

Wear it Kind

Animal Welfare.
Worldwide.



Rebecca Picallo Gil

Wool Campaigner
FOUR PAWS

AGENDA

- **FOUR PAWS**
textiles work
- **5 Domains Model**
- **Surgical
interventions &
pain relief**

Wear it
Kind



Vision

Transparent,
accountable fashion
industry free from
animal suffering.

ABOUT FOUR PAWS

Ending cruelty around the world

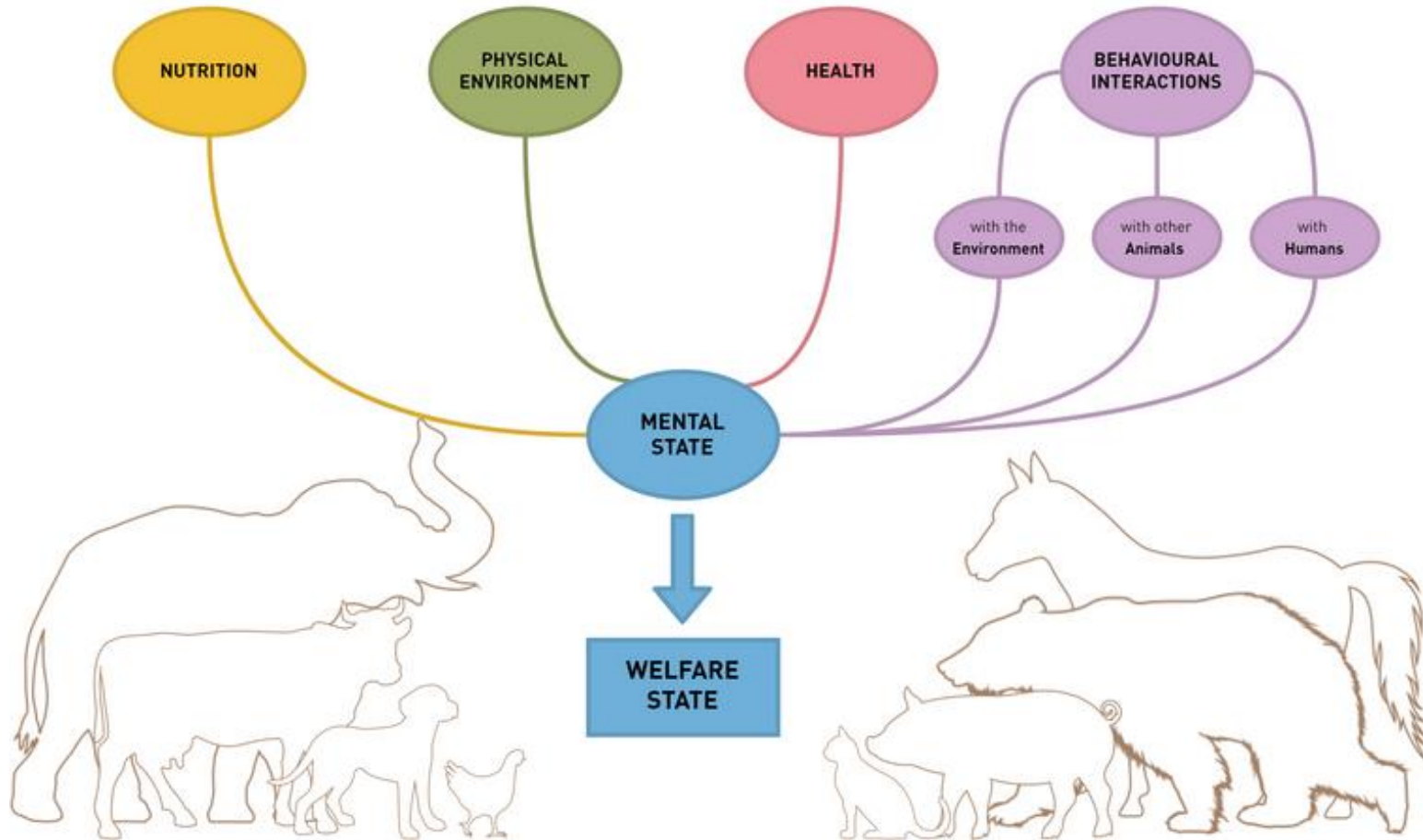


WHAT IS ANIMAL WELFARE? WHAT WE ADVISE BRANDS

Achieving both
physical and mental
wellbeing.

WHAT IS ANIMAL WELFARE?

The Five General Welfare Aims



ANIMAL WELFARE = balance between reducing negative experience & promoting positive experience

Five Domains = also encouraging good experiences

WHAT IS ANIMAL WELFARE?

The Five General Welfare Aims

General Welfare Aims	Focusing Welfare Targets	Provisions
Good Nutrition	To minimise thirst and hunger and enable eating to be a pleasurable experience.	By providing ready access to fresh water and a species-appropriate diet to maintain full health and vigour.
Good Physical Environment	To minimise discomfort and exposure to adverse environmental conditions and to promote physical comfort.	By providing appropriate outdoor access and suitable shelter against adverse weather conditions, and/or housing with different functional areas, comfortable resting areas, and good air quality.
Good Health	To minimise pain, disease, and other discomforts and to promote the pleasures of vigour, strength, robustness, and harmonious physical activity.	By preventing or rapidly diagnosing and treating diseases and injuries, and by stimulating, among others, proper muscle tone, natural body posture, cardiorespiratory function, and digestive system processes.
Appropriate Behavioural Interactions	To minimise threats and unpleasant restrictions on behaviour and movement, and to promote engagement in rewarding activities.	By providing sufficient space, conspecific company, human interactions that are adapted to the individual needs and appropriately varied conditions to allow for species-specific behavioural expression
Positive mental experiences	To promote the experience of various forms of comfort, pleasure, interest, confidence, and a sense of control.	By providing safe and species-appropriate environmental, conspecific, and human interactive opportunities to have pleasurable experiences.

ANIMAL WELFARE = balance between reducing negative experience & promoting positive experience

SURGICAL INTERVENTION



Types of Interventions:

- Mulesing
- Tail Docking
- Castration
- Others

Main Issues:

- Methods currently in practice
- Age limits before pain relief is required
- Knowledge, experience and skills to perform the task
- Availability of pain relief drugs

Animals should not be “modified” to fit our systems and rather we must create systems that allow animals to fulfil their behavioural needs!

Mulesing remains a problem



Why mulesing is a problem for lambs

A

Mulesing causes intense pain, which can last for several days and leaves a wound that takes weeks to heal

B

Lambs experience fear, and even avoid the person who mulesed them for up to five weeks

E

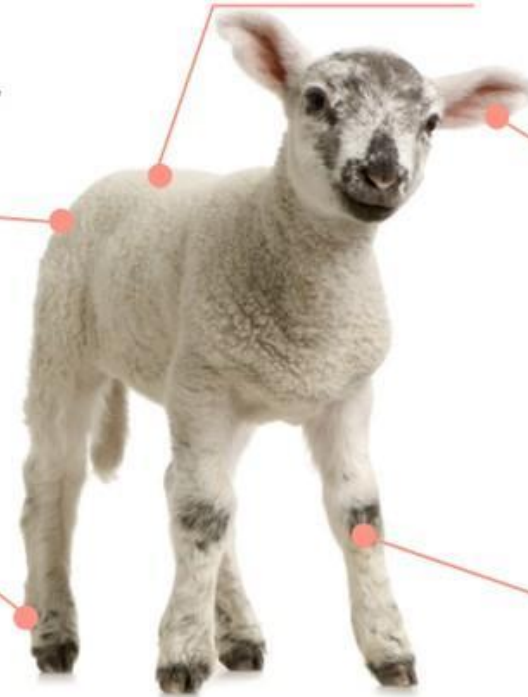
Even after all the suffering, mulesing does not fully eliminate flystrike

D

The intense pain caused by mulesing causes lambs to go into a state of shock

C

Lambs experience severe stress and declines in weight gain at a time when they should be growing. This has been associated with increased mortality (death)



Pain-free solutions are available & tested

Mulesing remains a problem – there is a solution



***More resistant sheep
genetics***

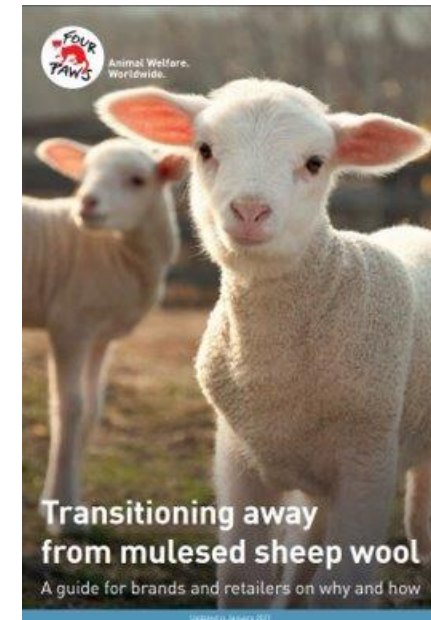


Report highlights feasibility & economic benefits:

- Pain relief is not a long-term solution for M
- Good genetics = win for growers & sheep
- Growers can end M within 2-5 years

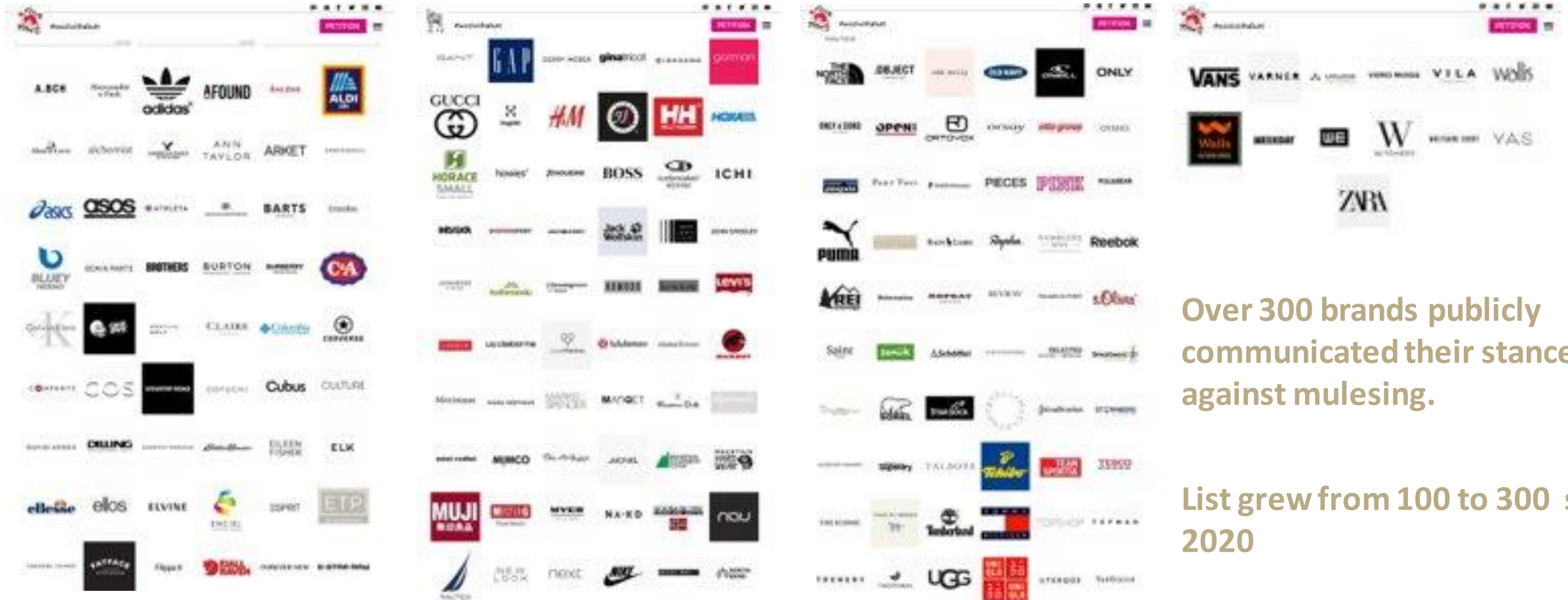
Wool Guidebook for brands & retailer

- Including an overview
of assurance schemes



NON-MULESING DEMAND IS GROWING

Brands do not want wool from mulesed sheep



Over 300 brands publicly communicated their stance against mulesing.

List grew from 100 to 300 since 2020

BRANDS COMMITTING TO NON-MULESED WOOL



LATEST CHAMPIONS & UPDATES

We are thrilled to announce that the following brands have made a phase-out commitment regarding mulesed wool.

MORE

MORE

MORE

MORE

MORE

MORE

MORE

MORE

MORE

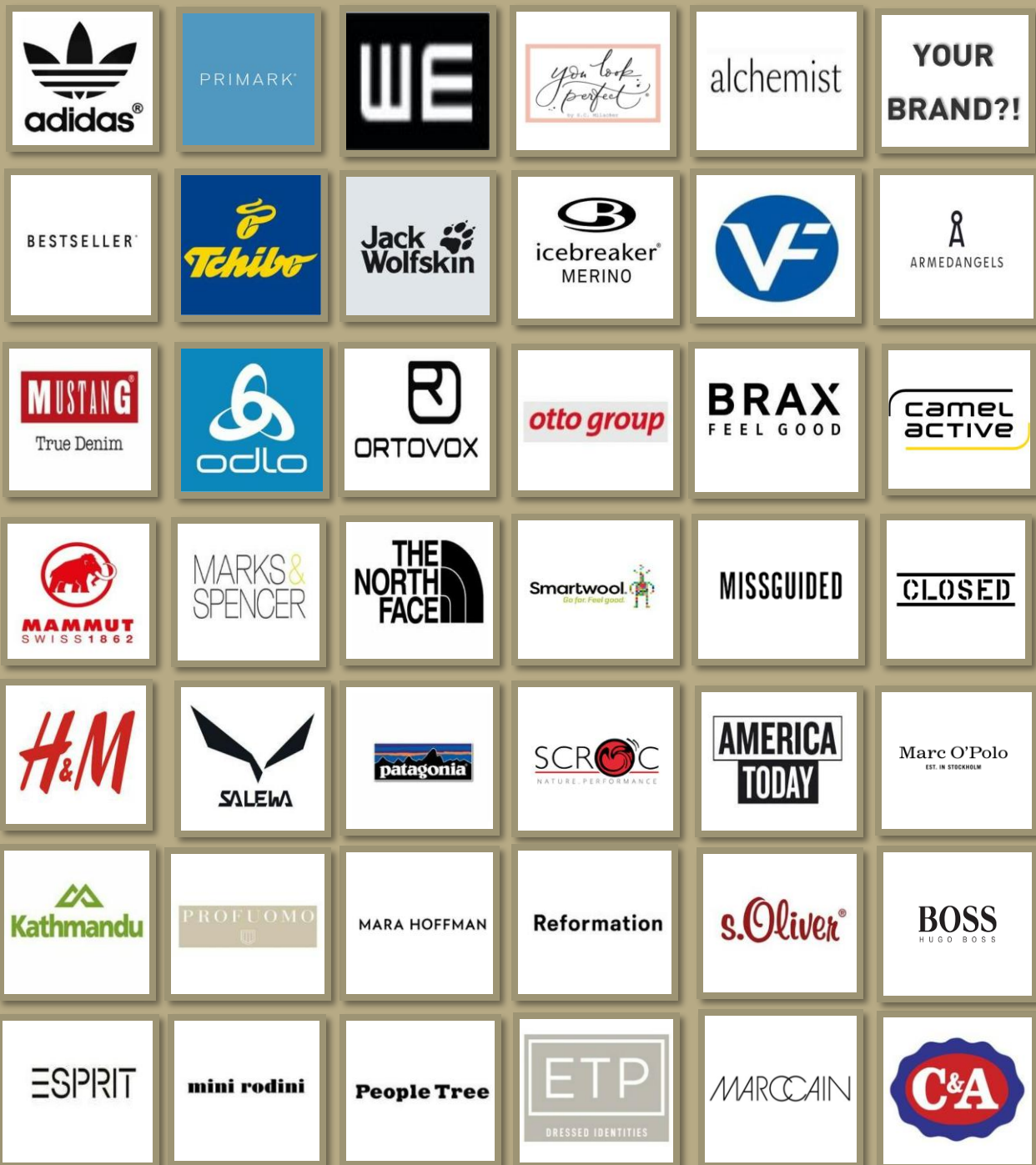
FOUR PAWS brand-check published in April 2021

Evaluated **38 brands** re **efforts to exclude mulesed wool**

9 brands committed to only source certified mulesing-free in the next years:

Calvin Klein	100% RWS or recycled wool by 2025
Marc O’Polo	100% RWS, GOTS, OCS or recycled by 2023
Kathmandu	100% RWS by 2025
Vero Moda	100% RWS or equivalent by 2025
Marks & Spencer	100% RWS or recycled wool by 2030
C&A	100% RWS, RCS/GRS by 2025
s.Oliver	100% RWS by 2025
PUMA	100% RWS by 2025
Hugo Boss	100% certified mulesing-free knitwear until 2022 and suits until 2025





THE BRAND LETTER OF INTENT



Open letter from over **40 brands** worldwide to the **Australian wool industry** asking to end mulesing.

Calling for action to support the pain-free alternatives to mulesing that don't include alternate mutilations!

Brands who have signed the letter are either already certified mulesing-free or are on their way to be until **2030**.

Strong market signals needed for non-mulesed wool

Terry Sim, September 8, 2021



TAIL DOCKING



☐ **Purpose:** for hygiene, prevention of diseases & flystrike

☐ **Methods:**

- ☐ most common method: rubber ring
- ☐ hot docking iron/cautery
- ☐ surgically with a knife



☐ **Criticism:** all methods are very painful and should require adequate pre and postoperative pain relief (anaesthesia & analgesia)

☐ **Current Best Practice & Ideal Practice:**

- **breeding for flystrike resistance & shorter tails (3rd joint; Parkdale)**
- management strategies to prevent diarrhoea & soiling
- shearing of the breech region helps with myiasis (flystrike)
- worm control to manage dags



The genetic correlation between bare breech and bareness under the tail are demonstrated in this sheep. Photo: Parkdale SRS © Merino Stud.

CASTRATION

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- **Purpose:** mostly to avoid unwanted breeding & aggressive behaviour; increase easier handling
- **Methods:**
 - rubber ring (causing atrophy within 4 to 6 weeks, accompanied with possible chronic inflammation, sepsis, and pain)
 - surgical castration/knife
- **Criticism** all methods are extremely painful, and normally done without anaesthesia. Adequate pain relief is only available through a vet.

Castration should only be done where there are no alternatives

CASTRATION



Current Best Practice:

- No castration of lambs destined for slaughter at a young age.
- NumNuts + meloxicam, or surgical + TriSolfen + meloxicam + monitoring in both cases -> both methods extremely painful, but better than no pain relief at all!

Ideal Practice:

- ☐ No castration of lambs destined for slaughter at a young age
- ☐ If castration – surgical by a vet with full anaesthesia, pre- and post pain relief and monitoring.

Further Recommendations:

- ☐ **Maternal bond:** after maternal bond has been established
- ☐ **Age:** ~between 1 and 8 weeks old (as soon as possible) + pain relief for all ages
- ☐ **Planning/Timing:** planned with consideration to the lamb's age, weather, flystrike timing, staff availability and facilities, with post operative treatment, & including the use of temporary or permanent yards
- ☐ **Good hygiene practices** (facilities, hands, handling and instruments).
 - ☐ Disinfectant should be used and applied frequently.
- ☐ **Ensure maximized protein availability** for the lamb to aid wound healing

OTHER PROCEDURES

Embryo Transfer & Laparoscopic Insemination

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- **Purpose:** carried out by stud breeders to improve breeding (success rate, genetics)
- **Methods:**
 - Surgical embryo transfer: penetration of abdominal cavity and flushing of the oviducts.
 - Embryo transfer by laparotomy (surgical) or laparoscopic technique:
 - Two incisions directly onto the sheep's abdomen, belly is inflated with air, inspected with the laparoscope, & inseminated through another channel.
- **Welfare Risk:**
 - There is evidence that intrauterine AI with **laparotomy results in quite high rates of embryo mortality** (1) & it is associated with several complications if inexperienced workers implement it(2)
 - Usually **done without pain alleviation** during & after the procedure. only mild sedation during surgery, which is not obligatory but used only for easier handling of the animal -> does not alleviate pain

OTHER PROCEDURES

Embryo Transfer & Laparoscopic Insemination

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Recommendation

- Where surgical embryo transfer is conducted → adequate anaesthesia, pre- and post-operative analgesia must be provided
- **Embryo transfer & laparoscopic insemination must not be conducted routinely** on the same ewe and supervision of the ewe undergoing the procedure by a veterinary surgeon is required

PAIN PRODUCTS

Availability & Performance

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	Action
TRI-SOLFEN®	Short acting local anaesthetic
BUCCALGESIC®	Longer acting analgesic
METACAM 20®	Longer acting analgesic
NUMOCAINE® (NUMNUTS® DELIVERY)	Short acting local anaesthetic

Fast acting but short-lasting local ANAESTHETIC:

- Tri-Solfen® - spray onto the wound (not used for ring method): seals the wound, **blocks pain only topically for around 24hrs; no acute pain relief during procedure**
- NumoCaine (Numnuts) - **preoperative** injection, **blocks pain only topically for approx. <30min** (depending on amount & application)

→ **better than nothing, but not enough for acute pain and pain which lasts for days**

Postoperative, slow acting, longer lasting ANALGESIC

Buccalgesic® & Metacam20®

- contain meloxicam to alleviate pain, inflammation, and reduce fever and fluid production caused by tissue damage.
- can be injected (Metacam) or applied orally (Buccalgesic)
- Metacam not applicable for castration or tail docking with (hot) knife

Combination of pre & post operative pain relief (anaesthetic & analgesic) are necessary!

IDEAL PRACTICE



- **No mulesing** → breeding for flystrike resistance instead
 - **No tail docking** → breeding for flystrike resistance & shorter tails instead
 - **Castration:**
 - No castration for lambs slaughtered for meat.
 - If castration, surgical castration by a vet full anaesthesia, analgesia, and monitoring.
 - **Embryo transfer & laparoscopic artificial insemination should not be done routinely + application of adequate pre- and postoperative pain relief**
- > General anaesthesia, immediate & adequate pain relief (pre & post) for surgical interventions**



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Keen to discuss:

What are the biggest obstacles to use pre & post pain relief and to phase out tail docking?

Which support or information would you need to end tail docking and to use pre & post pain relief for surgical interventions?