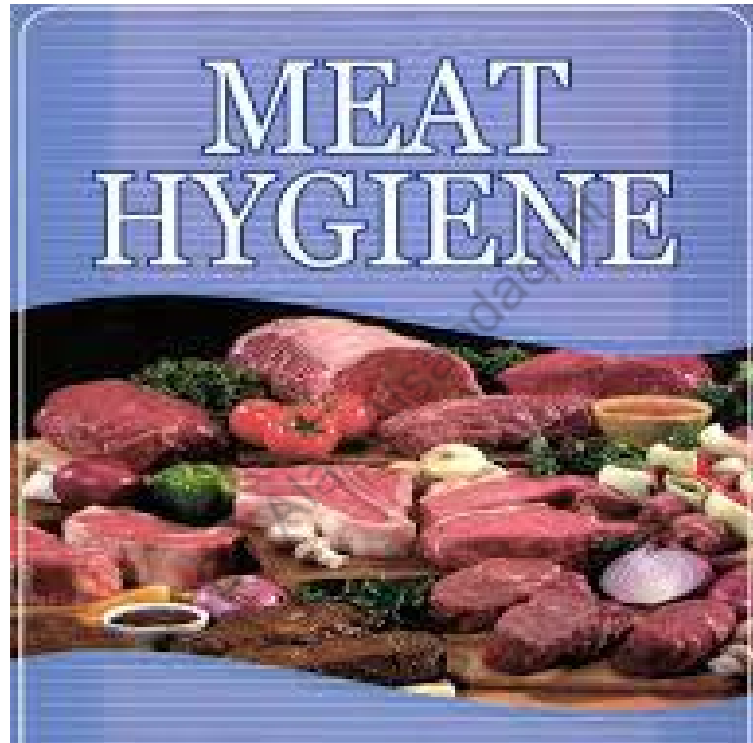


# Meat Hygiene



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# **Out line**

- \* Food animals**
- \* From farm to slaughter**
- \* Effects of transport and movement**
- \* Factors must be taken into account during the journey in order that the animals do not become injure or die**

## **Food animals:**

- \*Cattle and buffalo for beef and veal**
- \*Sheep and Lambs for lamb and mutton**
- \*Goats for goat meat**
- \*Deer for venison**
- \*Poultry (mainly chickens, turkeys, and ducks)**

## **From farm to slaughter**

**Transport of livestock from farm to abattoir involves:**

- \*Loading of animals at the farm**
- \*Transport from farm to slaughter**
- \*Unloading of animals at the abattoir**



# Animal transport vehicles



# Effects of transport and movement :

\*Stress

## Spots of blood in muscle (Blood Splash)



**Stunning**



# Effects of transport and movement :

## \*Bruising and injuries



# Effects of transport and movement :

## \*Trampling and suffocation



## Effects of transport and movement include:

- ✚ Stress: Leading to high blood pressure and heart rate cause spots of blood in muscles.
- ✚ Bruising: Leading to production waste in the meat industry
- ✚ Trampling: This occurs when animals go down due to slippery floors
- ✚ Suffocation: This usually follows on trampling
- ✚ Sunburn: Exposure to sun affects food animals
- ✚ Dehydration: Animals subject to long distance travel without proper watering will suffer weight loss and may die
- ✚ Injuries: Broken legs



# Factors must be taken into account during the journey in order that the animals do not become injure or die

- ✚ Species of animals: Different species should not be mixed
- ✚ Time of the day: It is important to transport animals in vehicles during the cooler mornings and evenings or even at night
- ✚ Duration of journey: Journeys should be short and direct, without any stoppages. Cattle, sheep, and goats should not travel for more than 36 hours and should be offloaded after 24h for feed and water.
- ✚ Driving: Vehicles should be driven smoothly, without sudden stops. Corners should be taken slowly and gently.

# Summary

\*The animals most commonly slaughtered for food include: Cattle, buffalo, Sheep, lambs, Goats, Deer, and Poultry

\*Transport of livestock from farm to slaughter house involves :

Loading of animals at the farm

Transport from farm to abattoir

Offloading of animals at the abattoir and slaughter

## **Effects of transport of animals and movement include**

- Stress
- Bruising
- Trampling
- Suffocation
- Dehydration
- Injuries

## **Factors must be taken into account during the journey in order that the animals do not become injure or die**

- Different species should not be mixed
- Transport animals should be during the cooler mornings and evenings
- Journeys should be short and direct
- Vehicles should be driven smoothly without sudden stops