

Assessment Dictionary

AGE

Name	Description	Implications	Cause	Mitigation
2 TEETH	Animal has 2 teeth	N/A	N/A	N/A
4 TEETH	Animal has 4 teeth	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 TEETH	Animal has 6 teeth	N/A	N/A	N/A
8 TEETH	Animal has 8 teeth	N/A	N/A	N/A
FULL TEETH	Animal has a full mouth of teeth	N/A	N/A	N/A
HOGGET	Lamb is 1 year old	N/A	N/A	N/A
MILK TEETH	Animal still has juvenile teeth			

DISEASE & DEFECTS

Name	Description	Implications	Cause	Mitigation
ARTHRITIS	Swollen joints	Trimming, condemnation of leg, forequarter, or whole carcass	Bacterial infection in the joints or injury of the joint	Keep young lambs in paddocks that as dry or free-draining as possible
C BOVIS	Cysticercus bovis (C.bovis) is rare in New Zealand. It is the larval form of a parasitic tapeworm that infests the muscles of cattle and is caused by cattle ingesting eggs of the human tapeworm Taenia saginata. The parasite cannot be spread from person to person, or between cattle. Humans are infected with Taenia saginata by ingesting raw or inadequately cooked beef containing viable tapeworm cysts.	C. bovis is a human infecting bacteria. Carcass is often condemned, or may be frozen to kill cysts. Humans can become infected with the tapeworm stage by ingesting raw or inadequately cooked beef containing cysticerci.	Cysticercus bovis is the larval stage of Taenia saginata, a species of tapeworm found in humans. Infected people can shed as many as one million tapeworm eggs each day in faeces. Cattle become infested by ingesting materials contaminated with tapeworm eggs from human faeces. The eggs hatch and the embryos work their way into the cattle beast	Avoiding human faecal contamination of cattle feed and water is the best preventative measure. In New Zealand, human sewage is not permitted to contaminate any pasture for any animal. Farmers should check they have adequate and well maintained sewage disposal facilities. Farmers should ensure farm workers are aware of disease threats and encourage them to exercise good on-farm hygiene practices. If a farm worker or family member is suspected of being infected with human tapeworms, advise them to seek medical treatment.
CANCER	Cancerous growths in meat, lymph nodes	Condemned	Uncertain	
FACIAL ECZEMA	Jaundice, with yellow meat	Condemned	Toxin containing fungal spores that cause liver damage. The fungus grows on dead plant material, with toxin production highest during periods of humid and warm weather. Livestock ingest the toxin spores when forced to graze lower down in pastures.	Avoid grazing pastures with high fungal spore counts, keep watch on published spore count warnings. Zinc oxide also helps prevent the liver damage. Consider using FE resistant sheep genetics.
INTESTINAL PARASITE	Any of various intestinal parasites are found in the intestines	Ill-health	Infestation of various intestinal parasites	Test for drench efficacy (FECRT and culture), use effective drench products and integrated grazing. Seek professional parasite management advice.
LIVER ABSCESS	Liver abscess in cattle	Liver is condemned	Usually caused by sudden/abrupt changes in rumen fermentation and the associated acidosis, which promotes bacterial infection	Ensure changes in diet and feeding levels are managed through transition

LIVER FLUKE	Liver becomes scarred from the fluke which burrow into the liver and it losses some functionality	Liver is condemned	Liver fluke are hosted by fresh water snails prevalent in many areas of NZ and are ingested by livestock when grazing areas near waterways	Drench with a drug effective against liver fluke, and avoid grazing livestock in swampy areas/streams
LIVER PARASITE	Lungworms often affect the liver on their way to the lungs	Damaged livers are condemned	Lungworm infection	Drench with a product effective against lungworm
LUNG PARASITE	Lungworms infecting the lungs	Ill-health	Livestock ingest immature form of the worms from pasture, sometimes leading to secondary bacterial infection and sometimes pneumonia. Use rotational grazing and spell pastures from young livestock for 5-6 months.	Drench with a product effective against lungworm
NAVEL ILLNESS	Blood poisoned or pus-forming infection	Condemned	Clostridium infection	Ensure cows are vaccinated, that calves receive at least one good feed of colostrum from their dam and that calf housing is clean
OVIS	Small, white, hard cysts in the meat	Trimming, condemnation, rejection by customers	Parasitic disease from dogs	Monthly dosing of dogs for tapeworm (using Praziquantel), keeping 'foreign' dogs off property, effective cover on offal/dead stock holes
PLEURISY	Red and/or white patches on the chest lining. Adhesion of the lungs to the chest wall.	Trimming, occasional condemnation	Bacterial infection in the lungs	Dampen yards before use to reduce dust, handle lambs in small mobs and avoid working them in the hottest times of the day.
PNEUMONIA	Lung is solid, non-functional, lungs may adhere to the chest lining, and abscesses may form on lungs. Common in lambs older the 4-6 months. On-farm - chronic coughing, watery nasal discharge	Trimming, occasional condemnation	Viral infection followed by secondary bacterial infection. Predisposing factors include dusty yards, lambs being yarded in large mobs and/or heat of the day, becoming heavily fatigued	Well fed livestock without high parasite burdens are more resistant to pneumonia. Dampen yards before use to reduce dust, handle lambs in small mobs and avoid working them in the hottest times of the day.
PYOGENIC LESIONS & ABSCESSSES	Pus/abscesses in meat or lymph nodes	Trimming, condemnation	Bacterial infection via cuts and wounds, typically resulting from shearing, castration, injections. Most common in older sheep.	Prevent wounds at shearing time and any other time stock come to the yards (encourage clean, smooth shearing, remove hazards in yards such as protruding nails/broken rails) and reduce chance of infection by moving shorn sheep on to clean pasture as soon as practicable, and ensure any shearing gear that contacts abscesses is boiled

SARCOCYST	White flecks in the meat	Trimming, condemnation, rejection by customers	Protozoan parasitic disease, linked to rabbits, cats and dogs	
SEPTICAEMIA	Blood poisoning or high fever	Condemnation	Bacterial infection such as arthritis, pneumonia or enteritis (gut infection)	Animals will show symptoms of fever on-farm, and will isolate themselves. Can be treated early enough with penicillin

MARKET CONSTRAINED

Name	Description	Implications	Cause	Mitigation
HGP	Animal has been treated with HGP	Animal is not eligible for some markets (e.g., EU)		
NO NAIT TAG	Animal is without a NAIT tag	Animal is not eligible for some markets (e.g. EU)		Ensure all cattle are tagged with NAIT tags

PREPARATION & CHILLED PRESENTATION SUITABILITY

Name	Description	Implications	Cause	Mitigation
DOG BITE	Dog bite	Trimming, occasional condemnation	Lack of dog control	Reduce the use of dogs in yards, and keep them under control at all times.
FAT COLOUR	Fat colour is yellow	Carcass is unacceptable for some markets (e.g., Japan)	Yellow fat colour is caused by a number of factors including genetics and diet. Jersey genetics is well recognised as being susceptible to yellow fat colouration. High carotene diets such as spring pasture can also cause increases in yellow colouration of fat.	N/A
FRACTURES	Fractured joint/bone	Condemnation of the damaged carcass part	Harsh handling, over or under crowding during transport, hazards in yards, horned livestock	Reduce hazards in yards that may injure livestock.
INJECTION SITE LESION	Hard or puffy lesion	Trimming		Ensure that injections are administered correctly (correct location - preferably anterior half of neck; sub-cutaneously or intra-muscularly; correct length of needle; when animals are dry)
MILK CONTAMINATION	Carcass becomes contaminated with milk	Trimming	Unmilked cow prior to transport to processor	Ensure all cows are milked out prior to transport to processor
OTHER (FLYSTRIKE-SCARRING-GRASS SEED ETC)	Tissue damage caused by grass seed, scarring, flystrike etc	Trimming, occasional condemnation	A range of possible causes such as scarring from cuts or flystrike, grass seed infections etc.	
RUNNERS CONDEMNED	Intestines are damaged	Runners are condemned	Poor injection technique, reaction of animal to injection	Ensure that injections are administered correctly (right location - preferably anterior half of neck; sub-cutaneously or intra-muscularly; correct length of needle; when animals are dry)
WOUNDS & BRUISING	Carcass tissue is damaged	Trimming, occasional condemnation	Harsh handling, over or under crowding during transport, hazards in yards, horned livestock	Reduce hazards in yards that may injure livestock, ensure stock are loaded at the correct density on trucks.

PRESENTATION

Name	Description	Implications	Cause	Mitigation
ACCEPTABLE	Acceptable presentation	Eligible for processing for chilled customers	N/A	N/A
CORRECT TAIL	Correct tail length, 5-7 cm or 2 palpable joints in the tail			
EXCELLENT	Excellent presentation of livestock	Eligible for processing for chilled customers	N/A	N/A
HIGH RISK				
HIGH RISK PRESENTATION - DAGS	High risk presentation due to dags or dirtiness	Livestock may have required a second wash, and has a high likelihood of causing contamination, may not be eligible for chilled customers	N/A	All livestock should be dagged before transport to processor
HIGH RISK PRESENTATION - FULL GUT	High risk presentation due to livestock not being correctly emptied out before transport to processor	Livestock has a high likelihood of causing contamination, may not be eligible for chilled customers	N/A	All livestock must be stood off feed but with access to water for at least 6 hours prior to transport to processor
HIGH RISK PRESENTATION - HORNS	High risk presentation due to horns	Livestock with horns can cause injury to other animals, can be disruptive in the slaughter and dressing process or may cause injury to themselves by getting caught up	N/A	N/A
HIGH RISK PRESENTATION - MIXED WOOL LENGTH	High risk presentation due to mixed wool lengths	Livestock with different wool lengths require different preparation, this could include drafting in lines according to wool length - different wool lengths may require different washing procedures and may pose different contamination risks	N/A	Draft livestock according to wool length prior to sending to processor
HIGH RISK PRESENTATION - WOOL	High risk presentation due to wool length being over 75mm on the back or 50mm on the belly	Livestock has a higher likelihood of causing carcass contamination during processing, may not be eligible for chilled customers	N/A	Livestock with wool longer than 75mm on the back and 50mm on the belly should be shorn or bellied before sending to processor for slaughter
MARGINAL				
MARGINAL PRESENTATION - DAGS	Marginal presentation due to dags or dirtiness	Livestock may have required a second wash, and has a higher likelihood of causing contamination, may not be eligible for chilled customers	N/A	All livestock should be dagged before transport to processor
MARGINAL PRESENTATION - WOOL	Marginal presentation due to wool being over 75mm in length	Livestock has a higher likelihood of causing carcass contamination during processing, may not be eligible for chilled customers	N/A	Livestock with wool longer than 75mm on the back should be shorn

				before sending to processor for slaughter
NO TAIL	Tail has been docked short against the body leaving no tail	Totally unacceptable animal welfare	Poor tailing technique	Refer to CMP's Lamb Preparation and Chilled Presentation Policy
SHORT TAIL	Tail has been docked shorter than 2 palpable joints or so that the cordial folds have been severed	Totally unacceptable animal welfare	Poor tailing technique	Refer to CMP's Lamb Preparation and Chilled Presentation Policy

WELFARE

Name	Description	Implications	Cause	Mitigation
CONDEMNED	Animal was condemned	Condemnation	N/A	Ensure animals are fit for transport and in good health
DEAD ON ARRIVAL	Dead on arrival, died during transit	Dead animal is disposed of		Ensure animals are fit for transport and in good health
DIED IN YARDS	Died in yards	Dead animal is disposed of		Ensure animals are fit for transport and in good health
EMACIATED	Unacceptably poor condition	Condemnation, totally unacceptable animal welfare	Disease such as internal parasites, poor nutrition	Appropriate feeding and animal husbandry
EMERGENCY SLAUGHTER	Assessed by veterinarian as requiring emergency slaughter for animal welfare reasons	Totally unacceptable animal welfare, dead animal is disposed of	Disease such as internal parasites, poor nutrition, animal is unfit to stand in yards awaiting slaughter	
IMMATURITY (LESS THAN 4 DAYS)	Calf is clearly not 4 days old	Condemned		Hold and feed calves on farm in appropriate conditions until they are at least 4 days old and have a dried navel
INJURED ON ARRIVAL	Animal is injured at time of arrival	Assessed by veterinarian	May have been injured on the truck through poor handling or incorrect loading density, may have been injured before being loaded	Ensure animals are fit for transport prior to loading, that loading is correct

ONE SIDE CONDEMNED