

Example indicators for Minimum Standard No. 8 – Ventilation

- Hens do not display any signs of discomfort, distress or disease (e.g. panting and wing stretching if hot, huddling if cold, sneezing)
- Hens do not have any eye or nasal irritation indicative of ammonia level over 20 ppm or other air quality problems

Recommended Best Practice

- a) Air quality parameters, such as ammonia levels, should be monitored and recorded on a weekly basis.
- b) Immediate remedial action should be taken if ammonia levels are greater than 10 ppm at hen level by increasing ventilation and taking measures to reduce the source (e.g. adding dry litter or removing manure).

General Information

Ventilation has to be considered alongside other minimum standards such as temperature and stocking density, as they all interrelate. Stock persons need to be able to recognise bird behaviour changes and act accordingly to ensure good welfare and bird health is not compromised e.g. increase the ventilation rate if the birds are panting due to high temperatures and review nutrition and feeding times to reduce heat stress.

5.4 Temperature

Introduction

Temperature requirements for layer hens vary considerably from day-old to end of lay and must be managed in response to changing requirements.

Newly hatched chicks have limited ability to maintain adequate body temperatures and thus additional heat input is required to maintain the temperature of the brooding area at a minimum of 30°C. Thereafter the temperature can be progressively reduced to provide a comfort level appropriate to the age of the chick.

Signs of heat stress include panting and spreading of wings. Adult hens with shade, space and access to cold drinking water can survive short periods of heat stress but if possible should be cooled with direct fans.

Signs of cold stress include huddling and shivering. Chicks should be given supplementary heat and older birds protected from wet and draughts.

Temperature is affected by ventilation and low temperature and low ventilation rates tend to increase humidity which can lead to poor litter quality.

最低標準第八條—通風指示範例

- 蛋雞若出現不適、痛苦或疾病的現象（如太熱時會喘氣或展翅，太冷時會蜷縮或打噴嚏）。
- 蛋雞尾出現眼或鼻過敏，表示氨氣低於 20ppm 或無其他的空氣品質問題。

建議作法

- a) 空氣品質參數，如氨氣指數，應當每週一次監測紀錄。
- b) 如果蛋雞身高處的氨氣濃度大於 10ppm，須立即採取改善措施，增加通風並設法減少來源（如添加乾燥墊料或清除糞便）。

一般情況

通風已與其他條件被視為最低標準，如溫度和飼養密度，因為他們息息相關。

飼養的人必須能夠辨別蛋雞的行為變化，並立即採取相應的行動以確保良好的福利和家禽的健康不受傷害，例如蛋雞因為高溫而喘氣，加大通風量已減少高溫壓迫，並且調整營養成分和餵養時間以減少熱緊迫。

5.4 溫度

簡介

蛋雞對於溫度的要求有很大的不同，必須根據日齡到產蛋的結束不斷變化需求管理。

剛孵出的小雞體溫調節能力差，所以育雛區的溫度至少要保持攝氏 30 度以上，再隨著日齡增長逐漸降低。

雞開始喘氣並張開翅膀代表出現熱緊迫反應，這時若將成雞移至空曠的陰涼處，並飲冷水可以縮短冷緊迫反應的時間。但可以的話還是直接用風扇降溫較好。

出現熱緊迫反應的雞會發抖並縮成一團，這時要幫小雞保暖，日齡較大的雞則要注意防潮。通風會影響溫度。低溫且通風差的環境濕度較高，這會讓墊料的品質變差。

Minimum Standard No. 9 – Temperature

- a) Temperatures inside housing systems must be maintained within a range compatible with good health and welfare of the hens.
- b) When hens show signs of being too cold or too hot remedial action must be taken immediately.
- c) The brooder area for newly placed chicks must be pre-heated and the temperature maintained at a level that promotes good chick health and welfare.

Example indicators for Minimum Standard No. 9 – Temperature

- Temperature at the level of the hens is monitored and within the temperature range specified in the breeding company guidelines, as appropriate for the age and breed of the hens
- Corrective action is taken if signs of stress (sneezing, prolonged panting and wing extension due to heat or huddling due to cold) are observed during daily inspection
- Temperature and hen behaviour is monitored more frequently when ambient temperatures are extreme and corrective action is taken if required
- Chick behaviour and distribution within the brooding area is monitored and remedial action is taken as required

General Information

There is an interrelationship between temperature, humidity, ventilation rate, windspeed and stocking density. Stock persons have to be competent at reading bird behaviours and acting accordingly e.g. increasing ventilation rate if birds are panting due to heat stress.

Both hens and houses exchange heat with their surroundings and having houses insulated makes control of temperature and humidity levels much easier.

5.5 Litter Management in Barns

Introduction

Litter management is a key part of managing the welfare of hens in barns or the winter garden, so that problems such as dust, fungal proliferation, and conditions such as bumble foot or respiratory disease are minimised.

Key features of litter management are control of the quality, type and depth of the litter used, moisture (including the way water is provided), temperature, ventilation, feed type and quality and stocking density. The siting of openings and maintenance of drainage outside the barn are also important when hens have access outdoors.

最低標準第九條－溫度

- a) 為兼顧母雞的健康和福利，雞舍內的溫度要控制在一定的範圍內。
- b) 當母雞出現過冷或過熱反應時要及時處理。
- c) 當育雛區要安置新的小雞時都要先預熱，溫度要保持在一一定的水平，才能促進優質小雞的健康與福利。

最低標準第九條－溫度指示範例

- 溫度要隨時監控，讓其控制在育種公司規定準則裡的溫度範圍內，並要照著母雞的日齡及品種適當調整。
- 如果在每日巡查時發現雞出現緊迫的徵兆(打噴嚏、長期喘氣、太熱而張開翅膀或太冷而縮成一團)時，要盡快處理。
- 當環境溫度很極端時，要經常監控雞舍內的溫度和母雞的動作，有問題要及時調整。
- 小雞的動作和牠們在育雛區的分布情況要隨時監控，有問題要及時調整。

一般情況

溫度、濕度、通風、風速和飼養密度之間有相互關係。養雞人要能讀懂雞的動作代表的意思，例如因為雞出現熱緊迫反應開始喘氣時，要加強排氣。

母雞和房子都會和周圍的空氣進行熱交換，而房子隔絕起來的話更好控制屋內的溫度和濕度。

5.5 雞舍墊料管理

簡介

墊料管理是雞舍內或是冬季戶外活動時蛋雞福利法中的關鍵，管理得當的話可以減少灰塵、黴菌的孳生，還可以減低雞感染禽掌炎及呼吸道疾病的風險。

墊料管理要注意的重點是品質的掌控、類型、鋪的深度、濕度(包括水的供應方式)、溫度、通風、飼料的品質與類型和飼養密度。母雞要從雞舍出去時，雞舍入口位置和戶外排水的維持也很重要。

Minimum Standard No. 10 – Litter Management in Barns

- a) Litter material must be of good quality, friable and free from toxic contaminants.
- b) Litter condition must be managed to avoid levels of dustiness or dampness that could cause leg, respiratory, or other health problems such as the build-up of parasites or diseases.

Example indicators for Minimum Standard No. 10 – Litter Management

- Most hens show scratching, foraging and dust bathing behavior
- Plumage and feet of hens are in good condition and are monitored regularly
- Litter is inspected regularly for signs of caking or greasiness and remedial action taken
- Litter is obtained from reputable sources and visually inspected before use
- If wood shavings are used they are dry, from non-treated timber and free from toxic contamination
- Drinkers are managed to avoid leaks or spillage leading to wet litter

Recommended Best Practice

- a) Litter should be maintained at a minimum depth of 10 cm and built up further over the first few months of use.
- b) Litter should be used for one laying cycle only, including litter in winter gardens.

General Information

The optimum depth of litter depends on the choice of litter material. Litter needs to be especially carefully managed in winter when low temperatures lead to low ventilation rates, and consequently the higher humidity may result in the litter becoming wet. This is more likely if hens also have access outdoors. Stock persons should be aware of the factors that affect litter condition and the welfare problems associated with poor litter management.

5.6 Range Management

Introduction

Maintenance of good conditions on the range is essential for the health and welfare of hens.

Hens are fearful of wide open spaces and so providing and managing overhead shade and shelter on the range encourages its use and allows the hens to display a wider range of natural behaviours.

最低標準第十條 – 雞舍墊料管理

- a) 墊料需鬆脆且不含有毒汙染物，品質要有一定的標準。
- b) 墊料需避免過多灰塵或過於潮濕，這會導致蛋雞的腿感染、呼吸道感染或另一些健康問題像是身上長寄生蟲和染病。

最低標準第十條 – 墊料管理指示範例

- 大部分的雞都會磨爪、覓食和沙浴行為。
- 要經常監控母雞的羽毛和腳是否維持在最好的狀態。
- 要時常查看墊料有沒有結塊或油膩，如果有的話要趕快補救。
- 墊料來源要選擇信譽良好的商家，使用之前要檢查一下。
- 要用乾燥、未處理過及未受毒汙染的木屑來當墊料。
- 要注意雞在喝水時不要讓水滲出或溢出弄濕墊料。

建議作法

- a) 墊料的厚度要至少維持在 10 公分的深度，頭幾個月要越舖越深。
- b) 就算是冬天，墊料每個產蛋周期就要換一次。

一般情況

墊料品質決定其適合的深度。冬天溫度低的時候尤其要小心雞舍的通風會變差，濕度太高的話也容易讓墊料潮濕。如果蛋雞可以在室外活動的話，以上這些更有可能發生。養雞人應要注意影響墊料情況的因素，而蛋雞福利也跟墊料管理息息相關。

5.6 雞舍活動範圍管理

簡介

良好的活動範圍對於蛋雞的健康和福利來說是不可或缺的。

母雞會害怕空曠的活動空間，要在活動範圍內提供加蓋的遮蔭處，並鼓勵牠們去使用並展現自然行為。

Fear of using the range may increase stress of hens inside the shed and can lead to negative behaviours such as injurious feather pecking. Research shows that providing a variety of shade and shelter is beneficial, particularly natural shelter from trees and shrubs positioned to encourage the hens to move away from the barn perimeter.

Minimum Standard No. 11 – Range Management

- a) The outdoor area must be managed actively to ensure that the ground conditions and vegetation are not harmful to the health and welfare of the hens.
- b) The area immediately around the barn must be managed to prevent the ground becoming wet and muddy, to keep the hens’ feet clean and minimise parasite build up in this area.
- c) A range management plan must be in place that addresses pasture quality, vegetation, and control of parasites and diseases.
- d) Access to the range must be available during daylight hours unless prevented by bad weather or on veterinary advice.

Example indicators for Minimum Standard No. 11 – Range Management

- Hens with access outdoors are observed to use the outside range frequently
- There is minimal evidence of pugging, standing water and muddy, dusty or contaminated conditions
- The area immediately around the barn is managed to keep hens’ feet clean
- The range is free of poisonous plants and contaminants
- A system of range rotation is in place that takes account of the type of soil, drainage and flock size
- Measures to prevent parasite build up on the range are in place
- Vegetation on the range is maintained in good condition and nutrient build up is managed
- Access to/from the outdoor area is not blocked

棚子裡的母雞如果對活動範圍害怕的話，會做出一些負面的行為，像是有害的雞隻啄羽現象。研究顯示，提供遮蔭處，尤其是天然的屏障像是樹和灌木叢能鼓勵母雞從雞舍裡出來活動。

最低標準第十一條 – 活動範圍管理

- a) 戶外活動空間要仔細檢查地面狀況和確認植物不會對蛋雞的健康和福利造成危害。
- b) 要讓蛋雞的腳維持清潔以減少寄生蟲，雞舍周圍的區域須保持乾燥。
- c) 訂定一個範圍管理計畫來解決牧草品質、植物、疾病及寄生蟲控制。
- d) 除非天氣不好或是醫生不建議，蛋雞在白天時可以在戶外活動空間行動。

最低標準第十一條 – 活動範圍管理指示範例

- 要注意在室外的蛋雞會不會經常跑到活動範圍外。
- 泥巴、積水、泥濘、塵土或污染物要完全清掉。
- 雞舍周圍的環境不能弄髒蛋雞的腳。
- 蛋雞活動範圍不能種有毒植物或含有其他汙染物。
- 活動範圍的輪換系統要考慮到土壤種類、排水和雞群大小。
- 要制定防止寄生蟲增生的措施。
- 蛋雞活動範圍內的植物和營養物的累積要保持良好的狀況。
- 不能堵住雞舍的出入口。

Recommended Best Practice

- a) Range enhancement, e.g. trees, shrubs, covered shelters, covered sand baths, or straw bales, should be provided throughout the range area to encourage hens to use the whole of the range area and feel safe to move away from the barn openings and barn perimeter.
- b) The range should be wide enough in front of the barn openings to help manage range quality.

General Information

The time taken for land to become contaminated with parasites or nitrogen build up depends upon the type of land, stocking density and weather patterns.

The ground around permanent houses can be protected with slatted platforms, covered verandas, areas of gravel or other suitable methods (e.g. bark or mesh), to avoid it becoming contaminated and muddy.

To prevent paddocks becoming muddy or burdened with worms, coccidia and other parasites to an extent that could be harmful to the birds' health, a number of management techniques should be used which may include the rotation of flocks in separately fenced paddocks.

5. Behaviour

Introduction

The ability for layer hens to be able to show normal behaviour in the farm environment is an important welfare consideration. Layer hens show much of the natural behaviour exhibited by their wild ancestors, the jungle fowl. While selective breeding has reduced their drive to perform some behaviours (e.g. sexual behaviour) they have retained a strong need to perform many of their ancestral behaviours including:

- Laying their eggs in a protected nesting area;
- Perching (or roosting);
- Scratching and foraging;
- Dustbathing; and
- Extending and flapping their wings, flying onto roosts, preening, and vigilance for predators.

Current housing systems may constrain these behaviours to some extent. Indoor systems are more constraining than outdoor systems and colony cages provide reduced opportunities for foraging and dustbathing behaviours to be expressed. There is also evidence that certain behaviours are more important to hens than others at different times. For example, as hens approach the time to lay their eggs they place a high value on a nest site, and rank nesting behaviour a higher priority than feeding.

Where the ability of hens to escape is constricted, fear and panic can lead to smothering.

建議作法

- a) 在母雞活動範圍內增加樹木、灌木、加蓋遮蔭處、加蓋沙浴或是稻草捆，並鼓勵母雞在這個範圍中活動，讓牠們覺得離開雞舍入口或周邊很安全。
- b) 雞舍入口前的範圍要夠寬，這有助於管理母雞活動範圍。

一般情況

寄生蟲或氨的累積會不會污染土地是取決於土地類型、飼養密度和天氣型態。

雞舍周圍的地面上用木板平台、加蓋露臺、碎石或其他材質(樹皮或網子)圍住，防止受污染或土壤變得泥濘。

為防止圍欄周圍積滿爛泥巴或長蠕蟲或球蟲等寄生蟲傷害到蛋雞，要運用一些管理技術，像是在各個圍欄內的雞群輪流走動。

6. 行為

簡介

養雞場中的雞能不能表達正常行為攸關蛋雞福利。蛋雞會出現一些由牠們的祖先—原雞傳下來的自然行為。儘管選拔育種已經減少牠們的某些本能(如性行為)，但還是留著想表現其祖先自然行為的強烈需要，包括：

- 在安全的巢裡產蛋
- 棲息或夜棲(在樹枝上)
- 搔癢和覓食
- 沙浴
- 張開並拍打翅膀、飛到棲架上、用嘴清理羽毛和對掠食者警覺

現今的家禽房舍系統會限制這些行為。室內又比室外限制的多，籠子也減少了雞覓食及沙浴的行為。而有證據表明在不同時期，有些特定行為有沒有表現出來對母雞很重要。舉例來說，當接近母雞要產蛋的時期，牠們會很重視自己的巢，這時築巢的本能會大過於覓食的本能。

如果母雞可以逃跑的空間非常狹窄，害怕和恐懼會讓牠們窒息。

Minimum Standard No. 12 – Behaviour

- a) Hens must have the opportunity to express a range of normal behaviours. These include, but are not limited to nesting, perching, scratching, ground pecking, and dustbathing.
- b) Any cage installed prior to 31 December 1999 must be replaced with a housing system that meets the requirements of Minimum Standard 12(a) by 31 December 2016.
- c) Any cage installed prior to 31 December 2001 must be replaced with a housing system that meets the requirements of Minimum Standard 12(a) by 31 December 2018.
- d) Any cage installed on or prior to 31 December 2003 must be replaced with a housing system that meets the requirements of Minimum Standard 12(a) by 31 December 2020.
- e) Any cage installed between 1 January 2004 and the date of issue of this code must be replaced with a housing system that meets minimum standard 12(a) by 31 December 2022.
- f) Any housing systems installed after the date of issue of this code must meet the requirements of Minimum Standard 12(a).

Note:

Section 73(3) of the Animal Welfare Act 1999 provides that the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC) may, in exceptional circumstances, recommend minimum standards that do not fully meet the obligations to ensure that the physical, health and behavioural needs of the animal are met. In making this recommendation NAWAC must have regard to, among other things, the feasibility and practicality of effecting a transition from current practices and any adverse effects that may result from such a transition, and the economic effects of any transition from current practices to new practices.

NAWAC considers that the use of layer hen cages providing less than 750 sq cm per hen and no perches, discrete nesting areas or scratching surfaces, does not fully meet the obligations of the Act. Minimum Standards 12 (b), (c), (d) and (e) provide for a transition from these cages to alternative ways of housing and managing layer hens – i.e. colony cages and barns.

Example indicators for Minimum Standard No. 12 – Behaviour

- Layer hens are active and alert, calm, confident and inquisitive
- Layer hen behaviour is monitored and timely remedial action is taken when appropriate, including managing the effects of injurious pecking
- Layer hens show types and frequencies of activities that are normal for their age

最低標準第十二條－行為

- a) 要讓蛋雞表現出牠的本能，包括築巢、棲息、搔癢、啄地和沙浴。
- b) 1999 年 12 月 31 日前裝的籠子必須要更換房舍系統以達到 2016 年 12 月 31 日前要求的最低標準 No.12。
- c) 2001 年 12 月 31 日前裝的籠子必須要更換房舍系統以達到 2018 年 12 月 31 日前要求的最低標準 No.12。
- d) 2003 年 12 月 31 日前裝的籠子必須要更換房舍系統以達到 2020 年 12 月 31 日前要求的最低標準 No.12。
- e) 2004 年 1 月 1 日前裝的籠子必須要更換房舍系統以達到 2022 年 12 月 31 日前要求的最低標準 No.12。
- f) 在本法規發布後安裝的雞舍系統均需符合最低標準 No.12。

注意：

1999 年動物福利法第 73(3)條規定，國家動物福利諮詢委員會（NAWAC）可能會在特殊情況下建議各項細則的最低標準，以確保不符合標準的業者能讓動物的身體健康和行為需求得到滿足。提出這一項建議的 NAWAC 必須考慮到可行性、做法轉變後的實際影響、改變作法後的副作用和經濟影響。

NAWAC 提到每隻蛋雞在籠中的空間不可小於 750 平方厘米，而籠子中沒有棲木、獨立的築巢區、可磨爪子的地方的話，都不完全符合規定。最低標準 No.12 的第 b、c、d、e 小條提供籠子和管理蛋雞的替代方案－就是改成群落式雞籠或是雞舍。

最低標準第十二條－行為指示範例

- 蛋雞是很活潑、警覺性高、冷靜、自信並充滿好奇心的。
- 要隨時注意蛋雞的行為狀況，並作相應的調整，包括不能讓牠們互啄受傷。
- 蛋雞要能表現與年齡相應的活動類型和頻率。

Recommended Best Practice

- a) Pullets reared for barn systems should be reared with access to litter and perches from 6-18 weeks of age, to aid familiarisation with the laying system.
- b) Pullets reared for multi-tier barn systems should be reared with access to feed and water on multiple levels from 6-18 weeks of age, to aid familiarisation with the laying system.
- c) Layer hens should be provided with litter for dustbathing.
- d) Resources should be located in a way that minimises competition between birds and encourages them to perform a range of normal behaviours.
- e) All hens should be provided with several resources to promote foraging behaviour.

General Information

The minimum standards and suggested indicators outlined elsewhere throughout this code are also intended to ensure that housing and management allows the behavioural needs of layer hens to be met, and provide advice on how these needs can be met.

Injurious pecking (damaging feather pecking, vent pecking and cannibalism) is often associated with poor foraging opportunities, overcrowding and dietary imbalance. The problem is more difficult to manage in large group-housed systems and it is particularly important that pullets are given access to litter and range before placement in the layer barn. In large flocks there may also be competition or avoidance of negative social interactions by some hens. For example some hens may be unwilling to leave a barn for the outdoors for fear of encountering unfamiliar or dominant individuals.

Consideration of group dynamics and the abundance and positioning of resources in the design and management of large flocks should be made in order to ensure that as many individuals as possible have sufficient space and access to resources to perform a full behavioural repertoire.

7. Handling and Husbandry Procedures

7.1 Handling and Catching

Introduction

Minimisation of undue stress and the avoidance of injury are key considerations whenever layer hens are being handled. Competent handling of layer hens is essential for their proper husbandry. Distress and risk of injury to both the hens and their handlers are decreased when good handling practices are followed. Reducing fear by keeping hens calm makes them easier to handle. Careful handling during the catching of end of lay hens, which may have reduced bone strength, is especially critical to minimise risk of injury to the hen.

建議作法

- 甲、為日後蛋雞能習慣產蛋系統，6 至 18 周大的小母雞雞舍內要放置墊料及棲木。
- 乙、為日後蛋雞能習慣產蛋系統，使用多層雞舍飼養的小母雞在 6 至 18 周時要根據不同年齡層餵食飼料和水。
- 丙、蛋雞要有墊料沙浴。
- 丁、為了減少鳥類之間的競爭並鼓勵牠們有正常的行為反應，應設置資源。
- 戊、應提供母雞多種資源以促進覓食的本能。

一般情況

最低標準和指示建議並提供雞舍管理辦法，來滿足蛋雞的行為需求。

容易受傷的啄羽行為(包括啄羽、啄肛和同類相殘)都跟沒有覓食機會、過度擁擠和營養不均衡有關。這個問題在群養系統中會更難管理，而小母雞在安置於雞舍之前的墊料及範圍管理特別重要。在雞群中，有些母雞會有競爭或是逃避的消極社交。舉例來說，有些母雞不想離開雞舍到戶外去，牠們怕遇到不熟悉或是看起來危險的個體。

要管理雞舍中的團體動力、雞群及資源，才能保證每一隻雞都有足夠的空間和資源維持他們的行為本能。

7. 保定及處理

7.1 捕抓與處理

導言

盡量不要讓母雞有壓力，避免弄傷保定母雞很重要。正確的保定是對蛋雞適當飼養不可或缺的。遵循優良的處理方式能降低痛苦和母雞及保定者的受傷風險。減少母雞的恐懼，使其保持冷靜會更容易處理。追捕母雞可能會降低骨頭的強度，要把母雞受傷的風險降至最低。

Minimum Standard No. 13 – Handling and Catching

- a) Layer hens must be handled in a manner that minimises pain and distress and does not cause injury.
- b) Layer hens, except day-old chicks, must not be picked up or suspended by one leg, the wings or the neck.
- c) The stress of handling, especially at depopulation, must be minimised by appropriate design of the facilities.
- d) All members of catching teams must be trained in the handling of layer hens, and a nominated member of the catching team must be responsible for supervising, monitoring, and maintaining welfare standards throughout the catching process.
- e) A handler must not carry more than four hens in each hand.
- f) Hens that are injured before or during the catching procedure must be humanely destroyed immediately.

Example indicators for Minimum Standard No. 13 – Handling and Catching

- No injuries attributable to handling occur
- Where chicks are moved on conveyor belts, the maximum height between consecutive conveyor belts does not exceed 40 cm
- Any chicks that fall on the floor are picked up immediately
- There is evidence of training for catching teams
- Any injured or unfit hens identified during the catching process are immediately and humanely destroyed
- A documented depopulation plan is completed by the farm manager
- Documented record of nominated supervisor is evident

Recommended Best Practice

- a) Manual handling of hens should be kept to a minimum during stocking and depopulation.

General Information

Research has shown that manual handling of the hens during stocking and depopulation can compromise their physical, physiological and behavioural wellbeing. Therefore catching procedures that minimise handling will be beneficial for hen welfare.

最低標準第十三條 – 處理方式和追捕方式

- a) 盡量減少蛋雞的疼痛和緊迫，要用不會對他們造成傷害的處理方式。
- b) 除了一日齡的雛雞，不可以只抓住蛋雞的一隻腿、翅膀或脖子將牠拾起。
- c) 處理過程中蛋雞要用適當設計過的設施來降低牠們的緊迫，在蛋雞數量減少時更要這樣做。
- d) 捕抓蛋雞的員工都要經過訓練，捕抓蛋雞期間應有專人負責監控和維持蛋雞福利標準。
- e) 處理人員每隻手不可抓著 4 隻雞以上。
- f) 追捕過程前或中受傷的母雞要立即人道處理。

最低標準第十三條 – 處理方式和追捕方式指示範例

- 處理時不能受傷
- 小雞用輸送帶運輸時，各個輸送帶之間的高度差不能超過 40 公分
- 小雞掉在地板上的話要立刻撿起來
- 追捕小組要有相關受訓證明
- 如果追捕過程中發現母雞受傷或不適立刻將牠安樂死
- 農場經理要制定減少蛋雞數量的計畫
- 監督人的提名紀錄要有憑有據

建議作法

- a) 在放養與減少母雞數量的過程中，應盡量避免用人力來搬運母雞。

一般情況

研究顯示在放養與減少母雞數量時，若以人工搬運的方式，會危害母雞身心與行為上的健康。因此在追捕母雞的過程中，減少用人工搬運的方式會有異於母雞的健康。

將飼養在寬欄舍中的母雞分成數個小團體會大大降低了在追捕過程中過於擁擠或窒息的風險。

7.2 Loading and Transport

Introduction

Transport systems must be designed and managed to ensure hens do not suffer unnecessary distress or discomfort. The transport and handling of hens must be kept to a minimum. Personnel involved in transport must be thoroughly trained and competent to carry out the tasks required of them.

Contingency plans should be in place to deal with events such as vehicle breakdowns, adverse weather and transport delays to ensure that the thermal comfort of the different age groups are not compromised and transport stress is minimised.

The Animal Welfare (Transport within New Zealand) Code of Welfare applies to the transport of hens.

Minimum Standard No. 14 – Loading and Transport

- a) All hens, including chicks, selected for transport must be examined by the person in charge prior to loading to ensure they are fit for transport and are able to withstand the journey without suffering unreasonable or unnecessary pain or distress.
- b) Persons responsible for the loading and transport of hens must be trained in careful handling procedures and understand the effects that poor transport conditions may have on the welfare of the hen.
- c) Hens must be placed in transport crates gently and in a manner that allows them to rapidly regain an upright position.
- d) Day old chicks must be held and transported in conditions of controlled temperature and airflow.
- e) Crates and containers must be constructed to ensure there are no hazards likely to cause injury to the hens.
- f) Conveyances and containers must have sufficient ventilation, even when stationary, to prevent harmful concentrations of gases or water vapour, and protect the hens from climatic conditions that would compromise their welfare.
- g) A contingency plan must be in place to address potential transport problems. Drivers of vehicles must be properly briefed on the contingency plan.

7.2 裝載與運輸

簡介

運輸系統不能讓母雞有非必要的不舒服和傷害。要將運送和處理母雞的必要性降至最低。運送母雞的負責人要經過相關訓練。

要備有應急措施以應付有車子故障、天氣惡劣或交通堵塞的情況，才能確保不同年齡層的母雞的舒適度不會受到影響。

運輸母雞相關的法規應用（紐西蘭境內）

最低標準第十四條－裝載與運輸

- a) 要運送的所有母雞及小雞，在裝載前必須經過負責人員檢測，來確保雞隻在沒有部必要的痛苦或緊迫的情況下，是否適合運送及忍受運送過程。
- b) 負責裝載和運送母雞的人員要受過專業訓練，他們在運送過程中要小心謹慎，且要能了解運送的對母雞福利的影響。
- c) 母雞要輕輕放在能快速恢復直立姿勢的運輸箱中。
- d) 運送日齡雉雞時要控制好溫度和通風。
- e) 要確定包裝和容器不會傷到母雞。
- f) 即使是在靜止狀態，交通工具和容器要有足夠的通風，以免母雞的福利受到瓦斯、水蒸氣及惡劣天氣的影響。
- g) 應急措施要能解決有可能的交通問題，司機要能大致知道這個應急措施。

E xample indicators for Minimum Standard No. 14 – Loading and Transport
• There are documented records of hens injured or dead on arrival
• Hens are transported in an upright sitting position
• Hen transport crates are a minimum height of at least 22 cm
• Transport boxes/crates for day old chicks are a minimum height of 10 cm and have a minimum floor space of 25 cm ² per chick
• Ventilation and stocking rate during transport are controlled according to weather and hen condition (e.g. weight, health and feather status)
• The temperature during transport within a container is within 8 to 26°C for laying hens and 24 to 31°C for day old chicks and there is no evidence of panting or huddling and shivering in hens
• There is a documented training record for loading and transport crews
• A documented contingency plan is evident
• Chicks are delivered to the place where they will be reared as soon as possible after hatching
• Compliance with Animal Welfare (Transport within New Zealand) Code of Welfare is evident

General Information

Air carriers need to conform to the current International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations when accepting and transporting hens. More information see: <http://www.iata.org/>.

最低標準第十四條－裝載與運輸指示範例

- 要記錄母雞在運送途中的受傷及死亡紀錄
- 母雞在運送過程中要採直立坐姿
- 運輸箱的最低高度為 22 公分
- 日齡雉雞運輸箱的最低高度為 10 公分，每隻小雞的最小空間要有 25 平方公分
- 根據天氣和母雞狀況來決定運輸中的通風環境和飼養密度是 (如：體重、健康和羽毛狀態)
- 母雞在運送過程中的合適溫度是攝氏 8 到 26 度，日齡雉雞是攝氏 24 到 31 度，不可以讓母雞聚成一團發抖或喘氣
- 要有裝載和運輸人員的培訓紀錄
- 備好書面的應急計畫
- 小雞孵化後馬上送到飼養處
- 需符合動物福利(紐西蘭境內的運輸規範)

一般情況

在接收和運送母雞時，航空營運業者須符合國際航空運輸協會的規定。更多資訊請看：
<http://www.iata.org/>.