feed for each class of bird, proportion of the constituents to the total feed on a dry matter basis, and/or sources of the constituent parts (see also 6.0.3).

11.0.9 Records of a ranging and foraging area management plan (see also 7.0.7).

11.0.10 Records of a plan of management if birds are excluded from ranging and foraging areas for more than 28 days (see also 7.5.3).

11.0.11 Records of any close confinement (see also 8.0.18).

11.0.12 Records of management of owned birds that are removed from the approved farm (see also 9.1.4 and 9.2.5).

11.0.13 Records of predatory animals who have been euthanized to protect the birds on the farm (see also 10.0.11).

11.0.14 Records of a plan for transporting birds (see also 13.0.1).

11.0.15 Not allocated.

11.0.16 Records of hatchery information and backup generator maintenance (see also 5.6.2 and 5.6.6).

Note: For new farmers entering the program a period of 12 months will be provided to put the program plan and documents in place. The Animal Welfare Approved consultancy team will be able to assist in this process. The Animal Welfare Approved program will also provide templates for record-keeping upon request.

12.0 Not allocated.

12.1 HANDLING OF GEESE

For some egg laying operations handling of birds will be the exception. However handling of birds must always be carried out with care whether it is of individual birds for examination or groups of birds for flock disposal at end of lay.

12.1.1 Abuse or maltreatment of birds is prohibited.

12.1.2 Routine catching must be carried out in dusk or darkness.

Note: Individual birds may be caught in daylight for required treatments or inspections.

12.1.3 to 12.1.4 Not allocated.

12.1.5 Geese must always be carried individually with two hands and lifted with support to the breast and with the head upward.

Note: Please contact Animal Welfare Approved if further information on appropriate methods of catching and handling is required.

12.1.6 Birds must be caught with a minimum of chasing.

12.1.7 Handling and catching must only be done by competent persons.

12.1.8 Hired catching teams must have completed training on humane methods of goose handling.

12.1.9 In the event a bird suffers accidental injury during catching, they must receive individual treatment to minimize pain and suffering immediately.

12.1.10 Sick, injured and/or suffering birds discovered during the catching process who are not expected to recover must be euthanized.

13.0 TRANSPORT

This section applies to all transport of birds including to slaughter, around the farm, between farms or delivery to farm.

13.0.1 A plan must exist to ensure that welfare of the birds is maintained during transport to the farm, around the farm and off the farm (see also 4.0.1.4).

13.0.2 All birds must be healthy and uninjured to be transported unless they are being transported to receive veterinary treatment.

13.0.3 Any person transporting birds must ensure they are taken without delay to their destination.

13.0.4 The person in charge of the geese being transported must ensure that the birds are not caused any injury or suffering, during loading, transport, or after they have been unloaded.

13.0.5 All subcontractors, handlers and truckers must adhere to *Animal Welfare Approved* standards.

13.0.6 If delays during transport or unloading upon arrival at destination are anticipated, loading and transport must not commence until those complications are resolved.

13.0.7 During transport, all geese must be protected from harm and thermal stress.

13.0.8 In the event that any birds suffer injury or distress during transport they must be treated or euthanized as soon as practically possible.

13.0.9 Ventilation must be provided that allows the birds to breathe fresh air while on the transport vehicle.

Note: When transporting birds in crates particular attention must be paid to ventilation passages between crates.

13.0.10 Overcrowding of birds during transport is prohibited. The following space allowance for transporting birds is recommended:

7 lbs (3 kg) per cubic foot (0.028 cubic meters).

13.0.11 The transportation vehicle must be thoroughly cleaned and dried prior to loading.

13.0.12 All birds must have continuous access to water until the point of catching.

13.1, 13.2 & 13.3 Not allocated

13.4 Transport of geese

13.4.1 Mailing of live birds is prohibited.

13.4.2 The vehicle transporting the geese must be capable of providing protection from high wind currents or rain and snow.

13.4.3 Transport after dark is recommended as it helps keep the birds calm and quiet.

13.4.4 Birds destined for slaughter may be crated overnight provided that they have adequate ventilation, are not overcrowded, and are transported to their final destination within three hours of dawn.

13.4.5 Feed must not be withdrawn for more than eight hours before slaughter.

Note: If birds are crated overnight and go directly to slaughter in the morning, feed withdrawal may exceed eight hours.

13.4.6 Transport to slaughter must not exceed four hours.

Note: A derogation may be granted if an approved slaughter plant is not available within 4 hours travel from the farm.

13.5 Transport of goslings

13.5.1 Goslings must be transported in boxes designed for the purpose.

13.5.2 Boxes must have non-slip pads on the bottom.

13.5.3 The number of day-old goslings must be put in boxes according to box count.

13.5.4 Delivery containers must not cause crowding or packed conditions for goslings.

13.5.5 Gosling boxes must not be stacked on one another unless specifically designed for the purpose. When stacking boxes, care must be taken to ensure that air flow to the goslings is not restricted.

13.5.6 Live goslings must only be transported in temperature controlled vehicles.

13.6 Transport containers for geese

Some laying goose operations will not transport birds after they have arrived on farm as day-old goslings. However, whenever containers are used they must meet the standards below.

13.6.1 Any bird over 36 hours old must not be transported in a gosling box.

13.6.2 Transport containers must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected.

13.6.3 The containers and vehicles in which birds are transported must be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and dried between uses.

13.6.4 Containers must be designed to allow birds to be easily loaded and unloaded.

13.6.5 The use of wire transport cages is prohibited.

13.6.6 When poultry crates are used they must be designed so that the birds can sit comfortably next to each other, but not stand.

Note: This limited space helps the birds stay calm and avoid harming themselves or distressing others by banging into the surrounding walls.

13.6.7 Transport containers must be capable of providing the birds with adequate fresh air and protection from inclement weather.

13.6.8 Transport containers must allow for inspection of the birds.

13.6.9 Transport containers must be kept in an upright position and be easily identifiable as containing live birds.

13.6.10 If containers are stacked, extra care must be taken to ensure geese have sufficient ventilation.

13.7 Transporting breeder geese

13.7.1 Adult breeder geese must be transported in individual crates or on a trailer.

13.7.2 In a trailer, birds must be separated according to sex, weight and age.

13.7.3 In a trailer flooring must consist of heavy bedding so birds are able to stand comfortably without slipping.

13.8 Transport of geese by air

13.8.1 Any birds transported by air must be delivered to and collected from the airport within 45 minutes of take-off and landing.

13.8.2 All containers used for transport by air must comply with section 13.6.

13.8.3 Records confirming the airline's commitment to air-condition the hold must be in hand prior to loading.

13.8.4 Receiving air handlers must have contact details of the person receiving birds.

14.0 Not allocated

14.1 SLAUGHTER

14.1.1 On farm slaughter is recommended and Controlled Atmosphere Killing (CAK), in which geese remain in their crates and their oxygen is slowly replaced by a mixture of argon and/or nitrogen and carbon dioxide, is the preferred slaughtering methods.

Note: On-farm mobile slaughter and CAK are not readily available. It is the goal of the Animal Welfare Approved program to make these processes more widely available and acceptable for USDA-approved programs.

14.1.2 Not allocated.

14.1.3 CAK and CAS using carbon dioxide for geese must only be used in a two phase process where birds are initially stunned by a mix of not more than 30% CO₂ before moving into higher concentrations of this gas.

Note: Due to the highly aversive effect of CO₂ on waterfowl Animal Welfare Approved will keep this standard under review.

14.1.4 When a slaughterhouse using CAK/CAS in a form that includes the use of anoxic gas is available, such a plant must have priority.

14.1.5 Slaughterhouses receiving birds in the *Animal Welfare Approved* program, or the process of slaughtering on-farm, must pass a review by the *Animal Welfare Approved* program for pre-slaughter handling, stunning, and killing.

14.1.6 The person delivering the birds to slaughter should stay with them to ensure that they are slaughtered according to *Animal Welfare Approved* guidelines in 14.1.5.

14.1.7 Birds must be handled as little as possible up to the point of slaughter.

14.1.8 Birds must be unloaded and slaughtered within two hours of arrival at the slaughterhouse.

14.1.9 At the slaughter plant, birds must be unloaded in a dimly lit room.

14.1.10 Crates must be unloaded in an upright position and must be handled with care to ensure they are not tipped.

14.1.11 No person must cause or permit a goose to sustain any avoidable excitement, pain or suffering.

14.1.12 Any person involved in the killing or slaughter process, including unloading and handling of the geese, must demonstrate the knowledge and skill to perform those tasks humanely and efficiently.

14.1.13 Prior to stunning and slaughter geese must be restrained in a manner that spares them any avoidable pain, suffering, agitation or injury.

14.1.14 Shackling of live birds is not permitted without prior written consent.

Note: Permission by the Animal Welfare Approved program must be renewed annually and will not be granted once a facility within the maximum travel distance that does not use shackles is approved.

14.1.15 Stunning must be followed immediately by killing (bleeding).

14.1.16 When one person is responsible for both operations, they must be carried out consecutively on one goose before moving on to the next.

14.1.17 Killing birds without prior stunning is prohibited.

14.1.18 Stunning must render the birds immediately insentient to pain.

14.1.19 Cones may be used to restrain birds prior to stunning.

14.1.20 Birds must not leave the cone until dead.

It is the goal of the Animal Welfare Approved program to obtain stunning for poultry that does not involve shackling and hoisting of birds. Currently, the plants that use better methods are so rare in the U.S. that it is not possible for all Animal Welfare Approved farmers to access a plant that does not shackle and hoist. We are moving toward securing the least stressful methods of slaughter for all birds in the Animal Welfare Approved program as quickly as possible.

15.0 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

15.0.1 The *Animal Welfare Approved* program must be informed immediately of any changes on farm that result in a deviation from the standards.

15.0.2 Temporary deviations will be taken into consideration when unexpected circumstances that are not under the control of the farmer arise.

15.0.3 All other deviations from the *Animal Welfare Approved* standards can be cause for reconsideration of the farmer's participation or removal from the *Animal Welfare Approved* program and use of its seal, in conjunction with that farmer's products.

15.1 Derogations

15.1.1 If, in the opinion of the Animal Welfare Approved Standards Board, a system meets all of the principles of the program but does not pass a specific standard or standards, derogation may be granted.

15.1.2 In order for a derogation to be granted, an inspection report must be submitted stating the deviation from the published standard, the reason for this deviation, the length of time this deviation from standards will occur and the welfare outcome should the derogation be granted.