

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Regulation 6(2) of the *Animal Welfare (General) Regulations 2003* modifies some of the existing adopted codes of practice by providing that, to the extent that the code applies to the transport process (as defined in the *Animal Welfare (Transport, Saleyards and Depots) (Cattle and Sheep) Regulations 2020*), the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Land Transport of Livestock (which is also an adopted code of practice). These modifications come into effect on 3 October 2020.

A copy of regulation 6(2) is provided below.

### 6. Codes of practice adopted (s. 94(2)(d))

- (2) Under section 94(2)(d) of the Act, the code of practice relating to the use, care, welfare, safety or health of animals specified in column 2 of each item in the Table is adopted as it exists on the day on which the *Animal Welfare (General) Amendment Regulations 2020* regulation 4 comes into operation, with the modification specified in column 3 of the item.

**Table**

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Code of practice	Column 3 Modification
1.	<i>Code of practice for goats in Western Australia</i> , first published by the Department of Local Government and Regional Development in March 2003	In the Introduction after the 1 <sup>st</sup> paragraph insert:  To the extent that this Code applies to the transport process for goats in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.
2.	<i>Code of practice for farmed buffalo in Western Australia</i> , first published by the Department of Local Government and Regional Development in March 2003	In the Introduction clause 1.1 after the 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph insert:  To the extent that the Code applies to the transport process for buffalo in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.

<b>Column 1 Item</b>	<b>Column 2 Code of practice</b>	<b>Column 3 Modification</b>
3.	<i>Code of practice for farming deer in Western Australia</i> , first published by the Department of Local Government and Regional Development in March 2003	In the Introduction after the 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph insert: To the extent that the Code applies to the transport process for deer in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.
4.	<i>Code of practice for pigeon keeping and racing in Western Australia</i> , first published by the Department of Local Government and Regional Development in March 2003	In the Preface after the 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph insert: To the extent that this Code applies to the transport process for pigeons in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.
5.	<i>Code of practice for poultry in Western Australia</i> , first published by the Department of Local Government and Regional Development in March 2003	In the Introduction after the 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph insert: To the extent that this Code applies to the transport process for poultry in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.  Delete Part 15 titled “Transport of Poultry”.
6.	<i>Code of practice for sheep in Western Australia</i> , first published by the Department of Local Government and Regional Development in March 2003	In the Introduction after the 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph insert: To the extent that the Code applies to the transport process for sheep in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Code of practice	Column 3 Modification
7.	<p><i>Code of practice for the capture and marketing of feral animals in Western Australia</i>, first published by the Department of Local Government and Regional Development in March 2003</p>	<p>In the Introduction after the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph insert:</p> <p>To the extent that this Code applies to the transport process for feral animals in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.</p> <p>In Part B under the heading “Transportation” delete “Operators should refer to other relevant State Codes of Practice for specific guidelines on transport”.</p>
8.	<p><i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals: Husbandry of Captive-Bred Emus</i> (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), first published by the Primary Industries Ministerial Council in 2006</p>	<p>In the Introduction after clause 1.1 insert:</p> <p><b>1.1A</b> To the extent that the Code applies to the transport process for emus in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.</p>
9.	<p><i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals: Livestock at Slaughtering Establishments</i>, first published in 2001 (paperback) and 2002 (online) by CSIRO publishing, acting on behalf of the Primary Industries Ministerial Council</p>	<p>In the Introduction delete clause 1.3 and insert:</p> <p><b>1.3</b> To the extent that this Code applies to the transport process for livestock animals to slaughtering establishments in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.</p>

<b>Column 1 Item</b>	<b>Column 2 Code of practice</b>	<b>Column 3 Modification</b>
10.	<i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals: Pigs</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> edition), first published by the Primary Industries Ministerial Council in 2008	In the Introduction after clause 1.1 insert:  <b>1.1A</b> To the extent that the Code applies to the transport process for pigs in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.
11.	<i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals: The Camel</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> edition), first published by the Primary Industries Ministerial Council in 2006	In the Introduction after the 1 <sup>st</sup> paragraph insert:  To the extent that the Code applies to the transport process for camels in Western Australia, the transport process is to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i> (Edition 1, Version 1.1, 21 September 2012), published by Animal Health Australia (AHA), Canberra, as it is amended from time to time.

**Primary Industries Standing Committee**  
**Model Code of Practice for the**  
**Welfare of Animals**  
**The Camel**  
**(*Camelus dromedarius*)**  
**2nd Edition**  
**PISC Report 86**



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PO Box 1139  
Collingwood Victoria 3066  
Australia

Telephone: +61 3 9662 7666  
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Email: [publishing.sales@csiro.au](mailto:publishing.sales@csiro.au)

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Primary Industries  
Standing Committee  
Model Code of Practice  
for the Welfare of  
Animals

**The Camel**  
**(*Camelus dromedarius*)**  
**2nd edition**

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National Library of Australia Cataloguing-in-Publication

Model code of practice for the welfare of animals : the camel.

2nd ed.

ISBN 0 643 09271 4 (paperback).

ISBN 0 643 09272 2 (eBook).

1. Camels – Handling – Australia. 2. Camels – Health – Australia. 3. Animal welfare – Australia. I. Primary Industries Standing Committee. (Series : PISC report ; no. 86).

636.2953

This book is available from:

**CSIRO PUBLISHING**

150 Oxford Street (PO Box 1139)

Collingwood, VIC 3066

Australia

Telephone: +61 3 9662 7666

Freecall: 1300 788 000 (Australia only)

Fax: +61 3 9662 7555

Email: [publishing.sales@csiro.au](mailto:publishing.sales@csiro.au)

Web site: [www.publish.csiro.au](http://www.publish.csiro.au)

Cover and text design by James Kelly  
Set in Garamond 10 pt on 12 pt  
Printed in Australia by Metro Printing

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## PRIMARY INDUSTRIES MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

In June 2001 the Australian Commonwealth and State/Territory governments created several new Ministerial Councils from the amalgamation and redirection of the work of several existing Councils.

These changes saw the winding up of the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand (ARMCANZ) and the establishment of a new Council, the Primary Industries Ministerial Council (PIMC). The objective of this new Council is:

*‘To develop and promote sustainable, innovative, and profitable agriculture, fisheries /aquaculture, food and forestry industries’.*

Membership of the Council consists of the Australian Federal, State/Territory and New Zealand Ministers responsible for Primary Industry matters.

The Council is supported by a permanent Standing Committee, the Primary Industries Standing Committee (PISC). Membership of the Standing Committee comprises relevant Departmental Heads/CEOs of Commonwealth/State/Territory and New Zealand agencies.

## PREFACE

This Australian Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals has been prepared by the Animal Welfare Working Group (AWWG) within the Primary Industries Ministerial Council (PIMC) committee system. Membership of the AWWG comprises representatives from each of the State Departments with responsibility for agriculture, CSIRO, and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia. Extensive consultation has taken place with industry and welfare groups in the development of the code.

This Model Code of Practice is based on the first edition, which was endorsed by the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand (ARMCANZ) as a national model code at its ninth meeting in February 1997.

The following model codes of practice have been endorsed by PIMC (and its predecessors, ARMCANZ and the Australian Agricultural Council).

*Animals at Saleyards* (1991)  
*Buffalo, Farmed* (1995)  
*Camel, The* (1997)  
*Cattle* (2004)  
*Cattle, Land Transport of* (1999)  
*Deer, Farming of* (1991)  
*Emus, Husbandry of Captive-Bred* (1999)  
*Feral Animals, Killing or Capture, Handling and Marketing of* (1991)  
*Goat, The* (1991)  
*Horses, Land Transport of* (1997)  
*Livestock, Air Transport of* (1986)  
*Livestock, Rail Transport of* (1983)  
*Livestock, Road Transport of* (1983)  
*Livestock, Sea Transport of* (1987)  
*Livestock at Slaughtering Establishments* (2001)  
*Ostrich, Farming of* (2003)  
*Pigs* (2nd Edition) (1998)  
*Pigs, Land Transport of* (1997)  
*Poultry, The Domestic* (4th Edition) (2002)  
*Poultry, Land Transport of* (1998)  
*Rabbits, Intensive Husbandry of* (1991)  
*Sheep, The* (1991)

The following Code is based on current knowledge and technology. It will be reviewed in five years to take account of advances in the understanding of animal physiology and behaviour, technological changes in animal husbandry and their relationship to the welfare of animals.



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

This Code should be read in conjunction with other Codes of Practice endorsed by the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand (ARMCANZ) (previously Australian Agricultural Council). The Code is intended as a guide for all people responsible for the welfare and husbandry of camels, with the aim of achieving humane husbandry throughout all types of camel enterprises. Assistance and specific advice on management and disease control in camels should be obtained from experienced advisers.

Camels are used in situations which vary from camels trained for personal pleasure and tourist enterprises, to controlled extensive grazing and harvesting of uncontrolled or feral stock. General guidelines for harvesting operations involving feral camels are contained in the SCARM *Australian Model Code of Practice for the Destruction or Capture, Handling and Marketing of Feral Livestock Animals*. Owners, managers and handlers have a responsibility to care for the welfare of camels under their control, whether they are farmed or harvested.

The basic behavioural, anatomical and physiological needs of camels are considered in this code.

The basic requirements for the welfare of camels are:

- Water, food and air to maintain good health;
- Social contact with other camels, with sufficient individual clean, dry space to stand, walk freely, lie down, escape aggressors, stretch and groom;
- Protection from predation;
- Protection from disease;
- Protection from the adverse effects of climate extremes or unseasonal changes in weather conditions;
- Provision of reasonable precautions (e.g. fire breaks) against the effects of natural disaster;
- Protection from unnecessary, unreasonable or unjustifiable pain, suffering and injury;
- Provision of a supply of common salt.

## 2 WATER

A camel's water requirements depend on age, bodyweight, disease status, level of exercise, lactation status, temperature, humidity, and dry matter content of the feed eaten.

Unless trained to be without water, camels should have daily access to sufficient clean water to satisfy their needs. This is particularly important for domesticated camels as the diet is normally low in plants containing moisture. Average size camels require 30–40 litres each per day.

Free-ranging camels derive all, or most of their water, from the plants they eat. When plants are dry, camels walk up to 60 km to waterholes every second or third day. If waterholes and plants are both dry, then camels will perish.

Even though camels can go without water for three days and not suffer adverse effects in moderate climates, limiting access to water is unacceptable and inhumane.

Camels that are dehydrated will engorge themselves when reintroduced to water. Several short, e.g. five minute, periods of access to water followed by a 30 minute rest are recommended for the initial drinking session. A camel will rehydrate in a few hours after even severe dehydration.

### 3 FOOD

Camels are browsers, and possess a split upper lip which is well suited to this purpose. They are adept at eating leaves from the prickliest trees and shrubs.

Free-ranging camels browse trees and select a very wide range of plants. They tend to select the freshest first but always mix their intake. Studies at Alice Springs found camels selected up to 82% of available plant species located in a 200-square-kilometre study area. They preferred plants with high moisture and mineral contents and the leaves of trees and shrubs and herbs or forbs to grass. Grass is primarily eaten after rain and before herbs or forbs are available (Dorges & Heucke 1996).

Camels fed in yards need a diet high in bulk (i.e., a third of a bale of hay per camel per day). They adapt to the gradual introduction of supplements or pelleted foods to their diets. Camels used to dry feed need a gradual change to fresh cut browse or bloat will result.

Feeding facilities should allow adequate access for all camels and should be maintained in good repair and in a clean condition. Feeding of camels in troughs located off the ground avoids waste, consumption of dirt or sand and reduces the transmission of intestinal parasites. Camels are prone to ingesting man-made objects such as string and plastic which can cause health problems and this opportunity should be prevented.

Feral camels prefer plants high in salts. It is considered essential to provide coarse salt or salt blocks to fed camels. These blocks should be a soft type as camels have softer tongues than cattle. Salt blocks may include only low levels of urea.

Camels are also susceptible to vitamin E/selenium and copper deficiencies, particularly amongst younger animals. Supplementation should be considered where deficiencies may occur.

Several of the plant species eaten by the camel are digested in the small intestine. Products from these plants are absorbed by a different pathway to those broken down in the rumen. To mimic this system in fed camels, it is advisable to provide a supplement that contains 'protected proteins', e.g. canola meal or cottonseed meal. Restricted Animal Material is not permitted to be fed to camels; this includes any matter derived from mammals, birds or fish except tallow, gelatine, milk and milk products of Australian origin. It has been found that 100 grams per day of protected protein produces weight gain in camels in poor condition.

Camels should be protected, as far as possible, from toxic plants or other substances deleterious to their health. Camels are particularly susceptible to many poisonous plants found in desert areas. Camels on treks are often unfamiliar with the area and will eat poisonous plants, especially if hungry or tethered. It is therefore essential for the camel handlers to make themselves aware of all poisonous plants in their locality. Camels being fed on barley grass or similar should receive regular checks of the mouth as seeds collect in the gums and under the tongue.

Ensure that there is minimum weight loss in lactating cows. Poor nutrition of lactating cows will result in decreased milk production and high mortalities in calves. Camel calves are more dependent on milk in their diet than cattle calves of a similar age.

Camels should be offered *ad libitum* feed of suitable quality and composition during transport. As a minimum requirement the ration should have an energy value of 8 MJ ME / kg DM and a protein content of 8%. The ration should ideally be 70% roughage. Cattle maintenance shipper pellets appear to meet these minimum requirements (R Suter *pers. comm.*).

## **4 PREDATION**

Camels, particularly young camels, must be provided with adequate protection from predators. Predation of feral camel calves by dingoes is thought to be a major population control mechanism. Adult camels will form a protective ring around juvenile camels when threatened.

The crow is a major predator of farmed camels. The bird will land on the hump or adjacent to the camel's side and peck off the hair, possibly for nesting material. The hump has little feeling and often a crow will peck through the skin and into the hump fat leaving a 2–3 cm deep wound. These injuries may prevent the camel from being saddled. Crow control is difficult, and in some areas of Australia a permit from the relevant wildlife agency is needed.

## **5 PROTECTION FROM CLIMATIC EXTREMES**

Camels tend to store their latent heat during the day and shed it at night when heat transfer is optimal. However, once the body temperature exceeds 40°C, or 104°F, the camel will commence sweating.

Efficient ventilation and protection from sunlight and rain is essential. In addition, yards must be well drained with dry areas to permit camels to sit down and rest away from the elements.

Camels can withstand the cold relatively easily provided there has been time for acclimatisation and growth of wool. There must be provision for escape from the elements into dry shelters.

Transportation from hot to cold climates should occur in summer unless specific arrangements to protect the camels have been made. It is essential to protect poorly adapted camels on transport trucks, especially during cold or wet conditions.



## 6 MUSTERING

### 6.1 General

Free-ranging camels run in different groupings during the breeding season (July to December) and the non-breeding season. In the non-breeding season camels are found in separate herds of immature and mature bulls, isolated old bulls and the cow–calf herds. The cow–calf herd is lead by an experienced old cow.

Male calves are forced out of the cow–calf herd at two years of age. In the breeding season the pregnant cows seek solitude during parturition. They then seek out other cows that have also recently calved and form a new cow–calf herd. These groups stay together until the calves are weaned (from 12–20 months depending on available feed).

Depending on available vegetation and seasonal temperature, bulls come into rut mainly in the autumn and winter. Some older or weaker bulls will come into rut during the expected non-breeding season of summer. Bulls in rut break up the cow herds to create harems. As one bull's rut decreases, the harem will be taken over by another bull in rut. The size of the individual herds thus becomes smaller. It is therefore easier to capture bull camel herds and/or cow herds out of the breeding season when herd sizes are largest. The type of herd selected for capture depends on the available market.

Free-ranging camels can be captured by a variety of techniques, e.g. by trapping the available waters, by the use of helicopters, motorbikes and portable yards, by the use of specifically trained horses or by a combination of all the above. Selection of the technique that captures the selected camels and causes the least stress is recommended. Camels have a much larger flight zone than other species and do not need to be approached as closely to get them to move away.

Freshly mustered camels must be allowed to settle for a day. Camels should have access to water and feed if they are to be held in a portable yard for more than 24 hours after mustering. Camels must be watered and offered hay as soon as they are shipped to a permanent yard. Where a long journey by transport is to take place, the camels should have access to feed and water for at least 24 hours before the start of the journey.

### 6.2 Trapping

Camels can be trained to use traps. This is done by closing the trap over a series of days. This allows them to get used to the feeling of the trap on their ribs. Once trained, camels use a trap without concern and educate others to walk through it.

A disadvantage of trapping is that camels may not need water for long periods. This can be partially overcome by offering attractive foods, e.g. salt licks or hay.

Trapping tends to minimise stress and is a preferable method of mustering.

### 6.3 Mustering by horses

This process is similar to the yarding of cattle. Coacher camels assist the movement of feral camels and should be used both in the mustering and the yarding process.

Mustering by horses tends not to stress the camel and is another preferred method of mustering.

## **6.4 Mustering by helicopter and vehicles into portable yards**

Portable yards need to be set up in a location that prevents the camels from seeing them until it is too late for efficient evasion.

Yards should have 100-metre-long wings of hessian or similar material to help contain the camels during the final mustering process. Yards must be designed to allow drafting of the herd. Drafting off mature bulls from cow–calf herds must occur as soon as possible after capture. Unwanted camels are to be either released immediately after they are drafted, or be destroyed by a humane method. Bulls in rut may have to be humanely destroyed to protect the welfare of both calves and operators.

Camels must not be driven to the point of collapse. Loading of drafted camels onto trucks via a portable loading ramp is difficult. Covering the base of the ramp with sand to deaden the noise of walking will assist. It may be easier to dig the truck into the sand so the camels can be loaded directly onto the truck.

## **6.5 Capture of individuals by vehicles or motorbike**

Once captured, the camel is to be tied in sternal recumbency (normal resting position) in such a manner as to prevent injury. The rear legs should not be tied to allow the camel to partly stand.

Camels are not to be tied to trees or other structures by halters or ropes attached to the neck as strangulation can result, because once a camel starts to sit down, it must sit all the way down before it can restand.

Loading into vehicles, stock crates or yards is to be as rapid as practical and within one hour of being tied up. Once loaded onto a vehicle, camels should be allowed to stand. It is preferable to construct a portable yard around camels and then allow them to stand rather than to hold them tied up.

Limiting sternal recumbency to the minimum period after capture helps prevent injury to the muscles in the hind legs. Standing assists removal of muscle by-products from the hind legs, allows the camel to relax, increases the blood supply to the limbs and helps to prevent the development of severe muscular stiffness (capture myopathy).

## 7 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

### 7.1 Handling – general

Patience and the use of rewards (positive reinforcement) in handling camels are effective training principles.

All camels, particularly feral camels, are quick to learn good and bad behaviour and which experiences to avoid. If camels are handled quietly and with a minimum of fuss, within a couple of days even feral camels will approach humans in the yard. Camels must be given time to figure out what is required and to be able to see gateways and openings.

The basically trained camel for recreational use should be able to be led, to sit, accept being tied down (knee hobbled), back up and accept being tethered or tied up (under supervision). The owner should be able to safely control and restrain their animal without undue stress. Bulls in rut have no fear and thus pose a particular danger to other camels and to humans. When in rut they should be held isolated from other camels and treated with the utmost respect by handlers. Unless part of a breeding herd, bulls should be held isolated from other camels. In small breeding herds it is preferable to bring the cow to the bull than let the bull into the cow herd.

Management practices that may cause pain must not be carried out where painless practical methods of husbandry are available. Restraint should be the minimum necessary to perform management procedures efficiently.

Any injury, illness or distress observed should be treated promptly. In any situation, supervision must be by competent stock persons.

#### 7.1.1 Breaking in

Camels should not be broken for riding until about three years of age. This allows the bone structures to mature and take the weight of the rider. Riding of immature camels is unacceptable. A four-to-five-year-old camel is regarded as mature.

#### 7.1.2 Load bearing

Maximum weights should not be carried by draught camels until the camel is seven years old. Maximum loads that can be carried by draught camels vary according to the type of camel. Typically, 300 kg is regarded as maximum for draught camels.

#### 7.1.3 Tethering

Camels are often haltered or neck roped to fences and trees during rest periods. Once a camel starts to sit down it must sit all the way down before it can restand. Because of this phenomenon camels must be tied low to the ground or provided with sufficient rope to enable them to sit down. Camels that are tied high with a short rope can strangle.

#### 7.1.4 Hobbling

Hobbling overnight or for short periods of up to 12 hours is an acceptable husbandry procedure provided that the camels are trained and hobbles are well constructed and used so as to avoid inflicting injury and pain. Camels hobbled by both forelegs (similar to

horses) and left to free range during safaris can still cover considerable distances during the night. Once trained, camels can be temporarily hobbled by one foreleg to trees and yards during rest periods. Any tethered camel must be checked regularly; however, when a camel is tethered as part of a daily routine constant supervision is not necessary.

## 7.2 Yard design

Cattle yards are capable of being used for feral camel handling with a few alterations. These are:

- height of race walls should be increased to 1.8 m
- height of bows over race and gate slides should be increased to 2.4 m
- metal loading races should be covered with dirt to lessen the hollow sound and to prevent the metal cleats from damaging the camel's soft feet.

Floors of yards, sheds, pens and loading ramps must have surfaces that minimise slipping. Camels should spend as little time as possible confined on hard, abrasive surfaces that can cause injury to the foot pad or wearing of the pedestal and kneeling pads.

Camels require yards that are not wet or boggy. It is essential to create a raised mound of sand in yards that are subject to wet or boggy conditions.

Holding yards must be designed without protruding objects so as to minimize injury. They must be large enough to allow all animals to lie down. If the yards are for holding for longer than one day they must be large enough to enable adequate exercise.

Facilities should be constructed to permit efficient handling of camels without unnecessary danger to animals or handlers. Well-trained camels only require standard cattle yard facilities as long as adequate height clearances are present.

## 7.3 Testing feral camels

Testing of freshly caught camels is required to prevent the introduction of disease and for pre-quarantine export protocols. Initially it is preferable to run camels through a race to a bribe (e.g. hay) without handling them.

When testing feral camels ensure that all workers wear a hat, as the frightened camel may reach over the top rail and bite. Camels will also kick with both the front and rear legs. They are very accurate and can kick any point near their body.

Restraint, when jugular bleeding, is by a rope passed around the neck and secured to the top rail of the race. This does not restrict the trachea and provides sufficient restraint to bleed.

TB testing is done in the caudal fold area. One person is needed to lift the tail and the other to inject. Take care as a kick is likely to follow lifting the tail.

## 7.4 Testing handled camels

Most inspections and treatments are carried out with the camels in sternal recumbency. Place a foot on the folded limb closest to your position to prevent attempts by the camel to stand or kick.

Camels will need to be tied in sternal recumbency so they cannot rise if the procedures are threatening to the camel.

## **7.5 Castration**

Surgical castration without local or general anaesthesia is unacceptable and must not be performed in sub-adult or adult camels. Consideration should be given to providing a long-acting analgesic at the time of the operation.

Castration is normally performed with anaesthesia on sub-adult and adult bulls, and not on calves. Handlers believe that growth of calves is better and camels are less prone to obesity if castrated after puberty. Castration must not be performed on bulls in rut. Both the blood supply and size of the testicle doubles during rut so there is increased risk of fatal haemorrhage.

Particular attention must be paid to skin disinfection and hygiene during castration. Camels are particularly susceptible to scirrhous cord and tetanus following castration.

## **7.6 Nose pegging**

It is recognised that nose-pegged camels are more effectively controlled than haltered camels. Other methods of control of camels are the use of a rope halter, nylon halter or chain halter. These are preferable to nose pegs on welfare grounds; however, camel control is less. The decision to nose peg must be based on the nature of the animal, the degree of training of the animal and handler and the level of control required.

The nose peg is used as a steering aid and not to restrain the camel. Once a camel is trained to hoosh down and stand up, a light tug only is necessary as the camel should respond to voice commands. The string attached to the nose peg must be designed to break in emergencies. It must not be used as a lead or pulled continually as this may cause injury.

Nose pegging must only be carried out by a trained, competent operator. Selection of the correct position avoids damage to the nasal septa by the base of the nose peg and limits bleeding during installation. Nose lines must not be used on freshly nose-pegged camels until the wound is totally healed, unless it is for the purpose of controlling the camel during dressing of a wound.

## **7.7 Identification**

A suitable method of permanent identification of camels needs to be developed.

Currently fire branding remains the only practical method and this is unacceptable on welfare grounds. In the interest of animal welfare, alternative practical methods must be developed urgently. Microchipping has promise as a method of permanent identification that causes minimal pain or distress and its use is strongly encouraged.

Branding with corrosive chemicals is unacceptable. Freeze branding has not been attempted, but may work on darker camels. Tattooing of the inner lip is successful but must be done under anaesthetic. Plastic and metal eartags are suitable for temporary identification.

## **7.8 Use of dogs, goads or electric jiggers**

The use of dogs in working feral camels through yards and forcing pens is counter-productive as the camel's natural instinct is to turn and face danger. Goads and electric jiggers must only be used sparingly, particularly when handling feral camels in drafting races. Overuse will cause undue distress and prompt a stubborn response.

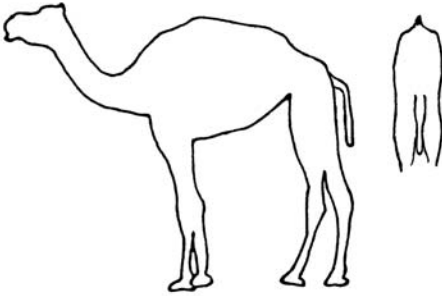
The use of a movable visual barrier (e.g. hessian) assists transfer into smaller yards and forcing pens. The barrier must be higher than the head of the camel.

There is no justification for using electric jiggers on trained or quiet camels.

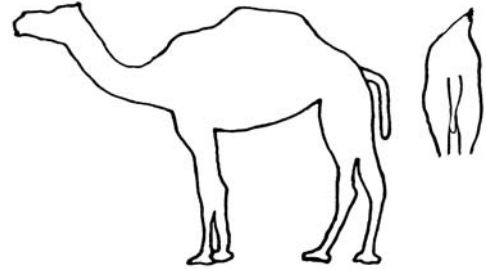
### 7.9 Body condition score guide

The following diagrams are a guide to assessing body condition score of the camel. The hump is a fat-filled reservoir and serves as a guide to the camel's fat score. The hump is the major repository for stored fat. Camels do not store much fat in the subcutaneous tissues.

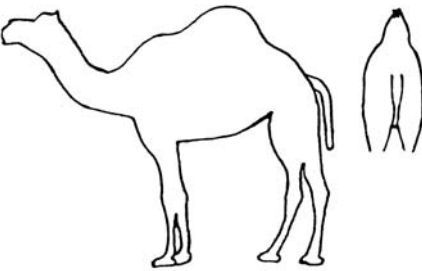
Camels with hump score 1 and 2 should be considered unfit for any weight bearing activity until their condition improves.



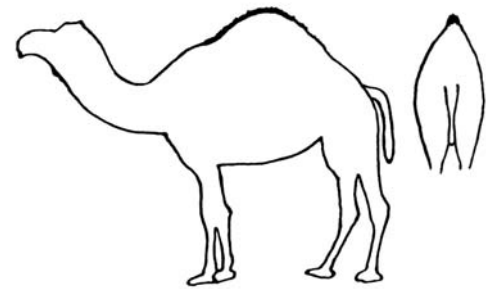
**Score 1.** Little or no fat in the hump, which may be leaning to one side.



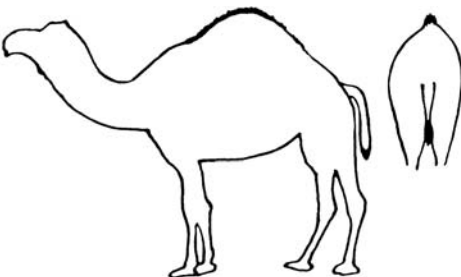
**Score 2.** Hump with moderate development rising to 5% higher than chest depth, but may also be leaning to one side.



**Score 3.** Hump with good development and rising to 10% higher than chest depth. Hump still sculptured inwards on both sides and still fits over the chest and abdominal area.



**Score 4.** Hump fully developed and rising to 15% higher than chest depth. Hump rounded outwards on both sides and runs from the shoulder to the rump.



**Score 5.** Hump over-extended and rising more than 15% higher than the chest, or the hump so full that it is rounded on the sides like a semicircle.

## 8 REPRODUCTION

Seasonal sexual activity occurs in both the male and the female. Increasing daylight is believed to activate the urge to breed. The main breeding season commences in July and continues to December. Limited breeding outside these times can still occur.

### 8.1 Females

Sexual activity usually commences in the cow at two to three years of age; however, pregnancies have been recorded in 18-month-old feral camels. To limit calving difficulties in managed herds, the first calf should not be born until the cow is five years old.

The mating process induces ovulation. The average cycle length is 27 days. Heat lasts three to four days. Cows come on heat two to three days after calving or abortion and usually also one month later. After this period lactation anoestrus may prevent further cycling until lactation ceases.

Gestation is variable and depends on food, etc. The range is between 364 days (12 months) and 419 days (14 months). Cows must not be overly fat or difficult birth may occur.

### 8.2 Males

Bulls become sexually mature at three years, but in managed herds are not used until four to five years old. In feral herds it is probably later, as dominance must be established to get a harem.

Sexually mature bull camels respond to the decrease in ambient temperature following summer and commence coming into rut in the period from July to October in Australia. The length of an individual camel's rut varies from one to four months, depending on nutritional status and dominance rating. The dominant bulls will go into full rut and the younger or weaker bulls are sexually suppressed until the stronger bulls go out of rut.

In feral herds the rutting bull will move from the bachelor herd to dominate the cow herd and any other males in the area. Alternatively it will drive off some cows and establish its own harem. Scattered small cow herds re-form into large herds at the end of the rut. Not all bulls come into rut at the one time.

Periods of rut are nutritionally demanding and severe weight loss occurs. In a feral herd this has the effect of ceasing the rut for that bull. Consequently several dominant males are active through the breeding season. In controlled breeding farms, bulls will stay in rut longer due to more available feed and a lack of fighting for dominance. Once one bull commences rut its behaviour tends to stimulate rut in other bulls. Separating bulls to an area out of sight of other bulls and cows will reduce the period and strength of the rut.

### 8.3 Artificial rearing of calves

It is important that calves suckle colostrum within the first 12 hours of birth. If this is not possible then the feeding of serum from a healthy camel will give some antibody protection to the calf. As little as 50 ml has been found adequate.

Camel calves can be fed on milk formulas provided for cattle calves. Formula strength should follow the recommendations for cattle. Camel milk contains more salt than cattle milk, therefore the addition of 5 gm or 1 teaspoon of salt per 500 ml of formula is recommended.

#### **8.4 Calving and weaning practices**

Proper management practices will minimise calving difficulties. Cows should not be too young or overweight and a dry, sheltered and preferably isolated calving area should be provided.

Calving cows should be under frequent surveillance but with minimal disturbance. Any difficult calving should be promptly diagnosed and alleviated by a competent operator.

Calves should be weaned only when their digestive systems have developed sufficiently to enable continued growth and good health. The minimum age is approximately three months.

#### **8.5 Growth rates**

Normal calf weight at birth is between 30 and 40 kg. Weaning weight at one year is 150–180 kg and weight at maturity is 500–600 kg. This is normally reached at six to seven years.

The weights of mature camels recorded at Wamboden Abattoir, Alice Springs, have ranged from 514 to 635 kg for bulls and 470 to 510 kg for cows. Animals of approximately five years of age ranged in live weight from 340 to 430 kg. Maximum resting hump height for a mature bull is up to 2.3 m, with 2.2 m being average. Camel bullocks can reach 2.4 m.



## 9 HEALTH

Appropriate preventive treatment should be administered to camels for diseases that are common in a district or are likely to occur in the herd.

Internal medications, such as vaccines and drenches, and external medications, such as dips and pour-on formulations, should be stored and given in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or with veterinary advice. Camels treated for internal parasites with injectable ivermectin or avermectin will build up a worm population of the large intestinal worm *Trichuris*. Specific treatments for this parasite are required. The pour-on form of ivermectin is effective against *Trichuris* and does not cause pain and so is preferable to injectable ivermectin.

Vaccination against clostridial diseases (including tetanus) is recommended if camels are farmed. Camels can be sensitive to enterotoxaemia with sudden changes in diet, particularly the introduction of high protein.

Mange caused by *Sarcoptes* sp. is a serious problem in camels of all ages but especially the young. Mange is believed to cause many deaths in feral camels. Treatment is difficult in camels affected over more than 30% of their body surface. The mange causes thickening of the skin which prevents effective drug penetration either internally or externally. In these cases it is necessary to scrub the skin to remove some of the scaly material prior to treatment. The use of external and internal treatments every two weeks for three treatments will break the cycle and permit the skin to regain normal texture. Camels affected with mange that has not yet caused skin thickening should respond to external treatments. Ringworm caused by *Trichophyton* sp. fungi is a serious disease of young camels. Treatment is often protracted. Spraying the whole camel with chloramines is preferable to spot treatments.

Camels are extremely susceptible to the disease Melioidosis caused by the bacterium *Burkholderia pseudomallei*. Precautions are required in known tropical problem areas. These precautions may include not keeping camels, or keeping camels on clean concrete yards with chlorinated water supply and strict attention to hygiene, and raised food bunkers. There is no vaccine or cost effective treatment.

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## 10 CAMEL TRANSPORT

### 10.1 General

Wild caught camels will benefit from a short program of yard handling to cement positive experiences associated with the transportation process. They will better respond to races, ramps and gateways if they have been through it all before with reward. When moving, the highest part of the camel is the fat-filled hump, the head is generally lowered. Hump height will lower by 100 to 200 mm between the rest and walking state. Hump height is easily measured at rest by premarked levels in a race. Journey times should be kept as short as possible.

Camels dislike the hollow sound made by transportable loading ramps. It is preferable to cover these ramps with sand prior to loading.

Camels of similar sizes must be drafted into groups prior to loading. Bulls that are fully in rut should be penned individually. Generally bulls are not fully in rut, even in the breeding season, and these bulls can be penned in groups. Cows with suckling calves can be transported together. Full-term pregnant cows with good udder development, milk vein distension and vulval swelling should not be transported as transport may induce calving.

When loading camels, gateways and hatches may be the same opening height as the resting camels hump height, provided there are no sharp edges.

In some situations when camels are on green feeds, they may benefit from a feed and water curfew prior to transport. This is not necessary or desirable when on dry feeds.

### 10.2 Road transport

Camels must have 100 mm clearance over their humps during road transport. Camels will normally sit down when being transported. Sufficient room must be available for all camels to sit. Failure to do so will result in camels sitting on one another and falling over, which risks entwining. During transportation camels will sit for several hours at one time; however, they will move their legs to stimulate blood flow as required. This free movement is different to tying up the legs of camels where movement is restricted. If tying up is required, then they must be released and allowed to stand at least every four hours.

Cross cleats must either be removed from trucks or covered totally with a generous layer of hay, straw or sand. Failure to do so will injure the pedestal and the pads on the legs. Surface bedding must be checked during a long trip.

Camels may be transported for a maximum of three days in suitably constructed transports which provide shade and allow daily feeding and watering. Fresh water must be available daily. It is often preferable to leave the camels in the truck versus unloading and reloading. Because of their height, camels must only be transported in single deck trailers with sufficient clearance for them to stand comfortably.

### 10.3 Stocking densities during transport

#### Road and rail

Average weight	5 m × 2.4 m deck	12.2 m × 2.4 m deck
<250 kg	12	26
250–300 kg	10	22
350–400 kg	9	20
500+ kg	8 – 9	18–20

#### Ship

The recommended formula is: average weight × 0.00385

Average weight	Square metres per camel
300 kg	1.16
400 kg	1.54
500 kg	1.93
600 kg	2.31

### 10.4 Rail transport

The above conditions for road transport apply equally to rail transport. In addition, the opening above the wall slats in rail vans must be closed either by mesh or by well-attached shade cloth, hessian or timber. Failure to do so will allow camels to protrude their necks in an attempt to see where they are travelling. Injury or decapitation may result.

### 10.5 Air transport

Recently captured camels are not used to individual penning or segregation and such penning is very stressful. Penning groups of camels in cattle pens is efficient, humane and safe. Air transport of camels in cattle pens should be restricted to camels under 300 kg liveweight.

### 10.6 Sea transport

Camels can be successfully transported in the lower decks in pens and they must have a clearance of 50 mm over their resting hump height. Camels are best transported on upper decks as they have difficulty in walking down steep gangways and doing tight turns to reach the lower decks.

Pens approved for the carriage of cattle are suitable for camels at the loading density specified in Table 10.3, with two further considerations. Firstly, a suitable bedding material must be supplied. Secondly, where there is deemed to be a risk of leg injury, the rails must be covered with mesh or plywood kick boards to a height of one meter. The opening in the rails for feed and water troughs must be at least 450 mm but not exceeding 500 mm.

Camels of different size and sex are to be penned separately. Camels are to be segregated from other species by an empty pen, passageway or another effective approved barrier.

A stockman experienced in the long distance transport of camels is to be embarked on all voyages. An approved method to deliver euthanasia must be available at all times during the voyage. Accompanying stockmen must be trained and competent in euthanasia methods.

## 11 EMERGENCY DESTRUCTION OF CAMELS

Whenever camels are being handled, and particularly during mustering and transport of untrained camels, an experienced operator equipped to perform humane destruction must be available. Quiet camels should be sat down prior to euthanasia. Camels can be euthanased by firearm or captive bolt by the frontal or poll method or by lethal injection.

When using a firearm from in front of a camel, the aim point is a point where two imaginary lines drawn from the base of the ears to the opposite eyes intersect. If the operator is standing above the head of the camel the aim point is approximately 4 cm behind this point and to direct the projectile perpendicular to the forehead. Recommended minimum rifle calibre is 0.22 magnum.

The aim point for the poll method is the intersection of the skull and the neck. In this case the aim is perpendicular to the neck line. New operators should be trained in these procedures, initially on skulls taken from dead camels. The use of captive-bolt pistols and the frontal method is suitable for younger stock. For mature bull camels and especially for bulls in rut, the captive bolt is applied to the base of the skull or alternatively a firearm can be used. Bulls in rut develop thick glands on the top of their head that prevent the effective use of the captive bolt by the frontal method.



**Figure 1:** Humane destruction of camel – recommended position for frontal and poll methods

When the animal has been stunned using a captive-bolt pistol, it must be either pithed or bled out by severing the major vessels of the neck as soon as it collapses to the ground. The operator should stand behind the neck to avoid injury due to the animal's involuntary leg movements.

Euthanasia by overdose of an anaesthetic administered by a veterinarian or other trained person is acceptable. Culling programs for feral camels must comply with the *Australian Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Feral Livestock Animals*.

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