New South wales での捕獲展示された猛禽類の基準

展示動物保護条例

1.1 総則

1.1.1 檻のつくり

a)檻は十分に管理され動物やスタッフや市民のために常に動物を檻に入れておく

b)檻は屋根で覆われ防水の壁で囲まれ雨風、強烈な温度や太陽から守り寝ぐらに安全を提供する

c)猛禽類の檻は水の噴射もしくは雨にアクセスできる

d)檻は水はけが良く清潔さを保てる基板もしくそれに代わる糞尿、カビや菌から守る基材が取り付けられている

e)檻の囲いのメッシュ部分は曲げることのできるナイロンでありワイヤーメッシュの場合は柔軟性があり動物の衝突時に衝撃がないようにする。ワイヤーの屋根は水平に近い状態が好ましい。
f)檻の大きさと作りは左右上下に自由に動け 1.1.5 の記述にある最低基準より下ではならない

g)檻の入り口は二重であること。ドアは自動開閉され出た後は鍵をかけられる

1.1.2 設備の扱い方

病気の動物には弱光にし孤立させ温かくする

1.1.3 種内の交流(攻撃性の低下)

a)似た大きさの猛禽類は種内での攻撃性がなければ檻の中での狩りの場は同じにする

b)猛禽類が他の猛禽類の存在感や攻撃性からのストレスで危険な状態を示す場合は他の猛禽類と離す

1.1.4 檻の中の装備品

a)檻の中の止まり木やレッジ(壁からの水平の出っ張り)の総数は鳥数を上回る

b)隣同士での檻は止まり木やレッジを他の猛禽類からの視野に入らないようお互いが届かない距離に屋根で覆われた檻内に設置される

c)止まり木やレッジは最大限に飛行できる場所に取り付けること。少なくとも地面から 2m 以下にはならない

d)高い位置の取り合いを避けるため高い位置に沢山の止まり木を設置

e) a)の要件に加えてノーマルな飛行が不可能な猛禽類のために(切り倒した)切り株や大き目の粗い枝を置き猛禽類が基板から止まり木に登れるようにする

f)取り付けられた装備品や壁に羽が接触することなく快適に止まれるよう止まり木、レッジ、切り株を置く

g)止まり木は清潔で天然の枝であり枝の直径や断面積は異なりツメの長さの円周以下にならぬようにする

h)夜行性の穴を寝ぐらとするフクロウにはそれぞれに光から身を避けられる暗い隅の安全な場を与える。空洞のある丸太が相応しい。

i)檻に雄、雌がいる場合、お互いが視覚に入らず雄、雌がそれぞれ孤立できるようバリアをする
j)止まり木は鳥が弧状を描き翼を広げ飛び、着地する時でも屋根に当たらないよう十分離す

k)交配用の檻の止まり木の位置は交尾時に必要となる上方スペースを十分に取るようにする

l)水浴びのための深さ 5 センチ以上 15 センチ以下、十分な大きさ(自然な態勢で水浴びが可能な直径サイズ)の(人口)池や容器を設置する

m)(人口)池/容器は清潔であり滑ったり鋭い危険な刃(角)がないようにする

n)(人口)池/容器は清潔な淡水で深さは一番小さな鳥の脚の長さと同等な 15 センチ以下であること

1.1.5 必要とされるスペース
猛禽類の住居用の鳥小屋は、以下のサイズを最小基準とする:

名前	幅（m）	長さ（m）	高さ（m）
コンドル目 コンドル類			
アンデスコンドル Vultur gryphus	6	15	5
タカ目 ミサゴ類			
ミサゴ　Pandion haliaetus	3.5	8	4

タカ科			
カタグロトビ Elanus notatus	2.5	6	4
Letter-winged Kite Elanus scriptus	2.5	6	4
Black Kite Milvus migrans	3	8	4
Square-tailed Kite Lophoictinia isura	3	8	4
Black-breasted Buzzard Hamirostra melanosternon	3.5	8	4
Brahminy Kite Haliastur indus	3	8	4
Whistling Kite Haliastur sphenurus	3	8	4
Collared Sparrowhawk Accipiter cirrhocephalus	3	8	4.5
Brown Goshawk Accipiter fasciatus	3.5	10	4.5
Grey Goshawk Accipiter novaehollandiae	3.5	10	4.5
Red Goshawk Erythrotriorchis radiatus	4	10	4.5
Little Eagle Hieraaetus morphnoides	3	8	4
Wedge-tailed Eagle Aquila audax	5.5	10	4.5
White-breasted Sea Eagle Haliaeetus leucogaster	5	10	4.5
Spotted Harrier Circus assimilis	3	8	4
Swamp Harrier Circus aeruginosus	3	8	4

Crested Hawk (Pacific Baza) Aviceda subcristata	2.5	6	4

名前	幅（m）	長さ（m）	高さ（m）
ハヤブサ目 ハヤブサ科			
オーストラリアチゴハヤブサ Falco longipennis	3	8	4.5
ハヤブサ Falco peregrinus	3	10	4.5
クロハヤブサ Falco subniger	3.5	10	4.5
ハイイロハヤブサ Falco hypoleucos	3.5	10	4.5
チャイロハヤブサ Falco berigora	3.5	10	4.5
オーストラリアチョウゲンボウ Falco cenchroides	2.5	6	4

名前	幅（m）	長さ（m）	高さ（m）
フクロウ目 フクロウ科			
アカチャアオバズク Ninox rufa	3	7	3
オニアオバズク Ninox strenua	3	8	3

ミナミアオハズク Ninox novaeseelandiae	3	6	3
オーストラリアアオバズク Ninox connivens	3	7	3
メンフクロウ科			
Barn Owl メンフクロウ Tyto alba	3	6	3
オオメンフクロウ Tyto novaehollandiae	3	7	3
ヒガシメンフクロウ Tyto longimembris	3	6	3
ススイロメンフクロウ Tyto tenebricosa	3	7	3

2 条項　スタッフ

2.1 猛禽類は以下に示す管理人の元で扱われること
a)猛禽類の鳥を安全な扱いで拘束
b)猛禽類による攻撃の危険性を最小限にする
c)猛禽類のストレスを最小限にする
d)展示する前に手懐け従順にさせる
e)栄養十分の餌を提供
f)管理人の観察下で異常な行動や健康障害を認識

2.2
a)猛禽類に鎖装着の展示は責任者の許可の元、デモンストレーションもしくは何か他の目的があるときのみ使用。

鎖の装着時は市民や他の捕食動物から守るよう常に観察する。鳥は足輪を付けられたままデモンストレーションとして使用。

b)猛禽類に鎖装着の場合は責任者の指示通り以下の設備もしくは道具で十分なトレーニングを受ける

アイメリー皮の足輪
回転足輪
手袋
頭巾
止まり木

3 条項　記録

3.1 鑑定

猛禽類は e.g.a(ディスプレイ用の表示回路足)足バンドにより個々に一匹づつ認識する

3.2 記録管理

a)施設は全ての猛禽類を個々に迅速かつ円滑に検査、分析し改善余地のある取り扱い方を見直すため他の施設と比較し記録し保存

b)全ての猛禽類の以前の施設での全記録やドキュメントは安全に保存する。新しい施設への移動の動物はその動物に関する全記録の複写と共にされる。

c)個々の記録は少なくとも以下の情報を含むこと

i) 正しい生物学用語、一般名称、個体識別、呼び名や特徴的なマーク

ii) 血統(例 野生個体群の詳細、親鳥やそれらの血統や以前の飼育場の詳細)

iii) 記録入手、破棄時の日付や詳しい状況や住所

iv) 孵化予定日や日付が推定される基準

v) 資格のある獣医による臨床データ、身体検査結果、いつどのような方法で検査が扱われたかを含む詳細、日常の健康診断結果

vi) 交配や雛の詳細

vii) 普通食(栄養補助食品を含む)と給餌の手順

4 条項　栄養と餌コレクション

4.1 用例

a)動物が必要とする栄養や工ネルギーの 50%は最低限与えることが適切(全動物に適用)

b) 適した餌は種別による(全動物に適用)

モルモットのような哺乳類(コンゴル用)
野生ではないネズミや兎(哺乳類を食する種用)
魚(魚を食する種用)
虫類(虫類を食する種用)
鶉や家禽鶏のような鳥類(鳥を食する種用)
いかなる野生捕食動物は合法的に入手する

c) 魚類は魚食動物の猛禽類が必要な餌 25%は最低限与えることが適する

d) オオタカや Erythrotriorchis 類、鳥類を狩るハヤブサ科の鳥類には必要な餌の 60%は最低限与えることが適する

e) 猛禽類の展示の許可を申請する施設は責任者の指示に従い鳥が十分な新鮮もしくは冷凍の餌にアクセスできる(全動物に適用)

f)生後 10 週齢未満の哺乳類や鳥類の餌は一週間で 25%重量をこえてはならない。

g)絶食の日を除き日々餌が余分に余るくらい十分な量の餌を与える

h) 猛禽類に一週間に 1 日未満の絶食日を与え 2 日の絶食日の場合は少なくとも 3 日は間をあける。

4.2 餌の質

a)餌は汚染されてなく新鮮であり信頼できる供給元から確保する。研究室条件下で繁殖されたのが好ましい。

b)死体の動物を餌として提供する前に切り開き病気を示す酷い障害がないか観察する

c) 下記に示すものは餌として提供してはいけない

* 死んだいかなる動物もしくは殺虫剤や殺鼠剤、安楽死に使用する化学物質による有毒物質により死が近いと推定する場合(二酸化炭素は除外)
* 病気に感染した臨床兆候をみせる(特に鳩のトリコモナス症)
* トリコモナス症のリスクを回避する治療を受けていない鳥類(好ましい治療:最低 24 時間マイナス 18 度以下もしくは同等に冷凍もしくは安楽死直後に大腸管上部を切除)
* 化学物質を身体に含んだリサーチのための実験用マウスやラット
* 脂肪肉
* 適切なカルシウム添加物が補われていない肉
* 鉛入りの銃器により屠殺された肉

d) 餌は清潔な場所置くこと

5 条項　衛生

a) 檻の基板は少なくとも週毎に掃除される。基板、止まり木、棚、寝箱、餌や水容器や他の檻の部品は衛生的に清潔を保ち糞尿が溜まらないようにする

b)健康を害さないよう糞、残飯、羽根や羽毛、動物の棄却物(蛇の抜け殻やミミズの排出物)は少なくとも週毎に取り除き見た目の不快もなくす

c)汚染された基板材料は必要に応じて取り除き取替える

d) 檻の表面は少なくとも半年毎に消毒される。これらの表面は先ず石鹸、水、霧で洗浄される。消毒された表面は動物が触れる前に洗い流す。獣医下で適切な消毒剤を使用。

e) 木製の止まり木、棚、寝箱や他の檻の備品は 2 年未満で取替える。取り除かれたアイテムは燃焼させる

f)野生のげっ歯類、鳥類や昆虫から発生する害虫(害獣)が入らないよう管理

g) 檻の中や周りにおいての有機塩素化合物や駆除毒(例毒餌)を含む殺虫剤の使用は猛禽類にとって有毒なことを考慮し獣医の指導下で使用

6 条項　獣医のケア

猛禽類の飼育保管の申込みは獣医の観察下以下のプログラムを簡潔に述べる報告書を付随する

* 嘴やツメの成長(足球部炎の予防のため)
* 腸内の寄生虫の状態
* 鳥類の結核症事例

7 条項　輸送

7.1 容器

a)猛禽類輸送時のコンテナ檻は排気口穴から以外を除き光が、入らないようにする。
排気口穴は容器の大きさの半分以外の低い位置、地面の高さから 10cm 上、7.5cm 間隔に至るところに開ける。2 箇所の穴を天井下 10cm に開ける。

b) 輸送時の檻の寸法はせめて縦 30cm、横は唇の先から尾の先までの長さより広く頭上は少なくとも 15cm はある。檻の中での地面上での立ったままや止まり木での休息を考慮

c) 必要に応じて木製でしっかりと握れる十分な大きさの止まり木を頑丈に床に取り付けり

d) 止まり木がコンテナ檻にない場合は耐久性のあるツメで握ることのできる材料により頑丈に床に並び取り付ける(人工芝の輪状のものはお薦めではない)
e)コンテナ檻へはドアのちょうつがい若しくはスライド式ドア/檻の上部の蓋からアクセスする。猛禽類の輸送時、ドア/蓋は安全にする。

f) 輸送時にコンテナ檻へのアクセスに経験あるハンドラーが伴わない場合、(輸送機)檻は輸送時の衝撃耐久な強固な木板で作られている。(輸送時)檻には'LIVE ANIMAL,HANDLE WITH CARE,THIS WAY UP,KEEP COOL 動物輸送中につき取り扱い、温度注意 と掲示する。

g)輸送時のコンテナ檻は檻ごとに 1 匹とする。同じネストからのひな鳥の場合は除く

h)獣医の同伴、認定リハビリテイターとの輸送事前に輸送時の状況をきき障害や疾患と診断された猛禽類の輸送について相談することを勧める

i)24 時間以内の輸送で出発前 4 時間以内は餌を与えない。目的地に到着後行う

j)24 時間以上の輸送は餌をコンテナ檻にいれ食べれるようにする。24 時間な輸送は一度与える。
k) 提案書の(i)と(j)はひな鳥に関しては適用されない。ひな鳥には獣医観察下で行う

l)輸送時 30 度以上の暑さ 10 度以外の寒さにはならないように配慮
m)輸送時の騒音は最小限にする
n)箱詰め作業(出発)から到着までの時間は最小限にする

http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/121574/raptor-exhibition-standards.pdf

Standards for Exhibiting Captive Raptors(猛禽類) in New South Wales

Exhibited Animals Protection Act

1.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1.1 Construction
a) Enclosures shall be constructed of such materials and be maintained in sufficiently good repair to ensure that they will contain the animals at all times and are to be safe for the animals, for the staff attending them and for the public.

b) Enclosures shall include a covered shelter, enclosed by weatherproof walls which provide roost security and protection from wind, rain and extremes in temperature and sunlight.

c) Enclosures for raptors shall include a water mist spray or allow the birds access to rain.

d) Enclosures shall be well drained and have either a readily cleanable substrate or be ofa material which can be replaced to avoid the accumulation of faeces, urates, fungi and moulds.

e) Mesh netting surfaces for raptor enclosures shall preferably be of flexible nylon.Wire mesh shall be flexible to reduce the impact of birds colliding with it. Wire roofsurfaces should be as near to horizontal as possible.

f) The size and shape of enclosures for raptors shall provide freedom of movement, bothvertically and horizontally and should not fall below the minimum requirements setforth under 1.1.5.

g) Access to raptor enclosures should be through a double door safety entrance. Doorsare to be self-closing and locked upon exiting.

1.1.2 Treatment Facilities
Suitable low light, warm isolation facilities shall be available for treatment of sick animals.

1.1.3 Inter-and Intra-Specific Interaction (Aggression Reduction)
a) Raptor species of similar size and hunting capacity may be held together in the same enclosure if they are not noted for inter-specific aggression.

b) If a raptor is being dangerously stressed by the aggression/presence of other raptor(s) of its own or other species in the enclosure, then arrangements shall be made for it to be housed separately from the other raptor(s) causing the stress.

1.1.4 Enclosure Furniture

a) The total number of perches and/or ledges shall outnumber the number of birds in an aviary.

b) Perch(es)/ledge(s) in the covered shelter shall be placed so that a raptor resting on one of these may avoid visual contact with raptors in adjoining enclosures. All perches should be placed so that birds in adjoining enclosures cannot perch within reach of each other through cage wire.

c) Perches/ledges should be placed so as to encourage the raptors to make maximum use of the flight possibilities within the enclosure. At least one perch should be no less than two(2) metres from the ground.

d) Competition for the highest vantage point shall be avoided by providing a number of perches at that height.

e) In addition to the requirements of (a), a number of stumps may also be provided. Enclosures containing raptors which are incapable of normal flight should include rough-barked branches which permit the birds to climb to perches from the substrate.

f) All perches/ledges/tree stumps shall be placed so that birds can perch comfortably without their plumage coming into contact with walls or fixtures.

g) Perches shall be constructed from uncontaminated natural branches and vary in diameter and cross-section so that at least some shall have circumferences not less than the talon span of the species to be housed.

h) Each nocturnal hole-nesting owl shall be provided with at least a darkened corner to hide from the light and provide roost security. Provision of a suitable hollow log is recommended.

i) Where enclosures contain male and female raptors, sight barriers shall be provided so that the sexes can isolate themselves visually.

j) Perches must be no closer to the roof of the enclosure than that distance which is needed for the bird's wing to go through its natural arc during take-off and landing.

k) Perches in breeding enclosures should be positioned so that there is sufficient overhead clearance for copulation.

l) An aviary for the housing of raptors shall contain a bathing pond/container with a diameter sufficient to allow normal bathing behaviour and a depth not greater than 15cm and not less than 5cm.

m) The pond/container shall have a non-slip, cleanable surface and no sharp edges.

n) The pond/container shall be kept filled with clean fresh water or where the length of the legs of the shortest bird is less than 15cm to a depth equal to the length of that bird's legs.

1.1.5 Space Requirements
An aviary for the housing of raptors shall be of the following minimum size standards:

Name Width(M) Length(M) Height(M)
ORDER CATHARTIFORMES
Family: Cathartidae
Andean Condor Vultur gryphus 6 15 5

ORDER ACCIPITRIFORMES
Family: Pandionidae
Osprey Pandion haliaetus 3.5 8 4

Family: Accipitridae
Black-shouldered Kite Elanus notatus 2.5 6 4
Letter-winged Kite Elanus scriptus 2.5 6 4
Black Kite Milvus migrans 3 8 4
Square-tailed Kite Lophoictinia isura 3 8 4
Black-breasted Buzzard Hamirostra melanosternon 3.5 8 4
Brahminy Kite Haliastur indus 3 8 4
Whistling Kite Haliastur sphenurus 3 8 4
Collared Sparrowhawk Accipiter cirrhocephalus 3 8 4.5
Brown Goshawk Accipiter fasciatus 3.5 10 4.5
Grey Goshawk Accipiter novaehollandiae 3.5 10 4.5
Red Goshawk Erythrotriorchis radiatus 4 10 4.5
Little Eagle Hieraaetus morphnoides 3 8 4
Wedge-tailed Eagle Aquila audax 5.5 10 4.5
White-breasted Sea Eagle Haliaeetus leucogaster 5 10 4.5
Spotted Harrier Circus assimilis 3 8 4
Swamp Harrier Circus aeruginosus 3 8 4
Crested Hawk (Pacific Baza) Aviceda subcristata 2.5 6 4

ORDER FALCONIFORMES
Family: Falconidae
Australian Hobby Falco longipennis 3 8 4.5
Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus 3 10 4.5
Black Falcon Falco subniger 3.5 10 4.5
Grey Falcon Falco hypoleucos 3 10 4.5
Brown Falcon Falco berigora 3.5 10 4.5
Australian (Nankeen) Kestrel Falco cenchroides 2.5 6 4

ORDER STRIGIFORMES
Family: Strigidae
Rufous Owl Ninox rufa 3 7 3
Powerful Owl Ninox strenua 3 8 3
Boobook Owl Ninox novaeseelandiae 3 6 3

Barking Owl Ninox connivens 3 7 3
Family: Tytonidae
Barn Owl Tyto alba 3 6 3
Masked Owl Tyto novaehollandiae 3 7 3
Grass Owl Tyto longimembris 3 6 3
Sooty Owl Tyto tenebricosa 3 7 3

Clause 2 Staff
2.1
Raptors shall be under the supervision of a person capable of -
a) safely handling and/or restraining raptorial birds;
b) minimising the likelihood of, and danger of, attacks on keepers by raptors;
c) minimising the stress experienced by raptors;
d) "manning" (taming) raptors before being displayed;
e) providing adequate maintenance diets for the raptorial birds held; and
f) recognising aberrant behaviour and indicators of ill health in the species under his/her supervision.

a) If raptors are tethered on display, it shall only be for demonstration or other purposes approved by the Director-General. The tethered raptors shall be under constant supervision to protect them from the public and animal predators. Birds normally used for demonstrations may remain jessed.
b) If raptors are to be tethered, then the person wishing to handle the birds shall first satisfy the Director-General that the person has received adequate training in the manufacture and use of the following falconry equipment:
Aylemerie leather jesses
jess swivels
leashes
gloves
hoods
perches

Clause 3 Records
3.1 Identification
Each raptor shall be individually identified by an approved method of identification, e.g. a leg band.
3.2 Record-Keeping

a) Establishments shall keep records of all raptors on an individual basis in a form which can be quickly and easily examined, analysed and compared with those kept by other establishments because of the potential value for the development of improved management practices.
b) All documents and other information pertaining to each animal from previous locations must be kept safely. Animals moving to new locations must be accompanied by copies of all records relevant to those animals.
c) The records shall provide at least the following information for each individual:
i) The correct scientific name, common name, individual identification, any personal name and any distinctive markings;
ii) The origin (i.e. details of the wild population or of the parents and their origin, and of any previous location);
iii) The dates of acquisition and disposal, with details of circumstances and addresses;
iv) The date or estimated date of hatching, and the basis on which the date is estimated;
v) Clinical data, including results of physical examination by a qualified veterinarian and details of, and date when, any form of treatment was given,
together with results of routine health examinations;
vi) Breeding and details of any offspring;

vii) The date of death and the results of the post mortem examinations; and
viii) Normal diet (including supplement) and feeding routine.

Clause 4
Diet & food collection

4.1 General
a) Suitable whole animals shall provide at least 50% of the nutritional and energy requirements of raptors.
b) Suitable whole animals will depend upon the species and will include - mammals such as guinea pigs (for Condors); domestic mice, rats, rabbits (for mammal-eating species); fish (for piscivorous sp.); insects (for insectivorous sp.); birds, such as coturnix quail, domestic chickens (for bird-eating species) and any natural prey species which can be legally obtained.
c) Suitable fish species shall provide at least 25% of the dietary requirements of piscivorous raptor species.
d) Suitable bird species shall provide at least 60% of the dietary requirements of birds of the Accipiter and Erythrotriorchis genera and bird-hunting species of the Falco genera.
e) An establishment applying for a permit to exhibit raptors must satisfy the DirectorGeneral that it has guaranteed access to adequate fresh and/or frozen supplies of suitable whole animals.
f) Mammal and bird specimens less than ten(10) weeks of age shall not form more than 25% by weight of the diet fed to raptors in any one week.
g) Except on starve days, a sufficient quantity of food shall be provided daily so that there is some left over each day.
h) Raptors may be given no more than one starve day per week and there shall be at least three(3) days between any two starve days.

4.2 Quality of Food

a) Food supplied to raptors shall be clean and fresh, obtained from a reliable source and, preferably, bred under laboratory conditions.
b) Before carcasses are offered as food, they shall be cut open and observed for gross lesions suggestive of disease.
c) The following shall NOT be fed to raptors:
* any animal that has died, or is suspected of dying from any toxic material, including insecticides, rodenticides, and euthanasing chemicals (CO_2 is acceptable).
* animals showing clinical signs of being infected by disease (especially trichomoniasis protozoa in pigeons and doves).
* birds which have not undergone treatment to remove the risk of trichomoniasis infection. (Preferred treatment: freeze for at least 24 hours at a temperature equal to or below - 18 degrees Celsius or remove upper gastro-intestinal tract directly after euthanasia.)
* laboratory mice and rats that have been used in those research programmes which lead to the food animals containing chemicals different from those of normal laboratory fed mice and rats.
* fatty meat.
* meat which has not been supplemented with an appropriate calcium additive.
* animals which have been killed by lead shot.
d) Food items shall be placed on a non-contaminated surface.

Clause 5
Hygiene

a) Substrate of enclosures shall be cleaned at least weekly. The substrate, perches, shelves, nestboxes, food and water containers and other components of the enclosure shall be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition, free from the accumulation of faeces and urates.

b) Excrement, left-over food, fur, feathers and castings shall be removed at least weekly to avoid unhealthy and unsightly accumulation of these matters.
c) Contaminated substrate material shall be removed and replaced as necessary.
d) Solid surfaces within the enclosure shall be disinfected at least bi-annually. These surfaces shall first be washed with soap and water, or steam. Disinfected surfaces shall be rinsed before raptors come in contact with them again. Use of suitable disinfectants shall be under veterinary instruction.
e) Perches, shelves, nestboxes and other items of enclosure furniture made from wood shall be replaced after a period of no more than two(2) years. The items replaced shall be destroyed by burning.
f) Entry of potential pests, such as wild rodents, birds and insects shall be controlled.
g) The use in or around raptor enclosures of insecticides containing chlorinated hydrocarbons and animal poisons, e.g. rodent baits, shall be under veterinary instruction in view of the known toxicity of these substances to raptorial birds.

Clause 6
Veterinary Care
Application for a permit to keep raptors should be accompanied by a statement which briefly explains the programme by which the veterinarian will monitor -
* growth of beaks and talons (to avoid bumblefoot)
* the level of internal parasites
* incidence of avian tuberculosis.

Clause 7
Transport
7.1 Containers
a) A transport container for raptors shall not allow the entry of light except through ventilation holes. Ventilation holes shall be pierced around the lower half on all sides of the container, about 10cm above the internal floor height and about 7.5cm apart.
Two holes shall be pierced on all four sides 10cm below the internal roof height.
b) The dimensions of the transport container shall be at least 30cm longer and wider than the length of the bird from beak tip to tail tip and shall provide at least 15cm head clearance for the bird when standing at rest on the floor of the container or on any perch in the container.
c) A perch consisting of a block of wood of sufficient size to allow the bird a firm grip may be firmly fixed to the floor of the container if desired.
d) If the container includes no perch, the floor of the container shall be lined firmly with a resistant material which will provide grip for the birds' talons. (Non-looped artificial grass is recommended.)
e) Access to the container shall be from a hinged or sliding door/lid on the top side of the container. The door/lid shall be well secured during carriage of the bird. The transport container may be constructed of sturdy cardboard, polystyrene, or wood.
Use of any other material must first be approved by the Director-General.
f) In situations where the bird will not be accompanied by an experienced raptor handler at all times during its transport, the transport container shall be constructed of wooden sheets and framing sturdy enough to withstand damage in transport. Containers must be clearly marked 'LIVE ANIMAL, HANDLE WITH CARE, THIS WAY UP, KEEP COOL'.
g) No more than one raptor shall be enclosed in a compartment of a transport container unless all the birds in the container are young fledglings from the same nest.
h) It is recommended that the attending veterinarian or an approved raptor rehabilitator be consulted on conditions of transportation before transporting injured or sick raptors for medical treatment or diagnosis.
i) For journeys less than twenty-four(24) hours duration, the birds to be transported shall not be fed within four(4) hours of departure. Provision shall be made for feeding on arrival at the destination point.
j) For journeys greater than twenty-four(24) hours, transport containers must include access to food. Birds should be fed once they have been in transit for twenty-four(24) hours.
k) Provisions (i) and (j) do not apply to nestlings - feeding of these birds shall be under veterinary direction.

l) Raptors must not be subjected to temperatures greater than 30 degrees or less than 10 degrees Celsius during transport.
m) Noise must be minimised during transport.
n) Time from boxing to destination must be minimised.

7.2 Release into New Enclosure
a) Raptors that are to be released into a new enclosure (from the wild or from another enclosure/transport container) should be released at a suitable time, i.e. owls at dusk, diurnals early morning, so as to avoid heat/cold stress and allow time for orientation in a new surrounding. Release should be carried out away from public view (using screens) and separate from other birds when applicable (using partitions).
b) Raptors may be "manned" (tamed) before being put on display.

Clause 8
Security and public safety

a) Raptors shall not be enclosed in walk-through aviaries. If the Director-General is satisfied that visitors will not be attacked, exemption to this requirement may be granted.
b) Any raptor taken from its enclosure for show or performance purposes shall have been trained to accept being tethered and shall at all times be under the control of an experienced handler. The raptor shall be belled and be fitted with jesses which have the owner's name and contact address on them.
c) Members of the public are not permitted to handle raptors except when the birds are fully "manned" and are under the strict supervision of an experienced handler.
d) A safety fence shall be provided to keep visitors from coming into contact with enclosures containing White-breasted Sea Eagles or Wedge-tailed Eagles.

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